



Global Adult Tobacco Survey

Fact Sheets 2008-2023



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Global Adult Tobacco Survey Coverage: 2008-2023

Introduction

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), a component of Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control measures.

The GATS is a nationally representative household survey of adults aged 15 years and older using a standard protocol. Results from GATS will enhance countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control interventions.

The GATS was initiated in 2007 and completed in 35 countries between 2008 and 2023 in partnership with the World Health Organization, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and participating national governments.

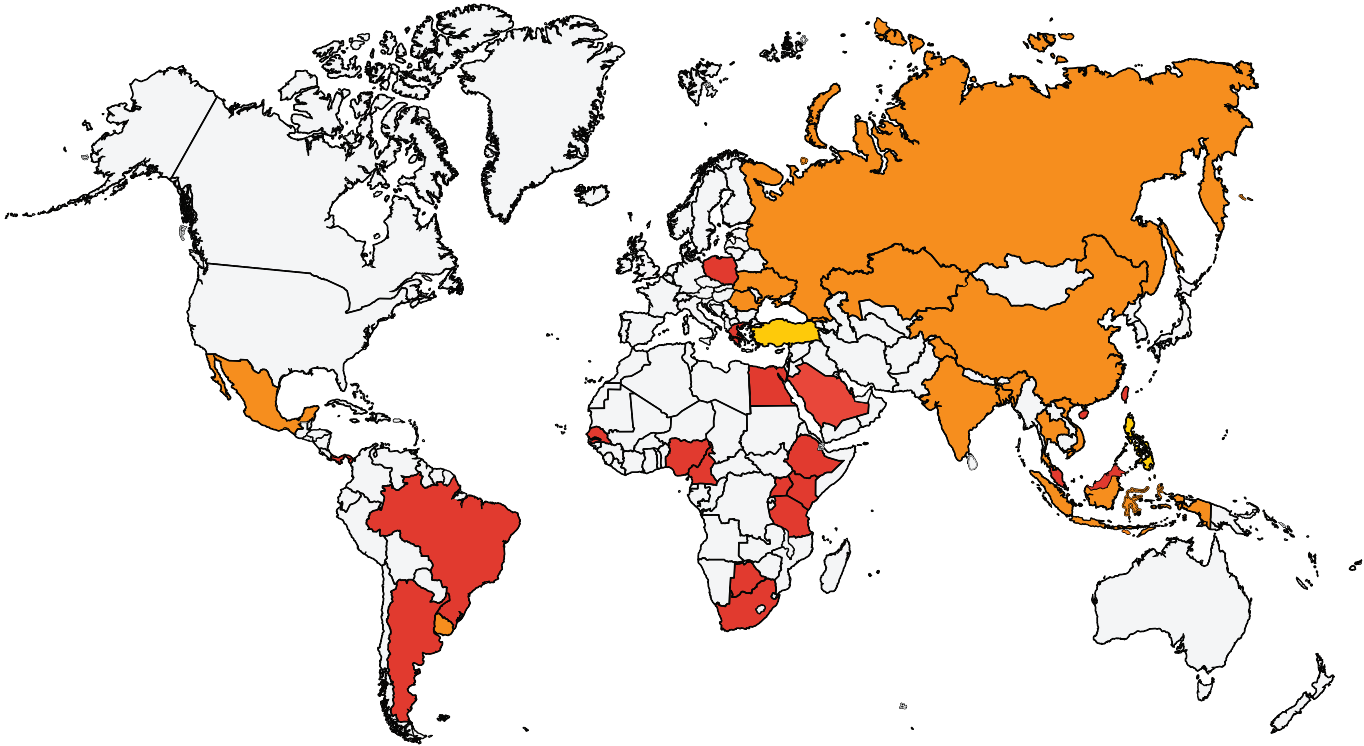
Topics

- Background characteristics
- Tobacco use
- Electronic cigarettes
- Cessation
- Secondhand smoke exposure
- Economics
- Media
- Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions

Methodology

- Nationally representative household survey of persons aged 15 years and older
- Multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design
- Cross-sectional estimates by gender and urban/rural
- Core questionnaire with optional questions
- Options for countries to add additional questions
- Face-to-face personal interviews
- Electronic data collection

Funding for GATS is provided through the CDC Foundation with grants from Bloomberg Philanthropies and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Partners in the *Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use* include the CDC Foundation, in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids (CTFK), Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health (JHU), Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA), The International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (The Union), University of Bath, University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), Vital Strategies, and the World Health Organization (WHO).



The coverage represented on this map includes countries that have completed GATS between 2008–2023 and released results.

Round 1 Countries



- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Argentina | Indonesia | Russian Federation |
| Bangladesh | Kazakhstan | Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of |
| Botswana | Kenya | Senegal |
| Brazil | Malaysia | South Africa |
| Cameroon | Mexico | Sri Lanka |
| China | Nigeria | Tanzania, United Republic of |
| Costa Rica | Pakistan | Thailand |
| Egypt | Panama | Turkey |
| Ethiopia | Philippines | Uganda |
| Greece | Poland | Ukraine |
| India | Qatar | Uruguay |
| | Romania | Viet Nam |

Round 2 Countries



- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|----------|
| Bangladesh | Indonesia | Romania | Ukraine |
| China | Kazakhstan | Russian Federation | Uruguay |
| Costa Rica | Mexico | Thailand | Viet Nam |
| India | Philippines | Turkey | |

Round 3 Countries

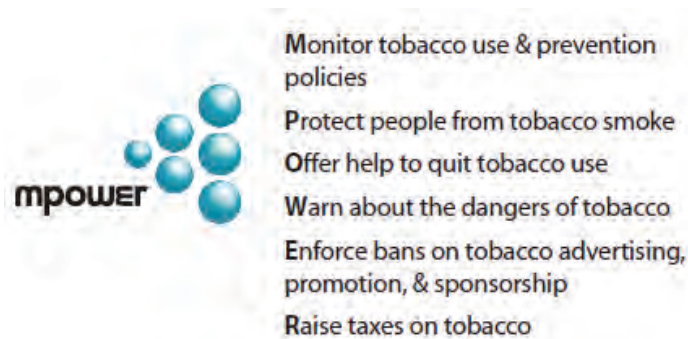


- | | | |
|--------|-------------|--------|
| Mexico | Philippines | Turkey |
|--------|-------------|--------|

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Argentina. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Argentina, as an initiative of the Ministry of Health, GATS was conducted in 2012 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC). A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 9790 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 6645 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 74.3%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 29.4% of men, 15.6% of women, and 22.1% overall (6.1 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 0.1% of men, 0.2% of women, and 0.2% overall (0.4 million adults) currently used smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 7 in 10 current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 5 in 10 smokers made a quit attempt in the last 12 months.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 46.8% of non-smokers (10.1 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke indoors.
- 31.6% of adults who worked indoors (3.4 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 33.0% of adults (9.1 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 23.2% of adults (2.3 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.

MEDIA

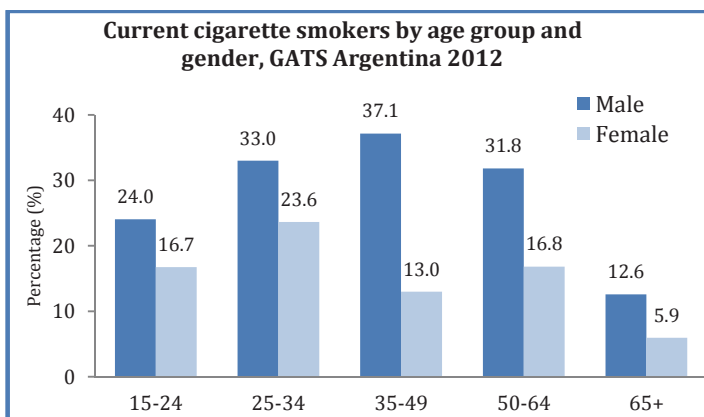
- 6 in 10 adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 4 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 5 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 98.3% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 92.6% of adults believed breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	29.4	15.6	22.1
Daily tobacco smokers	21.9	12.7	17.1
Current cigarette smokers ¹	29.0	15.5	21.9
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	21.9	12.7	17.1
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	15.4	10.1	12.6
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	37.5	42.5	39.5
Daily smokers who smoke within 30 minutes after waking up	26.1	32.3	28.5
	MEN (#)	WOMEN (#)	OVERALL (#)
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	13.1	10.9	12.3
	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.1	0.2	0.2
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	29.6	15.8	22.3



CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ³	47.9	49.6	48.6
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	74.9	71.3	73.6
Smokers advised to quit by a healthcare provider in the past 12 months ^{3,4}	60.7	60.4	60.5
Smokers who attempted to quit smoking without assistance in the past 12 months ³	90.6	88.9	89.9

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Non-smokers exposed to tobacco smoke indoors ^{5,†}	53.5	41.7	46.8
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{6,†}	38.5	24.1	31.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	34.1	31.9	33.0
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants ^{7,†}	28.0	18.6	23.2

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes [Argentine Pesos]	7.9
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2012] ⁸	1.5%
Current manufactured cigarette smokers who bought loose cigarettes	7.7%

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{9,†}	49.3	40.3	42.3
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	45.8	52.9	51.3
COUNTER ADVERTISING	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	33.9	31.3	32.9
	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	62.5	63.6	63.4

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	97.3	98.5	98.3
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	89.0	93.6	92.6
Adults who supported the national law that prohibits smoking in all enclosed workplaces	86.6	93.9	92.3
Adults who supported increasing taxes on tobacco products	54.3	80.7	74.8

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Includes exposure in at least one of the following places: work, government buildings, healthcare facilities, restaurants, night clubs, universities, schools, or public transportation. ⁶ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷ Among those who visited restaurants in the past 30 days. ⁸ GDP source: International Monetary Fund for year 2012. ⁹ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.


Financial support is provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) uses the global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will assist Bangladesh to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and to generate comparable data within and across countries. GATS also provides key indicators for monitoring MPOWER policy package developed by WHO which includes:

- 
- 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.

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on the respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, second-hand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of tobacco use. In Bangladesh, GATS was conducted in 2009 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age or older by the National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine in collaboration with the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and National Institute of Population Research and Training. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 97.7%, the individual response rate was 95.8% and the overall response rate was 93.6%. There were a total of 9629 completed interviews.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- In Bangladesh 43.3% of adults (41.3 million) currently use tobacco in smoking and/or smokeless form.
- 44.7% of men, 1.5% of women, and 23.0% overall (21.9 million adults) currently smoke tobacco.
- 26.4% of men, 27.9% of women, and 27.2% overall (25.9 million adults) currently use smokeless tobacco.

Cessation

- 7 in 10 current smokers plan to or are thinking about quitting.

Second-hand Smoke

- 63.0% of workers (11.5 million adults) are exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.

Media

- 4 in 10 adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 4 in 10 adults have noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 3 in 10 adults have noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.





Tobacco Use

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	23.0	44.7	1.5
Daily tobacco smokers	20.9	40.7	1.3
Current cigarette smokers ¹	14.2	28.3	0.2
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	12.3	24.5	0.2
Current <i>bidi</i> smokers	11.2	21.4	1.1
Daily <i>bidi</i> smokers	10.6	20.3	1.0
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	4.7	8.4	1.0
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	17.8	16.6	41.3

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokeless tobacco users	27.2	26.4	27.9
Daily smokeless tobacco users	23.7	20.7	26.6
Former daily smokeless tobacco users (among all adults)	1.4	1.8	1.0
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ³ (among ever daily users)	5.5	7.9	3.5

TOBACCO USERS (SMOKING AND/OR SMOKELESS)	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco users	43.3	58.0	28.7

Cessation

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁴	47.3	47.8	31.5
Current smokers who plan to or are thinking about quitting	68.0	69.1	36.9
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{4,5}	52.9	52.7	61.6
Smokeless users who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁶	28.5	26.9	29.9
Current smokeless users who plan to or are thinking about quitting	48.7	61.1	37.4
Smokeless users advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{5,6}	47.9	35.5	55.6

Second-hand Smoke

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{7†}	63.0	67.8	30.4
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at any public places ^{8†}	45.0	69.4	20.8

Economics

Average price of a pack (20 sticks) of manufactured cigarettes (<i>taka</i>)	32.1
Average price of a pack (25 sticks) of <i>bidis</i> (<i>taka</i>)	6.2
Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) spent to purchase manufactured cigarettes	1.0 %
Percentage of GDP spent to purchase <i>bidis</i>	0.4%
Price of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as percent of per capita GDP	5.0%
Price of 100 packs of <i>bidis</i> as percent of per capita GDP	1.0%

Media

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold [†]	38.4	56.1	33.0
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship [†]	32.1	44.5	28.4
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)
Adults who noticed smokeless tobacco marketing in stores where smokeless tobacco is sold [†]	13.7	15.0	13.3
COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Among current smokers who noticed warning labels, those thought about quitting because of noticing [†]	74.4	74.5	51.1
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	40.5	42.7	39.9
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information on the television or radio [†]	54.1	57.4	52.9

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believe smoking causes serious illness	97.4	96.8	97.6
Adults who believe exposure to tobacco smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	93.4	95.2	92.9
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)
Adults who believe smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	92.7	91.5	93.2
Support increase in tax on tobacco products	81%	-	-

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Current non-users. ⁴ Includes current smokers and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁶ Includes current smokeless users and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁷ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁸ Respondents reporting smoking occurred in government buildings, health-care facilities, restaurants, or public transportation during the past 30 days. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years or older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support is provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Programme support is provided by the CDC Foundation.



GATS Objectives

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GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries, including Bangladesh. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO developed MPOWER, a technical package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Bangladesh, GATS was conducted in 2017 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older implemented by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics under the coordination of the National Tobacco Control Cell of the Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 14,880 households were sampled. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 96.8%, the person-level response rate was 93.8%, and overall response rate was 90.8%. There were a total of 12,783 completed individual interviews.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 35.3% overall (37.8 million adults), 46.0% of men and 25.2% of women currently used tobacco.
 - 18.0% overall (19.2 million adults), 36.2% of men and 0.8% of women currently smoked tobacco.
 - 14.0% overall (15.0 million adults), 28.7% of men and 0.2% of women currently smoked cigarettes.
 - 5.0% overall (5.3 million adults), 9.7% of men and 0.6% of women currently smoked bidis.
 - 20.6% overall (22.0 million adults), 16.2% of men, and 24.8% of women currently used smokeless tobacco.
 - 18.7% overall (20.0 million adults), 14.3% men and 23.0% of women currently used betel quid with tobacco.
 - 3.6% overall (3.9 million adults), 3.1% men and 4.1% women currently used gul.

CESSATION

- 66.2% of current smokers and 51.3% of current smokeless tobacco users planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 65.8% of smokers and 57.2% of smokeless tobacco users who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 39.0% of adults (40.8 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 42.7% of adults (8.1 million) who worked indoors were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 44.0% of adults (25.0 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke when using public transportation.

ECONOMICS

- 48.3% of current manufactured cigarettes smokers and 63.6% of current smokeless tobacco users last purchased tobacco in stores.
- The average monthly expenditure for cigarettes was BDT 1077.7, and for bidis was BDT 341.9.
- Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 6.7%.

MEDIA

- Pro-tobacco: 53.4% of adults noticed smoking tobacco advertisements in any media; and 20.3% of adults noticed smokeless tobacco advertisements in any media.
- Anti-tobacco: 46.2% of adults noticed anti-smoking information on the television or radio; and 23.9% of adults noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information on the television or radio.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

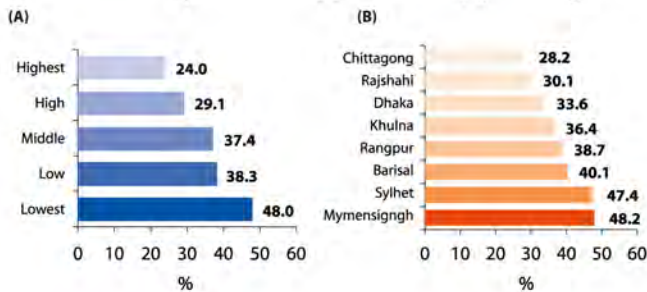
- 88.9%, 89.5%, and 94.8% of adults believed smoking tobacco causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer, respectively.
- 82.0%, 82.5%, and 91.0% of adults believed using smokeless tobacco causes stroke, heart attack, and oral/mouth cancer, respectively.



TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	18.0	36.2	0.8
Daily tobacco smokers	16.4	33.1	0.7
Current cigarette smokers ¹	14.0	28.7	0.2
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	14.0	28.7	0.2
Current bidi smokers	5.0	9.7	0.6
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	20.6	16.2	24.8
Current betel quid with tobacco user	18.7	14.3	23.0
Current gul user	3.6	3.1	4.1
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	35.3	46.0	25.2

Current Tobacco Use by Wealth Index[†] (A) and Division[‡] (B), GATS Bangladesh 2017



CESSATION

	Smokers			Smokeless Users		
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Former daily users (Among ever daily users) ²	19.5	18.5	49.5	7.3	10.0	5.7
Users who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ³	44.9	45.4	24.5	31.4	27.4	33.8
Current users who planned to or were thinking about quitting	66.2	67.0	29.4	51.3	61.9	44.7
Users advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{2,3}	65.8	65.8	66.0	57.2	50.7	59.2

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ⁴	42.7	48.2	19.2
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the following places ⁵			
Health care facilities	12.7	14.5	11.4
Government buildings/offices	21.6	21.2	22.8
Public transport	44.0	48.0	38.2
Restaurants	49.7	54.6	22.4
Schools	8.2	11.1	5.2
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home ⁶	39.0	41.8	36.5

ECONOMICS

Average monthly expenditure on:	OVERALL (BDT)	MEN (BDT)	WOMEN (BDT)
Manufactured cigarettes	1077.7	1082.3	-
Bidis	341.9	340.3	370.5
Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes	85.3	85.3	-
Average amount spent on 20 manufactured bidis	16.5	15.9	42.3
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Last purchased manufactured cigarettes in stores	48.3	48.2	-
Last purchased smokeless tobacco in stores	63.6	48.5	72.1
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2017] ⁷	6.7	6.7	-

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	Cigarettes			Smokeless tobacco		
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)
Adults who noticed any sponsorship or promotion [†]	10.8	17.8	9.2	2.3	4.6	1.7
Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting specific tobacco product in stores [†]	18.3	27.4	16.3	5.9	9.2	5.0
Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items with cigarette brand name or logo [†]	2.4	3.7	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adults who noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisements/promotions (other than in stores), or sponsorship [†]	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.5	12.4	11.3
	Smoking tobacco			Smokeless tobacco		
Adults who noticed smoking/smokeless advertisements in any media	53.4	58.9	51.6	20.3	27.3	18.8
COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers/smokeless tobacco users who thought about quitting because of a warning label on cigarette/smokeless tobacco packages [†]	75.6	76.9	19.0	41.1	48.6	36.4
Adults who noticed anti-tobacco information at any location [†]	55.9	59.9	55.0	31.5	31.9	31.4
Adults who noticed tobacco information on the television or radio [†]	46.2	48.8	45.7	23.9	24.0	23.8

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

Adults who believed...	Smoking tobacco causes:			Using smokeless tobacco causes:		
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Oral cancer	N/A	N/A	N/A	91.0	91.6	90.5
Lung cancer	94.8	95.3	94.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Heart attack	89.5	92.1	86.9	82.5	86.0	79.2
Stroke	88.9	92.5	85.4	82.0	86.2	78.0
Adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	93.1	95.7	90.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	6.4	10.7	2.3
Ever used electronic cigarettes	0.4	0.9	0.0
Current user of electronic cigarettes	0.2	0.5	0.0

¹Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ²Current non-smokers. ³Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁵Among those who visited in the past 30 days. ⁶Smoking occurs in the home at least monthly. ⁷2017 per capita GDP-127997.154, from International Monetary Fund World Economic Database, Accessed on October 2017. [†]Includes those who 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/shops/super shops where cigarettes are sold. [‡]Excludes those who 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/shops/super shops where cigarettes are sold. [†]During the past 30 days. [‡]Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25. BDT: Bangladesh Taka. N/A: Not applicable. [†] Wealth index, a proxy measure for respondent socioeconomic status, was constructed using the information on ownership of household assets. [‡] The administration of Bangladesh is divided into eight major regions called divisions.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support is provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation. The findings and conclusion in this factsheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or of World Health Organization.

BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. GATS is a nationally representative household survey of persons 15 years of age and older, and designed to produce estimates overall and by gender and residence. It was implemented by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics under the coordination of the National Tobacco Control Cell of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In Bangladesh, GATS was first conducted in 2009 and repeated in 2017. Both surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 9,629 interviews conducted in the 2009 survey with an overall response rate of 93.6%. There were overall 12,783 interviews conducted in the 2017 survey with an overall response rate of 90.8%. For more information, refer to the GATS 2009 and 2017 Country Factsheets.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

POLICY CHANGES

Bangladesh enacted its first tobacco control act-- "Smoking and Usage of Tobacco Products (Control) Act"--in 2005, and has implemented many policy and programmatic initiatives since 2009, when the first GATS was done, including:

- Amendment of the "Smoking and Usage of Tobacco Products (Control) Act" in 2013 and framing of the new rules in 2015 to supersede the 2006 rules bring the country closer to compliance with the WHO FCTC. Effective from 2 May 2013, the law:
 - Prohibits all forms of tobacco advertising, sponsorship, and promotion in most media (except the Internet).
 - Prohibits tobacco smoking in all public transportation and public places including restaurants and cafes, health care facilities, and all educational institutions. However, smoking in designated areas of workplaces is still allowed, which do not protect people in these areas from the exposure to secondhand smoke, a known health risk.
 - Prohibits the sale of all tobacco products (smoking and smokeless) to or by people younger than 18 years of age.
- In March 2016, introduced pictorial health warning on all tobacco packages (covering cigarettes, bidis, smokeless tobacco products and other tobacco products) covering at least 50% of the package surface area.
- The tobacco ad valorem tax is increased annually. In 2017, taxes as a share of cigarette prices averaged 76%.
- Implementation of anti-tobacco campaigns in various types of media (television, radio, and print media).
- Improving cessation services through awareness building and various training programs.

KEY FINDINGS

m Tobacco use prevalence significantly decreased among adults from 43.3% in 2009 to 35.3% in 2017 (from 58.0% to 46.0% among males; from 28.7% to 25.2% among females). This represents a 18.5% relative decline of tobacco use prevalence (20.8% decline for males; 12.2% decline for females).

p Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes and public places significantly declined. In homes, the exposure declined from 54.9% in 2009 to 39.0% in 2017. Among adults who visited various public places in the past 30 days, the exposure declined, from 79.7% to 49.7% in restaurants; from 62.2% to 42.7% in indoor areas of the work place; from 53.6% to 44.0% in public transportation, and from 23.8% to 12.7% in health care facilities.

o The proportion of current smokers who were advised to quit by health care providers increased significantly from 52.9% in 2009 to 65.8% in 2017. There was no significant change in the percentage of smokers who made quit attempts in the last 12 months.

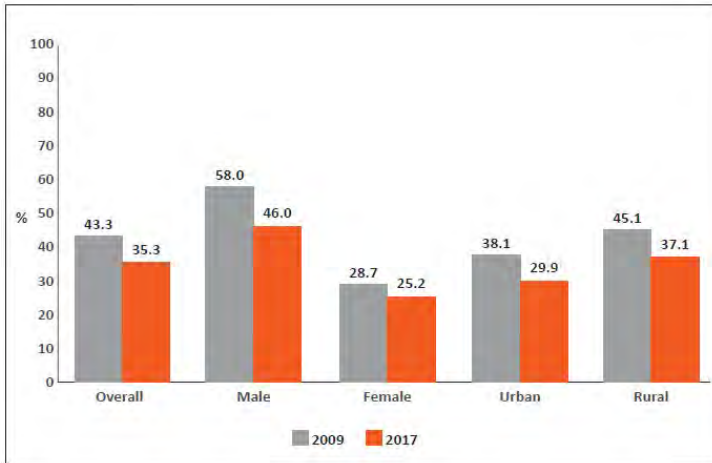
w The percentage of current smokers /smokeless users who thought of quitting smoking/smokeless tobacco use because of health warnings on cigarette/bidi/smokeless tobacco packages increased significantly in 2017. The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in any media/location increased significantly from 49.8% in 2009 to 55.9% in 2017.

e While the exposure to any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship in the past 30 days decreased significantly from 48.7% in 2009 to 39.6% in 2017, it increased significantly for bidis (29.8% to 36.5%) and for smokeless tobacco (16.5% to 24.4%).

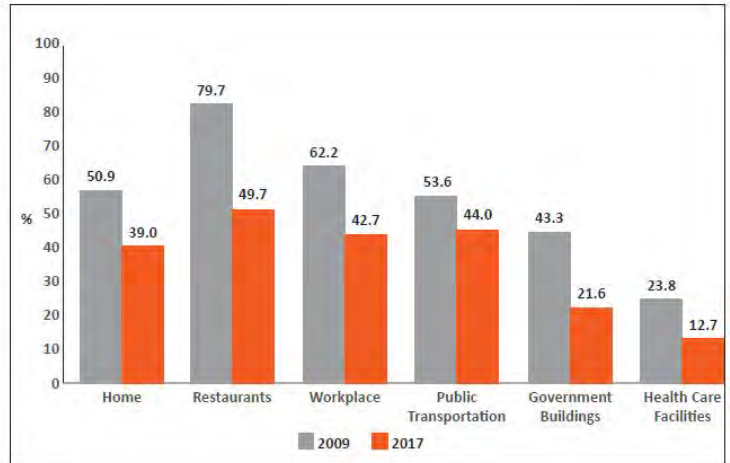
r Among current manufactured cigarette smokers, the average cigarette expenditure per month increased significantly from 662.6 Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) in 2009 (inflation adjusted) to 1077.8 BDT in 2017. Likewise, the average cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes increased during the same period (from 56.3 BDT (inflation adjusted) to 85.3 BDT).



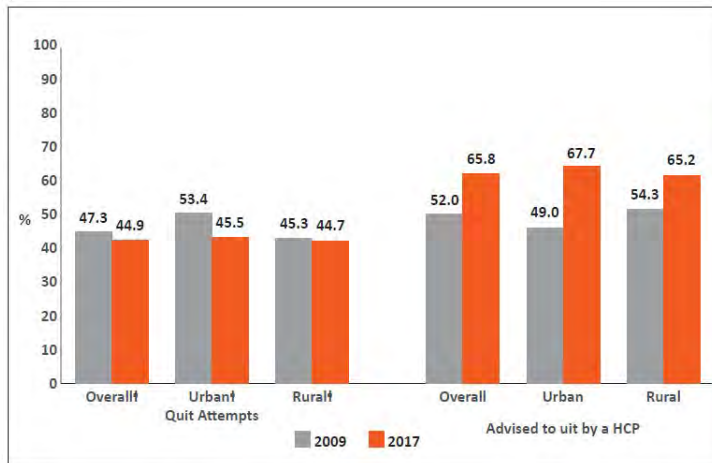
m Prevalence of current tobacco use by gender and residence



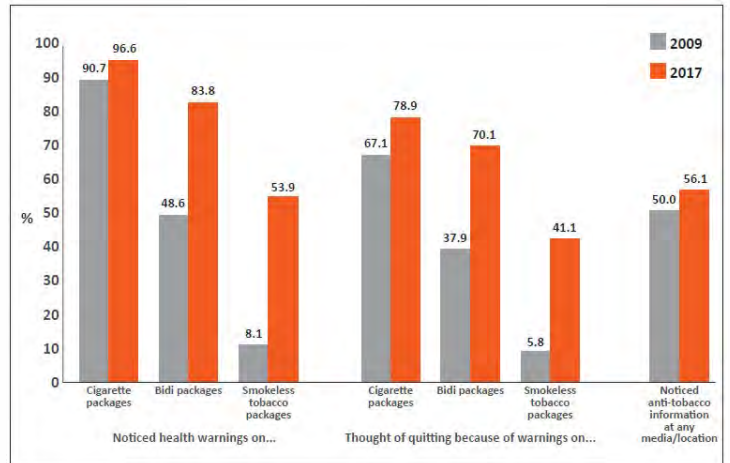
p Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes, workplaces, and in various public places that were visited in the past 30 days



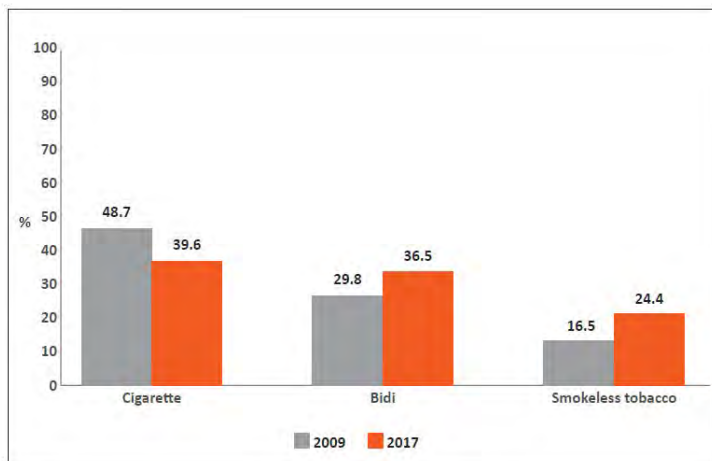
o Quit attempts and advised to quit by a health care provider among current tobacco smokers who visited in the past 12 months by residence



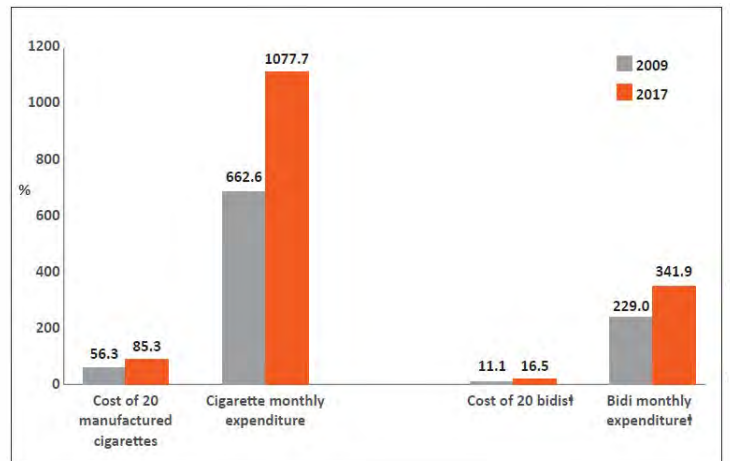
w Noticed and thought of quitting because of health warning labels and noticing anti-tobacco information at any media/location among current tobacco users



e Noticed any pro-tobacco advertisements, sponsorships, or promotions in any media/location in the past 30 days



r Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes, bidis, and monthly expenditure in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)



NOTE: GATS Bangladesh 2009 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2017 using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. All comparisons presented in this factsheet are significant at p<0.05, unless otherwise indicated (I) as unchanged.

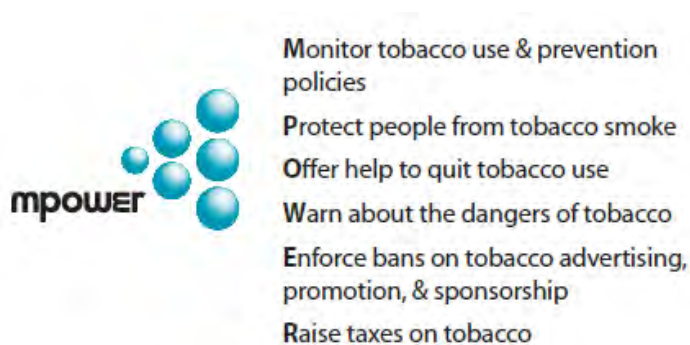
Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

The findings and conclusion in this factsheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or of World Health Organization.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Botswana. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO developed MPOWER, a technical package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Botswana, GATS was conducted for the first time in 2017 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by Botswana Ministry of Health and Wellness in collaboration with Statistics Botswana and WHO Botswana. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 5965 households were sampled. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 81.8%, the person-level response rate was 97.8%, and overall response rate was 80.0%. There were a total of 4643 completed individual interviews.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 17.6% overall (240,000 adults), 27.0% of men and 8.8% of women currently use tobacco.
- 14.2% overall (190,000 adults), 25.7% of men and 3.6% of women currently smoke tobacco.
- 12.9% overall (180,000 adults), 23.9% of men and 2.8% of women currently smoke cigarettes.
- 4.3% overall (60,000 adults) 2.1% of men, and 6.3% of women currently use smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 83.9% of current tobacco smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 57.8% of smokers made a quit attempt in the past 12 months.
- 43.7% of smokers who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.
- 7.0% of smokers quit smoking in the past 12 months

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 12.2% of adults who worked indoors (40,000 adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 13.8% of adults (190,000 adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 67.4% of adults (260,000 adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting bars and nightclubs.
- 7.5% of adults (70,000 adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when using public transportation.

ECONOMICS

- The average monthly expenditure for cigarettes was 789.1 Botswana Pula.
- 82.2% adults purchases single stick of cigarettes

MEDIA

- 27.8% adults noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion.
- 11.3% adults noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion.
- 65.6% adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 95.3% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 91.4% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.

TOBACCO USE

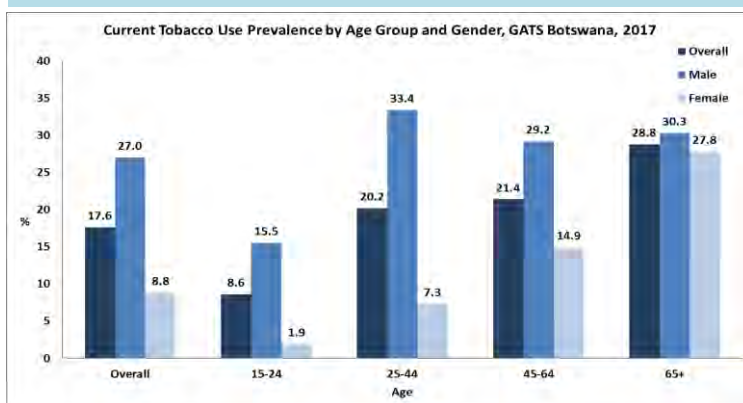
TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	14.2	25.7	3.6
Daily tobacco smokers	9.9	18.2	2.2
Current cigarette smokers ¹	12.9	23.9	2.8
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	11.7	22.0	2.2
Current waterpipe smoker	0.2	0.4	0.1
Former daily tobacco smokers (Among ever daily smokers) ²	3.8	6.9	1.0
Average age at daily smoking initiation ³	19.4	19.3	19.8
Average number of cigarettes consumed per day by daily cigarette smokers ⁴	7.8	7.9	7.0

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS

Current smokeless tobacco users	4.3	2.1	6.3
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TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)

Current tobacco users	17.6	27.0	8.8
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CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ⁵	57.8	59.4	47.8
Smokers who quit in past 12 months ⁵	7.0	7.2	5.6
Smokeless tobacco users who made a quit attempt in past 12 months	48.7	48.5	48.8
Smokeless tobacco users who quit in past 12 months ⁶	4.3	2.8	4.8
Current smokers who are interested in quitting	83.9	84.0	82.8
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider ^{7,8}	43.7	41.8	53.3

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{9,†}	12.2	14.0	10.3
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home ^{10,†}	13.8	17.1	10.7
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the following places ^{11†}			
Health care facilities	6.5	7.4	5.8
Government buildings/offices	8.5	9.2	8.0
Public transportation	7.5	6.8	8.1
Bars/Nightclubs	67.4	66.0	70.5
Restaurants	16.9	16.9	16.9
Schools	12.9	15.4	10.8

ECONOMICS

Average monthly expenditure for cigarettes [Botswanan Pula]			789.1
Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes [Botswanan Pula]			105.5
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2017] ¹²			12.96
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Purchase single stick of cigarettes	82.2	81.7	87.2
Last purchased cigarettes in stores	30.5	30.4	31.0
Last purchased cigarettes from street vendor	48.3	48.3	48.2

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion [†]	27.8	30.7	27.3
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USER (%)	NON-SMOKELESS TOBACCO USER (%)
Adults who noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion [†]	11.3	12.5	11.2

COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label on cigarette packages [†]	42.5	43.5	36.1

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	65.6	66.9	65.4

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokeless tobacco users who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	23.9	17.7	25.7
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USER (%)	NON-SMOKELESS TOBACCO USER (%)

Adults who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information on the television or radio [†]	36.5	45.2	36.1
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KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes:			
Serious illness	95.3	93.2	95.6
Lung cancer	96.5	93.0	97.1
Heart attack	80.0	81.2	79.8
Stroke	71.3	73.9	70.9
Adults believed cigarettes are addictive	94.1	92.1	94.4
Adults who believed that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	91.4	89.7	91.7

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Among respondents 20-34 years of age who are ever daily smokers. ⁴ Among daily cigarette smokers. ⁵ Percentage of smokers who quit in the past 12 months among current smokers and former smokers who quit in the past 12 months. ⁶ Percentage of smokeless tobacco users who quit in the past 12 months among current smokeless tobacco users and former smokeless tobacco users who quit in the past 12 months. ⁷ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁸ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁹ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ¹⁰ Smoking occurs in the home at least monthly. ¹¹ Among those who visited in the past 30 days. ¹² GDP per capita obtained from the World Economic Outlook, April 2018 published by the International Monetary Fund (GDP 2017 = 81373.932 Botswanan Pula). [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.


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GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoked or smokeless tobacco) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. In Brazil the GATS was known as the Special Survey on Tobacco Use in Brazil (PETab), and was conducted as a special supplement of the 2008 National Household Sample Survey, (PNAD), among persons aged 15 and over. The PNAD aims to provide basic information / data for the study of Brazilian socioeconomic development.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Brazil. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. The WHO has developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based policies that include:

- 
- 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.

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Brazil, GATS was conducted in 2008 as a household survey of persons age 15 and over by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), in collaboration with the GATS National Committee and Brazilian partners. The sample design for Brazil is a multi-stage stratified sample with a total of 51,011 households, which is a subsample of one-third of the total households included in the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD). One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The Brazil sample design will provide nationally representative estimates for urban-rural areas stratified by gender, in addition to five regional estimates. The household response rate was 95.0%, the person response rate was 98.9% and the overall response rate was 94.0%. There were a total of 39,425 completed interviews.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- In Brazil 21.6% of men, 13.1% of women, and 17.2% overall (24.6 million adults) currently smoke tobacco.

Cessation

- 5 in 10 current smokers plan to or are thinking about quitting.

Second-hand Smoke

- 11.6 million adults (24.4% of adults) are exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.

Media

- 67.0% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 3 in 10 adults have noticed cigarette marketing where cigarettes are sold.
- 2 in 10 adults have noticed cigarette marketing (other than where cigarettes are sold) or sporting event sponsorship.

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

- 96.1% of adults believe smoking causes serious illness.



Tobacco Use

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco smokers	17.2	21.6	13.1
Current tobacco smokers (urban)	16.6	20.6	13.1
Current tobacco smokers (rural)	20.4	26.3	13.5
Daily tobacco smokers	15.1	18.9	11.5
Current cigarette smokers ¹	17.1	21.5	13.0
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	14.5	18.3	11.0
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	14.1	17.2	11.2
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	46.9	46.4	47.7
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.4	0.6	0.3
TOBACCO USERS (SMOKED AND/OR SMOKELESS)	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco users	17.5	22.0	13.3

Cessation

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	45.6	43.0	49.5
Current smokers who plan to or are thinking about quitting	52.1	49.2	57.1
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	57.1	55.7	58.5

Second-hand Smoke

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5,1}	24.4	28.5	20.4
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the home	27.9	28.9	27.0
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants	9.9	10.8	9.0

Economics

	RS
Average price of a pack of manufactured cigarettes	2.56
OVERALL(%)	
Price of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1.7
Smokers whose last cigarette purchase was from a street vendor	2.4

Media

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS(%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing where cigarettes are sold [†]	31.3	38.2	29.9
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than where cigarettes are sold) or sporting event sponsorship [†]	21.3	20.1	21.5
COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	65.0	63.5	67.2
OVERALL(%) CURRENT SMOKERS(%) NON-SMOKERS(%)			
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	67.0	67.7	66.9
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in any media	73.1	72.7	73.2

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS(%)
Adults who believe smoking causes serious illness	96.1	93.0	96.7
Adults who believe exposure to tobacco smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	91.4	86.3	92.4
OVERALL(%) CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS(%) NON-USERS(%)			
Adults who believe smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	68.2	51.9	68.3

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons age 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

GATS Brazil Partners include: Secretariat of Surveillance (SVS), National Institute of Cancer (INCA), ANVISA and Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)

Financial support is provided by the Brazil Ministry of Health and the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), and the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Cameroon. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Cameroon, GATS was first conducted in 2013 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the National Institute of Statistics, under the coordination of the Ministry of Public Health. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 5,710 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 5,271 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 94.1%.



GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 11.8% of men, 0.6% of women, and 6.0% overall (0.7 million) currently smoked tobacco.
- 2.2% of men, 3.8% of women, and 3.0% overall (0.4 million) currently used smokeless tobacco.
- 13.9% of men, 4.3% of women and 8.9% overall (1.1 million) currently used tobacco.

CESSATION

- 7 in 10 current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 1 in 2 smokers made a quit attempt in the last 12 months.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 19.2% of adults who worked indoors (0.4 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 15.5% of adults (1.9 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 31.9% of adults who visited restaurants (1 million); 84.8% of adults who visited bars and nightclubs (3.7 million); 25.6% of adults who visited cafés, coffee shops, and teahouses (500,000); and 22.9% of adults who used public transportation were exposed to tobacco smoke (1.6 million).
- 80.4% of adults think that smoking should be prohibited in all indoor public spaces.

MEDIA

- 3 in 10 adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 1 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores.
- 2 in 10 adults noticed cigarette promotions on clothing or item with a brand name or logo.
- 3 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.

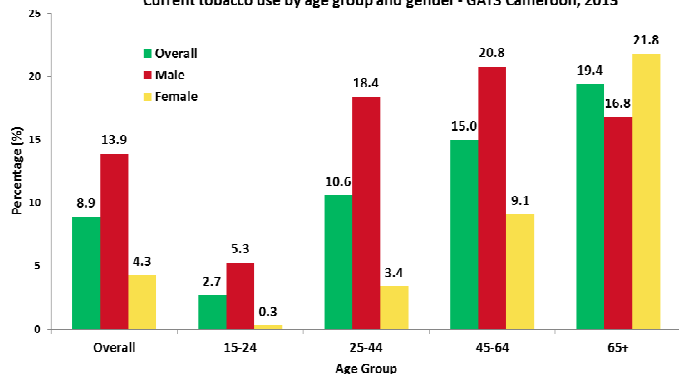
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 95.4% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 90.8% of adults believed breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	11.8	0.6	6.0
Daily tobacco smokers	9.1	0.5	4.6
Current cigarette smokers ¹	11.7	0.5	5.9
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	9.0	0.4	4.5
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	5.1	0.3	2.6
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	33.0	41.0	33.4
Daily smokers who smoke within 30 minutes after waking up	48.5	-	48.6
	MEN (#)	WOMEN (#)	OVERALL (#)
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers	8.8	-	8.7
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokeless tobacco users	2.2	3.8	3.0
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	13.9	4.3	8.9

Current tobacco use by age group and gender - GATS Cameroon, 2013



CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	48.5	47.1	48.4
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	66.2	58.6	65.8
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	47.2	-	49.1

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5,†}	20.9	16.7	19.2
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	16.8	14.3	15.5
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants ^{6,†}	32.8	29.8	31.9
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in bars and night clubs ^{7,†}	88.1	79.5	84.8
	CURRENT SMOKERS	NON-SMOKERS	OVERALL
Adults who think that smoking should not be allowed in restaurants	87.4	98.0	97.4

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes [IN CFA FRANCS]	436.1
Average cigarette expenditure per month among current manufactured cigarette smokers	4,690.6
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2013] ⁸	6.9

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{9,†}	25.1	11.6	12.4
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	39.9	28.8	29.5
COUNTER ADVERTISING	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	36.5	18.3	35.5
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	34.1	26.9	30.4

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	93.1	95.5	95.4
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	85.9	91.2	90.8

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶ Among those who visited restaurants. ⁷ Among those who visited bars and nightclubs. ⁸ GDP per capita 629,586.95 FCFA, 2013. Source: International Monetary Fund ⁹ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days. -Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.


Financial support is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including China. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. The WHO has developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based policies that include:



- 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.

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, second-hand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In China, GATS was conducted in 2010 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by China CDC. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 97.5%, the response rates for individuals was 98.5% and the overall response rate was 96.0%. There were a total of 13,354 completed interviews.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- 52.9% of men, 2.4% of women, and 28.1% overall (301 million adults) currently smoke tobacco.
- Among ever daily smokers 20-34 years old, 52.2% started daily smoking before the age of 20.

Cessation

- 16.1% of current smokers plan to or are thinking about quitting in the next 12 months.
- 91.8% of ever smokers who tried to quit in the past 12 months did not use any quitting assistance.
- 33.1% of ever smokers who tried to quit before are still smoking.

Secondhand Smoke

- 7 in 10 nonsmoking adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in a typical week.
- 6 in 10 adults noticed smoking at the workplace.

Media

- Only 46.4% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 19.6% of adults noticed any cigarette marketing.
- 7.4% of adults noticed cigarette marketing on the television.
- 63.6% of current smokers who noticed a warning label on cigarette packs did not think about quitting smoking.

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

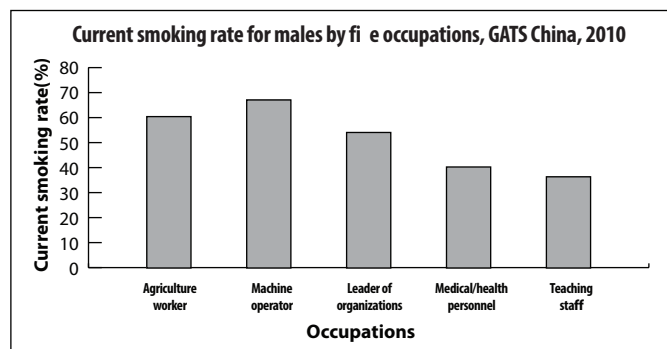
- 22.1% of adults believe smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer.
- 24.6% of adults believe exposure to tobacco smoke causes heart disease and lung cancer in adults and lung illnesses in children.





Tobacco Use

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco smokers	28.1	52.9	2.4
Age group			
15-24	17.9	33.6	0.7
25-44	31.0	59.3	1.6
45-64	33.6	63.0	3.2
65+	22.7	40.2	6.7
Region			
Urban	26.1	49.2	2.6
Rural	29.8	56.1	2.2
Daily tobacco smokers	24.1	45.4	2.0
Manufactured cigarette smokers among current smokers ¹	94.8	95.4	80.5



Cessation

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokers who plan to or are thinking about quitting in the next 12 months	16.1	15.9	19.6
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ²	14.4	14.2	18.6
Ever smokers who tried to quit before but are still smoking	33.1	33.3	30.0
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in the past 12 months ^{2,3}	33.9	34.5	23.1
Smokers who tried to quit in the past 12 months who did not use any quitting assistance	91.8	91.8	91.1

Secondhand Smoke

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults who noticed tobacco smoke at workplaces ^{4†}	63.3	71.1	53.2
Adults reporting tobacco smoking at home occurs at least monthly	67.3	70.5	63.9
Adults who noticed smoking occurred in:			
Health care facilities ⁵	37.9	41.2	35.2
Government buildings ⁵	58.4	62.6	50.7
Public transportation ⁵	34.1	36.4	31.5
Restaurants ⁵	88.5	91.8	83.3

Economics

50% of smokers spent RMB 5.0 Yuan or less on 20 manufactured cigarettes

The median amount spent on 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of 2009 per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 2.0% ⁶

Media

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS(%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing on TV [†]	7.4	8.1	7.2
Adults who noticed any cigarette marketing [†]	19.6	24.7	17.6
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	46.4	47.8	45.8
	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokers who did not think about quitting after seeing a warning label on a cigarette pack [†]	63.6	63.7	58.5

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS(%)
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer	22.1	19.6	23.1
Adults who believe exposure to tobacco smoke causes heart disease and lung cancer in adults and lung illnesses in children	24.6	22.1	25.6
Adults who are aware that low tar cigarettes are as harmful as general cigarettes	14.0	10.7	15.2

¹ Percentage of manufactured cigarette smokers among current tobacco smokers. ² Includes current smokers and those who quit in past 12 months. ³ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁵ Among those who visited the place in the last 30 days. ⁶ 2009 statistical communiqués of economy and social development, China, 2010. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons age 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

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GATS Objectives

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- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), electronic cigarette use, cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In China, GATS was conducted in 2018 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by China CDC. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 24,370 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 19,376 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 91.5%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 26.6% overall (307.6 million adults), 50.5% of men, and 2.1% of women currently smoked tobacco.
- 23.2% overall (268.9 million adults), 44.4% of men, and 1.6% of women currently smoked tobacco on a daily basis.
- 22.2% of ever daily smokers started smoking on a daily basis before the age of 18.

CESSATION

- 16.1% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting in the next 12 months.
- 19.8% of smokers made a quit attempt in the past 12 months.
- 15.6% of ever daily smokers have quit.
- 90.1% of smokers who tried to quit in the past 12 months did not use any quitting assistance for at least one quit attempt.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 50.9% of adults who worked indoors (216.9 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 44.9% of adults (515.0 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.

ECONOMICS

- The median price paid for a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes was 9.9 CNY.
- The median cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes was 1.5% of per capita Gross Domestic Product 2018.

MEDIA

- 18.1% of adults noticed cigarette advertising, promotion, or sponsorship in the past 30 days.
- 63.0% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in the past 30 days.
- 36.3% of current smokers thought about quitting after noticing health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

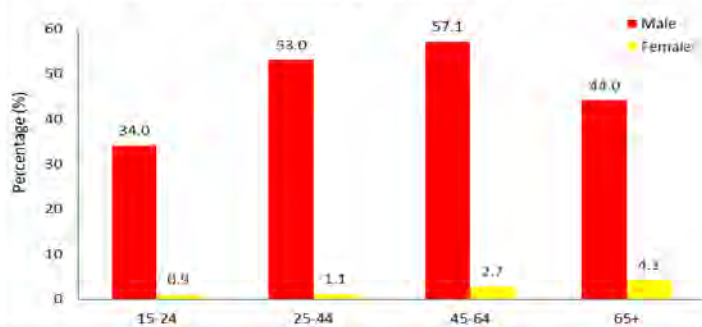
- 41.4%, 50.8%, and 82.8% of adults believed smoking tobacco causes stroke, heart disease, and lung cancer, respectively.
- 39.7%, 65.8%, and 66.7% of adults believed breathing other people's smoke causes heart disease in adults, lung cancer in adults, and lung illnesses in children, respectively.



TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	26.6	50.5	2.1
Daily tobacco smokers	23.2	44.4	1.6
Manufactured cigarette smokers among current smokers ¹	96.7	97.1	86.7
Ever daily tobacco smokers who started smoking daily before the age of 18	22.2	22.3	18.1
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.9	1.6	0.1
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	26.6	50.5	2.1

Current Tobacco Smoking by Age and Gender, GATS China 2018



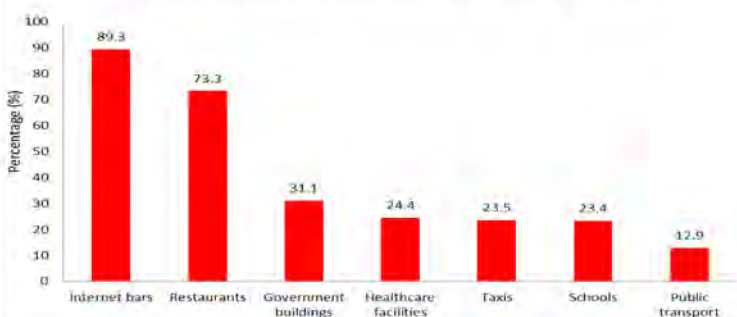
CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting in the next 12 months	16.1	16.1	17.6
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ²	19.8	19.6	23.5
Former daily smokers among ever daily smokers ³	15.6	15.3	23.0
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in the past 12 months ^{2,4}	46.4	46.4	46.7
Smokers who made at least one quit attempt in the past 12 months without any assistance	90.1	89.9	93.2

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5,†}	50.9	60.5	39.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home ⁶	44.9	51.7	37.9

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Inside Various Public Places⁷, GATS China 2018



ECONOMICS

Median amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (1 pack) (Chinese yuan, CNY)	9.9
Median monthly individual expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (Chinese yuan, CNY)	217.8
Median cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2018 ⁸	1.5%

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette advertisements on TV [†]	2.8	3.3	2.2
Adults who noticed cigarette advertisements anywhere [†]	10.7	12.8	8.6
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertising, promotion, or sponsorship [†]	18.1	22.9	13.2

COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information [†]	63.0	63.7	62.8

HEALTH WARNINGS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages ^{9,†}	36.3	36.2	38.4

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes:			
Stroke	41.4	36.9	43.0
Heart disease	50.8	45.4	52.8
Lung cancer	82.8	78.0	84.5
Adults who believed exposure to tobacco smoke causes:			
Heart disease in adults	39.7	36.5	40.8
Lung cancer in adults	65.8	60.2	67.9
Lung illnesses in children	66.7	61.9	68.5

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	48.5	59.1	37.7
Ever used electronic cigarettes	5.0	9.3	0.5
Current user of electronic cigarettes	0.9	1.6	0.1

¹ The percentage of manufactured cigarette smokers among current tobacco smokers. ² Includes current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months. ³ Current non-smokers. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶ Smoking occurs in the home at least monthly. ⁷ Among those who visited in the past 30 days. ⁸ Estimated China 2018 per capita GDP = 64,644 (Chinese yuan, CNY), provided by the National Bureau of Statistics of China. ⁹ Among those who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days. [†] During the past 30 days.

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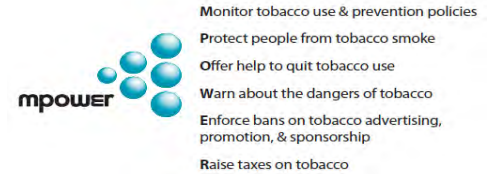
Technical assistance was provided by the World Health Organization (WHO), the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and RTI International. Resources and program support were provided by the *Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use* through the CDC Foundation, with grants from Bloomberg Philanthropies and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Additional resources and in-kind support were provided by the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China.

The findings and conclusions in this fact sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age and older. In China, China CDC conducted GATS in 2010 and in 2018. Both the surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 13,354 interviews completed in the 2010 survey with an overall response rate of 96.0%. There were 19,376 interviews completed in the 2018 survey with an overall response rate of 91.5%. For additional information, refer to the GATS China 2010 and 2018 country fact sheets.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC.



KEY POLICY CHANGES

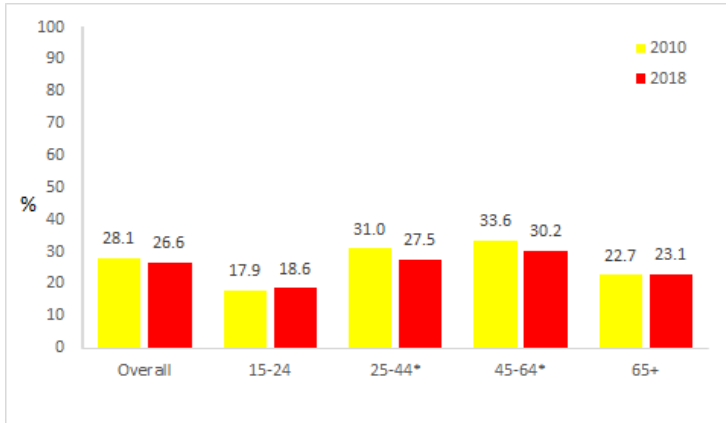
- In 2013, the General Office of the Central Committee of the Central Party of China and the General Office of the State Council jointly issued a directive for government officials to take the lead in making public places smoke-free.
- In 2014:
 - The Ministry of Education issued a directive for all schools and kindergartens to be 100% smoke-free and universities to ban smoking in all indoor buildings.
 - The National Health Commission issued a directive for all health facilities in China to become 100% smoke-free.
 - The Railway Safety Law was adopted which banned smoking in all carriages of high-speed trains with fines between 500 and 2000 Chinese yuan assessed to passengers for violations.
 - The central government started providing financial and technical support for establishing more than 400 cessation clinics nationwide and quit lines in all 31 provinces in mainland China.
- In 2015:
 - The Advertising Law was adopted which prohibited tobacco advertising in mass media, public places, public transportation, and on billboards.
 - The Ministry of Finance announced an increase in tobacco taxation, raising the ad valorem tax rate for wholesale cigarettes from 5% to 11%, and levying an additional ad valorem tax at 0.005 yuan per expenditure.
 - National Health City Standards were revised by the National Patriotic Health Campaign Committee, requiring health cities (districts) to implement smoke-free schools, government buildings, and health facilities.
- In 2016, the Philanthropy Law was adopted which prohibited marketing tobacco products through charitable donations.
- More than 20 cities—including Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Xi'an—have implemented smoke-free laws which covers approximately 10% of the population in China.
- Tobacco control has been integrated into several important national development plans such as the Healthy China 2030 Plan, the National Mid- and Long-Term Plan for NCD Prevention (2017-2025), and the 13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development.

KEY FINDINGS

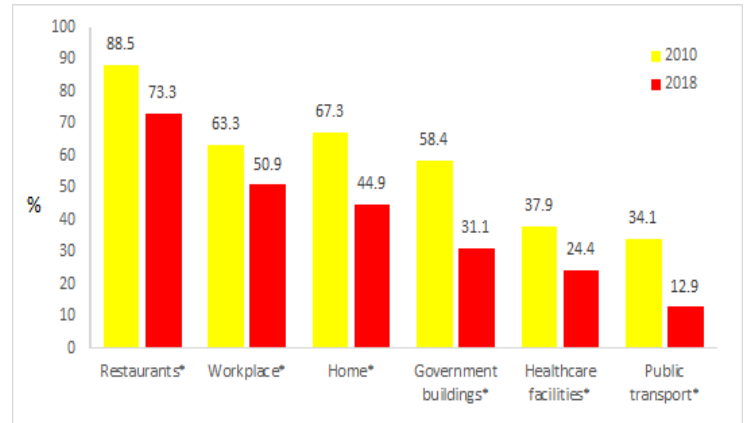
- From 2010 to 2018, overall current tobacco smoking decreased, however, the difference was not statistically significant (28.1% in 2010 and 26.6% in 2018). Current tobacco smoking did significantly decline among those aged 25-44 years (31.0% to 27.5%) and 45-64 years (33.6% to 30.2%).
- Secondhand smoke exposure in indoor places significantly declined from 2010 to 2018 in homes (67.3% to 44.9%), workplaces (63.3% to 50.9%), government buildings (58.4% to 31.1%), healthcare facilities (37.9% to 24.4%), restaurants (88.5% to 73.3%), and public transportation (34.1% to 12.9%).
- The percentage of smokers who made a quit attempt in the last 12 months significantly increased from 14.4% in 2010 to 19.8% in 2018.
- The percentage of smokers who were advised to quit by a healthcare provider significantly increased from 33.9% in 2010 to 46.4% in 2018.
- The quit rate among ever smokers significantly increased from 16.0% in 2010 to 20.1% in 2018.
- From 2010 to 2018, the percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the internet significantly increased (8.1% to 28.4%) while the percentage significantly decreased for noticing in newspapers or in magazines (21.8% to 17.1%) and on television (45.4% to 40.6%).
- The percentage of current smokers who thought about quitting after noticing health warning labels on cigarette packages did not change (36.4% in 2010 and 36.3% in 2018).
- The percentage of adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements significantly declined from 15.0% in 2010 to 10.7% in 2018.
- Although the median cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes significantly increased from 6.3 Chinese yuan in 2010 to 9.9 Chinese yuan in 2018, the median cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) significantly declined from 2.0% in 2010 to 1.5% in 2018, suggesting that cigarettes have become more affordable.



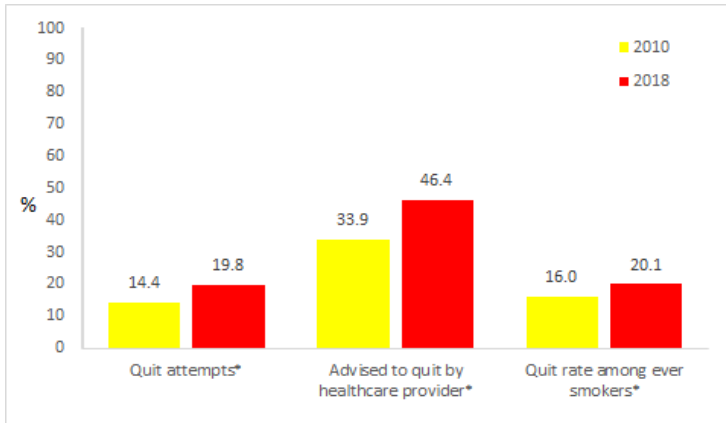
m Prevalence of current tobacco smoking by age, China 2010 and 2018



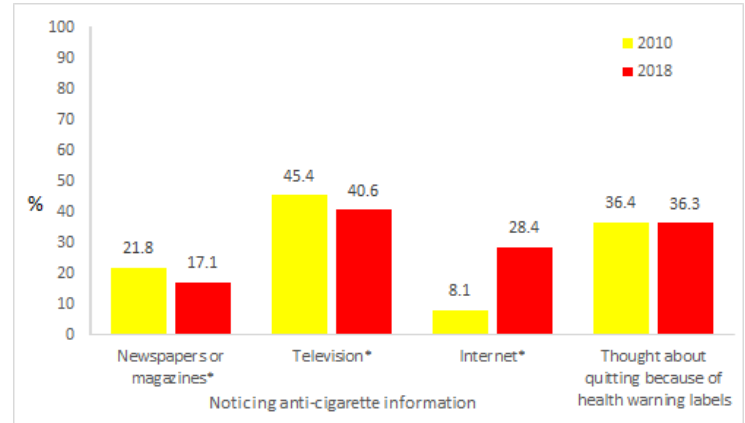
p Exposure to secondhand smoke inside various places^{1,2}, China 2010 and 2018



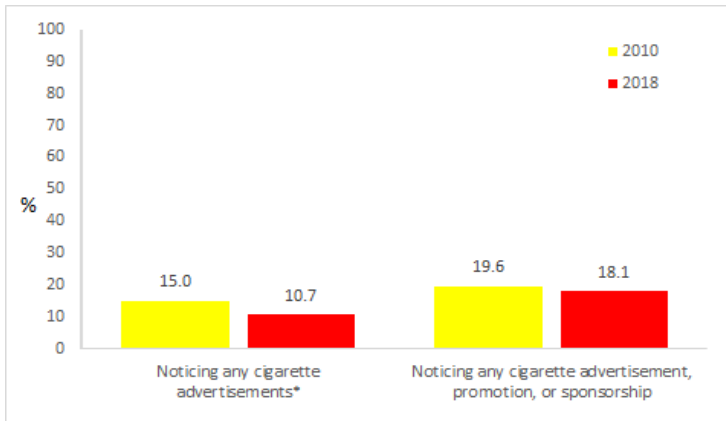
o Quit attempts and advice to quit by a healthcare provider among smokers in the past 12 months and the quit rate among ever smokers³, China 2010 and 2018



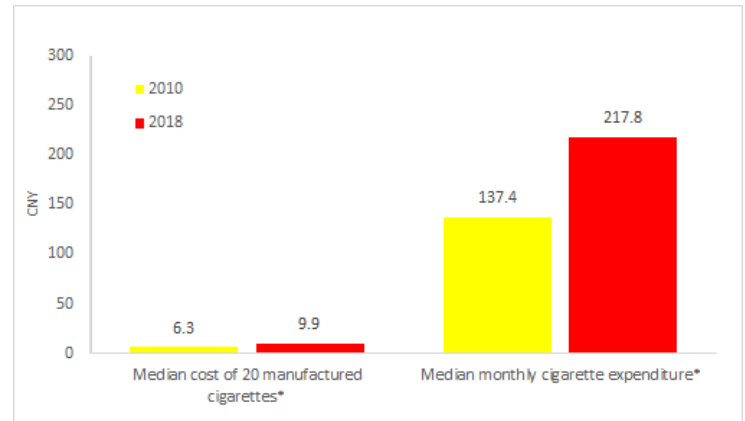
w Noticing anti-cigarette smoking information and effects of noticing health warning labels on cigarette packages⁴, China 2010 and 2018



e Noticing any cigarette advertisements and any advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship during the last 30 days, China 2010 and 2018



r Median cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes and median cigarette expenditure per month in Chinese yuan (CNY), China 2010⁵ and 2018



NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. ¹ Secondhand smoke indicators calculated as follows: Homes: exposure to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly; Workplace: among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors; Public places: among those who visited in the past 30 days. ² In 2018, the question about public transportation stated "not including taxis". ³ Former smokers (current non-smokers) among ever smokers. ⁴ Current smokers who thought about quitting because of health warning labels on cigarette packages among those who noticed the labels in the past 30 days. ⁵ GATS China 2010 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2018 using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database. * Indicates comparison is statistically significant at p<0.05.

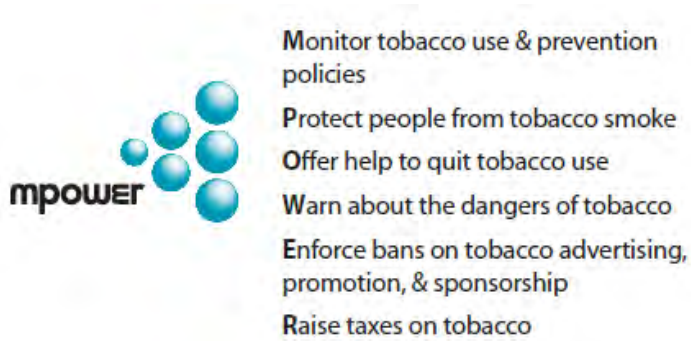
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GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Costa Rica. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), electronic cigarettes, cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Costa Rica, GATS was first conducted in 2015 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by Ministry of Health. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 9,680 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 8,607 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 89.2%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 9.1% overall (0.3 million), 13.6% of men and 4.5% of women use tobacco.
- 8.9% overall (0.3 million), 13.4% of men and 4.4% of women currently smoked tobacco.
- 9.6% of urban residents and 7.1% of rural residents currently smoke tobacco.
- 8.7% overall, 13.0% of men and 4.3% of women currently smoke cigarettes.
- 0.1% overall, 0.1% of men and 0.0% of women currently use smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 73.0% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 58.6% of past-year smokers attempted to quit smoking in the last 12 months.
- 56.7% of ever daily smokers have quit smoking (Quit Ratio).

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 6.3% of adults who worked indoors (0.1 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 4.9% of adults (0.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 7.9% of adults (0.1 million adults) who visited a restaurant in past 30 days were exposed to tobacco smoke.

ECONOMY

- Average cigarette expenditure per month was 19,370 colones.
- 5.4% of smokers purchased cigarettes from street vendors.

MEDIA

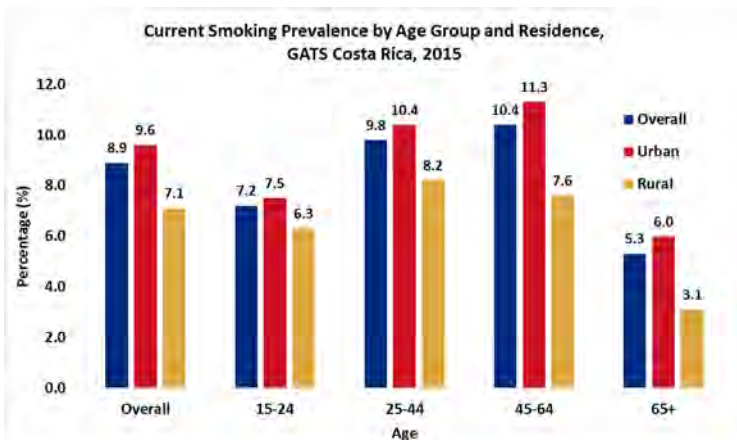
- Almost 7 in 10 adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- Over 1 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- Over 2 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 97.8% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 95.8% of adults believed that secondhand smoke cause serious illness in non-smokers.

TOBACCO USE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
TOBACCO SMOKERS			
Current tobacco smokers	8.9	13.4	4.4
Daily tobacco smokers	5.8	8.7	2.9
Current cigarette smokers ¹	8.7	13.0	4.3
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	5.7	8.4	2.9
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	9.5	13.6	5.3
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	56.7	55.6	59.6
Average age at smoking initiation among ever daily smokers aged 20 to 34 years	16.1	16.0	16.5
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ³	13.4	14.1	11.4
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.1	0.1	0.0
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	9.1	13.6	4.5



CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Past-year smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁴	58.6	56.2	65.4
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	73.0	72.9	73.6
Past-year smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{4,5}	64.0	60.6	70.5

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{6,†}	6.3	7.5	4.2
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	4.9	4.9	5.0
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants ^{7,†}	7.9	8.1	7.7
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in bars/nightclubs ^{8,†}	23.0	21.2	25.9

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (colones)	1,328
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2014] ⁹	2.4%
Average cigarette expenditure per month (colones)	19,370 -
Manufactured cigarette smokers who purchased from street vendors	5.4% -

MEDIA

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING			
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{10,†}	14.9	21.9	14.2
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	21.9	21.7	21.9
COUNTER ADVERTISING			
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	55.4	53.9	59.9
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	66.1	66.8	66.0

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	97.8	96.8	97.9
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	95.8	94.8	95.8
Adults who favor increasing taxes on tobacco products	85.1	57.2	87.9
Adults who support smoke-free laws in public places ¹¹	93.1	82.8	94.1
Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	70.5	*	70.5

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults who have ever heard of electronic cigarettes	47.5	52.0	42.9
Current user of electronic cigarettes	1.3	1.6	0.9

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Among daily smokers. 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 Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷ Among those who visited restaurants. ⁸ Among those who visited bars/nightclubs. ⁹ Per capita GDP estimated for 2014 accessed from the International-Monetary Fund (IMF) website. ¹⁰ Includes those who 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. ¹¹ Those who indicated support for smoke-free laws in all of the following places: hospitals, workplaces, restaurants, bars, public transportation, schools, universities, and places of worship. † During the past 30 days. * Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

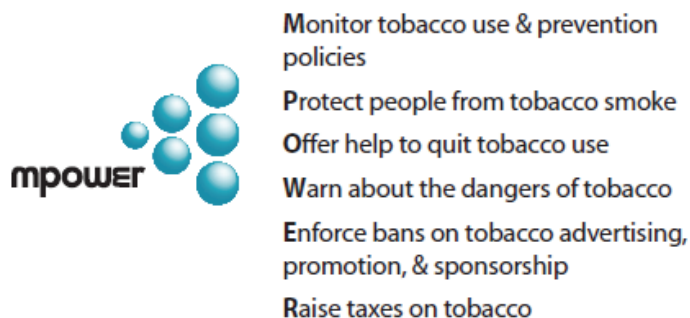
NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use in the past 30 days. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support was provided by the Ministry of Health in Costa Rica. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking, smokeless, heated tobacco products) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Costa Rica. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



GATS Methodology

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 Costa Rica, GATS was conducted in 2022 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (IAFA) under the coordination of the Ministry of Health. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 9,600 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 8,011 completed individual interviews, with an overall response rate of 85.5%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 8.7% overall (0.4 million adults), 13.1% of men, and 4.3% of women currently used tobacco (smoking, smokeless, or heated tobacco products).
- 8.5% overall (0.3 million adults), 12.9% of men, and 4.1% of women currently smoked tobacco.
- 9.2% of urban residents and 6.6% of rural residents currently smoked tobacco.
- 0.2% overall (0.01 million adults), 0.2% of men, and 0.2% of women currently used smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 72.2% of adults who currently smoked tobacco planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 59.9% of adults who smoked in the past 12 months and visited a healthcare provider were advised to quit smoking.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 3.7% of adults who worked indoors (0.04 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 4.1% of adults (0.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke inside their homes.
- 7.2% of adults (0.1 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.

ECONOMICS

- The average (mean) amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was 1939.7 Costa Rican colones.
- The average (mean) monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes was 22376.1 Costa Rican colones.

MEDIA

- 33.0% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 32.2% of adults noticed cigarette advertising or promotions in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 49.2% of adults noticed any cigarette advertisements, promotions, or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, & PERCEPTIONS

- 97.3% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 94.4% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO USE (smoking, smokeless, or heated tobacco products)	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
--------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	---------	-----------

Current tobacco users	8.7	13.1	4.3
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TOBACCO SMOKING

Current tobacco smokers	8.5	12.9	4.1
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Daily tobacco smokers	5.6	8.8	2.3
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Current cigarette smokers ¹	8.2	12.5	4.0
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Daily cigarette smokers ¹	5.4	8.6	2.3
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Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	8.5	12.5	4.4
-----------------------------------------------------------------	-----	------	-----

Former daily tobacco smokers ^{2,3} (among ever daily smokers)	54.9	54.3	56.6
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

	OVERALL (#)	MEN (#)	WOMEN (#)
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Average age of daily smoking initiation among ever daily tobacco smokers 20-34 years old (years)	18.0	18.0	18.0
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Average number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers	10.7	10.9	9.9
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	-----

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
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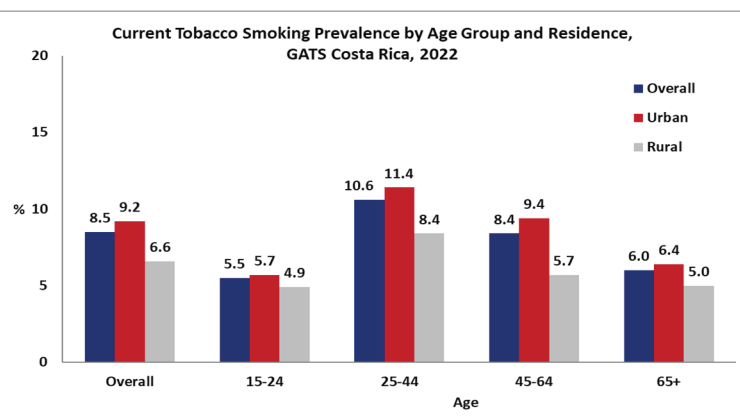
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.2	0.2	0.2
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HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

Ever heard of heated tobacco products	5.6	7.1	4.0
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Ever used heated tobacco products	0.1	0.1	0.1
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Current user of heated tobacco products	0.04	0.05	0.02
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ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
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Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	58.4	62.7	54
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Ever used electronic cigarettes	6.5	8.9	4.1
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Current user of electronic cigarettes	1.6	2.2	1.0
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CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
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Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ⁴	53.7	52.0	58.8
--------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting ⁵	72.2	71.4	74.7
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in the past 12 months ^{4,6}	59.9	54.2	72.9
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
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Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{7,8}	3.7	4.1	3.0
-----------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	4.1	4.4	3.7
----------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Adults exposed to tobacco smoke inside: ^{8,9}	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
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Government buildings or offices	4.5	5.6	3.0
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Healthcare facilities	3.0	3.9	2.3
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Restaurants	7.2	7.0	7.6
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Public transportation	3.9	4.3	3.7
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ECONOMICS

Average (mean) amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Costa Rican colones)	1939.7
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------

Average (mean) monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (Costa Rican colones)	22376.1
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Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2022] ⁹	2.3%
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------

MEDIA

ANTI-TOBACCO WARNINGS	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
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Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio ⁸	33.0	37.5	32.5
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	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
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Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label ⁸	54.3	54.3	54.5
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
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Adults who noticed cigarette advertising or promotions in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{10,8}	32.2	30.3	32.3
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Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements, promotions, or sporting event sponsorship ⁸	49.2	46.6	49.5
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KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
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Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	97.3	96.6	97.4
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Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	94.4	91.1	94.7
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)
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Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	65.1	-	65.1
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¹ Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Quit ratio for daily smoking. ⁴ Includes current smokers and former smokers who quit in the past 12 months. ⁵ Planning or thinking about quitting within the next month, 12 months, or someday. ⁶ Among those who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months. ⁷ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁸ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ⁹ Estimated Costa Rica 2022 per capita GDP = 8,363,633 Costa Rican colones, provided by the International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook database, October 2022 edition. ¹⁰ 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. ⁸ During the past 30 days. - Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years or older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

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BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age or older. In Costa Rica, GATS was first conducted in 2015 and repeated in 2022. GATS 2022 was conducted by the Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (IAFA) under the coordination of the Ministry of Health. Both the 2015 and 2022 GATS used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. For the 2015 survey, there were 8,607 interviews completed, with an overall response rate of 89.2%. In 2022, 8,011 interviews were completed, with an overall response rate of 85.5%. For additional information, refer to the GATS Costa Rica 2015 and 2022 country fact sheets.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC.



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

KEY POLICY CHANGES

- The General Law for the Control of Tobacco and its Harmful Effects on Health (March 22, 2012) is the main legislation for tobacco control.
- Through Ministerial Directive DM-JM-3274-2018, the Minister of Health made it obligatory to cover the dispensers of tobacco products, located in the checkout boxes of shops.
- In 2018, by Resolution DM-JM-1593-2018, the Commission for the Regulation of Labeling of Tobacco Products was created, whose responsibility is to define health warning labels of tobacco products in Costa Rica annually.
- In 2018, a 'Letter of Understanding' was signed between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Telecommunications (MICITT) with the purpose of creating a fund for the financing and promotion of research, technologies, and innovation in health, as well as the dissemination of its results for decision-making in tobacco control.
- In 2018, the Laboratory of Analysis of Composition and Emissions of Tobacco Products at the Costa Rican Institute of Research and Education in Nutrition and Health (INCIENSA) was established.
- In 2020, the Observatory for the Surveillance of Health Strategies and Interventions for the Fulfillment of Law 9028 (OVEIS) was established.
- In 2021, Law 10066 was enacted to regulate some aspects related to electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS), similar systems without nicotine (SSSN), and electronic devices that use heated tobacco and similar technologies.
- In 2021, 15 Comprehensive Drug Care Centers (IAFA), 34 Tobacco Cessation Clinics (CCSS), and a virtual assistant (mHealth Commission) were established.
- Definitions and implementation of information campaigns on Tobacco Control are ongoing.

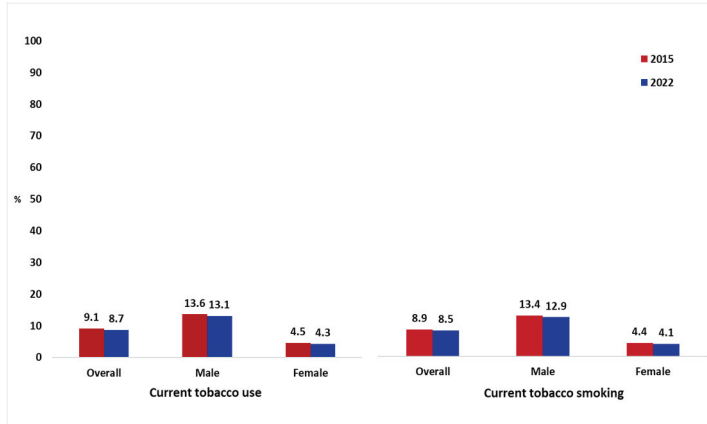
KEY FINDINGS

- Between 2015 and 2022, the prevalence of current tobacco use and current tobacco smoking did not change. Although there was a slight reduction in the percentages (9.1% in 2015 to 8.7% in 2022 and 8.9% in 2015 to 8.5% in 2022, respectively), these differences were not statistically significant.
- Among adults aged 20-34 years who have ever smoked on a daily basis, the average age at daily smoking initiation increased significantly from 16.1 years in 2015 to 18.0 years in 2022 (data not shown in figures).
- Regarding the use of electronic cigarettes, the percentage of people who ever heard of electronic cigarettes and ever used electronic cigarettes significantly increased from 47.5% in 2015 to 58.4% in 2022 and from 4.1% in 2015 to 6.5% in 2022, respectively. The prevalence of current use of electronic cigarettes remained stable (1.3% in 2015 and 1.6% in 2022) (data not shown in figures).
- Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes and various public places significantly declined. The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in public transportation declined from 7.3% in 2015 to 3.9% in 2022. The prevalence of exposure at home among adults who did not smoke declined from 3.0% in 2015 to 2.3% in 2022 (data not shown in the figure). In addition, the prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace declined from 6.3% in 2015 to 3.7% in 2022.
- Among adults who smoked in the past 12 months, there was no statistically significant difference between 2015 and 2022 for quit attempts in the last 12 months and receiving advice to quit smoking from a healthcare professional.
- Among those who currently smoked, the percentage of noticing health warnings on cigarette packages significantly decreased from 97.7% in 2015 to 82.0% in 2022 while the percentage of thinking about quitting because of warning labels did not change (55.4% in 2015 and 54.3% in 2022).
- The prevalence of exposure to any cigarette advertising, promotion, and sponsorship in the past 30 days increased significantly from 27.4% in 2015 to 49.2% in 2022. Similarly, the percentage of adults noticing any in-store cigarette advertising or promotion increased significantly from 14.9% in 2015 to 32.2% in 2022.
- The average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes significantly increased from 1,479.8 Costa Rican colones in 2015 to 1,939.7 in 2022. This corresponds to a relative increase of 31.1%. However, the average cigarette expenditure per month among those who currently smoked manufactured cigarettes showed no significant difference.

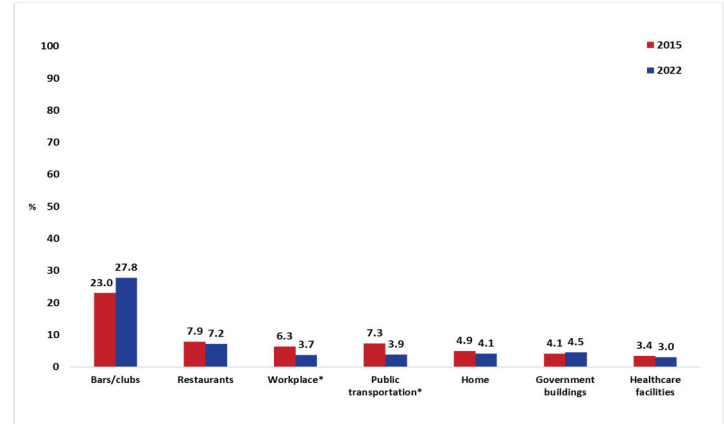


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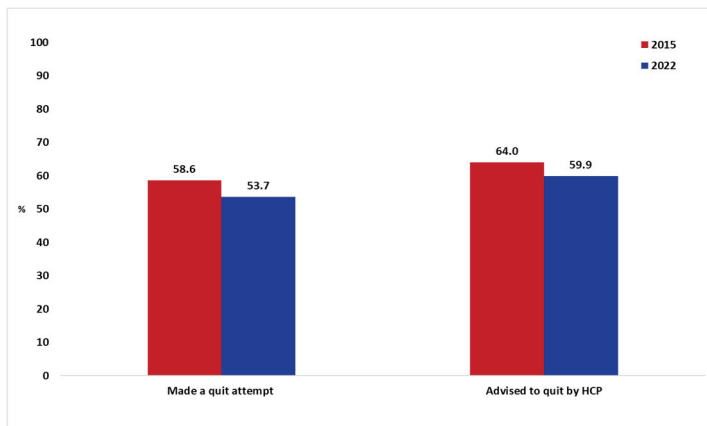
m Prevalence of current tobacco use¹ and current tobacco smoking by gender, Costa Rica 2015 and 2022



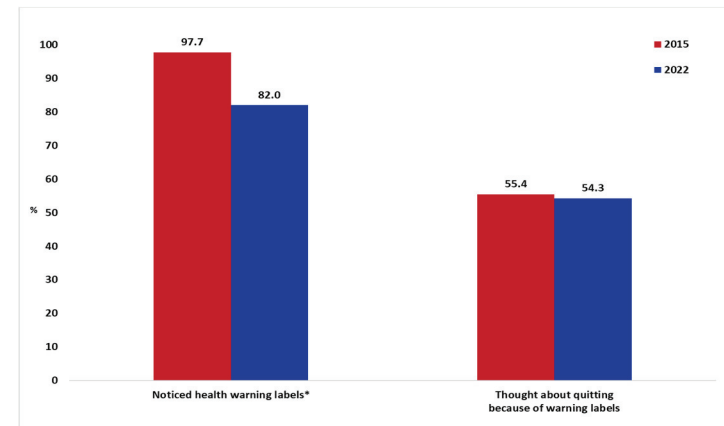
p Exposure to secondhand smoke inside various places², Costa Rica 2015 and 2022



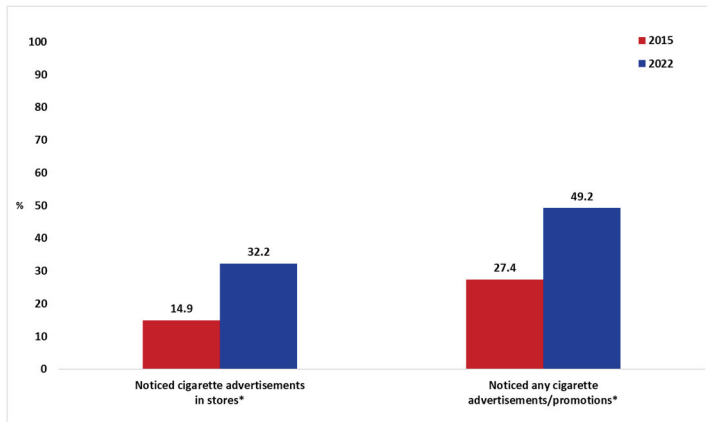
o Quit attempts and advice to quit by a healthcare provider among those who smoked in the past 12 months, Costa Rica 2015 and 2022



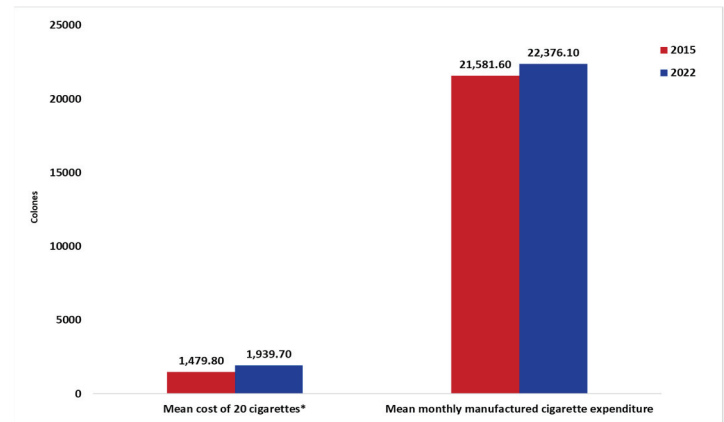
w Noticing and effects of cigarette package health warning labels in the past 30 days among adults who currently smoked, Costa Rica 2015 and 2022



e Noticing in-store cigarette advertising/promotions³ and any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship during the past 30 days, Costa Rica 2015 and 2022



r Average (mean) cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes and cigarette expenditure per month in Costa Rican colones⁴, Costa Rica 2015⁵ and 2022



NOTES: 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 2022 questionnaire but not in 2015. 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 other places: among those who visited in the past 30 days. ³ 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. ⁴ Calculated among current manufactured cigarette smokers. ⁵ GATS Costa Rica 2015 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2022 using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database accessed on 26th January 2023.

* Indicates the relative change between the two years is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. The relative change can be interpreted as the percentage of the estimate in year 2 as it decreases or increases compared to year 1.

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- 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.

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, second-hand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Egypt, GATS was conducted in 2009 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older through a collaborative effort by CAPMAS, Ministry of Health, and the Egypt WHO Office. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 98.9%, the person response rate was 98.4% and the overall response rate was 97.3%. There were a total of 20,946 completed interviews.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- 19.4% (9.7 million adults) currently smoke
Men 37.7% (9.5 million); Women 0.5% (127 thousand)
- 18.5% currently smoke daily (Men 35.8%; Women 0.5%)
- 15.7% currently smoke cigarettes daily (Men 30.6%; Women 0.2%)
- 3.3% currently smoke shisha (Men 6.2%; Women 0.3%)

Cessation

- 16.6% of ever daily smokers quit during the past year.
- 17.9% of those who smoked in the past 12 months successfully quit.

Second-hand Smoke

- 60.7% (6.5 million adult workers) are exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace in the past month.
- 81.5% were exposed to smoke at home in the past month.

Media

- 8.0% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 89.7% of adults who watched TV shows, films, or series saw scenes that contained cigarette smoking.
- 86.6% of adults who watched TV shows, films, or series saw scenes that contained shisha smoking.
- 79.1% of adults noticed anti-cigarette information on any media.

Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

- 97.6% of adults believe smoking causes serious illness.





Tobacco Use

TOBACCO SMOKERS

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco smokers	19.4	37.7	0.5
Daily tobacco smokers	18.5	35.8	0.5
Average age of initiation of daily smoking ¹	16.8	16.8	*

CIGARETTE SMOKERS

Current cigarette smokers ²	16.3	31.8	0.2
Current daily cigarette smokers	15.7	30.6	0.2
Average number of cigarettes consumed per day	19.3	19.4	*

SHISHA SMOKERS

Current shisha smokers	3.3	6.2	0.3
Daily shisha smokers	2.9	5.5	0.3
Last shisha session in a café	35.9	37.5	0.0
Last shisha session at home	56.2	54.2	98.2
Average number of shisha sessions per day	2.6	2.6	3.4

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

USERS

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokeless tobacco users	2.6	4.8	0.3
Current daily smokeless tobacco users	2.3	4.3	0.3

TOBACCO USERS

(SMOKED AND/OR SMOKELESS)

Current tobacco users	19.7	38.1	0.6
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Cessation

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Former daily tobacco smokers ³ (among ever daily smokers)	16.6	16.6	21.2
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	41.1	41.1	44.4
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	17.9	17.9	20.8
Current smokers who are interested in quitting	42.8	42.8	45.5
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider among those who smoked in the past 12 months ⁴	90.5	90.9	*

Second-hand Smoke

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace in the past month ⁵	60.7	62.4	54.0
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace where smoking is disallowed in any closed area	31.1	33.5	24.8
Exposed to SHS in Health Care Facilities	49.2	53.8	46.4
Exposed to SHS in Government buildings/offices	72.8	75.8	66.7
Exposed to SHS in Public Transportation	79.6	80.3	78.6
Exposed to SHS in Restaurants	72.7	75.6	62.1
Smoking is allowed inside the home	70.8	68.1	73.6
Someone smoked inside the home in the past month	81.5	82.5	80.5

Economics

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Last purchased in a shop	83.2	83.4	*
Average monthly expenditure for cigarettes (L,E)	109.8	109.8	*
Last purchased a local brand	88.2	88.3	*

Media

TOBACCO INDUSTRY

ADVERTISING

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed any advertisements for cigarettes [†]	10.5	15.8	9.2
Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores [†]	8.0	13.3	6.8
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements for sports sponsorships [†]	2.1	0.9	2.4
Adults who noticed any type of cigarette promotions [†]	3.2	4.3	2.9
Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items [†]	2.1	3.4	1.8
Adults who watched TV shows, films, or series containing cigarette smoking scenes [†]	89.7	94.2	85.3
Adults who watched TV shows, films, or series containing shisha smoking scenes [†]	86.6	92.6	85.3

COUNTER ADVERTISING

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on any media [†]	79.1	75.8	80.1
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on local TV [†]	51.9	54.5	51.2
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on radio [†]	18.9	17.1	19.4

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults believe smoking causes serious illness.	97.6	97.5	97.7
Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer	96.2	96.0	96.4
Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack	95.0	95.2	95.1
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke	88.6	87.6	88.9
Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	96.3	95.7	96.6

¹ Among 18 to 34 year old respondents. ² Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ³ Current non-smokers. ⁴ Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, who visited a health care provider in past 12 months and were asked if they smoke. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. [†] During the past 30 days. * Cell size less than 25

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons age 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

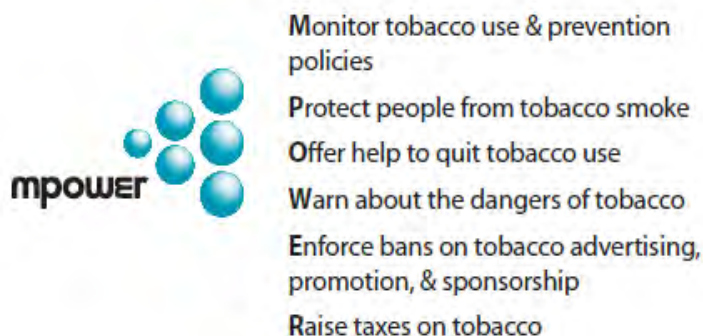
Financial support is provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Ethiopia. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Ethiopia, GATS was implemented in 2016 as a national household survey among persons 15 years of age or older. The survey was coordinated and implemented by the Ethiopia Public Health Institute with collaborative engagement of Ethiopian Food, Medicine and Health Care Administration and Control Authority; Federal Ministry of Health; Central Statistical Agency; and WHO Ethiopia. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 10,875 households were sampled. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 97.9%, the person response rate was 95.4%, and overall response rate was 93.4%. There were 10,150 completed individual interviews.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 8.1% of men, 1.8% of women, and 5.0% overall (3.2 million adults) currently used tobacco.
- 6.2% of men, 1.2% of women, and 3.7% overall (2.5 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 5.2% of men, 1.1% of women, and 3.2% overall (2.2 million) currently smoked tobacco daily.
- 2.6% of men, 0.8% of women, and 1.7% overall (1.1 million adults) currently used smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 68.7% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking.
- 42.0% of smokers made a quit attempt in the past 12 months.
- 53.0% of smokers were advised to quit by health care providers in the past 12 months.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 29.3% of adults (6.5 million) who worked indoors were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 12.6% of adults (8.4 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.

ECONOMICS

- The median amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was 18.4 Ethiopian Birr.
- The median monthly expenditure on cigarettes was 150.1 Ethiopian Birr.

MEDIA

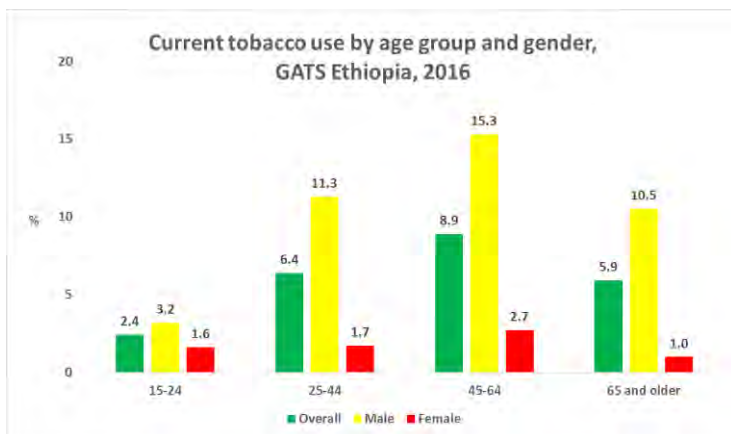
- 20.3% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on television or radio.
- 23.3% of current smokers thought about quitting because of warning labels.
- 1.9% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 4.3% of adults noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 88.0% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 75.9% of adults believed exposure to secondhand smoke causes serious illness to nonsmokers.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	3.7	6.2	1.2
Daily tobacco smokers	3.2	5.2	1.1
Current cigarette smokers ¹	2.9	5.5	0.2
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	2.4	4.6	0.2
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	1.2	1.9	0.5
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	26.1	25.3	30.1
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	1.7	2.6	0.8
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	5.0	8.1	1.8



ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	4.0	5.2	2.7
Ever used electronic cigarettes	0.2	0.3	0.1

CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	42.0	47.4	14.0
Current smokers who were planning to or were thinking about quitting smoking	68.7	74.5	38.9
Smokers advised to quit by health care provider in the past 12 months ³	53.0	55.6	44.8
Smokers attempted to quit smoking using ³ :			
Pharmacotherapy	3.1	3.3	0.0
Counseling/advice	14.7	13.4	37.0
Traditional medicines	5.6	5.9	0.4
Without any assistance	75.9	74.7	97.5

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{4,*}	29.3	31.6	26.0
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	12.6	12.7	12.5
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in: ^{5,*}			
Government Buildings/Offices	19.7	21.2	17.1
Health Care Facilities	7.0	7.9	6.3
Restaurants	31.1	30.9	31.6
Bars or Nightclubs	60.4	63.4	53.6
Public Transportation	11.4	11.8	11.0
Universities	29.4	28.9	30.0
Schools	11.2	9.5	13.8

ECONOMICS

Median amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes [in Ethiopian Birr] ⁶	18.4
Median monthly expenditure on cigarettes [in Ethiopian Birr] ⁶	150.1
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2016 [%] ⁷	9.7

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{8,*}	1.9	5.8	1.7
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [*]	4.3	10.1	4.1
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements on the internet [*]	0.2	0.3	0.2

COUNTER ADVERTISING

Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on television or radio [*]	20.3	18.1	20.4
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HEALTH WARNINGS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [*]	23.3	27.4	2.2

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	88.0	72.1	88.6
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	75.9	66.1	76.3

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁵ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ⁶ Among current manufactured cigarette smokers. ⁷ International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook database estimate for 2016 (GDP 2016 = 15,991.948 Ethiopian Birr) from www.imf.org. ⁸ Includes those who 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. * During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

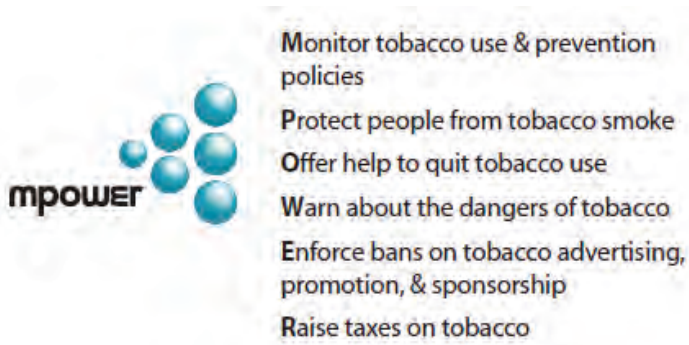
Financial support was provided by the CDC Foundation with a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Technical assistance is provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

The findings and conclusion in this factsheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Greece. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Greece, GATS was conducted in 2013 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the National School of Public Health, Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology of the University of Thessaly, and MRB Hellas. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 6,600 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using laptop computers. There were a total of 4,359 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 69.6%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 51.2% of men, 25.7% of women, and 38.2% overall (3.5 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- Among those aged 25 to 44 years, 64.2% of men, 37.0% of women, and 50.7% overall currently smoked tobacco.
- 72.2% of daily smokers smoke within 30 minutes after waking up, showing a high dependency on tobacco.

CESSATION

- Only 2 in 10 smokers made a quit attempt in the last 12 months.
- 5 in 10 current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting while almost 4 in 10 current smokers were not interested in quitting.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 52.3% of adults who worked indoors (1.6 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 65.7% of adults (6.0 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 72.2% of adults (3.3 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.
- 84.1% of non-smokers supported the law prohibiting smoking inside of restaurants.

MEDIA

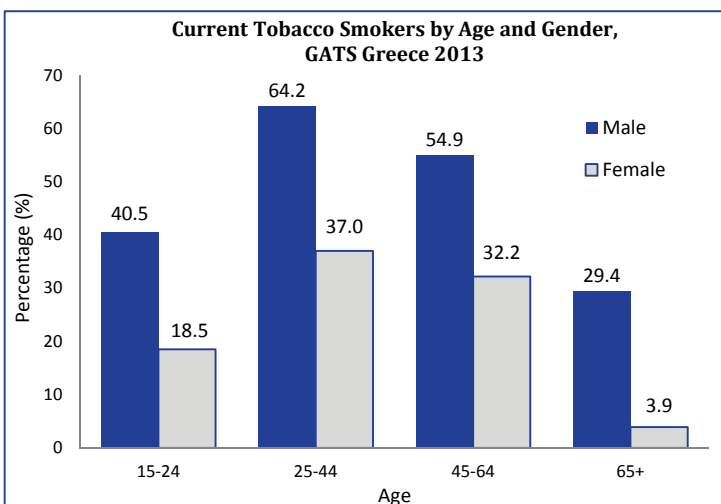
- 3 in 10 adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 3 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 3 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 92.4% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 84.9% of adults believed breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	51.2	25.7	38.2
Daily tobacco smokers	49.7	23.9	36.6
Current cigarette smokers ¹	51.0	25.6	38.1
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	49.5	23.6	36.3
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	16.4	7.3	11.8
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	24.5	23.1	24.0
Daily smokers who smoke within 30 minutes after waking up	76.2	64.2	72.2
	MEN (#)	WOMEN (#)	OVERALL (#)
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers	21.3	16.8	19.8
	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.2	0.2	0.2



CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ³	16.9	22.7	18.9
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	50.3	58.1	53.0
Smokers advised to quit by a healthcare provider in the past 12 months ^{3,4}	78.7	64.8	72.2

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5,†}	58.8	41.8	52.3
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	68.9	62.5	65.7
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants ⁶	72.3	72.1	72.2

ECONOMICS

Average (median) amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Euros)	3.3
Average (median) cigarette expenditure per month (Euros)	100.3
Average (median) cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2013] ⁷	2.0%

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{8,†}	50.9	23.2	33.8
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	35.4	21.0	26.5
	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
COUNTER ADVERTISING			
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	13.9	17.9	15.3
	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	25.6	27.6	26.9

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	90.5	93.5	92.4
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	77.9	89.2	84.9
Adults who support the law prohibiting smoking inside of restaurants	24.6	84.1	61.4

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	93.4	83.7	88.5

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶ Among those who visited restaurants in the past 30 days. ⁷ 2013 GDP source: estimated figure from International Monetary Fund website, accessed 04 November 2013. ⁸ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Funding for GATS Greece 2013 was provided by the government of Greece and the European Union. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International, under the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries, including India. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist India to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. The WHO has developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based policies that include:



- 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.

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, second-hand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In India, GATS was conducted in 2009-2010 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), under the coordination of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW).

A nationally representative probability sample was used to provide national and six regional estimates by residence (urban and rural) and gender, as well as state estimates by gender. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The estimates were based on 69,296 completed interviews of males and females in India with an overall response rate of 91.8%.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- Current tobacco use in any form: 34.6% of adults; 47.9% of males and 20.3% of females.
- Current tobacco smoking: 14.0% of adults; 24.3% of males and 2.9% of females.
 - Current cigarette smoking: 5.7% of adults; 10.3% of males and 0.8% of females.
 - Current bidi smoking: 9.2% of adults; 16.0% of males and 1.9% of females.
- Current users of smokeless tobacco: 25.9% of adults; 32.9% of males and 18.4% of females.
- Average age at daily initiation of tobacco use: 17.9 years in adults, 18.1 years in males, and 14.7 years in females.
- 60.1% of daily tobacco users consume tobacco within half an hour of waking up.

Cessation

- 46.6% of current smokers and 45.2% of users of smokeless tobacco planned to quit or thought about quitting.
- 46.3% of smokers and 26.7% of users of smokeless tobacco were advised to quit by a health care provider.

Second-hand Smoke

- 52.3% of adults were exposed to second-hand smoke at home.
- 29.0% of adults were exposed to second-hand smoke in public places.

Media

- Adults who noticed any advertisement or promotion: 28.4% for cigarettes, 47.0% for bidis, and 54.7% for smokeless tobacco.
- Current users of the following tobacco products who thought about quitting because of a warning label: 38.0% for cigarettes, 29.3% for bidis, and 33.8% for smokeless tobacco.

Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

- 90.2% of adults believe smoking causes serious illness.
- 88.8% of adults believe smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness.
- 82.9% of adults believe exposure to tobacco smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.





Tobacco Use

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco smokers	14.0	24.3	2.9
Current cigarette smokers ¹	5.7	10.3	0.8
Current bidi smokers	9.2	16.0	1.9
Daily tobacco smokers	10.7	18.3	2.4
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	3.8	6.8	0.6
Daily bidi smokers	7.7	13.4	1.7
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	12.6	12.1	16.2

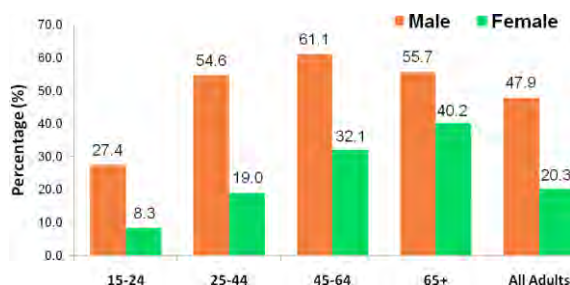
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS

Current users of smokeless tobacco	25.9	32.9	18.4
Daily users of smokeless tobacco	21.4	27.4	14.9
Former daily users of smokeless tobacco ³ (among ever daily users of smokeless tobacco)	4.8	4.6	5.2

TOBACCO USERS

(SMOKED AND/OR SMOKELESS)	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco users	34.6	47.9	20.3
Daily tobacco users	29.1	40.8	16.7
Former daily tobacco users ⁴ (among ever daily tobacco users)	5.3	5.0	5.9

Current Tobacco Use Prevalence by Age Group and Gender / GATS India, 2009-2010



Cessation

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokers who plan to quit or are thinking about quitting	46.6	47.3	40.6
Smokers who made an attempt to quit ⁵	38.4	38.3	38.9
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider ^{5,6}	46.3	47.3	38.9
Current users of smokeless tobacco who plan to quit or are thinking about quitting	45.2	48.3	39.1
Users of smokeless tobacco who made an attempt to quit ⁷	35.4	38.8	29.0
Users of smokeless tobacco advised to quit by a health care provider ^{6,7}	26.7	28.1	24.5

Second-hand Smoke

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke:			
At home ⁸	52.3	52.2	52.5
At the workplace ^{9,*}	29.9	32.2	19.4
At any public place ^{10,*}	29.0	39.5	17.8

Economics

Monthly expenditure on cigarettes by a current manufactured cigarette smoker (INR ¹¹)	399.2
Monthly expenditure on bidis by a current bidi smoker (INR ¹¹)	93.4

Media

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults who noticed any advertisement or promotion of the following tobacco products*:			
Cigarettes	28.4	36.3	19.8
Bidis	47.0	50.9	41.1
Smokeless tobacco	54.7	58.6	48.7

COUNTER ADVERTISING

Adults who noticed anti-tobacco information on radio or television*	63.4	63.6	63.3
Current users of the following tobacco products who thought about quitting because of a warning label*:			
Cigarettes	38.0	40.2	9.5
Bidis	29.3	30.9	13.7
Smokeless tobacco	33.8	41.4	19.4

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults who believe the following causes serious illness:			
Smoking tobacco	90.2	91.5	88.8
Use of smokeless tobacco	88.8	90.1	87.3
Exposure to second-hand smoke	82.9	84.9	80.8

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.

² Current non-smokers.

³ Current non-users of smokeless tobacco.

⁴ Current non-users of tobacco.

⁵ Includes current smokers and those who quit in past 12 months.

⁶ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months.

⁷ Includes current smokeless users and those who quit in past 12 months.

⁸ Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs daily, weekly or monthly.

⁹ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.

¹⁰ Adults exposed to tobacco smoking inside government buildings, healthcare facilities, restaurants, or public transportation during the past 30 days.

¹¹ Indian rupees.

*During the past 30 days.

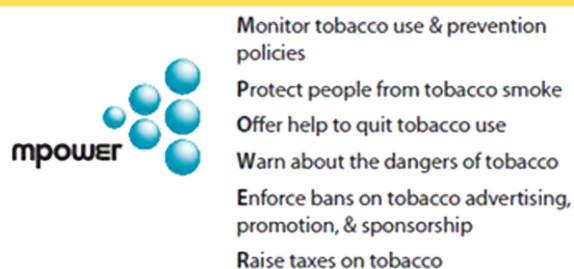
NOTE: "Current use" refers to daily and less than daily use. "Adults" refers to persons age 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support is provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, and the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including India. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that includes:



GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. GATS is a household survey of persons 15 years of age or older conducted in all 30 states of India and two Union Territories. The first round of GATS was conducted between June 2009 and January 2010. The second round of GATS was conducted between August 2016 to February 2017 by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai for the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

A multi-stage sample design was used for both rounds of GATS. From each of the sampled household, one household member 15 years of age or older was randomly selected for individual interview. In the first round 69,296 individual interviews were completed with an overall response rate of 91.8%. In the second round, a total of 74,037 individual interviews were completed with an overall response rate of 92.9%.

GATS 2 Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 19.0% of men, 2.0% of women and 10.7% (99.5 million) of all adults currently smoke tobacco.
- 29.6% of men, 12.8% of women and 21.4% (199.4 million) of all adults currently use smokeless tobacco.
- 42.4% of men, 14.2% of women and 28.6% (266.8 million) of all adults currently use tobacco (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco).

CESSATION

- 55.4% of current smokers are planning or thinking of quitting smoking and 49.6% of current smokeless tobacco users are planning or thinking of quitting smokeless tobacco use.
- 48.8% of current smokers were advised by health care provider to quit smoking and 31.7% of current smokeless tobacco users were advised by health care provider to quit use of smokeless tobacco.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 38.7% of adults were exposed to second hand smoke at home.
- 30.2% of adults who work indoors are exposed to second-hand smoke at their workplace.
- 7.4% of adults were exposed to second hand smoke at restaurants.

MEDIA

- 19.2% of adults noticed smoking tobacco advertisement and 18.3% of adults noticed smokeless tobacco advertisement.
- 68.0% of adults noticed anti-smoking tobacco information on television or radio and 59.3% of adults noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information on television or radio.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 92.4% of adults believed that smoking causes serious illness and 95.6% of adults believed that use of smokeless tobacco causes serious illness.

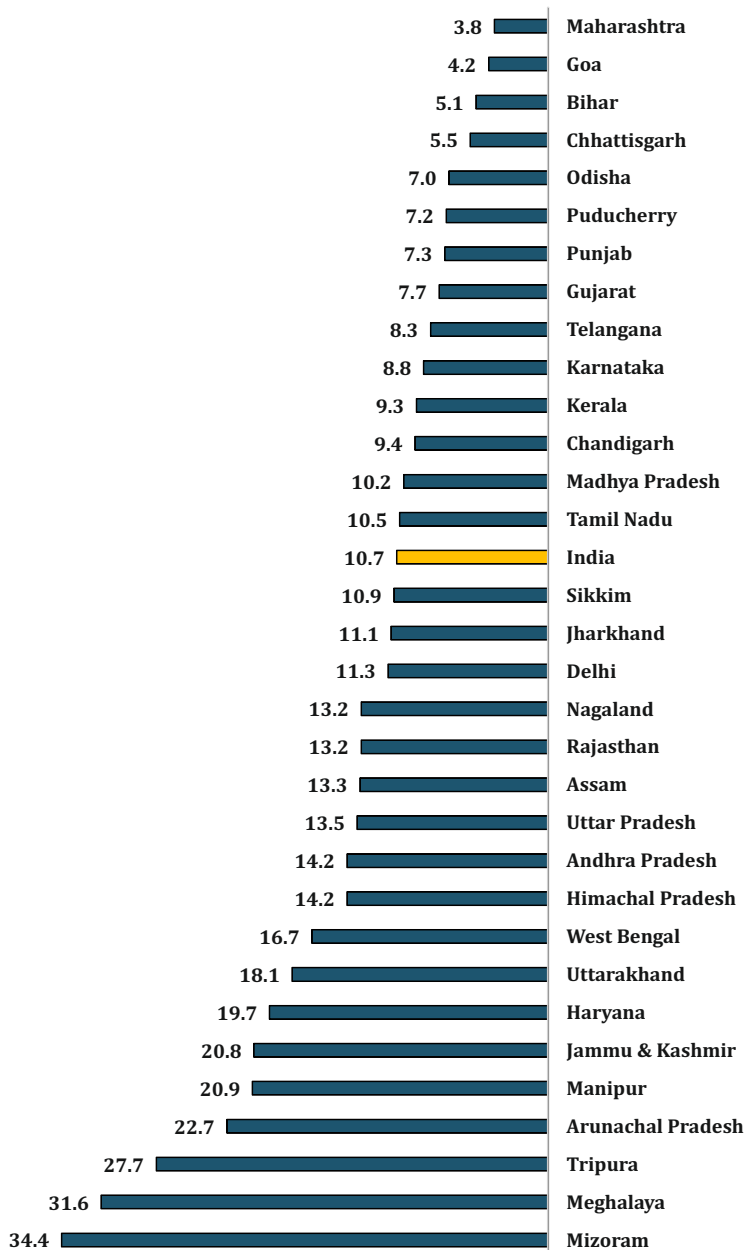


KEY INDICATORS - GATS 2

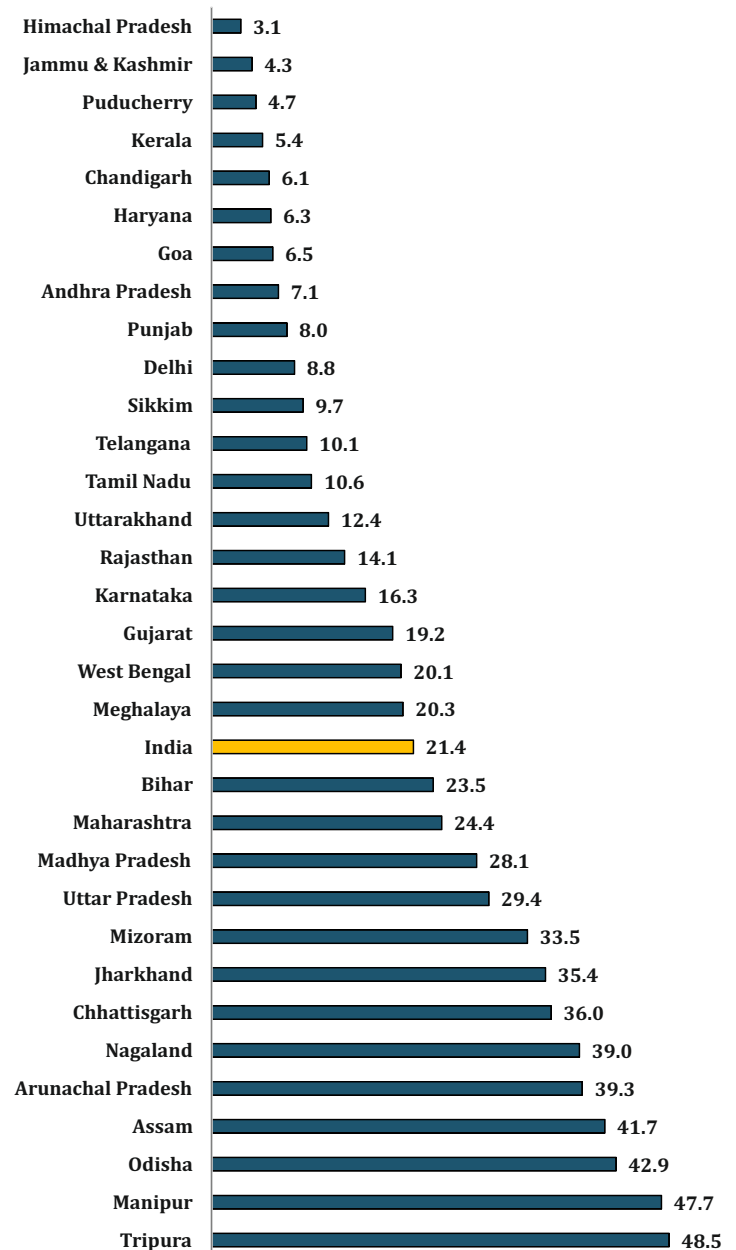
TOBACCO USE			
Tobacco smokers	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	19.0	2.0	10.7
Daily tobacco smokers	15.2	1.7	8.6
Current cigarette smokers ¹	7.3	0.6	4.0
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	3.8	0.4	2.2
Current <i>bidi</i> smokers	14.0	1.2	7.7
Daily <i>bidi</i> smokers	11.6	0.9	6.4
Former daily smokers ² (among all the adults)	3.2	0.4	1.8
Former daily smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	16.8	17.6	16.8
Smokeless tobacco users	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokeless tobacco users	29.6	12.8	21.4
Daily smokeless tobacco users	25.1	11.1	18.2
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ³ (among all the adults)	1.4	0.9	1.2
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ³ (among ever daily smokeless tobacco users)	5.2	7.0	5.8
Tobacco users (smoked and/or smokeless)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco users	42.4	14.2	28.6
CESSATION			
	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁴	38.8	35.5	38.5
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	56.3	46.4	55.4
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{4, 5}	50.3	36.6	48.8
Smokeless tobacco users who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁶	35.2	28.4	33.2
Current smokeless tobacco users who planned to or were thinking about quitting	52.7	42.2	49.6
Smokeless tobacco users advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{5, 6}	33.3	28.6	31.7
SECONDHAND SMOKE			
	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home ⁷	38.1	39.3	38.7
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{8, †}	32.7	17.9	30.2
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at government buildings/offices [†]	8.1	2.4	5.3
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at health care facilities [†]	6.8	4.4	5.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at restaurants [†]	13.0	1.6	7.4
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at public transportation [†]	16.6	9.9	13.3

MEDIA			
Tobacco Industry Advertising	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed smoking tobacco advertisement [†]	23.7	18.7	19.2
Adults who noticed any type of cigarette promotion ^{9, †}	8.1	4.9	5.3
Adults who noticed any type of <i>bidi</i> promotion ^{9, †}	11.0	4.7	5.4
	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed smokeless tobacco advertisement [†]	21.4	17.5	18.3
Adults who noticed any type of smokeless tobacco promotion ^{9, †}	8.0	5.1	5.7
Counter Advertising			
	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current cigarette smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	64.6	26.7	61.9
Current <i>bidi</i> smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	55.8	28.6	53.8
Current smokeless tobacco users who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	52.9	29.9	46.2
	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-smoking tobacco warning on the television or radio [†]	64.6	68.4	68.0
	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco warning on the television or radio [†]	53.3	61.0	59.3
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE & PERCEPTION			
	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	91.3	92.6	92.4
Adults who believed breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers	91.0	92.6	92.4
Adults who believed breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in children	91.8	93.5	93.3
	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed use of smokeless tobacco causes serious illness	94.0	96.1	95.6
Adults who believed use of smokeless tobacco during pregnancy causes harm to foetus	83.5	89.1	87.9
ECONOMICS			
			OVERALL (%)
Average monthly expenditure on cigarette (for daily cigarette smokers) (in Indian Rupees)			1192.5
Average monthly expenditure on <i>bidi</i> (for daily <i>bidi</i> smokers) (in Indian Rupees)			284.1
¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Current non-users. 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 Includes current smokeless users and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁷ Among all adults exposed at any time. ⁸ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁹ Includes products at sale prices, free samples, free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying tobacco products, clothing or other items with brand name or logo of the product, promotion in mail and surrogate advertisement. [†] During the past 30 days.			

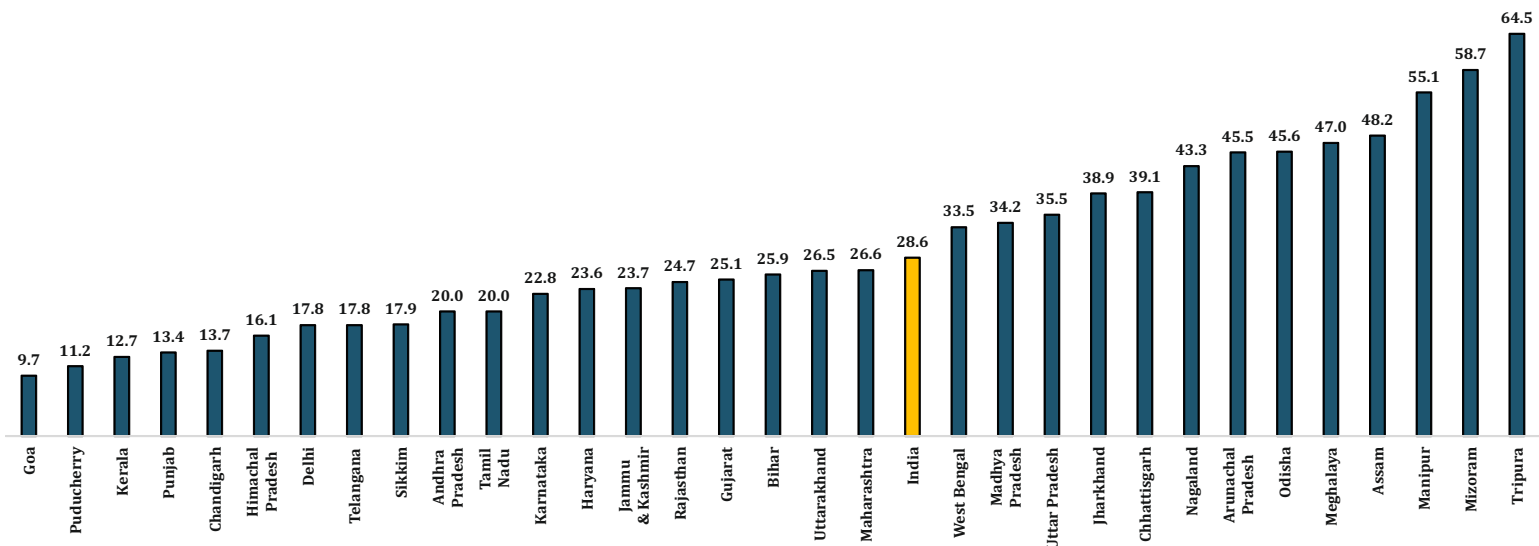
Prevalence of current tobacco smoking among states/UTs, GATS India 2016-17



Prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use among states/UTs, GATS India 2016-17

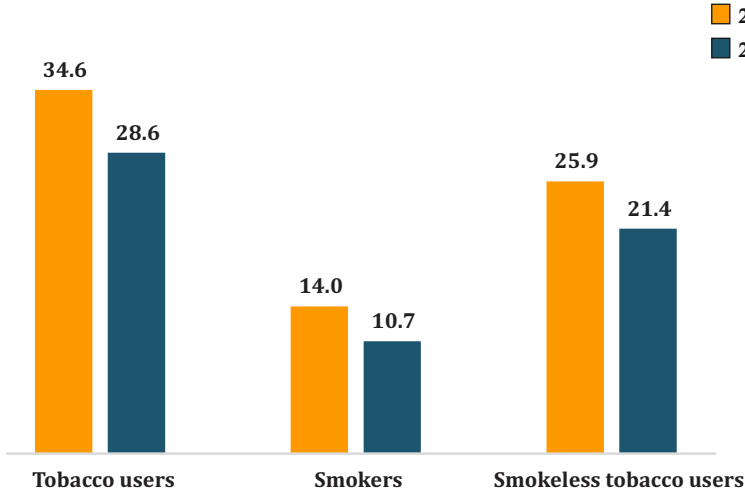


Prevalence of current tobacco use (smoking and/or smokeless) among states/UTs, GATS India 2016-17

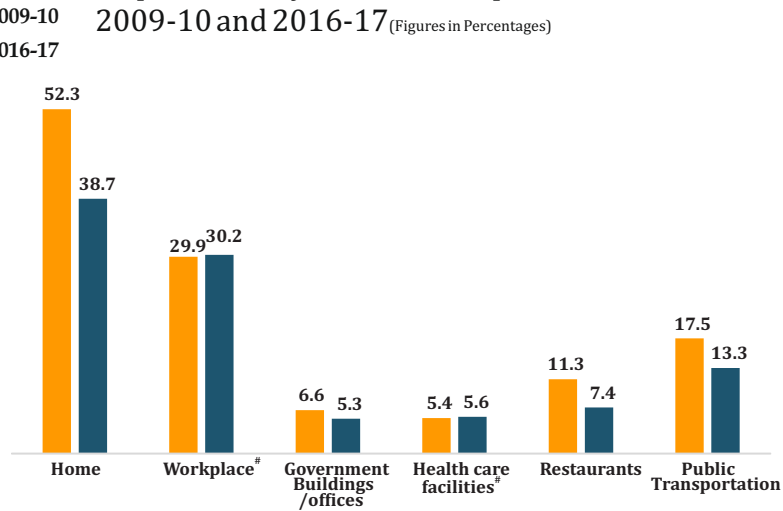


GATS 1 and GATS 2 Comparison

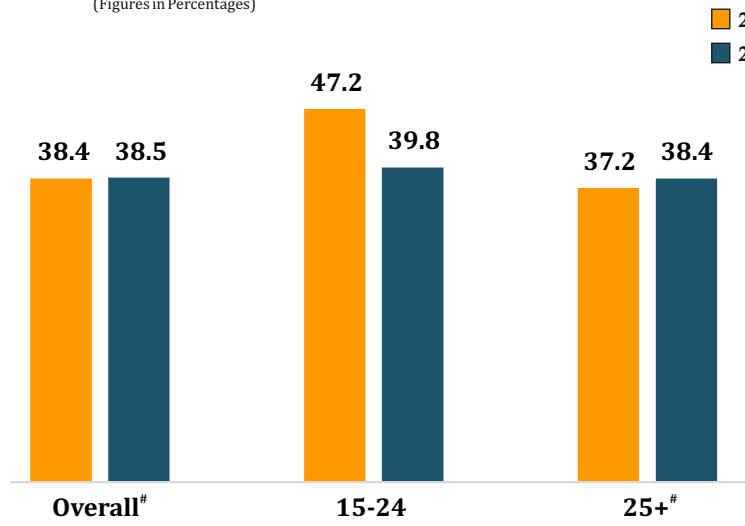
m Prevalence of current tobacco use, GATS India, 2009-10 and 2016-17 (Figures in Percentages)



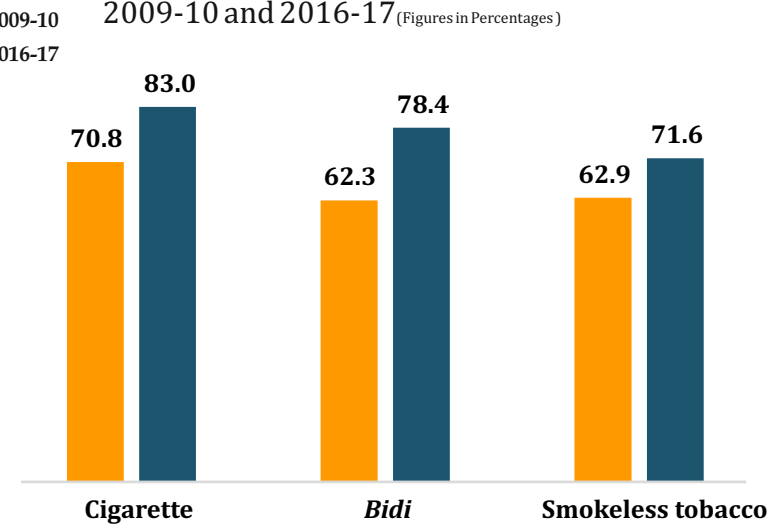
p Exposure to second hand smoke among all adults in past 30 days at various places, GATS India, 2009-10 and 2016-17 (Figures in Percentages)



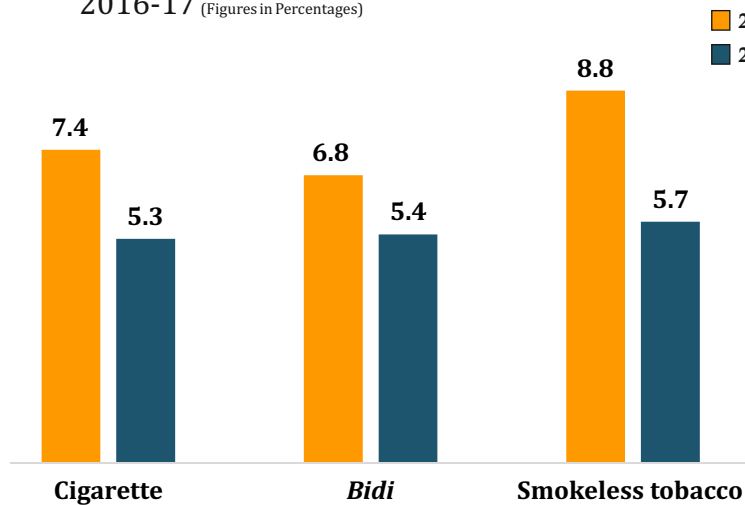
o Quit attempts among smokers in past 12 month by age group, GATS India, 2009-10 and 2016-17 (Figures in Percentages)



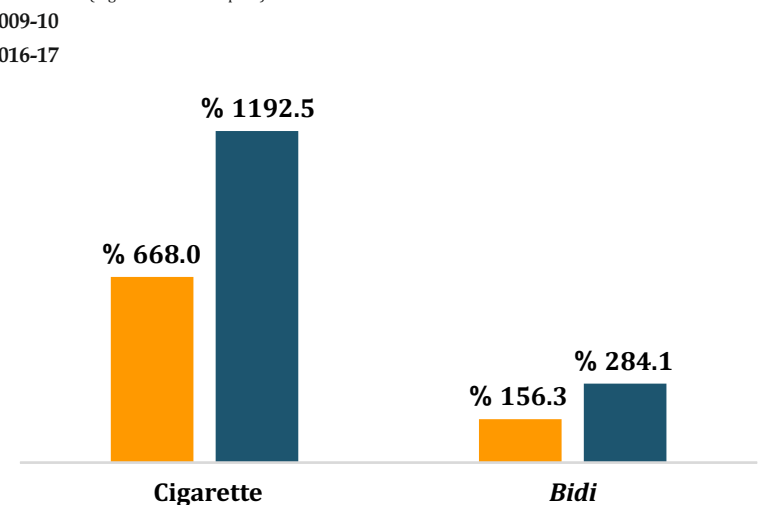
w Noticed health warning labels on packages of cigarette, *bidi* and smokeless tobacco, GATS India, 2009-10 and 2016-17 (Figures in Percentages)



e Noticed any type of cigarette, *bidi* and smokeless tobacco promotion, GATS India, 2009-10 and 2016-17 (Figures in Percentages)



r Average monthly expenditure on cigarette and *bidi*, GATS India, 2009-10[^] and 2016-17 (Figures in Indian Rupees)



NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years or older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. All comparisons present in the graphs are significant at $p < .05$, unless otherwise noted (#) as unchanged. (^) Denotes that GATS India 2009-10 cost data was adjusted for inflation (Percentage inflation [average consumer prices], World Economic Outlook Database [Ver. October, 2017] International Monetary Fund. Last Accessed October 10, 2017, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2017/02/weodata/index.aspx>).


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GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Indonesia. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to implement the World Health Organization (WHO) MPOWER policy package:



- M**onitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- R**aise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Indonesia, GATS was conducted in 2011 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS-Statistics Indonesia) and the National Institute for Health Research and Development (NIHRD), under the coordination of the Ministry of Health. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data.

A total of 8,994 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically using handheld devices. There were a total of 8305 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 94.3%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 67.4% of men, 4.5% of women, and 36.1% overall (61.4 million adults) currently used tobacco in smoking and/or smokeless form.
- 67.0% of men, 2.7% of women, and 34.8% overall (59.9 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 60.9% of men, 2.3% of women, and 31.5% overall (54.3 million adults) currently smoked Kretek cigarettes.
- 1.5% of men, 2.0% of women, and 1.7% overall (2.9 million adults) currently used smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 5 in 10 current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 51.3% of adults who works indoors (14.6 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 78.4% of adults (133.3 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 85.4% of adults (44.0 million adults) who visited restaurants were exposed to tobacco smoke.

ECONOMICS

- Average amount spent on 20 Kretek cigarettes was Rp12,719.

MEDIA

- 4 in 10 adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 5 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 8 in 10 adults noticed cigarette advertisements, promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 86.0% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.

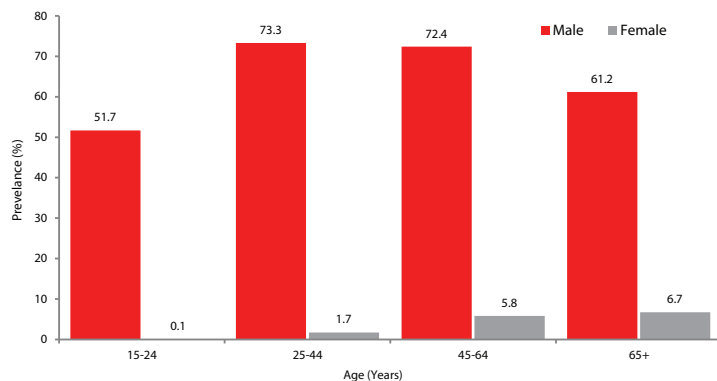
TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	67.0	2.7	34.8
<i>Daily tobacco smokers</i>	56.7	1.8	29.2
Current white cigarette smokers	4.3	0.1	2.2
<i>Daily white cigarette smokers</i>	3.1	0.1	1.6
Current hand-rolled cigarette smokers	9.0	0.5	4.7
<i>Daily hand-rolled cigarette smokers</i>	7.2	0.4	3.8
Current kretek cigarette smokers	60.9	2.3	31.5
<i>Daily kretek cigarette smokers</i>	50.3	1.5	25.9
Former daily tobacco smokers ¹ (among all adults)	6.0	0.6	3.3
Former daily tobacco smokers ¹ (among ever daily smokers)	9.0	23.2	9.5
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokeless tobacco users	1.5	2.0	1.7
<i>Daily smokeless tobacco users</i>	1.1	1.3	1.2
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco users	67.4	4.5	36.1

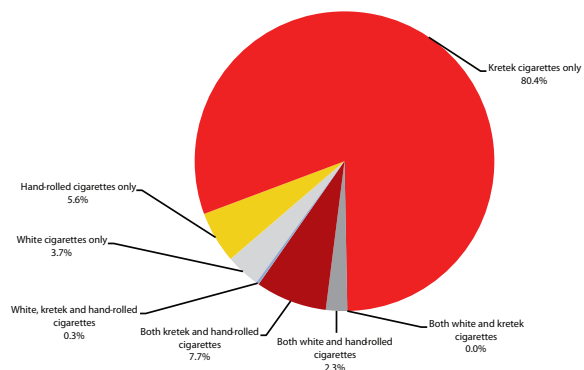
CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ²	29.8	44.6	30.4
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	48.9	45.8	48.8
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{2,3}	35.7	13.0	34.6

Current Tobacco Smokers By Age and Gender, GATS Indonesia, 2011



Type of Product Smoked Among Current Cigarette Smokers, GATS Indonesia, 2011



SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{4,†}	58.0	41.4	51.3
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	81.4	75.4	78.4
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants ⁵	90.8	76.1	85.4

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 kretek cigarettes (Rp) ^{6,†}	12,718.9
Cost of 100 packs of kretek cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2011] ⁷	4.2

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{8,†}	55.5	43.4	47.6
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	88.1	79.5	82.5

COUNTER ADVERTISING	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	27.5	17.0	27.1

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	40.3	41.3	40.9

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	81.3	88.5	86.0
Adults who believed smoking causes:			
Stroke	40.0	48.4	45.5
Heart attack	78.3	83.1	81.5
Lung cancer	81.0	86.7	84.7
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	32.7	37.8	36.0
Premature birth	42.1	53.4	49.5
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	67.8	76.8	73.7
	CURRENT USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	24.5	23.9	23.9

¹ Current non-smokers. ² Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ³ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who work outside of the home and who usually work indoors, or both indoors and outdoors. ⁵ Among those who visited restaurants in the past 30 days. ⁶ Among current kretek cigarette smokers. ⁷ Per capita GDP estimated for 2011 from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) website (accessed February 1, 2012). ⁸ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days. [†] Indonesian Rupiah.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

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- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

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 Indonesia, GATS was conducted in 2021 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age or older by the National Institute for Health Research and Development (NIHRD) under the coordination of the Ministry of Health. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 10,170 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There was a total of 9,156 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 94.0%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO AND ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE

- 34.5% overall (70.2 million adults), 65.5% of men, and 3.3% of women currently used tobacco (smoking, smokeless, or heated tobacco products).
- 33.5% overall (68.9 million adults), 64.7% of men, and 2.3% of women currently smoked tobacco.
- 28.6% overall (58.8 million adults), 55.5% of men, and 1.7% of women currently smoked kretek cigarettes.
- 1.0% overall (2.1 million adults), 0.9% of men, and 1.1% of women currently used smokeless tobacco.
- 0.1% overall (0.3 million adults), 0.3% of men, and 0.0% of women currently used heated tobacco products.
- 3.0% overall (6.2 million adults), 5.8% of men, and 0.3% of women currently used electronic cigarettes.

CESSATION

- 63.4% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking.
- 38.9% of smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 44.8% of adults who worked indoors (20.3 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 59.3% of adults (121.6 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke inside their homes.
- 74.2% of adults (56.1 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.

ECONOMICS

- The average (mean) amount spent on 12 kretek cigarettes was 14,867.8 Indonesian rupiah.
- The average (mean) monthly expenditure on kretek cigarettes was 382,091.7 Indonesian rupiah.

MEDIA

- 43.0% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 45.9% of adults noticed cigarette advertising or promotions in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 75.3% of adults noticed any cigarette advertisements, promotions, or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 85.7% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 80.0% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO USE (smoking, smokeless, or heated tobacco products)

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco users	34.5	65.5	3.3

TOBACCO SMOKING

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	33.5	64.7	2.3
Daily tobacco smokers	26.8	52.3	1.4
Current white cigarette smokers	6.2	12.0	0.5
Current hand-rolled cigarette smokers	6.0	11.6	0.4
Current kretek cigarette smokers	28.6	55.5	1.7
Former daily tobacco smokers ¹ (among all adults)	4.7	9.0	0.5
Former daily tobacco smokers ^{1,2} (among ever daily smokers)	13.8	13.4	24.6

ECONOMICS

Average (mean) amount spent on 12 kretek cigarettes (Indonesian rupiah)	14,867.8
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------

Average (mean) monthly expenditure on kretek cigarettes (Indonesian rupiah)	382,091.7
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

Cost of 100 packs of 12 kretek cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2021] ⁸	2.5%
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Average (mean) amount spent on 20 manufactured white cigarettes (Indonesian rupiah)	24,090.3
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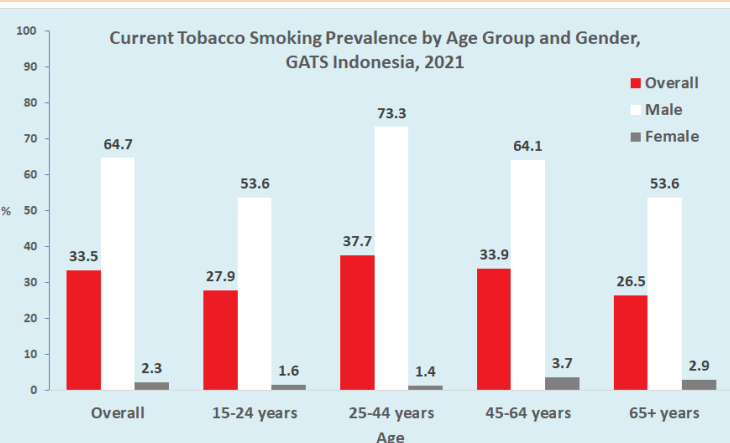
Average (mean) monthly expenditure on manufactured white cigarettes (Indonesian rupiah)	373,880.6
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Cost of 100 packs of 20 manufactured white cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2021] ⁸	4.0%
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MEDIA

ANTI-TOBACCO WARNINGS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENTSMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio ⁸	43.0	45.0	42.0



ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	55.7	67.3	44.1
Ever used electronic cigarettes	11.9	22.3	1.5
Current user of electronic cigarettes	3.0	5.8	0.3

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENTSMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes:			
Serious illness	85.7	79.0	89.1
Stroke	49.5	41.7	53.5
Heart attack	79.7	74.1	82.6
Lung cancer	85.1	79.9	87.7
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	70.3	64.4	73.3
Premature birth	46.3	37.4	50.8
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	80.0	73.6	83.2
Adults who believed using electronic cigarettes causes serious illness	67.8	61.7	71.8

¹ Current non-smokers. ² Quit ratio for daily smoking. ³ Includes current smokers and former smokers who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Planning or thinking about quitting within the next month, 12 months, or someday. ⁵ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁶ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ⁸ Estimated Indonesia per capita GDP = 60,443,649.48 Indonesian rupiah, provided by the International Monetary Fund World Economic Database (accessed on 09 November 2021). ⁹ 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. ⁸ During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support was provided by the *Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use* through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

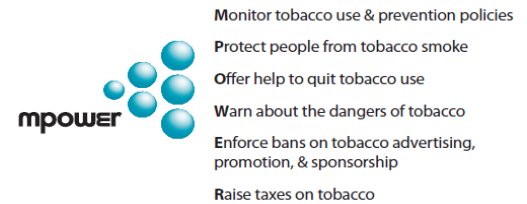
The findings and conclusions in this fact sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the CDC.

BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age or older. In Indonesia, GATS was first conducted in 2011 and repeated in 2021. GATS 2021 was conducted by the National Institute for Health Research and Development (NIHRD) under the coordination of the Ministry of Health. Both surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 8,305 interviews completed in the 2011 survey with an overall response rate of 94.3%.

In 2021, 9,156 interviews were completed, with an overall response rate of 94.0%. For additional information, refer to the GATS Indonesia 2011 and 2021 country fact sheets.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC.



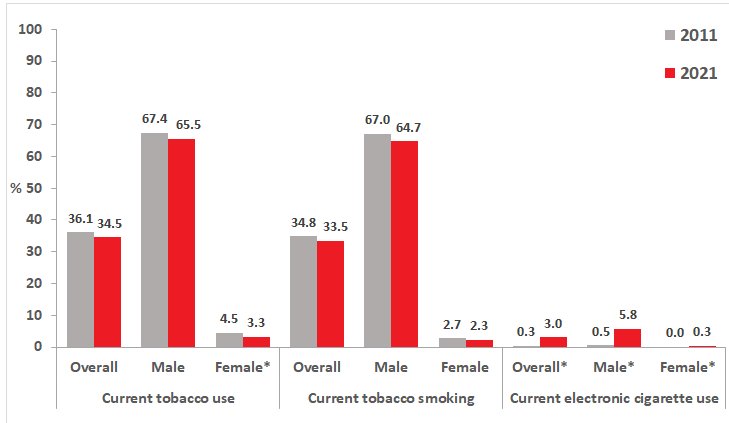
KEY POLICY CHANGES

- In 2012, Indonesia passed Government Regulation No.109/2012 on the Control of Tobacco as Addictive Substances stipulating key tobacco control provisions: smoke-free environment, packaging and labelling, and restrictions on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship.
- In 2014, the Government implemented graphic health warning labels that must cover 40% of cigarette packaging, as mandated by the Health Law, Government Regulation No.109/2012, and Minister of Health Decree No. 28/2013. In 2017, the graphic health warning was rotated through Minister of Health Decree No. 56 /2017.
- Amongst MPOWER measures, Indonesia made the most progress in protecting people from secondhand smoke. As of 2022, 459 cities and districts had enacted smoke-free regulations.
- In 2015, the Ministry of Education and Culture issued Decree No. 64/2015, which mandates all schools to implement a smoke-free environment and prohibit advertising, promotion, and sponsorship of tobacco products.
- As of 2021, there were 14 cities and districts that banned tobacco advertising on billboards through sub-national laws.
- As of 2021, there were 12 cities and districts that imposed a ban on displaying tobacco products at the point of sale.
- The tobacco excise tax has been increased annually. The tobacco tax structure has been simplified from 19 tiers in 2011 to 10 tiers in 2021.

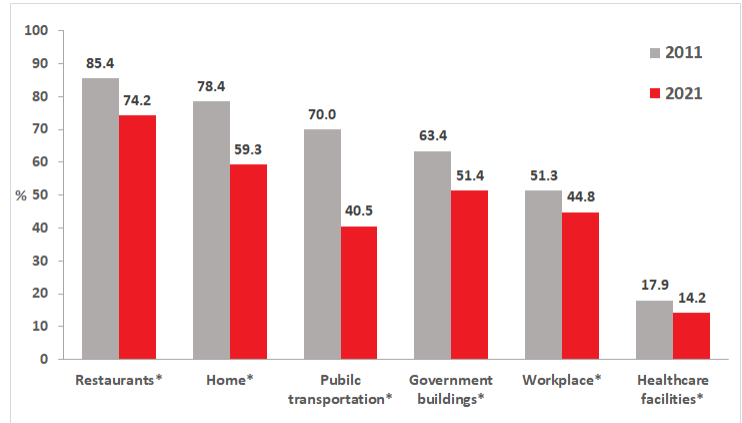
KEY FINDINGS

- Overall, the current tobacco use and current tobacco smoking prevalences did not significantly change from 2011 to 2021. The prevalences of current tobacco use in 2011 and 2021 were 36.1% and 34.5%, respectively; and the prevalences of current tobacco smoking in 2011 and 2021 were 34.8% and 33.5%, respectively.
- The prevalence of current use of electronic cigarettes significantly increased from 0.3% in 2011 to 3.0% in 2021.
- Exposure to secondhand smoke significantly declined in homes, workplaces, and all public places – restaurants, public transportation, government buildings, and health care facilities, although they are still relatively high.
- The prevalence of smoking quit attempts in the past 12 months increased significantly from 30.4% in 2011 to 43.8% in 2021. However, there was no significant change in receiving advice to quit from healthcare providers in the past 12 months (34.6% in 2011 vs. 38.9% in 2021).
- There was no significant change in noticing health warning labels on cigarette packages (72.2% in 2011 vs. 77.6% in 2021) and thinking about quitting because of the warning labels (27.1% in 2011 vs. 26.4% in 2021) in the past 30 days among adults who currently smoked.
- There was a significant decline in noticing any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship, from 84.6% in 2011 to 75.3% in 2021. However, there was a significant increase in noticing cigarette advertisements on the internet, from 1.9% in 2011 to 21.4% in 2021.
- The average monthly expenditure on kretek cigarettes significantly increased from 309,711.8 Indonesian rupiah in 2011 to 382,091.7 Indonesian rupiah in 2021.
- The average costs of a pack of white cigarettes (18174.4 Indonesian rupiah in 2011 vs. 24090.3 Indonesian rupiah in 2021) and kretek cigarettes (11904.7 Indonesian rupiah in 2011 vs. 14867.7 Indonesian rupiah in 2021) have significantly increased.

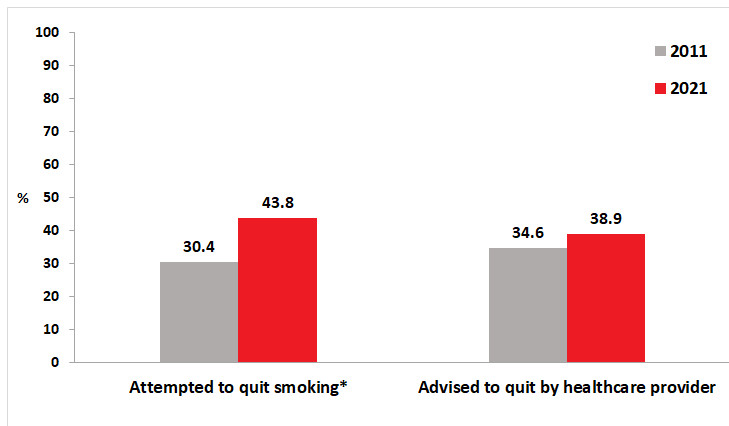
m Prevalence of current tobacco use¹, current tobacco smoking, and current electronic cigarette use, by gender, Indonesia 2011 and 2021



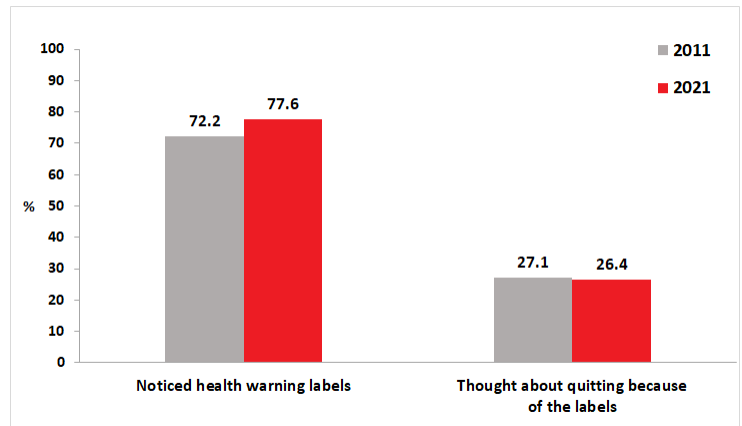
p Exposure to secondhand smoke inside various places², Indonesia 2011 and 2021



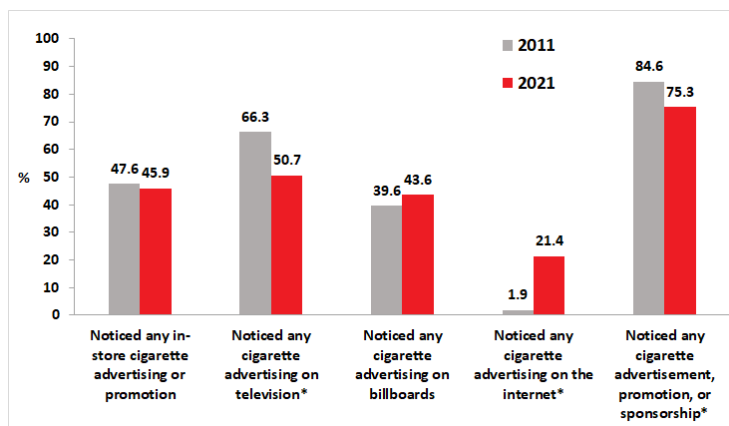
o Quit attempts and advice to quit by a healthcare provider among smokers in the past 12 months, Indonesia 2011 and 2021



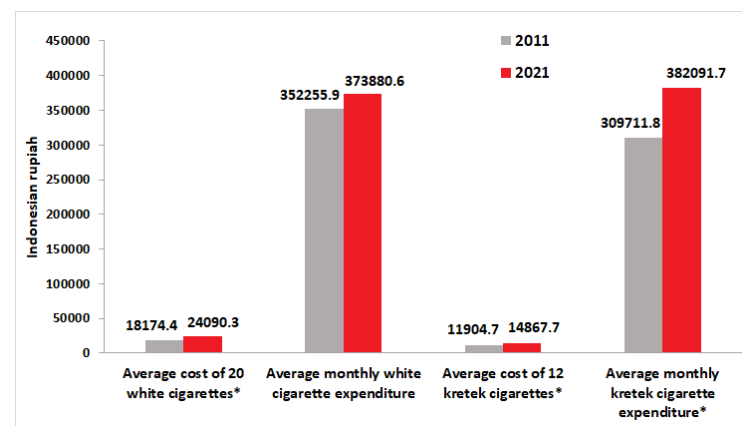
w Noticing and effects of cigarette³ package health warning labels in the past 30 days among current smokers, Indonesia 2011 and 2021



e Noticing cigarette advertising, promotions, and sponsorships^{3,4} during the past 30 days, Indonesia 2011 and 2021



r Average (mean) cost and monthly expenditure of manufactured white and kretek cigarettes⁵ in Indonesian rupiah, Indonesia 2011⁶ and 2021



NOTES: 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 2011. 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 other places: among those who visited in the past 30 days. ³ Manufactured white or kretek cigarettes. ⁴ In-store cigarette advertising or promotion 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. ⁵ Calculated among current manufactured white cigarette smokers and current kretek cigarette smokers. ⁶ GATS Indonesia 2011 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 (accessed on 09 November 2021). * Indicates the relative change between the two years is statistically significant at p<0.05. The relative change can be interpreted as the percentage of the estimate in year 2 as it decreases or increases compared to year 1.

Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. Results for prevalence estimates and averages are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1) but relative changes are calculated using un-rounded estimates.


Financial support was provided by the *Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use* through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

The findings and conclusions in this fact sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the CDC.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Kazakhstan. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship

Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Kazakhstan, GATS was conducted in 2014 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Information Computing Center (ICC) of the Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan in collaboration with the National Center for Problems of Healthy Lifestyle Development (NCPHLD), the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 4,611 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld computers. There were a total of 4,425 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 96.7%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 42.4% of men, 4.5% of women, and 22.4% overall (2.8 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 2.8% of men, 0.0% of women, and 1.3% overall (0.2 million adults) currently used smokeless tobacco.
- 50.9% of daily smokers have their first smoke within 30 minutes after waking up each day.

CESSATION

- Among those who have ever smoked on a daily basis, only 1 in 10 have quit smoking.
- 6 in 10 current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 3 in 10 smokers made a quit attempt in the last 12 months.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 19.0% of adults who worked indoors (1.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 13.8% of adults (1.6 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 27.6% of adults (1.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.

MEDIA

- 34.6% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 97.6% of current smokers noticed pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages; 58.0% of current smokers thought about quitting because of the pictorial health warnings.
- 15.4% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 25.7% of adults noticed any cigarette advertising, sponsorship, or promotion.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

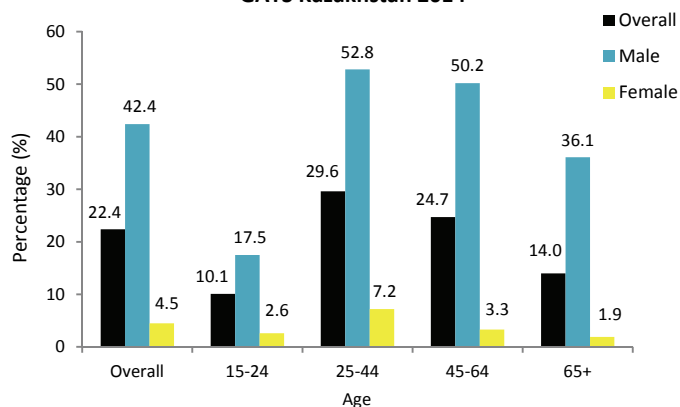
- Only 73.0% of current smokers (84.9% overall) believed smoking causes serious illness.
- Only 57.3% of current smokers (74.0% overall) believed breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.



TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	42.4	4.5	22.4
Daily tobacco smokers	36.9	3.2	19.1
Current cigarette smokers ¹	42.2	4.2	22.2
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	36.3	3.0	18.7
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	5.5	1.0	3.1
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	12.0	20.7	12.9
Daily smokers who smoke within 30 minutes after waking up	51.6	43.9	50.9
	MEN (#)	WOMEN (#)	OVERALL (#)
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers	15.2	11.8	14.9
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokeless tobacco users	2.8	0.0	1.3
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco users	43.4	4.5	22.9

Current Smoking by Age Group and Gender, GATS Kazakhstan 2014



CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ³	28.9	34.3	29.5
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	63.4	67.4	63.9
Smokers advised to quit by a healthcare provider in the past 12 months ^{3,4}	49.8	27.9	46.6

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5,*}	24.7	12.9	19.0
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	16.7	11.4	13.8
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants ⁶	32.8	22.2	27.6

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (tenge)	221.4
Average cigarette expenditure per month (tenge)	4,244.5
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2014] ⁷	1.0%

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{8,*}	19.0	14.4	15.4
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship*	21.2	16.6	17.6
COUNTER ADVERTISING	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who noticed a pictorial health warning on a cigarette package*	97.9	94.9	97.6
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a pictorial health warning*	57.9	58.5	58.0
	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio*	29.4	36.2	34.6

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	73.0	88.3	84.9
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	57.3	78.8	74.0

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	64.1	44.4	53.7
Ever used an electronic cigarette	11.3	3.5	7.2
Current user of electronic cigarettes	2.5	0.9	1.7

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶ Among those who visited restaurants in the past 30 days. ⁷ 2014 GDP source: estimated figure from International Monetary Fund website, accessed June 2, 2014. ⁸ Includes those who 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. *During the past 30 days.

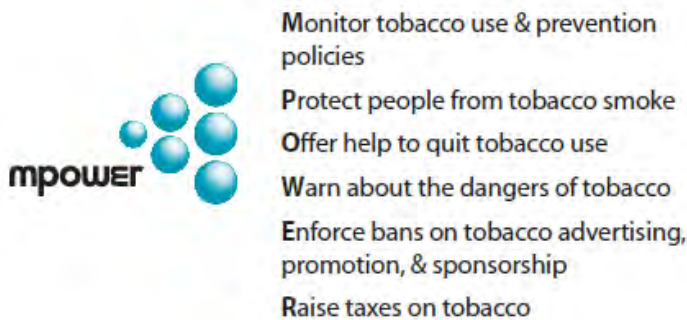
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Funding for GATS Kazakhstan 2014 was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies, and the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

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GATS Methodology

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 Kazakhstan, GATS was conducted in 2019 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age or older by the National Center for Public Health (NCPH) of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in collaboration with the Information Computing Center (ICC) of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 11,501 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 10,677 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 95.5%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO AND ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE

- 21.5% overall (2.8 million adults), 38.3% of men, and 6.4% of women currently used tobacco (smoking, smokeless, and/or heated tobacco products).
- 20.4% overall (2.7 million adults), 36.5% of men, and 6.0% of women currently smoked tobacco.
- 19.9% overall (2.6 million adults), 35.7% of men, and 5.7% of women currently smoked cigarettes.
- 1.0% overall (0.1 million adults), 1.4% of men, and 0.6% of women currently used heated tobacco products.
- 1.3% overall (0.2 million adults), 2.0% of men, and 0.6% of women currently used e-cigarettes.

CESSATION

- 92.4% of former smokers who quit in the past 12 months cited concern for their health as a reason for quitting.
- 56.7% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking in the future.
- 36.0% of smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 11.4% of adults who worked indoors (0.7 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 9.1% of adults (1.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke inside their homes.
- 28.1% of adults (3.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at any indoor public place.

ECONOMICS

- The average (mean) amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was 428.0 Kazakhstan tenge.
- The average (mean) monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes was 8897.4 Kazakhstan tenge.

MEDIA

- 49.2% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 34.4% of current smokers thought about quitting because of health warning labels on cigarette packages.
- 35.8% of adults noticed any tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 87.6% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 70.0% of all adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.



TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO USE (smoking, smokeless, and/or heated tobacco products)

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco users	21.5	38.3	6.4

TOBACCO SMOKING

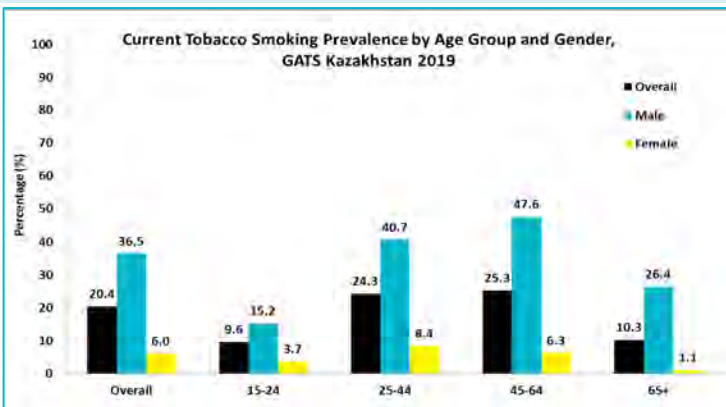
Current tobacco smokers	20.4	36.5	6.0
Daily tobacco smokers	17.1	31.3	4.5
Current cigarette smokers ¹	19.9	35.7	5.7
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	16.9	30.8	4.4
Current waterpipe smokers	1.2	1.8	0.6
Former daily tobacco smokers ^{2,3} (among ever daily smokers)	21.7	20.4	28.3

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

Current smokeless tobacco users	1.4	2.7	0.1
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HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

Ever used heated tobacco products	3.9	5.9	2.0
Current heated tobacco product users	1.0	1.4	0.6
Cited likeable flavors as a reason for use ⁴	65.5	67.8	60.9



ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever used electronic cigarettes	8.5	12.7	4.8
Current electronic cigarette users	1.3	2.0	0.6
Cited likeable flavors as a reason for use ⁵	75.6	76.8	72.3

CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁶	32.1	31.1	37.5
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	56.7	56.1	60.3
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{6,7}	36.0	40.2	23.2
Cited concern for own health as a reason for quitting smoking ⁸	92.4	94.6	-

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{9,8}	11.4	14.6	7.8
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	9.1	10.5	7.8
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke inside ^{10,8} :			
Government buildings or offices	4.9	5.8	4.1
Restaurants	24.3	26.7	22.2
Bars or nightclubs	78.3	78.3	78.4
Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	21.6	23.6	19.8
Public transportation	9.0	9.3	8.9
Any public place	28.1	32.1	24.7

ECONOMICS

Average (mean) amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Kazakhstan tenge)	428.0
Average (mean) monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (Kazakhstan tenge)	8897.4
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [YEAR] ¹¹	1.2%

MEDIA

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
ANTI-TOBACCO WARNINGS			
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio ⁸	49.2	48.3	49.4
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the internet or social media ⁸	38.2	36.7	38.5
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages ⁸	86.5	85.6	91.7
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label ⁸	34.4	33.7	38.3

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING			
Adults who noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product ^{12,8}	21.3	28.6	19.4
Adults who noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product ^{13,8}	35.8	43.8	33.7

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking tobacco causes serious illness	87.6	78.9	89.8
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	70.0	54.9	73.9
Adults who would support prohibiting smoking of any tobacco product in all indoor workplaces and public places	73.4	48.4	79.8
Adults who would support prohibiting the display of tobacco products at points of sale	81.9	64.3	86.4

¹ Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Quit ratio for daily smoking. ⁴ Among current heated tobacco product users. ⁵ Among current electronic cigarette users. ⁶ Includes current smokers and former smokers who quit in the past 12 months. ⁷ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁸ Among former smokers who quit in the past 12 months. ⁹ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ¹⁰ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ¹¹ Estimated Kazakhstan 2019 per capita GDP = 3511245.623 (Kazakhstan tenge), provided by the World Economic Outlook (October 2019). ¹² Noticed any of the following: smoking tobacco product advertisements in stores where tobacco is sold; electronic cigarette or heated tobacco product advertisements in stores where tobacco is sold; sale prices of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product; or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying tobacco or electronic cigarette products. ¹³ Noticed any of the following: any advertisements of smoking tobacco products; any advertisements of electronic cigarettes or heated tobacco products; sports or music/theater/art/fashion event sponsorships of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product; any promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product. ⁸ During the past 30 days. - Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years or older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support was provided by the *Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use*, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies, with the support from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan within the framework of the activities of the project "Social Health Insurance" under the implementation of the World Bank contract dated February 22, 2019 No. SHIP-2.1/CS-05 "Consulting Services for the Institutional Development of Public Health Services, Monitoring and Management of Noncommunicable Diseases". Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

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BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age or older. In Kazakhstan, GATS was first conducted in 2014 and repeated in 2019. GATS 2019 was implemented by the National Center for Public Health (NCPH) of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in collaboration with the Information Computing Center (ICC) of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Both surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 4,425 interviews completed in the 2014 survey with an overall response rate of 96.7%. In 2019, 10,677 interviews were completed with an overall response rate of 95.5%. For additional information, refer to the GATS Kazakhstan 2014 and 2019 country fact sheets.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It can assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC.



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

KEY POLICY CHANGES

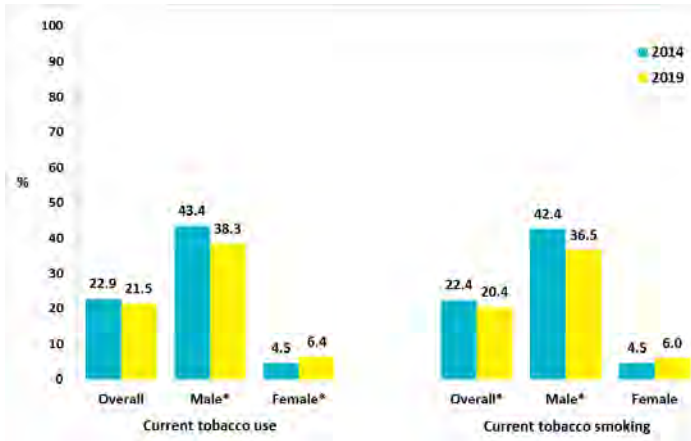
- Since 2014, several amendments were made to Article 159 on the Prevention and Restriction of Tobacco Products and Alcohol Use of the People's Health and Health Care System, namely:
 - The term "smoking" was replaced by "tobacco use" to cover a broad spectrum of smoked and smokeless tobacco products. Recent legislation has been expanded to include all nicotine products, such as e-cigarettes and heated tobacco products.
 - Ban on the sale of nasvay (a form of smokeless tobacco).
 - Ban of displaying misleading or erroneous information on tobacco packaging and labeling that creates a false impression of being less harmful, or that would lead to any associations with fruits, berries, and/or confectionery.
 - Partial ban on the sponsorship of tobacco and tobacco products.
- In 2015, a government decree established the minimum price of a pack of cigarettes would increase by 5% annually. Through the Tax Code, the excise tax on tobacco products were increased annually from 19% to 30% between 2015 and 2019.
- In accordance with the Decision of the Council of the Eurasian Economic Commission #18 from the 17th of March 2016, a standard set of health warning images were placed on cigarette packages and the size of these pictograms was increased from 40% to 50%.
- Enforcement measures have been applied to ensure the compliance of the ban on smoking in indoor public places. These measures include raising awareness of the general public on smoking ban in public places, strengthening control in public transport and other public places by regulatory authorities. However, allocation of designated places for smoking were still allowed by law.
- Annual anti-tobacco media campaigns were implemented as part of the "Densaulyk" state program for the development of healthcare for the years 2016-2019.

KEY FINDINGS

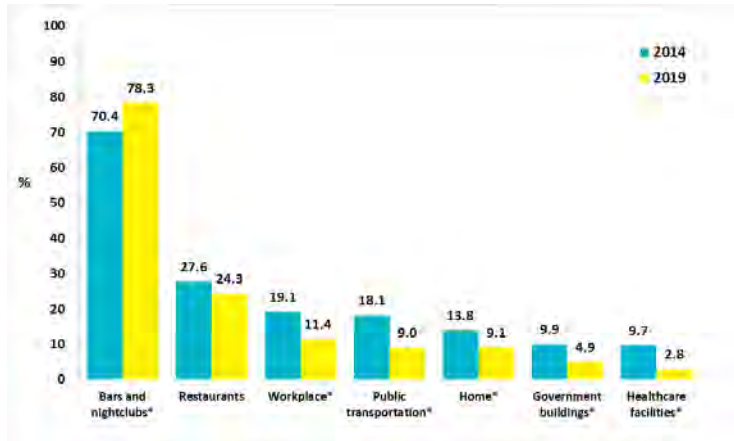
- No significant change in the overall current tobacco use prevalence was observed from 2014 to 2019 (22.9% in 2014 versus 21.5% in 2019). However, a significant decrease of tobacco use in men (43.4% to 38.3%) and a significant increase in women (4.5% to 6.4%) were found. A significant decrease was noticed in the overall prevalence of current tobacco smoking from 22.4% in 2014 to 20.4% in 2019, with a significant decrease in men (42.4% to 36.5%) and no significant change among women (4.5% to 6.0%).
- Secondhand tobacco smoke exposure decreased significantly from 2014 to 2019 at home (13.8% to 9.1%), at the workplace (19.1% to 11.4%), in public transportation (18.1% to 9.0%), in healthcare facilities (9.7% to 2.8%), and in governmental buildings (9.9% to 4.9%). Secondhand smoke exposure increased significantly among those who visited bars and nightclubs (70.4% to 78.3%) and no significant change was noticed among those who visited restaurants (27.6% to 24.3%).
- There was no significant change in the proportion of smokers who made quit attempts in the past 12 months (29.5% in 2014, 32.1% in 2019). However, the percentage of smokers who received advice to quit by healthcare providers significantly decreased from 46.6% in 2014 to 36.0% in 2019.
- Among current tobacco smokers, 86.5% noticed health warning images on cigarette packages, which was significantly lower compared to 2014 (94.8%). The proportion of current smokers who thought about quitting due to health warning images also significantly decreased, from 51.3% in 2014 to 34.4% in 2019.
- Overall, 21.3% of adults in 2019 noticed any in-store tobacco advertising or promotion, which was significantly higher compared to 2014 (15.4%). The overall percentage of adults who noticed any tobacco advertising, promotion or sponsorship also increased significantly from 25.7% in 2014 to 35.8% in 2019, including a significant increase among current tobacco smokers (29.1% to 43.8%).
- The adjusted average cost for 20 cigarettes increased from 346.3 Kazakhstan tenge in 2014 to 428.0 Kazakhstan tenge in 2019. The average monthly expenditure for manufactured cigarettes among current manufactured cigarette smokers also increased significantly, from 6637.6 Kazakhstan tenge in 2014 to 8897.4 Kazakhstan tenge in 2019.



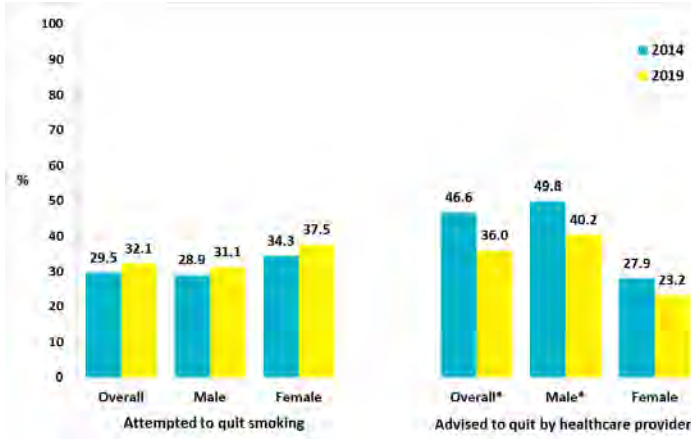
m Prevalence of current tobacco use¹ and current tobacco smoking by gender, Kazakhstan 2014 and 2019



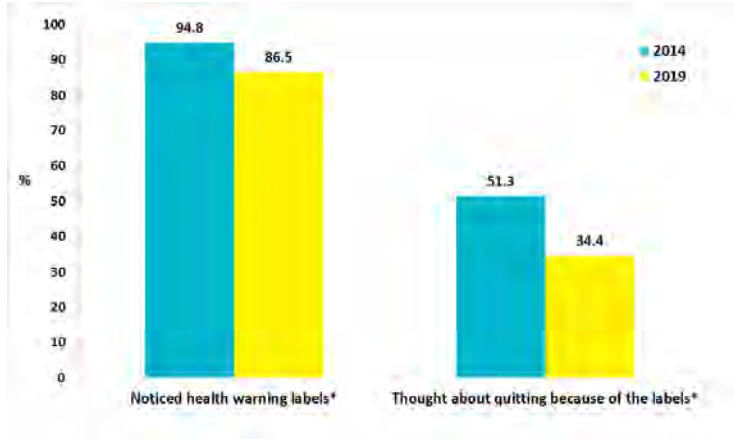
p Exposure to secondhand smoke inside various places², Kazakhstan 2014 and 2019



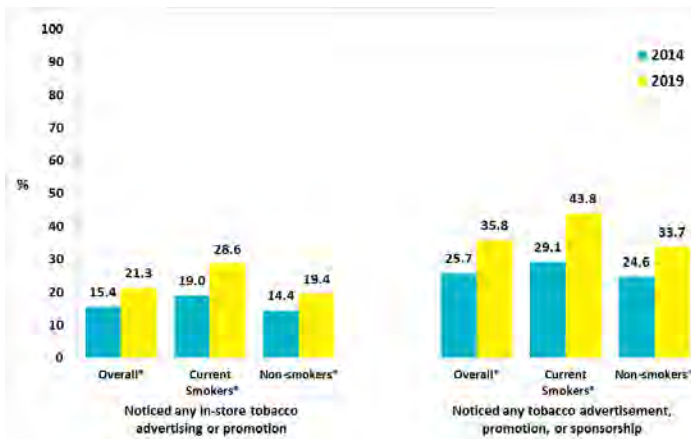
o Quit attempts and advice to quit by a healthcare provider among smokers in the past 12 months by gender, Kazakhstan 2014 and 2019



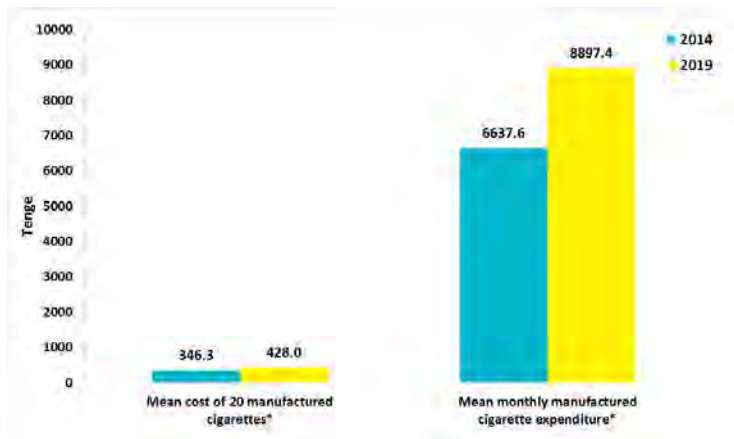
w Noticing and effects of cigarette package health warning labels in the past 30 days among current smokers, Kazakhstan 2014 and 2019



e Noticing in-store tobacco advertising/promotions³ and any tobacco advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship⁴ during the past 30 days by smoking status, Kazakhstan 2014 and 2019



r Average (mean) cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes and cigarette expenditure per month in Kazakhstan tenge⁵, Kazakhstan 2014⁶ and 2019



NOTES: ¹ Current tobacco use includes current tobacco smoking, current smokeless tobacco use, and/or current heated tobacco product use. Heated tobacco product use was included in the 2019 questionnaire but not in 2014. 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 other places: among those who visited in the past 30 days. ³ For 2014: Includes those who noticed cigarette advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold; sale prices of cigarettes; or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes. For 2019: Includes those who noticed smoking tobacco product advertisements in stores where tobacco is sold; electronic cigarette or heated tobacco product advertisements in stores where tobacco is sold; sale prices of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product; or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying tobacco or electronic cigarette products. ⁴ For 2014: Noticed any of the following: cigarette advertisements, cigarette sports sponsorships; cigarette promotions. For 2019: Noticed any of the following: any advertisements of smoking tobacco products; any advertisements of electronic cigarettes or heated tobacco products; sports or music/theater/art/fashion event sponsorships of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product; any promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product. ⁵ Calculated among current manufactured cigarette smokers. ⁶ GATS Kazakhstan 2014 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2019 using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database (October 2019). * Indicates the relative change between the two years is statistically significant at p<0.05. The relative change can be interpreted as the percentage of the estimate in year 2 as it decreases or increases compared to year 1.

Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years or older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. Results for prevalence estimates and averages are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1) but relative changes are calculated using un-rounded estimates.


Financial support was provided by the *Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use* through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies, with the support from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan within the framework of the activities of the project "Social Health Insurance" under the implementation of the World Bank contract dated February 22, 2019 No. SHIP-2.1/CS-05 "Consulting Services for the Institutional Development of Public Health Services, Monitoring and Management of Noncommunicable Diseases". Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

The findings and conclusions in this fact sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Kenya. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Kenya, GATS was first conducted in 2014 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH). A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 5,376 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 4,408 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 87.1%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 19.1% of men, 4.5% of women, and 11.6% overall (2.5 million adults) currently used tobacco (smoking and/or smokeless tobacco).
- 15.1% of men, 0.8% of women, and 7.8% overall (1.7 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 5.3% of men, 3.8% of women, and 4.5% overall (1.0 million adults) currently used smokeless tobacco.
- 72.0% of daily tobacco users use tobacco (smoking and/or smokeless tobacco) within 30 minutes of waking up.

CESSATION

- 5 in 10 smokers attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months.
- Of those who attempted to quit, 7 in 10 smokers tried to quit without any assistance.
- Of smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months, only 3 in 10 were advised to quit smoking.
- 8 in 10 current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 17.6% of adults who worked indoors (0.7 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 14.3% of adults (3.1 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 21.2% of adults who visited restaurants (2.1 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke.
- 86.1% of adults who visited bars or night clubs (3.1 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke.
- 30.2% of adults who visited universities (0.5 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke.

MEDIA

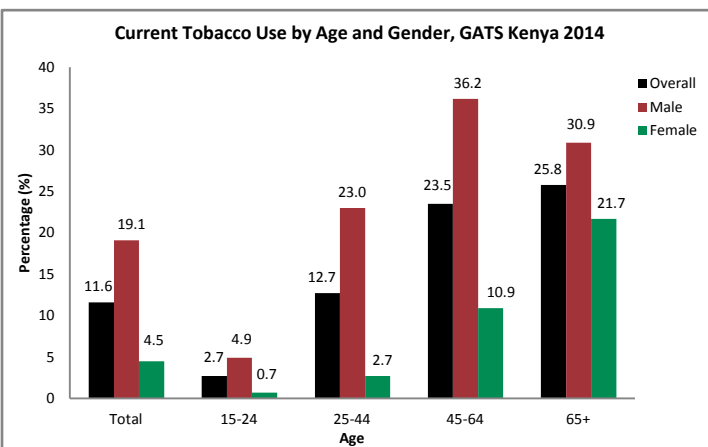
- 53.4% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on television or radio.
- 55.9% of current smokers thought about quitting because of health warning labels on cigarette packages.
- 12.5% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 19.1% of adults noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 92.8% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 97.3% of adults (97.2% of current smokers) support the law prohibiting smoking inside of restaurants.
- 80.1% of adults favor increasing taxes on tobacco products.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	15.1	0.8	7.8
Daily tobacco smokers	11.6	0.6	6.0
Current cigarette smokers ¹	15.1	0.7	7.7
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	11.6	0.6	5.9
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	4.9	0.5	2.7
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	27.2	47.7	28.5
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	5.3	3.8	4.5
Daily smokeless tobacco users	3.5	3.2	3.3
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	19.1	4.5	11.6



CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁴	52.5	51.9	52.4
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	77.8	69.7	77.4
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{4,5}	30.0	67.4	34.1
Smokeless users who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁶	50.3	35.3	44.1
Current smokeless users who planned to or were thinking about quitting	55.5	42.0	49.8
Smokeless users advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{5,6}	24.2	9.6	19.0

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{7,†}	23.0	11.5	17.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	16.8	12.0	14.3
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke inside the following places ^{8,†}			
Government buildings	15.2	7.9	12.5
Healthcare facilities	10.2	7.2	8.5
Restaurants	24.2	16.8	21.2
Bars or night clubs	88.2	76.1	86.1
Public transportation	14.1	10.5	12.4
Universities	37.8	20.4	30.2
Schools or other educational facilities	10.3	8.2	9.3

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Kenyan shillings)	102.7
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2013 ⁹	11.7%

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{10,†}	16.5	12.2	12.5
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	25.0	18.7	19.1
COUNTER ADVERTISING	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	7.5	8.9	8.9

COUNTER ADVERTISING	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	56.1	51.8	55.9
TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	51.8	53.6	53.4
COUNTER ADVERTISING	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokeless tobacco users who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	8.4	1.1	5.3
TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information on the television or radio [†]	18.9	27.5	27.1

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	88.1	93.2	92.8
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	85.2	88.3	88.0
	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	66.0	84.2	83.3

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Current non-users. 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 Includes current smokeless users and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁷ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁸ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ⁹ Per capita GDP estimated for 2013 from the International-Monetary Fund (IMF) website (accessed May 1, 2014). ¹⁰ Includes those who 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. ¹¹ Includes those who noticed smokeless tobacco at sale prices, free gifts or discount offers on other products while buying smokeless tobacco or any advertisements or signs promoting smokeless tobacco in stores where smokeless tobacco products are sold. [†] During the past 30 days.


NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support is provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoked and smokeless products) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Malaysia. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Malaysia, GATS was conducted in 2011 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Institute for Public Health (IPH), in collaboration with the Disease Control and Health Education Divisions, Ministry of Health Malaysia; Department of Statistics Malaysia; University of Malaya and International Islamic University. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 5112 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically using handheld devices. There were a total of 4250 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 85.3%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 43.9% of men, 1.0% of women, and 23.1% overall (4.7 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 39.9% of men, 0.7% of women, and 20.9% overall (4.3 million adults) currently smoked tobacco on a daily basis.
- Among those who have ever smoked on a daily basis, only 9.5% have quit smoking.

CESSATION

- 14.3% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting within the next 12 months.
- 52.6% of smokers who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 4 in 10 adults who worked indoors (2.3 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 4 in 10 adults (7.6 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 7 in 10 adults (8.6 million adults) who visited restaurants were exposed to tobacco smoke.

ECONOMICS

- On average, a current cigarette smoker spent 178.80 Malaysian Ringgit per month on manufactured cigarettes.
- 7 in 10 adults favor increasing taxes on tobacco products.

MEDIA

- 87.1% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 21.7% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 30.8% of adults noticed any cigarette advertising or promotions (other than in stores).

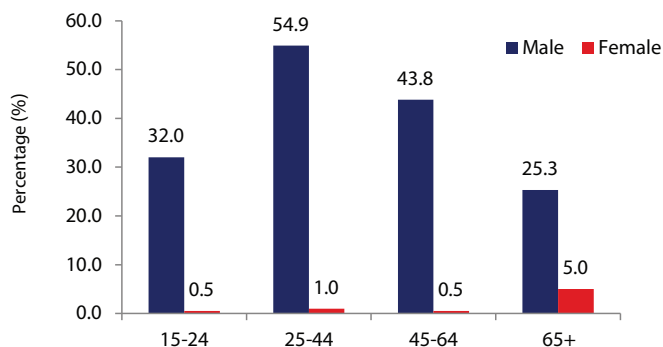
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 92.2% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 85.8% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.
- 83.5% of adults believed that smoking should be prohibited indoors at restaurants.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	43.9	1.0	23.1
Daily tobacco smokers	39.9	0.7	20.9
Occasional tobacco smokers	4.1	0.4	2.3
Current cigarette smokers ¹	43.6	1.0	22.9
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	39.4	0.7	20.6
Occasional cigarette smokers ¹	4.2	0.3	2.3
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	4.4	0.1	2.3
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	9.4	10.0	9.5
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.9	0.6	0.7

Current Tobacco Smoking Prevalence by Gender and Age- GATS Malaysia, 2011



CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	48.7	45.7	48.6
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting within the next 12 months	14.3	14.3	14.3
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	52.2	-	52.6

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5†}	46.2	30.1	39.8
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	43.3	33.3	38.4
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants ⁶	73.1	68.4	71.0

ECONOMICS

	MALAYSIAN RINGGIT
Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes	10.1
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2011 ⁷	3.5
Adults who favor increasing taxes on tobacco products	59.8 (Men), 82.0 (Women), 70.6 (Overall)

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{8,†}	27.6	19.9	21.7
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements or promotions (other than in stores) [†]	35.7	29.3	30.8
COUNTER ADVERTISING	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	45.7	51.7	45.8
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	87.7	86.9	87.1

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	88.1	93.5	92.2
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	79.8	87.7	85.8
Adults who believed that smoking should be prohibited indoors at restaurants	72.7	86.7	83.5

¹ Includes manufactured, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors, or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶ Among those who visited restaurants in the past 30 days. ⁷ GDP Per Capita: 28866. Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database, September 2011. (Last accessed 1 February 2012). ⁸ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days. - Estimate suppressed because it was based on less than 25 un-weighted cases.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support is provided by the Ministry of Health, Government of Malaysia, and the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.



Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Fact Sheet: Mexico 2009

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Mexico. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. The WHO has developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based policies that include:



- 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
- Raise taxes on tobacco.

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, second-hand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In the Mexico, GATS was conducted in 2009 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública (INSP). A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 89.6%, the person response rate was 92.1% and the overall response rate was 82.5%. There were a total of 13 627 completed interviews.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- 15.9% (10.9 million adults) currently smoke
Men 24.8% (8.1 million), Women 7.8% (2.8 million)
- 7.6% currently smoke daily (Men 11.8%, Women 3.7%)
- Daily smokers on average consume 9 cigarettes per day (men 10 cig/day and women 8 cig/day)

Cessation

- 32.0% of ever daily smokers quit during the past year
- 10.9% of those who smoked in the past 12 months successfully quit
- 72.1% of current smokers are interested in quitting smoking

Second-hand Smoke

- 19.7% (3.8 million adult workers) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace in the past month.
- 17.3% were exposed to smoke at home in the past month.

Media

- 50.6% adults noticed any advertisements for cigarettes[†]
- 6.2% adults noticed any cigarette advertisements for sports sponsorships[†]
- 17.5% adults noticed any type of cigarette promotions[†]
- 84.5% of the smokers noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and 32.7% of current smokers thought about quitting because of warning labels.

Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

- 98.1% of adults believe smoking causes serious illness.

	Overall (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)		Overall (%)	Current smokers (%)	Non-smokers (%)
Tobacco Use				Media			
Tobacco smokers				Adults who noticed any advertisements for cigarettes ¹			
Current tobacco smokers	15.9	24.8	7.8		50.6	59.5	48.9
Daily tobacco smokers	7.6	11.8	3.7	Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores ¹			
Occasional tobacco smokers	8.4	13.0	4.1		36.5	44.4	35.1
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	15.6	24.5	7.5	Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements for sports sponsorships ¹			
Average number of cigarettes consumed daily among daily cigarette smokers	9.4	9.7	8.4		6.2	9.4	5.5
Smokeless tobacco users				Adults who noticed any type of cigarette promotions ¹			
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.3	0.3	0.3		17.5	25.4	16.1
Never tobacco smokers				Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items ¹			
Never tobacco smokers	69.4	54.1	83.4		11.0	14.5	10.4
Cessation				Counter advertising			
Former daily tobacco smokers (among ever daily smokers) ¹				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on any media¹ 			
	32.0	31.6	33.1		87.0	90.2	86.4
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on TV¹ 			
	49.9	47.2	57.4		80.3	82.8	79.9
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on radio¹ 			
	10.9	9.6	14.7		45.5	47.9	45.0
Current smokers who are interested in quitting				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on newspapers and magazines¹ 			
	72.1	71.1	75.2		44.9	51.6	43.7
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider among those who smoked in the past 12 months ²				Health warnings			
	26.7	27.8	24.6	Current smokers who noticed warning labels on cigarette packages ¹			
Second-hand Smoke					84.5	83.5	87.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace in the past month ³				Current smokers who thought about quitting because of noticing warning labels on cigarette packages ¹			
	19.7	23.3	13.9		32.7	31.1	37.3
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace where smoking is disallowed in any closed area				Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions			
	10.9	12.4	8.7	Adults believe smoking causes serious illness			
Exposed to SHS in Health Care Facilities					98.1	98.5	98.1
	4.3	5.2	3.7	Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer			
Exposed to SHS in Government buildings/offices					97.7	97.9	97.7
	17.0	17.7	16.0	Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack			
Exposed to SHS in Public Transportation					80.5	83.7	79.9
	24.2	25.4	23.1	Adults who believe smoking causes stroke			
Someone smoked inside the home in the past month					61.1	59.4	61.4
	17.3	17.2	17.4	Adults who believe that cigarettes are addictive			
Economics					92.5	90.7	92.8
Last purchased in a store				Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness			
	76.5	79.3	68.1		95.6	95.4	95.7
Average monthly expenditure for cigarettes (Pesos) among daily cigarette smokers				Adults who believe that smokeless tobacco causes serious illness			
	456.8	486.0	371.1		67.5	56.5	69.6

¹ Current non-smokers.

² Among current and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, who visited a health care provider in past 12 months.

³ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.

¹ During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refers to persons age 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

In Mexico, GATS was coordinated by the National Committee composed by the Health Secretariat, CONADIC, National Tobacco Program, COFEPRIS, CENAVECE, National Institute of Psychiatry and National Institute of Respiratory Diseases. The Implementing Agency was the National Institute of Public Health (INSP). This survey had the support of the country office of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO-Mexico.)

Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Pan American Health Organization/ World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Mexico. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Mexico, GATS was first implemented in 2009 and again in 2015. GATS is a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older conducted by the National Institute of Public Health, Mexico (INSP) under the coordination of the National Commission against Addictions (CONADIC), Ministry of Health (SSA), Mexico. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 17,765 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 14,664 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 82.7%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 16.4% (14.3 million adults) currently smoke tobacco (25.2% men and 8.2% women).
- 7.6% overall currently smoke tobacco daily (11.9% men and 3.6% women).
- Among daily cigarette smokers, on average men smoke 8.0 cigarettes per day, women 6.8 cigarettes per day, and overall 7.7 cigarettes per day.
- 0.2% overall (0.2 million adults) currently used smokeless tobacco (0.4% of men, 0.0% of women).

CESSATION

- Almost 8 in 10 current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- Almost 6 in 10 past-year smokers made a quit attempt in the past 12 months.
- About 2 in 10 smokers were advised to quit by health care providers in the past 12 months.^{3,4}

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 17.0% of adults who worked indoors (3.9 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 12.6% of adults (11.0 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.

ECONOMICS

- On average, a current cigarette smoker spent 297.2 Mexican Pesos per month on manufactured cigarettes.

MEDIA

- 7 in 10 adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- About 4 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.^{8,†}
- 4 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.
- About 9 in 10 current smokers noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and about 4 in 10 current smokers thought about quitting because of warning labels.

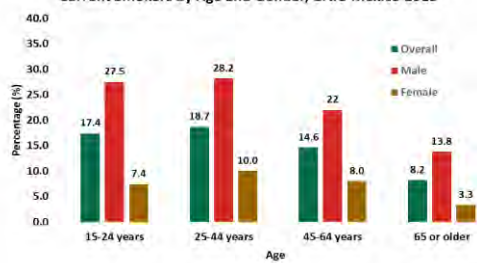
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 98.1% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 93.4% of adults support ban on smoking in indoor workplaces and public places.
- 84.0% of adults support ban on all tobacco advertisements.
- 66.7% of adults favored increasing taxes on tobacco products.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	16.4	25.2	8.2
Daily tobacco smokers	7.6	11.9	3.6
Current cigarette smokers ¹	16.3	25.1	8.2
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	7.5	11.8	3.6
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	5.8	8.4	3.4
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	35.5	34.1	39.1
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.2	0.4	0.0
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	16.6	25.6	8.4

Current Smokers by Age and Gender, GATS Mexico 2015



CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	56.9	57.0	56.4
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months ³	9.8	7.8	14.9
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	78.3	78.9	76.7
Smokers advised to quit by health care provider in the past 12 months ^{3,4}	19.3	21.8	14.7
Attempted to quit smoking using ³ :			
Pharmacotherapy	3.5	2.7	5.5
Counseling/advice	5.9	7.1	2.8

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5,†}	17.0	19.4	13.7
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	12.6	13.7	11.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in: ^{6,†}			
Government Buildings/Offices	14.0	14.3	13.6
Health Care Facilities	5.2	5.6	4.9
Restaurants	24.6	23.5	25.8
Bars or Nightclubs	72.7	74.3	69.8
Universities	42.4	42.2	42.7
Public Transportation	24.7	23.4	25.9

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes [in Mexican pesos] ⁷	46.7
Average monthly expenditure on cigarettes [in Mexican pesos] ⁸	297.2
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2014 ⁹	3.3

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{8,†}	38.0	43.6	36.9
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	40.8	45.8	39.8
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements on the internet [†]	11.8	13.0	11.5

COUNTER ADVERTISING

Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	70.9	71.3	70.8
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HEALTH WARNINGS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	43.2	42.9	43.9

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	98.1	98.0	98.1
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	96.5	95.6	96.7
Adults who support the law prohibiting smoking in indoor workplaces and public places	93.4	89.7	94.2
Adults who support increasing taxes on tobacco products	66.7	49.9	70.0
Adults who support a law prohibiting all advertising for tobacco products	84.0	79.0	85.0

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	35.3	55.0	31.5
Ever used electronic cigarettes	5.0	16.8	2.7

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among current and past-year smokers who visited the health care provider during the past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ⁷ Among current manufactured cigarette smokers. ⁸ International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook database estimate for 2014 (GDP 2014 = 142,753.80 Mexican Pesos). ⁹ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support is provided by the CONADIC, Ministry of Health, Mexico and the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. GATS is a nationally representative household survey that collects data on persons 15 years of age and older. In Mexico, GATS was implemented by the National Institute of Public Health (INSP) under the coordination of the National Commission against Addictions (CONADIC), Ministry of Health (SSA). In Mexico, GATS was first conducted in 2009 and repeated in 2015. Both surveys used multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. A total of 13,617 interviews were conducted in 2009 (overall response rate of 82.5%) and 14,664 interviews were conducted in 2015 (overall response rate of 82.7%).

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It also assists countries in fulfilling their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. In addition, GATS data allow countries to monitor the WHO's MPOWER package, which is comprised of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



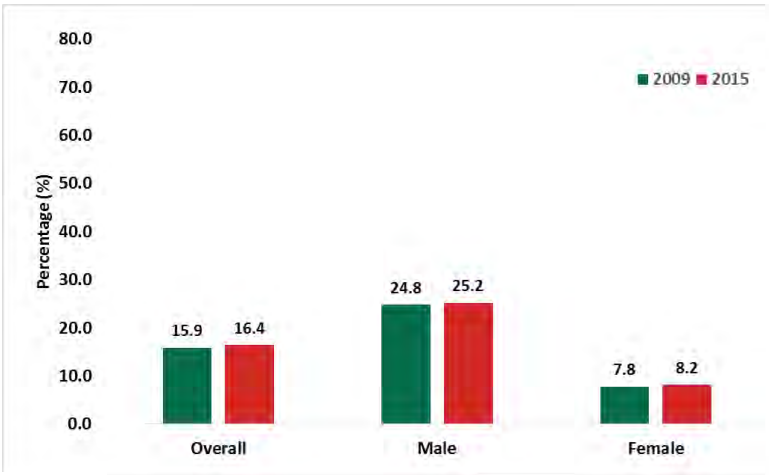
HIGHLIGHTS

- Current smoking prevalence remained unchanged from 2009 to 2015 (overall, 15.9% to 16.4%; male, 24.8% to 25.2%; females, 7.8% to 8.2%).
- On average, current daily smokers smoked fewer cigarettes per day; 7.7 in 2015 compared to 9.3 in 2009.
- Between 2009 and 2015, there were significant¹ reductions in secondhand smoke exposure (SHS) in government buildings (17.0% to 14.1%) and restaurants (29.6% to 24.6%). However, while there was a significant decline, SHS exposure remained high in bars and nightclubs (81.2% to 72.7%). There were no changes in exposure to SHS in public transport from 2009 to 2015 (24.2% vs 24.7%).
- There was a significant¹ reduction in secondhand smoke exposure at home from 17.3% in 2009 to 12.6% in 2015.
- Quit attempts among past-year smokers² in the past 12 months increased significantly¹ from 49.9% in 2009 to 56.9% in 2015.
- The proportion of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages increased significantly¹ from 84.5% in 2009 to 93.4% in 2015. The proportion of current smokers who thought about quitting because of warning labels increased significantly¹ from 32.9% in 2009 to 43.2% in 2015.
- The proportion of adults who noticed tobacco advertising in stores where cigarettes are sold decreased from 36.5% in 2009 to 32.0% in 2015. At the same time, the proportion of adults who noticed any tobacco advertising, sponsorship, or promotions decreased from 56.5% to 53.1%.
- The average price per 20 manufactured cigarettes increased from MXP 43.0³ in 2009 to MXP 46.7 in 2015.

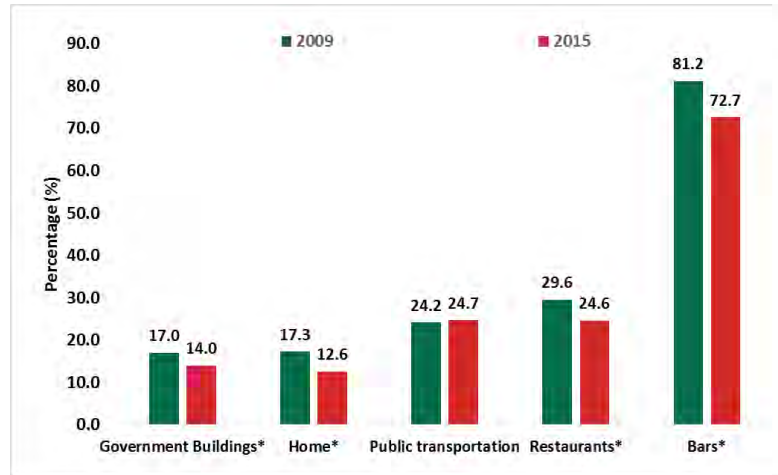
KEY MESSAGES

- Smoking prevalence among adults in Mexico remains unchanged around 16.0%. However, daily smokers consume fewer cigarettes per day in 2015 than in 2009 (7.7 cigarettes vs 9.3). Strengthening and effective implementation of strategies articulated in the General Law for Tobacco Control and the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) provisions could contribute to reductions in tobacco use.
- Secondhand smoke exposure declined in some public places, but remained high in other public places, particularly those frequented by young people such as bars and restaurants. The adoption of a 100% smoke-free law for all enclosed public places, including public transportation, hospitality venues, and workplaces could protect Mexicans from the dangers of secondhand smoke.
- In 2015, more past-year smokers in Mexico made a quit attempt as compared to 2009. Increased cessation support through greater promotion of tobacco cessation and integration of tobacco dependence treatment into the health care system and other settings, including provision of free or low cost pharmacotherapy, may help smokers quit.
- The proportion of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages increased significantly¹ from 84.5% in 2009 to 93.4% in 2015. Pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages were implemented in 2010. Increasing the size of pictorial health warnings and enhancing the visual impact of the warning labels by printing them on both the front and back of packs may bring a greater awareness of the harmful health effects of tobacco use and contribute to quit intentions.
- Mexico experienced a reduction in exposure to tobacco industry marketing; however, strengthening the General Law for Tobacco Control to prohibit all tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship could prevent smoking initiation and continued use of tobacco products.

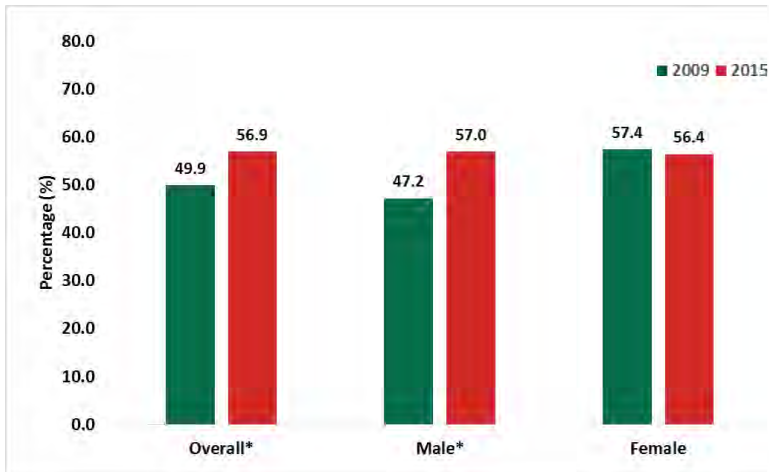
m Prevalence of current tobacco smoke by gender, Mexico 2009 and 2015



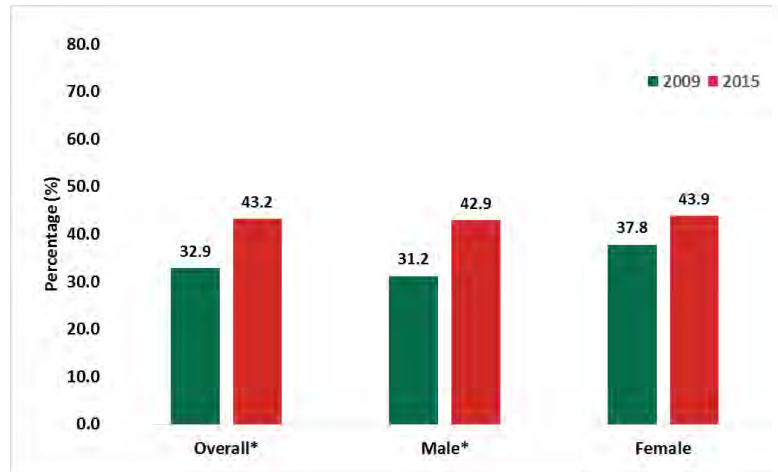
p Exposure to secondhand smoke at home and in public places⁴ in the past 30 days, Mexico 2009 and 2015



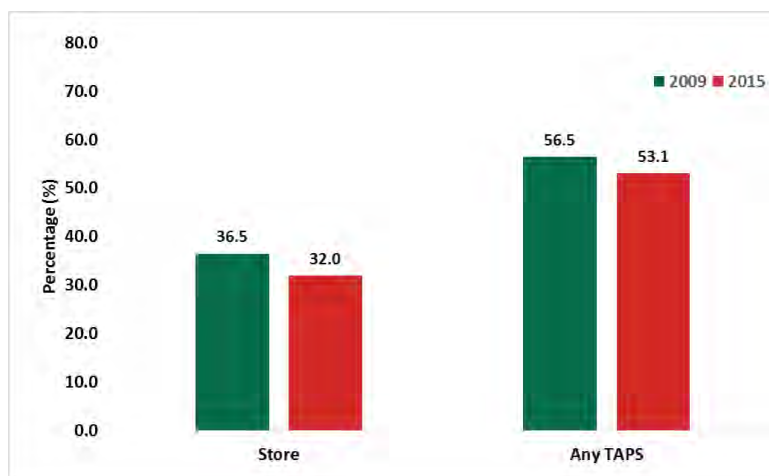
o Quit attempts among smokers in the past 12 months by gender, Mexico 2009 and 2015



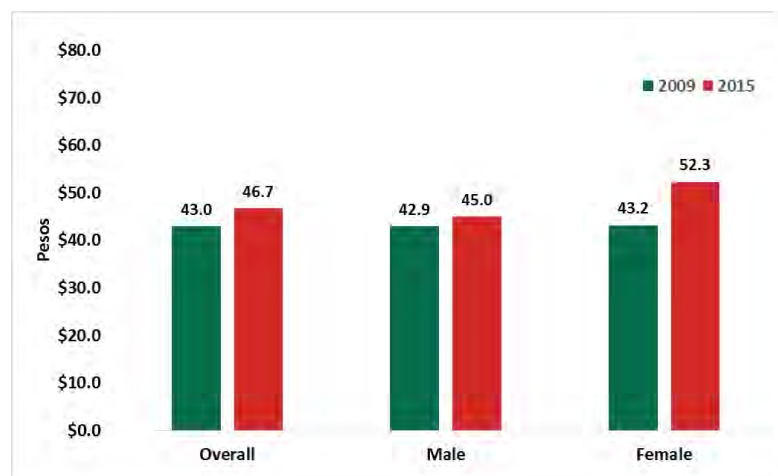
w Thought About Quitting Because of Warning Labels, Mexico 2009 and 2015



e Noticed cigarette advertisements in stores and noticed any TAPS⁵ in the past 30 days, Mexico 2009 and 2015



r Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes in pesos³, Mexico 2009 and 2015



Footnotes: ¹ Z-test was used to test significant relative change for the indicators from GATS 2008 to GATS 2015 ($p < 0.05$). ² Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ³ Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes in 2009 was adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2012. ⁴ Among those who visited the places in past 30 days. ⁵ Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship. All comparison presented in the graphs that are significant are denoted by an asterisk (*).

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. Financial support is provided by the CONADIC, Ministry of Health, Mexico [2015] and the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies [2009] and [2015]. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries, including Mexico. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control programs. GATS also assists countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking, smokeless, and heated tobacco products), electronic cigarette use, cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Mexico, GATS was conducted in 2023 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the National Institute of Public Health (INSP) Mexico, under the coordination of the National Commission for Mental Health and Addictions (CONASAMA), Ministry of Health (SALUD) Mexico. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 15,229 households were sampled, and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 13,263 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 87.2%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 15.6% overall (14.6 million adults), 24.3% of men, and 7.4% of women currently used tobacco (smoking, smokeless, and heated tobacco products).
- 15.3% overall (14.3 million adults), 23.8% of men, and 7.3% of women currently smoked tobacco.
 - 6.6% overall, 10.5% of men, and 3.0% of women currently smoked tobacco on a daily basis.
 - 8.7% overall, 13.3% of men, and 4.3% of women currently smoked tobacco less than daily.
- 0.3% overall (0.3 million adults), 0.4% of men, and 0.1% of women currently used smokeless tobacco.
- 0.2% overall (0.2 million adults), 0.3% of men, and 0.1% of women currently used heated tobacco products.

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE

- 12.9% overall (12.0 million adults), 16.8% of men, and 9.1% of women had ever used electronic cigarettes.
- 2.1% overall (2.0 million adults), 3.1% of men, and 1.2% of women currently used electronic cigarettes.

CESSATION

- 71.9% of adults who currently smoked tobacco planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking.
- 42.3% of adults who smoked tobacco in the past 12 months and visited a healthcare provider were advised to quit smoking.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 11.4% of adults who worked indoors (3.0 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 11.9% of adults (11.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke inside their homes.
- 17.8% of adults (6.0 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.
- 70.3% of adults (7.7 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting bars or nightclubs.
- 33.5% of adults (3.4 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting universities.

ECONOMICS

- The average (mean) amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was 70.2 Mexican pesos.
- The average (mean) monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes was 474.9 Mexican pesos.
- 47.7% of adults who currently smoked manufactured cigarettes last purchased cigarettes as single sticks.
- 47.6% of adults who currently smoked manufactured cigarettes last purchased cigarettes which included a flavor capsule in the filter.

MEDIA

- 61.4% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 34.6% of adults who currently smoked tobacco thought about quitting because of warning labels.
- 25.4% of adults noticed cigarette advertising or promotions in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 42.6% of adults noticed any cigarette advertisements, promotions, or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 98.2% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 94.4% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness among those who do not smoke tobacco.
- 58.7% of adults heard about "Ley General para el control del Tabacco" which bans smoking in indoor public places.
- 39.2% of adults heard about the amendment of the national tobacco control legislation which supports 100% smoke-free places.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO USE (smoking, smokeless, and heated tobacco products)

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco users	15.6	24.3	7.4

TOBACCO SMOKING

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	15.3	23.8	7.3
Daily tobacco smokers	6.6	10.5	3.0
Less than daily tobacco smokers	8.7	13.3	4.3
Current cigarette smokers ¹	15.0	23.2	7.3
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	5.1	7.1	3.2
Former daily tobacco smokers ^{2,3} (among ever daily smokers)	34.3	31.6	41.7

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

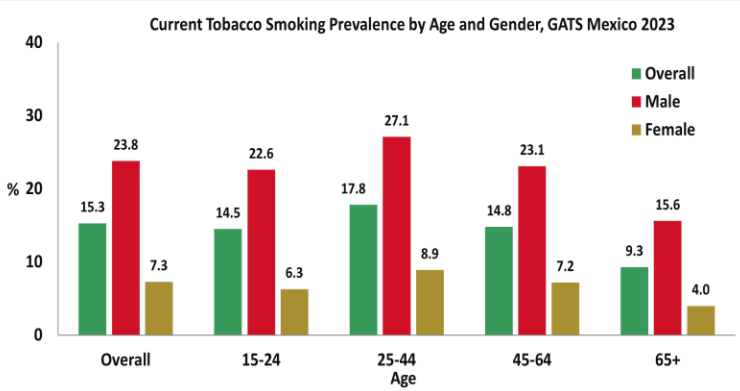
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.3	0.4	0.1
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HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

Ever heard of heated tobacco products	10.8	12.8	8.8
Ever used heated tobacco products	1.1	1.7	0.7
Current user of heated tobacco products	0.2	0.3	0.1

ECONOMICS

Average (mean) amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes [in Mexican pesos] ⁹	70.2
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ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	70.7	74.7	66.9
Ever used electronic cigarettes	12.9	16.8	9.1
Current user of electronic cigarettes	2.1	3.1	1.2

MEDIA

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio ¹	61.4	60.9	61.4
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on social media, mobile phone apps, or other internet places ¹	45.3	46.4	45.1
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label ¹	34.6	33.3	38.5

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Quit ratio for daily smoking. ⁴ Among current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁵ Planning or thinking about quitting within the next month, 12 months, or someday. ⁶ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁷ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁸ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ⁹ Among current manufactured cigarette smokers. ¹⁰ International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook database estimate for GDP 2023 = 236622.78 Mexican Pesos. ¹¹ 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. ¹² During the past 30 days.

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The findings and conclusions in this fact sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the CDC.

BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age or older. In Mexico, GATS surveys were conducted in 2009, 2015, and 2023 by the National Institute of Public Health, Mexico (INSP) under the coordination of the National Commission on Mental Health and Addictions (CONASAMA), Ministry of Health (SALUD), Mexico. All three surveys used multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. In 2009, 13,617 interviews were conducted with an overall response rate of 82.5%. In 2015, 14,664 interviews were conducted with an overall response rate of 82.7%. In 2023, 13,263 interviews were conducted with an overall response rate of 87.2%. For additional information, refer to the GATS Mexico 2009, 2015, and 2023 country fact sheets.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC.



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

KEY POLICY CHANGES¹

In 2008, the General Law for Tobacco Control (LGCT) went into effect, defining the current legal framework for the control, promotion, and surveillance of tobacco products, as well as protection against exposure to tobacco smoke. In 2009, the Regulation of the General Law for Tobacco Control (RLGCT) was published, which regulates the prohibition of smoking in enclosed public spaces, including restaurants, bars, and workplaces. Between 2008 and 2015, 15 local 100% smoke-free laws were approved.

In 2022, Mexico amended the LGCT, expanding protection from exposure to combustible tobacco smoke and emissions from novel and emerging tobacco and nicotine products. Likewise, advertising, promotion, and sponsorship of tobacco products, including point-of-sale displays, were totally banned. In 2022, the regulation of the reform of the GLTC was approved and entered into force in February 2023.

Since 2010, through secretariat agreements, graphic health warnings on cigarette packs have been adopted in compliance with Article 11 of the WHO FCTC.

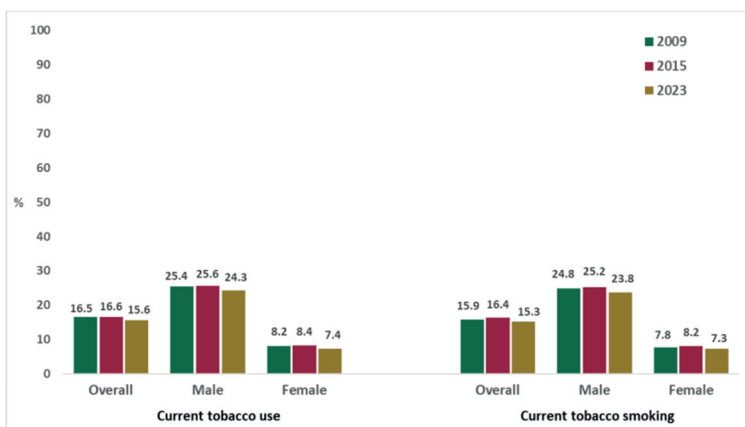
Regarding the tax on tobacco products, in 2009, the Special Tax on Production and Services (STPS) law was modified, introducing a fixed component to the tax structure, which was increased from 0.06 to 0.35 pesos per cigarette in 2011. In 2019, the tax was automatically adjusted for inflation in accordance with Article 6 of the WHO FCTC.

Regarding the prohibition of novel and emerging tobacco products, in 2020 a decree was published amending the Tariff of the Law of General Import and Export Taxes, which established the prohibition of import and export of such devices. At the end of 2021, a new amendment to such tariff became effective, which includes solutions, mixtures, cartridges and/or detachable units of tobacco. In 2022 a presidential decree was issued to reinforce the prohibition for the circulation and commercialization in the interior of the Republic. In May 2022, the Special Tax on Products and Services (IEPS) was issued consolidating such prohibitions.

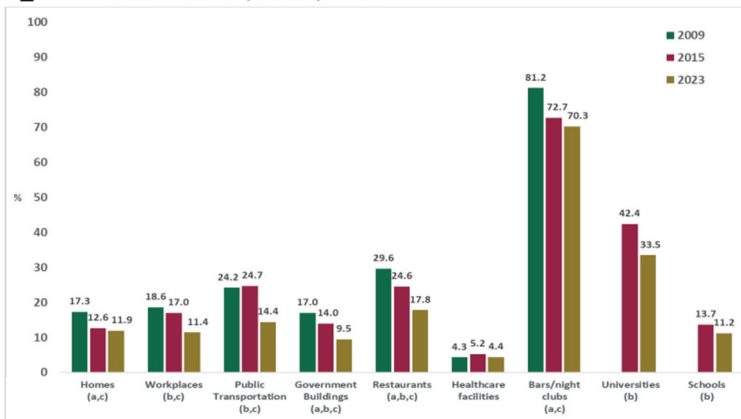
KEY FINDINGS

- The prevalence of current tobacco use among Mexican adults remained unchanged from 2009 to 2023 (overall, 16.5% vs. 15.6%; men, 25.4% vs. 24.3%; and women, 8.2% vs. 7.4%). There was also no change in the prevalence of current tobacco smoking over the same period (overall, 15.9% vs. 15.3%; men, 24.8% vs. 23.8%; and women, 7.8% vs. 7.3%).
- Between 2009 and 2023, there was a significant decrease in exposure to secondhand smoke in homes (17.3% vs. 11.9%) and public spaces, including workplaces (18.6% vs. 11.4%), public transportation (24.2% vs. 14.4%), government buildings (17.0% vs. 9.5%), restaurants (29.6% vs. 17.8%), and bars/nightclubs (81.2% vs. 70.3%). In addition, between 2015 and 2023, a significant decrease in exposure to tobacco smoke was also observed in universities (42.4% vs. 33.5%) and schools (13.7% vs. 11.2%). Even though exposure to tobacco smoke decreased in bars/nightclubs and universities, it remained high in 2023 (70.3% and 33.5%, respectively).
- From 2009 to 2023, there was a significant increase in receiving advice to quit smoking by health care professionals (from 17.3% to 42.3%) among adults who smoked in the past 12 months.
- From 2015 to 2023, both the proportions of adults who currently smoked tobacco who observed health warnings on cigarette packs and those who thought about quitting smoking because of the warnings decreased from 93.4% to 86.6% and 43.2% to 34.6%, respectively.
- From 2009 to 2023, the proportion of people who observed cigarette advertising or promotions at points of sale decreased from 39.5% to 25.4%. Similarly, the proportion of people who observed any type of cigarette advertising, promotion, or sponsorship decreased from 56.5% to 42.6%.
- The average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes and monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes did not change from 2009 to 2023.

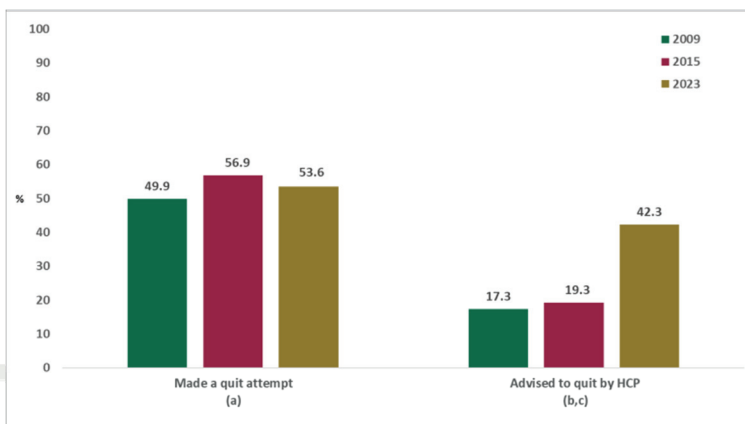
m Prevalence of current tobacco use¹ and current tobacco smoking by gender, Mexico 2009, 2015, 2023



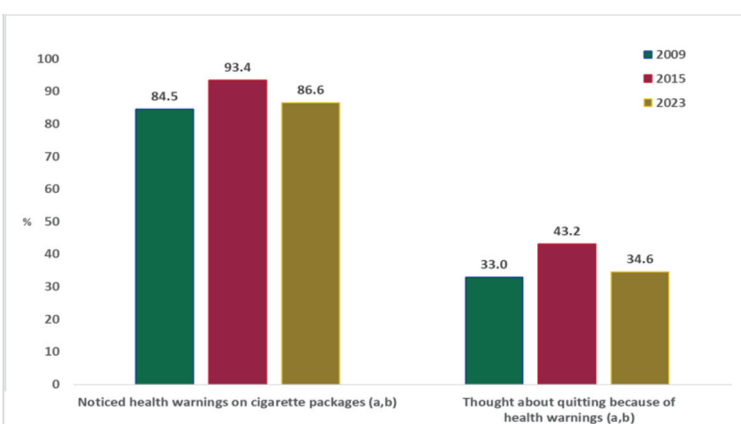
p Exposure to secondhand smoke inside various places², Mexico 2009, 2015, 2023



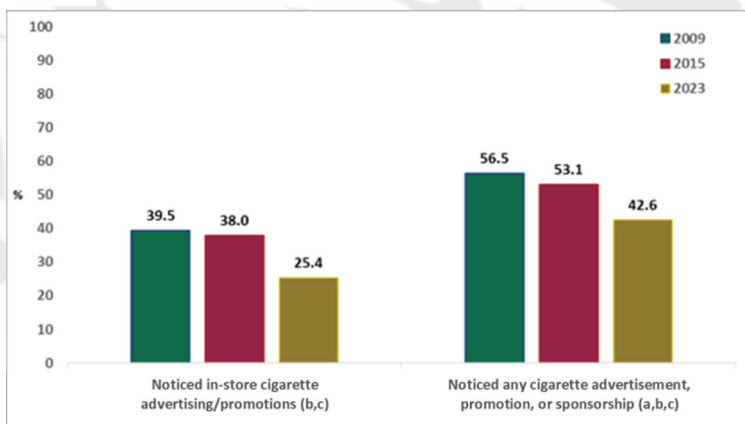
o Quit attempts and advice to quit by a healthcare provider among those who smoked in the past 12 months, Mexico 2009, 2015, 2023



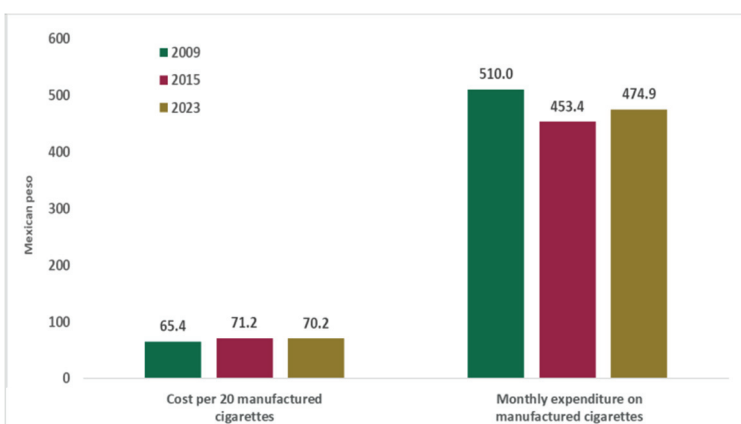
w Noticing and effects of cigarette package health warning labels in the past 30 days among current smokers, Mexico 2009, 2015, 2023



e Noticing in-store cigarette advertising/promotions³ and any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship



r Average (mean) cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes and cigarette expenditure per month in Mexican pesos⁴, Mexico 2009, 2015, 2023



¹ The publications in the Diario Oficial de la Federación can be consulted in the following repository: <https://www.gob.mx/salud/conadic/documentos/micrositio-sobre-control-de-tabaco?idiom=es>

NOTES: 1 Current tobacco use includes current tobacco smoking, current smokeless tobacco use, and/or heated tobacco product use. Heated tobacco product use was included in the 2023 questionnaire but not in 2009 and 2015. 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 other places: among those who visited in the past 30 days. 3 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. 4 Calculated among current manufactured cigarette smokers. 5 GATS Mexico 2009 and 2015 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2023 using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database accessed on 21 August 2023.

A statistically significant relative change between two years ($p < 0.05$) is noted by the following: a = relative change between 2009 and 2015 is significant; b = relative change between 2015 and 2023 is significant; c = relative change between 2009 and 2023 is significant. The relative change can be interpreted as the percentage of the estimate in year 2 as it decreases or increases compared to year 1. Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. Results for prevalence estimates and averages are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1) but relative changes are calculated using un-rounded estimates.

Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, through the CDC Foundation and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and prevention (CDC), PAHO, and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation including acquisition of equipment. The findings and conclusions in this fact sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the CDC.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Nigeria. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



- 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
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Nigeria, GATS was first conducted in 2012 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the National Bureau of Statistics, under the coordination of the Federal Ministry of Health. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 11,107 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 9,765 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 89.1%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 10.0% of men, 1.1% of women, and 5.6% overall (4.5 million adults) currently used tobacco products.
- 7.3% of men, 0.4% of women, and 3.9% overall (3.1 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 2.9% of men, 0.9% of women, and 1.9% overall (1.6 million adults) currently used smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 7 in 10 current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 6 in 10 male smokers who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 17.3% of adults who worked indoors (2.7 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 6.6% of adults (5.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 29.3% of adults (6.4 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.

ECONOMICS

- The median monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes was 1202.5 Naira.

MEDIA

- 4 in 10 adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 2 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.
- 3 in 10 current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label.

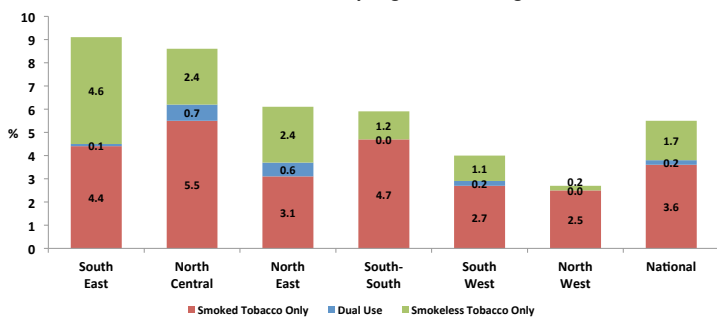
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 82.4% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 48.6% of adults did not believe smoking causes stroke.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	7.3	0.4	3.9
Daily tobacco smokers	5.6	0.3	2.9
Current cigarette smokers ¹	7.2	0.3	3.7
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	5.3	0.2	2.8
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	3.5	0.3	1.9
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	35.2	53.8	36.2
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	2.9	0.9	1.9
Daily smokeless tobacco users	2.2	0.6	1.4
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ³ (among all adults)	1.1	0.2	0.6
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ³ (among ever daily users)	29.0	20.1	27.2
TOBACCO USERS (SMOKED AND/OR SMOKELESS)			
Current tobacco users	10.0	1.1	5.6

Prevalence of Tobacco Use by Region – GATS Nigeria, 2012



CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁴	45.8	—	45.4
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	68.2	—	66.3
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{4,5}	62.4	—	61.2

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{6,†}	21.1	12.0	17.3
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	7.7	5.6	6.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the following public places: ^{7,†}			
Government buildings	18.2	13.9	16.7
Healthcare facilities	5.8	4.9	5.3
Restaurants	29.4	29.2	29.3
Public transportation	9.9	8.9	9.4

ECONOMICS

Median amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (one pack) [Naira]	187.7
Median monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes [Naira]	1202.5
Average cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2012] ⁸	9.3

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{9,†}	22.4	8.1	8.7
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	26.2	18.4	18.7
COUNTER ADVERTISING			
	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	27.1	—	26.7
	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	40.7	35.8	36.0

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed the following:			
Smoking causes serious illness	71.9	82.8	82.4
Smoking causes stroke	32.6	52.2	51.4
Smoking causes heart attack	64.3	77.3	76.8
Smoking causes lung cancer	58.3	73.5	73.0
Smoking causes bladder cancer	30.2	45.0	44.5
Breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	58.9	75.1	74.5
	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	36.4	69.5	68.9

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Current non-users. 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 Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷ Among those who visited these places in the past 30 days. ⁸ GDP Per Capita: 264,392, Source: <http://www.imf.org/> (accessed November 30, 2012). ⁹ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. — Indicates estimate based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed.

Financial support is provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Pakistan. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It also assists countries in fulfilling their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It obtains information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Pakistan, GATS was conducted in 2014 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), under the coordination of the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination (NHSRC) and the World Health Organization (WHO). A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 9,856 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 7,831 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 81.0%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE (SMOKED AND/OR SMOKELESS)

- 31.8% of men, 5.8% of women, and 19.1% overall (23.9 million adults) currently used tobacco in any form.
- 22.2% of men, 2.1% of women, and 12.4% overall (15.6 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 11.4% of men, 3.7% of women, and 7.7% overall (9.6 million adults) currently used smokeless tobacco.
- 4.7% of men, 1.1% of women, and 3.0% overall (3.7 million adults) currently used water pipes (hookah/shisha).

CESSATION

- About 1 in 4 smokers made a quit attempt in the past 12 months.
- About 1 in 2 smokers who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- About 7 in 10 adults (16.8 million adults) who worked indoors were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 5 in 10 adults (56.3 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly.
- Nearly 9 in 10 adults (21.2 million adults) who visited restaurants were exposed to tobacco smoke.
- Nearly 8 in 10 adults (49.2 million adults) who used public transport were exposed to tobacco smoking.

ECONOMICS

- The average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was 40.9 Pakistan rupees.
- 74.8% of adults favored increasing taxes on tobacco products.

MEDIA

- About 3 in 10 adults noticed anti-cigarette-smoking information on television or radio.
- About 2 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- About 3 in 10 current smokers thought about quitting because of a warning label.

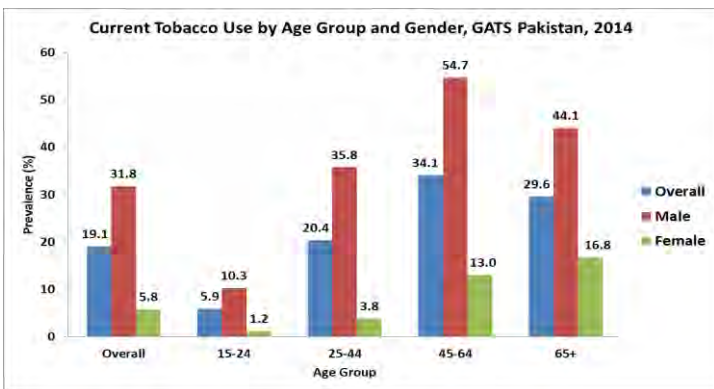
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 85.8% adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 77.0% adults believed smokeless tobacco causes serious illness.



TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco users	31.8	5.8	19.1
TOBACCO SMOKERS			
Current tobacco smokers	22.2	2.1	12.4
Daily tobacco smokers	20.6	2.0	11.5
Current cigarette smokers ¹	19.4	1.0	10.5
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	17.9	1.0	9.6
Current water pipes (hookah/shisha) smokers	4.7	1.1	3.0
Daily water pipes smokers	4.4	1.0	2.7
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	1.8	0.3	1.1
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	7.9	13.3	8.4
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	11.4	3.7	7.7
Daily smokeless tobacco users	10.5	3.5	7.1



CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	24.4	27.9	24.7
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	22.9	15.4	22.3
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	52.8	36.3	51.8
Smokeless users who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁵	19.0	28.2	21.1
Current smokeless users who planned to or were thinking about quitting	24.1	8.5	20.4
Smokeless users advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{4,5}	32.3	39.1	33.7

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{6,†}	72.5	37.3	69.1
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	50.8	45.7	48.3
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants ^{7,†}	88.8	55.7	86.0
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in marriage halls ^{7,†}	79.2	43.9	65.7
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in health care facilities ^{7,†}	42.3	32.8	37.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation ^{7,†}	84.6	61.9	76.2
Adults who believe that smoking should not be allowed in indoor public places. ⁸	99.4	98.4	98.9

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Pakistan Rupees)	40.9
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2014 ⁹	2.8
Average annual consumption among current manufactured cigarette smokers ¹⁰	4,500 sticks
Adults who favor increasing taxes on tobacco products	74.8%

MEDIA

TOBACCO ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{11,†}	34.4	17.4	19.5
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	41.9	28.4	30.1
COUNTER ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed smokeless tobacco marketing in stores where smokeless tobacco is sold	11.5	4.7	5.2
Adults who noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	13.7	7.8	8.2

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	31.0	15.8	29.7
	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	27.6	30.2	29.9

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	87.8	85.5	85.8
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	83.7	81.4	81.7
	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	75.9	77.1	77.0

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Includes current smokeless users and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁶ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ⁸ Public places include hospitals, workplaces, restaurants, public transportation, schools, universities or places of worship. ⁹ Per capita GDP estimated for 2014 from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) website (accessed April 7, 2015). ¹⁰ Sticks include manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes and bidis. ¹¹ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days.

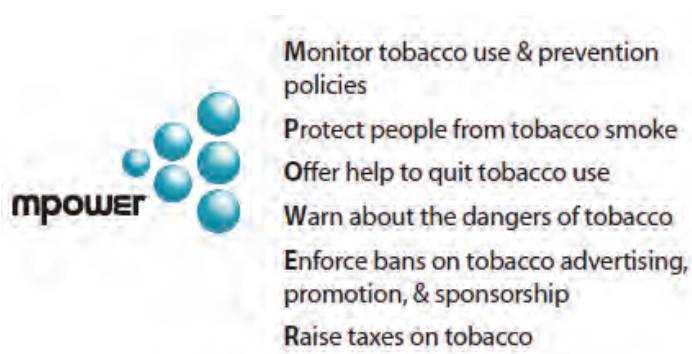
NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

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GATS Objectives

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GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Panama, GATS was conducted in 2013 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Gorgas Memorial Institute for Health Studies (ICGES), under the coordination of the Ministry of Health Panama. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 19,603 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 16,962 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 88.4%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 9.4% of men, 2.8% of women, and 6.1% overall (163 thousand adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 1.0% of men, 0.5% of women, and 0.8% overall (20 thousand adults) currently used smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 6 in 10 current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 5 in 10 smokers made a quit attempt in the last 12 months.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 5.6% of adults who worked indoors (41 thousand adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 4.4% of adults (118 thousand adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 12.4% of adults (157 thousand adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.

ECONOMICS

- On average, a current cigarette smoker spent 72.6 US Dollars per month on manufactured cigarettes.
- 36.3% of current manufactured cigarette smokers purchased illegal cigarettes in the past 12 months.

MEDIA

- 6 in 10 adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 2 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 3 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

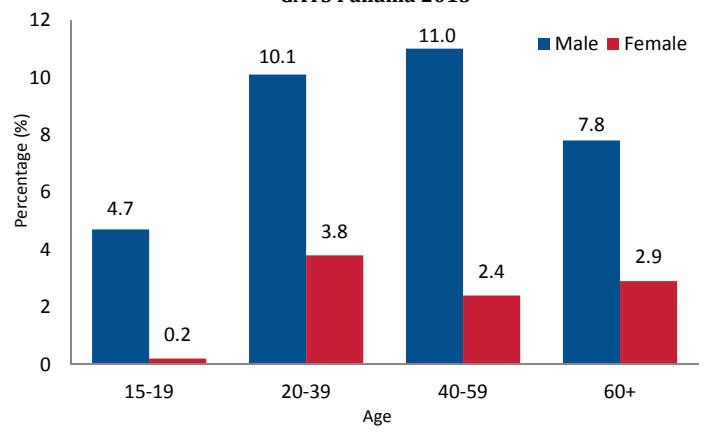
- 90.6% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 87.5% of adults believed breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.



TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	9.4	2.8	6.1
Daily tobacco smokers	4.4	1.2	2.8
Current cigarette smokers ¹	8.9	2.7	5.8
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	3.6	1.2	2.4
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	3.1	2.2	2.6
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	30.6	52.3	37.0
	MEN (#)	WOMEN (#)	OVERALL (#)
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers	16.3	10.1	14.8
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokeless tobacco users	1.0	0.5	0.8
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	9.7	3.1	6.4

Current Tobacco Smokers by Age and Gender, GATS Panama 2013



CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	44.4	48.2	45.2
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	62.1	71.8	64.4
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	63.7	53.0	60.4

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5,†}	7.4	3.7	5.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	5.3	3.5	4.4
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants ⁶	14.0	10.8	12.4

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes [US Dollars]	6.55
Average cigarette expenditure per month among manufactured cigarette smokers [US Dollars]	72.56
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2013 ⁷	5.9%
Current manufactured cigarette smokers who purchased illegal cigarettes in the past 12 months ⁸	36.3%

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{9,†}	27.8	19.6	20.1
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	31.6	28.3	28.5
COUNTER ADVERTISING	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	39.0	47.7	41.0
	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	53.3	56.9	56.7

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	93.1	90.5	90.6
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	92.7	87.2	87.5
Adults who were aware of the law that prohibits smoking in public places	91.5	87.2	87.5
	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	80.1	83.3	83.3

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶ Among those who visited restaurants in the past 30 days. ⁷ 2013 per capita GDP estimated at 11,149.664 from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) website (accessed October 2, 2013). ⁸ Defined as purchasing cigarette packs that did not have any pictorial health warnings. ⁹ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Funding for GATS Panama 2013 was provided by the government of Panama. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International, under the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including the Philippines. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. The WHO has developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based policies that include:



- 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.

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, second-hand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In the Philippines, GATS was conducted in 2009 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the National Statistics Office. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 90.8%, the person response rate was 97.4 % and the overall response rate was 88.4%. There were a total of 9,705 completed interviews.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- 28.3% (17.3 million adults) currently smoke
Men 47.7% (14.6 million); Women 9.0% (2.8 million)
- 22.5% currently smoke daily (Men 38.2%; Women 6.9%)
- 27.0% currently smoke manufactured cigarettes (Men 46.6%; Women 7.5%)

Cessation

- 21.5% of ever daily smokers quit during the past year
- 4.5% of those who smoked in the past 12 months successfully quit

Second-hand Smoke

- 36.9% (6.1 million adult workers) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace in the past month.
- 54.4% were exposed to smoke at home in the past month.

Media

- 53.7% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 18.3% of adults noticed cigarette promotions on clothing or other items.
- 38.6% of adults noticed anti-cigarette information on radio.
- 59.7% of adults noticed anti-cigarette information on TV.
- 38.2% of current smokers thought about quitting because of warning labels.

Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

- 94.0% of adults believe smoking causes serious illness.



Tobacco Use

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco smokers	28.3	47.7	9.0
Daily tobacco smokers	22.5	38.2	6.9
Current cigarette smokers ¹	27.9	47.2	8.7
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	27.0	46.6	7.5
Average age of initiation of daily smoking ²	17.6	17.4	19.1
Average number of cigarettes consumed per day by daily cigarette smokers	10.6	11.3	7.0

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokeless tobacco users	2.0	2.8	1.2

TOBACCO USERS (SMOKED AND/OR SMOKELESS)	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco users	29.4	49.0	10.0

Cessation

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Former daily tobacco smokers ³ (among ever daily smokers)	21.5	20.9	25.0
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	47.8	46.7	53.9
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	4.5	4.2	6.3
Current smokers who are interested in quitting	60.6	60.5	61.1
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider among those who smoked in the past 12 months ⁴	76.5	74.3	86.6

Second-hand Smoke

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace in the past month ⁵	36.9	43.3	28.8
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace where smoking is disallowed in any closed area	13.9	16.5	11.1
Exposed to SHS in Health Care Facilities	7.6	8.0	7.3
Exposed to SHS in Government buildings/offices	25.5	27.9	23.2
Exposed to SHS in Public Transportation	55.3	61.1	49.7
Smoking is allowed inside the home	48.8	50.9	46.7
Someone smoked inside the home in the past month	54.4	58.1	50.6

Economics

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Last purchased in a store	96.2	96.4	95.4
Average monthly expenditure for cigarettes (Php) among daily cigarette smokers	326.4	339.2	232.8

Media

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING⁶	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed any advertisements for cigarettes [†]	71.2	74.1	70.1
Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores [†]	53.7	57.8	52.2
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements for sports sponsorships [†]	2.8	3.0	2.7
Adults who noticed any type of cigarette promotions [†]	29.1	36.8	26.1
Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items [†]	18.3	21.7	17.0

COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of noticing warning labels on cigarette packages [†]	38.2	38.3	37.5

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on any media [†]	80.0	76.7	81.4
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on TV [†]	59.7	57.0	61.0
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at healthcare facilities [†]	47.2	44.7	48.3
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on radio [†]	38.6	40.3	38.0

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults believe smoking causes serious illness.	94.0	90.0	95.7
Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer	95.6	92.7	96.8
Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack	81.3	75.7	83.5
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke	75.5	69.2	78.0
Adults who believe that cigarettes are addictive	91.0	88.4	92.1
Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	91.6	86.4	93.8

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Among 18 to 34 year old respondents. ³ Current non-smokers. ⁴ Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, who visited a health care provider in past 12 months and were asked if they smoke. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons age 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

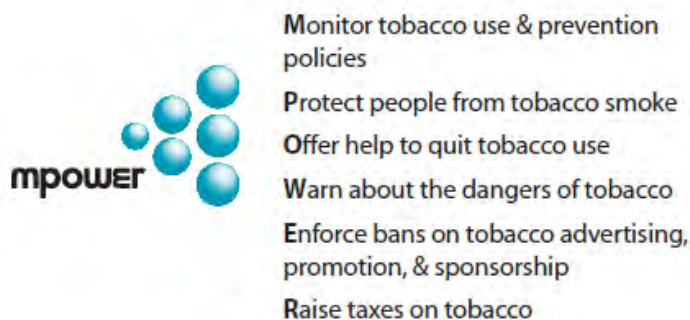
Financial support is provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

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GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In the Philippines, GATS was conducted in 2015 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age or older implemented 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 13,963 households were sampled. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 95.6%, the person-level response rate was 96.3%, and overall response rate was 92.1%. There were a total of 11,644 completed individual interviews.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 23.8% overall (16.6 million adults), 41.9% of men and 5.8% of women currently use tobacco.
- 22.7% overall (15.9 million adults), 40.3% of men and 5.1% of women currently smoke tobacco.
- 18.7% overall (13.1 million adults), 33.9% of men and 3.6% of women currently smoke tobacco daily.
- 21.5% overall (15.1 million adults), 38.9% of men and 4.2% of women currently smoke manufactured cigarettes.

CESSATION

- 76.7% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 4.0% of those who smoked in the past 12 months successfully quit.
- 56.5% of smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 21.5% of adults who worked indoors (3.6 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 34.7% of adults (24.0 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 86.3% of adults (3.3 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting bars and nightclubs.
- 37.6% of adults (2.0 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when using public transportation.

ECONOMICS

- The average monthly expenditure for cigarettes was 678.4 pesos.
- 55.5% of current smokers attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months because of the price of cigarettes.

MEDIA

- 44.0% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 9.6% of adults noticed cigarette promotions on clothing or other items with cigarette brand name or logo.
- 39.1% of adults noticed anti-cigarette information on the radio.
- 63.7% of adults noticed anti-cigarette information on TV.
- 44.6% of current smokers thought about quitting because of warning labels.

TOBACCO USE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
TOBACCO SMOKERS			
Current tobacco smokers	22.7	40.3	5.1
Daily tobacco smokers	18.7	33.9	3.6
Current cigarette smokers ¹	22.5	40.1	4.9
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	21.5	38.9	4.2
Current water-pipe smoker	0.4	0.7	0.2
Average age at daily smoking initiation ² (in years)	17.5	17.5	18.3
Average number of cigarettes consumed per day by daily cigarette smokers	11.0	11.2	8.6
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	1.7	2.7	0.7
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	23.8	41.9	5.8

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	31.7	36.4	27.1
Ever used electronic cigarettes	2.8	4.5	1.1
Current user of electronic cigarettes	0.8	1.3	0.2

CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Former daily tobacco smokers (among ever daily smokers) ³	19.3	17.7	31.0
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months. ⁴	52.2	51.5	57.1
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months ⁴	4.0	3.6	6.9
Current smokers who are interested in quitting	76.7	76.6	77.4
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider ^{4,5}	56.5	58.1	48.8

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{6,†}	21.5	26.4	16.4
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the following places: †			
Health care facilities ⁷	4.2	4.9	3.8
Government buildings/offices ⁸	13.6	15.6	11.7
Public transportation ⁹	37.6	39.9	35.5
Bars/Nightclubs ¹⁰	86.3	88.9	78.9
Restaurants ¹¹	21.9	26.8	17.0
Schools ¹²	10.9	12.7	9.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home ¹³	34.7	39.0	30.3

ECONOMICS

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Last purchased cigarettes in stores	98.7	98.7	98.4
Average monthly expenditure for cigarettes among cigarette smokers (in pesos)	678.4	696.1	515.8
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2015] ¹⁴	3.4	3.4	3.5
Current smokers who attempt to quit in the past 12 months because of high price of cigarettes	55.5	56.3	49.7
Observed cigarette pack with tax stamp	77.6	77.7	76.4
Observed cigarette pack with health warnings	76.5	77.3	69.3

MEDIA

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING			
Adults who noticed any sponsorship or promotion of cigarettes†	58.6	63.4	57.2
Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores ^{15,†}	44.0	49.2	42.5
Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items with cigarette brand name or logo†	9.6	11.3	9.2
COUNTER ADVERTISING			
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label on cigarette packages†	44.6	44.9	42.1
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on any media†	83.2	82.2	83.5
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the TV†	63.7	63.4	63.7
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at health care facilities†	57.9	56.4	58.3
Adults who heard anti-cigarette smoking information on the radio†	39.1	42.5	38.0

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes:			
Serious illness	95.0	92.7	95.7
Lung cancer	96.4	94.2	97.0
Heart attack	85.7	82.0	86.8
Stroke	79.6	74.4	81.1
Tuberculosis	95.4	93.6	96.0
Adults who believed that cigarettes are addictive	90.8	88.8	91.3
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	93.5	90.3	94.5

¹Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes and kreteks. ²Among daily smokers age 15-34 years. ³Current non-smokers. ⁴Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁵Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁶Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷Among those who visited health care facilities in the past 30 days. ⁸Among those who visited government buildings in the past 30 days. ⁹Among those who used public transportation in the past 30 days. ¹⁰Among those who visited bars or nightclubs in the past 30 days. ¹¹Among those who visited restaurants in the past 30 days. ¹²Among those who visited schools in the past 30 days. ¹³Smoking occurs in the home at least monthly. ¹⁴2015 GDP Per Capita: 139,695.146 from www.imf.org. ¹⁵Includes those who 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. [†]During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years or older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

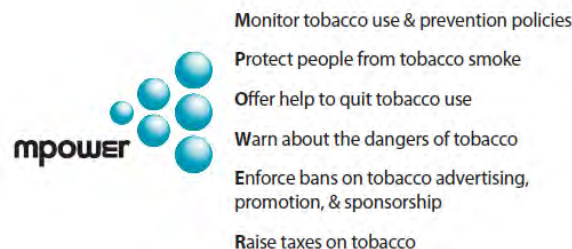
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The findings and conclusion in this factsheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age or older. In the Philippines, the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) was first conducted in 2009 and repeated in 2015. Both surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 9,701 interviews conducted in 2009 with an overall response rate of 88.4%. In 2015, 11,644 interviews were conducted with an overall response rate of 92.1%. For additional information, refer to the GATS 2009 and 2015 Country Factsheets.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that includes:



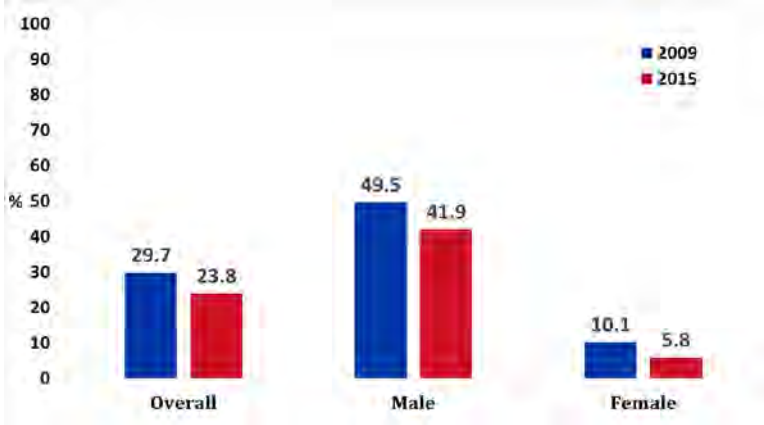
KEY POLICY CHANGES

- Local governments developed new ordinances and amended existing ordinances to comply with obligations under the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, driven by the Red Orchid Awards for 100% Tobacco Free Environments by the Department of Health
- Increased the tax on tobacco products in an incremental basis effective from January, 2013, by virtue of the SinTax Reform Law of 2012 which restructured the excise tax on alcohol and tobacco products. (<http://www.gov.ph/2012/12/19/republic-act-no-10351/>)
- Established graphic health information in billboards, posters and tarpaulins through policy issuances from the Department of Health (DOH AO 2010-0013).
- Department of Health developed the National Tobacco Control Strategy (2011-2016) and established partnerships with relevant government agencies and civil society partners to accelerate implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (http://www.wpro.who.int/philippines/publications/ntcs_final_revision01_6-20-12.pdf).
- The Department of Health, Civil Service Commission and Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board implemented a policy prohibiting smoking in or on the premises, buildings, and grounds of government agencies providing health, education and/or social welfare and development services such as hospitals, health centers, schools and universities, colleges among other public places. (<http://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/files/live/Philippines/Philippines%20-%20CSC%20Memo%20Circular%20-%20national.pdf>)
- Local government units, in coordination with the Department of Health, implemented the total ban of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (http://www.wpro.who.int/philippines/publications/ntcs_final_revision01_6-20-12.pdf).

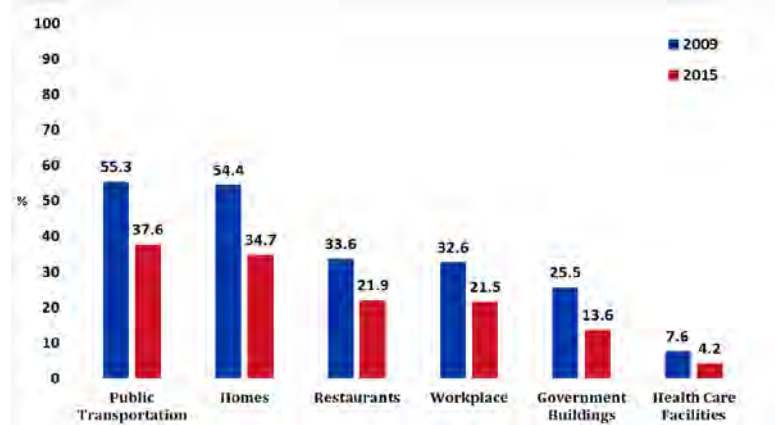
KEY FINDINGS

- Tobacco use prevalence significantly decreased among adults from 29.7% in 2009 to 23.8% in 2015 (from 49.5% to 41.9% among males; from 10.1% to 5.8% among females). This represents a 19.9% relative decline of the tobacco use prevalence (15.3% decline for males; 42.8% decline for females).
- Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes and public places significantly declined. The largest drop in exposure to secondhand smoke occurred in government buildings from 25.5% in 2009 to 13.6% in 2015. In homes, the exposure declined from 54.4% in 2009 to 34.7% in 2015.
- The percentage of smokers who are interested in quitting and the percentage of smokers who made quit attempts in the last 12 months both increased significantly. However, the proportion of current smokers who were advised to quit by health care providers and the proportion of smokers who successfully quit in the past 12 months remained level from 2009 to 2015.
- The percentage of current smokers who thought of quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages increased significantly (37.4% in 2009 compared to 44.6% in 2015). The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location increased significantly (80.1% in 2009 to 83.2% in 2015).
- Exposure to any tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship in the past 30 days decreased significantly from 74.3% in 2009 to 58.6% in 2015. Similarly, it decreased significantly at point of sale from 53.7% in 2009 to 40.5% in 2015.
- Among daily smokers, the average cigarette expenditure per month increased from Php336.3 (inflation adjusted) in 2009 to Php678.4 in 2015. Likewise, the average cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes almost doubled during the same period (Ph24.9 in 2009 to Php48.0 in 2015).

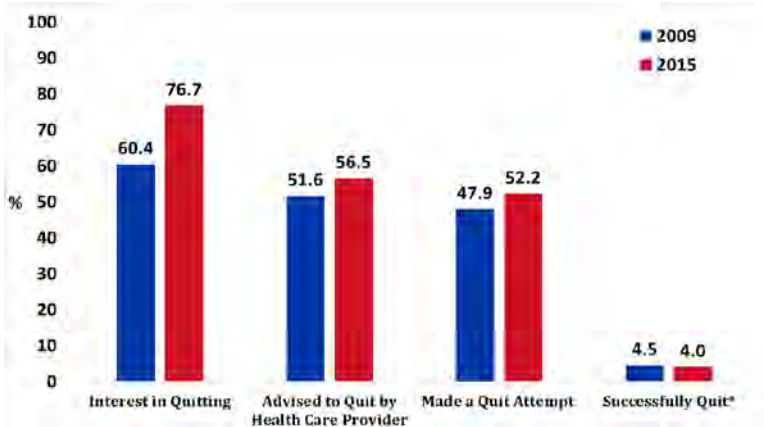
m Prevalence of current tobacco use by sex, Philippines 2009 and 2015



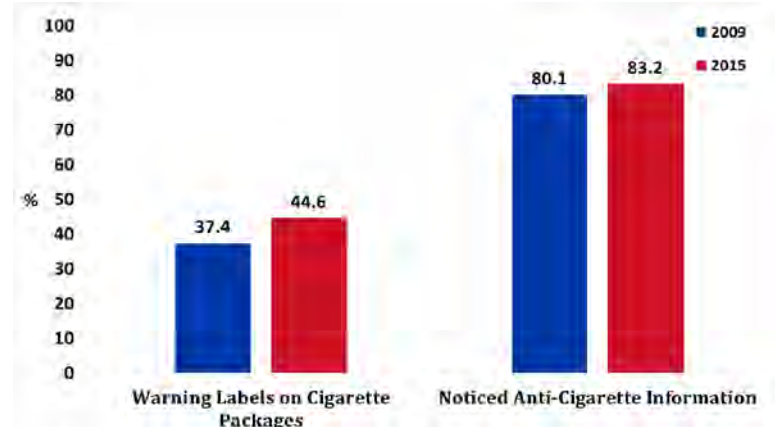
p Exposure to secondhand smoke in the past 30 days, Philippines 2009 and 2015



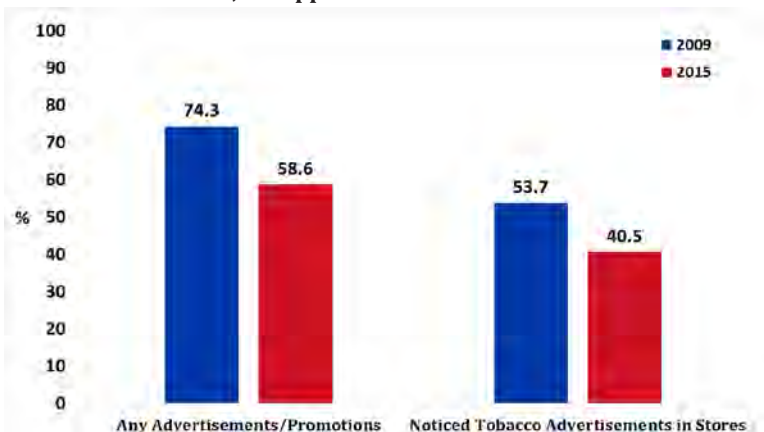
o Quit successes, quit attempts and interest in quitting, Philippines 2009 and 2015



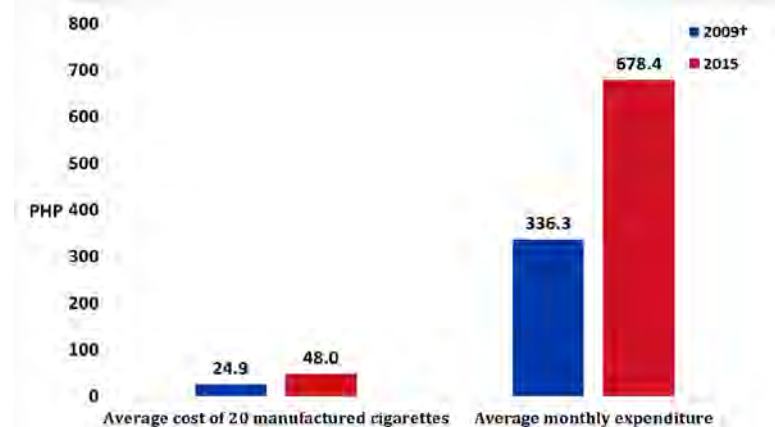
w Thought About Quitting Because of Warning Labels and Anti-cigarette Advertisements, Philippines 2009 and 2015



e Noticed any promotion, advertisements and sponsorship in the past 30 days and point of sale in stores, Philippines 2009 and 2015



r Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes and monthly expenditure, Philippines 2009 and 2015 (in pesos)



† GATS Philippines 2009 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2015.

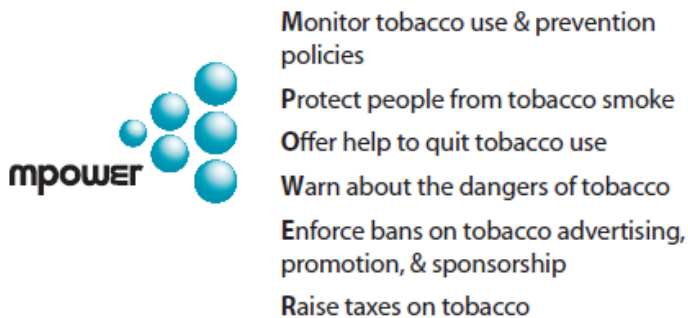
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GATS Methodology

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GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 19.5% overall (15.1 million adults), 34.7% of men and 4.2% of women currently used tobacco.
- 18.5% overall (14.4 million adults), 33.3% of men and 3.7% of women currently smoked tobacco.
- 14.5% overall (11.2 million adults), 26.3% of men and 2.6% of women currently smoked tobacco daily.
- 17.4% overall (13.5 million adults), 31.5% of men and 3.2% of women currently smoked manufactured cigarettes.

CESSATION

- 3.9% of those who smoked in the past 12 months were no longer smoking.
- 63.7% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 54.5% of smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 12.9% of adults who worked indoors (2.5 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 21.8% of adults (16.8 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke inside their homes.
- 62.3% of adults (0.3 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting bars and nightclubs.
- 12.2% of adults (4.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when using public transportation.

ECONOMICS

- The average monthly expenditure for cigarettes was 1273.9 Philippine pesos.
- 68.0% of current smokers attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months because of the high price of cigarettes.

MEDIA

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



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TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO USE (smoking, smokeless, or heated tobacco products)	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
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Current tobacco users	19.5	34.7	4.2
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TOBACCO SMOKING

Current tobacco smokers	18.5	33.3	3.7
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Daily tobacco smokers	14.5	26.3	2.6
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Current cigarette smokers ¹	18.3	32.9	3.6
----------------------------------------	------	------	-----

Current manufactured cigarette smokers	17.4	31.5	3.2
----------------------------------------	------	------	-----

Current waterpipe smoker	0.1	0.2	<0.1
--------------------------	-----	-----	------

Average age at daily smoking initiation ² (years)	19.5	19.5	20.1
--------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Average number of cigarettes consumed per day by daily cigarette smokers (#)	10.5	10.8	6.7
------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	-----

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

Current smokeless tobacco users	1.5	2.3	0.7
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HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCT USE

Ever heard of heated tobacco products	11.1	11.9	10.3
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Ever used heated tobacco products	0.3	0.5	0.1
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Current user of heated tobacco products	0.1	0.2	<0.1
-----------------------------------------	-----	-----	------

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
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Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	69.4	73.6	65.2
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Ever used electronic cigarettes	5.7	9.7	1.8
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Current user of electronic cigarettes	2.1	3.6	0.5
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
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Former daily tobacco smokers (among ever daily smokers) ³	22.3	20.9	34.2
----------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ⁴	45.5	45.2	47.5
--------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Smokers who quit in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months ⁴	3.9	3.2	10.0
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	------

Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	63.7	64.0	60.6
----------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in the past 12 months ^{4,5}	54.5	54.1	56.6
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

COVID-19 was one of the reasons for quitting tobacco smoking in the last 12 months ⁶	9.9	7.2	17.1
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	------

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
--	-------------	---------	-----------

Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{7,†}	12.9	17.4	8.2
-----------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	-----

Adults exposed to tobacco smoke inside: ^{8,†}			
--------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--

Health care facilities	2.7	3.1	2.4
------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Government buildings/offices	6.6	7.2	6.0
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Public transportation	12.2	15.6	9.4
-----------------------	------	------	-----

Bars/Nightclubs	62.3	61.8	66.2
-----------------	------	------	------

Restaurants	9.2	8.9	9.6
-------------	-----	-----	-----

Universities	3.4	4.2	2.8
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Schools	2.4	3.2	1.9
---------	-----	-----	-----

Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	21.8	25.7	17.8
----------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

ECONOMICS

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
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Last purchased cigarettes in stores	97.9	98.0	96.7
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Average monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (Philippine pesos)	1273.9	1304.4	963.6
---------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------	--------	-------

Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2021] ⁹	6.1	6.1	6.6
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Current smokers who attempted to quit in the past 12 months because of high price of cigarettes	68.0	69.3	55.4
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Observed cigarette pack had a tax stamp ¹⁰	83.4	82.2	95.9
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Observed cigarette pack had a health warning ¹⁰	82.9	82.0	92.2
------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

MEDIA

ANTI-TOBACCO WARNINGS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
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Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label on cigarette packages [†]	43.7	44.1	40.1
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
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Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information from any media [†]	62.8	60.1	63.5
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on TV [†]	30.8	29.6	31.1
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at health care facilities [†]	37.7	36.5	38.0
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Adults who heard anti-cigarette smoking information on the radio [†]	19.5	19.9	19.4
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
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Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements, promotions, or sporting event sponsorship [†]	46.7	53.2	45.3
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Adults who noticed cigarette advertising or promotions in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{11,†}	35.2	44.0	33.3
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo [†]	5.4	8.8	4.7
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KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
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Adults who believed smoking causes:

Serious illness	95.5	92.2	96.3
-----------------	------	------	------

Lung cancer	98.1	96.3	98.5
-------------	------	------	------

Heart attack	92.8	88.8	93.7
--------------	------	------	------

Stroke	90.3	86.2	91.2
--------	------	------	------

Tuberculosis	96.5	94.2	97.0
--------------	------	------	------

Diabetes	71.4	68.6	72.0
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Emphysema	90.8	87.7	91.6
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Adults who believed that cigarettes are addictive	89.5	90.2	89.4
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Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	94.1	90.7	94.8
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------	------

¹ Includes manufactured, kretek, and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Among daily smokers aged 15 to 34 years. ³ Current non-smokers. 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 Among former tobacco smokers who quit in the last 12 months. ⁷ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁸ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ⁹ Estimated Philippines 2021 per capita GDP = 175,927,495 pesos, provided by the International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook database April 2022 edition. ¹⁰ Interviewers reviewed the respondents' cigarette packs and collected information. ¹¹ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days.

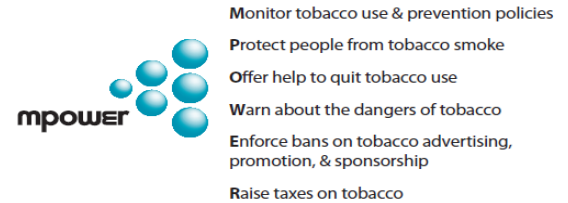
NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years or older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

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 Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO) and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation. The findings and conclusions in this factsheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking, smokeless, heated tobacco products) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age and older. In the Philippines, GATS surveys were conducted in 2009, 2015, and 2021. All three surveys used multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. In 2009, 9,701 interviews were conducted, with an overall response rate of 88.4%. In 2015, 11,644 interviews were conducted, with an overall response rate of 92.1%. In 2021, 18,708 interviews were conducted, with an overall response rate of 97.0%. For additional information, refer to the GATS Philippines 2009, 2015, and 2021 country fact sheets.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control programs. It also assists countries in fulfilling their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. The WHO FCTC also contains MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures.



KEY POLICY CHANGES

- Between 2015 to 2021, the country enacted Republic Act No. 10351, RA No. 10963, and RA No. 11346, which resulted in increased tobacco taxes.
- 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, health care facilities, and other public places.
- Comprehensive tobacco control ordinances were developed and implemented by the local government units compliant with the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). The Red Orchid Awards for 100% Tobacco-Free Environments by the Department of Health further enhanced the implementation of the ordinances.
- Republic Act No. 10643 mandated the issuance of three sets of templates of graphic health warnings on cigarette packages.
- The Department of Health developed a national coordinating mechanism to work with different government agencies, civil society, and specialty organizations to implement key articles of the FCTC.
- The policies on protection of the bureaucracy against tobacco industry interference guided the government agencies in developing and enforcing relevant policies using standards set by the FCTC.

KEY FINDINGS

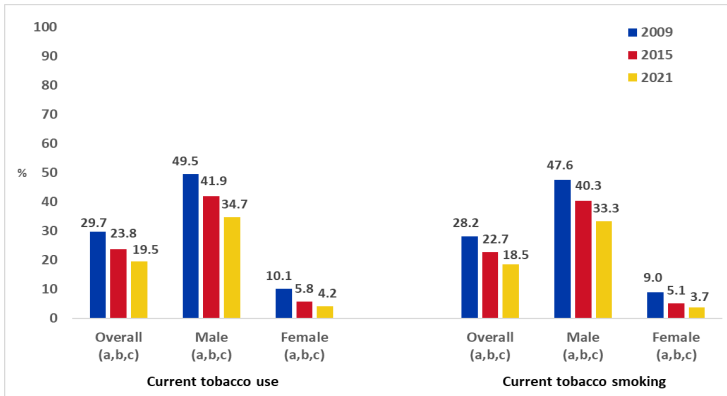
- Tobacco use prevalence among adults significantly decreased from 29.7% in 2009 to 23.8% in 2015 and then to 19.5% in 2021; this represents a 34.4% relative decline in tobacco use from 2009 to 2021 (19.9% from 2009 to 2015 and 18.2% from 2015 to 2021).
- Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes and various public places significantly declined. The exposure to secondhand smoke in public transportation declined from 55.3% in 2009 to 37.6% in 2015 and then to 12.2% in 2021. The exposure at home declined from 54.4% in 2009 to 34.7% in 2015 and 21.8% in 2021.
- The percentage of adults who smoked and were interested in quitting decreased significantly from 76.7% in 2015 to 63.7% in 2021. The percentage of adults who smoked and made quit attempts in the last 12 months decreased significantly from 52.2% in 2015 to 45.5% in 2021.
- The percentage of adults who currently smoked and thought of quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages increased significantly from 37.4% in 2009 to 43.7% in 2021. The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location decreased significantly from 82.7% in 2015 to 57.4% in 2021 and from 79.7% in 2009 to 57.4% in 2021.
- Exposure to any cigarette advertising, promotion, and sponsorship in the past 30 days decreased significantly from 74.3% in 2009 to 58.6% in 2015 and then to 46.7% in 2021. Similarly, in-store cigarette advertising or promotion decreased significantly from 57.6% in 2009 to 44.0% in 2015 and then to 35.2% in 2021.
- Among adults who smoked manufactured cigarettes, the average cigarette expenditure per month (inflation-adjusted) increased from Philippine Peso (Php) 400.00 in 2009 to Php 816.20 in 2015 and then to Php 1273.90 in 2021. These correspond to relative increases of 104.1% from 2009 to 2015, 56.1% from 2015 to 2021, and 218.0% 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 then to Php 107.80 in 2021. The relative increases in the cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes were 94.6% from 2009 to 2015, 86.9% from 2015 to 2021, and 263.8% from 2009 to 2021.
- Among adults aged 15-34 years who have ever smoked daily, the average age at daily smoking initiation was 17.3 years in 2009 and 17.5 years in 2015; it increased significantly to 19.5 years in 2021 (data not shown in figures).
- The percentage of adults who currently smoked and tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months because of the high price of cigarettes increased significantly from 55.5% in 2015 to 68.0% in 2021.



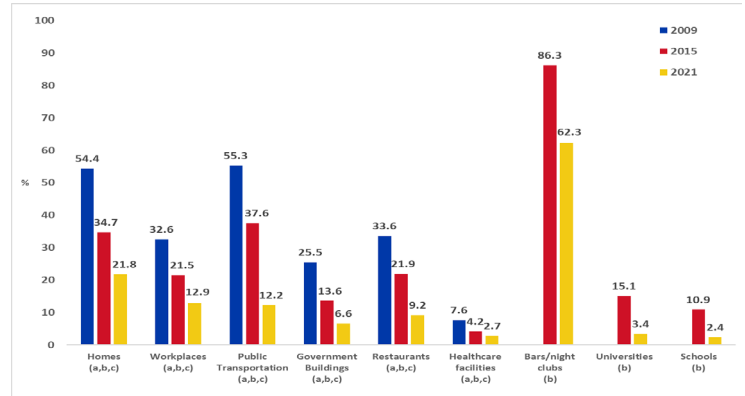
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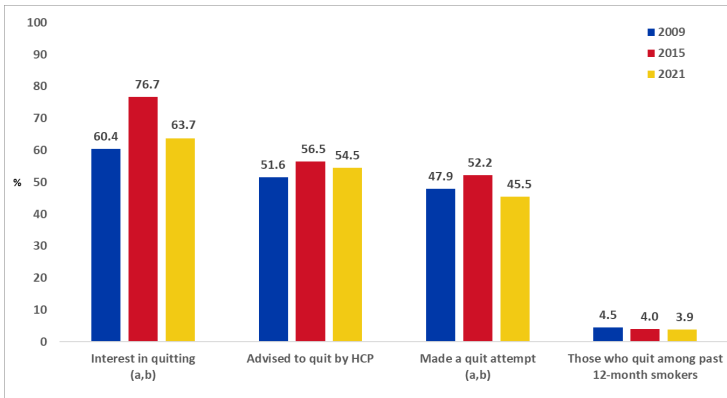
m Prevalence of current tobacco use¹ and current tobacco smoking by sex, Philippines 2009, 2015, and 2021



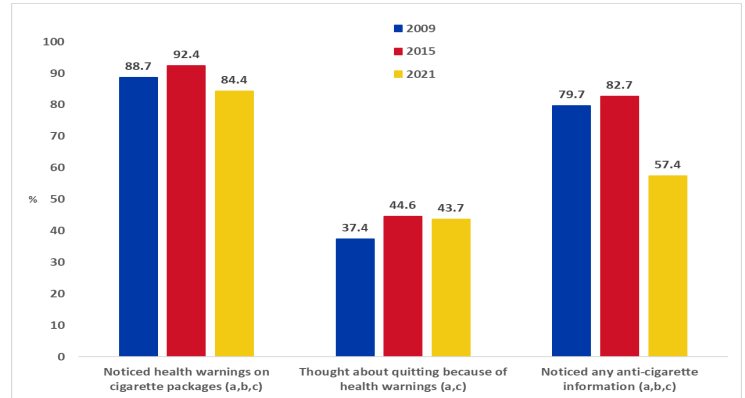
p Exposure to secondhand smoke inside various places², Philippines 2009, 2015, and 2021



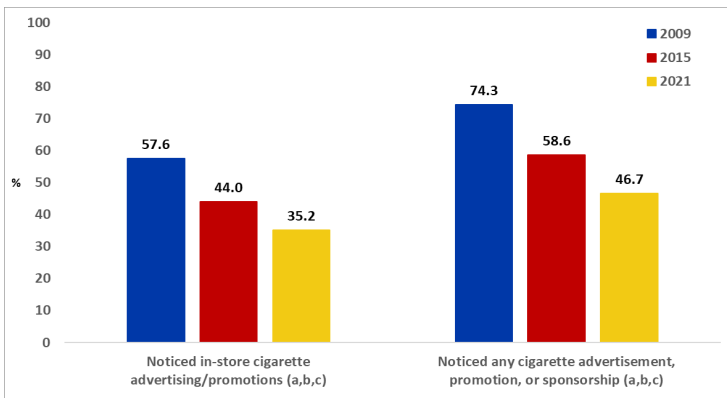
o Interest in quitting³, advice to quit by a healthcare provider^{4,5}, quit attempts⁴, and quit rate in the past 12-months⁶, Philippines 2009, 2015, and 2021



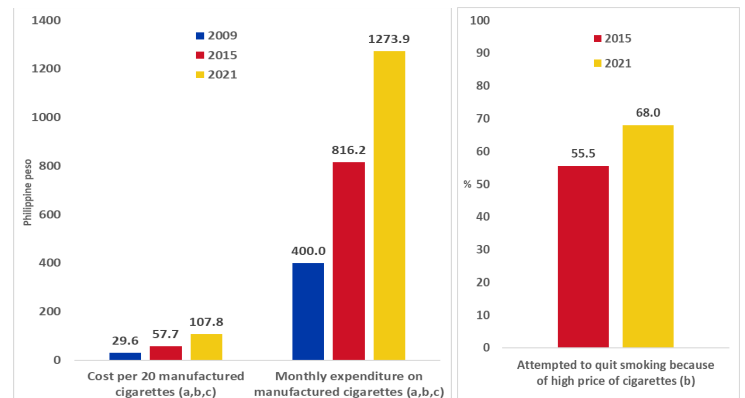
w Noticing and effects of cigarette package health warning labels and noticing anti-cigarette information during the past 30 days, Philippines 2009, 2015, and 2021



e Noticing in-store cigarette advertising/promotions⁷ and any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship during the past 30 days, Philippines 2009, 2015, and 2021



r Average cost of 20 cigarettes and cigarette expenditure per month in Philippine pesos^{8,9}, and attempts to quit because of high price of cigarettes, Philippines 2009, 2015, and 2021



NOTES: 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. 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 other places: among those who visited in the past 30 days. Bars/night clubs, Universities, and Schools were not included in the 2009 questionnaire. 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. 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. 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 relative change can be interpreted as the percentage of the estimate in year 2 as it decreases or increases compared to year 1. Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. Results for prevalence estimates and averages are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1) but relative changes are calculated using unrounded estimates.

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 Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation. The findings and conclusions in this fact sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the CDC.



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Poland. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries.

The WHO has developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based policies that include:



- 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.

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, second-hand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use and tobacco control policies.

In Poland, GATS was conducted by the Cancer Center and Institute, Medical University of Warsaw, and Pentor Research International under coordination and supervision of the Polish Ministry of Health and WHO Country Office in Poland.

GATS fieldwork was conducted between November 2009 and March 2010 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older.

A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. 14,000 households were sampled from the Central Statistical Office (GUS) household address database. One individual was randomly chosen from each participating household to complete the survey.

Survey information was collected using handheld computer devices in face-to-face interviews. There were a total of 7,840 completed interviews with an overall response rate of 65.1%.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- 33.5% of adult men (5.2 million) and 21.0 of adult women (3.5 million) smoked tobacco every day. 1.1 million of Poles smoked occasionally (about 3.3% in both genders). Overall, 30.3% of Poles (9.8 million) are current (daily or occasional) smokers
- 47.4% of men with a vocational level of education currently smoke tobacco.
- 37.4% of women age 50-59 currently smoke tobacco.

Cessation

- 35.1% of smokers made an attempt to quit in the last 12 months.
- 5 in 10 current smokers plan to or are thinking about quitting.
- 4 in 10 current smokers do not intend to quit at all.

Secondhand Smoke

- 44.2% of adults (14.1 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke in their home.
- 33.6% of adults (4.3 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke at their workplace.
- Non-smokers are mostly exposed to secondhand smoke in bars, pubs, or night clubs (87.6%), restaurants/coffee shops/bistros (50.9%), and at home (28.0%).

Economics

- 8.5% of current smokers 18 years of age and older are purchasing cigarettes from illegal trade.

Media

- 61.8% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 17.7% of current smokers thought about quitting after seeing the warning labels on cigarette packs.
- "Your doctor or pharmacist will help you quit smoking" was the most remembered supplemental cigarette pack warning label among current smokers who thought about quitting after seeing a label.
- 1 in 4 adults noticed any tobacco advertisement, promotion or sponsorship.

Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

- 92.6% of adult Poles believe that smoking causes lung cancer; 79.9% believe that smoking causes heart attack and 61.8% believe that smoking causes a stroke.
- 48.3% of adults support raising taxes on tobacco products.
- 64.7% of adults favor a complete ban on smoking in worksites and 46.9% in gastronomic venues.
- 41.3% of adults favor a complete ban on manufacturing and sale of smoking tobacco products.



Tobacco Use

TOBACCO SMOKER	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)	OVERALL(%)
Ever tobacco smokers	63.4	41.5	52.0
Current tobacco smokers ¹	36.9	24.4	30.3
Daily tobacco smokers	33.5	21.0	27.0
Occasional tobacco smokers	3.3	3.4	3.4
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	21.8	11.3	16.3
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	38.3	33.7	36.5
Never smokers	36.6	58.5	48.0
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)	OVERALL(%)
Current smokeless tobacco users	1.0	0.1	0.5

Cessation

	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)	OVERALL(%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	34.7	35.5	35.1
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,5}	41.2	42.5	41.8
Smokers who used pharmacological means to try and quit smoking in past 12 months ^{3,6}	25.2	25.2	25.2
Current smokers who plan to or are thinking about quitting ⁴	48.0	53.1	50.1
Current smokers who do not intend to quit smoking at all	46.2	40.2	43.7

Secondhand Smoke

	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS(%)	OVERALL(%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in home ⁷	80.9	28.0	44.2
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{8,†}	46.1	26.8	33.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in gastronomic venues ^{9,†}	79.5	68.5	72.1

Economics

	POLISH ZLOTY
Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (1 pack) ^{10,11}	9.1
Average cigarette expenditure per month ^{10,12}	208.52
OVERALL(%)	
Average amount spent on 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ¹³	2.6
Current smokers who spent 6.20 PLN or less on 20 manufactured cigarettes (1 pack) ^{10,14}	7.9

Media

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold [†]	14.0	13.9	13.9
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in the media ^{15,†}	6.2	7.1	6.9
Adults who noticed any form of cigarette promotion ^{16,†}	15.3	9.9	11.5
COUNTER ADVERTISING			
	MEN(%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL(%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	15.2	21.2	17.7
CURRENT SMOKERS (%) / NON-SMOKERS (%) / OVERALL (%)			
Adults who noticed anti cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	60.4	62.4	61.8

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believe smoking causes serious illness	82.3	95.6	91.5
Adults who believe exposure to tobacco smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	68.8	86.8	81.4
Adults who believe smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	26.8	44.4	39.0

¹ Includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smoking. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Includes current smokers who are planning to quit within next month, thinking about quitting within next 12 months, and those who will quit someday, but not in the next 12 months.

⁵ Among those who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months. ⁶ Includes nicotine replacement therapy (e.g., chewing gum, patches, tablets, inhaler and other agents containing nicotine), prescription drugs (e.g., Tabex, Zyban, Champix), and other pharmaceutical agents. ⁷ Those reporting that smoking inside their home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly. ⁸ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁹ Includes restaurants, coffee shops, bistros, tea shops, bars, pubs, nightclubs, discos, or music clubs.

¹⁰ Based on the last purchase of manufactured cigarettes. ¹¹ Amount spent per cigarette is calculated and then multiplied by 20 (standard pack size). ¹² Average amount spent on a cigarette is multiplied by an estimated average number of cigarettes smoked per month. ¹³ Per capita GDP estimated for 2009 from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) website (accessed June 24, 2010). ¹⁴ Current smokers who are buying the least expensive cigarettes. In 2009, the least expensive pack of cigarettes cost 6.20 PLN among cigarette brands with at least 1% of the market share. ¹⁵ Includes marketing on foreign television channels, in foreign newspapers or magazines, or on the Internet. ¹⁶ Promotions includes: free samples of cigarettes, cigarettes at sales prices, coupons for cigarettes, free gifts or discounts on other products when buying cigarettes, clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo, cigarette promotions in the mail. [†] During the past 30 days.

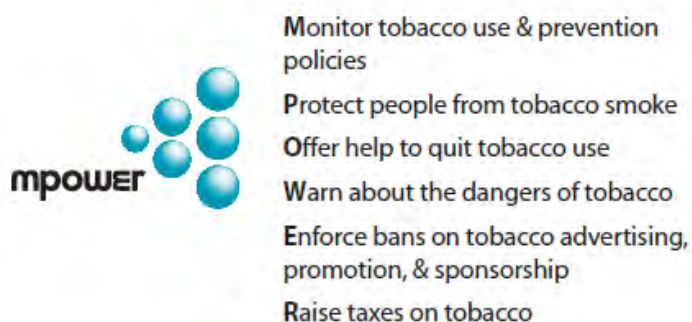
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GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Qatar, GATS was conducted in 2013 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Supreme Council of Health (SCH) in collaboration with the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics (MDPS). A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data of the Qatari and Non-Qatari household population (excluding those who reside in labor gatherings). A total of 8,571 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 8,398 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 98.5%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 20.2% of men, 3.1% of women, and 12.1% overall (51 thousand adults) currently smoked tobacco. Among Qatari, 21.3% of men, 0.6% of women, and 10.5% overall (16 thousand adults) currently smoked tobacco. Among Non-Qatari, 19.6% of men, 4.6% of women, and 12.9% overall (35 thousand adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 4.9% of men, 1.6% of women, and 3.4% overall (14 thousand adults) currently smoked shisha. Among Qatari, 5.3% of men, 0.4% of women, and 2.7% overall (4 thousand adults) currently smoked shisha. Among Non-Qatari, 4.8% of men, 2.4% of women, and 3.7% overall (10 thousand adults) currently smoked shisha tobacco.
- 1.3% of men, 0.0% of women, and 0.7% overall (3 thousand adults) currently used smokeless tobacco. Among Qatari, 1.5% of men, 0.0% of women, and 0.7% overall (1 thousand adults) currently used smokeless tobacco. Among Non-Qatari, 1.3% of men, 0.0% of women, and 0.7% overall (2 thousand adults) currently used smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 38.2% of smokers (35.3% of Qatari, 39.4% of Non-Qatari) made a quit attempt in the past 12 months.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 12.0% of adults (8.3% of Qatari, 13.8% of Non-Qatari) who worked indoors were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 16.8% of adults (16.7% of Qatari, 16.9% of Non-Qatari) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 25.9% of adults (29.2% of Qatari, 24.1% of Non-Qatari) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.

MEDIA

- 64.6% of adults (71.0% of Qatari, 61.0% of Non-Qatari) noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in the local media.
- 12.1% of adults (12.4% of Qatari, 11.9% of Non-Qatari) noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 30.3% of adults (27.9% of Qatari, 31.7% of Non-Qatari) noticed cigarette marketing other than in stores.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 96.0% adults (97.4% of Qatari, 95.3% of Non-Qatari) believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 90.9% adults (94.4% of Qatari, 88.9% of Non-Qatari) believed smoking shisha causes serious illness.
- 80.9% adults (86.1% of Qatari, 78.0% of Non-Qatari) believed using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness.



TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS OVERALL (%) MEN (%) WOMEN (%)

Current tobacco smokers	12.1	20.2	3.1
Daily tobacco smokers	9.5	16.5	1.7
Current cigarette smokers ¹	10.2	17.9	1.8
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	8.6	15.2	1.3
Current shisha smokers	3.4	4.9	1.6
Daily shisha smokers	0.8	1.3	0.4
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	3.9	6.8	0.7
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	27.3	27.6	24.7

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS

Current smokeless tobacco users	0.7	1.3	0.0
Daily smokeless tobacco users	0.5	0.9	0.0

TOBACCO USERS (SMOKED AND/OR SMOKELESS)

Current tobacco users	12.6	21.1	3.1
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DEPENDENCY

First smoke within 30 minutes after waking	41.5	39.9	59.2
Smoked 16 or more cigarettes per day ³	55.4	57.5	27.8
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ³	17.2	17.6	10.9

AGE OF INITIATION (AMONG 20-34 YEAR OLDS)

Started daily smoking before age 15	8.6	9.6	1.3
Started daily smoking before age 18	45.5	45.1	48.7
Average age of daily smoking initiation	18.1 YRS	18.1 YRS	18.0 YRS

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

OVERALL (%) MEN (%) WOMEN (%)

Current user of electronic cigarettes	0.9	1.6	0.2
Daily user of electronic cigarettes	0.1	0.3	0.0

CESSATION

OVERALL (%) MEN (%) WOMEN (%)

Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁴	38.2	37.7	41.3
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	66.8	68.6	53.5
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{4,5}	71.3	72.9	61.6

SECONDHAND SMOKE

OVERALL (%) MEN (%) WOMEN (%)

Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{6,*}	12.0	13.7	7.8
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	16.8	16.7	17.0
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants ⁷	25.9	21.2	32.2

ECONOMICS

OVERALL

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Qatar riyal)	10.2
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2012 ⁸	0.3%
Adults who support increasing taxes on tobacco products	85.9

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY

ADVERTISING OVERALL (%) CURRENT SMOKERS (%) NON-SMOKERS (%)

Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{9,*}	12.1	16.5	11.5
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Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions other than in stores [*]	30.3	35.0	29.7
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OVERALL (%) CURRENT SHISHA USERS (%) NON-USERS (%)

Adults who noticed shisha marketing in stores where shisha is sold ^{10,*}	4.1	7.8	3.9
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Adults who noticed any shisha advertisements/promotions other than in stores [*]	12.0	19.1	11.7
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COUNTER ADVERTISING

OVERALL (%) MEN (%) WOMEN (%)

Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label on cigarette packs [*]	51.4	52.4	43.7
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Current shisha smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label on shisha products [*]	23.8	21.3	31.9
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OVERALL (%) CURRENT SMOKERS/USERS (%) NON-SMOKERS/USERS (%)

Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in local media ^{11,*}	64.6	65.8	64.4
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Adults who noticed anti-shisha smoking information in local media ^{11,*}	45.9	51.0	45.8
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Adults who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information in local media ^{11,*}	35.0	24.8	35.1
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KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

OVERALL (%) CURRENT SMOKERS/USERS (%) NON-SMOKERS/USERS (%)

Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	96.0	91.3	96.7
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Adults who believed smoking shisha causes serious illness	90.9	89.6	90.9
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Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	80.9	71.7	80.9
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Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	95.1	91.7	95.5
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¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Among daily cigarette smokers. 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 Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷ Among those who visited restaurants in the past 30 days. ⁸ 2012 GDP per capita (nominal) = 382,000 QR (provided by the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, per April 2013 estimates). ⁹ Includes those who 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. ¹⁰ Includes those who noticed shisha at sale prices; free gifts or discount offers on other products while buying shisha or any advertisements or signs promoting shisha in stores where shisha is sold. ¹¹ Local media includes local newspapers, magazines, television, radio, or billboards. * During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Romania. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Romania, GATS was conducted in 2011 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the National Institute of Public Health, National Statistical Training Center and TOTEM Communication under the supervision of the Romanian Ministry of Health and WHO Country Office. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 5629 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically using handheld devices. There were a total of 4517 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 88.5%

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 37.4% of men, 16.7% of women and 26.7% overall (4.8 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- Among current daily smokers, 69.5% had their first smoke within 30 minutes of waking.

CESSATION

- 37.8% of smokers made an attempt to quit in the last 12 months.
- 67.3% of smokers who visited health care provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit.
- 23.5% of current smokers planned to or were thinking of quitting in the next 12 months.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 35.4% of adults were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 34.2% of adults were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- Among those who visited restaurants or clubs and bars in the past 30 days, 86.6% of adults in restaurants and 94.4% of adults in bars and clubs reported being exposed to tobacco smoke.

MEDIA

- 76.7% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television.
- 24.3% of adults noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

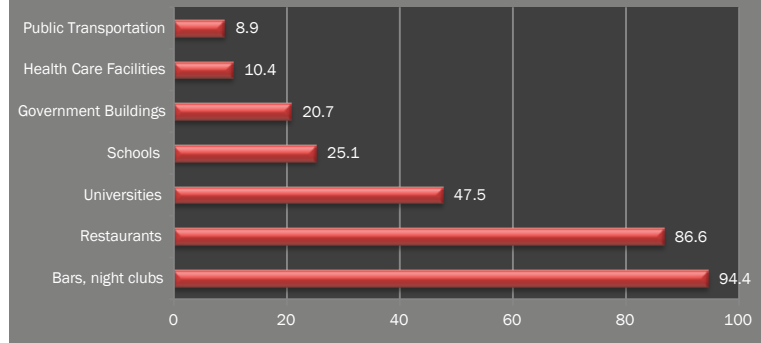
- 82.6% of adults believed that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, lung cancer and other cancers.
- 94.2% of adults believed that exposure to tobacco smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.
- 61.7% of adults supported increasing taxes on tobacco products.



TOBACCO USE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	37.4	16.7	26.7
Age group 15-24	30.5	14.3	22.6
25-44	48.2	23.8	36.3
45-64	38.8	18.1	28.0
65+	12.9	4.1	7.6
Manufactured cigarette smokers among current smokers	99.2	99.8	99.4
Average number of manufactured cigarettes smoked per day ¹	17.6	14.1	16.5

People Who Visited Public Places and Who Noticed Tobacco Smoking in the Public Places[†]



Time to First Smoke Upon Waking



ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was 11.6 RON

Average amount spent in the last 30 days on manufactured cigarettes was 273.1 RON

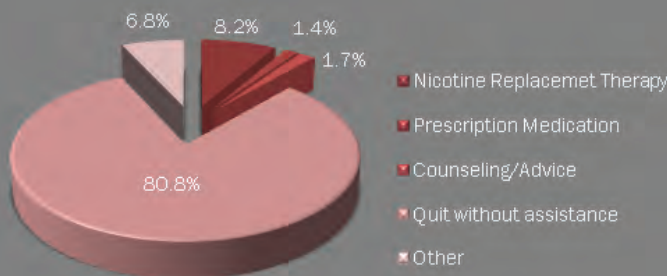
MEDIA

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television [†]	75.1	77.3	76.7
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes were sold ^{5,†}	45.8	25.8	31.2
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisement/promotion (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	33.0	21.2	24.3

CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ²	36.1	41.2	37.8
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{2,3}	68.8	65.0	67.3

Use of Cessation Methods



SECONDHAND SMOKE

	NON SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{4,†}	29.2	34.2
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	24.4	35.4

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes stroke, heart attack, lung cancer and other cancers	79.6	83.6	82.6
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	90.7	95.4	94.2
Adults who favored increasing taxes for tobacco products	21.5	76.4	61.7
Adults who favored a complete ban on smoking in restaurants	44.6	81.9	72.0
Adults who favored a complete ban on smoking in bars	31.5	66.2	57.0

¹ By daily smokers of manufactured cigarettes. ² Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ³ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors, or both indoors and outdoors. ⁵ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons age 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

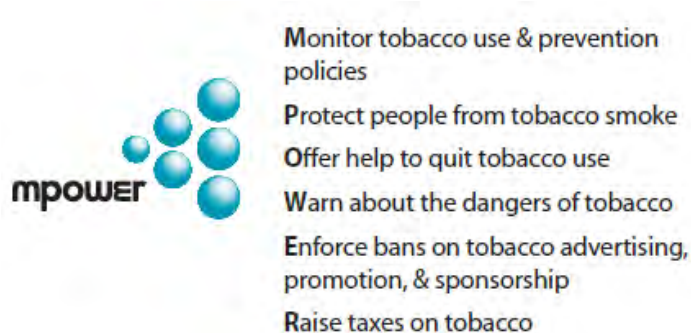
Financial support is provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking, smokeless, and heated tobacco products) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Romania. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries.

WHO developed MPOWER, a technical package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking, smokeless, and heated tobacco products), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Romania, GATS was conducted in 2018 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by National Institute of Public Health, and TOTEM Communication under the coordination of Romanian Ministry of Health and WHO Country and EURO Regional Office. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 5,408 households were sampled. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 90.6%, the person-level response rate was 97.1%, and overall response rate was 88.0%. There were a total of 4,571 completed individual interviews.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 30.7% overall (5.63 million adults), 40.4% of men and 21.7% of women currently use tobacco.
- 30.2% overall (5.57 million adults), 39.8% of men and 21.2% of women currently smoke tobacco.
- 30.0% overall (5.54 million adults), 39.5% of men and 21.1% of women currently smoke cigarettes.
- 1.3% overall (0.23 million adults), 1.6% of men and 1.0% of women currently used heated tobacco products.
- Among current daily smokers, 71.5% had their first smoke within 30 minutes of waking.

CESSATION

- 23.8% of smokers made an attempt to quit in the last 12 months.
- 57.1% of smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.
- 17.9% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting in the next 12 months.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 31.9% of adults were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 10.1% of adults who worked indoors were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 7.5% of adults were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.
- 27.5% of adults were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting bars and nightclubs.

ECONOMICS

- The average (median) monthly expenditure for cigarettes was 374.0(Romania leu).
- 89.4% of current manufactured cigarettes smokers last purchased cigarettes in stores.

MEDIA

- 55.8% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 28.9% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 90.6% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 86.0% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.
- 92.6% of adults supported ban smoking in presence of children inside cars.

TOBACCO USE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
TOBACCO USERS (<i>smoked, smokeless, and/or heated tobacco products</i>)			
Current tobacco users	30.7	40.4	21.7
TOBACCO SMOKERS (<i>cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, pipe, waterpipe.</i>)			
Current tobacco smokers	30.2	39.8	21.2
Daily tobacco smokers	27.4	36.5	18.7
Current cigarette smokers ¹	30.0	39.5	21.1
Current manufactured cigarette smokers ¹	29.4	38.7	20.7
Average age at daily smoking initiation ²	17.9	17.7	18.3
Average number of cigarettes consumed per day by daily cigarette smokers	16.5	18.1	13.7
Current daily smokers, who smoked 20 or more cigarettes per day	43.5	50.8	30.1
Current daily smokers, who had their first smoke within 30 minutes of waking	71.5	72.7	69.3
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	1.1	1.8	0.4
HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCT USERS			
Ever heard of heated tobacco products	30.1	34.6	25.9
Ever used heated tobacco products	4.3	5.5	3.2
Current user of heated tobacco products	1.3	1.6	1.0

CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ³	23.8	24.4	22.7
Current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting in the next 12 months	17.9	19.0	16.0
Smokers advised to quit by health care provider in the past 12 months ³	57.1	58.5	55.4
Cessation Methods used to try to stop smoking in the past 12 months³			
Nicotine Replacement Therapy	6.8	9.1	2.6
Prescription medication	5.0	7.1	1.1
Counseling ⁴	3.0	4.4	0.4
Quit without assistance	65.9	64.4	68.6
Other	6.6	6.2	7.4

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5,†}	10.1	11.5	8.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home ⁶	31.9	35.3	28.8
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the following places [†]			
Health care facilities ⁷	9.5	11.2	8.4
Government buildings/offices ⁸	6.4	7.6	5.2
Public transportation ⁹	4.2	3.8	4.4
Bars/Nightclubs ¹⁰	27.5	28.0	26.2
Restaurants ¹¹	7.5	6.8	8.4
Schools ¹²	12.9	11.3	13.9
Universities ¹³	28.7	34.6	22.8

ECONOMICS

Median amount spent in last 30 days on manufactured cigarettes [Romania leu]	374.0
Median amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes [Romania leu]	16.8
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2018] ¹⁴	4.5%
Current manufactured cigarettes smokers last purchased tobacco in stores.	89.4%

MEDIA

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING			
Adults who noticed any advertisement, sponsorship or promotion of cigarettes [†]	36.4	45.6	32.2
Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarette in stores ^{15†}	28.9	37.2	25.3
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisement/promotion (other than in stores), or sporting event [†]	19.0	24.0	16.8
COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label on cigarette packages [†]	21.9	21.0	23.4
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	55.8	51.4	57.7

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes:			
Serious illness	90.6	85.2	92.9
Lung cancer	91.5	86.5	93.7
Heart attack	74.5	70.4	76.3
Stroke	74.8	71.9	76.1
Adults who believed breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.	86.0	81.1	88.1
Adults who supported ban smoking in presence of children inside cars	92.6	87.7	94.8

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	76.5	79.0	74.1
Ever used electronic cigarettes	11.3	15.2	7.7
Current user of electronic cigarettes	3.4	5.0	1.8

¹Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ²Among daily smokers age 15-34 years. ³Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴Includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quit line/helpline. ⁵Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶Smoking occurs in the home at least monthly. ⁷Among those who visited health care facilities in the past 30 days. ⁸Among those who visited government buildings in the past 30 days. ⁹Among those who used public transportation in the past 30 days. ¹⁰Among those who visited bars or nightclubs in the past 30 days. ¹¹Among those who visited restaurants in the past 30 days. ¹²Among those who visited schools in the past 30 days. ¹³Among those who visited universities in the past 30 days. ¹⁴GDP per capita obtained from the World Economic Outlook, August 2018 published by the International Monetary Fund. ¹⁵Includes those who 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. [†]During the past 30 days. **NOTE:** Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

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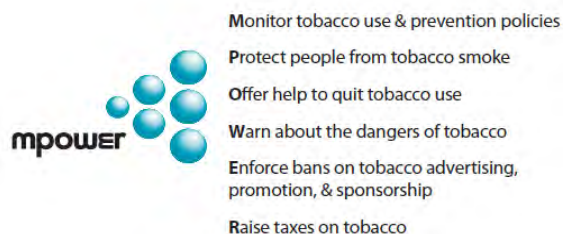
Disclaimer

The findings and conclusion in this factsheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

BACKGROUND

GATS is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age and older. In Romania, GATS was first completed in 2011 and repeated in 2018. GATS 2018 was implemented by the National Institute of Public Health, and TOTEM Communication under the coordination of Romanian Ministry of Health and WHO Country and EURO Regional Office. Both surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 4,517 interviews completed in the 2011 survey with an overall response rate of 88.5%. In 2018, 4,571 interviews were completed, with an overall response rate of 88.0%. For additional information, refer to the GATS 2011 and 2018 Country Factsheets.

GATS enhance countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfil their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



POLICY CHANGES

Romania is a member of the European Union (EU) and tobacco control policies are correlated with EU legislative framework. In the period of 2011 to 2018 the following MPOWER policy measures were implemented:

M Monitoring of tobacco use among adults was conducted at EU level, through Eurobarometers in 2012, 2015 and in 2017, while monitoring of tobacco use among youth, during this timeframe, was conducted through two rounds of Global Youth Tobacco Surveys (in 2013 and 2017, for the age group 13-15); one round of Health Behaviour in School-Age Children survey (in 2014, for the age group 11-13), and two rounds of European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (in 2011 and 2015, for the age group 15-17).

P In 2016, Romania passed the Law No. 15/2016 which, bans the smoking of tobacco products in all enclosed public places, including government buildings, schools, universities, health care facilities, restaurants, bars and night clubs, workplaces, public transportation and at all playgrounds (placed in open and indoor spaces).

O Since 2011, the national coverage for cessation services decreased due to the reduction of funding allocated to the National Stop Smoking Program. The program covered the costs of treatment for nicotine addiction and counselling offered by medical practitioners.

W In 2017 new, rotating graphic health warning labels were introduced, which increased the displayed surface (from 45% to 65%). The new warning labels are placed on both sides and on the upper part of tobacco packs.

E Advertising, promotion and sponsorship for electronic cigarettes were banned in 2016 (Law No. 201/ 2016).

R During this timeframe, Romania became compliant with the EU tobacco taxation legislation (Directive 2011/64/EU). Since January 2016 it also levies taxes on the e-liquid and on heated tobacco products. In 2018, the total tax of the most sold brand of cigarettes (per standardized pack of 20) was 68.6% and on heated tobacco products (per 20 sticks) was 30.9%.

KEY FINDINGS

M Current tobacco use in Romania increased among all adults (from 26.8% in 2011 to 30.7% in 2018), and among women (from 16.8% in 2011 to 21.7% in 2018).

P From 2011 to 2018, exposure to secondhand smoke decreased in workplaces, and various public places: exposure declined from 34.2% to 10.1% in indoor work places. Among adults who visited various places in past 30 days, the exposure declined from 94.4% to 27.5% in bars and nightclubs, from 86.6% to 7.5% in restaurants, from 47.5% to 28.7% in universities, and from 20.7% to 6.4% in government buildings.

O The proportion of adult smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months decreased overall from 37.8% in 2011 to 23.8% in 2018, and among 15-24 years old (from 43.8% to 24.6%), and 25 years and older (from 36.8% to 23.7%). There was a significant decline in smokers who visited a health care provider in past 12 months and were advised to quit (from 67.3% in 2011 to 57.1% in 2018).

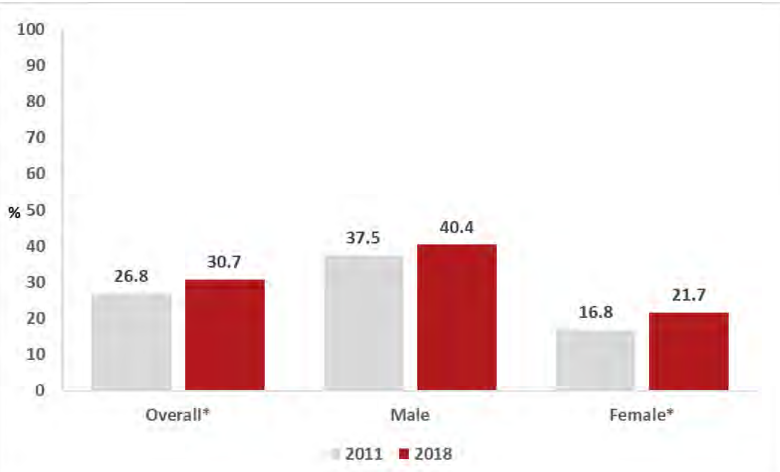
W There was a significant decline in noticing health warnings on cigarette packages among current smokers overall (from 97.9% to 94.8%) and among men (from 98.0% in 2011 to 96.6% in 2018).

E There was no significant change in exposure to cigarette advertisements or promotions in stores from 2011 to 2018.

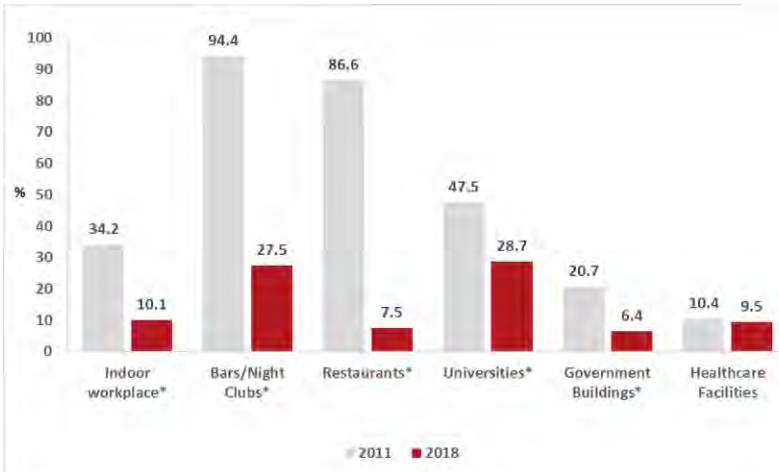
R Among current manufactured cigarette smokers, the adjusted average (median) cigarette expenditure per month increased from 312.7 Romanian leu in 2011 to 374.0 Romanian leu in 2018. Similarly, the adjusted average (median) cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes increased from 13.6 Romanian leu to 16.8 Romanian leu during the same period.

Note: Current tobacco use in GATS 2018 includes smoked tobacco, smokeless tobacco, and heated tobacco products.

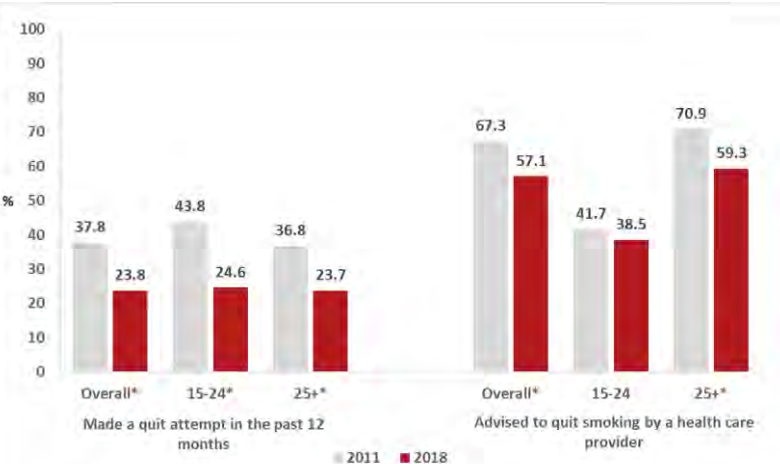
m Prevalence of current tobacco use by gender, GATS Romania 2011 and 2018¹



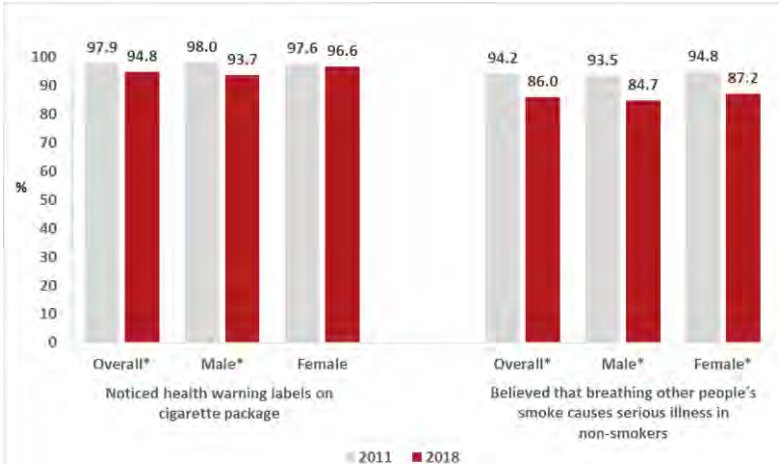
p Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places in the past 30 days, GATS Romania 2011 and 2018



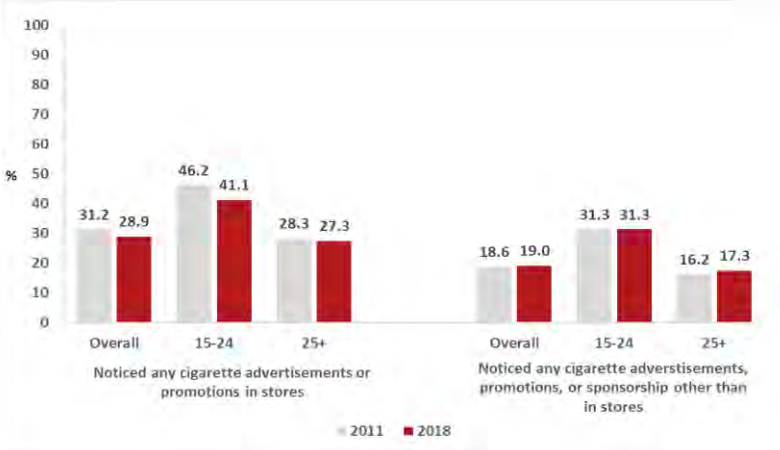
o Quit attempts and advice to quit by health care providers among smokers in the past 12 months by age, GATS Romania 2011 and 2018



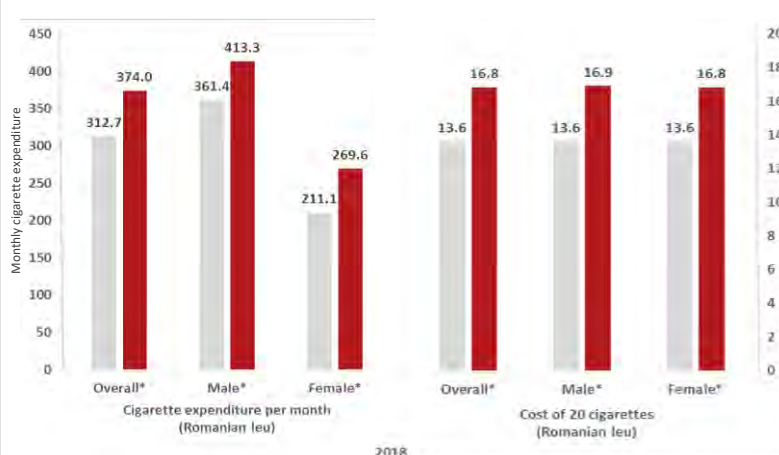
w Noticed health warning labels on cigarette packages and believed that secondhand smoke cause serious illness in non-smokers by gender, GATS Romania 2011 and 2018



e Noticed any cigarette advertisements or promotions in stores, and noticed any cigarette advertisements, promotions or sponsorship in any location other than in stores in the past 30 days by age, GATS Romania 2011 and 2018



r Median monthly expenditure and cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes [Romanian leu], GATS Romania 2011 and 2018



NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. * Indicates comparison is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. ¹ Current tobacco use in GATS 2018 includes smoked tobacco, smokeless tobacco, and heated tobacco products. Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of the Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.


Disclaimer: The findings and conclusion in this factsheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including the Russian Federation. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist the Russian Federation to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. The WHO has developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based policies that include:



- 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.

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, second-hand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In the Russian Federation, GATS was conducted in 2009 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Statistics of Russia under the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) and the Pulmonary Research Institute (PRI), under the coordination of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation (MoHSD). A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 98.6%, the person response rate was 99.1% and the overall response rate was 97.7%. There were a total of 11,406 completed interviews.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- In Russia 60.2% of men, 21.7% of women, and 39.1% overall (43.9 million adults) currently smoke tobacco.
- 1.0% of men, 0.2% of women, and 0.6% overall (654 thousand adults) currently use smokeless tobacco.

Cessation

- 6 in 10 current smokers plan to or are thinking about quitting.

Second-hand Smoke

- 34.9% of adults (21.9 million) are exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.

Media

- 31.7% of current smokers have thought about quitting because of a health warning label on cigarette packs.
- 4 in 10 adults have seen anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 4 in 10 adults have noticed cigarette marketing at the stores where cigarettes are sold.

Knowledge, Attitudes and Beliefs

- 90.8% of adults are aware that smoking causes serious illness.



Tobacco Use

TOBACCO SMOKERS

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco smokers	39.1	60.2	21.7
Current cigarette smokers ¹	38.8	59.8	21.4
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	38.5	59.3	21.4
Current calean smokers	3.8	4.4	3.2
Daily tobacco smokers	33.8	55.0	16.3
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	33.7	54.7	16.3
Daily manufactured cigarette smokers	33.4	54.3	16.2
Daily calean smokers	0.5	0.8	0.3
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	8.1	13.3	3.8
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	18.3	18.8	17.1

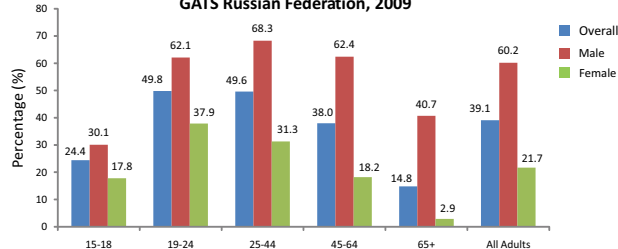
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.6	1.0	0.2
Daily smokeless tobacco users	0.1	0.3	0.0

TOBACCO USERS (SMOKING AND/OR SMOKELESS)

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco users	39.4	60.7	21.7

Current Smoking Prevalence by Age Group and Gender, GATS Russian Federation, 2009



Cessation

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	32.1	29.4	38.1
Current smokers who plan to or are thinking about quitting	60.3	55.8	70.7
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	31.8	34.2	27.5

Second-hand Smoke

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5,1}	34.9	45.7	25.7
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home ⁶	34.7	36.7	33.0
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at various public places ^{7,†}	51.4	54.9	48.4

Economics

	RUBLES
Average amount spent on a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes	24.8
	OVERALL(%)
Price of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ⁸	0.9

Media

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS(%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold [†]	43.6	51.1	38.8
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship [†]	58.8	65.6	54.5
Adults who favor prohibiting all advertising of tobacco products	82.5	73.1	88.6

COUNTER ADVERTISING

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	31.7	31.6	31.9
	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS(%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	42.3	41.6	42.8

Knowledge, Attitudes and Beliefs

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS(%)
Adults who believe smoking causes serious illness	90.8	83.8	95.3
Adults who believe exposure to tobacco smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	81.9	70.7	89.1
Adults who believe that certain types of cigarettes can be less harmful than others ⁹	21.9	35.7	14.1
Adults who believe that cigarettes cause an addiction	93.9	92.9	94.5

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and papirosy ² Current non-smokers.

³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶ Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly. ⁷ Exposure to SHS at government buildings, healthcare facilities, restaurants, bars or night clubs, cafes or cafeterias, public transportation, schools, colleges or universities, or private workplaces. ⁸ Source for 2009 per capita GDP: Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) website - <http://www.gks.ru/wps/portal/english>. ⁹ Among those who believe that smoking causes serious illness. [†] During the past 30 days.

Note: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons age 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Note: Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including the Russian Federation. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In the Russian Federation, GATS was conducted in 2016 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older implemented by the Information and Publishing Center "Statistics of Russia" under the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) and the Research Pulmonology Institute, under the coordination of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 11,764 households were sampled. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 98.9%, the person-level response rate was 99.3%, and overall response rate was 98.2%. There were a total of 11,458 completed individual interviews.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 49.8% of men, 14.5% of women, and 30.5% overall (36.4 million adults) currently used tobacco.
- 49.5% of men, 14.4% of women, and 30.3% overall (36.3 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 0.8% of men, 0.1% of women, and 0.4% overall (0.5 million adults) currently used smokeless tobacco.
- 48.8% of men, 14.2% of women, and 29.9% overall (35.8 million adults) currently smoked cigarettes.
- 4.1% of men, 1.7% of women, and 2.8% overall (3.3 million adults) currently smoked waterpipe (calean).

CESSATION

- 56.2% current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 47.6% of smokers who visited a health care provider in past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.
- 64.0% of daily smokers smoke within 30 minutes of waking up, showing a high dependency on tobacco.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 21.8% of adults who worked indoors (12.7 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at the workplace.
- 23.0% of adults (27.3 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 20.0% of adults (3.5 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.

MEDIA

- 75.8% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 8.6% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 35.9% of current smokers thought about quitting because of warning labels.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 90.8% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 81.8% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.

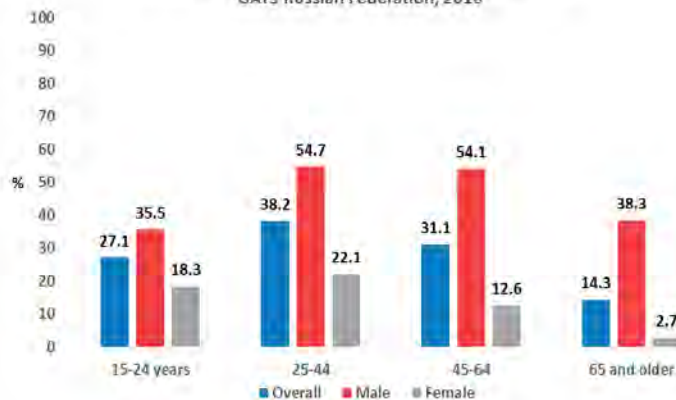
ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

- 79.9% of adults ever heard of electronic cigarettes.
- 5.4% of men, 1.9% of women, and 3.5% overall (4.2 million adults) currently used electronic cigarettes.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	49.5	14.4	30.3
Daily tobacco smokers	43.9	11.3	26.1
Current cigarette smokers ¹	48.8	14.2	29.9
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	43.1	11.3	25.7
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	14.9	4.8	9.4
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	24.1	27.9	25.1
Current waterpipe (calean) smokers	4.1	1.7	2.8
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.8	0.1	0.4
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	49.8	14.5	30.5

Current Tobacco Use Prevalence by Age Group & Gender, GATS Russian Federation, 2016



CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	33.4	39.3	35.0
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	54.4	61.3	56.2
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	50.9	39.6	47.4
Smokers attempted to quit by counseling included at a smoking cessation clinic or telephone quitline ³	3.3	1.2	2.7
Daily smokers who smoked within 30 minutes after waking up	67.1	54.1	64.0

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5,†}	28.1	15.7	21.8
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	25.5	20.9	23.0
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the following places: ^{6,†}			
Government buildings	4.2	3.0	3.5
Health care facilities	3.8	3.1	3.4
Public transportations	10.7	10.3	10.5
Restaurants	21.6	18.5	20.0
Schools	4.2	2.5	3.1

ECONOMICS

Average (median) amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Rubles)	79.7
Average (median) cigarette expenditure per month per current cigarette smoker (Rubles)	1672.3
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2016] (%) ⁷	1.3

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENTSMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{8,†}	12.6	6.9	8.6
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	26.4	18.4	20.8
COUNTER ADVERTISING	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who noticed a health warning label on a cigarette package	97.5	96.4	97.2
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	35.7	36.5	35.9
	CURRENTSMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	73.6	76.8	75.8

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENTSMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	82.7	94.4	90.8
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	66.4	88.5	81.8
Adults who believed smoking causes nicotine addiction	95.0	93.7	94.1
Adults who believed that some types of cigarettes could be less harmful than other types	25.0	7.8	13.0

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	86.3	74.5	79.9
Ever used electronic cigarettes	21.3	8.4	14.2
Current user of electronic cigarettes	5.4	1.9	3.5

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers.

³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶ Among those who visited in the past 30 days. ⁷ GDP per capita for 2016 was 596,500.15 Rubles (International Monetary Fund database). ⁸ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies and the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe in the context of the project on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, funded through a voluntary contribution of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.


Technical assistance is provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

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BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. GATS is a nationally representative household survey of persons 15 years of age and older, and designed to produce estimates overall and by gender and residence. It was implemented by the Information and Publishing Center “Statistics of Russia” under the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) and the Research Pulmonology Institute, under the coordination of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. In the Russian Federation, GATS was first conducted in 2009 and repeated in 2016. Both surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 11,406 interviews conducted in the 2009 survey with an overall response rate of 97.7%. There were overall 11,458 interviews conducted in the 2016 survey with a response rate of 98.2%. However, for all comparisons in this factsheet the same regions [60 regions] from GATS 2009 sample were mapped with GATS 2016 sample and 10,688 interviews from GATS 2016 data were included in the analysis to produce comparison estimates between 2009 and 2016. The estimates produced using this reduced sample might be different from the estimates produced using the full sample of GATS 2016 data. For more information, refer to the GATS 2009 and 2016 Country Factsheets.

GATS enhances countries’ capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



- Monitor tobacco use & prevention policies
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- Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, & sponsorship
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KEY POLICY CHANGES

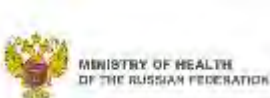
The Russian Federation introduced the National Strategy on Creation of a Public Policy to Combat Tobacco Consumption from 2010 to 2015 (<https://rg.ru/2011/02/08/antitabak-site-dok.html>), followed by the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 15-FZ on Protecting the Health of Citizens from the Effects of Second-hand Tobacco Smoke and the Consequences of Tobacco Consumption (http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_142515) in 2013. The comprehensive Federal Tobacco Control Law addresses the following:

- In 2013, implemented a 100% smoke-free policy in all public places.
- Continued increasing the tax on tobacco products in an incremental basis.
- In 2013, banned all forms of tobacco advertisement, promotions, and sponsorships.
- Increased anti-tobacco use campaigns in various types of media, such as but not limited to television, the Internet, and print media.
- In 2015, the Federal Tobacco Control Law of 2013 was amended to include the ban on the sale of snus and chewing tobacco.

In addition, a decree was issued by the Ministry of Health introducing pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages in 2012. (http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_129598/)

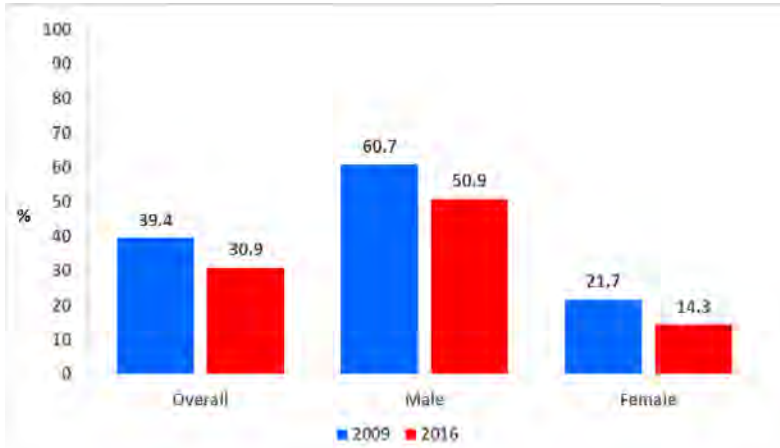
KEY FINDINGS

- Tobacco use prevalence significantly decreased among adults from 39.4% in 2009 to 30.9% in 2016 (from 60.7% to 50.9% among males; from 21.7% to 14.3% among females). This represents a 21.5% relative decline of tobacco use prevalence (16.0% decline for males; 34.0% decline for females).
- Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes and public places significantly declined. In homes, the exposure declined from 34.7% in 2009 to 23.1% in 2016. Among adults who visited various public places in the past 30 days, the exposure declined from 34.9% to 21.9% in indoor areas of the work place, from 17.0% to 3.6% in government buildings, from 24.9% to 10.8% in public transportation, from 10.2% to 3.4% in health care facilities, from 78.6% to 19.9% in restaurants.
- The proportion of current smokers who were advised to quit by health care providers increased significantly from 31.7% in 2009 to 47.9% in 2016. There was no significant change in the percentage of smokers who made quit attempts in the last 12 months.
- The percentage of current smokers who thought of quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages increased significantly from 31.7% in 2009 to 36.0% in 2016. The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in any location increased significantly from 68.1% in 2009 to 81.3% in 2016 including almost two-fold significant increase on television (from 38.6% in 2009 to 74.4% in 2016) and more than two-fold significant increase on public transportation stations (from 7.6% in 2009 to 19.1% in 2016).
- The exposure to any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship in the past 30 days decreased significantly from 68.0% in 2009 to 23.1% in 2016. Similarly, it decreased significantly in stores where cigarettes are sold from 43.6% in 2009 to 5.5% in 2016.
- Among current manufactured cigarette smokers, the average (median) cigarette expenditure per month increased significantly from 560.8 Rubles in 2009 to 1670.9 Rubles in 2016. Likewise, the average (median) cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes increased more than three-fold during the same period (from 24.5 Rubles in 2009 to 79.7 Rubles in 2016).

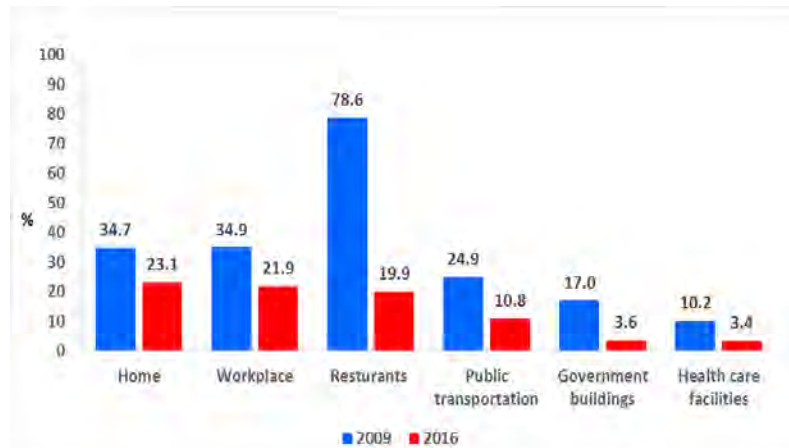


Russian Federation 2009 and 2016

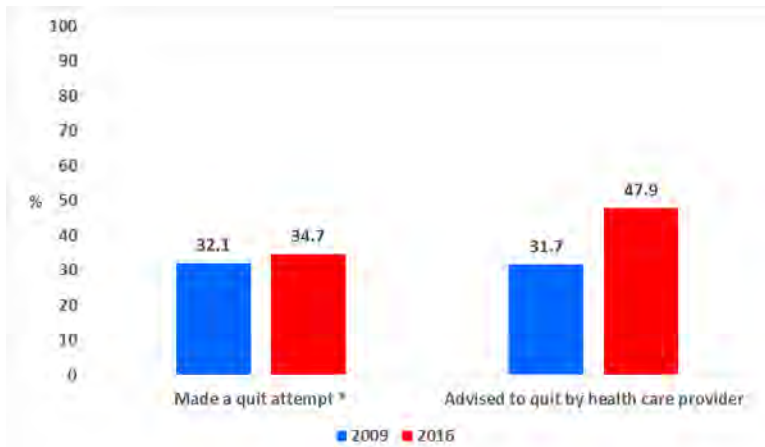
m Prevalence of current tobacco use by gender, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016



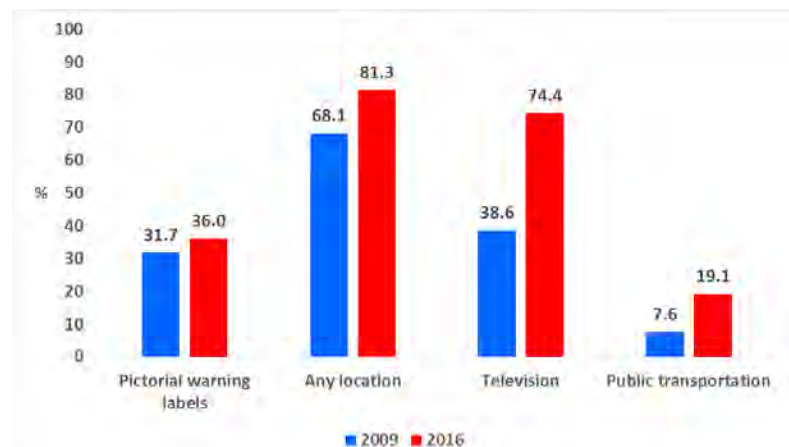
p Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes, workplaces, and in various public places that were visited in the past 30 days, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016



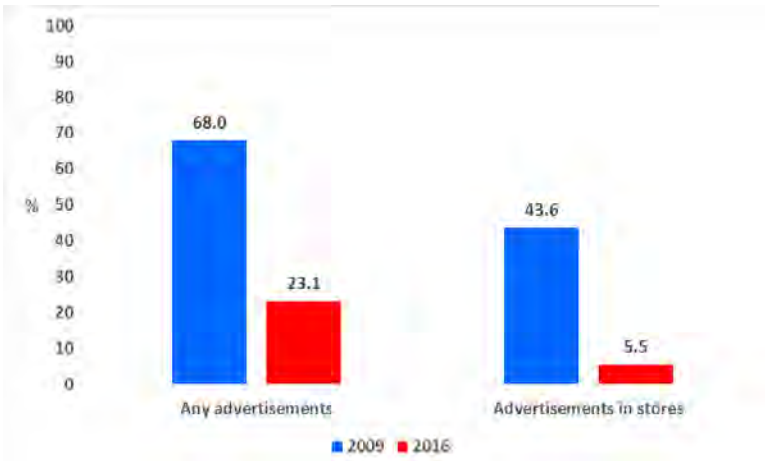
o Quit attempts and advised to quit by a health care provider among smokers who visited in the past 12 months, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016



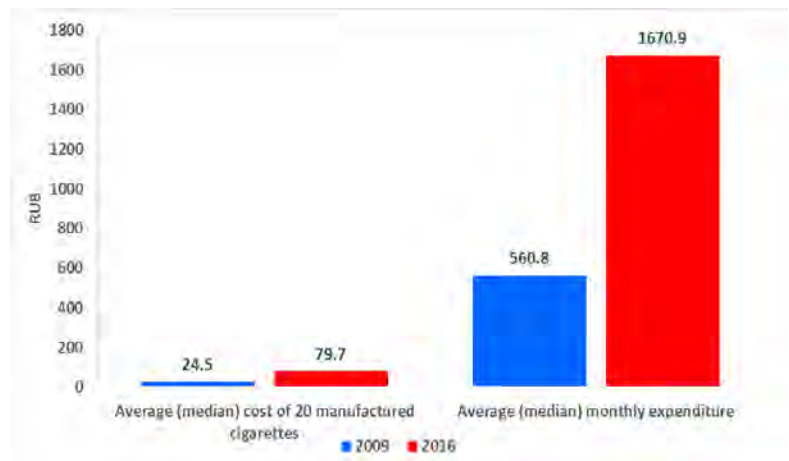
w Thought about quitting because of pictorial warning labels and noticing anti-cigarette smoking information, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016



e Noticed any advertisements, sponsorships, or promotions, and advertisements in stores in the past 30 days, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016



r Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes and monthly expenditure, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016



GATS Russian Federation 2009 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2016

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. All comparisons presented in this factsheet are significant at p<0.05, unless otherwise indicated (*) as unchanged. For all comparisons in this factsheet, the same regions from GATS 2009 sample were mapped with GATS 2016 sample and were included in the analysis to produce comparison estimates between 2009 and 2016.

Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies and the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe in the context of the project on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, funded through a voluntary contribution of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.


The findings and conclusion in this factsheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Last Updated: 5.18.2017

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO developed MPOWER, a technical package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), electronic cigarette use, cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, GATS was conducted in 2019 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by Saudi Arabia Ministry of Health. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 12,800 households were sampled. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 98.0%, the person-level response rate was 96.2%, and overall response rate was 94.3%. There were a total of 11,381 completed individual interviews.

Note: The GATS Sample Review Committee was not able to verify the accuracy of the computation of sample weights for the GATS 2019 data in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Caution should be exercised in relying on weighted results from these data to reflect tobacco use and tobacco control indicators in the country.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 19.8% overall, 30.0% of men and 4.2% of women currently use tobacco
- 17.9% overall, 27.5% of men and 3.7% of women currently smoke tobacco.
- 15.2% overall, 24.0% of men and 2.0% of women currently smoke tobacco daily.
- 15.9% overall, 24.9% of men and 2.5% of women currently smoke cigarettes.

CESSATION

- 68.5% of smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.
- 42.5% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting in the next 12 months.
- 37.9% of smokers made a quit attempt in the last 12 months.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 16.4% of adults who worked indoors were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 13.7% of adults were exposed to tobacco smoke inside their home.
- 54.5% of adults were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting café, coffee shop or tea houses.

ECONOMICS

- The average (mean) amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was 27.0 (Saudi riyal).
- The average (mean) monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes was 789.7 (Saudi riyal).

MEDIA

- 21.0% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 6.2% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 8.9% of adults noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 75.2%, 87.9%, and 89.8% of adults believed smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer respectively.
- 80.7% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.
- 81.0% of adults supported increasing taxes on tobacco products

TOBACCO AND ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE

TOBACCO USE (smoked and/or smokeless, and/or heated tobacco products)	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco users	19.8	30.0	4.2
TOBACCO SMOKING			
Current tobacco smokers	17.9	27.5	3.7
Daily tobacco smokers	15.2	24.0	2.0
Current cigarette smokers ¹	15.9	24.9	2.5
Current manufactured cigarette smokers ¹	15.7	24.8	2.3
Average age at daily smoking initiation ²	18.0	17.9	19.3
Average number of cigarettes consumed per day by daily cigarette smokers	25.5	25.8	19.7
Current shisha smoker	6.7	9.7	2.3
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	2.4	3.7	0.5
Daily smokeless tobacco users	1.4	2.1	0.2
HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCT USERS			
Ever heard of heated tobacco products	8.4	11.6	3.7
Ever used heated tobacco products	0.5	0.7	0.1
Current user of heated tobacco products	0.1	0.1	0.0
ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE			
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	37.8	45.7	26.0
Ever used electronic cigarettes	3.1	4.5	1.2
Current user of electronic cigarettes	0.8	1.1	0.4

CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ³	37.9	38.7	28.7
Smokers advised to quit by health care provider in the past 12 months ⁴	68.5	69.4	58.0
Current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting in the next 12 months.	42.5	42.8	38.0
Former daily tobacco smokers (Among ever daily smokers) ⁵	12.1	12.0	12.5
Cessation Methods			
Prescription, and nicotine replacement	22.2	22.5	18.4
Counseling/Quitline	23.7	22.8	35.8
Quit without assistance	66.2	67.5	48.2
Other	15.1	15.8	4.4

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{6,†}	16.4	18.8	6.8
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home ⁷	13.7	16.6	9.2
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the following places[†]			
Health care facilities ⁸	7.4	8.0	6.5
Government buildings/offices ⁹	12.4	13.2	10.0
Public transportation ¹⁰	24.2	27.4	18.2
Café, coffee shops, tea houses ¹¹	54.5	60.3	41.5
Restaurants ¹²	21.9	22.3	21.2
Schools ¹³	7.2	9.4	3.9

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes [Saudi riyal]	27.0
Average amount spent in last 30 days on manufactured cigarettes [Saudi riyal]	789.7
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2019] ¹⁴	3.1

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed any sponsorship or promotion of cigarettes [†]	5.9	9.7	5.1
Adults who noticed any promotion, advertisement or signs promoting cigarette in stores ^{15†}	6.2	10.7	5.2
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisement/promotion (other than in stores), or sporting event [†]	8.9	12.9	8.1
COUNTER ADVERTISING			
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label on cigarette packages [†]	35.9	36.9	24.9
OVERALL (%) CURRENT SMOKERS (%) NON-SMOKERS (%)			
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	21.0	18.3	21.6

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes:			
Serious illness	75.0	77.1	74.5
Lung cancer	89.8	92.3	89.3
Heart attack	87.9	90.2	87.4
Stroke	75.2	72.4	75.8
Adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.	80.7	81.4	79.5
Adults supported increasing taxes on tobacco products	81.0	76.3	88.0

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Among daily smokers age 15-34 years. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Current non-smokers. ⁶ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷ Smoking occurs in the home at least monthly. ⁸ Among those who visited health care facilities in the past 30 days. ⁹ Among those who visited government buildings in the past 30 days. ¹⁰ Among those who used public transportation in the past 30 days. ¹¹ Among those who visited café, coffee shop or tea houses in the past 30 days. ¹² Among those who visited restaurants in the past 30 days. ¹³ Among those who visited schools in the past 30 days. ¹⁴ GDP per capita: 85,744.416, obtained from the World Economic Outlook, October 2019 published by the International Monetary Fund. ¹⁵ Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days.

Note: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Note: The GATS Sample Review Committee was not able to verify the accuracy of the computation of sample weights for the GATS 2018 data in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Caution should be exercised in relying on weighted results from these data to reflect tobacco use and tobacco control indicators in the country.

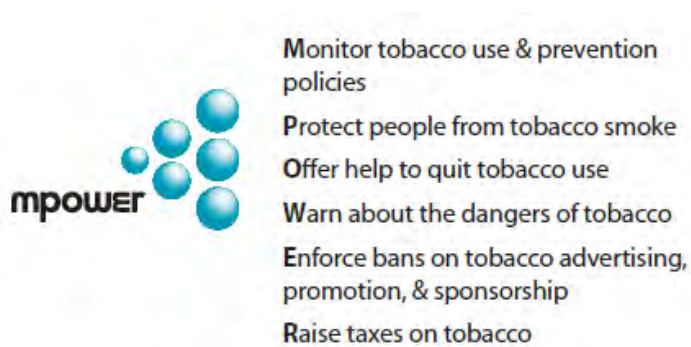
Financial support is provided by the Saudi Arabia Ministry of Health. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

The findings and conclusion in this factsheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across various countries including Senegal. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It also assists countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It collects information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Senegal, GATS was first conducted in 2015 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the National Agency of Statistics and Demography of Senegal (ANSD), under the coordination of the Senegal Ministry of Health and Social Action. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 4,514 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey data were collected electronically using handheld devices. There were a total of 4,347 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 97.0%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 11.0% of men, 1.2% of women and 6.0% overall (0.5 million) currently used tobacco.
- 10.7% of men, 0.4% of women, and 5.4% overall (0.4 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 0.3% of men, 1.0% of women, and 0.7% overall (0.1 million adults) currently used smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 8 in 10 current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 9 in 10 current smokers attempted to quit smoking without assistance in the past 12 months.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 30.4% (0.5 million adults) of adults who worked indoors were exposed to tobacco smoke inside their workplaces.
- 21.6% of adults (1.9 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 28.8% of adults (0.2 million adults) who visited restaurants were exposed to tobacco smoke.

ECONOMICS

- 95.5% of adults favored increasing taxes on tobacco products.

MEDIA

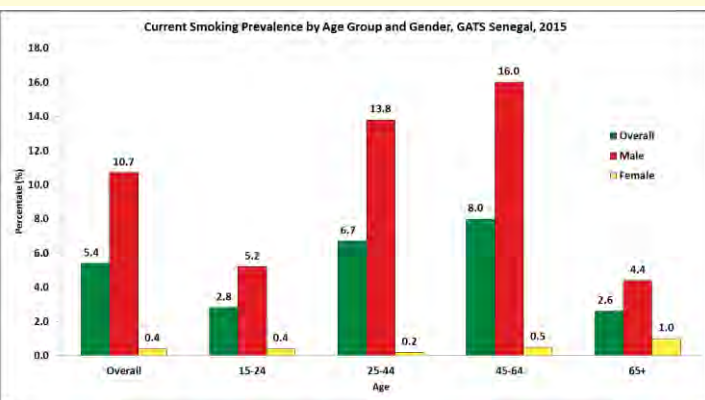
- 4 in 10 adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 1 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 2 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting/music/art events sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 93.9% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 91.9% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	10.7	0.4	5.4
Daily tobacco smokers	9.7	0.3	4.9
Current cigarette smokers ¹	9.7	0.3	4.9
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	8.5	0.3	4.3
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	10.7	0.2	5.3
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	51.2	-	50.6
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.3	1.0	0.7
Daily smokeless tobacco users	0.3	0.9	0.6
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ³ (among all adults)	0.8	0.1	0.4
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ³ (among ever daily smokers)	72.2	-	41.5
TOBACCO USERS (Used smoked and/or smokeless tobacco)			
Current tobacco users	11.0	1.2	6.0



CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ⁴	59.9	-	59.6
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	80.3	-	79.8
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider professional in the past 12 months ^{4,5}	51.9	-	50.9
Smokers who attempted to quit smoking without assistance in the past 12 months	85.6	-	86.0

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{6,†}	33.0	25.1	30.4
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	24.5	19.0	21.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the following public places ^{7,†} :			
Government buildings	26.8	20.3	24.2
Health care facilities	11.7	9.1	10.2
Restaurants	27.0	32.9	28.8
Public transportation	17.5	10.9	14.3
Universities	61.1	50.2	57.0
Schools	22.0	19.0	20.7

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes [CFA Franc]	549.3
Adults who favored increasing taxes on tobacco products	95.5%

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{8,†}	20.8	9.6	10.2
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than in stores), or sporting/music/art events sponsorship [†]	26.0	16.5	17.0

COUNTER ADVERTISING	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label on the cigarette packets [†]	31.9	-	31.5
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	45.1	41.4	41.6

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	92.5	93.9	93.9
Adults who believed smoking causes:			
Lung cancer	88.1	92.9	92.7
Heart attack	71.9	71.3	71.3
Stroke	66.1	67.8	67.7
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers	87.4	92.1	91.9
Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	74.5	79.1	79.0

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Current non-users. ⁴ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months and were asked if they smoked tobacco. ⁶ Among those who work outside of the home, who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷ Among those who visited public places in the past 30 days. ⁸ Includes those who noticed cigarettes at sale prices; free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes; or any advertisements or promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current tobacco/cigarette smokers refers to daily smokers and occasional smokers. Current smokeless tobacco users refers to daily users and occasional users. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. The dash (-) indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Financial support is provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation with a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Technical assistance is provided by the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Logistical support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including South Africa. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO developed MPOWER, a technical package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), electronic cigarette use, cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions towards tobacco use. In South Africa, GATS was conducted in 2021 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age or older by South African Medical Research Council, under the coordination of the National Department of Health. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 7,245 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 6,311 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 91.5%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 29.4% overall (12.7 million adults), 41.7% of men, and 17.9% of women currently used tobacco.
- 25.8% overall (11.1 million adults), 41.2% of men, and 11.5% of women currently smoked tobacco.
- 4.3% overall (1.8 million adults), 1.1% of men, and 7.2% of women currently used smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 65.7% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking.
- 40.5% made a quit attempt in the past 12 months.
- 42.9% of smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 11.2% of adults who worked indoors (1.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 18.0% of adults (7.7 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke inside their homes.
- 10.8% of adults (1.1 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.

ECONOMICS

- The median amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was 24.7 (South African Rand).
- The median monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes was 263.1 (South African Rand).

MEDIA

- 30.5% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 22.3% of adults noticed tobacco products advertising or promotions in stores where tobacco is sold.
- 29.9% of adults noticed any tobacco advertisements, promotions, or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 92.9% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 92.9% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.
- 88.4% support ban on smoking in indoor workplaces and public places
- 73.0% of adults support increasing taxes on tobacco products.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO USE (smoked, smokeless, and/or heated tobacco products)

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco users	29.4	41.7	17.9

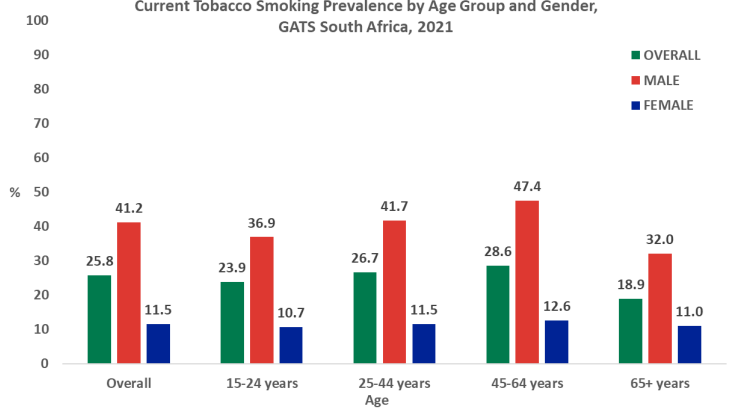
TOBACCO SMOKING

Current tobacco smokers	25.8	41.2	11.5
Daily tobacco smokers	21.2	35.1	8.3
Current cigarette smokers ¹	23.9	39.1	9.7
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	20.5	34.0	7.9
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	2.7	3.8	1.7
Former daily tobacco smokers ^{2,3} (among ever daily smokers)	10.6	9.2	15.4

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

Current smokeless tobacco users	4.3	1.1	7.2
Daily smokeless tobacco users	2.7	0.3	4.9

Current Tobacco Smoking Prevalence by Age Group and Gender, GATS South Africa, 2021



ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	36.1	45.8	27.1
Ever used electronic cigarettes	6.2	9.3	3.4
Current user of electronic cigarettes	2.2	3.8	0.7

CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁴	40.5	40.7	39.7
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting ⁵	65.7	66.5	63.2
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{4,6}	42.9	42.5	43.8

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{7§}	11.2	13.7	8.4
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	18.0	22.1	14.1
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke inside: ^{8§}			
Government buildings or offices	5.8	7.8	3.7
Healthcare facilities	3.8	5.6	2.9
Restaurants	10.8	13.4	8.2
Bars/taverns/pubs, shebeens, or night clubs	74.4	75.0	72.3
Universities	16.0	12.6	18.6
Public transportation	3.1	3.6	2.7

ECONOMICS

Median amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (South African Rand)	24.7
Median monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (South African Rand)	263.1
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2021] ⁹	2.4%

MEDIA

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
ANTI-TOBACCO WARNINGS			
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [§]	30.5	31.3	30.2
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [§]	35.6	37.0	30.7
Current smokeless tobacco users who thought about quitting because of a warning label [§]	25.7	16.5	27.1

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT (SMOKERS/TOBACCO USERS) (%)	NON-(SMOKERS/TOBACCO USERS) (%)
TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING			
Adults who noticed tobacco advertising or promotions in stores where tobacco products are sold ^{10,§}	22.3	27.6	20.4
Adults who noticed any tobacco advertisements, promotions, or sporting event sponsorship [§]	29.9	34.4	28.4

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	92.9	91.5	93.4
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	92.9	91.5	93.4
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-SMOKELESS USERS (%)
Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	79.9	81.8	79.9
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults who support the law prohibiting smoking in indoor workplaces and public places	88.4	85.0	91.5
Adults who support increasing taxes on tobacco products	73.0	65.8	79.7

¹ Includes manufactured, kretek, and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Quit ratio for daily smoking. ⁴ Includes current smokers and former smokers who quit in the past 12 months. ⁵ Planning or thinking about quitting within the next month, 12 months, or someday. ⁶ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁷ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁸ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ⁹ Estimated 2021 per capita GDP = 101,545.26 South African Rand, provided by International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database accessed on 09 February 2022. ¹⁰ Includes those who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting tobacco in stores where tobacco products are sold; tobacco products at sale prices; or free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying tobacco products.

§ During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.


Funding was provided by the *Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use* through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies and the Government of South Africa. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

The findings and conclusions in this fact sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the CDC.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Sri Lanka. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO developed MPOWER, a technical package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Sri Lanka, GATS was conducted between December 2019 and July 2020[†] as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Department of Census and Statistics, in collaboration with the National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol and Ministry of Health. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 7,172 households were sampled from 598 primary sampling units equally allocated for urban and rural sectors, and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically using handheld devices in face-to-face interviews. There were a total of 6,770 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 96.9%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 19.4% overall (3.2 million adults), 36.2% of men, and 4.9% of women currently used tobacco.
- 9.1% overall (1.5 million adults), 19.7% of men, and <0.1% of women currently smoked tobacco.
- 13.4% overall (2.2 million adults), 23.4% of men, and 4.9% of women currently used smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 51.6% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking.
- 47.0% of smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.
- 30.6% of smokeless tobacco users who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 16.7% of adults who worked indoors (0.8 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 8.4% of adults (1.4 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke inside their homes.
- 25.2% of adults (1.1 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.

ECONOMICS

- The average (mean) amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was 1237.8 Sri Lankan rupee.
- The average (mean) monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes was 5,454.3 Sri Lankan rupee.
- The average (mean) amount spent on 20 bidis was 142.7 Sri Lankan rupee.
- The average (mean) expenditure on smokeless tobacco at the last purchase was 100.5 Sri Lankan rupee.

MEDIA

- 70.7% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 20.4 % of adults noticed marketing of any tobacco products advertising or promotions in movies.
- 26.2% of adults noticed any tobacco products advertisements, promotions, or sporting event sponsorship.
- 48.9% of current smokers thought about quitting because of a warning label.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 92.6% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 94.9% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.



TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO USE (smoked and/or smokeless)	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco users	19.4	36.2	4.9

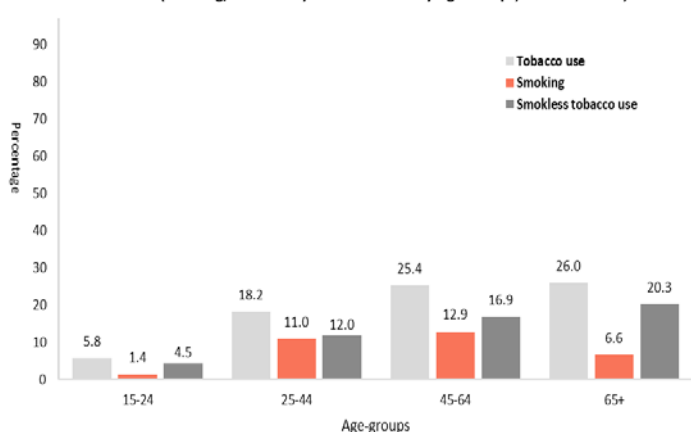
TOBACCO SMOKING

Current tobacco smokers	9.1	19.7	<0.1
Daily tobacco smokers	6.4	13.9	<0.1
Current cigarette smokers ¹	6.2	13.4	<0.1
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	3.7	8.1	<0.1
Current bidi smokers	4.9	10.5	<0.1
Daily bidi smokers	3.7	7.9	<0.1
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	4.0	8.6	0.1
Former daily tobacco smokers ^{2,3} (among ever daily smokers)	34.6	34.4	-

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE

Current smokeless tobacco users	13.4	23.4	4.9
Daily smokeless tobacco users	10.5	17.8	4.2
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ⁴ (among all adults)	1.3	2.0	0.6
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ^{4,5} (among ever daily users)	10.3	9.5	13.0

Current Tobacco (Smoking/Smokeless) Use Prevalence by Age Groups, GATS Sri Lanka, 2020



CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁶	34.6	34.5	-
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting ⁷	51.6	51.6	-
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{6,8}	47.0	47.0	-
Smokeless users who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁹	23.6	23.3	24.9
Current smokeless users who planned to or were thinking about quitting ⁷	39.2	40.3	35.0
Smokeless users advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{8,9}	30.6	24.6	51.0

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{10,§}	16.7	24.3	6.1
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	8.4	9.8	7.2
Adults who visited and were exposed to tobacco smoke inside: ^{11,§}			
Government buildings or offices	2.8	3.2	2.4
Healthcare facilities	1.9	2.3	1.6
Restaurants	25.2	30.2	16.0
Public transportation	3.2	4.2	2.3
Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	32.6	39.3	18.3

ECONOMICS

Average (mean) amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes Sri Lankan rupee	1237.8
Average (mean) monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes Sri Lankan rupee	5454.3
Mean cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2020] ¹²	18.1%
Average (mean) amount spent on 20 bidis Sri Lankan rupee	142.7
Average (mean) monthly expenditure on bidis Sri Lankan rupee	1368.7
Mean cost of 100 bundles/packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2020] ¹²	2.1%
The average (mean) expenditure on smokeless tobacco at the last purchase Sri Lankan rupee	100.5

MEDIA

ANTI-TOBACCO WARNINGS	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [§]	70.7	67.1	71.1
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [§]	48.9	48.8	-
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information on the television or radio [§]	34.1	34.3	34.0
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokeless tobacco users who thought about quitting because of a warning label [§]	5.0	4.5	7.0

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT TOBACCO USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)
Adults who noticed tobacco products advertising or promotions in stores where tobacco products are sold ^{13,§}	4.8	5.4	4.6
Adults who noticed any tobacco products advertisements, promotions, or sporting event sponsorship [§]	26.2	26.1	26.2
Adults noticed marketing of any tobacco products advertising or promotions in movies. [§]	20.4	19.2	20.7

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	92.6	93.5	92.5
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	94.9	96.0	94.8
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)
Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	96.4	94.1	96.8

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Quit ratio for daily smoking. ⁴ Current non-users. ⁵ Quit ratio for daily smokeless use. ⁶ Includes current smokers and former smokers who quit in the past 12 months. ⁷ Planning or thinking about quitting within the next month, 12 months, or someday. ⁸ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁹ Includes current smokeless users and those who quit in past 12 months. ¹⁰ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ¹¹ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ¹² Estimated Sri Lanka 2020 per capita GDP = 684,052.55 Sri Lankan rupee provided by the International-Monetary Fund (IMF) economic database (version October 2020). ¹³ Includes those who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting tobacco products in stores where tobacco products are sold; tobacco products at sale prices, or free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying tobacco products. [§] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.


†The whole data collection under normal situation may take 21-30 days, but due to two breaks (stoppages), the process took 7 months and 25 days. The stoppages were partly due to changes in the government with the appointment of the new president and the corresponding change in ministries, and the COVID-19 lockdowns and social distancing measures.

Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation. The findings and conclusions in this fact sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the CDC.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Tanzania. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Tanzania, GATS was conducted in 2018 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC) and the Ministry of Health Zanzibar (MOHZ). A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 5,297 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 4,797 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 91.7%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 8.7% overall (2.6 million adults), 14.6% of men and 3.2% of women currently used tobacco (smoking and/or smokeless tobacco).
- 6.8% overall (2.0 million adults), 12.9% of men and 1.1% of women currently smoked tobacco.
- 2.2% overall (0.7 million adults), 2.1% of men and 2.3% of women currently used smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 48.4% of smokers attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months.
- 36.5% of smokers who visited a healthcare provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.
- 76.8% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 32.9% of adults who worked indoors (1.0 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 13.8% of adults (4.1 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 31.1% of adults (3.5 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.
- 77.0% of adults (3.0 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting bars or night clubs.

ECONOMICS

- The average monthly expenditure for manufactured cigarettes was 28,840.0 (Tanzania shillings).
- 80.3% of adults favored increasing taxes on tobacco products.

MEDIA

- 40.3% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on television or radio.
- 46.8% of current smokers thought about quitting because of health warning labels on cigarette packages.
- 23.3% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 26.1% of adults noticed any cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

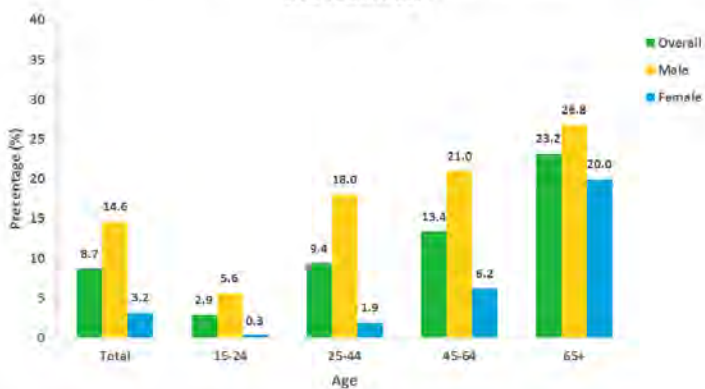
- 92.3% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 84.4% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.



TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	6.8	12.9	1.1
Daily tobacco smokers	5.2	9.9	0.9
Current cigarette smokers ¹	6.5	12.8	0.7
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	4.8	9.4	0.5
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	2.6	4.7	0.6
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	30.4	29.9	35.4
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	2.2	2.1	2.3
Daily smokeless tobacco users	1.6	1.4	1.7
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	8.7	14.6	3.2

Current Tobacco Use Prevalence by Age Groups and Gender, GATS Tanzania 2018



CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	48.4	49.7	33.7
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	76.8	78.6	55.8
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	36.5	37.1	-
Smokeless users who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁵	37.4	35.8	38.8
Current smokeless users who planned to or were thinking about quitting	52.5	47.8	56.4
Smokeless users advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{4,5}	6.5	-	2.2

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{6,*}	32.9	37.0	28.5
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	13.8	15.9	11.9
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke inside the following places ^{7,*}			
Government buildings	9.4	11.0	7.1
Healthcare facilities	4.7	4.7	4.8
Restaurants	31.1	33.5	27.0
Bars or night clubs	77.0	77.8	74.3
Public transportation	7.9	9.6	6.2
Universities	15.3	14.0	17.8
Schools or other educational facilities	5.6	6.6	4.5

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Tanzanian shillings)	2849.5
Average manufactured cigarette expenditure per month (Tanzanian shillings)	28840.0
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2018 ⁸	11.3%
Adults who favored increasing taxes on tobacco products	80.3%

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{9,*}	23.3	34.0	22.6
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship*	26.1	36.3	25.4

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)
Adults who noticed smokeless tobacco marketing in stores where smokeless tobacco is sold ^{10,*}	3.7	4.9	3.7
Adults who noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship*	6.8	4.3	6.8

COUNTER ADVERTISING

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label*	46.8	48.4	30.4
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio*	40.3	41.4	40.2
Current smokeless tobacco users who thought about quitting because of a warning label*	2.4	5.2	0.0

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information on the television or radio*	16.3	7.7	16.4

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	92.3	88.8	92.5
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	84.4	82.4	84.5
Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	75.5	63.5	75.8

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Includes current smokeless users and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁶ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ⁸ Estimated Tanzania 2018 per capita GDP = 2,527,141.826 (Tanzanian shillings), from the International-Monetary Fund (IMF) economic database (version April 2018). ⁹ Includes those who 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. ¹⁰ Includes those who noticed smokeless tobacco at sale prices, free gifts or discount offers on other products while buying smokeless tobacco or any advertisements or signs promoting smokeless tobacco in stores where smokeless tobacco products are sold. * During the past 30 days. - Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

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- 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.

GATS Methodology

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GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- 45.6% of men, 3.1% of women, and 23.7% overall (12.5 million adults) currently smoke tobacco.
- 29.6% of men, 1.1% of women, and 15.0% overall (7.9 million adults) currently smoke manufactured cigarettes.
- 27.0% of men, 1.8% of women, and 14.1% overall (7.4 million adults) currently smoke hand-rolled cigarettes.
- 46.4% of men, 9.1% of women, and 27.2% overall (14.3 million adults) are current tobacco users (smoked and/or smokeless).

Cessation

- 6 in 10 current smokers plan to or are thinking about quitting.
- 5 in 10 smokers made a quit attempt in the last 12 months.

Second-hand Smoke

- 3.3 million workers (27.2% of workers) are exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 20.5 million adults (39.1% of adults) are exposed to tobacco smoke in the home.

Media

- 74.4% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television.
- 1 in 10 adults has noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 7 in 10 Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label.

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

- 98.6% of adults believe smoking causes serious illness.





Tobacco Use

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco smokers	23.7	45.6	3.1
Daily tobacco smokers	20.3	39.2	2.4
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	15.0	29.6	1.1
Daily manufactured cigarette smokers	11.3	22.4	0.8
Current hand-rolled cigarette smokers	14.1	27.0	1.8
Daily hand-rolled cigarette smokers	12.4	24.0	1.4
Former daily tobacco smokers ¹ (among all adults)	8.9	16.7	1.4
Former daily tobacco smokers ¹ (among ever daily smokers)	28.8	28.4	34.4

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokeless tobacco users	3.9	1.3	6.3
Daily smokeless tobacco users	3.4	0.9	5.8
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ² (among all adults)	0.6	0.4	0.7
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ² (among ever daily users)	13.8	27.8	11.0

TOBACCO USERS (SMOKED AND/OR SMOKELESS)	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco users	27.2	46.4	9.1

Cessation

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokers who plan to or are thinking about quitting	60.0	60.5	52.9
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	49.8	49.9	47.4
Smokers who were advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	51.9	52.3	48.7
Current smokeless tobacco users who plan to or are thinking about quitting	24.0	37.4	21.3
Smokeless tobacco users who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁵	21.5	31.6	19.5
Smokeless tobacco users who were advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{4,5}	18.7	14.1	19.4

Second-hand Smoke

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{6†}	27.2	34.9	18.9
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the home ⁷	39.1	43.4	35.1
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in public transportation [†]	6.3	5.1	7.5
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at restaurants [†]	9.0	10.8	7.2
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at outside market [†]	53.5	54.4	52.7

Economics

	BAHT
Average price of a pack of manufactured cigarettes	44.7
	OVERALL(%)
Price of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ⁹	3.4

Media

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold [†]	6.7	6.6	6.7
Adults who noticed any cigarette sporting event sponsorship [†]	1.1	1.4	1.0

COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label ^{8†}	67.0	67.8	55.5
	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television [†]	74.4	71.4	75.4

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believe smoking causes serious illness	98.6	97.3	99.0
Adults who believe exposure to tobacco smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers	94.9	93.1	95.5
Adults who think smoking hand-rolled cigarettes is less harmful than manufactured cigarettes	39.7	41.2	39.2
	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS(%)	NON-USERS (%)
Adults who believe smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	71.1	62.0	71.5

¹ Current non-tobacco smokers. ² Current non-smokeless tobacco users. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Includes current smokeless users and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁶ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷ Includes homes where smoking occurs daily, weekly, monthly, or less than monthly. ⁸ Warning label in Thailand means pictorial health warning. ⁹ During the past 30 days. ⁹ Estimate GDP per capita (May 25, 2009) 131,426 Baht. Available from: http://www.nesdb.go.th/Portals/0/eco_datos/economic/eco_state/2_52/Press%20Thai%20Q2-2009.pdf

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GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Thailand, GATS was first conducted in 2009 and repeated in 2011 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, National Statistical Office and Mahidol University. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 21,488 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household. Data was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 20,606 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 96.3%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 46.6% of men, 2.6% of women, and 24.0% overall (13.0 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- Among men, 30.1% currently smoked manufactured cigarettes and 28.1% currently smoked hand-rolled cigarettes.
- Among women, 1.1% currently smoked manufactured cigarettes and 1.4% currently smoked hand-rolled cigarettes.
- 47.2% of men, 7.6% of women, and 26.9% overall (14.6 million adults) currently used tobacco (smoked and/or smokeless).

CESSATION

- 54.0% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 36.7% of smokers made a quit attempt in the past 12 months.
- 55.8% of smokers and 16.3% of smokeless tobacco users were advised to quit by a health care provider.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 30.5% of adults who worked indoors (4.2 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 36.0% of adults (19.5 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly.

ECONOMICS

- 9.7% of monthly personal income was spent on manufactured cigarettes and 0.6% was spent on shredded tobacco used for hand-rolled cigarettes and smokeless tobacco.
- 88.3% of current manufactured cigarette smokers aged 15–17 years last purchased manufactured cigarettes in sticks.
- 10.0% of current manufactured cigarette smokers purchased the new inexpensive brand (30 Baht/pack) introduced by Thailand Tobacco Monopoly (TTM) after the 2009 tobacco tax increase.

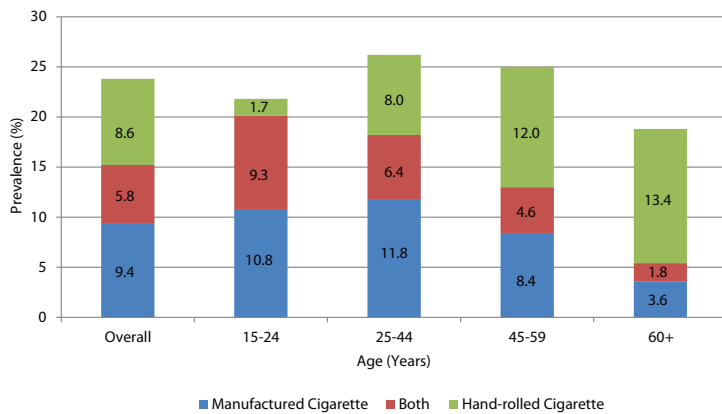
MEDIA

- 25.7% of adults noticed any cigarette marketing in the past 30 days.
- 18.2% of adults noticed cigarette advertising in stores where cigarettes were sold in the past 30 days.
- 62.6% of current smokers thought about quitting because of color pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages.
- 49.5% of current hand-rolled cigarette smokers and smokeless tobacco users thought about quitting because of black and white pictorial health warnings on shredded tobacco packets.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco smokers	46.6	2.6	24.0
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	30.1	1.1	15.2
Current hand-rolled cigarette smokers	28.1	1.4	14.4
Former daily tobacco smokers ¹ (among ever daily smokers)	26.8	33.8	27.2
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	1.1	5.2	3.2
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ² (among ever daily users)	37.3	11.9	16.3
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	47.2	7.6	26.9

Current smoking prevalence by age group and type of cigarette smoked, GATS Thailand, 2011



CESSATION

	URBAN (%)	RURAL (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	58.8	52.0	54.0
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	41.3	34.7	36.7
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	56.6	55.5	55.8
Current smokeless tobacco users who planned to or were thinking about quitting	27.3	21.5	22.2
Smokeless tobacco users who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁵	19.9	15.8	16.4
Smokeless tobacco users advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{4,5}	13.5	16.8	16.3

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	URBAN (%)	RURAL (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{6,†}	25.4	35.2	30.5
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	25.9	41.4	36.0
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at markets [†]	68.5	69.0	68.8

ECONOMICS

	BAHT
Median amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes	58.0
Median monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes	586
Median monthly expenditure on shredded tobacco used for hand-rolled cigarettes and smokeless tobacco.	37.5
OVERALL (%)	
Current manufactured cigarette smokers who bought the inexpensive brands* (30-45 Baht /pack) produced by Thailand Tobacco Monopoly (TTM)	35.3
Median price paid on 2,000 manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ⁷	3.6

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	AGE 15-24 YRS (%)	AGE 25+ YRS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who have noticed any cigarette marketing ^{8,†}	34.2	23.7	25.7
Adults who noticed any cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes were sold ^{9,†}	25.6	17.8	19.3
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertising in stores where cigarettes were sold [†]	24.5	16.8	18.2
COUNTER ADVERTISING			
	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of color PHWs on cigarette packages ^{10,†}	62.9	59.0	62.6
Current hand-rolled cigarette smokers and smokeless users who thought about quitting because of black and white PHWs on shredded tobacco packages ^{10,†}	53.4	32.9	49.5
URBAN (%) RURAL (%) OVERALL (%)			
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on television [†]	71.3	66.3	68.1

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	URBAN (%)	RURAL (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	97.2	96.8	97.0
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	95.7	93.4	94.2
Adults who thought hand-rolled cigarettes are less harmful than manufactured cigarettes	27.7	37.9	34.3

TOP THREE EFFECTIVE PICTORIAL HEALTH WARNINGS¹¹



¹Current non-tobacco smokers. ²Current non-users of smokeless tobacco. ³Includes current smokers and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁴Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵Include current smokeless users and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁶Among those who worked outside home and who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷Per capita GDP (2011) 162,934 Baht. Available from: <http://knoema.com/tbocwag/gdp-statistics-by-country#Thailand>. ⁸Includes notices ads in store where cigarettes are sold, at sport/ music/ theater/ art/fashion/ sponsorship, CSR, clothing/item with brand name or logo, etc. ⁹Includes those who 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. ¹⁰Pictorial health warnings. ¹¹Out of 10 pictorial health warnings. [†]During the past 30 days. ^{*}Among the top five most popular brands.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons age 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support is provided by the Ministry of Public Health and the Thai Health Promotion Foundation through the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health and Tobacco Control Research and Knowledge Management Center, and the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

BACKGROUND

In Thailand, the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) was first conducted in 2009 and repeated in 2011. GATS is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age and older. It was jointly implemented by the Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health, National Statistical Office and Mahidol University. Both the 2009 and 2011 surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. The 2009 survey had 20,566 interviews with an overall response rate of 94.2%. The 2011 survey had 20,606 interviews with an overall response rate of 96.3%. For additional information, refer to the GATS 2009 and 2011 Thailand Factsheets. All comparisons present in this factsheet are significant at $p < .05$ unless otherwise indicated as unchanged.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



- Monitor** tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise** taxes on tobacco

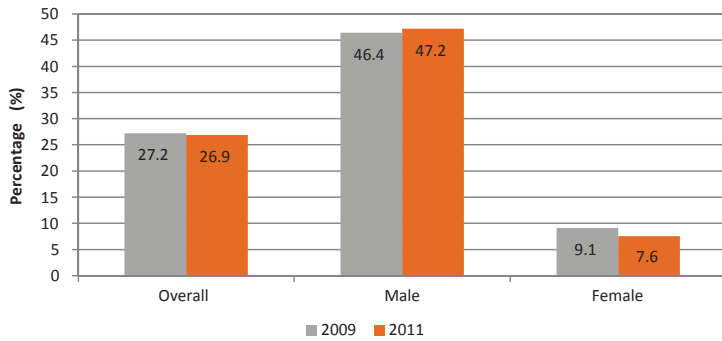
HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall tobacco use remained unchanged from 27.2% in 2009 to 26.9% in 2011.
- Quit attempts in the past 12 months declined from 49.8% in 2009 to 36.7% in 2011 among current smokers; however, the advice by the health care providers to quit did not change from 51.9% in 2009 to 55.8% in 2011.
- The proportion of current smokers who thought of quitting because of a pictorial health warning (PHW) on the packages decreased from 67.0% in 2009 to 62.6% in 2011 (8 in 10 PHWs have been used more than 5 years).
- Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke at home increased from 33.2% in 2009 to 36.0% in 2011.
- Proportion of adults who noticed tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship increased from 17.8% in 2009 to 25.7% in 2011.
- Proportion of adults who noticed cigarette advertising in stores increased from 6.7% in 2009 to 18.2% in 2011.
- Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes, 10.0% purchased the new inexpensive brands that were introduced in the market by the Thailand Tobacco Monopoly (TTM) following the 2009 tobacco tax increase.
- Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers aged 15-17 years who last purchased cigarettes in sticks remained unchanged and was still high (84.3% vs 88.3%).

KEY MESSAGES

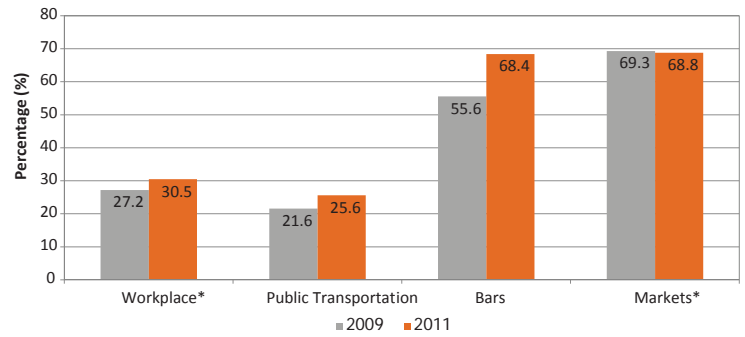
- Tobacco use remains high. Thailand has strong tobacco control laws and needs to continue to close legal loopholes and ensure strong enforcement of their current laws to ensure tobacco use goes down.
- Strong tobacco control policies must be applied to hand-rolled cigarettes and reduce male smoking rates.
- Point of sale advertising remains high and strong enforcement is needed.
- Exposure to secondhand smoke at public places and workplaces remains high. Enforcement of the smoke-free laws in those places must be increased.
- New cheaper brands, which are more affordable to disadvantaged people (less educated and low income), must be prevented from entering the market and sales of single sticks banned.

Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use by Gender*, Thailand 2009 and 2011



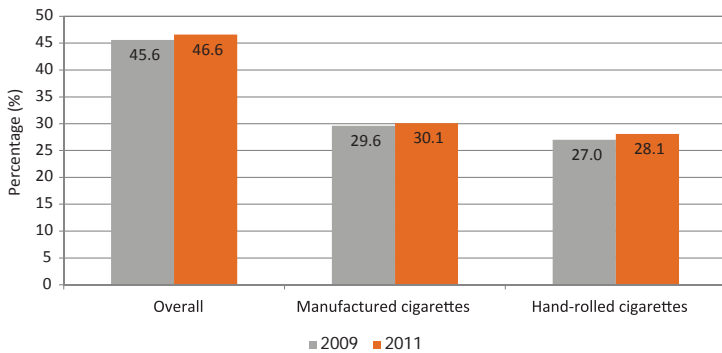
*unchanged overall and for males.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Workplace and Public Places* During the Past 30 Days, Thailand 2009 and 2011



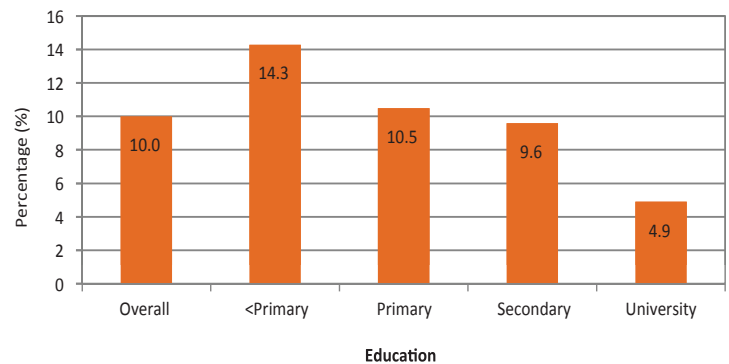
*unchanged

Prevalence of Current Tobacco Smoking Among Men by type of Cigarette*, Thailand 2009 and 2011

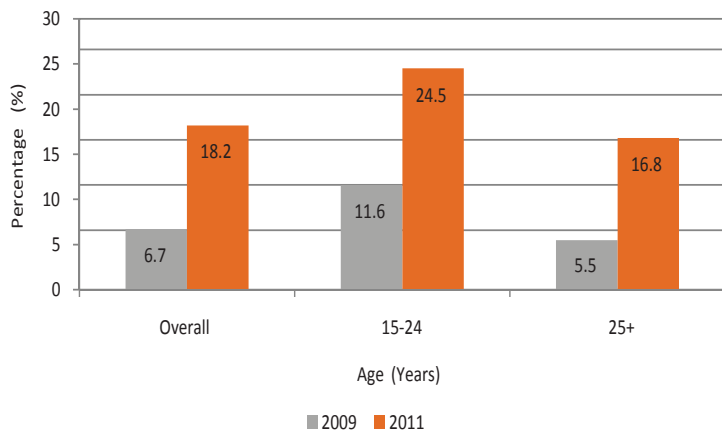


*unchanged

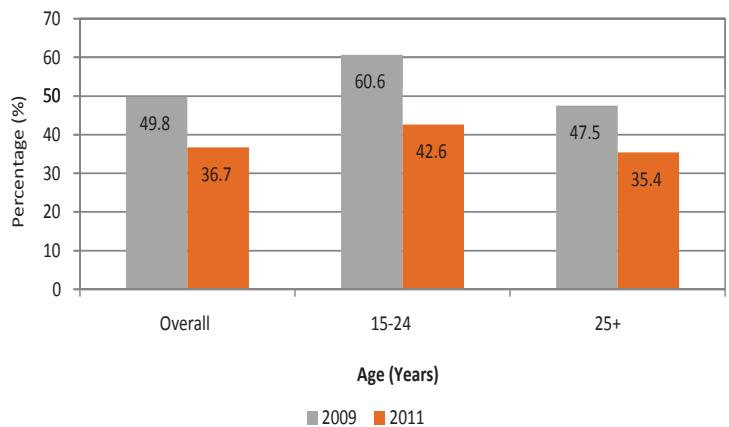
Current Smokers Who Purchased the New Inexpensive Cigarette Brand by Education, Thailand 2011



Noticed Cigarette Advertisements in Stores where Cigarettes are sold in the past 30 days by Age, Thailand 2009 and 2011



Quit Attempts among Smokers in Past 12 Months by Age[†], Thailand 2009 and 2011



[†]among current smokers and those who quit in past 12 months

Top Three Influential Pictorial Health Warnings which Current Smokers to want to quit and Non-Smokers to not want to smoke, Thailand 2009 and 2011

Smoking causes oral cancer



Smoking causes laryngeal cancer



Smoking causes lung cancer



NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons age 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. All comparisons present in this factsheet are significant at $p < .05$ unless otherwise indicated as unchanged.

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GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Turkey. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. The WHO has developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based policies that include:

- 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.

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use, cessation, second-hand smoke (SHS), economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions toward tobacco use.

In Turkey, GATS was conducted in November 2008 (prior to implementation of the legislation banning smoking in the hospitality sector) as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat). A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 93.7%, the person response rate was 97.0% and the overall response rate was 90.9%. There were a total of 9030 completed interviews.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- 31.2% of adults (approximately 16 million) currently smoke tobacco; 47.9% of men, 15.2% of women.
- 43.8% of men and 11.6% of women smoke daily.
- 96.5% of all current smokers smoke manufactured cigarettes.

Cessation

- 26.5% of ever daily smokers have quit smoking.
- 53.0% of the current smokers are thinking about quitting.
- 10.0% of the current smokers plan to quit in the next month.

Second-hand Smoke

- 38.5% of adults (approximately 6 million) working in indoor workplaces are exposed to SHS at the workplace.
- 59.7% of adults (approximately 30.5 million) live in homes where smoking is allowed, including 19.5 million non-smokers.
- 16.5% of adults are exposed to SHS in public transportation and 11.3% in public buildings.
- 55.9% of adults are exposed to SHS in restaurants (prior to implementation of the legislation).

Media

- 88.8% of adults noticed anti-cigarette information (85.5% on the television, 46.3% in newspapers and magazines, or 36.0% on billboards).
- 95.1% of smokers noticed text health warnings on cigarette packages; 46.5% thought about quitting as a result of the warnings.
- 13.3% of adults noticed any pro-cigarette advertisement, promotion and sponsorship.

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

- 97.2% of adults believe smoking causes serious illness.





Tobacco Use

TOBACCO SMOKERS

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco smokers	31.2	47.9	15.2
Current daily tobacco smokers	27.4	43.8	11.6
Current smokers of manufactured cigarettes	30.1	45.8	14.9
Former tobacco smokers ¹	15.9	22.1	10.0

TOBACCO DEPENDENCY (DAILY SMOKERS)

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Smoked 16+ cigarettes per day	56.0	63.2	30.4
First cigarette smoked within 30 minutes after waking	41.1	42.6	35.6

	OVERALL(#)	MEN(#)	WOMEN(#)
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	17.7	19.3	12.2

INITIATION AGE (18-34 YEARS)

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Started daily smoking before age 15	19.6	22.2	12.4
Started daily smoking before age 18	58.9	62.5	48.9
Started daily smoking after age 19	19.7	16.4	28.9

	OVERALL(YRS)	MEN(YRS)	WOMEN(YRS)
Average age of starting daily smoking	16.9	16.6	17.8

Cessation

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Ever daily smokers who have quit smoking	26.5	27.2	23.9
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ²	44.8	44.1	46.9
Smokers who quit smoking in the past 12 months	15.8	13.5	21.9
Smokers asked by a health care provider if they were smokers in the past 12 months ³	49.0	49.1	48.8
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in the past 12 months ⁴	83.1	85.9	77.8
Current smokers who plan to quit at any time in the future	53.0	53.6	51.2
Current smokers who plan to quit within the next month	10.0	10.0	9.8

Second-hand Smoke

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults who work indoors and are exposed to SHS in the workplace ⁵	38.5	41.5	28.3
Non-smoking adults who work indoors and are exposed to SHS in the workplace ⁵	31.6	35.4	23.0
Smoking is allowed inside the home ⁵	59.7	58.7	60.5
Someone smokes inside the home ⁵	41.1	41.5	40.6
Exposure to SHS in restaurants (prior to implementation of the legislation) ⁵	55.9	57.7	52.3
Exposure to SHS in public transport ⁵	16.5	18.7	14.1
Exposure to SHS in public buildings ⁵	11.3	13.0	7.8

Economics

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Manufactured cigarettes bought last time from shops	92.5	92.7	91.6

	OVERALL(TRL)	MEN(TRL)	WOMEN(TRL)
Average monthly expenditure for manufactured cigarettes	86.7	94.1	58.5

Media

ANTI-CIGARETTE INFORMATION

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette information anywhere ⁵	88.8	89.9	87.8
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette information in newspapers and magazines ⁵	46.3	53.7	39.2
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette information on the television ⁵	85.5	85.5	85.4
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette information on billboards ⁵	36.0	40.7	31.4

TEXT HEALTH WARNINGS ON THE PACKAGE

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current cigarette smokers who noticed text health warnings on the package ⁵	95.1	95.3	94.3
Thought about quitting because of text health warning on the package ⁵	46.5	46.5	46.7

PRO-CIGARETTE MARKETING

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults who noticed any pro-cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship ⁵	13.3	17.1	9.6

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults who believe smoking causes serious illness	97.2	97.8	96.7
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke ⁶	83.7	85.2	82.2
Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack ⁶	95.5	96.1	94.8
Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer ⁶	98.0	98.6	97.5
Adults who believe breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	95.5	95.9	95.1

¹ Former daily or occasional smoker. ² Including current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ³ Among those who visited to a health care provider in the past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months and they were asked if they smoked. ⁵ During the past 30 days. ⁶ Among adults who believe smoking cause serious illness.

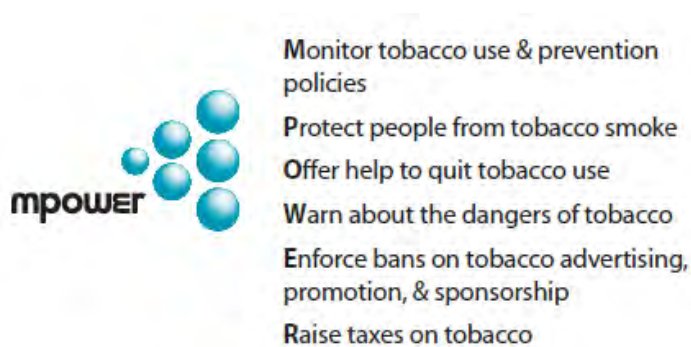
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GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use, cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Turkey, GATS was conducted in 2012 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), under the coordination of the Ministry of Health. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 11,536 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using netbooks. There were a total of 9,851 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 90.1%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 41.5% of men, 13.1% of women, and 27.1% overall (14.8 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 37.3% of men, 10.7% of women, and 23.8% overall (13.0 million adults) currently smoked daily.
- 1.1% of men, 0.5% of women, and 0.8% overall (0.4 million adults) currently smoked water pipe.

CESSATION

- 27.2% of ever daily smokers have quit smoking.
- 42.9% of smokers who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit.
- 55.2% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 15.6% of adults who worked indoors (2.4 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 38.3% of adults (20.8 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 26.4% of adults who own private cars (5.3 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in private cars.
- 12.9% of adults (2.8 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.

ECONOMICS

- The average monthly expenditure for manufactured cigarettes was 146.10 Turkish lira [81.12 USD].
- 9.1% of manufactured cigarette smokers indicated their cigarette packs usually do not have any tax stamps.

MEDIA

- 92.0% of adults noticed anti-cigarette information on the television or radio.
- 94.3% of current smokers noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and 53.0% of current smokers thought about quitting as a result of seeing the warnings.
- 4.0% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 14.1% of adults noticed any cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 96.2% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 96.2% of adults believed exposure to secondhand smoke causes serious illness.
- 95.5% of adults favor the law prohibiting smoking inside workplaces and public places.

TOBACCO USE

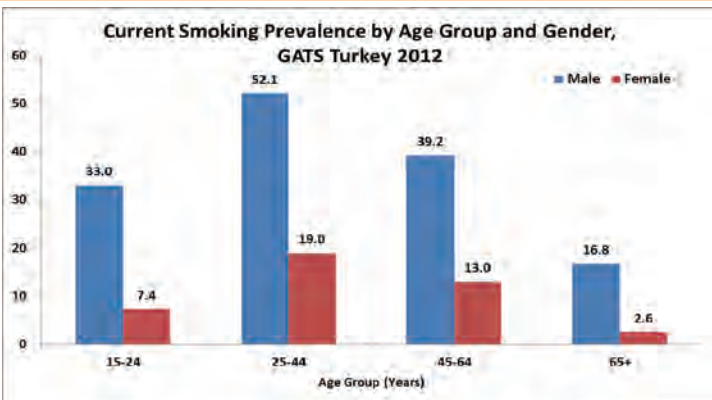
TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	27.1	41.5	13.1
Current daily tobacco smokers	23.8	37.3	10.7
Current cigarette smokers ¹	26.9	41.3	13.0
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	23.8	37.3	10.7
Current water pipe smokers	0.8	1.1	0.5

TOBACCO DEPENDENCY (DAILY SMOKERS)

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
First cigarette smoked within 30 minutes after waking	42.1	42.7	39.8
	OVERALL (#)	MEN (#)	WOMEN (#)
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	19.2	20.3	15.3

AGE OF INITIATION (AMONG 18-34 YEAR OLDS)

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Started daily smoking before age 15	16.1	16.7	14.3
Started daily smoking before age 18	58.7	61.8	49.0
Average age of initiation	17.1 YRS	16.8 YRS	17.9 YRS



CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	27.2	26.9	28.3
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ³	46.0	45.1	48.8
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months ⁴	13.1	12.5	14.5
Smokers asked by a health care provider if they were smokers in the past 12 months ⁵	51.4	49.1	56.3
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in the past 12 months ⁵	42.9	41.3	46.4
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	55.2	53.8	59.3
Current smokers who planned to quit within the next month	12.9	12.4	14.5

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Exposure to tobacco smoke indoors at the following locations:			
Workplace ^{6,†}	15.6	17.8	9.6
Restaurants ⁷	12.9	14.0	11.3
Cafes, coffee or tea houses ⁷	26.6	28.6	20.5
Government buildings ⁷	6.5	7.1	5.7
Home at least monthly	38.3	39.2	37.4
Private cars at least monthly ⁸	26.4	28.5	24.1
Tobacco smoking in taxis ⁹	17.1	20.0	14.0

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes	5.70 TRY [3.17 USD [§]]
Average monthly expenditure for manufactured cigarettes	146.10 TRY [81.12 USD [§]]
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2012] ¹⁰	3.0%
Manufactured cigarette smokers indicating their cigarette packs usually do not have any tax stamps	9.1%

MEDIA

ANTI-CIGARETTE INFORMATION	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette information on the television or radio [†]	92.0	92.8	91.8
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette information on billboards [†]	29.9	32.9	28.8
HEALTH WARNINGS ON THE PACKAGE	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who noticed a health warning on a cigarette package [†]	94.3	93.8	95.8
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	53.0	51.6	57.5
PRO-CIGARETTE MARKETING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{11,†}	4.0	4.9	3.7
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship [†]	14.1	16.6	13.2

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	96.2	96.0	96.2
Adults who believed secondhand smoke causes serious illness:	96.2	94.7	96.8
Adults who favored the law prohibiting smoking inside workplaces and public places	95.5	87.7	98.5

Top 3 Most Effective Pictorial Health Warnings¹²



Current smokers who selected the pictorial health warning as the one which makes them want to quit smoking the most	27.0%	14.9%	11.3%
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¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Percent who were able to quit out of smokers who attempted to quit in the past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months. ⁶ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷ Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days. ⁸ Among those who have a private car. ⁹ Noticing smoking inside taxis among those who used or saw a taxi in the past 30 days. ¹⁰ International Monetary Fund World Economic Database, September 2012. ¹¹ Includes those who noticed free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes, or any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold. ¹² Current smokers were shown 14 pictorial health warnings. [†] During the past 30 days. [§] Currency converted to USD using exchange rate from May 15, 2012.

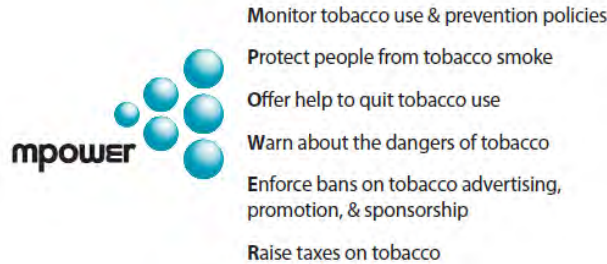
NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators. GATS is a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older. It was implemented by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) under the coordination of the Ministry of Health. In Turkey, GATS was first conducted in 2008 and repeated in 2012. Both the surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 9,030 completed interviews in the 2008 survey with an overall response rate of 90.9%. There were 9,851 completed interviews in the 2012 survey with an overall response rate of 90.1%. For additional information, refer to the Turkey GATS 2008 and 2012 fact sheets and country reports.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



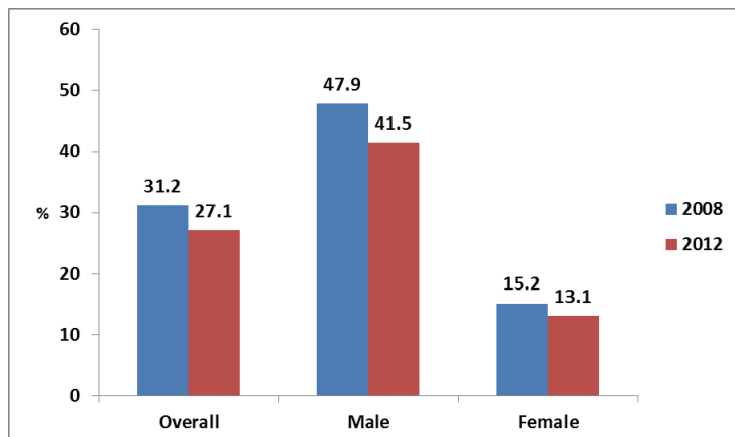
HIGHLIGHTS

- The smoking prevalence significantly decreased among adults from 31.2% (16.0 million) in 2008 to 27.1% (14.8 million) in 2012. This represents a 13.4% relative decline of the smoking prevalence (13.5% decline for males; 13.7% decline for females).
- Exposure to secondhand smoke significantly declined. The largest drop in exposure to secondhand smoke occurred in restaurants (12.9% exposure rate in 2012 compared to 55.9% in 2008).
- The percentage of smokers who tried to quit in the last 12 months did not change from 2008 to 2012, but more smokers in 2012 used pharmacotherapy and received counseling to assist with quitting than in 2008.
- More current smokers (53.0% in 2012 compared to 46.3% in 2008) thought of quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages.
- Exposure to any tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship increased significantly among women (9.6% in 2008 compared to 13.0% in 2012), though the overall exposure rate in 2012 (15.7%) remained low compared to other countries.
- The average inflation-adjusted amount paid for 20 cigarettes increased by 43.0% between 2008 and 2012, reaching 5.7 Turkish lira (USD 3.16) in 2012.

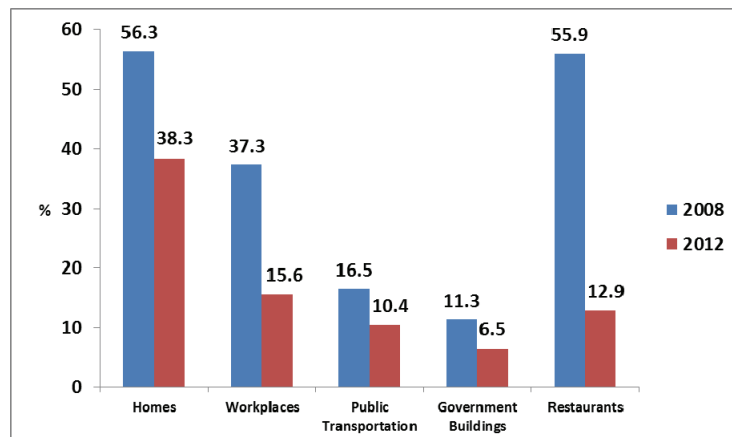
KEY MESSAGES

- **Fewer Turkish citizens smoked cigarettes in 2012 as compared to 2008.** This change resulted from the implementation of a comprehensive set of tobacco control policies and a national action plan.
- **A large number of Turkish citizens still smoke despite the remarkable decline in the smoking prevalence.** Turkey is continuing their commitment to implement strong tobacco control policies in order to further accelerate these encouraging trends.
- **Fewer non-smokers are being exposed to secondhand smoke in restaurants and workplaces, after implementation of the national smoke-free law in 2009 in restaurants, cafes, and bars.** Continued enforcement of the smoke-free law (which bans smoking in all enclosed public places), coupled with widespread public education, will protect citizens from the deadly harms of secondhand smoke.
- **More smokers are taking advantage of government cessation services, including counseling and pharmacotherapy.** Cessation services are an important part of Turkey's national action plan, helping people quit.
- **Turkey implemented pictorial warning labels in 2010, which resulted in an increase of thinking about quitting because of health warnings.** Increasing the size and visual impact of the warnings will bring an even greater awareness of the health impacts of tobacco and contribute to quit intentions.
- **Exposure to tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship remains low because of Turkey's comprehensive ban.** An increase in exposure to tobacco marketing - particularly among women - may require increased attention.
- **The real cost of a cigarette pack has increased substantially, and cigarettes have become less affordable.** Reductions in smoking rates are highest among groups who are most price-sensitive such as youth and those with lower education. Increasing tobacco prices through tobacco taxes is among the most effective ways to reduce tobacco use.

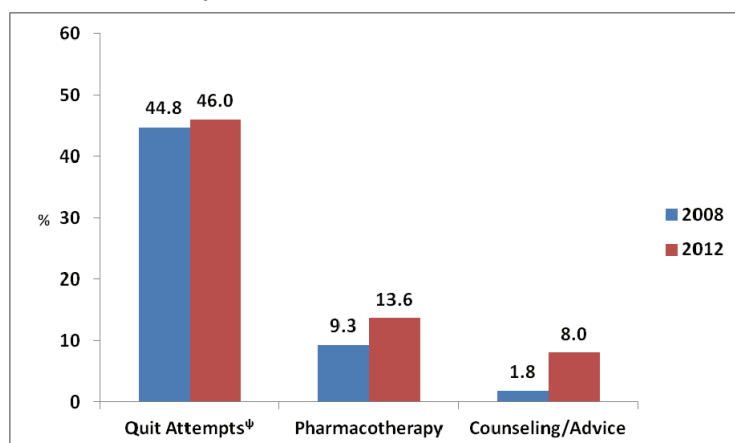
m Prevalence of current tobacco smoking by gender, GATS Turkey 2008 and 2012



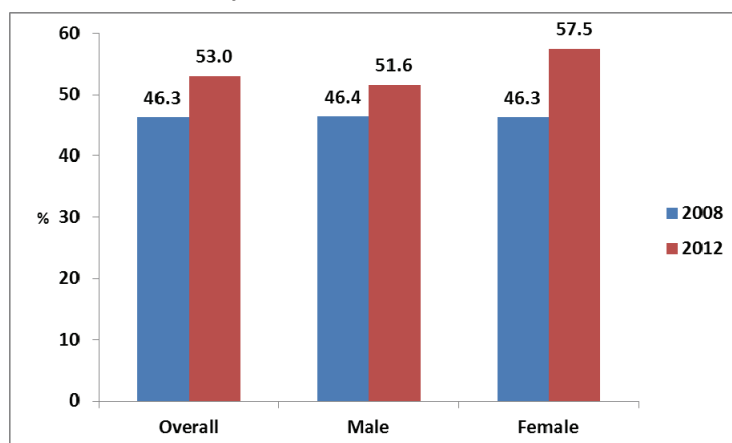
p Exposure to secondhand smoke in various places in the past 30 days, GATS Turkey 2008 and 2012



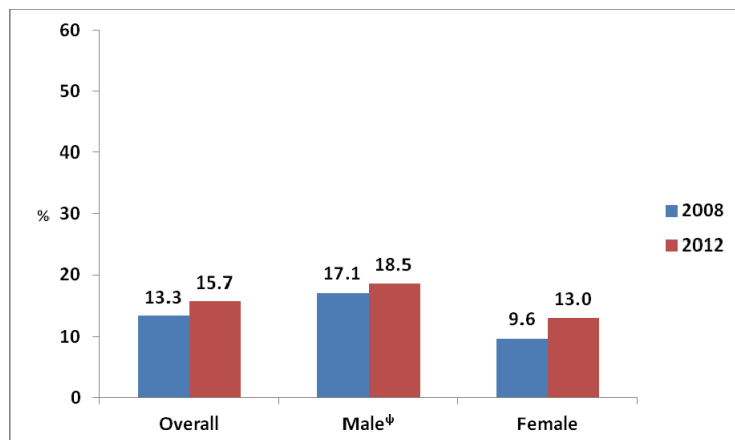
o Quit attempts among smokers in the past 12 months and cessation methods used by those who tried to quit, GATS Turkey 2008 and 2012



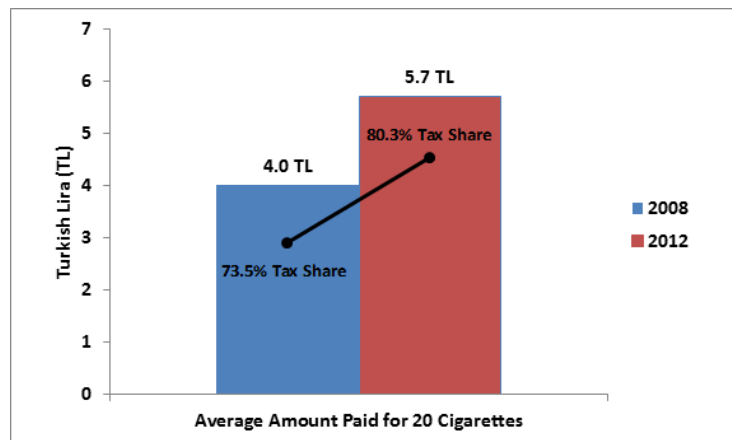
w Thinking of quitting smoking because of noticing health warning labels on cigarette packages by gender, GATS Turkey 2008 and 2012



e Noticing any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship in the past 30 days by gender, GATS Turkey 2008 and 2012



r Average amount paid for 20 cigarettes* and total tax shown as a percentage share of retail price†, GATS Turkey 2008 and 2012



*Average amount paid in 2008 was adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2012
†Source: Turkey Ministry of Finance, General Directorate of Revenue Policies

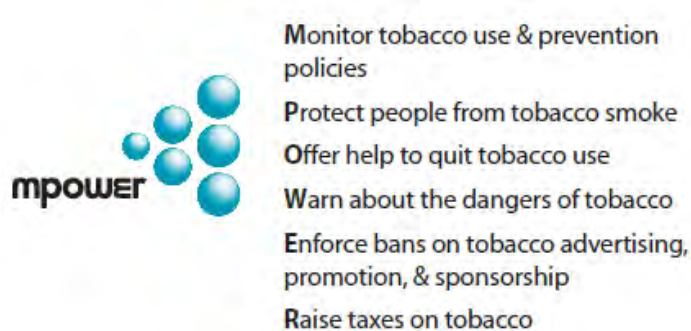
NOTE: Current use refers to daily and occasional use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. All comparisons present in the graphs are significant at $p < .05$, unless otherwise noted (^ψ) as unchanged.

Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of the Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Turkey. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco smoking, cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Turkey, GATS was conducted in 2016 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older organized by a research company hired by the Ministry of Health. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 11,200 households were sampled. One individual was randomly chosen from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically using handheld devices. The household response rate was 83.2%, the person-level response rate was 98.8%, and overall response rate was 82.2%. There were a total of 8,760 completed individual interviews.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 44.1% of men, 19.2% of women, and 31.6% overall (19.2 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 41.8% of men, 17.5% of women, and 29.6% overall (18.0 million adults) currently smoked daily.
- 2.3% of men, 1.7% of women, and 2.0% overall (1.2 million adults) currently smoked less than daily.

CESSATION

- 13.6% of ever daily smokers have quit smoking.
- 40.1% of smokers who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit.
- 32.8% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 10.6% of adults who worked indoors (1.6 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 26.7% of adults (16.0 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 17.4% of adults (5.5 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in private cars among those who own a private car.
- 12.7% of adults (2.8 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting restaurants.
- 28.0% of adults (7.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting cafes, coffee shops or tea houses.

ECONOMICS

- The average monthly expenditure for manufactured cigarettes was 269.4 Turkish lira.
- 8.4% of manufactured cigarette smokers indicated the cigarette packs they usually use do not have any tax stamps.

MEDIA

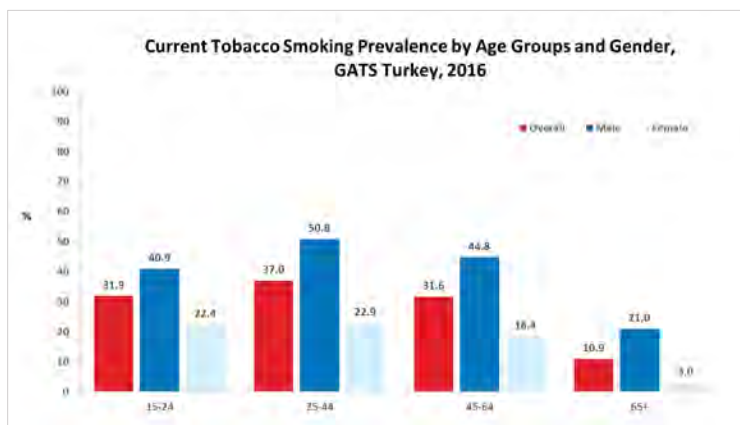
- 75.6% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information from any source, and 73.7% noticed it on television or radio.
- 83.3% current smokers noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and 31.0% thought about quitting because of health warnings.
- 6.2% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes were sold.
- 16.2% of adults noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 89.8% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 83.3% of adults believed exposure to secondhand smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers, and 95.4% believe that it cause lung illness in children.
- 90.4% of adults favor the law prohibiting smoking inside workplaces and public places.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	31.6	44.1	19.2
Daily tobacco smokers	29.6	41.8	17.5
Current cigarette smokers ¹	31.6	44.1	19.2
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	29.5	41.8	17.4
TOBACCO DEPENDENCY (DAILY SMOKERS)			
First cigarette smoked within 30 minutes after waking	21.0	21.4	19.9
	OVERALL (#)	MEN (#)	WOMEN (#)
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	18.0	18.9	15.8
AGE OF INITIATION (AMONG 15-34 YEAR OLDS)			
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Started daily smoking before age 15	15.0	18.0	7.8
Started daily smoking before age 18	57.5	62.0	46.5
Average age of daily smoking initiation	17.0	16.7	17.7



CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily tobacco smokers)	13.6	15.7	8.3
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ³	24.6	26.2	20.8
Smokers who successfully quit in the past 12 months ⁴	68.5	56.0	80.9
Smokers asked by a health care provider if they were smokers ^{3,5}	46.0	46.0	46.0
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in the past 12 months ^{3,5}	40.1	40.3	39.9
Current smokers who were planning to or were thinking about quitting	32.8	33.9	30.3
Current smokers who were planning to quit within the next month	7.2	7.2	7.1

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Exposed to tobacco smoke at home ⁶	26.7	27.4	25.9
Exposed to tobacco smoke at workplaces ^{7,†}	10.6	12.2	5.7
Exposed to tobacco smoke in private cars ^{6, 8}	17.4	21.5	12.9
Exposed to tobacco smoke in taxis ^{9,†}	16.0	16.9	14.9
Exposed to tobacco smoke in public places ^{10,†}			
Government buildings	4.7	4.2	5.5
Restaurants	12.7	13.1	12.1
Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	28.0	27.7	28.7

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Turkish lira)	10.5
Cost of 100 packs of 20 manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2016] ¹¹	3.8%
Average monthly expenditure for manufactured cigarettes (Turkish lira)	269.4
Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers indicating the cigarette packs they usually use do not have a tax stamp	8.4%

MEDIA

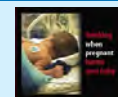
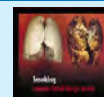
ANTI-CIGARETTE INFORMATION	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette information on television or radio [†]	73.7	74.5	73.3
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette information from any source [†]	75.6	77.4	74.7
HEALTH WARNINGS ON THE CIGARETTE PACKAGE			
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who noticed a health warning on a cigarette package [†]	83.3	84.6	80.2
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of health warnings [†]	31.0	31.9	29.1
PRO-CIGARETTE MARKETING			
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{12,†}	6.2	7.4	5.7
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship [†]	16.2	20.0	14.5

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	89.8	89.4	89.9
Adults who believed secondhand smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers	83.3	83.4	83.2
Adults who believed secondhand smoke causes lung diseases among children	95.4	94.9	95.7
Adults who favored the law prohibiting smoking inside workplaces and public places	90.4	82.1	94.2

CURRENT CIGARETTE PACK WARNINGS

Top three most effective graphic health warnings	28.8	15.4	13.5
Current smokers who selected the graphic health warning as the one which makes them want to quit smoking the most			



¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Among current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴ Percent of former smokers among smokers who attempted to quit in the past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months. ⁶ At least monthly. ⁷ Among those who work outside of the home and usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁸ Among those who have a private car. ⁹ Noticed signs of smoking inside taxis among those who used or saw a taxi. ¹⁰ Among those who visited the place. ¹¹ GDP per capita of 2017: 27827.730 from International Monetary Fund World Economic Database, Accessed on April 2017. ¹² Includes those who noticed free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes; or any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold. [†] During the past 30 days.


NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. Financial support was provided by the Ministry of Health, Turkey. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International.

The findings and conclusion in this factsheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Uganda. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



mpower

- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Uganda, GATS was first conducted in 2013 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), under the coordination of Ministry of Health. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 10,382 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. There were a total of 8,508 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 86.6%.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 11.6% of men, 4.6% of women, and 7.9% overall (1.3 million adults) currently used tobacco (smoked or smokeless).
- 10.3% of men, 1.8% of women, and 5.8% overall (0.9 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 5.5% of adults in urban areas and 5.9% of adults in rural areas currently smoked tobacco.

CESSATION

- 6 in 10 current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 4 in 10 current smokers made a quit attempt in past 12 months.
- 4 in 10 current smokers who visited a health care provider in the last year were advised to quit smoking tobacco.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 13.1% of adults (2.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 20.4% of adults who worked indoors (0.5 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 62.3% of adults who visited bars or nightclubs (2.5 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke.
- 7.8% of adults who used public transportation (0.6 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke.

ECONOMICS

- The average monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes was 20,730 USh (Ugandan Shillings) per cigarette smoker.
- 88.2% of adults favor an increase in taxes on tobacco products.

MEDIA

- 7 in 10 adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 1 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.
- 2 in 10 adults noticed cigarette marketing (other than in stores) or sporting event sponsorship.
- 9 in 10 adults favor a law prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products.

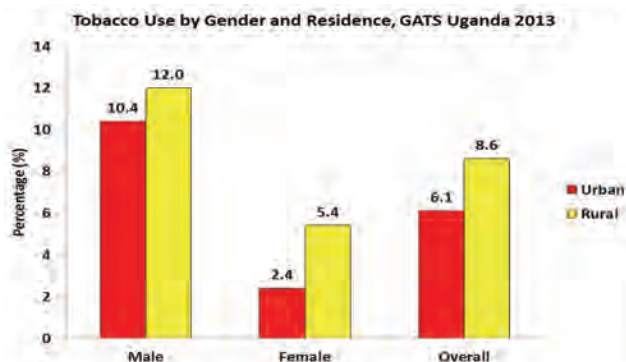
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 94.6% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 42.3% of adults did not know or believe that smoking causes stroke.



TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current tobacco users	11.6	4.6	7.9
TOBACCO SMOKERS			
Current tobacco smokers	10.3	1.8	5.8
Daily tobacco smokers	8.6	1.3	4.8
Current cigarette smokers ¹	9.6	1.4	5.3
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	8.0	1.0	4.3
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	5.8	2.2	3.9
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	38.4	61.0	43.1
Average age at daily smoking initiation ³	18.1	-	18.2
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	1.7	3.0	2.4
Daily smokeless tobacco users	1.5	2.7	2.2
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ⁴ (among all adults)	0.3	1.3	0.8
Former daily smokeless tobacco users ⁴ (among ever daily users)	16.8	32.1	27.6



CESSATION

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁵	44.8	39.2	43.9
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	66.1	50.0	63.6
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{5,6}	44.6	47.4	45.2
Smokeless users who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁶	29.1	12.1	18.1
Current smokeless users who planned to or were thinking about quitting	35.7	31.9	33.2
Smokeless users advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{6,7}	21.8	12.8	16.1

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{8†}	26.0	13.7	20.4
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly	14.2	12.0	13.1
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in bars or nightclubs ^{9†}	64.3	58.6	62.3
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation ^{10†}	9.2	6.5	7.8

ECONOMICS

Monthly expenditure on cigarettes by a current manufactured cigarette smoker	20,730 USh
Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes in Ugandan Shilling	2656 USh
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2013 ¹¹	16.4
Adults who favor increasing taxes on tobacco products (%)	88.2

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{12†}	14.7	10.8	11.0
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	25.6	21.8	22.0
Adults who favor a law prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products	66.6	90.7	89.3
COUNTER ADVERTISING	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)	OVERALL (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	36.7	7.2	31.9
	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	56.3	67.5	66.9

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	87.0	95.0	94.6
Adults who believed smoking causes stroke	36.3	59.0	57.7
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	75.6	90.3	89.5
	CURRENT SMOKELESS USERS (%)	NON-USERS (%)	OVERALL (%)
Adults who believed smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	42.0	81.8	80.9

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Among daily smokers age 20-34 years. ⁴ Current non-users. ⁵ 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 current smokeless users and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁸ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁹ Among those who visited bars or nightclubs in the past 30 days. ¹⁰ Among those who used public transportation in the past 30 days. ¹¹ GDP per capita for 2013 was 1,619,206 Ugandan Shillings (USh) (International Monetary Fund database). ¹² Includes those who 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. [†] During the past 30 days. - Indicator estimate based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.


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GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Ukraine. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. The WHO has developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based policies that include:



- 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.

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, second-hand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Ukraine, GATS was completed in 2010 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by Kiev International Institute of Sociology (KIIS). A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 80.1%, the person response rate was 95.1% and the overall response rate was 76.2%. There were a total of 8,173 completed interviews.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- In Ukraine 28.8% of adults (11.5 million) currently smoke tobacco (50.0% men; 11.2% women).
- In Ukraine 25.5% of adults are daily smokers (45.4% men; 8.9% women).

Cessation

- 67.9% of current smokers are interested in quitting.
- 40.5% of smokers attempted to quit in the past year.

Second-hand Smoke

- 34.0% those who are employed are exposed to secondhand smoke at work.
- 32.8% of adults inhaled secondhand smoke daily or almost daily.

Media

- 66.0% of adults noticed any anti-cigarette smoking information.
- 45.1% of adults have noticed cigarette marketing in advertisements, sponsorship, or promotions.

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

- 93.1% of adults believe smoking causes serious illness.
- 86.3% of adults believe inhaling other people's smoke causes serious illness.
- 31.4% of adults believe smoking nargile causes serious illness.





Tobacco Use

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco smokers	28.8	50.0	11.2
Daily tobacco smokers	25.5	45.4	8.9
Occasional tobacco smokers	3.4	4.6	2.4
Current cigarette smokers ¹	28.6	49.7	11.1
Manufactured cigarette smokers	28.5	49.4	11.1
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.2	0.5	0.0
Current nargile smokers	2.0	3.2	1.1
	OVERALL	MEN	WOMEN
Average number of cigarettes consumed per day by daily cigarette smokers	16.9	18.2	11.8
Average age of daily initiation ²	17.2	16.8	18.2

Cessation

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Former daily tobacco smokers ³ (among ever daily smokers)	25.9	26.1	25.0
Adults who made quit attempts among those who smoked in the past 12 months	40.5	39.1	45.6
Current cigarette smokers who are interested in quitting	67.9	66.3	74.0
Of those who visited a health care provider, who were asked by the provider if they smoked	41.7	43.1	38.2
Of those who were asked if they smoked, the provider advised them to quit	74.0	75.2	70.4

Second-hand Smoke

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults inhaled other people's smoke daily or almost daily	32.8	41.3	25.8
Smoking is allowed inside the home ⁴	30.6	33.6	28.1
Adults exposed to SHS in past month in home	23.5	25.4	21.9
Workers exposed to SHS at work ^{5,6}	34.0	44.0	22.9
Exposed in government buildings ⁶	10.2	12.9	8.2
Exposed at healthcare facilities ⁶	6.6	9.2	5.3
Exposed at restaurants or cafe ⁶	64.1	65.7	62.3
Exposed on public transport ⁶	17.5	17.9	17.2
Exposed in universities ⁶	23.5	23.2	23.8

Economics

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Bought last manufactured cigarette in store or kiosk ⁷	94.8	94.8	94.4
	OVERALL	MEN	WOMEN
Cigarette expenditures per month	142.7 UAH	149.9 UAH	112.8 UAH

Media

TOBACCO ADVERTISING

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS(%)
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/promotions or sporting event sponsorship ⁶	45.1	51.6	39.7
Adults who noticed advertisements in stores ⁶	20.5	23.2	18.3
Adults who noticed advertisements on the Internet ⁶	4.8	6.0	3.9
Adults who noticed cigarette promotions ⁶	15.8	20.0	12.3

COUNTER ADVERTISING

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults who noticed any anti-cigarette smoking information ⁶	66.0	65.1	66.7
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television ⁶	46.3	46.0	46.5

HEALTH WARNINGS

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current cigarette smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages ⁶	96.6	96.6	96.8
Current cigarette smokers who thought about quitting because of the warning label ⁶	57.9	56.9	61.8

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults who believe smoking causes serious illness	93.1	91.4	94.5
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke ⁸	81.3	77.9	84.1
Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack ⁸	82.7	79.5	85.4
Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer ⁸	95.2	94.6	95.7
Adults who believe inhaling other people's smoke causes serious illness	86.3	82.5	89.5
Adults who believe cigarettes are addictive	96.1	96.9	95.5
Adults who believe smoking nargile causes serious illness	31.4	31.3	31.4

¹Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ²Ever daily smokers age 18-34. ³Current non-smokers. ⁴Smoking is allowed or allowed, with exceptions. ⁵Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶During the past 30 days. ⁷Among current cigarette smokers. ⁸Among those that believe smoking causes serious illness.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a standard protocol across countries, including Ukraine. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfil their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship

Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Ukraine, GATS was completed in 2017, as a household survey of persons 15 years of age or older, and was implemented by Kiev International Institute of Sociology in cooperation with Ministry of Health of Ukraine and National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. The temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, were excluded from GATS 2017 survey. A total of 14,800 households were sampled. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld electronic devices. The household response rate was 67.5 %, the person response rate was 95.5 % and the overall response rate was 64.4 %. There were a total of 8,298 completed individual interviews.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 40.1% of men, 8.9% of women, and 23.0% overall (8.2 million adults) currently used tobacco products.
- 35.9% of men, 7.0% of women, and 20.1% overall (7.2 million adults) currently smoked tobacco products daily.

CESSATION

- 62.5 % of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking.
- 39.4 % of smokers who visited health care providers in past 12 months were advised to quit.
- 1.2% of adult smokers successfully quit smoking for more than 6 months among smokers who made quit attempts in the past 12 months.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 7.3% of non-smokers (2.0 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 10.5% of non-smokers working indoors (1.1 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.

ECONOMICS

- The median amount spent per 20 manufactured cigarettes was 17.5 UAH (~USD 0.70).

MEDIA

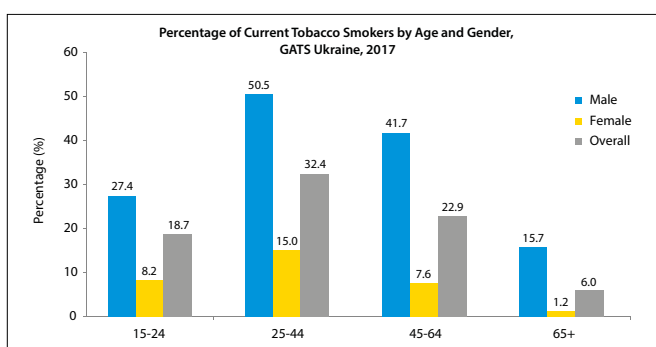
- 52.7 % of adults noticed any anti-cigarette smoking information in the past 30 days.
- 25.0 % of adults noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion in the past 30 days.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 92.7% of adults believed smoking causes serious illnesses.
- 85.5% of adults believed inhaling other people's smoke causes serious illnesses.
- 25.8% of current smokers would smoke less, and 21.0% would try to quit smoking if cigarette price rises sharply.
- 72.0% of adults considered large or decorated cigarette packs at points of sales as cigarette advertising.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	22.8	39.7	8.8
Daily tobacco smokers	20.1	35.9	7.0
Current cigarette smokers ¹	22.8	39.6	8.8
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	20.0	35.8	6.9
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers ¹	17.1	18.2	12.6
Current smokers of waterpipe with tobacco	0.7	1.3	0.3
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.2	0.4	0.0
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and / or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	23.0	40.1	8.9



CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Former daily tobacco smokers ² who quit smoking for more than 6 months among ever daily smokers	29.3	28.3	33.0
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	39.2	37.2	46.5
Smokers who successfully quit ² for more than 6 months among those who made quit attempts in the past 12 months	1.2	0.7	2.8
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking	62.5	60.0	72.0
Smokers asked if they smoked by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	49.2	49.1	49.6
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	39.4	40.9	36.0

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Non-smokers exposed to tobacco smoke at home ^{5,*}	7.3	6.3	7.8
Non-smokers exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5,*}	10.5	15.8	6.9
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the following public places ^{7,*}			
Government building	4.9	6.0	4.1
Health care facility	3.7	5.7	2.7
Restaurants /cafés	24.0	26.2	21.5
Bars / night clubs	43.4	47.7	35.8

ECONOMICS

Median price for a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes (UAH)	17.5
Median yearly cigarette expenditure per current cigarette smoker (UAH)	5410.4
Median price for 100 packs of 20 manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2016] ⁸	3.3%

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{9,*}	15.2	18.6	14.3
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements, sponsorships, or promotions ^{9,*}	25.0	30.3	23.4
COUNTER ADVERTISING			
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location ^{9,*}	52.7	50.3	53.4
HEALTH WARNING			
Current smokers who noticed a health warning label on a cigarette package ^{9,*}	92.2	92.3	92.2
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a health warning label on a cigarette package ^{9,*}	54.0	52.8	58.7

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Believed smoking causes serious illnesses	92.7	86.2	94.6
Believed inhaling other people's smoke causes serious illnesses	85.5	73.4	89.1
Believed smoking waterpipe with tobacco can be less harmful than smoking cigarettes	8.7	14.1	7.2
Believed some types of cigarette can be less harmful than others	11.5	18.7	9.3
Considered decorated cigarette packs at points of sales as cigarette advertising ¹⁰	72.0	65.8	73.8
Supported complete smoking ban in indoor workplace and public places	83.2	65.8	88.3
PERCEPTIONS			
Would smoke less if cigarette price rises sharply	25.8	24.7	30.0
Would try to quit smoking if cigarette price rises sharply	21.0	19.3	27.8

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	50.9	58.0	45.0
Ever used an electronic cigarette	6.4	10.2	3.1
Current users of electronic cigarettes	1.7	2.5	1.0

¹Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ²Current non-smokers. ³Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁴Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵Adults that reported smoking in the home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly. ⁶Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁷Among those who visited a public place. ⁸GDP per capita (53671.099 UAH) obtained from the World Economic Outlook, October 2016 published by the International Monetary Fund. ⁹Includes those who noticed prize competition for cigarette purchaser; free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes; or any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold. ¹⁰Including highlighted and / or enlarged packs of cigarettes or special decoration of cigarette packs. UAH: Ukrainian Hryvnia. ^{*}During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years or older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older (excluding territories, which are temporarily outside the control of the government of Ukraine). Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

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The findings and conclusion in this fact sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age or older. In Ukraine, GATS was first completed in 2010 and repeated in 2017. The GATS 2017 was implemented by the Kiev International Institute of Sociology in cooperation with the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine. Both surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 8,173 interviews completed in the 2010 survey, with an overall response rate of 76.2 %. In 2017, 8,298 interviews were completed, with an overall response rate of 64.4 %. The temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, were excluded from GATS 2017 survey. The 2010 results were recalculated for only the regions covered by the 2017 survey for the purposes of comparison. For additional information, refer to the GATS 2010 and 2017 Country Factsheets.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfil their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

POLICY CHANGES

Ukraine is committed to tobacco control through active compliance with WHO FCTC requirements, and is making progress in curbing tobacco use and preventing the harms caused by tobacco use. Since 2010, many tobacco control laws and regulations have been adopted and implemented.

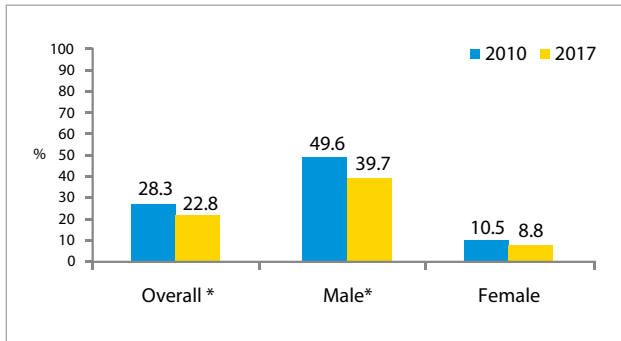
- Prohibited tobacco advertising (except on Internet), sponsorship and promotion, effective September 2012.
- Required graphic health warning on all cigarette packs, covering at least 50% of the pack surface area, effective October 2012.
- Prohibiting smoking in public places, including restaurants and cafés, effective December 2012; smoking in designated areas of workplaces are still allowed.
- Increased the price of tobacco through annual tobacco tax increases, effective 2014.

The country is considering larger graphic health warnings on cigarette packs (no less than 65 % of the pack surface area); regulation of e-cigarette sales, advertising and promotion; prohibition of flavored cigarettes, including menthol; prohibition of tobacco product displays at the points of sale; and expansion of current smoke-free policies to include 100 % smoke-free workplaces, hotels, dormitories, and railway stations.

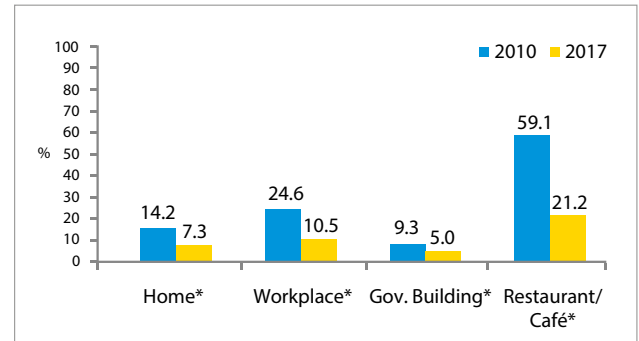
KEY FINDINGS

- Prevalence of current tobacco smoking significantly decreased from 28.3% to 22.8%.
- Percentage of non-smokers exposed to secondhand smoke significantly decreased: at home, from 14.2% to 7.3%; at the workplace, from 24.6% to 10.5%, and at some public places (governmental buildings, from 9.3% to 5.0%; in restaurants and cafés, from 59.1% to 21.2%).
- Percentage of smokers who were asked if they smoked by health care providers was 43.4% in 2010 and 49.2% in 2017, which was not a statistically significant difference.
- Percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette information at any location significantly decreased from 66.8% to 52.7%.
- Percentage of current smokers who thought about quitting because of health warning labels on cigarette packs significantly decreased from 59.7% to 54.0%.
- Percentage of people who noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion significantly decreased from 46.3% to 25.0%.
- Inflation-adjusted median price for a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes increased significantly from UAH 10.4 to UAH 17.5.

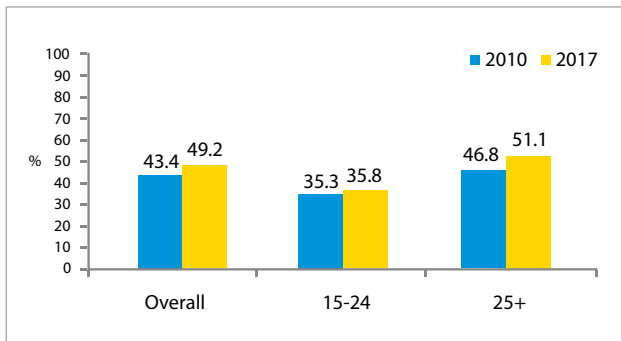
m Prevalence of current tobacco smoking by gender, GATS Ukraine 2010 and 2017



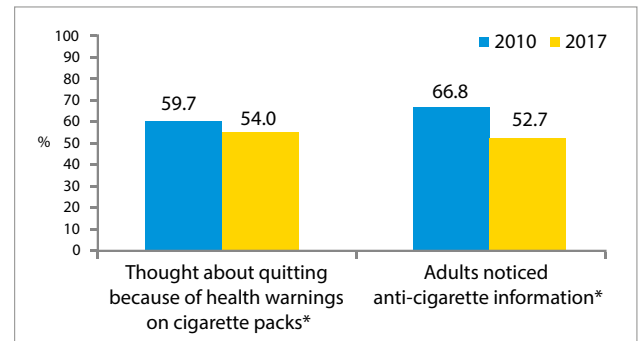
p Non-smokers exposed to tobacco smoke at various places¹, GATS Ukraine 2010 and 2017



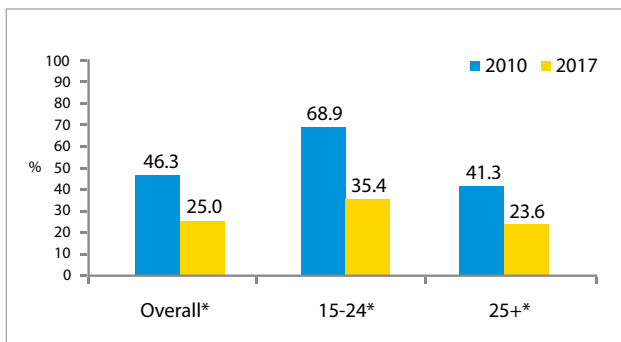
o Smokers² asked by health care providers about smoking status by age group, GATS Ukraine 2010 and 2017



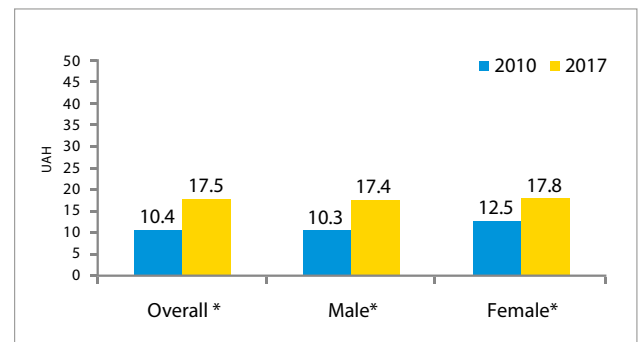
w Current smokers thought about quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packs, and adults noticed anti-cigarette information, GATS Ukraine 2010 and 2017



e Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship or promotion in the past 30 days by age group, GATS Ukraine 2010 and 2017



r Median³ amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes in Ukrainian Hryvnia by gender, GATS Ukraine 2010 and 2017



NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data were weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. *Denotes statistically significant differences (p-value <0.05) in estimates by year (2010 vs. 2017). ¹Among those who stayed or visited the places in the past 30 days. ²Among those who visited health care providers in the past 12 months; smokers include current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ³2010 cigarette price was adjusted for inflation.

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GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.*

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Uruguay. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. The WHO has developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based policies that include:

- 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.

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, second-hand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Uruguay, GATS was conducted in 2009 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the National Statistics Institute (INE)⁵. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 97.0%, the person response rate was 98.5% and the overall response rate was 95.6%. There were a total of 5581 completed interviews.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- In Uruguay, 25.0% of people age 15 years and older; 30.7% of men and 19.8% of women, currently smoke tobacco.

Cessation

- Nearly 8 in 10 current smokers plan to, or are thinking about quitting.

Second-hand Smoke

- 16.5% of adults are exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 29.2% of adults are exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least weekly.

Media

- 44.6% of current smokers thought about quitting because of a warning label.
- Nearly 3 in 10 adults have noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

- 97.6% of adults believe smoking causes serious illness.
- 1 in 4 adults are unaware that light, ultralight or mentholated cigarettes are as harmful as regular cigarettes.



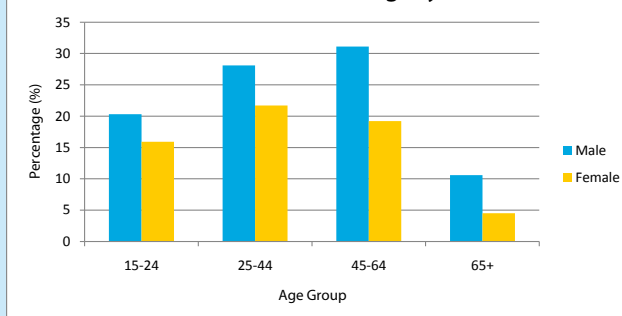


Tobacco Use

TOBACCO SMOKERS

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current tobacco smokers	25.0	30.7	19.8
Current cigarette smokers ¹	24.7	30.2	19.8
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	21.3	24.3	18.6
Current hand rolled cigarette smokers	8.1	13.5	3.3
Daily tobacco smokers	20.4	24.8	16.4
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	20.1	24.3	16.4
Daily manufactured cigarette smokers	16.9	18.7	15.3
Daily hand rolled cigarette smokers	7.0	11.7	2.8
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	16.4	20.5	12.7
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	42.0	42.8	41.0

Daily Smoking Prevalence by Age Group and Gender, GATS Uruguay, 2009



Cessation

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	48.6	48.4	48.9
Current smokers who plan to or are thinking about quitting	75.7	76.7	74.3
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	54.5	56.7	52.3
Smokers who quit in the last 12 months who are now abstinent	8.0	6.6	9.9

Second-hand Smoke

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5, 1}	16.5	21.4	11.8
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least weekly	29.2	32.0	26.7

Economics

	LOCAL CURRENCY
Average price of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (in pesos uruguayos)	60.4
Monthly individual expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (in pesos uruguayos)	991.0
	OVERALL(%)
Price of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ⁶	3.0

Media

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS(%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{7, 1}	26.8	30.1	25.7
COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label ¹	44.6	42.2	47.8
	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS(%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio ¹	72.4	73.5	72.0

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS(%)
Adults who believe smoking causes serious illness	97.6	95.4	98.3
Adults who believe exposure to tobacco smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	93.8	91.9	94.4
Adults who are unaware that light, ultralight or mentholated cigarettes are as harmful as regular cigarettes ⁸	24.7	23.5	25.1

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and those who quit in past 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶ Source for 2008 per capita GDP: International Monetary Fund (IMF) ⁷ Includes those who noticed cigarettes at sale prices, free gifts or discount offers on other products while buying cigarettes, or any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold. ⁸ Among those who believe smoking causes serious illness. ¹ During the past 30 days.

*NOTE: Adults refer to persons age 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. Current use refers to daily and less than daily use.

⁵In Uruguay, GATS was coordinated by the National Program for Tobacco Control of the Ministry of Public Health (MSP), implemented by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) with the assistance of the Latin American Center for Human Economics (CLAEH); the statistical analysis was done by the Department of Surveillance in Health (MSP) and INE. This survey had the support of the country office of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO-Uruguay).

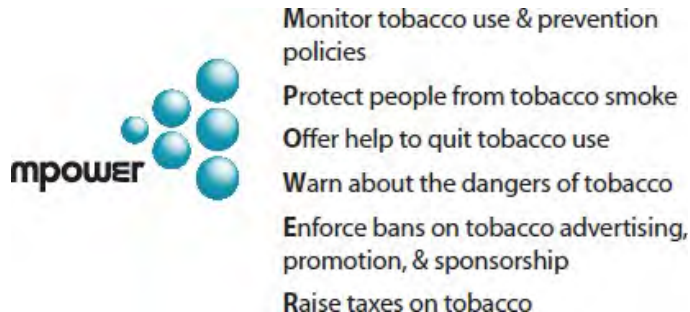
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GATS Methodology

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GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 21.6% overall, 25.6% of men, and 18.0% of women, currently smoked tobacco.

CESSATION

- 72.9% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 11.1% of adults who worked indoors were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 20.0% of adults were exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least weekly.

MEDIA

- 42.9% of current smokers thought about quitting because of a warning label.
- 19.5% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold.

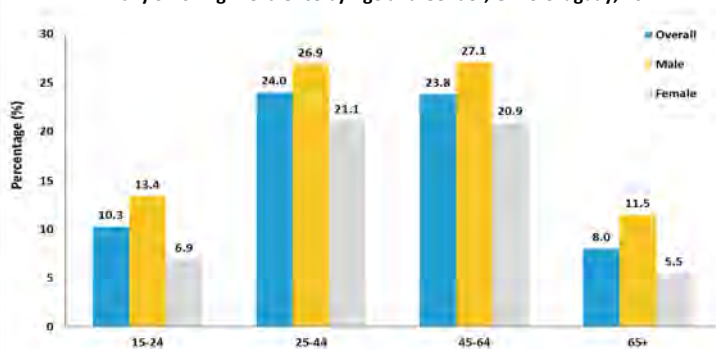
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 97.5% of adults believed smoking tobacco causes serious illness.
- 21.2% of adults were unaware that light, ultralight or mentholated cigarettes are as harmful as regular cigarettes.

TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	21.6	25.6	18.0
Current cigarette smokers ¹	21.4	25.2	18.0
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	18.4	20.2	16.8
Current hand-rolled cigarette smokers	5.9	9.0	3.1
Daily tobacco smokers	18.3	21.5	15.3
Daily cigarette smokers ¹	18.1	21.3	15.3
Daily manufactured cigarette smokers	15.4	16.6	14.2
Daily hand-rolled cigarette smokers	5.0	7.6	2.5
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among all adults)	16.8	21.8	12.2
Former daily tobacco smokers ² (among ever daily smokers)	45.7	48.1	42.3
SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS			
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.1	0.3	0.0
TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)			
Current tobacco users	21.7	25.7	18.1

Daily Smoking Prevalence by Age and Gender, GATS Uruguay, 2017



CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ³	45.9	42.6	50.0
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{3,4}	52.0	50.1	53.9
Received counseling by health care provider ^{3,4}	18.2	16.6	19.9
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting	72.9	71.6	74.5
Smokers who quit in the last 12 months among all past 12 month smokers ³	7.8	7.3	8.5
Smokers who quit in the last 12 months among smokers ³ who tried to quit	17.1	17.1	17.1

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{5,†}	11.1	15.9	6.6
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least weekly	20.0	20.3	19.8
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the following places: ^{6,†}			
Public transportation	6.1	6.6	5.7
Government buildings	2.9	3.1	2.8
Restaurants	2.8	2.2	3.3
Health care facilities	2.2	2.4	2.1
University or faculty	11.3	15.2	8.1
Bars, pubs, discotheques	19.5	21.6	16.9

ECONOMICS

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (Uruguay pesos)	105.0
Average monthly individual expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (Uruguay pesos)	1849.8
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2017 ⁷	2.2%

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold ^{8,†}	19.5	19.1	19.6
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements/ promotions (other than in stores), or sporting event sponsorship [†]	28.8	28.7	28.8
COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	54.2	52.6	54.6
HEALTH WARNINGS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	42.9	44.3	41.2

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking tobacco causes serious illness	97.5	95.5	98.1
Adults who believed smokeless tobacco causes serious illness	64.2	50.2	68.0
Adults who believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	92.4	90.6	92.9
Adults who were unaware that light, ultralight or mentholated cigarettes are as harmful as regular cigarettes ⁹	21.2	18.4	21.9

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	45.3	49.8	41.2
Ever used electronic cigarettes	3.1	3.9	2.4
Current user of electronic cigarettes	0.2	0.3	0.2
Adults who believed electronic cigarettes are less dangerous to health than regular cigarettes ¹⁰	43.4	48.1	38.7

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Includes current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months. ⁴ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁵ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁶ Among those who visited in the past 30 days. ⁷ GDP per capita for 2017 was 502,828.449 (International Monetary Fund database). ⁸ Includes those who 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. ⁹ Among those who believed smoking causes serious illness. ¹⁰ Among those who have heard of electronic cigarettes. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

[§] In Uruguay, GATS was coordinated by the National Program for Tobacco Control of the Ministry of Public Health (MSP), implemented by the National Institute of Statistics (INE). The statistical analysis was done by INE and CDC. This survey had the support of the country and regional levels of the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO).

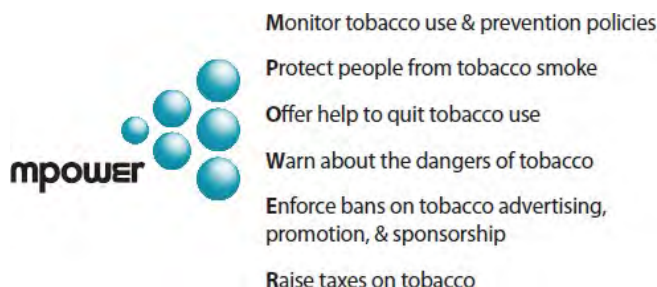
Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies and the Uruguay Ministry of Public Health. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

The findings and conclusions in this fact sheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age and older. In Uruguay, the National Statistics Institute (INE)⁵ and Ministry of Public Health conducted GATS in 2009 and in 2017. Both the surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 5,581 interviews conducted in the 2009 survey with an overall response rate of 95.6%. There were 4,966 interviews conducted in the 2017 survey with an overall response rate of 89.4%. For additional information, refer to the GATS Uruguay 2009 and 2017 country fact sheets.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



KEY POLICY CHANGES

- Continued strengthening and coordinating tobacco control and prevention activities among local health authorities.
- In 2014, Uruguay amended the existing tobacco control policy to completely prohibit tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship.
- In 2014, a new tobacco control policy was adopted to prohibit the exhibition of tobacco products at the point of sale.
- In 2014, the inspection mechanism to ensure compliance with national tobacco control policies was strengthened.
- In 2014, the Ministry of Health issued the "National Strategy to Promote Smoking Cessation" which included the elaboration of three videos on the ABCs of cessation.
- In 2014, Uruguay ratified the WHO FCTC Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products and created an interagency committee for protocol implementation.
- In December 2014, June 2015, and January 2016, taxes were increased on tobacco products.

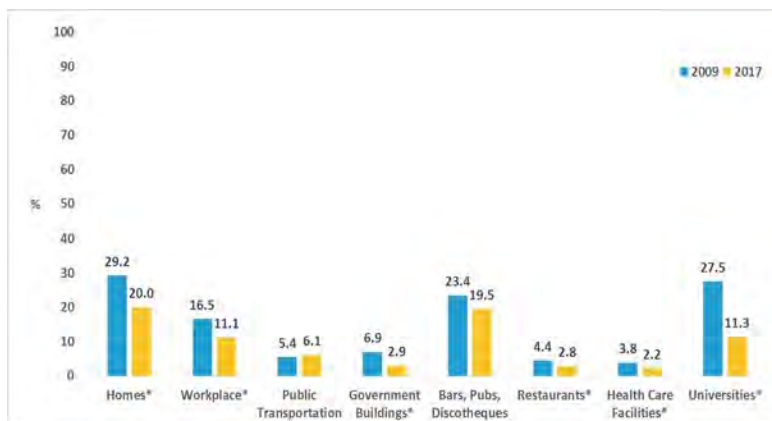
KEY FINDINGS

- Overall tobacco smoking prevalence significantly declined from 25.0% in 2009 to 21.6% in 2017, a relative decline of 13.4%. Tobacco smoking significantly declined among males from 30.7% in 2009 to 25.6% in 2017; among females, tobacco smoking was 19.8% in 2009 and 18.0% in 2017, which was not a statistically significant difference. By age group, there was a significant decline in tobacco smoking only among the 15-24 age group (24.7% to 14.6%), representing a relative change of 40.9%.
- Exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) in homes, workplaces, and in various public places significantly declined from 2009 to 2017. In homes (at least weekly) exposure to SHS declined from 29.2% to 20.0%, representing a relative decline of 31.5%. In workplaces (in the last 30 days), exposure to SHS declined from 16.5% to 11.1%, representing a relative decline of 32.8%. The largest drop in exposure to SHS in various public places occurred in universities (in the last 30 days) from 27.5% to 11.3% representing a relative decline of 58.8%.
- There was no significant change in the percentage of smokers who were asked if they smoked, were advised to quit, or reported receiving counseling to quit from health care providers, from 2009 to 2017.
- There was no significant change in the percentage of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages or thought about quitting due to the health warnings, from 2009 to 2017.
- There was a significant decline in the percentage of adults who noticed any tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion during the last 30 days from 44.3% in 2009 to 34.5% in 2017. This represents a relative decline of 22.1%. Although significant declines were observed across all age groups, noticing any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion still remains high among the 15-24 year age group (49.5%).
- Among current manufactured cigarette smokers, there was no significant change in the average cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes from 2009 (\$106.1 Uruguayan pesos (UYU), inflation adjusted) to 2017 (\$105.0 UYU). The average cigarette expenditure per month also did not significantly change (\$1740.1 UYU (inflation adjusted) in 2009 and \$1849.8 UYU in 2017).

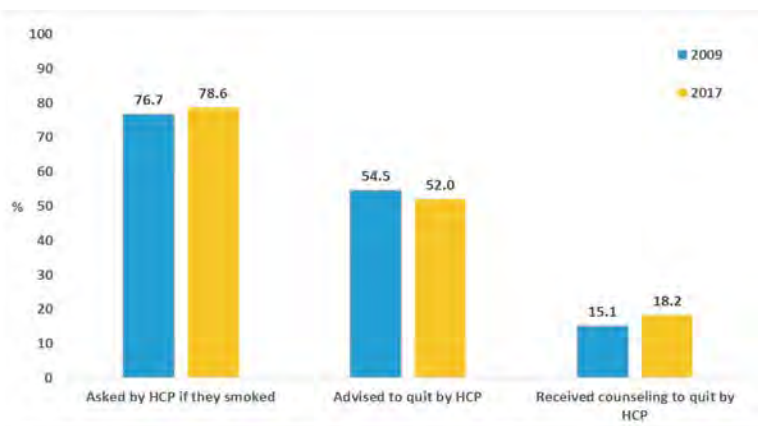
m Prevalence of current tobacco smoking by gender and age, Uruguay 2009 and 2017



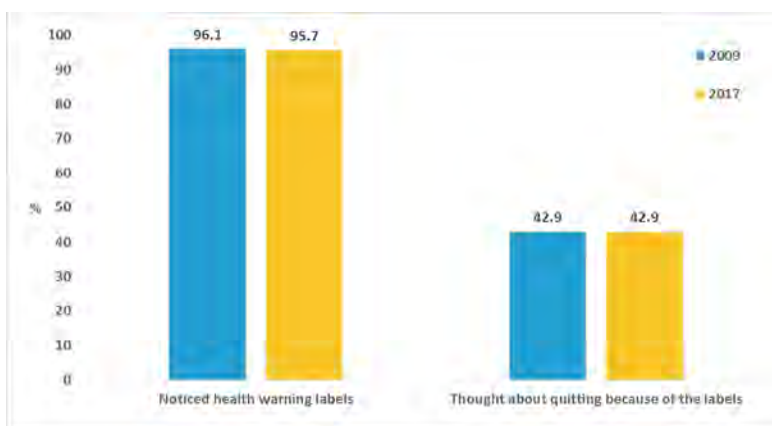
p Exposure to secondhand smoke in various places[¶], Uruguay 2009 and 2017



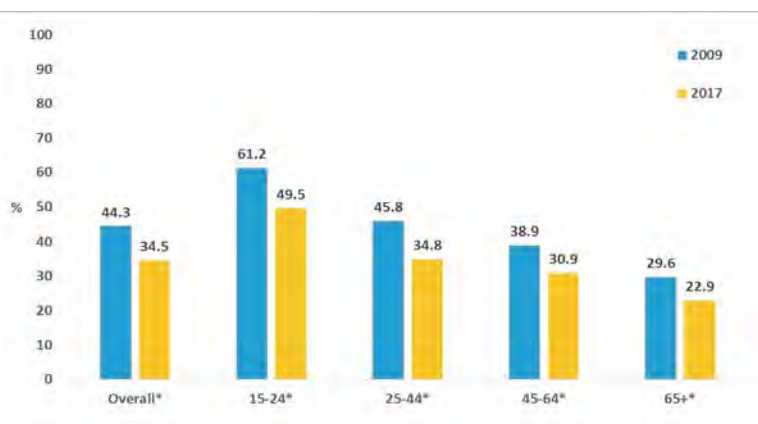
o Smokers who received health care provider advice in the past 12 months, Uruguay 2009 and 2017



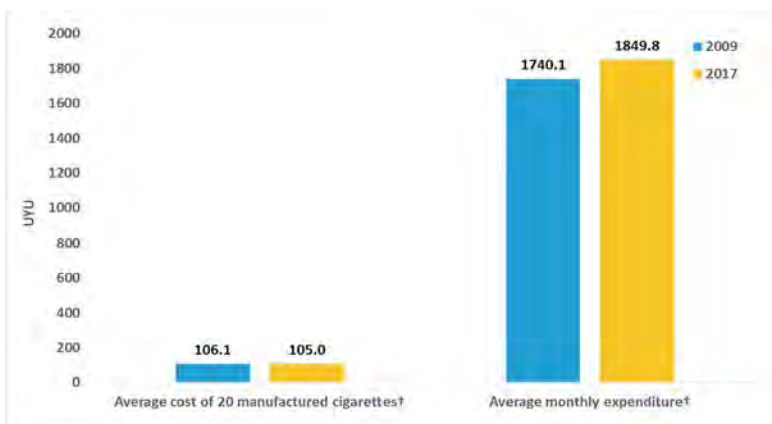
w Noticing and effects of health warning labels on cigarette packages, Uruguay 2009 and 2017



e Noticed any tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion during the last 30 days by age, Uruguay 2009 and 2017



r Average amount paid for 20 manufactured cigarettes and average cigarette expenditure per month in Uruguayan pesos (UYU), Uruguay 2009 and 2017



NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. § In Uruguay, GATS was coordinated by the National Program for Tobacco Control of the Ministry of Public Health (MSP), implemented by the National Institute of Statistics (INE). The statistical analysis was done by INE and CDC. This survey had the support of the country and regional levels of the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO). ¶ Secondhand smoke indicators calculated as follows: Homes: exposure to tobacco smoke at home at least weekly; Workplace: among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors; Public places: among those who visited in the past 30 days. † GATS Uruguay 2009 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2017 using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database. * Indicates comparison is statistically significant at p<0.05.

Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies and the Uruguay Ministry of Public Health. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.


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GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Viet Nam. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. The WHO has developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based policies that include:



- Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Viet Nam GATS was conducted in 2010 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by Ministry of Health, Hanoi Medical University and General Statistics Office of Viet Nam. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. One individual was randomly chosen from each participating household to complete the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 97.0%, the person response rate was 95.7% and the overall response rate was 92.8%. There were a total of 9,925 adults aged 15 years and over who completed an interview.

GATS Highlights

Tobacco Use

- In Viet Nam 47.4% of men, 1.4% of women, and 23.8% overall (more than 15 million adults) currently smoke tobacco.
- 39.7% of men, 1.2% of women, and 19.9% overall (12.8 million adults) currently smoke cigarettes.
- 13.0% of men, 0.1% of women, and 6.4% overall (4.1 million adults) currently smoke water pipes.

Secondhand Smoke

- 67.6% of non-smokers (33 million non-smokers) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 49.0% of non-smokers were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.

Cessation

- 67.5% of current smokers plan to quit or are thinking about quitting sometime in the future.
- 9.5% of current smokers (1.5 million adults) plan to quit within the next month.

Economics

- The median amount spent per 1 pack of manufactured cigarettes was VND 5,500 (US\$ 0.29).
- 71.3% of adults support increasing taxes on tobacco products.

Media

- 87.2% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 16.9% of adults noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion.

Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

- 95.7% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 87% of adults believed exposure to tobacco smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.
- 55.5% of adults believed smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer.



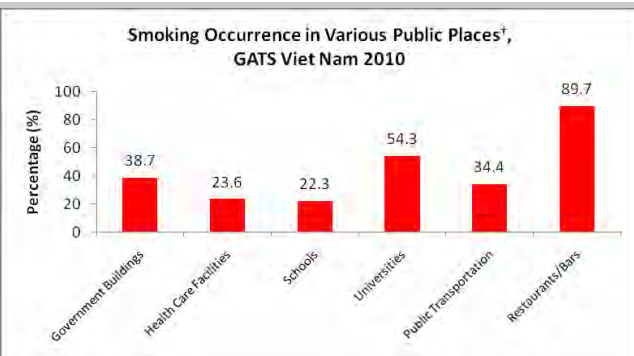


Tobacco Use

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL	MEN	WOMEN
Current tobacco smokers (%)	23.8	47.4	1.4
Daily tobacco smokers (%)	19.5	38.7	1.2
Average age at daily smoking initiation (years)	19.9	19.8	23.6
CIGARETTE SMOKERS	OVERALL	MEN	WOMEN
Current cigarette smokers ¹ (%)	19.9	39.7	1.2
Daily cigarette smokers ¹ (%)	15.6	31.0	1.0
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers ¹	13.5	13.6	10.9
WATER PIPE SMOKERS	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Current water pipe smokers	6.4	13.0	0.1
Daily water pipe smokers	5.4	11.0	0.1

Secondhand Smoke

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home ²	73.1	77.2	69.2
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{3†}	55.9	68.7	41.4



Cessation

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Former daily tobacco smokers ⁴ (among ever daily smokers)	23.5	23.3	28.6
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁵	55.3	55.6	44.4
Current smokers who plan to or are thinking about quitting next month	9.5	9.6	5.3
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{5,6}	29.7	30.2	20.3

Economics

	OVERALL(%)	MEN(%)	WOMEN(%)
Median amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (1 pack)	VND ⁷ 5,500		
Median yearly cigarette expenditure per current cigarette smoker	1,096,000		
Average cost of 100 manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ⁸	2.7		
Adults who support increasing taxes on tobacco products	71.3%	71.9%	70.8%

Media

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold [†]	8.6	9.4	8.3
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements, sponsorships, or promotions [†]	16.9	19.1	16.2

COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	87.2	87.6	87.1

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

	OVERALL(%)	CURRENT SMOKERS(%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believe smoking causes serious illness	95.7	92.4	96.8
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer	55.5	49.1	57.5
Adults who believe exposure to tobacco smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	87.0	82.2	88.5
Adults who believe cigarettes are addictive	94.4	94.6	94.1

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Adults that reported smoking in the home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly. ³ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁴ Current non-smokers. ⁵ 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 Vietnamese Dong. ⁸ GDP per capita obtained from the World Economic Outlook, April 2010 published by the International Monetary Fund. [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons age 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.




GLOBAL TOBACCO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM



GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Viet Nam. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:

- 
- 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
 - Raise taxes on tobacco

GATS Methodology

GATS use a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Viet Nam, GATS was conducted in 2015 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with Hanoi Medical University, and General Statistics Office of Viet Nam. A multi-stage stratified cluster sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. Survey information was collected electronically by using handheld devices. A total of 9,514 households were sampled and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. The household response rate was 97.8%, the person response rate was 98.0% and the overall response rate was 95.8%. There were a total of 8,996 adults aged 15 years and older who completed an interview.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 45.3% of men, 1.1% of women, and 22.5% overall (15.6 million adults) currently smoked tobacco.
- 36.7% of men, 0.8% of women, and 18.2% overall (12.6 million adults) currently smoked cigarettes.
- 13.7% of men, 0.2% of women, and 6.7% overall (4.7 million adults) currently smoked waterpipes.

SECONDHAND SMOKE AMONG NON-SMOKERS

- 53.5% of non-smokers (28.5 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 36.8% of non-smokers who worked indoors (5.9 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace.
- 18.5% of non-smokers (1.4 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when using public transportation.
- 16.0% of non-smokers (2.8 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting schools.

CESSATION

- 29.0% of those who have ever smoked (6.4 million adults) have quit smoking.
- 53.6% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting sometime in the future.
- 5.2% of current smokers (0.8 million adults) planned to quit within the next month.

ECONOMICS

- The average amount spent per 20 manufactured cigarettes (1 pack) was VND 11,819.
- The average yearly cigarette expenditure per current cigarette smoker was VND 2.7 million.
- 65.4% of adults supported increasing taxes on tobacco products.

MEDIA

- 65.3% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.
- 16.6% of adults noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 95.9% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 90.3% of adults believed exposure to tobacco smoke causes serious illness to non-smokers.
- 61.2% of adults believed smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer.



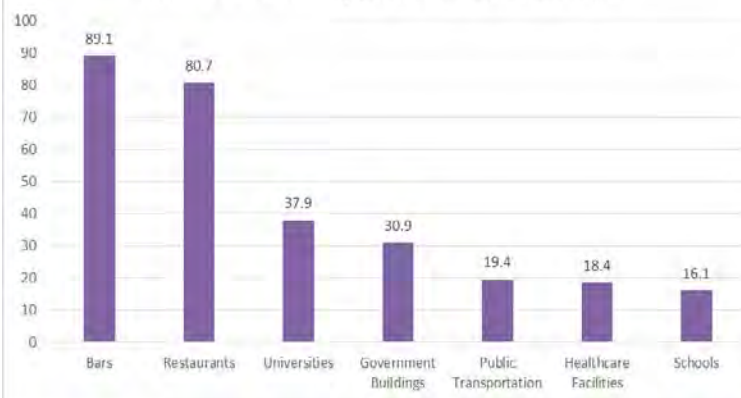
TOBACCO USE

TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL	MEN	WOMEN
Current tobacco smokers (%)	22.5	45.3	1.1
Daily tobacco smokers (%)	19.2	38.7	0.9
Average age at daily smoking initiation among smokers aged 20-34 years	18.8	18.8	~
CIGARETTE SMOKERS	OVERALL	MEN	WOMEN
Current cigarette smokers ¹ (%)	18.2	36.7	0.8
Daily cigarette smokers ¹ (%)	15.2	30.7	0.6
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers ¹	13.7	13.8	10.5
WATERPIPE SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current waterpipe smokers	6.7	13.7	0.2
Daily waterpipe smokers	5.6	11.5	0.1

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home ²	59.9	65.2	55.0
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{3,†}	42.6	54.4	29.9

Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Various Public Place[†]



CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Former tobacco smokers ⁴ (among ever smokers)	29.0	28.5	44.9
Former daily tobacco smokers ⁴ (among ever daily smokers)	24.6	24.2	39.8
Smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months ⁵	39.6	39.8	32.8
Current smokers who planned to or were thinking about quitting next month	5.2	5.1	7.0
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider in past 12 months ^{5,6}	40.5	40.4	45.8

ECONOMICS

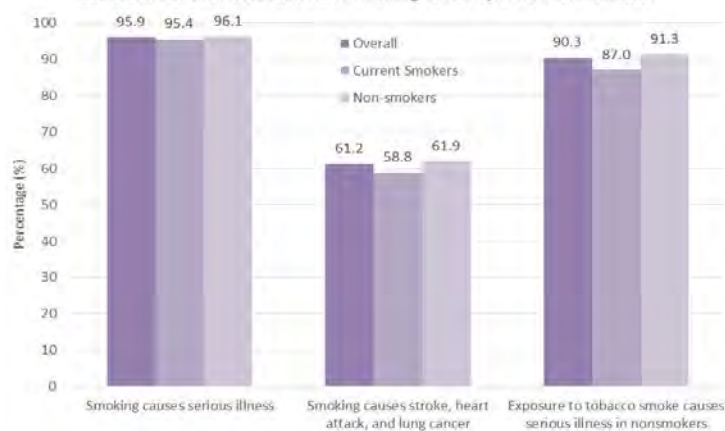
Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (1 pack) (VND ⁷)		11,800	
Average yearly cigarette expenditure per current cigarette smoker (VND ⁷)		2.7 million	
Estimated total yearly cigarette expenditure among all current cigarette smokers (VND ⁷)		31 trillion	
Average cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2015] ⁸		2.5%	
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults who supported increasing taxes on tobacco products	65.4	64.0	66.7

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed cigarette advertising in stores where cigarettes are sold [†]	8.6	9.2	8.5
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements, sponsorships, or promotions [†]	16.6	19.3	15.8
COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	65.3	66.8	64.9
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who noticed a health warning label on a cigarette package [†]	91.1	91.5	73.0
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a health warning label on a cigarette package [†]	48.5	49.0	31.0

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, & PERCEPTIONS

Beliefs About the Health Effects of Smoking Tobacco, GATS Viet Nam 2015



ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	18.6	25.5	12.0
Ever used an electronic cigarette	1.1	2.0	0.2
Current user of electronic cigarettes	0.2	0.4	0.1

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Adults that reported smoking in the home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly. ³ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ⁴ Current non-smokers. ⁵ 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 Vietnamese Dong. ⁸ GDP per capita obtained from the World Economic Outlook, October 2015 published by the International Monetary Fund. † During the past 30 days. ~ Estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

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BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoked and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. This household survey collects data on persons 15 years of age and older. In Viet Nam, GATS was conducted by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with Hanoi Medical University, and General Statistics Office of Viet Nam. In Viet Nam, GATS was first conducted in 2010 and repeated in 2015. Both surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 9,925 interviews conducted in the 2010 survey, resulting in an overall response rate of 92.8%. There were 8,996 interviews conducted in the 2015 survey, resulting in an overall response rate of 95.8%.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control programs. It also helps assist countries in fulfilling their obligations under the World Health Organization's (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC.



- 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
- Raise taxes on tobacco

HIGHLIGHTS

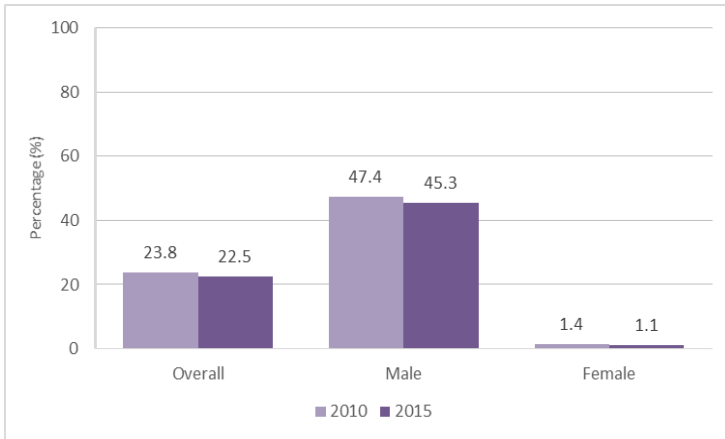
- The smoking prevalence tended to be lower compared with 2010 for overall (23.8% in 2010 vs 22.5% in 2015) and among men (47.4% vs 45.3%) and among women (1.4% vs 1.1%).
 - The smoking prevalence of any cigarette significantly declined for overall from 19.9% in 2010 to 18.2% in 2015
 - The overall smoking prevalence of any smoked tobacco product in urban area significantly decline from 23.3% in 2010 to 20.6% in 2015. In which, this prevalence in men was 47.7% in 2010 and 42.7% in 2015.
 - The smoking prevalence of any cigarette among men in urban significantly decline from 45.2% in 2010 to 38.7% in 2015.
- The prevalence of indoor secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure in most places significantly declined from 2010 to 2015, including in the home (73.1% to 59.9%), workplace (55.9% to 42.6%), universities (54.3% to 37.9%), public transportation (34.4% to 19.4%), and schools (22.3% to 16.1%).
- The proportion of current smokers who received advice to quit by a healthcare provider when visiting health facilities increased from 29.7% in 2010 to 40.5% in 2015.
- There was no increase in quitting smoking as the proportion of former smokers among ever smokers remained unchanged from 2010 to 2015 (29.3% and 29.0%, respectively).
- There was an increase in the public's awareness about the harmful health effects of smoking and exposure to SHS between 2010 and 2015.
 - The proportion who believed smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer significantly increased from 2010 to 2015 (55.5% to 61.2%).
 - The proportion who believed SHS causes serious illness to non-smokers significantly increased from 2010 to 2015 (87.0% to 90.3%).
- The percentage of persons aged 15-24 years who reported noticing cigarette advertising and promotions significantly declined between 2010 and 2015 (25.3% to 19.8%).
- The average amount paid for 20 manufactured cigarettes tended to be lower (12,700 VND in 2010 after adjusting for inflation; 11,800 VND in 2015).

KEY MESSAGES

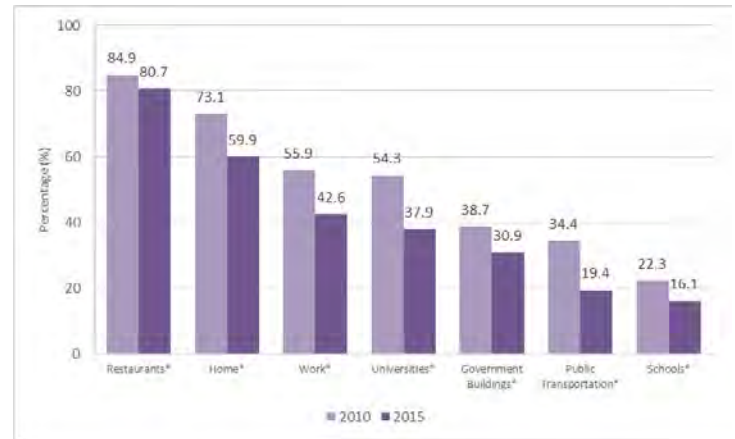
- Progress has been made in implementing smoke-free policies resulting in the reduction of SHS exposure in Viet Nam. However, exposure to SHS remains high in homes, at workplaces, and in public places, especially inside restaurants (80.7%). 100% smoke-free policies and enforcement in public areas such as restaurants, bars, and coffee/tea shops, can reduce involuntary SHS exposure indoors.
- Continuously implementing comprehensive tobacco control efforts can significantly reduce the tobacco smoking prevalence.
- Increasing the tax and price of tobacco products is an evidence-based strategy proven to reduce consumption. Increasing the tax high enough will assist in reducing the affordability of tobacco.
- Monitoring and enforcing comprehensive prohibitions on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship (TAPS) can help protect youth from TAPS exposure, especially at points-of-sale.
- It is important for communication activities to continue to be strengthened in order to sustain and increase public awareness about the dangers of tobacco use and toward changing smoking behaviors.
- Implementation of cessation services or programs can encourage and support smokers to quit.



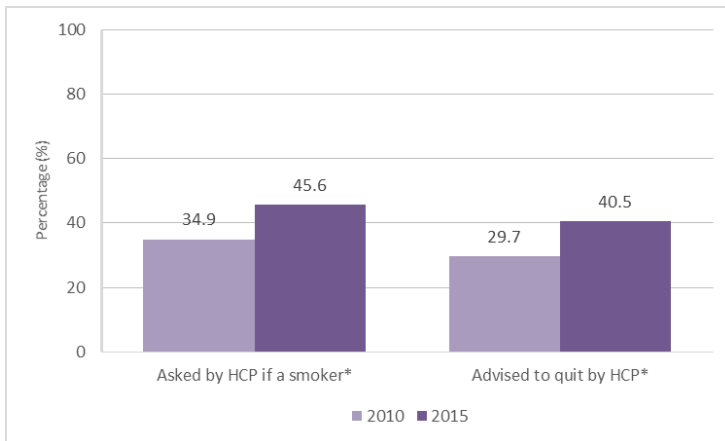
m Prevalence of Current Tobacco Smoking, by Gender, 2010 and 2015



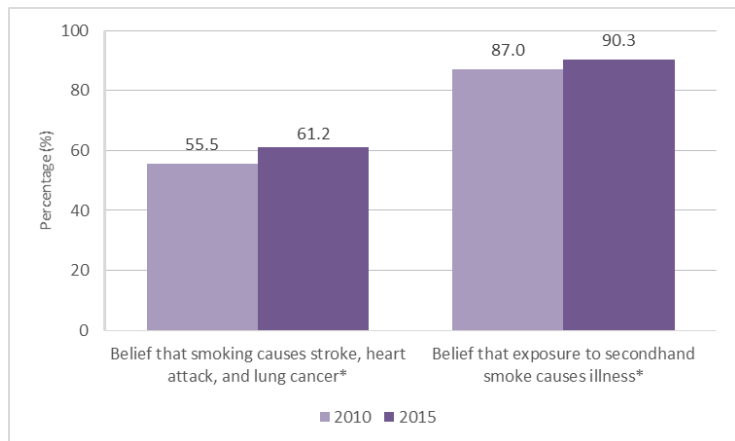
p Exposure to Secondhand Smoke Inside Various Places in the Past 30 Days, 2010 and 2015



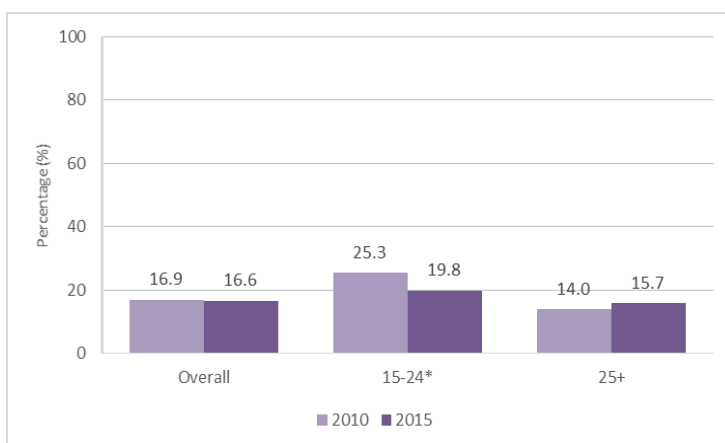
o Smokers who Received Healthcare Provider Advice in the Past 12 Months, 2010 and 2015



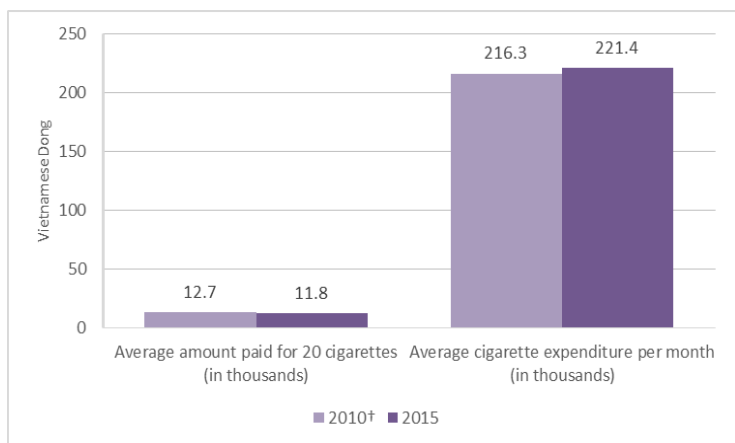
w Belief that smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke exposure causes illness, 2010 and 2015



e Noticing any Cigarette Advertisement, Sponsorship, or Promotion in the Past 30 Days by Age, 2010 and 2015



r Average Amount Paid for 20 Manufactured Cigarettes and Average Cigarette Expenditure per Month, 2010 and 2015



NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. * Indicates comparison is statistically significant at p<0.05. † GATS Viet Nam 2010 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2015.

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