GATS|Philippines





Global Adult Tobacco Survey: *Country Report 2015*

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Health
Kagawaran ng Kalusugan
ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED

Republic of the Philippines
Philippine Statistics Authority
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Foreword

The Department of Health (DOH) is committed to fully implement Republic Act 10643, or "An Act to Effectively Instill Health Consciousness through Graphic Health Warnings on Tobacco Products," also known as "The Graphic Health Warnings Law" (GHW) in order to control tobacco use in the country.

According to the World Health Organization Bulletin, "taken as a whole, pictorial warnings are more likely to be noticed than text-only warning labels; more effective for educating smokers about the health risks of smoking and for increasing smokers' thoughts about the health risks; and associated with increased motivation to quit smoking."

The good news is that the 2015 Philippine Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) reports that one out of four, or 16.5, million adults currently smoke tobacco: 42% are men and 6% women. This is 19% lower than the 29% smoking prevalence in 2009.

The 2015 GATS is the second survey since it was first implanted in the country in 2009. In between the two surveys, the country made significant strides in tobacco control, such as: restructuring excise taxes on tobacco products; development and implementation of tobacco ordinances by local government units (LGUs); development of the Red Orchid Awards to recognize LGUs, government agencies, and hospitals; placement of graphic health warnings on billboards, tarpaulins, and posters; implementation of 100% smoke-free policies on the premises of government agencies, health facilities, educational institutions, public terminals, public conveyances, and public places, among others.

Data gathered from the GATS surveys can be used to monitor adult tobacco use, both smoking and smokeless, and trace key tobacco control indicators the country. It can be used as reference for decision-making, taking into consideration the needs of this particular segment of the population.

The DOH has already gained so much from its serious efforts to control tobacco use in the country. With the Sin Tax and the GHW laws, many Filipinos will hesitate, if not stop, smoking altogether.

That is our vision: a smoke-free Philippines. Together, let us work as one: **All for Health towards Health for All!**

PAULYN JEAN B. ROSELL-UBIAL, MD, MPH, CESO II
Secretary of Health

ALL FOR HEALTH
TOWARDS
HEALTH FOR ALL

Foreword

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is pleased with the successful implementation of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2015 in collaboration with the Department of Health (DOH). The survey was conducted in consonance with the policy of the government to protect the populace from hazardous products and instill health consciousness among Filipinos. The GATS 2015 covered around 15,000 sample households nationwide, deemed sufficient to provide reliable estimates at the national level.

This report contains data on tobacco use prevalence, cessation, exposure to second-hand smoke in homes and public places, average expenditures for cigarette, and other valuable information such as smokers who attempted to quit smoking because of health warnings, and awareness of anti-smoking information campaigns and others. These information are useful guides to planners and policy-makers for a statistics-based policy and program formulation and efficient program implementation. Results of the GATS can also be used by researchers and other data users whose interest of study concerns tobacco use.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the DOH for the funding support, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the technical assistance provided to the PSA. I would like to acknowledge with much appreciation the staff of the Social Sector Statistics Service (SSSS), the National Censuses Service (NCS), and the Information Technology and Dissemination Service (ITDS) of the PSA who worked hard in harmony during the implementation of the survey, and to the staff of all Regional Statistical Services Office (RSSOs) and Provincial Statistical Office (POs) nationwide who served as focal persons and team supervisors during the field data collection.

The GATS 2015 would not have been successfully completed without the support of the Statistical Researchers in the field and the cooperation of the respondents who generously shared their time and provided valuable data to be used by policy-makers and program implementers.

Lisa Grace S. Bersales

LISA GRACE S. BERSALES, Ph.D.
National Statistician and Civil Registrar General
Philippine Statistics Authority

Message

First, let me congratulate the Department of Health (DOH) and the Philippine Statistics Authority on the outstanding results of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). The Philippines have seen a relative reduction in tobacco use by 20% in the past six years – this is one of the biggest drops in Asia in the past decade.

This result is proof that partnerships, determination, leadership and strong advocacy – particularly among our civil society organizations – work.

GATS is a nationally representative survey that helps countries design, implement and evaluate their tobacco control programmes, in fulfilment of their obligations under the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). As the survey uses consistent and standard protocols across countries, it also allows us to objectively compare accomplishments and identify best practices.

Clearly, the Philippines has made great strides. But there is still much to do: though much lower than before, smoking prevalence among Filipinos – at close to 23% – is still just above the global average.

The Philippines and other countries have shown that there is no magic solution; a range of tobacco control measures are needed. The more measures we implement, the more lives we save.

The WHO FCTC clearly lays out tobacco control interventions. No less than 180 countries have ratified the Convention since 2003, making it the most widely embraced treaty in UN history.

With the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, strengthening FCTC implementation is more important than ever – to protect people from the harms of tobacco use and reduce the burden of tobacco-related illness on national economies. Tobacco control is key to achieve Sustainable Development Goal target 3.4 of a one-third reduction of premature deaths from noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) by 2030. The greatest burden of NCDs lies in vulnerable populations including women, children and the poor. We must enhance our collaboration to ensure that no one is left behind.

WHO applauds the high level of commitment of the Government to tobacco control and we assure our full support to the DOH and its partners to implement measures that will save the lives of thousands of Filipinos.

Dr Gundo Aurel Weiler
WHO Representative

Message

On behalf of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Office on Smoking and Health, we congratulate the Philippines on the successful completion of its second Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). The Philippines is to be commended for this significant achievement, which demonstrates its commitment to tracking adult tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators using surveillance data collected using global standards. This report has great potential to further improve tobacco prevention and control efforts in the country, which is supported by the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and MPOWER measures— **M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies; **P**rotect people from tobacco smoke; **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use; **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco; **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; and **R**aise taxes on tobacco.

Philippines ratified the WHO FCTC in 2005 and has since worked on MPOWER implementation for all six measures. Since 2012, the Philippines passed a landmark tobacco tax reform called Sin Tax Law, which increased taxes on tobacco products aiming to curb the tobacco epidemic and at the same time create additional revenue for public health programs. Philippines has also attained the highest MPOWER implementation scores for monitoring the epidemic and health warnings. The first GATS was conducted by the Philippines in 2009 and the second GATS in 2015, to measure change over this time period in tobacco prevention and control. Results from Philippine's 2015 GATS demonstrate the impact of these measures— 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). Additionally, 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). Opportunities remain to accelerate high-level achievement of MPOWER implementation, especially around cessation advice from health providers given that 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.

Tobacco use still remains one of the biggest challenges our world faces in public health. As the largest preventable risk factor for four major non-communicable diseases (cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and chronic lung disease), tobacco use contributes greatly to rising health care costs and the loss of economic productivity. Continuous monitoring of tobacco use can help countries track progress toward the goals of WHO FCTC and the WHO Global Monitoring Framework, which includes a specific tobacco target—a 30% relative reduction in current tobacco use by 2025. Continuous engagement and vigilance through monitoring and managing the epidemic can lead to significant reductions in tobacco-related disease and death. With the GATS findings, the Philippines is now well positioned to inform, support, and scale up tobacco control measures and policies that improve the health of its citizens. The Philippines has the opportunity to take bold steps in combating the tobacco epidemic by continuing to accelerate tobacco control programs and interventions.

The Philippines Department of Health, the Philippine Statistics Authority, and WHO are to be commended for their roles in making the 2015 GATS a success. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention thanks you for your leadership and looks forward to continued collaboration in tobacco prevention and control efforts.

Indu B. Ahluwalia, MPH, PhD
Branch Chief Global Tobacco Control, Office on Smoking and Health, NCCDPHP
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Introduction

Tobacco use is a major preventable cause of premature death and disease worldwide.[1] Globally, approximately 6 million people die each year from tobacco-related illnesses, and if current trends continue, this number is expected to increase to more than 8 million a year by 2030.[2] An efficient and systematic surveillance system is important to monitor tobacco use and evaluate tobacco prevention and control interventions.[3]

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a nationally representative household survey used to monitor adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and track key tobacco control indicators across countries. GATS was launched as part of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) and it was first implemented in the Philippines in 2009, and repeated in 2015. During the six year period between the two GATS surveys, the Philippines has made significant progress in reducing tobacco use and implementing various tobacco control initiatives, including: restructure of excise taxes to increase the tax on tobacco products on an incremental basis; development and implementation by local government units of tobacco ordinances compliant with the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC); development of a recognition system "Red Orchid Awards for 100% Tobacco Free Environment" for local government units, government agencies and hospitals complying with FCTC obligations; placement of graphic health information on billboards, tarpaulins, and posters; development and implementation of the National Tobacco Control Strategy (2011-2016) to accelerate implementation of FCTC; implementation of 100% smoke free policies on the premises of government agencies, health facilities, educational institutions, public terminals, public conveyances and public places; and, implementation of the total prohibition of tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship by local government units.

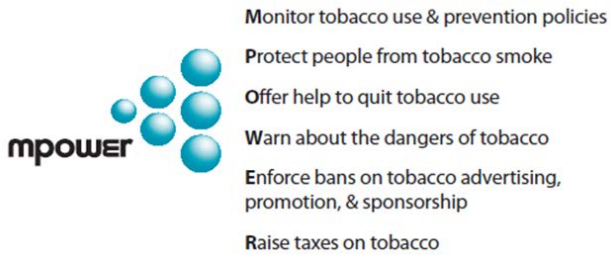
The Department of Health (DOH) and the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) collaborated in administering the 2009 and 2015 GATS surveys. The PSA was the lead agency in implementing the survey, while the DOH funded and coordinated the analyses and writing of the final report. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. For the 2009 GATS, the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use provided the financial support. In 2015, financial support was provided by the Epidemiology Bureau of the Department of Health, Philippines and the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation with a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Methodology

Similar to 2009, the 2015 GATS used a multistage geographically clustered sample design to collect nationally representative data on Filipinos aged 15 years or older. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. In 2009, there were a total of 9,701 completed individual interviews, with an overall response rates of 88.4%. In 2015, there were a total of 11,644 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 92.1%.

GATS provides information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke exposure, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the WHO FCTC to

generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO developed MPOWER[4], a technical assistance package of six evidence-based tobacco demand reduction measures contained in the FCTC that includes:




Team which conducted the pretest


Training of enumerators


Data collection

Photos courtesy of Department of Health and Philippine Statistics Authority, Philippines.

Key Findings

GATS 2015

Tobacco Use: In 2015, 23.8% of all adults reported current tobacco use in any form [41.9% among men and 5.8% among women]. The prevalence of current tobacco use among all adults in urban areas was 22.1% and 25.3% in rural areas. Overall, 22.7% (15.9 million) of adults currently smoke tobacco [40.3% among men and 5.1% among women]. Overall, 18.7% (13.1 million) of adults currently smoke tobacco daily [33.9% among men and 3.6% among women].

Overall, daily cigarette smokers smoked an average of 11.0 cigarettes per day [11.2 among men and 8.6 among women]. The overall average age of initiating daily cigarette smoking among ever daily smokers aged 15-34 was 17.5 years old [17.5 years old among men and 18.3 years old among women].

Overall, 1.7% of adults reported current smokeless tobacco use [2.7% among men and 0.7% among women]. Overall, 21.5% of adults, or about 15 million, reported currently smoking manufactured cigarettes in 2015 [38.9% among men and 4.2% among women]. The overall proportion of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers was 19.3% [17.7% among men and 31.0% among women].

Smoking Cessation: In 2015, 7 in 10 (76.7%) current tobacco smokers were interested or planned to quit smoking tobacco. Among ever daily smokers, 19.3% quit smoking while 4.0% of those who smoked in the past 12 months recently quit smoking.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: An estimated 21.5% of adults (3.6 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at the workplace in the past month. In the past month, 34.7% of adults (24.0 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home. Among those who visited public places in the past 30 days,

21.9% of adults visiting restaurants; and 37.6% of adults using public transportation reported being exposed to secondhand smoke.

Economics of Tobacco Smoking: Among daily cigarette smokers, average monthly cigarette expenditures were PhP 678.4 [PhP 696.1 among men and PhP 515.8 among women].

Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship: Among adults, 40.5% noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes are sold; 9.6% of adults noticed logos that promote cigarettes on clothing or other items.

Overall, 83.2% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location, with 39.1% of adults having noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on radio and 63.7% of adults having noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on TV.

Among current cigarette smokers, 44.6% thought about quitting smoking because of warning labels on cigarette packages.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions: Among all adults, 95.0% believed that smoking causes serious illnesses: lung cancer (96.4%), tuberculosis (95.4%), heart attack (85.7%), and stroke (79.6%).

Similarly, 93.5% of all adults believed that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers [90.3% among smokers and 94.5% among non-smokers].

Nearly all (97.2%) adults favored a complete prohibition of smoking in indoor workplaces and public places, with 98.0% of non-smokers and 94.5% of current smokers favoring the ban.

GATS 2009 to 2015

- 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 in tobacco use prevalence [15.3% decline for males; 42.8% decline for females].

- The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among adults significantly decreased from 27.9% in 2009 to 22.5% in 2015 [from 47.2% to 40.1% among men and from 8.8% to 4.9% among women].

- The percentage of current smokers who are interested in quitting (60.4% in 2009 to 76.7% in 2015) and the percentage of smokers who made quit attempts in the last 12 months (47.9% in 2009 to 52.2% in 2015) both increased significantly. However, the proportion of smokers who successfully quit in the past 12 months largely remained unchanged from 2009 (4.5%) to 2015 (4.0%).

- The percentage of current cigarette smokers who thought of quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages increased significantly from 37.4% in 2009 to 44.6% in 2015.

- There was a significant increase in the percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location (80.1% in 2009 to 83.2% in 2015).

- Exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) in homes (54.4% in 2009 to 34.7% in 2015) and in the workplace (32.6% in 2009 to 21.5% in 2015) declined significantly. Among all public places for which data were collected, the largest decline in exposure to SHS occurred in government buildings (25.5% in 2009 to 13.6% in 2015).

- Among daily smokers, average cigarette expenditures per month increased from PhP 336.3 in 2009 to PhP 678.4 in 2015, after adjusting for inflation. The average price of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes almost doubled, increasing from PhP 24.9 in 2009 to PhP 48.0 in 2015.

- Exposure to any cigarette advertising, promotion, or sponsorship in the past 30 days declined significantly from 74.3% in 2009 to 58.6% in 2015. Similarly, it declined significantly at the point of sale, from 53.7% in 2009 to 40.5% in 2015.

Conclusions[1]

Between 2009 and 2015, the Philippines has made progress in protecting the public from exposure to SHS, reducing exposure to tobacco advertisements, promotion, and sponsorship, and increasing the price of tobacco products. The "Red Orchid Awards for 100% Tobacco Free Environment" (ROA), which was given to local government agencies, provided the impetus to implement FCTC at subnational levels. Over this period, average monthly cigarette expenditures and the average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes nearly doubled.

While the Philippines has reduced tobacco use since 2009, nearly a quarter of Filipinos continued to use tobacco in 2015. The MPOWER package outlines steps that can be taken to help end the tobacco epidemic. Periodic monitoring of tobacco use, evaluation of tobacco control interventions and continued vigilance on tobacco industry interference are important components in reducing tobacco use and tobacco related morbidity and mortality.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

Tobacco use is a major preventable cause of premature death and disease, presently causing over 6 million deaths each year and is expected to cause over 8 million deaths yearly by 2030. Unless current trends change, the vast majority of these deaths are projected to occur in the developing world. An efficient and systematic surveillance mechanism to monitor the epidemic is one of the essential components of a comprehensive tobacco control program.[5]

The World Health Organization (WHO) aims to reduce the global burden of disease and death caused by tobacco, thereby protecting present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. This is accomplished through providing global policy leadership—promoting the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and the MPOWER package of tobacco policies as a key entry point to the FCTC. MPOWER includes the following policies: **M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies; **P**rotect people from tobacco smoke; **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use; **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco; **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship; and **R**aise taxes on tobacco. The FCTC encourages countries to adhere to its principles, and WHO supports countries in their efforts to implement provisions of the FCTC and MPOWER.

In August 2006, WHO and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) convened an expert consultation to discuss adult tobacco surveillance and made recommendations for the development of a standard survey protocol. The expert consultation also recognized the challenges of limited funding and methodological complexities when conducting systematic adult tobacco surveys and identified a lack of comparability in ongoing national surveys.

The Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use offers resources to fill the data gap for measuring adult tobacco use globally and to optimize the reach and results of the ongoing Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS). The GTSS is a global standard to monitor youth and adult tobacco use and key tobacco control policies. GTSS comprises Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) and Tobacco Questions for Surveys: A Subset of Key Questions from GATS (TQS).

GATS, a component of GTSS, was launched in February 2007 and enables countries to collect data on key tobacco control indicators in the adult population. Results from GATS assist countries in the planning, implementation and evaluation of effective tobacco control interventions, along with allowing countries to compare the results of their survey with results from other countries that have conducted GATS.

The CDC, CDC Foundation, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHSPH), RTI International, WHO and countries throughout the world are working together to implement GATS.

1.1 Burden of Tobacco in the Philippines

The prevalence of noncommunicable diseases (NCD) continues to rise in the Philippines and promoting a healthy lifestyle is necessary and as relevant as ever. More than half (55%) of total deaths in the country in 2013 were caused by NCDs. Diseases of the heart and vascular system made up more than one-third (35%) of all deaths.[6]

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

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

The second round of GATS was conducted in2015, the same year the Department of Health (DOH) commissioned the Social Weather Station (SWS) to conduct the "National Survey to Monitor the Impact of the Sin Tax Law." The results of this survey are presented below (Table 1.1.1).

Table 1.1.1 Percentage of smokers by smoking status and by selected characteristics, Philippines, 2015

Smoking Status	PHILS.	Locale		Economic Class			Age-Group				
		Urban	Rural	ABC	D	E	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 & above
Current Smokers	25	25	25	14	26	27	22	29	30	26	17
Former Smokers	16	17	15	22	17	13	8	12	10	22	27
Non-smokers	59	57	60	64	58	60	70	58	60	52	56

The following were also the results of the survey:

- Average age at initiation of smoking: overall=19 years; male=19 years; female=19 years
- Median age at initiation of smoking: overall=18 years; male=19 years; female=19 years
- Median number of cigarettes smoked by current smokers: overall=9 sticks; daily smoker=10 sticks
- 55% of the respondents reported exposure to secondhand smoke; and 48% reported exposure to secondhand smoke at home.
- 34% of current smokers who tried to stop smoking reported that the main reason for deciding to try to stop smoking cigarettes was to improve health
- 71% of current smokers who changed their brand of cigarette stated that the main reason for changing the brand of cigarette was due to an increase in price of the previous brand.

Teenage and Young Adult Smoking

Adolescents (young people between the ages of 10 and 19 years) are often thought of as a healthy group. Nevertheless, many adolescents die prematurely due to accidents, suicide, violence, pregnancy-related complications and other illnesses that are either preventable or treatable. Many more suffer chronic ill-health and disability. In addition, many serious diseases in adulthood have their roots in adolescence. For example, tobacco use, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, and poor eating and exercise habits lead to illness or premature death later in life. [7]

Most young people are healthy. However, in 2009 more than 2.6 million young people aged 10–24 worldwide died mostly due to preventable causes. A much greater number of young people suffer from illnesses which hinder their ability to grow and develop to their full potential. A greater number still engage in behaviors that jeopardize not only their current state of health, but often their health for years to come.

Nearly two-thirds of premature deaths and one-third of the total disease burden in adults is associated with conditions or behaviors that began in their youth, including: tobacco use, a lack of physical activity, unprotected sex or exposure to violence.

In the Philippines, five out of ten leading causes of deaths among youth and young adults aged 10–24 are noncommunicable in nature, and these are mostly attributable to risk behaviors. Accidents are the leading cause of death, followed by diseases of the heart, cancer, and chronic diseases of the lower respiratory and vascular systems. Collectively, they account for 54.7% (12,909) of total deaths (23,588) in the age group 10–24 in 2013.[6]

The Philippines is a country in the Western Pacific Region with a moderate-to-high burden of tobacco use among its youth and adult population. The 2015 Philippines Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), a component of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) which systematically monitors youth tobacco use, highlighted the following:[8]

- 16.0% of students, 22.2% of boys and 10.4% of girls, currently use any tobacco products
- 14.5% of students, 20.5% of boys and 9.1% of girls, currently smoke tobacco
- 12.0% of students, 17.6% of boys and 7.0% of girls, currently smoke cigarettes
- 2.5% of students, 2.9% of boys and 2.1% of girls, currently use smokeless tobacco
- 79.4% of students who currently smoke cigarettes bought cigarettes from a store, shop, street vendor or kiosk
- 47.5% of students who currently smoke cigarettes were not prevented from buying cigarettes because of their age
- 10.9% current cigarette smokers reported that their usual smoking place is in school
- 35.9% of current smokers showed signs of smoking dependence.

Further, the results of the Philippines' 2015 Global School-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS), a collaborative surveillance project designed to help countries measure and assess the behavioral risk factors and protective factors in 10 key areas among young people aged 13–15 years old, revealed the following:[7]

- A total of 14.6% of high school students aged 13–15 years were current users of any tobacco product. Males (18.4%) were more likely to use any tobacco product than females (11.0%)
- About 12.1% of high school students aged 13–15 years were current cigarette smokers. Males (15.8%) were almost twice as likely to smoke cigarettes as females (8.6%)
- Among the students who currently smoked cigarettes, almost 9 out of 10 (88.0%) tried to quit smoking. The same proportion was reported for both males and females (88.2%)
- One in every two high school students aged 13–15 is exposed to cigarette smoke. More than half (50.8%) of the students reported that people smoked in their presence in the past seven days before the survey. Males (53.9%) were more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke than females (47.9%).

1.2 Current Tobacco Control Policies in the Philippines

The World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) was adopted by the 56th World Health Assembly in May 2003 and became international law on February 27, 2005. The Philippines ratified the WHO FCTC on June 6, 2005 and became a party to the WHO FCTC on September 4, 2005.[9]

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

As of 2015, the Philippines was reported to have the following tobacco control policies:[9]

Smoke-free environments - Complete smoking ban on:

Healthcare facilities
Primary and secondary schools
Universities
Government facilities

Bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship in and including:

Domestic TV and radio
Domestic magazines and newspapers
Internet advertising
Paid placement in media

Health warnings on smoked tobacco product packaging:

Text warnings written in the principal language describing health impacts
Warnings including a picture or graphic

50% of principal display areas covered (50% front and 50% back)
12 published warnings displayed at any given time
Health warnings are required to rotate
Health warnings are written in the principal language
Health warnings displayed on smokeless tobacco products

Tobacco taxation and prices:

A pack of 20 cigarettes of the most-sold brand sells for Philippine Pesos (PhP) 26.75; in U.S. Dollars (USD),0.62).

The total tax on the most-sold brand is 74% of retail price.

The total excise tax on the most-sold brand is 64% of retail price.

Tobacco Control Interventions in the Philippines

There have been several tobacco control initiatives and interventions at the national and subnational levels which involve government and non-government organizations. Descriptions of these laws and policies follow.

Republic Act 9211, or the Tobacco Regulation Act of 2003

In June 2003, Republic Act 9211, also known as the Tobacco Regulation Act of 2003, became a law in the Philippines. The Tobacco Regulatory Act included landmark legislation with provisions on effective tobacco control in the country, including:

1. Promotion of a healthful environment
2. Provision of information to the public on health risks associated with cigarette smoking and tobacco use
3. Regulation and subsequent banning of all tobacco advertisements and sponsorships
4. Regulation of placing health warning labels on tobacco products
5. Prohibition of the sale of tobacco products to minors
6. Provision of assistance and encouragement for Filipino tobacco farmers to cultivate alternative agricultural crops to prevent economic dislocation
7. Creation of an Interagency Committee on Tobacco (IAC-Tobacco) to oversee the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

Republic Act 10351, or the Sin Tax Reform Law

This law is one of the landmark legislations under the Aquino administration. It is primarily a health measure with revenue implications, but more fundamentally, it is a good governance measure. The Sin Tax Reform Law helps finance the Universal Health Care program of the government, simplifies the current excise tax system on alcohol and tobacco products and fixes long-standing structural weaknesses, and addresses public health issues relating to alcohol and tobacco consumption. It was signed into law on December 12, 2012 in Malacañang.

Fifteen percent of the incremental revenue collected from the excise tax on tobacco products under R. A. No. 8240 will be allocated and divided among the provinces producing burley and native tobacco, in accordance with the volume of tobacco leaf production. Eighty-five percent of the Sin Tax revenue will be given to the DOH.

Eighty percent of the 85% derived from this act will be allocated for the Universal Health Care under the National Health Insurance Program; the attainment of the millennium development goals; and health awareness programs. The remaining 20% will be allocated nationwide, based on political and district subdivisions, for medical assistance and health enhancement facilities program, the annual requirements of which shall be determined by the DOH.

Republic Act 10643, or The Graphic Health Warnings Law

The Graphic Health Warnings Law or Republic Act 10643 was signed into law on July 15, 2014. The purposes of the law are to:

1. Include graphic health warnings that effectively warn of the devastating effects of tobacco use and exposure to second-hand smoke
2. Remove misleading or deceptive numbers or descriptors like "low tar", "light", "ultralights" or "mild" which convey or tend to convey that a product or variant is healthier, less harmful or safer
3. Further promote the right to health and information of the people.

This Act requires cigarette and other tobacco product packages, including package inserts and onserts, and any outside packaging and labeling withdrawn from the manufacturing facilities or imported into the Philippine customs territory, to bear a highly visible, full-color photographic image which accurately depicts the hazards of tobacco use accompanied by textual warning related to the picture.

One year after the issuance of the templates by the DOH, cigarette packages and other tobacco product packages, including package inserts and onserts, and any outside packaging and labelling, withdrawn from the manufacturing facilities, or imported into the Philippine customs territory shall bear the prescribed highly visible full-color graphic health warnings that shall have two components: a photographic picture warning and an accompanying textual warning that is related to the picture.

The graphic health warnings shall be printed on 50% of the principal display surfaces of any tobacco package; they shall occupy 50% of the front and 50% of the back panel of the packaging.

Civil Service Commission (CSC) Memorandum Circular No.17 s 2009 Smoking Prohibition Based on 100% Smoke-free Environment Policy

The CSC adopts and promulgates a 100% smoke-free policy and a smoking prohibition in all areas of government premises, buildings and grounds, except for open spaces designated as smoking areas, in order to ensure a healthy and productive workforce. This policy finds legal basis from the Tobacco Regulation Act of 2003 (Republic Act 9211) and the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), Article 8 and its guidelines**.**

Civil Service Commission and Department of Health Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2010 -01, or the Protection of the Bureaucracy Against Tobacco Industry Interference

Pursuant to the WHO FCTC, specifically under the title General Obligations, Article 5.3, the parties, in setting and implementing their public health policies with respect to tobacco control, shall act to protect these policies from commercial and vested interests of the tobacco industry.

The CSC and the DOH promulgated the policy on Protection of the Bureaucracy against Tobacco Industry Interference.

The following are the prohibitions under this policy:

1. Unnecessary interaction with the tobacco industry
2. Preferential treatment to the tobacco industry
3. Accepting gifts, donations and sponsorship
4. Financial interest in the tobacco industry
5. Conflict of interest with the tobacco industry.

In 2009, the DOH-NCHP (Department of Health - National Center for Health Promotion) launched the Red Orchid Award, which aims to search for the national, regional and local offices that implement a 100% tobacco-free environment. The NCHP also joined the planning meeting of the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) Focal Points on Tobacco Control (AFPTC), which has the goal of ensuring that effective tobacco control measures are in conformity with the ASEAN Social Cultural Blueprint.

In the same year, the DOH started implementing the Bloomberg Initiative entitled, "Moving to the Next Level in the Philippines: Complete Implementation of the WHO-Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC)." The project is tasked to supplement the country's tobacco prevention efforts, in congruence with the DOH-NCHP, and to enforce WHO-FCTC effectively.

The key initiatives of the project include the development of a comprehensive National Tobacco Control Strategy (2011-2016) and Medium-Term Plan (2011-2013); creation of the National Tobacco Control Coordinating Office (NTCCO) within the DOH; and formation of the DOH Tobacco Control Team (TCT) and 11 Sector-Wide Anti-Tobacco (SWAT) subcommittees for the implementation of WHO-FCTC provisions. The NTCCO is in charge of working with other sectors of the DOH to synchronize tobacco control efforts, and facilitated the development of the National Tobacco Control Strategy (NTCS) for 2011–2016.

Other DOH tobacco control initiatives include: (1) the passage of FDA Law (RA 9711) in 2009 and (2) issuance of DOH AO 2014-0037 on Graphic Health Warning Templates and Guidelines.

Through its regional offices, the DOH conducted tobacco control activities, including conducting advocacy activities for the adoption of the national laws, providing technical assistance and conducting capability building activities focusing on WHO MPOWER strategy.

Food and Drug Administration Administrative Order No. 2014-0008 Rules and Regulations on Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS) or Electronic Cigarettes

Consistent with the policy of the state to promote the right to health of all people and instill health consciousness among them, this administrative order is being issued with the following objectives:

- To ensure the safety, efficacy and quality of electronic cigarettes or ENDS as a health product or consumer product, and
- To serve as guidelines for electronic cigarette or ENDS manufacturers and distributors in securing a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) license to operate and a Certificate of Product Registration (CPR).

Office of the Ombudsman – Office Circular No. 34 s. 2010

This policy prohibits smoking within the premises of the Office of Ombudsman and implements a smoking cessation program for affected employees

Commission on Higher Education Memorandum on Compliance with the Guidelines Implementing Article 5.3 of WHO FCTC
This memorandum directs all central and regional directors and officers-in-charge to reject any contribution from the tobacco industry in order to avoid partnership with them and thereby promote a healthy environment and protect people from the hazards of tobacco smoke.

Department of Education Memorandum No. 124 s. 2011 on Integrating the Anti-smoking Campaign in the Oplan Balik Eskwela Program
This memorandum integrates the Anti-Smoking Campaign as stipulated in Sections 5 and 10 of the RA 9211 [an interagency project of the Department of Education (DepEd), the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Philippine National Police (PNP), the Department of Health (DOH), and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)] into its Oplan Balik-Eskwela Program.

Department of Education Department Order No. 33 s 2003 Youth Smoking Prevention Program
Aligning with the Republic Act 8749, known as Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999, this order prohibits smoking and the sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products inside public and private school campuses, buildings, offices, including the premises and buildings of the division, regional and national offices. Said campuses, premises, buildings and offices shall be declared as “No Smoking Areas” or "Zones of Health.”

According to this order, the DepEd, acting through the Center for Students and Co-Curricular Affairs (CSCA) and the School Health and Nutrition Center (SHNC), will spearhead the Youth Smoking Prevention (YSP) Program and direct its implementation in all public and private schools and divisional and regional offices. Topics related to smoking prevention will be integrated into health education as well as into the student council agenda and other school-related activities.

Department of Education Order No. 6 s. 2012 Guidelines on the Adoption and Implementation of Public Health Policies on Tobacco Control and Protection Against Tobacco Industry Interference
These guidelines aim to raise public awareness, in particular that of students, of the adverse effects of cigarette smoking on health and productivity as well as its negative impact on the cost of health service and the economy. They also work to discourage all forms of cooperation or partnership with the tobacco industry, and to ensure tobacco control and protection from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry.

Department of Education Order No. 48 s. 2016 on Policy and Guidelines on Comprehensive Tobacco Control

The policy specifically aims to:

1. Educate and inform all students as well as both teaching and non-teaching personnel and staff on the hazards of tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke; the adverse socioeconomic and environmental consequences of tobacco production and consumption; and the tobacco control policies and tactics of the tobacco industry
2. Make effective cessation intervention services available and accessible to all learners, teachers and non-teaching personnel in need of such services
3. Facilitate enforcement of tobacco control policies in schools and offices, including absolute smoking bans; restriction to access; ban on sponsorship; ban on outdoor advertising; ban on promotional items for minors and sampling restrictions as well as Corporate Social Responsibility

(CSR) activities of the tobacco industry; and protection against tobacco industry interference

4. Ensure strict implementation of policies on the protection against tobacco industry interference in the department

The DepEd prescribes rules on how parents, teachers and school officials of private and public schools can facilitate enforcement of the ban on selling and advertising tobacco within 100 meter perimeter of schools and prevent tobacco sponsorships.

According to the policy, enforcement will be facilitated with the assistance of Parent Teacher Associations, and through the monitoring and reporting mechanisms of the Child Protection Committee, a committee established to prevent child abuses under the DepEd's Child Protection Policy. Among others, school officials are required to monitor for violations and report to local governments accordingly to ensure that school children are not exposed to the lethal product, its ads, and the tobacco industry's so-called CSR, as these may lure them into a lifelong addiction.

Land Transportation Franchising & Regulatory Board (LTFRB) Memorandum Circular No. 2009-036 100% Smoke Free Public Utility Vehicles (PUVs) and Public Land Transportation Terminals

This memorandum requires all holders of Certificates of Public Convenience to observe the smoking prohibition in all public utility vehicles and public land transportation terminals as well as to prominently post no smoking signs in their authorized units and premises.

1.3 Survey Objectives

The objectives of GATS are to:

- Systematically monitor adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and track key tobacco control indicators in a nationally representative sample of the Philippines.
- Track implementation of FCTC recommended policies outlined in the MPOWER package of tobacco demand reduction measures.

2. METHODOLOGY

Adhering to the global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators, the GATS Philippines 2015 was a cross-sectional household survey that aimed to produce national level estimates by residence and gender. The design also allowed estimates of indicators of interest at an acceptable level of precision by age group, education, and residence by wealth index.

2.1 Study population

The target population for the survey included all male and female household members in the Philippines aged 15 years and over who considered the country to be their primary place of residence. A household, as defined in the survey, refers to a person or a group of persons who usually sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement for the preparation and consumption of food.

2.2 Eligibility Criteria

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

2.3 Sampling Design

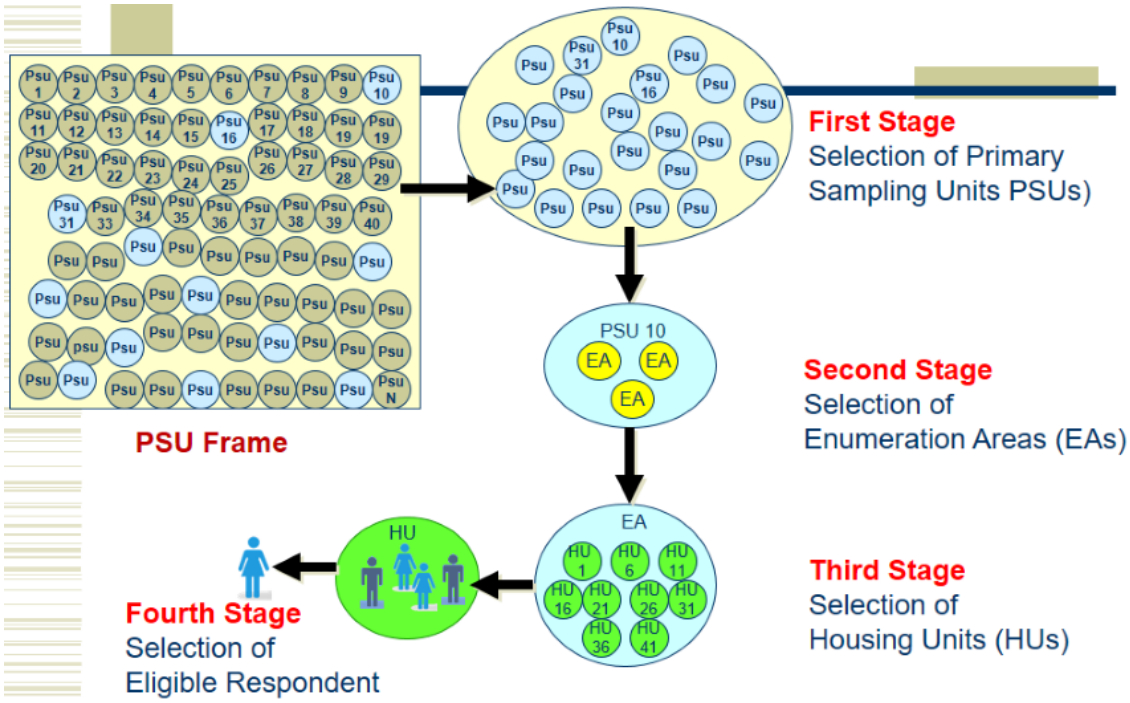
The GATS Philippines 2015 used the Philippine 2003 Master Sample (MS) created for the Philippines Statistical Authority (PSA)'s household-based surveys with some modifications to conform to GATS protocol on sampling design. One of the four replicates of the MS was used for GATS.

Stratification

Within each region, the first level of stratification was by province, highly urbanized cities (HUCs) and independent component cities (ICCs). This stratification is helpful for making separate design-based estimates for provinces, HUCs and ICCs. However, the estimates at this level generally will have low reliability. Implicit stratification was also applied within the final explicit strata using the following variables: proportion of strong houses; agricultural indicators; and per capita income (i.e. total income of the municipality divided by its total population).

Stages of Selection

The 2003 MS was based on a three-staged sample design with barangays or combination of small contiguous barangays within the same municipality as primary sampling units (PSU). The average PSU size or the average number of households in a PSU is 923. For the GATS Philippines 2015, an additional stage of selection was added to select one eligible respondent per household.



At the first stage of selection, where there were 16,579 primary sampling units (PSUs) across the country, a sample of 2,826 PSUs was drawn using probability proportional to the estimated size (PPES), the measure of size being the number of households from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. From the full set of 2,826 sampled PSUs, four replicates are formed by randomly assigning any number from one to four to each PSU. PSUs with the same number were grouped together to form one replicate. For the 2015 Philippine GATS, replicate four is selected.

In the second stage of selection, within each selected PSU, enumeration areas (EAs) were selected with probability proportional to the number of households in the EA. An EA was defined as an area with discernible boundaries consisting of approximately 350 contiguous households. For the GATS Philippines 2015, there were 794 sample EAs in replicate four.

In the third stage, within each sampled EA, 16 to 18 housing units (HUs) on the average were selected using systematic sampling. For operational considerations, at most 30 HUs were selected per sample EA. All households in the sample HUs were interviewed except for HUs with more than three households. In those cases, only three households were selected. For the GATS Philippines 2015, all households listed in the sample HU were interviewed. However, if additional households were found during the actual visit, random selection process was applied to reselect a sample household within the sample housing unit.

Finally, from each sampled household, one eligible respondent from the household members 15 years old and over, regardless of sex, was randomly selected for interview using the GATS Individual Questionnaire.

Base weights

In general, the base weight for a sampled unit was given by the inverse of that unit's probability of selection for the sample. Thus, selection probabilities were computed.

In the 2003 MS, the probability that a HU was included in the sample varied across domains/regions but was designed to be constant within each region. In nearly all cases, all households in sampled housing units were included in the sample. In these cases, the selection probability for a household was the same as that for its HU. If the selection probability for a housing unit in region/domain *d* was f_d' then the base weight for a sampled household in domain *d* in a HU in which all households are included was $w_d = 1/f_d'$

If a survey collects data on all persons in sampled households, the selection probabilities of persons and households are the same. Hence the household base weights also apply to persons. However, for the 2015 Philippine GATS, only one eligible respondent was randomly selected from all eligible members within the household. Thus, person base weights were computed.

Nonresponse adjustments

Adjustments were also made to the base weights to compensate for nonresponse by sampled units eligible for the survey. The adjustment inflates the base weights of "similar" responding units to compensate for nonresponding units using weighting class adjustment.

Population weighting adjustment

Generally, weighted sample distributions do not conform to known population distributions (e.g. projected population counts). Here, the nonresponse adjusted person weights were further adjusted so that the weighted survey estimates of the national sex/age distribution and of the regional total population distribution produced the corresponding population projection distributions.

Final weights

The final survey weight assigned to each responding unit was computed as the product of the base weight, the nonresponse adjustment, and the population weighting adjustment. The final weights were then used to produce valid estimates of population parameters. The final weights were used in the estimation procedure.

Estimation Procedure

Most of the estimates generated from surveys that utilized the 2003 MS design were in the form of totals, means, proportions, or ratios. The survey estimate of the population total for variable *y*, denoted by *Y,* was then $\hat{Y} = \Sigma w_i y_i$., where Σw_i estimates the total number of units in the population, *N.*

The extension to estimating a population mean for *y*, $\overline{Y} = Y / N$, is straightforward. With $\hat{Y}$ estimating *Y* and Σw_i estimating *N*, $\overline{Y}$ may be estimated by $\overline{y} = \Sigma w_i y_i / \Sigma w_i$. Letting $y_i = 1$ if respondent *i* has a given characteristic and $y_i = 0$ if not, then $\overline{y}$ estimates the proportion with the characteristic.

Furthermore, the population ratio in the form $R = Y / X$, where *X* is the population total for another variable denoted by *x,* may be estimated by the ratio estimator $r = \Sigma w_i y_i / \Sigma w_i x_i$. A mean or proportion is the special case with $x_i = 1$ for all units in the population.

2.4 Questionnaires

The GATS Philippines 2015 used two types of questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire and the Individual Questionnaire. The questionnaires were based on a core set of questions designed for all GATS participating countries. Country-specific questions, which were recommended by the DOH, PSA, CDC and WHO to address relevant issues in the country and approved by the CDC Questionnaire Review Committee, were added to the core set of questions. The questionnaires, which are in English, were translated into six popular local languages—Tagalog, Ilokano, Bikol, Waray, Hiligaynon and Cebuano—to facilitate the field data-gathering in the sample households. The translated questionnaires were back-translated into English to check the quality of the translations.

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

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

1. **Section A. Background Characteristics**. Included questions on sex, age, education, work status, possessions of household items and monthly income.
2. **Section B. Tobacco Smoking.** Questions covered patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past tobacco consumption, age of initiation of daily smoking, consumption of different tobacco products (cigarettes, pipes, cigars and other smoked tobacco), nicotine dependence, and frequency of consultations with a healthcare provider.
3. **Section EC-WP. Electronic Cigarettes and Waterpipes.** Included questions about electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes to determine if the respondents ever used electronic cigarettes or waterpipes to smoke tobacco.
4. **Section C. Smokeless Tobacco.** Questions covered pattern use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past use of smokeless tobacco, age of initiation of daily use of smokeless tobacco, and consumption of different smokeless tobacco products (chewing tobacco, betel quid, etc.).
5. **Section D1. Cessation – Tobacco Smoking.** Included questions related to smoking cessation advice from healthcare providers, and methods for quitting smoking.
6. **Section E. Secondhand Smoke.** Included questions about smoking in the home; exposure to secondhand smoke at home; indoor smoking policy at workplace; exposure within the last 30 days at: workplace, government buildings/offices, healthcare facilities, restaurants, educational institutions, and public transportation. Additional question about knowledge of serious illness in nonsmokers due to secondhand smoke was also included.
7. **Section F. Economics – Manufactured Cigarettes.** Included questions pertaining to the brand, quantity, cost and source of manufactured cigarettes.

8. **Section G. Media.** Questions addressed exposure to: pro- and anti-tobacco advertisement on television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers/magazines, cinema, Internet, public transportation, and public walls; sporting events connected with tobacco; music, art or fashion events connected with tobacco; tobacco promotion activities; information on dangers of smoking; and reactions to health warning labels on cigarette packages. The reference period for the questions in this section is the last 30 days.
9. **Section H. Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions.** Included questions about knowledge of health effects of both smoking and smokeless tobacco.
10. **Section CP. Cigarette Packs.** This section determines the compliance of cigarette manufacturers to RA 9211 Section 13, "Warnings on Cigarette Packages."

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

2.5 Recruitment, training and fieldwork

2.5.1 Implementing Agencies

The PSA was the implementing agency responsible for the 2015 Philippines GATS data collection.
Financial support was provided by the Epidemiology Bureau of the Department of Health, Philippines, and the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation with a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Technical assistance was provided by the DOH, CDC, WHO, and RTI International.

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

On the more technical aspects of the survey, the Regional Supervisors (RSs), one for each region, were responsible for providing assistance on survey concepts, questionnaire items, and field operation procedures and on monitoring the progress of enumeration in the region by the interviewing teams in their region. The Regional IT Personnel, one for each region, were responsible for providing assistance pertaining to the use of handheld computers (tablet) in the administration of GATS questionnaire in data gathering. Provincial Supervisors (PSs), one for each province, were primarily responsible for the management of the work plan for the team, solving fieldwork problems with Team Supervisors (TSs), ensuring the timely completion of data collection, maintenance of the tablets, collection of data files from the TSs, and timely transmission of data files to the central office. The TS, who generally was in charge of two to three Field Interviewers (FIs), was responsible for the performance of his/her team.

The TS ensured that the interviewers in his/her team strictly adopt the prescribed procedures in interviewing the sample household and the sample male/female individual. There were a total of 81 teams nationwide.

2.5.2 Pretest

The PSA conducted the pretest for the GATS in one urban and one rural barangay of Castillejos in the province of Zambales on July 13–15, 2015. In general, the objective of the pretest was to test all the survey materials and the planned operational model for field data collection and management of the full survey implementation. In specific terms, the pretest aimed to ensure the applicability of the questionnaire in the Philippines in terms of clarity of the questions, logical flow or sequence of the questions, adequacy and appropriateness of response categories, and clarity and correctness of translations. The pretest also aimed to determine if the respondent's attitude, interest, and motivation to answer the questions would be sustained; to establish average interview time to set a reasonable quota per day; and to assess issues and challenges that would likely be encountered during the actual GATS operations and identify solutions for such issues. Another important objective of the pretest was to test the use of the handheld computers (Samsung Tab 4) in data collection.

Two trainings/briefings were carried out in preparation for the actual pretest; the IT briefing was conducted on July 6–8, 2015 and the pretest training on July 9–11, 2015. The IT briefing focused on the features of the tablet, installation of the GATS system, program tools, loading and editing of the questionnaires in local languages, troubleshooting, loading of training and pretest case files, and data management. The IT briefing included IT focal persons from the PSA-ITDS (Information Technology Dissemination Service), PSA-DHSD (Demographic and Health Statistics Division), and the DOH. Resource persons at the IT briefing included handheld technology experts from the RTI and CDC. The pretest training consisted of discussion about survey concepts and definitions, how to ask questions, and how to use the handheld computers, and included participants from PSA-DHSD, ITDS, and DOH. Resource persons at the pretest training included core members of GATS Philippine team from the PSA and the DOH.

The pretest field work involved four interview teams with each team comprising one observer and three interviewers. A resource person from the WHO Regional Office and an IT officer from the CDC Foundation also participated in the pretest. A total of 119 households and individuals were successfully interviewed for the pretest.

The pretest for the questionnaires in five (5) other local languages was conducted at the PSA Central Office on July 20–21, 2015. For each translated questionnaire (Bicolano, Cebuano. Hiligaynon, Ilocano, and Waray), three respondents who speak the local language were interviewed. PSA staff who spoke the local languages conducted the interviews.

2.5.3 Training

In order to prepare PSA Central Office statisticians and regional IT personnel, two trainings were held prior to the training on field operations, including: a training of regional IT personnel and a training of trainers. The IT training for the regional IT personnel provided instructions on the initialization/configuration, use, care, and troubleshooting of the Android tablets, as well as loading of

case files for the training and enumeration. The IT training also discussed innovations such as the Share It Application for addressing compatibility issues on transferring of files from Samsung Tab 4 used by statistical researchers to the ASUS tablets used by the supervisors. Meanwhile, the trainers' training focused on identifying which particular items and instructions needed extra emphasis in order to preempt issues that might arise during the training of field staff. The PSA GATS core team who participated in the pretest and finalization of questionnaires and manuals also took part in the trainers' training.

Training for conducting the full 2015 GATS was conducted at the Makati Palace Hotel, Makati City. Designated regional IT personnel from 17 regions were trained on October 29–30, 2015 and the Task Force (TF) level training for 17 Regional Supervisors (RS) followed on November 2–7, 2015. Core GATS team from PSA Central Office served as trainers, while the GATS team from WHO, CDC, and DOH served as resource persons.

The second-level training was held simultaneously at each of the 17 regions from November 9–14, 2015 with TASK Force training participants functioning as trainers and with the 81 Provincial Supervisors (PSs), 81 Team Supervisors (TSs), and 148 hired field interviewers (FIs) participating. Each level of training consisted of lectures on survey concepts and definitions, questionnaire administration using the Android tablet, as well as other field operation procedures. Both levels also included classroom lectures, written exercises, demonstration interviews, role playing, mock interviews and field practices.

2.5.4 Fieldwork

For the 2015 Philippines GATS, PSA employed a total of 148 interviewers distributed to 81 teams nationwide. A team supervisor was responsible for one to three interviewers and ensured that the team strictly followed the protocol or the prescribed procedures in interviewing the sample household and the sample individual. In each province, a PSA field personnel was designated as Provincial Supervisor to monitor the progress of each team in his/her province and ascertain completion of the workload within the survey period.

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

The fieldwork for the 2015 Philippine GATS started on November 23, 2015 and was completed on December 23, 2015. Fieldwork included Saturdays (Sundays and holidays, if necessary). The enumeration was completed on time in all sample areas within the 27-day enumeration period. Output per day was pegged at 4–5 sample households, with an average of around 16 sample housing units and sample households in a sample area. On average, it took about 4–5 days for one interviewer to complete the fieldwork in an area of 15–18 sample housing units and sample households.

2.5.5 Confidentiality/Informed Consent

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

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

2.6 Statistical Analysis

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

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

A 95% confidence interval (95% CI) was used to indicate the precision of the estimate. The relative change ($\hat{R}$) of the two estimates is calculated as a percentage and is defined as $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{r}_2 - \hat{r}_1}{\hat{r}_1} \times 100$, where $\hat{r}_1$ is the estimate from GATS 2009, and $\hat{r}_2$ is the estimate from GATS 2015. For example, if the estimate of current smoking prevalence among males aged 25-34 were 20.0% in GATS 2009 and 18.0% in GATS 2015, then the relative change would be 10% from 2009 to 2015. This can be interpreted as a relative decline of 10% in current smoking rates from 2009 to 2015. A Z-test was used to measure statistical significance of the relative change between the 2009 and 2015 data and relative change (either decrease or increase) is considered significant if $p<0.05$. Details of the reporting measures of comparison are provided in the GATS Analysis and Reporting Package.

3. SAMPLE AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

There were 11,644 interviews conducted during the 2015 GATS, which represents an estimated 70 million Filipino adults aged 15 years and older. The respondents were 49.9% men (34.9 million) and 50.1% women (35.1 million). The majority of the respondents were 25–44 years old (41.7 % or 29.1 million). (Table 3.2)

More than half lived in rural areas (53.4% or 37.4 million), and the majority of them (14.4%) were from middle-income families. Overall, the majority (70.6% or 49.4 million) of the respondents were highly educated. At least two out of five respondents (41.7% or 29.1 million) finished secondary school and three out of ten (28.9%) finished college or above. (Table 3.2)

Table 3.1: Number and percent of households and persons interviewed and response rates by residence (unweighted) – GATS Philippines, 2015.

	Residence					
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Selected household						
Completed, person selected for interview (HC)	4,785	85.6	7,311	87.3	12,096	86.6
Completed, none eligible for interview (HCNE)	14	0.3	23	0.3	37	0.3
Incomplete (HINC)	5	0.1	1	0.0	6	0.0
No screening respondent (HNS)	12	0.2	7	0.1	19	0.1
Nobody home (HNH)	72	1.3	121	1.4	193	1.4
Refused (HR)	6	0.1	1	0.0	7	0.1
Unoccupied (HUO)	463	8.3	746	8.9	1,209	8.7
Address not a dwelling (HAND)	48	0.9	18	0.2	66	0.5
Other (HO)[1],*	186	3.3	144	1.7	330	2.4
Total Households Selected	5,591	100	8,372	100	13,963	100
Household Response Rate[2]	**94.5%**		**96.4%**		**95.6%**	
Selected person						
Completed (PC)	4,610	96.3	7,034	96.2	11,644	96.3
Incomplete (PINC)	2	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
Not eligible (PNE)	2	0.0	7	0.1	9	0.1
Not at home (PNAH)	116	2.4	150	2.1	266	2.2
Refused (PR)	6	0.1	5	0.1	11	0.1
Incapacitated (PI)	41	0.9	84	1.1	125	1.0
Other[1]	8	0.2	30	0.4	38	0.3
Total Eligible Persons	4,785	100	7,311	100	12,096	100
Person-level Response Rate[3]	**96.4%**		**96.3%**		**96.3%**	
Total Response Rate[4]	**91.1%**		**92.8%**		**92.1%**	

[1] Other includes any other result not listed.

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

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

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

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

[4] The Total Response Rate (TRR) is calculated as: (HRR x PRR) / 100

Table 3.2: Distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Weighted			Unweighted Number of Adults
	Percentage	(95% CI[1])	Number of Adults (in thousands)	
Overall	100.0		70,064	11,644
Sex				
Male	49.9	(48.9, 50.8)	34,936	5,781
Female	50.1	(49.2, 51.1)	35,128	5,863
Age (years)				
15-24	29.4	(28.4, 30.4)	20,599	2,338
25-44	41.7	(40.7, 42.7)	29,193	4,967
45-64	22.4	(21.6, 23.2)	15,699	3,210
65+	6.5	(6.1, 7.0)	4,573	1,129
Education Level[2]				
No Formal	1.7	(1.3, 2.1)	1,160	273
Elementary	24.4	(23.2, 25.7)	17,123	3,430
Secondary	41.7	(40.5, 42.8)	29,189	4,623
Post-Secondary	3.4	(2.9, 3.8)	2,351	361
College or above	28.9	(27.6, 30.1)	20,225	2,953
Residence x wealth index quintile[3]				
Urban	46.6	(43.0, 50.2)	32,629	4,610
Lowest	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	489	115
Second	5.1	(4.4, 6.0)	3,605	667
Middle	9.5	(8.5, 10.5)	6,633	1,024
Fourth	11.9	(10.9, 13.1)	8,368	1,159
Highest	19.3	(17.7, 21.0)	13,535	1,645
Rural	53.4	(49.8, 57.0)	37,434	7,034
Lowest	2.5	(2.0, 3.1)	1,738	452
Second	13.3	(12.0, 14.7)	9,332	2,073
Middle	14.4	(13.2, 15.8)	10,119	1,874
Fourth	13.2	(12.0, 14.5)	9,216	1,555
Highest	10	(8.9, 11.4)	7,031	1,080

Note: The following observations were missing: 0 for age, 0 for gender, 0 for residence, and 4 for education.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[2] Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

[3]National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro.

4. TOBACCO USE

This chapter presents prevalence of tobacco use among adults in the Philippines. Tobacco use includes both smoking and smokeless tobacco use. The data describes smoking behavior with respect to the status and pattern of tobacco use; use of tobacco products; number and frequency of tobacco use; age of initiation; and indicators of tobacco dependence by selected demographic characteristics.

Key Findings in 2015: Tobacco Use

- Overall 23.8% (16.5 million adults) currently use tobacco; men: 41.9% and women: 5.8%.
- Overall 22.7% (15.9 million adults) currently smoke tobacco; men: 40.3% and women: 5.1%.
- Overall 18.7% (13.1 million adults) currently smoke tobacco daily; men: 33.9% and women: 3.6%.
- Overall 21.5% (15.0 million adults) currently smoke manufactured cigarettes; men: 38.9% and women: 4.2%.
- Overall, 1.7% (1.1 million adults) currently use smokeless tobacco; men: 2.7% and women: 0.7%.
- Overall, the average age of initiation of cigarette smoking among ever daily smokers aged 15-34, is 17.5 years old; men: 17.5 years old and women: 18.3 years old.
- On the average, daily cigarette smokers smoke 11.0 cigarettes per day; men smoke 11.2 cigarettes per day and women smoke 8.6 cigarettes per day.

4.1 Prevalence of current tobacco use

Figure 4.1: Percentage of current tobacco users by sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015

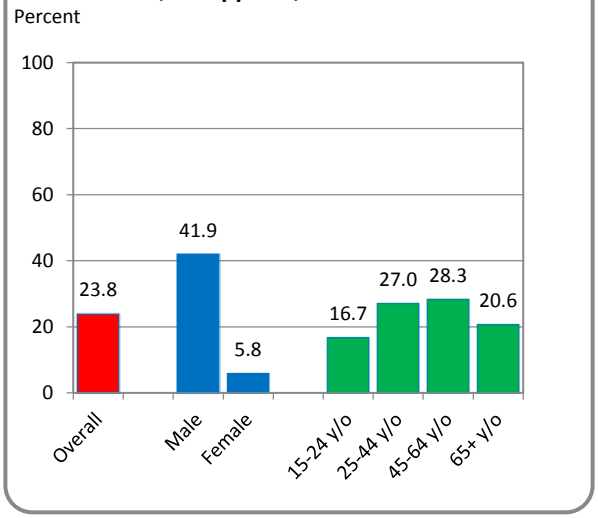
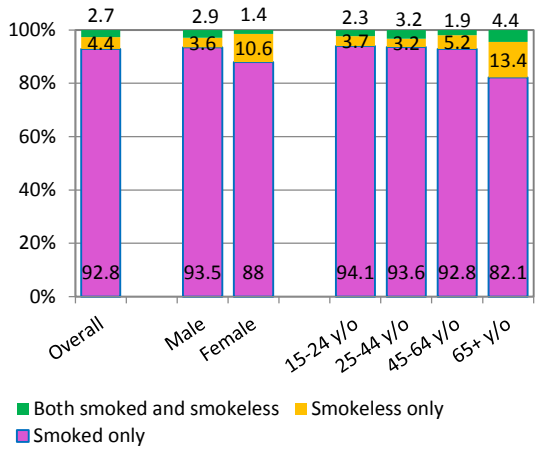


Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of current tobacco users by pattern of tobacco use, sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015



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

The overall prevalence of current tobacco use among adults was 23.8% (16.5 million); men: 41.9% and women: 5.8%. Approximately 14.6 million men and 2.0 million women were current tobacco users. Three out of 10 adults from age group 25–44 (27.0%) or age group 45–64 (28.3%) were current tobacco users.

In the Philippines, there are two types of tobacco according to pattern-of-use (i.e. whether they smoke tobacco or use smokeless tobacco). The majority of current tobacco users are tobacco smokers, across ages (15 years and over) and sexes. Overall, 92.8% of current tobacco users smoked tobacco only; 4.4% use smokeless tobacco only; and 2.7% used both smoked and smokeless tobacco. More women (10.6%) were users of smokeless tobacco than men (3.6%). Also, more adults aged 65 and above (13.4%) used smokeless tobacco as compared to younger adults. (Table 4.10)

Figure 4.3: Percentage of current tobacco smokers by smoking status and sex - GATS, Philippines, 2015

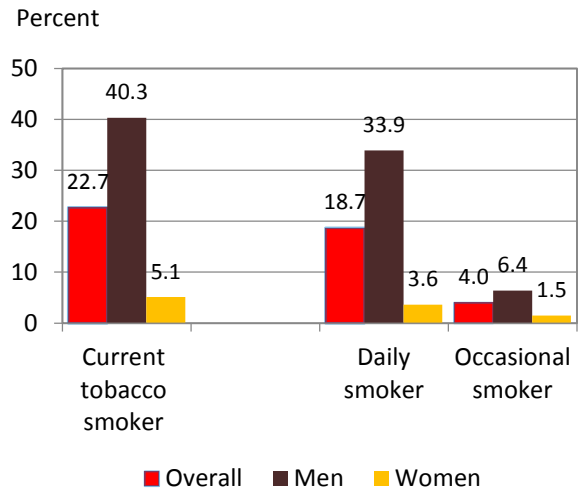
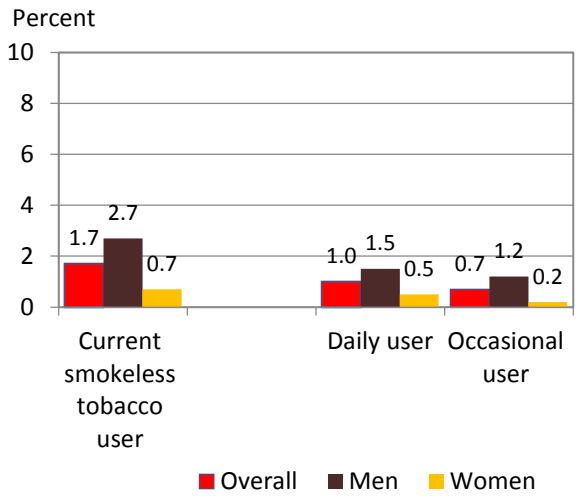


Figure 4.4: Percentage of current smokeless tobacco user by status and sex - GATS, Philippines, 2015



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

Among adults aged 15 years and older, 22.7 % were current tobacco smokers, representing 15.9 million adults. There were 40.3% or 14.0 million men, and 5.1% or 1.8 million women, who currently smoke tobacco.

Of the 22.7% current tobacco smokers, 18.7% (13.1 million adults) were daily smokers and 4.0% (2.7 million adults) were occasional smokers. Among the daily smokers, 33.9% were men and 3.6% were women. More adults aged 45-64 (22.5%) smoked daily than adults of other ages. One in four daily smokers (24.7%) had an elementary level education. The proportion of daily smokers who lived in urban areas and rural areas was equal (18.5%). (Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.5)

Among those who were occasional smokers, 6.4% were men and 1.5% were women. Among occasional smokers, adults aged 25–44 (4.5%), and those with elementary level of education (5.0%) formed the largest groups in their respective groups. More occasional smokers lived in rural areas (4.7%) than in urban areas (3.1%). (Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.5)

Overall, the highest prevalence of current smokers was among adults aged 45–64 years (26.8%) and with an educational level of up to elementary (30.1%). Current smokers from rural areas accounted for 23.5% and 21.7%in urban areas. Results show that in both urban and rural areas, current smoking was inversely related to the household wealth index. Current smoking was more prevalent among those who belonged to the lowest quintile of the household wealth index (lowest urban: 41.1%; lowest rural: 29.4%) as compared to those who belonged to the highest quintile (highest urban: 17.0%; highest rural: 15.7%). (Table 4.3)

Among adults aged 15 years and older, 1.7% were current smokeless tobacco users, representing 1.1 million adults. There were at least 0.9 (2.7%) million men and 0.2 (0.7%) million women who currently use smokeless tobacco.

Of the 1.7% current users of smokeless tobacco; 1.0% (0.6 million adults) were daily users and 0.7% (0.4 million adults) were occasional users. Men (1.5%) were three times more likely than women (0.5%) to use smokeless tobacco daily. Also, men (1.2%) were six times more likely than women (0.2%) to use smokeless tobacco occasionally. (Tables 4.1A and 4.2A)

4.2 Prevalence of cigarette smoking

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

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of adults by cigarette smoking frequency, sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015

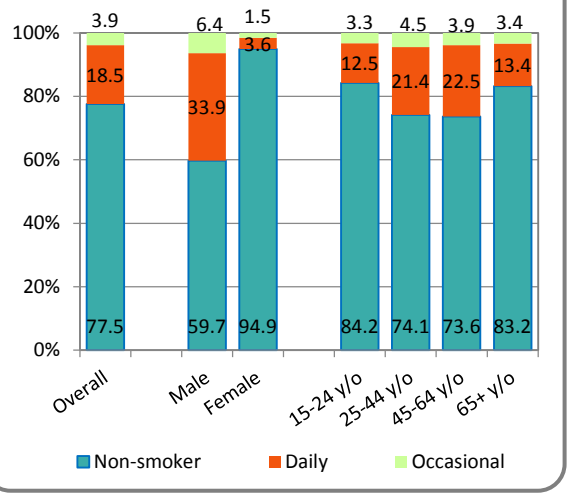
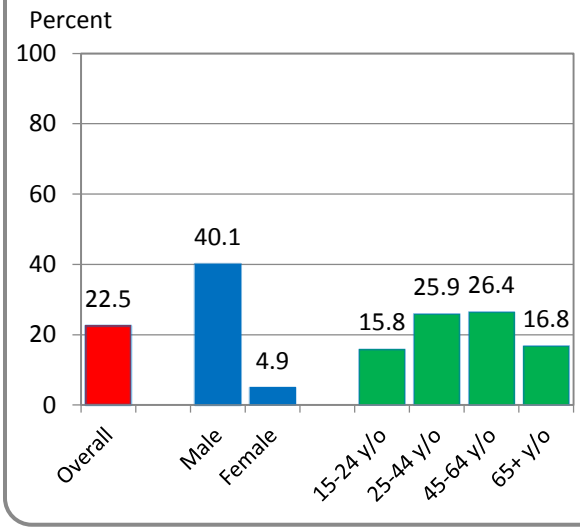


Figure 4.6: Percentage of current cigarette smokers by sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015



Eight out of ten adults (77.5%)were nonsmokers of cigarettes. Nearly two out of ten were daily cigarette smokers (18.5%), and only 3.9% were occasional cigarette smokers. Men (33.9%) were nine times more likely than women (3.6%) to have smoked cigarettes daily, and men (6.4%) were also four times more likely than women (1.5%) to have smoked cigarettes occasionally. There were more adults aged 45–64 years (22.5%) who were daily cigarette smokers than any adult of other ages. (Figure 4.5)

Current cigarette smokers included those who smoke cigarettes either daily or occasionally. Among current cigarette smokers, 22.5%, or about 15.7 million adults, smoked any type of cigarette. Men (40.1% or 14.0 million) were eight times more likely than women (4.9% or 1.7 million) to currently have smoked any cigarette. Further, one out of four adults from age group 25–44 (25.9%) or age group 45–64 (26.4%) were current cigarette smokers. (Figure 4.6 and Tables 4.3 and 4.3a)

The prevalence of smoking any type of cigarette in both urban (21.7%) and rural areas (23.2%) was almost the same. (Table 4.3)

Manufactured cigarettes were the most commonly used type of smoked tobacco in the Philippines. The use of manufactured cigarettes (21.5%) was significantly higher than the use of hand-rolled cigarettes (2.5%) or kreteks (0.4%). Of the 15.9 million adults who currently smoked tobacco, 15million smoked manufactured cigarettes. Men (38.9%) were nine times more likely than women (4.2%) to have currently smoked manufactured cigarettes. The prevalence of smoking manufactured cigarettes in both urban (21.3%) and rural areas (21.7%) was almost the same. (Table 4.3 and 4.4)

Other tobacco products smoked by current smokers included pipes (0.4%), cigars, cheroots or cigarillos (0.8%), and waterpipes (0.4%). (Table 4.3)

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

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

Figure 4.7: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers by sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015

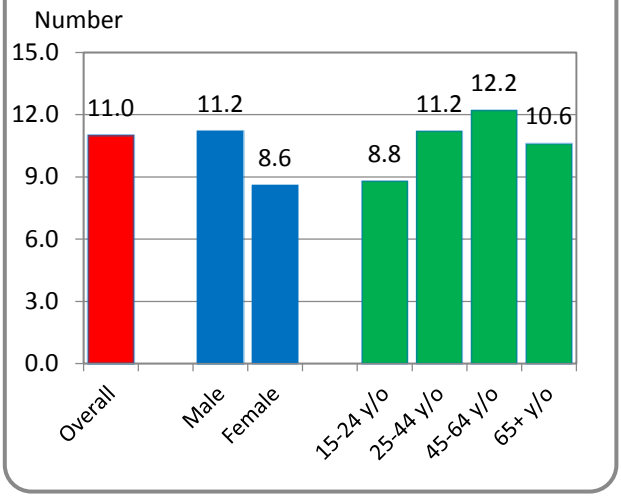
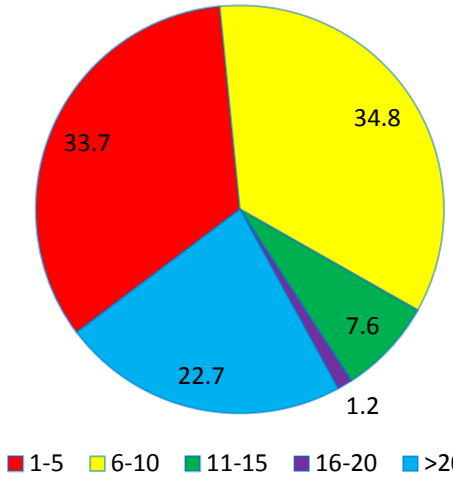


Figure 4.8: Percentage distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day among daily cigarette smokers - GATS, Philippines, 2015



Overall, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers was 11 sticks. Men smoked more than the average (11.2 sticks), while women smoked less than the average (8.6 sticks). Across all ages, adults aged 45–64 years old smoked the largest number of cigarettes (12.2 sticks). Further, those who with the highest education level (college or above) were the heaviest smokers. Adults from rural areas consumed slightly more cigarettes a day (11.0) than adults who were from urban areas (10.9). (Table 4.6)

One-third (33.7%) of daily cigarette smokers smoked 1–5 cigarettes per day, and 34.8% smoked 6–10 cigarettes per day. One out of five of daily cigarette smokers (22.7%) smoked heavily, consuming more than 20 cigarettes per day. More men (23.5%) had smoked more than 20 cigarettes a day than women (14.4%). Heavy smoking was common among adults belonging to age group 45–64 years old (26.4%) and to adults with educational level of elementary (24.1%). The proportion of adults who smoked more than 20 cigarettes per day from urban areas (21.8%) and rural areas (23.5%) was almost the same. (Table 4.6)

Figure 4.9: Percentage distribution of daily smokers by time to first smoke upon waking - GATS, Philippines, 2015

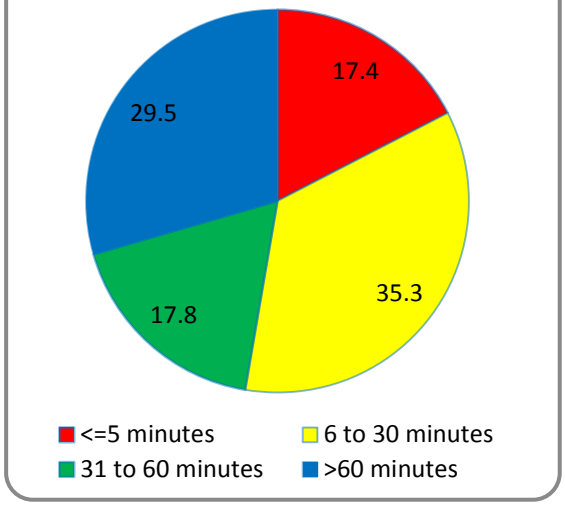
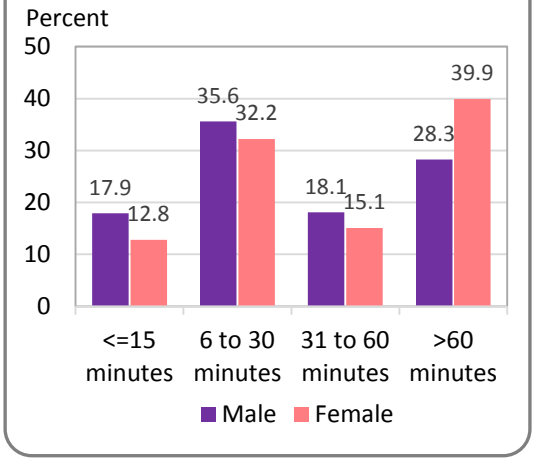


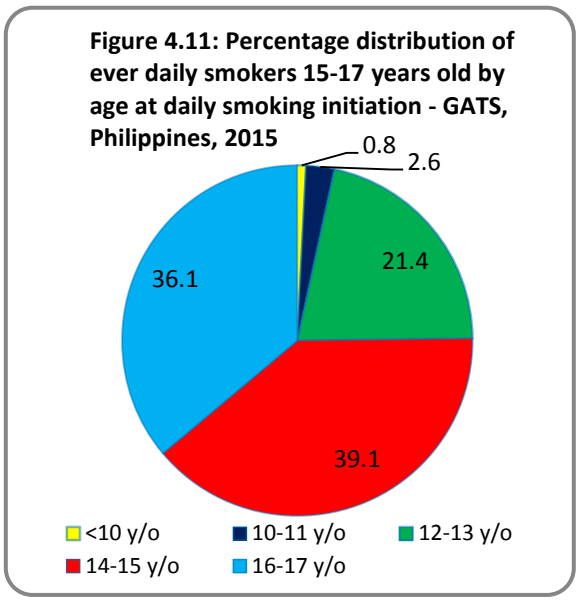
Figure 4.10: Percentage of daily smokers by time to first smoke after waking by sex - GATS, Philippines, 2015

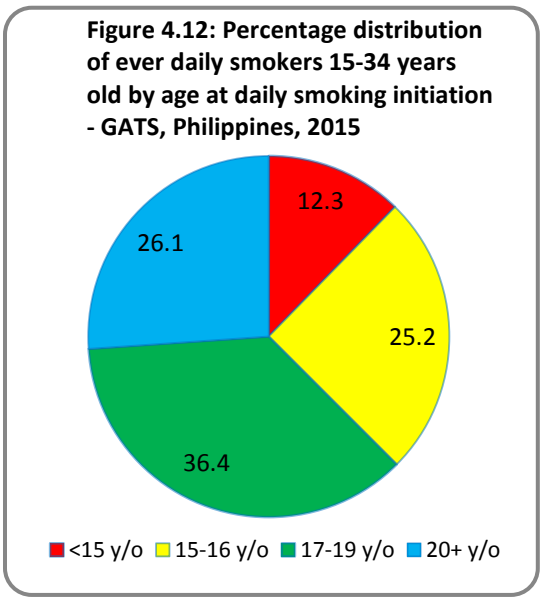


About 17.4% of the daily smokers reported that they smoke within five minutes or less after waking in the morning. More than one-third (35.3%) of daily smokers smoked within 6 to 30 minutes and almost 3 out of 10 (29.5%) daily smokers smoked more than an hour upon waking. (Table 4.11)

Figure 4.10 shows that men tend to smoke earlier than women during the first hour in the morning. Consequently, more women (39.9%) than men (28.3%) deferred their smoking for more than an hour after waking in the morning. (Table 4.11)

4.4 Age at smoking initiation





In the Philippines, sale of cigarettes to minors (<18 years old) is prohibited. The figures above show the percentage distribution of ever daily smokers by age when they started to smoke daily.

Among respondents 15–17 years of age who have ever been daily smokers, 39.1% reported that they started to smoke daily when they were 14 or 15 years old and 36.1% reported that they just recently started (16–17 years old) the habit of daily smoking. However, about one out of five (21.4%) started daily smoking at a very young age of 12 or 13 years old. (Table 4.7a)

The average age at daily smoking initiation among respondents aged 15–34 years was 17.5 years. Men started to smoke daily earlier (17.5 years) than women (18.3 years). Across educational levels, respondents with post-secondary education were older when they started to smoke daily, about 19.4 years old. There was no difference in age at daily smoking initiation of respondents from either urban or rural areas (17.5 years). (Table 4.7)

Overall, 36.4% of respondents aged 15–34 years old who have ever smoked daily reported that they initiated daily smoking when they were 17–19 years old. More than one-quarter (26.1%) started the habit at age 20 or older. Almost the same percentage of respondents (25.2%) initiated daily smoking at the very young age of 15 or 16 years old. (Table 4.7)

4.5 Quit Rate

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

Figure 4.13: Percentage of ever daily smokers who are former daily smokers by sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015

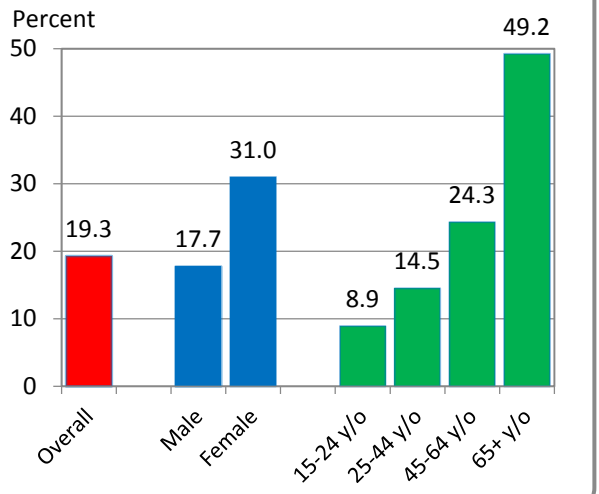


Figure 4.14: Percentage of former daily smokers by time since quitting smoking- GATS, Philippines, 2015

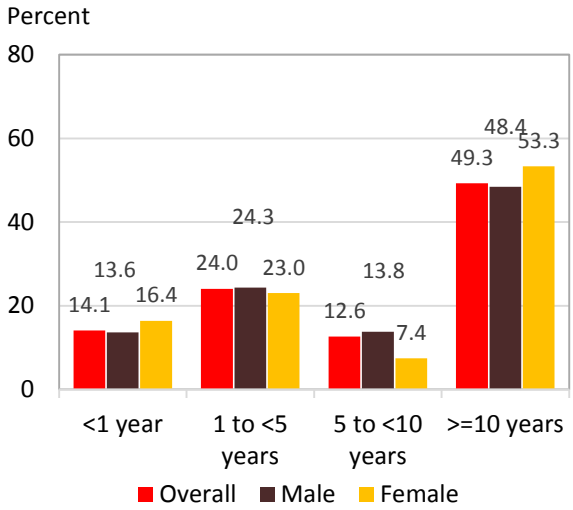


Figure 4.13 shows the quit rate among ever daily smokers. The overall quit rate was 19.3%, or almost one–fifth of ever daily smokers. Data suggests that 31.0% of women have quit smoking as compared to 17.7% of men. Data also suggests that as age increases, the quit rate also increases. This suggests that ever daily smokers become more successful in qutting smoking as they get older. The quit rate of ever daily smokers who were 65 years and older (49.2%) was more than twice that of those 45–64 years (24.3%); more than three times that of those 25–44 years old (14.5%); and five times higher than adults aged 15–24 years (8.9%). (Table 4.8)

Figure 4.14 presents the percentage distribution of former daily smokers who have quit smoking for less than one year; from one to less than five years; from five years to less than ten years; and for ten years or more. Those in the group who had quit for 10 or more had an overall prevalence of 49.3%, with women at a higher prevalence (53.3%) than men (48.4%). (Table 4.9)

5. ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

5.1 Prevalence of knowledge and use of e-cigarettes

Electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS), of which electronic cigarettes are the most common prototype, are the subject of a public health dispute among bona fide tobacco-control advocates that has become more divisive as their use has increased. Whereas some experts welcome e-cigarettes as a pathway to the reduction of tobacco smoking, others characterize them as products that could undermine efforts to denormalize tobacco use. ENDS, or e-cigarettes, therefore, represent an evolving frontier, filled with promise and threat for tobacco control. [10]

An electronic cigarette or e-cigarette is a handheld electronic device that vaporizes a flavored liquid. The user inhales the vapor. Using e-cigarettes is often called vaping. The fluid in the e-cigarette, called e-liquid, is usually made of nicotine, propylene glycol, glycerine, and flavorings. [11]

Figure 5.1: Percentage of adults who ever heard of electronic cigarettes by sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015

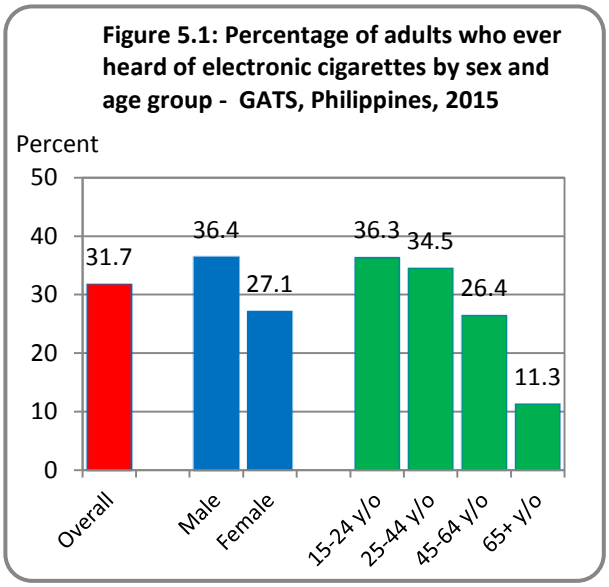
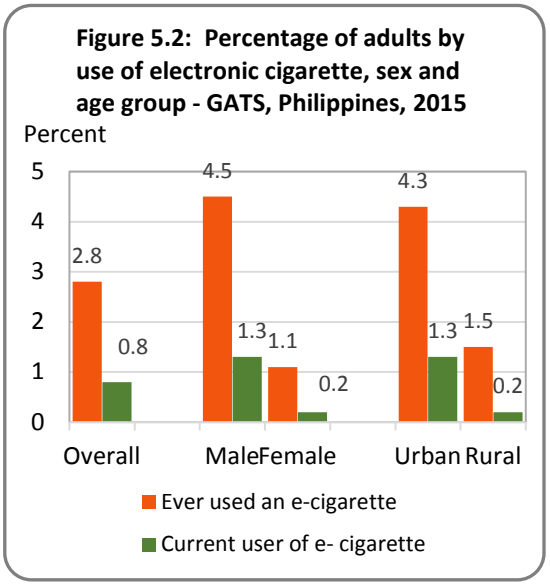


Figure 5.2: Percentage of adults by use of electronic cigarette, sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015



In the Philippines, about 3 out of 10 adults (31.7%) had heard of electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes. Significantly more males (36.4%) than females (27.1%) had heard of e-cigarettes. E-cigarettes were more popular among younger adults, including those aged 15–24 years (36.3%), than among older age groups. Adults who were 65 years old and older (11.3%) were less aware of e-cigarettes. Across educational levels, survey results showed that awareness of e-cigarettes increased with the educational level of respondents. Respondents from urban areas (43.8%) were more than twice as likely to have heard about e-cigarettes as were respondents from rural areas (21.1%). (Table 4.12)

The overall prevalence of ever-used and current use of e-cigarettes among all adults was 2.8% and 0.8%, respectively. A higher prevalence of e-cigarette use among men than women was evident in Figure 4.16. Men were three times and five times more likely than women to have ever used an e-cigarette or to currently use e-cigarettes, respectively.

Because knowledge of e-cigarettes was higher in urban areas than in rural areas, the percentage use of e-cigarettes was accordingly higher in urban areas (4.3% for ever used and 1.3% for current use) than in rural areas (1.5 % for ever-used and 0.2% for current use). (Table 4.12)

6. SMOKING CESSATION

This section presents findings from the 2015 GATS on smoking cessation among adults who reported they were either current or former tobacco smokers. Its findings report attempts to quit smoking; the health-seeking behavior of smokers; interest in quitting tobacco use; and cessation methods.

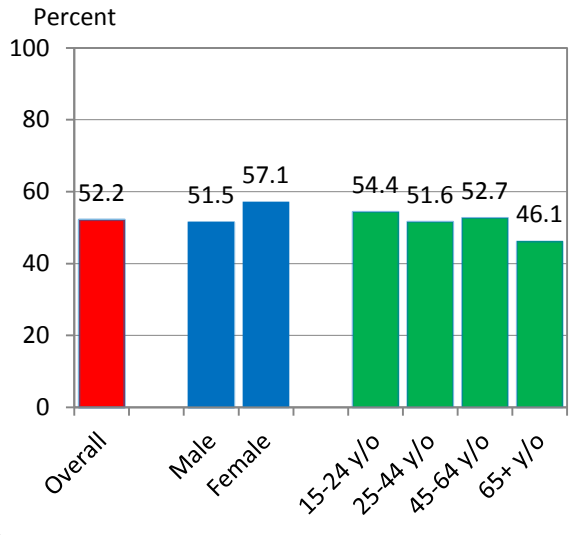
Key Findings in 2015: Smoking Cessation

- 76.7% of current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking.
- 3.9% of ever daily smokers quit smoking during the past year.
- 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.

6.1 Interest in quitting smoking and quit attempts

Figure 6.1: Percentage distribution of current smokers by interest in quitting smoking - GATS, Philippines, 2015

Figure 6.2: Percentage of current smokers who made a quit attempt by sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015



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

Overall, 76.7% of current smokers (current daily or occasional smokers) were interested in quitting; 10.3% were planning to quit within next month, 8.5% were thinking about quitting smoking within the next 12 months, 8.5% were thinking about quitting within 12 months, and 57.9% were planning to quit someday.(Table 5.3)

More female current smokers planned to quit smoking within the next month (17.6%) than males (9.4%). But, there was no significant difference in proportion of respondents who planned to quit smoking within the next month across all educational levels and residence types. (Table 5.3)

More than half of current smokers (57.9%) had plans to quit smoking someday but not in the next 12 months. This proportion was significantly higher than any other response recorded regarding the interest of current smokers in quitting smoking. However, the differences reported were not significant across sex, educational levels and residence. (Table 5.3)

Quit attempts were measured among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months. About one in five current smokers (19.1%) were not interested in quitting. Only 8.5% were thinking about quitting within the next 12 months, and 4.2% were unsure whether they will quit smoking or not. (Table 5.3)

More than half (52.2%) of the smokers made a quit attempt. The proportion of men (51.5%) who made a quit attempt was not so different from the proportion of women (57.1%). Smokers who were younger or who were in the 15–24 year age group had the highest percentage of quit attempts (54.4%). Across educational levels, those who attained post-secondary education (61.6%) reported the highest percentage of quit attempts. There was no difference in the quit attempt percentage of smokers who were from either urban (50.2%) or rural (53.8%) areas. (Table 5.1)

Figure 6.3: Percentage of smokers who received health care provider advice - GATS, Philippines, 2015

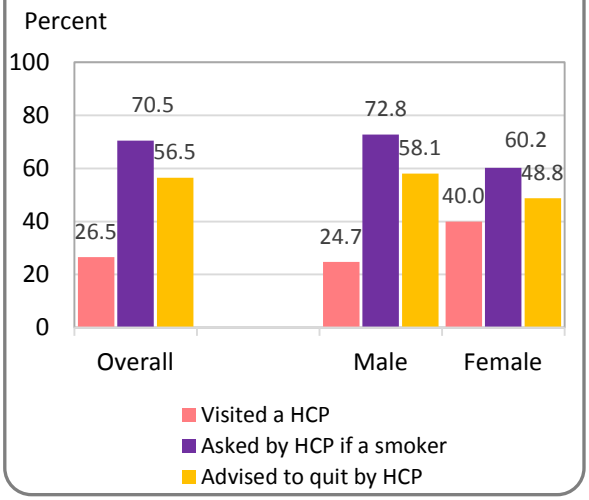
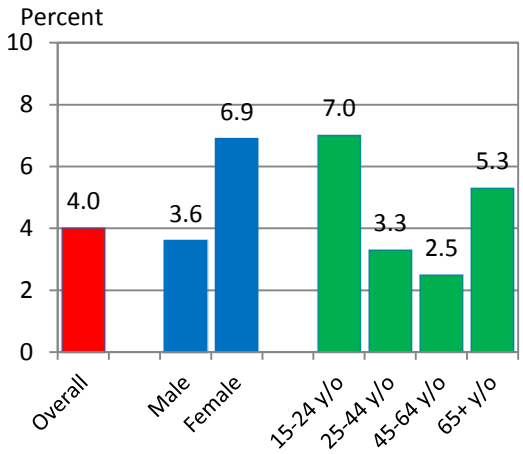


Figure 6.4: Percentage of successful quitters by sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015



Overall, one-quarter(26.5%) of smokers visited a healthcare provider (HCP), and more female smokers (40.0%) visited a HCP than male smokers (24.7%). The HCP asked 70.5% overall if they were smokers, and advised more than half (56.5%) to quit smoking. The percentage asked by a HCP if they smoked was 72.8% for men and 60.2% for women ;while HCPs advised 58.1% of men and 48.8% of women to quit smoking. (Table 5.1)

About 4.0% of smokers were successful quitters, and women (6.9%) were more likely than men (3.6%) to quit successfully. Young smokers quit smoking more successfully than older smokers. Notably, 7.0% of smokers aged 15–24 years were able to quit, while only 3.3% of smokers aged 25-44 and 2.5% of smokers aged 45–64 (2.5%) quit successfully. (Table 5.1)

6.2 Smoking cessation methods and reasons to quit

Figure 6.5: Percentage of smokers who attempted to quit smoking by cessation methods used - GATS, Philippines, 2015

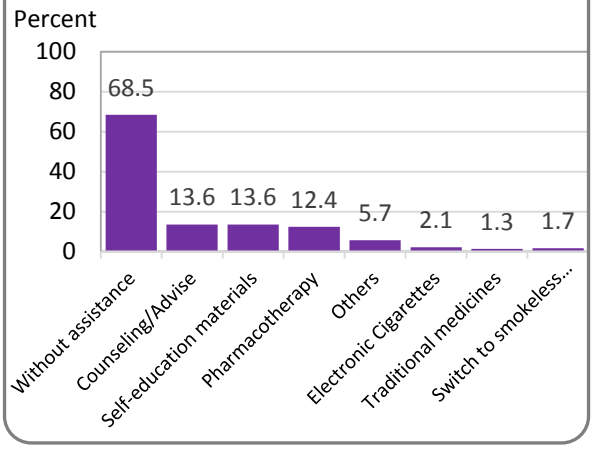
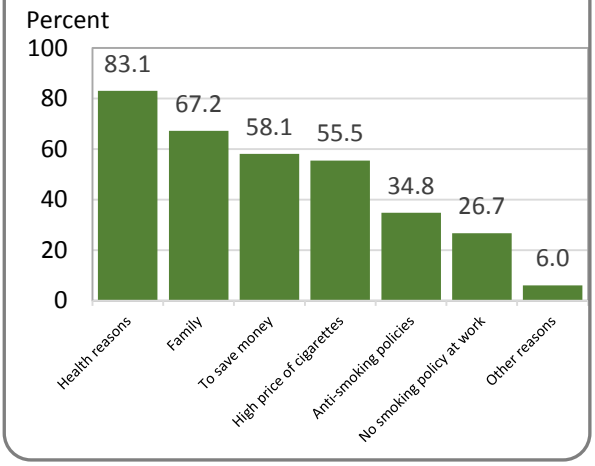


Figure 6.6: Percentage of smokers who attempted to quit smoking by reasons for quitting - GATS, Philippines, 2015



The above figures show the percentages of smokers who attempted to quit smoking according to the cessation methods used and their reasons for quitting.

The 2015 GATS identified several methods of cessation such as pharmacotherapy, which includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications; counseling, which includes counseling at cessation clinics and via telephone quit line/help lines; the use of e-cigarettes; switching to smokeless tobacco; traditional medicines; and self-education materials. However, despite the availability of multiple cessation methods, 7 out of 10 smokers (68.5%) reported that they attempted to quit smoking without using any of these methods. The same number of respondents (13.6%) used counseling and self-education materials, and the use of pharmacotherapy was less prevalent at 12.4%. The use of e-cigarettes (2.1%), traditional medicines (1.3%), and switching to smokeless tobacco (1.7%) as cessation methods were relatively unpopular among smokers. There was no significant difference in the percentage of use of various cessation methods across sexes, age groups, educational levels and residence, except that e-cigarettes were used more frequently by smokers in urban areas (4.2%) to quit than in rural areas (0.6%). Further, switching to smokeless tobacco as a cessation method was more popular in rural areas (2.8%) than in urban areas (0.2%). (Table 5.2)

Reason for attempting to quit smoking varied. The most common response was for health reasons (83.1%). Seven out of ten smokers (67.2%) wanted to quit because their families wanted them to stop smoking, and more than half cited financially-related reasons, including to save money (58.1%) and the high price of cigarettes (55.5%). Others were mindful of antismoking policies (34.8%), or reported a no-smoking policy at work (26.7%). (Table 5.2a)

7. SECONDHAND SMOKE

Nonsmokers exposed to second-hand smoke breathe in toxic chemicals from tobacco smoke as the smokers do, with similar, although smaller effects. Secondhand smoke (SHS), and the process of breathing smoke from tobacco is also called involuntary smoking or passive smoking.[12]

SHS is one of the most important and widespread exposures in the indoor environment. The link between SHS and several health outcomes, including respiratory infections, ischaemic heart disease, lung cancer and asthma, has long been established.[13] SHS consists of smoke released from a smoldering cigarette or other smoking device (e.g. cigar, pipe, bidi) and diluted with ambient air.[14]

Key Findings in 2015: Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

- 21.5% of adults who worked indoors (3.6 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace in the past month.
- 34.7% of adults (24.0 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly.
- 86.3% of adults (32.6 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting bars and nightclubs.
- 37.6% of adults (20.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when using public transportation.
- 11.6% of adults (8.1 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants.
- 29.0% of adults (20.2 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke in public transportation.

7.1 Exposure to secondhand smoke at workplace or at home

Figure 7.1: Percentage of adults who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status,sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015

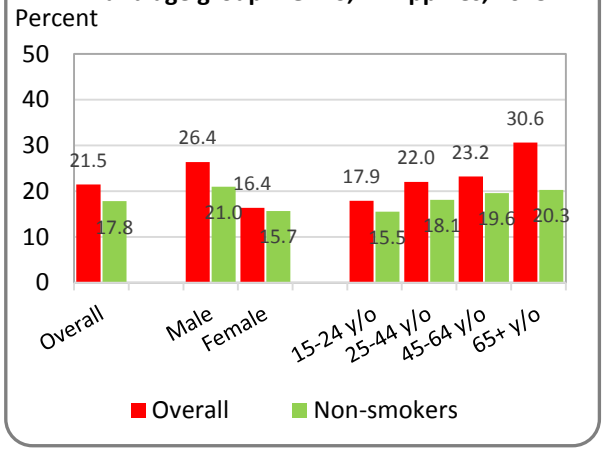
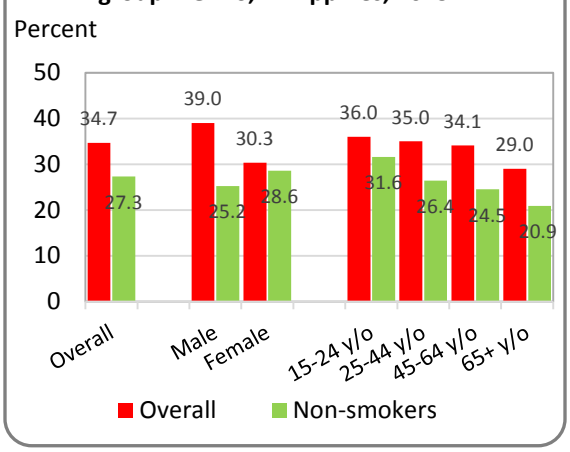


Figure 7.2: Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status,sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015



Overall, one out of five (21.5%) adults who work outside of the home (i.e. work indoors, or both indoors and outdoors) were exposed to tobacco smoke at work. This is equal to more than 3.6 million adult workers, and out of these workers, about 2.3 million or 17.8% were nonsmokers and were also exposed to tobacco smoke in their workplaces. Men, regardless of smoking status, were exposed to SHS at work more frequently than women. Data show that exposure to tobacco smoke at work was common among the elderly, or those aged 65 and older (among all elderly adults: 30.6%; among nonsmokers: 20.3%). Across all educational levels, the prevalence of exposure among those with elementary level education was significantly higher (overall: 38.5%; nonsmokers: 31.9%) as compared with adults with higher educational attainment. (Table 6.1)

Among all adults, 34.7% were exposed to tobacco smoke at home, while 27.3% of adult nonsmokers were exposed to SHS at home. Overall, males (39.0%) were exposed more frequently than females (30.3%). Among nonsmokers, females (28.6%) were exposed more frequently to SHS than males (25.2%).

Younger age groups had higher risk of exposure than the older age groups. While 29.0% of adults aged 65 and older were exposed to SHS, exposure was higher in the younger age groups, including 36% for ages 15–24 years; 35% for ages 25–44 years; and 34.1% for ages 45–64 years. Similarly, among nonsmokers, the exposure of younger adults (ages 15–24 years: 31.6%; ages 25–44 years: 26.4%) was significantly higher than the older adults aged 65 and older (20.9%). (Table 6.2)

7.2. Exposure to secondhand smoke exposure at various public places

Figure 7.3: Percentage of adults who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places by smoking status - GATS, Philippines, 2015

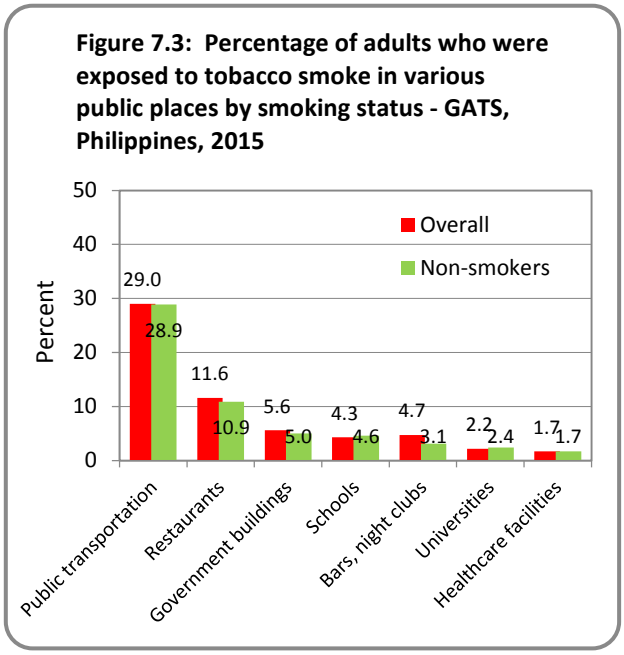
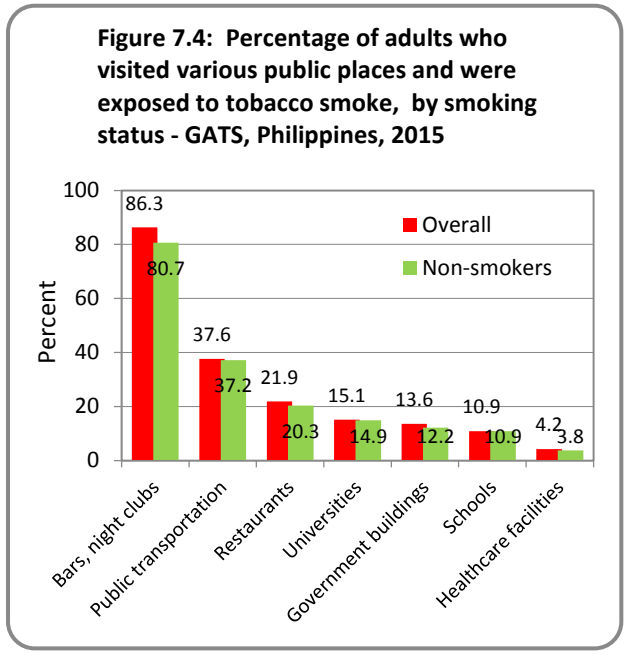


Figure 7.4: Percentage of adults who visited various public places and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status - GATS, Philippines, 2015



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

It was reported that the percentage of adults who were exposed to SHS was significantly highest in public transportation (29.0%) and in restaurants (11.6%) among any other public places. The exposure was lowest in healthcare facilities (1.7%), followed by universities (2.2%), schools (4.3%), bars or night clubs (4.7%) and government buildings (5.6%). Percentage of SHS exposure among nonsmokers in the same public places was more or less the same. (Tables 6.3 and 6.3a)

On the other hand, the percentage of adults who visited the same public places identified above and who were exposed to SHS was significantly highest in bars or night clubs (86.3%) and public transportation (37.6%). The lowest was still in healthcare facilities (4.2%), followed by the schools (10.9%), government buildings (13.6%), universities (15.1%), and in restaurants (21.9%). The percentage of SHS exposure among nonsmokers who visited the same public places was more or less the same. (Tables 6.4 and 6.4a)

7.3. Smoking policy at work

Figure 7.5: Percentage distribution of current smokers, by the smoking policy they have at work - GATS, Philippines, 2015

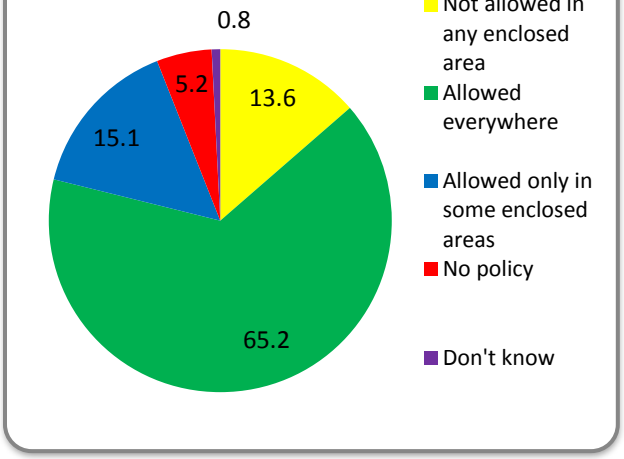
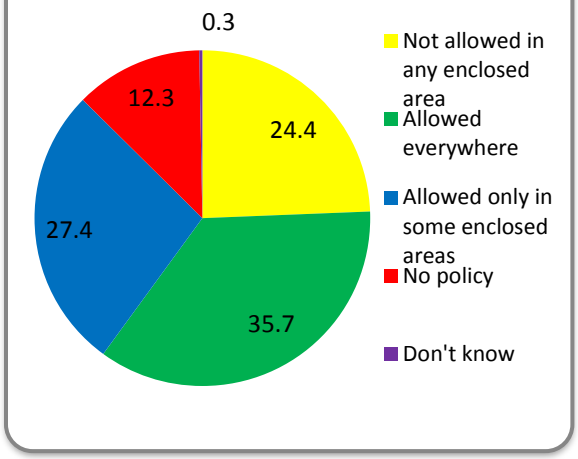


Figure 7.6: Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to smoke, by the smoking policy they have at work - GATS, Philippines, 2015



The above figures show the percentage distribution of current smokers (Figure 7.5) and adults who were exposed to smoke who work either indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area, according to the smoking policy they have at work. (Figure 7.6)

The majority of current smokers who work either indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area reported that smoking was allowed everywhere in their workplace (65.2%). About 13.6% of respondents reported that smoking was not allowed in any enclosed area of their workplace; 15.1% responded that smoking was allowed only in some enclosed areas; and 5.2% responded that their workplace did not have a smoking policy.

Among those who work in areas where smoking was not allowed in any area, male current smokers (14.7%) were significantly higher than female (3.4%). Among those who work in places where there was no smoking policy, current smokers aged 65 and older (16.5%), were significantly more than the current smokers who belonged to younger age groups. Across, education levels those who finished college or above were significantly less than current smokers with lower educational attainment (elementary 7.0%; no formal 5.9%) among those who work in places where there was no smoking policy. (Table 6.1a)

Among all adults who work either indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, one-third (35.7%) reported that smoking was allowed everywhere in their workplaces. Females (42.3%) were more exposed to smoke than males (31.7%), and those living in rural areas (38.0%) were more exposed to smoke than those in urban areas (33.6%). (Table 6.1b)

One in four adults reported that smoking was not allowed in any enclosed area in their work (24.4%) or that smoking was allowed only in some enclosed areas (27.4%). One in ten adults (12.3%) reported that there was no smoking policy in their places of work. (Table 6.1b)

8. ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO SMOKING

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

Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco are one of the core demand reduction strategies that the WHO FCTC requires its parties to implement. According to Article 6, parties recognize that, "price and tax measures are an effective and important means of reducing tobacco consumption." Further, the WHO FCTC calls on the parties to adopt and maintain tax and price policies that will, "contribute to the health objectives aimed at reducing tobacco consumption."[1]

Key Findings in 2015: Economics of Tobacco Smoking

- The average monthly expenditure for manufactured cigarettes was PhP 678.40 (Philippine Pesos).
- Males had higher expenditure at PhP 696.10 than females at PhP 515.80.
- The average cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes was 3.5% of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- 63.8% of adults who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months did so because of high cigarette cost.

8.1 Brand and source of manufactured cigarette last purchased

Figure 8.1: Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers, by last brand purchased - GATS, Philippines, 2015

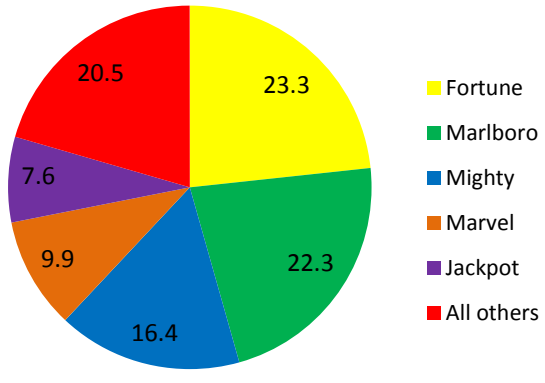
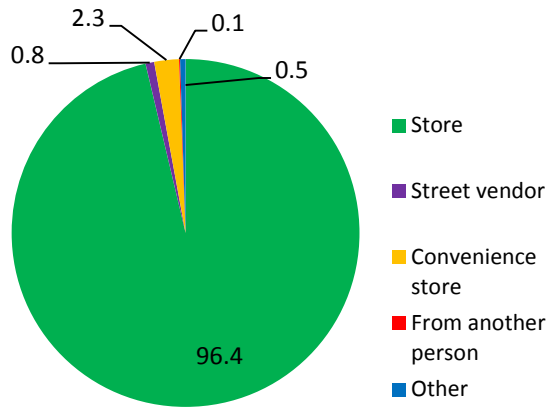


Figure 8.2: Percentage distribution of manufactured cigarette smokers, by source of last purchase of cigarettes - GATS, Philippines, 2015



Among those who currently smoke manufactured cigarettes, Fortune (23.3%) was the most popular brand. The other four of the top five most popular cigarette brands were Marlboro (22.3%), Mighty (16.4%), Marvel (9.9%) and Jackpot (7.6%). The most popular brand among males was Fortune (23.5%), while the most popular among females was Marlboro (25.5%). Fortune and Marlboro were the cigarette brands commonly smoked by younger adults (aged 15–44), while Fortune and Mighty were commonly smoked by older adults (aged 45 and older). Cigarette smokers from urban areas commonly smoked Marlboro (32.0%), while those from rural areas commonly smoked Fortune (21.6%). (Table 7.1)

Almost all these manufactured cigarettes were bought in stores (96.4%), and only a few were bought in convenience stores (2.3%) and from street vendors (0.8%). There was no significant difference in the percentage of respondents across sex, age, education level and residence with respect to the source of their last purchase of cigarettes. (Table 7.2)

8.2 Expenditure on manufactured cigarettes and number of cigarettes last purchased

Figure 8.3: Average expenditure per month among manufactured cigarette smokers - GATS, Philippines, 2015

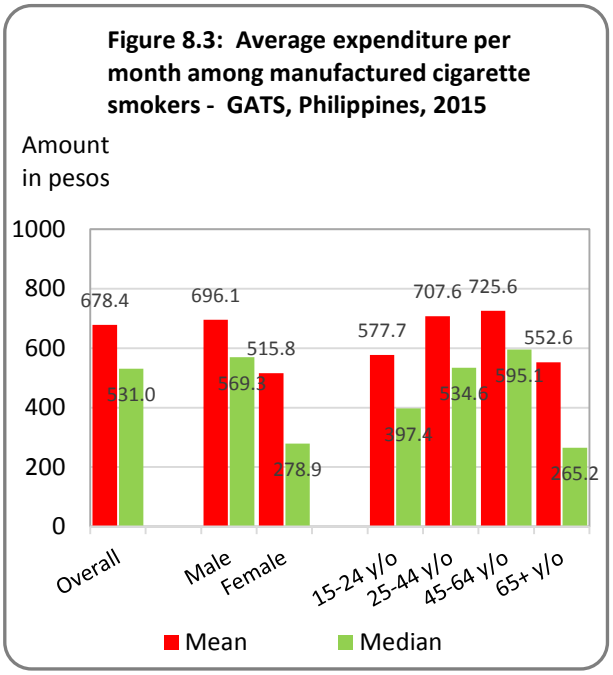
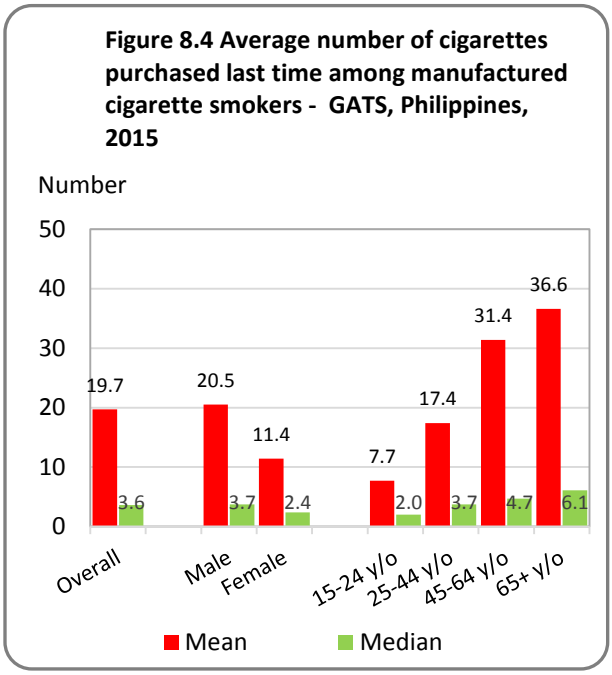


Figure 8.4 Average number of cigarettes purchased last time among manufactured cigarette smokers - GATS, Philippines, 2015



The figures above show a comparison of the average expenditure on cigarettes per month of smokers and the average number of cigarettes last purchased by smokers in terms of the mean and median.

Overall, the average monthly amount spent by smokers for their cigarettes was PhP 678.40 (PhP=Philippine peso), while, half of the respondents spent more than PhP 531.00. Males (PhP 696.10), spent significantly more for their cigarettes than females (PhP 515.80). Those aged 45–64 (PhP 725.60) and those with highest educational attainment (college or above) spent the most amount per month for their cigarettes (PhP 741.80). Smokers from urban areas spent about PhP 736.60, significantly more than those in rural areas (PhP 627.10). (Table 7.3)

The last purchase of manufactured cigarettes by smokers averaged more than 19 sticks. Males (20.5 sticks) bought almost more than twice what females bought (11.4 sticks). Smokers aged 65 or older bought more than 36 cigarettes during their last purchase, more than four times than young smokers aged 15–24. (7.7). However, the type of residence had no effect in the number of cigarettes last purchased by smokers. (Table 7.3)

8.3 Types of cigarette and packaging of last purchased

Figure 8.5: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers who purchased various types of cigarettes - GATS, Philippines, 2015

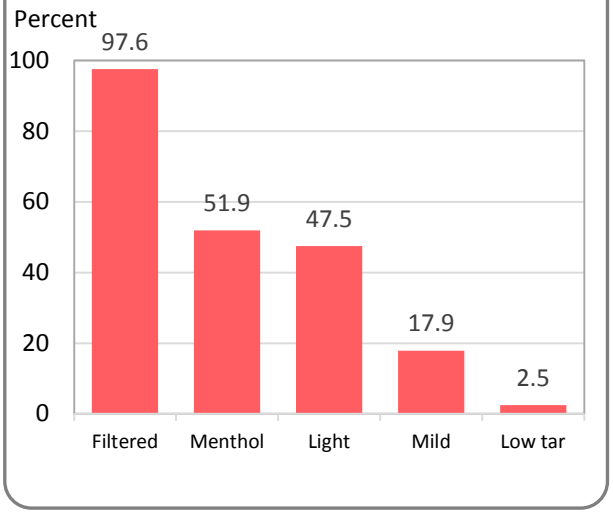
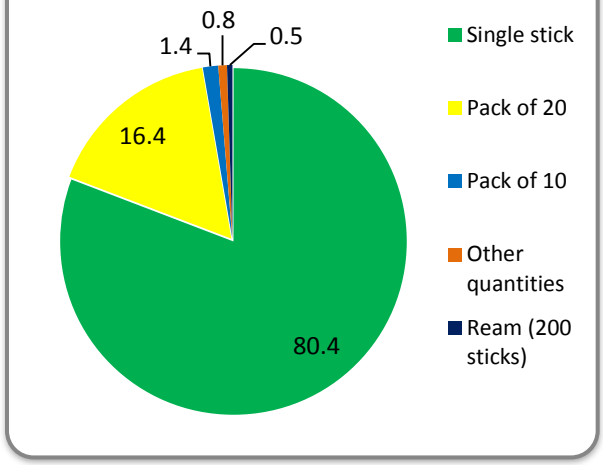


Figure 8.6: Percentage distribution of manufactured cigarette smokers, by the packaging type of last purchase of cigarettes - GATS, Philippines, 2015



The survey revealed that almost all current manufactured cigarette smokers (97.6%) preferred filtered cigarettes, and more than half (51.9%) chose the menthol type of cigarette. Low-tar cigarettes were the least popular (2.5%) among the cigarette types.

Four out of five (80.4%) smokers bought cigarettes by single stick. Across all sexes, educational levels and types of residence, manufactured cigarette smokers usually bought cigarettes by sticks, followed by packs of 20 (16.4%), packs of 10 (1.4%) and by ream, with each ream consisting of 10 packs of 20 cigarettes each (0.5%). (Table 7.5)

8.4 Influence of cigarette price increase in smoking

Figure 8.7: Percentage of manufactured cigarette smokers who consider that the tax increases affected their smoking, by type of influence- GATS, Philippines, 2015

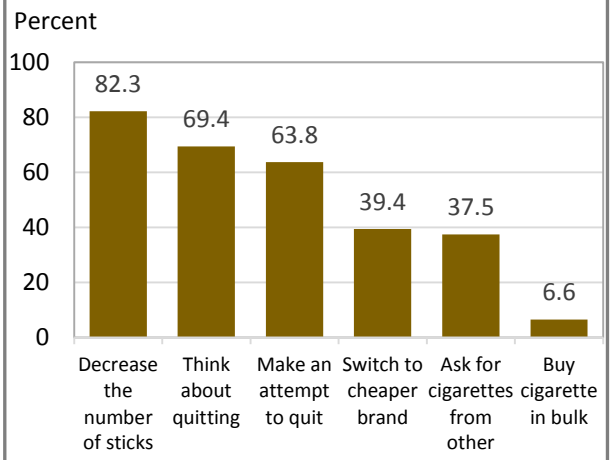
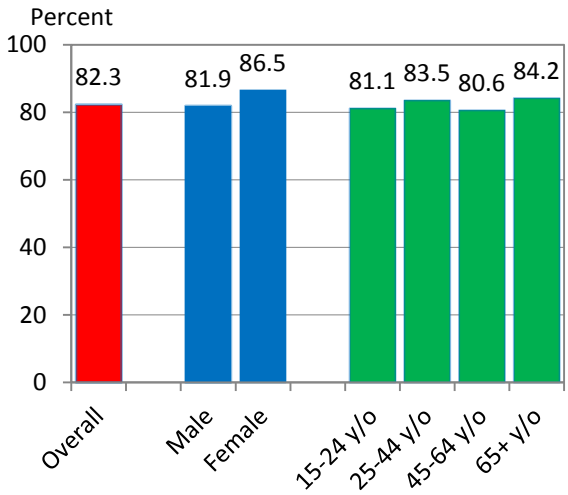


Figure 8.8: Percentage of smokers who decrease number of sticks because of price increase, by sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015



The survey enumerated several effects of higher cigarette taxes on smokers. Four out of five (82.3%) smokers reported that the number of cigarettes they smoked decreased because of the increased price. Seven out of ten smokers (69.4%) considered quitting smoking, and almost the same percentage of respondents (63.8%) attempted to quit smoking. Two out of five smokers (39.4%) switched to a cheaper brand or simply resorted to asking others for cigarettes (37.5%). A small portion (6.6%) of respondents preferred to buy cigarettes in bulk.

After the implementation of the Sin Tax Law on the sale of cigarettes, smokers decreased their cigarette consumption, with females decreasing their consumption more (86.5%) than males (81.9%). The highest percentage of smokers decreasing the number of sticks smoked due to higher taxes occurred among smokers who were aged 65 years and older (84.2%), possessed an elementary education level (85.2%), and who lived in rural areas (82.5%). (Table 7.6)

9. TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORSHIP

The WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013, described the tens of billions of dollars that tobacco companies spend each year on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship and reported that one-third of youth experimentation with tobacco occurs as a result of exposure to tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. According to the report, bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship are highly effective in decreasing tobacco use.[16]

Key Findings in 2015: Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship

- 40.5% of adults noticed cigarette marketing in stores where cigarettes were sold.
- 9.6% of adults noticed cigarette promotions on clothing or other items with cigarette brand name or logo.
- 39.1% of adults heard anti-cigarette information on the radio.
- 63.7% of adults noticed anti-cigarette information on television.
- 44.6% of current smokers thought about quitting because of warning labels on cigarette packages.

Figure 9.1: Percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarettes smoking information in various places - GATS Philippines, 2015

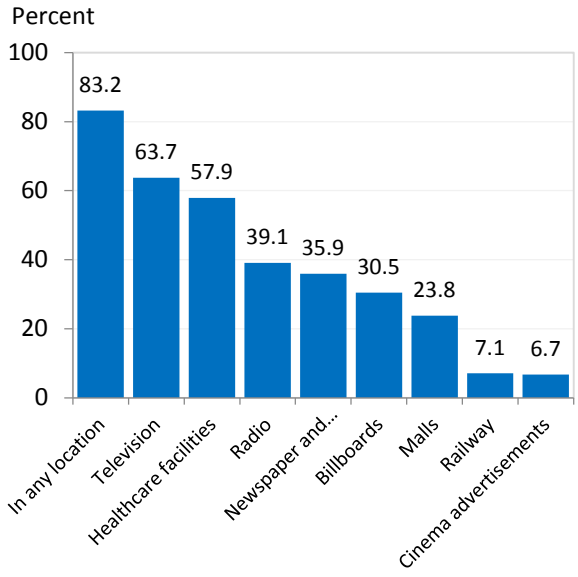
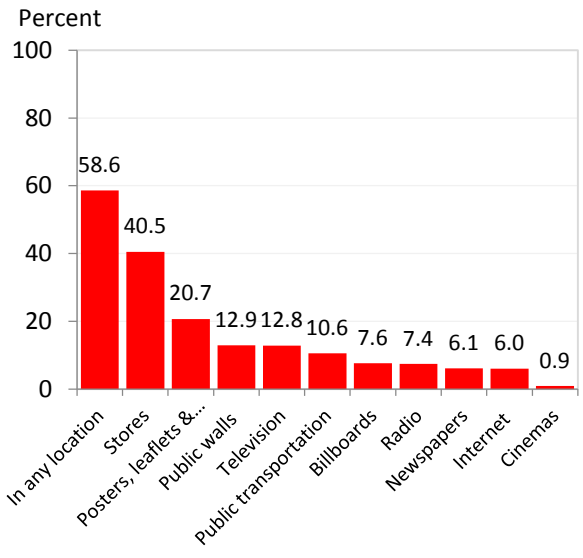
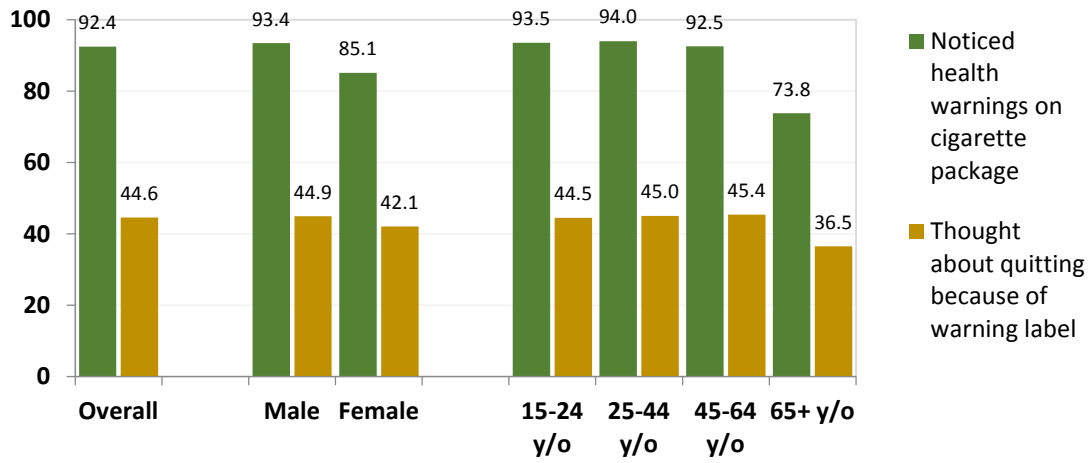


Figure 9.2: Percentage of adults who noticed cigarette marketing in various places - GATS Philippines, 2015



The survey reported that overall, and in any location, more adults (83.2%) had noticed anti-cigarette smoking information than had noticed cigarette marketing (58.6%) during the 30 days prior to the survey. Specifically, anti-cigarette smoking information was most visible on television (63.7%) and in healthcare facilities (57.9%). Cigarette marketing was commonly seen in stores (40.5%) and in posters, leaflets and calendars (20.7%).

Figure 9.3: Percentage of current cigarette smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette package and who thought of quitting, by sex and age group - GATS Philippines, 2015



Overall, nine out of ten (92.4%) current smokers had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and almost half of them (44.6%) considered quitting because of the warning labels. Although the percentage of males (93.4%) who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages was significantly higher than that of females (85.1%), the number of males (44.9%) and females (42.1%) who thought of quitting was not significantly different.

Current smokers aged 65 years and older (73.8%) who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages were significantly less than current smokers in other age groups. Among current smokers, those who were aged 45-64 years (45.4%) were most influenced by the warning labels and had thought about quitting smoking.

Across educational levels, current cigarette smokers who had no formal education (64.1%) were significantly lower than smokers who had noticed warning labels on cigarette packages, and those with post-secondary education (51.7%) formed the largest group to have thought about quitting.

There was no significant difference in the percentage of current smokers from urban (93.8%) or rural (91.3%) areas who had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages. However, current smokers from rural areas (49.2%) who thought of quitting smoking because of these health warnings were significantly higher than current smokers from urban areas (38.9%). (Table 8.2)

10. KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT TOBACCO SMOKING

Key Findings in 2015: Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

Overall (All adults):

- 95.0% believed that smoking causes serious illness.
- 96.4% believed that smoking causes lung cancer.
- 85.7% believed that smoking causes heart attack.
- 79.6% believed that smoking causes stroke.
- 95.4% believed that smoking causes tuberculosis.
- 90.8% believed that cigarettes are addictive.
- 93.5% believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.

Current Smokers:

- 92.7% believed that smoking causes serious illness.
- 94.2% believed that smoking causes lung cancer.
- 82.0% believed that smoking causes heart attack.
- 74.4% believed that smoking causes stroke.
- 93.6% believed that smoking causes tuberculosis.
- 88.8% believed that cigarettes are addictive.
- 90.3% believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.

Non-Smokers:

- 95.7% believed that smoking causes serious illness.
- 97.0% believed that smoking causes lung cancer.
- 86.8% believed that smoking causes heart attack.
- 81.1% believed that smoking causes stroke.
- 96.0% believed that smoking causes tuberculosis.
- 91.3% believed that cigarettes are addictive.
- 94.5% believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.

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

Many tobacco users are unaware of the harms caused by tobacco use. Up to half of all tobacco users will die from a tobacco-related disease.[2]

Figure 10.1: Percentage of adults who believe that smoking causes serious illness by smoking status and education level - GATS Philippines, 2015

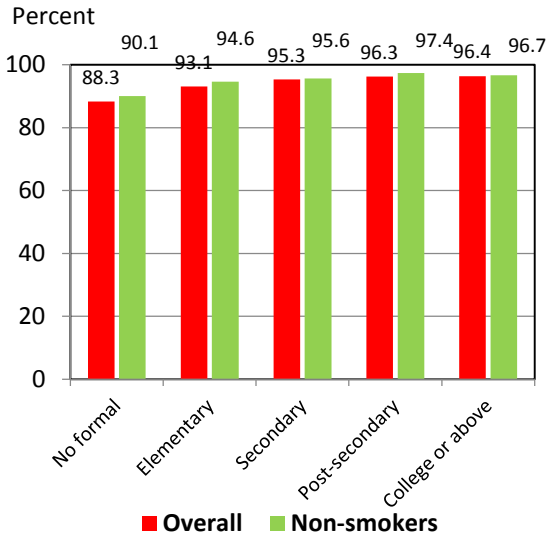
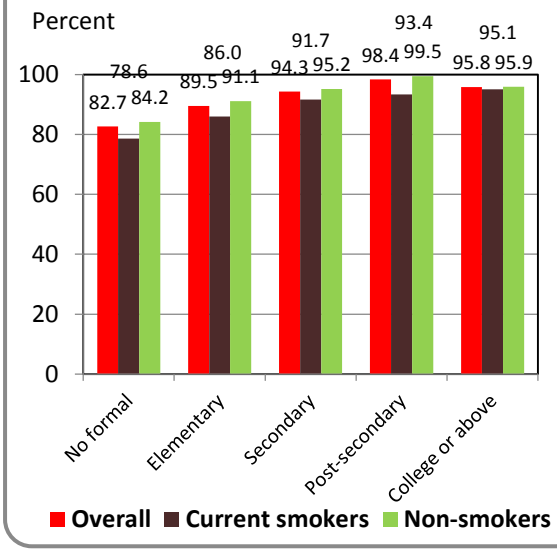


Figure 10.2: Percentage of adults who believe that secondhand smoke exposure causes serious illness in non-smokers, by smoking status and education level - GATS Philippines, 2015



The majority of respondents believed that smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke could cause serious and various illnesses. In general, across educational levels, the graphs show that as the respondent becomes educated, the more they believe that smoking and secondhand smoke adversely affect health.

Figure 10.3: Percentage of adults who believed that smoking causes various diseases - GATS, Philippines, 2015

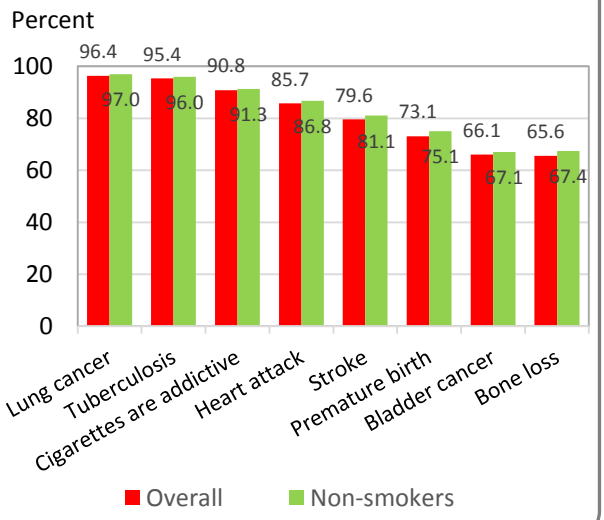
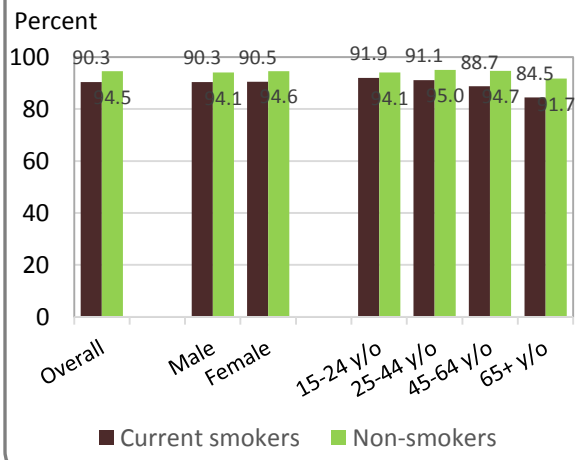


Figure 10.4: Percentage of adults who believed that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers, by smoking status,sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015



The most common disease that adults associated with smoking was lung cancer. Almost all respondents (96.4%; 95.4%) and nonsmokers (97.0%; 96.0) believed that smoking causes lung cancer and tuberculosis respectively. Nine out of ten (overall: 90.8%; nonsmokers: 91.3%) adults believed that cigarettes are addictive. The majority of respondents also believed that smoking causes heart attack, stroke, premature birth, bladder cancer and bone loss.

The results suggest that most adults believe the health of nonsmokers to be equally at risk because of the smoke breathed from other people's smoking. Overall, the difference in responses about this belief between current smokers (90.3%) and non-smokers (94.5%) was significant. Further, the difference in current smokers' belief from the nonsmokers' belief remained significant across sex and age groupings, with the exception of the younger population (aged 15-24 years).

10.2 Perception of the harmfulness of cigarettes

Figure 10.5: Percentage distribution of adults, by their perception of the harmfulness of cigarettes - GATS, Philippines, 2015

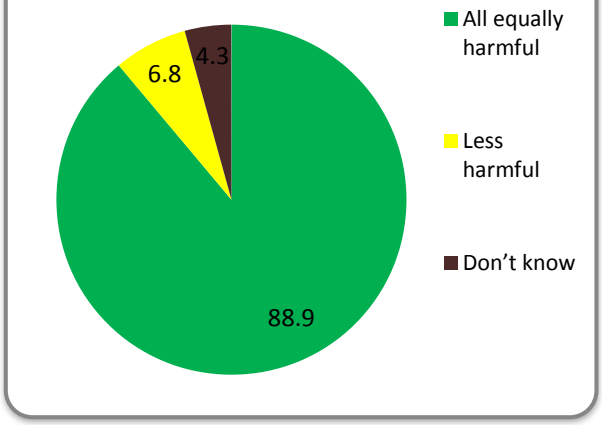
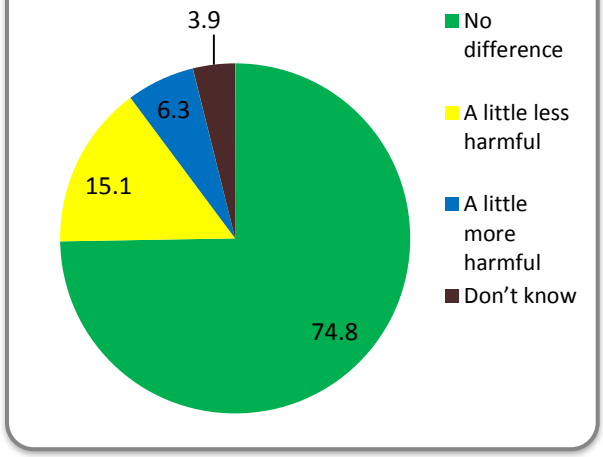


Figure 10.6: Percentage distribution of current tobacco smokers, by their perception of the harmfulness of their current brand of cigarette- GATS, Philippines, 2015

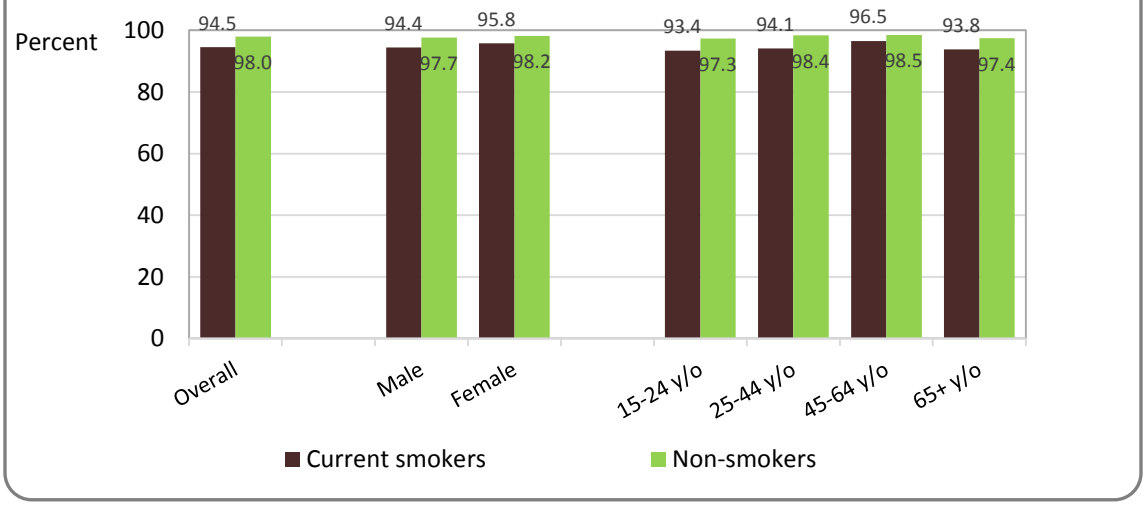


Nine out of ten adults (88.9%) perceived all cigarettes to be equally harmful. Males (88.9%) agreed equally with females (88.9%) that all cigarettes are harmful, and the perception about the harmfulness of cigarettes was the same across all age groups and educational levels. However, the percentage of this perception was significantly higher in adults in urban areas (90.9%) than those in rural areas (87.1%) (Table 9.5)

Three out of four (74.8%) current smokers admitted that the cigarette brand they preferred was equally harmful with any other brands. However, about 15.1% believed that their cigarette brand was a little less harmful. About 6.3% recognized that the cigarette they smoked was a little more harmful than other brands.

10.3 Support for complete ban on smoking

Figure 10.7: Percentage of adults who support complete ban of smoking in indoor workplaces and public places, by smoking status,sex and age group - GATS, Philippines, 2015



A high percentage of adults supported a complete ban on smoking in indoor workplaces and public places. Responses were analyzed separately for current smokers and nonsmokers. Overall, the percentage of nonsmokers (98.0%) who favored the complete ban on smoking was significantly higher than that of current smokers (94.5%). Within smoking status, the difference in sex and age did not significantly affect the decision to support a complete ban in smoking.

11. CHANGE OVER TIME : COMPARISON OF 2009 AND 2015

The Philippines first implemented the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in 2009, and it was repeated in 2015. The following were the relative changes computed from the two survey rounds.

11.1 Comparative change between 2009 and 2015: Tobacco Use

- 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).

- Current cigarette smoking prevalence significantly decreased among adults from 27.9% in 2009 to 22.5% in 2015. This represents a 19.6% relative decline of current cigarette smoking prevalence (15.1% decline for males; 43.9% decline for females).

- Current use of smokeless tobacco decreased among adults from 2.0% in 2009 to 1.7% in 2015. This represents a 15.0% relative decline of current smokeless tobacco use (3.5% decline for males; 41.7% decline for females).

- Average age at daily smoking initiation did not significantly change from 17.3 years in 2009 to 17.5 years in 2015. This represents a 1.4% relative decline in the age of daily smoking initiation (1.8% increase for males; 2.4% decline for females).

- Prevalence of former smokers among ever daily smokers significantly decreased among adults from 21.5% in 2009 to 19.3% in 2015. This represents a 10.2% relative decline of former smoker prevalence (14.9% significant decline for males; 24.1% increase for females).

Figure 11.1.1 Prevalence of current tobacco use by sex, Philippines 2009 and 2015

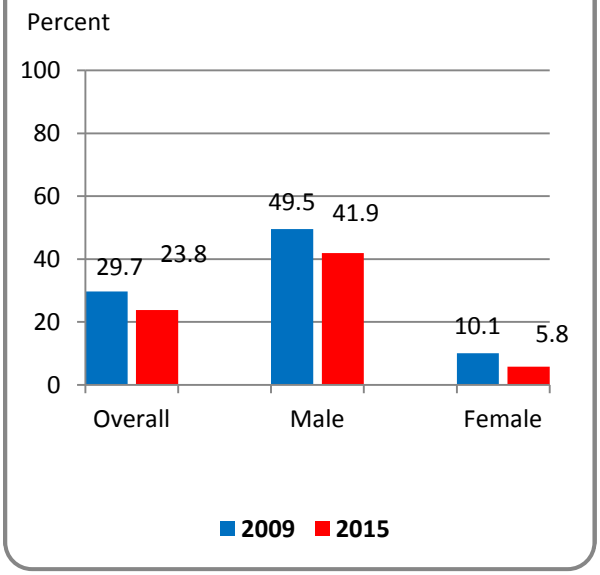
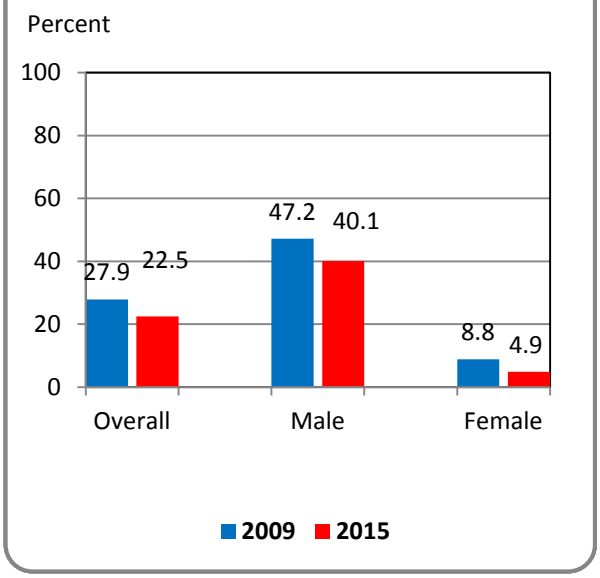


Figure 11.1.2 Prevalence of current cigarette smoking by sex, Philippines 2009 and 2015



Overall, there was a significant decrease in the prevalence of current cigarette smokers from 2009 (27.9%) to 2015 (22.5%). The decrease constitutes a decline from one in every four adult current cigarette smokers in 2009, to one in every five adults in 2015. Prevalence of female cigarette smokers in 2009 declined by almost half (43.9%) in 2015.

Across all age groups, the decline in prevalence was also significant. The highest reduction in prevalence was reported for current cigarette smokers aged 65 and older (35.0%). A significant decline in prevalence was also reported among those with no formal education (28.6%); with elementary education (18.8%); and with secondary education (10.4%) only. The number of current cigarette smokers did not significantly change for those with a higher level of education.

In both surveys, the percentage of current cigarette smokers was higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and the decline was significantly higher in rural (25.6%) than in urban areas (12.5%).

Among the different types of cigarettes, the significant decline in prevalence of use was in the manufactured cigarettes (20.3%). There was an increase in the use of hand-rolled cigarettes (28.1%). (Table 10.2)

Figure 11.1.3 Prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use by sex, Philippines 2009 and 2015

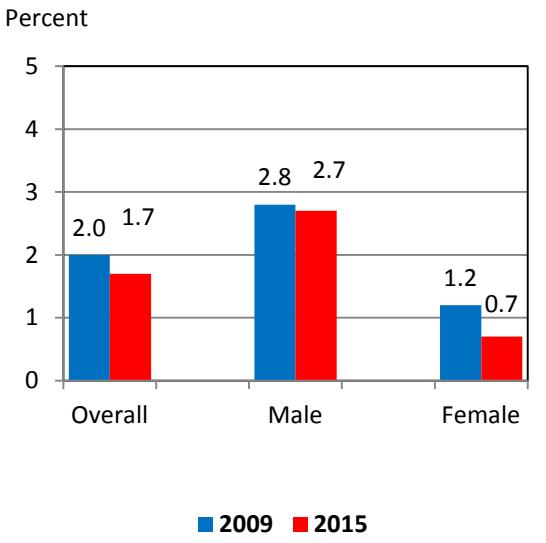
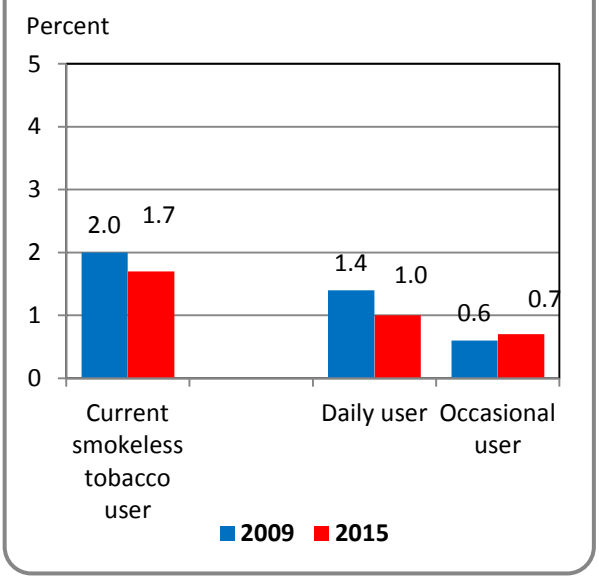


Figure 11.1.4 Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use by type of user, Philippines 2009 and 2015

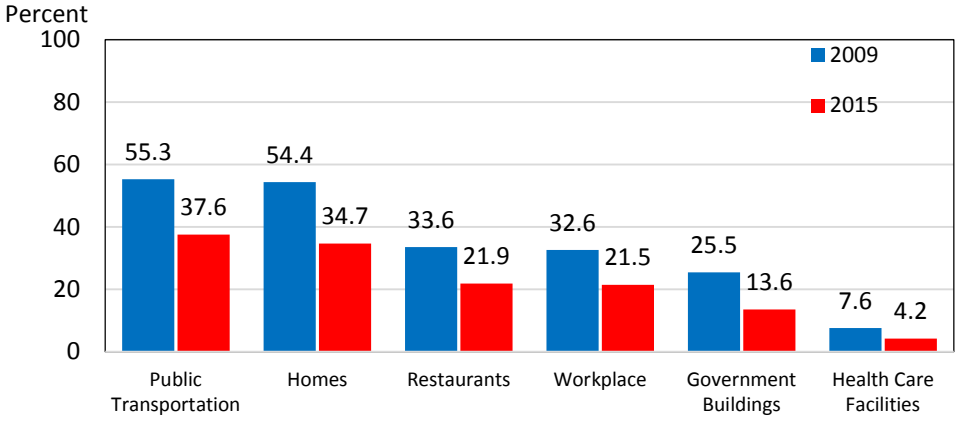


The current use of smokeless tobacco among adults reflected a relative decline of 15.0% between the two rounds of the survey. Current use of smokeless tobacco decreased among adults from 2.0% in 2009 to 1.7% in 2015. The decline in the use of smokeless tobacco was twelve times higher in women (41.7%) than in men (3.5%).

11.2 Comparative change between 2009 and 2015: Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

- Exposure to SHS in public places significantly declined. The largest drop in exposure to SHS occurred in government buildings, decreasing from 25.5% in 2009 to 13.6% in 2015. This represents a relative decline of 46.7%.
- In homes, the exposure significantly declined from 54.4% in 2009 to 34.7% in 2015. This is a 36.2% relative decline.
- At workplaces, the exposure significantly declined from 32.6% in 2009 to 21.5% in 2015. This is a 34.3% relative decline.

Figure 11.2.1 Exposure to secondhand smoke in the past 30 days, Philippines 2009 and 2015

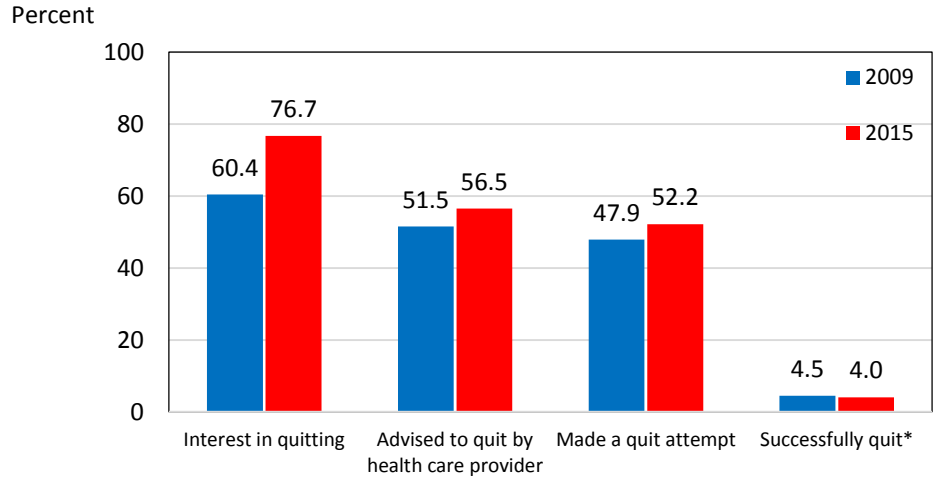


Overall, across sexes and areas of residence, there was a significant decline in the percentage of adults exposed to SHS in places they visited in the past 30 days preceding the survey. The highest relative decline was in government buildings (46.7%), followed by healthcare facilities (44.4%) and homes (36.2%). (Table 1: MPOWER)

11.3 Comparative change between 2009 and 2015: Smoking Cessation

- The percentage of current smokers who were interested in quitting significantly increased from 60.4% in 2009 to 76.7% in 2015. This represents a relative increase of 27.0%.
- The percentage of smokers who made quit attempts in the last 12 months significantly increased from 47.9% in 2009 to 52.2% in 2015. This is 9.0% relative increase.
- However, the proportion of current smokers who were advised to quit by healthcare providers and the proportion of smokers who successfully quit in the past 12 months did not significantly change from 2009 to 2015.

Figure 11.3.1 Quit successes, quit attempts and interest in quitting, Philippines 2009 and 2015

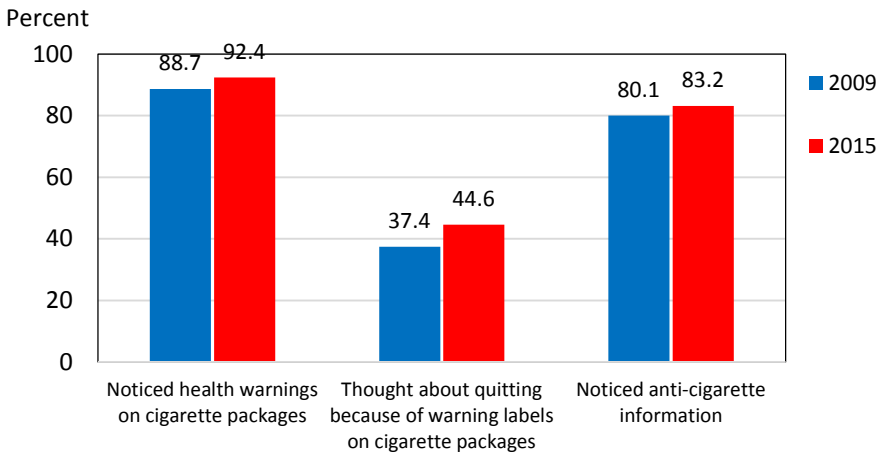


The relative increase in percentage of smokers interested in or planning to quit smoking was significant for both sexes, but was higher among females (28.0%) than males (26.9%). Results showed that females were more successful in quitting smoking, with a relative increase of 8.9%; the percentage of male quitters significantly declined by 14.3%. (Table 10.5)

11.4 Comparative change between 2009 and 2015: Knowledge, Attitude and Perception

- The belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness remains high (94.0% in 2009 and 95.0% in 2015).
- The percentage of current smokers who thought about quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages increased significantly (37.4% in 2009 compared to 44.6% in 2015) with a relative change of 19.4%.
- The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location increased significantly by 3.9% (80.1% in 2009 to 83.2% in 2015).

Figure 11.4.1 Thought about quitting because of warning labels and anti -cigarette advertisements, Philippines 2009 and 2015

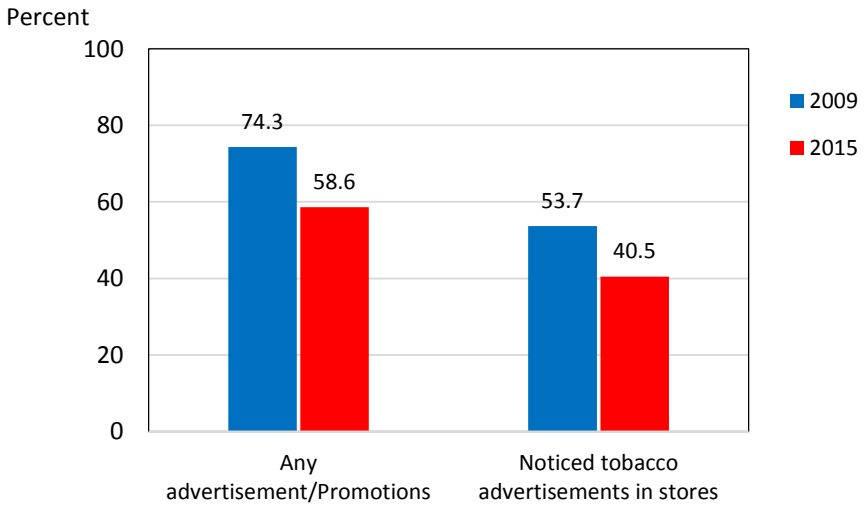


Overall, there was a significant increase in the prevalence of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages (4.2%) and who thought about quitting because of these warning labels (19.4%). These relative increases were more evident in females than in males and were significant for current smokers from rural areas than in urban areas. (Table 10.11)

11.5 Comparative change between 2009 and 2015: Advertising , Promotion and Sponsorship

- 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, the exposure decreased significantly at points of sale from 53.7% in 2009 to 40.5% in 2015.

Figure 11.5.1 Noticed any promotion, advertisements and sponsorship in the past 30 days and point of sale in stores, Philippines 2009 and 2015

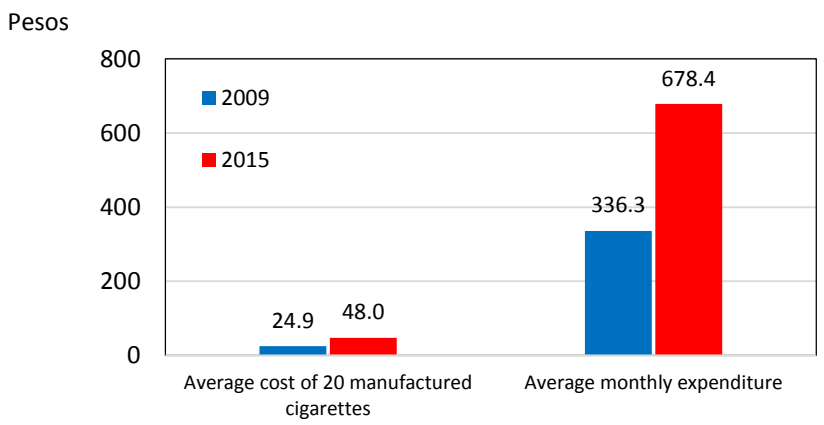


Survey results suggests that there was a significant decline in the percentages of adults who noticed tobacco advertisements in stores (24.7%), or who noticed any advertisement, sponsorship or promotion of tobacco products (21.2%). The decrease in the percentage of adults who noticed tobacco advertisements in stores was greater among males (25.8%) than among females (23.4%), and greater among those in urban areas (30.9%) than in rural areas (18.1%). The decrease in the percentage of adults noticing tobacco advertisements in stores was greatest among lower age groups (29.8%) and among those with no formal education (54.4%). (Table 10.12)

11.6 Comparative change between 2009 and 2015: Economics of Tobacco Smoking

- Among manufactured cigarette smokers, the average cigarette expenditure per month increased from PhP 336.30 in 2009 to PhP 678.40 in 2015.
- Likewise, the average cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes almost doubled during the same period.

Figure 11.6.1 Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes and monthly expenditure, Philippines 2009 and 2015 (in pesos)



The average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes significantly increased from PhP 24.90 in 2009 to PhP 48.00 in 2015; this represents a relative increase of 92.4%. Consequently, the cigarette expenditure per month of manufactured cigarette smokers significantly increased from PhP 336.30 in 2009 to PhP 678.40 in 2015. This is more than a double increase (101.7%) in cigarette expenditure. Overall, and across all demographic characteristics such as sex, age, residence and selected educational levels, cigarette expenditures per month among manufactured cigarette smokers significantly increased. (Table 10.8)

12.* CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the six-year period between the two rounds of the GATS surveys, the Philippines achieved remarkable tobacco control successes most notably in the area of taxation. Generally, there was a relative reduction in current tobacco use of 19.3% since the 2009 survey was conducted, and a reduction of 19.4% in current cigarette smokers. Secondhand smoke exposure significantly decreased in public places. More Filipinos are making quit attempts and the demand for smoking cessation services is expected to rise as more Filipinos are interested in quitting. There also was a decline in respondents noticing any cigarette advertisement, promotion or sponsorship. More smokers are thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages reinforced by anti-smoking campaigns, which include graphical illustration of the health effects of tobacco smoke in various media. The two-fold increase in both the average monthly cigarette expenditure and the average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes can be largely attributed to the implementation of Republic Act No. 10351.

Although the Philippines achieved great advances towards curbing the tobacco epidemic, challenges remain and opportunities abound for implementing effective tobacco control initiatives. Republic Act No. 9211 or Tobacco Regulations Act of 2003 has many loopholes and these serve as points of entry for the tobacco industry to assert its influence in policy-making processes. It is high time for this law to be amended to make it compliant with the obligations under the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). The tobacco industry should be excluded from the Inter-Agency Committee on Tobacco, and there should be a total ban on tobacco advertisements, promotions and sponsorship.

Despite the high level of awareness of Filipinos on the health effects of smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke, many are still hooked on smoking due to the addictive nature of nicotine. The DOH could recommend to the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency that nicotine be included in the list of dangerous drugs paving the way for cigarettes to be declared as an illegal consumer product in the coming years.

Success stories on FCTC implementation are coming from the local government units and in order for their initiatives to be sustained, they might need to be supported by the DOH. The Red Orchid Awards (ROA) recognition system for local government units with 100% tobacco-free environments remains one of the best practices being emulated by other countries and this serves as a driving force to implement the FCTC at the subnational level. The ROA Hall of Famers can be tapped as a resource who can mentor and coach other local government units so they can also comply with FCTC obligations.

The national cessation infrastructure of the country remains to be established. All health workers should be trained on giving brief advice on smoking cessation so that all smokers at initial point of contact are able to receive brief advice. A national quitline will be timely, and mobile cessation services can supplement the quitline. Pharmacotherapies should be given to those who will benefit from these, as specified in the clinical practical guidelines on treatment of tobacco dependence.

The Graphic Health Warning Law (Republic Act No. 10643) is a long overdue law and has to be implemented at the level of local government units. Multisectoral collaboration is crucial in the enforcement of this law and, as in other tobacco control policies, implementation is not solely the role of the health sector.

The gains from Republic Act No. 10351 (or the Sin Tax Reform Law) need to be periodically monitored especially since a unitary excise tax rate will be implemented in 2017. This law should be shielded from tobacco industry interference as well as other policies that emanate from government agencies. We must heighten awareness of Filipinos that there is no such thing as corporate social responsibility (CSR) by the tobacco industry and that any alleged CSR by the industry should be considered CSR-washing or fake CSR.

Therefore, the following were also recommended to strengthen tobacco control policies and programs in the Philippines as outlined in MPOWER measures.

M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies

- Sustain the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) in the Philippines; implement a single system for epidemiological surveillance of tobacco in the country, which allows monitoring of the epidemic behavior in adolescents, adults, vulnerable groups and interest groups (e.g. health professionals) at the national and local levels and determines trends in order to monitor and assess the effectiveness of tobacco control policies, initiatives and measures and obtains comparable data globally;

- Sustain the system for conducting component surveys of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS); the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS); the Global Adult Tobacco Survey(GATS); and the Global Health Professions Student Survey (GHPSS); and continue to ensure funding support with the General Appropriations Act (GAA) counterpart allocation for the repeat of GTSS surveys on a regular basis;

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

- Develop a national tobacco control research agenda and establish a clearinghouse for release of official data through a consortium of research institutions that have agreed to reject all funding from the tobacco industry and its network;

- Work closely with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the tobacco control community to monitor tobacco industry interference as provided for in Article 5.3 guidelines of the FCTC and expose violations;

- Build capacity of local governments, including chief executives and mayors, to appreciate the economic and health benefits of good tobacco control programs and strong surveillance systems to monitor progress of interventions within their jurisdictions.

P: Protect people from tobacco smoke

At the national level,

- Amend national legislation to abolish the clause allowing designated smoking rooms in indoor public places;

- Enact and enforce the guidelines of Article 8, which requires the adoption of effective measures to protect people from SHS in (1) indoor workplaces, (2) indoor public places, (3) public transport, and (4) "as appropriate" in "other public places." This creates an obligation to provide universal protection by ensuring that all of the above are 100% free from SHS. No exemptions are allowed on the basis of health or law arguments;

- Make reduction of adult exposure to SHS in enclosed workplaces and buildings to 0% a national objective for health in collaboration with the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, the Occupational Health and Safety Centre and other stakeholders that protect the right to health of workers in the Philippines;

- Highlight the harm caused by SHS to children and sustain efforts to educate parents on smoking at home through public messages of the Secretary of Health and through the national program for health of preschool children as well as other initiatives for children;

- Revive the national campaign on tobacco control, "Yosi Kadiri," to continue to educate the public on the danger and damage caused by SHS.

At the local jurisdictions,

- Advocate to Local Government Units (LGUs) to strictly implement existing smoke-free ordinances;

- Advocate to LGUs to pass 100% smoke-free ordinances in their jurisdictions;

- Prompt the DOH to provide incentives and support to LGUs that would like to implement 100% smoke-free indoor policies and programs.

O: Offer help to quit tobacco use

At the national level,

- Develop a comprehensive national program on treatment of tobacco dependence with a range of interventions including the following:

    - Training of primary healthcare workers, midwives, barangay health workers and other frontline health staff to provide brief advice to smokers;

    - Establish referral networks and more advanced programs for treatment of tobacco dependence in secondary and tertiary hospitals so that heavy smokers can be referred for treatment, counseling and motivational interviewing;

    - Implement financing for treatment and counseling by doctors and other health workers through the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC) Develop Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) which include Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) and other drugs as reimbursable items under the PHIC program;

    - Conduct trainings for healthcare professionals/providers to treat tobacco dependence

through networks of pediatricians, pulmonologists, cardiologists and other specialists;

- Establish quitline services to improve access to information and referral systems;
- Integrate tobacco control in the national tuberculosis control program and include brief advice and referral in DOTS treatment.

At the local jurisdictions,

- Develop local programs on treatment of tobacco dependence;
- Conduct trainings and capacity building for community-based approaches to cessation, including support groups.

W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco

At the national level,

- Strictly implement and monitor Republic Act 10643, or The Graphic Health Warnings Law;
- Use graphic health warnings to educate the public on quitlines and referral centres for treatment of tobacco dependence;
- Create greater visibility of the dangers of tobacco through posters and warnings in health centers and health facilities;
- Develop counter advertisements to SHS.

E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and advertising

At the national level,

- Expose violations and abuses of point-of-sale advertising through statements of the Secretary of Health, NGOs and other stakeholders;
- Amend the law to remove point-of-sale advertising;
- Develop strategies to report violations of RA 9211 and publicize this;
- Enable health workers and NGOs to play a lead role in monitoring violations;
- Advocate to the Movie Television Review Classification Board (MTRCB) the removal of scenes depicting smoking, and the re-classification of movies & TV shows;
- Advocate for showing of anti-smoking scenes prior to movie screening in movie houses;
- Advocate for a total ban on the import of promotional materials with tobacco company logo (e.g.in t-shirts, bags).

At the local jurisdictions,

- Advocate that LGUs and law enforcers, implement anti-smoking laws and ordinances where there would be apprehension of violations and imposition of corresponding penalties;

- Monitor the systematization and synchronicity of guidelines and evaluation tools of enforcement status.

R: Raise taxes on tobacco

- Advocate for and legislate a uniform scheme of taxation on all cigarettes using an inflation-rate-based tax index;

- Legislate the creation of a health promotion foundation or board that can use earmarked revenues from excise tobacco taxes intended for health promotion and tobacco control as well as treatment of tobacco dependence;

- Work toward establishing that60% of retail price comes from excise tax, and increasing this when that level has been achieved;

- Ban the sale of “kiddie packs” and single sticks;

- Ensure taxes for “kiddie packs”;

- Collaborate with other partners, especially NGOs and media, to gain support for tobacco tax measures;

- Advocate that all tobacco products be subject to excise taxation.

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

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Table 4.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smoking status, residence and sex – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Smoking Status	Overall		Male		Female		Urban		Rural	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Current tobacco smoker	22.7	(21.7, 23.6)	40.3	(38.7, 41.9)	5.1	(4.5, 5.8)	21.7	(20.5, 23.0)	23.5	(22.1, 24.9)
Daily smoker	18.7	(17.8, 19.6)	33.9	(32.3, 35.5)	3.6	(3.1, 4.1)	18.6	(17.4, 19.8)	18.8	(17.5, 20.1)
Occasional smoker	4.0	(3.5, 4.5)	6.4	(5.6, 7.4)	1.5	(1.2, 1.9)	3.1	(2.6, 3.7)	4.7	(4.0, 5.5)
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	1.7	(1.5, 2.0)	2.9	(2.5, 3.5)	0.5	(0.4, 0.7)	1.4	(1.1, 1.7)	2.0	(1.6, 2.5)
Occasional smoker, never daily	2.2	(1.9, 2.6)	3.5	(2.9, 4.2)	1.0	(0.7, 1.3)	1.7	(1.3, 2.2)	2.7	(2.2, 3.3)
Non-smoker	77.3	(76.4, 78.3)	59.7	(58.1, 61.3)	94.9	(94.2, 95.5)	78.3	(77.0, 79.5)	76.5	(75.1, 77.9)
Former daily smoker	4.9	(4.4, 5.4)	7.9	(7.2, 8.8)	1.9	(1.5, 2.3)	4.3	(3.6, 5.1)	5.4	(4.8, 6.1)
Never daily smoker	72.5	(71.4, 73.5)	51.8	(50.0, 53.5)	93.0	(92.2, 93.8)	74.0	(72.7, 75.3)	71.1	(69.5, 72.6)
Former occasional smoker	3.0	(2.5, 3.5)	4.2	(3.6, 5.0)	1.7	(1.3, 2.2)	2.9	(2.3, 3.8)	3.0	(2.5, 3.6)
Never smoker	69.5	(68.4, 70.6)	47.5	(45.7, 49.4)	91.4	(90.5, 92.2)	71.1	(69.5, 72.6)	68.1	(66.5, 69.7)

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

Table 4.2: Number of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smoking status by residence and sex – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
	Number in thousands				
Current tobacco smoker	15,874	14,079	1,795	7,085	8,790
Daily smoker	13,102	11,836	1,266	6,070	7,033
Occasional smoker	2,772	2,244	529	1,015	1,757
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	1,212	1,027	186	458	754
Occasional smoker, never daily	1,560	1,217	343	557	1,003
Non-smoker	54,189	20,857	33,333	25,545	28,645
Former daily smoker	3,425	2,773	651	1,391	2,033
Never daily smoker	50,765	18,083	32,682	24,153	26,612
Former occasional smoker	2,068	1,479	589	959	1,109
Never smoker	48,697	16,605	32,092	23,194	25,503

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

Table 4.1A: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status by residence and sex – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Smokeless Tobacco Use Status	Overall		Male		Female		Urban		Rural	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Current smokeless tobacco user	1.7	(1.3, 2.2)	2.7	(2.0, 3.6)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	2.6	(1.9, 3.6)
Daily user	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	1.5	(1.0, 2.2)	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	1.5	(1.0, 2.3)
Occasional user	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	1.2	(0.8, 1.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.3	(0.2, 0.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)
Occasional user, never daily	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	98.3	(97.8, 98.7)	97.3	(96.4, 98.0)	99.3	(99.0, 99.5)	99.4	(99.1, 99.6)	97.4	(96.4, 98.1)
Former daily user	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Never daily user	98.2	(97.6, 98.6)	97.1	(96.1, 97.8)	99.2	(98.9, 99.4)	99.3	(99.0, 99.5)	97.2	(96.2, 97.9)
Former occasional user	0.5	(0.4, 0.7)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	0.3	(0.2, 0.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	0.6	(0.5, 0.9)
Never user	97.6	(97.1, 98.1)	96.3	(95.4, 97.1)	98.9	(98.6, 99.2)	98.9	(98.6, 99.2)	96.5	(95.5, 97.3)

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

Table 4.2A: Number of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smokeless tobacco use by residence status and sex – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Smokeless Tobacco Use Status	Overall	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
	Number in thousands				
Current smokeless tobacco user	1,173	935	238	191	982
Daily user	682	511	171	106	576
Occasional user	491	424	67	86	406
Occasional user, formerly daily	178	138	39	38	140
Occasional user, never daily	314	286	28	48	266
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	68,258	33,685	34,573	32,063	36,196
Former daily user	110	75	35	38	72
Never daily user	68,148	33,610	34,538	32,024	36,124
Former occasional user	351	254	97	115	236
Never user	67,797	33,356	34,441	31,910	35,888

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

Table 4.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Pipes	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek				
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	22.7 (21.7, 23.6)	22.5 (21.5, 23.4)	21.5 (20.6, 22.5)	2.5 (2.0, 3.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)
Age (years)									
15-24	15.9 (14.4, 17.6)	15.8 (14.3, 17.5)	15.8 (14.3, 17.5)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)
25-44	26.0 (24.6, 27.4)	25.9 (24.5, 27.3)	25.1 (23.7, 26.5)	2.5 (1.9, 3.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)
45-64	26.8 (25.2, 28.4)	26.4 (24.8, 28.1)	24.9 (23.4, 26.6)	3.6 (2.9, 4.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)
65+	17.7 (15.2, 20.5)	16.8 (14.4, 19.6)	12.6 (10.6, 14.9)	5.7 (4.2, 7.5)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	1.1 (0.5, 2.0)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.0 N/A
Education Level									
No Formal	27.5 (21.1, 35.0)	26.2 (19.9, 33.7)	18.4 (13.1, 25.4)	9.1 (6.1, 13.5)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	0.8 (0.2, 2.6)	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)
Elementary	30.1 (28.0, 32.3)	29.7 (27.6, 31.9)	26.7 (24.6, 28.8)	6.1 (5.0, 7.4)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	1.4 (0.8, 2.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)
Secondary	23.8 (22.4, 25.3)	23.7 (22.3, 25.2)	23.5 (22.1, 25.0)	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)
Post-Secondary	18.4 (14.0, 23.8)	18.4 (14.0, 23.8)	18.4 (14.0, 23.8)	0.3 (0.3, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.4 (0.1, 2.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
College or above	14.9 (13.6, 16.3)	14.8 (13.5, 16.2)	14.8 (13.5, 16.2)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)
Residence x wealth index quintile									
Urban	21.7 (20.5, 23.0)	21.7 (20.4, 22.9)	21.3 (20.1, 22.6)	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)
Lowest	41.1 (30.5, 52.6)	41.1 (30.5, 52.6)	37.2 (27.0, 48.7)	9.7 (4.6, 19.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Second	33.9 (30.1, 38.0)	33.9 (30.1, 38.0)	31.8 (27.6, 36.3)	3.2 (2.0, 5.1)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.3 (0.0, 1.8)	0.5 (0.1, 1.9)
Middle	23.2 (20.7, 25.9)	23.0 (20.5, 25.7)	23.0 (20.5, 25.7)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
Fourth	21.7 (19.7, 23.9)	21.6 (19.6, 23.8)	21.6 (19.5, 23.8)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)
Highest	17.0 (15.5, 18.6)	17.0 (15.5, 18.6)	17.0 (15.5, 18.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.1)	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 N/A
Rural	23.5 (22.1, 24.9)	23.2 (21.8, 24.6)	21.7 (20.4, 23.1)	4.0 (3.1, 5.0)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)	0.6 (0.3, 1.6)
Lowest	29.4 (24.3, 35.2)	29.0 (23.7, 34.8)	24.0 (19.2, 29.5)	9.3 (6.5, 13.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.7 (0.2, 1.9)	0.5 (0.1, 1.7)
Second	27.3 (24.9, 30.0)	27.0 (24.5, 29.6)	23.9 (21.7, 26.3)	6.4 (5.1, 7.9)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)
Middle	24.9 (22.3, 27.6)	24.6 (22.1, 27.3)	23.9 (21.4, 26.6)	3.6 (2.2, 5.7)	1.2 (0.4, 3.9)	1.2 (0.3, 3.8)	1.7 (0.7, 4.0)	1.1 (0.3, 3.5)	1.3 (0.4, 4.0)
Fourth	22.9 (20.1, 25.9)	22.5 (19.8, 25.5)	21.3 (18.7, 24.1)	3.4 (2.3, 5.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)
Highest	15.7 (13.4, 18.3)	15.3 (13.1, 17.9)	15.3 (13.1, 17.9)	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.6)

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

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

[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 4.3a: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Pipes	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek				
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Male	40.3 (38.7, 41.9)	40.1 (38.5, 41.7)	38.9 (37.3, 40.5)	4.1 (3.2, 5.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)
Age (years)									
15-24	29.7 (26.9, 32.6)	29.6 (26.8, 32.5)	29.5 (26.8, 32.4)	1.8 (1.0, 3.3)	0.4 (0.2, 1.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)
25-44	46.5 (44.2, 48.8)	46.3 (44.0, 48.6)	45.1 (42.8, 47.4)	4.5 (3.4, 5.9)	1.0 (0.4, 2.2)	0.9 (0.4, 2.2)	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	1.1 (0.5, 2.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)
45-64	45.7 (43.0, 48.4)	45.4 (42.8, 48.1)	43.8 (41.1, 46.4)	5.4 (4.2, 6.9)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)
65+	28.4 (24.0, 33.2)	27.8 (23.4, 32.7)	23.0 (19.1, 27.4)	7.4 (5.0, 10.9)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	0.8 (0.3, 2.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.5)	0.0 N/A
Education Level									
No Formal	44.3 (33.4, 55.9)	43.8 (32.8, 55.4)	37.0 (26.7, 48.7)	8.2 (4.4, 14.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.9 (0.1, 6.4)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)
Elementary	47.3 (44.3, 50.3)	47.0 (44.0, 50.0)	43.3 (40.2, 46.4)	8.6 (6.9, 10.6)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	1.9 (1.1, 3.4)	0.7 (0.3, 1.9)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)
Secondary	42.7 (40.3, 45.1)	42.6 (40.2, 45.1)	42.5 (40.1, 44.9)	2.9 (1.8, 4.6)	0.8 (0.3, 2.3)	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)	1.3 (0.7, 2.6)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)
Post-Secondary	32.6 (25.3, 40.9)	32.6 (25.3, 40.9)	32.6 (25.3, 40.9)	0.7 (0.6, 0.8)	0.0 N/A	0.9 (0.1, 6.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
College or above	29.7 (27.2, 32.3)	29.4 (26.9, 32.1)	29.4 (26.9, 32.1)	1.4 (0.7, 2.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)
Residence x wealth index quintile									
Urban	38.9 (36.7, 41.0)	38.8 (36.7, 41.0)	38.3 (36.2, 40.5)	1.4 (0.9, 2.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)
Lowest	58.5 (41.3, 73.9)	58.5 (41.3, 73.9)	57.2 (39.4, 73.3)	11.1 (3.9, 27.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Second	54.2 (48.7, 59.5)	54.2 (48.7, 59.5)	50.6 (44.4, 56.8)	5.4 (3.2, 8.9)	0.3 (0.0, 1.8)	0.0 N/A	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	0.5 (0.1, 3.3)	0.5 (0.1, 1.9)
Middle	39.4 (35.2, 43.7)	39.4 (35.2, 43.7)	39.3 (35.2, 43.6)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
Fourth	40.5 (36.7, 44.5)	40.3 (36.5, 44.4)	40.3 (36.5, 44.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	0.5 (0.1, 1.4)	0.0 N/A
Highest	31.9 (28.8, 35.1)	31.9 (28.8, 35.1)	31.9 (28.8, 35.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0.2 (0.0, 1.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	0.0 N/A
Rural	41.5 (39.2, 43.9)	41.2 (38.8, 43.6)	39.4 (37.1, 41.7)	6.3 (4.9, 8.1)	1.0 (0.4, 2.6)	1.1 (0.4, 2.6)	2.0 (1.1, 3.5)	1.0 (0.4, 2.4)	0.6 (0.3, 1.6)
Lowest	43.8 (35.1, 52.8)	43.2 (34.5, 52.5)	39.4 (31.1, 48.3)	10.2 (6.4, 15.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.5 (0.1, 2.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.8 (0.2, 2.9)	0.5 (0.1, 1.7)
Second	48.4 (44.5, 52.4)	48.1 (44.1, 52.1)	44.1 (40.3, 47.9)	10.0 (7.9, 12.7)	1.3 (0.5, 3.0)	1.1 (0.4, 2.9)	2.5 (1.4, 4.5)	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)
Middle	43.1 (39.0, 47.3)	42.7 (38.6, 47.0)	41.9 (37.8, 46.1)	5.8 (3.6, 9.3)	1.9 (0.6, 6.0)	1.9 (0.6, 6.0)	2.9 (1.3, 6.4)	1.6 (0.5, 5.3)	1.3 (0.4, 4.0)
Fourth	41.3 (36.4, 46.3)	41.1 (36.3, 46.1)	39.6 (35.1, 44.3)	5.7 (3.5, 9.0)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	1.8 (0.9, 3.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)
Highest	29.2 (24.7, 34.1)	28.7 (24.3, 33.6)	28.7 (24.3, 33.6)	1.6 (0.6, 4.3)	0.5 (0.1, 2.4)	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	0.8 (0.3, 2.4)	0.5 (0.1, 2.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.6)

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

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

[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 4.3b: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Pipes	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek				
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Female	5.1 (4.5, 5.8)	4.9 (4.3, 5.6)	4.2 (3.7, 4.8)	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Age (years)									
15-24	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.1, 0.1)	0.0 N/A
25-44	4.9 (4.0, 6.0)	4.9 (4.0, 6.0)	4.7 (3.8, 5.7)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)
45-64	8.1 (6.8, 9.6)	7.7 (6.4, 9.2)	6.4 (5.3, 7.7)	1.8 (1.2, 2.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)
65+	9.9 (7.6, 12.8)	8.8 (6.7, 11.6)	5.0 (3.5, 7.1)	4.4 (3.0, 6.4)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	1.2 (0.5, 2.8)	0.5 (0.1, 2.2)	0.0 N/A
Education Level									
No Formal	13.9 (9.0, 21.0)	12.1 (7.6, 18.7)	3.6 (1.6, 7.8)	9.8 (5.9, 15.9)	0.0 N/A	0.4 (0.1, 3.0)	0.6 (0.1, 2.5)	0.6 (0.1, 3.9)	0.0 N/A
Elementary	8.5 (7.0, 10.2)	8.0 (6.6, 9.7)	5.8 (4.6, 7.2)	2.9 (2.1, 4.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)
Secondary	4.6 (3.8, 5.5)	4.4 (3.6, 5.4)	4.3 (3.5, 5.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.0, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
Post-Secondary	6.4 (2.6, 14.6)	6.4 (2.6, 14.6)	6.4 (2.6, 14.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
College or above	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.1, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)
Residence x wealth index quintile									
Urban	5.3 (4.5, 6.4)	5.3 (4.4, 6.3)	5.1 (4.2, 6.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.1, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)
Lowest	15.4 (8.0, 27.7)	15.4 (8.0, 27.7)	7.8 (3.4, 16.8)	7.6 (3.1, 17.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Second	9.3 (6.5, 13.1)	9.3 (6.5, 13.1)	8.9 (6.2, 12.6)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	0.0 N/A	0.5 (0.1, 3.4)
Middle	7.9 (5.7, 11.0)	7.6 (5.4, 10.6)	7.5 (5.3, 10.5)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Fourth	3.9 (2.6, 5.8)	3.9 (2.6, 5.8)	3.8 (2.5, 5.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	0.2 (0.0, 1.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Highest	3.8 (3.0, 4.9)	3.8 (3.0, 4.9)	3.8 (3.0, 4.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.2)	0.0 N/A
Rural	4.9 (4.1, 5.8)	4.6 (3.8, 5.5)	3.4 (2.8, 4.1)	1.6 (1.1, 2.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)
Lowest	10.4 (6.6, 16.1)	10.1 (6.3, 15.7)	3.6 (1.8, 7.1)	8.1 (4.8, 13.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.6 (0.2, 2.4)	0.4 (0.1, 3.1)	0.0 N/A
Second	5.7 (4.3, 7.6)	5.4 (4.0, 7.1)	3.3 (2.3, 4.6)	2.6 (1.7, 3.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)
Middle	5.5 (4.0, 7.5)	5.3 (3.8, 7.4)	4.9 (3.4, 6.9)	1.1 (0.5, 2.5)	0.5 (0.1, 2.2)	0.4 (0.1, 2.2)	0.4 (0.1, 2.2)	0.5 (0.1, 2.3)	0.6 (0.1, 2.3)
Fourth	4.1 (2.6, 6.3)	3.5 (2.2, 5.6)	2.5 (1.5, 4.1)	1.1 (0.5, 2.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.7 (0.2, 1.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Highest	3.0 (1.8, 4.8)	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A

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

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

[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 4.4: Number of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS PHILIPPINES, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Other smoked tobacco[2]	Pipes	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarollos	Waterpipe
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek				
				Number in Thousands					
Overall	15,874	15,733	15,075	1,746	264	263	260	532	309
Age (years)									
15-24	3,281	3,260	3,255	188	47	49	40	88	51
25-44	7,582	7,554	7,327	734	164	161	154	238	177
45-64	4,203	4,149	3,916	565	54	53	59	158	63
65+	810	770	577	259	--	--	7	48	19
Education Level									
No Formal	319	304	214	106	--	2	3	9	4
Elementary	5,156	5,087	4,566	1,038	70	89	71	239	95
Secondary	6,948	6,915	6,870	457	139	125	137	230	149
Post-Secondary	433	433	433	8	--	--	10	--	--
College or above	3,016	2,991	2,989	138	56	47	39	54	61
Residence x wealth index quintile									
Urban	7,085	7,066	6,961	257	36	24	31	65	76
Lowest	201	201	182	47	--	--	--	--	--
Second	1,223	1,223	1,146	117	9	17	.	12	9
Middle	1,540	1,528	1,522	38	3	5	13	16	10
Fourth	1,817	1,809	1,806	26	9	2	10	17	18
Highest	2,305	2,305	2,305	29	15	--	8	21	38
Rural	8,790	8,667	8,114	1,488	229	239	228	467	233
Lowest	511	504	417	161	1	8	5	6	11
Second	2,551	2,519	2,234	595	67	66	61	141	71
Middle	2,515	2,490	2,423	360	124	132	117	171	111
Fourth	2,111	2,077	1,962	316	18	18	20	114	21
Highest	1,102	1,078	1,078	56	18	16	25	35	18

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

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

[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

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

Table 4.4a: Number of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Pipes	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek				
			Number in Thousands						
Male	14,079	14,008	13,593	1,416	220	213	441	254	578
Age (years)									
15-24	3,097	3,087	3,082	188	47	40	88	40	105
25-44	6,870	6,842	6,654	662	142	135	222	164	306
45-64	3,565	3,542	3,412	423	31	34	116	45	143
65+	548	537	444	143	0	4	16	6	24
Education Level									
No Formal	229	226	191	42	0	0	5	0	7
Elementary	4,515	4,483	4,130	821	59	54	184	72	233
Secondary	6,288	6,277	6,250	422	125	114	198	133	254
Post-Secondary	352	352	352	8	0	10	0	0	10
College or above	2,693	2,668	2,668	124	36	35	54	50	74
Residence x wealth index quintile									
Urban	6,192	6,185	6,109	216	23	12	60	65	141
Lowest	170	170	166	32	0	0	0	0	0
Second	1,072	1,072	1,002	107	5	0	9	9	18
Middle	1,269	1,269	1,267	32	3	7	16	10	38
Fourth	1,650	1,643	1,643	16	0	0	17	18	35
Highest	2,031	2,031	2,031	29	15	5	19	27	50
Rural	7,887	7,824	7,484	1,200	197	201	382	190	437
Lowest	434	429	390	101	1	5	1	8	20
Second	2,288	2,272	2,083	475	60	54	120	58	131
Middle	2,247	2,229	2,185	305	100	97	149	85	157
Fourth	1,925	1,917	1,848	265	18	20	84	21	90
Highest	994	978	978	56	18	25	27	18	40

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

[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

Table 4.4b: Number of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Pipes	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek				
			Number in Thousands						
Female	1,795	1,725	1,481	329	45	47	90	54	159
Age (years)									
15-24	184	173	173	0	0	0	0	11	11
25-44	712	712	672	72	21	19	16	13	44
45-64	638	607	504	142	23	25	42	18	56
65+	261	233	133	115	0	3	33	13	48
Education Level									
No Formal	90	78	23	63	0	3	4	4	10
Elementary	641	605	436	217	11	17	55	23	81
Secondary	660	638	620	35	14	23	32	16	42
Post-Secondary	81	81	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
College or above	323	323	322	14	20	4	0	11	25
Residence x wealth index quintile									
Urban	893	881	852	41	13	20	5	11	44
Lowest	31	31	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
Second	151	151	144	10	4	0	3	0	11
Middle	271	260	256	6	0	6	0	0	6
Fourth	167	167	163	10	9	10	0	0	10
Highest	274	274	274	0	0	4	2	11	17
Rural	903	844	629	288	32	27	85	43	114
Lowest	78	75	27	61	0	0	5	3	8
Second	264	247	151	120	7	7	21	13	25
Middle	268	261	238	56	25	20	21	27	44
Fourth	185	161	114	51	0	0	30	0	30
Highest	108	100	100	0	0	0	8	0	8

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

[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old, by smoking frequency, sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Cigarette Smoking Frequency						Total
	Daily		Occasional[1]		Non-smoker		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	18.7	(17.8, 19.6)	4.0	(3.5, 4.5)	77.3	(76.4, 78.3)	100
Sex							
Male	33.9	(32.3, 35.5)	6.4	(5.6, 7.4)	59.7	(58.1, 61.3)	100
Female	3.6	(3.1, 4.1)	1.5	(1.2, 1.9)	94.9	(94.2, 95.5)	100
Age (years)							
15-24	12.6	(11.2, 14.1)	3.3	(2.6, 4.2)	84.1	(82.4, 85.6)	100
25-44	21.5	(20.2, 22.8)	4.5	(3.8, 5.3)	74.0	(72.6, 75.4)	100
45-64	22.9	(21.4, 24.4)	3.9	(3.3, 4.7)	73.2	(71.6, 74.8)	100
65+	14.1	(12.0, 16.5)	3.6	(2.6, 5.0)	82.3	(79.5, 84.8)	100
Education Level							
No Formal	23.1	(17.1, 30.6)	4.3	(2.5, 7.4)	72.5	(65.0, 78.9)	100
Elementary	25.0	(23.1, 27.1)	5.1	(4.2, 6.1)	69.9	(67.7, 72.0)	100
Secondary	19.8	(18.5, 21.3)	4.0	(3.3, 4.8)	76.2	(74.7, 77.6)	100
Post-Secondary	13.7	(10.4, 17.8)	4.7	(2.4, 9.0)	81.6	(76.2, 86.0)	100
College or above	12.0	(10.8, 13.3)	2.9	(2.4, 3.5)	85.1	(83.7, 86.4)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile							
Urban	18.6	(17.4, 19.8)	3.1	(2.6, 3.7)	78.3	(77.0, 79.5)	100
Lowest	31.5	(22.6, 42.0)	9.6	(4.4, 19.5)	58.9	(47.4, 69.5)	100
Second	28.4	(24.7, 32.3)	5.6	(3.9, 7.9)	66.1	(62.0, 69.9)	100
Middle	19.9	(17.4, 22.6)	3.3	(2.3, 4.7)	76.8	(74.1, 79.3)	100
Fourth	19.4	(17.4, 21.5)	2.3	(1.6, 3.3)	78.3	(76.1, 80.3)	100
Highest	14.4	(13.0, 15.9)	2.6	(2.0, 3.4)	83.0	(81.4, 84.5)	100
Rural	18.8	(17.5, 20.1)	4.7	(4.0, 5.5)	76.5	(75.1, 77.9)	100
Lowest	25.8	(20.9, 31.4)	3.6	(2.2, 5.8)	70.6	(64.8, 75.7)	100
Second	21.2	(19.1, 23.4)	6.2	(4.8, 7.9)	72.7	(70.0, 75.1)	100
Middle	19.3	(17.1, 21.6)	5.6	(4.2, 7.4)	75.1	(72.4, 77.7)	100
Fourth	19.1	(16.5, 22.1)	3.8	(2.8, 4.9)	77.1	(74.1, 79.9)	100
Highest	12.7	(10.7, 15.0)	2.9	(2.0, 4.2)	84.3	(81.7, 86.6)	100

[1] Occasional refers to less than daily use.

Table 4.5a: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old, by cigarette frequency, sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Cigarette Smoking Frequency						Total
	Daily		Occasional[1]		Non-smoker		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	18.5	(17.6, 19.5)	3.9	(3.5, 4.5)	77.5	(76.5, 78.6)	100
Age (years)							
15-24	12.5	(11.0, 14.2)	3.3	(2.6, 4.2)	84.2	(82.3, 85.9)	100
25-44	21.4	(20.0, 22.9)	4.5	(3.7, 5.4)	74.1	(72.6, 75.6)	100
45-64	22.5	(20.8, 24.3)	3.9	(3.2, 4.7)	73.6	(71.7, 75.4)	100
65+	13.4	(11.2, 16.0)	3.4	(2.4, 5.0)	83.2	(80.2, 85.7)	100
Education Level							
No Formal	21.9	(15.9, 29.3)	4.3	(2.5, 7.4)	73.8	(66.3, 80.1)	100
Elementary	24.7	(22.6, 26.8)	5.0	(4.2, 6.1)	70.3	(68.0, 72.5)	100
Secondary	19.7	(18.2, 21.3)	4.0	(3.2, 4.8)	76.3	(74.7, 77.9)	100
Post-Secondary	13.7	(10.2, 18.1)	4.7	(2.4, 9.2)	81.6	(76.0, 86.2)	100
College or above	11.9	(10.5, 13.5)	2.9	(2.3, 3.6)	85.2	(83.6, 86.7)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile							
Urban	18.5	(17.2, 20.0)	3.1	(2.5, 3.8)	78.3	(76.8, 79.8)	100
Lowest	31.5	(22.2, 42.5)	9.6	(4.4, 19.7)	58.9	(47.0, 69.9)	100
Second	28.4	(24.4, 32.7)	5.6	(3.8, 8.2)	66.1	(61.5, 70.3)	100
Middle	19.8	(16.8, 23.1)	3.3	(2.1, 5.0)	77.0	(73.5, 80.1)	100
Fourth	19.3	(16.9, 22.0)	2.3	(1.5, 3.6)	78.4	(75.6, 80.9)	100
Highest	14.4	(12.5, 16.6)	2.6	(1.9, 3.5)	83.0	(80.7, 85.0)	100
Rural	18.5	(17.2, 19.9)	4.7	(3.9, 5.5)	76.8	(75.4, 78.2)	100
Lowest	25.4	(20.4, 31.1)	3.6	(2.2, 5.9)	71.0	(65.1, 76.3)	100
Second	20.8	(18.7, 23.1)	6.2	(4.8, 7.9)	73.0	(70.4, 75.5)	100
Middle	19.0	(16.9, 21.4)	5.6	(4.2, 7.4)	75.4	(72.7, 77.9)	100
Fourth	18.9	(16.2, 21.8)	3.7	(2.8, 4.9)	77.5	(74.4, 80.2)	100
Highest	12.4	(10.4, 14.7)	2.9	(2.0, 4.3)	84.7	(82.1, 86.9)	100

[1] Occasional refers to less than daily use.

Table 4.5a (cont.): Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old, by cigarette frequency, sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Cigarette Smoking Frequency						Total
	Daily		Occasional[1]		Non-smoker		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Male	33.9	(32.1, 35.7)	6.4	(5.6, 7.4)	59.7	(57.9, 61.5)	100
Age (years)							
15-24	23.5	(20.6, 26.5)	6.2	(4.8, 8.0)	70.3	(67.0, 73.4)	100
25-44	39.6	(37.0, 42.1)	7.0	(5.7, 8.5)	53.5	(51.0, 56.0)	100
45-64	39.5	(36.7, 42.3)	6.3	(5.1, 7.7)	54.3	(51.3, 57.2)	100
65+	24.2	(20.0, 29.0)	4.1	(2.5, 6.7)	71.6	(66.4, 76.3)	100
Education Level							
No Formal	37.0	(26.1, 49.5)	7.3	(3.9, 13.4)	55.7	(44.1, 66.7)	100
Elementary	40.0	(36.9, 43.1)	7.3	(5.9, 9.0)	52.7	(49.5, 55.8)	100
Secondary	36.1	(33.4, 38.8)	6.6	(5.3, 8.2)	57.3	(54.6, 60.0)	100
Post-Secondary	27.3	(20.1, 35.9)	5.3	(2.7, 10.2)	67.4	(58.4, 75.3)	100
College or above	24.5	(21.6, 27.6)	5.2	(4.1, 6.7)	70.3	(67.1, 73.3)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile							
Urban	34.2	(31.6, 36.9)	4.7	(3.8, 5.7)	61.1	(58.4, 63.8)	100
Lowest	47.6	(32.5, 63.2)	10.9	(3.8, 27.6)	41.5	(26.0, 58.9)	100
Second	46.8	(41.0, 52.7)	7.4	(4.6, 11.5)	45.8	(39.9, 51.9)	100
Middle	35.1	(30.1, 40.5)	4.2	(2.8, 6.4)	60.6	(55.2, 65.8)	100
Fourth	36.9	(32.4, 41.7)	3.6	(2.1, 6.0)	59.5	(54.7, 64.1)	100
Highest	27.5	(23.6, 31.6)	4.4	(3.2, 6.2)	68.1	(63.8, 72.2)	100
Rural	33.6	(31.2, 36.1)	7.9	(6.6, 9.5)	58.5	(56.1, 60.9)	100
Lowest	39.2	(30.7, 48.4)	4.6	(2.6, 7.8)	56.2	(47.0, 65.0)	100
Second	37.9	(34.2, 41.7)	10.5	(8.1, 13.5)	51.6	(47.6, 55.6)	100
Middle	33.8	(29.9, 38.0)	9.3	(6.8, 12.4)	56.9	(52.6, 61.1)	100
Fourth	35.1	(30.2, 40.3)	6.2	(4.5, 8.4)	58.7	(53.7, 63.6)	100
Highest	23.7	(19.7, 28.2)	5.5	(3.7, 8.1)	70.8	(65.9, 75.3)	100
Female	3.6	(3.1, 4.2)	1.5	(1.2, 1.9)	94.9	(94.1, 95.5)	100
Age (years)							
15-24	1.5	(0.9, 2.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	98.2	(97.1, 98.9)	100
25-44	3.0	(2.2, 3.9)	2.0	(1.4, 2.8)	95.1	(93.9, 96.0)	100
45-64	6.5	(5.2, 8.1)	1.6	(1.1, 2.4)	91.9	(90.2, 93.4)	100
65+	6.7	(4.8, 9.1)	3.2	(2.0, 5.2)	90.1	(87.1, 92.5)	100
Education Level							
No Formal	12.0	(7.5, 18.7)	2.0	(0.7, 5.5)	86.1	(78.9, 91.1)	100
Elementary	6.2	(4.9, 7.8)	2.3	(1.6, 3.3)	91.5	(89.7, 93.1)	100
Secondary	3.3	(2.6, 4.3)	1.2	(0.8, 1.8)	95.4	(94.3, 96.3)	100
Post-Secondary	2.1	(0.9, 5.2)	4.2	(1.2, 14.3)	93.6	(85.1, 97.4)	100
College or above	1.9	(1.3, 2.8)	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)	97.1	(96.0, 97.9)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile							
Urban	3.7	(2.9, 4.7)	1.6	(1.1, 2.5)	94.7	(93.4, 95.7)	100
Lowest	7.7	(3.1, 18.2)	7.7	(3.1, 17.7)	84.6	(71.6, 92.2)	100
Second	5.9	(3.7, 9.3)	3.4	(1.6, 7.0)	90.7	(86.3, 93.8)	100
Middle	5.5	(3.6, 8.3)	2.4	(1.0, 5.7)	92.1	(88.6, 94.5)	100
Fourth	2.8	(1.6, 4.8)	1.1	(0.5, 2.4)	96.1	(93.9, 97.5)	100
Highest	2.8	(1.7, 4.5)	1.0	(0.5, 2.0)	96.2	(94.3, 97.4)	100
Rural	3.5	(2.9, 4.3)	1.4	(1.0, 1.9)	95.1	(94.2, 95.9)	100
Lowest	8.1	(4.9, 13.0)	2.3	(0.9, 6.0)	89.6	(83.8, 93.5)	100
Second	4.0	(2.8, 5.6)	1.7	(1.1, 2.7)	94.3	(92.4, 95.7)	100
Middle	3.8	(2.6, 5.6)	1.7	(1.0, 2.8)	94.5	(92.5, 96.1)	100
Fourth	2.8	(1.7, 4.5)	1.3	(0.6, 2.5)	95.9	(93.7, 97.4)	100
Highest	2.4	(1.4, 4.3)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	97.0	(95.2, 98.2)	100

[1] Occasional refers to less than daily use.

Table 4.5b: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old, by waterpipe frequency, sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Waterpipe Frequency						Total
	Daily		Occasional[1]		Non-smoker		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	0.1	(0.0, 0.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	99.6	(99.1, 99.8)	100
Sex							
Male	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.6	(0.3, 1.4)	99.3	(98.5, 99.6)	100
Female	0.1	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	99.8	(99.7, 99.9)	100
Age (years)							
15-24	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	99.8	(99.5, 99.9)	100
25-44	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	99.4	(98.7, 99.7)	100
45-64	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	99.6	(99.1, 99.8)	100
65+	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.2	(0.0, 1.4)	99.6	(98.7, 99.9)	100
Education Level							
No Formal	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)	0.0	N/A	99.7	(97.8, 100.0)	100
Elementary	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	99.4	(98.7, 99.8)	100
Secondary	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.4	(0.2, 1.1)	99.5	(98.9, 99.8)	100
Post-Secondary	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100.0		100
College or above	0.1	(0.1, 0.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	99.7	(99.3, 99.9)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile							
Urban	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	99.8	(99.6, 99.9)	100
Lowest	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100.0	N/A	100
Second	0.3	(0.0, 1.8)	0.0	N/A	99.7	(98.2, 100.0)	100
Middle	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.0	N/A	99.9	(99.4, 100.0)	100
Fourth	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	99.8	(99.3, 99.9)	100
Highest	0.1	(0.1, 0.1)	0.2	(0.0, 0.8)	99.7	(99.3, 99.9)	100
Rural	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.6	(0.2, 1.4)	99.4	(98.6, 99.7)	100
Lowest	0.4	(0.1, 1.6)	0.2	(0.0, 1.5)	99.3	(98.1, 99.8)	100
Second	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.7	(0.3, 1.6)	99.2	(98.4, 99.6)	100
Middle	0.0	N/A	1.1	(0.3, 3.5)	98.9	(96.5, 99.7)	100
Fourth	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	99.8	(99.3, 99.9)	100
Highest	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.1, 1.2)	99.7	(98.8, 99.9)	100

[1] Occasional refers to less than daily use.

N/A- The estimate is "0.0" or "100.0"

Table 4.6: Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by sex and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]		Distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day[1]										
			1-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		≥20		Total
			Percentage (95% CI)										
Overall	11.0	(10.5, 11.5)	33.7	(31.0, 36.5)	34.8	(32.4, 37.3)	7.6	(6.3, 9.1)	1.2	(0.6, 2.2)	22.7	(20.3, 25.2)	100
Sex													
Male	11.2	(10.7, 11.7)	32.2	(29.4, 35.1)	35.1	(32.5, 37.7)	7.9	(6.6, 9.5)	1.3	(0.7, 2.4)	23.5	(21.0, 26.2)	100
Female	8.6	(6.9, 10.2)	48.7	(41.1, 56.4)	32.3	(25.2, 40.3)	4.7	(2.3, 9.3)	0.0	N/A	14.4	(9.5, 21.1)	100
Age (years)													
15-24	8.8	(7.9, 9.7)	42.9	(36.2, 50.0)	38.6	(31.8, 45.8)	3.8	(1.9, 7.3)	0.4	(0.1, 2.0)	14.3	(10.1, 19.8)	100
25-44	11.2	(10.4, 11.9)	33.3	(29.5, 37.3)	33.8	(30.6, 37.2)	7.6	(5.8, 10.0)	1.4	(0.7, 2.8)	23.9	(20.5, 27.7)	100
45-64	12.2	(11.5, 12.9)	25.8	(22.0, 30.1)	35.7	(31.4, 40.3)	10.5	(7.8, 14.0)	1.5	(0.7, 3.3)	26.4	(22.6, 30.6)	100
65+	10.6	(8.5, 12.7)	44.3	(35.5, 53.5)	24.1	(17.1, 32.8)	7.2	(3.5, 14.1)	0.7	(0.1, 5.0)	23.6	(16.5, 32.6)	100
Education Level													
No Formal	9.3	(6.7, 12.0)	48.6	(32.8, 64.7)	25.1	(13.8, 41.4)	1.6	(0.4, 6.5)	1.7	(0.2, 11.4)	23	(11.8, 40.0)	100
Elementary	11.0	(10.3, 11.7)	34.9	(30.7, 39.2)	31.9	(28.0, 36.1)	7.0	(5.3, 9.2)	2.1	(0.9, 4.9)	24.1	(20.6, 27.9)	100
Secondary	10.9	(10.2, 11.6)	34.4	(30.2, 38.8)	35.4	(31.5, 39.4)	6.3	(4.8, 8.3)	0.9	(0.5, 1.8)	23	(19.6, 26.8)	100
Post-Secondary	10.0	(8.5, 11.4)	23.2	(13.5, 36.9)	52.6	(38.6, 66.3)	11.5	(4.6, 26.0)	1.8	(0.4, 7.2)	10.8	(5.4, 20.6)	100
College or above	11.4	(10.2, 12.6)	29.8	(23.6, 36.8)	37.2	(31.3, 43.5)	11.9	(7.8, 17.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	21	(16.0, 27.1)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile													
Urban	10.9	(10.3, 11.5)	32.2	(28.5, 36.2)	36.7	(33.1, 40.4)	8.0	(6.0, 10.6)	1.3	(0.4, 3.8)	21.8	(18.6, 25.3)	100
Lowest	10.3	(7.1, 13.5)	40.5	(22.5, 61.4)	27.5	(12.3, 50.7)	3.0	(0.7, 11.6)	2.2	(0.3, 14.0)	26.8	(11.0, 52.0)	100
Second	11.2	(9.4, 13.1)	32.3	(24.0, 41.7)	36.6	(28.8, 45.0)	7.7	(3.7, 15.1)	2.8	(0.7, 10.6)	20.7	(14.4, 28.9)	100
Middle	10.1	(9.2, 11.0)	34.3	(27.4, 42.0)	38.9	(31.6, 46.7)	3.7	(1.8, 7.7)	2.8	(0.8, 9.6)	20.2	(14.7, 27.3)	100
Fourth	10.9	(9.6, 12.2)	34.9	(28.2, 42.4)	35.0	(28.6, 41.9)	9.8	(6.5, 14.3)	0.5	(0.1, 1.8)	19.9	(14.5, 26.7)	100
Highest	11.3	(10.3, 12.2)	27.9	(21.7, 35.0)	37.4	(30.5, 44.8)	10.0	(6.0, 16.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.6)	24.5	(18.8, 31.3)	100
Rural	11.0	(10.2, 11.8)	35.0	(31.2, 39.0)	33.2	(30.1, 36.4)	7.3	(5.8, 9.1)	1.1	(0.6, 1.9)	23.5	(20.1, 27.2)	100
Lowest	10.3	(8.5, 12.0)	34.6	(24.3, 46.5)	34.1	(24.0, 45.8)	10.0	(5.6, 17.2)	2.0	(0.3, 11.7)	19.4	(10.1, 34.0)	100
Second	10.0	(9.1, 10.9)	39.0	(33.4, 44.8)	33.2	(28.4, 38.3)	7.0	(4.8, 10.0)	1.8	(0.9, 3.6)	19.1	(15.1, 23.8)	100
Middle	10.9	(9.7, 12.2)	37.9	(31.3, 45.0)	30.8	(24.9, 37.4)	5.1	(3.2, 8.1)	0.5	(0.1, 2.1)	25.7	(19.6, 32.9)	100
Fourth	11.4	(10.1, 12.6)	32.2	(25.4, 39.8)	35.5	(29.0, 42.6)	7.0	(4.4, 11.0)	0.9	(0.2, 3.7)	24.4	(19.1, 30.6)	100
Highest	13.2	(10.8, 15.6)	25.7	(18.2, 34.9)	33.4	(24.8, 43.3)	11.9	(6.3, 21.4)	0.7	(0.1, 4.6)	28.3	(20.2, 38.3)	100

[1] Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured and Hand-rolled.

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers 15-34 years old by age at daily smoking initiation, sex and residence.– GATS PHILIPPINES, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of Initiation			Age at Daily Smoking Initiation (years)[1] <15		15-16		17-19		20+		Total
				Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	17.5	(17.3,	17.8)	12.3	(10.1, 14.9)	25.2	(21.7 , 28.7)	36.4	(32.6 , 40.2)	26.1	(23.1 , 29.1)	100
Sex												
Male	17.5	(17.2,	17.7)	12.8	(10.3 , 15.4)	24.9	(21.2 , 28.5)	36.7	(32.6 , 40.8)	25.6	(22.5 , 28.7)	100
Female	18.3	(17.3,	19.4)	6.3	(0.4 , 12.1)	28.7	(15.1 , 42.2)	33.2	(22.4 , 44.1)	31.8	(20.0 , 43.7)	100
Education Level												
No Formal	17.3	(15.5,	19.0)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Elementary	17.1	(16.7,	17.5)	13.1	(8.7 , 17.4)	29.5	(22.3 , 36.7)	35.4	(28.8 , 42.1)	22.0	(16.9 , 27.1)	100
Secondary	17.3	(16.8,	17.6)	14.2	(10.5 , 18.0)	26.4	(21.4 , 31.3)	36.5	(31.5 , 41.6)	22.9	(18.9 , 26.9)	100
Post,Secondary	19.4	(17.9,	20.9)	3.4	(0.0 , 8.8)	8.7	(0.1 , 17.4)	50.3	(28.3 , 72.2)	37.5	(16.3 , 58.7)	100
College or above	18.6	(18.0,	19.0)	7.8	(3.7 , 12.0)	19.1	(13.3 , 24.8)	35.2	(27.0 , 43.4)	37.9	(30.5 , 45.3)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile												
Urban	17.5	(17.2,	17.9)	13.9	(10.7 , 17.0)	23.4	(18.1 , 28.6)	35.2	(30.4 , 40.0)	27.6	(23.2 , 31.9)	100
Lowest	16.2	(15.4,	17.0)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Second	17.0	(16.3,	17.6)	21.7	(11.4 , 32.0)	30.6	(15.5 , 45.7)	31.0	(19.8 , 42.2)	16.7	(8.9 , 24.6)	100
Middle	17.6	(16.8,	18.3)	15.8	(8.8 , 22.8)	24.5	(16.9 , 32.1)	36.3	(28.2 , 44.4)	23.4	(14.6 , 32.2)	100
Fourth	18.2	(17.6,	18.8)	10.8	(6.8 , 14.9)	14.6	(7.5 , 21.7)	37.6	(29.3 , 45.9)	37.0	(28.7 , 45.2)	100
Highest	17.8	(16.8,	18.6)	10.1	(5.1 , 15.1)	28.4	(18.2 , 38.6)	35.2	(26.7 , 43.7)	26.3	(19.0 , 33.7)	100
Rural	17.5	(17.2,	17.9)	10.9	(7.3 , 14.6)	26.8	(22.0 , 31.6)	37.5	(31.7 , 43.3)	24.7	(20.5 , 28.9)	100
Lowest	17.9	(17.4,	18.4)	14.7	(4.1 , 25.3)	27.8	(12.2 , 43.3)	29.5	(15.9 , 43.1)	28.0	(13.9 , 42.2)	100
Second	17.1	(16.5,	17.6)	7.9	(4.0 , 11.7)	22.8	(16.7 , 28.9)	39.9	(32.3 , 47.5)	29.5	(22.6 , 36.3)	100
Middle	17.7	(16.6,	18.6)	12.2	(4.7 , 19.6)	31.5	(21.9 , 41.1)	33.5	(25.0 , 42.1)	22.9	(14.1 , 31.6)	100
Fourth	17.4	(16.6,	18.1)	12.7	(3.1 , 22.3)	27.7	(16.8 , 38.6)	37.1	(23.0 , 51.3)	22.5	(13.9 , 31.0)	100
Highest	17.8	(16.8,	18.6)	9.9	(2.3 , 17.5)	24.2	(11.6 , 36.7)	43.7	(29.4 , 58.0)	22.2	(11.5 , 33.0)	100

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

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

Table 4.7a: Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers 15-17 years old by age at daily smoking initiation and sex.– GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Age at Daily Smoking Initiation (years)[1]									
	<10		10-11		12-13		14-15		16-17	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	0.8	(0.1, 5.5)	2.6	(0.4, 16.9)	21.4	(9.6, 41.1)	39.1	(21.7, 59.8)	36.1	(16.6, 61.7)
Sex										
Male	0.8	(0.1, 6.0)	2.8	(0.4, 18.1)	18.4	(7.6, 38.0)	39.0	(20.9, 60.7)	39.0	(18.2, 64.7)
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[1] Among respondents 15-17 years of age who are ever daily smokers.

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

Table 4.8: Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers ≥15 years old who are former daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokers[1] (Among All Adults)		Former Daily Smokers[1] (Among Ever Daily Smokers)[2]	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	4.9	(4.4, 5.4)	19.3	(17.6, 21.1)
Sex				
Male	7.9	(7.2, 8.8)	17.7	(16.1, 19.5)
Female	1.9	(1.5, 2.3)	31.0	(25.9, 36.6)
Age (years)				
15-24	1.3	(0.9, 2.0)	8.9	(5.9, 13.1)
25-44	3.9	(3.4, 4.6)	14.5	(12.5, 16.7)
45-64	8.1	(7.1, 9.3)	24.3	(21.5, 27.3)
65+	15.9	(13.6, 18.5)	49.2	(43.5, 55.0)
Education Level				
No Formal	5.9	(3.7, 9.4)	18.5	(11.7, 27.9)
Elementary	8.4	(7.4, 9.6)	23.1	(20.5, 26.0)
Secondary	3.9	(3.3, 4.5)	15.3	(13.0, 17.9)
Post-Secondary	4.3	(2.4, 7.5)	22.4	(12.9, 36.0)
College or above	3.4	(2.7, 4.2)	20.7	(17.2, 24.6)
Residence x wealth index quintile				
Urban	4.3	(3.6, 5.1)	17.6	(14.9, 20.6)
Lowest	1.9	(0.8, 4.6)	5.0	(1.9, 12.2)
Second	3.1	(1.9, 4.8)	8.8	(5.7, 13.5)
Middle	6.0	(4.7, 7.6)	22.1	(17.6, 27.5)
Fourth	3.9	(2.9, 5.3)	16.0	(11.9, 21.1)
Highest	4.0	(3.1, 5.3)	20.8	(16.3, 26.1)
Rural	5.4	(4.8, 6.1)	20.7	(18.6, 23.0)
Lowest	3.4	(2.1, 5.5)	10.9	(6.9, 16.9)
Second	5.1	(4.2, 6.3)	17.7	(14.7, 21.2)
Middle	4.8	(3.8, 6.0)	18.3	(14.7, 22.6)
Fourth	5.6	(4.5, 7.0)	20.7	(16.7, 25.4)
Highest	7.1	(5.4, 9.2)	34.3	(27.1, 42.3)

[1]Current Non-smokers.

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

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of former daily smokers ≥15 years old, by time since quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Time since quitting smoking (years)[1]								Total
	<1		1 to <5		5 to <10		≥10		
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	14.1	(10.9, 18.0)	24.0	(20.2, 28.4)	12.6	(10.2, 15.4)	49.3	(45.1, 53.6)	100
Sex									
Male	13.6	(10.5, 17.3)	24.3	(20.2, 28.9)	13.8	(11.0, 17.1)	48.4	(43.7, 53.1)	100
Female	16.4	(8.4, 29.5)	23.0	(14.9, 33.6)	7.4	(4.5, 12.0)	53.3	(43.0, 63.3)	100
Age (years)									
15-24	59.6	(39.1, 77.2)	31.9	(16.7, 52.1)	8.6	(2.4, 26.2)	--	--	100
25-44	16.0	(11.2, 22.2)	30.5	(23.5, 38.5)	19.3	(14.1, 25.8)	34.2	(27.4, 41.8)	100
45-64	7.3	(4.8, 10.9)	21.5	(16.5, 27.5)	10.8	(7.5, 15.3)	60.4	(53.9, 66.6)	100
65+	6.2	(3.5, 10.8)	15.5	(10.5, 22.2)	6.4	(3.5, 11.6)	71.9	(64.5, 78.3)	100
Education Level									
No Formal	--	--	1.6	(0.6, 4.0)	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)	2.7	(1.2, 5.9)	
Elementary	14.8	(10.8, 19.9)	21.9	(17.2, 27.4)	11.0	(7.7, 15.5)	52.3	(46.3, 58.2)	100
Secondary	18.4	(12.4, 26.3)	23.9	(17.6, 31.5)	13.7	(9.3, 19.7)	44.0	(36.9, 51.4)	100
Post-Secondary	--	--	1.3	(0.4, 3.9)	0.2	(0.0, 1.5)	2.7	(1.3, 5.7)	100
College or above	6.7	(2.8, 15.1)	27.7	(19.7, 37.3)	15.7	(10.3, 23.1)	49.9	(40.4, 59.5)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile									
Urban	11.2	(6.3, 19.1)	22.6	(16.8, 29.6)	14.8	(10.8, 20.0)	51.4	(45.1, 57.6)	100
Lowest	--	--	0.3	(0.1, 2.0)	0.0	N/A	1.6	(0.5, 5.0)	
Second	15.7	(5.6, 36.9)	9.8	(3.4, 25.4)	25.8	(12.3, 46.4)	48.7	(27.5, 70.3)	100
Middle	12.6	(7.1, 21.4)	19.4	(9.5, 35.4)	12.5	(6.2, 23.5)	55.5	(43.7, 66.8)	100
Fourth	2.8	(0.9, 8.7)	23.0	(12.9, 37.7)	20.6	(12.2, 32.6)	53.6	(41.7, 65.1)	100
Highest	14.6	(6.3, 30.3)	27.3	(18.4, 38.5)	11.1	(6.1, 19.1)	47.0	(36.7, 57.6)	100
Rural	16.1	(12.2, 20.8)	25.1	(20.2, 30.7)	11	(8.3, 14.3)	47.9	(42.2, 53.7)	100
Lowest	--	--	1.3	(0.6, 2.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.4)	1.2	(0.6, 2.7)	
Second	13.7	(7.9, 22.7)	21.0	(14.6, 29.2)	12.3	(7.6, 19.4)	53.0	(43.0, 62.8)	100
Middle	19.3	(11.0, 31.5)	26.7	(17.2, 39.0)	14.5	(9.1, 22.4)	39.5	(29.1, 51.0)	100
Fourth	24.8	(16.7, 35.2)	22.3	(14.0, 33.5)	8.6	(4.3, 16.4)	44.4	(33.4, 56.0)	100
Highest	5.9	(1.9, 16.5)	28.9	(18.1, 42.8)	9.1	(3.8, 20.2)	56.2	(43.6, 68.0)	100

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

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

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of current tobacco users ≥15 years old, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Current Tobacco Users[1]	Type of Current Tobacco Use			
		Smoked only	Smokeless only	Both smoked and smokeless	Total
	Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	23.8 (22.9, 24.8)	92.8 (90.7, 94.5)	4.4 (3.2, 6.2)	2.7 (1.9, 4.0)	100
Sex					
Male	41.9 (40.3, 43.6)	93.5 (91.4, 95.1)	3.6 (2.4, 5.2)	2.9 (2.0, 4.3)	100
Female	5.8 (5.1, 6.5)	88.0 (83.4, 91.4)	10.6 (7.3, 15.1)	1.4 (0.6, 3.3)	100
Age (years)					
15-24	16.7 (15.1, 18.4)	94.1 (90.1, 96.5)	3.7 (2.1, 6.5)	2.3 (0.9, 5.4)	100
25-44	27.0 (25.6, 28.4)	93.6 (90.9, 95.5)	3.2 (1.9, 5.4)	3.2 (2.0, 5.1)	100
45-64	28.3 (26.7, 30.1)	92.8 (90.0, 94.9)	5.2 (3.6, 7.7)	1.9 (1.0, 3.5)	100
65+	20.6 (17.9, 23.5)	82.1 (76.8, 86.5)	13.4 (9.6, 18.4)	4.4 (2.5, 7.9)	100
Education Level					
No Formal	33.3 (26.5, 40.8)	77.0 (65.2, 85.7)	17.4 (9.8, 29.1)	5.5 (2.2, 13.2)	100
Elementary	32.9 (30.8, 35.1)	88.0 (84.6, 90.7)	8.0 (5.8, 11.0)	4.0 (2.7, 5.8)	100
Secondary	24.6 (23.1, 26.1)	95.2 (92.6, 96.9)	2.5 (1.5, 4.3)	2.3 (1.2, 4.5)	100
Post-Secondary	18.8 (14.4, 24.2)	98.9 (95.2, 99.8)	1.1 (0.2, 4.8)	0.0 N/A	100
College or above	15.1 (13.8, 16.6)	97.6 (95.1, 98.8)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	1.5 (0.5, 4.2)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile					
Urban	22.1 (20.9, 23.4)	97.3 (95.9, 98.2)	0.9 (0.6, 1.6)	1.8 (1.0, 3.0)	100
Lowest	43.2 (32.5, 54.7)	86.7 (61.9, 96.3)	3.9 (0.6, 21.9)	9.4 (1.7, 38.4)	100
Second	34.6 (30.7, 38.7)	93.1 (88.4, 96.0)	1.8 (1.1, 2.8)	5.1 (2.5, 10.3)	100
Middle	23.9 (21.4, 26.6)	97.1 (94.7, 98.4)	1.9 (1.0, 3.6)	1.0 (0.3, 3.4)	100
Fourth	21.9 (19.8, 24.1)	99.2 (97.7, 99.7)	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	0.5 (0.1, 2.1)	100
Highest	17.2 (15.7, 18.9)	99.0 (98.1, 99.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	100
Rural	25.3 (23.9, 26.9)	89.5 (86.0, 92.2)	7.0 (4.9, 10.0)	3.5 (2.1, 5.5)	100
Lowest	39.3 (31.4, 47.7)	69.3 (46.9, 85.3)	25.5 (10.8, 49.1	5.2 (2.7, 9.7)	100
Second	30.6 (28.0, 33.3)	87.5 (82.3, 91.3)	10.2 (6.8, 14.9)	2.3 (1.3, 4.1)	100
Middle	26.3 (23.6, 29.1)	88.3 (81.2, 93.0)	4.9 (3.3, 7.4)	6.7 (3.2, 13.6)	100
Fourth	23.5 (20.8, 26.5)	96.1 (92.9, 97.9)	2.4 (1.2, 4.7)	1.5 (0.5, 4.8)	100
Highest	16.0 (13.7, 18.6)	96.8 (93.1, 98.5)	1.8 (0.7, 5.0)	1.4 (0.4, 4.5)	100

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

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of daily smokers ≥15 years old, by time to first smoke upon waking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Time to first smoke								Total
	≤5 minutes		6 to 30 minutes		31 to 60 minutes		>60 minutes		
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	17.4	(15.5, 19.5)	35.3	(32.7, 37.9)	17.8	(16.0, 19.8)	29.5	(26.7, 32.4)	100
Sex									
Male	17.9	(15.9, 20.2)	35.6	(32.9, 38.4)	18.1	(16.2, 20.3)	28.3	(25.5, 31.4)	100
Female	12.8	(9.0, 18.0)	32.2	(26.4, 38.7)	15.1	(10.6, 21.1)	39.9	(33.6, 46.5)	100
Age (years)									
15-24	14.8	(11.0, 19.7)	25.8	(21.2, 31.0)	18.3	(13.8, 23.7)	41.2	(35.1, 47.5)	100
25-44	15.8	(13.2, 18.8)	38.3	(34.7, 42.1)	17.8	(15.4, 20.5)	28.0	(24.8, 31.6)	100
45-64	20.1	(17.0, 23.6)	37.9	(34.1, 41.8)	17.3	(14.4, 20.7)	24.7	(21.0, 28.9)	100
65+	28.8	(21.7, 37.2)	29.3	(22.5, 37.2)	19.3	(13.1, 27.6)	22.6	(16.4, 30.2)	100
Education Level									
No Formal	17.4	(9.1, 30.8)	28.7	(17.5, 43.3)	18.4	(9.0, 33.8)	35.5	(21.1, 53.2)	100
Elementary	20.4	(17.1, 24.2)	36.2	(32.2, 40.5)	15.5	(13.0, 18.4)	27.8	(23.8, 32.2)	100
Secondary	16.8	(14.0, 20.0)	36.1	(32.7, 39.7)	17.5	(14.7, 20.7)	29.6	(25.9, 33.6)	100
Post-Secondary	4.1	(1.5, 10.7)	34.5	(22.0, 49.6)	25.1	(15.0, 38.8)	36.4	(23.8, 51.0)	100
College or above	15.4	(12.0, 19.7)	32.4	(27.6, 37.6)	21.8	(17.7, 26.4)	30.4	(25.2, 36.2)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile									
Urban	16.0	(13.5, 19.0)	35.0	(31.4, 38.8)	19.6	(17.0, 22.6)	29.3	(25.4, 33.7)	100
Lowest	16.1	(7.8, 30.4)	47.6	(32.8, 62.8)	16.6	(7.6, 32.5)	19.7	(7.9, 41.2)	100
Second	17.1	(11.9, 24.0)	45.0	(37.2, 53.0)	13.7	(9.4, 19.5)	24.2	(17.5, 32.5)	100
Middle	17.0	(12.3, 23.0)	34.2	(26.3, 43.0)	17.1	(12.7, 22.8)	31.7	(23.8, 40.8)	100
Fourth	14.7	(10.5, 20.3)	28.0	(22.6, 34.0)	24.2	(19.0, 30.2)	33.1	(27.1, 39.8)	100
Highest	15.9	(12.0, 20.8)	35.2	(29.0, 41.9)	20.9	(16.7, 25.7)	28.1	(22.4, 34.5)	100
Rural	18.6	(15.9, 21.7)	35.5	(31.9, 39.3)	16.3	(13.8, 19.1)	29.6	(25.8, 33.7)	100
Lowest	17.0	(10.8, 25.8)	30.7	(20.8, 42.7)	17.9	(10.4, 29.1)	34.4	(22.9, 48.0)	100
Second	19.7	(15.8, 24.3)	34.8	(29.9, 40.1)	19.7	(15.7, 24.3)	25.8	(21.1, 31.2)	100
Middle	17.9	(12.8, 24.4)	37.9	(31.5, 44.7)	14.3	(10.5, 19.2)	29.9	(23.6, 37.1)	100
Fourth	18.0	(13.3, 23.9)	34.8	(27.9, 42.5)	14.3	(9.3, 21.4)	32.8	(24.4, 42.4)	100
Highest	19.8	(13.0, 28.9)	35.6	(27.5, 44.6)	16.3	(10.9, 23.6)	28.4	(20.8, 37.3)	100

Table 4.12: Prevalence of knowledge and use of e-cigarettes, by demographic characteristics- GATS Philippines, 2015

Demographic Characteristics	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes[1]		Ever used an electronic cigarette[1]		Current user of electronic cigarettes[1,2]	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	31.7	(30.0, 33.5)	2.8	(2.4, 3.3)	0.8	(0.6, 0.9)
Sex						
Male	36.4	(34.1, 38.6)	4.5	(3.8, 5.3)	1.3	(1.1, 1.7)
Female	27.1	(25.3, 29.0)	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)
Age (years)						
15-24	36.3	(33.8, 39.0)	3.1	(2.3, 4.1)	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)
25-44	34.5	(32.4, 36.7)	3.1	(2.6, 3.8)	1.0	(0.7, 1.3)
45-64	26.4	(24.5, 28.4)	2.5	(1.9, 3.2)	0.7	(0.4, 1.0)
65+	11.3	(9.5, 13.4)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.2)
Education Level						
No Formal	13.6	(7.0, 24.6)	0.4	(0.1, 2.8)	0.0	N/A
Elementary	12.8	(11.3, 14.6)	1.0	(0.6, 1.6)	0.3	(0.2, 0.7)
Secondary	29.1	(27.2, 31.2)	2.3	(1.8, 2.9)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)
Post-Secondary	45.4	(39.7, 51.2)	3.0	(1.4, 6.2)	0.0	N/A
College or above	50.9	(48.4, 53.3)	5.1	(4.2, 6.2)	1.4	(1.0, 1.9)
Residence x wealth index quintile						
Urban	43.8	(41.3, 46.5)	4.3	(3.6, 5.1)	1.3	(1.1, 1.7)
Lowest	13.7	(7.5, 23.7)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Second	19.2	(15.7, 23.2)	1.0	(0.5, 2.1)	0.3	(0.2, 0.7)
Middle	33.9	(30.1, 37.9)	2.3	(1.5, 3.4)	0.5	(0.3, 1.1)
Fourth	44.2	(40.8, 47.7)	4.2	(3.1, 5.8)	1.5	(0.9, 2.4)
Highest	56.2	(53.4, 58.8)	6.4	(5.2, 7.8)	2.0	(1.4, 2.7)
Rural	21.1	(19.2, 23.2)	1.5	(1.1, 2.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Lowest	5.6	(3.4, 8.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Second	12.2	(10.0, 14.8)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)
Middle	17.4	(15.1, 20.1)	1.1	(0.6, 2.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)
Fourth	24.0	(20.8, 27.4)	1.7	(0.9, 3.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)
Highest	38.2	(34.0, 42.6)	3.5	(2.4, 5.0)	0.4	(0.2, 1.1)

[1] Among all adults.

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

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 5.1: Percentage of smokers ≥15 years old who made a quit attempt and received health care provider advice in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Made quit attempt[1]		Visited a HCP[1,2]		Asked by HCP if a smoker[2,3]		Advised to quit by HCP[2,3]		Successful Quitters[4]	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	52.2	(49.7, 54.6)	26.5	(24.5, 28.6)	70.5	(66.4, 74.4)	56.5	(52.0, 60.8)	4.0	(3.2, 5.0)
Sex										
Male	51.5	(48.9, 54.2)	24.7	(22.7, 26.8)	72.8	(68.2, 76.9)	58.1	(53.5, 62.6)	3.6	(2.9, 4.5)
Female	57.1	(51.4, 62.6)	40.0	(34.1, 46.3)	60.2	(48.7, 70.7)	48.8	(37.8, 59.9)	6.9	(3.8, 12.2)
Age (years)										
15-24	54.4	(48.8, 59.9)	20.3	(16.5, 24.8)	57.4	(46.3, 67.9)	42.9	(32.1, 54.4)	7.0	(4.5, 10.6)
25-44	51.6	(48.3, 54.8)	24.8	(22.0, 27.8)	72.8	(66.6, 78.2)	55.4	(48.5, 62.2)	3.3	(2.4, 4.4)
45-64	52.7	(49.0, 56.3)	32.5	(29.1, 36.1)	74.1	(68.0, 79.4)	63.8	(57.7, 69.5)	2.5	(1.6, 3.7)
65+	46.1	(38.9, 53.4)	37.0	(30.2, 44.4)	70.5	(59.9, 79.3)	61.2	(50.4, 71.0)	5.3	(3.0, 9.1)
Education Level										
No Formal	30.1	(19.5, 43.4)	17.2	(10.7, 26.5)	--	--	--	--	5.2	(1.6, 15.9)
Elementary	49.7	(45.6, 53.7)	23.9	(21.0, 27.0)	64.6	(57.7, 70.9)	53.7	(47.0, 60.3)	4.8	(3.5, 6.4)
Secondary	53.7	(50.4, 56.9)	23.3	(20.5, 26.3)	71.1	(65.0, 76.5)	56.9	(50.0, 63.6)	4.0	(2.8, 5.8)
Post-Secondary	61.6	(47.1, 74.3)	38.2	(26.6, 51.4)	63.1	(32.8, 85.7)	47.2	(24.2, 71.4)	0.9	(0.1, 6.4)
College or above	54.2	(49.4, 58.9)	38.0	(33.2, 43.0)	77.5	(70.1, 83.6)	60.0	(52.0, 67.5)	2.7	(1.6, 4.5)
Residence x wealth index quintile										
Urban	50.2	(46.1, 54.2)	28.1	(24.7, 31.7)	71.5	(65.1, 77.1)	55.2	(48.7, 61.6)	3.4	(2.2, 5.2)
Lowest	45.9	(29.4, 63.5)	5.6	(2.1, 13.9)	--	--	--	--	2.7	(1.8, 4.0)
Second	35.5	(28.5, 43.1)	19.6	(14.2, 26.4)	59.9	(44.4, 73.6)	38.5	(24.2, 55.1)	1.4	(0.5, 4.2)
Middle	50.2	(42.8, 57.5)	28.9	(23.8, 34.6)	64.3	(50.4, 76.1)	50.6	(39.0, 62.2)	4.4	(2.7, 7.1)
Fourth	54.1	(47.5, 60.6)	33.0	(27.2, 39.3)	70.8	(60.9, 79.0)	61.8	(51.5, 71.0)	2.9	(1.3, 6.1)
Highest	55.1	(49.5, 60.4)	30.0	(24.8, 35.9)	81.3	(71.2, 88.5)	58.7	(49.0, 67.8)	4.2	(2.0, 8.9)
Rural	53.8	(50.7, 56.9)	25.2	(22.8, 27.8)	69.7	(64.0, 74.8)	57.7	(51.5, 63.6)	4.4	(3.4, 5.7)
Lowest	42.6	(31.9, 54.0)	16.5	(11.1, 23.9)	47.8	(28.9, 67.3)	47.8	(28.9, 67.3)	2.1	(0.7, 5.8)
Second	52.8	(47.3, 58.2)	25.0	(20.8, 29.8)	67.5	(58.7, 75.3)	57.5	(48.7, 65.8)	3.1	(1.9, 5.1)
Middle	54.0	(48.0, 59.8)	22.1	(18.2, 26.5)	75.4	(65.6, 83.1)	61.1	(50.5, 70.7)	5.0	(2.9, 8.4)
Fourth	57.4	(51.4, 63.2)	28.5	(23.6, 34.0)	68.0	(56.5, 77.7)	54.6	(42.5, 66.2)	6.1	(4.0, 9.3)
Highest	53.7	(45.0, 62.1)	30.2	(22.9, 38.6)	72.9	(58.3, 83.8)	60.3	(44.9, 73.9)	3.8	(1.7, 8.4)

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

[2] HCP = health care provider.

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

[4] Among all past year smokers (current and those that quit<12 months ago).

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

Table 5.2: Percentage of smokers ≥15 years old who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by cessation methods used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Cessation Method[1]															
	Pharmacotherapy[2]		Counseling/Advice[3]		Electronic Cigarettes		Switching to Smokeless Tobacco		Attempt to quit without assistance		Traditional Medicines		Self-education Materials		Other[4]	
	Percentage (95% CI)															
Overall	12.4	(9.9, 15.3)	13.6	(11.4, 16.2)	2.1	(1.5, 3.1)	1.7	(1.0, 2.7)	68.5	(64.5, 72.2)	1.3	(0.8, 2.3)	13.6	(11.3, 16.2)	5.7	(4.3, 7.6)
Sex																
Male	13.1	(10.4, 16.3)	13.4	(11.1, 16.1)	2.3	(1.5, 3.4)	1.8	(1.1, 3.0)	68.6	(64.4, 72.5)	1.3	(0.7, 2.3)	13.9	(11.5, 16.8)	6.0	(4.4, 8.1)
Female	7.5	(4.5, 12.3)	15.1	(10.4, 21.5)	1.3	(0.9, 1.9)	0.7	(0.2, 3.0)	68.1	(59.4, 75.6)	1.9	(0.6, 5.8)	11.3	(7.4, 16.9)	3.8	(1.6, 8.5)
Age (years)																
15-24	14.1	(10.1, 19.5)	8.7	(5.9, 12.6)	1.4	(0.4, 4.6)	2.4	(1.0, 5.8)	73.0	(64.8, 80.0)	2.6	(1.0, 6.4)	13.0	(9.2, 18.0)	7.5	(4.4, 12.5)
25-44	12.5	(9.6, 16.0)	14.2	(11.2, 18.0)	2.6	(1.6, 4.2)	1.1	(0.5, 2.3)	71.2	(66.1, 75.7)	0.7	(0.2, 2.0)	13.9	(11.1, 17.3)	4.1	(2.6, 6.4)
45-64	10.7	(7.2, 15.7)	16.3	(12.9, 20.3)	2.3	(1.6, 3.3)	2.2	(1.1, 4.3)	62.2	(57.0, 67.1)	1.3	(0.5, 3.0)	15.0	(11.4, 19.3)	7.0	(4.8, 10.2)
65+	12.5	(6.9, 21.6)	16.3	(10.0, 25.5)	0.0	N/A	1.3	(0.2, 8.7)	55.9	(44.6, 66.5)	2.4	(0.7, 7.3)	6.0	(2.7, 12.5)	5.7	(2.7, 11.9)
Education Level																
No Formal	19.6	(6.5, 46.1)	8.2	(2.2, 26.2)	0.0	N/A	2.6	(0.4, 15.5)	71.4	(51.0, 85.7)	0.0	N/A	16.2	(4.3, 45.3)	0.0	N/A
Elementary	12.9	(9.2, 17.8)	14.6	(11.2, 18.7)	0.5	(0.1, 1.9)	2.2	(1.3, 3.9)	64.8	(59.1, 70.0)	0.8	(0.3, 2.2)	8.4	(6.0, 11.7)	6.7	(4.3, 10.3)
Secondary	11.3	(8.4, 15.0)	14.5	(11.4, 18.3)	1.8	(1.0, 3.4)	1.5	(0.7, 3.2)	69.3	(63.6, 74.4)	1.5	(0.7, 3.2)	15.1	(12.0, 18.9)	6.0	(3.9, 9.0)
Post-Secondary	14.7	(6.5, 30.1)	11.4	(4.6, 25.6)	0.9	(0.1, 6.4)	0.0	N/A	76.8	(59.2, 88.3)	0.0	N/A	11.1	(3.8, 28.5)	2.2	(0.3, 14.5)
College or above	13.3	(9.8, 17.7)	10.8	(6.1, 18.3)	5.9	(3.9, 9.0)	1.5	(0.5, 4.6)	71.2	(64.2, 77.3)	2.1	(0.7, 5.7)	18.7	(13.1, 25.8)	4.5	(3.0, 6.7)
Residence x wealth index quintile																
Urban	10.5	(6.9, 15.7)	11.1	(8.3, 14.8)	4.2	(2.8, 6.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	70.6	(64.4, 76.1)	1.4	(0.6, 3.1)	13.5	(10.2, 17.6)	6.0	(4.0, 8.8)
Lowest	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Second	10.7	(5.7, 19.2)	13.7	(7.0, 25.0)	1.2	(0.2, 7.7)	0.0	N/A	66.2	(53.7, 76.8)	0.0	N/A	17.0	(9.1, 29.3)	8.3	(3.3, 19.8)
Middle	12.6	(5.2, 27.5)	9.3	(5.8, 14.5)	0.4	(0.1, 2.8)	0.7	(0.1, 5.1)	65.6	(54.2, 75.5)	2.3	(0.6, 8.9)	12.1	(4.2, 30.1)	5.9	(3.0, 11.5)
Fourth	9.3	(6.0, 14.1)	12.8	(8.7, 18.4)	5.7	(3.4, 9.3)	0.0	N/A	74.7	(65.2, 82.3)	3.3	(1.3, 8.4)	15.9	(10.7, 22.9)	5.4	(2.4, 11.7)
Highest	9.1	(5.5, 14.7)	10.5	(5.8, 18.5)	6.7	(4.1, 10.7)	0.0	N/A	71.9	(64.0, 78.6)	0.0	N/A	12.1	(8.6, 16.9)	6.0	(3.5, 10.2)
Rural	13.8	(10.7, 17.5)	15.5	(12.5, 19.1)	0.6	(0.2, 1.6)	2.8	(1.7, 4.5)	66.9	(61.4, 71.9)	1.3	(0.6, 2.6)	13.7	(10.7, 17.4)	5.5	(3.7, 8.3)
Lowest	11.3	(5.2, 22.7)	14.1	(7.7, 24.4)	0.0	N/A	1.8	(0.2, 12.1)	73.5	(57.9, 84.8)	0.0	N/A	7.1	(3.0, 15.8)	2.5	(0.5, 11.7)
Second	15.2	(10.5, 21.4)	14.9	(10.5, 20.6)	0.0	N/A	3.2	(1.5, 6.7)	65.6	(57.9, 72.6)	1.6	(0.4, 5.8)	9.9	(6.9, 14.0)	6.1	(3.5, 10.4)
Middle	12.3	(8.4, 17.6)	12.9	(9.0, 18.1)	0.8	(0.1, 5.7)	4.2	(2.0, 8.9)	64.8	(56.7, 72.1)	1	(0.3, 3.0)	10.8	(6.8, 16.6)	5.8	(2.9, 11.2)
Fourth	14.1	(9.4, 20.5)	21.5	(15.5, 29.1)	0.8	(0.2, 3.3)	1.5	(0.4, 5.2)	65.9	(54.2, 76.0)	0.4	(0.1, 1.8)	19.4	(13.5, 27.0)	6.1	(2.9, 12.1)
Highest	14.4	(8.5, 23.2)	10.9	(5.5, 20.7)	1.1	(0.3, 4.4)	1.8	(0.5, 6.5)	74.0	(64.4, 81.8)	3.4	(0.9, 12.1)	19.3	(11.7, 30.2)	3.7	(1.0, 12.4)

[1] Among current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months and former smokers who have been abstine for less than 12 months.

[2] Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications.

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

[4] Any other reported methods.

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

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 5.2a: Percentage of current smokers ≥15 years old who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by reasons for quitting and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Reasons of trying to quit smoking tobacco													
	Health reasons		To save money		High Price of Cigarettes		Anti-Smoking policies/laws		Family		No smoking policy at work		Other Reasons[1]	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Overall	83.1	(80.4, 85.5)	58.1	(54.7, 61.5)	55.5	(52.1, 58.8)	34.8	(31.2, 38.6)	67.2	(63.8, 70.4)	26.7	(23.8, 29.9)	6.0	(4.2, 8.4)
Sex														
Male	82.6	(79.7, 85.2)	58.8	(55.1, 62.4)	56.3	(52.7, 59.9)	34.9	(31.1, 39.0)	68.5	(65.0, 71.8)	27.3	(24.4, 30.5)	5.8	(3.9, 8.6)
Female	86.6	(80.9, 90.8)	53.5	(44.5, 62.2)	49.7	(40.6, 58.8)	34.3	(26.4, 43.3)	57.5	(48.1, 66.3)	22.6	(15.5, 31.6)	7.2	(3.7, 13.6)
Age (years)														
15-24	79.9	(72.6, 85.7)	54.5	(46.3, 62.5)	55.7	(47.7, 63.5)	36.4	(28.8, 44.6)	68.7	(59.9, 76.4)	23.0	(17.1, 30.2)	9.8	(5.1, 17.9)
25-44	82.7	(79.2, 85.6)	58.8	(54.3, 63.2)	55.7	(51.2, 60.1)	34.9	(30.6, 39.4)	68.8	(64.2, 73.1)	30.7	(26.0, 35.8)	6.4	(4.3, 9.4)
45-64	85.6	(80.4, 89.6)	60.6	(55.6, 65.4)	55.9	(50.7, 61.0)	34.6	(29.6, 39.9)	62.1	(57.0, 66.9)	24.9	(20.9, 29.5)	2.9	(2.0, 4.1)
65+	87.8	(77.2, 93.8)	53.0	(41.8, 63.9)	49.5	(38.6, 60.5)	29.1	(20.1, 40.1)	73.1	(61.5, 82.2)	13.3	(7.1, 23.5)	3.2	(1.1, 9.0)
Education Level														
No Formal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Elementary	83.7	(79.8, 87.0)	64.7	(59.7, 69.4)	64.3	(59.4, 68.8)	32.6	(27.4, 38.2)	66.1	(60.3, 71.4)	19.2	(15.5, 23.5)	3.7	(2.2, 6.2)
Secondary	85.9	(81.7, 89.2)	58.7	(53.5, 63.6)	57.0	(52.0, 61.9)	35.9	(31.2, 41.0)	67.9	(62.9, 72.5)	28.4	(24.5, 32.7)	7.5	(4.7, 11.8)
Post-Secondary	78.8	(64.1, 88.5)	40.6	(28.0, 54.5)	41.1	(27.2, 56.6)	28.0	(16.5, 43.2)	67.4	(47.9, 82.3)	42.2	(21.7, 65.7)	1.6	(0.4, 6.4)
College or above	77.3	(71.7, 82.1)	49.6	(42.9, 56.2)	40.4	(33.9, 47.3)	36.9	(30.2, 44.2)	66.0	(59.7, 71.7)	31.7	(25.0, 39.3)	7.0	(4.2, 11.5)
Residence x wealth index quintile														
Urban	85.7	(82.2, 88.6)	48.8	(44.3, 53.4)	44.8	(40.4, 49.2)	34.2	(29.3, 39.5)	64.8	(60.2, 69.1)	30.4	(25.9, 35.3)	4.9	(3.4, 7.0)
Lowest	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Second	85.7	(77.2, 91.3)	66.4	(54.8, 76.3)	66.1	(54.7, 75.9)	46.0	(34.7, 57.8)	64.1	(52.9, 74.0)	28.1	(19.5, 38.5)	8.6	(4.4, 16.1)
Middle	87.8	(78.0, 93.6)	52.8	(41.3, 64.0)	52.7	(43.5, 61.8)	27.4	(19.1, 37.6)	68.3	(58.0, 77.1)	32.3	(22.5, 43.9)	1.0	(0.2, 4.2)
Fourth	92.1	(86.3, 95.5)	47.5	(39.3, 55.8)	44.3	(36.0, 52.8)	36.3	(28.8, 44.5)	66.7	(59.1, 73.5)	37.8	(29.9, 46.3)	5.2	(2.6, 10.1)
Highest	80.6	(76.3, 84.3)	41.3	(33.9, 49.0)	33.0	(25.9, 40.9)	33.2	(26.0, 41.2)	62.5	(54.2, 70.2)	24.2	(18.8, 30.6)	5.7	(3.4, 9.4)
Rural	81.1	(77.0, 84.7)	65.3	(60.6, 69.7)	63.6	(59.0, 68.0)	35.3	(30.2, 40.7)	69.0	(64.1, 73.4)	24.0	(20.2, 28.2)	6.8	(4.1, 11.1)
Lowest	67.4	(47.0, 82.8)	69.7	(52.7, 82.6)	66.5	(49.8, 79.9)	19.1	(11.3, 30.4)	50.9	(33.0, 68.5)	11.4	(5.1, 23.7)	8.1	(2.7, 21.7)
Second	80.9	(74.8, 85.8)	72.0	(65.3, 77.9)	71.1	(64.5, 76.9)	39.0	(31.4, 47.1)	68.1	(60.7, 74.7)	24.2	(18.4, 31.1)	5.6	(3.0, 10.0)
Middle	82.5	(76.3, 87.4)	66.7	(59.1, 73.5)	66.7	(59.3, 73.3)	30.7	(23.4, 39.1)	73.4	(66.0, 79.6)	22.8	(17.5, 29.2)	6.2	(3.1, 12.0)
Fourth	83.9	(73.6, 90.7)	61.4	(50.9, 71.0)	59.2	(48.4, 69.1)	40.5	(31.7, 49.9)	67.2	(56.5, 76.3)	24.6	(16.4, 35.2)	9.5	(3.9, 21.3)
Highest	78.2	(67.5, 86.1)	52.8	(42.0, 63.3)	47.9	(37.0, 59.0)	32.8	(22.7, 44.7)	71.4	(60.0, 80.7)	29.4	(19.8, 41.3)	5.3	(1.7, 15.0)

[1] Any other reported reasons.

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

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of current smokers ≥15 years old by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Interest in Quitting Smoking[1]										Total
	Planning to Quit Within Next Month		Thinking About Quitting Within Next 12 Months		Will Quit Someday, But Not in the Next 12 Months		Not Interested in Quitting		Don't Know		
	Percentage (95% CI)										
Overall	10.3	(9.1, 11.8)	8.5	(7.0, 10.2)	57.9	(55.0,60.6)	19.1	(17.4,21.1)	4.2	(3.1, 5.5)	100
Sex											
Male	9.4	(8.2, 10.8)	8.3	(6.8, 10.2)	58.9	(55.8,61.8)	19.4	(17.5,21.4)	4.1	(3.0, 5.5)	100
Female	17.6	(13.4,22.7)	9.8	(7.2, 13.2)	50.0	(44.1,56.0)	17.4	(13.6,22.0)	5.2	(3.0, 8.7)	100
Age (years)											
15-24	12.4	(9.4, 16.2)	8.2	(5.9, 11.3)	58.6	(53.0,64.0)	17.1	(13.0,22.2)	3.6	(2.1, 6.1)	100
25-44	9.8	(8.0, 11.8)	7.8	(6.0, 10.0)	59.5	(55.6,63.3)	18.0	(15.8,20.5)	4.9	(3.4, 7.1)	100
45-64	9.6	(7.6, 11.9)	9.5	(7.2, 12.5)	56.6	(52.5,60.7)	21.0	(18.0,24.4)	3.2	(2.2, 4.8)	100
65+	11.3	(6.8, 18.3)	10.5	(6.9, 15.8)	45.8	(38.4,53.4)	28.2	(21.8,35.6)	4.2	(1.7, 9.6)	100
Education Level											
No Formal	9.5	(3.9, 21.1)	11.8	(4.4, 27.9)	40.8	(28.7,54.1)	34.0	(22.8,47.3)	4.0	(1.0, 14.7)	100
Elementary	8.2	(6.5, 10.4)	7.8	(6.1, 9.8)	55.7	(51.5,59.9)	23.7	(20.6,27.1)	4.6	(3.0, 7.0)	100
Secondary	11.3	(9.3, 13.6)	8.3	(6.6, 10.4)	59.4	(55.8,62.8)	16.8	(14.3,19.5)	4.3	(3.0, 6.1)	100
Post-Secondary	12.4	(6.2, 23.4)	9.5	(4.2, 19.8)	63.6	(49.2,75.8)	10.9	(5.2, 21.6)	3.6	(0.7, 17.5)	100
College or above	11.6	(8.8, 15.2)	9.6	(6.6, 13.8)	59.0	(53.6,64.2)	16.5	(13.4,20.2)	3.3	(1.8, 5.9)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile											
Urban	9.0	(7.4, 10.9)	7.5	(6.2, 9.1)	59.8	(56.0,63.4)	19.3	(16.7,22.2)	4.4	(2.9, 6.7)	100
Lowest	6.1	(4.0, 9.3)	5.6	(3.2, 9.8)	63.3	(55.1,70.8)	21.1	(15.4,28.2)	3.8	(1.0, 13.4)	100
Second	7.0	(4.0, 12.0)	4.1	(2.1, 7.6)	58.4	(49.2,67.0)	23.1	(16.2,31.7)	7.5	(4.4, 12.5)	100
Middle	9.6	(7.3, 12.4)	7.9	(4.6, 13.4)	63.5	(56.4,70.0)	14.8	(10.8,19.8)	4.3	(1.8, 10.0)	100
Fourth	11.3	(7.7, 16.3)	11.1	(8.2, 14.8)	54.5	(48.0,60.9)	19.7	(15.3,25.0)	3.4	(1.4, 7.9)	100
Highest	9.3	(6.8, 12.7)	7.2	(5.2, 10.1)	60.5	(54.7,66.0)	18.9	(15.0,23.7)	4.0	(1.9, 8.2)	100
Rural	11.4	(9.6, 13.6)	9.3	(7.0, 12.2)	56.3	(52.2,60.3)	19.0	(16.6,21.7)	4.0	(2.7, 5.8)	100
Lowest	11.9	(8.8, 15.9)	8.7	(6.3, 12.0)	55.8	(49.6,61.8)	21.5	(17.4,26.2)	2.1	(1.2, 3.8)	100
Second	10.7	(7.7, 14.8)	8.0	(5.5, 11.4)	54.4	(48.0,60.6)	21.3	(16.4,27.1)	5.6	(3.2, 9.6)	100
Middle	15.3	(11.3,20.5)	8.3	(5.4, 12.7)	56.2	(49.4,62.7)	16.9	(12.6,22.3)	3.3	(1.7, 6.3)	100
Fourth	8.4	(5.4, 13.1)	14.9	(7.5, 27.5)	56.4	(48.3,64.2)	15.2	(10.3,21.8)	5.0	(2.5, 9.5)	100
Highest	9.4	(5.4, 15.7)	5.4	(2.6, 10.8)	61.9	(52.7,70.4)	18.4	(12.1,27.0)	4.9	(1.9, 11.9)	100

[1] Among current daily or less than daily smokers.

Table 6.1: Percentage and number of adults ≥15 years old who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work[1]					
	Overall			Non-smokers		
	Percentage (95% CI)		*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Number in thousands*
Overall	21.5	(19.5, 23.6)	3,619	17.8	(16.0, 19.9)	2,340
Sex						
Male	26.4	(23.6, 29.5)	2,253	21.0	(18.1, 24.2)	1,100
Female	16.4	(14.4, 18.5)	1,366	15.7	(13.8, 17.9)	1,240
Age (years)						
15-24	17.9	(14.7, 21.7)	714	15.5	(12.4, 19.3)	509
25-44	22.0	(19.4, 24.8)	1,967	18.1	(15.6, 20.8)	1,234
45-64	23.2	(20.0, 26.7)	841	19.6	(16.5, 23.2)	548
65+	30.6	(21.2, 41.9)	98	20.3	(11.3, 33.8)	49
Education Level						
No Formal	--	--	23	--	--	2
Elementary	38.5	(32.7, 44.6)	761	31.9	(26.0, 38.5)	404
Secondary	24.3	(21.1, 27.8)	1,364	21.7	(18.2, 25.5)	899
Post-Secondary	14.6	(10.1, 20.6)	150	12.6	(8.0, 19.4)	105
College or above	16.2	(13.9, 18.8)	1,321	13.7	(11.6, 16.1)	930
Residence x wealth index quintile						
Urban	18.2	(15.9, 20.8)	1,928	21.8	(14.9, 30.8)	199
Lowest	26.8	(23.4, 30.6)	1,692	--	--	1
Second	40.4	(31.6, 50.0)	302	32.5	(24.4, 41.8)	147
Middle	18.9	(14.5, 24.2)	343	14.6	(10.8, 19.3)	193
Fourth	16.0	(12.7, 20.0)	410	14.0	(11.1, 17.4)	259
Highest	15.7	(13.0, 18.8)	844	14.4	(11.9, 17.4)	645
Rural						
Lowest	--	--	27	--	--	26
Second	31.3	(23.9, 39.8)	298	25.8	(18.3, 35.1)	178
Middle	28.5	(22.4, 35.4)	409	20.5	(15.1, 27.2)	229
Fourth	29.6	(23.7, 36.2)	537	24.5	(18.7, 31.3)	357
Highest	21.1	(16.3, 27.0)	420	17.5	(12.8, 23.5)	287

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

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

Table 6.1a: Percentage distribution of current smokers ≥15 years old who work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area, by the policy they have at work and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking policy at work								Total
	Allowed everywhere		Allowed only in some enclosed areas		Not allowed in any enclosed area		No policy		Don't Know		
	Percentage (95% CI)										
Overall	65.2	(60.6, 69.5)	15.1	(12.3, 18.4)	13.6	(10.8, 17.0)	5.2	(3.3, 8.1)	0.8	(0.3, 2.7)	100
Sex											
Male	64.8	(59.9, 69.3)	14.9	(11.9, 18.4)	14.7	(11.6, 18.4)	4.9	(3.0, 8.0)	0.7	(0.2, 3.1)	100
Female	69.3	(57.4, 79.1)	17.4	(9.8, 28.9)	3.4	(1.2, 9.3)	8.2	(3.2, 19.5)	1.8	(0.6, 5.1)	100
Age (years)											
15-24	67.8	(57.0, 77.0)	10.4	(5.8, 18.1)	13.7	(7.7, 23.3)	6.7	(2.6, 16.1)	1.3	(0.2, 8.9)	100
25-44	67.6	(61.6, 73.0)	14.3	(10.9, 18.6)	13.4	(9.8, 17.9)	3.9	(2.1, 7.2)	0.8	(0.1, 4.8)	100
45-64	60.3	(52.2, 67.8)	18.8	(13.2, 26.1)	14.2	(9.8, 20.1)	6.3	(3.8, 10.4)	0.4	(0.1, 2.0)	100
65+	36.6	(20.1, 57.1)	33.6	(18.5, 52.9)	12.1	(3.9, 31.8)	16.5	(6.1, 37.5)	1.2	(0.2, 8.6)	100
Education Level											
No Formal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Elementary	50.8	(41.6, 60.0)	27.6	(20.5, 36.1)	15.2	(9.6, 23.1)	5.9	(2.8, 11.9)	0.5	(0.2, 1.6)	100
Secondary	64.1	(57.2, 70.4)	15.5	(11.3, 21.0)	12.4	(8.9, 16.9)	7.0	(3.5, 13.6)	1.1	(0.3, 3.6)	100
Post-Secondary	76.3	(57.7, 88.4)	13.3	(4.8, 32.0)	7.8	(2.7, 20.4)	2.5	(0.6, 10.0)	0.0	N/A	100
College or above	75.0	(67.4, 81.3)	6.0	(3.5, 10.1)	15.2	(10.1, 22.1)	3.0	(1.5, 5.8)	0.9	(0.1, 6.0)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile											
Urban	73.0	(67.3, 78.1)	10.9	(7.8, 14.9)	12.1	(8.7, 16.7)	2.8	(1.5, 5.1)	1.2	(0.3, 4.5)	100
Lowest	51.2	(33.3, 68.8)	22.8	(11.5, 40.2)	21.0	(10.5, 37.5)	0.4	(0.1, 3.0)	4.6	(0.6, 26.9)	100
Second	56.9	(42.9, 69.8)	18.3	(10.2, 30.6)	17.3	(7.6, 34.7)	7.5	(3.2, 16.7)	0.0	N/A	100
Middle	73.5	(60.3, 83.5)	11.6	(5.9, 21.5)	8.9	(3.8, 19.3)	1.8	(0.2, 11.8)	4.2	(0.7, 21.2)	100
Fourth	76.7	(66.3, 84.7)	12.3	(6.4, 22.3)	9.6	(5.0, 17.6)	1.3	(0.3, 5.3)	0.0	N/A	100
Highest	81.6	(72.8, 88.1)	3.4	(1.4, 8.1)	11.7	(6.6, 19.9)	3.3	(1.1, 9.6)	0.0	N/A	100
Rural	53.2	(45.9, 60.3)	21.7	(16.8, 27.5)	15.8	(11.6, 21.3)	9.0	(5.0, 15.7)	0.3	(0.1, 1.2)	100
Lowest	54.8	(38.6, 70.1)	16.9	(8.9, 29.7)	11.3	(4.3, 26.8)	16.1	(5.2, 40.1)	0.9	(0.2, 3.4)	100
Second	47.3	(34.9, 60.1)	29.0	(18.8, 42.0)	18.9	(10.3, 32.2)	3.6	(1.1, 11.0)	1.0	(0.1, 7.1)	100
Middle	50.6	(37.6, 63.5)	27.1	(17.2, 39.9)	17.1	(9.5, 28.7)	5.3	(2.3, 11.5)	0.0	N/A	100
Fourth	56.1	(42.6, 68.7)	20.6	(11.9, 33.2)	12.6	(7.3, 20.7)	10.8	(4.9, 22.0)	0.0	N/A	100
Highest	57.6	(41.5, 72.2)	11.8	(5.0, 25.5)	19.2	(9.1, 36.1)	11.4	(3.9, 28.6)	0.0	N/A	100

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

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 6.1b: Percentage of all adults ≥15 years old who work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by the policy they have at work and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at work										Total
	Allowed everywhere		Allowed only in some enclosed areas		Not allowed in any enclosed area		No policy		Don't Know		
	Percentage (95% CI)										
Overall	35.7	(30.7, 40.9	27.4	(22.2, 33.3)	24.4	(19.4, 30.1)	12.3	(8.8, 16.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	100
Sex											
Male	31.7	(26.1, 37.8	29.8	(23.9, 36.5)	26.5	(20.8, 33.1)	12.0	(8.3, 17.0)	0.0	N/A	100
Female	42.3	(34.6, 50.3	23.3	(15.8, 33.1)	20.9	(12.5, 32.8)	12.8	(8.1, 19.6)	0.7	(0.2, 2.5)	100
Age (years)											
15-24	39.0	(27.6, 51.8	26.3	(16.4, 39.4)	25.3	(14.3, 40.8)	8.8	(3.6, 20.0)	0.6	(0.1, 4.0)	100
25-44	35.1	(28.7, 42.1	26.7	(20.6, 33.7)	26.3	(20.1, 33.6)	11.7	(7.8, 17.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.7)	100
45-64	36.1	(27.7, 45.5	29.0	(21.0, 38.4)	20.6	(14.3, 28.7)	14.2	(8.8, 22.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	100
65+	19.1	(7.3, 41.3)	35.3	(18.7, 56.4)	13.1	(4.5, 32.6)	32.5	(15.1, 56.6	0.0	N/A	100
Education Level											
No Formal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Elementary	25.3	(17.7, 34.7	40.0	(30.2, 50.6)	18.2	(11.8, 27.1)	15.8	(9.6, 24.9)	0.8	(0.2, 3.8)	100
Secondary	31.4	(24.7, 38.9	31.2	(22.9, 40.8)	19.8	(14.1, 27.1)	17.6	(11.8, 25.5	0.0	N/A	100
Post-Secondary	35.8	(16.4, 61.4	26.6	(11.2, 51.1)	27.8	(12.7, 50.5)	9.7	(3.4, 25.1)	0.0	N/A	100
College or above	46.5	(37.5, 55.7	15.5	(9.6, 24.0)	32.6	(23.7, 42.9)	5.2	(2.7, 9.5)	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile											
Urban	33.6	(27.1, 40.7	26.1	(18.6, 35.3)	29.6	(21.9, 38.6)	10.5	(5.9, 17.8)	0.2	(0.0, 1.5)	100
Lowest	26.1	(11.1, 49.9)	38.7	(22.7, 57.7)	31.3	(18.0, 48.6)	3.9	(1.1, 12.8)	0.0	N/A	100
Second	29.7	(19.2, 42.9	23.2	(12.5, 39.2)	30.2	(14.3, 53.0)	15.7	(6.6, 32.8)	1.1	(0.2, 7.4)	100
Middle	31.2	(15.4, 53.1	30.9	(15.2, 52.5)	23.0	(10.3, 43.6)	14.9	(5.3, 35.5)	0.0	N/A	100
Fourth	31.9	(19.7, 47.1	34.5	(20.6, 51.7)	22.2	(12.9, 35.6)	11.4	(5.4, 22.3)	0.0	N/A	100
Highest	38.8	(28.5, 50.2	18.6	(10.5, 30.6)	34.5	(23.1, 48.1)	8.1	(3.4, 18.1)	0.0	N/A	100
Rural	38	(30.8, 45.8	28.8	(22.3, 36.4)	18.5	(14.0, 24.0)	14.4	(9.8, 20.5)	0.4	(0.1, 1.7)	100
Lowest	24.3	(14.1, 38.5	34.3	(20.7, 51.2)	14.7	(7.5, 26.8)	26.1	(13.6, 44.2	0.6	(0.1, 4.2)	100
Second	26.8	(14.8, 43.5	42.6	(26.2, 60.8)	19.4	(9.3, 36.1)	11.2	(4.5, 25.4)	0.0	N/A	100
Middle	41.3	(29.5, 54.2	29.2	(17.2, 45.2)	18.5	(11.1, 29.2)	9.9	(5.1, 18.5)	1.0	(0.1, 7.0)	100
Fourth	38.9	(25.2, 54.6	28.3	(16.8, 43.5)	15.5	(8.9, 25.6)	17.4	(9.7, 29.3)	0.0	N/A	100
Highest	49.8	(32.9, 66.8	15.2	(6.3, 32.3)	23.5	(12.3, 40.2)	11.5	(3.7, 30.2)	0.0	N/A	100

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

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 6.2: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco at home[1]			
	Overall		Non-smokers	
	Someone smokes at least monthly inside the home		Someone smokes at least monthly inside the home	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	34.7	(33.0, 36.4)	27.3	(25.6, 29.0)
Sex				
Male	39.0	(37.0, 41.2)	25.2	(23.1, 27.4)
Female	30.3	(28.5, 32.2)	28.6	(26.7, 30.5)
Age (years)				
15-24	36.0	(33.4, 38.7)	31.6	(29.0, 34.3)
25-44	35.0	(32.9, 37.1)	26.4	(24.3, 28.5)
45-64	34.1	(31.9, 36.2)	24.5	(22.4, 26.8)
65+	29.0	(25.9, 32.3)	20.9	(18.0, 24.1)
Education Level				
No Formal	52.9	(42.6, 62.9)	40.4	(28.9, 53.0)
Elementary	44.0	(41.2, 46.9)	33.3	(30.4, 36.3)
Secondary	36.9	(34.7, 39.1)	30.3	(28.1, 32.8)
Post-Secondary	25.8	(20.9, 31.4)	20.7	(15.6, 26.9)
College or above	23.5	(21.7, 25.5)	19.2	(17.4, 21.2)
Residence x wealth index quintile				
Urban	29.5	(27.2, 31.8)	22.3	(20.3, 24.3)
Lowest	50.9	(34.4, 67.2)	43.1	(23.5, 65.2)
Second	43.5	(38.0, 49.2)	31.6	(25.8, 38.0)
Middle	35.2	(31.3, 39.3)	28.0	(24.3, 32.0)
Fourth	30.4	(27.1, 33.9)	23.1	(19.8, 26.7)
Highest	21.6	(19.4, 23.9)	16.7	(14.6, 19.1)
Rural	39.3	(36.8, 41.8)	31.8	(29.2, 34.5)
Lowest	57.9	(48.1, 67.2)	51.1	(39.8, 62.4)
Second	47.4	(43.5, 51.4)	40.0	(35.5, 44.7)
Middle	40.2	(36.8, 43.7)	32.2	(28.6, 36.0)
Fourth	36.4	(33.0, 40.0)	28.4	(24.9, 32.1)
Highest	26.4	(23.0, 30.2)	22.2	(18.8, 25.9)

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

Table 6.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke[1] in…													
	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Schools		Universities		Restaurants		Bars, night clubs		Public transportation	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Overall	5.6	(4.9, 6.4)	1.7	(1.5, 2.0)	4.3	(3.8, 4.9)	2.2	(1.9, 2.7)	11.6	(10.7, 12.6)	4.7	(4.2, 5.3)	29.0	(27.4, 30.6)
Sex														
Male	6.2	(5.3, 7.3)	1.6	(1.3, 2.0)	4.3	(3.7, 5.1)	2.2	(1.8, 2.8)	14.3	(13.0, 15.8)	7.2	(6.4, 8.1)	29.6	(27.7, 31.5)
Female	4.9	(4.2, 5.8)	1.8	(1.5, 2.2)	4.4	(3.7, 5.1)	2.2	(1.8, 2.9)	8.9	(8.0, 9.9)	2.2	(1.8, 2.8)	28.4	(26.7, 30.1)
Age (years)														
15-24	4.5	(3.6, 5.6)	1.3	(0.9, 1.8)	7.3	(6.2, 8.6)	4.6	(3.6, 5.7)	11.3	(9.9, 13.0)	5.5	(4.7, 6.5)	31.4	(29.1, 33.8)
25-44	5.7	(4.7, 6.8)	1.9	(1.5, 2.3)	3.5	(2.9, 4.2)	1.6	(1.2, 2.1)	12.9	(11.6, 14.3)	5.9	(5.1, 6.8)	30.1	(28.2, 32.1)
45-64	6.9	(5.8, 8.2)	1.9	(1.5, 2.5)	2.9	(2.3, 3.8)	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	11.2	(9.9, 12.5)	2.5	(2.0, 3.2)	26.6	(24.6, 28.7)
65+	5.1	(3.5, 7.4)	2.1	(1.4, 3.1)	1.3	(0.8, 2.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	6.1	(4.7, 7.8)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	19.0	(16.6, 21.6)
Education Level														
No Formal	5.6	(2.9, 10.8)	2.6	(0.9, 7.0)	2.9	(1.1, 7.5)	0.0	N/A	4.8	(1.7, 13.1)	1.0	(0.2, 4.3)	23.5	(16.8, 31.7)
Elementary	5.4	(4.5, 6.6)	1.8	(1.3, 2.4)	3.0	(2.3, 3.9)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	9.0	(7.7, 10.5)	1.9	(1.4, 2.6)	23.3	(21.3, 25.6)
Secondary	5.3	(4.3, 6.7)	1.7	(1.3, 2.2)	5.5	(4.7, 6.4)	1.5	(1.2, 1.9)	10.9	(9.9, 12.1)	4.0	(3.4, 4.8)	29.4	(27.5, 31.4)
Post-Secondary	6.1	(4.0, 9.2)	0.7	(0.4, 1.5)	2.2	(1.2, 3.8)	2.5	(1.5, 4.1)	13.9	(9.8, 19.4)	7.6	(4.7, 11.9)	34.6	(29.2, 40.3)
College or above	6.0	(5.0, 7.1)	1.7	(1.3, 2.2)	4.2	(3.4, 5.3)	4.8	(3.8, 6.0)	14.9	(13.4, 16.5)	7.9	(6.8, 9.1)	32.8	(30.5, 35.1)
Residence x wealth index quintile														
Urban	5.3	(4.2, 6.7)	1.5	(1.2, 1.8)	3.7	(3.1, 4.5)	2.3	(1.8, 3.0)	11.7	(10.4, 13.1)	6.5	(5.7, 7.3)	33.9	(31.8, 36.1)
Lowest	6.5	(3.0, 13.4)	4.3	(1.1, 14.8)	1.7	(0.3, 10.3)	0.0	N/A	15.6	(7.9, 28.5)	0.0	N/A	22.2	(10.4, 41.1)
Second	4.6	(2.6, 8.1)	1.1	(0.5, 2.4)	6.0	(4.4, 8.2)	1.4	(0.8, 2.6)	10.5	(8.2, 13.4)	4.3	(3.1, 6.0)	25.5	(20.8, 30.8)
Middle	4.7	(3.0, 7.3)	1.4	(0.8, 2.4)	3.1	(2.1, 4.4)	1.3	(0.9, 2.0)	11.3	(9.0, 14.0)	4.7	(3.4, 6.4)	32.4	(29.3, 35.7)
Fourth	6.0	(4.0, 8.9)	1.7	(1.2, 2.5)	3.7	(2.7, 5.1)	2.0	(1.2, 3.3)	10.1	(8.2, 12.3)	5.6	(4.3, 7.2)	36.1	(33.0, 39.4)
Highest	5.4	(4.1, 7.0)	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)	3.5	(2.7, 4.5)	3.3	(2.4, 4.5)	13.0	(11.3, 15.0)	8.7	(7.3, 10.2)	36.0	(33.2, 38.8)
Rural	5.8	(5.0, 6.7)	1.9	(1.6, 2.4)	4.9	(4.1, 5.8)	2.2	(1.7, 2.8)	11.5	(10.3, 12.9)	3.2	(2.6, 3.9)	24.6	(22.6, 26.7)
Lowest	4.1	(2.3, 7.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)	1.5	(0.6, 3.3)	0.8	(0.2, 3.1)	3.8	(2.2, 6.6)	1.9	(0.9, 3.6)	21.1	(15.6, 27.9)
Second	5.3	(4.1, 6.9)	2.0	(1.4, 2.8)	3.7	(2.8, 4.9)	1.1	(0.6, 2.1)	7.6	(6.2, 9.3)	2.3	(1.5, 3.5)	21.2	(18.6, 24.2)
Middle	5.6	(4.3, 7.1)	2.3	(1.6, 3.4)	5.0	(3.8, 6.6)	1.3	(0.8, 2.0)	11.5	(9.5, 13.7)	2.7	(1.9, 3.9)	24.6	(21.6, 27.8)
Fourth	5.6	(4.4, 7.0)	1.8	(1.2, 2.7)	5.8	(4.3, 7.7)	2.3	(1.5, 3.6)	13.4	(11.4, 15.7)	2.8	(2.1, 3.9)	25.2	(22.2, 28.4)
Highest	7.4	(5.8, 9.4)	1.9	(1.2, 3.0)	6.0	(4.4, 8.1)	5.0	(3.5, 7.1)	16.3	(13.5, 19.5)	5.7	(4.1, 7.8)	29.3	(25.8, 33.2)

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

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 6.3a: Percentage of non-smokers ≥15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke[1] in…													
	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Schools		Universities		Restaurants		Bars, night clubs		Public transportation	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Non-smokers	5.0	(4.4, 5.8)	1.7	(1.4, 2.0)	4.6	(4.0, 5.3)	2.4	(2.0, 3.0)	10.9	(10.0, 11.8	3.1	(2.7, 3.6)	28.9	(27.3, 30.6)
Sex														
Male	5.2	(4.3, 6.4)	1.5	(1.1, 2.1)	4.8	(3.9, 5.8)	2.7	(2.0, 3.6)	14.2	(12.7, 15.9	5.1	(4.3, 6.0)	29.7	(27.6, 31.8)
Female	4.9	(4.2, 5.8)	1.8	(1.4, 2.2)	4.5	(3.8, 5.3)	2.3	(1.8, 2.9)	8.7	(7.8, 9.7)	1.9	(1.5, 2.4)	28.5	(26.8, 30.3)
Age (years)														
15-24	3.8	(2.9, 4.8)	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	7.8	(6.5, 9.3)	5.0	(3.9, 6.3)	10.9	(9.4, 12.5)	3.8	(3.1, 4.7)	31.1	(28.6, 33.7)
25-44	5.4	(4.4, 6.6)	1.9	(1.5, 2.5)	3.4	(2.8, 4.2)	1.5	(1.1, 2.1)	11.9	(10.6, 13.3	3.7	(3.0, 4.6)	29.9	(27.9, 32.0)
45-64	6.7	(5.5, 8.1)	2.2	(1.6, 2.9)	3.0	(2.2, 4.1)	1.0	(0.5, 1.7)	10.5	(9.2, 12.0)	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)	26.7	(24.4, 29.1)
65+	3.8	(2.4, 5.8)	2.1	(1.3, 3.1)	1.3	(0.8, 2.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	5.9	(4.6, 7.7)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	20.2	(17.6, 23.1)
Education Level														
No Formal	4.8	(2.4, 9.4)	2.9	(0.8, 9.5)	3.6	(1.3, 10.0)	0.0	N/A	5.0	(1.5, 15.2)	0.3	(0.1, 2.2)	22.7	(15.4, 32.2)
Elementary	5.3	(4.3, 6.6)	1.8	(1.3, 2.6)	3.0	(2.2, 4.0)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	7.9	(6.5, 9.5)	1.1	(0.7, 1.6)	22.5	(20.3, 25.0)
Secondary	5.0	(3.8, 6.4)	1.7	(1.3, 2.2)	6.0	(5.0, 7.1)	1.4	(1.0, 2.0)	10.4	(9.2, 11.7)	2.0	(1.5, 2.5)	29.1	(27.0, 31.2)
Post-Secondary	6.4	(4.0, 10.0)	0.7	(0.4, 1.6)	2.3	(1.3, 4.1)	1.9	(1.1, 3.3)	12.0	(8.7, 16.5)	3.1	(1.6, 5.7)	34.9	(29.4, 40.8)
College or above	4.8	(3.9, 5.8)	1.6	(1.1, 2.1)	4.3	(3.3, 5.5)	5.2	(4.1, 6.5)	13.7	(12.2, 15.3	6.2	(5.1, 7.5)	32.9	(30.5, 35.4)
Residence x wealth index quintile														
Urban	4.8	(3.7, 6.2)	1.5	(1.1, 1.9)	3.8	(3.0, 4.8)	2.5	(1.8, 3.3)	11.0	(9.8, 12.3)	4.5	(3.7, 5.4)	33.4	(31.1, 35.7)
Lowest	10.4	(4.8, 21.0)	7.3	(2.0, 23.5)	1.4	(0.2, 8.6)	0.0	N/A	15.7	(6.6, 32.7)	0.0	N/A	22.7	(8.4, 48.4)
Second	4.3	(1.9, 9.3)	0.6	(0.2, 1.7)	7.0	(4.8, 10.0)	1.3	(0.5, 3.3)	8.5	(6.0, 12.0)	1.7	(1.0, 2.9)	26.8	(21.3, 33.2)
Middle	4.0	(2.5, 6.2)	1.9	(1.1, 3.2)	3.5	(2.4, 5.0)	1.1	(0.6, 2.0)	10.1	(8.0, 12.6)	3.2	(2.2, 4.5)	31.0	(27.6, 34.6)
Fourth	5.3	(3.5, 7.9)	1.2	(0.7, 2.1)	4.1	(2.8, 5.8)	2.2	(1.2, 3.9)	9.7	(7.7, 12.0)	3.4	(2.3, 5.0)	35.2	(31.9, 38.6)
Highest	4.9	(3.6, 6.5)	1.5	(1.1, 2.0)	3.2	(2.4, 4.3)	3.6	(2.6, 5.0)	12.5	(10.8, 14.6	6.4	(5.2, 8.0)	35.1	(32.2, 38.0)
Rural	5.3	(4.5, 6.2)	1.8	(1.4, 2.4)	5.3	(4.4, 6.3)	2.4	(1.8, 3.1)	10.8	(9.5, 12.2)	1.9	(1.5, 2.5)	25	(22.9, 27.2)
Lowest	4.8	(2.6, 9.0)	0.6	(0.2, 2.0)	1.9	(0.8, 4.6)	0.7	(0.1, 4.4)	2.2	(1.0, 4.9)	0.8	(0.3, 2.3)	21.8	(15.9, 29.3)
Second	5.1	(3.8, 6.7)	2.1	(1.4, 3.2)	3.8	(2.7, 5.3)	1.1	(0.5, 2.2)	7.1	(5.4, 9.1)	1.3	(0.8, 2.2)	20.2	(17.3, 23.4)
Middle	4.9	(3.8, 6.4)	1.7	(1.1, 2.7)	5.6	(4.1, 7.5)	1.2	(0.7, 2.2)	10.7	(8.7, 13.1)	1.4	(0.8, 2.4)	25.0	(21.7, 28.7)
Fourth	5.4	(4.2, 7.0)	2.0	(1.3, 3.0)	6.5	(4.8, 8.8)	2.6	(1.6, 4.1)	12.4	(10.3, 14.8	1.6	(1.0, 2.5)	25.3	(22.2, 28.7)
Highest	5.8	(4.3, 7.7)	1.8	(1.1, 2.9)	5.8	(4.1, 8.2)	5.5	(3.8, 7.9)	14.8	(12.1, 18.1	3.8	(2.6, 5.6)	30.6	(26.6, 34.9)

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

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 6.4: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke[1] in...													
	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Schools		Universities		Restaurants		Bars, night clubs		Public transportation	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Overall	13.6	(11.9, 15.5)	4.2	(3.6, 4.9)	10.9	(9.7, 12.3)	15.1	(12.7, 17.9)	21.9	(20.3, 23.6)	86.3	(82.6, 89.3)	37.6	(35.8, 39.5)
Sex														
Male	15.6	(13.5, 18.1)	4.9	(3.9, 6.2)	12.7	(10.9, 14.7)	15.8	(12.7, 19.5)	26.8	(24.6, 29.2)	88.9	(84.9, 91.9)	39.9	(37.6, 42.3)
Female	11.7	(10.0, 13.6)	3.8	(3.1, 4.6)	9.6	(8.2, 11.3)	14.5	(11.5, 18.1)	17.0	(15.3, 18.8)	78.9	(70.3, 85.6)	35.5	(33.5, 37.5)
Age (years)														
15-24	12.3	(10.0, 15.1)	3.8	(2.7, 5.4)	16.3	(13.8, 19.1)	17.2	(13.7, 21.2)	20.0	(17.6, 22.7)	84.3	(75.2, 90.5)	38.1	(35.4, 40.9)
25-44	13.5	(11.3, 16.1)	4.2	(3.4, 5.2)	8.2	(6.9, 9.7)	14.3	(11.2, 18.2)	23.2	(21.0, 25.5)	87.4	(83.2, 90.6)	39.3	(37.0, 41.6)
45-64	14.5	(12.4, 16.9)	4.5	(3.5, 5.8)	8.5	(6.6, 10.9)	9.9	(6.3, 15.3)	22.9	(20.5, 25.4)	87.2	(79.0, 92.5)	35.4	(33.0, 37.9)
65+	15.9	(11.4, 21.9)	5.3	(3.6, 7.8)	8.1	(5.2, 12.6)	6.5	(3.4, 12.2)	18.4	(14.4, 23.3)	--	--	30.8	(27.3, 34.6)
Education Level														
No Formal	13.5	(6.9, 24.8)	5.4	(1.9, 14.2)	11.0	(4.4, 25.1)	--	--	15.7	(5.4, 37.6)	--	--	40.3	(29.6, 51.9)
Elementary	15.7	(13.0, 18.8)	4.8	(3.5, 6.5)	8.8	(6.8, 11.2)	12.0	(6.7, 20.5)	26.5	(23.1, 30.1)	91.2	(84.2, 95.2)	33.3	(30.4, 36.3)
Secondary	14.0	(11.3, 17.2)	4.5	(3.5, 5.7)	12.4	(10.7, 14.5)	13.1	(10.2, 16.6)	22.5	(20.5, 24.7)	91.2	(82.0, 95.9)	37.5	(35.2, 39.9)
Post-Secondary	14.4	(9.7, 20.7)	2.0	(1.0, 4.1)	6.2	(3.5, 10.8)	18.5	(10.9, 29.6)	21.4	(15.2, 29.2)	86.0	(65.3, 95.2)	44.2	(37.4, 51.2)
College or above	11.8	(10.0, 13.9)	3.7	(2.9, 4.8)	10.6	(8.4, 13.2)	16.7	(13.5, 20.5)	19.8	(17.9, 22.0)	82.4	(77.4, 86.4)	40.0	(37.4, 42.7)
Residence x wealth index quintile														
Urban	13.7	(10.9, 17.2)	3.7	(2.9, 4.6)	10.1	(8.4, 12.2)	13.0	(10.2, 16.4)	19.2	(17.2, 21.4)	84.1	(78.9, 88.2)	40.6	(38.1, 43.1)
Lowest	19.6	(9.7, 35.5)	12.0	(3.1, 37.0)	6.3	(0.8, 34.3)	--	--	53.8	(33.3, 73.1)	--	--	35.4	(17.9, 58.0)
Second	15.8	(9.1, 26.1)	3.4	(1.6, 7.2)	15.4	(11.1, 20.9)	16.2	(9.6, 26.0)	25.1	(19.6, 31.6)	87.1	(60.6, 96.7)	33.3	(27.2, 40.0)
Middle	13.7	(9.0, 20.2)	3.8	(2.2, 6.5)	8.6	(6.0, 12.4)	11.1	(7.4, 16.3)	23.7	(19.3, 28.7)	96.5	(88.8, 99.0)	38.2	(34.7, 42.0)
Fourth	15.3	(10.4, 22.0)	4.3	(3.0, 6.2)	9.5	(6.9, 12.9)	12.7	(7.7, 20.2)	17.3	(14.3, 20.7)	87.6	(79.8, 92.7)	41.6	(38.1, 45.1)
Highest	12.3	(9.6, 15.7)	3.0	(2.2, 4.0)	9.9	(7.8, 12.4)	13.4	(9.9, 17.8)	17.4	(15.2, 19.9)	79.9	(73.5, 85.1)	43.1	(40.1, 46.2)
Rural	13.5	(11.6, 15.6)	4.7	(3.8, 5.8)	11.5	(9.8, 13.5)	17.8	(13.9, 22.6)	25.1	(22.5, 27.8)	90.5	(85.6, 93.9)	34.5	(31.9, 37.2)
Lowest	12.3	(6.1, 23.0)	1.3	(0.4, 4.0)	4.7	(2.0, 10.3)	--	--	17.2	(9.6, 28.8)	--	--	39.4	(28.4, 51.7)
Second	13.2	(10.3, 16.8)	4.7	(3.3, 6.7)	9.0	(6.9, 11.8)	19.3	(10.4, 33.1)	21.7	(17.7, 26.4)	91.0	(82.5, 95.6)	30.4	(26.8, 34.3)
Middle	13.6	(10.6, 17.2)	5.8	(4.0, 8.5)	12.2	(9.4, 15.8)	12.7	(8.0, 19.7)	27.7	(23.6, 32.2)	89.1	(77.9, 95.0)	34.3	(30.4, 38.3)
Fourth	12.4	(9.8, 15.6)	4.3	(2.8, 6.3)	13.5	(10.2, 17.7)	15.9	(10.2, 24.0)	26.1	(22.1, 30.5)	87.3	(70.8, 95.1)	34.5	(30.7, 38.5)
Highest	15.2	(12.0, 18.9)	4.5	(3.0, 6.8)	12.2	(9.1, 16.2)	21.6	(15.4, 29.5)	24.6	(20.7, 29.1)	92.9	(84.1, 97.0)	39.1	(34.5, 43.9)

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

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

Table 6.4a: Percentage of non-smokers ≥15 years old who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines,

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke[1] in...													
	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Schools		Universities		Restaurants		Bars, night clubs		Public transportation	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Non-smokers	12.2	(10.6, 14.0)	3.8	(3.2, 4.6)	10.9	(9.5, 12.5)	14.9	(12.4, 17.9)	20.3	(18.7, 22.0)	80.7	(75.0, 85.4)	37.2	(35.3, 39.2)
Sex														
Male	13.1	(10.8, 15.7)	4.3	(3.2, 5.9)	13.3	(10.9, 16.1)	15.6	(11.9, 20.4)	26.1	(23.6, 28.7)	83.6	(76.4, 89.0)	40.1	(37.6, 42.8)
Female	11.7	(10.0, 13.6)	3.6	(3.0, 4.4)	9.8	(8.3, 11.5)	14.4	(11.3, 18.1)	16.6	(14.9, 18.4)	76.3	(66.5, 83.8)	35.5	(33.5, 37.6)
Age (years)														
15-24	10.4	(8.2, 13.1)	2.7	(1.8, 4.1)	16.6	(13.9, 19.7)	17.1	(13.6, 21.2)	19.3	(16.8, 22.0)	78.4	(65.7, 87.3)	37.8	(34.9, 40.7)
25-44	12.6	(10.3, 15.2)	3.9	(3.0, 5.0)	7.4	(6.1, 9.0)	13.2	(9.8, 17.7)	21.1	(18.9, 23.5)	82.1	(75.4, 87.3)	38.3	(36.0, 40.8)
45-64	13.5	(11.2, 16.1)	4.7	(3.6, 6.1)	8.4	(6.3, 11.3)	9.7	(5.5, 16.6)	20.9	(18.5, 23.6)	82.2	(70.7, 89.9)	35.3	(32.5, 38.1)
65+	12.5	(8.4, 18.4)	5.0	(3.3, 7.6)	8.5	(5.2, 13.5)	--	--	18.0	(14.0, 22.7)	--	--	32.6	(28.8, 36.7)
Education Level														
No Formal	10.9	(5.3, 20.9)	5.1	(1.5, 15.8)	12.2	(4.5, 29.2)	--	--	15.8	(4.6, 42.3)	--	--	40.5	(27.8, 54.6)
Elementary	15.5	(12.7, 18.7)	4.6	(3.2, 6.4)	8.3	(6.2, 11.0)	11.5	(6.4, 19.8)	23.8	(20.1, 28.0)	90.4	(80.0, 95.7)	32.3	(29.2, 35.6)
Secondary	13.0	(10.2, 16.4)	4.1	(3.1, 5.3)	12.6	(10.6, 15.0)	11.6	(8.4, 15.9)	21.6	(19.4, 24.0)	82.6	(63.7, 92.8)	36.8	(34.3, 39.3)
Post-Secondary	14.6	(9.4, 22.0)	1.9	(0.9, 3.9)	6.5	(3.6, 11.4)	15.3	(8.5, 26.1)	18.8	(13.5, 25.5)	--	--	45.2	(38.5, 52.0)
College or above	9.7	(8.0, 11.7)	3.3	(2.4, 4.5)	10.4	(8.1, 13.3)	17.1	(13.6, 21.2)	18.4	(16.5, 20.5)	80.0	(73.4, 85.3)	39.6	(36.9, 42.4)
Residence x wealth index quintile														
Urban	12.5	(9.8, 15.9)	3.5	(2.7, 4.5)	9.9	(7.9, 12.4)	12.6	(9.5, 16.5)	17.8	(15.9, 19.8)	78.4	(70.9, 84.3)	39.6	(37.2, 42.2)
Lowest	--	--	17.5	(4.7, 47.6)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.7	(19.4, 73.1)
Second	13.9	(6.4, 27.5)	1.6	(0.6, 4.4)	16.2	(11.0, 23.1)	14.8	(6.5, 30.2)	21.7	(15.2, 29.9)	--	--	34.7	(27.8, 42.2)
Middle	11.9	(7.7, 18.1)	4.8	(2.8, 8.1)	9.4	(6.4, 13.5)	8.8	(4.8, 15.5)	21.8	(17.8, 26.5)	--	--	36.4	(32.7, 40.4)
Fourth	13.6	(9.2, 19.7)	3.0	(1.7, 5.1)	9.9	(6.9, 14.0)	13.3	(7.6, 22.1)	16.5	(13.3, 20.3)	87.9	(76.9, 94.1)	40.3	(36.6, 44.1)
Highest	11.5	(8.7, 15.0)	3.3	(2.4, 4.4)	8.7	(6.5, 11.6)	13.1	(9.5, 17.7)	16.5	(14.2, 19.0)	73.8	(65.3, 80.8)	41.6	(38.4, 44.9)
Rural	12.0	(10.2, 14.0)	4.1	(3.2, 5.3)	11.7	(9.8, 13.9)	17.9	(13.8, 22.8)	23.3	(20.6, 26.3)	86.3	(77.8, 91.9)	34.7	(31.9, 37.6)
Lowest	14.2	(6.6, 28.1)	1.6	(0.5, 4.9)	5.5	(2.3, 12.7)	--	--	10.5	(4.3, 23.6)	100.0		40.2	(27.9, 53.8)
Second	12.3	(9.3, 16.0)	4.5	(3.0, 6.7)	8.8	(6.4, 11.9)	17.7	(8.4, 33.5)	20.9	(16.0, 26.8)	89.1	(78.1, 95.0)	29.5	(25.5, 33.8)
Middle	11.7	(9.0, 15.1)	4.0	(2.5, 6.2)	12.5	(9.3, 16.7)	11.5	(6.5, 19.6)	25.5	(21.1, 30.6)	81.2	(58.9, 92.8)	33.9	(29.7, 38.3)
Fourth	12.2	(9.4, 15.7)	4.5	(2.9, 6.8)	14.8	(11.1, 19.6)	16.6	(10.8, 24.7)	24.6	(20.5, 29.2)	74.5	(50.3, 89.4)	34.5	(30.5, 38.8)
Highest	11.5	(8.5, 15.3)	3.9	(2.4, 6.2)	11.4	(8.1, 15.8)	22.1	(15.5, 30.4)	22.7	(18.6, 27.3)	94.9	(84.5, 98.4)	40.3	(35.3, 45.6)

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

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

Table 7.1: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics – GATS PHILIPPINES, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Last cigarette brand purchased												Total
	Fortune		Marlboro		Mighty		Marvel		Jackpot		All others[1]		
	Percentage (95% CI)												
Overall	23.3	(21.1 , 25.5)	22.3	(19.9 , 24.6)	16.4	(14.1 , 18.8)	9.9	(8.1 , 11.7)	7.6	(6.1 , 9.1)	20.5	(18.3 , 22.7)	100
Gender													
Male	23.5	(21.2 , 25.7)	21.9	(19.5 , 24.3)	16.6	(14.1 , 19.2)	10.2	(8.2 , 12.1)	7.7	(6.1 , 9.3)	20.1	(17.9 , 22.4)	100
Female	22.1	(16.8 , 27.4)	25.5	(18.7 , 32.3)	14.5	(10.1 , 19.0)	7.6	(4.2 , 10.9)	6.4	(3.7 , 9.2)	23.9	(18.6 , 29.3)	100
Age (years)													
15,24	26.9	(21.9 , 31.9)	26.8	(21.5 , 32.1)	13.8	(9.5 , 18.2)	7.4	(4.4 , 10.3)	5.6	(2.5 , 8.8)	19.5	(15.2 , 23.7)	100
25,44	22.9	(19.9 , 25.9)	26.4	(23.2 , 29.6)	14.4	(11.4 , 17.4)	9.2	(7.1 , 11.3)	7.3	(5.6 , 9.0)	19.8	(17.0 , 22.5)	100
45,64	22.3	(18.9 , 25.8)	12.8	(9.9 , 15.8)	21.6	(18.1 , 25.1)	11.4	(8.5 , 14.2)	9.6	(7.1 , 12.1)	22.3	(19.0 , 25.6)	100
65+	15.6	(8.7 , 22.4)	6.9	(2.2 , 11.5)	22.3	(14.4 , 30.1)	23.7	(16.2 , 31.3)	7.9	(3.9 , 12.0)	23.6	(17.0 , 30.2)	100
Education Level													
No Formal	5.7	(0.0 , 13.6)	8.8	(0.2 , 17.4)	15.1	(1.6 , 28.6)	14.3	(0.0 , 28.7)	18.5	(2.3 , 34.6)	37.6	(19.9 , 55.4)	100
Elementary	18.1	(14.5 , 21.7)	6.9	(4.6 , 9.1)	21.2	(17.5 , 24.9)	17.7	(14.1 , 21.4)	11.9	(8.8 , 15.0)	24.2	(20.4 , 28.0)	100
Secondary	27.2	(23.9 , 30.6)	22.2	(19.3 , 25.0)	16.8	(13.6 , 19.9)	8.6	(6.5 , 10.8)	6.9	(5.1 , 8.7)	18.3	(15.6 , 20.9)	100
Post,Secondary	24.8	(13.0 , 36.5)	38.5	(21.5 , 55.5)	10.3	(2.9 , 17.6)	2.8	(0.0 , 6.0)	0.6	(0.0 , 1.7)	23.1	(12.3 , 33.9)	100
College or above	23.4	(19.6 , 27.1)	44.7	(39.8 , 49.7)	9.3	(5.7 , 13.0)	1.6	(0.6 , 2.6)	2.6	(1.1 , 4.0)	18.4	(15.1 , 21.8)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile													
Urban	25.3	(22.0 , 28.6)	32.0	(28.4 , 35.6)	13.2	(11.0 , 15.5)	3.2	(2.1 , 4.4)	4.9	(2.7 , 7.0)	21.4	(18.3 , 24.5)	100
Lowest	27.2	(11.8 , 42.7)	0.0		14.5	(1.8 , 27.2)	4.7	(0.0 , 10.2)	25.3	(6.3 , 44.3)	28.2	(10.0 , 46.4)	100
Second	25.4	(18.6 , 32.2)	12.9	(8.1 , 17.6)	20.9	(13.8 , 28.1)	9.1	(4.7 , 13.5)	9.1	(3.8 , 14.4)	22.6	(15.2 , 30.0)	100
Middle	30.3	(22.0 , 38.6)	24.1	(17.3 , 30.8)	12.6	(8.9 , 16.4)	2.9	(0.9 , 4.9)	6.4	(2.5 , 10.2)	23.8	(18.3 , 29.3)	100
Fourth	24.0	(19.3 , 28.6)	38.9	(32.3 , 45.5)	14.6	(9.9 , 19.4)	1.6	(0.3 , 2.9)	2.6	(1.2 , 4.0)	18.2	(13.2 , 23.3)	100
Highest	22.8	(17.5 , 28.1)	43.8	(38.3 , 49.3)	8.5	(6.6 , 10.5)	1.7	(0.8 , 2.6)	2.0	(0.1 , 3.9)	21.2	(17.6 , 24.8)	100
Rural	21.6	(18.6 , 24.7)	13.9	(11.4 , 16.5)	19.2	(15.3 , 23.1)	15.6	(12.6 , 18.6)	9.9	(7.7 , 12.0)	19.7	(16.7 , 22.8)	100
Lowest	11.1	(4.5 , 17.8)	7.2	(1.3 , 13.2)	13.9	(7.3 , 20.5)	23.7	(14.0 , 33.4)	16.6	(4.8 , 28.4)	27.4	(16.9 , 37.9)	100
Second	16.2	(12.0 , 20.4)	5.7	(2.9 , 8.5)	19.3	(14.1 , 24.6)	17.1	(12.9 , 21.3)	13.3	(9.8 , 16.8)	28.4	(23.0 , 33.7)	100
Middle	23.0	(17.6 , 28.3)	10.0	(6.5 , 13.4)	24.5	(18.0 , 31.1)	17.5	(12.6 , 22.5)	7.5	(5.0 , 10.1)	17.5	(13.0 , 22.0)	100
Fourth	25.6	(19.3 , 31.9)	17.0	(10.8 , 23.2)	19.9	(12.3 , 27.5)	14.2	(9.3 , 19.0)	10.9	(6.4 , 15.5)	12.4	(8.1 , 16.6)	100
Highest	26.8	(20.0 , 33.7)	37.0	(28.8 , 45.3)	7.8	(2.8 , 12.8)	7.8	(3.7 , 12.0)	3.3	(0.5 , 6.1)	17.3	(10.6 , 23.9)	100

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

[1]Example of all others: Winsboro, Pentagon, D&B and Chelsea

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by the source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Source	Store		Convenience Store/Supermarket		Street vendor (TAKATAK)		From another person		Other[1]		Total
	Percentage (95% CI)										
Overall	96.4	(95.4, 97.2)	2.3	(1.8, 2.9)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	100
Sex											
Male	96.6	(95.6, 97.4)	2.1	(1.6, 2.8)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	100
Female	94.7	(89.8, 97.3)	3.7	(2.3, 5.7)	1.0	(0.2, 4.0)	0.4	(0.1, 2.6)	0.3	(0.0, 1.9)	100
Age (years)											
15-24	97.2	(94.3, 98.7)	1.1	(0.5, 2.1)	1.2	(0.4, 4.1)	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.1, 3.5)	100
25-44	96.9	(95.5, 97.8)	2.1	(1.5, 3.1)	0.8	(0.4, 1.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	100
45-64	94.8	(92.1, 96.6)	3.3	(2.2, 5.0)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	0.0	N/A	1.4	(0.8, 2.5)	100
65+	96.6	(90.1, 98.9)	3.4	(1.1, 9.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Education Level											
No Formal	99.1	(93.7, 99.9)	0.9	(0.1, 6.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Elementary	97.7	(96.2, 98.6)	1.4	(0.8, 2.5)	0.5	(0.1, 1.9)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	100
Secondary	97.1	(95.5, 98.2)	1.1	(0.9, 1.5)	1.0	(0.5, 2.3)	0.1	N/A	0.7	(0.3, 1.6)	100
Post-Secondary	92.0	(80.3, 97.0)	8.0	(3.8, 16.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
College or above	93.2	(90.0, 95.5)	5.4	(3.6, 8.1)	0.8	(0.4, 1.8)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile											
Urban	95.4	(93.6, 96.8)	3.6	(2.7, 4.7)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.0	N/A	0.6	(0.2, 1.4)	100
Lowest	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Second	98.6	(96.2, 99.5)	1.0	(0.3, 3.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.4	(0.1, 3.1)	100
Middle	96.3	(91.9, 98.4)	1.2	(0.4, 3.5)	0.6	(0.1, 4.0)	0.2	(0.2, 0.3)	1.7	(0.5, 5.6)	100
Fourth	96.7	(93.2, 98.4)	2.4	(1.6, 3.6)	0.8	(0.4, 1.6)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	100
Highest	91.9	(87.5, 94.9)	7.6	(5.4, 10.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.0, 2.3)	100
Rural	97.2	(96.0, 98.1)	1.1	(0.7, 1.9)	1.2	(0.6, 2.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	100
Lowest	98.6	(90.6, 99.8)	0.0	N/A	1.4	(0.2, 9.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Second	98.4	(96.3, 99.4)	0.6	(0.1, 2.1)	0.9	(0.2, 3.0)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)	100
Middle	97.5	(94.5, 98.9)	0.5	(0.1, 2.3)	1.7	(0.6, 4.8)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.0, 2.0)	100
Fourth	97.4	(94.9, 98.7)	1.3	(0.5, 3.2)	0.9	(0.3, 2.9)	0.0	N/A	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)	100
Highest	93.3	(88.3, 96.3)	4.0	(1.9, 8.5)	0.9	(0.2, 3.9)	0.5	(0.1, 3.5)	1.2	(0.3, 5.2)	100

[1]Examples of other last purchase location include: public market,factory &store owner

N/A- The estimate is "0.0" or "100.0"

Table 7.3: Average cigarette expenditure per month among manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS PHILIPPINES, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Cigarette expenditure per month (Mean)		Cigarette expenditure per month (Median)		Number of cigarettes purchased last time (Mean)		Number of cigarettes purchased last time (Median)	
	PHL Pesos							
Overall	678.4	(640.5, 716.4	531.0	(473.3 , 609.7)	19.7	(15.5, 23.8)	3.6	(3.3 , 4.0)
Gender								
Male	696.1	(656.7, 735.6)	569.3	(486.5 , 616.8)	20.5	(16.1, 25.0)	3.7	(3.4 , 4.1)
Female	515.8	(396.8, 634.8)	278.9	(218.1 , 363.1)	11.4	(6.8, 16.0)	2.4	(1.8 , 3.2)
Age (years)								
15,24	577.7	(509.7, 645.6)	397.4	(351.8 , 510.9)	7.7	(3.8, 11.6)	2.0	(1.7 , 2.5)
25,44	707.6	(650.2, 765.0)	534.6	(469.8 , 607.5)	17.4	(13.1, 21.7)	3.7	(3.2 , 4.1)
45,64	725.6	(668.9, 782.2)	595.1	(581.4 , 659.7)	31.4	(22.0, 40.9)	4.7	(4.2 , 5.8)
65+	552.6	(407.1, 698.1)	265.2	(181.3 , 535.1)	36.6	(19.6, 53.5)	6.1	(4.1 , 9.7)
Education Level								
No Formal	513.0	(348.1, 678.0)	338.7	(201.8 , 536.7)	26.0	(4.3, 47.7)	8.1	(4.0 , 13.2)
Elementary	616.6	(562.9, 670.3)	448.3	(381.0 , 557.7)	25.0	(15.2, 34.9)	4.4	(3.9 , 4.8)
Secondary	702.4	(646.1, 758.6	544.0	(474.0 , 617.3)	13.3	(10.6, 16.0)	3.2	(2.8 , 3.6)
Post,Secondary	606.5	(503.8, 709.2)	560.7	(398.1 , 737.4)	7.4	(5.4, 9.5)	3.3	(2.2 , 4.5)
College or above	741.8	(658.8, 824.8)	589.7	(523.5 , 723.4)	27.4	(16.4, 38.5)	3.4	(2.7 , 4.3)
Residence								
Urban	736.6	(678.9, 794.2)	580.4	(533.8 , 607.9)	20.2	(12.6, 27.8)	3.2	(2.7 , 3.8)
Lowest	604.1	(389.2, 818.9)	316.5	(171.7 , 717.3)	31.8	(,11.8, 75.4)	5.5	(1.8 , 8.7)
Second	668.6	(554.0, 783.2)	431.7	(351.8 , 576.2)	23.9	(8.2, 39.5)	3.2	(2.3 , 4.1)
Middle	674.5	(611.4, 737.6)	540.4	(419.3 , 588.1)	17.5	(7.1, 27.8)	2.5	(1.9 , 3.3)
Fourth	772.5	(684.3, 860.8)	594.7	(464.1 , 711.8)	15.4	(7.1, 23.7)	2.9	(2.2 , 3.9)
Highest	792.6	(719.4, 865.8)	595.9	(454.9 , 736.6)	23.1	(11.8, 34.3)	4.0	(2.9 , 4.7)
Rural	627.1	(577.3, 676.9)	450.5	(392.5 , 573.8)	19.2	(15.0, 23.3)	3.9	(3.5 , 4.3)
Lowest	629.4	(486.3, 772.5)	453.1	(354.0 , 584.3)	12.9	(5.3, 20.5)	5.0	(3.6 , 8.8)
Second	506.9	(449.1, 564.6)	338.9	(291.5 , 412.5)	18.6	(11.4, 25.9)	4.1	(3.6 , 4.5)
Middle	618.7	(551.9, 685.6)	444.0	(367.1 , 579.3)	12.3	(8.1, 16.5)	3.5	(2.7 , 4.1)
Fourth	676.9	(581.1, 772.7)	594.9	(443.5 , 627.2)	28.1	(17.4, 38.8)	3.8	(3.1 , 4.8)
Highest	802.0	(639.3, 964.6)	615.8	(412.6 , 845.3)	21.8	(12.7, 30.8)	4.9	(3.3 , 8.6)

Table 7.4: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, who purchased various types of cigarettes by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Cigarette labeled as:									
	Filtered		Light		Mild		Low tar		Menthol	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	97.6	(96.8, 98.3)	47.5	(44.6, 50.4)	17.9	(15.8, 20.1)	2.5	(1.9, 3.4)	51.9	(49.3, 54.5)
Sex										
Male	98.1	(97.4, 98.7)	47.1	(44.1, 50.1)	18.2	(16.0, 20.6)	2.5	(1.8, 3.5)	50.6	(48.0, 53.3)
Female	93.0	(88.0, 96.0)	50.7	(43.6, 57.9)	15.1	(11.0, 20.2)	2.3	(2.0, 2.7)	63.9	(56.9, 70.3)
Age (years)										
15-24	97.5	(95.3, 98.7)	49.2	(43.2, 55.1)	16.0	(12.3, 20.4)	2.4	(1.3, 4.3)	42.6	(37.1, 48.2)
25-44	98.2	(97.3, 98.8)	48.2	(44.5, 51.8)	19.1	(16.3, 22.1)	2.6	(1.8, 3.9)	47.9	(44.4, 51.4)
45-64	96.9	(95.2, 98.0)	45.5	(41.2, 49.8)	16.5	(13.8, 19.7)	2.2	(1.5, 3.3)	66.1	(62.3, 69.8)
65+	96.7	(91.3, 98.8)	42.4	(33.3, 52.0)	22.3	(15.5, 31.1)	3.3	(1.1, 9.1)	60.5	(50.8, 69.3)
Education Level										
No Formal	100.0		45.7	(29.1, 63.3)	15.4	(5.7, 35.5)	0.0	N/A	70.2	(50.3, 84.5)
Elementary	95.6	(93.7, 97.0)	41.1	(36.9, 45.5)	19.0	(15.6, 22.9)	2.4	(1.5, 3.6)	57.5	(53.3, 61.5)
Secondary	98.6	(97.8, 99.1)	46.2	(42.6, 49.9)	19.2	(16.6, 22.2)	2.6	(1.6, 4.2)	48.9	(45.4, 52.5)
Post-Secondary	99.3	(94.9, 99.9)	56.7	(41.9, 70.5)	19.0	(10.9, 30.8)	1.3	(0.9, 1.7)	51.7	(35.9, 67.2)
College or above	98.1	(96.4, 99.0)	58.8	(54.2, 63.3)	13.0	(10.3, 16.2)	2.8	(1.8, 4.4)	49.0	(44.5, 53.5)
Residence x wealth index quintile										
Urban	97.8	(96.6, 98.6)	50.1	(46.0, 54.2)	16.8	(14.2, 19.8)	3.0	(2.0, 4.3)	49.0	(45.4, 52.7)
Lowest	96.0	(82.1, 99.2)	51.6	(31.5, 71.1)	7.1	(2.4, 18.9)	3.2	(0.5, 18.0)	70.4	(52.7, 83.6)
Second	97.6	(96.3, 98.4)	42.7	(34.9, 50.9)	25.4	(19.1, 33.0)	1.0	(0.8, 1.2)	53.2	(46.0, 60.3)
Middle	96.0	(91.8, 98.1)	55.8	(48.1, 63.1)	16.0	(11.7, 21.3)	1.1	(1.0, 1.4)	48.3	(41.6, 55.1)
Fourth	99.5	(97.9, 99.9)	48.2	(40.9, 55.7)	16.3	(11.8, 22.0)	3.3	(1.5, 7.2)	47.9	(41.0, 54.9)
Highest	98.1	(96.4, 99.0)	51.3	(45.5, 57.2)	14.3	(11.1, 18.3)	4.8	(3.3, 6.9)	46.6	(41.7, 51.6)
Rural	97.5	(96.1, 98.4)	45.2	(41.2, 49.3)	18.7	(15.8, 22.1)	2.1	(1.3, 3.4)	54.4	(50.8, 58.0)
Lowest	94.7	(87.3, 97.9)	28.3	(19.1, 39.9)	24.4	(15.7, 35.9)	2.8	(0.6, 11.0)	49.4	(39.1, 59.7)
Second	96.5	(93.7, 98.0)	39.1	(33.5, 45.0)	18.5	(14.1, 23.9)	1.3	(0.5, 3.2)	56.7	(51.4, 61.8)
Middle	97.2	(94.7, 98.6)	45.6	(39.1, 52.3)	21.7	(16.9, 27.4)	2.7	(1.5, 5.0)	55.2	(48.5, 61.8)
Fourth	98.6	(96.8, 99.4)	47.6	(40.4, 54.9)	16.9	(13.0, 21.6)	2.0	(0.9, 4.5)	54.1	(46.9, 61.2)
Highest	99.1	(96.5, 99.8)	59.3	(50.4, 67.6)	13.9	(8.9, 21.1)	2.6	(0.9, 7.1)	50.4	(41.5, 59.3)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 7.5: Percentage distribution of manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by the packaging type of last purchase of cigarettes selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Cigarette Type										Total
	Single Stick		Pack of 10		Pack of 20		Ream(200) sticks		Other Quantities		
	Percentage (95% CI)										
Overall	80.4	(78.0, 82.5)	1.4	(1.0, 2.1)	16.4	(14.6, 18.3)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	100
Sex											
Male	80.0	(77.6, 82.3)	1.5	(1.0, 2.2)	16.8	(14.9, 18.9)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	100
Female	83.3	(78.2, 87.4)	1.2	(0.4, 3.3)	12.5	(9.2, 16.8)	0.5	(0.4, 0.7)	2.2	(0.9, 5.3)	100
Age (years)											
15-24	89.7	(85.4, 92.9)	1.5	(0.5, 4.4)	8.2	(5.8, 11.5)	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.1, 2.0)	100
25-44	81.5	(78.5, 84.1)	1.7	(1.1, 2.8)	15.9	(13.5, 18.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	100
45-64	72.4	(68.6, 75.9)	1.0	(0.5, 2.0)	22.2	(19.1, 25.7)	1.6	(1.1, 2.5)	1.3	(0.6, 2.9)	100
65+	67.1	(58.1, 74.9)	0.0	N/A	28.4	(20.8, 37.4)	1.9	(0.5, 7.1)	2.0	(0.7, 5.7)	100
Education Level											
No Formal	61.1	(42.7, 76.9)	8.4	(3.0, 21.4)	28.5	(14.0, 49.4)	0.0	N/A	2.0	(0.3, 13.3)	100
Elementary	76.5	(72.0, 80.4)	1.3	(0.5, 3.2)	20.2	(16.9, 23.9)	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)	1.2	(0.5, 2.7)	100
Secondary	84.8	(82.1, 87.1)	1.0	(0.5, 2.0)	12.9	(10.9, 15.3)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)	100
Post-Secondary	81.9	(71.1, 89.3)	0.0	N/A	18.1	(10.7, 28.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
College or above	77.3	(73.4, 80.9)	2.4	(1.5, 4.0)	17.3	(14.3, 20.8)	0.4	(0.2, 1.2)	1.4	(0.5, 3.9)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile											
Urban	83.5	(79.9, 86.5)	1.5	(0.8, 2.6)	13.5	(11.0, 16.4)	0.6	(0.4, 0.8)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)	100
Lowest	78.6	(54.9, 91.7)	1.3	(0.2, 9.2)	19.2	(6.8, 43.9)	0.0	N/A	0.9	(0.1, 6.3)	100
Second	87.0	(78.2, 92.6)	0.7	(0.4, 1.4)	11.3	(5.9, 20.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	0.9	(0.1, 6.0)	100
Middle	88.4	(81.8, 92.8)	0.0	N/A	10.9	(6.6, 17.7)	0.7	(0.6, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	100
Fourth	86.1	(81.6, 89.7)	1.6	(0.4, 7.0)	11.1	(8.3, 14.7)	0.0	N/A	0.4	(0.1, 2.0)	100
Highest	76.8	(72.6, 80.5)	2.7	(1.5, 5.0)	17.6	(14.6, 21.0)	1.3	(0.9, 1.9)	0.7	(0.1, 4.9)	100
Rural	77.7	(74.5, 80.6)	1.4	(0.8, 2.5)	18.8	(16.3, 21.6)	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)	1	(0.5, 2.1)	100
Lowest	78.6	(62.8, 88.9)	6.3	(2.1, 17.3)	13.6	(7.1, 24.4)	0.0	N/A	1.5	(0.4, 5.2)	100
Second	79.4	(74.4, 83.6)	0.9	(0.2, 3.5)	17.0	(13.3, 21.4)	0.0	N/A	1.8	(0.8, 4.0)	100
Middle	80.8	(75.8, 84.9)	1.3	(0.4, 3.5)	17.2	(13.4, 21.7)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	100
Fourth	76.0	(69.3, 81.5)	0.9	(0.2, 3.4)	20.7	(15.8, 26.6)	0.8	(0.3, 2.3)	1.2	(0.3, 3.9)	100
Highest	70.2	(61.5, 77.6)	1.8	(0.6, 5.0)	25.1	(18.1, 33.7)	1.5	(0.4, 5.6)	0.4	(0.1, 2.7)	100

Note: There are no ream with 100 sticks

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 7.6: Percentage of manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, who consider that the tax increases since 2013 affected their smoking, by the types of influence and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Cigarette price increase influence[1]													
	Influence to make an attempt to quit		Influence to think about quitting		Influence to decrease the number of sticks		Influence to switch to a cheaper brand		Influence to buy cigarettes in bulk		Influence to ask for cigarettes from others		Influence anything else	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Overall	63.8	(60.5, 67.0)	69.4	(66.3, 72.4)	82.3	(79.6, 84.6)	39.4	(36.1, 42.7)	6.6	(5.3, 8.3)	37.5	(33.5, 41.7)	1.0	(0.4, 2.4)
Sex														
Male	62.6	(59.0, 66.0)	68.2	(64.8, 71.4)	81.9	(79.1, 84.4)	40.2	(36.8, 43.7)	6.9	(5.4, 8.7)	38.1	(33.9, 42.4)	1.1	(0.5, 2.6)
Female	78.3	(70.4, 84.6)	84.7	(77.2, 90.1)	86.5	(79.6, 91.3)	29.3	(21.5, 38.5)	3.7	(1.8, 7.4)	31.0	(22.9, 40.5)	0.0	N/A
Age (years)														
15-24	69.5	(63.2, 75.2)	71.1	(64.5, 76.9)	81.1	(74.3, 86.5)	39.8	(32.8, 47.3)	8.0	(5.0, 12.5)	56.1	(48.7, 63.2)	0.9	(0.3, 3.2)
25-44	60.8	(56.2, 65.3)	68.8	(64.6, 72.7)	83.5	(80.2, 86.3)	37.9	(33.4, 42.6)	4.6	(3.2, 6.6)	34.7	(29.8, 40.0)	0.8	(0.3, 2.4)
45-64	63.7	(58.7, 68.5)	69.2	(64.2, 73.9)	80.6	(75.9, 84.6)	41.0	(36.4, 45.7)	8.8	(6.4, 11.9)	30.4	(25.5, 35.8)	1.5	(0.2, 8.4)
65+	70.8	(60.1, 79.6)	70.3	(58.5, 79.9)	84.2	(75.6, 90.2)	43.6	(34.2, 53.6)	9.4	(4.8, 17.6)	26.4	(18.1, 37.0)	0.4	(0.1, 2.9)
Education Level														
No Formal	66.4	(44.1, 83.2)	73.1	(54.6, 86.0)	70.0	(43.8, 87.4)	49.9	(27.6, 72.2)	4.2	(0.8, 19.4)	41.4	(22.3, 63.5)	0.0	N/A
Elementary	65.6	(60.9, 70.0)	71.6	(67.0, 75.8)	85.2	(81.3, 88.5)	40.1	(34.9, 45.5)	6.6	(4.6, 9.2)	36.4	(31.6, 41.5)	0.4	(0.1, 1.9)
Secondary	63.3	(58.4, 67.8)	68.4	(63.6, 72.7)	82.0	(78.1, 85.4)	39.8	(35.6, 44.2)	5.1	(3.6, 7.2)	39.7	(34.3, 45.3)	0.6	(0.2, 1.9)
Post-Secondary	69.6	(52.3, 82.8)	66.1	(49.0, 79.8)	77.8	(63.3, 87.7)	45.3	(29.3, 62.3)	4.6	(1.2, 15.5)	24.9	(12.7, 43.1)	0.0	N/A
College or above	60.8	(53.9, 67.3)	68.3	(62.0, 74.1)	79.0	(73.3, 83.8)	35.2	(29.0, 41.8)	11.3	(7.8, 16.3)	35.2	(27.8, 43.3)	3.3	(0.9, 12.0)
Residence x wealth index quintile														
Urban	57.3	(52.4, 62.1)	63.5	(58.8, 68.0)	81.9	(77.9, 85.4)	38.3	(34.0, 42.8)	7.7	(5.7, 10.3)	36.8	(31.8, 42.0)	1.7	(0.5, 5.2)
Lowest	72.6	(50.7, 87.2)	71.7	(52.6, 85.2)	84.2	(66.6, 93.4)	43.8	(21.1, 69.5)	0.0	(0., 0.)	53.7	(32.6, 73.6)	0.0	N/A
Second	57.1	(47.7, 66.0)	65.4	(56.4, 73.4)	83.8	(76.5, 89.1)	36.1	(27.4, 45.8)	4.7	(1.6, 13.3)	45.5	(36.2, 55.1)	1.2	(0.2, 8.1)
Middle	58.9	(50.0, 67.3)	66.4	(56.9, 74.6)	86.7	(77.1, 92.7)	36.5	(27.1, 47.0)	7.0	(4.1, 11.6)	41.0	(32.0, 50.5)	2.3	(0.7, 6.8)
Fourth	61.7	(52.7, 70.0)	65.8	(57.2, 73.4)	86.2	(79.8, 90.7)	42.9	(34.9, 51.2)	9.0	(5.8, 13.9)	35.8	(27.4, 45.0)	0.0	N/A
Highest	51.1	(42.7, 59.4)	57.6	(50.3, 64.6)	73.6	(64.9, 80.7)	36.6	(29.3, 44.6)	9.5	(5.9, 15.1)	27.7	(20.9, 35.6)	3.0	(0.4, 18.2)
Rural	68.3	(63.9, 72.3)	73.5	(69.4, 77.3)	82.5	(78.9, 85.6)	40.1	(35.6, 44.8)	5.9	(4.2, 8.3)	38.0	(32.4, 44.1)	0.6	(0.2, 1.8)
Lowest	52.0	(36.7, 67.0)	71.1	(59.9, 80.2)	83.3	(73.3, 90.1)	41.6	(28.5, 56.0)	4.7	(2.1, 9.8)	34.6	(23.4, 47.8)	0.0	N/A
Second	67.1	(61.1, 72.6)	72.5	(66.6, 77.6)	85.0	(79.8, 89.1)	37.2	(31.1, 43.7)	5.4	(3.2, 9.2)	34.9	(28.7, 41.7)	0.0	N/A
Middle	72.1	(65.1, 78.1)	78.0	(71.1, 83.6)	81.3	(74.1, 87.0)	44.7	(37.1, 52.6)	5.8	(3.3, 9.9)	42.5	(34.4, 51.1)	1.1	(0.3, 4.1)
Fourth	72.0	(63.4, 79.3)	75.4	(67.3, 82.0)	82.0	(74.6, 87.7)	40.5	(33.2, 48.2)	4.6	(2.4, 8.8)	42.8	(31.7, 54.7)	0.0	N/A
Highest	61.6	(50.3, 71.8)	61.7	(49.3, 72.7)	79.0	(69.7, 86.1)	33.7	(23.6, 45.5)	11.1	(6.1, 19.4)	25.9	(17.3, 37.0)	2.3	(0.3, 14.0)

[1] Among current daily or less than daily smokers.

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Places																	
	In any location		Newspaper and Magazines		Television		Radio		Billboards		Monorail		Cinema advertisements		Healthcare Facilities		Malls		Somewhere else	
	Percentage (95% CI)																	
Overall	83.2	(81.5, 84.8)	35.9	(33.9, 38.0)	63.7	(61.6, 65.6)	39.1	(37.2, 41.0)	30.5	(28.5, 32.5)	7.1	(6.3, 8.0)	6.7	(5.9, 7.7)	57.9	(55.8, 60.0)	23.8	(22.0, 25.7)	7.4	(6.3, 8.6)
Sex																				
Male	82.9	(80.8 , 84.8)	36.9	(34.7, 39.3)	62.8	(60.5, 65.0)	40.8	(38.7, 43.0)	31.2	(29.1, 33.5)	7.5	(6.5, 8.6)	6.9	(6.0, 8.1)	55.3	(52.9, 57.7)	23.7	(21.7, 25.9)	7.2	(6.0, 8.7)
Female	83.6	(81.8, 85.2)	34.8	(32.7, 37.1)	64.5	(62.4, 66.6)	37.3	(35.3, 39.4)	29.7	(27.5, 32.0)	6.6	(5.8, 7.6)	6.5	(5.6, 7.5)	60.5	(58.2, 62.7)	23.9	(22.0, 25.9)	7.5	(6.4, 8.8)
Age (years)																				
15-24	81.9	(79.2, 84.4)	35.2	(32.3, 38.1)	63.7	(60.8, 66.6)	34.7	(32.1, 37.4)	30.0	(27.2, 32.8)	7.2	(6.1, 8.5)	7.1	(6.0, 8.4)	55.4	(52.6, 58.2)	25.3	(22.7, 28.0)	9.4	(7.7, 11.5)
25-44	84.9	(82.8, 86.8)	38.2	(35.9, 40.7)	64.4	(62.0, 66.7)	39.6	(37.4, 41.9)	32.1	(29.8, 34.5)	8.1	(7.0, 9.3)	7.6	(6.5, 8.9)	61.5	(59.1, 63.8)	25.5	(23.5, 27.7)	7.5	(6.3, 8.9)
45-64	84.7	(82.5, 86.6)	36.0	(33.6, 38.4)	65.2	(62.8, 67.6)	43.7	(41.3, 46.1)	31.8	(29.5, 34.3)	6.4	(5.4, 7.6)	5.5	(4.5, 6.7)	58.0	(55.3, 60.7)	22.2	(19.9, 24.6)	5.7	(4.7, 6.9)
65+	73.2	(69.1, 76.9)	23.7	(20.8, 26.8)	53.5	(49.8, 57.2)	39.1	(35.5, 43.0)	17.7	(15.1, 20.6)	2.4	(1.7, 3.3)	2.9	(2.0, 4.3)	46.0	(42.4, 49.7)	12.1	(10.1, 14.4)	2.8	(1.9, 4.3)
Education Level																				
No Formal	69.5	(59.8, 77.7)	15.1	(8.4, 25.5)	32.2	(23.9, 41.7)	35.9	(26.8, 46.1)	17.1	(10.5, 26.8)	1.6	(0.5, 4.8)	2.4	(0.8, 7.2)	56.6	(45.9, 66.7)	10.7	(6.0, 18.4)	1.2	(0.3, 4.6)
Elementary	77.0	(74.2, 79.6)	21.5	(19.4, 23.8)	52.0	(49.1, 54.9)	36.5	(33.9, 39.1)	17.5	(15.2, 20.0)	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)	2.1	(1.6, 2.8)	49.2	(46.3, 52.1)	12.7	(10.4, 15.3)	3.9	(2.9, 5.2)
Secondary	82.7	(80.4, 84.9)	35.3	(32.9, 37.8)	64.4	(61.9, 66.8)	38.2	(35.9, 40.6)	29.5	(27.2, 31.9)	6.6	(5.6, 7.7)	5.4	(4.4, 6.7)	57.8	(55.3, 60.3)	22.6	(20.6, 24.8)	6.6	(5.5, 7.9)
Post-Secondary	90.9	(86.7, 93.9)	43.1	(37.2, 49.2)	74.0	(68.6, 78.8)	43.6	(37.7, 49.8)	34.2	(28.8, 40.0)	8.2	(5.6, 11.8)	8.2	(5.9, 11.1)	62.3	(56.3, 67.9)	31.8	(26.1, 38.2)	7.9	(5.5, 11.3)
College or above	89.1	(86.8, 91.0)	49.2	(46.5, 51.8)	73.1	(70.9, 75.2)	42.2	(39.8, 44.6)	43.2	(40.6, 45.8)	12.5	(11.0, 14.2)	12.5	(11.0, 14.2	65.0	(62.4, 67.5)	34.8	(32.3, 37.3)	11.7	(9.8, 13.9)
Residence x wealth index quintile																				
Urban	84.0	(81.4, 86.4)	43.5	(40.5, 46.6)	67.0	(64.0, 69.8)	38.8	(36.2, 41.5)	36.4	(33.6, 39.2)	13.2	(11.7, 14.9)	11.3	(9.8, 13.0)	58.5	(55.9, 61.2)	31.5	(28.9, 34.1)	8.3	(6.8, 10.2)
Lowest	68.4	(47.1, 84.1)	24.3	(13.9, 39.0)	24.1	(14.2, 38.0)	33.6	(19.0, 52.2)	20.4	(11.6, 33.2)	0.0	N/A	3.4	(2.3, 5.2)	55.5	(38.4, 71.4)	13.0	(6.3, 25.0)	2.3	(0.7, 6.6)
Second	78.9	(72.6, 84.0)	30.7	(26.0, 35.8)	49.9	(43.9, 55.8)	35.8	(31.2, 40.7)	27.5	(22.8, 32.7)	5.7	(4.0, 7.9)	4.6	(3.2, 6.5)	54.0	(48.7, 59.2)	23.3	(18.7, 28.6)	6.4	(4.4, 9.1)
Middle	82.1	(77.9, 85.6)	41.2	(37.4, 45.1)	67.2	(63.0, 71.2)	36.1	(32.4, 40.1)	32.2	(28.4, 36.3)	9.8	(7.8, 12.3)	7.8	(5.9, 10.2)	58.4	(54.6, 62.1)	28.2	(24.5, 32.2)	8.0	(6.4, 10.1)
Fourth	83.3	(78.8, 87.0)	41.4	(37.4, 45.5)	69.0	(65.2, 72.6)	39.1	(35.5, 43.0)	34.8	(31.3, 38.5)	12.7	(10.8, 14.8)	9.8	(7.9, 12.2)	58.4	(54.6, 62.1)	29.7	(26.7, 32.9)	8.0	(5.9, 10.6)
Highest	87.4	(83.9, 90.1)	50.1	(46.6, 53.5)	71.7	(68.4, 74.8)	40.9	(37.9, 44.0)	42.3	(39.2, 45.5)	17.8	(15.7, 20.0)	15.9	(13.8, 18.3	60.0	(56.9, 63.1)	37.0	(33.8, 40.3)	9.4	(7.3, 11.9)
Rural	82.5	(80.2, 84.7)	29.2	(26.7, 31.8)	60.8	(58.0, 63.5)	39.3	(36.6, 42.0)	25.3	(22.6, 28.2)	1.7	(1.1, 2.5)	2.7	(2.0, 3.7)	57.4	(54.3, 60.4)	17.1	(14.7, 19.8)	6.6	(5.2, 8.2)
Lowest	54.0	(42.6, 64.9)	13.1	(8.0, 20.6)	15.8	(11.3, 21.6)	22.0	(16.4, 28.9)	7.0	(4.4, 11.1)	0.2	(0.0, 1.5)	0.0	N/A	39.3	(29.8, 49.6)	4.4	(2.3, 8.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.8)
Second	76.0	(72.4, 79.3)	21.4	(18.3, 24.8)	38.5	(34.8, 42.3)	36.3	(32.6, 40.1)	17.6	(14.4, 21.2)	1.1	(0.5, 2.3)	1.6	(0.9, 3.0)	55.3	(51.3, 59.2)	12.2	(9.8, 15.1)	4.8	(3.4, 6.7)
Middle	83.4	(79.9, 86.3)	26.3	(23.3, 29.6)	66.6	(62.7, 70.3)	37.8	(34.3, 41.5)	24.2	(20.8, 28.0)	1.1	(0.7, 2.0)	2.1	(1.3, 3.4)	56.8	(52.4, 61.0)	14.3	(11.4, 17.8)	5.7	(4.1, 7.8)
Fourth	87.3	(84.4, 89.7)	33.4	(29.9, 37.1)	71.9	(68.4, 75.1)	40.0	(36.4, 43.7)	27.1	(23.4, 31.1)	2.1	(1.2, 3.5)	2.7	(1.8, 4.2)	59.5	(55.1, 63.7)	18.9	(15.5, 22.8)	7.7	(5.9, 10.1)
Highest	90.8	(87.7, 93.1)	42.3	(38.0, 46.7)	78.4	(74.3, 81.9)	48.5	(44.2, 52.8)	39.3	(34.4, 44.5)	3.1	(1.9, 5.2)	5.8	(4.0, 8.1)	62.6	(57.9, 67.2)	28.5	(24.7, 32.6)	10.1	(7.5, 13.4)

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

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.2: Percentage of current smokers ≥15 years old who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers[1] who…			
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[2]		Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	92.4	(91.0, 93.6)	44.6	(41.8, 47.4)
Sex				
Male	93.4	(92.0, 94.5)	44.9	(41.9, 47.9)
Female	85.1	(81.2, 88.3)	42.1	(36.1, 48.3)
Age (years)				
15-24	93.5	(89.7, 95.9)	44.5	(39.1, 50.1)
25-44	94.0	(92.0, 95.4)	45.0	(41.4, 48.6)
45-64	92.5	(90.5, 94.1)	45.4	(41.2, 49.7)
65+	73.8	(66.7, 79.8)	36.5	(29.4, 44.1)
Education Level				
No Formal	64.1	(50.6, 75.7)	23.9	(14.6, 36.5)
Elementary	86.7	(83.9, 89.1)	43.9	(39.7, 48.2)
Secondary	95.3	(93.4, 96.7)	46.4	(42.9, 49.9)
Post-Secondary	97.5	(93.4, 99.1)	51.7	(37.6, 65.5)
College or above	97.8	(96.0, 98.9)	42.9	(37.7, 48.2)
Residence x wealth index quintile				
Urban	93.8	(91.8, 95.3)	38.9	(34.9, 43.1)
Lowest	81.5	(60.2, 92.8)	42.7	(26.4, 60.6)
Second	87.5	(81.3, 91.9)	41.2	(32.9, 50.0)
Middle	95.6	(91.5, 97.8)	39.9	(32.2, 48.1)
Fourth	93.9	(90.9, 95.9)	40.0	(33.6, 46.7)
Highest	96.9	(91.7, 98.9)	35.9	(30.4, 42.0)
Rural	91.3	(89.3, 93.0)	49.2	(45.4, 52.9)
Lowest	79.2	(71.1, 85.5)	42.0	(32.3, 52.5)
Second	88.7	(85.5, 91.2)	46.0	(41.4, 50.7)
Middle	91.9	(87.6, 94.8)	54.0	(47.3, 60.7)
Fourth	94.2	(90.4, 96.6)	50.8	(44.0, 57.6)
Highest	96.2	(91.4, 98.3)	45.9	(37.4, 54.6)

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

[2] During the last 30 days.

Table 8.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Advertisement, sponsorship and promotion											
	In any location	Stores	Television	Radio	Billboards	Posters, leaflets & calendars	Newspapers	Cinemas	Internet	Public Transportation	Public Walls	Anywhere Else
	Percentage (95% CI)											
Overall	58.6 (56.2, 61.0)	40.5 (38.2, 42.8)	12.8 (11.4, 14.3)	7.4 (6.6, 8.4)	7.6 (6.6, 8.6)	20.7 (18.8, 22.7)	6.1 (5.4, 6.8)	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	6.0 (5.2, 6.9)	10.6 (9.5, 11.8)	12.9 (11.6, 14.3)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)
Sex												
Male	61.7 (59.0, 64.4)	43.2 (40.6, 45.8)	13.5 (11.9, 15.2)	8.0 (7.0, 9.2)	8.6 (7.5, 9.9)	22.5 (20.2, 25.0)	6.3 (5.5, 7.1)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	5.8 (4.9, 6.8)	11.6 (10.3, 13.1)	13.8 (12.1, 15.6)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)
Female	55.5 (52.9, 58.1)	37.8 (35.4, 40.2)	12.0 (10.6, 13.6)	6.8 (5.8, 7.9)	6.5 (5.6, 7.6)	18.9 (17.1, 20.8)	5.8 (5.1, 6.7)	0.9 (0.6, 1.2)	6.2 (5.3, 7.3)	9.6 (8.5, 10.8)	12.1 (10.7, 13.5)	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)
Age (years)												
15-24	61.0 (57.9, 64.0)	41.7 (38.6, 44.8)	13.0 (11.2, 15.0)	6.5 (5.3, 7.8)	7.9 (6.6, 9.4)	23.1 (20.6, 25.7)	6.9 (5.8, 8.3)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	10.4 (8.8, 12.3)	12.1 (10.5, 14.1)	16.6 (14.6, 18.7)	1.4 (0.8, 2.4)
25-44	60.4 (57.7, 63.1)	42.4 (39.8, 45.0)	13.3 (11.8, 15.0)	7.6 (6.6, 8.8)	7.8 (6.8, 9.0)	20.8 (18.7, 23.0)	6.1 (5.3, 7.0)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	5.9 (5.0, 6.9)	11.2 (9.9, 12.6)	13.0 (11.4, 14.7)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)
45-64	56.1 (53.3, 59.0)	38.3 (35.6, 41.0)	12.4 (10.8, 14.1)	8.4 (7.2, 9.8)	7.6 (6.2, 9.4)	19.5 (17.2, 22.1)	5.6 (4.5, 6.8)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	2.1 (1.6, 2.9)	8.8 (7.5, 10.3)	9.9 (8.4, 11.5)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)
65+	44.5 (41.0, 48.1)	30.3 (27.0, 33.8)	9.6 (7.6, 11.9)	6.8 (5.2, 8.8)	4.2 (3.2, 5.5)	13.6 (11.3, 16.3)	3.5 (2.3, 5.3)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	6.2 (4.7, 8.0)	6.6 (5.0, 8.7)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)
Education Level												
No Formal	32.0 (22.9, 42.7)	14.3 (9.2, 21.5)	2.2 (0.8, 5.9)	3.6 (1.8, 7.2)	1.2 (0.3, 3.9)	7.3 (4.3, 12.0)	0.0 N/A	0.9 (0.1, 6.4)	0.0 N/A	3.3 (1.3, 8.4)	3.1 (1.2, 7.8)	0.0 N/A
Elementary	53.8 (50.4, 57.2)	36.8 (33.8, 39.8)	11.0 (9.5, 12.8)	8.1 (6.8, 9.7)	4.4 (3.4, 5.5)	17.1 (14.7, 19.9)	3.3 (2.6, 4.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	8.0 (6.6, 9.5)	9.6 (8.1, 11.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)
Secondary	60.6 (57.8, 63.4)	42.6 (39.9, 45.3)	12.4 (10.9, 14.0)	7.1 (6.1, 8.2)	7.4 (6.3, 8.8)	21.0 (18.8, 23.3)	5.4 (4.7, 6.3)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	5.1 (4.2, 6.3)	11.2 (9.8, 12.7)	13.2 (11.7, 14.9)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)
Post-Secondary	58.3 (51.8, 64.6)	41.8 (35.8, 48.2)	14.0 (9.9, 19.4)	7.0 (4.6, 10.5)	10.4 (7.3, 14.4)	24.8 (19.7, 30.8)	9.8 (7.2, 13.2)	1.6 (0.8, 3.4)	10.5 (7.4, 14.5)	13.4 (9.7, 18.1)	15.5 (11.6, 20.5)	1.4 (0.6, 3.0)
College or above	61.3 (58.4, 64.1)	42.0 (39.3, 44.7)	15.2 (13.1, 17.7)	7.6 (6.4, 9.0)	10.5 (9.1, 12.2)	23.6 (21.1, 26.3)	9.2 (8.0, 10.5)	1.7 (1.3, 2.4)	11.1 (9.7, 12.8)	12.1 (10.6, 13.8)	15.6 (13.8, 17.6)	1.7 (1.1, 2.7)
Residence x wealth index quintile												
Urban	58.0 (54.6, 61.4)	39.2 (36.4, 42.2)	12.3 (10.4, 14.5)	6.5 (5.4, 7.9)	9.1 (7.6, 10.9)	20.0 (17.9, 22.4)	7.0 (6.2, 8.0)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	8.7 (7.5, 10.2)	12.1 (10.6, 13.8)	13.4 (11.8, 15.2)	1.7 (0.9, 3.0)
Lowest	41.4 (26.7, 57.7)	30.1 (19.4, 43.6)	9.0 (3.9, 19.4)	7.6 (3.0, 18.3)	10.8 (4.7, 23.0)	17.2 (9.1, 30.2)	5.9 (1.9, 16.8)	2.3 (1.5, 3.5)	5.5 (1.7, 16.7)	10.9 (5.5, 20.7)	10.9 (5.3, 21.0)	3.6 (0.6, 18.8)
Second	55.0 (48.5, 61.3)	36.1 (30.8, 41.9)	12.5 (9.1, 17.0)	7.1 (5.1, 9.9)	8.3 (5.8, 11.7)	19.8 (15.6, 24.8)	4.2 (2.7, 6.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	3.3 (2.0, 5.5)	13.3 (10.1, 17.4)	14.7 (11.1, 19.2)	1.9 (0.7, 5.1)
Middle	58.4 (54.1, 62.6)	41.8 (37.6, 46.2)	11.1 (8.7, 14.0)	5.1 (3.7, 7.0)	7.0 (5.1, 9.7)	19.2 (16.2, 22.6)	5.3 (4.1, 6.8)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	5.9 (3.9, 9.0)	9.8 (7.8, 12.2)	11.8 (9.5, 14.4)	1.3 (0.5, 3.3)
Fourth	62.5 (58.2, 66.5)	43.9 (40.0, 47.9)	13.8 (11.0, 17.1)	8.0 (6.1, 10.6)	9.9 (8.0, 12.2)	21.3 (18.4, 24.6)	6.5 (5.1, 8.2)	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	7.2 (5.7, 9.0)	11.8 (9.6, 14.3)	12.2 (10.1, 14.7)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)
Highest	56.6 (52.8, 60.2)	36.2 (33.1, 39.4)	12.0 (9.7, 14.8)	6.1 (4.7, 7.9)	9.8 (8.3, 11.6)	19.9 (17.3, 22.7)	9.0 (7.6, 10.6)	1.9 (1.3, 2.9)	12.7 (10.8, 14.7)	13.1 (11.2, 15.3)	14.7 (12.6, 17.0)	1.9 (1.1, 3.3)
Rural	59.1 (55.6, 62.5)	41.6 (38.2, 45.1)	13.2 (11.3, 15.3)	8.2 (6.9, 9.6)	6.2 (5.1, 7.5)	21.3 (18.4, 24.5)	5.2 (4.3, 6.2)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	3.6 (2.8, 4.5)	9.3 (7.9, 11.0)	12.5 (10.6, 14.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)
Lowest	35.3 (26.7, 45.0)	22.5 (16.6, 29.7)	3.2 (1.7, 6.2)	5.7 (3.6, 9.0)	2.2 (0.8, 5.9)	11.9 (8.0, 17.4)	1.7 (0.6, 4.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	3.9 (2.3, 6.6)	4.0 (2.2, 7.2)	0.4 (0.1, 3.0)
Second	54.0 (49.3, 58.6)	36.1 (31.9, 40.6)	8.3 (6.7, 10.3)	7.7 (6.1, 9.7)	4.6 (3.4, 6.2)	17.9 (14.9, 21.3)	3.7 (2.8, 5.0)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	6.9 (5.3, 8.8)	8.9 (7.0, 11.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)
Middle	60.1 (55.8, 64.2)	42.4 (38.5, 46.5)	14.2 (11.9, 17.0)	7.0 (5.6, 8.8)	5.2 (3.9, 6.9)	22.2 (18.4, 26.5)	3.7 (2.7, 5.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	2.2 (1.3, 3.5)	9.9 (7.9, 12.3)	12.4 (10.1, 15.2)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)
Fourth	61.0 (56.8, 65.0)	43.7 (39.4, 48.1)	15.2 (12.6, 18.2)	8.8 (7.0, 10.9)	6.1 (4.6, 8.1)	21.2 (17.6, 25.3)	6.6 (5.1, 8.4)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	3.7 (2.7, 5.1)	9.5 (7.5, 12.1)	14.4 (11.7, 17.5)	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)
Highest	67.8 (62.6, 72.6)	49.6 (44.2, 55.0)	17.9 (14.2, 22.3)	10.3 (8.1, 13.0)	10.8 (8.3, 14.0)	27.0 (22.7, 31.8)	8.3 (6.4, 10.6)	1.6 (0.9, 3.0)	9.8 (7.4, 12.9)	12.8 (10.1, 16.1)	17.1 (13.5, 21.3)	1.1 (0.5, 2.3)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Advertisement, sponsorship and promotion															
	Sponsorship or Sporting Event		Free Samples		Sales		Raffle Tickets		Free Gifts		Logos		Cigarette Promotion in Mail		Fashion Events	
	Percentage (95% CI)															
Overall	1.6	(1.3, 1.9)	6.3	(5.7, 7.1)	5.4	(4.8, 6.1)	2.5	(2.1, 2.9)	6.3	(5.5, 7.2)	9.6	(8.6, 10.8)	0.7	(0.5, 0.9)	1.1	(0.9, 1.3)
Sex																
Male	2.1	(1.7, 2.7)	7.9	(7.1, 8.9)	6.4	(5.5, 7.4)	2.8	(2.3, 3.4)	6.7	(5.8, 7.8)	10.6	(9.3, 12.0)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)
Female	1.1	(0.8, 1.4)	4.7	(4.1, 5.5)	4.5	(3.9, 5.2)	2.1	(1.7, 2.7)	5.9	(5.1, 7.0)	8.7	(7.6, 10.0)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)
Age (years)																
15-24	1.4	(1.1, 1.9)	6.1	(5.2, 7.1)	5.6	(4.6, 6.7)	2.5	(1.9, 3.3)	6.4	(5.2, 7.9)	10.6	(9.1, 12.3)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)
25-44	1.8	(1.4, 2.3)	6.4	(5.6, 7.4)	5.9	(5.1, 6.9)	2.7	(2.2, 3.4)	7.2	(6.2, 8.4)	10.0	(8.7, 11.4)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	1.2	(1.0, 1.6)
45-64	1.8	(1.3, 2.4)	6.9	(5.9, 8.1)	5.2	(4.2, 6.4)	2.3	(1.8, 3.0)	5.3	(4.3, 6.4)	8.3	(7.1, 9.6)	0.5	(0.2, 0.8)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)
65+	0.6	(0.2, 1.2)	4.9	(3.7, 6.6)	2.5	(1.8, 3.4)	1.0	(0.5, 2.1)	3.7	(2.8, 4.8)	7.6	(5.9, 9.8)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)
Education Level																
No Formal	1.5	(0.5, 4.8)	1.3	(0.3, 4.7)	0.7	(0.2, 2.2)	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)	1.4	(0.5, 3.5)	10.5	(4.4, 23.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Elementary	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	6.0	(5.1, 7.2)	4.7	(3.8, 5.6)	1.8	(1.3, 2.5)	5.9	(4.7, 7.4)	8.5	(7.0, 10.3)	0.3	(0.2, 0.7)	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)
Secondary	1.2	(0.9, 1.7)	6.7	(5.9, 7.7)	5.9	(5.1, 6.8)	2.7	(2.1, 3.3)	6.3	(5.3, 7.4)	9.4	(8.2, 10.8)	0.7	(0.4, 1.0)	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)
Post-Secondary	1.0	(0.4, 2.6)	6.6	(4.4, 9.7)	7.3	(4.6, 11.4)	2.9	(1.3, 6.3)	7.4	(4.9, 11.1)	8.1	(5.7, 11.5)	0.5	(0.1, 2.1)	1.0	(0.3, 3.8)
College or above	2.8	(2.3, 3.6)	6.3	(5.4, 7.3)	5.6	(4.6, 6.8)	2.7	(2.2, 3.4)	6.9	(5.8, 8.2)	11.0	(9.5, 12.6)	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	1.7	(1.3, 2.3)
Residence x wealth index quintile																
Urban	2.1	(1.6, 2.7)	7.6	(6.6, 8.8)	6.4	(5.5, 7.5)	2.9	(2.4, 3.5)	5.3	(4.5, 6.2)	9.1	(7.9, 10.5)	0.9	(0.6, 1.2)	1.5	(1.2, 2.0)
Lowest	1.1	(0.8, 1.7)	3.3	(1.9, 5.9)	5.0	(1.4, 16.9)	2.6	(1.7, 4.0)	2.9	(1.8, 4.6)	8.0	(3.6, 16.9)	2.3	(1.5, 3.5)	0.0	N/A
Second	2.5	(1.3, 4.5)	9.5	(7.0, 12.6)	7.1	(5.2, 9.6)	1.5	(0.8, 2.9)	4.7	(3.2, 7.0)	7.8	(5.3, 11.5)	0.5	(0.2, 1.7)	1.3	(0.9, 2.1)
Middle	1.7	(1.0, 2.8)	7.1	(5.5, 9.2)	6.4	(4.7, 8.7)	2.7	(1.8, 3.9)	4.4	(3.2, 6.0)	9.5	(7.5, 11.9)	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)	0.8	(0.4, 1.7)
Fourth	2.0	(1.5, 2.9)	8.5	(7.0, 10.3)	6.0	(4.9, 7.4)	3.4	(2.6, 4.5)	5.9	(4.4, 7.9)	9.3	(7.6, 11.4)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	1.5	(1.1, 2.0)
Highest	2.2	(1.7, 3.0)	6.9	(5.8, 8.3)	6.5	(5.2, 8.1)	3.0	(2.3, 4.0)	5.6	(4.6, 6.9)	9.1	(7.7, 10.7)	1.3	(0.8, 1.9)	2.0	(1.5, 2.8)
Rural	1.2	(0.9, 1.6)	5.2	(4.5, 6.1)	4.6	(3.9, 5.5)	2.1	(1.6, 2.7)	7.2	(5.9, 8.7)	10.1	(8.5, 12.0)	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)
Lowest	0.2	(0.0, 1.6)	2.1	(0.9, 4.7)	1.9	(0.8, 4.8)	0.5	(0.1, 2.5)	1.9	(0.9, 4.0)	8.4	(3.9, 17.3)	0.7	(0.1, 4.8)	0.0	N/A
Second	1.2	(0.8, 1.9)	5.2	(4.0, 6.7)	4.0	(3.0, 5.1)	1.6	(1.0, 2.4)	6.4	(4.9, 8.3)	11.1	(8.2, 14.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	1.0	(0.5, 1.8)
Middle	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)	5.9	(4.7, 7.5)	4.8	(3.6, 6.5)	1.9	(1.3, 2.9)	8.0	(6.3, 10.1)	8.9	(7.2, 10.9)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	0.4	(0.1, 0.9)
Fourth	1.1	(0.7, 1.8)	5.1	(3.9, 6.6)	5.3	(4.1, 6.9)	2.4	(1.6, 3.4)	7.4	(5.8, 9.5)	9.2	(7.4, 11.4)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)
Highest	2.0	(1.1, 3.5)	5.2	(3.8, 7.0)	5.0	(3.6, 6.8)	3.1	(2.0, 4.8)	8.3	(6.3, 10.8)	12.1	(9.3, 15.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	0.9	(0.3, 2.6)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.4: Percentage of current smokers ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Advertisement, sponsorship and promotion																	
	In any location		Stores		Television		Radio		Billboards		Posters		Newspapers		Cinemas		Internet		Public Transportation		Public Walls		Anywhere Else	
	Percentage (95% CI)																	
Overall	63.4	(60.3, 66.4)	44.0	(40.9, 47.1)	13.9	(12.0, 16.1)	9.7	(8.2, 11.6)	9.0	(7.6, 10.7)	22.7	(19.9, 25.6)	6.3	(5.3, 7.5)	1.0	(0.7, 1.6)	4.5	(3.6, 5.7)	12.0	(10.4, 13.8)	14.4	(12.4, 16.7)	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)
Sex																								
Male	64.7	(61.4, 67.9)	45.0	(41.8, 48.3)	14.4	(12.3, 16.7)	9.8	(8.1, 11.7)	9.5	(8.0, 11.2)	23.3	(20.4, 26.5)	6.5	(5.4, 7.8)	1.2	(0.8, 1.8)	4.2	(3.3, 5.5)	12.5	(10.7, 14.4)	15.0	(12.7, 17.5)	1.0	(0.7, 1.6)
Female	53.1	(46.8, 59.3)	35.7	(30.2, 41.5)	10.5	(7.2, 15.1)	9.6	(6.4, 14.1)	5.6	(3.5, 8.9)	17.5	(13.6, 22.2)	4.8	(2.8, 8.2)	0.0		6.6	(4.5, 9.5)	8.7	(6.0, 12.5)	9.8	(6.9, 13.8)	0.0	
Age (years)																								
15-24	65.6	(59.5, 71.3)	46.0	(40.1, 52.0)	14.5	(11.0, 19.0)	10.2	(7.2, 14.1)	10.9	(8.1, 14.4)	25.0	(20.5, 30.2)	6.8	(4.8, 9.6)	0.8	(0.2, 3.1)	7.0	(4.9, 9.8)	12.8	(9.7, 16.7)	17.3	(12.7, 23.2)	0.2	(0.2, 0.3)
25-44	65.4	(61.4, 69.1)	44.5	(40.7, 48.4)	14.6	(12.2, 17.4)	9.0	(7.2, 11.1)	8.3	(6.6, 10.4)	22.2	(19.1, 25.8)	6.7	(5.4, 8.4)	1.8	(1.1, 2.8)	5.5	(4.1, 7.4)	13.0	(10.7, 15.7)	15.3	(12.7, 18.2)	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)
45-64	61.0	(56.8, 65.0)	43.6	(39.4, 47.9)	13.4	(10.9, 16.4)	10.8	(8.5, 13.7)	9.2	(6.7, 12.5)	22.9	(19.2, 27.0)	6.0	(4.3, 8.2)	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)	1.4	(0.7, 2.6)	10.5	(8.4, 13.1)	11.1	(8.5, 14.4)	1.6	(1.0, 2.7)
65+	49.1	(41.0, 57.2)	32.7	(25.5, 40.9)	7.9	(5.1, 11.9)	9.4	(5.9, 14.7)	7.2	(4.4, 11.6)	15.8	(10.4, 23.3)	1.9	(0.8, 4.4)	0.0		1.3	(0.2, 8.3)	8.2	(4.6, 14.2)	11.5	(7.0, 18.1)	0.0	
Education Level																								
No Formal	31.9	(20.4, 46.0)	22.7	(12.8, 37.1)	2.6	(0.9, 7.0)	7.3	(2.6, 18.5)	0.0		11.4	(4.6, 25.5)	0.0		3.3	(0.5, 20.2)	0.0	(0., 0.)	8.7	(2.6, 25.2)	5.3	(1.4, 18.6)	0.0	
Elementary	58.6	(53.6, 63.5)	41.9	(37.4, 46.6)	13.3	(10.6, 16.4)	9.2	(7.1, 12.0)	4.9	(3.5, 6.8)	19.3	(15.9, 23.1)	3.8	(2.6, 5.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.9	(0.3, 2.2)	9.5	(7.5, 12.0)	11.8	(9.1, 15.3)	0.7	(0.3, 1.8)
Secondary	65.5	(61.6, 69.1)	44.4	(40.6, 48.3)	14.3	(12.0, 17.1)	11.4	(9.0, 14.5)	10.8	(8.7, 13.4)	24.2	(20.6, 28.1)	6.7	(5.2, 8.5)	1.3	(0.7, 2.5)	5.2	(3.6, 7.3)	14.0	(11.6, 16.8)	14.2	(11.7, 17.2)	0.8	(0.4, 1.7)
Post-Secondary	54.2	(38.2, 69.5)	43.2	(29.6, 58.0)	11.2	(5.0, 22.9)	7.0	(2.4, 18.5)	9.1	(4.4, 17.9)	22.5	(13.4, 35.2)	1.5	(0.5, 4.7)	0.6	(0.5, 0.8)	3.8	(1.2, 11.4)	9.8	(3.8, 23.2)	8.6	(3.3, 20.6)	0.0	
College or above	71.6	(66.8, 75.9)	48.9	(43.4, 54.4)	15.8	(11.9, 20.6)	7.4	(5.1, 10.6)	13.0	(10.1, 16.8)	26.2	(21.3, 31.8)	11.2	(8.4, 14.7)	1.7	(1.0, 3.1)	9.8	(7.3, 13.0)	12.4	(9.3, 16.3)	21.1	(16.3, 26.8)	1.9	(1.4, 2.5)
Residence x wealth index quintile																								
Urban	63.0	(58.4, 67.3)	43.2	(39.1, 47.3)	12.7	(10.1, 15.8)	8.2	(6.1, 10.9)	11.5	(9.1, 14.4)	22.3	(19.0, 26.1)	7.3	(5.8, 9.2)	1.8	(1.1, 2.9)	7.4	(5.7, 9.4)	14.1	(11.8, 16.7)	14.4	(12.0, 17.2)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)
Lowest	46.9	(28.4, 66.3)	34.7	(19.0, 54.6)	10.6	(2.3, 37.1)	7.9	(1.1, 39.0)	10.3	(2.3, 36.3)	11.3	(4.8, 24.2)	7.9	(1.1, 39.0)	0.0		7.9	(1.1, 39.0)	11.8	(3.2, 35.1)	12.6	(3.6, 35.5)	8.8	(1.5, 37.4)
Second	55.6	(46.3, 64.5)	37.1	(29.3, 45.6)	10.2	(6.1, 16.4)	8.8	(5.4, 14.0)	7.2	(4.0, 12.4)	22.2	(16.2, 29.6)	5.0	(2.6, 9.4)	0.6	(0.2, 1.9)	2.9	(1.3, 6.3)	11.2	(7.5, 16.4)	12.6	(8.3, 18.7)	0.4	(0.0, 2.5)
Middle	61.9	(54.3, 69.0)	41.0	(34.9, 47.3)	9.8	(6.6, 14.3)	3.6	(2.1, 6.1)	11.3	(7.2, 17.3)	20.7	(15.5, 27.0)	4.6	(3.4, 6.3)	0.6	(0.2, 1.8)	4.0	(2.5, 6.4)	14.0	(9.9, 19.5)	12.3	(8.4, 17.6)	0.0	
Fourth	67.7	(61.2, 73.6)	51.4	(45.4, 57.5)	15.9	(11.8, 20.9)	8.6	(5.5, 13.0)	14.2	(9.8, 20.0)	26.8	(20.6, 33.9)	9.1	(5.6, 14.4)	2.1	(0.9, 4.9)	7.1	(4.2, 11.7)	15.4	(11.1, 20.9)	14.6	(10.5, 19.9)	1.1	(0.8, 1.6)
Highest	65.2	(60.0, 70.1)	42.1	(36.3, 48.2)	13.7	(9.4, 19.5)	10.6	(6.6, 16.6)	12.0	(9.0, 15.8)	21.0	(16.7, 26.1)	8.9	(6.2, 12.7)	3.2	(1.6, 6.0)	12.1	(8.5, 17.0)	14.8	(10.9, 19.8)	16.7	(12.4, 22.1)	1.6	(1.4, 1.9)
Rural	63.8	(59.4, 67.9)	44.6	(40.2, 49.2)	14.9	(12.3, 18.0)	11.0	(8.8, 13.6)	7.0	(5.5, 8.9)	22.9	(18.9, 27.5)	5.5	(4.2, 7.2)	0.4	(0.2, 1.1)	2.2	(1.4, 3.5)	10.3	(8.3, 12.8)	14.4	(11.4, 18.1)	0.7	(0.3, 1.6)
Lowest	36.5	(27.0, 47.2)	26.7	(18.8, 36.5)	4.0	(1.9, 7.9)	8.7	(5.0, 14.6)	1.9	(0.6, 5.9)	14.6	(8.9, 22.9)	1.9	(0.6, 5.8)	0.0		0.0		3.8	(1.8, 7.9)	4.7	(2.0, 10.3)	1.4	(0.2, 9.5)
Second	63.6	(57.8, 69.0)	44.0	(38.4, 49.9)	11.4	(8.3, 15.5)	11.0	(7.8, 15.2)	6.5	(4.2, 9.9)	20.8	(16.4, 25.9)	5.0	(3.2, 7.6)	0.5	(0.1, 2.6)	0.9	(0.5, 1.9)	8.9	(6.1, 13.0)	11.7	(8.5, 15.8)	0.4	(0.1, 1.2)
Middle	64.9	(58.6, 70.8)	44.4	(37.8, 51.2)	17.0	(12.8, 22.1)	11.3	(8.0, 15.6)	5.5	(3.7, 8.3)	23.1	(17.6, 29.8)	4.5	(2.5, 7.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	1.3	(0.4, 3.7)	12.2	(8.7, 16.9)	15.7	(11.6, 20.9)	0.8	(0.2, 2.9)
Fourth	66.0	(59.1, 72.3)	46.7	(39.8, 53.7)	15.7	(11.4, 21.2)	10.9	(7.4, 15.7)	9.5	(6.4, 13.8)	24.7	(17.7, 33.3)	7.4	(4.8, 11.3)	0.8	(0.2, 3.8)	3.5	(1.8, 6.8)	9.1	(6.0, 13.6)	15.4	(10.2, 22.6)	0.8	(0.2, 3.2)
Highest	70.2	(61.1, 78.0)	50.9	(42.0, 59.8)	22.3	(15.7, 30.7)	11.9	(7.5, 18.2)	9.2	(5.1, 16.0)	27.9	(20.3, 37.1)	6.9	(4.0, 11.6)	0.5	(0.1, 3.4)	5.6	(2.3, 13.2)	14.9	(9.2, 23.2)	20.5	(13.7, 29.5)	1.0	(0.1, 6.8)

Table 8.4: Percentage of current smokers ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Advertisement, sponsorship and promotion											
	In any location	Stores	Television	Radio	Billboards	Posters	Newspapers	Cinemas	Internet	Public Transportation	Public Walls	Anywhere Else
	Percentage (95% CI)											
Overall	63.4 (60.3, 66.4)	44.0 (40.9, 47.1)	13.9 (12.0, 16.1)	9.7 (8.2, 11.6)	9.0 (7.6, 10.7)	22.7 (19.9, 25.6)	6.3 (5.3, 7.5)	1.0 (0.7, 1.6)	4.5 (3.6, 5.7)	12.0 (10.4, 13.8)	14.4 (12.4, 16.7)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)
Sex												
Male	64.7 (61.4, 67.9)	45.0 (41.8, 48.3)	14.4 (12.3, 16.7)	9.8 (8.1, 11.7)	9.5 (8.0, 11.2)	23.3 (20.4, 26.5)	6.5 (5.4, 7.8)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	4.2 (3.3, 5.5)	12.5 (10.7, 14.4)	15.0 (12.7, 17.5)	1.0 (0.7, 1.6)
Female	53.1 (46.8, 59.3)	35.7 (30.2, 41.5)	10.5 (7.2, 15.1)	9.6 (6.4, 14.1)	5.6 (3.5, 8.9)	17.5 (13.6, 22.2)	4.8 (2.8, 8.2)	0.0 N/A	6.6 (4.5, 9.5)	8.7 (6.0, 12.5)	9.8 (6.9, 13.8)	0.0 N/A
Age (years)												
15-24	65.6 (59.5, 71.3)	46.0 (40.1, 52.0)	14.5 (11.0, 19.0)	10.2 (7.2, 14.1)	10.9 (8.1, 14.4)	25.0 (20.5, 30.2)	6.8 (4.8, 9.6)	0.8 (0.2, 3.1)	7.0 (4.9, 9.8)	12.8 (9.7, 16.7)	17.3 (12.7, 23.2)	0.2 (0.2, 0.3)
25-44	65.4 (61.4, 69.1)	44.5 (40.7, 48.4)	14.6 (12.2, 17.4)	9.0 (7.2, 11.1)	8.3 (6.6, 10.4)	22.2 (19.1, 25.8)	6.7 (5.4, 8.4)	1.8 (1.1, 2.8)	5.5 (4.1, 7.4)	13.0 (10.7, 15.7)	15.3 (12.7, 18.2)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)
45-64	61.0 (56.8, 65.0)	43.6 (39.4, 47.9)	13.4 (10.9, 16.4)	10.8 (8.5, 13.7)	9.2 (6.7, 12.5)	22.9 (19.2, 27.0)	6.0 (4.3, 8.2)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	1.4 (0.7, 2.6)	10.5 (8.4, 13.1)	11.1 (8.5, 14.4)	1.6 (1.0, 2.7)
65+	49.1 (41.0, 57.2)	32.7 (25.5, 40.9)	7.9 (5.1, 11.9)	9.4 (5.9, 14.7)	7.2 (4.4, 11.6)	15.8 (10.4, 23.3)	1.9 (0.8, 4.4)	0.0 N/A	1.3 (0.2, 8.3)	8.2 (4.6, 14.2)	11.5 (7.0, 18.1)	0.0 N/A
Education Level												
No Formal	31.9 (20.4, 46.0)	22.7 (12.8, 37.1)	2.6 (0.9, 7.0)	7.3 (2.6, 18.5)	0.0 N/A	11.4 (4.6, 25.5)	0.0 N/A	3.3 (0.5, 20.2)	0.0 N/A	8.7 (2.6, 25.2)	5.3 (1.4, 18.6)	0.0 N/A
Elementary	58.6 (53.6, 63.5)	41.9 (37.4, 46.6)	13.3 (10.6, 16.4)	9.2 (7.1, 12.0)	4.9 (3.5, 6.8)	19.3 (15.9, 23.1)	3.8 (2.6, 5.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.9 (0.3, 2.2)	9.5 (7.5, 12.0)	11.8 (9.1, 15.3)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)
Secondary	65.5 (61.6, 69.1)	44.4 (40.6, 48.3)	14.3 (12.0, 17.1)	11.4 (9.0, 14.5)	10.8 (8.7, 13.4)	24.2 (20.6, 28.1)	6.7 (5.2, 8.5)	1.3 (0.7, 2.5)	5.2 (3.6, 7.3)	14.0 (11.6, 16.8)	14.2 (11.7, 17.2)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)
Post-Secondary	54.2 (38.2, 69.5)	43.2 (29.6, 58.0)	11.2 (5.0, 22.9)	7.0 (2.4, 18.5)	9.1 (4.4, 17.9)	22.5 (13.4, 35.2)	1.5 (0.5, 4.7)	0.6 (0.5, 0.8)	3.8 (1.2, 11.4)	9.8 (3.8, 23.2)	8.6 (3.3, 20.6)	0.0 N/A
College or above	71.6 (66.8, 75.9)	48.9 (43.4, 54.4)	15.8 (11.9, 20.6)	7.4 (5.1, 10.6)	13.0 (10.1, 16.8)	26.2 (21.3, 31.8)	11.2 (8.4, 14.7)	1.7 (1.0, 3.1)	9.8 (7.3, 13.0)	12.4 (9.3, 16.3)	21.1 (16.3, 26.8)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)
Residence x wealth index quintile												
Urban	63.0 (58.4, 67.3)	43.2 (39.1, 47.3)	12.7 (10.1, 15.8)	8.2 (6.1, 10.9)	11.5 (9.1, 14.4)	22.3 (19.0, 26.1)	7.3 (5.8, 9.2)	1.8 (1.1, 2.9)	7.4 (5.7, 9.4)	14.1 (11.8, 16.7)	14.4 (12.0, 17.2)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)
Lowest	46.9 (28.4, 66.3)	34.7 (19.0, 54.6)	10.6 (2.3, 37.1)	7.9 (1.1, 39.0)	10.3 (2.3, 36.3)	11.3 (4.8, 24.2)	7.9 (1.1, 39.0)	0.0 N/A	7.9 (1.1, 39.0)	11.8 (3.2, 35.1)	12.6 (3.6, 35.5)	8.8 (1.5, 37.4)
Second	55.6 (46.3, 64.5)	37.1 (29.3, 45.6)	10.2 (6.1, 16.4)	8.8 (5.4, 14.0)	7.2 (4.0, 12.4)	22.2 (16.2, 29.6)	5.0 (2.6, 9.4)	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)	2.9 (1.3, 6.3)	11.2 (7.5, 16.4)	12.6 (8.3, 18.7)	0.4 (0.0, 2.5)
Middle	61.9 (54.3, 69.0)	41.0 (34.9, 47.3)	9.8 (6.6, 14.3)	3.6 (2.1, 6.1)	11.3 (7.2, 17.3)	20.7 (15.5, 27.0)	4.6 (3.4, 6.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	4.0 (2.5, 6.4)	14.0 (9.9, 19.5)	12.3 (8.4, 17.6)	0.0 N/A
Fourth	67.7 (61.2, 73.6)	51.4 (45.4, 57.5)	15.9 (11.8, 20.9)	8.6 (5.5, 13.0)	14.2 (9.8, 20.0)	26.8 (20.6, 33.9)	9.1 (5.6, 14.4)	2.1 (0.9, 4.9)	7.1 (4.2, 11.7)	15.4 (11.1, 20.9)	14.6 (10.5, 19.9)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)
Highest	65.2 (60.0, 70.1)	42.1 (36.3, 48.2)	13.7 (9.4, 19.5)	10.6 (6.6, 16.6)	12.0 (9.0, 15.8)	21.0 (16.7, 26.1)	8.9 (6.2, 12.7)	3.2 (1.6, 6.0)	12.1 (8.5, 17.0)	14.8 (10.9, 19.8)	16.7 (12.4, 22.1)	1.6 (1.4, 1.9)
Rural	63.8 (59.4, 67.9)	44.6 (40.2, 49.2)	14.9 (12.3, 18.0)	11.0 (8.8, 13.6)	7.0 (5.5, 8.9)	22.9 (18.9, 27.5)	5.5 (4.2, 7.2)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	2.2 (1.4, 3.5)	10.3 (8.3, 12.8)	14.4 (11.4, 18.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)
Lowest	36.5 (27.0, 47.2)	26.7 (18.8, 36.5)	4.0 (1.9, 7.9)	8.7 (5.0, 14.6)	1.9 (0.6, 5.9)	14.6 (8.9, 22.9)	1.9 (0.6, 5.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	3.8 (1.8, 7.9)	4.7 (2.0, 10.3)	1.4 (0.2, 9.5)
Second	63.6 (57.8, 69.0)	44.0 (38.4, 49.9)	11.4 (8.3, 15.5)	11.0 (7.8, 15.2)	6.5 (4.2, 9.9)	20.8 (16.4, 25.9)	5.0 (3.2, 7.6)	0.5 (0.1, 2.6)	0.9 (0.5, 1.9)	8.9 (6.1, 13.0)	11.7 (8.5, 15.8)	0.4 (0.1, 1.2)
Middle	64.9 (58.6, 70.8)	44.4 (37.8, 51.2)	17.0 (12.8, 22.1)	11.3 (8.0, 15.6)	5.5 (3.7, 8.3)	23.1 (17.6, 29.8)	4.5 (2.5, 7.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	1.3 (0.4, 3.7)	12.2 (8.7, 16.9)	15.7 (11.6, 20.9)	0.8 (0.2, 2.9)
Fourth	66.0 (59.1, 72.3)	46.7 (39.8, 53.7)	15.7 (11.4, 21.2)	10.9 (7.4, 15.7)	9.5 (6.4, 13.8)	24.7 (17.7, 33.3)	7.4 (4.8, 11.3)	0.8 (0.2, 3.8)	3.5 (1.8, 6.8)	9.1 (6.0, 13.6)	15.4 (10.2, 22.6)	0.8 (0.2, 3.2)
Highest	70.2 (61.1, 78.0)	50.9 (42.0, 59.8)	22.3 (15.7, 30.7)	11.9 (7.5, 18.2)	9.2 (5.1, 16.0)	27.9 (20.3, 37.1)	6.9 (4.0, 11.6)	0.5 (0.1, 3.4)	5.6 (2.3, 13.2)	14.9 (9.2, 23.2)	20.5 (13.7, 29.5)	1.0 (0.1, 6.8)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.4 (cont.): Percentage of current smokers ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Advertisement, sponsorship and promotion															
	Sponsorship or Sporting Event		Free Samples		Sales		Raffle Tickets		Free Gifts		Logos		Cigarette Promotion in Mail		Fashion Events	
	Percentage (95% CI)															
Overall	2.2	(1.6, 3.1)	10.1	(8.8, 11.5)	7.7	(6.6, 9.0)	3.4	(2.6, 4.5)	8.2	(6.9, 9.7)	11.3	(9.7, 13.1)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)	1.2	(0.7, 2.0)
Sex																
Male	2.5	(1.7, 3.5)	10.7	(9.3, 12.2)	7.8	(6.6, 9.1)	3.2	(2.4, 4.3)	8.2	(6.8, 9.8)	11.2	(9.5, 13.2)	0.8	(0.3, 1.6)	1.2	(0.7, 2.1)
Female	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	5.5	(3.9, 7.7)	7.3	(4.7, 11.3)	5.2	(2.7, 9.8)	8.4	(6.2, 11.3)	11.7	(8.5, 15.9)	0.3	(0.0, 2.1)	1.1	(0.5, 2.7)
Age (years)																
15-24	2.2	(1.2, 4.0)	12.8	(9.9, 16.4)	8.4	(6.2, 11.4)	3.9	(2.2, 6.9)	8.4	(6.0, 11.7)	12.7	(9.4, 16.9)	0.9	(0.2, 3.4)	0.9	(0.2, 3.1)
25-44	2.6	(1.7, 3.9)	9.9	(8.2, 11.8)	8.0	(6.5, 9.8)	3.8	(2.6, 5.5)	9.5	(7.6, 11.7)	11.9	(9.7, 14.4)	0.9	(0.4, 1.9)	1.3	(0.7, 2.5)
45-64	1.8	(1.0, 3.1)	9.5	(7.4, 12.1)	7.7	(5.7, 10.3)	2.7	(1.7, 4.1)	6.8	(5.1, 9.1)	10.2	(8.0, 12.9)	0.4	(0.1, 1.6)	1.4	(0.7, 2.8)
65+	0.0	(0., 0.)	3.9	(2.0, 7.4)	2.4	(1.3, 4.7)	1.9	(0.8, 4.5)	2.9	(1.6, 5.2)	5.6	(3.0, 10.3)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.2, 0.2)
Education Level																
No Formal	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.4	(0.1, 3.1)	1.5	(0.8, 2.8)	2.4	(1.1, 5.4)	1.8	(0.6, 5.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Elementary	1.2	(0.6, 2.2)	8.4	(6.5, 10.9)	6.8	(5.1, 9.0)	2.3	(1.5, 3.5)	7.5	(5.6, 10.0)	8.8	(6.8, 11.4)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)	0.5	(0.1, 1.7)
Secondary	2.0	(1.2, 3.6)	11.6	(9.5, 14.0)	8.4	(6.8, 10.3)	4.5	(3.1, 6.4)	8.9	(7.1, 11.1)	12.0	(9.8, 14.8)	1.3	(0.5, 3.1)	1.6	(0.7, 3.4)
Post-Secondary	2.4	(0.8, 6.6)	5.6	(2.4, 12.4)	2.5	(0.7, 8.1)	1.5	(0.2, 9.8)	2.2	(0.5, 9.2)	4.7	(1.3, 15.9)	0.0	(0., 0.)	0.0	(0., 0.)
College or above	4.5	(2.8, 7.0)	11.1	(8.7, 14.2)	9.2	(6.8, 12.4)	3.5	(1.9, 6.3)	9.4	(7.3, 12.0)	15.6	(12.0, 20.0	0.5	(0.1, 2.1)	1.7	(0.9, 3.2)
Residence x wealth index quintile																
Urban	2.8	(1.7, 4.6)	11.1	(9.1, 13.4)	9.2	(7.5, 11.2)	4.3	(3.0, 6.1)	7.3	(5.8, 9.1)	11.0	(8.6, 14.0)	1.0	(0.3, 2.8)	1.8	(0.9, 3.6)
Lowest	2.8	(1.8, 4.2)	2.5	(0.6, 9.7)	12.3	(3.5, 35.0)	0.7	(0.1, 4.8)	1.4	(0.3, 5.4)	5.8	(2.2, 14.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Second	2.6	(0.8, 8.5)	12.5	(8.3, 18.5)	10.1	(6.8, 14.7)	1.5	(0.6, 3.9)	5.3	(3.0, 9.3)	9.4	(5.5, 15.6)	0.0	N/A	1.2	(0.5, 2.8)
Middle	3.2	(1.4, 7.1)	11.8	(8.7, 15.8)	8.2	(5.5, 12.0)	3.6	(1.7, 7.2)	8.0	(5.2, 12.1)	9.1	(6.1, 13.3)	1.6	(0.4, 6.1)	2.2	(0.7, 6.3)
Fourth	4.2	(2.5, 6.7)	12.8	(9.6, 16.7)	8.4	(5.6, 12.3)	7.1	(4.6, 10.7)	9.9	(6.4, 14.9)	13.0	(8.8, 18.9)	0.6	(0.1, 2.4)	2.7	(1.0, 7.4)
Highest	1.5	(0.4, 6.2)	9.3	(6.7, 12.7)	9.7	(6.9, 13.7)	4.3	(2.2, 8.2)	6.4	(4.9, 8.3)	12.1	(8.5, 16.9)	1.5	(0.4, 5.0)	1.5	(0.5, 4.6)
Rural	1.7	(1.1, 2.6)	9.3	(7.7, 11.1)	6.5	(5.2, 8.2)	2.7	(1.8, 4.1)	9.0	(7.0, 11.4)	11.5	(9.4, 13.8)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)
Lowest	0.0	N/A	3.5	(1.3, 9.2)	1.0	(0.3, 3.2)	0.2	(0.2, 0.3)	4.1	(1.7, 9.8)	6.9	(4.0, 11.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Second	1.3	(0.7, 2.5)	8.9	(6.4, 12.2)	6.7	(4.6, 9.5)	2.3	(1.2, 4.4)	8.2	(5.7, 11.7)	10.7	(7.7, 14.8)	0.5	(0.2, 1.6)	1.1	(0.4, 3.0)
Middle	1.9	(0.9, 3.9)	10.2	(7.4, 13.8)	6.5	(4.6, 9.0)	2.6	(1.3, 5.2)	11.0	(7.7, 15.6)	13.1	(9.5, 17.9)	0.5	(0.1, 3.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.6)
Fourth	0.3	(0.2, 0.3)	9.7	(6.7, 13.7)	7.8	(5.1, 11.7)	2.9	(1.4, 5.6)	7.4	(4.7, 11.3)	8.3	(5.5, 12.2)	0.5	(0.1, 3.3)	0.4	(0.1, 2.6)
Highest	5.6	(2.4, 12.6)	9.9	(5.5, 17.2)	6.5	(3.6, 11.5)	4.9	(1.9, 12.3)	11.2	(7.1, 17.1)	17.6	(11.7, 25.5	0.7	(0.2, 2.8)	1.0	(0.2, 4.2)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.5: Percentage of non-smokers ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Advertisement, sponsorship and promotion											
	In any location	Stores	Television	Radio	Billboards	Posters	Newspapers	Cinemas	Internet	Public Transportation	Public Walls	Anywhere Else
Percentage (95% CI)												
Overall	57.2 (54.7, 59.7)	39.5 (37.2, 41.8)	12.4 (11.0, 13.9)	6.7 (5.9, 7.7)	7.1 (6.2, 8.2)	20.1 (18.3, 22.1)	6.0 (5.3, 6.7)	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	6.4 (5.6, 7.4)	10.2 (9.1, 11.4)	12.5 (11.2, 13.9)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)
Sex												
Male	59.7 (56.8, 62.5)	42.0 (39.3, 44.7)	12.9 (11.2, 14.8)	6.9 (5.8, 8.1)	8.0 (6.7, 9.5)	22.0 (19.6, 24.5)	6.2 (5.2, 7.2)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	6.8 (5.6, 8.2)	11.1 (9.5, 12.9)	13.0 (11.2, 15.0)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)
Female	55.6 (52.9, 58.2)	37.9 (35.4, 40.4)	12.1 (10.6, 13.7)	6.6 (5.7, 7.7)	6.6 (5.6, 7.7)	19.0 (17.2, 21.0)	5.9 (5.1, 6.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	6.2 (5.2, 7.4)	9.6 (8.5, 10.9)	12.2 (10.8, 13.7)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)
Age (years)												
15-24	60.1 (56.9, 63.2)	40.9 (37.7, 44.1)	12.7 (10.8, 14.8)	5.8 (4.6, 7.1)	7.3 (6.0, 8.9)	22.7 (20.2, 25.4)	7.0 (5.8, 8.4)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	11.0 (9.2, 13.1)	12.0 (10.2, 14.1)	16.4 (14.5, 18.6)	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)
25-44	58.7 (55.8, 61.5)	41.7 (39.0, 44.5)	12.9 (11.3, 14.6)	7.2 (6.2, 8.3)	7.7 (6.5, 9.0)	20.2 (18.1, 22.5)	5.9 (5.0, 6.9)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	6.0 (5.1, 7.1)	10.5 (9.2, 12.1)	12.2 (10.6, 14.0)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)
45-64	54.4 (51.5, 57.3)	36.4 (33.6, 39.2)	12.0 (10.4, 13.8)	7.5 (6.3, 9.0)	7.1 (5.7, 8.7)	18.3 (16.0, 20.8)	5.4 (4.4, 6.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	2.4 (1.7, 3.3)	8.2 (6.8, 9.8)	9.4 (7.9, 11.2)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)
65+	43.5 (39.7, 47.5)	29.8 (26.3, 33.5)	9.9 (7.7, 12.6)	6.2 (4.6, 8.4)	3.6 (2.6, 4.9)	13.1 (10.6, 16.2)	3.9 (2.5, 6.0)	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	5.7 (4.2, 7.7)	5.5 (4.0, 7.7)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)
Education Level												
No Formal	32.1 (21.4, 45.1)	11.1 (6.6, 18.1)	2.0 (0.5, 8.1)	2.2 (1.0, 5.2)	1.6 (0.5, 5.4)	5.7 (3.1, 10.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	1.3 (0.3, 4.8)	2.2 (0.7, 6.7)	0.0 N/A
Elementary	51.8 (48.1, 55.4)	34.5 (31.5, 37.7)	10.1 (8.4, 12.0)	7.6 (6.2, 9.3)	4.2 (3.1, 5.5)	16.2 (13.6, 19.2)	3.1 (2.4, 4.0)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	1.4 (0.8, 2.2)	7.3 (5.9, 9.0)	8.6 (7.1, 10.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)
Secondary	59.1 (56.1, 62.1)	42.0 (39.2, 44.9)	11.7 (10.2, 13.5)	5.7 (4.8, 6.8)	6.4 (5.2, 7.7)	20.0 (17.9, 22.2)	5.0 (4.2, 6.1)	0.4 (0.3, 0.6)	5.1 (4.1, 6.3)	10.3 (8.9, 11.9)	12.9 (11.3, 14.7)	1.3 (0.7, 2.2)
Post-Secondary	59.2 (52.1, 66.0)	41.5 (34.7, 48.7)	14.7 (10.2, 20.6)	7.0 (4.5, 10.8)	10.6 (7.3, 15.2)	25.4 (19.8, 31.9)	11.6 (8.5, 15.7)	1.9 (0.8, 4.1)	11.9 (8.5, 16.6)	14.2 (10.2, 19.3)	17.1 (12.7, 22.5)	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)
College or above	59.5 (56.5, 62.4)	40.8 (38.0, 43.6)	15.2 (13.0, 17.5)	7.6 (6.4, 9.0)	10.1 (8.6, 11.9)	23.2 (20.8, 25.8)	8.9 (7.7, 10.2)	1.7 (1.2, 2.5)	11.4 (9.8, 13.2)	12.0 (10.5, 13.8)	14.6 (12.8, 16.7)	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)
Residence x wealth index quintile												
Urban	56.7 (53.2, 60.1)	38.1 (35.2, 41.1)	12.2 (10.2, 14.5)	6.1 (5.0, 7.4)	8.5 (7.0, 10.2)	19.4 (17.2, 21.8)	7.0 (6.0, 8.1)	1.1 (0.8, 1.7)	9.1 (7.8, 10.7)	11.5 (9.9, 13.3)	13.1 (11.4, 15.0)	1.8 (0.9, 3.5)
Lowest	37.5 (21.0, 57.6)	26.9 (14.4, 44.6)	7.9 (3.7, 15.9)	7.5 (3.4, 15.5)	11.2 (4.9, 23.4)	21.4 (10.9, 37.8)	4.5 (2.6, 7.8)	3.9 (2.4, 6.4)	3.9 (2.4, 6.4)	10.4 (5.2, 19.5)	9.7 (4.7, 18.9)	0.0 N/A
Second	54.7 (48.2, 61.1)	35.7 (30.2, 41.6)	13.8 (9.7, 19.1)	6.3 (4.1, 9.6)	8.9 (6.1, 12.9)	18.5 (13.9, 24.2)	3.8 (2.2, 6.6)	0.3 (0.0, 2.4)	3.5 (1.8, 6.6)	14.4 (10.4, 19.6)	15.8 (11.7, 20.9)	2.7 (1.0, 6.8)
Middle	57.3 (52.8, 61.8)	42.1 (37.2, 47.1)	11.4 (8.7, 14.9)	5.6 (3.9, 7.9)	5.7 (4.1, 8.1)	18.7 (15.6, 22.3)	5.4 (3.9, 7.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	6.5 (4.0, 10.5)	8.5 (6.5, 11.1)	11.6 (9.2, 14.5)	1.7 (0.7, 4.3)
Fourth	61.0 (56.6, 65.2)	41.8 (37.8, 45.9)	13.2 (10.3, 16.8)	7.9 (5.8, 10.6)	8.7 (6.7, 11.3)	19.8 (16.8, 23.2)	5.8 (4.4, 7.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	7.2 (5.6, 9.3)	10.8 (8.6, 13.4)	11.5 (9.2, 14.3)	1.4 (0.7, 2.9)
Highest	54.8 (50.9, 58.6)	35.0 (31.8, 38.3)	11.7 (9.4, 14.4)	5.2 (3.9, 6.9)	9.3 (7.7, 11.3)	19.6 (17.0, 22.5)	9.1 (7.6, 10.8)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	12.8 (10.9, 14.9	12.8 (10.8, 15.0)	14.3 (12.2, 16.7)	2.0 (1.0, 3.8)
Rural	57.7 (54.0, 61.2)	40.7 (37.2, 44.2)	12.6 (10.8, 14.8)	7.3 (6.1, 8.7)	6.0 (4.8, 7.3)	20.8 (18.0, 23.9)	5.1 (4.2, 6.2)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	4.0 (3.1, 5.2)	9.0 (7.5, 10.7)	11.9 (10.1, 14.1)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)
Lowest	34.9 (24.7, 46.6)	20.7 (14.3, 28.9)	2.9 (1.2, 7.0)	4.4 (2.5, 7.7)	2.3 (0.7, 6.7)	10.8 (6.8, 16.7)	1.7 (0.5, 5.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	3.9 (2.0, 7.6)	3.7 (1.8, 7.7)	0.0 N/A
Second	50.3 (45.2, 55.4)	33.1 (28.6, 38.1)	7.1 (5.6, 9.1)	6.5 (5.0, 8.4)	3.9 (2.8, 5.5)	16.8 (13.6, 20.6)	3.2 (2.3, 4.5)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)	1.1 (0.5, 2.2)	6.1 (4.6, 8.1)	7.9 (6.0, 10.2)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)
Middle	58.5 (53.9, 63.0)	41.8 (37.7, 46.0)	13.3 (11.0, 16.1)	5.6 (4.2, 7.4)	5.1 (3.7, 7.1)	21.9 (18.0, 26.2)	3.5 (2.5, 4.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	2.5 (1.5, 4.1)	9.1 (7.1, 11.6)	11.4 (9.1, 14.0)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)
Fourth	59.5 (54.9, 63.8)	42.8 (38.3, 47.4)	15.0 (12.4, 18.1)	8.1 (6.4, 10.3)	5.1 (3.8, 6.9)	20.2 (16.9, 23.9)	6.3 (4.7, 8.4)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	3.8 (2.6, 5.4)	9.7 (7.4, 12.5)	14.0 (11.2, 17.5)	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)
Highest	67.4 (61.9, 72.5)	49.4 (43.8, 54.9)	17.1 (13.2, 21.8)	10.0 (7.7, 12.8)	11.1 (8.4, 14.6)	26.8 (22.3, 31.8)	8.5 (6.5, 11.2)	1.9 (1.0, 3.5)	10.6 (7.9, 14.0)	12.4 (9.7, 15.7)	16.4 (12.9, 20.7)	1.1 (0.4, 2.5)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.5 (cont.): Percentage of non-smokers ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Advertisement, sponsorship and promotion													
	Sponsorship or Sporting Event		Free Samples		Sales		Raffle Tickets		Free Gifts		Logos		Cigarette Promotion in Mail		Fashion Events	
	Percentage (95% CI)															
Overall	1.4	(1.2, 1.8)	5.2	(4.6, 6.0)	4.8	(4.2, 5.5)	2.2	(1.8, 2.6)	5.8	(5.0, 6.7)	9.2	(8.0, 10.4)	0.6	(0.5, 0.8)	1.0	(0.8, 1.3)
Sex																
Male	1.9	(1.5, 2.5)	6.1	(5.2, 7.2)	5.5	(4.5, 6.7)	2.6	(2.1, 3.2)	5.7	(4.8, 6.8)	10.1	(8.7, 11.7)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)
Female	1.2	(0.9, 1.5)	4.7	(4.0, 5.4)	4.3	(3.7, 5.1)	1.9	(1.5, 2.5)	5.8	(4.9, 6.9)	8.5	(7.4, 9.8)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)
Age (years)																
15-24	1.3	(0.9, 1.8)	4.8	(3.9, 5.9)	5.1	(4.1, 6.3)	2.2	(1.7, 3.0)	6.0	(4.8, 7.6)	10.2	(8.7, 12.0)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	1.1	(0.7, 1.8)
25-44	1.5	(1.1, 2.1)	5.2	(4.4, 6.2)	5.2	(4.3, 6.3)	2.3	(1.8, 3.0)	6.4	(5.5, 7.6)	9.3	(8.0, 10.9)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	1.2	(0.9, 1.7)
45-64	1.8	(1.2, 2.5)	5.9	(4.8, 7.2)	4.3	(3.3, 5.5)	2.2	(1.7, 2.9)	4.7	(3.8, 5.9)	7.6	(6.4, 9.0)	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)
65+	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)	5.2	(3.7, 7.1)	2.5	(1.8, 3.5)	0.9	(0.3, 2.1)	3.8	(2.8, 5.2)	8.1	(6.1, 10.6)	0.6	(0.2, 1.3)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)
Education Level																
No Formal	2.1	(0.7, 6.5)	1.8	(0.5, 6.5)	0.8	(0.2, 3.0)	1.0	(0.7, 1.3)	1.0	(0.2, 4.8)	13.8	(5.7, 29.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Elementary	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	5.0	(4.0, 6.2)	3.7	(2.9, 4.7)	1.6	(1.1, 2.4)	5.2	(4.0, 6.7)	8.4	(6.7, 10.5)	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)
Secondary	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	5.2	(4.4, 6.2)	5.1	(4.2, 6.1)	2.1	(1.6, 2.7)	5.4	(4.5, 6.6)	8.6	(7.4, 10.1)	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)
Post-Secondary	0.7	(0.2, 2.9)	6.8	(4.4, 10.4)	8.4	(5.2, 13.3)	3.2	(1.4, 7.3)	8.6	(5.7, 12.8)	8.9	(6.2, 12.7)	0.6	(0.1, 2.6)	1.2	(0.3, 4.7)
College or above	2.6	(2.0, 3.3)	5.5	(4.5, 6.6)	4.9	(3.9, 6.2)	2.6	(2.1, 3.3)	6.5	(5.3, 7.8)	10.2	(8.7, 11.8)	1.1	(0.7, 1.6)	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)
Residence x wealth index quintile																
Urban	1.9	(1.4, 2.5)	6.6	(5.5, 7.9)	5.6	(4.7, 6.8)	2.5	(2.0, 3.1)	4.8	(3.9, 5.7)	8.6	(7.3, 9.9)	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	1.5	(1.1, 1.9)
Lowest	0.0	N/A	3.9	(2.4, 6.4)	0.0	N/A	3.9	(2.4, 6.4)	3.9	(2.4, 6.4)	9.6	(4.1, 20.7)	3.9	(2.4, 6.4)	0.0	N/A
Second	2.4	(1.2, 4.7)	7.9	(5.4, 11.4)	5.6	(3.7, 8.3)	1.5	(0.6, 3.7)	4.4	(2.6, 7.3)	7.1	(4.1, 11.9)	0.8	(0.2, 2.5)	1.4	(0.9, 2.3)
Middle	1.2	(0.6, 2.4)	5.7	(4.1, 8.0)	5.9	(4.0, 8.6)	2.4	(1.6, 3.6)	3.3	(2.1, 5.0)	9.6	(7.3, 12.6)	0.0	(0., 0.)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)
Fourth	1.5	(0.9, 2.3)	7.3	(5.7, 9.3)	5.3	(4.2, 6.8)	2.4	(1.6, 3.6)	4.8	(3.4, 6.7)	8.3	(6.7, 10.3)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	1.1	(0.6, 2.2)
Highest	2.4	(1.8, 3.1)	6.5	(5.3, 7.8)	5.8	(4.5, 7.5)	2.8	(2.1, 3.7)	5.5	(4.3, 6.9)	8.5	(7.1, 10.1)	1.2	(0.8, 1.9)	2.2	(1.6, 3.0)
Rural	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)	4.0	(3.3, 4.9)	4.0	(3.3, 4.9)	1.9	(1.4, 2.5)	6.7	(5.4, 8.2)	9.7	(8.0, 11.7)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)
Lowest	0.3	(0.0, 2.3)	1.6	(0.5, 4.5)	2.3	(0.8, 6.6)	0.6	(0.1, 4.0)	1.0	(0.3, 3.5)	9.0	(3.3, 22.3)	1.0	(0.1, 6.7)	0.0	N/A
Second	1.1	(0.6, 2.0)	3.8	(2.7, 5.5)	2.9	(2.1, 4.1)	1.3	(0.8, 2.1)	5.7	(4.2, 7.7)	11.2	(7.9, 15.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)	0.9	(0.4, 1.9)
Middle	0.7	(0.3, 1.3)	4.5	(3.4, 6.1)	4.3	(2.9, 6.2)	1.7	(1.0, 2.7)	6.9	(5.3, 9.1)	7.5	(5.8, 9.7)	0.6	(0.2, 1.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)
Fourth	1.4	(0.8, 2.3)	3.7	(2.7, 5.1)	4.6	(3.4, 6.2)	2.2	(1.4, 3.4)	7.4	(5.7, 9.6)	9.5	(7.4, 12.0)	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)
Highest	1.3	(0.6, 2.8)	4.3	(3.0, 6.1)	4.7	(3.2, 6.7)	2.8	(1.7, 4.5)	7.7	(5.7, 10.4)	11.1	(8.4, 14.5)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	0.8	(0.2, 3.1)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 9.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...															
	Serious illness		Stroke		Heart attack		Lung cancer		Bladder Cancer		Tuberculosis		Premature Birth		Bone loss		Cigarettes are addictive	
	Percentage (95% CI)																	
Overall	95.0	(94.1, 95.8)	79.6	(78.0, 81.1)	85.7	(84.2, 87.1)	96.4	(95.7, 96.9)	66.1	(64.2, 68.0)	95.4	(94.8, 96.0)	73.1	(71.4, 74.8)	65.6	(63.7, 67.5)	90.8	(89.8, 91.6)
Sex																		
Male	94.8	(93.8, 95.7)	78.2	(76.2, 80.1)	85.0	(83.2, 86.5)	96.0	(95.2, 96.6)	66.5	(64.3, 68.6)	95.0	(94.2, 95.7)	70.2	(68.1, 72.3)	64.3	(62.1, 66.5)	90.0	(88.9, 91.0)
Female	95.2	(94.2, 96.0)	81.0	(79.3, 82.5)	86.5	(84.9, 87.9)	96.7	(96.0, 97.3)	65.7	(63.7, 67.8)	95.9	(95.0, 96.6)	76.0	(74.2, 77.8)	66.9	(64.9, 68.8)	91.5	(90.3, 92.5)
Age (years)																		
15-24	95.5	(94.5, 96.4)	75.7	(73.1, 78.1)	83.9	(81.4, 86.0)	95.9	(94.6, 96.8)	63.6	(60.9, 66.2)	94.4	(93.0, 95.5)	71.0	(68.4, 73.5)	62.5	(59.7, 65.2)	88.9	(87.3, 90.4)
25-44	94.8	(93.4, 95.9)	81.3	(79.3, 83.1)	86.9	(85.1, 88.5)	97.3	(96.5, 97.8)	68.3	(66.1, 70.4)	96.4	(95.7, 97.1)	74.9	(72.8, 76.9)	68.8	(66.6, 70.9)	91.2	(90.0, 92.3)
45-64	95.1	(94.0, 96.0)	81.6	(79.9, 83.3)	87.0	(85.5, 88.4)	96.5	(95.7, 97.1)	66.3	(63.8, 68.7)	96.0	(95.2, 96.7)	74.7	(72.6, 76.6)	65.7	(63.4, 68.0)	91.9	(90.6, 93.0)
65+	94.0	(91.8, 95.6)	79.0	(76.0, 81.6)	82.2	(79.0, 85.0)	92.5	(90.6, 94.1)	62.5	(58.7, 66.2)	91.6	(89.6, 93.3)	66.4	(62.7, 69.9)	59.2	(55.5, 62.7)	92.3	(90.4, 93.9)
Education Level																		
No Formal	88.3	(81.9, 92.6)	58.2	(48.2, 67.6)	61.5	(51.2, 70.9)	83.5	(76.4, 88.8)	51.9	(42.9, 60.7)	88.9	(82.7, 93.1)	62.3	(52.2, 71.5)	61.2	(51.6, 69.9)	86.5	(79.9, 91.2)
Elementary	93.1	(91.4, 94.5)	73.9	(71.3, 76.4)	80.1	(77.4, 82.5)	93.8	(92.6, 94.8)	62.0	(59.2, 64.7)	94.0	(92.9, 94.9)	65.1	(62.1, 67.9)	59.1	(56.3, 61.9)	89.9	(88.4, 91.2)
Secondary	95.3	(94.2, 96.2)	79.0	(76.9, 80.9)	85.9	(84.2, 87.5)	96.6	(95.8, 97.3)	65.2	(62.7, 67.6)	95.4	(94.4, 96.3)	71.7	(69.5, 73.9)	63.7	(61.3, 66.1)	90.6	(89.3, 91.8)
Post-Secondary	96.3	(93.7, 97.9)	80.3	(75.4, 84.5)	86.1	(82.1, 89.2)	99.1	(97.5, 99.6)	62.9	(57.0, 68.5)	97.7	(95.8, 98.7)	75.0	(69.1, 80.0)	65.8	(59.4, 71.7)	89.8	(85.0, 93.2)
College or above	96.4	(95.4, 97.2)	86.3	(84.8, 87.8)	91.6	(90.4, 92.8)	98.6	(98.0, 99.0)	72.1	(69.9, 74.3)	96.7	(95.9, 97.4)	82.4	(80.8, 84.0)	74.1	(72.0, 76.1)	92.1	(90.8, 93.2)
Residence x wealth index quintile																		
Urban	94.6	(92.9, 95.9)	82.0	(79.9, 84.0)	88.7	(86.8, 90.4)	97.1	(96.2, 97.8)	67.3	(64.7, 69.8)	95.5	(94.6, 96.3)	76.3	(74.0, 78.5)	67.8	(65.3, 70.2)	91.1	(89.8, 92.2)
Lowest	87.3	(65.9, 96.0)	80.3	(63.5, 90.6)	83.4	(64.2, 93.3)	89.0	(66.1, 97.1)	74.7	(56.7, 86.9)	94.0	(86.7, 97.4)	67.2	(52.5, 79.1)	63.4	(49.2, 75.6)	87.4	(68.5, 95.7)
Second	91.4	(86.0, 94.9)	74.6	(68.9, 79.6)	83.1	(77.7, 87.5)	95.7	(93.7, 97.0)	69.2	(63.0, 74.8)	95.7	(93.0, 97.4)	71.5	(65.6, 76.7)	65.8	(60.2, 71.0)	89.2	(85.9, 91.8)
Middle	94.8	(93.2, 96.1)	82.8	(79.9, 85.4)	88.2	(85.6, 90.4)	96.8	(95.7, 97.6)	67.6	(63.1, 71.8)	94.3	(92.0, 96.0)	74.5	(70.9, 77.8)	66.6	(62.4, 70.5)	90.3	(88.2, 92.0)
Fourth	95.4	(93.7, 96.7)	79.4	(76.2, 82.3)	88.0	(84.8, 90.5)	97.4	(96.0, 98.4)	64.7	(61.0, 68.2)	95.9	(94.1, 97.1)	76.5	(73.0, 79.7)	68.4	(65.1, 71.4)	90.7	(88.6, 92.4)
Highest	95.1	(93.2, 96.4)	85.2	(83.1, 87.2)	91.1	(89.4, 92.6)	97.7	(96.4, 98.5)	68.6	(65.6, 71.6)	95.9	(94.5, 97.0)	78.8	(76.6, 80.8)	68.7	(65.9, 71.3)	92.3	(90.7, 93.6)
Rural	95.4	(94.4, 96.2)	77.5	(75.0, 79.7)	83.1	(80.9, 85.1)	95.7	(94.8, 96.5)	65.1	(62.2, 67.8)	95.3	(94.5, 96.0)	70.3	(67.8, 72.8)	63.7	(60.9, 66.5)	90.5	(89.2, 91.7)
Lowest	85.4	(78.9, 90.2)	65.2	(57.4, 72.2)	70.9	(62.9, 77.8)	88.7	(83.6, 92.4)	60.4	(51.3, 68.8)	93.8	(91.0, 95.8)	59.0	(48.5, 68.8)	54.9	(45.5, 64.0)	84.0	(77.7, 88.7)
Second	94.9	(93.3, 96.1)	72.2	(68.3, 75.8)	77.0	(72.9, 80.6)	93.7	(91.7, 95.3)	61.4	(56.5, 66.0)	94.6	(92.9, 95.9)	65.9	(62.1, 69.6)	60.1	(55.9, 64.1)	88.7	(86.1, 90.9)
Middle	95.9	(94.4, 97.0)	79.2	(75.9, 82.1)	84.7	(81.6, 87.5)	96.4	(95.1, 97.3)	70.0	(66.0, 73.8)	96.3	(95.1, 97.2)	70.9	(66.8, 74.7)	63.3	(59.1, 67.3)	92.1	(89.9, 93.8)
Fourth	96.5	(95.4, 97.3)	78.1	(74.3, 81.5)	84.7	(81.6, 87.4)	96.7	(95.2, 97.8)	68.6	(64.9, 72.1)	94.9	(93.1, 96.3)	70.6	(67.2, 73.8)	66.1	(62.2, 69.8)	91.8	(89.9, 93.3)
Highest	96.3	(94.5, 97.5)	84.2	(81.0, 86.9)	89.8	(87.3, 91.8)	97.9	(96.7, 98.7)	68.0	(63.3, 72.3)	95.8	(94.2, 97.0)	77.9	(74.3, 81.1)	68.3	(64.3, 72.1)	90.6	(88.1, 92.7)

Table 9.1(cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes…															
	Serious illness		Stroke		Heart attack		Lung cancer		Bladder Cancer		Tuberculosis		Premature Birth		Bone loss		Cigarettes are addictive	
	Percentage (95% CI)																	
Non-smokers[1]	95.7	(94.8, 96.4)	81.1	(79.5, 82.6)	86.8	(85.4, 88.1)	97.0	(96.3, 97.5)	67.1	(65.2, 69.0)	96.0	(95.3, 96.6)	75.1	(73.3, 76.8)	67.4	(65.5, 69.2)	91.3	(90.3, 92.3)
Sex																		
Male	96.0	(95.0, 96.7)	80.7	(78.8, 82.5)	87.0	(85.3, 88.5)	97.0	(96.3, 97.6)	69.0	(66.7, 71.2)	95.9	(95.0, 96.7)	72.5	(70.3, 74.6)	67.0	(64.6, 69.3)	90.7	(89.4, 91.8)
Female	95.5	(94.5, 96.4)	81.3	(79.6, 82.9)	86.7	(85.1, 88.2)	97.0	(96.2, 97.6)	66.0	(63.9, 68.0)	96.0	(95.1, 96.7)	76.7	(74.8, 78.5)	67.6	(65.6, 69.6)	91.8	(90.6, 92.8)
Age (years)																		
15-24	95.7	(94.5, 96.6)	77.1	(74.5, 79.6)	84.8	(82.4, 87.0)	96.4	(95.3, 97.3)	64.7	(61.8, 67.4)	94.7	(93.3, 95.9)	72.2	(69.5, 74.8)	64.5	(61.7, 67.2)	89.2	(87.5, 90.7)
25-44	95.3	(94.0, 96.4)	83.0	(81.2, 84.7)	87.9	(86.2, 89.4)	97.5	(96.7, 98.1)	69.6	(67.3, 71.7)	96.7	(95.7, 97.4)	77.4	(75.4, 79.3)	71.1	(68.8, 73.2)	91.8	(90.5, 92.9)
45-64	96.5	(95.4, 97.4)	83.9	(82.0, 85.6)	89.0	(87.4, 90.3)	97.9	(97.1, 98.4)	67.8	(65.1, 70.4)	97.7	(96.9, 98.2)	77.4	(75.3, 79.4)	67.5	(64.9, 70.0)	93.3	(92.0, 94.4)
65+	95.3	(92.8, 97.0)	79.7	(76.4, 82.6)	83.3	(79.7, 86.4)	93.8	(91.8, 95.4)	62.5	(58.3, 66.6)	92.7	(90.6, 94.4)	67.9	(63.7, 71.8)	59.4	(55.2, 63.5)	92.5	(90.4, 94.1)
Education Level																		
No Formal	90.1	(83.3, 94.3)	56.6	(45.8, 66.7)	61.4	(50.0, 71.6)	86.3	(78.8, 91.4)	53.5	(43.9, 62.9)	91.2	(84.1, 95.3)	65.9	(54.8, 75.6)	64.8	(54.8, 73.7)	86.8	(79.2, 91.9)
Elementary	94.6	(93.2, 95.8)	76.2	(73.6, 78.6)	81.9	(79.4, 84.3)	94.7	(93.4, 95.8)	63.5	(60.6, 66.3)	94.6	(93.4, 95.6)	67.5	(64.3, 70.5)	61.4	(58.4, 64.4)	90.8	(88.9, 92.3)
Secondary	95.6	(94.4, 96.5)	80.0	(77.8, 81.9)	86.7	(84.7, 88.4)	97.0	(96.2, 97.7)	66.1	(63.4, 68.7)	95.9	(94.9, 96.8)	73.2	(70.8, 75.5)	65.3	(62.7, 67.8)	91.3	(89.8, 92.5)
Post-Secondary	97.4	(94.3, 98.8)	80.8	(75.3, 85.3)	85.3	(80.9, 88.9)	99.9	(99.5, 100.0)	61.0	(54.7, 67.0)	98.9	(97.7, 99.5)	75.5	(69.1, 81.0)	65.2	(58.3, 71.6)	89.7	(84.0, 93.5)
College or above	96.7	(95.6, 97.5)	87.2	(85.6, 88.7)	91.9	(90.5, 93.0)	98.7	(98.1, 99.1)	72.4	(70.2, 74.6)	96.9	(95.9, 97.6)	83.2	(81.5, 84.8)	74.6	(72.5, 76.7)	92.3	(91.0, 93.5)
Residence x wealth index quintile																		
Urban	95.1	(93.5, 96.3)	83.0	(81.0, 84.8)	89.4	(87.6, 90.9)	97.5	(96.5, 98.2)	67.5	(64.9, 70.1)	95.8	(94.7, 96.7)	78.0	(75.7, 80.1)	69.0	(66.5, 71.4)	91.7	(90.4, 92.8)
Lowest	86.6	(66.1, 95.5)	83.8	(66.3, 93.2)	85.7	(65.9, 94.9)	90.2	(67.9, 97.6)	74.7	(56.7, 86.9)	98.1	(94.0, 99.4)	73.9	(57.1, 85.8)	74.3	(59.2, 85.3)	88.2	(72.6, 95.4)
Second	93.2	(89.4, 95.6)	75.7	(69.8, 80.8)	85.9	(80.9, 89.8)	96.8	(94.9, 98.0)	69.2	(63.0, 74.8)	95.9	(92.1, 98.0)	73.4	(67.6, 78.6)	69.4	(63.9, 74.4)	90.9	(87.5, 93.4)
Middle	95.5	(94.1, 96.5)	83.6	(80.4, 86.3)	88.6	(85.9, 90.9)	97.2	(96.3, 97.9)	67.6	(63.1, 71.8)	93.9	(90.9, 96.0)	75.9	(72.0, 79.4)	67.7	(63.0, 72.2)	92.2	(90.6, 93.5)
Fourth	95.9	(93.8, 97.3)	79.7	(76.4, 82.7)	88.1	(84.8, 90.8)	97.7	(96.2, 98.7)	64.7	(61.0, 68.2)	96.6	(94.7, 97.8)	77.8	(74.0, 81.1)	69.0	(65.4, 72.4)	90.5	(88.1, 92.5)
Highest	95.1	(92.8, 96.6)	86.1	(83.7, 88.2)	91.2	(89.4, 92.8)	97.8	(96.2, 98.7)	68.6	(65.6, 71.6)	96.1	(94.4, 97.3)	80.1	(77.7, 82.3)	69.3	(66.4, 72.1)	92.4	(90.6, 93.8)
Rural	96.2	(95.3, 97.0)	79.4	(77.0, 81.6)	84.6	(82.3, 86.6)	96.6	(95.6, 97.3)	66.8	(64.0, 69.5)	96.1	(95.3, 96.8)	72.5	(69.9, 75.0)	66.0	(63.2, 68.6)	91.0	(89.5, 92.4)
Lowest	86.4	(77.9, 92.0)	66.0	(57.2, 73.9)	69.9	(60.4, 77.9)	88.0	(81.6, 92.4)	60.4	(51.3, 68.8)	94.8	(91.8, 96.7)	61.7	(50.3, 72.0)	59.0	(48.6, 68.7)	84.1	(76.0, 89.9)
Second	95.2	(93.4, 96.6)	72.7	(68.3, 76.8)	77.1	(72.3, 81.3)	94.1	(91.8, 95.8)	61.4	(56.5, 66.0)	95.1	(93.0, 96.6)	68.6	(64.3, 72.6)	62.2	(57.6, 66.6)	88.5	(85.1, 91.2)
Middle	97.0	(95.4, 98.0)	81.3	(77.9, 84.3)	86.2	(83.2, 88.8)	96.7	(95.3, 97.7)	70.0	(66.0, 73.8)	97.0	(95.6, 97.9)	72.2	(68.0, 76.0)	65.5	(61.3, 69.4)	93.1	(90.8, 94.8)
Fourth	97.7	(96.7, 98.4)	81.8	(78.3, 84.8)	87.6	(84.7, 90.0)	98.5	(97.6, 99.1)	68.6	(64.9, 72.1)	96.0	(94.4, 97.2)	73.5	(69.6, 77.1)	68.3	(64.3, 72.0)	92.1	(90.0, 93.8)
Highest	96.8	(94.9, 98.0)	84.6	(81.2, 87.5)	90.4	(87.8, 92.4)	98.6	(97.2, 99.3)	68.0	(63.3, 72.3)	96.5	(94.9, 97.7)	78.5	(74.7, 81.9)	69.6	(65.4, 73.5)	91.6	(88.9, 93.6)

[1]Includes former and never smokers.

Table 9.2: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in Non-smokers, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in Non-smokers					
	Overall		Current smokers[1]		Non-smokers[2]	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	93.5	(92.5, 94.4)	90.3	(88.2, 92.1)	94.5	(93.5, 95.3)
Sex						
Male	92.6	(91.2, 93.8)	90.3	(87.9, 92.2)	94.1	(93.0, 95.1)
Female	94.5	(93.4, 95.3)	90.5	(86.9, 93.2)	94.6	(93.6, 95.5)
Age (years)						
15-24	93.8	(92.5, 94.9)	91.9	(88.2, 94.5)	94.1	(92.7, 95.3)
25-44	94.0	(92.6, 95.2)	91.1	(88.2, 93.4)	95.0	(93.8, 96.1)
45-64	93.1	(91.9, 94.1)	88.7	(86.3, 90.7)	94.7	(93.5, 95.7)
65+	90.4	(88.2, 92.2)	84.5	(78.7, 88.9)	91.7	(89.3, 93.6)
Education Level						
No Formal	82.7	(75.0, 88.4)	78.6	(65.2, 87.8)	84.2	(76.2, 89.9)
Elementary	89.5	(87.5, 91.3)	86.0	(81.7, 89.4)	91.1	(89.3, 92.5)
Secondary	94.3	(93.2, 95.3)	91.7	(89.6, 93.4)	95.2	(93.9, 96.2)
Post-Secondary	98.4	(96.8, 99.2)	93.4	(85.8, 97.0)	99.5	(97.9, 99.9)
College or above	95.8	(94.7, 96.7)	95.1	(92.7, 96.8)	95.9	(94.7, 96.8)
Residence x wealth index quintile						
Urban	94.4	(92.5, 95.8)	91.1	(86.7, 94.2)	95.2	(93.7, 96.4)
Lowest	81.4	(65.1, 91.1)	79.9	(59.0, 91.7)	82.5	(67.1, 91.6)
Second	91.2	(86.0, 94.6)	87.1	(75.8, 93.5)	93.4	(89.5, 95.9)
Middle	94.7	(93.1, 96.0)	90.3	(84.4, 94.1)	96.1	(94.8, 97.0)
Fourth	94.9	(92.0, 96.8)	92.1	(86.8, 95.4)	95.7	(92.9, 97.5)
Highest	95.1	(93.2, 96.5)	94.0	(91.7, 95.8)	95.3	(93.2, 96.8)
Rural	92.8	(91.6, 93.8)	89.6	(87.6, 91.3)	93.7	(92.5, 94.8)
Lowest	77.6	(67.5, 85.3)	75.6	(62.2, 85.3)	78.5	(67.4, 86.5)
Second	89.2	(87.2, 91.0)	86.9	(83.7, 89.5)	90.1	(87.7, 92.1)
Middle	94.1	(92.4, 95.5)	91.5	(88.1, 93.9)	95.0	(93.1, 96.4)
Fourth	94.8	(93.4, 95.9)	90.8	(86.8, 93.6)	96.0	(94.4, 97.1)
Highest	96.6	(95.2, 97.6)	96.0	(93.0, 97.8)	96.7	(95.1, 97.8)

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

[2] Includes former and never smokers.

Table 9.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Believe that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness					
	Overall		Current smokeless tobacco users		Non-users	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	56.1	(54.2, 58.0)	57.5	(46.3, 67.9)	56.1	(54.1, 58.0)
Sex						
Male	54.7	(52.5, 56.8)	57.6	(45.2, 69.1)	54.6	(52.4, 56.7)
Female	57.5	(55.4, 59.7)	56.9	(39.9, 72.3)	57.6	(55.4, 59.7)
Age (years)						
15-24	56.2	(53.3, 59.2)	58.5	(36.2, 77.8)	56.2	(53.3, 59.2)
25-44	55.9	(53.7, 58.1)	63.8	(48.9, 76.5)	55.8	(53.5, 58.0)
45-64	56.8	(54.5, 59.1)	48.7	(34.5, 63.2)	57.0	(54.7, 59.3)
65+	54.1	(50.7, 57.6)	53.6	(38.8, 67.9)	54.2	(50.6, 57.7)
Education Level						
No Formal	61.1	(51.1, 70.3)	--	--	61.9	(51.4, 71.4)
Elementary	53.6	(50.8, 56.4)	51.0	(40.0, 61.8)	53.7	(50.9, 56.5)
Secondary	55.6	(53.1, 58.1)	68.1	(48.9, 82.6)	55.5	(52.9, 58.0)
Post-Secondary	55.7	(49.1, 62.1)	100.0		55.6	(49.0, 62.0)
College or above	58.7	(56.2, 61.1)	--	--	58.7	(56.2, 61.1)
Residence x wealth index quintile						
Urban	56.0	(53.3, 58.7)	53.9	(38.4, 68.7)	56.0	(53.2, 58.7)
Lowest	60.8	(43.8, 75.6)	--	--	63.1	(45.5, 77.8)
Second	53.9	(49.2, 58.6)	--	--	53.6	(48.7, 58.4)
Middle	51.1	(47.3, 54.9)	--	--	51.1	(47.3, 54.9)
Fourth	56.6	(52.9, 60.2)	--	--	56.6	(52.9, 60.3)
Highest	58.4	(55.2, 61.5)	--	--	58.4	(55.2, 61.5)
Rural	56.2	(53.4, 58.9)	58.1	(45.2, 70.0)	56.2	(53.4, 58.9)
Lowest	50.6	(39.6, 61.6)	74.5	(43.8, 91.6)	47.4	(37.1, 57.9)
Second	55.1	(51.2, 59.0)	48.8	(38.8, 58.9)	55.4	(51.3, 59.4)
Middle	57.7	(54.0, 61.4)	61.4	(37.5, 80.9)	57.6	(54.0, 61.2)
Fourth	56.4	(52.6, 60.2)	--	--	56.5	(52.6, 60.3)
Highest	56.6	(51.7, 61.3)	--	--	56.6	(51.7, 61.3)

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

Table 9.4: Percentage distribution of current tobacco smokers ≥15 years old, by their perception of the harmfulness of their current brand and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Think that your current brand might be..								
	A little less harmful		No different		A little more harmful		Don't Know		Total
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	15.1	(12.6, 17.9)	74.8	(71.4, 78.0)	6.3	(4.7, 8.3)	3.9	(2.6, 5.6)	100
Sex									
Male	15.4	(12.7, 18.5)	75.0	(71.4, 78.4)	5.9	(4.2, 8.2)	3.7	(2.4, 5.6)	100
Female	12.6	(7.6, 20.1)	73.2	(64.7, 80.2)	8.9	(5.3, 14.6)	5.4	(2.3, 11.8)	100
Age (years)									
15-24	8.3	(4.3, 15.5)	86.6	(78.3, 92.0)	3.1	(1.1, 8.3)	2.0	(0.5, 6.9)	100
25-44	15.7	(12.2, 19.9)	72.5	(67.6, 76.9)	7.8	(5.3, 11.4)	4.0	(2.5, 6.5)	100
45-64	18.1	(14.1, 23.1)	71.6	(66.2, 76.5)	6.1	(4.1, 9.1)	4.1	(2.2, 7.6)	100
65+	12.7	(6.8, 22.5)	77.3	(62.9, 87.3)	2.8	(0.4, 17.3)	7.2	(2.0, 22.4)	100
Education Level									
No Formal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Elementary	18.8	(14.1, 24.7)	69.6	(63.0, 75.4)	6.4	(3.6, 11.3)	5.2	(2.9, 8.9)	100
Secondary	13.4	(10.2, 17.5)	77.4	(72.6, 81.6)	5.7	(3.8, 8.4)	3.5	(2.0, 6.0)	100
Post-Secondary	19.6	(8.8, 38.1)	73.7	(55.3, 86.4)	3.7	(0.5, 22.2)	2.9	(0.4, 18.0)	100
College or above	12.3	(8.2, 18.2)	78.1	(71.6, 83.5)	7.6	(4.3, 13.3)	1.9	(0.8, 4.3)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile									
Urban	15.0	(11.5, 19.2)	76.4	(71.9, 80.4)	5.6	(3.7, 8.5)	3.0	(1.5, 5.8)	
Lowest	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Second	27.5	(16.9, 41.4)	68.0	(54.4, 79.2)	2.9	(1.1, 7.3)	1.6	(0.2, 10.7)	100
Middle	13.3	(7.5, 22.5)	76.1	(66.5, 83.7)	1.8	(0.4, 7.6)	8.7	(4.1, 17.3)	100
Fourth	11.7	(6.5, 20.2)	77.3	(68.2, 84.4)	9.7	(5.7, 16.0)	1.4	(0.2, 9.1)	100
Highest	11.6	(7.0, 18.6)	81.1	(73.1, 87.1)	6.9	(3.5, 13.1)	0.4	(0.1, 2.8)	100
Rural	15.1	(11.8, 19.2)	73.5	(68.3, 78.2)	6.8	(4.5, 10.0)	4.6	(2.8, 7.3)	
Lowest	20.5	(10.7, 35.7)	61.4	(42.1, 77.7)	9.5	(3.2, 24.8)	8.6	(1.3, 41.4)	100
Second	18.0	(11.7, 26.7)	70.1	(60.9, 77.9)	6.8	(3.5, 12.9)	5.1	(2.3, 10.7)	100
Middle	15.4	(10.3, 22.4)	71.8	(63.0, 79.2)	6.7	(3.4, 12.7)	6.1	(2.8, 12.7)	100
Fourth	10.1	(5.6, 17.7)	79.9	(70.5, 86.8)	6.6	(2.6, 15.9)	3.4	(1.4, 7.8)	100
Highest	16.2	(8.2, 29.7)	76.4	(62.5, 86.2)	6.2	(2.2, 16.5)	1.1	(0.2, 7.7)	100

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

Table 9.5: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old by their perception of the harmfulness of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Think that some types of cigarettes could be						
	Less Harmful		All Equally Harmful		Don't Know		Total
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	6.8	(5.9, 7.9)	88.9	(87.6, 90.1)	4.3	(3.6, 5.1)	100
Sex							
Male	7.6	(6.5, 8.9)	88.9	(87.5, 90.2)	3.4	(2.7, 4.3)	100
Female	6.0	(5.0, 7.2)	88.9	(87.3, 90.2)	5.2	(4.3, 6.2)	100
Age (years)							
15-24	6.3	(4.9, 8.2)	88.6	(86.4, 90.5)	5.1	(3.9, 6.6)	100
25-44	6.9	(5.8, 8.1)	89.6	(88.1, 90.9)	3.6	(2.9, 4.5)	100
45-64	7.0	(5.9, 8.3)	88.9	(87.2, 90.4)	4.1	(3.2, 5.1)	100
65+	7.7	(5.7, 10.3)	86.3	(83.3, 88.9)	6.0	(4.5, 7.9)	100
Education Level [2]							
No Formal	9.7	(5.3, 17.0)	78.3	(69.6, 85.1)	12.0	(7.0, 19.7)	100
Elementary	9.3	(7.5, 11.3)	84.5	(82.2, 86.6)	6.2	(5.1, 7.6)	100
Secondary	6.4	(5.3, 7.7)	89.6	(88.1, 91.0)	4.0	(3.2, 5.1)	100
Post-Secondary	3.7	(2.1, 6.5)	93.6	(90.1, 95.9)	2.7	(1.3, 5.7)	100
College or above	5.5	(4.5, 6.7)	91.7	(90.2, 93.0)	2.8	(2.0, 3.8)	100
Residence x wealth index quintile [3]							
Urban	5.3	(4.4, 6.4)	90.9	(89.5, 92.2)	3.8	(2.8, 5.0)	
Lowest	9.3	(2.6, 28.5)	82.3	(64.9, 92.1)	8.4	(2.4, 25.5)	100
Second	5.7	(3.2, 9.9)	91.6	(87.6, 94.4)	2.7	(1.6, 4.4)	100
Middle	5.4	(3.8, 7.5)	89.5	(86.6, 91.9)	5.1	(3.4, 7.6)	100
Fourth	4.8	(3.5, 6.7)	91.5	(88.9, 93.5)	3.7	(2.2, 6.3)	100
Highest	5.3	(4.0, 7.0)	91.5	(89.5, 93.1)	3.3	(2.3, 4.6)	100
Rural	8.1	(6.6, 9.9)	87.1	(85.0, 89.0)	4.8	(3.8, 5.9)	
Lowest	6.8	(4.5, 10.2)	83.0	(77.0, 87.7)	10.1	(6.4, 15.8)	100
Second	10.1	(7.7, 13.2)	83.0	(79.3, 86.1)	6.9	(5.2, 9.1)	100
Middle	8.5	(6.4, 11.1)	87.7	(84.8, 90.1)	3.8	(2.6, 5.6)	100
Fourth	7.2	(5.3, 9.8)	88.6	(85.8, 90.9)	4.2	(3.0, 5.7)	100
Highest	6.4	(4.7, 8.8)	90.9	(88.2, 93.0)	2.7	(1.7, 4.3)	100

Table 9.6: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who support complete ban of smoking in indoor workplaces and public policies, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking Status					
	Overall		Current smokers		Non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	97.2	(96.3, 97.9)	94.5	(92.4, 96.1)	98.0	(97.4, 98.5)
Sex						
Male	96.4	(95.0, 97.4)	94.4	(91.9, 96.1)	97.7	(96.8, 98.4)
Female	98.0	(97.4, 98.5)	95.8	(93.5, 97.4)	98.2	(97.5, 98.6)
Age (years)						
15-24	96.6	(95.5, 97.5)	93.4	(88.8, 96.2)	97.3	(96.3, 98.0)
25-44	97.3	(95.9, 98.2)	94.1	(91.1, 96.1)	98.4	(97.5, 99.0)
45-64	98.0	(97.3, 98.5)	96.5	(95.0, 97.5)	98.5	(97.8, 99.0)
65+	96.7	(95.2, 97.8)	93.8	(90.1, 96.2)	97.4	(95.6, 98.5)
Education Level						
No Formal	92.2	(85.3, 96.0)	89.5	(78.1, 95.3)	93.3	(85.2, 97.1)
Elementary	96.4	(94.7, 97.6)	94.4	(89.7, 97.0)	97.3	(96.3, 98.0)
Secondary	97.2	(96.2, 98.0)	94.2	(91.7, 96.1)	98.1	(97.2, 98.7)
Post-Secondary	98.7	(96.6, 99.5)	94.8	(82.6, 98.6)	99.6	(99.5, 99.8)
College or above	98.0	(97.3, 98.5)	96.0	(94.0, 97.4)	98.3	(97.5, 98.9)
Residence x wealth index quintile						
Urban	97.1	(95.3, 98.2)	93.0	(88.5, 95.8)	98.2	(97.1, 98.9)
Lowest	93.2	(69.2, 98.8)	90.6	(60.0, 98.4)	95.1	(75.9, 99.2)
Second	95.1	(89.0, 97.9)	90.8	(80.2, 96.0)	97.3	(93.0, 99.0)
Middle	97.5	(96.0, 98.5)	93.8	(87.2, 97.1)	98.7	(97.7, 99.3)
Fourth	96.6	(93.9, 98.2)	93.2	(88.8, 95.9)	97.6	(94.7, 98.9)
Highest	97.7	(96.9, 98.3)	93.7	(89.9, 96.1)	98.6	(97.9, 99.0)
Rural	97.3	(96.5, 98.0)	95.8	(93.8, 97.2)	97.8	(97.1, 98.4)
Lowest	92.0	(84.2, 96.2)	86.4	(70.7, 94.4)	94.4	(87.0, 97.7)
Second	97.0	(95.8, 97.8)	95.2	(92.6, 96.9)	97.6	(96.4, 98.5)
Middle	97.2	(95.6, 98.2)	97.3	(94.3, 98.8)	97.1	(95.6, 98.1)
Fourth	97.7	(95.6, 98.8)	95.7	(88.9, 98.4)	98.2	(96.8, 99.0)
Highest	99.0	(97.8, 99.5)	98.3	(94.2, 99.5)	99.1	(97.8, 99.6)

Table 10.0: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines 2009 and 2015

	2009			2015		
Demographic Characteristic	Unweighted Count	Weighted count	*Percentage (95% CI[1])*	Unweighted Count	Weighted count	*Percentage (95% CI[1])*
Overall	9,701	61,282	100	11,644	70,064	100
Sex						
Male	4,740	30,554	49.9 (49.0, 50.8)	5,781	34,936	49.9 (48.9, 50.8)
Female	4,961	30,728	50.1 (49.2, 51.0)	5,863	35,128	50.1 (49.2, 51.1)
Age (years)						
15-24	1988	18129	29.6 (28.4, 30.8)	2338	20599	29.4 (28.4, 30.4)
25-44	4581	25715	42.0 (40.7, 43.3)	4967	29193	41.7 (40.7, 42.7)
45-64	2360	13479	22.0 (21.0, 23.0)	3210	15699	22.4 (21.6, 23.2)
65+	772	3959	6.5 (5.9, 7.1)	1129	4573	6.5 (6.1, 7.0)
Residence						
Urban	4,332	30,488	49.8 (47.6, 51.9)	4,610	32,629	46.6 (43.0, 50.2)
Rural	5,369	30,794	50.2 (48.1, 52.4)	7,034	37,434	53.4 (49.8, 57.0)
Education Level[2]						
No Formal	264	2041	3.3 (2.7, 4.1)	273	1160	1.7 (1.3, 2.1)
Elementary	3007	21619	35.3 (33.6, 37.0)	3430	17124	24.4 (23.2, 25.7)
Secondary	3741	21711	35.4 (34.1, 36.8)	4623	29193	41.7 (40.5, 42.8)
Post-Secondary	246	2258	3.7 (3.1, 4.4)	361	2352	3.4 (2.9, 3.8)
College or above	2442	13646	22.3 (20.8, 23.8)	2953	20220	28.9 (27.6, 30.1)

Note: For 2009 the following observations were missing: 0 for age, 0 for gender, 0 for residence, and 1 for education.

Note: For 2015 the following observations were missing: 0 for age, 0 for gender, 0 for residence, and 4 for education.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[2] Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

Table 10.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smoking status and Sex – GATS Philippines 2009 and 2015

Smoking Status	2009	2015	Relative change
Overall	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Percentage*
Current tobacco smoker	28.2 (27.0, 29.5)	22.7 (21.7, 23.6)	-19.8*
Daily smoker	22.5 (21.4, 23.7)	18.7 (17.8, 19.6)	-16.9*
Occasional smoker	5.7 (5.1, 6.4)	4.0 (3.5, 4.5)	-31.0*
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	2.2 (1.8, 2.6)	1.7 (1.5, 2.0)	-20.4*
Occasional smoker, never daily	3.6 (3.1, 4.1)	2.2 (1.9, 2.6)	-37.5*
Non-smoker	71.8 (70.5, 73.0)	77.3 (76.4, 78.3)	7.8*
Former daily smoker	6.8 (6.2, 7.4)	4.9 (4.4, 5.4)	-27.7*
Never daily smoker	65.0 (63.7, 66.3)	72.5 (71.4, 73.5)	11.5*
Former occasional smoker	4.5 (4.0, 5.1)	3.0 (2.5, 3.5)	-34.6*
Never smoker	60.5 (59.2, 61.8)	69.5 (68.4, 70.6)	14.9*
Male			
Current tobacco smoker	47.6 (45.7, 49.6)	40.3 (38.7, 41.9)	-15.4*
Daily smoker	38.2 (36.4, 40.2)	33.9 (32.3, 35.5)	-11.4*
Occasional smoker	9.4 (8.3, 10.6)	6.4 (5.6, 7.4)	-31.6*
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	3.7 (3.1, 4.4)	2.9 (2.5, 3.5)	-20.2*
Occasional smoker, never daily	5.7 (4.9, 6.7)	3.5 (2.9, 4.2)	-39.0*
Non-smoker	52.4 (50.4, 54.3)	59.7 (58.1, 61.3)	14.0*
Former daily smoker	11.0 (10.0, 12.2)	7.9 (7.2, 8.8)	-28.1*
Never daily smoker	41.3 (39.3, 43.4)	51.8 (50.0, 53.5)	25.3*
Former occasional smoker	5.7 (4.9, 6.6)	4.2 (3.6, 5.0)	-25.6*
Never smoker	35.6 (33.6, 37.7)	47.5 (45.7, 49.4)	33.4*
Female			
Current tobacco smoker	9.0 (8.0, 10.1)	5.1 (4.5, 5.8)	-43.0*
Daily smoker	6.9 (6.0, 7.8)	3.6 (3.1, 4.1)	-47.4*
Occasional smoker	2.1 (1.6, 2.7)	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)	-28.4*
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	0.5 (0.4, 0.7)	-22.1
Occasional smoker, never daily	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	1.0 (0.7, 1.3)	-31.4*
Non-smoker	91.0 (89.9, 92.0)	94.9 (94.2, 95.5)	4.2*
Former daily smoker	2.5 (2.1, 3.0)	1.9 (1.5, 2.3)	-26.0*
Never daily smoker	88.5 (87.3, 89.6)	93.0 (92.2, 93.8)	5.1*
Former occasional smoker	3.3 (2.7, 4.1)	1.7 (1.3, 2.2)	-49.9*
Never smoker	85.2 (83.9, 86.4)	91.4 (90.5, 92.2)	7.2*

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

Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

* $p<0.05$

Table 10.2: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippine 2009 and 2015

Demographic Characteristic	2009						2015						Relative change					
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Other smoked tobacco[2]	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Other smoked tobacco[2]	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek				Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek				Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek	
	Percentage (95% CI)						Percentage (95% CI)						Percentage					
Overall	28.2 (27.0, 29.5)	27.9 (26.8, 29.2)	27.0 (25.8, 28.2)	1.9 (1.6, 2.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	22.7 (21.7, 23.6)	22.5 (21.5, 23.4)	21.5 (20.6, 22.5)	2.5 (2.0, 3.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	-19.8*	-19.6*	-20.3*	28.1	1022	181.4*
Gender																		
Male	47.6 (45.7, 49.6)	47.2 (45.3, 49.2)	46.6 (44.7, 48.6)	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	40.3 (38.7, 41.9)	40.1 (38.5, 41.7)	38.9 (37.3, 40.5)	4.1 (3.2, 5.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.5)	1.7 (1.1, 2.5)	-15.4*	-15.1*	-16.5*	78.0*	1020	253.5*
Female	9.0 (8.0, 10.1)	8.8 (7.8, 9.9)	7.5 (6.5, 8.5)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	5.1 (4.5, 5.8)	4.9 (4.3, 5.6)	4.2 (3.7, 4.8)	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	-43.0*	-43.9*	-43.5*	-41.9*	1033	61.5
Age (years)																		
15-24	20.9 (18.8, 23.1)	20.8 (18.7, 23.0)	20.7 (18.7, 23.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	15.9 (14.4, 17.6)	15.8 (14.3, 17.5)	15.8 (14.3, 17.5)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	-23.6*	-23.7*	-23.8*	360.0	1219	384.2
25-44	31.9 (30.2, 33.7)	31.7 (30.0, 33.5)	31.4 (29.7, 33.1)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	26.0 (24.6, 27.4)	25.9 (24.5, 27.3)	25.1 (23.7, 26.5)	2.5 (1.9, 3.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	-18.7*	-18.4*	-20.0*	68.2*	924.3	451.9*
45-64	31.3 (28.9, 33.9)	31.0 (28.5, 33.6)	28.9 (26.5, 31.4)	3.9 (3.0, 5.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	26.8 (25.2, 28.4)	26.4 (24.8, 28.1)	24.9 (23.4, 26.6)	3.6 (2.9, 4.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	1.3 (0.8, 1.9)	-14.6*	-14.7*	-13.7*	-6.7	1255	161.0
65+	27.6 (23.6, 31.9)	25.9 (22.1, 30.2)	20.6 (17.1, 24.6)	6.3 (4.4, 9.0)	0.0 N/A	2.2 (1.1, 4.4)	17.7 (15.3, 20.5)	16.8 (14.4, 19.6)	12.6 (10.6, 14.9)	5.7 (4.2, 7.5)	0.0 N/A	1.6 (0.9, 2.7)	-35.8*	-35.0*	-38.7*	-10.9	.	-28.0
Residence																		
Urban	24.9 (23.2, 26.6)	24.7 (23.1, 26.5)	24.5 (22.8, 26.2)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	21.7 (20.5, 23.0)	21.7 (20.4, 22.9)	21.3 (20.1, 22.6)	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	-12.7*	-12.5*	-12.9*	13.8	235.3	420.0
Rural	31.6 (29.9, 33.2)	31.1 (29.5, 32.8)	29.5 (27.9, 31.1)	3.2 (2.5, 4.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	23.5 (22.1, 24.9)	23.2 (21.8, 24.6)	21.7 (20.4, 23.1)	4.0 (3.1, 5.0)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	1.5 (0.9, 2.3)	-25.6*	-25.6*	-26.4*	24.9	1659	131.9
Education Level																		
No Formal	40.4 (32.6, 48.7)	36.7 (29.3, 44.8)	30.4 (23.4, 38.5)	9.1 (5.4, 14.8)	0.0 N/A	5.3 (2.3, 11.6)	27.5 (21.1, 35.0)	26.2 (19.9, 33.7)	18.4 (13.1, 25.4)	9.1 (6.1, 13.5)	0.0 N/A	1.5 (0.6, 3.4)	-32.0*	-28.6*	-39.4*	0.2	.	-72.0*
Elementary	36.9 (34.8, 39.1)	36.6 (34.4, 38.8)	34.7 (32.6, 36.9)	4.1 (3.3, 5.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	30.1 (28.0, 32.3)	29.7 (27.6, 31.9)	26.7 (24.6, 28.8)	6.1 (5.0, 7.4)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	-18.5*	-18.8*	-23.1*	47.2*	558.7	364.1*
Secondary	26.5 (24.8, 28.3)	26.4 (24.7, 28.2)	26.2 (24.5, 28.0)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	23.8 (22.4, 25.3)	23.7 (22.3, 25.2)	23.5 (22.1, 25.0)	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	-10.3*	-10.4*	-10.3*	257.6*	3214	737.4
Post-Secondary	23.5 (17.6, 30.6)	23.5 (17.6, 30.6)	23.5 (17.6, 30.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	18.4 (14.0, 23.8)	18.4 (14.0, 23.8)	18.4 (14.0, 23.8)	0.3 (0.3, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.4 (0.1, 2.9)	-21.7	-21.7	-21.6	780.2	.	.
College or above	16.1 (14.3, 18.1)	16.1 (14.3, 18.0)	16.0 (14.2, 17.9)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	14.9 (13.6, 16.3)	14.8 (13.5, 16.2)	14.8 (13.5, 16.2)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	-7.4	-7.9	-7.5	359.8	813.9	604.3

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

Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand rolled cigarettes.

[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

* p<0.05

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 10.3: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day for daily cigarette smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines 2009 and 2015

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2015	Relative change
	Mean (95% CI)	*Mean (95% CI)*	*Percentage*
Overall	10.6 (10.1,11.1)	11.0 (10.5,11.5)	3.1
Sex			
Male	11.3 (10.7, 11.8)	11.2 (10.7, 11.7)	-0.7
Female	6.9 (6.1, 7.8)	8.6 (6.9 10.2)	23.4
Age (years)			
15-24	8.9 (7.8,10.0)	8.8 (7.9,9.7)	-1.0
25-44	10.8 (10.2,11.5)	11.2 (10.4,11.9)	3.3
45-64	11.9 (11.1,12.8)	12.2 (11.5,12.9)	2.1
65+	8.3 (6.7 , 9.8)	10.6 (8.5,12.7)	28.0
Residence			
Urban	9.9 (9.3,10.6)	10.9 (10.3,11.5)	9.9*
Rural	11.2 (10.4,11.9)	11.0 (10.2,11.8)	-1.6
Education Level			
No Formal	10.5 (7.8 ,13.3)	9.3 (6.7,12.0)	-11.4
Elementary	10.9 (10.2,11.6)	11.0 (10.3,11.7)	0.9
Secondary	10.4 (9.6 ,11.2)	10.9 (10.2,11.6)	4.4
Post-Secondary	11.5 (8.2, 4.9)	10.0 (8.5,11.4)	-13.6
College or above	9.9 (8.8,11.0)	11.4 (10.2,12.6)	15.4*

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

* p<0.05

Table 10.4: Average age at initiation among ever daily smokers 15-34 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Philippines 2009 and 2015

Demographics Characteristic	Average Age at Smoking Initiation (years)		
	2009	2015	Relative change
	Mean (95% CI)	*Mean (95% CI)*	*Percentage*
Overall	17.3 (17.0 , 17.6)	17.5 (17.3, 17.8)	1.4
Sex			
Male	17.2 (16.9, 17.4)	17.5 (17.2, 17.7)	1.8
Female	18.8 (17.7, 19.9)	18.3 (17.3 , 19.4)	-2.4
Residence			
Urban	17.2 (16.8 , 17.6)	17.5 (17.2 , 17.9)	1.8
Rural	17.4 (17.1 , 17.7)	17.5 (17.2 , 17.9)	1.0

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

* p<0.05

Table 10.5:Smoking Cessation Status of adults 15 years and older by sex – GATS Philippines 2009 and 2015			
Demographic Characteristic	2009	2015	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)	*Percentage (95% CI)*	*Percentage*
Overall			
Former daily smokers among ever daily smoker	21.5 (19.8, 23.4)	19.3 (17.6, 21.1)	-10.2*
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[1]	47.9 (45.5, 50.3)	52.2 (49.7, 54.6)	9.0*
Those who successfully quit in past 12 months[2]	4.5 (3.7, 5.6)	4.0 (3.2, 5.0)	-12.3
Interested or planning to quit smoking	60.4 (57.5, 63.1)	76.7 (74.5, 78.7)	27.0*
Male			
Former daily smokers among ever daily smoker	20.9 (19.0, 22.8)	17.7 (16.1, 19.5)	-14.9*
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[1]	46.7 (44.0, 49.4)	51.5 (48.9, 54.2)	10.3*
Those who successfully quit in past 12 months[2]	4.2 (3.3, 5.3)	3.6 (2.9, 4.5)	-14.3
Interested or planning to quit smoking	60.3 (57.4, 63.2)	76.6 (74.2, 78.8)	26.9*
Female			
Former daily smokers among ever daily smoker	25.0 (20.7, 29.7)	31.0 (25.9, 36.6)	24.1
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[1]	53.9 (48.2, 59.4)	57.1 (51.4, 62.6)	6
Those who successfully quit in past 12 months[2]	6.3 (4.1, 9.6)	6.9 (3.8, 12.2)	8.9
Interested or planning to quit smoking	60.5 (53.7, 66.9)	77.4 (72.4, 81.8)	28.0*
[1] Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.			
[2] Among all past year smokers (current and those that quit<12 months ago).			
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).			
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.			
* p<0.05			

Table 10.6: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who visited that place in the past 30 days by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines 2009 and 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke[1] In...		
	2009	2015	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)	*Percentage (95% CI)*	*Percentage*
Overall			
Home	54.4 (52.5, 56.3)	34.7 (33.0, 36.4)	-36.2*
Workplace	32.6 (29.9, 35.5)	21.5 (19.5, 23.6)	-34.3*
Government Building	25.5 (23.3, 27.8)	13.6 (11.9,15.5)	-46.7*
Male			
Home	58.1 (55.8, 60.3)	39.0 (37.0, 41.2)	-32.8*
Workplace	38.8 (35.1, 42.7)	26.4 (23.6, 29.5)	-32.0*
Govt Bldg.	27.9 (25.3, 30.7)	15.6 (13.5, 18.1)	-44.0*
Female			
Home	50.6 (48.4, 52.8)	30.3 (28.5, 32.2)	-40.1*
Workplace	26.2 (22.9, 29.8)	16.4 (14.4, 18.5)	-37.5*
Government Building	23.1 (20.6, 25.9)	11.7 (10.0, 13.6)	-49.6*
Urban			
Home	43.4 (40.7, 46.1)	29.5 (27.2, 31.8)	32.1*
Workplace	25.3 (22.2, 28.6)	18.2 (15.9, 20.8)	-27.9*
Govt Bldg.	23.7 (21.0, 26.7)	13.7 (10.9, 17.1)	-42.1*
Rural			
Home	65.2 (62.8, 67.6)	39.3 (36.8, 41.8)	-39.8*
Workplace	46.2 (41.8, 50.7)	26.8 (23.4, 30.6)	-41.9*
Government Building	27.1 (23.9, 30.6)	13.5 (11.6, 15.6)	-50.3*

Note:Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

* p<0.05

Table 10.7: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old and the smoking rules inside the home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS PHILIPPINES, 2009 and 2015.

Demographic Characteristic	2009					2015					Relative Change				
	Not allowed in any enclosed area	Allowed everywhere	Allowed in some closed areas only	No policy	Don't Know	Not allowed in any enclosed area	Allowed everywhere	Allowed in some closed areas only	No policy	Don't Know	Not allowed in any enclosed area	Allowed everywhere	Allowed in some closed areas only	No policy	Don't Know
	Percentage (95% CI)					*Percentage (95% CI)*					*Percentage*				
Overall	30.2 (28.4, 32.1)	34.0 (31.8, 36.2)	14.7 (13.5, 16.0)	20.8 (18.8, 23.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	51.1 (49.1, 53.1)	20.1 (18.7, 21.5)	14.2 (13.0, 15.5)	14.4 (12.5, 16.5)	0.2 (0.1 , 0.5)	69.0*	-40.9*	-3.3	-31.0*	-16.5
Sex															
Male	27.1 (25.0, 29.2)	36.7 (34.2, 39.2)	14.1 (12.7, 15.6)	21.9 (19.6, 24.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	47.0 (44.8, 49.3)	22.7 (21.1, 24.4)	15.1 (13.7, 16.6)	15.0 (12.9, 17.3)	0.2 (0.1 , 0.5)	73.8*	-38.2*	7	-31.6*	-12.9
Female	33.4 (31.2, 35.7)	31.3 (29.0, 33.7)	15.3 (13.8, 16.9)	19.7 (17.7, 22.0)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	55.1 (53.0, 57.3)	17.5 (16.0, 19.1)	13.3 (12.0, 14.8)	13.8 (11.9, 15.9)	0.3 (0.1 , 0.5)	65.2*	-44.1*	-12.7*	-30.3*	-19.2
Age (years)															
15-24	33.4 (30.5, 36.5)	32.5 (29.6, 35.6)	15.1 (13.2, 17.2)	18.5 (16.2, 21.0)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	51.7 (49.0, 54.5)	19.6 (17.6, 21.8)	14.3 (12.6, 16.3)	13.9 (11.5, 16.6)	0.4 (0.2 , 1.0)	54.9*	-39.7*	-5.1	-24.9*	-14.9
25-44	29.2 (27.1, 31.5)	34.2 (31.6, 36.9)	14.4 (12.9, 16.1)	21.9 (19.4, 24.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	50.6 (48.2, 52.9)	20.3 (18.6, 22.1)	14.1 (12.6, 15.7)	14.9 (12.8, 17.3)	0.2 (0.1 , 0.5)	72.9*	-40.6*	-2.4	-31.9*	-42.9
45-64	28.5 (25.7, 31.5)	35.4 (32.3, 38.6)	14.5 (12.8, 16.5)	21.5 (18.9, 24.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	51.1 (48.7, 53.5)	20.3 (18.6, 22.2)	14.5 (13.0, 16.2)	13.9 (12.0, 16.1)	0.2 (0.1 , 0.4)	79.3*	-42.6*	-0.2	-35.2*	61.3
65+	27.9 (23.9, 32.4)	34.3 (29.6, 39.3)	15.2 (12.0, 19.0)	22.6 (18.6, 27.1)	0.0 N/A	51.4 (47.9, 55.0)	20.1 (17.4, 23.0)	13.6 (11.4, 16.0)	14.8 (12.2, 17.8)	0.2 (0.0 , 0.6)	84.0*	-41.5*	-10.6	-34.5*	N/A
Residence															
Urban	40.5 (37.6, 43.4)	26.6 (23.9, 29.5)	14.3 (12.8, 16.1)	18.2 (15.6, 21.2)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	59.5 (56.8, 62.0)	17.6 (15.9, 19.4)	11.8 (10.4, 13.3)	11.1 (8.8 , 13.8)	0.1 (0.0 , 0.2)	46.9*	-33.8*	-17.7*	-39.3*	-79.1*
Rural	20.1 (18.1, 22.2)	41.3 (38.1, 44.6)	15.0 (13.3, 16.9)	23.4 (20.5, 26.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	43.8 (41.0, 46.6)	22.3 (20.1, 24.5)	16.3 (14.5, 18.4)	17.3 (14.5, 20.4)	0.4 (0.2 , 0.8)	117.6*	-46.1*	8.6	-26.2*	114.1
Education Level															
No Formal	13.9 (9.1, 20.6)	54.7 (45.6, 63.6)	9.3 (5.2, 15.9)	21.0 (14.5, 29.5)	1.1 (0.3, 3.7)	32.9 (24.0, 43.1)	26.9 (19.8, 35.3)	17.0 (10.9, 25.5)	22.7 (15.4, 32.3)	0.6 (0.2 , 2.1)	136.8*	-50.9*	83.1	8.2	-47.9
Elementary	20.8 (18.7, 23.2)	43.5 (40.3, 46.7)	12.8 (11.2, 14.5)	22.6 (19.8, 25.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	40.0 (37.2, 42.8)	28.4 (25.9, 31.1)	13.5 (11.8, 15.4)	17.9 (15.2, 21.0)	0.2 (0.1 , 0.6)	91.9*	-34.7*	5.9	-21.0*	-28.1
Secondary	31.5 (29.1, 34.0)	32.2 (29.7, 34.8)	15.5 (13.8, 17.2)	20.7 (18.4, 23.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	49.8 (47.6, 52.0)	21.2 (19.5, 23.0)	14.2 (12.7, 15.7)	14.5 (12.5, 16.8)	0.3 (0.2 , 0.6)	58.2*	-34.1*	-8.4	-29.7*	43.1
Post-Secondary	35.6 (27.9, 44.2)	26.0 (19.8, 33.3)	17.3 (12.1, 24.2)	21.0 (14.7, 29.1)	0.0 N/A	60.3 (54.5, 65.8)	14.4 (11.0, 18.5)	12.6 (9.5, 16.5)	12.7 (9.2, 17.4)	0.0 N/A	69.2*	-44.7*	-27.3	-39.5*	N/A
College or above	44.7 (41.8, 47.7)	20.0 (17.7, 22.5)	16.9 (14.9, 19.1)	18.1 (15.5, 21.1)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	62.4 (59.6, 65.0)	11.7 (10.3, 13.4)	14.9 (13.1, 16.9)	10.9 (9.0 , 13.0)	0.2 (0.0 , 0.7)	39.5*	-41.4*	-11.8	-40.1*	-42.1

NOTE:Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

* p<0.05

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 10.8: Cigarette expenditures among manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS, Philippines 2009 and 2015

Demographic Characteristics	2009**		2015		Relative change	
	Cigarette expenditure per month	Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes	Cigarette expenditure per month	Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes	Cigarette expenditure per month	Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes
	PHL Pesos		*PHL Pesos*		*Percentage*	
Overall	336.3 (314.8, 357.8)	24.9 (23.9, 25.9)	678.4 (640.5, 716.4)	48.0 (46.6, 49.4)	101.7*	92.4*
Sex						
Male	355.8 (332.3, 379.3)	25.1 (24.0, 26.1)	696.1 (656.7, 735.6)	47.8 (46.3, 49.3)	95.6*	90.6*
Female	213.6 (179.2, 248.1)	23.5 (21.0, 26.1)	515.8 (396.8, 634.8)	50.2 (47.5, 52.9)	141.4*	113.5*
Age						
15-24	288.7 (235.7, 341.7)	29.2 (26.4, 32.0)	577.7 (509.7, 645.6)	51.5 (47.9, 55.0)	100.1*	76.4*
25-44	372.2 (344.7, 399.7)	26.3 (25.0, 27.7)	707.6 (650.2, 765.0)	49.7 (47.9, 51.5)	90.1*	89.0*
45-64	340.2 (306.5, 373.8)	20.8 (19.2, 22.3)	725.6 (668.9, 782.2)	44.4 (42.6 , 46.2)	113.3*	113.6*
65+	182.6 (124.4, 240.9)	18.4 (13.7, 23.0)	552.6 (407.1, 698.1)	38.2 (34.1, 42.3)	202.6*	108.1*
Residence						
Urban	374.6 (341.2, 408.0)	29.5 (27.8, 31.2)	736.6 (678.9, 794.2)	50.9 (48.4, 53.4)	96.6*	72.3*
Rural	304.6 (276.8, 332.5)	21.5 (20.3, 22.7)	627.1 (577.3, 676.9)	45.2 (43.8, 46.7)	105.9*	110.4*
Education						
No Formal	313.9 (191.5, 436.2)	22.3 (13.6, 31.0)	513.0 (348.1, 678.0)	34.1 (27.2, 41.1)	63.5	52.9
Elementary	280.7 (255.6, 305.7)	20.0 (18.9, 21.1)	616.6 (562.9, 670.3)	42.5 (40.2, 44.8)	119.7*	112.2*
Secondary	365.2 (327.3, 403.0)	28.2 (26.7, 29.7)	702.4 (646.1, 758.6)	50.0 (48.3, 51.6)	92.3*	77.2*
Post-Secondary	481.2 (309.5, 653.0)	34.2 (28.8, 39.6)	606.5 (503.8, 709.2)	50.4 (47.4, 53.3)	26	47.3*
College or above	422.4 (370.5, 474.3)	33.4 (30.7, 36.1)	741.8 (658.8, 824.8)	52.8 (50.4, 55.3)	75.6*	58.2*

**In adjusted constant prices

NOTE:Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.9: Percentage of adults ≥15 who use single sticks, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines 2009 and 2015

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2015	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)	*Percentage (95% CI)*	*Percentage*
Overall	70.0 (67.4, 72.6)	80.4 (78.0, 82.5)	14.7*
Sex			
Male	69.4 (66.6, 72.1)	80.0 (77.6, 82.3)	15.3*
Female	74.0 (68.3, 78.9)	83.3 (78.2, 87.4)	12.6*
Age (years)			
15-24	82.1 (76.2, 86.8)	89.7 (85.4, 92.9)	9.3*
25-44	71.6 (68.2, 74.7)	81.5 (78.5, 84.1)	13.9*
45-64	57.6 (52.6, 62.4)	72.4 (68.6, 75.9)	25.7*
65+	58.7 (48.7, 68.0)	67.1 (58.1, 74.9)	14.2
Residence			
Urban	78.2 (74.4, 81.6)	83.5 (79.9, 86.5)	6.7*
Rural	63.2 (59.5, 66.8)	77.7 (74.5, 80.6)	22.9*
Education Level			
No Formal	38.8 (26.8, 52.4)	61.1 (42.7, 76.9)	57.4
Elementary	64.7 (60.7, 68.5)	76.5 (72.0, 80.4)	18.2*
Secondary	78.3 (75.0, 81.3)	84.8 (82.1, 87.1)	8.2 *
Post-Secondary	77.8 (60.8, 88.7)	81.9 (71.1, 89.3)	5.3
College or above	73.7 (67.5 , 79.0)	77.3 (73.4, 80.9)	5.0

NOTE:Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

* p<0.05

Table 10.10: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines 2009 and 2015

	2009	2015	Relative change
Overall	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Percentage*
In newspapers or in magazines	30.9 (29.1 , 32.7)	35.9 (33.9 , 38.0)	16.3*
On television or the radio	67.5 (65.4 , 69.4)	68.8 (66.8 , 70.7)	2.0
On television	59.8 (57.6 , 61.9)	63.7 (61.6 , 65.6)	6.5*
On the radio	38.7 (36.6 , 40.8)	39.1 (37.2 , 41.0)	1.0
On billboards	26.0 (24.2 , 27.8)	30.5 (28.5 , 32.5)	17.4*
On monorail	8.5 (7.1 , 10.2)	7.1 (6.3 , 8.0)	-17.3*
Cinema advertisement	6.5 (5.5 , 7.6)	6.7 (5.9 , 7.7)	3.4
In health care facility	47.2 (45.1 , 49.3)	57.9 (55.8 , 60.0)	22.6*
In malls	23.6 (21.7 , 25.6)	23.8 (22.0 , 25.7)	1.0
Somewhere else	8.4 (7.5 , 9.5)	7.4 (6.3 , 8.6)	-12.5
Any Location	80.1 (78.3 , 81.8)	83.2 (81.5 , 84.8)	3.9 *
Male			
In newspapers or in magazines	31.7 (29.6, 33.8)	36.9 (34.4, 39.5)	16.5*
On television or the radio	68.0 (65.7 , 70.3)	68.4 (66.1 , 70.5)	0.5
On television	60.6 (58.2 , 62.9)	62.8 (60.5 , 65.0)	3.7
On the radio	39.6 (37.1 , 42.1)	40.8 (38.7 , 43.0)	3.0
On billboards	26.3 (24.3 , 28.5)	31.2 (29.1 , 33.5)	18.5*
On monorail	9.0 (7.5 , 10.8)	7.5 (6.5 , 8.6)	-16.7
Cinema advertisement	6.3 (5.3 , 7.5)	6.9 (6.0 , 8.1)	9.8
In health care facility	45.3 (43.0 , 47.6)	55.3 (52.9 , 57.7)	22.1*
In malls	23.4 (21.3 , 25.6)	23.7 (21.7 , 25.9)	1.5
Somewhere else	8.4 (7.3 , 9.7)	7.2 (6.0 , 8.7)	-13.8
Any Location	80.0 (78.0 , 81.9)	82.9 (80.8 , 84.8)	3.6*
Female			
In newspapers or in magazines	30.0 (28.0 , 32.2)	34.9 (32.7 , 37.1)	16.0*
On television or the radio	66.9 (64.6 , 69.2)	69.2 (67.0 , 71.3)	3.4
On television	59.0 (56.6 , 61.3)	64.5 (62.3 , 66.6)	9.4*
On the radio	37.7 (35.5 , 40.0)	37.3 (35.3 , 39.4)	-1.1
On billboards	25.6 (23.5 , 27.7)	29.7 (27.5 , 32.0)	16.3*
On monorail	8.1 (6.6 , 9.9)	6.6 (5.8 , 7.6)	-17.8
Cinema advertisement	6.6 (5.5 , 8.1)	6.5 (5.6 , 7.5)	-2.6
In health care facility	49.1 (46.7 , 51.5)	60.5 (58.2 , 62.7)	23.2*
In malls	23.7 (21.6 , 26.0)	23.9 (22.0 , 25.9)	0.6
Somewhere else	8.5 (7.4 , 9.7)	7.5 (6.4 , 8.8)	-11.2
Any Location	80.2 (78.2 , 82.1)	83.6 (81.8, 85.2)	4.2*
15-24			
In newspapers or in magazines	32.9 (30.2 , 35.7)	35.2 (32.4 , 38.2)	7.1
On television or the radio	68.7 (65.7 , 71.5)	67.4 (64.4 , 70.3)	-1.9
On television	63.5 (60.4 , 66.5)	63.7 (60.7 , 66.6)	0.3
On the radio	35.2 (32.1 , 38.3)	34.7 (32.1 , 37.4)	-1.4
On billboards	25.8 (23.2 , 28.6)	30.0 (27.2 , 32.9)	16.0*
On monorail	9.9 (7.7 , 12.6)	7.2 (6.1 , 8.5)	-26.9*
Cinema advertisement	8.1 (6.5 , 10.0)	7.1 (6.0 , 8.4)	-11.8
In health care facility	47.8 (44.6 , 51.0)	55.4 (52.6 , 58.1)	16.0*
In malls	27.5 (24.5 , 30.8)	25.2 (22.7 , 28.0)	-8.3
Somewhere else	11.0 (9.3 , 12.9)	9.5 (7.7 , 11.5)	-14.0
Any Location	82.0 (79.5 , 84.3)	81.9 (79.4 , 84.2)	-0.1
25+			
In newspapers or in magazines	30.0 (28.2 , 31.9)	36.2 (34.2 , 38.2)	20.5*
On television or the radio	66.9 (64.8 , 69.0)	69.4 (67.4 , 71.2)	3.6
On television	58.2 (56.0 , 60.4)	63.6 (61.6 , 65.6)	9.4*
On the radio	40.1 (38.0 , 42.3)	40.9 (39.0 , 42.8)	1.9
On billboards	26.0 (24.2 , 27.9)	30.7 (28.7 , 32.7)	18.0*
On monorail	8.0 (6.7 , 9.5)	7.0 (6.2 , 8.0)	-12.2
Cinema advertisement	5.8 (4.9 , 6.8)	6.5 (5.6 , 7.5)	12.3
In health care facility	47.0 (44.9 , 49.1)	59.0 (56.8 , 61.1)	25.5*
In malls	21.9 (20.1 , 23.8)	23.2 (21.4 , 25.1)	6.0
Somewhere else	7.4 (6.5 , 8.3)	6.5 (5.6 , 7.6)	-11.5
Any Location	79.3 (77.5 , 81.1)	83.8 (82.1 , 85.3)	5.6*
Urban			
In newspapers or in magazines	38.1 (35.5 , 40.8)	43.5 (40.5 , 46.6)	14.1*
On television or the radio	73.6 (70.7 , 76.3)	70.5 (67.6 , 73.3)	-4.1
On television	69.2 (66.4 , 72.0)	67.0 (64.0 , 69.8)	-3.3
On the radio	38.2 (35.0 , 41.5)	38.8 (36.2 , 41.5)	1.6
On billboards	33.0 (30.1 , 36.0)	36.4 (33.6 , 39.2)	10.3
On monorail	15.8 (13.1 , 18.9)	13.2 (11.7 , 15.0)	-16.2
Cinema advertisement	10.1 (8.4 , 12.0)	11.3 (9.8 , 13.0)	11.7
In health care facility	53.9 (50.7 , 57.1)	58.5 (55.9 , 61.2)	8.5*
In malls	31.8 (28.6 , 35.2)	31.5 (28.9 , 34.1)	-1.0
Somewhere else	9.8 (8.4 , 11.3)	8.3 (6.8 , 10.2)	-15.2
Any Location	86.6 (84.0 , 88.7)	84.0 (81.4 , 86.4)	-2.9
Rural			
In newspapers or in magazines	23.7 (21.4 , 26.1)	29.2 (26.7 , 31.8)	23.4*
On television or the radio	61.4 (58.5 , 64.3)	67.3 (64.5 , 69.9)	9.5*
On television	50.4 (47.2 , 53.5)	60.8 (58.0 , 63.5)	20.6*
On the radio	39.1 (36.6 , 41.8)	39.3 (36.6 , 42.0)	0.3
On billboards	19.0 (17.0 , 21.2)	25.3 (22.6 , 28.2)	33.2*
On monorail	1.4 (0.9 , 2.1)	1.7 (1.1 , 2.5)	23.0
Cinema advertisement	2.9 (2.1 , 4.0)	2.7 (2.0 , 3.7)	-6.5
In health care facility	40.6 (37.9 , 43.3)	57.4 (54.3 , 60.4)	41.4*
In malls	15.4 (13.6 , 17.5)	17.1 (14.7 , 19.8)	11.1
Somewhere else	7.1 (5.8 , 8.6)	6.6 (5.2 , 8.2)	-7.4
Any Location	73.7 (71.1 , 76.2)	82.5 (80.2 , 84.7)	11.9*

NOTE:Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

* p<0.05

Table 10.11: Percentage of current smokers ≥15 years old who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning label on cigarette packages during the last 30 days, by selected demographics - GAT Philippines 2009 and 2015

Demographic Characteristic	Current smokers[1] who…					
	2009		2015		Relative change	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[2]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[2]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[2]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]
	Percentage (95% CI)		*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Percentage*	
Overall	88.7 (86.8, 90.5)	37.4 (34.8, 40.0)	92.4 (91.0, 93.6)	44.6 (41.8, 47.4)	4.2 *	19.4*
Sex						
Male	90.8 (88.8, 92.5)	37.9 (35.2, 40.6)	93.4 (92.0, 94.5)	44.9 (41.9, 47.9)	2.8*	18.6*
Female	77.8 (72.4, 82.5)	34.6 (29.1, 40.5)	85.1 (81.2, 88.3)	42.1 (36.1, 48.3)	9.3 *	21.6
Age (years)						
15-24	93.7 (89.4, 96.3)	42.3 (36.4, 48.5)	93.5 (89.7, 95.9)	44.5 (39.1, 50.1)	-0.2	5.2
25-44	92.5 (90.3, 94.3)	38.0 (34.8, 41.3)	94.0 (92.0, 95.4)	45.0 (41.4, 48.6)	1.5	18.3*
45-64	84.8 (80.8, 88.0)	35.1 (30.6, 39.8)	92.5 (90.5, 94.1)	45.4 (41.2, 49.7)	9.1*	29.6*
65+	58.7 (49.3, 67.5)	23.9 (17.3, 32.0)	73.8 (66.7, 79.8)	36.5 (29.4, 44.1)	25.7*	52.8*
Residence						
Urban	93.4 (91.0, 95.2)	36.0 (32.2, 40.0)	93.8 (91.8, 95.3)	38.9 (34.9, 43.1)	0.4	8.0
Rural	85.1 (82.1, 87.7)	38.4 (35.0, 41.9)	91.3 (89.3, 93.0)	49.2 (45.4, 52.9)	7.3*	28.1*
Education Level						
No Formal	57.7 (43.8, 70.4)	21.1 (12.1, 34.3)	64.1 (50.6, 75.7)	23.9 (14.6, 36.5)	11.2	13.2
Elementary	83.1 (79.8, 86.0)	32.0 (28.5, 35.7)	86.7 (83.9, 89.1)	43.9 (39.7, 48.2)	4.3*	37.3*
Secondary	96.4 (94.8, 97.5)	44.6 (40.6, 48.7)	95.3 (93.4, 96.7)	46.4 (42.9, 49.9)	-1.1	3.9
Post-Secondary	99.5 (96.2, 99.9)	37.2 (23.8, 52.9)	97.5 (93.4, 99.1)	51.7 (37.6, 65.5)	-2.0	39.1
College or above	98.0 (96.1, 99.0)	43.9 (38.1, 49.8)	97.8 (96.0, 98.9)	42.9 (37.7, 48.2)	-0.1	-2.3

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

NOTE:Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

* p<0.05

Table 10.12: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Philippines 2009 and 2015

Characteristic	Noticed advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold			Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion		
	2009	2015	Relative change	2009	2015	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		*Percentage*	*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Percentage*
Overall	53.7 (51.7, 55.7)	40.5 (38.2, 42.8)	-24.7*	74.3 (72.4, 76.1)	58.6 (56.1, 61.0)	-21.2*
Sex						
Male	58.3 (55.8, 60.7)	43.2 (40.6, 45.8)	-25.8*	78.0 (75.9, 80.0)	61.7 (59.0, 64.4)	-20.9*
Female	49.3 (47.0, 51.5)	37.8 (35.4, 40.2)	-23.4*	70.6 (68.4, 72.8)	55.5 (52.9, 58.0)	-21.5*
Age (years)						
15-24	59.3 (56.2, 62.3)	41.7 (38.6, 44.8)	-29.8*	79.4 (76.7, 82.0)	61.0 (57.9, 64.0)	-23.2*
25-44	55.4 (52.9, 57.9)	42.4 (39.8, 45.0)	-23.5*	76.1 (73.7, 78.3)	60.4 (57.7, 63.1)	-20.5*
45-64	49.2 (46.2, 52.1)	38.3 (35.6, 41.0)	-22.1*	69.5 (66.7, 72.2)	56.1 (53.3, 59.0)	-19.2*
65+	33.0 (29.0, 37.4)	30.3 (27.0, 33.8)	-8.2	55.9 (51.2, 60.6)	44.5 (41.0, 48.1)	-20.4*
Residence						
Urban	56.7 (54.0, 59.5)	39.2 (36.3, 42.1)	-30.9*	78.3 (75.9, 80.6)	58.0 (54.6, 61.4)	-25.9*
Rural	50.8 (47.9, 53.7)	41.6 (38.2, 45.1)	-18.1*	70.3 (67.4, 73.1)	59.1 (55.6, 62.5)	-16.0*
Education Level						
No Formal	31.4 (23.8, 40.1)	14.3 (9.2, 21.5)	-54.4*	48.3 (39.1, 57.6)	32.0 (22.9, 42.7)	-33.7*
Elementary	48.1 (45.2, 51.0)	36.8 (33.8, 39.8)	-23.6*	69.2 (66.3, 71.9)	53.8 (50.4, 57.2)	-22.2*
Secondary	60.0 (57.4, 62.6)	42.6 (39.9, 45.3)	-29.0*	79.0 (76.7, 81.1)	60.6 (57.8, 63.4)	-23.2*
Post-Secondary	58.5 (50.0, 66.5)	41.8 (35.8, 48.2)	-28.4*	76.7 (68.7, 83.1)	58.3 (51.8, 64.6)	-23.9*
College or above	55.2 (52.2, 58.1)	41.9 (39.3, 44.7)	-24.0*	78.5 (76.0, 80.8)	61.3 (58.4, 64.0)	-22.0*

NOTE:Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
* p<0.05

Table 10.13: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years who believe that smoking causes serious illness and that second hand smoke causes serious illness, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Philippines 2009 and 2015

Demographic Characteristics	2009		2015		Relative change	
	Smoking causes serious illness	SHS causes serious illness	Smoking causes serious illness	SHS causes serious illness	Smoking causes serious illness	SHS causes serious illness
	Percentage (95% CI)		*Percentage (95% CI)*		*Percentage*	
Overall	94.0 (93.1, 94.8)	91.6 (90.7, 92.5)	95.0 (94.1, 95.8)	93.5 (92.5, 94.4)	1.0	2.1*
Sex						
Male	93.1 (91.9, 94.2)	90.2 (88.9, 91.4)	94.8 (93.8, 95.7)	92.6 (91.2, 93.8)	1.9*	2.6*
Female	94.9 (94.0, 95.7)	93.0 (91.9, 94.0)	95.2 (94.2, 96.0)	94.5 (93.5, 95.3)	0.2	1.5 *
Age						
15-24	95.0 (93.6, 96.1)	92.7 (91.0, 94.1)	95.5 (94.5, 96.4)	93.8 (92.5, 94.9)	0.5	1.2
25-44	94.2 (93.1, 95.2)	92.9 (91.8, 93.9)	94.8 (93.4, 95.9)	94.0 (92.6, 95.2)	0.6	1.2
45-64	93.8 (92.0, 95.3)	90.1 (88.1, 91.8)	95.1 (94.0, 96.0)	93.1 (91.9, 94.1)	1.3	3.3*
65+	89.1 (85.8, 91.7)	83.9 (79.9, 87.2)	94.0 (91.8, 95.6)	90.4 (88.2, 92.2)	5.5*	7.7*
Residence						
Urban	95.3 (94.3, 96.2)	93.9 (92.5, 95.0)	94.6 (92.9, 95.9)	94.4 (92.5, 95.8)	-0.8	0.5
Rural	92.7 (91.3, 94.0)	89.4 (87.9, 90.7)	95.4 (94.4, 96.2)	92.8 (91.6, 93.8)	2.8*	3.8*
Education						
No Formal	84.0 (77.9, 88.7)	68.7 (60.5, 75.9)	88.3 (81.9, 92.6)	82.7 (75.0, 88.4)	5.1	20.3*
Elementary	90.4 (88.6, 92.0)	87.4 (85.5, 89.1)	93.1 (91.4, 94.5)	89.5 (87.5, 91.3)	3.0*	2.5
Secondary	95.9 (95.0, 96.6)	93.6 (92.5, 94.6)	95.3 (94.2, 96.2)	94.3 (93.2, 95.3)	-0.6	0.8
Post-Secondary	95.8 (90.8, 98.1)	96.5 (92.6, 98.4)	96.3 (93.7, 97.9)	98.4 (96.8, 99.2)	0.6	1.9
College or above	98.0 (97.3, 98.6)	97.8 (97.0, 98.4)	96.4 (95.4, 97.2)	95.8 (94.7, 96.7)	-1.7*	-2.1*

NOTE:Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

* p<0.05

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)
Philippines Questionnaire

ENGLISH

Full Survey
November 2015

Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
Manila

GATS FORM 1

PSA Approval Number: PSA-1539
Expires on 31 October 2016

2015 GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIALITY: This survey is authorized by RA 10625. All data obtained cannot be used for taxation, investigation, or law enforcement purposes.

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

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

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

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____
ADDRESS _____

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

Result Codes

Pending Household Questionnaire Codes

102: Completed Part of Household Questionnaire, Could Not Finish Roster

103: Household Questionnaire Not Complete, Could Not Identify An Appropriate Screening Respondent

104: Household Refusal

105: Unoccupied/Vacant/Demolished House

106: Selected Address is Not a Household

108: Other Household Nonresponse

109: Nobody Home

Final Household Questionnaire Codes

200: Completed Household Questionnaire, One Person Selected

201: Completed Household Questionnaire, No One Selected

202: Completed Part of Household Questionnaire, Could Not Finish Roster

203: Household Questionnaire Not Complete, Could Not Identify An Appropriate Screening Respondent

204: Household Refusal

205: Unoccupied/Vacant/Demolished House

206: Selected Address is Not a Household

208: Other Household Nonresponse

209: Nobody Home

887: Reopened Final Coded Questionnaire

999: Household Replaced by Another Randomly Selected Address in the Missed Housing Unit Procedure

Pending Individual Questionnaire Codes

302: Completed Part of Individual Questionnaire

303: Selected Individual Was Later Determined to Be Survey Ineligible

304: Selected Respondent Refusal

307: Selected Respondent Incapacitated

308: Other Individual Nonresponse

309: Selected Respondent Not Home

Final Individual Questionnaire Codes

400: Completed Individual Questionnaire

401: Not Eligible for Individual Questionnaire

402: Completed Part of Individual Questionnaire

403: Selected Individual Was Later Determined to Be Survey Ineligible

404: Selected Respondent Refusal

407: Selected Respondent Incapacitated

408: Other Individual Nonresponse

409: Selected Respondent Not Home

887: Reopened Final Coded Questionnaire

999: Household Replaced by Another Randomly Selected Address in the Missed Housing Unit Procedure

Household Questionnaire

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

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

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

INTRO1. An important survey of adult tobacco use behavior is being conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), in collaboration with the Department of Health (DOH) throughout the Philippines and your household has been selected to participate. All houses selected were chosen from a scientific sample and it is very important to the success of this project that each participates in the survey. All information gathered will be kept strictly confidential. I have a few questions to find out who in your household is eligible to participate.

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

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

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

[IF HH2 = 00 (NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ≥ 15 IN HOUSEHOLD)]

[THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER TIME.

THIS WILL BE RECORDED IN THE RECORD OF CALLS AS A CODE 201.]

HH4. I now would like to collect information about only these persons that live in this household who are 15 years of age or older. Let's start listing them from oldest to youngest.

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

HH4b. What is this person's age?

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

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

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

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

[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 7777
IF REFUSED, ENTER 9999]

HH4d. Is this person male or female?

MALE ..... ☐ 1
FEMALE ..... ☐ 2

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

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

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

	HH4a. First Name	HH4b. Age	ONLY IF AGE = 15-17 HH4c. Date of Birth	HH4d. Gender		HH4e. Current Smoker?		
				M	F	YES	NO	DK
1	_____	___ ___	Month: __ __ Year: __ __ __ __	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7
2	_____	___ ___	Month: __ __ Year: __ __ __ __	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7
3	_____	___ ___	Month: __ __ Year: __ __ __ __	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7
4	_____	___ ___	Month: __ __ Year: __ __ __ __	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7
5	_____	___ ___	Month: __ __ Year: __ __ __ __	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7
6	_____	___ ___	Month: __ __ Year: __ __ __ __	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7
7	_____	___ ___	Month: __ __ Year: __ __ __ __	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7
8	_____	___ ___	Month: __ __ Year: __ __ __ __	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7
9	_____	___ ___	Month: __ __ Year: __ __ __ __	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7
10	_____	___ ___	Month: __ __ Year: __ __ __ __	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7

NOTE: SELECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT WILL BE PERFORMED AUTOMATICALLY BY THE iPAQ HANDHELD PROGRAM. HH5 AND HH6 WILL ALSO BE CODED AUTOMATICALLY.

SELECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT USING RANDOMIZATION TABLE:

NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE MALES/FEMALES IN HOUSEHOLD	LAST DIGIT OF QUESTIONNAIRE ID NUMBER									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	END INTERVIEW									
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3
7	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2
9	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

USE RANDOMIZATION TABLE ABOVE TO SELECT INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT AND WRITE THE SELECTED NUMBER IN HH5 BELOW

- IF ONLY ONE ELIGIBLE (MALE/FEMALE) LIVES IN THE HOUSEHOLD, WRITE “1” IN HH5
- IF NO ELIGIBLE (MALES/FEMALES) LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, WRITE “0” IN HH5 AND END INTERVIEW
- IF MORE THAN 20 (MALES/FEMALES) LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, END THE INTERVIEW AND CONSULT WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR BEFORE SELECTING ANYONE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW

HH5. [NAME OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE PERSON IS:

{FILL SELECTED HH MEMBER’S FIRST NAME}

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

IF SELECTED RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, MAKE AN APPOINTMENT AND RECORD IT AS A COMMENT ON RECORD OF CALLS.]

NAME _____

DATE OF THE NEXT VISIT: _____ TIME: _____

DATE OF THE NEXT VISIT: _____ TIME: _____

DATE OF THE NEXT VISIT: _____ TIME: _____

DATE OF THE NEXT VISIT: _____ TIME: _____

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

Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
Manila

GATS FORM 2

PSA Approval Number: PSA-1539
Expires on 31 October 2016

2015 GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

Individual Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[ASK PARENT/GUARDIAN:] Do you agree with [NAME OF RESPONDENT]'s participation?

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

CONSENT4. [WAS THE SELECTED MINOR RESPONDENT PRESENT?]

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

CONSENT5. [READ TO THE SELECTED RESPONDENT:]

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

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

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

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

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

CONSENT6. [ASK SELECTED RESPONDENT:] Do you agree to participate?

YES .....☐1→ **PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW**
NO .....☐2→ **END INTERVIEW**

INTLANG. [INTERVIEW LANGUAGE]

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

Section A. Background Characteristics

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

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

MALE..... ☐1
FEMALE.... ☐2

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

01 ..... ☐1
02 ..... ☐2
03 ..... ☐3
04 ..... ☐4
05 ..... ☐5
06 ..... ☐6
07 ..... ☐7
08 ..... ☐8
09 ..... ☐9
10 ..... ☐10
11 ..... ☐11
12 ..... ☐12
DON'T KNOW .. ☐77
REFUSED ..... ☐99

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

[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 7777
IF REFUSED, ENTER 9999]

[IF MONTH=77/99 OR YEAR=7777/9999, GO TOA03. OTHERWISE GO TO A02CHECK.]

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

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

A03. How old are you?

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

A03a. [WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?]

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7

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

INTERVIEWER: SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY

NO GRADE COMPLETED..... ☐1
PRESCHOOL..... ☐2
ELEMENTARY UNDERGRADUATE … ..... ☐3
ELEMENTARY GRADUATE ..... ☐4
HIGH SCHOOL UNDERGRADUATE . ..... ☐5
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE. ..... ☐6
POST SECONDARY..... ☐7
COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATE ..... ☐8
COLLEGE GRADUATE ..... ☐9
POST GRADUATE DEGREE COMPLETED..... ☐10
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐77
REFUSED ..... ☐99

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

[INCLUDE SUBSISTENCE FARMING AS SELF-EMPLOYED]

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE ..... ☐1
NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE ..... ☐2
SELF-EMPLOYED ..... ☐3
STUDENT ..... ☐4
HOUSEKEEPER..... ☐5
RETIRED ..... ☐6
UNEMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK ..... ☐7
UNEMPLOYED, UNABLE TO WORK .... ☐8
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐77
REFUSED ..... ☐99

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

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

NO INCOME ..... ☐ 0
1 TO 3,499 ..... ☐ 1
3,500 TO 4,999 ..... ☐ 2
5,000 TO 8,499 ..... ☐ 3
8,500 TO 19,999 ..... ☐ 4
20,000 TO 20,999 ..... ☐ 5
21.000 TO 29,999 ..... ☐ 6
30,000 TO 39,999 ..... ☐ 7
40,000 TO 49,999 ..... ☐ 8
50,000 OR HIGHER ..... ☐ 9
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐ 77
REFUSED ..... ☐ 99

A06. Please tell me whether this household or any person who lives in the household has the following items:

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Electricity?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
b. Flush toilet?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
c. Fixed telephone (Landline)?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
d. Cellular phone?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
e. Television?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
f. Radio/Radio cassette?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
g. Refrigerator/Freezer?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
j. Washing machine?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
l. CD/VCD/DVD Player?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
m. Component/Karaoke?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
n. Personal computer/Laptop	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
h. Car/Jeep/Van?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
i. Scooter/motorcycle/tricycle?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
k. Bicycle/pedicab?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
o. Tractor	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
p. Motorized banca/boat?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9

Section B. Tobacco Smoking

B00. I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, kreteks, and smoking tobacco using a waterpipe.

Please do not answer about electronic cigarettes and smokeless tobacco at this time.

B01. Do you currently smoke tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

DAILY ..... ☐1→ **SKIP TO B04**
LESS THAN DAILY ..... ☐2
NOT AT ALL ..... ☐3→ **SKIP TO B03**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

B02. Have you smoked tobacco daily in the past?

YES ..... ☐1→ **SKIP TO B08**
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO B10**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO B10**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO B10**

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

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

DAILY ..... ☐1→ **SKIP TO B11**
LESS THAN DAILY ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO B13**
NOT AT ALL ..... ☐3→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

B04. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco daily?

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 99]

[IF B04=99, ASK B05. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B06.]

B05. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco daily?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

B06. On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you smoke the product, but not every day.

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS SMOKING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, ENTER 888

IF RESPONDENT REPORTS IN PACKS OR CARTONS, PROBE TO FIND OUT HOW MANY ARE IN EACH AND CALCULATE TOTAL NUMBER]

a.	Manufactured cigarettes?				*PER DAY*
a1.	**[IF B06a=888]** On average, how many manufactured cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				*PER WEEK*
b.	Hand-rolled cigarettes?				*PER DAY*
b1.	**[IF B06b=888]** On average, how many hand-rolled cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				*PER WEEK*
c.	Kreteks?				*PER DAY*
c1.	**[IF B06c=888]** On average, how many kreteks do you currently smoke each week?				*PER WEEK*
d.	Pipes full of tobacco?				*PER DAY*
d1.	**[IF B06d=888]** On average, how many pipes full of tobacco do you currently smoke each week?				*PER WEEK*
e.	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?				*PER DAY*
e1.	**[IF B06e=888]** On average, how many cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos do you currently smoke each week?				*PER WEEK*
f.	Number of water pipe sessions per day?				*PER DAY*
f1.	**[IF B06f=888]** On average, how many water pipe sessions do you currently participate in each week?				*PER WEEK*
g.	Any others? (→g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke each day:_____)				*PER DAY*
g1.	**[IF B06g=888]** On average, how many [FILL PRODUCT] do you currently smoke each week?				*PER WEEK*

B07. How soon after you wake up do you usually have your first smoke? Would you say within 5 minutes,
6 to 30 minutes, 31 to 60 minutes, or more than 60 minutes?

WITHIN 5 MINUTES ..... ☐ 1
6 TO 30 MINUTES ..... ☐ 2
31 TO 60 MINUTES ..... ☐ 3
MORE THAN 60 MINUTES ..... ☐ 4
REFUSED ..... ☐ 9

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS]

B08. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco daily?

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 99]

[IF B08 = 99, ASK B09. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B10.]

B09. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco daily?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

B10. How many of the following do you currently smoke during a usual week?

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS DOING THE ACTIVITY WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BUT LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK, ENTER 888

IF RESPONDENT REPORTS IN PACKS OR CARTONS, PROBE TO FIND OUT HOW MANY ARE IN EACH AND CALCULATE TOTAL NUMBER]

a. Manufactured cigarettes?				*PER WEEK*
b. Hand-rolled cigarettes?				*PER WEEK*
c. Kreteks?				*PER WEEK*
d. Pipes full of tobacco?				*PER WEEK*
e. Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?				*PER WEEK*
f. Number of water pipe sessions per week?				*PER WEEK*
g. Any others?				*PER WEEK*

→g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke during a usual week:

_____

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

[FORMER SMOKERS]

B11. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco daily?

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 99]

[IF B11 = 99, ASK B12. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B13a.]

B12. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco daily?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

B13a. How long has it been since you stopped smoking?

[ONLY INTERESTED IN WHEN RESPONDENT STOPPED SMOKING REGULARLY – DO NOT INCLUDE RARE INSTANCES OF SMOKING

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

YEARS ..... ☐ 1
MONTHS..... ☐ 2
WEEKS ..... ☐ 3
DAYS..... ☐ 4
LESS THAN 1 DAY..... ☐ 5→ **SKIP TO B14**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐ 7→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED ..... ☐ 9→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

B13b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (YEARS/MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

[IF B13a/b< 1 YEAR (<12 MONTHS), THEN CONTINUE WITH B14. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION.]

B14. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO B18**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO B18**

B15. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say
1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

1 OR 2 ..... ☐1
3 TO 5 ..... ☐2
6 OR MORE ..... ☐3
REFUSED ..... ☐9

B16. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you smoke tobacco?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO B18**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO B18**

B17. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit smoking tobacco?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2
REFUSED ..... ☐9

B18. During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop smoking tobacco?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic?	☐1	☐2	☐9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?	☐1	☐2	☐9
c. Other prescription medications, for example Champix?	☐1	☐2	☐9
d. Traditional medicines, for example Chinese Meds, Acupuncture, Herbal cigarettes that contain no tobacco?	☐1	☐2	☐9
e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	☐1	☐2	☐9
h. Using electronic cigarettes, or other similar devices (e-cigarette, vape-pen, e-shisha, e-pipes)?	☐1	☐2	☐9
f. Switching to smokeless tobacco?	☐1	☐2	☐9
f1. Self-educational materials such as posters, pamphlets, informational sheets, etc.?	☐1	☐2	☐9
i. Try to quit without assistance?	☐1	☐2	☐9
g. Anything else?	☐1	☐2	☐9

→g1. Please specify what you used to try to stop smoking:
_____

Section EC-WP. Electronic Cigarettes and Waterpipes

EC1. Electronic cigarettes include any product that uses batteries or other methods to produce a vapor which contains nicotine. They have various other names such as e-cigarette, vape-pen, e-shisha, e-pipes. Before today, have you ever heard of or seen an electronic cigarette?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO WP1**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO WP1**

EC2. Do you <u>currently</u> use electronic cigarettes on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

DAILY ..... ☐1→ **SKIP TO WP1**
LESS THAN DAILY ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO WP1**
NOT AT ALL ..... ☐
REFUSED ..... ☐

EC3. Have you ever <u>even once</u>, used an electronic cigarette?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2
REFUSED ..... ☐9

WP1. **[IF B01=1 OR 2, GO TO NEXT SECTION C]**

Do you <u>currently use a waterpipe to smoke tobacco</u> on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

DAILY ..... ☐1
LESS THAN DAILY ..... ☐2
NOT AT ALL ..... ☐3
REFUSED ..... ☐9

Section C. Smokeless Tobacco

C00. The next questions are about using smokeless tobacco, such as snuff, chewing tobacco, and dip. Smokeless tobacco is tobacco that is not smoked, but is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed.

C01. Do you currently use smokeless tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

[IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT SMOKELESS TOBACCO IS, EITHER PRESENT A SHOWCARD OR READ DEFINITION FROM QXQ SCREEN]

DAILY ..... ☐1→ **SKIP TO C04**
LESS THAN DAILY ..... ☐2
NOT AT ALL ..... ☐3→ **SKIP TO C03**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

C02. Have you used smokeless tobacco daily in the past?

YES ..... ☐1→ **SKIP TO C10**
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO C10**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO C10**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO C10**

C03. In the past, have you used smokeless tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

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

DAILY ..... ☐1→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
LESS THAN DAILY ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
NOT AT ALL ..... ☐3→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

C04. How old were you when you first started using smokeless tobacco daily?

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 99]

[IF C04 = 99, ASK C05. OTHERWISE SKIP TO C06.]

C05. How many years ago did you first start using smokeless tobacco daily?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

C06. On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, ENTER 888]

a.

a. Chewing tobacco?				*PER DAY*
a1. **[IF C06a=888]** On average, how many times a week do you currently use chewing tobacco?				*PER WEEK*
b. Betel quid with tobacco?				*PER DAY*
b1. **[IF C06b=888]** On average, how many times a week do you currently use betel quid with tobacco?				*PER WEEK*
c. Any others? (→e1. Please specify the other type you currently use each day:_____)				*PER DAY*
c1. **[IF C06c=888]** On average, how many times a week do you currently use [FILL PRODUCT]?				*PER WEEK*

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

C10. How many times a week do you usually use the following?

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS DOING THE ACTIVITY<u>WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS</u>, BUT LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK, ENTER 888]

a. a.	Chewing tobacco?				*TIMES PER WEEK*
b. b.	Betel quid with tobacco?				*TIMES PER WEEK*
c. c.	Any others?				*TIMES PER WEEK*

d. ..... →c1. Please specify the other type you currently use during a usual week:

_____

C19. [ADMINISTERED ONLY IF B01=2 AND C01=2]

You mentioned that you smoke tobacco, but not every day and that you also use smokeless tobacco, but not every day. Thinking about both smoking tobacco and using smokeless tobacco, would you say you use tobacco on a daily basis or less than daily?

DAILY ..... ☐1
LESS THAN DAILY ..... ☐2
REFUSED ..... ☐9

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

Section D1. Cessation–Tobacco Smoking

IF B01= 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), CONTINUE WITHTHIS SECTION.
IF B01 = 3, 7, OR 9(RESPONDENT DOES NOT CURRENTLY SMOKE TOBACCO), SKIP TONEXT SECTION.

D01. The next questions ask about any attempts to stop smoking that you might have made during the past 12 months. Please think about tobacco smoking.

During the past 12 months, have you tried to stop smoking?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO D04**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO D04**

DD01. Which of the following were your reasons in trying to quit smoking tobacco in the past 12 months?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Health reasons?	☐1	☐2	☐9
b. To save money?	☐1	☐2	☐9
c. High price of cigarettes?	☐1	☐2	☐9
d. Compliance to anti-smoking policies/laws?	☐1	☐2	☐9
e. Your family wants you to quit smoking?	☐1	☐2	☐9
f. Smoking is not allowed inside your workplace?	☐1	☐2	☐9
g. Anything else?	☐1	☐2	☐9

g1.Specify:_____

D02a. Thinking about the last time you tried to quit, how long did you stop smoking?

[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

MONTHS..... ☐1
WEEKS ..... ☐2
DAYS..... ☐3
LESS THAN 1 DAY (24 HOURS) .... ☐4→ **SKIP TO D03**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO D03**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO D03**

D02b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

D03. During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop smoking tobacco?

	YES	NO	REFUSED
a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic?	☐1	☐2	☐9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?	☐1	☐2	☐9
c. Other prescription medications, for example Champix?	☐1	☐2	☐9
d. Traditional medicines, for example Chinese Meds, Acupuncture, Herbal cigarettes that contain no tobacco?	☐1	☐2	☐9
e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	☐1	☐2	☐9
h. Using electronic cigarettes, or other similar devices (e-cigarette, vape-pen, e-shisha, e-pipes)?	☐1	☐2	☐9
f. Switching to smokeless tobacco?	☐1	☐2	☐9
f1. Self-educational materials such as posters, pamphlets, informational sheets, etc.?	☐1	☐2	☐9
i. Try to quit without assistance?	☐1	☐2	☐9
g. Anything else?	☐1	☐2	☐9

→ g1. Please specify what you used to try to stop smoking:
_____

D04. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO D08**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO D08**

D05. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say
1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

1 OR 2 ..... ☐1
3 TO 5 ..... ☐2
6 OR MORE ..... ☐3
REFUSED ..... ☐9

D06. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you smoke tobacco?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO D08**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO D08**

D07. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit smoking tobacco?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2
REFUSED ..... ☐9

D08. Which of the following best describes your thinking about quitting smoking? I am planning to quit within the next month, I am thinking about quitting within the next 12 months, I will quit someday but not within the next 12 months, or I am not interested in quitting?

QUIT WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH..... ☐1
THINKING WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS..... ☐2
QUIT SOMEDAY, BUT NOT NEXT 12 MONTHS. .. ☐3
NOT INTERESTED IN QUITTING..... ☐4
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7
REFUSED ..... ☐9

Section E. Secondhand Smoke

E00. I would now like to ask you a few questions about smoking in various places.

E01. Which of the following best describes the rules about smoking inside of your home: 1. Smoking is allowed inside of your home; 2.Smoking is generally not allowed inside of your home but there are exceptions;3. Smoking is never allowed inside of your home; or 4.There are no rules about smoking in your home?

ALLOWED ..... ☐1
NOT ALLOWED, BUT EXCEPTIONS .... ☐2
NEVER ALLOWED ..... ☐3→ **SKIP TO E04**
NO RULES ..... ☐4→ **SKIP TO E03**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO E03**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO E03**

E02. Inside your home, is smoking allowed in every room?

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

E03. How often does anyone smoke inside your home? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never?

DAILY ..... ☐1
WEEKLY ..... ☐2
MONTHLY ..... ☐3
LESS THAN MONTHLY..... ☐4
NEVER ..... ☐5
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7
REFUSED ..... ☐9

E04. Do you currently work outside of your home?

YES ..... ☐1
NO/DON'T WORK..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO E09INTRO**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO E09INTRO**

E05. Do you usually work indoors or outdoors?

INDOORS ..... ☐1→ **SKIP TO E07**
OUTDOORS ..... ☐2
BOTH ..... ☐3→ **SKIP TO E07**
REFUSED ..... ☐9

E06. Are there any indoor areas at your work place?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO E09INTRO**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO E09INTRO**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO E09INTRO**

E07. Which of the following best describes the indoor smoking policy where you work: 1.Smoking is allowed anywhere, 2. Smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas, 3.Smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas,
or 4. There is no policy?

ALLOWED ANYWHERE..... ☐1
ALLOWED ONLY IN SOME INDOOR AREAS.... ☐2
NOT ALLOWED IN ANY INDOOR AREAS ..... ☐3
THERE IS NO POLICY ..... ☐4
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7
REFUSED ..... ☐9

E08. During the past 30 days, did anyone smoke in indoor areas where you work?

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

E09INTRO. The next questions ask whether you have visited these places during the past 30 days, and if anyone smoked or you smelled cigarette smoke during your visit.

E09. During the past30 days, did you visit any government buildings or government offices?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO E11**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO E11**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO E11**

E10. Did anyone smoke inside of any government buildings or government offices that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

E11. During the past 30 days, did you visit any health care facilities?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO E13**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO E13**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO E13**

E12. Did anyone smoke inside of any health care facilities that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

E13. During the past 30 days, did you visit any restaurants?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO E25**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO E25**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO E25**

E14. Did anyone smoke inside of any restaurants that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

E25. During the past 30 days, did you visit any bars or night clubs?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO E15**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO E15**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO E15**

E26. Did anyone smoke inside of any bars or night clubs that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

E15. During the past 30 days, did you use any public transportation?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO E21**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO E21**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO E21**

E16. Did anyone smoke inside of any public transportation that you used in the past 30 days?

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

E21. During the past 30 days, did you visit any universities?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO E19**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO E19**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO E19**

E22. Did anyone smoke inside of any universities that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

E19. During the past 30 days, did you visit any other schools or educational institutions?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO E17**
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7→ **SKIP TO E17**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO E17**

E20. Did anyone smoke inside of any schools or educational institutions that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

E17. Based on what you know or believe, does breathing other people's smoke cause serious illness in non-smokers?

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

Section F. Economics–Manufactured Cigarettes

IF [B01=1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES DAILY OR LESS THAN DAILY)]
AND
[(B06a OR B10a)> 0 AND<= 888(RESPONDENT SMOKES MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES)],
THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.

OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION.

F01a. The next few questions are about the last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself to smoke.

The last time you bought cigarettes for yourself, how many cigarettes did you buy?

[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

CIGARETTES ..... ☐1
PACKS ..... ☐2
REAMS..... ☐3
OTHER (SPECIFY)..... ☐4→F01c. [SPECIFY THE UNIT]:_____
NEVER BOUGHT CIGARETTES .... ☐5→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED ..... ☐9→ **SKIP TO F03**

F01b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (CIGARETTES/PACKS/REAMS/OTHER)]

[IF F01a=CIGARETTES, GO TO F02]
[IF F01a=PACKS, GO TO F01dPack]
[IF F01a=REAMS, GO TO F01dCart]
[IF F01a=OTHER, GO TO F01dOther]

F01dPack. Did each pack contain 10 cigarettes, 20 cigarettes, or another amount?

10..... ☐1
20..... ☐2
OTHER AMOUNT .. ☐7→ F01dPackA. How many cigarettes were in each pack?
REFUSED..... ☐9

[GO TO F02]

F01dCart. Did each ream contain 100 cigarettes, 200 cigarettes, or another amount?

100 ..... ☐ 1
200 ..... ☐ 2
OTHER AMOUNT .. ☐ 7→ F01dCartA. How many cigarettes were in each ream?
REFUSED ..... ☐ 9

[GO TO F02]

F01dOther. How many cigarettes were in each {F01c}?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 999]

F02. In total, how much money did you pay for this purchase?

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 9999]

RANGE: 0.10 – 9998, 9999

F03. What brand did you buy the last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself?

AL HAMBRA ..... ☐ 1
BATAAN ..... ☐ 2
CAMEL ..... ☐ 3
CHAMPION ..... ☐ 4
FORTUNE ..... ☐ 5
HOPE ..... ☐ 6
JACKPOT ..... ☐ 7
LA CAMPANA ..... ☐ 8
LUCKY STRIKE ..... ☐ 9
MARK ..... ☐ 10
MARLBORO ..... ☐ 11
MARVEL ..... ☐ 12
MEMPHIS ..... ☐ 13
MIGHTY ..... ☐ 14
MILD SEVEN ..... ☐ 15
MORE ..... ☐ 16
PHILIP MORRIS ..... ☐ 17
WINSTON ..... ☐ 18
OTHER ..... ☐ 19→ F03a. [SPECIFY BRAND]:_____
REFUSED ..... ☐ 99

F04. The last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself, where did you buy them?

VENDING MACHINE ..... ☐1
STORE ..... ☐2
STREET VENDOR ("TAKATAK") ..... ☐3
MILITARY STORE ..... ☐4
DUTY-FREE SHOP ..... ☐5
OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY ..... ☐6
KIOSKS ..... ☐7
INTERNET ..... ☐8
FROM ANOTHER PERSON ..... ☐9
CONVENIENCE STORE/GROCERY ..... ☐10
OTHER ..... ☐11 → F04a. [SPECIFY LOCATION]: _____
DON'T REMEMBER ..... ☐77
REFUSED ..... ☐99

F05. Were these cigarettes filtered or non-filtered?

FILTERED ..... ☐1
NON-FILTERED ..... ☐2
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7
REFUSED ..... ☐9

F06. Were these cigarettes labeled as light, mild, or low tar?

LIGHT ..... ☐1
MILD ..... ☐2
LOW TAR ..... ☐3
NONE OF THE ABOVE ..... ☐4
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7
REFUSED ..... ☐9

F07. Were these cigarettes menthol or non-menthol?

MENTHOL ..... ☐1
NON-MENTHOL ..... ☐2
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7
REFUSED ..... ☐9

FF2. The tax on cigarettes in the Philippines has increased in January 2013, January 2014, and January 2015, resulting in higher prices of cigarettes. Have the increases in cigarette prices affected your smoking?

YES ..... ☐1
NO ..... ☐2 SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7 SKIP TO NEXT SECTION
REFUSED ..... ☐9 SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

FF3. In which of the following ways have the increases in cigarette prices affected your smoking? Did the price increases influence you to...

		YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a.	Make an attempt to stop smoking?	☐1	☐2	☐9
b.	Think about quitting smoking?	☐1	☐2	☐9
c.	Decrease the number of sticks you smoke per day?	☐1	☐2	☐9
d.	Switch to a cheaper brand?	☐1	☐2	☐9
e.	Buy cigarettes in bulk/ream?	☐1	☐2	☐9
f.	Ask for cigarettes from other smokers?	☐1	☐2	☐9
g.	Anything else?	☐1	☐2	☐9

g1. Specify:_____

Section G. Media

G01intro. The next few questions ask about your exposure to the media and advertisements in the last 30 days.

G01. In the last 30 days, have you noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?

b.	YES	NO	NOT APPLICABLE	REFUSED
a. In newspapers or in magazines?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
b. On television?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
c. On the radio?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
d. On billboards?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
d1. On railways(MRT/LRT)?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
d2. Cinema advertisements?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
d3. In health care facilities?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
d4. In malls?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
e. Somewhere else? [DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES]	☐1	☐2		☐9

→e1. Please specify where:_____

G02. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on cigarette packages?

YES ☐1
NO ☐2→ **SKIP TO G04**
DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKAGES ☐3→ **SKIP TO G04**
REFUSED ☐9→ **SKIP TO G04**

G03. [ADMINISTER IF B01 = 1 OR 2. ELSE GO TO G04]

In the last 30 days, have warning labels on cigarette packages led you to think about quitting?

YES ☐1
NO ☐2
DON'T KNOW ☐7
REFUSED ☐9

G04. The next questions are about advertising and promotions that are designed to promote cigarette smoking. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in the following places?

	YES	NO	NOT APPLICABLE	REFUSED
	▼	▼	▼	▼
a. In stores where cigarettes are sold?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
b. On television?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
c. On the radio?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
d. On billboards?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
e. On posters, leaflets, calendars?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
f. In newspapers or magazines?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
g. In cinemas?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
h. On the internet?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
i. On public transportation vehicles or stations?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
j. On public walls?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
k. Anywhere else?	☐1	☐2		☐9

→k1. Please specify where: _____

G05. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with cigarette brands or cigarette companies?

YES ☐1
NO ☐2
DON'T KNOW ☐7
REFUSED ☐9

G06. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following types of cigarette promotions?

c.	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
	▼	▼	▼	▼
a. Free samples of cigarettes?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
b. Cigarettes at sale prices?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
c. Raffle tickets for cigarettes?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
d. Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
e. Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
f. Cigarette promotions in the mail?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
g. Sponsor in any concert, art show, or fashion events?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9

Section H. Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

H01. The next question is asking about smoking tobacco.

Based on what you know or believe, does smoking tobacco cause serious illness?

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

H02. Based on what you know or believe, does smoking tobacco cause the following…

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Stroke (blood clots in the brain that may cause paralysis)?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
b. Heart attack?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
c. Lung cancer?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
d. Bladder cancer?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
e. Tuberculosis?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
f. Premature birth?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
g. Bone loss?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9

H03. Based on what you know or believe, does using smokeless tobacco cause serious illness?

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

[H02_1 SHOULD ONLY BE ASKED OF CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKERS (B01 = 1 OR 2)]

H02_1. Based on your experience of smoking, do you think that your current brand might be a little less harmful, is no different, or might be a little more harmful, compared to other cigarettes?

A LITTLE LESS HARMFUL ..... ☐1
NO DIFFERENT ..... ☐2
A LITTLE MORE HARMFUL ..... ☐3
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7
REFUSED ..... ☐9

H02_2. Do you think that some types of cigarettes could be less harmful than other types, or are all cigarettes equally harmful?

COULD BE LESS HARMFUL .... ☐1
ALL EQUALLY HARMFUL..... ☐2
DON'T KNOW ..... ☐7
REFUSED ..... ☐9

H02_3. Do you believe cigarettes are addictive?

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

H04. Would you favor or oppose a law that would completely prohibit smoking in indoor workplaces like restaurants and bars and public places like terminals, waiting shed, and "carinderia/turo-turo"?

FAVOR ..... ☐1
OPPOSE ..... ☐2
DON'T KNOW .. ☐7
REFUSED ..... ☐9

Section CP. Cigarette Packs

IF [AGE >= 18]

AND

[B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES DAILY OR LESS THAN DAILY)]

AND

[(B06a OR B10a) > 0 AND <= 888 (RESPONDENT SMOKES MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES)],

THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.

OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION I.

CP01. Do you have a pack of your cigarettes with you? I would like to take a few pictures of the pack. The information obtained would only be used for the purpose of the study and would not be disclosed to anyone including your family members or any authority.

RESPONDENT WILLING TO SHOW PACK ..... ☐1
RESPONDENT DOES NOT HAVE A PACK ..... ☐2→ **SKIP TO CP03**
RESPONDENT REFUSES TO SHOW PACK ..... ☐3→ **SKIP TO CP03**

CP02. [INTERVIEWER: TAKE PICTURES OF CIGARETTE PACK]

[QUESTION TYPE = PICTURE CAPTURE]

a. FRONT SIDE
b. TOP

CP02x1. [INTERVIEWER SELECT ANSWER BY YOURSELF: DOES THIS CIGARETTE PACK HAVE A HEALTH WARNING ON IT?]

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

CP02x2. [INTERVIEWER SELECT ANSWER BY YOURSELF: DOES THIS CIGARETTE PACK HAVE A TAX STAMP ON IT?]

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

[GO TO NEXT SECTION I]

CP03. Did the last pack of cigarettes you purchased have a health warning on it?

[USE SHOWCARD]

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

CP04. Did the last pack of cigarettes you purchased have a tax stamp on it?

[USE SHOWCARD]

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

End Individual Questionnaire

I00. Those are all of the questions I have. Thank you very much for partcipating in this important survey.

I02. [RECORD ANY NOTES ABOUT INTERVIEW:]

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX C: ESTIMATION OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of error: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the result of errors or mistakes that cannot be attributable to sampling and were made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as errors in coverage, response errors, non-response errors, faulty questionnaires, interviewer recording errors, data processing errors, etc. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of GATS in Philippines to minimize those errors, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

The sample of respondents selected in the GATS Philippines was only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differed somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. *Sampling errors* are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented for each of the selected indicator:

Estimate (R): Weighted prevalence estimate of the indicator:

Standard Error (SE): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular estimate or indicator (R). Standard error of an estimate is thus simply the square root of the variance of that estimate, and is computed in the same units as the estimate.

Sample Size (n): Total number of observations used to calculate the prevalence estimate (R).

Design Effect (Deft): Design effect denoted by 'deff' is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect denoted by 'deft' is used to show the efficiency of the sample design and is calculated for each estimate as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a DEFT value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design. In general, for a well-designed survey, DEFT usually ranges from 1 to 3. It is common, however, for DEFT to be much larger, up to 7 or 8.

Relative Standard Error (RSE): Relative standard error also known as coefficient of variation (CV) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator.

Margin of Error (MOE): Margin of error is computed as the product of the desired confidence measure and the standard error of the estimate. The level of confidence is usually based on a value (Z) of the standard normal distribution. For example, for a 95% level of confidence, we can use Z=1.96.

Confidence Limits (R±1.96SE): Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistics will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

Calculation of Standard Error

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straight forward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the GATS Philippines sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and consequently it was necessary to use more complex formulae. For the calculation of sampling errors from GATS Philippines data, SPSS complex samples version 18 was used. The Taylor linearization method of variance estimation was used for survey estimates that are means or proportions.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, r = *y/x*, where *y* represents the total sample value for variable *y*, and *x* represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of *r* is computed using the formula given below:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{2}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} Z_{hi}^2 - \frac{Z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which, $Z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}$, and $Z_h = y_h - rx_h$

where *h* (=1 or 2) represents the stratum which is urban or rural,

m_h is the total number of PSUs selected in the *h*th stratum,

y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the *i*th PSU in the *h*th stratum,

x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the *i*th PSU in the *h*th stratum, and

f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for gender, urban and rural areas. For each variable or indicator, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C-1. In addition to the standard error (SE) described above, Tables C-2 to C-6 includes the value of the estimate (R), the sample size (n), the design effect (DEFF), the relative standard error (SE/R), margin of error (MOE) and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±1.96SE), for each indicator.

Appendix Table C1: List of Indicators for Sampling Errors, GATS Philippines, 2015		
Indicator	**Estimate**	**Base Population**
Current Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Smoker	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	Proportion	Ever daily tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	Proportion	Daily tobacco users ≥ 15 years old
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	Proportion	Daily tobacco users ≥ 15 years old
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	Proportion	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Home	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	Proportion	Adults who work indoors
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who have visited in past 30 days
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who have visited in past 30 days
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who have visited in past 30 days
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who have visited in past 30 days
Last cigarette purchase in store	Proportion	Current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	Proportion	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	Proportion	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Secondhand Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers) (Number)	Mean	Current daily cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	Mean	Former smokers ≥ 15 years old
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes (Philippino Pesos - PhP)	Mean	Current Manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation Among Adults Age 15-34 (in Years)	Mean	Ever daily smokers ≥ 15 years old

Appendix Table C2. Sampling Errors -Overall, GATS Philippines, 2015.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.238	0.005	11583	1.602	0.021	0.01	0.229	0.248
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.227	0.005	11644	1.534	0.021	0.01	0.217	0.236
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.225	0.005	11644	1.547	0.021	0.01	0.215	0.234
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.017	0.002	11550	3.941	0.141	0.00	0.012	0.022
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.187	0.004	11644	1.538	0.024	0.01	0.178	0.196
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.184	0.004	11644	1.567	0.024	0.01	0.175	0.192
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.049	0.003	11644	1.610	0.052	0.00	0.044	0.054
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.193	0.009	3204	1.653	0.046	0.02	0.175	0.211
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.174	0.010	2275	1.689	0.059	0.02	0.154	0.195
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.353	0.013	2275	1.768	0.038	0.03	0.327	0.379
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.522	0.013	2888	1.834	0.024	0.02	0.497	0.546
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.705	0.020	804	1.607	0.029	0.04	0.665	0.745
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.565	0.022	804	1.647	0.040	0.04	0.521	0.609
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.124	0.014	1502	2.557	0.110	0.03	0.097	0.150
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.136	0.012	1499	1.856	0.089	0.02	0.113	0.160
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.767	0.011	2761	1.826	0.014	0.02	0.745	0.788
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.347	0.009	11506	3.969	0.025	0.02	0.329	0.364
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.215	0.010	2513	1.628	0.049	0.02	0.194	0.235
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.136	0.009	4884	3.375	0.066	0.02	0.118	0.154
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.042	0.003	4823	1.357	0.080	0.01	0.036	0.049
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.219	0.008	5782	2.398	0.038	0.02	0.203	0.236
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.376	0.010	8629	3.333	0.025	0.02	0.357	0.395
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.987	0.003	2580	1.646	0.003	0.01	0.980	0.992
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.688	0.010	11624	5.553	0.015	0.02	0.668	0.708
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.924	0.007	2791	1.697	0.007	0.01	0.912	0.937
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.446	0.014	2777	2.307	0.032	0.03	0.418	0.474
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.586	0.012	11583	7.309	0.021	0.02	0.562	0.610
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.950	0.004	11641	4.412	0.004	0.01	0.942	0.958
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.796	0.008	11641	4.620	0.010	0.02	0.780	0.812
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.857	0.007	11640	5.019	0.008	0.01	0.843	0.871
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.964	0.003	11643	2.865	0.003	0.01	0.958	0.969
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-smokers	0.935	0.005	11640	4.716	0.005	0.01	0.925	0.945
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	10.926	0.252	2,227	1.760	0.023	0.493	10.433	11.419
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	11.616	0.489	676	1.255	0.042	0.959	10.657	12.574
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes (Pesos)	678.434	17.501	2,513	1.643	0.026	34.302	644.132	712.737
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation Age 15-34	17.536	0.126	1,038	1.239	0.007	0.246	17.289	17.782

Appendix Table C3. Sampling Errors -Males, GATS Philippines, 2015.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.419	0.008	5762	1.639	0.020	0.02	0.403	0.436
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.403	0.008	5781	1.626	0.020	0.02	0.387	0.419
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.401	0.008	5781	1.628	0.021	0.02	0.385	0.417
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.027	0.004	5733	3.681	0.152	0.01	0.019	0.035
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.339	0.008	5781	1.700	0.024	0.02	0.323	0.355
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.334	0.008	5781	1.725	0.024	0.02	0.318	0.350
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.079	0.004	5781	1.394	0.053	0.01	0.071	0.088
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.177	0.009	2789	1.439	0.049	0.02	0.160	0.194
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.179	0.011	2026	1.641	0.061	0.02	0.158	0.201
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.356	0.014	2026	1.728	0.039	0.03	0.329	0.383
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.515	0.013	2505	1.814	0.026	0.03	0.489	0.542
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.728	0.022	656	1.600	0.030	0.04	0.684	0.771
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.581	0.023	656	1.454	0.040	0.05	0.536	0.627
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.131	0.015	1289	2.499	0.113	0.03	0.102	0.160
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.134	0.013	1286	1.761	0.094	0.02	0.109	0.159
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.766	0.012	2403	1.777	0.015	0.02	0.743	0.788
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.390	0.011	5716	2.767	0.027	0.02	0.369	0.411
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.264	0.015	1283	1.489	0.057	0.03	0.235	0.294
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.156	0.012	2329	2.427	0.075	0.02	0.133	0.179
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.049	0.006	1872	1.288	0.115	0.01	0.038	0.060
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.268	0.012	2936	2.038	0.044	0.02	0.245	0.291
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.399	0.012	4119	2.410	0.030	0.02	0.376	0.423
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.987	0.003	2580	1.527	0.003	0.01	0.981	0.993
Noticed Anti,tobacco Information on radio or television	0.684	0.011	5766	3.447	0.017	0.02	0.661	0.706
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.934	0.006	2430	1.643	0.007	0.01	0.921	0.946
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.449	0.015	2416	2.285	0.034	0.03	0.419	0.479
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.617	0.014	5751	4.486	0.022	0.03	0.591	0.644
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.948	0.005	5781	2.806	0.005	0.01	0.939	0.958
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.782	0.010	5781	3.375	0.013	0.02	0.762	0.802
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.850	0.008	5781	3.194	0.010	0.02	0.833	0.866
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.960	0.004	5781	1.932	0.004	0.01	0.953	0.967
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-smokers	0.926	0.006	5,779	3.520	0.007	0.013	0.913	0.938
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	11.166	0.257	1,993	1.733	0.023	0.504	10.662	11.669
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	11.544	0.514	552	1.113	0.045	1.008	10.536	12.552
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes (Pesos)	696.147	17.822	2,250	1.592	0.026	34.931	661.216	731.078
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation Age 15-34	17.467	0.129	962	1.223	0.007	0.253	17.214	17.720

Appendix Table C4. Sampling Errors - Females,GATS Philippines, 2015.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.058	0.003	5821	1.259	0.060	0.01	0.051	0.064
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.051	0.003	5863	1.266	0.063	0.01	0.045	0.057
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.049	0.003	5863	1.260	0.065	0.01	0.043	0.055
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.007	0.001	5817	1.270	0.178	0.00	0.004	0.009
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.036	0.003	5863	1.086	0.070	0.00	0.031	0.041
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.034	0.002	5863	1.067	0.072	0.00	0.029	0.039
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.019	0.002	5863	1.449	0.114	0.00	0.014	0.023
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.310	0.027	415	1.453	0.088	0.05	0.256	0.363
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.128	0.023	249	1.151	0.178	0.04	0.083	0.173
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.322	0.031	249	1.118	0.097	0.06	0.261	0.384
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.571	0.029	383	1.288	0.050	0.06	0.515	0.627
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.602	0.057	148	1.995	0.095	0.11	0.490	0.714
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.488	0.057	148	1.933	0.117	0.11	0.376	0.600
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.075	0.019	213	1.139	0.257	0.04	0.038	0.113
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.151	0.028	213	1.298	0.185	0.05	0.096	0.206
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.774	0.024	358	1.179	0.031	0.05	0.727	0.822
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.303	0.009	5790	2.426	0.031	0.02	0.285	0.322
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.164	0.010	1230	0.975	0.064	0.02	0.143	0.184
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.117	0.009	2555	2.032	0.078	0.02	0.099	0.134
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.038	0.004	2951	1.098	0.097	0.01	0.031	0.045
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.170	0.009	2846	1.573	0.052	0.02	0.153	0.187
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.355	0.010	4510	2.054	0.029	0.02	0.335	0.375
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.984	0.009	2580	1.170	0.009	0.02	0.965	1.001
Noticed Anti,tobacco Information on radio or television	0.692	0.011	5858	3.218	0.016	0.02	0.671	0.713
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.851	0.018	361	0.946	0.021	0.04	0.815	0.887
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.421	0.031	361	1.427	0.074	0.06	0.360	0.482
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.555	0.013	5832	4.136	0.024	0.03	0.529	0.581
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.952	0.005	5860	2.689	0.005	0.01	0.943	0.961
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.810	0.008	5860	2.545	0.010	0.02	0.794	0.826
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.865	0.008	5859	2.941	0.009	0.02	0.850	0.880
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.967	0.003	5862	2.170	0.004	0.01	0.960	0.974
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-smokers	0.944	0.005	5,861	2.465	0.005	0.009	0.935	0.953
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	8.562	0.857	234	1.704	1.639	0.100	6.883	10.241
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	11.920	1.139	124	1.558	1.293	0.096	9.688	14.152
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes (Pesos)	515.781	58.964	263	1.633	1.546	0.114	400.211	631.351
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation Age 15-34	18.349	0.517	76	1.461	0.028	1.013	17.336	19.363

Appendix Table C5. Sampling Errors - Urban,GATS Philippines, 2015

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.221	0.006	4578	1.088	0.029	0.01	0.208	0.233
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.217	0.006	4610	1.092	0.029	0.01	0.205	0.230
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.217	0.006	4610	1.100	0.029	0.01	0.204	0.229
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.006	0.001	4564	1.257	0.215	0.00	0.003	0.008
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.186	0.006	4610	1.111	0.032	0.01	0.174	0.198
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.185	0.006	4610	1.101	0.032	0.01	0.173	0.196
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.043	0.004	4610	1.690	0.091	0.01	0.035	0.050
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.176	0.014	1189	1.713	0.082	0.03	0.147	0.204
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.160	0.014	877	1.308	0.088	0.03	0.133	0.188
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.350	0.019	877	1.395	0.054	0.04	0.313	0.387
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.502	0.021	1075	1.810	0.041	0.04	0.461	0.542
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.715	0.031	308	1.408	0.043	0.06	0.655	0.775
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.552	0.033	308	1.354	0.060	0.06	0.487	0.617
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.105	0.022	519	2.675	0.210	0.04	0.062	0.148
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.111	0.017	519	1.440	0.149	0.03	0.079	0.144
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.763	0.017	1043	1.619	0.022	0.03	0.730	0.796
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.295	0.012	4586	3.054	0.040	0.02	0.271	0.318
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.182	0.012	1418	1.454	0.068	0.02	0.158	0.207
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.137	0.016	1773	3.782	0.116	0.03	0.106	0.168
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.037	0.004	1837	0.873	0.112	0.01	0.029	0.045
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.192	0.011	2678	2.023	0.056	0.02	0.171	0.214
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.406	0.013	3735	2.532	0.031	0.03	0.381	0.431
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.990	0.004	2580	1.332	0.004	0.01	0.982	0.998
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.705	0.015	4608	4.812	0.021	0.03	0.677	0.734
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.938	0.009	1044	1.377	0.009	0.02	0.921	0.955
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.389	0.021	1044	1.884	0.053	0.04	0.349	0.430
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.580	0.017	4609	5.552	0.030	0.03	0.547	0.614
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.946	0.008	4610	5.137	0.008	0.01	0.931	0.961
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.820	0.010	4610	3.438	0.013	0.02	0.799	0.841
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.887	0.009	4610	3.954	0.010	0.02	0.869	0.905
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.971	0.004	4610	2.560	0.004	0.01	0.963	0.979
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-smokers	0.943	0.008	4,610	5.946	0.009	0.016	0.927	0.960
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	10.865	0.315	872	1.604	1.129	0.029	10.247	11.482
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	11.609	0.658	233	1.577	0.894	0.057	10.319	12.898
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes (Pesos)	736.556	24.140	1,002	1.655	1.118	0.033	689.242	783.869
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation Age 15-34	17.521	0.182	435	1.137	0.010	0.357	17.164	17.878

Appendix Table C6. Sampling Errors - Rural,GATS Philippines, 2015

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.253	0.008	7005	2.118	0.030	0.01	0.239	0.268
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.235	0.007	7034	2.007	0.030	0.01	0.221	0.249
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.232	0.007	7034	2.029	0.031	0.01	0.217	0.246
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.026	0.004	6986	4.877	0.160	0.01	0.018	0.035
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.188	0.007	7034	2.033	0.035	0.01	0.175	0.201
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.183	0.007	7034	2.112	0.037	0.01	0.170	0.196
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.054	0.003	7034	1.526	0.061	0.01	0.048	0.061
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.207	0.011	2015	1.573	0.055	0.02	0.185	0.229
Time to First smoke within 5 minutes of waking	0.186	0.015	1398	2.001	0.079	0.03	0.157	0.215
Time to First smoke within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.355	0.019	1398	2.133	0.053	0.04	0.318	0.392
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.538	0.016	1813	1.817	0.029	0.03	0.507	0.569
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.697	0.028	496	1.775	0.039	0.05	0.643	0.751
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.577	0.031	496	1.931	0.054	0.06	0.516	0.637
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.138	0.017	983	2.471	0.125	0.03	0.104	0.172
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.155	0.017	980	2.124	0.109	0.03	0.122	0.188
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.770	0.014	1718	2.018	0.019	0.03	0.742	0.798
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.393	0.013	6920	4.738	0.033	0.03	0.368	0.418
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.268	0.018	1095	1.868	0.068	0.04	0.232	0.304
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.135	0.010	3111	2.726	0.075	0.02	0.115	0.155
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.047	0.005	2986	1.786	0.110	0.01	0.037	0.057
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.251	0.013	3104	2.957	0.053	0.03	0.224	0.277
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.345	0.014	4894	3.950	0.039	0.03	0.319	0.372
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.984	0.004	2580	1.922	0.005	0.01	0.976	0.992
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.673	0.014	7016	6.204	0.021	0.03	0.645	0.700
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.913	0.009	1747	1.963	0.010	0.02	0.895	0.932
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packa	0.492	0.019	1733	2.538	0.039	0.04	0.454	0.529
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.591	0.018	6974	9.033	0.030	0.03	0.556	0.626
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.954	0.004	7031	3.064	0.005	0.01	0.945	0.962
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.775	0.012	7031	5.702	0.015	0.02	0.751	0.798
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.831	0.011	7030	5.979	0.013	0.02	0.810	0.852
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.957	0.004	7033	3.119	0.004	0.01	0.949	0.966
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-smokers	0.928	0.006	7,030	3.485	0.006	0.011	0.916	0.939
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	10.979	0.384	1,355	2.449	2.401	0.035	10.227	11.732
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	11.620	0.671	443	1.445	1.423	0.058	10.305	12.936
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes (Pesos)	627.142	25.163	1,511	2.335	2.299	0.040	577.822	676.463
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation Age 15-34	17.550	0.175	603	1.378	0.010	0.343	17.206	17.893

APPENDIX D: SAMPLE DESIGN

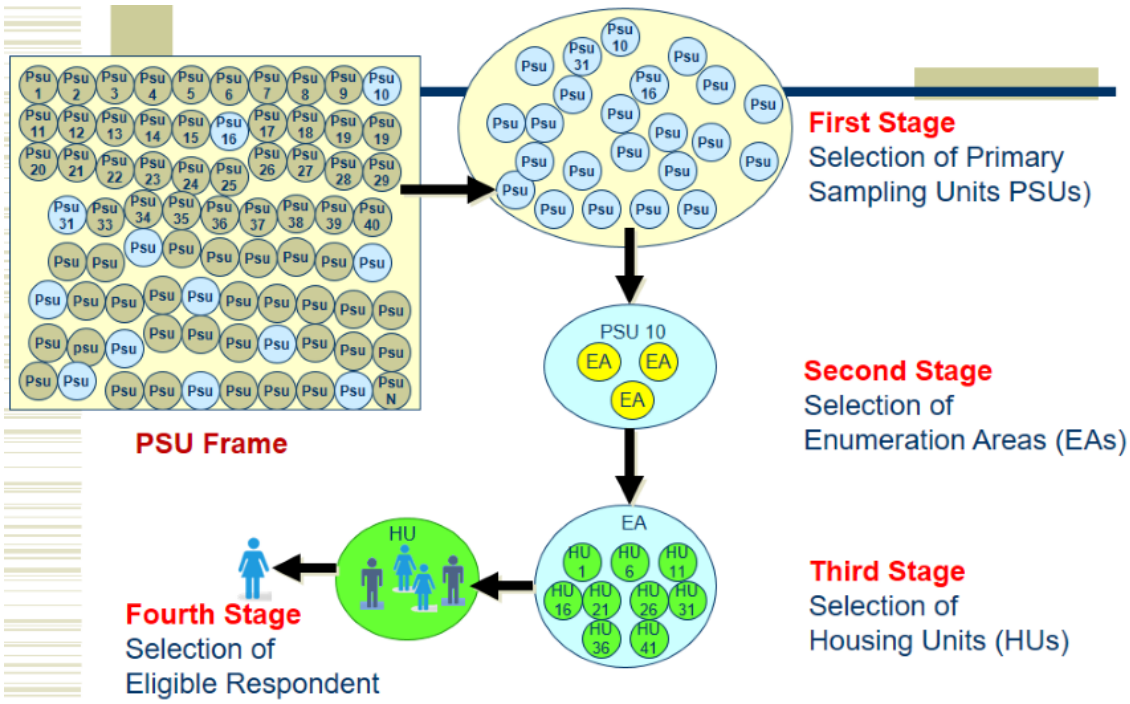
The 2015 Philippine GATS used the Philippine 2003 Master Sample (MS) created for PSA's household-based surveys with some modifications to conform to the GATS protocol on sampling design. One of the four replicates of the MS was used for the GATS.

Stratification

Within each region, the first level of stratification was by province, HUCs and ICCs. This stratification is helpful for making separate design-based estimates for provinces, HUCs and ICCs. However, the estimates at this level generally will have low reliability. Implicit stratification was also applied within the final explicit strata using the following variables: Proportion of strong houses; agricultural indicator; and per capita income (i.e. total income of the municipality divided by its total population).

Stages of Selection

The 2003 MS was based on a three-staged sample design with barangays or combination of small contiguous barangays within the same municipality as primary sampling units (PSU). The average PSU size or the average number of households in a PSU is 923. For the 2015 Philippine GATS, additional stage of selection is added to select one eligible respondent per household.



At the first stage, where there were 16,579 primary sampling units (PSUs) across the country, a sample of 2,826 PSUs were drawn using probability proportional to the estimated size (PPES), the measure of size being the number of households from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing. From the full set of 2,826 sampled PSUs, 4 replicates are formed by randomly assigning any number from 1 to 4 to each PSU. PSUs with same number were grouped together to form one replicate. For the 2015 Philippine GATS, replicate 4 is selected.

In the second stage of selection, within each selected PSU, enumeration areas (EAs) were selected with probability proportional to the number of households in the EA. An EA was defined as an area with discernible boundaries consisting of approximately 350 contiguous households. For the 2015 Philippine GATS, there are 794 sample EAs in replicate 4.

In the third stage, within each sampled EA, 16 to 18 housing units on the average were selected using systematic sampling. For operational considerations, at most 30 housing units are selected per sample EAs. All households in the sample housing units are interviewed except for housing units with more than three households. In those cases, only three households are selected. For the 2015 Philippine GATS, all households listed in the sample housing unit are interviewed. However, if additional household/s are found during the actual visit, random selection process is applied to reselect sample household within the sample housing unit.

Finally, from each sampled household, one eligible respondent from the household members 15 years old and over, regardless of sex, was randomly selected for interview using the GATS Individual Questionnaire.

Base weights

In general, the base weight for a sampled unit is given by the inverse of that unit's probability of selection for the sample. Thus, selection probabilities are computed.

In the 2003 MS, the probability that a housing unit is included in the sample varies across domains/regions but is designed to be constant within each region. In nearly all cases, all households in sampled housing units are included in the sample. In these cases, the selection probability for a household is the same as that for its housing unit. If the selection probability for a housing unit in region/domain *d* is f_d' Hence, the base weight for a sampled household in domain *d* in a housing unit in which all households are included is $w_d = 1/f_d'$

If a survey collects data on all persons in sampled households, the selection probabilities of persons and households are the same. Hence the household base weights also apply to persons. However, for the 2015 Philippine GATS, only one eligible respondent is randomly selected from all eligible members within the household. Thus, person base weights are computed.

Nonresponse adjustments

Adjustments are also made to the base weights to compensate for nonresponse by sampled units eligible for the survey. The adjustment inflates the base weights of "similar" responding units to compensate for nonresponding units using weighting class adjustment.

Population weighting adjustment

Generally, weighted sample distributions do not conform to known population distributions (e.g. projected population counts). Here, the nonresponse adjusted person weights is further adjusted so that the weighted survey estimates of the national sex/age distribution and of the regional total population distribution produced the corresponding population projection distributions.

Final weights

The final survey weight assigned to each responding unit is computed as the product of the base weight, the nonresponse adjustment, and the population weighting adjustment. The final weights are then used to produce valid estimates of population parameters. The final weights is used in the estimation procedure.

Estimation Procedure

Most of the estimates generated from surveys that utilized the 2003 MS design are in the form of totals, means, proportions, or ratios. The survey estimate of the population total for variable *y*, denoted by *Y,* is then $\hat{Y} = \Sigma w_i y_i$., where Σw_i estimates the total number of units in the population, *N.*

The extension to estimating a population mean for *y*, $\overline{Y} = Y / N$, is straightforward. With $\hat{Y}$ estimating *Y* and Σw_i estimating *N*, $\overline{Y}$ may be estimated by $\overline{y} = \Sigma w_i y_i / \Sigma w_i$. Letting $y_i = 1$ if respondent *i* has a given characteristic and $y_i = 0$ if not, then $\overline{y}$ estimates the proportion with the characteristic.

Furthermore, Population ratio in the form $R = Y / X$, where *X* is the population total for another variable denoted by *x* may be estimated by the ratio estimator $r = \Sigma w_i y_i / \Sigma w_i x_i$. A mean or proportion is the special case with $x_i = 1$ for all units in the population.

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	VI	April Dream Pugon-Perez Rovelyn Llamas
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Jennielyn Mariano (C.O.)	III
Wilma Sulit (C.O.)	
Patricia Ramos (F.O.)	
Jessie Lobo (F.O.)	
Mark Anden (C.O.)	IVB
Maribel Bernardo (F.O.)	
Donna Marie Mobe (F.O.)	
Florante Varona (C.O.)	V
Anna Bajamundi (F.O.)	
Gresan Adique (F.O.)	
Enrique Maglalang (C.O.)	VI
Joan Martinez (C.O.)	

April Dream Pugon-Perez (F.O.)	
Rovelyn Llamas (F.O.)	
Ma. Teresa Olivares (C.O.)	VII
Myrna Trinidad Cataluña (F.O.)	
Felixberto Sato Jr. (F.O.)	
Sheryl Ann Jamisola (F.O.)	VIII
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Ma. Rosario de Luna (C.O.)	IX
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Donna de Jesus (C.O.)	X
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Ma. Paz Sulpico (C.O.)	
Corazon Dres (F.O.)	
Jann Blair Salinas (F.O.)	
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Raul Dones	Interim Regional Director
Sheryl Ann Jamisola	Regional Supervisor
Jonas Repulda	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Biliran

Francisco Rostata	Provincial Statistics Officer
Reynaldo Rostata	Provincial Supervisor
Niño Javines	Field Interviewer

Eastern Samar

Ronnie Bajado	Provincial Statistics Officer
Suzanne Amosco	Provincial Supervisor
Jane Caroline Grafil	Field Interviewer

Leyte	
Wilma Perante	Provincial Statistics Officer
Anesia Babante	Provincial Supervisor
Rodolfo Novillo Jr.	Team Supervisor
Ethelyn Luz Dadizon	Field Interviewer
Raissa Esmero	Field Interviewer
Jelenie Biore	Field Interviewer
Northern Samar	
Julian Gallano	Provincial Statistics Officer
Mae Moreno	Provincial Supervisor
Ruth Perez	Field Interviewer
Samar (Western)	
Riza Moraleta	OIC-Provincial Statistics Officer
Ligaya Prieto	Provincial Supervisor
Jude Andre Versoza	Field Interviewer
Southern Leyte	
Eutemio Llevado Jr.	Provincial Statistics Officer
Jenny Ang	Provincial Supervisor
Rodessa Roa	Field Interviewer

Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula

Name	**Designation**
Regional Office	
Ronaldo Taghap	Interim Regional Director
Roxan Kastine Lumapas	Regional Supervisor
Mark Anthony Belderol	Regional I.T. Supervisor
Jhasmin Candido	Field Interviewer
Zamboanga del Sur/Sibugay	
Adelaida Cuarte	Provincial Statistics Officer
Dimna Bienes	Provincial Supervisor
Arli Jone Monarca	Team Supervisor
Acasis Maglinti	Field Interviewer
Karla May Jimeno	Field Interviewer
Raymark dela Peña	Field Interviewer
Zamboanga del Norte	
Ma. Lila Daan	Provincial Statistics Officer
Sesenia Belorio	Provincial Supervisor
Richard Reyes	Field Interviewer
Arnie Morados	Field Interviewer

Isabela City/Basilan

Naser Usman	Provincial Statistics Officer
Nicanor Pableo	Provincial Supervisor
Emily Akanul	Field Interviewer

Region X – Northern Mindanao

Regional Office

Eddie Nasol	Interim Regional Director
Georgette Gayomali	Regional Supervisor
Roy Michael Difuntorum	Regional I.T. Supervisor

Bukidnon

Rene Lauro	Provincial Statistics Officer
Jonathan Cabugsa	Provincial Supervisor
Maximino Cabangisan	Team supervisor
Tyrone Boyd Pulgo	Field Interviewer
Bryan Omandac	Field Interviewer

Camiguin

Ruben Gamale	Provincial Statistics Officer
Francisco Galagar	Provincial Supervisor
Lovenia Lagang	Field Interviewer

Lanao del Norte

Osler Mejares	Provincial Statistics Officer
Ibrahim Labe	Provincial Supervisor
Earl Omandam	Team Supervisor
Stephanie Dingson	Field Interviewer
Jonah Mae Dablo	Field Interviewer

Misamis Occidental

Julito Pilar	Provincial Statistics Officer
Marlou Cajeta	Provincial Supervisor
Jojo Bano	Field Interviewer

Misamis Oriental

Janith Aves	Provincial Statistics Officer
Donagay Capareda	Provincial Supervisor
Loida Gonzales	Team Supervisor
Edsel Eyson	Field Interviewer
Rosalie Descallar	Field Interviewer

Region XI - DAVAO

Regional Office	
Jaime Paller	Interim Regional Director
Corazon Dres	Regional Supervisor
Jann Blair Salinas	Regional I.T. Supervisor
Davao del Norte/Compostella Valley	
Pepito Amoyen	Provincial Statistics Officer
Danilo Gonzales	Provincial Supervisor
Jessie Madulin	Team Supervisor
Ruby Rose Decatoria	Field Interviewer
Reynilda Gulay	Field Interviewer
Davao del Sur	
Randolph Anthony Gales	Provincial Statistics Officer
Rodon Tahil	Provincial Supervisor
Rogelio Lebria	Team Supervisor
Jesus Abante	Team Supervisor
Estefanio Tabigue	Field Interviewer
Lucero Montoya	Field Interviewer
Rosalie Suarez	Field Interviewer
Rhodora Grenien	Field Interviewer
Davao Oriental	
Abraham Enrico Gulay Jr.	Provincial Statistics Officer
Fe Antipuesto	Provincial Supervisor
Virginia Mangaron	Field Interviewer

Region XII -SOCCSKSARGEN

Name	**Designation**
Regional Office	
Maqtahar Manulon	Interim Regional Director
Rodolfo Mendoza	Regional Supervisor
Edward Donald Eloja	Regional I.T. Supervisor
SOCSARGEN	
Ruben Abaro Jr.	Provincial Statistics Officer
Marifi de Asis	Provincial Supervisor
Joan Brioso	Team Supervisor
Annalee Billon	Team Supervisor
Jona Fe Mandario	Field Interviewers
Josefina Lapasa0ran	Field Interviewers
Princess Sarah Laxamana	Field Interviewers
Cotabato	

Belinda Penuela	Provincial Statistics Officer
Helen Colango	Provincial Supervisor
Ronilo Geveso	Team Supervisor
Alma Parillo	Field Interviewers
Mohaliden Mohamad	Field Interviewers
Sultan Kudarat	
Rafael Sambrano	Provincial Statistics Officer
Jurilyn P. Abraham	Provincial Supervisor
Alexis M. Ganayo	Team Supervisor
Jonathan Gines	Field Interviewers
Rowena Novesteros	Field Interviewers

National Capital Region (NCR)

Regional Office	
Lourdes Homecillo	Interim Regional Director
Marilyn Vergara	Regional Supervisor
Joel Pertez	Regional I.T. Supervisor
NCR I (Manila, San Juan, Pasay)	
Danilo Cubinar	Provincial Statistics Officer
Marlyn Miranda	Provincial Supervisor/Team Supervisor
Irene Karen Dizon	Field Interviewer
Kenneth Mendiola	Field Interviewer
NCR II (Marikina , Quezon City)	
Apolinar Oblea	Provincial Statistics Officer
Jean De Villa	Provincial Supervisor/Team Supervisor
Noemi Salazar	Field Interviewer
Felicitas Ferrer	Field Interviewer
Ritchelle Berge Reguetta	Field Interviewer
April Estipona	Field Interviewer
NCR III (Mandaluyong, Pasig, Makati, Pateros)	
Paciano Dizon	Provincial Statistics Officer
Florfina Perez	Provincial Supervisor/Team Supervisor
Deovelyn Fetalvero	Field Interviewer
Regina Waquez	Field Interviewer
NCR IV (Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas, Valenzuela)	
Belen Razo	Provincial Statistics Officer
Sahabil Abtuh	Provincial Supervisor
Perla Gabriel	Team Supervisor
Hannah Dancel	Field Interviewer
Rosal Buenaventura	Field Interviewer
Michael Merosa	Field Interviewer

NCR V (Las Piñas, Muntinlupa, Parañaque, Taguig)

Bambie Villaruel	Provincial Statistics Officer
Carmelita Andres	Provincial Supervisor/Team Supervisor
Bernard Ereño	Field Interviewer
Kenneth Velasco	Field Interviewer

Cordillera Autonomous Region (CAR)

Regional Office

Olivia Gulla	Interim Regional Director
Jomar Cariaga	Regional Supervisor/ I.T. Supervisor

Abra

Felixberto Perdido	Provincial Statistics Officer
Lemuel Marlowe Amit	Provincial Supervisor
Precy Bazar	Field Interviewer

Apayao

Augusto Kalngan	Provincial Statistics Officer
Fe Peros	Provincial Supervisor
Rodolfo Balinan	Field Interviewer

Benguet

Villafe Alibuyog	Provincial Statistics Officer
Eric Aplosen	Provincial Supervisor/Team supervisor
Ma. Teresa Belen	Field Interviewer
Jinky Runas	Field Interviewer
Vanesa Mayumi	Field Interviewer

Ifugao

Joseph Aclibon	Provincial Statistics Officer
Gavino Mongalini Jr.	Provincial Supervisor
Betshiba Balajo	Field Interviewer

Kalinga

Maribel Dalayday	Provincial Statistics Officer
Cesar Bautista	Provincial Supervisor
Edwin Litorco	Field Interviewer

Mt. Province

Adrian Cerezo	Provincial Statistics Officer
Valentina Domaoa	Provincial Supervisor
Aida Cati-an	Field Interviewer

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)

Regional Office	
Suod Barodi	Interim Regional Director
Noronisa Macadadaya	Regional Supervisor
Ysmael Baraguir	Regional I.T. Supervisor
Lanao del Sur	
Mohammadali Alonto	Provincial Statistics Officer
Abulkhair Ditucalan	Provincial Supervisor
Yasrulah Sheik	Team Supervisor
Mohammadali Pacasum	Field Interviewers
Asliah Datu	Field Interviewers
Maguindanao including Cotabato City	
Razulden Mangelen	Provincial Statistics Officer
Akan Tula	Provincial Supervisor
Ma. Judema Angot	Team Supervisor
King Addev Torres	Field Interviewers
Mariffie Navos	Field Interviewers
Sulu	
Mahmur Sarail	Provincial Statistics Officer
Medzhor Tan	Provincial Supervisor
Freendhona Patarasa	Field Interviewers
Minda Sahibad	Field Interviewers
Tawi-Tawi	
Hobnel Monel	Provincial Statistics Officer
Naim Tanjilul	Provincial Supervisor
Aladztrim Mulsahi	Field Interviewers

Caraga

Name	Designation
Regional Office	
Rosalinda Apura	Interim Regional Director
Odelia Acero	Regional Supervisor
Charis Fernandez	Regional I.T. Supervisor
Agusan del Norte	
Reynelo Magno	Provincial Statistics Officer
Charis Fernandez	Provincial Supervisor
Keziah Echin	Field Interviewer
Estrellita Rañin	Field Interviewer

Agusan del Sur	
Brigido Acebu	Provincial Statistics Officer
Demetrio Dejolde	Provincial Supervisor
Flordeliz Cagalitan	Team Supervisor
Glorevie Liston	Field Interviewer
Michelle Padios	Field Interviewer
Surigao del Norte	
Virgilio Avelina	OIC-Provincial Statistics Officer
Ma. Denia Trinquite	Provincial Supervisor
Susan Pantilo	Team Supervisor
Kemuel Tejada	Field Interviewer
Kinneth Sullano	Field Interviewer
Surigao del Sur	
Ruel Dres	Provincial Statistics Officer
Jennifer Estose	Provincial Supervisor
Rachelle Marie Santos	Field Interviewer
Rizaly Malce	Field Interviewer

APPENDIX F: MPOWER SUMMARY INDICATORS

Appendix Table F1: MPOWER Summary Indicators,GATS Philippines, 2015					
		Sex		Residence	
Indicator	Overall	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies					
Current tobacco use	23.8	41.9	5.8	22.1	25.3
Current tobacco smokers	22.7	40.3	5.1	21.7	23.5
Current cigarette smokers[1]	22.5	40.1	4.9	21.7	23.2
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	21.5	38.9	4.2	21.3	21.7
Current smokeless tobacco use	1.7	2.7	0.7	0.6	2.6
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	11.0	11.2	8.6	10.9	11.0
Average age at daily smoking initiation[2]	17.5	17.5	18.3	17.5	17.5
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke					
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	34.7	39.0	30.3	29.5	39.3
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work[3]†	21.5	26.4	16.4	18.2	26.8
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places:[4]†					
Government building/offices	13.6	15.6	11.7	13.7	13.5
Health care facilities	4.2	4.9	3.8	3.7	4.7
Restaurants	21.9	26.8	17.0	19.2	25.1
Public transportation	37.6	39.9	35.5	40.6	34.5
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use					
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months[5]§	52.2	51.5	57.1	50.2	53.8
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider[5,6]§	56.5	58.1	48.8	55.2	57.7
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method[5]:					
Pharmacotherapy	12.4	13.1	7.5	10.5	13.8
Counseling/advice	13.6	13.4	15.1	11.1	15.5
Interest in quitting smoking	76.7	76.6	77.4	76.3	77.0
Successful Quitters[7]	4.0	3.6	6.9	3.4	4.4
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco					
Belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	95.0	94.8	95.2	94.6	95.4
Belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack and lung cancer	76.1	74.9	77.2	79.4	73.2
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	93.5	92.6	94.5	94.4	92.8
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location†	83.2	82.9	83.6	84.0	82.8
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages†	44.6	44.9	42.1	38.9	49.2
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship					
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship or promotion†	58.6	61.7	55.5	58.0	59.1
R: Raise taxes on tobacco					
Average cigarette expenditure per month (PhP) [8]	678.4	696.1	515.8	736.6	627.1
Average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes(PhP) [8]	48.0	47.8	50.2	50.9	45.2
Last cigarette purchase was from a store[8]	98.7	98.7	98.4	99.0	98.4
Observed tax stamp on cigarette package	77.6	77.7	76.4	78.5	76.7
Observed graphic health warning on cigarette pack	76.5	77.3	69.3	73.4	79.5

[1]Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes and kreteks. [2] Among daily smokers age 15-34 years. [3]Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. [4] Among those who visited the specific public places in the past 30 days. [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] Among all past year smokers (current and those that quit<12 months ago). [8] Among current manufactured cigarette smokers. † During the past 30 days. PhP - Philippino Pesos.

§Among all adults.

† In the last 30 days.

Appendix Table F2: MPOWER Summary Indicators, GATS Philippines 2009 and 2015

Indicator	2009			2015			Relative change		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies	*Percentage (95% CI)*			*Percentage (95% CI)*			*Percentage*		
Current tobacco user	29.7 (28.5, 31.0)	49.5 (47.5, 51.5)	10.1 (9.0, 11.2)	23.8 (22.9, 24.8)	41.9 (40.3, 43.6)	5.8 (5.1, 6.5)	-19.9*	-15.3*	-42.8*
Current tobacco smokers	28.2 (27.0, 29.5)	47.6 (45.7, 49.6)	9.0 (8.0, 10.1)	22.7 (21.7, 23.6)	40.3 (38.7, 41.9)	5.1 (4.5, 5.8)	-19.8*	-15.4*	-43.0*
Current cigarette smokers[1]	27.9 (26.8, 29.2)	47.2 (45.3, 49.2)	8.8 (7.8, 9.9)	22.5 (21.5, 23.4)	40.1 (38.5, 41.7)	4.9 (4.3, 5.6)	-19.6*	-15.1*	-43.9*
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	27.0 (25.8, 28.2)	46.6 (44.7, 48.6)	7.5 (6.5, 8.5)	21.5 (20.6, 22.5)	38.9 (37.3, 40.5)	4.2 (3.7, 4.8)	-20.3*	-16.5*	-43.5*
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day (number)	10.6 (10.1, 11.1)	11.3 (10.7, 11.8)	6.9 (6.1, 7.8)	11.0 (10.5, 11.5)	11.2 (10.7, 11.7)	8.6 (6.9, 10.3)	3.1	-0.7	23.4
Average age at daily smoking initiation (years)[2]	17.3 (17.0, 17.6)	17.2 (16.9, 17.4)	18.8 (17.7, 19.9)	17.5 (17.3, 17.8)	17.5 (17.2, 17.8)	18.3 (17.2, 19.5)	1.4	1.8	-2.4
Former smokers among ever daily smokers[3]	21.5 (19.8, 23.4)	20.9 (19.0, 22.8)	25.0 (20.7, 29.7)	19.3 (17.6, 21.1)	17.7 (16.1, 19.5)	31.0 (25.9, 36.6)	-10.2*	-14.9*	24.1
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke									
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	54.4 (52.5, 56.3)	58.1 (55.8, 60.3)	50.6 (48.4, 52.8)	34.7 (33.0, 36.4)	39.0 (37.0, 41.2)	30.3 (28.5, 32.2)	-36.2*	-32.8*	-40.1*
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work [4, †]	32.6 (29.9, 35.5)	38.8 (35.1, 42.7)	26.2 (22.9, 29.8)	21.5 (19.5, 23.6)	26.4 (23.6, 29.5)	16.4 (14.4, 18.5)	-34.3*	-32.0*	-37.5*
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places: [5, †]									
Government building/offices	25.5 (23.3, 27.8)	27.9 (25.3, 30.7)	23.1 (20.6, 25.9)	13.6 (11.9, 15.5)	15.6 (13.5, 18.1)	11.7 (10.0, 13.6)	-46.7*	-44.0*	-49.6*
Health care facilities	7.6 (6.5, 8.9)	8.0 (6.4, 10.0)	7.3 (6.0, 8.9)	4.2 (3.6, 4.9)	4.9 (3.9, 6.2)	3.8 (3.1, 4.6)	-44.4*	-38.7*	-48.5*
Restaurants	33.6 (31.2, 36.1)	38.4 (35.3, 41.5)	28.6 (25.9, 31.4)	21.9 (20.3, 23.6)	26.8 (24.6, 29.2)	17.0 (15.3, 18.8)	-34.8*	-30.1*	-40.7*
Public Transportation	55.3 (53.3, 57.3)	61.1 (58.6, 63.5)	49.7 (47.3, 52.1)	37.6 (35.8, 39.5)	39.9 (37.6, 42.3)	35.5 (33.5, 37.5)	-32.0*	-34.6*	-28.6*
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use									
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months [6]	47.9 (45.5, 50.3)	46.7 (44.0, 49.4)	53.9 (48.2, 59.4)	52.2 (49.7, 54.6)	51.5 (48.9, 54.2)	57.1 (51.4, 62.6)	9.0*	10.3*	6.0
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider [6, 7]	51.5 (47.0, 56.0)	53.3 (48.0, 58.5)	45.6 (36.7, 54.8)	56.5 (52.0, 60.8)	58.1 (53.5, 62.6)	48.8 (37.8, 59.9)	9.7	9.1	7.1
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method [6]:									
Pharmacotherapy	5.9 (4.2, 8.3)	5.9 (4.0, 8.5)	6.2 (3.5, 10.8)	12.4 (9.9, 15.3)	13.1 (10.4, 16.3)	7.5 (4.5, 12.3)	109.2*	123.4*	22.1
Counseling/advice	12.3 (9.9, 15.0)	12.8 (10.2, 15.8)	10.0 (6.5, 15.2)	13.6 (11.4, 16.2)	13.4 (11.1, 16.1)	15.1 (10.4, 21.5)	11.3	5.2	51.0
Interested or planning to quit smoking	60.4 (57.5, 63.1)	60.3 (57.4, 63.2)	60.5 (53.7, 66.9)	76.7 (74.5, 78.7)	76.6 (74.2, 78.8)	77.4 (72.4, 81.8)	27.0*	26.9*	28.0*
Successful Quitters [8]	4.5 (3.7, 5.6)	4.2 (3.3, 5.3)	6.3 (4.1, 9.6)	4.0 (3.2, 5.0)	3.6 (2.9, 4.5)	6.9 (3.8, 12.2)	-12.3	-14.3	8.9
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco									
Belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	94.0 (93.1, 94.8)	93.1 (91.9, 94.2)	94.9 (94.0, 95.7)	95.0 (94.1, 95.8)	94.8 (93.8, 95.7)	95.2 (94.2, 96.0)	1.0	1.9*	0.2
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	91.6 (90.7, 92.5)	90.2 (88.9, 91.4)	93.0 (91.9, 94.0)	93.5 (92.5, 94.4)	92.6 (91.2, 93.8)	94.5 (93.5, 95.3)	2.1*	2.6*	1.5*
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location †	80.1 (78.3, 81.8)	80.0 (78.0, 81.9)	80.2 (78.2, 82.1)	83.2 (81.5, 84.8)	82.9 (80.8, 84.8)	83.6 (81.8, 85.2)	3.9*	3.6*	4.2*
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages †	37.4 (34.8, 40.0)	37.9 (35.2, 40.6)	34.6 (29.1, 40.5)	44.6 (41.8, 47.4)	44.9 (41.9, 47.9)	42.1 (36.1, 48.3)	19.4*	18.6*	21.6
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship									
Noticed advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold [9, †]	53.7 (51.7, 55.7)	58.3 (55.8, 60.7)	49.3 (47.0, 51.5)	40.5 (38.2, 42.8)	43.2 (40.6, 45.8)	37.8 (35.4, 40.2)	-24.7*	-25.8*	-23.3*
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship or promotion †	74.3 (72.4, 76.1)	78.0 (75.9, 80.0)	70.6 (68.4, 72.8)	58.6 (56.1, 61.0)	61.7 (59.0, 64.4)	55.5 (52.9, 58.0)	-21.2*	-20.9*	-21.5*
R: Raise taxes on tobacco									
Average cigarette expenditure per month (PhP) [10]	336.3 (314.8, 357.8)	355.8 (332.3, 379.3)	213.6 (179.2, 248.1)	678.4 (640.5, 716.4)	696.1 (656.7, 735.6)	515.8 (396.8, 634.8)	101.7*	95.6*	141.4*
Average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (PhP) [10]	24.9 (23.9, 25.9)	25.1 (24.0, 26.1)	23.5 (21.0, 26.1)	48.0 (46.4, 49.5)	47.8 (46.1, 49.4)	50.2 (47.3, 53.2)	92.4*	90.6*	113.5*
Last cigarette purchase was from a store [10]	97.6 (96.7, 98.2)	97.6 (96.6, 98.3)	97.2 (94.4, 98.7)	98.7 (98.0, 99.1)	98.7 (98.0, 99.2)	98.4 (95.6, 99.4)	1.1*	1.1*	1.2

[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes and kreteks. [2] Among daily smokers age 15-34 years. [3] Current non-smokers. [4] Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. [5] Among those who visited the specific public places in the past 30 days. [6] Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. [7] Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. [8] Among all past year smokers (current and those that quit<12 months ago). [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] Among current manufactured cigarette smokers. † During the past 30 days. PhP - Philippine Pesos. * $p < 0.05$

The relative change (R) of the two estimates in the survey years 2009 (r2009) and 2015 (r2015) is calculated by R=(r2009 - r2015/r2009), as a percentage. The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates, averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

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.

APPENDIX G: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
MPOWER	**M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies **P**rotect people from tobacco smoke **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship **R**aise taxes on tobacco
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA
WHO	World Health Organization
DOH	Department of Health
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SSUs	Secondary Sampling Units
Adults	Population who aged 15 years and over
SES	Socioeconomic status
PHW	Pictorial Health Warning
Tobacco Products	Two types of tobacco products; 1) Smoked tobacco: manufactured cigarettes, hand–rolled cigarettes, others smoked tobacco such as pipe, cigar, cheroots, water pipes, and others 2) Smokeless tobacco: snuff by keeping mouth/nose, chewing tobacco, betel quid with tobacco, and others
Smoking frequency	Classified into three categories, i.e., 1) Daily smoking means smoking at least one tobacco product every day or nearly every day over a period of a month or more 2) Occasional smoking (/less than daily) 3) Never smoking includes tried once or twice in lifetime
SHS	Secondhand smoke. Smoke from other people's tobacco
Prevalence (%)	Statistical concept referred to the number of occurrences of tobacco use that are present in a particular population, aged 15 years and over at a given time
Quit attempt	Current tobacco smokers who tried to quit during the past 12 months and former tobacco smokers who have been abstinences for > 12 months
HCPs	Health Care Providers include various health professions such as medical doctors, nurses, pharmacist, health workers etc.

APPENDIX H: INDICATOR DEFINITION

Indicator	Definition
Ratio	Expression of a relationship between two quantities which can be related or totally independent of each other. General term for any quotient.
Proportion	A ratio in which the denominator includes the numerator.
Percentage	A proportion multiplied by a constant 100 so that it is expressed as per 100
Percentage of adults who currently smoke tobacco	Number of current daily and less than daily tobacco smokers divided by the total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who currently smoke tobacco daily	Number of current daily tobacco smokers divided by the total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who currently smoke cigarettes	Number of current daily and less than daily cigarette smokers divided by the total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who smoke cigarettes daily	Number of current daily cigarette smokers divided by the total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who are ever daily tobacco smokers and currently do not smoke tobacco.	Number of ever daily tobacco smokers and currently do not smoke tobacco divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of ever daily tobacco smokers who currently do not smoke tobacco.	Number of ever daily tobacco smokers who currently do not smoke tobacco divided by number of ever daily tobacco smokers
Percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco	Number of current daily and less than daily smokeless tobacco users divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who currently use smokeless tobacco daily	Number of current daily smokeless tobacco users divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who are ever daily smokeless tobacco users and currently do	Number of ever daily smokeless tobacco users who currently do not use smokeless tobacco divided by total

not use smokeless tobacco.	number of respondents.
Percentage of ever daily smokeless tobacco users who currently do not use smokeless tobacco.	Number of ever daily smokeless tobacco users who currently do not use smokeless tobacco divided by number of ever daily smokeless tobacco users
Percentage of adults who currently use tobacco	Number of current daily and less than daily tobacco smokers and/or smokeless tobacco users divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who smoked tobacco during the past 12 months and tried to quit during the past 12 months.	Number of current tobacco smokers who tried to quit during the past 12 months and former tobacco smokers who have been abstinent for <12 months divided by total number of current tobacco smokers and former tobacco smokers who have been abstinent for <12 months.
Percentage of current tobacco smokers who are planning to quit or thinking about quitting smoking.	Number of current tobacco smokers who are planning or thinking about quitting smoking within the next month, 12 months, or someday divided by number of current tobacco smokers
Percentage of current smokers who made a quit attempt during the past 12 months and recent quitters (<12 months), who used [pharmacotherapy; counseling/advice; other cessation methods] during the last 12 months.	Number of current smokers who made a quit attempt during the past 12 months and recent quitters (<12 months), who used [pharmacotherapy; counseling/advice; other cessation methods] during the last 12 months divided by number of current smokers who made a quit attempt during the past 12 months and recent quitters (<12 months).
Percentage of current tobacco smokers and recent quitters (<12 months) who visited a doctor or health care provider (HCP) during the past 12 months and were advised to quit smoking tobacco	Number of current tobacco smokers and former tobacco smokers who have been abstinent for <12 months, who report being advised to quit smoking during a visit to a HCP within the past 12 months divided by number of current tobacco smokers and former tobacco smokers who have been abstinent for <12 months, who visited a HCP in the past 12 months.
Percentage of daily cigarette smokers who report smoking an average of [less than 5; 5-9; 10-14; 15-24; and 25+] cigarettes per day	: Daily cigarette smokers reporting an average of [less than 5; 5-9; 10-14; 15-24; and 25+] cigarettes per day divided by daily cigarette smokers
Percentage of ever daily smokers ages 20-34 years old who started smoking daily at [<15;	Number of ever daily smokers ages 20-34 years old who started smoking daily at [<15; 15-16; 17-19 and 20+]

15-16; 17-19 and 20+] years of age.	years of age divided by number of ever daily smokers ages 20-34 years old.
Percentage of former daily smokers who quit smoking [<1 year ago, 1 to <5 years ago, 5 to <10 years ago, 10+ years ago].	Number of former daily smokers who quit smoking [<1 year ago, 1 to <5 years ago, 5 to <10 years ago, 10+ years ago] divided by number of former daily smokers who do not smoke tobacco
Percentage of adults who currently [only smoke tobacco; smoke tobacco and use smokeless tobacco; only use smokeless tobacco; do not use tobacco].	Number of respondents who currently [only smoke tobacco; smoke tobacco and use smokeless tobacco; only use smokeless tobacco; do not use tobacco] divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of daily smokers or smokeless tobacco users who report first tobacco use [≤5 minutes; 6-30 minutes; 31-60 minutes; >60 minutes] after waking.	Number of daily smokers or smokeless tobacco users who report first tobacco use [≤5 minutes; 6-30 minutes; 31-60 minutes; >60 minutes] after waking divided by total number of daily smokers or smokeless tobacco users.
Percentage of indoor workers who were exposed to tobacco smoke at work in the past 30 days	Number of respondents who reported being exposed to smoke in indoor areas at work during the past 30 days divided by Number of respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.
Percentage of adults who were exposed to tobacco smoke at home at least monthly.	Number of respondents who reported being exposed to smoke at home either daily, weekly or monthly divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who visited restaurants in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke inside.	Number of respondents who reported being exposed to smoke inside restaurants in the past 30 days divided by number of respondents who reported visiting restaurants in the past 30 days.
Percentage of manufactured cigarette smokers whose last cigarette purchase was from a [vending machine, store, street vendor,…].	Number of manufactured cigarette smokers whose last cigarette purchase was from a [vending machine, store, street vendor,…] divided by number of manufactured cigarette smokers
Average cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita.	Consumption-weighted cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes divided by per capita GDP in the country
Percentage of adults who have noticed	Number of respondents who have noticed cigarettes at

cigarettes at sale prices, free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes, or any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold in the last 30 days.	sale prices, free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes, or any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold in the last 30 days divided by total number of respondents
Percentage of adults who have noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes, cigarette company sponsorship of sporting events, or cigarette promotions in the last 30 days other than in stores where cigarettes are sold.	Number of respondents who have noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes, cigarette company sponsorship of sporting events, or cigarette promotions in the last 30 days other than in stores where cigarettes are sold divided by total number of respondents.
Percentage of current tobacco smokers who reported thinking about quitting smoking in the last 30 days because of the warning labels on cigarette packages.	Number of current smokers who thought about quitting smoking in the last 30 days because of the warning labels on cigarette packages divided by number of current smokers.
Percentage of adults who have noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting on TV or radio in the last 30 days.	Number of respondents who have noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting on TV or radio in the last 30 days divided by total number of respondents.
Percentage of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the last 30 days.	Number of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the last 30 days divided by number of current smokers.
Percentage of adults who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness.	Number of respondents who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness divided by total number of respondents.
Percentage of adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.	Number of respondents who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers divided by total number of respondents