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 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 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, 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.







SOCIAL HEALTH



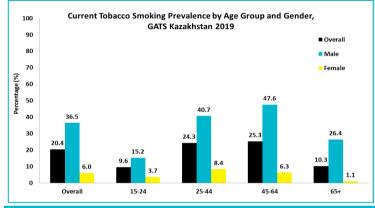


The mark "CDC" is owned by the US Dept. of Health and Human Services and is used with permission. Use of this logo is not an endorsement by HHS or CDC of any particular product, service, or enterprise.

GATS | GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

Fact Sheet KAZAKHSTAN 2019

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
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 $^{\rm 8}$	92.4	94.6	-
SECONDHAND SMOKE			

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace9.8	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,§} :			
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			
ANTI-TOBACCO WARNINGS	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON- SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio§	49.2	48.3	49.4
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the internet or social media [§]	38.2	36.7	38.5
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages§	86.5	85.6	91.7
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label§	34.4	33.7	38.3
TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON- SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product ^{12,§}	21.3	28.6	19.4
Adults who noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion of any tobacco or electronic cigarette product ^{13,§}	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	81.9	64.3	86.4

sale

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 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; electronic cigarette 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. [§] 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. 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.