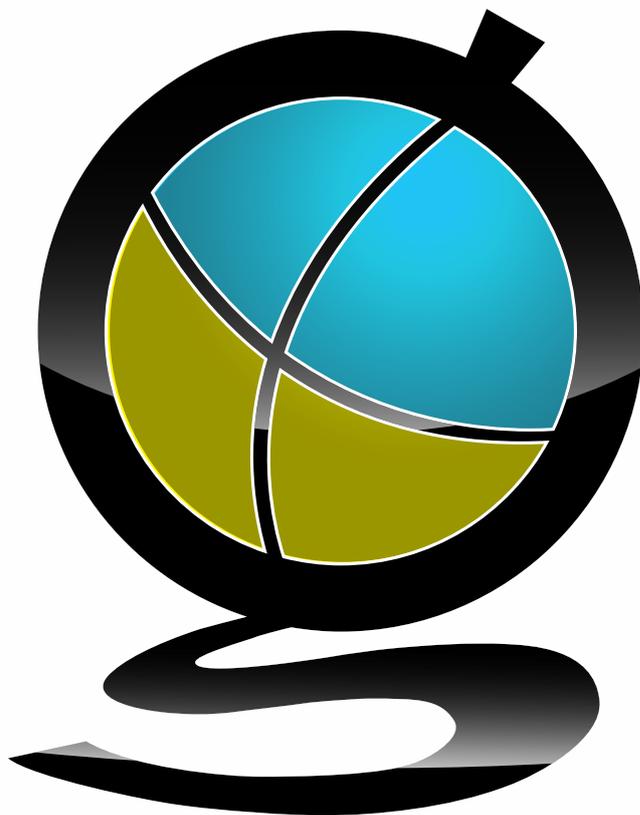




# GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY



Report  
Ukraine 2017

**УДК 311.2:178.7(477)=111**  
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The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a nationally representative household survey of people age 15 years or older that is used to monitor tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and to track key tobacco control indicators. This new round of GATS with a survey design similar to that used in the 2010 survey was conducted in 2016-2017, with Kiev International Institute of Sociology as the implementing agency in cooperation with the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine. Between 2010 and 2017, Ukraine has implemented various tobacco control policies including increasing tobacco taxes; prohibiting smoking completely in cafés, bars, restaurants, healthcare, and educational facilities; and prohibiting tobacco advertising (except on the Internet), promotion, and sponsorship. The report documents the 2017 situation with tobacco use behaviors in Ukraine and changes since 2010. During this period, the prevalence of current smoking among adults dropped by nearly 20%. The median price for a pack of 20 cigarettes increased by almost 70%. Among adults, exposure to tobacco marketing, and exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace, home, and public places have also significantly declined. Although Ukraine has reduced tobacco burden since 2010, over 8 million Ukrainians still use tobacco in 2017. The report suggests that further implementation of the WHO FCTC could help end the tobacco epidemic. Monitoring tobacco use and evaluating tobacco control interventions are critical to reduce tobacco use and tobacco-related morbidity and mortality.

**УДК 311.2:178.7(477)=111**



# PREFACE

**ULANA SUPRUN,**  
**Acting Minister of Health of Ukraine**



Tobacco use is one of the main causes of non-communicable diseases and premature deaths that can be prevented by implementing a set of measures proven to be effective in many countries. All these measures are included in the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC) ratified by Ukraine in 2006. Indispensable implementation of the Convention provisions is also defined in the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement of 2014, which stimulates movement towards tobacco control activities.

Over the past 11 years since the WHO-FCTC was signed, common effort of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, Members of the Parliament, international and public organizations has made it possible to ban tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, free public places from tobacco smoke, introduce graphic health warnings on cigarette packaging, and significantly increase tobacco taxes. All these measures have led to a considerable decrease in smoking prevalence in Ukraine and increased social intolerance to smoking.

Significant achievements in tobacco control made in the recent years are proved by the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) findings. This is one of the most comprehensive studies involving the population aged 15 and older and making possible to get reliable data on tobacco use and track the efficiency of tobacco control policies.

In Ukraine, GATS was conducted twice (in 2010 and 2017). Comparing both survey findings we see a positive tendency in growing public awareness of smoking-related harm, significant decreasing exposure to secondhand smoke and tobacco products advertising, reducing of cigarettes affordability. However, a lot remains to be done. We need to strengthen the tobacco control legislation and to ensure its enforcement, introduce bigger health warnings on cigarette packaging, create accessible services to help smokers quit and introduce proper regulation of new tobacco products which also cover electronic cigarettes which gains momentum, especially among young people.

The main survey findings and recommendations given in this report will be used to form further tobacco control policies to solve the outstanding problems.

On behalf of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, I would like to thank everyone involved in the second GATS in Ukraine. We really appreciate the expert assistance and financial support from our international partners including Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (USA), the World Health Organization and the Bloomberg Philanthropies. I would also like to note the important contribution of the Kiev International Institute of Sociology providing the methodology and technical support for the survey, the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine giving expert assistance in results analysis, and all the professionals involved in the work on this report and recommendations.



**MARTHE EVERARD,**  
**Head of WHO Country Office in Ukraine**

It is my pleasure to congratulate Ukraine on behalf of the WHO on the completion of the second Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS 2017). This report marks another milestone in Ukraine's commitment to tobacco control as a Party to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). Ukraine ratified this Convention in 2006, and since then tobacco control in the country has been strengthened. This has helped to achieve the significant reduction in tobacco use demonstrated in GATS 2017.

GATS has been implemented in 29 countries globally and seven in the WHO European Region (Greece, Kazakhstan, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine). This enables comparison across the region and the globe, and information sharing on experiences in tobacco control.

To help countries comply with the requirements of the WHO FCTC, WHO has developed a demand reduction policy package, known as MPOWER. Monitoring is an important component of this package which helps us understand the implementation of tobacco control and its impact on tobacco use. This enables implementing better-designed tobacco control policies and programs for greatest effect.

GATS is the result of national and international collaboration, efforts and enthusiasm, involving a range of partners and resulting in very rich and valuable information on tobacco use.

This report of the latest findings in Ukraine helps to advance efforts against the tobacco epidemic. It should become the reference report on the current state of tobacco use and tobacco control in Ukraine for policy-makers, health professionals, and all other stakeholders.

Ukraine, like many countries in the Region, has made progress, but more needs to be done and efforts focused on full implementation of the WHO FCTC. This should involve all tobacco control stakeholders across the relevant sectors, including the Government, policy-makers, experts, scientists and civil society.

I am sure that results of GATS 2017 will be used to develop Ukraine's tobacco control further, to address the pressing issues and gaps in existing legislation, and to adopt new laws in line with the requirements of the WHO FCTC.

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The completion of the 2017 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in Ukraine is a significant achievement. It represents a commitment by Ukraine to continue to monitor tobacco use and the impact of tobacco control measures since 2010 when the first GATS was conducted. The results can help further improve tobacco prevention and control efforts in Ukraine, which are supported by the World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC) and the MPOWER demand reduction strategies.

The GATS data presented in this report show that there has been a significant progress in several key measures between 2010 and 2017. For example, the overall prevalence of daily tobacco smoking declined by 20%; exposure to secondhand smoke among non-smokers in homes, workplaces, government buildings, and restaurants declined considerably; the percentage of adults who reported noticing cigarette marketing decreased by 46%; and the cigarette prices increased.

However, despite this progress, opportunities remain to further improve these measures. Continued efforts to monitor these measures, as well as to implement the proven MPOWER demand reduction strategies can help further reduce the burden of tobacco-related diseases and deaths in Ukraine.

It is important to acknowledge that the collective efforts of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, Kiev International Institute of Sociology, WHO-EURO Office, National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention were critical to make the 2017 GATS a success. We look forward to ongoing collaboration in our collective efforts to address the tobacco epidemic.



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Ukraine's movement towards EU-integration requires laborious work to gradually implement the European standards in the socio-political, economic and social spheres, including population health protection and care. Tobacco control in Ukraine is one of the most important frontiers for the health of the nation, the priority of which was confirmed by the ratification in 2006 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). As part of implementing this Convention, Ukraine has been gradually introducing European standards – including tobacco control – in its health legislation. The currently released second Ukraine GATS 2017 report is a valuable document, indicating both the achievements and problems of our country in this area.

Among the obtained results, the attention has to be particularly drawn by to the evidence of the effectiveness of tobacco control measures such as:

- significant decrease in the overall prevalence of current and daily smoking between 2010 and 2017;
- sharp decrease in the secondhand smoke exposure at workplace both in overall and among non-smokers with simultaneous significant increase of workplaces which are completely smokefree;
- high social support of the complete smoking ban in indoor workplaces and public places.

At the same time, this study highlighted a number of problems, e.g. an extremely low percentage of successful attempts of quitting smoking and insufficient attention to this process from health care providers.

It is extremely important that GATS uses a unified procedure for data collection and processing: a comprehensive, standard protocol, which allows for obtaining high-quality data comparable with data from other countries.

I am pleased to note that the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine was an active participant of the current GATS report preparation. Participation of representatives of the scientific community in this work is very important for the adequate interpretation of the obtained results and the development of scientifically based recommendations. This work should give an impetus to conducting research in the NAMS institutions for further improvement of the tobacco control in Ukraine. At this stage, important are measures targeted at specific population groups, first of all to those, who are exposed to several risk factors including smoking. The example of such groups is represented by Chernobyl emergency workers who are at increased risk of lung cancer as a result of inhalation of radioactive dust during the cleanup activities and smoking.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all the participants of the GATS in Ukraine and confidence that the obtained results will become a solid basis for the further effective measures in tobacco control.

**HANNA HOPKO,**  
**Member of Parliament in the 8<sup>th</sup> Verkhovna Rada**  
**of Ukraine, Head of the Foreign Affairs Committee**  
**in Verkhovna Rada**



The use of tobacco significantly impedes development in the whole world. For a country, smoking-related diseases are a heavy economic burden that costs billions of dollars yearly causing productivity losses, premature deaths of experienced workers and higher health care expenses.

Ten years ago the tobacco epidemic seemed to be a too difficult problem to overcome as the society was unprepared for radical changes. But the common efforts of the public and the government have brought significant success. Over the past decade, smoking prevalence has gradually decreased in Ukraine. This is shown by the latest Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS 2017) findings.

Thus, we got important anti-tobacco legislation prohibiting smoking in majority of public places; tobacco advertising and sponsorship got banned and cigarette prices got raised. As a result, fewer people start smoking and more are willing to get rid of tobacco addiction. And most importantly, the society is gradually getting used to the new rules and starting to understand that smoking is no longer normal. For instance, the survey findings show that the proportion of families which do not allow smoking at home is increasing although this is not regulated by laws. This illustrates people's growing awareness of adverse effects of smoking. People are growing more conscious of their health and wellness of their family members – and smoking gradually becomes socially unacceptable. And this is the right way to go.

Nowadays, developed countries (in particular, the EU states) announce the Tobacco endgame strategy aiming at smoking prevalence reduction. Ukraine should continue strengthening its tobacco control legislation and enforcement of existing laws. The need for further work on tobacco control is also stated in the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement with one of its parts being devoted to public health issues.

What is important for success is to further develop cooperation of all the parties involved in tobacco control. These include the Ministry of Health, members of the Parliament, international and public organizations, scientific research institutions etc. It is also worth following the health in all policies principle and remembering that public health issues are to be of higher priority than business interests (including tobacco business).

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey is a great instrument for 'quality assurance' of tobacco control measures that are to be undertaken in Ukraine. This survey reveals not only achievements but also problems to be solved; it gives the necessary information to make decisions on policies. And it is our common task to build tobacco-free Ukraine.

# ACRONYMS

<b>BI:</b>	Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use
<b>CDC:</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>CDCF:</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Foundation
<b>EU:</b>	European Union
<b>FCTC:</b>	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
<b>GATS:</b>	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
<b>GHPSS:</b>	Global Health Professions Student Survey
<b>GSPS:</b>	Global School Personnel Survey
<b>GTSS:</b>	Global Tobacco Surveillance System
<b>GYTS:</b>	Global Youth Tobacco Survey
<b>JHSPH:</b>	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
<b>HBSC:</b>	Health Behavior in School-aged Children
<b>HCP:</b>	Health care provider
<b>KIIS:</b>	Kiev International Institute of Sociology
<b>MOH:</b>	Ministry of Health of Ukraine
<b>NAMSU:</b>	National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine
<b>PSU:</b>	Primary sampling unit
<b>RTI:</b>	RTI International
<b>SES:</b>	Socioeconomic status
<b>SHS:</b>	Secondhand smoke
<b>UAH:</b>	Ukrainian Hryvnia
<b>WHO:</b>	World Health Organization

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2017 was conducted due to collaboration of national and international partners. The project was made possible only through the joint efforts of all partners, including the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (MOH), the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the CDC Foundation, World Health Organization (WHO) Country Office in Ukraine, WHO Regional Office for Europe, RTI International, and Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHSP). Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use (BI) through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies.

The implementation of the survey and production of this report would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts, technical support and full commitment of all partners. We would like to thank the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and the WHO Country Office in Ukraine for their sincere efforts to ensure the successful survey completion and the dissemination of GATS data and findings. Appreciations are extended to all fieldwork staff and IT engineers who stood behind our success, as well as all individuals who helped prepare this report. Last but not least, special thanks also go to the survey respondents for their participation.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

Tobacco use is a major preventable cause of premature deaths and diseases, killing more than 7 million people a year globally. More than 6 million of those deaths are the result of direct tobacco use, while around 890,000 are the result of non-smokers being exposed to secondhand smoke [1].

To confront the tobacco epidemic, the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) was adopted in 2003 [2]. FCTC is the first international legally binding public health treaty under the auspices of WHO in response to the global tobacco epidemic. It has been ratified by 181 countries, covering about 90% of the world population. A systematic and efficient surveillance system is critical to monitor tobacco use and evaluate tobacco prevention and control interventions [3].

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a nationally representative household survey of people age 15 years or older that is used to monitor tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and to track key tobacco control indicators. The use of a standard questionnaire, sampling methodology, and protocols in GATS makes comparison of survey results possible across countries.

GATS was first implemented in Ukraine in 2009-2010. Ukraine has since made progress in reducing tobacco use and adopted many key tobacco control initiatives including: prohibiting smoking completely in cafés, bars, restaurants, and health care and educational facilities; prohibiting

tobacco advertisement (except on the Internet), sponsorship and promotion; mandating graphic health warning labels on all cigarette packs; and implementing multiple tobacco tax increases [4, 5].

This new round of GATS was conducted in 2016-2017, with Kiev International Institute of Sociology as the implementing agency in cooperation with the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the WHO, the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation. Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation, with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies.

## METHODS

The GATS Ukraine 2017 adopted a survey design similar to the 2010 survey, as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older. The sample used a multi-stage stratified clustering design. Voter precincts were used as the primary sampling units (PSU). A total of 14,800 households from 600 PSUs were sampled with 8,298 adults completing the survey. The household response rate was 67.5%, the individual response rate was 95.5%, and the overall response rate was 64.4%. GATS Ukraine 2017 data were compared to that from GATS Ukraine 2010. The temporarily

occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, were excluded from GATS 2017 survey. These territories consist of 14.4% of the population in Ukraine. To allow for comparative analysis, the regions that were not covered by GATS Ukraine 2017 were also removed from the 2010 survey data.

GATS provides information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), tobacco 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 help countries to fulfill their obligations under the WHO FCTC to generate comparable data within and across countries.

WHO developed MPOWER, a technical assistance package of six evidence-based tobacco demand reduction measures contained in the FCTC that includes:



- Monitor tobacco use & prevention policies
- Protect people from tobacco smoke
- Offer help to quit tobacco use
- Warn about the dangers of tobacco
- Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

## KEY FINDINGS

### GATS 2017

#### Tobacco Use

In 2017, 23.0% (8.2 million) of all adults in Ukraine reported current tobacco use (self-reported current use of tobacco products on a daily or less than daily basis) in any form (40.1% of males and 8.9% of females). Overall, 22.8% of adults currently smoked tobacco (39.7% among males and 8.8% among females). Overall, 20.1% (7.2 million) of adults currently smoked tobacco daily (35.9% among males and 7.0% among females). Among daily tobacco smokers, 69.2% reported first smoking tobacco within 30 minutes after awakening. Among ever-daily tobacco smokers aged 18-34 years, smoking was initiated on average

at 16.8 years of age, and 60.4% of tobacco smokers started smoking before age 18.

Overall, 22.8% of adults currently smoked cigarettes (39.6% among males and 8.8% among females). The average number of cigarettes smoked per day was 17.1 among daily cigarette smokers (18.2 for males and 12.6 for females). Among daily cigarette smokers, 90.5% smoked 10 or more cigarettes daily.

Overall, 0.7% of adults currently smoked water pipe with tobacco, and 0.2% used smokeless tobacco.

#### Electronic Cigarettes

Overall, 50.9% of adults ever heard of electronic cigarettes. Overall, 6.4% of adults ever used electronic cigarettes, and 1.7% of adults were current users of electronic cigarettes.

### Smoking Cessation

Almost two in five (39.2%) tobacco smokers (current and former smokers who quit in the past 12 months) had attempted to quit in the last 12 months. Among tobacco smokers who had made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, 6.2% used nicotine replacement pharmacotherapy, 5.3% used Internet- and email-based support, 3.2% used non-medication therapy, 2.3% used non-nicotine medications, 2.1% used counseling / advice, and 72.2% tried to quit without any assistance.

Among tobacco smokers who visited a health care provider (HCP) in the past 12 months, 49.2% were asked by a HCP if they smoked, and 39.4% were advised by a HCP to quit smoking.

Overall, 62.5% of current tobacco smokers (5.1 million) stated they were interested in quitting, and 6.7% stated they were ready to quit smoking within the next month.

### Secondhand Smoke Exposure

Among adults who worked indoors, 14.3% were exposed to tobacco smoke in their workplace in the past 30 days. Overall, 13.0% of adults were exposed to tobacco smoke at home. Among non-smokers, 7.3% were exposed to tobacco smoke at home and 10.5% were exposed in their workplace.

Overall, 43.4% of people who visited bars and nightclubs, and 24.0% of people who visited restaurants reported exposure to tobacco smoke when visiting each respective location. Of all the public places included in the survey, tobacco smoke exposure was the lowest in health care facilities (3.7%).

### Economics

Overall, 73.3% of current manufactured cigarette smokers made their last purchase in stores, with 22.2% stating the last purchase was from a kiosk and 2.8% stating it was from a street vendor.

Among manufactured cigarette smokers, 4.5% purchased non-filtered cigarettes, 83.4% purchased regular-filtered cigarettes, and 12.1% purchased slim-filtered cigarettes; 97.3% showed the interviewer cigarette packs with warning labels in Ukrainian, 0.9% in Russian, 0.8% in Romanian (Moldovan), 0.2% in other languages, and 0.7% with no health warnings.

### Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship

Among all adults, 52.7% noticed anti-tobacco information during the last 30 days in various locations; 37.3% came across anti-tobacco information on TV, followed by posters in health care facilities (19.7%) and billboards (16.3%).

Among current tobacco smokers, 92.2% had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages during the past 30 days and more than half (54.0%) thought about quitting because of the warning labels.

Overall, 25.0% of adults noticed cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion during the last 30 days in various places. Overall, 13.7% of adults reported noticing cigarette advertising in stores where cigarettes were sold, followed by television (6.2%), cigarette pack inserts (5.8%), billboards (4.2%), and Internet (4.0%).

### Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions

Overall, 92.7% of adults believed that smoking could cause serious illnesses.

Overall, 85.5% believed inhaling secondhand smoke causes serious illnesses.

Overall, 53.7% of adults believed smoking a water pipe with tobacco could cause serious illnesses; 11.5% mistakenly believed that some types of cigarettes were less harmful than others.

Overall, 72.0% of adults considered highlighted, enlarged, or specially decorated cigarette packs at the point of sale as a form of cigarette advertising.

Among all adults, 83.2% favored a complete smokefree policy for indoor workplaces and public places. Overall, 81.3% believed that smoking should not be allowed in restaurants and cafés.

Overall, 21.0% of current tobacco smokers reported that they would quit smoking if the price of tobacco products sharply increased, and 25.8% reported that they would smoke less.

## CHANGES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017

- Overall prevalence of tobacco use significantly decreased from 28.4% to 23.0% (from 49.9% to 40.1% among males, no significant change among females). This represents a 19.0% relative percent decline in tobacco use (19.7% relative percent decline for males).
- Overall prevalence of daily tobacco smoking significantly decreased from 25.0% to 20.1% (from 45.1% to 35.9% among males, no significant changes among females). This represents a 19.8% relative percent decline in tobacco smoking (20.5% relative percent decline for males).
- The percentage of tobacco smokers who made quit attempts in the past 12 months did not change significantly from 2010 to 2017. No change was observed in the percentage of smokers that were asked by a HCP if they smoked or in the percentage of smokers who were advised to quit by a HCP in the past 12 months.
- The percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke in the workplace significantly decreased from 31.9% to 14.3%. The percentage of adults who reported that smoking was not allowed in any indoor areas in their workplaces significantly increased from 44.9% to 62.0%.
- The percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at home significantly decreased from 22.9% in 2010 to 13.0% in 2017.
- Among adults who visited restaurants and cafés in the past 30 days, the percentage of those who were exposed to tobacco smoke significantly decreased from 62.1% to 24.0%.
- After adjusting for inflation, the median price for a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes significantly increased from 10.4 UAH in 2010 to 17.5 UAH in 2017, representing a relative price increase of 68.4%. The median price for 100 packs of 20 manufactured cigarettes in GDP per capita, as an index of cigarette affordability, was 2.1% in 2010 and 3.3% in 2017 [6].
- The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days significantly decreased from 66.8% in 2010 to 52.7% in 2017.
- The percentage of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette package during the last 30 days (from 96.4% in 2010 to 92.2% in 2017), as well as the percentage of those having thought about quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packs (from 59.7% in 2010 to 54.0% in 2017), both significantly decreased.
- Exposure to any cigarette advertising, promotion, or sponsorship in the past 30 days declined significantly from 46.3% in 2010 to 25.0% in 2017. Similarly, significant declines were observed for both current smokers (from 60.3% in 2010 to 30.3% in 2017) and non-smokers (from 40.8% in 2010 to 23.4% in 2017).
- The overall percentage of adults who believed that certain types of cigarettes can be less harmful than others significantly decreased from 16.2% in 2010 to 11.5% in 2017.

### CONCLUSION

Between 2010 and 2017, Ukraine has implemented various tobacco control policies including increasing tobacco taxes; prohibiting smoking completely in cafés, bars, restaurants, health care, and educational facilities; and prohibiting tobacco advertising (except on the Internet), promotion, and sponsorship. The prevalence of current smoking among adults dropped by nearly 20% during this period. The median price for a pack of 20 cigarettes increased by almost 70%. Among adults, exposure to tobacco marketing, and exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace, home, and public places have also significantly declined.

GATS is a tool to monitor the extent of tobacco epidemic, and to identify opportunities in preventing and reducing tobacco use in Ukraine. Continued commitment to the WHO FCTC by Ukraine would further prevent and reduce tobacco use. Examples of evidence-based activities include:

1. Adding tobacco questions to other surveys to complement the information provided by GATS and to offer more detail on uptake of all forms of tobacco use, especially novel tobacco product use and use among youths and young adults.
2. Evaluating the effectiveness of prohibitions on the marketing of tobacco products, and exploring effective ways to strengthen the enforcement of tobacco control policies, especially smokefree laws and prohibitions on tobacco marketing.
3. Providing accessible low- or no-cost smoking cessation services at both national and local levels to assist in quitting tobacco.
4. Enhancing efforts to warn people about the risks of tobacco use through the implementation of evidence-based methods recommended by FCTC, which include adopting and rotating pictorial warnings that covers more than 50% of the main display areas on cigarette packs.
5. Increasing the price of tobacco and implementing WHO FCTC protocols to address illicit tobacco trade.
6. Implementing tobacco awareness campaigns based on communication theories developed for the purpose of behavior change.

Although Ukraine has reduced tobacco use since 2010, over 8 million Ukrainians still use tobacco in 2017. Further implementation of the WHO FCTC could help end the tobacco epidemic. Monitoring tobacco use and evaluating tobacco control interventions are critical to reduce tobacco use and tobacco related morbidity and mortality.

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# CHAPTER 1.

# INTRODUCTION

Tobacco use is a major preventable cause of premature deaths and diseases, killing more than seven million people a year. More than six million of those deaths are the result of direct tobacco use, and approximately 890,000 are the result of exposure to secondhand smoke. Globally, over one billion adults smoke tobacco, equating to every fifth person aged 15 or older. About 80% of smokers live in low- or middle-income countries, and approximately 226 million live in poverty [1].

## 1.1. HISTORY OF TOBACCO USE AND TOBACCO CONTROL IN UKRAINE

Until the early 1990s, cigarettes and tobacco production in Ukraine had been under the state monopoly. Since then, transnational tobacco corporations have come to the market and have gained control over 97% of the Ukrainian cigarette production. The remainder is owned by small domestic factories or is imported. Annual cigarette sales were changing over time. In the 1990s, an average of 60-70 billion cigarettes were sold; by 2008, that increased to over 125 billion [5].

Manufactured cigarettes are the most popular form of tobacco consumed in Ukraine. According to the 2010 Ukraine Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) results, they were used by almost 99% of adult smokers with growing dominance of filter cigarettes. In the 1990s, non-filter cigarettes constituted more than 50% of

the overall tobacco consumption, but this share had fallen to less than 10% in the late 2000s [7]. Other types of smoked tobacco products (e.g., hand-rolled cigarettes, cigars or cigarillos, pipes, and water pipes) are not very widespread in Ukraine and are used by a small percentage of smokers. However, water pipes (with and without tobacco) have become more and more popular, especially among young people below the age of 25. Electronic cigarettes, or e-cigarettes, have also gained popularity. Selling of e-cigarettes and their cartridges has no legislative regulations in Ukraine: they are accessible and affordable for many people because of relatively low prices and no age restrictions on sale.

Tobacco use has caused a huge burden on citizens' health and finances in Ukraine. In 2010, tobacco killed an estimated 85,000 Ukrainians per year, contributing to 12% of overall mortality [5, 8] – 82,000 men (24% of overall male mortality) and 3,000 women (1% of overall female mortality). Primary causes of death included lung cancer (79%), respiratory diseases (40%), vascular diseases (11%), and other diseases (5%). In addition to lost lives, Ukraine suffered an annual loss of 12.5 billion USD (3.2% of annual GDP) due to the health care expenditures and disability caused by tobacco-related diseases [9, 10].

In 2006, Ukraine ratified the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the first international binding treaty under the aegis of the WHO that includes 180 countries with about 90% of the global population. Over the last decade, FCTC has become an

essential tool for public health and enabled participating countries to achieve significant success in tobacco control.

Adopted by the Parliament in September 2005, law No 2899, “On Measures to Prevent and Reduce the Use of Tobacco Products and Their Harmful Impact on Public Health” was the first legislative act in Ukraine related to tobacco control [11]. Among other regulations, this law set requirements regarding tobacco products content, prohibited any terms, inscriptions or signs that may create wrong impressions that certain tobacco products are less harmful than others, and banned sales of tobacco products to or by persons aged under 18 years, and sales of individual cigarettes (not including cigars). A set of amendments to this law was adopted in 2009-2012 according to FCTC requirements, including a stipulation that public health interests had priority over the vested interests of the tobacco industry. Legislative amendments have also introduced pictorial and text warnings that covered 50% of a tobacco pack’s surface (actual new health warning appeared in October 2012). Additional smokefree policies covered 100% of restaurants and cafés which previously could have smoking zones.

On September 3, 2009, the Ukrainian government adopted the National Social Program for the Reduction of the Harmful Impact of Tobacco on Public Health in Ukraine until 2012 [12]. The objectives of this program were to protect the population against the consequences of tobacco use and the exposure to tobacco smoke and to minimize the social, environmental, and economic consequences of tobacco use by implementing tobacco control measures at the national and local levels. The National Program was comprised of a range of tobacco control activities, including the provision of smoking cessation services. However, money planned for this program implementation was not allocated in the

state budget; eventually, the program was canceled in 2011. Since that time, no other government-funded program on tobacco control has been adopted.

## 1.2. GATS UKRAINE 2010 AND ITS FINDINGS

The WHO encourages countries to implement comprehensive tobacco control programs according to the MPOWER<sup>1</sup> package with its first element related to the monitoring of tobacco use and tobacco control policies. The Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use provided funding through CDC Foundation to help Ukraine conduct the first Global Adult Tobacco Survey in 2010. GATS aims to obtain comprehensive information on tobacco use and tobacco control efforts in various countries. To compare survey results across different countries, GATS uses standard survey questionnaires, survey design and protocol. The U.S. Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention and RTI International provide technical support for the survey in participating countries.

GATS Ukraine 2010 provided critical information for government and tobacco control advocacy in Ukraine. Its indicators became a benchmark for monitoring compliance with various tobacco control measures in the country, including smokefree policies in various public places, advertising bans, etc. Several crucial findings of GATS Ukraine 2010 were as follows:

- The survey documented the support for various tobacco control policies rendered by Ukraine’s population, allowing the civil society activists to further advocate for stronger tobacco control policies.
- Although smuggling tobacco into a country is a traditional argument used by tobacco industry against tobacco tax increases, a mere 1.5% of potentially

<sup>1</sup> The MPOWER package is a series of six proven policies aimed at reversing the global tobacco epidemic: (1) Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies; (2) Protect people from tobacco smoke; (3) Offer help to quit tobacco use; (4) Warn about the dangers of tobacco; (5) Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship; and (6) Raise taxes on tobacco.

smuggled cigarettes at the Ukrainian market documented by GATS Ukraine 2010 became an important prerequisite for advancing tobacco taxation.

- A lack of public awareness of certain tobacco-related harms among Ukraine's population and the health risks associated with water pipe use in particular, were taken into account in later media activities.

### 1.3. RECENT TOBACCO CONTROL EFFORTS IN UKRAINE

After GATS 2010 and with its findings at hand, several further legislative efforts were undertaken. In September 2012, a ban on tobacco advertising, sponsorship and promotion came into force (law No 3778; amendment to the law No 2899 and the law on advertisement). This law banned almost all kinds of advertisement (except advertisement on the Internet), promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products. However, because of loopholes in the legislation, the tobacco industry continues to find ways to promote its products, including through advertising at points of sale.

In December 2012, a smokefree policy came into force with a ban on smoking (including e-cigarettes and water pipes) in places of public catering (e.g., cafés, bars and restaurants) and other public places (law No 4844). Currently, national legislation bans smoking in all health and educational institutions, public transportation, restaurants and café premises and some other places. At workplaces, hotels, dormitories, railway stations and airports, smoking is allowed only in specially designated areas.

Between 2011 and 2013, the pace of tobacco tax increase slowed (taxes were increased only by 45% over three years). However, in 2014, tobacco taxes increased

three times by a total of 40%. During the same year, the Parliament adopted the law "On the Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and some legislation about tax reform". This law envisaged that beginning January 1, 2015 the rates of excise for non-filter cigarettes had to be increased to the level of filter cigarettes, and tobacco product retailers had to pay an additional excise tax of 5% of the product price [13]. In 2015 and 2016, tobacco excise taxes increased by 40% each year. During 2007–2016, revenues from tobacco excise taxes increased substantially – from 2.5 billion to 33.2 billion UAH.

### 1.4. GATS UKRAINE 2017 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Since 2010, many key tobacco control policies have been adopted in Ukraine. The WHO, Ministry of Health of Ukraine (MOH), Bloomberg Initiative (BI) and CDC therefore teamed up again in 2016 to repeat GATS in Ukraine, with two key goals: to monitor current exposures related to tobacco use and to help evaluate the impact related to the implemented tobacco control policies since GATS 2010.

To achieve these goals, the objectives of the survey include documenting the following groups of indicators:

- Tobacco use-related behaviors
- Tobacco smoke exposures at various premises
- Exposure to tobacco control policies, including smokefree policies, smoking cessation, awareness campaigns about dangers associated with smoking, bans on tobacco advertising and promotion, and tobacco prices.

This report presents the design of the survey as well as the key findings. It demonstrates the current situation with tobacco use among adults in Ukraine and observes the changes that happened between 2010 and 2017.

# CHAPTER 2.

# METHODOLOGY

Adhering to the global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators, the 2017 GATS Ukraine survey adopted a design similar to GATS Ukraine 2010 aiming to produce estimates at the national level. The design also allowed us to estimate indicators of interest at a pre-determined precision level by gender, age group, education and residence status, as well as to compare current survey results to the GATS Ukraine 2010 survey.

## 2.1. STUDY POPULATION

The target population of the survey included men and women aged 15 years and older who considered Ukraine to be their primary place of residence – irrespective of citizenship – and lived for more than six of the last 12 months in the dwelling interviewed. The temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts were excluded from the survey. Respondents were considered non-eligible if their primary places of residence were institutionalized living facilities or collective dwellings, such as military institutions, prisons, convents, hotels, dormitories, hospitals, nursing homes, etc. The homeless were also excluded.

The survey sample size was calculated according to the requirements of the GATS Sample Design Manual. To achieve the target sample of 8,000 respondents,

14,800 households were sampled with the aim to obtain 2,000 respondents for each of the analysis domains: urban and rural men and women.

## 2.2. SAMPLE DESIGN

GATS Ukraine 2017 was a household-based survey that conformed to the GATS sampling design protocol (refer to Appendix B for details). It employed a two-stage sample design. At the first stage, voting precincts defined by the Central Election Commission for the 2014 nationwide parliamentary elections were used as the primary sampling units (PSUs), which consisted of eligible voters 18 years old and older [14]. PSUs were selected randomly using the method of selection probability proportional to the size of PSUs (PPS). There were 300 PSUs selected in the urban areas and 300 PSUs in the rural areas. At the second stage, 30 housing units were randomly selected from each selected PSU in big cities (Kyiv, Dnipro, Lviv, Odesa, and Kharkiv) and 25 housing units from each selected PSU in other urban settlements, or 23 housing units from rural PSUs. The list of households was developed from mapping and listing conducted in August 2016. An eligible household member was interviewed and asked to give information about each eligible adult in the household. One eligible household member was then randomly selected from the household roster. Since there are more adult females than adult males in the general population in Ukraine,

adult males were sampled at a higher rate than females in an effort to achieve a sample with a 50-50 split by gender.

### 2.3. QUESTIONNAIRES

The 2017 Ukraine GATS used two questionnaire modules: the Household Questionnaire and the Individual Questionnaire. The questionnaires were largely based on the 2010 Ukraine GATS instrument. They included both core sets of questions designed for all GATS participating countries and country-specific questions – recommended by MOH, CDC and WHO – to address country-specific issues. Both questionnaires were developed in English first and translated into both Ukrainian and Russian. The questions modified or added for the 2017 survey were back-translated into English to check the quality of the translations. The questionnaires were approved by the CDC Questionnaire Review Committee (refer to Appendix A for details).

The Household Questionnaire was used to collect information on persons who considered the selected housing unit as their primary place of residence. Any adult household member aged 18 years or older was eligible to answer the household questionnaire. This questionnaire aimed to collect information on the name, birth date or age, gender, and status of tobacco use of each household member. One eligible household member was randomly selected from the household roster to complete an individual questionnaire that consisted of eleven sections:

- 1) **Section A** – Background characteristics: Questions on gender, age, education, occupation status, possession of household items, marital status, and financial well-being.
- 2) **Section B** – Tobacco smoking: Questions on patterns and frequency of use, former tobacco consumption, the age of initiation of daily smoking, consumption of different tobacco products, nicotine dependence and consultations with health care providers.
- 3) **Section WP** – Water pipe: Questions on frequency and patterns of water pipe use (with and without tobacco), the age of initiation of water pipe use and some details about the most recent smoking session (duration, number of participants).
- 4) **Section EC** – Electronic cigarettes: Questions on awareness and experience of using e-cigarettes.
- 5) **Section C** – Smokeless tobacco: Questions on frequency of use, former use, and consumption of different smokeless tobacco products.
- 6) **Section D** – Cessation: Questions on receiving advice to quit smoking by health care providers and the methods used to try to stop smoking.
- 7) **Section E** – Secondhand Smoke (SHS): Questions on the indoor smoking policy and exposure to SHS in homes and at workplaces, and exposure to SHS in the last 30 days at different public sites including government buildings / offices, health care facilities, restaurants or cafés, bars or night clubs, public transportation, universities, and private companies. An additional item was included on knowledge about serious illnesses in non-smokers due to SHS exposure.
- 8) **Section F** – Economics: Questions on the brand, quantity, cost, and source of manufactured cigarettes in the last purchase.
- 9) **Section G** – Media: Questions on exposure to pro- and anti-tobacco advertising in the media such as television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers / magazines, cinema, Internet, public transportation; exposure through sporting events

sponsored by tobacco companies; exposure to tobacco promotion activities; and reaction to health warning labels on cigarette packages. The reference period for the questions in this section was the last 30 days.

- 10) **Section H** – Knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions: Questions on knowledge about health effects of smoking, SHS, smokeless tobacco, and water pipe use.
- 11) **Section CP** – Cigarette packs: Information printed on any cigarette packages that respondents had with them (brand, health warning message, contents of tar and nicotine, date of production, and maximum retail price) was obtained.

## 2.4. RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, AND FIELDWORK

### 2.4.1. Implementing agencies

The Kiev International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) was contracted to undertake the field work for 2017 Ukraine GATS. The BI provided funding for the survey through the CDCF and the WHO. U.S. CDC provided technical support. The KIIS project manager provided overall direction for the survey implementation. The fieldwork director was assisted by three fieldwork managers (FMs) who served as field coordinators in the respective regions, while 24 fieldwork supervisors (FSs) carried out field activities in the oblasts. Each team was composed of one team supervisor and three to nine field interviewers (FIs).

### 2.4.2. Pretest

In April 2016, KIIS conducted a GATS pretest that piloted the questionnaire in Ukrainian and Russian for the language accuracy, logical flow or sequence of the questions, adequacy and appropriateness of response options, and the accuracy of

translations. In addition, the pretest was designed to investigate if the respondents' attitudes, interests, and motivation to answer the questions would be sustained and to measure the average interview time in order to set a reasonable quota per day for the field interviewers. Efforts were also made to assess problems that would likely occur during the actual GATS field operation, and solutions were identified to solve such problems. Another important objective of the pretest was to test the use of tablets in the field. Pretest fieldwork was conducted in both urban and rural areas – totaling 101 respondents – distributed by gender, urban / rural residence, smoking status and age groups.

### 2.4.3. Training

To prepare the KIIS Central Office personnel, training for trainers was held where particular items and instructions in need of extra emphasis were identified. Issues to be addressed during the training of field staff were explored as well. This was held for the KIIS GATS core team, who participated in the pretest and assisted with finalizing the questionnaires and manuals.

KIIS Central Office staff served as instructors and trained all field operation personnel for the 2017 Ukraine GATS in four regional sessions during October 1-10, 2016. Participants in these sessions included 24 FSs and 96 FIs (some supervisors worked on the GATS Ukraine project as interviewers as well). Each training session covered key survey concepts and definitions, questionnaire administration using tablets, and other field operation protocols. All sessions included classroom lectures, written exercises, demonstration interviews, role-playing, mock interviews, and field practice.

### 2.4.4. Fieldwork

For the 2017 Ukraine GATS, the KIIS employed 110 FIs, distributing among 24 teams nationwide. Each team supervisor

was responsible for three to nine interviewers and ensured that the team strictly followed protocol for interviewing the sample households and the individuals. In each oblast, a FS from the permanent KIIS survey network was designated to monitor the progress of the team in his / her oblast and to ascertain that the workload was completed within the survey period. The FMs were assigned to supervise the implementation of the survey in their groups of oblasts and provide technical assistance on survey concepts, questionnaire items and field operation procedures. Usually, regional FSs were providing technical assistance on the use of tablets, while the IT team at the KIIS Central Office solved more complicated issues. The FSs conducted spot checks, and the KIIS quality control supervisors conducted verification interviews. The GATS fieldwork was carried out from October 5, 2016, until January 31, 2017.

### **2.4.5. Confidentiality / informed consent**

Parental consent was required for interviewees aged 15-17 years to participate in the survey. All data collected through the GATS is confidential. Respondents were assured that all answers in the survey would be used only for research and not for any other purposes; and all identifying data, such as name and address, would never be associated with their interview responses. In addition, the FIs signed a statement of confidentiality to ensure that they would maintain the confidentiality of the data.

## **2.5. DATA PROCESSING AND AGGREGATION**

GATS data were collected using Samsung tablets. RTI international provided technical support for programming the questionnaire, setting up the tablets, managing the devices and aggregating data.

At the KIIS Central Office, technical staff served as the GATS data managers (DMs). The FIs exported data files from their tablets on a daily basis. In some unusual cases (i.e., if the FI was in a remote area), the data were exported less frequently than daily. After data was exported, the files were transmitted to the KIIS National Data Center.

The DM received and managed the data files transmitted by the FIs. To detect problems in the data files early and provide resolutions, the GATS project manager viewed and scrutinized the data upon receipt.

The DM routinely reviewed and monitored the transmitted data files and provided a weekly status report indicating the number of complete and incomplete cases per FI. The General Survey System (GSS) aggregation software was used to provide the status report containing this information. During processing, the GSS sorted the files in the selected folders by the most recently submitted standard database format (sdf) files. After ensuring the completeness of the sdf files, the DM merged and aggregated all the files into a single sdf file, using an aggregation module part of the GSS. The aggregated data was converted into an SPSS format for further evaluation and to ensure data quality.

## **2.6. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

Sample weights were computed for each respondent who completed the survey, following the standard protocol outlined in the GATS sample weights manual. The details of the sampling weights process are described in Appendix B. Weighted point estimates and standard error calculations were estimated using SPSS Version 23, SAS Version 9.3 and SUDAAN Version 11.0. The complex survey design feature was taken into account to calculate the survey error properly. Data cleaning and data analysis were conducted from February to

September 2017. Data from the present survey were compared to the GATS Ukraine 2010 survey data. For consistency, the territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts which are temporarily outside the control of the government of Ukraine, were removed from the 2010 survey data and therefore also excluded from the comparative analysis in this report.

## 2.7. SAMPLE AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

For the GATS Ukraine 2017 survey, 8,717 of 14,800 households sampled finished the household survey, and 8,298 individuals completed the individual questionnaire. The top reason for household non-participation during the survey process was that 14.1% of households refused to participate, followed by not being able to reach the household member eligible to complete the roster (12.2%), empty households (10.2%), and address not a dwelling (2.5%). The household response rate in the urban area was 60.8% compared to 75.5% in the rural area, totaling a 67.5% response rate overall. Individual response rates were similar in the urban area and rural area, at 96.1% and 94.8% respectively, averaging 95.5%. The overall response rate, calculated by taking the product of household response rate

and individual response rate, was 64.4%. Details can be found in *Table 2.1*.

The 8,298 completed interviews were representative of an estimated population of 36.1 million adults aged 15 or older living in Ukraine, excluding the areas not covered in the survey. Since the weighted data were matched to the population as of January 1, 2016 [15] through post-stratification by region, residence, gender, and age group, the weighted distribution by these four factors reflected the actual population distribution. Details are listed in *Table 2.2*.

With regard to comparison data collected in 2010 and 2017 (see *Table 2.3*), both datasets were weighted to the current Ukrainian population. However, it is worth noting that certain changes took place over these seven years. Compared to the first GATS wave, the youngest age group (aged 15-24 years) became smaller, and the group of people aged 25-44 years became larger. The distribution of the population between urban and rural areas further shifted towards urban, which was 65.4% in 2010 and 69.4% in 2017. In regard to education, groups of those with secondary or less than secondary education became smaller, and those with college or university-level education became larger. In parallel, the percentage of students in the new weighted sample is smaller than in the previous one. The proportion of people who are married or living together decreased as well. These population changes could affect the changes in tobacco use-related indicators and need to be taken into account.

# CHAPTER 3. BACKGROUND: TOBACCO CONTROL POLICY IN UKRAINE

This chapter describes the status of tobacco use and control in Ukraine prior to GATS 2017 and is set out according to the MPOWER implementation package.

## 3.1. MONITORING OF TOBACCO USE AND PREVENTION POLICIES

Ukraine conducted a set of surveys among adults and youth with support from international organizations (i.e., GATS in 2010; Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) in 1999, 2005, and 2011; Health Behavior in School-aged Children (HBSC) in 2002, 2006, 2010 and 2014; European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) in 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011 and 2015) throughout the country, as well as annual surveys conducted by the State Statistics Service and country research institutions. These studies provide further insights into tobacco use as well as knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions surrounding the behavior.

### **Burden of tobacco use in Ukraine: Prevalence of tobacco use among adults**

According to the WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic published in 2015 [1], Ukraine occupied the 21st place in the world in smoking prevalence

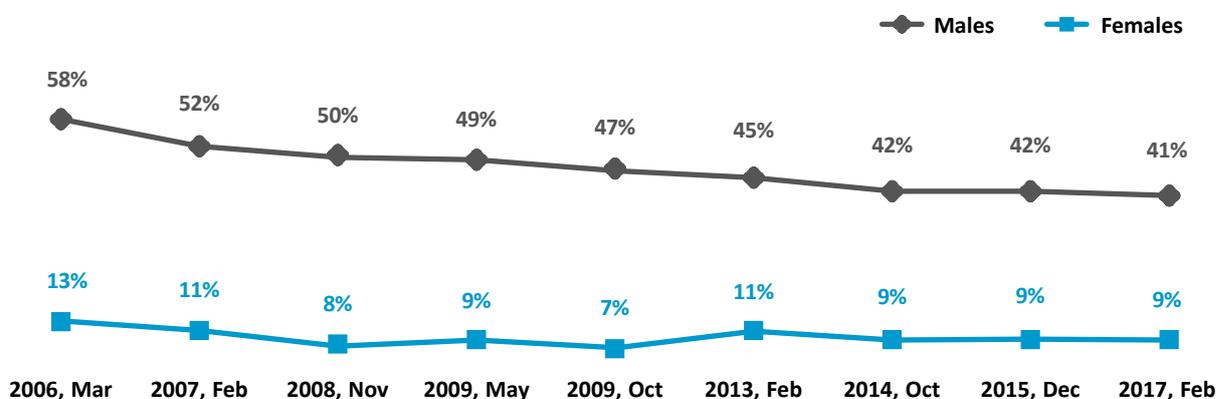
among persons aged 15 years and older, in comparison to fourth place in 2006. This is considered significant progress which has been supported by several national surveys conducted in Ukraine.

Several nationally representative surveys conducted in Ukraine by KIIS revealed a decrease in smoking prevalence among the Ukrainian population in general and in different gender and age groups [16]<sup>2</sup> (Figure 3.1).

The first round of GATS in Ukraine in 2010 revealed that current smoking prevalence was 28.3%, with 25.0% daily smoking prevalence (45.1% among men and 8.4% among women) [17]. Results of the recent KIIS survey conducted in February 2017 demonstrated that daily smoking prevalence among adults aged 18 years and older was 23.7% (41.2% for men and 9% for women). In comparison, in 2006 the daily smoking prevalence in Ukraine was about 31% among adults aged 18 years and older. The trends in smoking prevalence differ between men and women in Ukraine. The initial level among men was very high (62% of daily smokers in 2005) and it consistently declines over time as various tobacco control measures have been implemented. Among women, the initial level was lower (16% of daily smokers in 2005) and it declined dramatically between

<sup>2</sup> The samples of 2015 and 2017 surveys excluded the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, which are temporarily outside the control of the government of Ukraine.

FIGURE 3.1: Percentage of daily smokers among adult males and females (18+) in Ukraine, 2006–2017



2006-2008, soon after first tobacco control measures were implemented, to reach the level of about 9%. Since then, tobacco use in women has largely gone unchanged. This might partly be due to the lower rate making it statistically more difficult to detect change. However, it does require additional attention to ensure tobacco control in Ukraine is having a beneficial impact for women as well as men.

The State Statistics Service of Ukraine includes the question about smoking behavior of all household members aged 12 and older into the annual panel household survey. These results also show the decrease in daily smoking prevalence from 25.6% in 2008 to 19.3% in 2016 [18, 19].

The share of smokers started decreasing after the first tobacco control law was adopted in 2005 and Ukraine ratified the WHO FCTC in 2006. The most profound decreases in smoking prevalence were observed between 2008 and 2010 when the combination of the global economic recession and effective tobacco taxation policies led to reduced tobacco affordability. This outcome was facilitated by various tobacco control measures, including smokefree policies, a ban on tobacco

advertising in various media adopted in consecutive stages, and introducing the tobacco pack health warnings enacted in 2007 and 2012.

Between 2013 and 2017, the decrease in daily smoking prevalence was insignificant (26.2% vs. 23.7%). This could be caused by a lack of anti-tobacco law enforcement, use of loopholes in the legislation by the tobacco industry, and cigarette price reduction in late 2015. A more substantial decrease in daily smoking prevalence between 2013 and 2017 (by 28%) was observed among people aged 18–30 [20]. This may indicate that smaller numbers of young people initiated smoking over this period compared to earlier years.

**Tobacco production, sales, and consumption**

The state monopoly on cigarettes and tobacco production in Ukraine was dismantled in the early 1990s. This created an attractive environment for transnational tobacco corporations to corner the market. Currently, four big international corporations – Philip Morris International, Japan Tobacco International, British American Tobacco, and Imperial Tobacco –

control about 97% of the tobacco market in Ukraine. The remaining tobacco products are produced by small factories or are imported. According to the most recent data available, domestic tobacco growing in Ukraine is not significant and occupies less than 120 hectares with productivity around 50 tons (covers up to 0.1% of demand) [5].

Manufactured cigarettes are the most popular form of tobacco consumption in Ukraine; according to 2010 Ukraine GATS results, they were used by almost 99% of adult smokers with growing dominance of filter cigarettes over non-filter ones. In the 1990s, non-filter cigarettes constituted more than 50% of overall tobacco consumption; in the late 2000s, this share had fallen to less than 10% [7].

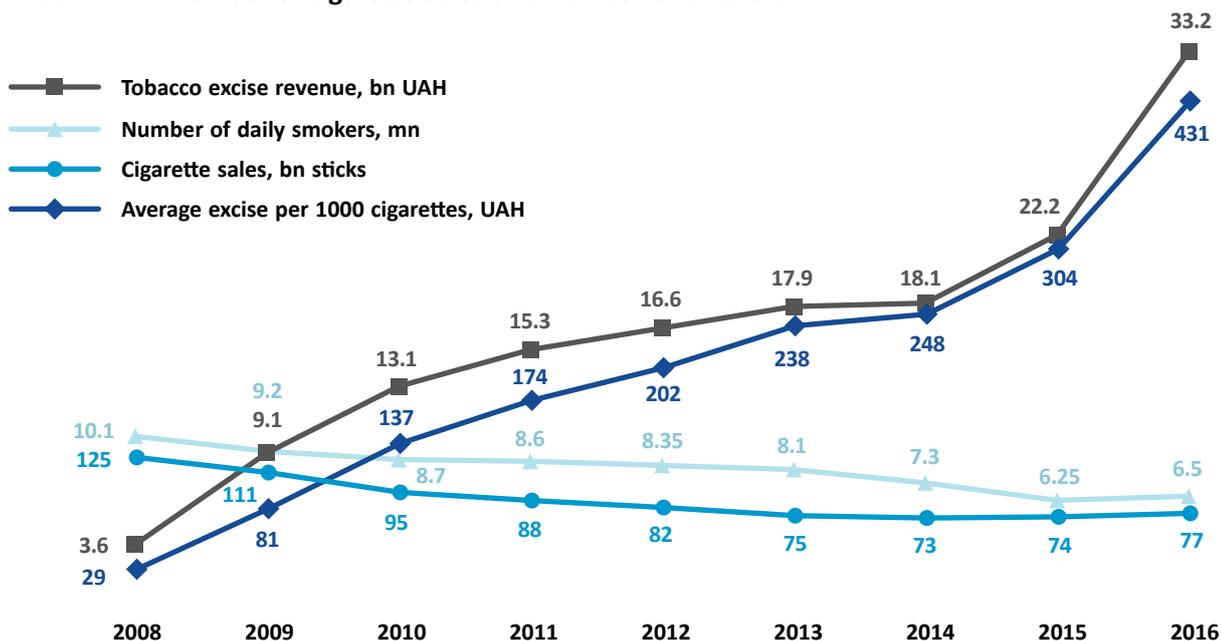
In the 1990s, the annual sales of manufactured cigarettes were about 60–70 billion pieces, increasing to 125 billion cigarettes in 2008. By 2016, annual sales of manufactured cigarettes in Ukraine decreased to 76 billion pieces. This was accompanied by a decline in number of

smokers during this period: from 10.1 million to 6.75<sup>3</sup> million [18] (Figure 3.2). The volume of the cigarette market was determined not only by the consumption in Ukraine but also by the smuggling of cigarettes from Ukraine to the European Union countries, which slightly decreased in 2008-2012 as tobacco taxation policies made Ukrainian cigarettes more expensive [4]. However, it increased again in 2014-2016 due to the collapse of the national currency exchange rate.

Use of other types of smoked tobacco products (i.e., hand-rolled cigarettes, cigars or cigarillos, pipes, and water pipes) is not very widespread in Ukraine. GATS 2010 results reported that less than 2% of current smokers used any type of these products. However, water pipes (with and without tobacco) became more popular, especially among young people below the age of 25. For instance, the survey conducted in 2017 found that 9.0% of men and 7.8% of women aged 18 years or older used water pipes during the past 12 months [20].

<sup>3</sup> In 2016 with the exclusion of the territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, which are temporarily outside the control of the government of Ukraine.

FIGURE 3.2: Number of cigarette sales and number of smokers



Because of weak law enforcement, some bars, cafés, and restaurants in Ukraine offer water pipes to their visitors.

Electronic cigarettes have also gained popularity. Selling e-cigarettes and their cartridges has no legislative regulations in Ukraine. They are accessible and affordable for many people because of relatively low prices and no age restrictions on sale. According to survey results, 7.5% of men and 6.8% of women used electronic cigarettes within the past 12 months [20]. There is a popular opinion among smokers that switching to e-cigarettes may help to quit smoking.

### **Prevalence of tobacco smoking among youth**

The tobacco industry invests considerable resources and uses special tactics to target the youth as potential cigarette consumers.

Ukraine has participated in three international surveys focused on smoking behavior among young people: GYTS, HBSC, and the ESPAD.

The GYTS is targeted to youth aged 13-15 years old. It was conducted in Ukraine in 1999, 2005, and 2011 [21]. Results revealed that prevalence of smoking cigarettes reduced by 30% among both boys and girls (from 24.0% in 2005 to 16.6% in 2011). Prevalence of daily smoking decreased by half (from 8.6% to 4.4%).

The HBSC covers schoolchildren of different age groups (from 11 to 16) and aims to monitor children's health and behavior. In Ukraine, it was conducted in 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2014. According to the most recent HBSC results, 30.0% of schoolchildren aged 11-17 years (36.0% of boys and 25.0% of girls) have ever smoked, while 7.3% (10.1% of boys and 4.8% of girls) were daily smokers. Similar to adults, there was a reduction in daily smoking among the youth between 2010 and 2014 (from 11.0% to 7.3%) [22].

The objective of ESPAD is to collect data about the use of psychoactive substances (including tobacco) among schoolchildren and students aged 15-17 years. Six rounds of the survey have already been conducted in Ukraine – in 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, and 2015. Based on ESPAD results, the percentage of adolescents who smoked at least once during the last 30 days decreased significantly between 1995 and 2015: from 50.6% to 25.7% for boys and from 27.6% to 13.2% for girls [23].

Traditionally, there are more smokers among boys than among girls and among those who are older: in 2015, prevalence of daily smoking among girls was 6.7% compared to 18.1% among boys.

In 2015, the survey included questions about water pipe and e-cigarette use for the first time. According to the findings, 38.8% and 19.4% of adolescents aged 15-17 years have ever smoked water pipes and e-cigarettes respectively while 11.3% of adolescents smoked water pipes and 5.5% smoked e-cigarettes within the past 30 days [23].

### **Prevalence of tobacco use among health professionals and medical students**

Health care workers can provide effective messages promoting healthy lifestyles and advising and supporting smoking cessation. However, there is a persistent tobacco use culture within the health care workforce.

A pilot Global Health Professions Student Survey (GHPSS) was conducted in Ukraine in 2009 among third-year health profession students at the Kyiv Medical University [24]. The survey found that 62.5% of students were ever smokers, and the most frequent age of smoking initiation was between 11 and 15 years old. Smoking at the university during the previous year was reported by 31.6% of smokers. Exposure to secondhand smoke at home within the last

week was reported by 60.5% of students while 73.3% were exposed to secondhand smoke in other places outside their homes.

According to another survey conducted in 2009, daily smoking prevalence among Ukrainian primary care physicians was 22.3%, only slightly lower than in the general population (27.0%) [5]. The prevalence of smoking was higher among male physicians than female ones. The average age of smoking initiation implies that the majority of health care workers started smoking while they were medical students at universities.

### 3.2. PROTECT PEOPLE FROM TOBACCO SMOKE

Law 2899, enacted in 2005, included key elements protecting people from tobacco smoke. Amendments to this law were adopted between 2009 and 2012 to include certain smokefree indoor public places (except workplaces, hotels, dormitories, railway stations, and airports where smoking is still allowed in specially designated areas).

A national survey of tobacco use conducted in 2005 [25] found 53% of the population reported exposure to SHS at least daily. Two-thirds of non-smokers (65%) and three-quarters of former smokers (74%) were exposed to SHS at least several days a week.

Results of Ukraine GATS 2010 revealed that the share of those exposed to SHS daily or almost daily declined from 53% in 2005 to 32% in 2010, and the share of those rarely or never exposed to SHS increased from 26% in 2005 to 47% in 2010. In 2010, 23% of adults aged 15 years and older reported exposure to SHS at home at least once a month. This had not changed by 2013 according to the nationally representative omnibus survey (22% reported SHS exposure at least monthly).

Smoking outside the home appears to have been influenced more by the legislative changes. For example, overall, 32% of those working outside their homes in indoor areas were exposed to SHS at the workplace within the past 30 days in 2010; while in 2013, 17% of those working in indoor areas reported being exposed to SHS at work [26].

Exposure to SHS in other public places varied depending on the venue. In 2010, visitors to health care facilities experienced the lowest level of SHS exposure (6.3%). Visitors to other places experienced higher levels of SHS: 10.1% in governmental buildings, 16.5% in public transportation, 24.2% in universities, and 62.1% in cafés and restaurants. In 2013, the percentage of those exposed to SHS at cafés and restaurants reduced significantly (to 28%) [26], which is associated with the law adopted in 2012 banning smoking in these places.

### 3.3. OFFER HELP TO QUIT TOBACCO USE

Smoking cessation services are not well organized. Although the MOH approved guidelines for health care practitioners in September 2012 by the Order 746 [27], still not many physicians ask their patients about smoking status, and not all practitioners have skills or time to consult patients on quitting.

Analysis of surveys conducted in 2005 [28] and 2010 [29] revealed that an advice to quit smoking from health care workers was mostly provided to those smokers who are older and probably suffer smoking-related diseases. A more recent survey of smokers [30] showed that 70% of men and 61% of women who already tried to quit did so unassisted. At the same time, almost 70% of smokers declared their desire to quit and 77% recognized a need of the professional services development.

### 3.4. WARN ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO

Warnings aimed at smokers and the general public are key requirements of the WHO FCTC. According to the Ukrainian law (No 2899, enacted in 2005 with amendments of 2012), tobacco companies must cover at least 50% of their products' packaging with written and pictorial warnings about the harms of tobacco consumption. Tobacco companies are also forbidden to put false or misleading information – such as “mild”, “light”, or “ultra-light” – on packages. The draft law No 2820 that aimed to introduce bigger pictorial health warnings on both sides of a tobacco pack (not less than 65%) was registered at the Parliament in May 2015.

Anti-smoking media campaigns are not conducted systematically and usually are advocacy-oriented, i.e. covering certain ‘hot topics’ within campaigns before the draft law voting in the Parliament.

### 3.5. ENFORCE BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, AND SPONSORSHIP

The law No 3778 (amendment to the law No 2899 and the law on the advertisement) enacted in 2012 banned almost all kinds of advertisement (except advertisement on the Internet), promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products. Because of loopholes in the legislation, tobacco producers found a way to advertise tobacco products at points of sale.

As was seen in the survey conducted in late 2015 [31], among those who visited points of tobacco sales within the last 30 days, 37.2% reported having observed advertisement or other information that promotes tobacco purchases. Three quarters of respondents (75.7%) perceive

the use of colors and light to emphasize the tobacco packs at the points of sales as those that encourage youth to uptake smoking.

Also due to the lack of the law enforcement, some cases of tobacco products promotion and sponsorship still occurred. However, all these issues are addressed in the newly registered draft law No 4030a. Adoption of this bill will allow the strengthening of tobacco control policies. Additionally, draft law 2820 (which is also registered in the Parliament) proposes to remove contradictions of different laws on tobacco advertisement on the Internet and to ban such advertising in line with the EU Directive 2003/33.

One of the tobacco industry's tactics is the promotion of slim or flavored cigarettes. Marketing of these cigarettes is aimed at women and youth. The nationally-representative omnibus survey conducted in 2017 revealed that 23% of smokers (39% women and 18% men) smoked cigarettes with flavors during the past 12 months [20]. These percentages were even higher among women smokers in the younger age group: 76% of women aged 30 years or younger have ever smoked such cigarettes, and 24% reported doing so on a regular basis. The draft law No 2820 proposes to ban flavor cigarettes in Ukraine in line with the EU Directive 2014/40.

### 3.6. RAISE TAXES ON TOBACCO

Effective tobacco taxation results in decreased affordability, consumption, and smoking prevalence. Ukraine's and other countries' experiences demonstrate that taxation encourages smokers to quit and discourages people from starting to smoke, as well as generating significant revenues. Ultimately, these factors lead to lower tobacco-associated morbidity and mortality.

The history of tobacco taxation in Ukraine is very varied. In 2000-2007, taxation was weak and there was an associated increase in both cigarette consumption and cigarette smuggling out of Ukraine. However, since the middle of 2008, the tobacco taxation policy in Ukraine has been strengthened. Tobacco excise taxes have been increased several times. Between August 2008 and July 2010, the average tobacco excise per pack of cigarettes increased six-fold [4]. These taxation policies are associated with a decrease in smoking prevalence – especially among less affluent groups of the population [32] – and an increase in revenues to the state budget.

In 2011-2013, the pace of tobacco tax increases slowed (taxes were increased only by 45% over three years). However, in 2014, tobacco taxes increased three times by 40% total. In the same year, the Parliament adopted the law “On the Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and some legislation about tax reform”. This law envisaged that beginning January 1, 2015, the rates of excise for non-filter cigarettes had to increase to the level of filter cigarettes, and tobacco product retailers had to pay an additional excise tax of 5% of the product price [13]. In 2015-2016, tobacco excise taxes increased by 40% each year.

A consistent approach to the increase of tobacco excise taxes demonstrated good results. During 2007–2016, revenues from tobacco excise taxes increased substantially – from 2.5 billion to 33.2 billion UAH (*Figure 3.2*). Unfortunately, mechanisms of earmarking are not applied in Ukraine; therefore, this money cannot be directly guided towards health care and healthy lifestyle promotion.

In 2016, the World Bank and Ukrainian experts developed several scenarios of tax policies for Ukraine [33]. The strategy is to increase tobacco taxes annually to achieve the level of EU – 90 Euro per 1,000 cigarettes.

Taking into account all the above, Ukraine has achieved significant successes in tobacco control. However, continued progress towards curbing the tobacco epidemic requires the adoption of new progressive laws and ongoing enforcement of existing tobacco control measures. One of the greatest challenges will be resistance to tobacco industry interferences as well as enforcement of the laws through increasing monitoring, control, and punishment procedures. Further chapters of this report provide evidence of how the policies explained here resulted in changes of population-level indicators.

# CHAPTER 4.

# FINDINGS ON

# TOBACCO USE

This chapter reports the findings from GATS 2017 relating to the prevalence of tobacco use in Ukraine and other tobacco-related behaviors including quitting behaviors. Tobacco products can generally be divided in two types: smoked tobacco and smokeless tobacco. Smoked tobacco products in Ukraine include cigarettes (manufactured and hand-rolled), cigars and cigarillos, pipes, water pipes with tobacco, and other unspecified smoked tobacco. Since the vast majority of tobacco products consumed in Ukraine are smoked tobacco, this chapter focuses on smoked tobacco, particularly cigarettes. Electronic cigarettes are also included in this chapter.

## 4.1. TOBACCO USE

In Ukraine, 23.0% of adults (aged 15 or older) used tobacco products, including smoked or smokeless tobacco. The use of smoked tobacco products is dominant with 99.3% of tobacco users reporting smoking tobacco and 0.7% reporting using smokeless tobacco only or both smoked and smokeless tobacco. The same patterns were observed across all regions and education levels. Details can be found in *Table 4.1*.

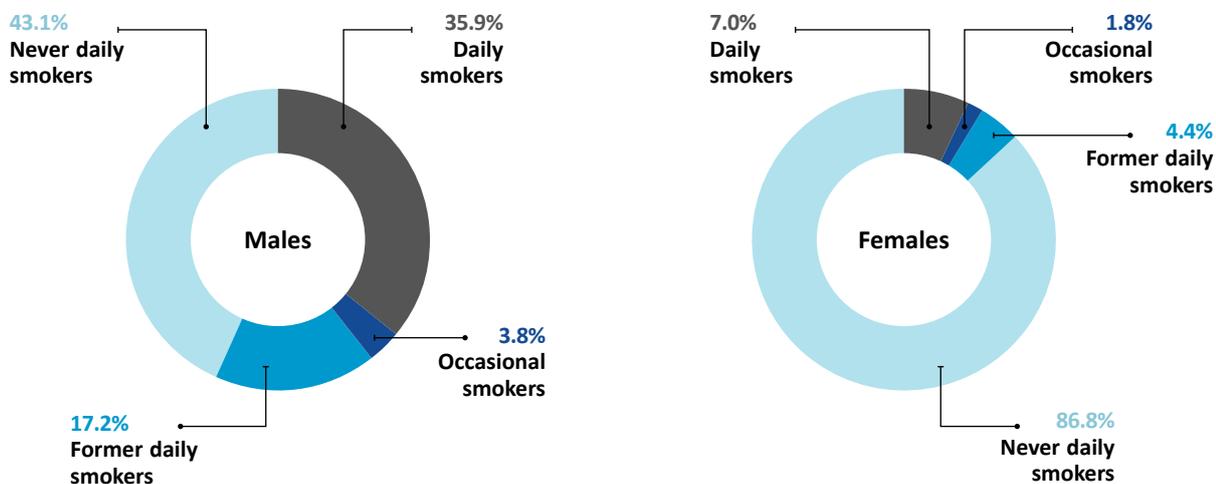
Among adults in Ukraine, 22.8% were current tobacco smokers. There were about 8.2 million current smokers: 6.5 million men and 1.7 million women. Men were about four times more likely to smoke tobacco than women (39.7% vs. 8.8%), as illustrated in *Figure 4.1*.

## KEY FINDINGS

1. In 2017, prevalence of overall current smoking was 22.8% which is 19% lower than it was in 2010 (28.3%). Prevalence of daily smoking reduced from 25.0% in 2010 to 20.1% in 2017. The quit rate was 32.4%, an increase from 26.2% in 2010.
2. Average number of cigarettes consumed per day was 17.1 in 2017 (18.2 for men and 12.6 for women daily smokers), and has not changed significantly compared to 2010.
3. More than two-thirds (69.2%) of daily smokers consumed tobacco within 30 minutes after awakening. Every fifth smoker (21.3%) reached for their first cigarette within five minutes after awakening.
4. Among the 18-34 age group, 60.4% of adults initiated daily smoking before age 18 years. Though smoking initiation remains much higher among young male adults than females, there has been an observed reduction in smoking initiation which is greater among men and the younger age cohorts. This marks a change in previous trends.
5. Around two percent of adults smoked water pipes with or without tobacco, and 1.7% of adults were current users of electronic cigarettes. Usage of both products was highest for men and women ages 15-24 and those living in urban areas.

Among all adults, 20.1% were daily smokers. The daily smoking prevalence among men was much higher than among women (35.9% vs. 7.0%). Most smokers were daily smokers, including nearly 5.9 million men and 1.4 million women. Daily smokers constituted 90.4% of all current male smokers and 79.3% of all current female

FIGURE 4.1: Adults by detailed smoking status and gender, GATS Ukraine, 2017



smokers. Among men, the prevalence of daily smoking was highest for the group aged 25-44 years (46.4%) and those aged 45-64-year (38.3%); it is also higher for those with secondary and high school education (all over 42%) compared to those with less than secondary education or with post-secondary education (all less than 28%). Adults from the rural areas have a higher prevalence of daily smoking (40.7%) compared to those from urban areas (33.7%). The prevalence was higher in the Southern region (40.9%) compared to other regions.

For women, the prevalence of daily smoking was highest for ages 25-44 (11.8%) compared to other age groups (all under 7%). By education level, the lowest prevalence was among those with less than secondary education (2.1%) in contrast to those with greater education (all above 6%). This association which might seem unexpected is most probably explained by age and residence because women with less than secondary education are mostly old rural women who generally do not smoke. Women living in urban areas (8.2%) were more likely to smoke daily than counterparts in rural areas (4.2%). By geographical region, women

in the Western region were least likely to smoke daily (2.6%) compared to those in other regions (all over 7%). Details about daily smoking prevalence can be found in *Table 4.2*.

Among adults in Ukraine, 2.7% were occasional smokers: 3.8% of men (representing 9.5% of all current male smokers) and 1.8% of women (representing 20.5% of all current women smokers).

Non-smokers constituted 77.2% of the population, representing almost 28 million adults (around 10 million men and 18 million women); 10.2% were former daily smokers, and 5.2% were former occasional smokers. The percentage of former daily smokers among men was higher than among women (17.2% and 4.4% respectively).

Overall, 61.8% of adults have never smoked tobacco (36.7% of men and 82.6% of women), representing approximately 22.3 million adults (6 million men and 16.3 million women). For more details on smoking status and number of smokers see *Tables 4.3–4.4*.

Very few adults (0.2%) reported using smokeless tobacco products. Almost all were men and consumed smokeless tobacco occasionally (See *Tables 4.5 and 4.6*).

## 4.2. USE OF VARIOUS SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Tables 4.7 and 4.8 present the prevalence of using various smoking tobacco products and the corresponding numbers of smokers. The majority of current smokers (98.9%) used manufactured cigarettes. The consumption of other smoked tobacco products among adults in Ukraine is marginal: 1.2% smoked hand-rolled cigarettes; 0.2% reported smoking pipes, 0.4% cigars or cigarillos, and 0.7% water pipes with tobacco (1.4% reported smoking water pipes without tobacco).

The use of hand-rolled cigarettes was reported by 2.5% of men (approximately 400,000 in absolute numbers), but the number of women using hand-rolled cigarettes was much smaller (less than 0.1%). Men in rural areas (5.0%) were more likely to smoke hand-rolled cigarettes compared to 1.4% for their urban peers.

Among adults, 1.3% of men and 0.3% of women reported smoking water pipes with tobacco. For both genders, those aged 15-24 years were more likely smokers of water pipes with tobacco than people in older age groups.

The percentage of adults, who admitted tobacco use, smoking cigarettes or other tobacco products, as well as the use of smokeless tobacco, is shown in Table 4.9.

## 4.3. CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY

The average number of cigarettes smoked per day was calculated for daily smokers in Table 4.10. Daily cigarette smokers consumed 17.1 cigarettes on average per day: 18.2 for men and 12.6 for women. Among male daily smokers, 93.8% reported smoking ten or more cigarettes per day, and 62.6% smoked 20 or more cigarettes per day

on average. For female daily smokers, 72.6% reported smoking ten or more cigarettes per day, and 25.3% reported smoking 20 cigarettes or more per day.

## 4.4. AGE AT INITIATION OF DAILY SMOKING

Age at daily smoking initiation was calculated only for ever daily smokers aged 18-34 years old. Overall, the average age at initiation was 16.8 (16.5 for men and 17.7 for women). By age 15, 5.8% of respondents became daily smokers; 16.2% by age 17, 27.6% by age 19, and 31.4% by age 21. These proportions were significantly higher among male participants than among females. By age 21, 46.7% of men and 16.7% of women initiated daily smoking. Though smoking initiation was occurring a bit slower among the youngest age group (18-26) than among those aged 27-34, these differences did not reach statistical significance. When macro-regions of Ukraine are compared, smoking initiation is seen to be most intense in the Southern region and the least intense in the Western region with differences that were statistically significant for all ages between 17 and 21. More details can be found in Table 4.11.

## 4.5. QUITTING SMOKING

Among those who had ever smoked daily, about a third (32.4%) were able to quit smoking successfully, a measure known as the "quit rate." The quit rate was greater for older smokers than for younger smokers (20.2% among those aged 15-24 and 70.7% among those aged 65 or older). For women, the quit rate was significantly higher in urban areas (39.5%) than in rural areas (19.4%). Interestingly,

the quit rate for males was higher among both the least educated smokers and the most educated smokers. The quit rate was 48.9% for those with less than a secondary education and 39.7% for those with post-secondary education, but it was less than 30% for those with only secondary and high school education. A similar pattern was found for females.

The percentage of former smokers who stopped smoking for more than six months (the period after which chances of remaining continuously abstinent are significantly higher) constituted 29.3%. For further details, please see *Tables 4.12 and 4.13*.

One important dimension of the quitting phenomenon is how long smokers can refrain from smoking, since relapse is often a concern. This survey revealed that, overall, 32.8% of former daily smokers had quit smoking during the past five years compared to 48.3% who had quit ten or more years ago (*Table 4.14*). Quitting in the past five years was higher for women (43.8%) than men (29.3%) and decreased

with age – from 51.1% for ages 25-44 to 12.5% for ages 65 and over. Also, the rate was much lower for those with less than a secondary education (less 10%) than for those with each level of secondary or higher education (over 29%). With respect to former daily smokers who quit ten or more years ago, the rate was highest among those aged 65 years and older (71.5%) and those with less than a secondary education (74.6%).

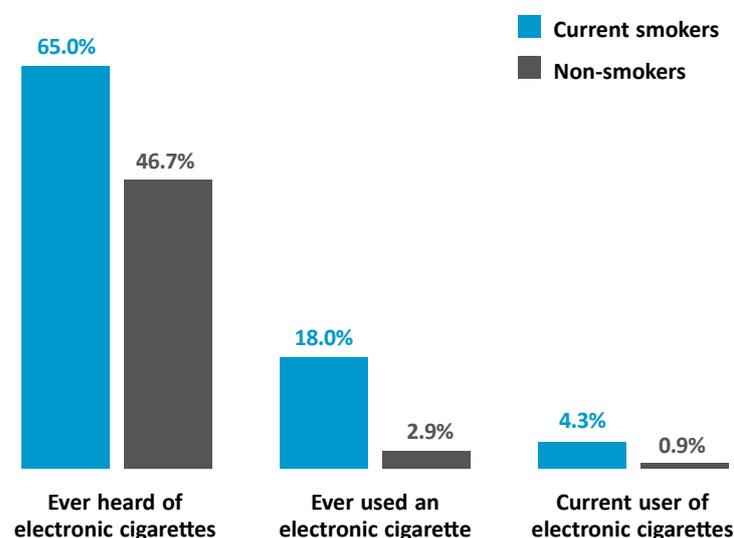
#### 4.6. TIME TO FIRST SMOKE AFTER WAKING-UP

The time to first smoke after waking-up was used to measure the degree of tobacco dependence. Overall, 69.2% of daily smokers indicated they smoked tobacco within 30 minutes of awakening (21.3% within five minutes and 47.9% within 6-30 minutes) – 72.8% among men and 53.5% among women. For smokers aged 25 years or younger, 54.3% started their first smoke within 30 minutes after waking up, whereas for each of the other three age groups, it was more than 65%. Further details are listed in *Table 4.15*.

#### 4.7. ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes), which appeared in the market only very recently, have gained momentum in many countries, especially among youth. GATS measured their use in Ukraine. Our results indicated that more than half of the adults were aware of e-cigarettes (58% of men and 45% of women), 6.4% (10.2% of men and 3.1% of women) have tried them, and 1.7% of adults were current users of e-cigarettes (2.5% of men and 1.0% of women). Prevalence of smoking e-cigarettes was higher among those aged 15-24 (4.2%)

**FIGURE 4.2: Electronic cigarette awareness and use by smoking status, GATS Ukraine, 2017**



and 25-44 (2.4%) compared to older age groups (all less than 0.5%). Current tobacco smokers were more likely to try smoking e-cigarettes and retain the practice. Among current smokers, 18.0% have ever used e-cigarettes, and 4.3% were current users; it was 2.9% and 0.9% respectively for non-smokers (Figure 4.2).

For further details, please see Table 4.16.

### 4.8. CHANGES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017

The overall prevalence of current smoking significantly decreased between 2010 and 2017 from 28.3% to 22.8% with a relative reduction of 19.3%. A significant decrease was found for men (from 49.6% to 39.7% with a relative change of 20.0%). The prevalence for women changed from 10.5% to 8.8%, although this is not statistically significant.

There was a significant decrease in the prevalence of daily smoking, from 25.0% in 2010 to 20.1% in 2017, with a relative reduction of 19.8%. Similar patterns were observed between 2010 and 2017 for men, from 45.1% in 2010 to 35.9% in 2017, a reduction of 20.0%. For women, no significant changes were found (Figure 4.3).

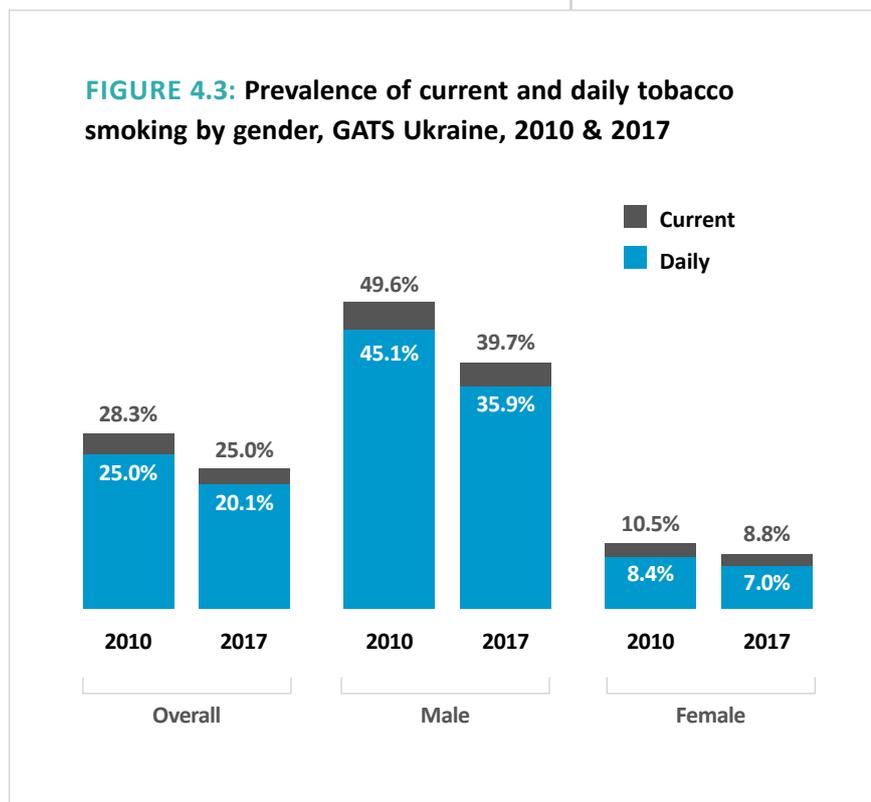
The overall number of cigarettes smoked per day did not increase from 2010 to 2017 significantly for either gender. However, it is worth noting that the daily cigarette consumption increased significantly for smokers aged 15-24 years from 13.7 in 2010 to 16.3 in 2017, while there were no significant changes for other age groups. In 2010, 56.3% of male daily smokers reported smoking 20 or more cigarettes per day while 62.6% did so in 2017.

Initiation of daily smoking among young people was reported as less in 2017 than 2010. Significant differences were found by age 19 (in 2010 33.9% of young

people had initiated by this age, this was only 27.6% in 2017); similarly, by age 21 41.6% had initiated daily smoking in 2010 and only 31.4% in 2017. The changes were more obvious among men than among women. Among men, 49.4% and 42.2% became daily smokers by age 19, and 59.4% and 46.7% became daily smokers by age 21 in 2010 and 2017 respectively. Changes among younger survey participants were larger and reached statistical significance already by age 17 years old. Because groups by regions were smaller, changes between surveys reached statistical significance only by age 21 as this result was estimated in a larger group than those for ages 19 or 17.

The percentage of former daily smokers did not increase significantly. At the same time, the quit rate increased from 26.2% in 2010 to 32.4% in 2017, with a relative change of 23.7%.

Details for comparison between the 2010 and 2017 surveys can be found in Tables 4.17–4.22.



# CHAPTER 5. FINDINGS ON EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

## KEY FINDINGS

1. Almost one in seven people were exposed to SHS in the workplace among those adults who worked indoors or both indoors and outdoors.
2. Overall, 13.0% of all adults were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
3. Among non-smokers, 7.3% were exposed to SHS at home and 10.5% were exposed to SHS at work.
4. Between 2010 and 2017, the overall SHS exposure in workplaces reduced by more than half (from 31.9% in 2010 to 14.3% in 2017). Similar changes were observed for non-smokers: SHS exposure at work decreased from 24.6% in 2010 to 10.5% in 2017.
5. Within seven years, there was a great decrease in exposure to SHS at home among both the overall population and non-smokers. Between 2010 and 2017 exposure declined from 22.9% to 13.0% overall, and from 14.2% to 7.3% for non-smokers.
6. Bar and nightclub visitors (43.4%) along with restaurant and café visitors (24.0%) were more likely to be exposed to SHS indoors. Of all public facilities, the lowest percentage of adults (3.7%) was exposed to SHS in health care facilities. Presence of SHS at all the aforementioned places was more likely reported by men than women.

Secondhand smoke (SHS) is smoke from other people's smoking tobacco products. It comes directly from the burning tobacco as well as the smoke being exhaled by smokers. SHS contains all the same harmful chemicals that smokers breathe into their bodies and is dangerous to the health of people around, smokers or non-smokers alike.

People may be exposed to SHS anywhere other people are smoking including at home, the workplace, or public places like cafés, bars, restaurants, nightclubs, public transportation, governmental buildings, health care facilities and universities. This chapter provides an overview of reported exposure to SHS from GATS 2017 and comparison with GATS 2010.

## 5.1. EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE AT WORKPLACE

GATS measured the exposure to SHS in the past 30 days for adults who work outside of their homes and usually indoors or both indoors and outdoors. Overall, there

were 14.3% or two million adults exposed to SHS at work; 10.5% or 1.1 million were among non-smokers.

SHS exposure in the workplace was almost three times more likely among men (20.8%) when compared to women (7.4%). This equates to 1.5 million men and over half a million women. Among non-smokers, men (15.8%) were more than twice as likely to be exposed to SHS at workplaces than women (6.9%). For further details, please see *Table 5.1*.

Among those who worked indoors or outdoors within an enclosed area, 62.0% reported that their company prohibited smoking in any indoor areas, and about a third reported smoking was allowed in at least some indoor areas, while 3.3% mentioned that smoking was allowed anywhere, and 3.4% reported no such policies regarding smoking. Further details can be found in *Table 5.2*.

## 5.2. CHANGES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017

The percentage of people exposed to SHS in the workplace in 2017 has decreased compared to the 2010 results. The overall SHS exposure in workplaces reduced by more than half, from 31.9% in 2010 to 14.3% in 2017. Similar changes were observed for non-smokers (from 24.6% in 2010 to 10.5% in 2017), as set out in *Table 5.3*.

The decrease among women was even greater (from 22.0% in 2010 to 7.4% in 2017, a relative reduction of 66.2%) than that among men (from 41.9% in 2010 to 20.8% in 2017, a relative reduction of 50.3%).

This reduction in SHS exposure at work is seen across all demographic groups surveyed, including age, education, residence, smoking status and region, with the least relative reduction equaling 40% and all statistically significant. However, the most significant reduction was

observed among non-smokers aged 65 or older (from 24.6% in 2010 to 4.9% in 2017, a relative reduction of 80.1%) and non-smokers from the Eastern region (from 45.8% in 2010 to 11.1% in 2017, a relative reduction of 85.3%).

The percentage of workplaces where smoking was allowed anywhere significantly decreased (from 6.9% in 2010 to 3.3% in 2017). At the same time, the percentage of places where smoking is not allowed in any indoor area increased from 44.9% to 62.0% (*Figure 5.1*). Further details can be found in *Table 5.2*.

## 5.3. EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE AT HOME

Among all respondents, 78.2% said that smoking is never allowed in their homes. This percentage was higher among non-smokers (81.7%) and women (84.8%). In contrast, other options regarding smoking-related rules adopted at home – i.e., “smoking being allowed” (6.2%), “smoking not being allowed but with exceptions” (11.7%), or “having no rules regarding smoking at home” (4.0%) – were reported more likely by smokers and by men. More details can be found in *Table 5.4*.

About one in seven adults (13.0%), or 4.6 million, were exposed to SHS at home at least monthly. Two million of these were non-smokers implying that 7.3% of non-smokers are exposed to SHS at home.

Among current smokers, 32.7% reported that smoking takes place in their homes at least on a monthly basis. This was higher among women (39.7%), while the difference from men was not statistically significant. Older smokers were more likely to report smoking in their homes.

Overall, men had a higher risk (15.9%; 2.6 million) of being exposed to SHS at home than women (10.6%; 2 million). However,

among non-smokers, more women (7.8%; 1.4 million) than men (6.3%; 619,000) were exposed to SHS at home.

Compared to adults aged 65 or older (7.4%), those under 65 were more likely to be exposed to SHS at home (at least 13% across all under 65 year olds). Those who had secondary or greater education were also more likely to be exposed (all above 11%) in contrast to those with less than secondary education (8.6%). For more information, see *Table 5.5*.

### 5.4. CHANGES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017

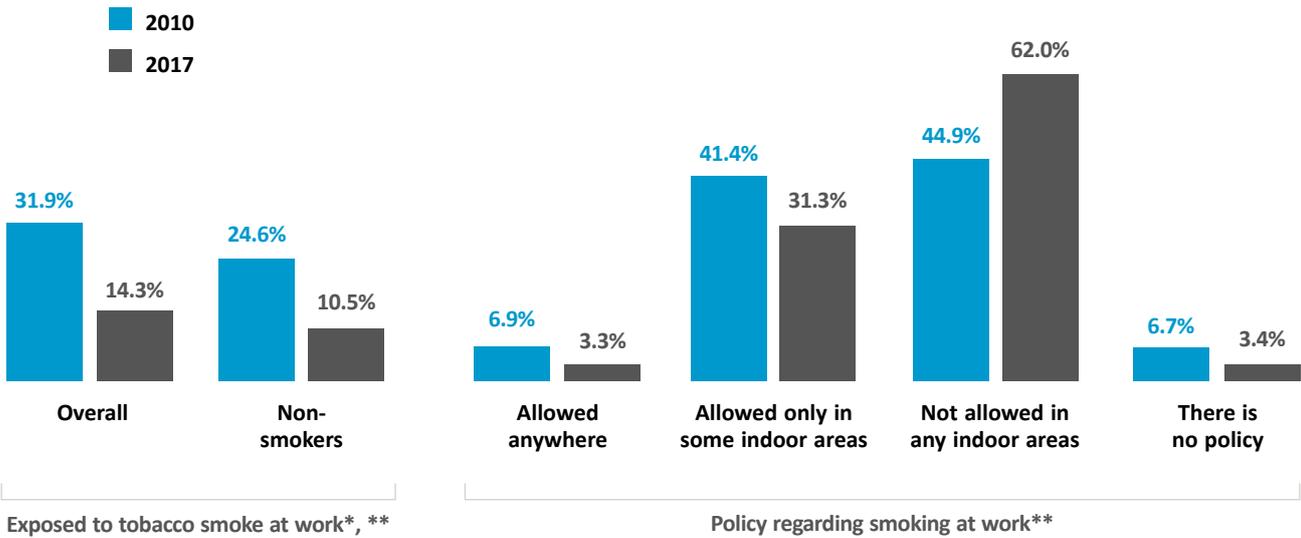
Between 2010 and 2017, there was a great decrease in exposure to tobacco smoke at home among both the overall population and non-smokers (see *Table 5.6*). The percentage of exposed reduced from 22.9% in 2010 to 13.0% in 2017 (a relative

reduction of 43.2%) overall, and from 14.2% in 2010 to 7.3% in 2017 (a relative reduction of 48.8%) for non-smokers. The decrease among women was greater (21.4% in 2010 and 10.6% in 2017, relative reduction of 50.5%) than that among men (24.7% in 2010 and 15.9% in 2017, a relative reduction of 35.5%). For non-smokers, exposure among women decreased by 53.9% (from 17.0% to 7.8%) compared to the 24.4% among men (from 8.3% to 6.3%).

Significant decrease (relative changes between 30-60%) in SHS exposure at home was observed across almost all demographic characteristics (i.e., age, education, residence and region) for both the overall population and non-smokers – except for male non-smokers, for whom the change between 2010 and 2017 was not significant.

The percentage of respondents who reported that smoking was allowed in their homes decreased from 7.7% in 2010 to 6.2%

**FIGURE 5.1: Exposure to tobacco smoke at work and policy regarding smoking at work, GATS Ukraine, 2010 & 2017**



\* In the past 30 days.

\*\* Among those respondents who work outside of the home and who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.

in 2017 (see *Table 5.4*). The percentage of those who stated that “smoking is not allowed but with exceptions” also reduced (from 22.0% in 2010 to 11.7% in 2017). At the same time, the percentage of those who reported that smoking is not allowed at all increased from 65.8% to 78.2% between 2010 and 2017, and these changes were significant across all demographic groups (*Figure 5.2*).

### 5.5. EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE AT PUBLIC PLACES

Exposure to SHS was measured for those who visited various public places including government buildings, health care facilities, restaurants and cafés, bars and nightclubs, universities, and who used public transportation during the 30 days prior to the interview.

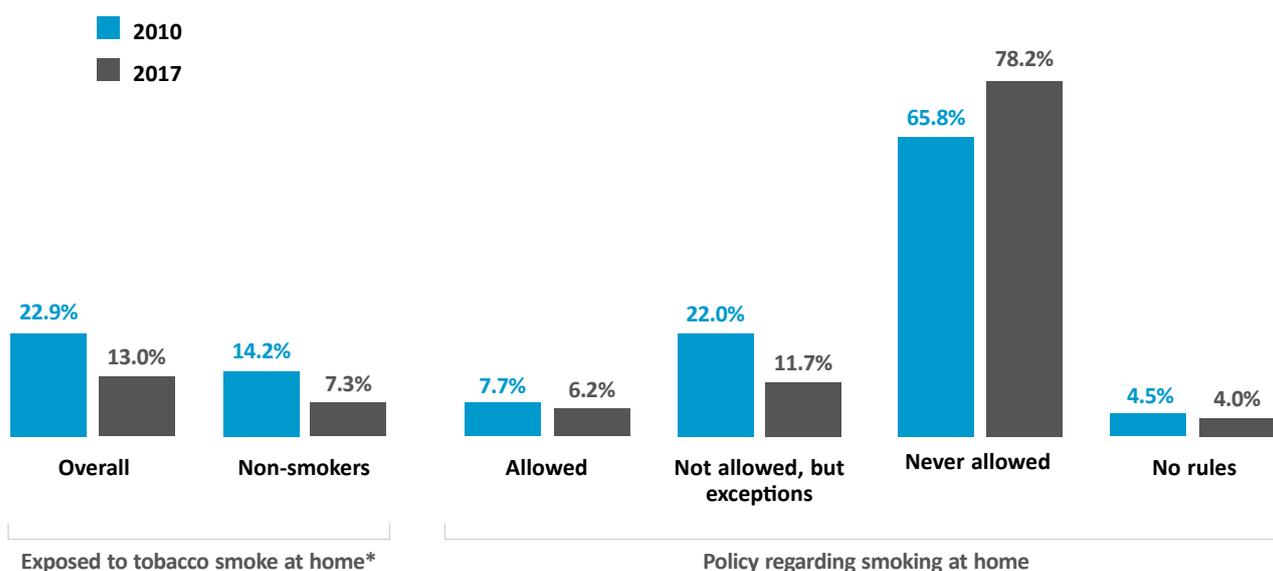
Among places listed above, the lowest exposure to SHS was observed in health care facilities (3.7% reported witnessing a smoker), followed by government buildings (4.9%) and public transportation (8.5%). The highest exposure was revealed in bars and nightclubs (43.4%), followed by restaurants / cafés and universities at 24.0% and 18.3% respectively.

Men were more likely to report exposure to SHS than women when visiting these public places. Also, there were no apparent differences between overall population and non-smokers. More details are included in *Table 5.7*.

### 5.6. CHANGES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017

Among adults who visited public places, the reduction in exposure to SHS was found statistically significant for almost all venues

**FIGURE 5.2: Exposure to tobacco smoke at home and policy regarding smoking at home, GATS Ukraine, 2010 & 2017**



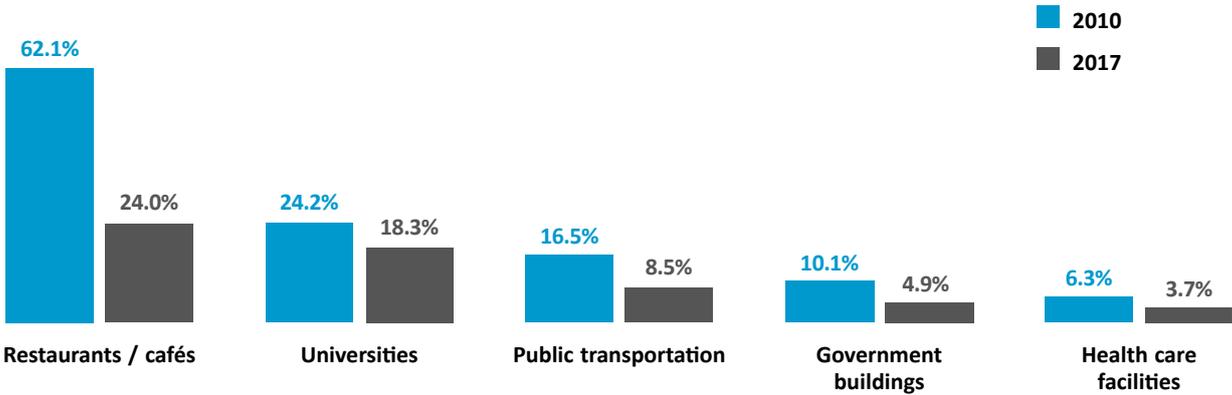
\* Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs at least monthly.

studied. The largest decrease was observed in restaurants and cafés (from 62.1% in 2010 to 24.0% in 2017, a relative reduction of 61.3%), while the least reduction was seen in universities (from 24.2% in 2010 to

18.3% in 2017, a relative change of 24.4%) (Figure 5.3).

Details of comparing SHS exposure in public places in surveys 2010 and 2017 can be found in Table 5.8.

**FIGURE 5.3: Exposure to tobacco smoke at various public places\*, GATS Ukraine, 2010 & 2017**



\* Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days.

# CHAPTER 6. FINDINGS ON SMOKING CESSATION

One way to reduce the harms of tobacco use is to help smokers quit smoking as soon as possible. International experience proves that the quit rate (indicates percentage of those who quit smoking successfully) is higher provided there is a range of programs and professional assistance to support smokers in the cessation process. To date, smoking cessation services in Ukraine have been weak and unable to meet smokers' demands. Currently the Ministry of Health of Ukraine with the support of international organizations is planning to implement several projects to improve the provision of services through primary health care and to launch the national quitline. GATS covered the smoking cessation topic to assess the situation and estimate the real requirements in quit services.

This chapter describes smoking cessation rates and behaviors reported in GATS 2017.

## 6.1. INTENTION TO QUIT

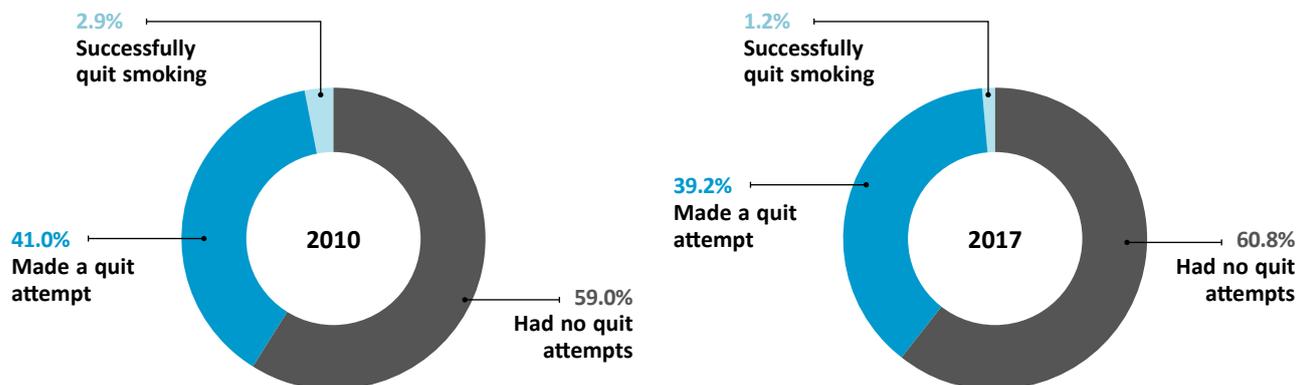
Almost two thirds (62.5%) of current cigarette smokers, or 5.1 million smokers, stated they were interested in quitting. Overall, 6.7% of respondents reported they were planning to quit within the next month. The percentage of smokers who

### KEY FINDINGS

1. In 2017, two thirds (62.5%) of current cigarette smokers stated they were interested in quitting, but only 6.7% stated they planned to quit in the next month.
2. Almost two in five (39.2%) smokers (current and former smokers who quit in the past 12 months) had attempted to quit in the past year. There is no significant difference compared to 2010 (41.0%).
3. Only 1.2% of those who had tried to quit in the past 12 months were successful in this for at least six months. This percentage decreased compared to 2010 (2.9%).
4. Among current smokers, 22.5% reported visiting a health care provider (HCP) in the past 12 months. Only 49.2% of them were asked by the provider if they smoked, and 39.4% were advised to quit. There was essentially no change in HCPs checking the smoking status of patients and advising smokers to quit between 2010 and 2017.
5. Among smokers who had made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, 6.2% used nicotine replacement pharmacotherapy, 5.3% used Internet and mail support, 3.2% used non-medication therapy, 2.3% used non-nicotine medications, 2.1% used counseling / advice, and 72.2% tried to quit without any assistance.

were interested in quitting was greater among younger smokers than their older peers. More detailed information can be found in *Table 6.1*.

**FIGURE 6.1: Smokers who made a quit attempt\* and successfully quit smoking\*\* in past 12 months, GATS Ukraine, 2010 & 2017**



\* Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

\*\* Among current smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months. Successful quit is defined as abstinence from smoking for more than 6 months.

## 6.2. QUIT ATTEMPTS

Overall, 32.8% of former daily smokers had quit smoking during the past five years (43.8% women and 29.3% men); in comparison, 48.3% of those who smoked daily quit ten or more years ago (Table 4.14).

Overall, 39.2% of smokers (including current smokers and former smokers) made a quit attempt during the past 12 months. The smokers with less than secondary education were less likely to make a quit attempt than smokers with higher education. Female smokers were more likely (46.5%) to make a quit attempt compared to males (37.2%). However, among smokers who made a quit attempt, only 1.2% were successful in quitting for at least six months. Females were more likely to quit successfully (2.8%) than males (0.7%). Smokers with a college education or above were more likely to

quit successfully (2.9%) than those with less education (less than 1%). For more details, please see Table 6.2.

## 6.3. ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FOR QUITTING

Less than a quarter of smokers (22.5%) reported that they had visited a HCP in the past 12 months. Females were more likely to visit a HCP than males, and smokers in urban areas were more likely to visit a HCP than those in rural areas. Less than half (49.2%) of the smokers who had visited HCPs were asked by the provider if they smoked. Only 39.4% of those who visited a HCP were advised to quit smoking. Those aged 45 years and older were more likely than the younger groups to be asked and advised to quit, as were those in the Western region compared to other regions. There was almost no

difference between smokers in urban areas and smokers in rural areas in the percentage of those advised by HCPs to quit. Further details can be found in *Table 6.2*.

Among smokers who had made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, methods used for quitting were as follows: nicotine replacement pharmacotherapy (6.2%), Internet and mailing support (5.3%), non-medication therapy (3.2%), non-nicotine medications (2.3%), counseling / advice (2.1%), psychotherapeutic method (0.9%), acupuncture (0.3%), and 3.5% used other methods.

Overall, 72.2% of smokers (73.2% of men and 69.3% of women) did not use any external assistance to quit smoking. See *Table 6.3* for further details.

### 6.4. CHANGES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017

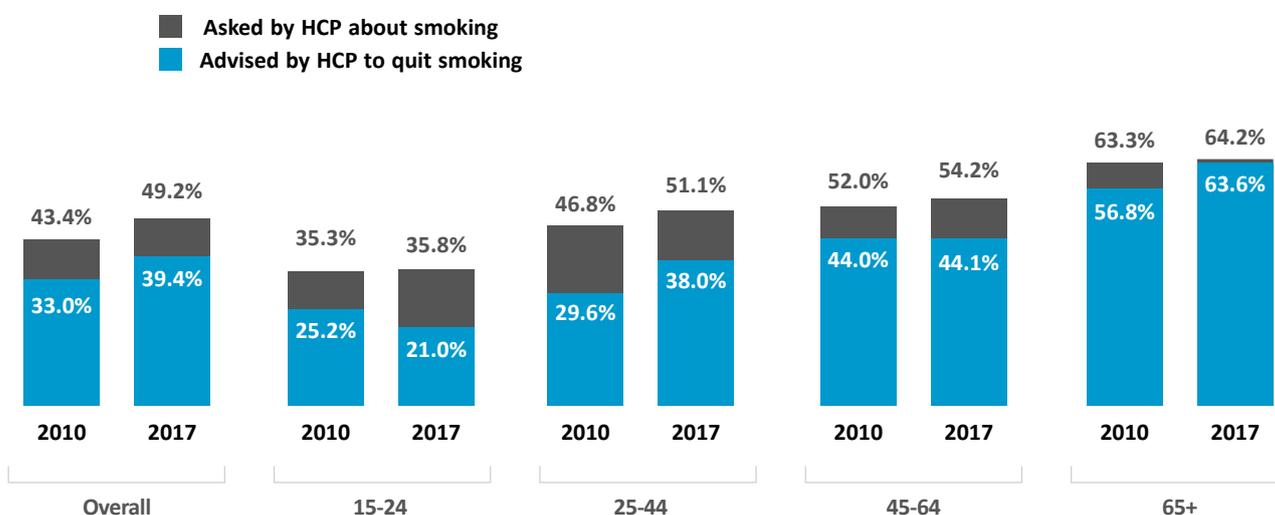
The surveys revealed that the overall percentage of smokers who made quit attempts in the past 12 months did not

change significantly between 2010 and 2017 (41.0% and 39.2%, respectively). A significant decrease in quit attempts was noted among those aged 15–24 (54.7% in 2010 and 42.0% in 2017) and rural smokers (45.0% in 2010 and 38.7% in 2017), as well as among smokers from the Western region (48.5% in 2010 and 40.1% in 2017). The percentage of smokers who were able to quit smoking for more than six months also significantly decreased, from 2.9% in 2010 to 1.2% in 2017 (*Figure 6.1*). This significant decrease was observed among males but not among females; it was also observed among those aged 25-44 and 45-64.

There was essentially no change in HCPs checking the smoking status of patients and advising smokers to quit. This pattern was consistent across all demographic subgroups (*Figure 6.2*).

For further details, please refer to *Tables 6.4–6.5*.

**FIGURE 6.2: Smokers asked by health care providers about smoking status and advised to quit smoking, by age group, GATS Ukraine, 2010 & 2017**



# CHAPTER 7. FINDINGS ON ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE

One of the most effective measures to reduce tobacco use is to raise tobacco taxes. In Ukraine, several tax increases have been implemented since 2008 to curb cigarette smoking.

This chapter focuses on the economic aspects of manufactured cigarette use among current smokers. Important indicators

were calculated, such as overall cigarette consumption and price per pack, monthly expenditures on cigarettes, place of cigarette purchases, type of cigarettes purchased and illicit trade of tobacco products.

## KEY FINDINGS

1. Between 2010 and 2017, the overall consumption of cigarettes in Ukraine declined by 28%.
2. Cigarettes' affordability, measured as share of cigarette price in GDP per capita relatively decreased between 2010 and 2017 by 30%.
3. In 2017 most smokers reported purchasing cigarettes from licit sources. However, almost 3% of purchases were made from street vendors which represent illicit sources of cigarettes; this level is the same as in 2010.
4. Up to 2.6% of cigarette packs shown by Ukrainian smokers during GATS 2017 interviews had non-Ukrainian origin, and might have been smuggled into Ukraine.
5. Most smokers used regular filter cigarettes. Use of slim filter cigarettes increased from 10.0% in 2010 to 12.2% in 2017. The proportion of smokers who used non-filter cigarettes declined from 8.6% in 2010 to 4.5% in 2017.

## 7.1. CIGARETTE PRICES

The median price of a pack (20 sticks) of manufactured cigarettes was 17.5 UAH. There were no significant differences across demographic subgroups except that younger smokers less than 45 years old on average smoked more expensive cigarettes than their older peers. Same was true for smokers with higher level of education who reported purchasing more expensive cigarettes. The cost of purchasing 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes equaled to only 3.3% of the GDP per capita in Ukraine (using 2016 GDP). For more details, please see *Table 7.1*.

## 7.2. CIGARETTE EXPENDITURES

The median monthly expenditure by smokers on manufactured cigarettes was 450.9 UAH. Males spent significantly more

(485.7 UAH) than females (272.4 UAH). Smokers aged between 25 and 65 years old spent significantly more than smokers of younger and older age groups (see *Table 7.2*).

### 7.3. CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION

There were approximately 7.25 million current daily smokers (*Table 4.4*) in Ukraine in 2017, and each of them smoked 17.1 manufactured cigarettes per day on average. Multiplying the product of these two figures by 365 days, the estimated annual consumption of cigarettes in Ukraine is 45.2 billion sticks. This indicates a decline from the 63.0 billion estimated in GATS 2010. While both figures are potential underestimates of cigarette consumption, the decline by 28% can be considered as a more reliable estimate. If survey participants underreport their average number of cigarettes smoked per day, they are likely to underreport these similarly. Thus, both figures based on data collected in 2010 and 2017 might be underestimates of cigarette consumption but this underestimate is likely to be systematic, based on consistently acquired indicators. So, we assume the relative decline of 28% to be a more reliable estimate than the absolute numbers of cigarettes per year.

### 7.4. CIGARETTE BRANDS

The top five brands purchased by those who currently smoke manufactured cigarettes were Pryluky, Rothmans, Pryma, Bond, and Winston. More than 10% of smokers reported buying the first four brands during their last purchase. Pryluky and Pryma were much more popular among men, and Winston had greater popularity among women. Rothmans was more popular

among those younger than 45 years old and Pryma was more likely to be purchased by smokers aged 45 and older. Pryluky, Pryma and Bond seemed to be more popular among rural smokers, while Winston was more popular in urban areas. Please refer to *Table 7.3* for further details.

### 7.5. VENUE OF PURCHASE

Overall, most smokers (73.3%) who currently smoked manufactured cigarettes made their last purchase in stores; 22.2% made their purchases from a kiosk.

Purchase of cigarettes from street vendors, which is an example of illicit trade, remains at about 3%. The difference in venues of cigarette purchases was seen by rural / urban areas: kiosks and street vendors were more frequently reported by smokers from urban areas while rural smokers were more likely to purchase cigarettes from stores and other sources. Further information can be found in *Table 7.4*.

### 7.6. TYPES OF CIGARETTES

Among manufactured cigarette smokers, 4.5% responded that they last purchased non-filter cigarettes. Most smokers purchased filter cigarettes: 83.4% purchased regular filter and 12.1% purchased slim filter. Smokers aged 65 or older were more likely (15.8%) to use non-filter cigarettes than smokers of other age groups (all less than 8%). Smokers with less than a secondary education were also significantly more likely to smoke non-filter cigarettes than those with higher level of education, but significantly less likely to purchase slim-filter cigarettes.

Compared to males (6.1%), females were significantly more likely (35.1%) to smoke slim-filter cigarettes. However, for both genders, the percentage of smokers

who last purchased slim-filter cigarettes increased along with their education level. Males from the Southern region seemed to have greater fondness of slim-filter cigarettes than smokers from other regions. Females from urban areas were much more likely to use slim-filter cigarettes, but such differences were smaller for males. More details can be found in *Table 7.5*.

### 7.7. ILLICIT CIGARETTES

Interviewees' cigarette packs were examined to explore the possibility of illicit or smuggled cigarettes in Ukraine. Among the cigarette packages shown to interviewers by current smokers of manufactured cigarettes, 97.3% had warning labels in Ukrainian, 0.9% in Russian, 0.8% in Romanian (Moldovan), 0.2% in other languages, and 0.7% had no health warnings. This suggested that there was

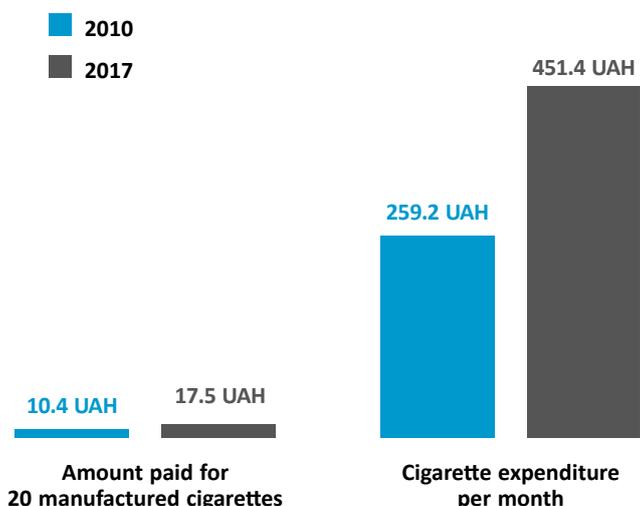
possibly a small amount of illicit cigarettes in Ukraine. There were no noticeable differences between men and women or between urban and rural smokers. However, all of the cigarette packs shown by smokers aged 18-24 had warning labels in Ukrainian, whereas a small percentage (2.9%) of cigarette packs shown by smokers aged 25 years or older either had warning labels that were not in Ukrainian or didn't have a warning label on the pack at all. Details were included in *Table 7.6*.

### 7.8. CHANGES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017

To match 2017 data, the price and monthly cost spent on purchasing manufactured cigarettes from the 2010 survey were adjusted for inflation. Both measures significantly increased from 2010 to 2017. The median adjusted cigarette price per pack was 10.4 UAH in 2010 and 17.5 UAH in 2017, with a relative increase of 68.4%. Similarly, the median monthly cost increased from 259.2 UAH to 450.9 UAH, with a relative change of 74.0% (*Figure 7.1*).

The cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of GDP per capita increased from 2.3% in 2010 to 3.3% in 2017. Please refer to *Tables 7.1* and *7.2* for details.

**FIGURE 7.1: Median cost of cigarettes and monthly expenditures on cigarettes\*, GATS Ukraine, 2010 & 2017**



\* In adjusted constant 2016 UAH

# CHAPTER 8.

# FINDINGS

# ON MEDIA

The media is a powerful source for tobacco companies to promote their products and increase sales. It is also indispensable for anti-tobacco communities to promote healthy lives and a smokefree society.

This chapter presents findings from GATS 2017 about the anti-tobacco campaign and tobacco advertisement, sponsorship and promotion. Pictorial warnings on cigarette packs were also discussed.

## 8.1. ANTI-CIGARETTE SMOKING INFORMATION

Among adults 15 years and older, during the last 30 days, 52.7% noticed information warning about the danger of smoking or encouraging quitting. The leading sources with anti-tobacco information were television (37.3%), posters in health care facilities (19.7%) and billboards (16.3%), followed by Internet (15.9%), magazines and newspapers (15.8%), posters in public transportation (14.0%) and in educational facilities (10.0%), as illustrated in *Figure 8.1*.

Females were significantly more likely (22.6%) to notice anti-cigarette smoking information from posters in health care facilities than males (16.3%). Compared to smokers aged 25 and older, those aged 15-24 were significantly more likely to

### KEY FINDINGS

1. Among adults in Ukraine, 52.7% noticed anti-tobacco information during the last 30 days in various locations. In comparison to 2010, this percentage reduced significantly (from 66.8% to 52.7%). In 2017, TV had the highest probability of showing anti-tobacco information (37.3%).
2. Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes, 92.2% noticed health warnings on cigarette packages during the past 30 days, and more than half (54.0%) of them thought about quitting because of the warning label. Both percentages decreased slightly since 2010.
3. Overall, 25.0% of adults noticed cigarette marketing (advertisement, sponsorship or promotion) during the last 30 days in various places. This has almost halved since 2010. Current cigarette smokers as well as young people aged 15-24 years were more likely to have seen cigarette marketing.
4. Exposure to tobacco advertising was most likely in stores selling cigarettes but this has decrease from 20.9% in 2010 to 13.7% in 2017. Exposure was more likely reported by young people under 25 years.

notice such information from posters in educational facilities and the Internet.

Overall, 38.3% of adults aged 15-24 were exposed to anti-smoking information on the Internet compared to 12.9% among adults who were older. Please refer to *Table 8.1* for more details.

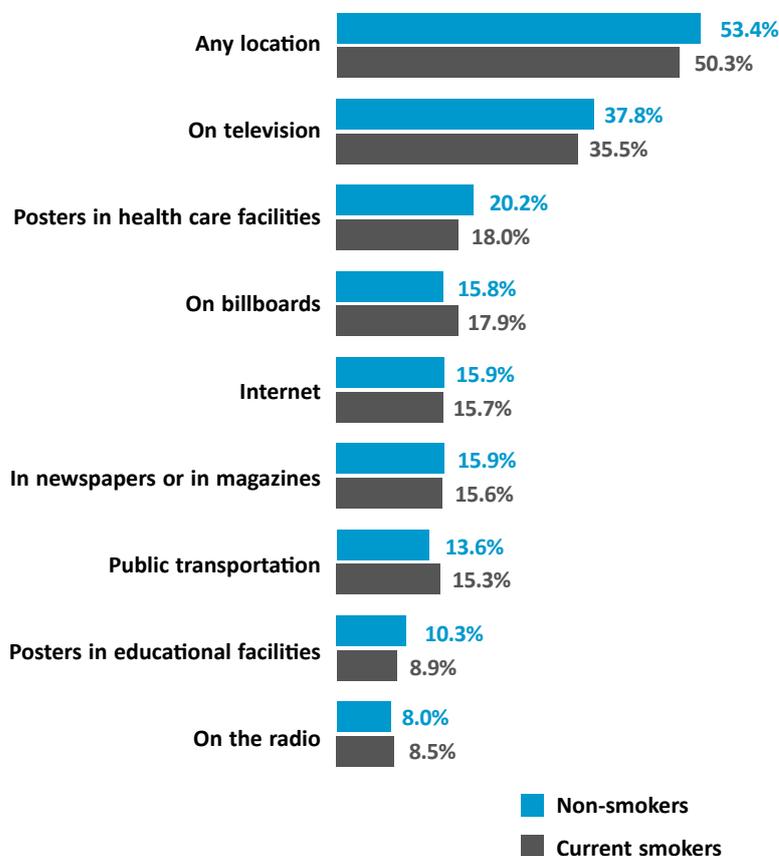
## 8.2. HEALTH WARNING LABELS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES

Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes, 92.2% noticed health warnings on cigarette packages during the past 30 days (Table 8.2). There was no noticeable difference by gender, residence or region. However, the percentage of smokers who noticed the warnings on cigarette packs was significantly lower among those aged 65 and older (77.9%) compared to other age groups (all over 90%).

In total, 54.0% of current smokers thought about quitting because of the warning labels on cigarette packs. This percentage was significantly higher among smokers from the Southern region (67.1%) compared to those from Central (43.9%) and Eastern regions (51.4%). Although not statistically significant, smokers aged 65 and older were less likely (41.9%) to think about quitting because of warning labels compared to other age groups (all over 50%). Female smokers were more likely to think about quitting because of warning labels than male smokers, and rural smokers were more likely than urban smokers.

The warning labels found on cigarette packs were distributed unequally. The most frequent types of labels were ‘Smoking causes dependence on tobacco—don’t start smoking!’ (15.2%); ‘Smoking causes lung cancer’ (12.5%); and ‘Stopping smoking reduces the risk of fatal heart and lung diseases’ (12.0%). The least frequent labels were ‘Smoking diminishes the ability of women to give birth to children’ (6.0%). For more details see Table 8.3.

**FIGURE 8.1: Places where respondents noticed anti-cigarette smoking information\*, by smoking status, GATS Ukraine, 2017**



\* During the past 30 days

## 8.3. CIGARETTE MARKETING

Overall, 25.0% of adults noticed cigarette marketing (advertisement, sponsorship or promotion) during the last 30 days in various places. Those aged 15-24 years (35.4%) were more likely to see cigarette marketing than those over 25 years (23.6%). Current smokers (30.3%) were more likely than non-smokers (23.4%) to see cigarette marketing.

Across different places, the exposure to cigarette advertisements among adults was highest in stores where cigarettes were sold (13.7%), followed by television (6.2%), cigarette pack inserts (5.8%), billboards (4.2%) and the Internet (4.0%). Exposure to the cigarette advertisement in such places

as posters, newspapers and magazines, public transportation (vehicles / stations), radio and cinemas was less likely (all below 4%). See Figure 8.2 for more details.

Young adults aged 15-25 years were significantly more likely to report exposure to cigarette advertisement during the last 30 days in stores (20.6%) compared to those 25 years or older (12.8%).

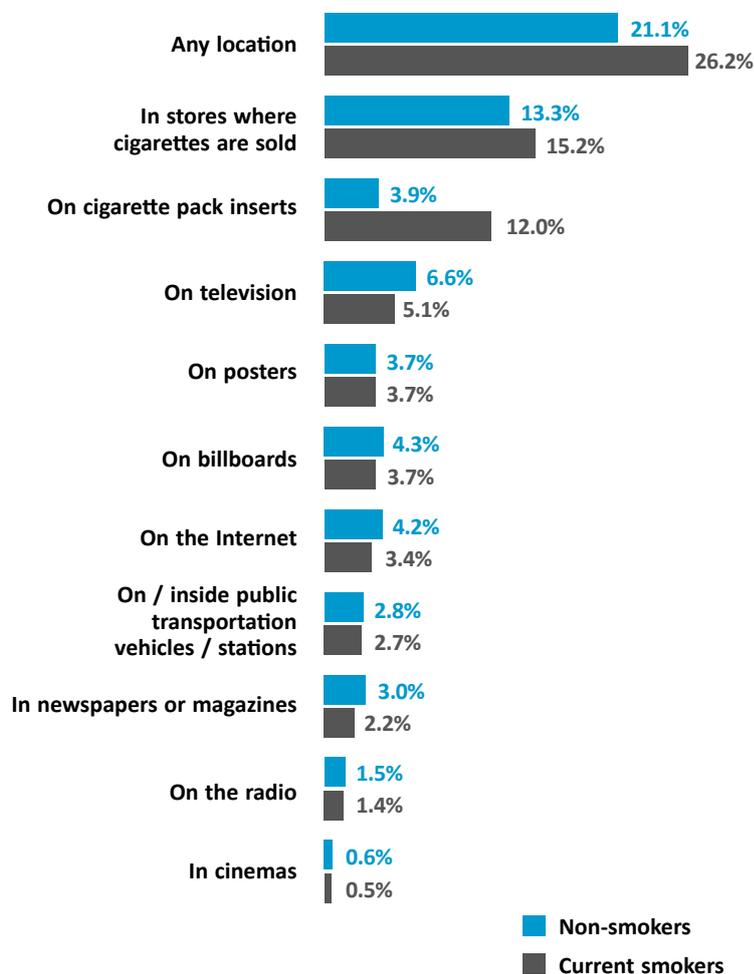
Overall, only 0.6% of adults had noticed any tobacco sponsorship at sporting events associated with cigarette brands or companies. Although still low, youth aged 15-24 years were significantly more likely to be exposed to these tobacco-sponsored sports activities (1.6%) compared to their older peers (0.5%); it was also more likely for males than females.

Cigarette promotion was more commonly observed on clothing or items with cigarette brand names or logos (1.9%). Other forms of promotion included free gifts or discounts on other products (1.4%), free cigarette samples (1.2%) and prize competitions (1.2%). Men and young people aged 15-24 years were more likely to have noticed cigarette promotions compared to women and those aged 25 years and older. For further details, please see Tables 8.4–8.6.

### 8.4. CHANGES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017

The percentage of adults aged 15 years and older who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days reduced significantly from 66.8% to 52.7% (a relative reduction of 21.1%). The largest reduction in places where adults noticed anti-cigarette information was observed for newspapers and magazines from 27.9% in 2010 to 15.8% in 2017 (a relative reduction of 43.4%), followed by radio (14.3% in 2010 to 8.1% in 2017 – a relative reduction of 43.2%), billboards (24.9% in 2010 to 16.3%

**FIGURE 8.2: Places where respondents noticed cigarette advertisements\*, by smoking status, GATS Ukraine, 2017**

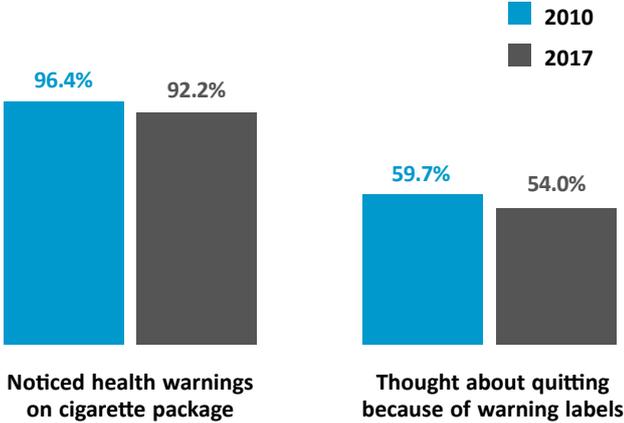


\* During the past 30 days

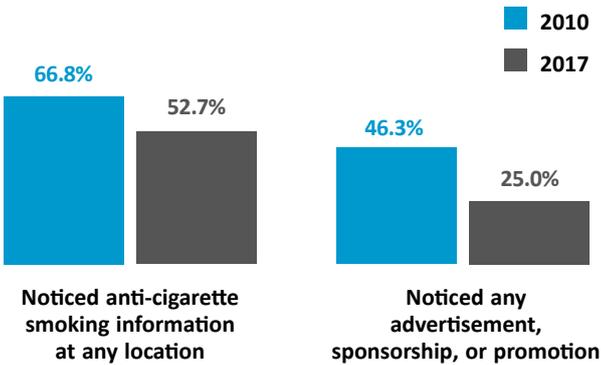
in 2017 – a relative reduction of 34.5%), and television (46.3% in 2010 to 37.3% in 2017 – a relative reduction of 19.5%).

Comparing 2010 and 2017 data, the percentage of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages during the last 30 days (96.4% in 2010 and 92.2% in 2017) and the percentage of those who thought about quitting due to those warning labels (59.7% in 2010 and 54.0% in 2017) had slight but significant decrease (Figure 8.3).

**FIGURE 8.3: Smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packs during last 30 days and considered quitting because of them, GATS Ukraine, 2010 & 2017**



**FIGURE 8.4: Adults who noticed anti- or pro-cigarette information in the last 30 days, GATS Ukraine, 2010 & 2017**



Between GATS 2010 and GATS 2017, the percentage of adults who noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion during the last 30 days has almost halved (from 46.3% to 25.0%, a relative reduction of 46.0%). The reduction was comparable for both current smokers, with a relative reduction of 49.7%, and non-smokers, with a relative reduction of 42.6%.

Between 2010 and 2017, the percentage of adults who noticed cigarette advertisements in stores that sold cigarettes decreased from 20.9% to 13.7% (a relative reduction of 34.5%). The reduction was greater among current smokers (from 27.7% to 15.2%, a relative reduction of 45.1%) compared to non-smokers (from 18.3% to 13.3%, a relative reduction of 27.3%), greater among men (from 23.8% to 14.3%, a relative reduction of 40%) than women (from 18.5% to 13.2%, a relative reduction of 28.5%), and greater among those from urban areas (from 24.9% to 14.6%, a relative reduction of 41.4%) than those from rural areas (from 13.5% to 11.8%, a relative reduction of 13.1%).

Details comparing 2010 survey and 2017 survey results can be found in *Figure 8.4* and *Tables 8.7–8.9*.

# CHAPTER 9. FINDINGS ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PERCEPTIONS

Tobacco smoke contains more than 7,000 chemicals, and many are considered carcinogenic. Smoking tobacco is one of the major risk factors for a number of diseases causing premature death and chronic illness such as cancers, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases. Smokers and non-smokers alike often don't fully understand the harm caused by smoking and exposure to smoking, and that the true social norm is to not smoke. It is essential to increase public awareness of the harms caused by smoking and to gather public support for tobacco control.

This chapter describes GATS 2017 findings on the knowledge and beliefs the public has on the harms of smoking, SHS, smokeless tobacco and water pipe use. Public opinion regarding increasing tobacco tax and their perceptions of large or decorated cigarette packs as a means of tobacco advertisement is also considered.

## 9.1. HARMS OF SMOKING

Overall, 92.7% of adults in Ukraine reported believing that smoking causes serious illness: 94.5% for lung cancer,

### KEY FINDINGS

1. In 2017, 85.5% of adults believed inhaling other people's smoke caused serious illness, and 92.7% believed smoking caused serious illness. Between 2010 and 2017, the percentage of those who believed smoking can cause stroke, heart attack and lung cancer increased significantly (from 74.3% in 2010 to 82.6% in 2017).
2. In 2017, one in ten adults (11.5%) believed that some types of cigarettes were less harmful than others. This percentage decreased significantly compared to 2010 (16.2%).
3. Only 53.7% believed smoking water pipes with tobacco caused serious illness.
4. Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes, the most prevalent reactions to a substantial tobacco price increase were smoking fewer cigarettes (25.8%), quitting (21.0%) and smoking as before (19.8%)
5. Almost three quarters (72%) of adults considered highlighted, enlarged or specially decorated cigarette packs as a form of cigarette advertising.
6. Almost 83% of adults in Ukraine were in favor of the complete smoking ban in indoor workplaces and public places; 81.3% believed smoking should not be allowed in restaurants and cafés.

86.7% for heart attacks, 86.1% for stroke, and 51.7% for acute respiratory diseases whereas 36.5% mistakenly believed that Parkinson's disease is also associated with tobacco smoking (Tables 9.1–9.3). Among adults, 83.9% knew that smoking causes bronchitis and 80.3% knew about the link between smoking and tuberculosis, but only seven in ten (70.9%) knew that smoking could cause gastric ulcers, and fewer than six in ten (59.9%) knew that smoking can cause impotence. Compared to non-smokers, current smokers consistently reported lower awareness of the harms across all diseases investigated in the survey.

Over half of adults (53.7%) believed that using water pipe with tobacco could cause serious illnesses. Some (8.7%) thought that it was less harmful to smoke water pipe with tobacco compared to smoking cigarettes (Table 9.4). About one in ten adults believed that some types of cigarettes were less harmful than others. This belief was more common among current smokers (18.7%) than non-smokers (9.3%), Table 9.5.

Overall, 85.5% of adults believed that inhaling other people's smoke causes serious illness (Table 9.6). The awareness of the dangers of SHS exposure was higher (all over 80%) among people with secondary or higher education compared to those with less than a secondary education (76.2%). Current smokers were less likely to report that SHS can cause serious illness.

### 9.2. TOBACCO TAX AND PRICE INCREASE

More than half of non-smokers (56.8%) favored increasing taxes on tobacco products, but only 14.7% of current smokers supported the idea of tax increases (Table 9.7).

As a possible response to a substantial rise of tobacco product prices, 21.0% of current smokers of manufactured cigarettes intended to quit smoking, and 25.8% intended to smoke less. There were little differences by age, region, residence, and education level. Women were more inclined to quit smoking (27.8%) compared to men (19.3%) in response to a substantial rise of tobacco product prices. However, men were more likely (15.6%) than women (8.4%) to anticipate switching to cheaper products to cope with the price increase. Smokers in rural areas were significantly less likely to remain smoking as before (14.8%) compared with their urban peers (22.0%). More details are provided in a Table 9.8.

### 9.3. PERCEPTION OF POINT-OF-SALE ADVERTISEMENT

Overall, 72.0% of adults considered highlighted, enlarged or specially decorated cigarette packs as a form of cigarette advertising (Table 9.9). Non-smokers (73.8%) were significantly more likely than current smokers (65.8%) to consider such packs as advertising. No noticeable differences were found between males and females or between urban and rural residents. However, younger adults were more likely to take such stance than their older peers, and those with less education were less likely to think so compared to those with more education. Among adults aged 65 years and older, only 58.9% thought of it as advertising compared to over 73% for other age groups. Among adults with less than a secondary education, it was 41.6% compared to over 65% among those with more education. This trend holds for both current smokers and non-smokers.

### 9.4. COMPLETE SMOKING BAN IN INDOOR WORKPLACES AND PUBLIC PLACES

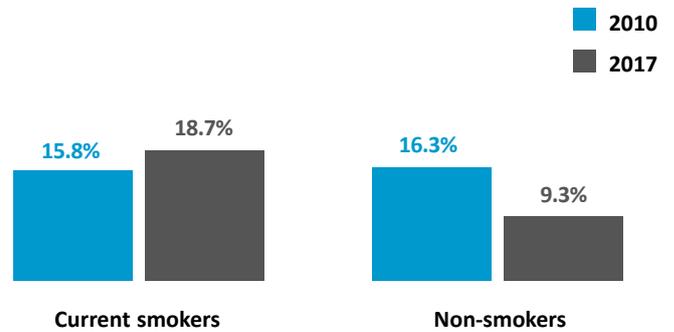
With regard to indoor workplaces and public places, 83.2% of adult Ukrainians supported the complete smoking ban (65.8% of current smokers and 88.3% of non-smokers – see *Table 9.10*); 81.3% of respondents (77.2% of men and 84.7% of women) believed smoking should not be allowed in restaurants and cafés (*Table 9.11*).

### 9.5. CHANGES BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017

Since 2010, there was a modest but significant increase in the percentage of adults who believed smoking can cause all three of the following diseases: stroke, heart attack and lung cancer. The percentage went from 74.3% in 2010 to 82.6% in 2017, a relative change of 11.2% (*Table 9.12*). This increase was present in both current smokers and non-smokers, males and females, and across all age groups except adults with a post-secondary education. Greater changes were seen among males (13.9% relative increase) than females (9.1% relative increase), and among rural residents (17.7% relative increase) than urban residents (8.1% relative increase).

Overall, there was no change between 2010 and 2017 in percentages of adults who believed SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers. Significant decreases in this percentage were observed among those aged 15-24 (from 87.9% in 2010 to 82.8% to 2017) and among those with a post-secondary education (from 90.9% in 2010 to 87.6% in 2017). More details are provided in a *Table 9.13*.

**FIGURE 9.1: Adults who believed certain types of cigarettes can be less harmful than others, by smoking status, GATS Ukraine, 2010 & 2017**

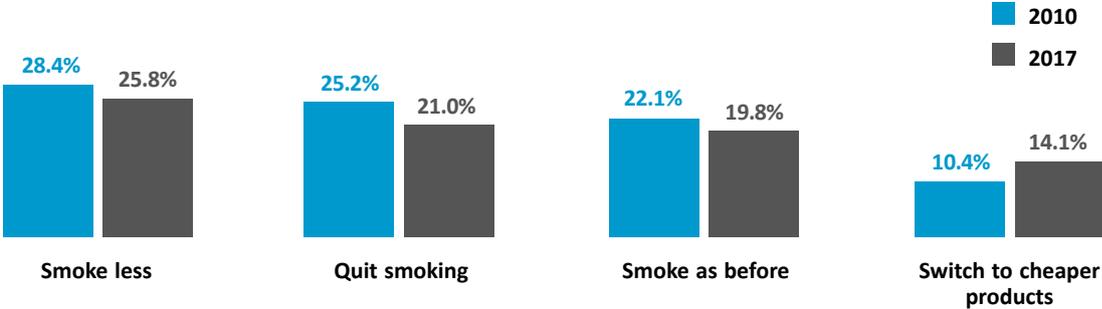


The overall percentage of adults who believed that certain types of cigarettes can be less harmful than others decreased significantly from 16.2% in 2010 to 11.5% in 2017. The same holds true for almost all demographic groups (*Table 9.14*). One major exception is current smokers, among which there were no significant changes since 2010. For non-smokers, this percentage decreased from 16.3% in 2010 to 9.3% in 2017 with a 42.7% relative reduction (*Figure 9.1*). The relative reduction was also prominent for adults aged 15-24 years at 41.5% (*Table 9.14*).

When asked about the response to a sharp increase in tobacco price, the percentage of smokers who chose to switch to cheaper products significantly increased from 10.4% to 14.1%, while the percentage of smokers who opted to quit smoking significantly decreased from 25.2% in 2010 to 21.0% in 2017 (see *Table 9.15* and *Figure 9.2*).

Among different age groups, smokers aged 15-24 years showed the largest decrease in expecting to quit smoking – from 34.3% in 2010 to 21.4% in 2017, with a significant relative reduction of 37.6%.

**FIGURE 9.2:** Likely response\* if price of tobacco products rises significantly, GATS Ukraine, 2010 & 2017



\* Among current manufactured cigarette smokers

# CHAPTER 10.

# DISCUSSION

GATS is a powerful tool of tobacco surveillance, created to help countries understand tobacco use and strengthen tobacco control. In Ukraine, GATS provides the richest and most reliable source of information on tobacco use in adults. GATS also allows comparison with other countries, in Eastern Europe and beyond, which have carried out the survey. This helps to identify strengths and weaknesses of existing tobacco control and strengthen implementation in priority areas.

This report documents the findings of GATS 2017 and the changes seen since 2010, in the prevalence of tobacco use, knowledge and attitudes towards tobacco and other important issues such as availability of tobacco, exposure to secondhand smoke and smoking cessation issues.

Ukraine has made progress in protecting its population through the implementation of various elements of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), including the MPOWER package. Key findings are presented in the chapters 4-9. In this section we try to focus on vulnerable and high-risk groups in Ukraine to enable prioritization in future policy design.

The main limitation of this survey derives from its cross-sectional nature. However, this being the second wave of the survey, the comparison of current results with the previous ones gives several insights into the successes and failures of tobacco control in Ukraine. This report is based on descriptive and bivariate analysis of the acquired data. The below discussion is set

out according to the MPOWER measures. Further questions, which can be answered with additional analysis of the collected data, are also set out.

## 10.1. MONITORING OF TOBACCO USE AND PREVENTION POLICIES

The report documents the findings from the 2017 survey and changes since 2010, in the prevalence of various tobacco-related behaviors including consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco and nicotine-delivery products.

### Prevalence of tobacco use

From 2010 to 2017, the relative decrease in overall (daily and non-daily) smoking prevalence in Ukraine was about 19% and the decrease in cigarette consumption was 28%. These results are subsequent to advances in tobacco control undertaken in Ukraine over recent years and present a case for further strengthening implementation of the WHO FCTC.

The rate of decline in smoking prevalence was greater for the younger age groups in the survey. Smoking prevalence in middle-aged and older people, especially among those living in rural areas, has shown little change.

The largest decrease of 10% or relative reduction of 37% was in the youngest population group (aged 15-24). Such substantial reduction is consistent with conclusions reached by other surveys [20, 34],

which showed that the main effect of tobacco control measures in Ukraine was prevention of smoking uptake among young people [33, 35]. This was achieved even though the tobacco industry continued to practice its marketing to children and youth [36, 37].

This pattern of increased beneficial impact on younger adults compared with older age groups mirrors studies from New York City since 2002, showing a greater decline in smoking rates among young people (52%) than among older adults (28%) [38].

The decline in smoking prevalence in Ukraine between 2010 and 2017 is a continuation of that observed between 2005 (when overall prevalence of current smoking among the adult population of Ukraine was measured as 41%, 67% in men and 20% in women [39]) and 2010. The rate of decline has slowed in women compared with men. This is in contrast to many other countries where the prevalence of smoking among women has continued to increase [40-42].

In Ukraine in 2017, the prevalence of smoking remains around four times higher in men than in women [5, 16, 17, 39, 43, 44]. This general pattern of higher smoking rates in men is consistent with most of the world and is partly explained by the differences in perceived social norms across genders and the cultural attitudes towards women smoking [40, 45].

Specific demographic groups with higher tobacco use and lower quit-rates have been identified in a number of studies from other countries, as well as in Ukraine [46, 47]. Tobacco control policies must take into account the needs of these higher risk groups, particularly in the area of smoking cessation [48].

The percentage of smokers with more severe nicotine dependence, i.e. those who smoke their first cigarette within half an hour after waking up, increased. This phenomenon might be a consequence of the less dependent smokers finding

it easier to quit, so their share among all smokers declines. However, this 'hardening hypothesis' is hard to confirm and is still debated in academic literature [49, 50].

### **Tobacco and nicotine delivery products**

In Ukraine, manufactured cigarettes remain the most prevalent tobacco product. A very small proportion of tobacco consumers use hand-rolled cigarettes, pipes, cigars, and cigarillos, or smokeless tobacco products. Hence, presently those products do not constitute a priority issue for public health.

Among manufactured cigarettes, the majority of smokers use filter cigarettes. Younger, urban and more educated smokers tend to use slim filter cigarettes more frequently. Since 2010, the percentage of male smokers using slim cigarettes has increased (1.3% in 2010, 6.1% in 2017). However, there was a decline among female smokers (42.6% in 2010, 35.1% in 2017). Several studies [51] show that slim cigarettes are incorrectly perceived to be less harmful, which is in part due to marketing by the tobacco industry [52]. Slim filter cigarette use in Ukraine might warrant additional evaluation or policy focus and may benefit from dedicated evidence-based anti-tobacco media campaigns.

Use of non-filter cigarettes has consistently declined in Ukraine. In the 1990s, non-filter cigarettes amounted to more than 50% of general tobacco consumption; in the late 2000s, this had fallen to less than 10% [7]. In 2010, 8.6% of smokers purchased non-filter cigarettes [17], which declined to 5.4% in 2017. Their use is more common in older men, with lower education, living in rural areas.

The proportion of water pipe use remains unchanged at around 2% of adults. However, as the questionnaire focuses on daily and weekly use, any changes in occasional use could not be detected. There

are some groups, such as 15-24 years old living in urban areas, that are thought to be at higher risk of increased water pipe use. The most recent European School Project on Alcohol and Drugs (ESPAD) survey, conducted in Ukraine in 2015, reported that 11.3% of young people aged 15-17 years had smoked water pipe during the last 30 days [23]. The disturbing fact is that just a bit more than half of respondents (55.5%) aged 15-24 years know that smoking water pipe with tobacco causes serious illnesses. Although Ukrainian legislation regulates smoking of water pipe in public places similarly to cigarettes, its enforcement remains poor and must be strengthened.

The use of e-cigarettes among the adult population of Ukraine was measured for the first time in 2017. Ever use of this product was reported to be 6.4%, while 1.7% of adults confirmed using e-cigarettes on a regular basis. The omnibus survey conducted in early 2017 revealed very similar data – 1.9% of men smokers and 2.9% of women smokers reported using e-cigarettes within the last 30 days [20]. ESPAD survey reported that 5.5% of young people aged 15-17 years used e-cigarettes during the last 30 days [23]. As this behavior is more widespread among younger and more educated people, we should expect increases in e-cigarettes use unless proper control measures are implemented. Such measures should be a priority as some studies suggest adolescents who use e-cigarettes might be six times more likely to begin smoking cigarettes [53]. Among current smokers, 18.0% have ever used e-cigarettes and 4.3% were current users. This is close to the results from another survey conducted in Ukraine in 2016 [30], which revealed that 12% of men and 17% of women smokers willing to quit, experimented e-cigarettes as a means to quit smoking. Current evidence on the effectiveness of e-cigarettes for smoking cessation remains inconclusive [54].

### Further research questions

To inform tobacco control policy development in Ukraine further analysis needs to consider how the distributions of both exposure variables, including coverage of policies, and outcome variables, including tobacco use, changed over time and how these changes varied by population groups. This approach will help to identify which policy tools and approaches are most effective. This would require a more in-depth evaluation of GATS and other sources of more fine-grained data.

Several more specific research questions are as follows:

- What specific marketing exposures are reported by the demographic groups with the highest prevalence of smoking or tobacco consumption, or the unfavorable dynamics of these indicators?
- Which percentage of young people in various birth cohorts has established daily smoking by certain age points?
- Which demographic groups have contributed most to the decreasing trend in the use of slim cigarettes between 2010 and 2017?

## 10.2. PROTECT PEOPLE FROM TOBACCO SMOKE

GATS 2017 findings show the current level of secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure in workplaces, public places and homes, and the decline since 2010. Observed changes illustrate the success of smokefree legislation enacted in Ukraine in 2006 and amended in 2009 and 2012.

### Workplaces

Between 2010 and 2017, the percentage of people exposed to SHS at workplaces decreased dramatically: overall from 31.9% to 14.3%, and among non-smokers from 25.6% to 10.5%. The percentage of

workplaces adopting the policy banning smoking indoors increased. The reduction in SHS exposure in workplaces followed incremental smokefree legislation. This pattern reflects that of other countries, for example Finland [55].

In workplaces, the reduction in SHS exposure occurred across all demographic groups. However, among those who work indoors or both indoors and outdoors, exposure still varies between groups. In particular, up to 20% of men with lower education living in rural areas report exposure to indoor SHS in the workplace. Enforcement of smokefree policies needs to target workplaces with ongoing exposure.

Workplaces are a common place of SHS exposure in other countries as well, with men [56-58], migrants and people with lower education being most exposed [59]. Exposure to SHS especially affects those with lower education [60] and income [58], and those with no smokefree workplace policy [61, 62]. SHS exposure declines more significantly with full smoking bans than with partial bans [63].

### **Public places**

Reported SHS exposure in public places reduced by about a half across most demographic groups. The largest decrease was observed in restaurants and cafés: in 2010, 62.1% of those who visited restaurants and cafés observed somebody smoking, while in 2017 only 24.0% saw smoking in restaurants. However, among all public places included in the questionnaire, the largest percentage (43.4%) of visitors reported exposure to SHS in bars and nightclubs. Although the national law bans smoking in cafés, bars, and restaurants, and over 80% of the population supports this, the percentage of those who mentioned smoking in these places remains too high. Better enforcement of smokefree policies is needed to further reduce SHS exposure.

The pattern of change in SHS exposure after the smokefree laws are adopted is typical: in most countries, SHS exposure dropped significantly in cultural venues, government offices, and commercial venues but continued to be high in restaurants, cafés, bars, nightclubs and amusement parks [63, 64].

### **Homes**

In homes, exposure to SHS at least on a monthly basis diminished from 14.2% in 2010 to 7.3% in 2017 for non-smokers. The percentage of people who reported smoking where they live decreased. The percentage of smokers exposed to SHS in their homes decreased from 45.2% in 2010 to 32.7% in 2017. The perceived risk of smoking bans in public places increasing SHS exposure in homes is not demonstrated here, which supports increasing the implementation and enforcement of smokefree policies.

Among smokers, the decline in the proportion of those exposed to SHS at home is largest among younger people, women and urban dwellers.

SHS exposure in the home is higher among the socioeconomically disadvantaged, which is consistent with other countries [57, 58, 60, 61]. Proportionally more women than men are likely to be exposed to SHS. This was seen among both smokers and non-smokers. This is also not unique to Ukraine [57-59]. Although not measured in Ukraine, studies show that women living with a partner are more likely to be exposed to SHS [58, 59].

Though the percentage of households which have no rules about smoking at home remained the same at around 4%, the percentage of households where smoking is allowed decreased dramatically from 29.7% in 2010 to 17.9% in 2017 and the percentage of households where smoking is never allowed increased from 65.8% to 78.2% respectively. Again,

changes were greater among women, younger people, and urban dwellers, even though significant declines were seen across all demographic groups.

In Ukraine, supporters of smokefree policies and their beneficiaries are, to a great extent, younger and more educated, female and urban dwellers. This mostly coincides with those groups most likely to stop or refuse to take up smoking after tobacco control measures have been adopted. Men, rural, less educated and older people are generally more likely to be late adopters of smokefree changes.

The adoption of comprehensive smokefree legislation appears to have initiated a cascade of changes. The implementation of limited smokefree provisions in 2006 [11] was followed by a decrease in the percentage of people recurrently exposed to SHS from 53% in 2005 [39] to 32% in 2010 [17]. Additional legislative amendments adopted in 2012 resulted in further significant declines of exposure in workplaces and public places, but not within homes, as measured in early 2013 [26]. However, after four years of new policy, recent measurements have revealed extensive changes in all premises including homes.

As observed in other countries, smokefree policies resulted in greater decreases in SHS exposure at workplaces than in homes [65], diminishing the exposures among children of higher SES groups and increasing exposures among children in families with lower SES [66, 67] which happened after smoking of predominantly lower SES individuals was shifted from workplaces and public places to their homes. Higher levels of education were also associated with reduced exposure in the home [68]. Though GATS does not collect this information, it is worth exploring the characteristics of socio-demographic groups in which the exposure at home remains high. In some countries, smokefree

legislation did not result in decreased SHS exposure in homes [63] or the reduction did not persist [57].

#### Further research questions

- Which demographic groups suffer highest exposure to SHS in workplaces, public places or at home?
- How does SHS exposure in the workplace differ by workplace smoking policy, and how does this change over time since implementation of the policy?
- How are smokefree policies in workplaces and public places associated with SHS exposure in the home, and how this varies by residents' smoking status?
- What are the characteristics of individuals (smokers and non-smokers) and households where smoking is not allowed?

### 10.3. OFFER HELP TO QUIT TOBACCO USE

In Ukraine, need and demand for smoking cessation services are great. More than 60% of smokers are interested in quitting and about 40% made quit attempts within the 12 months prior to the survey. However, only 1.2% of smokers who have tried to quit remain abstinent after 6 months.

Most smokers (73.2% of men and 69.3% of women) tried to quit without any assistance. These findings match up a telephone survey on quitting smoking conducted in Ukraine in 2016, which showed that 70% of men and 61% of women, who already tried to quit, did so unassisted [30]. Similar to GATS results, this telephone survey also revealed that the percentage of those who used nicotine-replacement therapy is quite low (up to 7%), which might indicate that availability of information about this effective quit method [69] or affordability of medication is limited.

Health care services role in cessation support remains small. Only one in five smokers (22.5%) visited health care professionals during the 12 months prior to the survey and only half of those that did were asked about smoking (49.2%) and even fewer got advice to quit (39.4%). Traditionally, these percentages were higher in older age groups. Among those who made a recent quit attempt, only about 2% reported using counseling / advice. According to the telephone survey conducted in 2016, about a third of smokers would like to get face-to-face cessation counseling [30]. These findings, together with the evidence that advice from a health care provider is associated with attempting quitting [70], reveal a need for capacity building of health care workers, especially at the primary care level.

### Further research questions

- Among recent quitters, how is duration of abstinence associated with reported means of smoking cessation?
- Were recent quit attempts associated with particular tobacco control measures and tobacco awareness reported by the survey participants?

## 10.4. WARN ABOUT THE DANGERS OF TOBACCO

Current tobacco pack health warnings were noticed by the majority of smokers and this prompted more than half of them to think about quitting. This is consistent with many studies exploring the role of tobacco pack health warnings in motivating smokers to quit [71-74].

The effectiveness of health warnings tends to decrease over time [75]. In Ukraine, a slight but significant decline was seen in attention to health warnings compared to GATS 2010 results, especially in older smokers. This possibly signifies

that smokers are getting used to current pictorial warnings, which have not changed since 2012. This emphasizes the importance of legislative measures that ensure tobacco health warnings renewal and regular rotation.

Another question regarding tobacco pack health warnings relates to whether smokers, who report noticing health warnings, also differ in terms of their intention to quit and experience of quit attempts. An earlier analysis of data collected in Ukraine revealed that smokers able to recall tobacco pack health warnings were more interested in quitting and practicing quitting behaviors [76]. Various studies report similar findings [77]. The design and use of tobacco health warnings should therefore take into account various factors, including the degree of tobacco awareness and the target population [78].

Knowledge of the harms of tobacco within the population of Ukraine varies. Comparison of data collected in 2005 [39], 2010 [17], and current suggests that health warnings introduced in late 2006 informed almost all the population, including smokers, regarding such problems as nicotine dependence (increase from 40% in 2005 to 96% in 2010) and smoking as a cause of lung cancer (91% in 2010 and 97% in 2017). Other knowledge on harms reached large portions of the population more gradually: cardiovascular diseases (47% in 2005, 79% in 2010, and 87% in 2017); bronchitis (78% in 2010, 84% in 2017); stroke (78% in 2010, 86% in 2017); tuberculosis (76% in 2010, 80% in 2017); gastric ulcer (67% in 2010, 71% in 2017); impotence (11% in 2005, 55% in 2010, and 60% in 2017); and respiratory diseases (40% in 2010 and 52% in 2017). However, this increase in perceived association is also seen in the case of Parkinson's disease (9% in 2005, 21% in 2010, and 37% in 2017) whereas smokers have a lower risk of

Parkinson's disease, while the explanation for this finding is still unknown [79]. The common belief that Parkinson's disease is caused by smoking is likely to be related to a general understanding that tobacco use causes ill health and, indeed, this general understanding at the population level is more important than a more detailed one.

Awareness of harmful effects of smoking water pipe has also increased, from 31% in 2010 to 54% in 2017. Whilst this is reassuring, water pipes are becoming more popular, especially among younger people, so targeted and evidence-based awareness campaigns should be considered.

Another indicator of tobacco awareness campaigns effectiveness relates to whether some cigarettes or tobacco products can be less harmful than others [80]. The percentage of Ukrainian non-smokers who believed that certain types of cigarettes were less harmful than others was 16.6% in 2010 and went down to 9.3% in 2017, with a relative decrease in various demographic groups of 35-50%. However, there was no change or slight increases among smokers, especially women, older and urban dwellers. This again points to a need for banning marketing and dedicated awareness campaigns to protect those most at risk through misconceptions about tobacco use.

Awareness of the harmful impact of SHS increased from 33% in 2005 to 86% in 2010, but did not change for most demographic groups on to 2017. The slight but significant decrease in awareness among younger age groups is concerning. Better awareness is associated with lower exposure to SHS, especially among women [56], and again suggests a need for effective awareness raising campaigns targeting people most at risk. As health warnings on tobacco packs have been found to impact both smokers and non-smokers [81], this cheap mode of awareness building should be strengthened.

Although posters in health care facilities and educational institutions are noticed at the same level as in 2010, a decline of anti-smoking messages seen in newspapers and magazines, and on television and billboards, and heard on the radio, is a concern. Campaigns should be guided by evidence, including behavior change theories, and principles of social marketing and counter-marketing [82].

#### Further research questions

- Do smokers who report noticing health warnings and thinking of quitting differ in terms of their intention to quit and experience of quit attempts?
- What are the characteristics of smokers who tend to ignore health warnings?
- What are the characteristics of smokers who believe that some cigarettes are less harmful, and what cigarettes do they smoke?

## 10.5. ENFORCE BANS ON TOBACCO ADVERTISING, PROMOTION, AND SPONSORSHIP

The empirical literature suggests that comprehensive advertising bans have played an important role in reducing tobacco products consumption in developed countries, but that partial policies did not have an effect [83]. The overall exposure of the Ukrainian population to tobacco marketing declined from 41% in 2010 to 22% in 2017. This demonstrates progress since the advertising ban legislation introduced in 2012. Many of the advertising exposures declined significantly including advertising on different media: television (from 10% to 6%), billboards (from 15% to 4%), posters (from 12% to 4%), newspapers or magazines (from 11% to 3%), and cigarette pack inserts (from 15% to 6%). No significant

changes occurred around tobacco marketing presented through radio (2%), cinemas (0.4-0.6%), and the Internet (4-5%).

The residual exposure to tobacco advertising despite a comprehensive ban remains a concern and warrants strengthened enforcement. This incomplete enforcement of a complete ban has been seen across other countries, especially among low-income [84].

There was also significant decline in advertising seen in stores (from 21% to 14%). While this kind of advertising is already banned in Ukraine, legislative loopholes are used by tobacco producers and sellers, for example, the tobacco industry reacted to the restrictions by marketing through the least regulated means, such as points of sale [85]. A high percentage of respondents (over 65% of smokers and 74% of non-smokers) perceive the enlarged packs and lighting decorations of packs at points of sale as advertising, and the international evidence shows that advertising in points of sales is associated with an impulse to purchase cigarettes [86]. There is an urgent need to block these legislative loopholes, including banning promotion at the points of sale.

The percentage of those who noticed tobacco products sponsorship was below 1% and occurred mostly at the sports or sporting events associated with cigarettes brands or companies with higher rates for males and respondents of younger age. At the same time overall about 5% of adults observed cigarettes promotion in a way of distribution of free samples of cigarettes, clothing / item with brand name or logo, or discounts, etc. Such episodes are related to lack of legislation enforcement and must be regulated.

### Further research questions

- Is residual advertising reported by survey participants associated with particular geographical areas?

- What are the distinguishing characteristics of people who notice tobacco advertising?
- Does tobacco use behavior differ among smokers who are aware of point-of-sale advertising?

## 10.6. RAISE TAXES ON TOBACCO

### Tobacco taxes and prices

In Ukraine, tobacco prices and expenditures have increased making cigarettes less affordable. In 2008-2010, tobacco excise was increased six-fold; in 2014-2016, a 40% increase was undertaken annually. An effective tobacco taxation policy in Ukraine increased the average nominal excise tax for a pack of 20 cigarettes from 2.74 UAH in 2010 to 8.62 UAH in 2016. The increase of excise taxes on non-filter cigarettes to the level of filter cigarettes, implemented in January 2015, resulted in further decline in consumption of non-filter cigarettes and lowered affordability of all cigarettes. Price differences between cigarette types and brands have since become smaller, reducing the risk of switching to cheaper brands and types.

When asked about the response to a hypothetical sharp increase in tobacco price, the percentage of smokers who intended to switch to cheaper products significantly increased from 10.4% to 14.1%, while the percentage of smokers who anticipated quitting smoking significantly decreased from 25.2% in 2010 to 21.0% in 2017. It is possible that the existing taxation policy has already motivated the majority of those smokers prone to the effects of taxation to quit. Based on smoking histories of GATS participants from three neighboring Eastern European countries (Russian Federation, Poland, and Ukraine) during the post-transitional period of the 1990s and 2000s, it was concluded that

a 10% increase in cigarette taxes during the observation period increased the probability of smoking cessation among smokers in these countries by 1.6% to 2.3% [87].

#### Further research questions

- How do various socio-demographic groups of smokers react to tobacco price increases in terms of quitting or reducing smoking or shifting brands?
- What is the distribution of cigarettes of various price groups in the Ukrainian tobacco market?
- What is the price elasticity of tobacco demand by various demographic groups?
- How do different socioeconomic groups expect to react to a sharp price increase? How has this changed over the last decade of tobacco control?

#### Illicit trade

As illicit trade is the most frequent argument against raising tobacco taxes, and measures to overcome illicit trade need to be undertaken in parallel with increased tobacco taxation, two indicators of illicit trade were measured by GATS. Although cigarette sales by street vendors are banned in Ukraine, about 3% of all cigarette purchases were reported from these vendors. This is the same level as in 2010, which reveals that enforcement has not

improved. Street vendors quite commonly sell cigarettes by individual stick [88] which might facilitate smoking initiation among young people.

Given the percentage of observed tobacco packs carrying non-Ukrainian health warnings (2.6% in 2017 and 1.6% in 2010) and the estimated level of tobacco consumption, we can assume that the volume of illicit cigarettes in the Ukrainian market is around one billion sticks. The volume of cigarettes sold in Ukraine is much larger than the volume consumed, which means that billions of Ukrainian cigarettes are smoked in other countries. The net effect is that more Ukrainian cigarettes seem to leave the Ukraine market than non-Ukrainian cigarettes are brought in. The control of illicit trade in Ukraine is therefore crucial to effective tobacco control both in Ukraine and internationally. Effective measures against illicit trade are urgently needed in line with provisions of the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products [89].

#### Further research questions

- Which tobacco use behaviors are typical of smokers reporting cigarette purchases from street vendors?
- Which tobacco use behaviors are typical of smokers who demonstrated cigarette packs with non-Ukrainian warnings or without any warnings?

# CHAPTER 11.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

GATS results show that tobacco control policies in Ukraine since 2005 have had a beneficial impact on tobacco use and awareness but still need to be strengthened. GATS provides information that will enable Ukraine to more effectively implement tobacco control policies. Some demographic groups are still disadvantaged and particularly vulnerable to tobacco marketing and other exposures. Identifying these groups and how to best reduce their risk from tobacco should to be carefully assessed and addressed.

Some of the greatest improvement between GATS 2010 and 2017, was seen in younger, more educated people, including relating to their reduced likelihood to start smoking and to create smokefree homes. If tobacco control efforts are maintained and strengthened, this trend could spread beneficially through the population, but reducing inequalities will need further attention. Successful tobacco control policies, for instance, smokefree policies implemented in workplaces and public places can introduce new social norms and trigger a cascade of changes and the diffusion of innovation to places which are more difficult to reach or regulate (e.g. households).

As tobacco control is an ongoing process of counteracting tobacco industry efforts to identify customers for their existing and emerging products, further successes can be achieved through ongoing timely surveillance and analysis focused

on specific groups of the population and particular industry activities. Implementation of prompt and evidence-based measures should follow thorough multi-faceted analysis of the available data.

To see progress towards comprehensive tobacco control, Ukraine needs to strengthen implementation across all WHO FCTC articles and not only implementation of the MPOWER measures focused on in this report.

## 1. MONITORING of tobacco use and prevention policies

GATS is a powerful monitoring tool, however there is a need for additional smaller and more frequent surveys to supplement GATS data. Biennial surveys using a selection of GATS indicators would provide timely information on key issues. These additional surveys should be funded by the Ukraine government and national tobacco control reports should be issued regularly.

Tobacco control efforts in Ukraine seem to have been effective in deterring young people from taking up smoking, but further monitoring is needed to determine the ongoing trend in both the number of new smokers and the number of former smokers.

Although the prevalence of other forms of tobacco use, including smokeless tobacco, water pipe use and e-cigarettes remains low in Ukraine, targeted studies are needed to clarify patterns of use to inform necessary measures to prevent spread of and increase in their use.

## 2. PROTECT people from tobacco smoke

Enforcement of smokefree policies in public places needs to be supported through government resources.

Smoke-free legislation should be amended to remove existing loopholes and provide effective protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in all indoor workplaces and other public places without any exemptions.

Smoke-free workplaces, public places and homes should be made the topic of best practices media campaigns.

Workplaces where smoking is still allowed require special attention including awareness campaigns, community mobilization and media advocacy.

Targeted education campaigns need to emphasize people's rights for a smokefree environment and provide tools to effectively protect these rights.

## 3. OFFER help to quit tobacco use

There is an urgent need to develop smoking cessation services and make them accessible and affordable for all smokers.

Primary health care workers (physicians, nurses, midwives, and other staff) should be trained on smoking cessation support, specialized smoking cessation facilities should be established and an efficient referral system across national and local levels should be put in place (including quit-line, clinics and other services).

Smoking cessation could be complemented by anti-tobacco campaigns, including tobacco pack health warnings, to encourage people to use available services.

## 4. WARN about the dangers of tobacco

Tobacco pack health warnings need to be increased, and regularly renewed and rotated.

Plain packaging should be introduced to remove the appeal created by pack designs.

Tobacco awareness campaigns need to take into account revealed current gaps in awareness, high risk groups to be targeted and the evidence for effective techniques, including behavior change theories. Campaigns should cover the risks associated with all tobacco and related products, including e-cigarettes and water pipes.

To ensure sufficient coverage, the population campaigns should be properly funded by the national and local authorities.

## 5. ENFORCE bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship

Proper enforcement is needed to ensure an effective total ban on all forms of tobacco marketing in all media and at all levels, from national to local.

Point-of-sale advertising, such as the use of over-sized packs and lit advertising boards and boxes, should be included in the enforced ban.

## 6. RAISE taxes on tobacco

Evidence-based tobacco taxation that results in increased price for the consumer should be strengthened in Ukraine with regular tobacco excise hikes, ensuring tobacco affordability is further reduced.

Mechanisms to earmark a portion of tobacco taxes to invest more in public health and tobacco control should be considered, as this can bring further economic benefits through reduced health care costs and increased productivity of the population due to further improvement in public health.

As illicit trade in tobacco products undermines price and tax measures designed to strengthen tobacco control, Ukraine should fully implement the WHO FCTC Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products.

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# APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY  
(GATS)

QUESTIONNAIRE IN UKRAINE

September 6, 2016

## IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

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

HOUSEHOLD DESIGNATION:  MALE  FEMALE

OBLAST/CITY \_\_\_\_\_

Kyiv . . . . .	2
Kyiv oblast. . . . .	3
Vinnysia oblast . . . . .	4
Volyn oblast . . . . .	5
Dnipropetrovsk oblast. . . . .	6
Donetsk oblast . . . . .	7
Zhytomyr oblast . . . . .	8
Zakarpattia oblast . . . . .	9
Zaporizhzhia oblast . . . . .	10
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. . . . .	11
Kirovohrad oblast. . . . .	12
Luhansk oblast . . . . .	13
L'viv oblast . . . . .	14
Mykolayiv oblast . . . . .	15
Odesa oblast. . . . .	16
Poltava oblast. . . . .	17
Rivne oblast . . . . .	18
Sumy oblast . . . . .	19
Ternopil oblast . . . . .	20
Kharkiv oblast. . . . .	21
Kherson oblast . . . . .	22
Khmelnyskiy oblast. . . . .	23
Cherkasy oblast . . . . .	24
Chernivtsi oblast . . . . .	25
Chernihiv oblast . . . . .	26

RURAL DISTRICT \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN/VILLAGE \_\_\_\_\_

URBAN/RURAL \_\_\_\_\_

LOCALITY \_\_\_\_\_

STREET ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CENSUS SECTOR \_\_\_\_\_

HOUSEHOLD # \_\_\_\_\_

SEGMENT # \_\_\_\_\_

**Type of settlement**

<i>City, population 1 mn or more . . . .</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>City, population 100,000–999,000 .</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>City, population 50,000–99,000 . . .</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Town, population 20,000–49,000. .</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Town, population under 20,000 . . .</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Urban settlement. . . . .</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Village. . . . .</i>	<i>7</i>

## RESULT CODES

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### Household Questionnaire Pending Result Codes

- 102: Completed Part of Household Questionnaire, Could Not Finish
- 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 Non-response
- 109: Nobody Home

### Household Questionnaire Final Result Codes

- 200: Completed Household Questionnaire, One Person Selected
- 201: Completed Household Questionnaire, No One Selected
- 202: Completed Part of Household Questionnaire, Could Not Finish
- 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
- 207: Household Respondent Incapacitated
- 208: Other Household Non-response
- 209: Nobody Home

### Individual Questionnaire Pending Result Codes

- 302: Completed Part of Individual Questionnaire
- 303: Selected Individual was Later Determine to be Survey Ineligible
- 304: Selected Respondent Refusal
- 307: Selected Respondent Incapacitated
- 308: Other Individual Non-response
- 309: Selected Respondent Not Home

### Individual Questionnaire Final Result Codes

- 400: Completed Individual Questionnaire
- 401: Not Eligible for Individual Questionnaire
- 403: Selected Individual Was Later Determine to be Survey Ineligible
- 404: Selected Respondent Refusal
- 407: Selected Respondent Incapacitated
- 408: Other Individual Non-response
- 409: Selected Respondent Not Home

## HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRO. [THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT SHOULD BE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER AND YOU MUST BE CONFIDENT THAT THIS PERSON CAN PROVIDE ACCURATE INFORMATION ABOUT ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

IF NEEDED, VERIFY THE AGE OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT TO MAKE SURE HE/SHE IS 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER

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

[TO DISCOVER WHAT LANGUAGE A RESPONDENT PREFERS TO SPEAK SAY “HELLO” WITHOUT STRESS ON THE LANGUAGE YOU SPEAK. IN UKRAINIAN AND RUSSIAN THESE PHRASES SOUND RATHER SIMILAR.]

### Good day (evening).

IF THE RESPONDENT ANSWERS...

...IN UKRAINIAN, THEN ASK:	...IN RUSSIAN, THEN ASK:
<b>A) Tell me please, is it easier for you to speak Ukrainian (Ukrainian) or maybe it is easier for you to speak Russian (Russian)?</b>	<b>Tell me please, is it easier for you to speak Russian (Russian) or maybe it is easier for you to speak Ukrainian (Ukrainian)?</b>

Ukrainian ...1  TAKE THE UKRAINIAN QUESTIONNAIRE, MARK THE ANSWER AND CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW IN UKRAINIAN

Russian ...2  TAKE THE RUSSIAN QUESTIONNAIRE, MARK THE ANSWER AND CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW IN RUSSIAN

It does not matter (in Ukrainian)



**B) What language of these two do you speak more often – Ukrainian or Russian? (Ukrainian)**

It does not matter (in Russian)



**What language of these two do you speak more often – Russian or Ukrainian? (Russian)**

Ukrainian ...3  
DS maybe it does not matter (in Ukrainian) ...4  TAKE THE UKRAINIAN QUESTIONNAIRE, MARK THE ANSWER AND CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW IN UKRAINIAN

Russian ...5  
DS maybe it does not matter (in Russian) ...6  TAKE THE RUSSIAN QUESTIONNAIRE, MARK THE ANSWER AND CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW IN RUSSIAN

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**INTRO1.** An important survey of adult tobacco use behavior is being conducted by the Kiev International Institute of Sociology under the auspice of the Ministry of Health throughout Ukraine 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]

PERSONS

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

PERSONS

**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?

- 01 – JANUARY . . . . .  1
- 02 – FEBRUARY . . . . .  2
- 03 – MARCH . . . . .  3
- 04 – APRIL . . . . .  4
- 05 – MAY . . . . .  5
- 06 – JUNE . . . . .  6
- 07 – JULY . . . . .  7
- 08 – AUGUST . . . . .  8
- 09 – SEPTEMBER . . . . .  9
- 10 – OCTOBER . . . . .  10
- 11 – NOVEMBER . . . . .  11
- 12 – DECEMBER . . . . .  12
- DON'T KNOW . . . . .  77
- REFUSED . . . . .  99

**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, or water-pipes?

YES . . . . .  1

NO . . . . .  2

DON’T KNOW . . . . .  7

REFUSED . . . . .  9

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

**HH5.** [NAME OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE PERSON IS:

**{FILL SELECTED HH MEMBER’S FIRST NAME}**

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

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

## INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

**IQINTRO.** [IF THE HH MEMBER SELECTED FOR INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW IS THE SAME ONE WHO ANSWERED HH QUESTIONNAIRE, CONDUCT INTERVIEW IN SAME LANGUAGE.

IF THE HH MEMBER SELECTED FOR INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW IS NOT THE ONE WHO ANSWERED HH QUESTIONNAIRE, REPEAT THE PROCEDURE OF PREFERABLE LANGUAGE SELECTION.]

IQ SAME AS HH RESPONDENT. . . . .  1 → GO TO CONSENT1

IQ DIFFERENT THAN HH RESPONDENT. . .  2 → GO TO IQINTROA

**IQINTROA.** [TO DISCOVER WHAT LANGUAGE A RESPONDENT PREFERS TO SPEAK SAY “HELLO” WITHOUT STRESS ON THE LANGUAGE YOU SPEAK. IN UKRAINIAN AND RUSSIAN THESE PHRASES SOUND RATHER SIMILAR.]

**Good day (evening).**

IF THE RESPONDENT ANSWERS...

---

...IN UKRAINIAN, THEN ASK:

...IN RUSSIAN, THEN ASK:

**A) Tell me please, is it easier for you to speak Ukrainian (Ukrainian) or maybe it is easier for you to speak Russian (Russian)?**

**Tell me please, is it easier for you to speak Russian (Russian) or maybe it is easier for you to speak Ukrainian (Ukrainian)?**

Ukrainian ...1



TAKE THE UKRAINIAN QUESTIONNAIRE, MARK THE ANSWER AND CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW IN UKRAINIAN

Russian ...2



TAKE THE RUSSIAN QUESTIONNAIRE, MARK THE ANSWER AND CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW IN RUSSIAN

---

It does not matter (in Ukrainian)

It does not matter (in Russian)



**B) What language of these two do you speak more often – Ukrainian or Russian? (Ukrainian)**

**What language of these two do you speak more often – Russian or Ukrainian? (Russian)**

Ukrainian ...3

DS maybe it does not matter (in Ukrainian) ...4



TAKE THE UKRAINIAN QUESTIONNAIRE, MARK THE ANSWER AND CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW IN UKRAINIAN

Russian ...5

DS maybe it does not matter (in Russian) ...6



TAKE THE RUSSIAN QUESTIONNAIRE, MARK THE ANSWER AND CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW IN RUSSIAN

**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 Kiev International Institute of Sociology. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Ukraine. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry 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.** [IF MINOR RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, BREAK-OFF INTERVIEW AND SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT TO RETURN.]

[READ TO THE SELECTED RESPONDENT:]

I am working with Kiev International Institute of Sociology. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Ukraine. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry 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.

{FILL IF CONSENT1=2: If you smoke cigarettes you will be asked to show your pack of cigarettes if you have it available and you agree to do so.

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]

## SECTION A. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

MALE.....  1

FEMALE.....  2

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

01 – JANUARY.....  1

02 – FEBRUARY....  2

03 – MARCH.....  3

04 – APRIL.....  4

05 – MAY.....  5

06 – JUNE.....  6

07 – JULY.....  7

08 – AUGUST.....  8

09 – SEPTEMBER ..  9

10 – OCTOBER.....  10

11 – NOVEMBER ..  11

12 – DECEMBER...  12

DON'T KNOW.....  77

REFUSED.....  99

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

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

**INT: IF MONTH=77/99 OR YEAR=7777/9999 IN A02, ASK A03.**

**OTHERWISE SKIP TO A04.**

**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]

YEARS OLD

**A03a.** [WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?]

YES.....  1

NO.....  2

DON'T KNOW ..  7

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

[SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY]

- NO FORMAL SCHOOLING .....  1 **SKIP TO A05**
- PRYMARY SCHOOL .....  2
- LESS THAN SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETED  
(LESS THAN 9 GRADES) .....  3
- BASIC SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETED (FULL 9 GRADES) . . .  4
- FULL SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETED (11 GRADES) .....  5
- HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED, INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL  
SECONDARY EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL  
SECONDARY EDUCATION. ....  6
- COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY COMPLETED .....  7
- POST GRADUATE DEGREE COMPLETED .....  8
- DON'T KNOW .....  77
- REFUSED .....  99 **SKIP TO A05**

**AA4a.** What is the number of years of your formal education?

[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 77  
IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

[RANGE: 1–40, 77, 99]

**A05.** Which of the following best describes your main work status over the past 12 months:

- 1) employed in the public sector,
- 2) non-government employee,
- 3) self-employed entrepreneur or employer,
- 4) student,
- 5) homemaker,
- 6) retired,
- 7) unemployed-able to work, or
- 8) unemployed-unable to work?

[INCLUDE SUBSISTENCE FARMING AS SELF-EMPLOYED]

- 1 – EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR .....  1
- 2 – NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE. ....  2
- 3 – SELF-EMPLOYED, ENTREPRENEUR OR EMPLOYER .....  3
- 4 – STUDENT. ....  4
- 5 – HOMEMAKER. ....  5
- 6 – RETIRED .....  6
- 7 – UNEMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK. ....  7
- 8 – UNEMPLOYED, UNABLE TO WORK. ....  8
- DON'T KNOW .....  77
- REFUSED .....  99

**A06.** The following questions are about different things that you may have in your household. Such questions are asked to all research participants in all countries and will be used for comparison. You may skip any of these questions if you like.

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

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
	▼	▼	▼	▼
a. Electricity? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Flush toilet? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Fixed telephone? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Cell telephone? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. TV set? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Radio receiver? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. Refrigerator? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
h. Car? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
i. Moped/scooter/motorcycle? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
j. Washing machine? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
k. Computer (desktop, laptop, handheld etc.)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
l. Access to Internet? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

**AA7.** Which of the following statements applies the most to you:

- 1) we don't have enough for food and basic necessities,
- 2) we have only enough for food and basic necessities,
- 3) we are doing well enough but can't yet afford more expensive items (apartment, car),
- 4) we have already purchased an apartment and a car but we cannot afford more expensive items, or
- 5) we can afford anything we want?

1 – WE DON'T HAVE ENOUGH FOR FOOD AND BASIC NECESSITIES ....  1

2 – WE HAVE ONLY ENOUGH FOR FOOD AND BASIC NECESSITIES ....  2

3 – WE ARE DOING WELL ENOUGH BUT CAN'T YET AFFORD MORE ....  3

4 – WE HAVE ALREADY PURCHASED AN APARTMENT AND A CAR ....  4

5 – WE CAN AFFORD ANYTHING WE WANT .....  5

DON'T KNOW / HARD TO SAY .....  7

REFUSED .....  9

**A08.** How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping?

[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 77

IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

[RANGE: 0–20, 77, 99]

**GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY**

**AA10.** How often did you attend religious services during the last 12 months?

- DAILY .....  1
- WEEKLY .....  2
- MONTHLY .....  3
- SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR .....  4
- NEVER .....  5
- DO NOT KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

**A11.** What is your marital status? Would you say

- 1) married,
- 2) living together without being married,
- 3) separated,
- 4) divorced,
- 5) widowed, or
- 6) never been married?

- 1 – MARRIED .....  1
- 2 – LIVING TOGETHER WITHOUT BEEN MARRIED. ....  2
- 3 – SEPARATED .....  3
- 4 – DIVORCED .....  4
- 5 – WIDOWED .....  5
- 6 – NEVER BEEN MARRIED .....  6
- REFUSED .....  9

## SECTION B. TOBACCO SMOKING

**B00.** I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and water pipe tobacco smoking.

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  
 DO NOT KNOW . . .  7 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP  
 REFUSED . . . . .  9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP

**B02.** Have you smoked tobacco daily in the past?

- YES . . . . .  1 → SKIP TO B08  
 NO . . . . .  2 → SKIP TO BB3a  
 DO NOT KNOW . . .  7 → SKIP TO BB3a  
 REFUSED . . . . .  9 → SKIP TO BB3a

**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" AND FOLLOW DAILY ROUTING]

- DAILY . . . . .  1 → SKIP TO B11  
 LESS THAN DAILY . .  2  
 NOT AT ALL . . . . .  3  
 DO NOT KNOW . . .  7  
 REFUSED . . . . .  9

**BB3a.** {DISPLAY IF B03=3: You have already said you never smoked. Nevertheless,}

{DISPLAY IF B02=2 OR B03=2: You have already said you never smoked on a daily basis. Nevertheless,}

Adding all cigarettes you smoked in your entire life, have you smoked 100 cigarettes or 5 packs?

- YES . . . . .  1  
 NO . . . . .  2  
 DO NOT KNOW . . .  7  
 REFUSED . . . . .  9

**ROUTING:**

- IF B02=2, 7 or 9, GO TO B10
- IF B03=2, GO TO B13
- IF B03=3, 7 or 9, GO TO NEXT SECTION WP

**[CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS]**

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

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

INT: IF B04 = 99, ASK B05. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B06.

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

YEARS [IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

**B06.** On average, how many of the following tobacco 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. How many manufactured cigarettes?				PER DAY
a1. [IF B06a=888] On average, how many manufactured cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
b. (How many) Hand-rolled cigarettes?				PER DAY
b1. [IF B06b=888] On average, how many hand-rolled cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
d. (How many) 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. (How many) Cigars, or cigarillos?				PER DAY
e1. [IF B06e=888] On average, how many cigars, or cigarillos do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
f. (How many) Water pipe tobacco smoking sessions per day?				PER DAY
f1. [IF B06f=888] On average, how many water pipe tobacco smoking sessions do you currently participate in each week?				PER WEEK
g. Any others? (Specify type: _____)				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, . . . . .  1
- 6 to 30 minutes, . . . . .  2
- 31 to 60 minutes, or . . . . .  3
- More than 60 minutes? . . . . .  4
- REFUSED . . . . .  9

INT: SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP

**[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS]**

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

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

INT: IF B08 = 99, ASK B09. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B10.

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

YEARS [IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

**B10.** How many of the following tobacco products 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. (How many) Manufactured cigarettes?				PER WEEK
b. (How many) Hand-rolled cigarettes?				PER WEEK
d. (How many) Pipes full of tobacco?				PER WEEK
e. (How many) Cigars or cigarillos?				PER WEEK
f. Number of water pipe tobacco smoking sessions per week?				PER WEEK
g. Any others?				PER WEEK

→ Specify type: \_\_\_\_\_

INT: SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP

# GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

## [FORMER SMOKERS]

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

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

INT: IF B11 = 99, ASK B12. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B13a.

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

YEARS [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 WP
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP

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

INT: IF B13 < 1 YEAR (< 12 MONTHS), THEN CONTINUE WITH B14. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP.

**B14.** Have you visited a doctor or other professional 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? ..    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum? .. | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| c. Other medications? ..                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |

→ [IF B18c=1] c1. [SPECIFY] \_\_\_\_\_

- f. Acupuncture? ..  1 ...  2 ...  9
- g. Psychotherapeutic methods, like hypnosis, coding? ..  1 ...  2 ...  9
- e. Non-medication therapy, such as dietary supplements, physical exercises, herbs, etc.? ..  1 ...  2 ...  9
- h. Internet site and mailing? ..  1 ...  2 ...  9
- i. Tried to quit without assistance? ..  1 ...  2 ...  9
- j. Anything else? ..  1 ...  2 ...  9

→ j1. Please specify what you used to try to stop smoking:

\_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION WP – WATERPIPE (WATER PIPE) MODULE

**WPintro.** I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking water pipe, including smoking it with or without tobacco.

**ROUTING: B06f/B10f ask for the number of water pipe smoking sessions per day/week**

- IF B01=1 AND B06f>0 AND <888 (CURRENT DAILY WP TOB SMOKERS), GO TO WP2
- IF B01=1 AND B06f=888 (CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY WP TOB SMOKERS), GO TO WP2
- IF B01=1 AND B06f=0 (CURRENT DAILY SMOKER, BUT NO WP), GO TO WP0
  
- IF B01=2 AND B10f>0 AND <888 (CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY WP TOB SMOKERS), GO TO WP2
- IF B01=2 AND B10f=888 (CURRENT LESS THAN WEEKLY WP TOB SMOKERS), GO TO WP2
- IF B01=2 AND B10f=0 (CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKER, BUT NO WP), GO TO WP0
  
- IF B01=3 AND B03=3 (NEVER SMOKERS), GO TO WP0
- IF B01=3 AND B03=1 OR 2 (FORMER SMOKERS), GO TO WP0
  
- ELSE, GO TO WP0

**WP0.** Do you currently smoke water pipe on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

- DAILY .....  1
- LESS THAN DAILY.....  2
- NOT AT ALL .....  3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC

**WP1.** When you smoke water pipe, does it contain tobacco always, most of the time, sometimes, or never?

- ALWAYS .....  1 → SKIP TO WP3
- MOST OF THE TIME .....  2 → SKIP TO WP3
- SOMETIMES .....  3 → SKIP TO WP3
- NEVER .....  4 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC
- DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE...  7 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC

**WP2.** You have previously indicated you currently smoke water pipe with tobacco. Do you also smoke water pipe without tobacco?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE...  7
- REFUSED .....  9

**WP3.** How old were you when you first tried smoking water pipe with tobacco?

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

[IF WP3 = 99, ASK WP4. OTHERWISE SKIP TO WP5]

**WP4.** How many years ago did you first try smoking water pipe with tobacco?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

**WP5.** The last time you smoked water pipe with tobacco, how long did you participate in the water pipe smoking session?

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

- HOURS .....  1
- MINUTES .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO WP6
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO WP6

**WP5a.** [ENTER NUMBER OF (HOURS/MINUTES)]

**WP6.** The last time you smoked water pipe with tobacco, how many other people did you share the same pipe with during the session?

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

## SECTION EC. ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

**EC1.** Now I have a few questions about electronic cigarettes. 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 electronic cigarettes?

YES.....  1

NO.....  2 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C

REFUSED.....  9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C

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

DAILY.....  1 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C

LESS THAN DAILY ..  2 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C

NOT AT ALL.....  3

REFUSED.....  9

**EC3.** Have you ever, even once, used an electronic cigarette?

YES.....  1

NO.....  2

REFUSED.....  9

SECTION C. SMOKELESS TOBACCO

**C00.** The next questions are about using smokeless tobacco, such as chewing tobacco, snus, snuff and nasvai. 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, READ DEFINITION FROM QXQ SCREEN]

- DAILY . . . . .  1 → SKIP TO C10
- LESS THAN DAILY . .  2
- NOT AT ALL . . . . .  3 → SKIP TO C03
- DO NOT KNOW . . .  7 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1
- REFUSED . . . . .  9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1

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

- YES . . . . .  1 → SKIP TO C10
- NO . . . . .  2 → SKIP TO C10
- DO NOT 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 D1
- LESS THAN DAILY . .  2 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1
- NOT AT ALL . . . . .  3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1
- DO NOT KNOW . . .  7 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1
- REFUSED . . . . .  9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1

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

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

a. Snus, by mouth?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK
b. Snuff, by nose?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK
c. Chewing tobacco?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK
d. Nasvai?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK
e. Any others?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK

→ Specify type: \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION D1. CESSATION – TOBACCO SMOKING

IF B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.

IF B01 = 3, 7, OR 9 (RESPONDENT DOES NOT CURRENTLY SMOKE TOBACCO), SKIP TO NEXT SECTION E.

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

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

- YES..... 1
- NO..... 2 → SKIP TO D04
- REFUSED..... 9 → SKIP TO D04

**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? ..    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | .... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | .... <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum? .. | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | .... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | .... <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| c. Other medications?.....                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | .... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | .... <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |

→ [IF D03c=1] c1. [SPECIFY] \_\_\_\_\_

- f. Acupuncture? .. 1.... 2.... 9
- g. Psychotherapeutic methods, like hypnosis, coding? .. 1.... 2.... 9
- e. Non-medication therapy, such as dietary supplements, physical exercises, herbs, etc.?..... 1.... 2.... 9
- h. Internet site and mailing?..... 1.... 2.... 9
- i. Tried to quit without assistance?..... 1.... 2.... 9
- j. Anything else? .. 1.... 2.... 9

→ j1. Please specify what you used to try to stop smoking:

\_\_\_\_\_

**D04.** Have you visited a doctor or other professional 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

- 1) I am planning to quit within the next month,
- 2) I am thinking about quitting within the next 12 months,
- 3) I will quit someday but not within the next 12 months, or
- 4) I am not interested in quitting?

- 1 – QUIT WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH.....  1
- 2 – THINKING WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS.....  2
- 3 – QUIT SOMEDAY, BUT NOT NEXT 12 MONTHS....  3
- 4 – NOT INTERESTED IN QUITTING.....  4
- DON'T KNOW.....  7
- REFUSED.....  9

## SECTION E. SECONDHAND SMOKE

**E01.** I would now like to ask you a few questions about smoking in various places.

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?

- 1 – ALLOWED .....  1
- 2 – NOT ALLOWED, BUT EXCEPTIONS. . . .  2
- 3 – NEVER ALLOWED .....  3 → SKIP TO EE03a
- 4 – 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

**EE3a.** How often do you happen to inhale other people's smoke? Would you say it happens almost never or rarely, several times a week, almost daily, or regularly – several hours a day?

- ALMOST NEVER OR RARELY.....  1
- SEVERAL TIMES A WEEK .....  2
- ALMOST DAILY .....  3
- REGULARLY, SEVERAL HOURS A DAY.....  4
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

**E04.** Do you currently work outside of your home?

- YES.....  1
- NO/DON'T WORK...  2 → SKIP TO E09
- REFUSED.....  9 → SKIP TO E09

**E05.** Do you usually work indoors or outdoors?

- INDOORS.....  1 → SKIP TO E07
- OUTDOORS.....  2
- BOTH.....  3 → SKIP TO E07
- REFUSED.....  9

**E06.** Are there any indoor areas at your work place?

- YES.....  1
- NO.....  2 → SKIP TO E09
- DON'T KNOW.....  7 → SKIP TO E09
- REFUSED.....  9 → SKIP TO E09

**E07.** Which of the following best describes the indoor smoking policy where you work:

- 1) smoking is allowed anywhere,
- 2) smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas,
- 3) smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas, or
- 4) there is no policy?

- 1 – ALLOWED ANYWHERE.....  1
- 2 – ALLOWED ONLY IN SOME INDOOR AREAS.....  2
- 3 – NOT ALLOWED IN ANY INDOOR AREAS.....  3
- 4 – THERE IS NO POLICY.....  4
- DON'T KNOW.....  7
- REFUSED.....  9

**E08.** During the past 30 days, did anyone smoke in indoor areas where you work?

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

**E09.** During the past 30 days, did you visit any government buildings or government offices?

- YES.....  1
- NO.....  2 → SKIP TO E11
- DON'T KNOW.....  7 → SKIP TO E11
- REFUSED.....  9 → SKIP TO E11

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**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 or cafés?

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 or cafés 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 E17
- DON'T KNOW.....  7 → SKIP TO E17
- REFUSED.....  9 → SKIP TO E17

**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

**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

**E18.** Based on what you know or believe, does breathing smoke from other people's cigarettes cause any of the following:

- |                                      | YES                             | NO                              | DON'T KNOW                      | REFUSED                    |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                      | ▼                               | ▼                               | ▼                               | ▼                          |
| a. Heart disease in adults? .....    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| b. Lung illnesses in children? ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| c. Lung cancer in adults?.....       | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |

**E21.** During the past 30 days, did you visit any universities?

- YES.....  1
- NO.....  2 → SKIP TO E23
- DON'T KNOW.....  7 → SKIP TO E23
- REFUSED.....  9 → SKIP TO E23

**E22.** Did anyone smoke inside of any universities that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

**E23.** During the past 30 days, did you visit any private workplaces other than your own?

- YES.....  1
- NO.....  2 → SKIP TO E29
- DON'T KNOW.....  7 → SKIP TO E29
- REFUSED.....  9 → SKIP TO E29

**E24.** Did anyone smoke inside of any of these private workplaces you visited in the past 30 days?

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

**E29.** For each of the following public places, please tell me if you think smoking should or should not be allowed in indoor areas:

- |  | SHOULD BE<br>ALLOWED            | SHOULD NOT<br>BE ALLOWED        | DON'T<br>KNOW                    | REFUSED                    |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | ▼                               | ▼                               | ▼                                | ▼                          |
| a. Hospitals?.....                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| b. Workplaces?.....                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| c. Restaurants or café? .....            | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| d. Bars?.....                            | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| e. Public transportation vehicles? ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| f. Schools?.....                         | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| g. Universities?.....                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| h. Places of worship?.....               | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 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 G.**

**F01a.** The next few questions are about the last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself to smoke.

The last time you bought cigarettes for yourself, how many cigarettes did you buy?

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

- CIGARETTES .....  1  
 PACKS .....  2  
 CARTONS.....  3  
 OTHER (SPECIFY) .....  4 → 01c. [SPECIFY THE UNIT]: \_\_\_\_\_  
 NEVER BOUGHT CIGARETTES ....  5 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G  
 REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO F03

**F01b.** [ENTER NUMBER OF (CIGARETTES/PACKS/CARTONS/OTHER)]

[IF F01a=CIGARETTES, GO TO F02]  
 [IF F01a=PACKS, GO TO F01dPack]  
 [IF F01a=CARTONS, GO TO F01dCart]  
 [IF F01a=OTHER, GO TO F01dOther]

**F01dPack.** Did each pack contain 10 cigarettes, 20 cigarettes, or another amount?

- 10.....  1  
 20.....  2  
 OTHER AMOUNT. ....  7 → F01dPackA.  
 How many cigarettes were in each pack?  
 REFUSED .....  9

[GO TO F02]

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**F01dCart.** Did each carton contain 100 cigarettes, 200 cigarettes, or another amount?

100.....  1

200.....  2

OTHER AMOUNT....  7 → F01dCartA.

How many cigarettes were in each carton?

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 999]

RANGE = 1–500, 999

**F03.** What brand did you buy the last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself?

BOND .....  1

CAMEL.....  2

CHESTERFIELD .....  3

GLAMOUR.....  4

KARELIA.....  5

KENT .....  6

L&M.....  7

LUCKY STRIKE .....  8

MARLBORO.....  9

MONTE CARLO .....  10

MORE .....  11

NEXT .....  12

PARLIAMENT.....  13

PRYLUKY .....  14

PRYMA .....  15 → F03PRYMA

RONSON .....  16

WINSTON .....  17

OTHER FILTER .....  18 → F03a. [SPECIFY BRAND] \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER NON-FILTER ...  19 → F03a. [SPECIFY BRAND] \_\_\_\_\_

REFUSED .....  99

**F03PRYMA.** What sort of Pryma cigarettes?

- PRYMA – NON-FILTER . . . . .  1
- PRYMA LUX. . . . .  2
- PRYMA OPTIMA . . . . .  3
- PRYMA-SRIBNA . . . . .  4
- OTHER. . . . .  5 → F03a. [SPECIFY BRAND] \_\_\_\_\_
- REFUSED . . . . .  99

**F04.** The last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself, where did you buy them?

- STORE . . . . .  2
- STREET VENDOR. . . . .  3
- OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY . . . .  6
- KIOSKS. . . . .  7
- INTERNET . . . . .  8
- FROM ANOTHER PERSON . . .  9
- RESTAURANT OR BAR. . . . .  10
- OTHER. . . . .  11 → F04a. [SPECIFY LOCATION]: \_\_\_\_\_
- DON'T REMEMBER. . . . .  77
- REFUSED . . . . .  99

**F05.** The last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself, did you purchase non-filter, regular filter or filter slim cigarettes?

- NON-FILTER . . . . .  1
- REGULAR FILTER . . . . .  2
- FILTER SLIM . . . . .  3
- REFUSED . . . . .  9

**FF6.** If the price for tobacco products were to rise significantly (say, double), would you

- 1) continue to smoke as before,
- 2) switch to cheaper products,
- 3) start smoking less, or
- 4) quit smoking?

- 1 – SMOKE AS BEFORE. . . . .  1
- 2 – SWITCH TO CHEAPER PRODUCTS . . .  2
- 3 – SMOKE LESS . . . . .  3
- 4 – QUIT SMOKING . . . . .  4
- DO NOT KNOW/ HARD TO SAY . . . . .  7
- REFUSED . . . . .  9

SECTION G. MEDIA

**G01intro:** The next few questions ask about your exposure to the media and advertisements in the last 30 days.

**G01.** In the last 30 days, have you noticed information about the dangers of smoking or that encourages quitting in any of the following places:

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
	▼	▼	▼	▼
a1. In newspapers? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
a2. In magazines? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. On television? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. On the radio? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. On billboards? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
aa. In public transport? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. On posters in health facilities? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
bb. On posters in educational institutions? ..	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
cc. On the Internet? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Somewhere else? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2		<input type="checkbox"/> 9

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES]

→ f1. 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 (text or pictures) on cigarette packages led you to think about quitting?

YES .....  1

NO.....  2

DON'T KNOW.....  7

REFUSED.....  9

**G04.** In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in the following places:

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
	▼	▼	▼	▼
a. In stores where cigarettes are sold? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. On television? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. On the radio? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. On billboards? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. On posters? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. In newspapers or magazines? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. In cinemas? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
h. On the Internet? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
i. On or inside public transportation vehicles or stations? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
j. On cigarette pack inserts? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
k. Anywhere else? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

→ k1. Please specify where: \_\_\_\_\_

**G05.** In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with cigarette brands or cigarette companies?

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

**G06.** In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following types of cigarette promotions:

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
	▼	▼	▼	▼
a. Free samples of cigarettes? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Prize competition for cigarette purchases? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Coupons for cigarettes? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Cigarette promotions in the mail or email? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 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<br>KNOW                  | REFUSED                    |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | ▼                              | ▼                              | ▼                              | ▼                          |
| a. Stroke (blood clots in the brain that may cause paralysis)? ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| b. Heart attack? .....   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| c. Lung cancer? .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| d. Respiratory disease? .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| e. Parkinson's disease? .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| f. Impotence? .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| g. Tuberculosis? .....   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| h. Bronchitis? .....   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| i. Gastric ulcer? .....  | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| j. Bladder cancer? .....   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.... | <input type="checkbox"/> 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

**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

**HH3\_1.** Based on what you know or believe, does smoking water pipe with tobacco cause serious illness?

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

**HH3\_2.** Compared to smoking cigarettes, do you think smoking water pipe with tobacco is less harmful, no different, or more harmful to health?

- LESS HARMFUL...  1
- NO DIFFERENT...  2
- MORE HARMFUL...  3
- DON'T KNOW....  7
- REFUSED.....  9

**H04.** Do you favor or oppose the law that completely prohibits smoking in indoor workplaces and public places, such as restaurants and bars?

- FAVOR.....  1
- OPPOSE.....  2
- DON'T KNOW....  7
- REFUSED.....  9

**H05.** Would you favor or oppose increasing taxes on tobacco products?

- FAVOR.....  1
- OPPOSE.....  2
- DON'T KNOW....  7
- REFUSED.....  9

**HH6\_1.** Do you consider highlighted and / or enlarged packs of cigarettes or special decoration of cigarette packs at the points of sale and in the kiosks / shops windows as cigarette advertising?

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

**HH7.** Do you think inhaling tobacco smoke when somebody else is smoking is harmful or harmless to you?

- HARMFUL .....  1
- HARMLESS .....  2
- DON'T KNOW/HARD TO SAY....  7
- REFUSED.....  9

## SECTION CP. CIGARETTE PACKS

**CPcomp.** IF (CALCULATED AGE FROM A02 (OR A03) = 18 OR OLDER) AND (B01 = 1 OR 2) AND [(B06a = 1–200 OR 888) OR (B10a = 1–200 OR 888)], CONTINUE TO CP1.

ELSE, SKIP TO END OF INTERVIEW I00

**CP1.** 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 END OF INTERVIEW I00

RESPONDENT REFUSES TO SHOW PACK . .  3 → SKIP TO END OF INTERVIEW I00

**CP1A.** [INTERVIEWER: TAKE PICTURES OF CIGARETTE PACK]

[QUESTION TYPE = PICTURE CAPTURE]

- a. FRONT SIDE
- b. BACK SIDE
- c. LEFT SIDE (NICOTINE AND TAR CONTENTS)
- d. BOTTOM (PRICE AND DATE OF PRODUCTION)

**CP2.** [RECORD THE HEALTH WARNING FROM THE PACK]

*(Text is provided in Ukrainian:)*

UKR 1 “Smoking causes lung cancer” . . . . .  1

UKR 2 “Smoking causes dependence on tobacco – don’t start smoking!” .  2

UKR 3 “Smokers die younger” . . . . .  3

UKR 4 “Smoking causes skin aging” . . . . .  4

UKR 5 “Smoking diminishes the ability of women to give birth to children!” . . . . .  5

UKR 6 “Stopping smoking reduces the risk of fatal heart and lung diseases” . . . . .  6

UKR 7 “Smoking destroys arteries, causes heart attacks and strokes” . . . .  7

UKR 8 “Smoking may cause slow and painful death” . . . . .  8

UKR 9 “Smoking in pregnancy harms your baby” . . . . .  9

UKR 10 “Smoking damages sperm and may lead to impotence” . . . . .  10

RUSSIAN . . . . .  11

ROMANIAN (MOLDOVAN) . . .  12

OTHER LANGUAUGE . . . . .  13 → CP2a. [SPECIFY]: \_\_\_\_\_

NO HEALTH WARNING . . . . .  14

**CP3.** [RECORD THE TAR LEVEL FROM THE PACK IN mg]

\_\_\_\_\_ In mg

**CP4.** [RECORD THE NICOTINE LEVEL FROM THE PACK IN mg]:

\_\_\_\_\_ In mg

**CP5.** [RECORD THE MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICE FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PACK]

\_\_\_\_\_ UAH

**CP6.** [RECORD THE DATE OF PRODUCTION FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PACK]

DAY-MONTH-YEAR

**CP7.** [RECORD THE CIGARETTE BRAND:]

- BOND .....  1
- CAMEL .....  2
- CHESTERFIELD .....  3
- GLAMOUR .....  4
- KARELIA .....  5
- KENT .....  6
- L&M .....  7
- LUCKY STRIKE.....  8
- MARLBORO .....  9
- MONTE CARLO.....  10
- MORE .....  11
- NEXT .....  12
- PARLIAMENT .....  13
- PRYLUKY .....  14
- PRYMA .....  15
- RONSON.....  16
- WINSTON .....  17
- OTHER FILTER.....  18
- OTHER NON-FILTER ....  19
- REFUSED.....  99

[IF CP7 = PRYMA (15), GO TO CP7PRYMA]  
 [IF CP7 = OTHER (18 OR 19), GO TO CP7a]  
 [OTHERWISE GO TO END OF INTERVIEW I00]

**GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY**

**CP7PRYMA.** [WHAT SORT OF PRYMA CIGARETTES?]

- PRYMA – NON-FILTER . .  1
- PRYMA LUX . . . . .  2
- PRYMA OPTIMA . . . . .  3
- PRYMA-SRIBNA . . . . .  4
- OTHER . . . . .  5
- REFUSED . . . . .  99

[IF CP7PRYMA = OTHER (5), GO TO CP7a]  
[OTHERWISE GO TO END OF INTERVIEW I00]

**CP7a.** [SPECIFY BRAND]



# APPENDIX B: SAMPLE DESIGN

The 2017 Ukraine GATS was a nationally representative household survey of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older designed to produce internationally comparable data on tobacco use and tobacco measures for the country as a whole. It also allows estimation of indicators of interest for gender, age, and residence groups at an acceptable level of precision.

## STAGES OF SELECTION

The 2017 Ukraine GATS used a stratified two-stage sample design. At the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected randomly by probability proportional to the size. For both urban and rural population, PSUs were equal to voting precincts defined by Central Electoral Commission for 2014 nationwide parliamentary elections, and those PSUs consisted of eligible voters (citizens of 18 years old and older). There were 300 PSUs selected in the urban areas and 300 PSUs selected in the rural areas. The temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, which are temporarily outside the control of the government of Ukraine, were excluded from the survey.

At the second stage, 30 housing units were randomly selected from each selected PSU in big cities (Kyiv, Dnipro, Lviv, Odesa, and Kharkiv), and 25 housing units from each selected PSU in other urban settlements, or 23 housing units from rural PSUs. The list of households was developed from mapping and listing conducted in August 2016 as part of GATS Ukraine project.

An eligible household member was interviewed and asked to give information about each eligible adult in the household. One eligible household member was then randomly selected from the household roster. Since there are more adult females than adult males in the general population in Ukraine, adult males were sampled at a higher rate than females in an effort to achieve a sample with a 50-50 split by gender. There were no substitutes or replacement for the eligible individual.

## WEIGHTING

Weighting is a method used to obtain parameters from the data set resulting from sampling so as to represent the universe. A three step weighting procedure was used in accordance with the GATS Sample Weights Manual: (Step 1) computation of base weight for each sample respondent; (Step 2) adjustment of the base weights for non-response; and (Step 3) post-stratification calibration adjustment of weights to known population.

### Base Weight

Base weights were calculated which are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample respondent (Step 1). Calculations in this stage included probabilities of selection of primary sampling units, secondary sampling units, households, and eligible individuals. Base weights were calculated using these probabilities based on the household and individual.

### Adjustment for Unit Non-response

In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to non-response. In this stage, household-level non-response adjustment was performed by using weighted data by PSU level; individual-level non-response adjustment was done by using weighted data on sixteen cells which constituted taking into account gender, age, and tobacco use.

### Household-level Response Rate

Using the household disposition codes, the household-level response rate were computed separately for each sample PSU using the formula below.

$$\text{Household-level Response Rate} = \frac{[1]}{[1]+[2]+[3]+[4]+[5]+[6]}$$

where:

1 = Completed household questionnaire

2 = Completed part of the household questionnaire, could not finish roster

3 = Household questionnaire not complete, could not identify an appropriate screening respondent

4 = Household refusal

5 = Other household non-response

6 = Nobody home

The corresponding household-level weighting class adjustments were computed as one divided by the weighted household response rate for each sample PSUs. For the household-level non-response adjustments, there were only nine PSUs with a household adjustment factor greater than 3. For those 9 PSUs the household adjustment factor was trimmed to 3. The minimum value was 1.00 and the median value was 1.46. *Table B1* lists all household-level adjustment factors.

### Person-level Response Rate

Person-level non-response adjustment was done by using the individual-level response rate formula by a combination of weighting class variables. As with the household adjustment component, the person-level adjustment component was computed as one divided by the weighted response rate for each person's weighting class.

$$\text{Individual-level Response Rate} = \frac{[11]}{[11]+[12]+[13]+[14]+[15]+[16]}$$

where:

11 = Completed individual questionnaire

12 = Completed part of individual questionnaire

13 = Selected respondent refusal

14 = Selected respondent incapacitated

15 = Other individual non-response

16 = Selected respondent not home

The corresponding person-level weighting class adjustments were computed as one divided by the weighted person-level response rate for each weighting cell. The minimum value was 1.00 while the maximum value was 1.10 with a median value of 1.06. *Table B2* shows the person-level non-response adjustments.

TABLE B1. Household-level non-response adjustment factor

PSU	Household-level Non-response Adjustment Factor								
2010	2.00	3072	1.10	4590	1.43	6133	2.67	7073	1.71
2021	1.88	3081	1.71	4600	1.43	6140	1.31	7081	1.57
2030	2.31	3091	1.15	4611	1.46	6150	1.57	7092	1.40
2040	2.55	3103	1.60	4620	1.33	6160	1.50	7104	1.57
2050	2.73	3110	3.00	4632	1.33	6171	1.53	7110	1.47
2060	2.67	3120	1.33	4640	1.43	6181	1.60	7121	1.60
2071	1.93	3512	1.38	4650	1.25	6192	1.57	7133	1.20
2080	1.67	3523	1.53	4661	1.50	6200	1.57	7141	1.92
2090	1.53	3531	1.53	4671	1.36	6213	1.50	7150	1.50
2100	1.81	3542	1.43	4682	1.47	6220	1.67	7164	1.71
2110	1.73	3550	1.12	5012	1.50	6230	1.64	7172	2.33
2120	2.00	3562	2.20	5021	1.57	6243	1.16	7180	1.50
2130	2.15	3571	1.47	5030	1.57	6252	1.38	7511	1.29
2140	1.80	3582	1.31	5040	1.60	6260	1.60	7521	1.73
2150	1.60	3591	1.06	5050	1.64	6272	1.92	7532	1.19
2160	2.18	3600	1.11	5060	1.44	6280	1.67	7541	1.21
2170	1.73	3613	1.38	5510	1.75	6293	1.28	7552	1.20
2180	1.79	3620	1.46	5520	1.18	6300	1.64	7561	1.06
2190	1.79	3630	1.29	5530	1.40	6313	1.19	8011	1.50
2200	1.53	3640	1.10	5540	1.54	6321	1.82	8022	1.29
2210	1.71	4012	1.62	5550	1.40	6511	1.27	8031	1.57
2220	1.33	4023	1.75	5560	1.33	6520	1.17	8040	1.17
2230	1.67	4030	2.00	5570	1.36	6532	1.54	8052	1.57
2240	3.00	4042	1.50	5580	1.33	6541	1.25	8061	1.90
2251	2.36	4050	1.83	5592	1.36	6552	1.90	8071	1.18
2261	1.56	4061	1.10	5601	1.38	6560	1.17	8081	1.36
2271	1.69	4072	1.54	6010	1.88	6573	1.60	8510	1.00
2280	1.77	4082	1.39	6021	1.58	6580	1.12	8520	1.07
2290	1.93	4092	2.00	6034	3.00	6592	1.18	8530	1.14
2300	1.69	4100	3.00	6040	1.56	6602	1.50	8541	1.14
2310	2.00	4510	1.40	6050	3.00	6611	1.33	8550	1.07
2320	1.86	4521	1.36	6060	2.27	6620	1.25	8560	1.07
3012	1.64	4530	1.36	6070	2.23	7012	1.28	8570	1.07
3020	1.64	4540	1.18	6080	3.00	7023	1.69	8582	1.21
3032	1.71	4550	1.31	6090	2.08	7033	1.44	8590	1.00
3042	1.33	4560	1.29	6102	1.87	7041	1.54	8600	1.14
3050	1.57	4572	1.22	6110	1.43	7053	1.58	8611	1.00
3062	1.90	4580	1.64	6121	1.50	7062	1.16	8621	1.21

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PSU	Household-level Non-response Adjustment Factor								
9012	1.44	10521	1.67	12071	1.71	14520	1.07	16030	1.88
9021	1.36	10532	1.50	12082	1.85	14530	1.53	16040	2.00
9032	1.47	10540	1.50	12510	1.83	14542	1.06	16050	1.50
9042	1.91	10552	1.58	12520	1.92	14550	1.00	16060	2.07
9051	1.77	10562	1.50	12532	1.75	14560	1.44	16070	1.69
9062	1.67	10570	1.38	12540	1.92	14572	1.22	16080	1.81
9512	1.46	10580	1.42	12551	1.38	14583	1.20	16093	1.67
9522	1.40	10590	1.50	12561	1.58	14591	1.35	16104	2.14
9531	1.33	10603	1.42	12571	1.92	14602	1.06	16113	1.93
9540	1.20	11010	1.35	12580	1.83	14610	1.40	16120	2.14
9553	1.50	11022	2.00	12590	1.54	14620	1.00	16130	1.32
9562	1.11	11030	1.53	12600	1.50	14630	1.36	16142	1.44
9571	1.05	11041	2.00	13011	1.75	14642	1.33	16150	1.56
9580	1.38	11052	1.33	13023	2.00	14651	1.06	16161	1.19
9590	1.21	11061	1.69	13032	1.92	14660	1.22	16172	1.38
9603	1.29	11070	1.62	13040	2.08	14672	1.13	16180	1.47
9610	1.40	11083	1.40	13053	2.08	14681	1.27	16512	1.13
9621	1.46	11510	1.24	13063	1.83	14690	1.06	16520	1.16
9632	1.43	11520	1.11	13510	1.67	14700	1.06	16530	1.17
9640	1.50	11531	1.18	13520	1.50	15012	1.67	16540	1.20
9650	2.71	11541	1.27	13530	1.62	15020	1.75	16550	1.20
9661	1.33	11551	1.05	13543	1.67	15031	1.67	16562	1.24
9672	1.54	11562	1.11	13551	1.67	15043	1.92	16572	1.40
9681	1.54	11572	1.22	13561	1.67	15050	1.92	16581	1.19
10010	1.57	11583	1.25	14010	2.00	15062	1.83	16590	1.36
10020	1.71	11592	1.25	14024	2.00	15070	1.92	16601	1.29
10033	1.50	11601	1.10	14031	1.67	15080	1.75	16612	1.43
10041	1.44	11611	1.05	14041	1.85	15090	1.69	16622	1.57
10050	1.50	11620	1.11	14050	1.41	15101	1.50	16632	1.33
10060	1.60	11631	1.10	14060	1.56	15510	1.38	16642	1.43
10070	1.57	11640	1.24	14070	1.61	15520	1.67	16650	1.50
10080	1.85	11651	1.29	14081	1.23	15531	1.38	16661	1.27
10093	1.57	11661	1.06	14090	1.24	15540	1.58	16671	1.27
10102	1.60	11672	1.11	14102	1.39	15550	1.67	16681	1.33
10110	1.57	11680	1.00	14111	1.19	15562	1.29	17012	1.05
10122	1.54	12014	1.69	14123	1.64	15570	1.33	17021	1.50
10130	1.53	12021	1.69	14132	1.28	15582	1.33	17032	1.43
10143	1.64	12031	1.62	14142	1.31	15590	1.54	17041	1.69
10150	1.71	12040	1.67	14150	2.00	15601	1.21	17051	1.40
10161	1.38	12053	1.79	14161	1.14	16010	2.50	17060	1.35
10512	1.58	12062	1.47	14510	1.00	16020	2.50	17073	1.24

PSU	Household-level Non-response Adjustment Factor								
17080	1.69	19093	1.67	21102	1.50	22572	1.23	24580	1.18
17092	3.00	19101	1.75	21110	1.67	22580	1.17	24590	1.20
17103	1.40	19510	1.80	21120	2.36	22590	1.38	24602	1.27
17510	1.00	19521	1.33	21130	2.50	22601	1.21	24610	1.13
17520	1.45	19530	1.50	21140	2.00	23010	1.53	24620	1.29
17530	1.36	19542	1.31	21150	1.25	23021	1.69	25011	1.38
17541	1.25	19550	1.14	21160	1.50	23032	1.53	25021	2.40
17550	1.12	19561	1.67	21172	1.64	23042	1.71	25030	1.39
17560	1.62	19570	1.00	21182	1.54	23050	1.64	25041	1.83
17570	1.46	19580	1.67	21194	1.53	23063	1.64	25053	1.56
17580	1.20	19591	1.46	21201	1.47	23073	1.50	25062	1.91
17590	1.43	19601	1.25	21213	1.57	23081	1.18	25512	1.00
17600	1.24	20010	1.58	21222	1.41	23510	1.54	25520	1.16
17610	1.27	20020	1.83	21232	1.64	23522	1.43	25532	1.33
17622	1.19	20030	1.67	21241	1.64	23530	1.57	25540	2.25
18013	1.17	20042	1.42	21510	1.36	23540	1.36	25551	1.29
18020	1.41	20050	1.75	21520	1.20	23550	1.40	25562	1.80
18030	1.85	20060	1.50	21532	1.38	23560	1.47	25570	1.44
18040	1.60	20510	1.15	21541	1.38	23570	1.46	25580	1.67
18050	1.71	20520	1.14	21552	1.50	23580	1.62	25593	1.90
18061	1.40	20530	1.21	21560	1.38	23590	1.29	25602	1.53
18510	1.13	20542	1.35	21573	1.36	23600	1.50	25611	1.35
18521	1.82	20552	1.27	21581	1.29	23611	1.62	25622	1.36
18532	1.29	20561	1.21	21590	1.36	23620	1.31	26012	1.24
18542	1.43	20570	1.14	21602	1.50	23631	1.38	26022	1.50
18551	1.36	20582	1.19	21610	1.50	23640	1.40	26030	1.62
18560	1.67	20590	1.27	21620	1.31	24013	1.33	26043	1.29
18570	1.25	20600	1.82	22011	1.20	24020	1.28	26051	1.14
18580	1.62	20611	1.21	22020	1.64	24030	1.20	26061	3.00
18590	1.43	20622	1.40	22031	1.29	24042	2.50	26072	1.44
18601	1.40	20631	1.19	22040	1.64	24052	1.46	26081	1.43
18610	1.18	20640	1.06	22051	1.57	24062	1.43	26510	1.18
18620	1.25	21010	2.33	22062	1.50	24070	1.25	26520	1.31
19011	1.75	21022		22072	1.47	24081	1.38	26530	1.57
19022	1.75	21031	2.55	22082	1.33	24511	1.18	26542	1.29
19032	1.67	21040	1.93	22510	1.33	24521	1.13	26551	1.31
19040	1.77	21050	3.00	22520	1.13	24530	1.21	26561	1.19
19050	2.50	21060	2.00	22530	1.00	24542	1.21	26570	1.29
19060	1.77	21070	1.21	22540	1.33	24551	1.31	26581	1.38
19070	1.14	21080	1.63	22550	1.46	24560	1.21	26590	1.38
19080	1.83	21092	2.07	22561	1.50	24570	1.15	26600	1.38

**TABLE B2. Person-level non-response adjustment factor**

Gender	Age Group	Current Smoking Status	Person-level Adjustment Factor	
Male	15-24	Smoking	1.09	
		Not Smoking	1.08	
	25-44	Smoking	1.10	
		Not Smoking	1.06	
	45-64	Smoking	1.09	
		Not Smoking	1.06	
	65+	Smoking	1.07	
		Not Smoking	1.05	
	Female	15-24	Smoking	1.03
			Not Smoking	1.10
25-44		Smoking	1.05	
		Not Smoking	1.05	
45-64		Smoking	1.02	
		Not Smoking	1.05	
65+		Smoking	1.00	
		Not Smoking	1.02	

**Post-stratification Calibration Adjustment**

In the final stage of the weighting (Step 3), calibration adjustments were done to adjust weights to known population totals. Adjustment cells were defined by cross-classifying variables that are generally known to be correlated with the key measures of tobacco use. The post-stratification adjustment (*r*) is calculated by region, residence (urban/rural), gender and the four age groups resulting in 64 adjustment cells. Some age groups were collapsed (if cell sample size <25) with neighboring age group to increase the cell size, therefore the final number of cells for calibration is 58. *Table B3* shows the post-stratification calibration adjustment factors.

**Final Weights**

The final weights assigned to each respondent were computed as the product of the base weights, the non-response adjustments, and post-stratification calibration adjustment. The final weights were used in all analysis to produce estimates of population parameters.

TABLE B3. Post-stratification calibration adjustment factor

Region	Domain	Gender	Calibration Adjustment Factor			
			Age Group			
			15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Western	Urban	Male	1.95	1.52	1.73	0.96
		Female	2.38	1.45	1.43	0.94
	Rural	Male	1.93	1.51	1.17	1.12
		Female	1.82	1.63	1.04	1.24
Central	Urban	Male	1.94	1.56	1.38	1.12
		Female	2.29	1.52	1.44	1.06
	Rural	Male	2.37	2.01	1.15	1.24
		Female		1.87	1.18	1.16
Southern	Urban	Male	1.67	1.47	1.10	1.01
		Female	2.00	1.21	1.05	1.06
	Rural	Male		2.03	1.17	1.57
		Female		1.85	0.97	1.23
Eastern	Urban	Male	3.25	3.60	2.41	1.73
		Female		2.78	3.08	1.73
	Rural	Male		2.43	2.18	2.26
		Female		2.95	1.83	1.58

### Effect of Variable Sample Weights on the Precision of Survey Weights

Variation in sample weights can increase the amount of sampling error in survey estimates and thus lead to larger variances and standard errors of these estimates. More specifically, the multiplicative increase in the variance of survey estimates depends on how variable the weights are for the set of sample observations that are used to produce the estimate. The more variable weights are the larger the value of  $Meff_w$ . It is preferable for the  $Meff_w$  to be less than 2.00. The values of  $Meff_w$  were 1.94 overall and 1.68 for urban and rural residence. In this case, the values of  $Meff_w$  are low which imply that the effort to reduce the effect of variable weights on estimates, such as weight trimming, is not required.

### Other Computational Checks

To validate if the calibration reflects the distribution of the known population by region, urbanization, gender and age group, adjusted sample weights were summed by the combination of these characteristics. Table B4 shows that the population count is the same as the total sample weights by region, urbanization, gender and age.

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**TABLE B4.** Sum of final weights by region, urbanization, gender and age

Region	Domain	Gender	Sample Weights				Population Counts			
			Age Group				Age Group			
			15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Western	Urban	Male	309503	837237	622433	229907	309503	837237	622433	229907
		Female	305495	863034	787147	423452	305495	863034	787147	423452
	Rural	Male	355158	783981	649148	267404	355158	783981	649148	267404
		Female	333241	743269	687597	556692	333241	743269	687597	556692
Central	Urban	Male	479718	1448244	1082478	451885	479718	1448244	1082478	451885
		Female	461702	1521819	1412579	847318	461702	1521819	1412579	847318
	Rural	Male	236614	568356	530622	270226	236614	568356	530622	270226
		Female		757395	580520	591294		757395	580520	591294
Southern	Urban	Male	358785	1119716	844851	372161	358785	1119716	844851	372161
		Female	339118	1126569	1120952	751760	339118	1126569	1120952	751760
	Rural	Male		524607	316965	129905		524607	316965	129905
		Female		493102	357680	260297		493102	357680	260297
Eastern	Urban	Male	387995	1255109	993778	455714	387995	1255109	993778	455714
		Female		1616530	1297167	924661		1616530	1297167	924661
	Rural	Male		245681	165766	80152		245681	165766	80152
		Female		224169	181894	156034		224169	181894	156034

# APPENDIX C: ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: non-sampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the GATS Ukraine to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the GATS Ukraine is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance divided by the total number of cases in the frequency distribution. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the GATS Ukraine' sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. SUDAAN (ver. 11.0) was used to calculate the sampling errors for GATS Ukraine. This procedure used the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation 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, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[ \frac{m_h(1-f_h)}{m_h-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right],$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \quad \text{and} \quad z_h = y_h - rx_h,$$

where  $h$  represents the stratum which is 1 for urban and 2 for rural;

$m_h$  is the total number of PSUs selected in the  $h$ th stratum;

$y_{hi}$  is the sum of weighted values of variable  $y$  in the  $i$ th PSUs in the  $h$ th stratum;

$x_{hi}$  is the sum of weighted number of cases in the  $i$ th PSUs in the  $h$ th stratum; and

$f_h$  is the sampling fraction in stratum  $h$ , which is so small that it is ignored.

In addition to the standard error, the procedure computes the *design effect (DEFF)* for each estimate, which is defined 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 DEFF value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error because of the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The procedure also computes the relative error and confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the GATS Ukraine are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole and by gender and type of residence. *Table C1* shows the list of indicators, the type of estimate, and the base population of the indicator. *Table C2* to *Table C6* on the other hand present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted cases (n), the design effect (DEFF), the relative standard error (SE/R), the margin of error (MOE) and the 95 percent confidence limits ( $R \pm 1.96SE$ ) for each variable. The DEFF is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

TABLE C1. List of indicators for sampling errors, GATS Ukraine, 2017

Indicator	Estimate	Base population
Current tobacco users	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Current tobacco smokers	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Current cigarette smokers	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Current users of smokeless tobacco	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily tobacco smokers	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily cigarette smokers	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Former daily tobacco smokers among all adults	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Former tobacco smokers among ever daily tobacco smokers	Proportion	Ever daily tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old
Smokers who first use tobacco within 5 minutes of waking	Proportion	Current daily smokers ≥15 years old
Smokers who first use tobacco within 6-30 minutes of waking	Proportion	Current daily smokers ≥15 years old
Smokers who attempted quitting in the past 12 months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Smokers whom 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
Smokers whom health care provider advised to quit 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
Smokers who used nicotine patch or gum for smoking cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Smokers who used counseling / advice for smoking cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Smokers planning to quit, thinking about quitting or willing to quit smoking	Proportion	Current smokers
Adults exposed to SHS at home over past 30 days	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults exposed to SHS at workplace over past 30 days	Proportion	Adults who work indoor or both indoor and outdoor
Adults exposed to SHS in government building / offices	Proportion	Adults who visited government building / offices in the past 30 days
Adults exposed to SHS in health care facilities	Proportion	Adults who visited health care facilities in the past 30 days
Adults exposed to SHS in restaurants /cafés	Proportion	Adults who visited restaurants / cafés in the past 30 days
Adults exposed to SHS in public transportation	Proportion	Adults who used public transportation in the past 30 days
Smokers who did last cigarette purchase in store	Proportion	Current manufactured cigarette smokers
Smokers who did last cigarette purchase at kiosk	Proportion	Current manufactured cigarette smokers
Adults who noticed anti-tobacco information on radio or television during the last 30 days	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Smokers who noticed health warning labels on cigarette packages during the last 30 days	Proportion	Current smokers
Smokers who thought about quitting because of health warning labels on cigarette package during the last 30 days	Proportion	Current smokers
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisement or promotion during the last 30 days	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes strokes	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes heart attacks	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes lung cancer	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who believe that SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers	Proportion	All adults ≥ 15 years old
Number of cigarettes smoked per day	Mean	Current daily manufactured cigarette smokers
Time since quitting smoking (years)	Mean	Former daily smokers
Monthly expenditures on manufactured cigarettes	Median	Current manufactured cigarette smokers
Age at daily smoking initiation	Mean	Ever daily smokers 18-34 years old

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**TABLE C2. Sampling errors for national sample, GATS Ukraine, 2017**

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	0.230	0.006	8 220	1.885	0.028	0.012	0.218	0.243
Current tobacco smokers	0.228	0.006	8 298	1.897	0.028	0.012	0.216	0.240
Current cigarette smokers	0.228	0.006	8 298	1.887	0.028	0.012	0.215	0.240
Current users of smokeless tobacco	0.002	0.001	8 169	2.781	0.451	0.001	0.000	0.003
Daily tobacco smokers	0.201	0.006	8 298	1.816	0.030	0.012	0.189	0.212
Daily cigarette smokers	0.200	0.006	8 298	1.803	0.029	0.012	0.189	0.212
Former daily tobacco smokers among all adults	0.102	0.004	8 298	1.673	0.042	0.008	0.094	0.111
Former tobacco smokers among ever daily tobacco smokers	0.324	0.011	2 581	1.371	0.033	0.021	0.303	0.345
Smokers who first use tobacco within 5 minutes of waking	0.213	0.013	1 582	1.559	0.060	0.025	0.187	0.238
Smokers who first use tobacco within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.479	0.017	1 582	1.755	0.035	0.033	0.447	0.512
Smokers who attempted quitting in the past 12 months	0.392	0.015	1 857	1.773	0.038	0.030	0.363	0.422
Smokers whom health care provider asked about smoking	0.492	0.034	379	1.761	0.069	0.067	0.425	0.559
Smokers whom health care provider advised to quit smoking	0.394	0.032	378	1.632	0.082	0.063	0.331	0.457
Smokers who used nicotine patch or gum for smoking cessation	0.062	0.012	717	1.807	0.195	0.024	0.038	0.086
Smokers who used counseling / advice for smoking cessation	0.021	0.006	718	1.150	0.276	0.011	0.009	0.032
Smokers planning to quit, thinking about quitting or willing to quit smoking	0.625	0.015	1 775	1.755	0.024	0.030	0.595	0.655
Adults exposed to SHS at home over past 30 days	0.130	0.007	8 236	3.316	0.052	0.013	0.117	0.143
Adults exposed to SHS at workplace over past 30 days	0.143	0.010	2 640	2.108	0.069	0.019	0.124	0.163
Adults exposed to SHS in government building / offices	0.049	0.006	3 003	2.357	0.124	0.012	0.037	0.061
Adults exposed to SHS in health care facilities	0.037	0.005	2 556	2.108	0.147	0.011	0.026	0.047
Adults exposed to SHS in restaurants /cafés	0.240	0.019	1 485	2.850	0.078	0.037	0.204	0.277
Adults exposed to SHS in public transportation	0.085	0.008	4 943	3.783	0.091	0.015	0.070	0.100
Smokers who did last cigarette purchase in store	0.733	0.019	1 705	3.232	0.026	0.038	0.695	0.770
Smokers who did last cigarette purchase at kiosk	0.222	0.018	1 705	3.190	0.081	0.035	0.187	0.257
Adults who noticed anti-tobacco information on radio or television during the last 30 days	0.383	0.011	8 283	4.111	0.028	0.021	0.362	0.404
Smokers who noticed health warning labels on cigarette packages during the last 30 days	0.922	0.010	1 775	2.718	0.011	0.021	0.902	0.943

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)
Smokers who thought about quitting because of health warning labels on cigarette package during the last 30 days	0.540	0.018	1 766	2.194	0.033	0.034	0.506	0.575
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisement or promotion during the last 30 days	0.250	0.009	8 245	3.664	0.037	0.018	0.232	0.268
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	0.927	0.006	8 284	4.300	0.006	0.012	0.915	0.938
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes strokes	0.861	0.007	8 285	3.565	0.008	0.014	0.847	0.875
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes heart attacks	0.867	0.008	8 283	4.299	0.009	0.015	0.852	0.882
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes lung cancer	0.945	0.005	8 287	3.363	0.005	0.009	0.936	0.954
Adults who believe that SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers	0.855	0.007	8 290	3.283	0.008	0.014	0.842	0.869
Number of cigarettes smoked per day	17.1	0.2	1 583	1.4	0.0	0.5	16.7	17.6
Time since quitting smoking (years)	12.3	0.5	886	1.5	0.0	1.0	11.3	13.3
Monthly expenditures on manufactured cigarettes	451.4	21.9	1 619	2.0	0.0	42.8	408.6	494.3
Age at daily smoking initiation	16.8	0.2	595	1.6	0.0	0.3	16.5	17.1

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**TABLE C3. Sampling errors for male sample, GATS Ukraine, 2017**

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	0.401	0.010	3 731	1.473	0.024	0.019	0.382	0.420
Current tobacco smokers	0.397	0.010	3 765	1.498	0.025	0.019	0.378	0.416
Current cigarette smokers	0.396	0.010	3 765	1.499	0.025	0.019	0.377	0.415
Current users of smokeless tobacco	0.004	0.002	3 688	2.799	0.453	0.003	0.000	0.007
Daily tobacco smokers	0.359	0.010	3 765	1.649	0.028	0.020	0.339	0.378
Daily cigarette smokers	0.358	0.010	3 765	1.648	0.028	0.020	0.338	0.378
Former daily tobacco smokers among all adults	0.172	0.008	3 765	1.604	0.045	0.015	0.157	0.187
Former tobacco smokers among ever daily tobacco smokers	0.313	0.012	2 169	1.434	0.038	0.023	0.289	0.336
Smokers who first use tobacco within 5 minutes of waking	0.233	0.014	1 334	1.540	0.062	0.028	0.205	0.261
Smokers who first use tobacco within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.495	0.018	1 334	1.743	0.037	0.035	0.460	0.531
Smokers who attempted quitting in the past 12 months	0.372	0.017	1 523	1.840	0.045	0.033	0.339	0.405
Smokers whom health care provider asked about smoking	0.491	0.041	277	1.847	0.083	0.080	0.410	0.571
Smokers whom health care provider advised to quit smoking	0.409	0.037	276	1.598	0.092	0.073	0.335	0.482
Smokers who used nicotine patch or gum for smoking cessation	0.054	0.012	561	1.458	0.214	0.023	0.031	0.077
Smokers who used counseling / advice for smoking cessation	0.027	0.008	562	1.232	0.281	0.015	0.012	0.042
Smokers planning to quit, thinking about quitting or willing to quit smoking	0.600	0.016	1 465	1.650	0.027	0.032	0.567	0.632
Adults exposed to SHS at home over past 30 days	0.159	0.010	3 722	2.830	0.063	0.020	0.140	0.179
Adults exposed to SHS at workplace over past 30 days	0.208	0.015	1 422	1.837	0.070	0.029	0.180	0.237
Adults exposed to SHS in government building / offices	0.060	0.010	1 267	2.411	0.173	0.020	0.039	0.080
Adults exposed to SHS in health care facilities	0.057	0.013	849	2.587	0.224	0.025	0.032	0.082
Adults exposed to SHS in restaurants /cafés	0.262	0.024	856	2.569	0.092	0.047	0.215	0.309
Adults exposed to SHS in public transportation	0.094	0.011	2 247	2.930	0.112	0.021	0.074	0.115
Smokers who did last cigarette purchase in store	0.752	0.018	1 405	2.517	0.024	0.036	0.716	0.788
Smokers who did last cigarette purchase at kiosk	0.199	0.017	1 405	2.404	0.083	0.032	0.167	0.231
Adults who noticed anti-tobacco information on radio or television during the last 30 days	0.371	0.013	3 758	2.728	0.035	0.026	0.346	0.397
Smokers who noticed health warning labels on cigarette packages during the last 30 days	0.923	0.010	1 465	2.243	0.011	0.021	0.902	0.943

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)
Smokers who thought about quitting because of health warning labels on cigarette package during the last 30 days	0.528	0.018	1 458	1.898	0.034	0.035	0.493	0.563
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisement or promotion during the last 30 days	0.264	0.012	3 741	2.650	0.045	0.023	0.241	0.287
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	0.911	0.007	3 756	2.573	0.008	0.015	0.896	0.926
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes strokes	0.836	0.010	3 755	2.641	0.012	0.019	0.816	0.855
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes heart attacks	0.844	0.010	3 754	2.712	0.012	0.019	0.824	0.863
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes lung cancer	0.928	0.006	3 757	2.119	0.007	0.012	0.916	0.940
Adults who believe that SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers	0.819	0.009	3 760	2.275	0.012	0.019	0.801	0.838
Number of cigarettes smoked per day	18.2	0.3	1 333	1.3	0.0	0.5	17.7	18.7
Time since quitting smoking (years)	13.6	0.6	752	1.6	0.0	1.2	12.5	14.8
Monthly expenditures on manufactured cigarettes	461.7	9.8	1 340	1.5	0.0	19.1	442.6	480.8
Age at daily smoking initiation	16.5	0.2	454	1.4	0.0	0.3	16.1	16.8

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE C4. Sampling errors for female sample, GATS Ukraine, 2017**

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	0.089	0.007	4 489	2.460	0.075	0.013	0.076	0.102
Current tobacco smokers	0.088	0.007	4 533	2.459	0.075	0.013	0.075	0.101
Current cigarette smokers	0.088	0.007	4 533	2.448	0.075	0.013	0.075	0.100
Current users of smokeless tobacco	0.000	0.000	4 481	–	–	0.000	0.000	0.000
Daily tobacco smokers	0.070	0.006	4 533	2.431	0.085	0.012	0.058	0.081
Daily cigarette smokers	0.069	0.006	4 533	2.412	0.084	0.011	0.058	0.081
Former daily tobacco smokers among all adults	0.044	0.005	4 533	2.532	0.110	0.010	0.035	0.054
Former tobacco smokers among ever daily tobacco smokers	0.366	0.033	412	1.988	0.092	0.066	0.300	0.431
Smokers who first use tobacco within 5 minutes of waking	0.124	0.024	248	1.295	0.192	0.047	0.077	0.171
Smokers who first use tobacco within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.411	0.041	248	1.684	0.099	0.080	0.331	0.490
Smokers who attempted quitting in the past 12 months	0.465	0.039	334	2.030	0.084	0.076	0.388	0.541
Smokers whom health care provider asked about smoking	0.496	0.060	102	1.448	0.121	0.117	0.379	0.613
Smokers whom health care provider advised to quit smoking	0.360	0.061	102	1.629	0.170	0.119	0.240	0.479
Smokers who used nicotine patch or gum for smoking cessation	0.086	0.033	156	2.093	0.379	0.064	0.022	0.150
Smokers who used counseling / advice for smoking cessation	0.002	0.002	156	0.333	1.006	0.004	-0.002	0.006
Smokers planning to quit, thinking about quitting or willing to quit smoking	0.720	0.033	310	1.696	0.046	0.065	0.655	0.785
Adults exposed to SHS at home over past 30 days	0.106	0.008	4 514	2.741	0.072	0.015	0.091	0.121
Adults exposed to SHS at workplace over past 30 days	0.074	0.010	1 218	1.606	0.128	0.019	0.056	0.093
Adults exposed to SHS in government building / offices	0.041	0.007	1 736	2.241	0.173	0.014	0.027	0.055
Adults exposed to SHS in health care facilities	0.027	0.005	1 707	1.807	0.195	0.010	0.017	0.037
Adults exposed to SHS in restaurants /cafés	0.215	0.025	629	2.236	0.114	0.048	0.167	0.263
Adults exposed to SHS in public transportation	0.078	0.009	2 696	2.808	0.111	0.017	0.061	0.095
Smokers who did last cigarette purchase in store	0.658	0.044	300	2.518	0.066	0.085	0.572	0.743
Smokers who did last cigarette purchase at kiosk	0.310	0.044	300	2.658	0.141	0.085	0.224	0.395
Adults who noticed anti-tobacco information on radio or television during the last 30 days	0.393	0.013	4 525	3.396	0.034	0.026	0.367	0.419
Smokers who noticed health warning labels on cigarette packages during the last 30 days	0.922	0.019	310	1.606	0.021	0.038	0.884	0.960

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)
Smokers who thought about quitting because of health warning labels on cigarette package during the last 30 days	0.587	0.042	308	2.192	0.071	0.082	0.505	0.668
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisement or promotion during the last 30 days	0.239	0.011	4 504	2.975	0.046	0.021	0.217	0.260
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	0.940	0.006	4 528	3.080	0.007	0.012	0.928	0.952
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes strokes	0.882	0.008	4 530	2.732	0.009	0.016	0.866	0.897
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes heart attacks	0.887	0.009	4 529	3.354	0.010	0.017	0.870	0.904
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes lung cancer	0.960	0.005	4 530	3.007	0.005	0.010	0.950	0.970
Adults who believe that SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers	0.885	0.008	4 530	2.830	0.009	0.016	0.870	0.901
Number of cigarettes smoked per day	12.6	0.5	250	1.4	0.0	0.9	11.7	13.5
Time since quitting smoking (years)	8.2	0.9	134	1.5	0.1	1.8	6.4	9.9
Monthly expenditures on manufactured cigarettes	410.9	101.7	279	1.9	0.2	199.3	211.7	610.2
Age at daily smoking initiation	17.7	0.4	141	1.9	0.0	0.7	17.0	18.4

# GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE C5. Sampling errors for urban sample, GATS Ukraine, 2017**

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	0.229	0.008	4 106	1.579	0.036	0.016	0.213	0.245
Current tobacco smokers	0.227	0.008	4 141	1.593	0.036	0.016	0.211	0.243
Current cigarette smokers	0.226	0.008	4 141	1.586	0.036	0.016	0.210	0.243
Current users of smokeless tobacco	0.001	0.001	4 087	2.189	0.637	0.002	0.000	0.003
Daily tobacco smokers	0.196	0.008	4 141	1.562	0.039	0.015	0.181	0.211
Daily cigarette smokers	0.196	0.008	4 141	1.548	0.039	0.015	0.181	0.211
Former daily tobacco smokers among all adults	0.111	0.006	4 141	1.390	0.052	0.011	0.099	0.122
Former tobacco smokers among ever daily tobacco smokers	0.345	0.014	1 336	1.167	0.041	0.028	0.318	0.373
Smokers who first use tobacco within 5 minutes of waking	0.188	0.016	786	1.296	0.084	0.031	0.157	0.219
Smokers who first use tobacco within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.480	0.021	786	1.446	0.045	0.042	0.438	0.522
Smokers who attempted quitting in the past 12 months	0.395	0.020	951	1.552	0.050	0.039	0.356	0.433
Smokers whom health care provider asked about smoking	0.485	0.041	231	1.557	0.085	0.081	0.404	0.565
Smokers whom health care provider advised to quit smoking	0.392	0.039	231	1.476	0.100	0.077	0.316	0.469
Smokers who used nicotine patch or gum for smoking cessation	0.063	0.015	378	1.527	0.245	0.030	0.033	0.094
Smokers who used counseling / advice for smoking cessation	0.022	0.008	379	1.018	0.344	0.015	0.007	0.037
Smokers planning to quit, thinking about quitting or willing to quit smoking	0.639	0.020	900	1.553	0.031	0.039	0.600	0.678
Adults exposed to SHS at home over past 30 days	0.136	0.009	4 119	2.843	0.066	0.018	0.119	0.154
Adults exposed to SHS at workplace over past 30 days	0.138	0.012	1 698	1.907	0.084	0.023	0.115	0.160
Adults exposed to SHS in government building / offices	0.056	0.008	1 591	2.035	0.146	0.016	0.040	0.073
Adults exposed to SHS in health care facilities	0.039	0.007	1 464	1.897	0.178	0.014	0.026	0.053
Adults exposed to SHS in restaurants /cafés	0.249	0.023	986	2.668	0.090	0.044	0.205	0.293
Adults exposed to SHS in public transportation	0.088	0.010	2 841	3.522	0.113	0.020	0.069	0.108
Smokers who did last cigarette purchase in store	0.663	0.026	872	2.669	0.039	0.051	0.612	0.714
Smokers who did last cigarette purchase at kiosk	0.293	0.024	872	2.518	0.084	0.048	0.245	0.341
Adults who noticed anti-tobacco information on radio or television during the last 30 days	0.372	0.014	4 129	3.458	0.038	0.027	0.345	0.400
Smokers who noticed health warning labels on cigarette packages during the last 30 days	0.918	0.014	898	2.429	0.016	0.028	0.891	0.946

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)
Smokers who thought about quitting because of health warning labels on cigarette package during the last 30 days	0.521	0.023	893	1.904	0.044	0.045	0.476	0.567
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisement or promotion during the last 30 days	0.259	0.011	4 109	2.777	0.044	0.022	0.237	0.282
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	0.925	0.008	4 131	4.069	0.009	0.016	0.909	0.942
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes strokes	0.856	0.010	4 132	3.099	0.011	0.019	0.837	0.875
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes heart attacks	0.865	0.010	4 129	3.844	0.012	0.020	0.845	0.886
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes lung cancer	0.946	0.006	4 133	2.963	0.006	0.012	0.934	0.958
Adults who believe that SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers	0.851	0.009	4 136	2.885	0.011	0.018	0.833	0.870
Number of cigarettes smoked per day	16.5	0.3	787	1.4	0.0	0.6	15.8	17.1
Time since quitting smoking (years)	12.0	0.6	488	1.3	0.1	1.3	10.8	13.3
Monthly expenditures on manufactured cigarettes	422.7	11.5	828	1.8	0.0	22.5	400.2	445.2
Age at daily smoking initiation	16.9	0.2	345	1.5	0.0	0.4	16.5	17.3

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE C6. Sampling errors for rural sample, GATS Ukraine, 2017**

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	0.233	0.009	4 114	1.947	0.040	0.018	0.214	0.251
Current tobacco smokers	0.231	0.009	4 157	1.939	0.039	0.018	0.213	0.248
Current cigarette smokers	0.230	0.009	4 157	1.922	0.039	0.018	0.212	0.248
Current users of smokeless tobacco	0.002	0.002	4 082	4.028	0.632	0.003	-0.001	0.006
Daily tobacco smokers	0.211	0.008	4 157	1.711	0.039	0.016	0.195	0.227
Daily cigarette smokers	0.210	0.008	4 157	1.717	0.039	0.016	0.194	0.226
Former daily tobacco smokers among all adults	0.083	0.005	4 157	1.372	0.060	0.010	0.073	0.093
Former tobacco smokers among ever daily tobacco smokers	0.273	0.014	1 245	1.149	0.050	0.027	0.246	0.299
Smokers who first use tobacco within 5 minutes of waking	0.264	0.021	796	1.805	0.080	0.041	0.223	0.305
Smokers who first use tobacco within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.477	0.025	796	2.016	0.053	0.049	0.427	0.526
Smokers who attempted quitting in the past 12 months	0.387	0.021	906	1.630	0.053	0.041	0.346	0.427
Smokers whom health care provider asked about smoking	0.517	0.056	148	1.861	0.109	0.110	0.407	0.627
Smokers whom health care provider advised to quit smoking	0.399	0.049	147	1.488	0.124	0.097	0.302	0.496
Smokers who used nicotine patch or gum for smoking cessation	0.059	0.018	339	2.001	0.306	0.036	0.024	0.095
Smokers who used counseling / advice for smoking cessation	0.017	0.006	339	0.846	0.383	0.013	0.004	0.029
Smokers planning to quit, thinking about quitting or willing to quit smoking	0.593	0.020	875	1.504	0.034	0.040	0.553	0.633
Adults exposed to SHS at home over past 30 days	0.116	0.008	4 117	2.693	0.071	0.016	0.100	0.132
Adults exposed to SHS at workplace over past 30 days	0.163	0.018	942	2.282	0.112	0.036	0.127	0.198
Adults exposed to SHS in government building / offices	0.031	0.005	1 412	1.390	0.176	0.011	0.020	0.042
Adults exposed to SHS in health care facilities	0.029	0.006	1 092	1.278	0.199	0.011	0.017	0.040
Adults exposed to SHS in restaurants /cafés	0.206	0.027	499	2.191	0.130	0.053	0.154	0.259
Adults exposed to SHS in public transportation	0.075	0.007	2 102	1.505	0.094	0.014	0.062	0.089
Smokers who did last cigarette purchase in store	0.888	0.015	833	1.941	0.017	0.030	0.858	0.918
Smokers who did last cigarette purchase at kiosk	0.064	0.011	833	1.725	0.174	0.022	0.042	0.086
Adults who noticed anti-tobacco information on radio or television during the last 30 days	0.407	0.016	4 154	4.304	0.039	0.031	0.376	0.438
Smokers who noticed health warning labels on cigarette packages during the last 30 days	0.931	0.012	877	1.828	0.012	0.023	0.909	0.954

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)
Smokers who thought about quitting because of health warning labels on cigarette package during the last 30 days	0.582	0.023	873	1.874	0.039	0.045	0.537	0.627
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisement or promotion during the last 30 days	0.229	0.015	4 136	5.239	0.065	0.029	0.199	0.258
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	0.929	0.005	4 153	1.712	0.006	0.010	0.919	0.940
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes strokes	0.872	0.009	4 153	2.697	0.010	0.017	0.855	0.888
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes heart attacks	0.872	0.009	4 154	2.936	0.010	0.017	0.855	0.890
Adults who believe that tobacco smoking causes lung cancer	0.943	0.006	4 154	2.821	0.006	0.012	0.932	0.955
Adults who believe that SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers	0.865	0.008	4 154	2.433	0.010	0.016	0.849	0.882
Number of cigarettes smoked per day	18.5	0.3	796	1.0	0.0	0.6	17.9	19.1
Time since quitting smoking (years)	13.2	0.8	398	1.4	0.1	1.5	11.7	14.7
Monthly expenditures on manufactured cigarettes	516.0	66.4	791	3.2	0.1	130.1	385.9	646.1
Age at daily smoking initiation	16.5	0.2	250	1.3	0.0	0.4	16.1	17.0

# APPENDIX D: TABLES

## MPOWER: Summary indicators

Indicator	2010		
	Overall	Male	Female
<b>M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies</b>			
Current tobacco use	28.4 (27.2, 29.7)	49.9 (47.8, 52.0)	10.5 (9.2, 12.0)
Current tobacco smokers	28.3 (27.0, 29.5)	49.6 (47.6, 51.7)	10.5 (9.2, 12.0)
Current daily tobacco smokers	25.0 (23.8, 26.3)	45.1 (43.0, 47.2)	8.4 (7.1, 9.8)
Current cigarette smokers	28.0 (26.8, 29.2)	49.3 (47.2, 51.4)	10.3 (9.0, 11.7)
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	27.9 (26.6, 29.1)	49.0 (47.0, 51.1)	10.3 (9.0, 11.7)
Current smokeless tobacco users	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	16.9 (16.5, 17.4)	18.1 (17.6, 18.6)	11.8 (10.9, 12.8)
Average age at daily smoking initiation among ever daily smokers 18-34 years	17.1 (16.9, 17.4)	16.8 (16.5, 17.1)	18.1 (17.5, 18.6)
<b>P: Protect people from tobacco smoke</b>			
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	22.9 (21.5, 24.4)	24.7 (22.9, 26.7)	21.4 (19.6, 23.4)
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work <sup>1</sup>	31.9 (29.4, 34.6)	41.9 (38.5, 45.4)	22.0 (18.8, 25.6)
Non-smokers exposed to secondhand smoke at home or workplaces	21.6 (20.0, 23.2)	19.8 (17.1, 22.7)	22.4 (20.5, 24.3)
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places among those who visited <sup>1</sup> :			
Government building / offices	10.1 (8.6, 11.8)	12.9 (10.7, 15.5)	8.0 (6.2, 10.2)
Health care facilities	6.3 (5.1, 7.8)	7.9 (5.7, 10.8)	5.5 (4.1, 7.4)
Restaurants / cafés	62.1 (58.9, 65.3)	64.3 (60.1, 68.2)	59.5 (53.9, 64.8)
Believe smoking should not be allowed in restaurants or cafés	70.9 (69.1, 72.7)	65.0 (62.6, 67.3)	75.9 (73.6, 78.1)
<b>O: Offer help to quit tobacco use</b>			
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months	41.0 (38.3, 43.8)	40.0 (37.1, 43.0)	44.6 (37.9, 51.5)
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider	33.0 (28.3, 38.1)	33.9 (28.8, 39.5)	30.4 (20.8, 42.0)
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method:			
Nicotine patch or gum	1.6 (0.9, 2.9)	1.5 (0.8, 2.9)	1.8 (0.5, 6.7)
Counseling / advice	2.1 (1.2, 3.7)	2.2 (1.2, 4.0)	1.9 (0.5, 7.4)
Interest in quitting smoking	70.0 (67.3, 72.6)	68.8 (65.8, 71.7)	74.7 (66.6, 81.4)
<b>W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco</b>			
Believe that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	93.2 (92.3, 93.9)	91.5 (90.1, 92.6)	94.6 (93.5, 95.4)
Believe that smoking causes:			
Strokes	79.0 (77.3, 80.6)	75.5 (73.2, 77.6)	81.9 (79.9, 83.7)
Heart attacks	80.2 (78.7, 81.6)	76.8 (74.6, 78.9)	83.0 (81.2, 84.6)
Lung cancer	91.2 (90.2, 92.1)	89.7 (88.3, 91.0)	92.5 (91.3, 93.5)
Belief that inhaling other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	86.2 (85.0, 87.3)	82.3 (80.6, 84.0)	89.4 (88.0, 90.7)
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location <sup>1</sup>	66.8 (64.8, 68.7)	66.4 (63.9, 68.8)	67.1 (64.6, 69.5)
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages	59.7 (56.1, 63.2)	58.5 (54.7, 62.3)	64.2 (56.6, 71.1)
<b>E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship</b>			
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship or promotion <sup>1</sup>	46.3 (44.2, 48.4)	53.3 (50.7, 55.8)	40.5 (38.1, 43.0)
<b>R: Raise taxes on tobacco</b>			
Median cigarette expenditure per month	259.2 (247.2, 276.9)	280.4 (269.0, 297.7)	183.0 (157.4, 205.3)
Median price for a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes	10.4 (10.4, 11.0)	10.3 (10.3, 10.5)	12.5 (11.4, 12.9)

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

\*  $p < 0.05$ . Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

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

N/A: Not Applicable.

	2017			Relative changes		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
	23.0 (21.8, 24.3)	40.1 (38.2, 42.0)	8.9 (7.6, 10.3)	-19.0*	-19.7*	-15.8
	22.8 (21.6, 24.1)	39.7 (37.8, 41.6)	8.8 (7.6, 10.2)	-19.3*	-20.0*	-16.2
	20.1 (18.9, 21.3)	35.9 (33.9, 37.9)	7.0 (5.9, 8.2)	-19.8*	-20.5*	-16.6
	22.8 (21.5, 24.0)	39.6 (37.7, 41.6)	8.8 (7.6, 10.1)	-18.7*	-19.6*	-14.8
	22.6 (21.3, 23.8)	39.2 (37.3, 41.1)	8.8 (7.6, 10.1)	-19.1*	-20.1*	-14.8
	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.0 N/A	-27.4	-25.4	N/A
	17.1 (16.7, 17.6)	18.2 (17.7, 18.7)	12.6 (11.7, 13.5)	1.0	0.5	6.5
	16.8 (16.5, 17.1)	16.5 (16.1, 16.8)	17.7 (17.0, 18.4)	-1.9	-2.1	-1.8
	13.0 (11.7, 14.4)	15.9 (14.1, 18.0)	10.6 (9.2, 12.2)	-43.2*	-35.5*	-50.5*
	14.3 (12.5, 16.4)	20.8 (18.1, 23.8)	7.4 (5.8, 9.5)	-55.2*	-50.3*	-66.2*
	10.4 (9.2, 11.8)	12.1 (10.2, 14.4)	9.5 (8.2, 11.0)	-51.5*	-38.7*	-57.5*
	4.9 (3.8, 6.2)	6.0 (4.2, 8.3)	4.1 (2.9, 5.8)	-51.5*	-53.9*	-48.1*
	3.7 (2.7, 4.9)	5.7 (3.7, 8.8)	2.7 (1.8, 4.0)	-41.7*	-27.5	-50.9*
	24.0 (20.5, 27.9)	26.2 (21.7, 31.2)	21.5 (17.1, 26.7)	-61.3*	-59.2*	-63.9*
	81.3 (79.6, 82.9)	77.2 (74.8, 79.5)	84.7 (82.8, 86.3)	14.6*	18.8*	11.5*
	39.2 (36.3, 42.2)	37.2 (34.0, 40.6)	46.5 (38.9, 54.1)	-4.3	-7.0	4.2
	39.4 (33.3, 45.8)	40.9 (33.8, 48.4)	36.0 (25.0, 48.6)	19.4	20.5	18.4
	6.2 (4.2, 9.1)	5.4 (3.5, 8.2)	8.6 (4.0, 17.5)	292.9*	259.5	367.4
	2.1 (1.2, 3.5)	2.7 (1.5, 4.7)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	-3.8	21.5	-88.8*
	62.5 (59.4, 65.4)	60.0 (56.7, 63.1)	72.0 (65.0, 78.1)	-10.8*	-12.9*	-3.6
	92.7 (91.4, 93.8)	91.1 (89.5, 92.5)	94.0 (92.6, 95.1)	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6
	86.1 (84.6, 87.4)	83.6 (81.5, 85.4)	88.2 (86.5, 89.6)	9.0*	10.7*	7.7*
	86.7 (85.1, 88.2)	84.4 (82.3, 86.2)	88.7 (86.9, 90.3)	8.2*	9.8*	6.9*
	94.5 (93.5, 95.4)	92.8 (91.5, 93.9)	96.0 (94.9, 96.9)	3.6*	3.4*	3.8*
	85.5 (84.1, 86.9)	81.9 (80.0, 83.7)	88.5 (86.9, 90.0)	-0.8	-0.5	-1.0
	52.7 (50.4, 54.9)	51.9 (49.2, 54.5)	53.3 (50.6, 56.0)	-21.1*	-21.9*	-20.5*
	54.0 (50.6, 57.5)	52.8 (49.2, 56.3)	58.7 (50.3, 66.5)	-9.5*	-9.8*	-8.6
	25.0 (23.3, 26.8)	26.4 (24.1, 28.7)	23.9 (21.8, 26.1)	-46.0*	-50.5*	-41.1*
	450.9 (428.0, 456.2)	485.7 (461.6, 501.3)	272.4 (258.6, 302.1)	74.0*	73.2*	48.9*
	17.5 (17.3, 17.9)	17.4 (17.2, 17.9)	17.8 (17.0, 18.0)	68.4*	68.3*	42.7*

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 2.1: Unweighted number and percentage of households and persons interviewed and response rates, by residence – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
<i>Selected household</i>						
Completed (HC)	4 315	54.6	4 402	63.8	8 717	58.9
Completed – No one eligible (HCNE)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Incomplete (HINC)	64	0.8	33	0.5	97	0.7
No screening respondent (HNS)	65	0.8	67	1.0	132	0.9
Nobody home (HNNH)	1 219	15.4	588	8.5	1 807	12.2
Refused (HR)	1 387	17.6	705	10.2	2 092	14.1
Unoccupied (HUO)	653	8.3	861	12.5	1 514	10.2
Address not a dwelling (HAND)	154	1.9	212	3.1	366	2.5
Other <sup>1</sup> (HO)	43	0.5	32	0.5	75	0.5
Total households selected	7 900	100.0	6 900	100.0	14 800	100.0
<b>Household Response Rate (HRR) (%)<sup>2</sup></b>	60.8%		75.5%		67.5%	
<i>Selected person</i>						
Completed (PC)	4 141	96.0	4 157	94.4	8 298	95.2
Incomplete (PINC)	17	0.4	10	0.2	27	0.3
Not eligible (PNE)	8	0.2	17	0.4	25	0.3
Not at home (PNH)	37	0.9	78	1.8	115	1.3
Refused (PR)	84	1.9	86	2.0	170	2.0
Incapacitated (PI)	22	0.5	49	1.1	71	0.8
Other <sup>1</sup> (PO)	6	0.1	5	0.1	11	0.1
Total number of sampled persons	4 315	100.0	4 402	100.0	8 717	100.0
<b>Person-level Response Rate (PRR) (%)<sup>3</sup></b>	96.1%		94.8%		95.5%	
<b>Total Response Rate (TRR) (%)<sup>4</sup></b>	58.5%		71.6%		64.4%	

<sup>1</sup> Includes any other result not listed.

<sup>2</sup> The Household Response Rate (HRR) is calculated as:

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

<sup>3</sup> The Person-level Response Rate (PRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{HC * 100}{HC + HINC + HNC + HNNH + HR + HO}$$

<sup>4</sup> The Total Response Rate (TRR) is calculated as:  $(HRR \times PRR) / 100$

Notes:

- An incomplete household interview (i.e., roster could not be finished) was considered a nonrespondent to the GATS. Thus, these cases (HINC) were not included in the numerator of the household response rate.
- The Total Number of Sampled Persons should be equal to the number of Completed [HC] household interviews.
- A completed person interview [PC] includes respondents who had completed at least question E01 and who provided valid answers to questions B01/B02/B03. Respondents who did not meet these criteria were considered as nonrespondents to GATS and thus, were not included in the numerator of the person-level response rate.

**TABLE 2.2: Distribution of adults aged 15 years or older by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristics	Weighted		Unweighted	
	Percentage (95% CI <sup>1</sup> )	Number of adults (in thousands)	Number of adults	Percentage
<b>Overall</b>	100.0	36 096.6	8 298	100.0
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	45.4 (43.8, 46.9)	16 374.1	3 765	45.4
Female	54.6 (53.1, 56.2)	19 722.5	4 533	54.6
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	11.7 (10.6, 12.8)	4 223.5	537	6.5
25-44	37.3 (35.8, 38.9)	13 472.7	2 348	28.3
45-64	32.2 (30.8, 33.7)	11 631.6	3 021	36.4
65+	18.8 (17.7, 19.9)	6 768.9	2 392	28.8
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	69.4 (67.9, 70.8)	25 048.8	4 141	49.9
Rural	30.6 (29.2, 32.1)	11 047.8	4 157	50.1
<i>Education level<sup>2,3</sup></i>				
Less than secondary	6.3 (5.6, 7.0)	1 984.6	812	9.8
Secondary school	22.7 (21.2, 24.2)	7 204.9	2 047	24.7
High school	41.6 (39.9, 43.4)	13 198.3	3 089	37.2
College or above	29.4 (27.6, 31.4)	9 341.1	1 789	21.6
<i>Region</i>				
Western	24.3 (22.9, 25.7)	8 754.7	2 512	30.3
Central	31.1 (29.5, 32.8)	11 240.8	2 820	34.0
Southern	22.5 (21.1, 23.9)	8 116.5	1 970	23.7
Eastern	22.1 (20.5, 23.8)	7 984.7	996	12.0
<i>Marital status</i>				
Married, live together	57.9 (56.5, 59.3)	20 643.8	4 065	49.0
Not married	42.1 (40.7, 43.5)	15 016.5	4 111	49.5
<i>Employment status</i>				
Employed in public sector	16.8 (15.5, 18.1)	6 006.7	1 198	14.4
Employed in non-public sector	30.7 (29.0, 32.4)	10 984.8	2 062	24.8
Student	5.3 (4.5, 6.2)	1 892.8	225	2.7
Home maker	8.6 (7.6, 9.6)	3 072.8	562	6.8
Retired	29.7 (28.3, 31.0)	10 621.3	3 413	41.1
Not employed	9.0 (8.2, 10.0)	3 232.8	785	9.5

Note: The following observations were missing: 0 for age, 0 for gender, 0 for residence, and 24 for education.

<sup>1</sup> 95% Confidence interval.

<sup>2</sup> Less than secondary includes "No formal schooling", "Primary school", and "Less than 9 grades"; Secondary school includes "Full 9 grades", and "11 grades"; High school includes "High school completed"; College or above includes "College/university completed" and "Post graduate degree completed".

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

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 2.3:** Distribution of adults aged 15 years or older by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017

Characteristics	2010			
	Weighted		Unweighted number of adults	
	Percentage (95% CI <sup>1</sup> )			
	Number of adults (in thousands)			
<b>Overall</b>	100.0		34 360.7	7 082
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	45.4	(44.8, 46.0)	15 597.5	3 538
Female	54.6	(54.0, 55.2)	18 763.2	3 544
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	18.2	(16.7, 19.8)	6 262.3	752
25-44	34.0	(32.5, 35.6)	11 690.9	2 304
45-64	30.3	(28.9, 31.7)	10 408.1	2 440
65+	17.5	(16.4, 18.5)	5 999.5	1 586
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	65.3	(63.6, 67.0)	22 439.2	3 338
Rural	34.7	(33.0, 36.4)	11 921.6	3 744
<i>Education level<sup>2,3</sup></i>				
Less than secondary	11.7	(10.8, 12.7)	3 279.6	927
Secondary school	26.7	(25.3, 28.2)	7 486.1	1 854
High school	38.3	(36.7, 40.0)	10 730.7	2 306
College or above	23.3	(21.8, 24.8)	6 518.1	1 230
<i>Region</i>				
Western	27.2	(25.9, 28.6)	9 360.4	2 041
Central	34.8	(33.1, 36.5)	11 951.5	2 536
Southern	25.5	(24.2, 26.8)	8 756.0	1 675
Eastern	12.5	(11.4, 13.6)	4 292.9	830
<i>Marital status</i>				
Married, live together	63.7	(62.0, 65.3)	21 762.2	4 854
Not married	36.3	(34.7, 38.0)	12 410.6	2 197
<i>Employment status</i>				
Employed in public sector	17.9	(16.7, 19.2)	6 134.1	1 199
Employed in non-public sector	28.3	(26.8, 29.8)	9 672.0	1 823
Student	9.4	(8.2, 10.8)	3 227.9	335
Home maker	8.2	(7.4, 9.0)	2 795.1	572
Retired	27.7	(26.4, 29.0)	9 480.1	2 416
Not employed	8.5	(7.7, 9.4)	2 914.0	718

<sup>1</sup> 95% Confidence interval.

<sup>2</sup> Less than secondary includes “No formal schooling”, “primary school”, and “Less than 9 grades”; Secondary school includes “Full 9 grades”, and “11 grades”; High school includes “High school completed”; College or above includes “College/university completed” and “Post graduate degree completed”.

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

Note: GATS Ukraine 2017 survey does not cover the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Data from these areas were also excluded for GATS Ukraine 2010 survey for the purpose of comparison with 2017 survey data.

**TABLE 2.3 (CONT.): Distribution of adults aged 15 years or older by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristics	2017		
	Weighted		Unweighted number of adults
	Percentage (95% CI) <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Overall</b>	100.0		36 096.6
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	45.4	(43.8, 46.9)	16 374.1
Female	54.6	(53.1, 56.2)	19 722.5
<i>Age (years)</i>			
15-24	11.7	(10.6, 12.8)	4 223.5
25-44	37.3	(35.8, 38.9)	13 472.7
45-64	32.2	(30.8, 33.7)	11 631.6
65+	18.8	(17.7, 19.9)	6 768.9
<i>Residence</i>			
Urban	69.4	(67.9, 70.8)	25 048.8
Rural	30.6	(29.2, 32.1)	11 047.8
<i>Education level<sup>2,3</sup></i>			
Less than secondary	6.3	(5.6, 7.0)	1 984.6
Secondary school	22.7	(21.2, 24.2)	7 204.9
High school	41.6	(39.9, 43.4)	13 198.3
College or above	29.4	(27.6, 31.4)	9 341.1
<i>Region</i>			
Western	24.3	(22.9, 25.7)	8 754.7
Central	31.1	(29.5, 32.8)	11 240.8
Southern	22.5	(21.1, 23.9)	8 116.5
Eastern	22.1	(20.5, 23.8)	7 984.7
<i>Marital status</i>			
Married, live together	57.9	(56.5, 59.3)	20 643.8
Not married	42.1	(40.7, 43.5)	15 016.5
<i>Employment status</i>			
Employed in public sector	16.8	(15.5, 18.1)	6 006.7
Employed in non-public sector	30.7	(29.0, 32.4)	10 984.8
Student	5.3	(4.5, 6.2)	1 892.8
Home maker	8.6	(7.6, 9.6)	3 072.8
Retired	29.7	(28.3, 31.0)	10 621.3
Not employed	9.0	(8.2, 10.0)	3 232.8

<sup>1</sup> 95% Confidence interval.

<sup>2</sup> Less than secondary includes "No formal schooling", "primary school", and "Less than 9 grades"; Secondary school includes "Full 9 grades", and "11 grades"; High school includes "High school completed"; College or above includes "College/university completed" and "Post graduate degree completed".

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

Note: GATS Ukraine 2017 survey does not cover the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, city of Sevastopol, and certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Data from these areas were also excluded for GATS Ukraine 2010 survey for the purpose of comparison with 2017 survey data.

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 4.1: Percentage of current tobacco users aged 15 years or older and their distribution by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Current tobacco users <sup>1</sup>		Type of current tobacco use <sup>2</sup>					
			Smoked only		Smokeless only		Both smoked and smokeless	
Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Overall</b>	23.0	(21.8, 24.3)	99.3	(98.2, 99.7)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	19.1	(15.6, 23.3)	96.3	(89.4, 98.8)	1.7	(0.2, 11.0)	2.0	(0.6, 6.5)
25-44	32.6	(30.2, 35.1)	99.3	(97.8, 99.8)	0.0	N/A	0.7	(0.2, 2.2)
45-64	23.1	(21.1, 25.1)	99.9	(99.6, 100.0)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
65+	6.1	(5.1, 7.4)	99.7	(98.1, 100.0)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.0, 1.9)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	22.9	(21.3, 24.6)	99.4	(98.0, 99.8)	0.2	(0.0, 1.6)	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)
Rural	23.3	(21.5, 25.1)	98.9	(96.3, 99.7)	0.0	N/A	1.1	(0.3, 3.7)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>								
Less than secondary	9.8	(7.3, 13.1)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Secondary school	26.7	(24.2, 29.5)	99.9	(99.6, 100.0)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
High school	27.0	(24.8, 29.4)	99.5	(97.2, 99.9)	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.1, 2.8)
College or above	19.0	(16.8, 21.6)	99.3	(97.3, 99.8)	0.0	N/A	0.7	(0.2, 2.7)
<i>Region</i>								
Western	20.7	(18.6, 22.9)	98.9	(92.5, 99.8)	0.7	(0.1, 5.1)	0.4	(0.1, 2.6)
Central	22.2	(20.3, 24.3)	99.7	(98.9, 99.9)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)
Southern	26.6	(24.1, 29.2)	99.1	(97.5, 99.7)	0.0	N/A	0.9	(0.3, 2.5)
Eastern	23.1	(19.9, 26.7)	99.1	(94.2, 99.9)	0.0	N/A	0.9	(0.1, 5.8)

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

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

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

N/A: Not applicable

**TABLE 4.1 (CONT.): Percentage of current tobacco users aged 15 years or older and their distribution by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Current tobacco users <sup>1</sup>		Type of current tobacco use <sup>2</sup>					
			Smoked only		Smokeless only		Both smoked and smokeless	
Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Male</b>	40.1	(38.2, 42.0)	99.1	(97.7, 99.6)	0.2	(0.0, 1.4)	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	28.1	(22.8, 34.2)	95.4	(86.9, 98.5)	2.1	(0.3, 13.5)	2.5	(0.7, 8.1)
25-44	50.9	(47.3, 54.5)	99.1	(97.1, 99.8)	0.0	N/A	0.9	(0.2, 2.9)
45-64	42.0	(38.6, 45.6)	99.9	(99.5, 100.0)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
65+	15.9	(12.9, 19.4)	99.7	(97.8, 100.0)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	38.3	(35.9, 40.8)	99.2	(97.3, 99.8)	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)
Rural	43.9	(41.0, 46.9)	98.8	(95.8, 99.6)	0.0	N/A	1.2	(0.4, 4.2)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>								
Less than secondary	29.2	(21.6, 38.2)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Secondary school	49.0	(44.8, 53.2)	99.9	(99.5, 100.0)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
High school	46.7	(43.4, 50.0)	99.4	(96.6, 99.9)	0.0	N/A	0.6	(0.1, 3.4)
College or above	31.2	(27.0, 35.6)	99.0	(96.2, 99.8)	0.0	N/A	1.0	(0.2, 3.8)
<i>Region</i>								
Western	39.0	(35.5, 42.7)	98.7	(91.6, 99.8)	0.8	(0.1, 5.7)	0.4	(0.1, 2.9)
Central	37.7	(34.5, 41.0)	99.7	(98.5, 99.9)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.1, 1.5)
Southern	43.4	(39.6, 47.3)	98.8	(96.7, 99.6)	0.0	N/A	1.2	(0.4, 3.3)
Eastern	41.2	(36.5, 46.0)	98.9	(92.8, 99.8)	0.0	N/A	1.1	(0.2, 7.2)
<b>Female</b>	8.9	(7.6, 10.3)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	8.3	(4.6, 14.4)	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-44	15.1	(12.6, 18.0)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
45-64	7.7	(6.1, 9.7)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
65+	1.2	(0.7, 2.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	10.4	(8.7, 12.3)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Rural	5.3	(4.2, 6.7)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>								
Less than secondary	2.8	(1.4, 5.7)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Secondary school	8.8	(6.6, 11.7)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
High school	9.5	(7.4, 12.1)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
College or above	9.7	(7.6, 12.2)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
<i>Region</i>								
Western	4.8	(3.3, 7.0)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Central	9.5	(7.6, 11.7)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Southern	12.7	(9.9, 16.1)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Eastern	8.5	(5.6, 12.8)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers or smokeless tobacco users.<sup>2</sup> Among current tobacco users.<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

«–» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A: Not applicable

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 4.2: Percentage distribution of adults aged 15 years or older, by smoking status, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Smoking status					
	Daily smokers		Occasional smokers <sup>1</sup>		Non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Overall</b>	20.1	(18.9, 21.3)	2.7	(2.2, 3.4)	77.2	(75.9, 78.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	14.2	(11.3, 17.8)	4.4	(2.7, 7.2)	81.3	(77.2, 84.8)
25-44	28.8	(26.5, 31.2)	3.6	(2.8, 4.8)	67.6	(65.1, 70.0)
45-64	20.9	(19.1, 22.8)	2.0	(1.4, 2.9)	77.1	(75.1, 79.0)
65+	5.0	(4.0, 6.1)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)	94.0	(92.7, 95.0)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	19.6	(18.2, 21.2)	3.1	(2.4, 3.9)	77.3	(75.7, 78.9)
Rural	21.1	(19.5, 22.8)	2.0	(1.5, 2.6)	76.9	(75.1, 78.7)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	8.9	(6.5, 12.0)	0.9	(0.4, 2.0)	90.3	(87.0, 92.8)
Secondary school	24.2	(21.7, 26.9)	2.2	(1.6, 3.1)	73.5	(70.8, 76.1)
High school	24.4	(22.2, 26.8)	2.4	(1.7, 3.3)	73.2	(70.9, 75.4)
College or above	15.7	(13.7, 17.9)	3.3	(2.3, 4.7)	81.1	(78.6, 83.3)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	17.2	(15.4, 19.3)	3.1	(1.9, 5.0)	79.7	(77.4, 81.7)
Central	19.7	(17.9, 21.6)	2.4	(1.8, 3.2)	77.9	(75.8, 79.8)
Southern	23.9	(21.7, 26.2)	2.5	(1.6, 3.9)	73.6	(71.0, 76.1)
Eastern	19.9	(16.8, 23.4)	3.0	(1.9, 4.6)	77.1	(73.6, 80.4)

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

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

**TABLE 4.2 (CONT.): Percentage distribution of adults aged 15 years or older, by smoking status, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Smoking status					
	Daily smokers		Occasional smokers <sup>1</sup>		Non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Male</b>	35.9	(33.9, 37.9)	3.8	(3.0, 4.9)	60.3	(58.4, 62.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	21.6	(16.9, 27.1)	5.8	(3.4, 9.7)	72.6	(66.6, 77.9)
25-44	46.4	(42.8, 50.1)	4.1	(2.9, 5.8)	49.5	(45.8, 53.1)
45-64	38.3	(35.1, 41.6)	3.4	(2.1, 5.5)	58.3	(54.8, 61.7)
65+	14.0	(11.2, 17.3)	1.7	(0.9, 3.2)	84.3	(80.8, 87.2)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	33.7	(31.2, 36.3)	4.2	(3.1, 5.7)	62.1	(59.6, 64.5)
Rural	40.7	(37.9, 43.5)	2.9	(2.1, 4.1)	56.4	(53.5, 59.3)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	27.9	(20.4, 36.8)	1.3	(0.4, 4.2)	70.8	(61.9, 78.4)
Secondary school	45.6	(41.5, 49.8)	2.9	(1.9, 4.3)	51.5	(47.4, 55.6)
High school	42.5	(39.1, 46.1)	3.9	(2.7, 5.6)	53.6	(50.3, 56.8)
College or above	27.2	(23.4, 31.3)	3.7	(2.2, 5.9)	69.2	(64.7, 73.3)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	34.2	(30.8, 37.8)	4.2	(2.5, 7.1)	61.6	(58.0, 65.1)
Central	33.8	(30.7, 37.1)	3.8	(2.6, 5.4)	62.4	(59.1, 65.6)
Southern	40.9	(37.3, 44.7)	2.1	(1.3, 3.5)	56.9	(53.0, 60.7)
Eastern	35.4	(30.1, 41.1)	5.1	(3.1, 8.4)	59.4	(54.5, 64.2)
<b>Female</b>	7.0	(5.9, 8.2)	1.8	(1.3, 2.6)	91.2	(89.8, 92.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	5.5	(2.7, 10.6)	2.8	(0.9, 8.2)	91.8	(85.8, 95.4)
25-44	11.8	(9.5, 14.6)	3.2	(2.1, 4.8)	85.0	(82.1, 87.5)
45-64	6.8	(5.3, 8.7)	0.8	(0.5, 1.5)	92.4	(90.4, 94.0)
65+	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.7	(0.3, 1.6)	98.8	(97.9, 99.3)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	8.2	(6.7, 9.9)	2.1	(1.4, 3.1)	89.7	(87.8, 91.3)
Rural	4.2	(3.2, 5.4)	1.1	(0.6, 2.0)	94.7	(93.3, 95.8)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	2.1	(0.9, 4.8)	0.7	(0.2, 2.3)	97.2	(94.4, 98.6)
Secondary school	7.0	(4.9, 9.8)	1.7	(0.9, 3.1)	91.3	(88.4, 93.5)
High school	8.4	(6.3, 10.9)	1.0	(0.5, 1.9)	90.6	(88.0, 92.7)
College or above	6.7	(5.1, 8.8)	2.9	(1.8, 4.9)	90.3	(87.9, 92.4)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	2.6	(1.7, 3.9)	2.2	(1.2, 4.1)	95.2	(93.1, 96.7)
Central	8.1	(6.4, 10.3)	1.3	(0.8, 2.1)	90.6	(88.3, 92.5)
Southern	9.8	(7.6, 12.6)	2.8	(1.4, 5.3)	87.4	(84.1, 90.2)
Eastern	7.2	(4.5, 11.4)	1.2	(0.4, 3.4)	91.6	(87.3, 94.5)

<sup>1</sup> Occasional refers to less than daily use.<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 4.3: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older, by detailed smoking status and gender – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Smoking status	Overall		Male		Female	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
<b>Current tobacco smokers</b>	22.8	(21.6, 24.1)	39.7	(37.8, 41.6)	8.8	(7.6, 10.2)
Daily smokers	20.1	(18.9, 21.3)	35.9	(33.9, 37.9)	7.0	(5.9, 8.2)
Occasional smokers	2.7	(2.2, 3.4)	3.8	(3.0, 4.9)	1.8	(1.3, 2.6)
Occasional smokers, former daily	1.2	(0.9, 1.7)	1.9	(1.4, 2.6)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)
Occasional smokers, never daily	1.5	(1.1, 1.9)	1.9	(1.4, 2.7)	1.1	(0.7, 1.8)
<b>Non-smokers</b>	77.2	(75.9, 78.4)	60.3	(58.4, 62.2)	91.2	(89.8, 92.4)
Former daily smokers	10.2	(9.4, 11.1)	17.2	(15.7, 18.8)	4.4	(3.6, 5.5)
Never daily smokers	67.0	(65.4, 68.5)	43.1	(40.9, 45.4)	86.8	(85.2, 88.2)
Former occasional smokers	5.2	(4.5, 6.0)	6.4	(5.4, 7.6)	4.2	(3.3, 5.3)
Never smokers	61.8	(60.2, 63.4)	36.7	(34.4, 39.1)	82.6	(80.9, 84.2)

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

**TABLE 4.4: Number of adults aged 15 years or older, by detailed smoking status and gender – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Smoking status	Overall		Male		Female	
	<i>Number in thousands</i>					
<b>Current tobacco smokers</b>	8 230.1		6 496.0		1 734.1	
Daily smokers	7 246.8		5 871.4		1 375.4	
Occasional smokers	983.3		624.6		358.6	
Occasional smokers, former daily	450.9		312.6		138.3	
Occasional smokers, never daily	532.4		312.1		220.3	
<b>Non-smokers</b>	27 866.5		9 878.1		17 988.4	
Former daily smokers	3 687.8		2 815.6		872.1	
Never daily smokers	24 178.7		7 062.4		17 116.3	
Former occasional smokers	1 869.7		1 050.4		819.3	
Never smokers	22 309.0		6 012.0		16 297.0	

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

**TABLE 4.5: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status and gender – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Smokeless tobacco use status	Overall		Male		Female	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Current smokeless tobacco users</b>	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.0	N/A
Daily users	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Occasional users	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.0	N/A
Occasional users, former daily	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	N/A
Occasional users, never daily	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.4	(0.1, 0.9)	0.0	N/A
<b>Non-users of smokeless tobacco</b>	99.8	(99.6, 99.9)	99.6	(99.1, 99.8)	100.0	N/A
Former daily users	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A
Never daily users	99.8	(99.6, 99.9)	99.5	(99.1, 99.8)	100.0	N/A
Former occasional users	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)
Never users	99.1	(98.7, 99.4)	98.5	(97.8, 99.0)	99.6	(99.2, 99.8)

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

N/A: Not applicable

**TABLE 4.6: Number of adults aged 15 years or older, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status and gender – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Smokeless tobacco use status	Overall		Male		Female	
	Number in thousands					
<b>Current smokeless tobacco users</b>	59.3		59.3		0.0	
Daily users	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Occasional users	59.3		59.3		0.0	
Occasional users, former daily	0.7		0.7		0.0	
Occasional users, never daily	58.6		58.6		0.0	
<b>Non-users of smokeless tobacco</b>	35 521.3		16 010.2		19 511.0	
Former daily users	13.1		13.1		0.0	
Never daily users	35 508.2		15 997.1		19 511.0	
Former occasional users	243.4		173.0		70.3	
Never users	35 264.8		15 824.1		19 440.7	

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

**TABLE 4.7: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco product		Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>		Type of cigarette				Pipe	Cigar or cigarillo		Water pipe with tobacco		Water pipe without tobacco only		Water pipe with or without tobacco		Other smoked tobacco		
					Manufactured	Hand-rolled														
Percentage (95% CI)																				
<b>Overall</b>	22.8	(21.6, 24.1)	22.8	(21.5, 24.0)	22.6	(21.3, 23.8)	1.2	(0.9, 1.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.4	(0.3, 0.6)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	1.4	(1.0, 1.9)	2.1	(1.6, 2.7)	0.0	N/A
<i>Age (years)</i>																				
15-24	18.7	(15.2, 22.8)	18.6	(15.1, 22.7)	18.6	(15.1, 22.7)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)	0.7	(0.2, 2.3)	2.3	(1.3, 4.2)	3.9	(2.2, 6.7)	6.2	(4.2, 9.3)	0.0	N/A
25-44	32.4	(30.0, 34.9)	32.4	(30.0, 34.9)	32.3	(29.9, 34.8)	1.3	(0.8, 2.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)	1.5	(1.0, 2.4)	2.6	(1.9, 3.5)	0.0	N/A
45-64	22.9	(21.0, 24.9)	22.8	(20.9, 24.8)	22.5	(20.6, 24.5)	1.6	(1.2, 2.0)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.9	(0.4, 2.0)	1.0	(0.5, 2.2)	0.0	N/A
65+	6.0	(5.0, 7.3)	6.0	(5.0, 7.3)	5.8	(4.7, 7.1)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.0	N/A
<i>Residence</i>																				
Urban	22.7	(21.1, 24.3)	22.6	(21.1, 24.3)	22.6	(21.0, 24.3)	0.7	(0.4, 1.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.9	(0.7, 1.3)	1.7	(1.2, 2.5)	2.7	(2.0, 3.5)	0.0	N/A
Rural	23.1	(21.3, 24.9)	23.0	(21.3, 24.8)	22.4	(20.7, 24.3)	2.3	(1.9, 2.9)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	0.0	N/A
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>																				
Less than secondary	9.7	(7.2, 13.0)	9.7	(7.2, 13.0)	9.4	(6.9, 12.6)	1.5	(0.9, 2.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.7	(0.3, 1.8)	0.7	(0.3, 1.8)	0.0	N/A
Secondary school	26.5	(23.9, 29.2)	26.5	(23.9, 29.2)	26.1	(23.6, 28.8)	2.1	(1.5, 2.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.6	(0.2, 1.6)	0.9	(0.4, 1.8)	0.0	N/A
High school	26.8	(24.6, 29.1)	26.8	(24.6, 29.1)	26.5	(24.3, 28.8)	1.4	(1.0, 2.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.4	(0.3, 0.8)	1.0	(0.6, 1.8)	1.5	(0.9, 2.3)	0.0	N/A
College or above	18.9	(16.7, 21.4)	18.9	(16.6, 21.4)	18.8	(16.5, 21.3)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)	1.5	(0.8, 2.7)	2.3	(1.5, 3.5)	0.0	N/A
<i>Region</i>																				
Western	20.3	(18.3, 22.6)	20.3	(18.3, 22.6)	20.2	(18.1, 22.4)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	1.6	(1.0, 2.4)	0.0	N/A
Central	22.1	(20.2, 24.2)	22.1	(20.1, 24.1)	21.6	(19.7, 23.7)	2.0	(1.5, 2.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	1.7	(0.9, 3.3)	2.3	(1.3, 3.8)	0.0	N/A
Southern	26.4	(23.9, 29.0)	26.3	(23.9, 28.9)	26.3	(23.8, 28.9)	1.0	(0.6, 1.5)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)	1.4	(0.8, 2.3)	1.0	(0.5, 1.9)	2.4	(1.6, 3.5)	0.0	N/A
Eastern	22.9	(19.6, 26.4)	22.8	(19.6, 26.3)	22.7	(19.5, 26.3)	0.6	(0.2, 2.0)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	1.8	(1.0, 3.2)	2.1	(1.2, 3.6)	0.0	N/A

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

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

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

N/A: Not applicable

**TABLE 4.7 (CONT.): Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of cigarette		Pipe	Cigar or cigarillo	Water pipe with tobacco	Water pipe without tobacco only	Water pipe with or without tobacco	Other smoked tobacco
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled						
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>										
<b>Male</b>	39.7 (37.8, 41.6)	39.6 (37.7, 41.6)	39.2 (37.3, 41.1)	2.5 (2.0, 3.2)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)	2.5 (1.8, 3.4)	0.0 N/A
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	27.4 (22.1, 33.4)	27.3 (22.0, 33.3)	27.3 (22.0, 33.3)	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)	0.6 (0.1, 4.0)	0.6 (0.2, 2.0)	3.3 (1.8, 6.1)	2.6 (1.0, 6.3)	5.9 (3.5, 10.0)	0.0 N/A
25-44	50.5 (46.9, 54.2)	50.5 (46.9, 54.2)	50.2 (46.6, 53.9)	2.6 (1.6, 4.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	1.4 (0.8, 2.6)	3.1 (2.2, 4.5)	0.0 N/A
45-64	41.7 (38.3, 45.2)	41.6 (38.2, 45.1)	40.9 (37.4, 44.4)	3.4 (2.6, 4.5)	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	1.3 (0.6, 2.4)	0.0 N/A
65+	15.7 (12.8, 19.2)	15.7 (12.8, 19.2)	14.9 (12.0, 18.4)	2.1 (1.3, 3.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 N/A
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	37.9 (35.5, 40.4)	37.9 (35.4, 40.3)	37.8 (35.3, 40.2)	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	1.6 (1.1, 2.4)	1.5 (0.9, 2.6)	3.2 (2.3, 4.4)	0.0 N/A
Rural	43.6 (40.7, 46.5)	43.5 (40.6, 46.5)	42.2 (39.4, 45.2)	5.0 (4.0, 6.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	0.0 N/A
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	29.2 (21.6, 38.1)	29.2 (21.6, 38.1)	27.8 (20.3, 36.8)	5.8 (3.3, 10.2)	0.4 (0.1, 3.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.7 (0.1, 4.6)	0.7 (0.1, 4.6)	0.0 N/A
Secondary school	48.5 (44.4, 52.6)	48.5 (44.4, 52.6)	47.7 (43.6, 51.9)	4.7 (3.4, 6.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	1.0 (0.3, 3.6)	1.6 (0.7, 3.8)	0.0 N/A
High school	46.4 (43.2, 49.7)	46.4 (43.2, 49.7)	45.8 (42.5, 49.1)	2.9 (1.9, 4.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	0.0 N/A
College or above	30.8 (26.7, 35.3)	30.7 (26.6, 35.2)	30.6 (26.5, 35.0)	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	1.8 (0.8, 4.3)	3.3 (1.9, 5.7)	0.0 N/A
<i>Region</i>										
Western	38.4 (34.9, 42.0)	38.4 (34.9, 42.0)	38.0 (34.6, 41.6)	1.8 (1.1, 2.9)	0.2 (0.1, 1.1)	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	2.2 (1.4, 3.5)	0.0 N/A
Central	37.6 (34.4, 40.9)	37.5 (34.3, 40.8)	36.5 (33.3, 39.8)	4.4 (3.3, 5.7)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	1.6 (0.7, 3.7)	2.4 (1.3, 4.3)	0.0 N/A
Southern	43.1 (39.3, 47.0)	43.0 (39.2, 46.9)	42.9 (39.1, 46.8)	2.0 (1.2, 3.2)	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)	1.0 (0.5, 2.3)	2.3 (1.3, 3.9)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	2.7 (1.7, 4.4)	0.0 N/A
Eastern	40.6 (35.8, 45.5)	40.6 (35.8, 45.5)	40.4 (35.6, 45.4)	1.4 (0.4, 4.4)	0.4 (0.1, 2.6)	0.0 N/A	0.6 (0.2, 2.2)	2.1 (0.9, 4.9)	2.7 (1.2, 5.9)	0.0 N/A

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

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

N/A: Not applicable

**TABLE 4.7 (CONT.): Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of cigarette		Pipe	Cigar or cigarillo	Water pipe with tobacco	Water pipe without tobacco only	Water pipe with or without tobacco	Other smoked tobacco
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled						
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>										
<b>Female</b>	8.8 (7.6, 10.2)	8.8 (7.6, 10.1)	8.8 (7.6, 10.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 0.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	1.7 (1.2, 2.5)	0.0 N/A
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	8.2 (4.6, 14.2)	8.2 (4.6, 14.2)	8.2 (4.6, 14.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.8 (0.1, 5.8)	1.2 (0.2, 5.2)	5.4 (2.7, 10.6)	6.6 (3.6, 11.9)	0.0 N/A
25-44	15.0 (12.5, 17.9)	15.0 (12.5, 17.9)	15.0 (12.5, 17.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	1.6 (0.9, 3.0)	2.1 (1.2, 3.5)	0.0 N/A
45-64	7.6 (6.0, 9.6)	7.5 (6.0, 9.5)	7.5 (6.0, 9.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.8 (0.3, 2.3)	0.9 (0.3, 2.3)	0.0 N/A
65+	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.4 (0.2, 1.2)	0.4 (0.2, 1.2)	0.0 N/A
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	10.3 (8.7, 12.2)	10.3 (8.6, 12.1)	10.3 (8.6, 12.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)	2.2 (1.5, 3.3)	0.0 N/A
Rural	5.3 (4.2, 6.7)	5.3 (4.2, 6.7)	5.3 (4.2, 6.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.0 N/A
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	2.8 (1.4, 5.6)	2.8 (1.4, 5.6)	2.8 (1.4, 5.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.8 (0.3, 2.0)	0.8 (0.3, 2.0)	0.0 N/A
Secondary school	8.7 (6.5, 11.6)	8.7 (6.5, 11.6)	8.7 (6.5, 11.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 N/A
High school	9.4 (7.3, 12.0)	9.3 (7.2, 11.9)	9.3 (7.2, 11.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	1.5 (0.7, 3.1)	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	0.0 N/A
College or above	9.7 (7.6, 12.1)	9.7 (7.6, 12.1)	9.7 (7.6, 12.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	0.0 N/A
<i>Region</i>										
Western	4.8 (3.3, 6.9)	4.8 (3.3, 6.9)	4.8 (3.3, 6.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	1.0 (0.4, 2.5)	1.0 (0.4, 2.5)	0.0 N/A
Central	9.4 (7.5, 11.7)	9.4 (7.5, 11.7)	9.4 (7.5, 11.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	1.7 (0.9, 3.4)	2.1 (1.2, 3.8)	0.0 N/A
Southern	12.6 (9.8, 15.9)	12.6 (9.8, 15.9)	12.6 (9.8, 15.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.5 (0.1, 2.3)	0.6 (0.2, 2.3)	1.4 (0.6, 3.3)	2.1 (1.0, 4.0)	0.0 N/A
Eastern	8.4 (5.5, 12.7)	8.3 (5.4, 12.5)	8.3 (5.4, 12.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.0 N/A	1.6 (0.7, 3.7)	1.6 (0.7, 3.7)	0.0 N/A

<sup>1</sup> Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

N/A: Not applicable

**TABLE 4.8: Number of adults aged 15 years or older who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of Cigarette			Cigar or cigarillo	Water pipe with tobacco	Water pipe without tobacco only	Water pipe with or without tobacco	Other smoked tobacco
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Pipe					
<i>Number in thousands</i>										
<b>Overall</b>	8 230.1	8 216.0	8 141.1	425.0	79.4	150.4	259.2	488.5	747.7	0.0
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	789.0	786.0	786.0	21.8	13.2	30.3	98.2	162.0	260.2	0.0
25-44	4 369.1	4 369.1	4 350.5	172.8	18.3	67.9	140.8	204.5	345.4	0.0
45-64	2 662.8	2 651.7	2 612.5	183.7	45.4	49.7	20.2	100.5	120.6	0.0
65+	409.2	409.2	392.1	46.8	2.5	2.5	0.0	21.4	21.4	0.0
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	5 683.2	5 672.7	5 663.4	165.6	64.0	134.5	230.1	432.0	662.0	0.0
Rural	2 546.8	2 543.2	2 477.6	259.4	15.4	15.9	29.1	56.5	85.6	0.0
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	193.0	193.0	185.9	30.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	14.5	14.5	0.0
Secondary school	1 906.2	1 906.2	1 881.8	150.8	7.9	9.8	21.0	40.2	61.2	0.0
High school	3 539.6	3 533.6	3 495.4	185.8	36.6	54.7	58.2	135.2	193.3	0.0
College or above	1 768.2	1 763.1	1 757.9	36.2	19.3	55.6	76.4	136.6	213.0	0.0
<i>Region</i>										
Western	1 780.9	1 780.9	1 766.0	72.3	9.9	45.6	60.6	76.1	136.7	0.0
Central	2 484.9	2 479.8	2 429.1	222.2	18.7	42.2	64.1	188.8	252.9	0.0
Southern	2 139.7	2 136.7	2 133.5	79.9	37.6	58.1	112.9	77.1	190.0	0.0
Eastern	1 824.5	1 818.5	1 812.5	50.5	13.2	4.6	21.6	146.4	168.0	0.0

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

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

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

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**TABLE 4.8 (CONT.):** Number of adults aged 15 years or older who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017

Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of Cigarette			Cigar or cigarillo	Water pipe with tobacco	Water pipe without tobacco only	Water pipe with or without tobacco	Other smoked tobacco
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Pipe					
<i>Number in thousands</i>										
<b>Male</b>	6 496.0	6 487.9	6 413.0	416.4	79.4	120.0	207.1	199.0	406.2	0.0
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	631.1	628.1	628.1	21.8	13.2	14.0	76.1	58.3	134.4	0.0
25-44	3 338.7	3 338.7	3 320.1	169.2	18.3	53.8	111.6	93.2	204.8	0.0
45-64	2 171.8	2 166.7	2 127.5	178.7	45.4	49.7	19.5	46.0	65.5	0.0
65+	354.4	354.4	337.3	46.8	2.5	2.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	4 262.5	4 258.0	4 248.7	160.1	64.0	104.1	184.5	169.0	353.6	0.0
Rural	2 233.5	2 229.9	2 164.3	256.3	15.4	15.9	22.6	30.0	52.6	0.0
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	152.2	152.2	145.1	30.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.0
Secondary school	1 559.0	1 559.0	1 534.6	150.0	7.9	5.3	21.0	31.8	52.8	0.0
High school	2 883.5	2 883.5	2 845.3	178.0	36.6	54.7	48.4	30.8	79.1	0.0
College or above	1 261.1	1 256.0	1 250.8	36.2	19.3	46.0	61.7	74.7	136.4	0.0
<i>Region</i>										
Western	1 557.7	1 557.7	1 542.7	72.3	9.9	45.6	60.6	28.0	88.6	0.0
Central	1 905.0	1 899.9	1 849.2	221.4	18.7	36.7	40.1	81.6	121.7	0.0
Southern	1 579.9	1 576.9	1 573.7	72.1	37.6	37.7	84.9	14.7	99.6	0.0
Eastern	1 453.5	1 453.5	1 447.4	50.5	13.2	0.0	21.6	74.7	96.3	0.0

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

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

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

**TABLE 4.8 (CONT.): Number of adults aged 15 years or older who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of Cigarette			Cigar or cigarillo	Water pipe with tobacco	Water pipe without tobacco only	Water pipe with or without tobacco	Other smoked tobacco
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Pipe					
<i>Number in thousands</i>										
<b>Female</b>	1 734.1	1 728.1	1 728.1	8.6	0.0	30.4	52.1	289.4	341.5	0.0
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	157.9	157.9	157.9	0.0	0.0	16.3	22.2	103.7	125.9	0.0
25-44	1 030.4	1 030.4	1 030.4	3.6	0.0	14.1	29.2	111.3	140.5	0.0
45-64	491.0	485.0	485.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	54.5	55.1	0.0
65+	54.8	54.8	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	1 420.7	1 414.7	1 414.7	5.6	0.0	30.4	45.5	262.9	308.5	0.0
Rural	313.3	313.3	313.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	26.5	33.0	0.0
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	40.8	40.8	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0
Secondary school	347.2	347.2	347.2	0.8	0.0	4.6	0.0	8.4	8.4	0.0
High school	656.1	650.1	650.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	9.8	104.4	114.2	0.0
College or above	507.1	507.1	507.1	0.0	0.0	9.5	14.7	61.9	76.7	0.0
<i>Region</i>										
Western	223.3	223.3	223.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	48.1	0.0
Central	580.0	580.0	580.0	0.8	0.0	5.5	24.0	107.2	131.2	0.0
Southern	559.8	559.8	559.8	7.8	0.0	20.4	28.1	62.4	90.5	0.0
Eastern	371.0	365.0	365.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	71.7	71.7	0.0

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

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

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

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 4.9: Percentage of current tobacco users aged 15 years or older, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Current tobacco users <sup>1</sup>		Pattern of current tobacco use					
			Cigarettes		Other smoked tobacco product <sup>2</sup>		Smokeless tobacco	
Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Overall</b>	23.0	(21.8, 24.3)	22.8	(21.5, 24.0)	1.1	(0.9, 1.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	19.1	(15.6, 23.3)	18.6	(15.1, 22.7)	2.6	(1.5, 4.7)	0.7	(0.2, 2.0)
25-44	32.6	(30.2, 35.1)	32.4	(30.0, 34.9)	1.4	(1.0, 2.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)
45-64	23.1	(21.1, 25.1)	22.8	(20.9, 24.8)	0.9	(0.5, 1.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
65+	6.1	(5.1, 7.4)	6.0	(5.0, 7.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	22.9	(21.3, 24.6)	22.6	(21.1, 24.3)	1.4	(1.1, 1.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
Rural	23.3	(21.5, 25.1)	23.0	(21.3, 24.8)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>								
Less than secondary	9.8	(7.3, 13.1)	9.7	(7.2, 13.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A
Secondary school	26.7	(24.2, 29.5)	26.5	(23.9, 29.2)	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
High school	27.0	(24.8, 29.4)	26.8	(24.6, 29.1)	1.0	(0.6, 1.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)
College or above	19.0	(16.8, 21.6)	18.9	(16.6, 21.4)	1.3	(0.9, 2.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
<i>Region</i>								
Western	20.7	(18.6, 22.9)	20.3	(18.3, 22.6)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)	0.2	(0.0, 1.6)
Central	22.2	(20.3, 24.3)	22.1	(20.1, 24.1)	1.0	(0.6, 1.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
Southern	26.6	(24.1, 29.2)	26.3	(23.9, 28.9)	2.0	(1.4, 2.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)
Eastern	23.1	(19.9, 26.7)	22.8	(19.6, 26.3)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes all other smoked tobacco products other than manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.

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

N/A: Not applicable

**TABLE 4.9 (CONT.): Percentage of current tobacco users aged 15 years or older, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Current tobacco users <sup>1</sup>		Pattern of current tobacco use					
			Cigarettes		Other smoked tobacco product <sup>2</sup>		Smokeless tobacco	
Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Male</b>	40.1	(38.2, 42.0)	39.6	(37.7, 41.6)	2.1	(1.6, 2.7)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	28.1	(22.8, 34.2)	27.3	(22.0, 33.3)	3.9	(2.1, 7.0)	1.2	(0.4, 3.8)
25-44	50.9	(47.3, 54.5)	50.5	(46.9, 54.2)	2.3	(1.6, 3.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.5)
45-64	42.0	(38.6, 45.6)	41.6	(38.2, 45.1)	1.9	(1.2, 3.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)
65+	15.9	(12.9, 19.4)	15.7	(12.8, 19.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	38.3	(35.9, 40.8)	37.9	(35.4, 40.3)	2.6	(2.0, 3.5)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)
Rural	43.9	(41.0, 46.9)	43.5	(40.6, 46.5)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	0.5	(0.2, 1.8)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>								
Less than secondary	29.2	(21.6, 38.2)	29.2	(21.6, 38.1)	0.4	(0.1, 3.1)	0.0	N/A
Secondary school	49.0	(44.8, 53.2)	48.5	(44.4, 52.6)	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)
High school	46.7	(43.4, 50.0)	46.4	(43.2, 49.7)	1.9	(1.2, 3.0)	0.3	(0.1, 1.6)
College or above	31.2	(27.0, 35.6)	30.7	(26.6, 35.2)	2.5	(1.6, 3.8)	0.3	(0.1, 1.2)
<i>Region</i>								
Western	39.0	(35.5, 42.7)	38.4	(34.9, 42.0)	2.3	(1.5, 3.7)	0.5	(0.1, 3.4)
Central	37.7	(34.5, 41.0)	37.5	(34.3, 40.8)	1.6	(1.0, 2.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)
Southern	43.4	(39.6, 47.3)	43.0	(39.2, 46.9)	3.6	(2.4, 5.4)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)
Eastern	41.2	(36.5, 46.0)	40.6	(35.8, 45.5)	1.0	(0.3, 2.9)	0.5	(0.1, 2.9)
<b>Female</b>	8.9	(7.6, 10.3)	8.8	(7.6, 10.1)	0.3	(0.2, 0.7)	0.0	N/A
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	8.3	(4.6, 14.4)	8.2	(4.6, 14.2)	1.2	(0.2, 5.2)	0.0	N/A
25-44	15.1	(12.6, 18.0)	15.0	(12.5, 17.9)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	0.0	N/A
45-64	7.7	(6.1, 9.7)	7.5	(6.0, 9.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A
65+	1.2	(0.7, 2.1)	1.2	(0.7, 2.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	10.4	(8.7, 12.3)	10.3	(8.6, 12.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.0	N/A
Rural	5.3	(4.2, 6.7)	5.3	(4.2, 6.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.0	N/A
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>								
Less than secondary	2.8	(1.4, 5.7)	2.8	(1.4, 5.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Secondary school	8.8	(6.6, 11.7)	8.7	(6.5, 11.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A
High school	9.5	(7.4, 12.1)	9.3	(7.2, 11.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A
College or above	9.7	(7.6, 12.2)	9.7	(7.6, 12.1)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	0.0	N/A
<i>Region</i>								
Western	4.8	(3.3, 7.0)	4.8	(3.3, 6.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Central	9.5	(7.6, 11.7)	9.4	(7.5, 11.7)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.0	N/A
Southern	12.7	(9.9, 16.1)	12.6	(9.8, 15.9)	0.7	(0.2, 2.3)	0.0	N/A
Eastern	8.5	(5.6, 12.8)	8.3	(5.4, 12.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.0	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers or smokeless users.<sup>2</sup> Includes all other smoked tobacco products other than manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

N/A: Not applicable

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 4.10: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day and percentage distribution of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day <sup>1</sup>		Number of cigarettes smoked per day <sup>1</sup>									
			<5		5-9		10-14		15-19		≥20	
	Mean (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>Overall</b>	17.1	(16.7, 17.6)	1.7	(1.1, 2.6)	7.8	(6.1, 9.9)	23.7	(21.0, 26.6)	11.3	(9.4, 13.4)	55.5	(52.2, 58.9)
<i>Age (years)</i>												
15-24	16.3	(14.5, 18.2)	4.1	(1.5, 10.5)	5.2	(2.3, 11.4)	26.8	(17.1, 39.4)	17.9	(9.7, 30.6)	46.0	(34.3, 58.1)
25-44	17.2	(16.5, 17.9)	1.0	(0.5, 2.0)	6.6	(4.7, 9.3)	23.6	(20.0, 27.6)	12.1	(9.5, 15.4)	56.7	(52.0, 61.2)
45-64	17.4	(16.5, 18.2)	2.2	(1.2, 4.3)	9.6	(6.5, 14.0)	21.8	(17.7, 26.6)	8.7	(6.2, 12.0)	57.6	(52.1, 63.0)
65+	16.0	(14.2, 17.7)	2.2	(0.7, 6.7)	11.8	(6.2, 21.3)	33.1	(24.2, 43.4)	7.9	(4.6, 13.5)	45.0	(35.2, 55.2)
<i>Residence</i>												
Urban	16.5	(15.8, 17.1)	1.7	(1.0, 3.1)	9.0	(6.6, 12.0)	25.2	(21.6, 29.2)	11.2	(8.9, 13.9)	52.9	(48.4, 57.4)
Rural	18.5	(17.9, 19.1)	1.7	(1.0, 2.9)	5.2	(3.9, 7.0)	20.5	(17.2, 24.2)	11.5	(8.5, 15.4)	61.1	(56.8, 65.2)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>												
Less than secondary	19.0	(16.0, 22.0)	10.0	(2.9, 29.7)	9.6	(4.2, 20.4)	7.4	(3.1, 16.3)	0.7	(0.1, 4.6)	72.3	(56.5, 84.0)
Secondary school	17.2	(16.4, 18.0)	1.1	(0.5, 2.5)	7.6	(4.7, 12.0)	25.4	(19.7, 32.0)	6.4	(4.0, 10.2)	59.5	(52.8, 65.9)
High school	17.6	(17.0, 18.2)	1.2	(0.5, 2.6)	6.2	(4.2, 9.0)	21.5	(17.9, 25.7)	12.0	(9.5, 15.2)	59.0	(54.7, 63.2)
College or above	16.2	(14.9, 17.4)	1.7	(0.7, 3.9)	11.4	(7.1, 17.9)	27.7	(21.3, 35.3)	13.8	(9.0, 20.5)	45.4	(37.9, 53.1)
<i>Region</i>												
Western	17.2	(16.4, 18.0)	1.3	(0.6, 2.9)	9.2	(6.1, 13.5)	19.8	(15.9, 24.4)	16.4	(12.6, 20.9)	53.3	(47.7, 58.8)
Central	17.0	(16.2, 17.8)	2.4	(1.1, 5.1)	7.0	(4.6, 10.4)	25.6	(21.5, 30.2)	11.0	(7.6, 15.7)	54.0	(48.4, 59.5)
Southern	17.7	(16.8, 18.5)	2.4	(1.3, 4.5)	7.2	(5.0, 10.4)	20.2	(16.0, 25.1)	12.1	(8.9, 16.2)	58.1	(52.5, 63.6)
Eastern	16.6	(15.3, 17.9)	0.3	(0.0, 2.3)	8.1	(3.8, 16.4)	29.1	(21.0, 38.8)	5.7	(3.0, 10.8)	56.7	(46.7, 66.2)

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

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

**TABLE 4.10 (CONT.): Average number of cigarettes smoked per day and percentage distribution of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day <sup>1</sup>	Number of cigarettes smoked per day <sup>1</sup>									
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	≥20					
	Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>Male</b>	18.2 (17.7, 18.7)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	4.7 (3.4, 6.6)	20.8 (17.9, 24.1)	10.4 (8.6, 12.6)	62.6 (59.0, 66.1)					
<i>Age (years)</i>											
15-24	17.2 (15.1, 19.3)	4.9 (1.8, 12.6)	4.0 (1.5, 10.4)	22.9 (14.0, 35.1)	13.7 (6.5, 26.5)	54.5 (41.7, 66.8)					
25-44	18.3 (17.6, 19.1)	0.8 (0.3, 2.0)	3.0 (1.6, 5.4)	20.5 (16.7, 24.9)	12.0 (9.1, 15.7)	63.7 (58.6, 68.6)					
45-64	18.5 (17.6, 19.3)	1.6 (0.7, 3.7)	6.8 (4.1, 11.1)	18.8 (14.5, 24.2)	7.5 (5.3, 10.5)	65.3 (59.4, 70.7)					
65+	16.6 (14.8, 18.4)	1.5 (0.4, 5.7)	9.5 (4.5, 18.9)	32.6 (23.4, 43.3)	8.5 (4.9, 14.3)	48.0 (37.6, 58.6)					
<i>Residence</i>											
Urban	17.7 (17.0, 18.3)	1.5 (0.7, 3.2)	5.4 (3.4, 8.3)	21.3 (17.3, 25.9)	10.5 (8.1, 13.6)	61.3 (56.1, 66.3)					
Rural	19.1 (18.5, 19.8)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)	3.6 (2.5, 5.1)	19.9 (16.5, 23.9)	10.2 (7.7, 13.4)	65.0 (60.8, 69.0)					
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>											
Less than secondary	21.6 (19.2, 23.9)	1.7 (0.2, 11.5)	4.5 (1.6, 12.4)	9.0 (3.8, 19.5)	0.8 (0.1, 5.6)	84.0 (71.9, 91.5)					
Secondary school	18.1 (17.3, 19.0)	1.0 (0.4, 2.6)	4.2 (2.5, 6.9)	22.3 (16.6, 29.2)	7.2 (4.4, 11.5)	65.4 (58.3, 71.8)					
High school	18.4 (17.7, 19.1)	1.0 (0.4, 2.7)	4.2 (2.4, 7.2)	19.2 (15.2, 24.0)	11.0 (8.5, 14.1)	64.6 (59.5, 69.3)					
College or above	17.7 (16.3, 19.0)	1.4 (0.4, 4.6)	7.1 (3.3, 14.4)	23.4 (16.4, 32.3)	13.2 (8.3, 20.3)	54.9 (46.4, 63.2)					
<i>Region</i>											
Western	17.7 (16.9, 18.5)	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)	6.5 (3.9, 10.5)	19.5 (15.4, 24.5)	15.8 (12.0, 20.6)	56.9 (51.1, 62.5)					
Central	18.1 (17.3, 19.0)	2.7 (1.2, 6.2)	3.0 (1.7, 5.3)	23.0 (18.3, 28.4)	10.0 (6.8, 14.6)	61.3 (55.4, 66.9)					
Southern	19.2 (18.2, 20.2)	1.3 (0.5, 3.3)	3.4 (1.8, 6.5)	16.8 (12.3, 22.6)	10.1 (7.0, 14.5)	68.3 (61.8, 74.2)					
Eastern	17.5 (16.1, 18.8)	0.0 N/A	6.7 (3.0, 14.5)	23.9 (15.4, 35.2)	5.5 (2.6, 11.1)	63.9 (52.4, 74.0)					

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

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

N/A: Not applicable

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 4.10 (CONT.): Average number of cigarettes smoked per day and percentage distribution of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day <sup>1</sup>		Number of cigarettes smoked per day <sup>1</sup>									
			<5		5-9		10-14		15-19		≥20	
	Mean (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>Female</b>	12.6	(11.7, 13.5)	3.0	(1.5, 5.9)	20.8	(14.6, 28.6)	36.1	(28.3, 44.7)	14.8	(9.9, 21.6)	25.3	(19.3, 32.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>												
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	12.8	(11.7, 14.0)	1.8	(0.6, 5.6)	20.5	(13.4, 30.0)	35.1	(24.9, 46.9)	12.6	(7.5, 20.5)	29.9	(21.0, 40.8)
45-64	12.5	(10.6, 14.3)	5.3	(2.0, 13.5)	22.4	(12.1, 37.8)	35.5	(23.8, 49.2)	14.1	(6.4, 28.5)	22.6	(14.6, 33.3)
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Residence</i>												
Urban	12.4	(11.4, 13.5)	2.5	(1.0, 5.8)	21.1	(14.0, 30.5)	38.6	(29.5, 48.5)	13.2	(8.2, 20.6)	24.7	(18.0, 32.9)
Rural	13.3	(11.5, 15.0)	5.2	(1.5, 16.2)	19.3	(11.2, 31.3)	25.1	(14.6, 39.7)	22.2	(10.7, 40.6)	28.1	(16.8, 43.2)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>												
Less than secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school	12.3	(10.3, 14.2)	1.9	(0.4, 7.8)	25.4	(11.8, 46.2)	41.6	(24.2, 61.4)	2.4	(0.5, 10.4)	28.7	(16.5, 45.0)
High school	14.0	(12.4, 15.5)	2.1	(0.6, 6.7)	15.3	(8.7, 25.4)	32.1	(20.4, 46.6)	16.7	(9.4, 27.9)	33.8	(23.2, 46.4)
College or above	11.4	(9.9, 12.9)	2.3	(0.8, 6.9)	25.3	(13.9, 41.5)	41.3	(27.6, 56.5)	15.6	(6.8, 31.8)	15.4	(8.2, 27.1)
<i>Region</i>												
Western	11.0	(8.9, 13.1)	2.7	(0.4, 17.1)	40.0	(19.7, 64.5)	23.1	(9.5, 46.2)	22.2	(8.7, 46.1)	12.0	(3.9, 31.3)
Central	13.0	(11.5, 14.5)	1.1	(0.2, 7.8)	20.7	(12.2, 32.9)	34.5	(22.8, 48.5)	14.6	(7.2, 27.3)	29.1	(18.2, 43.2)
Southern	12.3	(10.9, 13.6)	6.0	(2.5, 13.9)	20.4	(12.7, 31.2)	31.5	(21.5, 43.7)	18.9	(10.8, 30.9)	23.1	(15.3, 33.4)
Eastern	12.9	(10.5, 15.4)	1.6	(0.2, 11.4)	13.9	(3.0, 46.1)	50.3	(30.6, 69.9)	6.8	(1.5, 25.5)	27.4	(14.9, 44.8)

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

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

«-» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**TABLE 4.11: Average age at daily smoking initiation and percentages of adults aged 18-34 years who initiated daily smoking by certain age, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Average age at daily smoking initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>		Age at daily smoking initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>							
			15		17		19		21	
	Mean (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)							
<b>Overall</b>	16.8	(16.5, 17.1)	5.8	(4.6, 7.3)	16.2	(14.1, 18.6)	27.6	(25.1, 30.2)	31.4	(28.7, 34.2)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	16.5	(16.1, 16.8)	10.3	(8.1, 13.1)	25.3	(21.8, 29.2)	42.2	(38.0, 46.5)	46.7	(42.5, 50.9)
Female	17.7	(17.0, 18.4)	1.4	(0.7, 2.8)	7.5	(5.5, 10.2)	13.6	(10.8, 16.9)	16.7	(13.5, 20.6)
<i>Age</i>										
18-26	16.3	(15.9, 16.7)	5.7	(3.9, 8.2)	14.7	(11.8, 18.1)	25.9	(22.1, 30.2)	27.7	(23.8, 32.0)
27-34	17.1	(16.7, 17.5)	5.9	(4.4, 7.8)	17.4	(14.7, 20.6)	28.9	(25.7, 32.3)	34.4	(30.7, 38.3)
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	16.9	(16.5, 17.3)	5.4	(4.0, 7.3)	15.9	(13.3, 18.8)	27.6	(24.6, 30.9)	31.0	(27.8, 34.4)
Rural	16.5	(16.1, 17.0)	6.8	(4.9, 9.3)	17.0	(13.6, 21.2)	27.4	(23.3, 31.9)	32.3	(27.9, 37.1)
<i>Region</i>										
Western	16.8	(16.3, 17.3)	4.8	(3.2, 7.2)	12.8	(9.8, 16.5)	19.7	(16.1, 23.8)	25.1	(20.8, 30.0)
Central	17.0	(16.5, 17.6)	5.0	(3.4, 7.4)	17.2	(13.6, 21.5)	29.4	(25.2, 34.1)	32.6	(28.1, 37.4)
Southern	16.5	(16.0, 16.9)	7.9	(5.3, 11.8)	21.3	(16.7, 26.8)	34.3	(29.3, 39.7)	37.9	(32.6, 43.4)
Eastern	16.9	(16.0, 17.9)	5.8	(2.9, 11.4)	13.1	(8.3, 20.2)	27.0	(20.5, 34.5)	30.0	(23.1, 38.0)

<sup>1</sup> Among respondents 18-34 years of age who are ever daily smokers.

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 4.12: Percentage of former smokers aged 15 years or older, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Former daily smokers <sup>1</sup>				Former smokers among ever smokers <sup>3</sup>	
	Among all adults		Among ever daily smokers <sup>2</sup>			
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Overall</b>	10.2	(9.4, 11.1)	32.4	(30.3, 34.5)	40.3	(38.1, 42.5)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	3.8	(2.3, 6.1)	20.2	(12.9, 30.1)	35.7	(27.3, 45.0)
25-44	9.5	(8.0, 11.2)	23.7	(20.4, 27.4)	33.4	(30.0, 37.0)
45-64	11.4	(10.0, 13.0)	34.3	(30.6, 38.1)	41.2	(37.5, 45.0)
65+	13.5	(11.6, 15.7)	70.7	(64.7, 76.1)	72.2	(66.8, 77.0)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	11.1	(10.0, 12.2)	34.5	(31.8, 37.4)	42.7	(39.9, 45.5)
Rural	8.3	(7.4, 9.4)	27.3	(24.7, 30.0)	34.2	(31.2, 37.3)
<i>Education level<sup>4</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	7.7	(5.7, 10.2)	45.0	(34.5, 55.9)	47.6	(37.4, 58.0)
Secondary school	11.1	(9.2, 13.2)	30.3	(25.7, 35.3)	36.0	(31.7, 40.6)
High school	10.8	(9.4, 12.3)	29.4	(26.0, 33.0)	37.0	(33.5, 40.6)
College or above	12.4	(10.6, 14.5)	42.0	(37.1, 47.0)	49.8	(45.0, 54.6)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	8.3	(7.0, 9.7)	30.8	(27.0, 35.0)	38.9	(34.8, 43.2)
Central	12.6	(11.1, 14.3)	37.6	(34.0, 41.4)	46.0	(42.3, 49.7)
Southern	10.4	(8.7, 12.3)	29.5	(25.5, 33.8)	36.4	(31.9, 41.1)
Eastern	8.8	(6.9, 11.0)	29.2	(24.4, 34.5)	37.2	(32.2, 42.5)

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Also known as the quit ratio for smoking.

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

**TABLE 4.12 (CONT.): Percentage of former smokers aged 15 years or older, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Former daily smokers <sup>1</sup>				Former smokers among ever smokers <sup>3</sup>	
	Among all adults		Among ever daily smokers <sup>2</sup>			
Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>Male</b>	17.2	(15.7, 18.8)	31.3	(29.0, 33.7)	37.3	(35.0, 39.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	4.2	(2.3, 7.7)	15.6	(8.9, 25.9)	28.8	(20.7, 38.4)
25-44	12.0	(9.9, 14.4)	19.7	(16.4, 23.5)	27.0	(23.3, 31.1)
45-64	20.6	(17.8, 23.6)	33.9	(29.9, 38.1)	39.1	(35.2, 43.2)
65+	37.9	(33.2, 42.8)	71.7	(65.5, 77.1)	73.4	(67.8, 78.3)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	17.5	(15.5, 19.6)	32.8	(29.8, 36.1)	39.2	(36.2, 42.4)
Rural	16.6	(14.7, 18.7)	28.2	(25.4, 31.2)	33.3	(30.1, 36.5)
<i>Education level<sup>4</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	27.7	(21.0, 35.6)	48.9	(37.7, 60.3)	52.3	(41.3, 63.1)
Secondary school	19.8	(16.3, 23.8)	29.5	(24.7, 34.8)	32.9	(28.4, 37.7)
High school	18.7	(16.4, 21.2)	29.3	(25.9, 32.9)	35.1	(31.7, 38.8)
College or above	18.9	(15.7, 22.7)	39.7	(33.6, 46.3)	46.8	(40.6, 53.1)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	15.4	(13.2, 17.9)	30.1	(26.4, 34.1)	36.0	(32.1, 40.0)
Central	20.6	(17.8, 23.7)	36.5	(32.3, 41.0)	41.7	(37.4, 46.1)
Southern	16.1	(13.7, 18.9)	27.5	(23.6, 31.8)	33.8	(29.4, 38.4)
Eastern	15.5	(11.8, 20.1)	28.9	(23.0, 35.7)	36.2	(30.4, 42.4)
<b>Female</b>	4.4	(3.6, 5.5)	36.6	(30.3, 43.3)	49.4	(43.4, 55.3)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	3.3	(1.4, 7.3)	–	–	53.7	(33.3, 72.9)
25-44	7.2	(5.3, 9.7)	35.1	(27.0, 44.2)	48.1	(41.0, 55.3)
45-64	4.0	(2.8, 5.7)	35.9	(26.4, 46.7)	48.9	(39.2, 58.6)
65+	1.3	(0.6, 2.8)	59.6	(35.2, 80.0)	60.6	(40.4, 77.7)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	5.8	(4.6, 7.3)	39.5	(32.3, 47.2)	51.1	(44.2, 57.9)
Rural	1.1	(0.7, 1.9)	19.4	(12.3, 29.2)	40.0	(31.8, 48.9)
<i>Education level<sup>4</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	0.5	(0.1, 2.3)	–	–	–	–
Secondary school	4.0	(2.3, 6.9)	34.0	(21.1, 49.7)	47.1	(35.4, 59.1)
High school	3.7	(2.3, 5.8)	29.7	(19.6, 42.3)	44.0	(34.0, 54.4)
College or above	7.3	(5.4, 9.7)	47.4	(37.8, 57.3)	56.0	(47.6, 64.1)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	2.2	(1.4, 3.3)	35.9	(24.1, 49.7)	53.8	(41.8, 65.4)
Central	6.1	(4.4, 8.5)	41.1	(31.1, 51.8)	56.5	(47.7, 64.9)
Southern	5.6	(4.0, 7.9)	35.3	(26.7, 45.0)	42.8	(33.4, 52.8)
Eastern	3.3	(1.6, 6.5)	30.1	(14.4, 52.5)	41.1	(23.9, 60.8)

<sup>1</sup> Current non-smokers.<sup>2</sup> Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.<sup>3</sup> Also known as the quit ratio for smoking.<sup>4</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

«–» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 4.13: Percentage of former smokers aged 15 years or older who stopped smoking for more than 6 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Former daily smokers <sup>1</sup>				Former smokers among ever smokers <sup>3</sup>	
	Among all adults		Among ever daily smokers <sup>2</sup>			
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Overall</b>	9.2	(8.5, 10.1)	29.3	(27.3, 31.4)	36.0	(33.9, 38.0)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	2.3	(1.2, 4.3)	12.2	(6.8, 20.9)	24.2	(17.1, 33.0)
25-44	8.1	(6.8, 9.8)	20.3	(17.1, 23.8)	28.6	(25.4, 32.1)
45-64	11.0	(9.6, 12.6)	32.9	(29.4, 36.7)	39.7	(36.0, 43.4)
65+	12.8	(11.0, 14.7)	66.7	(60.5, 72.3)	67.2	(61.5, 72.3)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	9.9	(8.9, 11.0)	31.0	(28.5, 33.7)	37.9	(35.3, 40.5)
Rural	7.7	(6.8, 8.7)	25.2	(22.6, 27.9)	31.0	(28.2, 34.0)
<i>Education level<sup>4</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	7.7	(5.7, 10.2)	45.0	(34.5, 55.9)	47.6	(37.4, 58.0)
Secondary school	10.4	(8.6, 12.5)	28.5	(24.1, 33.4)	33.6	(29.4, 38.2)
High school	9.6	(8.3, 11.1)	26.3	(23.1, 29.9)	33.1	(29.7, 36.6)
College or above	11.4	(9.7, 13.3)	38.5	(33.8, 43.5)	45.1	(40.7, 49.6)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	7.3	(6.1, 8.6)	27.0	(23.4, 30.9)	33.8	(30.0, 37.8)
Central	12.1	(10.6, 13.7)	36.1	(32.4, 39.9)	42.7	(39.2, 46.4)
Southern	9.0	(7.6, 10.7)	25.7	(22.1, 29.6)	31.7	(27.8, 35.9)
Eastern	7.6	(5.9, 9.7)	25.2	(20.7, 30.3)	32.3	(27.7, 37.3)

<sup>1</sup> Current non-smokers who stopped smoking for more than 6 months.

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

<sup>3</sup> Also known as the quit ratio for smoking.

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

**TABLE 4.13 (CONT.): Percentage of former smokers aged 15 years or older who stopped smoking for more than 6 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Former daily smokers <sup>1</sup>				Former smokers among ever smokers <sup>3</sup>	
	Among all adults		Among ever daily smokers <sup>2</sup>			
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
<b>Male</b>	15.6	(14.2, 17.0)	28.3	(26.2, 30.5)	33.0	(31.0, 35.1)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	2.6	(1.2, 5.8)	9.6	(4.5, 19.3)	18.8	(12.4, 27.3)
25-44	10.0	(8.1, 12.2)	16.4	(13.5, 19.9)	22.4	(19.1, 25.9)
45-64	19.7	(17.0, 22.7)	32.4	(28.5, 36.5)	37.3	(33.4, 41.3)
65+	35.6	(31.3, 40.1)	67.3	(61.0, 73.0)	67.8	(61.9, 73.3)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	15.6	(13.8, 17.6)	29.3	(26.5, 32.3)	34.3	(31.7, 37.1)
Rural	15.5	(13.6, 17.5)	26.3	(23.5, 29.3)	30.3	(27.5, 33.4)
<i>Education level<sup>4</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	27.7	(21.0, 35.6)	48.9	(37.7, 60.3)	52.3	(41.3, 63.1)
Secondary school	18.8	(15.4, 22.7)	28.1	(23.5, 33.2)	31.2	(26.8, 35.9)
High school	16.7	(14.5, 19.1)	26.1	(22.9, 29.6)	31.2	(28.0, 34.7)
College or above	17.2	(14.1, 20.8)	36.0	(30.0, 42.4)	41.0	(35.5, 46.7)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	13.6	(11.5, 16.0)	26.6	(23.1, 30.3)	31.2	(27.7, 35.0)
Central	19.8	(17.1, 22.9)	35.2	(31.1, 39.6)	38.5	(34.8, 42.3)
Southern	14.2	(11.9, 16.8)	24.2	(20.8, 28.1)	29.1	(25.4, 33.0)
Eastern	13.2	(9.9, 17.2)	24.5	(19.3, 30.5)	31.3	(26.4, 36.8)
<b>Female</b>	4.0	(3.2, 5.0)	33.0	(26.8, 39.8)	44.8	(38.8, 50.8)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	1.9	(0.7, 5.4)	–	–	38.3	(20.5, 59.9)
25-44	6.4	(4.5, 8.8)	31.2	(23.3, 40.3)	43.0	(36.0, 50.3)
45-64	3.9	(2.7, 5.7)	35.3	(25.8, 46.2)	48.4	(38.7, 58.3)
65+	1.3	(0.6, 2.8)	59.6	(35.2, 80.0)	60.6	(40.4, 77.7)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	5.3	(4.2, 6.7)	35.9	(28.9, 43.7)	46.4	(39.6, 53.4)
Rural	0.9	(0.6, 1.6)	15.8	(9.9, 24.2)	35.4	(27.5, 44.2)
<i>Education level<sup>4</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	0.5	(0.1, 2.3)	–	–	–	–
Secondary school	3.6	(2.0, 6.4)	30.5	(18.1, 46.4)	42.5	(31.0, 54.8)
High school	3.4	(2.1, 5.3)	27.2	(17.8, 39.2)	40.2	(30.5, 50.8)
College or above	6.9	(5.0, 9.3)	44.7	(35.0, 54.9)	53.6	(45.1, 61.8)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	1.8	(1.1, 3.0)	30.1	(19.1, 44.0)	46.5	(34.4, 59.1)
Central	5.8	(4.1, 8.0)	38.8	(29.0, 49.5)	53.1	(44.5, 61.6)
Southern	4.8	(3.3, 6.9)	30.0	(21.9, 39.5)	38.2	(28.9, 48.4)
Eastern	3.0	(1.4, 6.4)	28.0	(12.6, 51.2)	35.9	(19.3, 56.9)

<sup>1</sup> Current non-smokers who stopped smoking for more than 6 months.<sup>2</sup> Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.<sup>3</sup> Also known as the quit ratio for smoking.<sup>4</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

«–» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 4.14:** Percentage distribution of former daily smokers aged 15 years or older, by time since quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017

Characteristic	Time since quitting smoking (years) <sup>1</sup>							
	<1		1 to <5		5 to <10		≥10	
	Percentage (95% CI)							
<b>Overall</b>	9.6	(7.0, 12.9)	23.2	(19.3, 27.6)	18.9	(15.8, 22.5)	48.3	(43.9, 52.8)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	8.8	(6.0, 12.8)	20.5	(16.8, 24.6)	18.7	(15.4, 22.5)	52.0	(47.3, 56.6)
Female	11.9	(6.9, 19.9)	31.9	(22.1, 43.7)	19.6	(12.8, 28.8)	36.6	(27.1, 47.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-44	15.2	(10.2, 22.1)	35.9	(27.5, 45.2)	19.7	(13.8, 27.4)	29.2	(21.3, 38.4)
45-64	3.8	(2.1, 6.8)	18.4	(13.3, 24.8)	21.6	(16.8, 27.4)	56.2	(49.2, 63.0)
65+	5.6	(1.9, 15.5)	6.9	(4.1, 11.5)	16.0	(10.6, 23.3)	71.5	(63.9, 78.0)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	9.7	(6.6, 14.0)	23.7	(18.7, 29.4)	19.0	(15.2, 23.5)	47.6	(42.0, 53.2)
Rural	9.1	(5.6, 14.4)	21.7	(17.4, 26.9)	18.7	(14.5, 23.7)	50.5	(44.5, 56.5)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>								
Less than secondary	1.8	(0.3, 12.0)	7.4	(1.8, 25.5)	16.2	(6.6, 34.5)	74.6	(56.8, 86.8)
Secondary school	5.7	(3.0, 10.5)	24.0	(15.5, 35.2)	16.9	(11.4, 24.4)	53.4	(43.4, 63.1)
High school	9.7	(5.9, 15.6)	19.5	(14.8, 25.2)	20.7	(16.2, 26.0)	50.1	(43.7, 56.5)
College or above	9.5	(5.1, 17.2)	24.8	(18.2, 32.7)	20.2	(14.3, 27.6)	45.5	(37.5, 53.9)
<i>Region</i>								
Western	10.5	(5.4, 19.5)	25.5	(18.8, 33.8)	22.7	(17.1, 29.5)	41.3	(34.8, 48.1)
Central	5.3	(2.9, 9.4)	23.5	(17.4, 31.0)	21.4	(16.2, 27.7)	49.8	(43.4, 56.2)
Southern	14.3	(8.8, 22.3)	26.2	(18.4, 35.8)	15.5	(10.9, 21.6)	44.0	(35.0, 53.4)
Eastern	11.8	(5.4, 24.0)	16.3	(8.2, 29.8)	14.1	(7.4, 25.2)	57.8	(43.7, 70.8)

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

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

«→» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**TABLE 4.15: Percentage distribution of daily smokers aged 15 years or older, by time to first smoke upon waking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Time to first smoke after waking-up							
	≤5 minutes		6-30 minutes		31-60 minutes		>60 minutes	
Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Overall</b>	21.3	(18.8, 23.9)	47.9	(44.7, 51.2)	18.7	(16.4, 21.2)	12.1	(9.8, 14.9)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	23.3	(20.6, 26.2)	49.5	(46.0, 53.1)	18.1	(15.7, 20.8)	9.0	(7.1, 11.5)
Female	12.4	(8.4, 17.9)	41.1	(33.4, 49.2)	21.1	(15.9, 27.5)	25.4	(18.5, 33.9)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	7.3	(3.4, 14.7)	47.0	(34.9, 59.4)	28.4	(18.6, 40.8)	17.4	(9.8, 29.0)
25-44	21.8	(18.4, 25.7)	47.8	(43.2, 52.4)	17.1	(14.1, 20.6)	13.3	(9.8, 17.9)
45-64	23.0	(19.0, 27.5)	49.5	(44.0, 55.0)	18.9	(14.9, 23.8)	8.5	(6.4, 11.4)
65+	27.3	(18.8, 37.7)	39.6	(29.7, 50.4)	18.4	(12.1, 27.0)	14.8	(8.1, 25.3)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	18.8	(15.9, 22.1)	48.0	(43.9, 52.3)	18.7	(15.8, 22.0)	14.4	(11.3, 18.3)
Rural	26.4	(22.5, 30.7)	47.7	(42.7, 52.6)	18.7	(15.5, 22.4)	7.3	(5.3, 9.9)
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>								
Less than secondary	28.9	(17.7, 43.3)	48.1	(32.2, 64.3)	14.0	(5.6, 30.9)	9.0	(3.7, 20.3)
Secondary school	26.6	(21.5, 32.4)	47.7	(41.2, 54.2)	16.3	(12.5, 21.1)	9.3	(6.1, 14.1)
High school	23.9	(20.2, 28.0)	46.5	(41.7, 51.4)	17.6	(14.2, 21.7)	12.0	(8.3, 17.2)
College or above	14.0	(9.7, 19.7)	52.5	(45.9, 59.0)	19.6	(14.8, 25.5)	13.9	(9.6, 19.8)
<i>Region</i>								
Western	23.9	(19.2, 29.4)	43.2	(38.2, 48.4)	20.8	(16.5, 25.7)	12.1	(8.6, 16.7)
Central	23.5	(19.4, 28.1)	50.7	(44.8, 56.7)	16.1	(12.4, 20.7)	9.7	(7.0, 13.3)
Southern	24.2	(19.8, 29.2)	38.4	(32.7, 44.5)	22.7	(18.4, 27.8)	14.7	(11.0, 19.3)
Eastern	12.0	(7.6, 18.5)	60.2	(51.4, 68.4)	15.4	(10.7, 21.6)	12.4	(6.0, 23.8)

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

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 4.16:** Electronic cigarette awareness and use among adults aged 15 years or older, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017

Characteristic	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes <sup>1</sup>		Ever used an electronic cigarette <sup>1</sup>		Current user of electronic cigarettes <sup>1,2</sup>	
	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	50.9	(48.5, 53.3)	6.4	(5.6, 7.2)	1.7	(1.3, 2.1)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	58.0	(55.1, 60.9)	10.2	(8.8, 11.8)	2.5	(1.8, 3.4)
Female	45.0	(42.3, 47.7)	3.1	(2.5, 4.0)	1.0	(0.6, 1.5)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	62.6	(57.5, 67.5)	14.3	(11.2, 18.0)	4.2	(2.7, 6.5)
25-44	61.5	(58.1, 64.9)	9.8	(8.3, 11.6)	2.4	(1.7, 3.3)
45-64	50.5	(47.2, 53.7)	2.9	(2.2, 3.8)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)
65+	23.0	(20.3, 26.1)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	55.9	(52.8, 59.0)	7.3	(6.2, 8.5)	1.9	(1.4, 2.5)
Rural	39.6	(36.5, 42.7)	4.3	(3.5, 5.3)	1.2	(0.8, 1.8)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	10.8	(8.1, 14.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
Secondary school	38.8	(35.4, 42.3)	4.3	(3.0, 6.1)	0.8	(0.5, 1.5)
High school	52.0	(48.8, 55.1)	5.2	(4.3, 6.3)	1.3	(0.8, 1.9)
College or above	61.6	(57.1, 65.8)	7.3	(5.8, 9.2)	2.1	(1.3, 3.4)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	34.0	(29.4, 38.9)	3.6	(2.6, 5.0)	1.0	(0.5, 1.8)
Central	52.4	(48.5, 56.2)	8.1	(6.7, 9.8)	2.0	(1.4, 2.8)
Southern	58.3	(53.1, 63.3)	7.5	(5.9, 9.6)	1.9	(1.2, 3.0)
Eastern	59.9	(54.5, 65.0)	5.7	(4.1, 7.8)	1.8	(1.0, 3.2)

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

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

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

**TABLE 4.16 (CONT.): Electronic cigarette awareness and use among adults aged 15 years or older, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes	Ever used an electronic cigarette	Current user of electronic cigarettes <sup>1</sup>
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<b>Current smokers</b>	65.0 (61.5, 68.4)	18.0 (15.5, 20.9)	4.3 (3.2, 5.8)
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	62.4 (58.6, 66.1)	17.7 (15.0, 20.7)	4.3 (3.1, 6.1)
Female	74.7 (67.5, 80.8)	19.4 (14.1, 26.1)	4.1 (2.4, 6.9)
<i>Age (years)</i>			
15-24	74.7 (64.0, 83.1)	40.3 (30.1, 51.3)	14.5 (8.7, 23.2)
25-44	67.1 (62.2, 71.7)	20.4 (16.5, 25.0)	4.2 (2.7, 6.6)
45-64	62.4 (57.2, 67.3)	9.5 (7.0, 12.9)	1.8 (1.0, 3.5)
65+	41.0 (31.2, 51.6)	4.9 (1.7, 13.4)	1.2 (0.2, 5.6)
<i>Residence</i>			
Urban	69.7 (65.2, 73.9)	20.6 (17.2, 24.5)	4.9 (3.4, 6.9)
Rural	54.5 (49.4, 59.5)	12.4 (9.8, 15.6)	2.9 (1.7, 5.0)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>			
Less than secondary	46.6 (32.2, 61.5)	4.2 (1.5, 11.4)	0.6 (0.1, 4.3)
Secondary school	56.0 (50.0, 61.9)	14.8 (10.3, 20.8)	2.2 (1.0, 4.4)
High school	65.7 (61.0, 70.1)	13.6 (10.8, 16.9)	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)
College or above	71.0 (64.0, 77.1)	22.2 (16.5, 29.1)	6.1 (3.1, 11.6)
<i>Region</i>			
Western	45.2 (37.8, 52.8)	10.3 (7.4, 14.1)	2.5 (1.4, 4.6)
Central	67.8 (61.9, 73.1)	22.4 (17.7, 28.0)	5.4 (3.4, 8.4)
Southern	72.2 (65.7, 78.0)	19.8 (15.2, 25.2)	5.2 (3.3, 8.2)
Eastern	72.2 (64.0, 79.1)	17.6 (11.6, 25.8)	3.4 (1.2, 9.1)
<b>Non-smokers</b>	46.7 (44.2, 49.3)	2.9 (2.3, 3.6)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	55.2 (51.7, 58.6)	5.3 (4.1, 6.9)	1.3 (0.7, 2.2)
Female	42.1 (39.4, 44.8)	1.6 (1.1, 2.2)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>			
15-24	59.8 (54.1, 65.3)	8.3 (5.6, 12.1)	1.9 (0.9, 4.0)
25-44	58.9 (54.9, 62.8)	4.7 (3.6, 6.1)	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)
45-64	47.0 (43.5, 50.4)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)
65+	21.9 (19.0, 25.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)
<i>Residence</i>			
Urban	51.8 (48.5, 55.1)	3.4 (2.6, 4.3)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)
Rural	35.1 (32.0, 38.4)	1.9 (1.2, 2.9)	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>			
Less than secondary	6.9 (4.7, 10.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Secondary school	32.6 (28.9, 36.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)
High school	46.9 (43.4, 50.5)	2.2 (1.5, 3.0)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)
College or above	59.4 (54.7, 63.9)	3.8 (2.7, 5.5)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)
<i>Region</i>			
Western	31.1 (26.4, 36.3)	2.0 (1.1, 3.4)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)
Central	48.0 (44.0, 52.1)	4.0 (3.0, 5.3)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)
Southern	53.3 (47.6, 58.9)	3.1 (1.9, 5.0)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)
Eastern	56.2 (50.5, 61.8)	2.2 (1.2, 3.8)	1.3 (0.6, 2.7)

<sup>1</sup> Current use includes daily or less than daily use.<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

N/A: Not applicable

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 4.17: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older, by detailed smoking status and gender – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Smoking status	2010		2017		Relative changes
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage
<b>Overall</b>					
Current smokers	28.3	(27.0, 29.5)	22.8	(21.6, 24.1)	- 19.3*
Daily smokers	25.0	(23.8, 26.3)	20.1	(18.9, 21.3)	- 19.8*
Occasional smokers	3.2	(2.7, 3.8)	2.7	(2.2, 3.4)	- 15.1
<b>Male</b>					
Current smokers	49.6	(47.6, 51.7)	39.7	(37.8, 41.6)	- 20.0*
Daily smokers	45.1	(43.0, 47.2)	35.9	(33.9, 37.9)	- 20.5*
Occasional smokers	4.5	(3.6, 5.7)	3.8	(3.0, 4.9)	- 15.6
<b>Female</b>					
Current smokers	10.5	(9.2, 12.0)	8.8	(7.6, 10.2)	- 16.2
Daily smokers	8.4	(7.1, 9.8)	7.0	(5.9, 8.2)	- 16.6
Occasional smokers	2.1	(1.5, 2.9)	1.8	(1.3, 2.6)	- 14.3

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

**TABLE 4.18: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	2010			2017			Relative changes		
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)						Percentage		
<b>Overall</b>	28.3 (27.0, 29.5)	28.0 (26.8, 29.2)	2.4 (1.9, 3.0)	22.8 (21.6, 24.1)	22.8 (21.5, 24.0)	1.1 (0.9, 1.4)	- 19.3*	- 18.7*	- 53.4*
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	49.6 (47.6, 51.7)	49.3 (47.2, 51.4)	3.8 (2.9, 4.9)	39.7 (37.8, 41.6)	39.6 (37.7, 41.6)	2.1 (1.6, 2.7)	- 20.0*	- 19.6*	- 44.9*
Female	10.5 (9.2, 12.0)	10.3 (9.0, 11.7)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	8.8 (7.6, 10.2)	8.8 (7.6, 10.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	- 16.2	- 14.8	- 74.1*
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	29.7 (26.0, 33.8)	29.0 (25.2, 33.0)	6.3 (4.4, 8.9)	18.7 (15.2, 22.8)	18.6 (15.1, 22.7)	2.6 (1.5, 4.7)	- 37.2*	- 35.8*	- 57.9*
25-44	38.9 (36.5, 41.3)	38.7 (36.3, 41.1)	3.2 (2.4, 4.2)	32.4 (30.0, 34.9)	32.4 (30.0, 34.9)	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	- 16.6*	- 16.2*	- 54.9*
45-64	26.6 (24.5, 28.9)	26.5 (24.3, 28.7)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	22.9 (21.0, 24.9)	22.8 (20.9, 24.8)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	- 14.1*	- 13.8*	43.1
65+	8.8 (7.5, 10.3)	8.8 (7.5, 10.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	6.0 (5.0, 7.3)	6.0 (5.0, 7.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	- 31.3*	- 31.3*	- 59.1
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	29.9 (28.2, 31.7)	29.5 (27.8, 31.3)	3.0 (2.3, 3.9)	22.7 (21.1, 24.3)	22.6 (21.1, 24.3)	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	- 24.2*	- 23.3*	- 53.2*
Rural	25.1 (23.6, 26.6)	25.1 (23.6, 26.6)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	23.1 (21.3, 24.9)	23.0 (21.3, 24.8)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	- 8.2	- 8.3	- 62.7*
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>									
Less than secondary	11.6 (9.4, 14.2)	11.6 (9.4, 14.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	9.7 (7.2, 13.0)	9.7 (7.2, 13.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	- 15.8	- 15.8	126.0
Secondary school	31.2 (28.8, 33.6)	31.2 (28.8, 33.6)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	26.5 (23.9, 29.2)	26.5 (23.9, 29.2)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	- 15.1*	- 15.1*	- 12.4
High school	32.5 (30.2, 34.8)	32.5 (30.2, 34.8)	1.9 (1.3, 2.8)	26.8 (24.6, 29.1)	26.8 (24.6, 29.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	- 17.5*	- 17.5*	- 49.1*
College or above	24.9 (21.9, 28.1)	24.3 (21.4, 27.6)	2.9 (2.0, 4.3)	18.9 (16.7, 21.4)	18.9 (16.6, 21.4)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	- 24.0*	- 22.5*	- 54.6*
<i>Region</i>									
Western	25.3 (23.2, 27.5)	25.2 (23.1, 27.4)	1.6 (1.0, 2.6)	20.3 (18.3, 22.6)	20.3 (18.3, 22.6)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	- 19.6*	- 19.2*	- 34.9
Central	27.0 (24.7, 29.4)	26.6 (24.4, 29.0)	2.3 (1.5, 3.4)	22.1 (20.2, 24.2)	22.1 (20.1, 24.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	- 18.1*	- 17.2*	- 56.6*
Southern	32.5 (30.1, 35.1)	32.1 (29.7, 34.7)	3.6 (2.4, 5.3)	26.4 (23.9, 29.0)	26.3 (23.9, 28.9)	2.0 (1.4, 2.9)	- 18.9*	- 18.1*	- 43.7*
Eastern	29.5 (26.8, 32.2)	29.5 (26.8, 32.2)	2.2 (1.2, 4.0)	22.9 (19.6, 26.4)	22.8 (19.6, 26.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	- 22.4*	- 22.7*	- 77.6*

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes pipes, cigars / cigarillos, water pipe and others.

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

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**TABLE 4.18 (CONT.): Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	2010		2017		Relative changes	
	Type of cigarette		Type of cigarette		Type of cigarette	
	Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Manufactured	Hand-rolled
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage	
<b>Overall</b>	27.9 (26.6, 29.1)	1.2 (1.0, 1.5)	22.6 (21.3, 23.8)	1.2 (0.9, 1.5)	- 19.1*	- 3.9
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	49.0 (47.0, 51.1)	2.5 (2.0, 3.2)	39.2 (37.3, 41.1)	2.5 (2.0, 3.2)	- 20.1*	0.7
Female	10.3 (9.0, 11.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	8.8 (7.6, 10.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	- 14.8	- 69.7*
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	29.0 (25.2, 33.0)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)	18.6 (15.1, 22.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	- 35.8*	141.6
25-44	38.7 (36.3, 41.1)	1.1 (0.8, 1.7)	32.3 (29.9, 34.8)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	- 16.5*	12.4
45-64	26.3 (24.2, 28.5)	2.0 (1.4, 2.7)	22.5 (20.6, 24.5)	1.6 (1.2, 2.0)	- 14.5*	- 19.5
65+	8.4 (7.1, 9.9)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	5.8 (4.7, 7.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	- 31.1*	- 40.7*
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	29.5 (27.8, 31.2)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	22.6 (21.0, 24.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	- 23.3*	- 15.1
Rural	24.8 (23.3, 26.3)	2.1 (1.6, 2.7)	22.4 (20.7, 24.3)	2.3 (1.9, 2.9)	- 9.6*	13.7
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	10.8 (8.6, 13.4)	2.2 (1.4, 3.6)	9.4 (6.9, 12.6)	1.5 (0.9, 2.7)	- 13.1	- 31.6
Secondary school	31.0 (28.6, 33.5)	2.2 (1.6, 3.0)	26.1 (23.6, 28.8)	2.1 (1.5, 2.9)	- 15.8*	- 5.5
High school	32.4 (30.1, 34.7)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	26.5 (24.3, 28.8)	1.4 (1.0, 2.1)	- 18.2*	19.1
College or above	24.3 (21.4, 27.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)	18.8 (16.5, 21.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	- 22.7*	- 38.9
<i>Region</i>						
Western	25.1 (23.0, 27.4)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	20.2 (18.1, 22.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	- 19.8*	- 10.2
Central	26.3 (24.0, 28.7)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	21.6 (19.7, 23.7)	2.0 (1.5, 2.6)	- 17.9*	5.5
Southern	32.1 (29.7, 34.7)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	26.3 (23.8, 28.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	- 18.2*	- 16.6
Eastern	29.5 (26.8, 32.2)	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	22.7 (19.5, 26.3)	0.6 (0.2, 2.0)	- 22.9*	260.2

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

**TABLE 4.19: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day and percentage distribution of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, gender and other selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day <sup>1</sup>								
	Overall			Male			Female		
	2010	2017	Relative changes	2010	2017	Relative changes	2010	2017	Relative changes
	Mean (95% CI)		Mean	Mean (95% CI)		Mean	Mean (95% CI)		Mean
<b>Overall</b>	16.9 (16.5, 17.4)	17.1 (16.7, 17.6)	1.0	18.1 (17.6, 18.6)	18.2 (17.7, 18.7)	0.5	11.8 (10.9, 12.8)	12.6 (11.7, 13.5)	6.5
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	13.7 (12.7, 14.7)	16.3 (14.5, 18.2)	19.1*	14.5 (13.4, 15.6)	17.2 (15.1, 19.3)	18.7*	11.4 (8.9, 13.8)	--	--
25-44	17.1 (16.4, 17.9)	17.2 (16.5, 17.9)	0.2	18.5 (17.7, 19.3)	18.3 (17.6, 19.1)	-1.1	11.7 (10.7, 12.8)	12.8 (11.7, 14.0)	9.5
45-64	18.5 (17.6, 19.4)	17.4 (16.5, 18.2)	-6.1	19.5 (18.6, 20.4)	18.5 (17.6, 19.3)	-5.5	12.5 (10.6, 14.4)	12.5 (10.6, 14.3)	-0.2
65+	17.1 (15.5, 18.8)	16.0 (14.2, 17.7)	-6.8	17.1 (15.5, 18.8)	16.6 (14.8, 18.4)	-3.3	--	--	--
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	16.4 (15.8, 17.1)	16.5 (15.8, 17.1)	0.1	17.8 (17.0, 18.5)	17.7 (17.0, 18.3)	-0.7	11.9 (10.9, 13.0)	12.4 (11.4, 13.5)	4.2
Rural	18.0 (17.4, 18.7)	18.5 (17.9, 19.1)	2.7	18.6 (18.0, 19.3)	19.1 (18.5, 19.8)	2.6	11.1 (9.4, 12.8)	13.3 (11.5, 15.0)	19.3
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>									
Less than secondary	20.9 (18.2, 23.7)	19.0 (16.0, 22.0)	-9.4	21.1 (18.3, 23.8)	21.6 (19.2, 23.9)	2.4	--	--	--
Secondary school	18.8 (17.9, 19.7)	17.2 (16.4, 18.0)	-8.4*	19.6 (18.7, 20.5)	18.1 (17.3, 19.0)	-7.6*	12.5 (10.0, 14.9)	12.3 (10.3, 14.2)	-1.5
High school	17.7 (16.8, 18.5)	17.6 (17.0, 18.2)	-0.4	18.6 (17.7, 19.5)	18.4 (17.7, 19.1)	-1.1	13.3 (11.9, 14.7)	14.0 (12.4, 15.5)	4.9
College or above	14.9 (13.8, 16.1)	16.2 (14.9, 17.4)	8.1	16.9 (15.6, 18.2)	17.7 (16.3, 19.0)	4.8	9.8 (8.3, 11.2)	11.4 (9.9, 12.9)	16.7
<i>Region</i>									
Western	17.1 (16.2, 18.0)	17.2 (16.4, 18.0)	0.5	17.6 (16.7, 18.5)	17.7 (16.9, 18.5)	0.8	12.2 (9.5, 14.8)	11.0 (8.9, 13.1)	-9.5
Central	16.9 (16.1, 17.7)	17.0 (16.2, 17.8)	0.8	17.8 (17.0, 18.7)	18.1 (17.3, 19.0)	1.7	11.7 (9.5, 13.8)	13.0 (11.5, 14.5)	11.4
Southern	16.8 (15.7, 17.8)	17.7 (16.8, 18.5)	5.3	18.5 (17.2, 19.7)	19.2 (18.2, 20.2)	4.0	11.8 (10.6, 13.0)	12.3 (10.9, 13.6)	4.0
Eastern	17.3 (16.0, 18.6)	16.6 (15.3, 17.9)	-4.0	19.0 (17.7, 20.3)	17.5 (16.1, 18.8)	-8.0	11.9 (9.5, 14.2)	12.9 (10.5, 15.4)	9.0

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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 4.19 (CONT.): Average number of cigarettes smoked per day and percentage distribution of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, gender and other selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day <sup>1</sup>								
	2010			2017			Relative changes		
	<10	10-19	20+	<10	10-19	20+	<10	10-19	20+
	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage		
<b>Overall</b>	11.8 (9.9, 13.9)	37.6 (34.6, 40.7)	50.6 (47.7, 53.6)	9.5 (7.7, 11.6)	35.0 (32.0, 38.0)	55.5 (52.2, 58.9)	-19.4	-7.0	9.7*
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	14.9 (9.6, 22.3)	54.3 (44.8, 63.4)	30.9 (23.6, 39.1)	9.3 (5.0, 16.8)	44.7 (32.8, 57.2)	46.0 (34.3, 58.1)	-37.5	-17.6	49.1
25-44	11.2 (8.9, 14.0)	36.4 (32.5, 40.5)	52.4 (48.3, 56.5)	7.6 (5.6, 10.3)	35.7 (31.7, 40.0)	56.7 (52.0, 61.2)	-31.8*	-1.8	8.0
45-64	9.4 (6.9, 12.7)	31.7 (27.2, 36.5)	59.0 (53.9, 63.9)	11.9 (8.5, 16.4)	30.5 (25.7, 35.7)	57.6 (52.1, 63.0)	26.3	-3.6	-2.2
65+	19.4 (12.8, 28.3)	26.7 (19.6, 35.2)	53.9 (44.5, 63.1)	14.0 (8.0, 23.4)	41.0 (31.4, 51.3)	45.0 (35.2, 55.2)	-27.8	53.9	-16.6
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	12.7 (10.3, 15.6)	39.7 (35.8, 43.8)	47.5 (43.7, 51.3)	10.7 (8.2, 13.8)	36.4 (32.5, 40.5)	52.9 (48.4, 57.4)	-16.2	-8.5	11.4
Rural	9.7 (7.6, 12.2)	32.9 (28.8, 37.4)	57.4 (53.1, 61.6)	6.9 (5.4, 9.0)	32.0 (28.0, 36.3)	61.1 (56.8, 65.2)	-28.0*	-2.9	6.4
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>									
Less than secondary	9.3 (4.9, 16.9)	24.2 (16.1, 34.7)	66.5 (55.2, 76.1)	19.7 (9.6, 36.2)	8.0 (3.6, 17.0)	72.3 (56.5, 84.0)	111.2	-66.8*	8.7
Secondary school	11.6 (8.8, 15.2)	27.4 (23.2, 32.0)	61.0 (56.2, 65.6)	8.7 (5.7, 13.1)	31.8 (25.6, 38.7)	59.5 (52.8, 65.9)	-25.2	16.2	-2.4
High school	8.6 (6.1, 12.0)	36.7 (32.3, 41.3)	54.8 (50.0, 59.5)	7.4 (5.2, 10.3)	33.6 (29.5, 37.9)	59.0 (54.7, 63.2)	-13.9	-8.4	7.8
College or above	16.5 (12.0, 22.3)	40.4 (32.9, 48.4)	43.1 (35.6, 51.0)	13.1 (8.6, 19.5)	41.5 (33.8, 49.7)	45.4 (37.9, 53.1)	-20.7	2.8	5.3
<i>Region</i>									
Western	9.4 (6.6, 13.3)	39.6 (34.0, 45.5)	51.0 (45.1, 56.7)	10.5 (7.4, 14.8)	36.2 (30.8, 41.9)	53.3 (47.7, 58.8)	12.0	-8.7	4.6
Central	12.5 (9.5, 16.1)	37.3 (32.3, 42.5)	50.3 (45.4, 55.2)	9.4 (6.6, 13.1)	36.6 (31.8, 41.7)	54.0 (48.4, 59.5)	-24.8	-1.7	7.4
Southern	13.7 (10.1, 18.5)	35.6 (29.4, 42.3)	50.7 (44.6, 56.7)	9.6 (7.1, 12.9)	32.2 (27.8, 37.1)	58.1 (52.5, 63.6)	-29.9	-9.3	14.7
Eastern	10.0 (6.0, 16.1)	39.2 (32.1, 46.7)	50.9 (43.5, 58.2)	8.5 (4.1, 16.7)	34.8 (26.4, 44.3)	56.7 (46.7, 66.2)	-15.0	-11.1	11.5

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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 4.19 (CONT.): Average number of cigarettes smoked per day and percentage distribution of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, gender and other selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day <sup>1</sup>								
	2010			2017			Relative changes		
	<10	10-19	20+	<10	10-19	20+	<10	10-19	20+
	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage		
<b>Male</b>	7.9 (6.4, 9.8)	35.8 (32.9, 38.9)	56.3 (53.1, 59.3)	6.2 (4.6, 8.1)	31.2 (27.9, 34.7)	62.6 (59.0, 66.1)	- 22.6	- 12.8*	11.3*
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	11.2 (6.4, 18.9)	55.2 (46.0, 64.0)	33.6 (25.8, 42.4)	9.0 (4.4, 17.3)	36.5 (25.0, 49.8)	54.5 (41.7, 66.8)	- 20.0	- 33.8*	62.2*
25-44	6.7 (4.9, 9.1)	34.1 (30.1, 38.3)	59.2 (54.8, 63.4)	3.7 (2.2, 6.2)	32.5 (27.9, 37.6)	63.7 (58.6, 68.6)	- 44.3*	- 4.6	7.7
45-64	5.5 (3.7, 8.2)	30.2 (25.7, 35.1)	64.2 (59.2, 69.0)	8.4 (5.4, 12.8)	26.3 (21.5, 31.8)	65.3 (59.4, 70.7)	51.5	- 12.8	1.6
65+	19.4 (12.8, 28.3)	26.7 (19.6, 35.2)	53.9 (44.5, 63.1)	11.0 (5.6, 20.3)	41.0 (31.2, 51.6)	48.0 (37.6, 58.6)	- 43.5*	53.9	- 11.0
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	8.5 (6.5, 11.1)	37.5 (33.6, 41.5)	54.0 (49.8, 58.1)	6.9 (4.7, 9.9)	31.8 (27.2, 36.8)	61.3 (56.1, 66.3)	- 19.6	- 15.2	13.6*
Rural	6.9 (5.1, 9.2)	32.7 (28.4, 37.3)	60.4 (55.8, 64.8)	4.9 (3.6, 6.6)	30.2 (26.3, 34.4)	65.0 (60.8, 69.0)	- 29.4	- 7.8	7.6
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>									
Less than secondary	8.8 (4.5, 16.4)	23.8 (15.7, 34.4)	67.4 (56.0, 77.0)	6.2 (2.4, 15.3)	9.8 (4.4, 20.3)	84.0 (71.9, 91.5)	- 29.0	- 59.1*	24.7*
Secondary school	8.4 (6.0, 11.7)	26.0 (22.0, 30.5)	65.5 (60.7, 70.1)	5.2 (3.3, 8.0)	29.5 (23.0, 36.8)	65.4 (58.3, 71.8)	- 38.6*	13.1	- 0.2
High school	6.6 (4.5, 9.6)	34.1 (29.7, 38.9)	59.3 (54.2, 64.1)	5.2 (3.2, 8.3)	30.2 (25.6, 35.2)	64.6 (59.5, 69.3)	- 21.0	- 11.5	8.9
College or above	6.8 (3.9, 11.5)	40.2 (32.0, 48.9)	53.1 (44.2, 61.7)	8.5 (4.4, 15.6)	36.6 (28.3, 45.9)	54.9 (46.4, 63.2)	25.1	- 8.8	3.4
<i>Region</i>									
Western	8.2 (5.7, 11.7)	37.8 (32.6, 43.4)	53.9 (48.4, 59.3)	7.7 (5.0, 11.8)	35.4 (29.9, 41.3)	56.9 (51.1, 62.5)	- 6.5	- 6.4	5.5
Central	8.5 (6.1, 11.8)	37.3 (32.3, 42.6)	54.2 (49.1, 59.2)	5.7 (3.5, 9.2)	33.0 (27.6, 38.9)	61.3 (55.4, 66.9)	- 32.6	- 11.6	13.1
Southern	8.3 (5.2, 12.9)	32.3 (26.3, 38.9)	59.4 (52.3, 66.2)	4.7 (2.8, 7.9)	27.0 (21.6, 33.2)	68.3 (61.8, 74.2)	- 42.9*	- 16.5	14.9
Eastern	5.1 (2.7, 9.3)	35.1 (28.0, 42.9)	59.8 (51.8, 67.3)	6.7 (3.0, 14.5)	29.4 (20.4, 40.2)	63.9 (52.4, 74.0)	32.6	- 16.4	6.8

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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 4.19 (CONT.): Average number of cigarettes smoked per day and percentage distribution of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, gender and other selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day <sup>1</sup>								
	2010			2017			Relative changes		
	<10	10-19	20+	<10	10-19	20+	<10	10-19	20+
	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage		
<b>Female</b>	28.9 (22.5, 36.2)	45.6 (37.3, 54.1)	25.6 (18.9, 33.6)	23.7 (17.4, 31.5)	51.0 (43.3, 58.6)	25.3 (19.3, 32.4)	- 17.8	11.8	- 1.0
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	26.0 (12.2, 46.9)	51.4 (28.9, 73.3)	22.6 (8.0, 49.4)	--	--	--	-	-	-
25-44	28.6 (20.5, 38.3)	45.2 (35.1, 55.8)	26.2 (19.0, 34.9)	22.3 (14.9, 31.9)	47.8 (37.5, 58.2)	29.9 (21.0, 40.8)	- 22.1	5.6	14.5
45-64	32.4 (21.6, 45.5)	40.2 (27.5, 54.4)	27.3 (16.3, 42.1)	27.8 (16.6, 42.6)	49.6 (36.6, 62.7)	22.6 (14.6, 33.3)	- 14.4	23.3	- 17.3
65+	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	-	-
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	27.0 (20.1, 35.2)	47.3 (37.9, 56.9)	25.7 (18.2, 34.9)	23.5 (16.3, 32.8)	51.8 (43.0, 60.5)	24.7 (18.0, 32.9)	- 12.7	9.4	- 4.0
Rural	39.9 (26.2, 55.5)	35.4 (22.7, 50.5)	24.7 (14.1, 39.4)	24.5 (15.1, 37.4)	47.3 (33.3, 61.8)	28.1 (16.8, 43.2)	- 38.6*	33.7	14.1
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>									
Less than secondary	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	-	-
Secondary school	35.2 (22.5, 50.4)	37.2 (23.7, 53.1)	27.6 (15.1, 45.0)	27.2 (13.3, 47.6)	44.1 (26.4, 63.4)	28.7 (16.5, 45.0)	- 22.6	18.4	3.9
High school	18.0 (9.5, 31.7)	48.6 (36.2, 61.3)	33.3 (23.1, 45.4)	17.4 (10.3, 27.7)	48.8 (36.7, 61.1)	33.8 (23.2, 46.4)	- 3.7	0.4	1.4
College or above	42.7 (29.4, 57.2)	41.0 (26.2, 57.6)	16.3 (8.4, 29.4)	27.6 (16.1, 43.2)	56.9 (41.6, 71.0)	15.4 (8.2, 27.1)	- 35.3	38.9	- 5.3
<i>Region</i>									
Western	21.1 (10.0, 39.1)	58.2 (36.4, 77.1)	20.8 (7.7, 45.3)	42.7 (22.1, 66.2)	45.2 (24.0, 68.4)	12.0 (3.9, 31.3)	102.7	- 22.2	- 42.1
Central	33.3 (22.0, 46.9)	37.0 (24.1, 52.1)	29.7 (15.5, 49.4)	21.8 (13.1, 34.0)	49.1 (36.5, 61.7)	29.1 (18.2, 43.2)	- 34.4	32.5	- 2.0
Southern	29.6 (19.8, 41.8)	45.1 (31.2, 59.9)	25.3 (16.3, 36.9)	26.5 (17.8, 37.4)	50.4 (40.1, 60.7)	23.1 (15.3, 33.4)	- 10.6	11.7	- 8.4
Eastern	25.2 (11.6, 46.5)	51.9 (35.3, 68.0)	22.9 (12.6, 38.0)	15.6 (3.8, 45.9)	57.1 (37.3, 74.9)	27.4 (14.9, 44.8)	- 38.4	10.0	19.6

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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 4.20: Average age at daily smoking initiation and percentage distribution of ever daily smokers 18-34 years old, by age at daily smoking initiation, gender and residence – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Average age at smoking initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>					Relative changes Percentage
	2010		2017		Mean (95% CI)	
<b>Overall</b>	17.1	(16.9, 17.4)	16.8	(16.5, 17.1)		- 1.9
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	16.8	(16.5, 17.1)	16.5	(16.1, 16.8)		- 2.1
Female	18.1	(17.5, 18.6)	17.7	(17.0, 18.4)		- 1.8
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	17.3	(16.9, 17.6)	16.9	(16.5, 17.3)		- 1.9
Rural	16.8	(16.4, 17.2)	16.5	(16.1, 17.0)		- 1.7
<i>Region</i>						
Western	17.3	(16.7, 17.9)	16.8	(16.3, 17.3)		- 2.8
Central	17.1	(16.7, 17.4)	17.0	(16.5, 17.6)		- 0.4
Southern	16.6	(16.2, 17.0)	16.5	(16.0, 16.9)		- 0.8
Eastern	18.2	(17.2, 19.2)	16.9	(16.0, 17.9)		- 6.9

**TABLE 4.20 (CONT.): Average age at daily smoking initiation and percentage distribution of ever daily smokers 18-34 years old, by age at daily smoking initiation, gender and residence – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Age at smoking initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>								Relative changes	
	2010				2017				Percentage	
	<15		15-17		<15		15-17			
<b>Overall</b>	14.4	(11.7, 17.5)	39.8	(35.5, 44.3)	17.1	(13.8, 21.0)	43.3	(38.5, 48.2)	18.8	8.8
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	16.0	(12.7, 19.9)	41.0	(36.3, 45.9)	20.8	(16.7, 25.5)	44.9	(39.5, 50.4)	29.9	9.4
Female	9.9	(5.8, 16.5)	36.4	(27.5, 46.4)	7.7	(3.9, 14.5)	39.3	(28.9, 50.8)	- 22.6	8.0
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	14.1	(10.8, 18.1)	40.2	(34.7, 45.9)	16.0	(12.0, 21.1)	43.3	(37.3, 49.5)	13.8	7.7
Rural	15.2	(11.4, 20.1)	38.8	(33.1, 44.7)	19.9	(15.0, 25.9)	43.4	(36.4, 50.6)	30.6	11.8
<i>Region</i>										
Western	10.6	(6.5, 16.7)	37.2	(30.6, 44.2)	17.7	(12.1, 25.2)	40.7	(32.5, 49.5)	67.3	9.4
Central	11.6	(7.6, 17.2)	42.3	(34.1, 50.8)	13.9	(9.7, 19.6)	48.8	(41.4, 56.2)	20.3	15.5
Southern	21.5	(16.3, 27.8)	40.5	(32.7, 48.8)	20.1	(13.8, 28.2)	45.5	(36.3, 55.1)	- 6.7	12.4
Eastern	12.6	(6.8, 22.3)	36.6	(25.5, 49.3)	18.0	(9.1, 32.5)	33.0	(20.9, 47.9)	42.9	- 9.8

<sup>1</sup> Among respondents 18-34 years of age who are ever daily smokers.

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

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**TABLE 4.20 (CONT.): Average age at daily smoking initiation and percentage distribution of ever daily smokers 18-34 years old, by age at daily smoking initiation, gender and residence – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Age at smoking initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>									
	2010				2017				Relative changes	
	18-19		20+		18-19		20+		18-19	20+
	Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>Overall</b>	27.5	(23.8, 31.6)	18.3	(15.3, 21.8)	24.7	(20.5, 29.4)	14.9	(11.5, 19.1)	- 10.3	- 18.5
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	28.1	(24.0, 32.6)	14.9	(11.8, 18.6)	21.5	(17.0, 26.8)	12.9	(9.6, 17.1)	- 23.6*	- 13.5
Female	25.9	(18.8, 34.6)	27.7	(20.5, 36.4)	32.9	(24.0, 43.3)	20.1	(11.9, 31.8)	26.9	- 27.5
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	25.3	(20.7, 30.4)	20.5	(16.5, 25.1)	25.8	(20.5, 31.8)	14.9	(10.7, 20.5)	1.9	- 27.0
Rural	33.5	(28.0, 39.5)	12.5	(9.5, 16.3)	21.9	(16.1, 29.2)	14.8	(10.4, 20.7)	- 34.5*	18.7
<i>Region</i>										
Western	33.4	(26.4, 41.2)	18.8	(13.2, 26.0)	25.8	(18.8, 34.5)	15.7	(10.5, 22.9)	- 22.6	- 16.4
Central	31.5	(25.0, 38.9)	14.7	(10.6, 19.9)	20.4	(14.7, 27.6)	16.9	(12.1, 23.1)	- 35.3*	15.2
Southern	23.2	(16.8, 31.2)	14.8	(10.1, 21.1)	24.0	(16.1, 34.2)	10.5	(6.5, 16.3)	3.1	- 29.2
Eastern	15.9	(8.1, 28.6)	34.9	(23.1, 48.8)	32.3	(20.5, 46.9)	16.6	(6.5, 36.2)	103.8	- 52.5*

<sup>1</sup> Among respondents 18-34 years of age who are ever daily smokers.

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

**TABLE 4.21: Percentage of former smokers aged 15 years or older, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Former daily smokers (among all adults) <sup>1</sup>				Relative changes
	2010		2017		
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage
<b>Overall</b>	9.4	(8.7, 10.1)	10.2	(9.4, 11.1)	9.0
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	16.7	(15.3, 18.1)	17.2	(15.7, 18.8)	3.2
Female	3.3	(2.7, 4.1)	4.4	(3.6, 5.5)	33.4
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	5.3	(3.8, 7.3)	3.8	(2.3, 6.1)	- 28.0
25-44	9.5	(8.2, 10.9)	9.5	(8.0, 11.2)	0.5
45-64	10.0	(8.8, 11.4)	11.4	(10.0, 13.0)	13.9
65+	12.3	(10.5, 14.5)	13.5	(11.6, 15.7)	9.8
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	9.2	(8.3, 10.2)	11.1	(10.0, 12.2)	20.2*
Rural	9.7	(8.7, 10.9)	8.3	(7.4, 9.4)	- 14.3*
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>					
Less than secondary	10.5	(8.7, 12.8)	7.7	(5.7, 10.2)	- 27.3*
Secondary school	10.1	(8.7, 11.7)	11.1	(9.2, 13.2)	9.2
High school	10.7	(9.3, 12.2)	10.8	(9.4, 12.3)	0.9
College or above	9.8	(8.2, 11.8)	12.4	(10.6, 14.5)	26.3
<i>Region</i>					
Western	8.0	(6.9, 9.3)	8.3	(7.0, 9.7)	3.3
Central	9.4	(8.3, 10.7)	12.6	(11.1, 14.3)	34.5*
Southern	10.5	(9.2, 12.0)	10.4	(8.7, 12.3)	- 1.3
Eastern	10.0	(7.7, 12.9)	8.8	(6.9, 11.0)	- 12.1

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

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**TABLE 4.21 (CONT.): Percentage of former smokers aged 15 years or older, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Former daily smokers (among ever daily smokers) <sup>1,2</sup>				Relative changes
	2010		2017		
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage
<b>Overall</b>	26.2	(24.3, 28.1)	32.4	(30.3, 34.5)	23.7*
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	26.0	(24.1, 28.1)	31.3	(29.0, 33.7)	20.1*
Female	26.8	(22.1, 32.0)	36.6	(30.3, 43.3)	36.4*
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	17.1	(12.4, 23.0)	20.2	(12.9, 30.1)	18.3
25-44	20.6	(18.1, 23.4)	23.7	(20.4, 27.4)	14.8
45-64	27.8	(24.6, 31.3)	34.3	(30.6, 38.1)	23.0*
65+	59.4	(53.4, 65.2)	70.7	(64.7, 76.1)	19.0*
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	24.9	(22.5, 27.4)	34.5	(31.8, 37.4)	38.8*
Rural	28.9	(26.1, 31.8)	27.3	(24.7, 30.0)	- 5.6
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>					
Less than secondary	48.2	(40.9, 55.7)	45.0	(34.5, 55.9)	- 6.8
Secondary school	25.2	(22.0, 28.6)	30.3	(25.7, 35.3)	20.5
High school	25.8	(22.6, 29.2)	29.4	(26.0, 33.0)	14.0
College or above	29.4	(24.7, 34.7)	42.0	(37.1, 47.0)	42.6*
<i>Region</i>					
Western	25.4	(22.0, 29.0)	30.8	(27.0, 35.0)	21.5
Central	27.1	(23.7, 30.8)	37.6	(34.0, 41.4)	38.9*
Southern	25.7	(22.5, 29.2)	29.5	(25.5, 33.8)	14.7
Eastern	26.5	(21.1, 32.6)	29.2	(24.4, 34.5)	10.3

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

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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 4.21 (CONT.): Percentage of former smokers aged 15 years or older, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Former smokers <sup>1</sup> (among ever smokers) <sup>2</sup>				Relative changes
	2010		2017		
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage
<b>Overall</b>	34.7	(32.6, 36.8)	40.3	(38.1, 42.5)	16.3*
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	31.7	(29.5, 33.8)	37.3	(35.0, 39.7)	17.9*
Female	44.3	(39.2, 49.5)	49.4	(43.4, 55.3)	11.5
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	32.6	(26.6, 39.1)	35.7	(27.3, 45.0)	9.6
25-44	29.5	(26.6, 32.6)	33.4	(30.0, 37.0)	13.4
45-64	34.2	(30.8, 37.8)	41.2	(37.5, 45.0)	20.4*
65+	63.2	(57.8, 68.3)	72.2	(66.8, 77.0)	14.1*
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	34.7	(32.1, 37.5)	42.7	(39.9, 45.5)	23.0*
Rural	34.5	(31.8, 37.3)	34.2	(31.2, 37.3)	- 1.0
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>					
Less than secondary	52.7	(45.6, 59.8)	47.6	(37.4, 58.0)	- 9.8
Secondary school	30.2	(26.7, 33.9)	36.0	(31.7, 40.6)	19.3
High school	33.1	(29.9, 36.4)	37.0	(33.5, 40.6)	11.8
College or above	40.1	(35.0, 45.4)	49.8	(45.0, 54.6)	24.3*
<i>Region</i>					
Western	32.8	(29.4, 36.5)	38.9	(34.8, 43.2)	18.5*
Central	39.1	(35.2, 43.2)	46.0	(42.3, 49.7)	17.5*
Southern	31.7	(28.3, 35.2)	36.4	(31.9, 41.1)	15.0
Eastern	32.1	(26.4, 38.5)	37.2	(32.2, 42.5)	15.9

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

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

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**TABLE 4.22: Percentage distribution of daily smokers aged 15 years or older, by time to first smoke upon waking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Time to first smoke after waking-up								Relative changes	
	2010				2017				≤5 minutes	6-30 minutes
	≤5 minutes		6-30 minutes		≤5 minutes		6-30 minutes			
Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage		
<b>Overall</b>	22.3	(19.9, 24.9)	37.6	(35.0, 40.4)	21.3	(18.8, 23.9)	47.9	(44.7, 51.2)	- 4.7	27.3*
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	23.5	(20.9, 26.2)	38.8	(35.8, 41.9)	23.3	(20.6, 26.2)	49.5	(46.0, 53.1)	- 0.7	27.5*
Female	17.1	(10.9, 25.7)	32.3	(25.7, 39.7)	12.4	(8.4, 17.9)	41.1	(33.4, 49.2)	- 27.2	27.1
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	19.6	(12.7, 28.8)	28.9	(21.7, 37.3)	7.3	(3.4, 14.7)	47.0	(34.9, 59.4)	- 62.8*	62.6*
25-44	20.0	(16.9, 23.5)	40.4	(36.4, 44.4)	21.8	(18.4, 25.7)	47.8	(43.2, 52.4)	8.9	18.3*
45-64	25.8	(21.4, 30.9)	39.4	(34.8, 44.2)	23.0	(19.0, 27.5)	49.5	(44.0, 55.0)	- 11.0	25.8*
65+	31.1	(22.3, 41.5)	32.8	(24.9, 41.8)	27.3	(18.8, 37.7)	39.6	(29.7, 50.4)	- 12.4	20.8
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	20.7	(17.6, 24.2)	36.6	(33.1, 40.2)	18.8	(15.9, 22.1)	48.0	(43.9, 52.3)	- 9.2	31.4*
Rural	25.6	(22.4, 29.2)	39.9	(36.1, 43.9)	26.4	(22.5, 30.7)	47.7	(42.7, 52.6)	2.9	19.4*
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	42.9	(31.1, 55.5)	30.8	(21.1, 42.5)	28.9	(17.7, 43.3)	48.1	(32.2, 64.3)	- 32.7	56.3
Secondary school	29.3	(24.7, 34.3)	38.9	(33.7, 44.2)	26.6	(21.5, 32.4)	47.7	(41.2, 54.2)	- 9.0	22.7
High school	20.4	(16.8, 24.6)	41.8	(37.4, 46.2)	23.9	(20.2, 28.0)	46.5	(41.7, 51.4)	16.9	11.3
College or above	13.2	(8.6, 19.8)	37.9	(31.1, 45.2)	14.0	(9.7, 19.7)	52.5	(45.9, 59.0)	5.8	38.5*
<i>Region</i>										
Western	27.7	(22.6, 33.4)	32.2	(26.8, 38.0)	23.9	(19.2, 29.4)	43.2	(38.2, 48.4)	- 13.6	34.4*
Central	22.3	(18.4, 26.7)	36.4	(32.0, 41.0)	23.5	(19.4, 28.1)	50.7	(44.8, 56.7)	5.4	39.4*
Southern	22.5	(18.2, 27.6)	38.8	(34.1, 43.7)	24.2	(19.8, 29.2)	38.4	(32.7, 44.5)	7.2	- 0.9
Eastern	11.8	(7.2, 18.7)	48.1	(40.6, 55.6)	12.0	(7.6, 18.5)	60.2	(51.4, 68.4)	1.7	25.3

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

**TABLE 4.22 (CONT.): Percentage distribution of daily smokers aged 15 years or older, by time to first smoke upon waking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Time to first smoke after waking-up								Relative changes	
	2010				2017				31-60 minutes	>60 minutes
	31-60 minutes		>60 minutes		31-60 minutes		>60 minutes		31-60 minutes	>60 minutes
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage	
<b>Overall</b>	23.9	(21.4, 26.6)	16.2	(13.9, 18.7)	18.7	(16.4, 21.2)	12.1	(9.8, 14.9)	-21.8*	-25.0*
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	23.4	(20.8, 26.3)	14.3	(12.3, 16.7)	18.1	(15.7, 20.8)	9.0	(7.1, 11.5)	-22.5*	-36.8*
Female	26.3	(19.7, 34.1)	24.4	(18.3, 31.7)	21.1	(15.9, 27.5)	25.4	(18.5, 33.9)	-19.6	4.2
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	29.0	(21.3, 38.1)	22.6	(15.9, 31.1)	28.4	(18.6, 40.8)	17.4	(9.8, 29.0)	-2.0	-23.1
25-44	22.6	(19.3, 26.2)	17.0	(13.9, 20.7)	17.1	(14.1, 20.6)	13.3	(9.8, 17.9)	-24.4*	-21.7
45-64	23.3	(19.1, 28.1)	11.5	(8.9, 14.9)	18.9	(14.9, 23.8)	8.5	(6.4, 11.4)	-18.7	-25.9
65+	22.8	(16.1, 31.3)	13.3	(7.8, 21.6)	18.4	(12.1, 27.0)	14.8	(8.1, 25.3)	-19.4	11.2
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	25.7	(22.4, 29.2)	17.0	(14.1, 20.5)	18.7	(15.8, 22.0)	14.4	(11.3, 18.3)	-27.1*	-15.3
Rural	20.2	(17.0, 23.8)	14.3	(11.4, 17.8)	18.7	(15.5, 22.4)	7.3	(5.3, 9.9)	-7.3	-49.2*
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	20.2	(12.9, 30.2)	6.2	(2.4, 15.1)	14.0	(5.6, 30.9)	9.0	(3.7, 20.3)	-30.6	46.8
Secondary school	17.6	(14.0, 21.8)	14.3	(11.2, 18.2)	16.3	(12.5, 21.1)	9.3	(6.1, 14.1)	-7.0	-34.8*
High school	23.5	(19.8, 27.6)	14.4	(11.3, 18.1)	17.6	(14.2, 21.7)	12.0	(8.3, 17.2)	-24.9*	-16.2
College or above	30.6	(24.3, 37.8)	18.3	(12.9, 25.2)	19.6	(14.8, 25.5)	13.9	(9.6, 19.8)	-36.0*	-23.8
<i>Region</i>										
Western	22.5	(17.9, 27.8)	17.7	(13.5, 22.8)	20.8	(16.5, 25.7)	12.1	(8.6, 16.7)	-7.7	-31.6*
Central	26.6	(22.2, 31.6)	14.7	(11.4, 18.8)	16.1	(12.4, 20.7)	9.7	(7.0, 13.3)	-39.4*	-34.1*
Southern	22.5	(18.0, 27.7)	16.2	(12.0, 21.5)	22.7	(18.4, 27.8)	14.7	(11.0, 19.3)	1.1	-9.3
Eastern	23.3	(17.6, 30.1)	16.9	(10.5, 26.0)	15.4	(10.7, 21.6)	12.4	(6.0, 23.8)	-34.0*	-26.4

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 5.1: Percentage and number of adults aged 15 years or older who were exposed to tobacco smoke at work<sup>1</sup>, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Overall		Non-smokers		Number in thousands
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	
<b>Overall</b>	14.3 (12.5, 16.4)	2 058.7	10.5 (8.8, 12.6)	1 109.5	
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	20.8 (18.1, 23.8)	1 537.7	15.8 (12.8, 19.4)	677.6	
Female	7.4 (5.8, 9.5)	520.9	6.9 (5.2, 9.1)	431.9	
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	17.6 (12.1, 24.9)	221.7	11.1 (6.6, 18.0)	102.1	
25-44	14.0 (11.6, 16.7)	1 117.9	10.1 (7.7, 13.1)	568.8	
45-64	14.3 (11.7, 17.3)	696.8	11.4 (8.9, 14.4)	428.4	
65+	9.7 (3.9, 22.0)	22.3	4.9 (1.1, 19.5)	10.2	
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	13.8 (11.7, 16.2)	1 551.5	10.2 (8.2, 12.7)	839.7	
Rural	16.3 (13.0, 20.1)	507.2	11.7 (8.5, 15.9)	269.8	
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>					
Less than secondary	– –		– –		
Secondary school	18.2 (13.9, 23.5)	358.7	11.9 (7.9, 17.6)	148.5	
High school	14.6 (11.9, 17.9)	774.5	11.2 (8.2, 15.0)	418.4	
College or above	11.7 (9.2, 14.7)	670.4	9.5 (7.0, 12.7)	428.1	
<i>Region</i>					
Western	16.9 (13.5, 21.0)	516.7	14.4 (10.6, 19.2)	350.0	
Central	15.1 (11.8, 19.2)	696.6	12.3 (9.2, 16.2)	414.2	
Southern	14.0 (10.5, 18.4)	479.5	8.7 (5.8, 13.0)	204.9	
Eastern	11.1 (7.6, 15.8)	365.9	5.9 (3.1, 11.1)	140.4	

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

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

«–» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**TABLE 5.2: Percentage distribution of adults aged 15 years or older<sup>1</sup> by the smoking policy they have at work and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	2010				2017				Relative changes	
	Allowed anywhere		Allowed only in some indoor areas		Allowed anywhere		Allowed only in some indoor areas		Allowed anywhere	Allowed only in some indoor areas
	Percentage (95% CI)								Percentage	
<b>Overall</b>	6.9	(5.8, 8.3)	41.4	(38.7, 44.1)	3.3	(2.6, 4.2)	31.3	(28.6, 34.1)	-52.6*	-24.4*
<i>Smoking status</i>										
Current smokers	12.1	(9.7, 15.0)	45.5	(41.4, 49.6)	7.9	(5.9, 10.5)	38.5	(34.2, 42.9)	-34.7*	-15.5*
Non-smokers	4.1	(3.0, 5.4)	39.1	(36.0, 42.3)	1.5	(1.0, 2.3)	28.5	(25.5, 31.7)	-63.3*	-27.1*
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	11.1	(9.2, 13.3)	45.8	(42.6, 49.1)	5.0	(3.9, 6.3)	36.4	(33.0, 39.9)	-55.1*	-20.6*
Female	2.3	(1.5, 3.6)	36.4	(32.8, 40.2)	1.3	(0.6, 2.7)	25.3	(22.0, 28.9)	-43.0	-30.5*
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	11.9	(7.7, 17.8)	37.6	(30.8, 44.9)	3.8	(1.7, 8.3)	35.7	(28.1, 44.0)	-67.7*	-5.1
25-44	6.5	(5.1, 8.3)	42.4	(39.1, 45.7)	3.7	(2.7, 5.0)	30.2	(26.9, 33.7)	-43.7*	-28.7*
45-64	5.9	(4.3, 8.0)	41.1	(37.1, 45.3)	2.5	(1.7, 3.8)	32.1	(28.4, 36.0)	-57.2*	-21.9*
65+	2.0	(0.3, 13.4)	46.6	(30.1, 63.8)	3.8	(1.1, 12.2)	25.1	(13.4, 42.2)	90.2	-46.1*
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	6.4	(5.1, 8.0)	44.4	(41.2, 47.7)	2.5	(1.8, 3.4)	31.4	(28.2, 34.7)	-61.3*	-29.4*
Rural	8.7	(6.8, 11.1)	31.5	(27.5, 35.9)	6.1	(4.3, 8.6)	31.0	(26.5, 35.9)	-30.0*	-1.6
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school	8.7	(6.4, 11.7)	41.2	(35.8, 46.7)	7.1	(4.6, 10.8)	33.6	(27.4, 40.4)	-17.7	-18.4
High school	7.6	(5.9, 9.8)	42.4	(38.7, 46.3)	3.5	(2.4, 5.1)	32.3	(28.3, 36.6)	-54.0*	-23.9*
College or above	2.8	(1.7, 4.4)	41.5	(36.8, 46.4)	1.3	(0.7, 2.3)	28.8	(24.9, 33.0)	-53.5*	-30.7*
<i>Region</i>										
Western	7.4	(5.1, 10.6)	39.9	(34.5, 45.5)	4.2	(2.7, 6.5)	26.6	(22.2, 31.6)	-42.3*	-33.2*
Central	6.4	(4.7, 8.5)	39.0	(34.9, 43.3)	2.7	(1.8, 4.1)	31.0	(26.2, 36.3)	-57.6*	-20.5*
Southern	7.2	(5.3, 9.9)	43.2	(37.6, 48.9)	3.5	(2.4, 5.3)	36.3	(30.3, 42.7)	-51.0*	-16.0
Eastern	7.2	(4.2, 12.2)	46.9	(40.3, 53.5)	2.9	(1.4, 6.0)	30.9	(25.4, 36.9)	-59.5*	-34.2*

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

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

«-» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

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

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 5.2 (CONT.): Percentage distribution of adults aged 15 years or older<sup>1</sup> by the smoking policy they have at work and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	2010				2017				Relative changes	
	Not allowed in any indoor areas		There is no policy		Not allowed in any indoor areas		There is no policy		Not allowed in any indoor areas	There is no policy areas
	Percentage (95% CI)								Percentage	
<b>Overall</b>	44.9	(42.3, 47.6)	6.7	(5.7, 8.0)	62.0	(59.0, 64.9)	3.4	(2.6, 4.5)	38.0*	– 49.1*
<i>Smoking status</i>										
Current smokers	33.4	(29.7, 37.4)	8.9	(7.1, 11.2)	49.4	(44.6, 54.2)	4.2	(2.7, 6.6)	47.7*	– 52.7*
Non-smokers	51.3	(48.1, 54.5)	5.5	(4.4, 7.0)	66.9	(63.6, 70.0)	3.1	(2.3, 4.3)	30.4*	– 43.4*
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	33.1	(29.9, 36.5)	9.9	(8.4, 11.8)	53.6	(50.1, 57.1)	5.0	(3.7, 6.8)	61.9*	– 49.6*
Female	58.1	(54.4, 61.8)	3.2	(2.2, 4.5)	71.8	(68.1, 75.3)	1.6	(1.0, 2.6)	23.6*	– 49.8*
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	42.7	(35.4, 50.3)	7.9	(4.7, 12.9)	56.6	(48.4, 64.5)	3.9	(1.5, 9.8)	32.8*	– 50.9
25-44	43.8	(40.4, 47.2)	7.3	(5.9, 9.2)	62.6	(59.0, 66.1)	3.5	(2.5, 4.9)	43.1*	– 52.3*
45-64	47.3	(43.4, 51.4)	5.7	(4.4, 7.3)	62.0	(57.8, 66.1)	3.4	(2.3, 4.9)	31.0*	– 40.7*
65+	51.4	(34.4, 68.1)	0.0	N/A	71.0	(54.1, 83.6)	0.0	N/A	38.3	N/A
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	43.1	(40.0, 46.3)	6.1	(4.9, 7.5)	62.9	(59.3, 66.3)	3.3	(2.3, 4.5)	45.9*	– 46.0*
Rural	50.8	(46.2, 55.3)	8.9	(6.9, 11.5)	58.9	(54.3, 63.3)	4.0	(2.8, 5.7)	15.9*	– 55.3*
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Secondary school	40.7	(35.6, 46.0)	9.4	(6.9, 12.8)	54.7	(47.9, 61.4)	4.6	(2.7, 7.5)	34.3*	– 51.7*
High school	43.7	(40.0, 47.6)	6.2	(4.9, 8.0)	59.7	(55.2, 64.1)	4.5	(3.1, 6.4)	36.5*	– 28.0
College or above	50.6	(46.0, 55.1)	5.1	(3.6, 7.3)	68.2	(63.9, 72.1)	1.8	(1.1, 2.9)	34.8*	– 65.6*
<i>Region</i>										
Western	45.5	(39.8, 51.3)	7.2	(5.4, 9.7)	65.3	(59.9, 70.4)	3.8	(2.3, 6.3)	43.5*	– 47.3*
Central	48.2	(44.1, 52.4)	6.4	(4.7, 8.6)	64.2	(58.8, 69.1)	2.1	(1.3, 3.4)	33.1*	– 66.8*
Southern	44.2	(38.8, 49.7)	5.4	(3.8, 7.7)	56.1	(49.5, 62.5)	4.1	(2.5, 6.5)	27.1*	– 25.3
Eastern	36.6	(30.2, 43.5)	9.3	(6.3, 13.7)	61.9	(55.4, 68.1)	4.3	(2.4, 7.5)	69.3*	– 54.0*

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

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

«–» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

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

N/A: Not applicable

**TABLE 5.3: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who were exposed to tobacco smoke at work<sup>1</sup>, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	2010		2017		Relative changes	
	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage	
<b>Overall</b>	31.9 (29.4, 34.6)	24.6 (21.8, 27.7)	14.3 (12.5, 16.4)	10.5 (8.8, 12.6)	- 55.2*	- 57.2*
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	41.9 (38.5, 45.4)	32.7 (27.9, 37.9)	20.8 (18.1, 23.8)	15.8 (12.8, 19.4)	- 50.3*	- 51.7*
Female	22.0 (18.8, 25.6)	20.3 (17.1, 23.8)	7.4 (5.8, 9.5)	6.9 (5.2, 9.1)	- 66.2*	- 65.9*
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	36.7 (29.4, 44.6)	28.2 (19.7, 38.7)	17.6 (12.1, 24.9)	11.1 (6.6, 18.0)	- 52.1*	- 60.7*
25-44	32.2 (28.8, 35.8)	24.2 (20.5, 28.4)	14.0 (11.6, 16.7)	10.1 (7.7, 13.1)	- 56.7*	- 58.3*
45-64	29.9 (26.1, 33.9)	24.0 (20.2, 28.3)	14.3 (11.7, 17.3)	11.4 (8.9, 14.4)	- 52.2*	- 52.6*
65+	27.8 (16.4, 42.9)	24.6 (13.0, 41.5)	9.7 (3.9, 22.0)	4.9 (1.1, 19.5)	- 65.1*	- 80.1*
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	31.9 (28.9, 35.1)	25.0 (21.6, 28.8)	13.8 (11.7, 16.2)	10.2 (8.2, 12.7)	- 56.8*	- 59.1*
Rural	32.0 (28.1, 36.2)	23.5 (19.2, 28.4)	16.3 (13.0, 20.1)	11.7 (8.5, 15.9)	- 49.2*	- 50.2*
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school	35.4 (30.2, 41.0)	29.0 (22.8, 36.2)	18.2 (13.9, 23.5)	11.9 (7.9, 17.6)	- 48.7*	- 58.9*
High school	33.2 (29.6, 37.0)	24.4 (20.8, 28.5)	14.6 (11.9, 17.9)	11.2 (8.2, 15.0)	- 55.9*	- 54.4*
College or above	25.9 (21.9, 30.4)	20.8 (16.6, 25.7)	11.7 (9.2, 14.7)	9.5 (7.0, 12.7)	- 55.0*	- 54.5*
<i>Region</i>						
Western	28.2 (23.0, 34.1)	18.9 (13.9, 25.2)	16.9 (13.5, 21.0)	14.4 (10.6, 19.2)	- 40.0*	- 23.9
Central	31.4 (27.3, 35.8)	25.6 (21.1, 30.8)	15.1 (11.8, 19.2)	12.3 (9.2, 16.2)	- 51.7*	- 52.2*
Southern	28.6 (24.6, 33.0)	19.8 (15.5, 24.8)	14.0 (10.5, 18.4)	8.7 (5.8, 13.0)	- 51.2*	- 55.9*
Eastern	45.8 (37.8, 54.0)	40.4 (30.8, 50.8)	11.1 (7.6, 15.8)	5.9 (3.1, 11.1)	- 75.7*	- 85.3*

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

«-» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

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.

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 5.4: Percentage distribution of adults aged 15 years or older, by the smoking policy at home and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	2010		2017		Relative changes	
	Allowed	Not allowed, but with exceptions	Allowed	Not allowed, but with exceptions	Allowed	Not allowed, but with exceptions
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage	
<b>Overall</b>	7.7 (6.9, 8.7)	22.0 (20.5, 23.4)	6.2 (5.4, 7.0)	11.7 (10.6, 12.9)	-20.5*	-46.7*
<i>Smoking status</i>						
Current smokers	17.5 (15.3, 19.9)	33.6 (30.7, 36.5)	18.2 (15.8, 20.9)	19.9 (17.5, 22.6)	4.2	-40.6*
Non-smokers	3.9 (3.3, 4.7)	17.4 (15.9, 19.0)	2.6 (2.1, 3.2)	9.3 (8.2, 10.5)	-33.7*	-46.7*
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	8.9 (7.8, 10.1)	23.8 (21.9, 25.8)	7.7 (6.5, 9.1)	13.3 (11.7, 15.0)	-13.2	-44.3*
Female	6.8 (5.7, 8.1)	20.4 (18.7, 22.3)	4.9 (4.0, 5.9)	10.4 (9.1, 11.9)	-28.4*	-49.0*
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	8.3 (6.2, 11.1)	24.8 (21.3, 28.6)	5.2 (3.5, 7.8)	11.0 (8.1, 14.7)	-36.9*	-55.7*
25-44	8.9 (7.5, 10.5)	23.9 (21.7, 26.2)	7.0 (5.7, 8.6)	12.8 (11.1, 14.7)	-21.3*	-46.5*
45-64	7.6 (6.4, 9.0)	22.2 (20.1, 24.5)	6.8 (5.6, 8.2)	12.8 (11.1, 14.8)	-11.3	-42.3*
65+	5.1 (4.1, 6.5)	14.8 (12.6, 17.2)	4.0 (3.0, 5.3)	8.1 (6.7, 9.7)	-22.2	-45.3*
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	7.9 (6.8, 9.2)	23.5 (21.6, 25.6)	6.5 (5.5, 7.6)	12.0 (10.6, 13.6)	-18.6*	-49.1*
Rural	7.4 (6.3, 8.7)	19.0 (17.1, 21.0)	5.5 (4.5, 6.6)	11.1 (9.7, 12.6)	-26.0*	-41.6*
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	6.4 (4.9, 8.5)	15.2 (12.5, 18.3)	5.2 (3.5, 7.8)	7.4 (5.3, 10.3)	-18.8	-51.1*
Secondary school	9.8 (8.2, 11.7)	20.4 (18.2, 22.8)	7.5 (6.0, 9.4)	12.5 (10.6, 14.8)	-23.6*	-38.7*
High school	7.7 (6.4, 9.4)	23.9 (21.7, 26.3)	6.3 (5.2, 7.7)	13.1 (11.3, 15.1)	-17.9	-45.2*
College or above	5.5 (4.1, 7.3)	21.3 (18.5, 24.4)	5.4 (4.2, 7.1)	10.5 (8.5, 12.8)	-0.1	-50.8*
<i>Region</i>						
Western	7.6 (6.1, 9.3)	26.2 (23.5, 29.1)	4.5 (3.5, 5.8)	14.0 (11.9, 16.4)	-40.1*	-46.5*
Central	8.5 (6.9, 10.4)	17.0 (15.0, 19.1)	6.1 (4.8, 7.6)	10.5 (8.9, 12.4)	-29.1*	-38.0*
Southern	5.5 (4.2, 7.2)	24.6 (21.3, 28.1)	8.0 (6.3, 10.0)	12.3 (10.7, 14.2)	45.3	-49.7*
Eastern	10.5 (8.2, 13.5)	21.3 (17.6, 25.6)	6.2 (4.5, 8.6)	10.2 (7.4, 14.0)	-40.9*	-52.2*

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

**TABLE 5.4 (CONT.): Percentage distribution of adults aged 15 years or older, by the smoking policy at home and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	2010		2017		Relative changes					
	Never allowed	No rules	Never allowed	No rules	Never allowed	No rules				
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				<i>Percentage</i>					
<b>Overall</b>	65.8	(64.1, 67.5)	4.5	(3.8, 5.3)	78.2	(76.5, 79.7)	4.0	(3.3, 4.8)	18.8*	- 11.5
<i>Smoking status</i>										
Current smokers	45.6	(42.8, 48.4)	3.4	(2.4, 4.7)	55.9	(52.4, 59.4)	5.9	(4.5, 7.9)	22.7*	75.3
Non-smokers	73.8	(71.9, 75.6)	4.9	(4.1, 5.9)	84.8	(83.2, 86.2)	3.4	(2.7, 4.2)	14.9*	- 31.1*
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	62.9	(60.7, 65.0)	4.5	(3.6, 5.6)	74.0	(71.7, 76.1)	5.1	(4.1, 6.3)	17.6*	14.1
Female	68.3	(66.0, 70.4)	4.5	(3.6, 5.6)	81.7	(79.7, 83.5)	3.0	(2.3, 3.9)	19.7*	- 32.7*
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	61.8	(57.4, 66.1)	5.1	(3.3, 7.9)	79.5	(75.0, 83.3)	4.3	(2.7, 6.8)	28.6*	- 15.9
25-44	63.8	(61.3, 66.2)	3.5	(2.6, 4.7)	76.4	(73.9, 78.8)	3.8	(2.9, 5.1)	19.8*	9.6
45-64	66.0	(63.5, 68.5)	4.1	(3.1, 5.4)	76.4	(74.0, 78.7)	4.0	(3.0, 5.2)	15.7*	- 2.8
65+	73.7	(70.8, 76.4)	6.4	(5.1, 8.1)	83.9	(81.8, 85.8)	4.0	(3.1, 5.1)	13.9*	- 37.6*
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	64.5	(62.1, 66.7)	4.1	(3.2, 5.2)	77.6	(75.4, 79.6)	4.0	(3.1, 5.1)	20.4*	- 2.2
Rural	68.4	(66.1, 70.6)	5.3	(4.2, 6.5)	79.5	(77.3, 81.6)	3.9	(3.0, 5.1)	16.3*	- 25.0
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	71.3	(67.6, 74.8)	7.0	(5.1, 9.6)	81.7	(77.5, 85.2)	5.7	(3.9, 8.1)	14.5*	- 19.1
Secondary school	65.8	(63.2, 68.4)	3.9	(2.9, 5.1)	76.1	(72.9, 79.0)	3.9	(2.7, 5.6)	15.6*	- 0.7
High school	64.7	(62.0, 67.3)	3.7	(2.9, 4.7)	76.5	(73.8, 79.0)	4.0	(3.1, 5.2)	18.3*	9.5
College or above	68.7	(65.4, 71.7)	4.6	(3.1, 6.6)	80.6	(77.8, 83.1)	3.5	(2.4, 5.2)	17.3*	- 23.2
<i>Region</i>										
Western	60.1	(57.1, 63.0)	6.2	(4.8, 7.9)	78.8	(76.0, 81.4)	2.6	(1.8, 3.8)	31.2*	- 57.7*
Central	69.8	(67.1, 72.4)	4.7	(3.4, 6.3)	79.8	(76.9, 82.5)	3.6	(2.5, 5.1)	14.3*	- 22.6
Southern	67.2	(63.2, 71.0)	2.7	(1.9, 4.0)	74.8	(71.4, 77.9)	4.9	(3.6, 6.6)	11.3*	78.2
Eastern	64.3	(59.0, 69.3)	3.8	(2.0, 7.1)	78.6	(74.2, 82.4)	5.0	(3.3, 7.6)	22.1*	31.1

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

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**TABLE 5.5: Percentage and number of adults aged 15 years or older who were exposed to tobacco smoke at home<sup>1</sup>, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Overall		Current smokers			Non-smokers		
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands		
<b>Overall</b>	13.0 (11.7, 14.4)	4 664.9	32.7 (29.3, 36.2)	2 643.1	7.3 (6.2, 8.5)	2 021.8		
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	15.9 (14.1, 18.0)	2 580.3	30.8 (27.1, 34.8)	1 961.0	6.3 (4.9, 8.0)	619.3		
Female	10.6 (9.2, 12.2)	2 084.5	39.7 (32.9, 47.0)	682.1	7.8 (6.6, 9.3)	1 402.4		
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	13.2 (10.0, 17.3)	554.2	27.5 (18.8, 38.2)	214.3	9.9 (6.8, 14.4)	339.9		
25-44	14.7 (12.7, 16.9)	1 963.1	31.0 (26.5, 35.9)	1 335.1	6.9 (5.3, 8.9)	628.0		
45-64	14.3 (12.4, 16.4)	1 648.9	36.4 (31.5, 41.6)	941.6	7.9 (6.2, 10.0)	707.3		
65+	7.4 (5.9, 9.2)	498.7	37.5 (28.1, 47.8)	152.1	5.5 (4.1, 7.2)	346.6		
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	13.6 (12.0, 15.5)	3 396.7	35.0 (30.6, 39.7)	1 957.1	7.5 (6.1, 9.1)	1 439.6		
Rural	11.6 (10.1, 13.3)	1 268.2	27.5 (23.3, 32.2)	686.0	6.9 (5.7, 8.3)	582.2		
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>								
Less than secondary	8.6 (6.2, 11.8)	170.0	39.2 (25.8, 54.4)	74.4	5.4 (3.4, 8.3)	95.6		
Secondary school	14.6 (12.3, 17.2)	1 044.1	32.9 (27.1, 39.2)	619.4	8.1 (6.2, 10.4)	424.7		
High school	14.0 (11.8, 16.5)	1 829.1	33.9 (28.9, 39.2)	1 170.0	6.9 (5.2, 9.0)	659.1		
College or above	11.4 (9.5, 13.7)	1 060.1	32.1 (25.8, 39.1)	557.6	6.6 (5.1, 8.7)	502.4		
<i>Region</i>								
Western	10.8 (9.1, 12.8)	936.9	24.8 (20.3, 29.9)	430.4	7.3 (5.7, 9.3)	506.5		
Central	13.0 (11.0, 15.2)	1 451.2	32.1 (26.6, 38.0)	789.1	7.6 (5.9, 9.7)	662.1		
Southern	15.3 (12.8, 18.1)	1 228.8	36.3 (30.2, 42.9)	766.8	7.8 (5.9, 10.2)	462.0		
Eastern	13.2 (9.7, 17.7)	1 047.9	37.0 (27.7, 47.4)	656.7	6.4 (3.9, 10.2)	391.2		

<sup>1</sup> Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs at least monthly.

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

**TABLE 5.6: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who were exposed to tobacco smoke at home<sup>1</sup>, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	2010		2017		Relative changes	
	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				<i>Percentage</i>	
<b>Overall</b>	22.9 (21.5, 24.4)	14.2 (13.0, 15.5)	13.0 (11.7, 14.4)	7.3 (6.2, 8.5)	-43.2*	-48.8*
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	24.7 (22.9, 26.7)	8.3 (6.7, 10.3)	15.9 (14.1, 18.0)	6.3 (4.9, 8.0)	-35.5*	-24.4
Female	21.4 (19.6, 23.4)	17.0 (15.4, 18.6)	10.6 (9.2, 12.2)	7.8 (6.6, 9.3)	-50.5*	-53.9*
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	26.2 (22.2, 30.6)	16.0 (12.5, 20.2)	13.2 (10.0, 17.3)	9.9 (6.8, 14.4)	-49.6*	-37.9*
25-44	26.0 (23.6, 28.5)	15.2 (13.0, 17.6)	14.7 (12.7, 16.9)	6.9 (5.3, 8.9)	-43.5*	-54.4*
45-64	23.0 (20.9, 25.2)	14.9 (13.1, 17.0)	14.3 (12.4, 16.4)	7.9 (6.2, 10.0)	-37.8*	-47.1*
65+	13.4 (11.4, 15.6)	10.5 (8.7, 12.7)	7.4 (5.9, 9.2)	5.5 (4.1, 7.2)	-44.7*	-48.0*
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	23.5 (21.6, 25.5)	13.0 (11.4, 14.7)	13.6 (12.0, 15.5)	7.5 (6.1, 9.1)	-41.9*	-42.5*
Rural	21.8 (19.9, 23.8)	16.4 (14.5, 18.6)	11.6 (10.1, 13.3)	6.9 (5.7, 8.3)	-47.0*	-58.1*
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	15.6 (12.9, 18.8)	13.1 (10.4, 16.4)	8.6 (6.2, 11.8)	5.4 (3.4, 8.3)	-44.9*	-59.1*
Secondary school	24.2 (21.9, 26.7)	15.0 (12.8, 17.5)	14.6 (12.3, 17.2)	8.1 (6.2, 10.4)	-39.7*	-46.3*
High school	24.6 (22.3, 27.1)	15.0 (12.9, 17.3)	14.0 (11.8, 16.5)	6.9 (5.2, 9.0)	-43.2*	-54.3*
College or above	19.1 (16.6, 22.0)	11.4 (9.2, 14.1)	11.4 (9.5, 13.7)	6.6 (5.1, 8.7)	-40.4*	-41.6*
<i>Region</i>						
Western	25.8 (23.4, 28.4)	17.8 (15.4, 20.4)	10.8 (9.1, 12.8)	7.3 (5.7, 9.3)	-58.2*	-58.9*
Central	19.8 (17.4, 22.4)	12.5 (10.5, 14.8)	13.0 (11.0, 15.2)	7.6 (5.9, 9.7)	-34.5*	-39.4*
Southern	22.5 (19.6, 25.8)	12.5 (10.4, 14.9)	15.3 (12.8, 18.1)	7.8 (5.9, 10.2)	-32.2*	-37.6*
Eastern	26.0 (22.4, 30.0)	14.4 (10.8, 18.9)	13.2 (9.7, 17.7)	6.4 (3.9, 10.2)	-49.2*	-55.8*

<sup>1</sup> Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs at least monthly.

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

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**TABLE 5.7: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who were exposed to tobacco smoke at various public places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke <sup>1</sup> in:											
	Health care facilities		Government buildings		Public transportation		Universities		Restaurants / cafés		Bars / night clubs	
Percentage (95% CI)												
<b>Overall</b>	3.7	(2.7, 4.9)	4.9	(3.8, 6.2)	8.5	(7.1, 10.2)	18.3	(14.4, 22.9)	24.0	(20.5, 27.9)	43.4	(37.9, 48.9)
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	5.7	(3.7, 8.8)	6.0	(4.2, 8.3)	9.4	(7.6, 11.7)	21.5	(15.8, 28.5)	26.2	(21.7, 31.2)	47.7	(41.4, 54.0)
Female	2.7	(1.8, 4.0)	4.1	(2.9, 5.8)	7.8	(6.2, 9.6)	15.5	(11.2, 21.0)	21.5	(17.1, 26.7)	35.8	(26.8, 45.9)
<i>Age (years)</i>												
15-24	4.8	(2.4, 9.6)	6.5	(3.8, 10.7)	7.0	(4.7, 10.3)	15.3	(10.2, 22.1)	27.1	(20.5, 34.9)	41.8	(32.6, 51.6)
25-44	4.6	(2.8, 7.3)	5.3	(3.6, 7.8)	9.9	(7.9, 12.2)	19.3	(12.7, 28.3)	23.9	(19.3, 29.3)	48.0	(40.3, 55.9)
45-64	2.7	(1.6, 4.5)	3.6	(2.2, 5.8)	8.6	(6.7, 11.0)	19.9	(12.7, 29.9)	20.4	(15.5, 26.4)	21.6	(11.9, 36.2)
65+	2.4	(1.4, 4.1)	4.4	(2.7, 7.0)	5.9	(4.2, 8.4)	33.0	(19.1, 50.8)	17.6	(8.4, 33.1)	–	–
<i>Residence</i>												
Urban	3.9	(2.8, 5.6)	5.6	(4.2, 7.5)	8.8	(7.1, 11.0)	17.0	(12.5, 22.6)	24.9	(20.8, 29.6)	43.7	(37.2, 50.5)
Rural	2.9	(1.9, 4.2)	3.1	(2.2, 4.4)	7.5	(6.3, 9.1)	22.6	(15.7, 31.4)	20.6	(15.9, 26.4)	42.2	(33.1, 51.9)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>												
Less than secondary	1.3	(0.3, 5.8)	1.9	(0.7, 5.3)	3.1	(1.2, 8.2)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Secondary school	3.0	(1.6, 5.4)	7.8	(4.5, 13.0)	7.9	(5.8, 10.7)	16.1	(8.0, 29.6)	31.7	(22.0, 43.3)	61.7	(44.5, 76.4)
High school	3.3	(2.0, 5.2)	2.1	(1.3, 3.4)	9.0	(6.8, 11.9)	20.7	(11.4, 34.6)	25.2	(18.8, 32.8)	40.6	(30.2, 51.9)
College or above	4.3	(2.4, 7.3)	5.8	(3.9, 8.6)	9.4	(7.1, 12.4)	20.3	(14.0, 28.6)	19.8	(15.8, 24.5)	40.8	(30.9, 51.4)
<i>Region</i>												
Western	4.5	(2.9, 6.8)	5.2	(3.7, 7.3)	9.4	(7.4, 11.8)	25.3	(16.8, 36.1)	24.7	(19.6, 30.7)	39.9	(33.0, 47.4)
Central	5.1	(3.3, 7.7)	4.5	(2.9, 6.8)	8.4	(6.3, 11.1)	13.7	(8.8, 20.9)	20.2	(15.7, 25.5)	38.2	(29.1, 48.3)
Southern	1.1	(0.5, 2.4)	4.1	(2.3, 7.4)	5.9	(3.9, 8.9)	17.9	(11.0, 27.7)	22.4	(16.4, 29.8)	42.7	(32.0, 54.3)
Eastern	3.3	(1.3, 8.0)	6.0	(3.0, 11.5)	10.4	(6.4, 16.5)	15.5	(8.5, 26.8)	32.0	(19.9, 47.2)	65.2	(44.1, 81.7)

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

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

«–» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**TABLE 5.7 (CONT.): Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who were exposed to tobacco smoke at various public places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine 2017**

Characteristic	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke <sup>1</sup> in:					
	Health care facilities	Government buildings	Public transportation	Universities	Restaurants / cafés	Bars / night clubs
Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>Non-smokers</b>	3.5 (2.5, 4.8)	5.0 (3.8, 6.6)	8.7 (7.2, 10.4)	17.8 (14.1, 22.2)	21.2 (17.6, 25.3)	40.4 (33.7, 47.6)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	6.2 (3.6, 10.3)	7.6 (5.1, 11.1)	9.4 (7.3, 12.1)	21.0 (15.4, 27.9)	23.4 (18.3, 29.3)	44.3 (35.5, 53.5)
Female	2.5 (1.7, 3.7)	3.7 (2.6, 5.4)	8.2 (6.5, 10.3)	15.5 (11.1, 21.3)	19.3 (15.0, 24.6)	35.9 (26.1, 47.0)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	3.9 (1.6, 9.1)	6.2 (3.4, 11.1)	6.7 (4.2, 10.4)	16.3 (10.9, 23.7)	24.6 (17.6, 33.3)	38.8 (28.2, 50.5)
25-44	4.9 (2.8, 8.2)	5.9 (3.8, 9.2)	10.4 (8.1, 13.4)	16.3 (10.0, 25.4)	20.4 (15.7, 26.0)	46.8 (37.1, 56.7)
45-64	2.4 (1.4, 4.1)	3.5 (2.2, 5.5)	8.9 (6.7, 11.7)	19.1 (11.9, 29.2)	18.7 (13.5, 25.2)	16.3 (7.0, 33.5)
65+	2.4 (1.3, 4.2)	4.5 (2.8, 7.3)	6.1 (4.3, 8.8)	35.0 (19.9, 53.7)	18.4 (8.5, 35.5)	– –
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	3.8 (2.6, 5.6)	6.0 (4.4, 8.2)	9.2 (7.3, 11.5)	16.0 (12.0, 21.0)	21.6 (17.3, 26.5)	40.3 (32.3, 48.9)
Rural	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)	2.9 (1.9, 4.3)	7.1 (5.7, 8.8)	23.5 (16.0, 33.1)	19.7 (14.2, 26.7)	40.8 (29.5, 53.2)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	1.4 (0.3, 6.2)	2.2 (0.8, 6.1)	2.3 (0.8, 6.5)	– –	– –	– –
Secondary school	2.9 (1.4, 5.7)	8.8 (4.8, 15.4)	7.4 (5.1, 10.7)	14.9 (6.3, 31.6)	32.5 (20.6, 47.2)	53.8 (28.2, 77.5)
High school	3.4 (2.0, 5.6)	1.8 (1.0, 2.9)	9.7 (7.3, 12.7)	19.3 (10.4, 33.0)	20.7 (14.7, 28.2)	39.1 (26.7, 53.0)
College or above	4.0 (2.1, 7.4)	6.3 (4.1, 9.5)	9.8 (7.2, 13.1)	17.9 (12.0, 25.8)	17.7 (13.5, 23.0)	41.4 (29.5, 54.4)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	3.4 (2.0, 5.6)	4.8 (3.3, 6.8)	8.4 (6.5, 10.7)	23.6 (16.1, 33.2)	23.6 (18.1, 30.2)	39.5 (30.9, 48.9)
Central	4.9 (3.1, 7.7)	4.7 (2.9, 7.5)	8.5 (6.1, 11.6)	13.6 (8.4, 21.3)	18.6 (13.2, 25.4)	35.2 (25.0, 47.0)
Southern	1.3 (0.6, 3.0)	4.6 (2.4, 8.6)	7.1 (4.6, 10.7)	20.5 (12.5, 31.8)	19.0 (12.2, 28.2)	37.1 (21.5, 56.0)
Eastern	3.6 (1.4, 8.7)	6.6 (3.1, 13.4)	10.9 (6.6, 17.4)	12.3 (7.1, 20.4)	23.8 (13.3, 39.0)	– –

<sup>1</sup> Among those who visited the place in the past 30 days.<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

«–» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**TABLE 5.8: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who were exposed to tobacco smoke at various public places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke <sup>1</sup> in...														
	2010						2017						Relative changes		
	Health care facilities		Government buildings		Public transportation		Health care facilities		Government buildings		Public transportation		Health care facilities	Government buildings	Public transportation
	Percentage (95% CI)												Percentage		
<b>Overall</b>	6.3	(5.1, 7.8)	10.1	(8.6, 11.8)	16.5	(14.9, 18.3)	3.7	(2.7, 4.9)	4.9	(3.8, 6.2)	8.5	(7.1, 10.2)	-41.7*	-51.5*	-48.4*
<i>Smoking status</i>															
Current smokers <sup>2</sup>	10.6	(6.9, 15.9)	12.3	(9.4, 16.0)	18.2	(15.3, 21.6)	4.7	(2.6, 8.4)	4.3	(2.7, 6.8)	8.1	(5.9, 10.9)	-55.3*	-65.3*	-55.8*
Non-smokers <sup>3</sup>	5.3	(4.1, 6.9)	9.3	(7.7, 11.2)	15.8	(14.1, 17.7)	3.5	(2.5, 4.8)	5.0	(3.8, 6.6)	8.7	(7.2, 10.4)	-34.6*	-45.9*	-45.2*
<i>Gender</i>															
Male	7.9	(5.7, 10.8)	12.9	(10.7, 15.5)	17.6	(15.3, 20.1)	5.7	(3.7, 8.8)	6.0	(4.2, 8.3)	9.4	(7.6, 11.7)	-27.5	-53.9*	-46.3*
Female	5.5	(4.1, 7.4)	8.0	(6.2, 10.2)	15.7	(13.8, 17.7)	2.7	(1.8, 4.0)	4.1	(2.9, 5.8)	7.8	(6.2, 9.6)	-50.9*	-48.1*	-50.4*
<i>Age (years)</i>															
15-24	6.1	(3.4, 10.9)	16.5	(12.4, 21.8)	18.9	(15.4, 23.0)	4.8	(2.4, 9.6)	6.5	(3.8, 10.7)	7.0	(4.7, 10.3)	-21.1	-61.0*	-62.9*
25-44	6.3	(4.2, 9.2)	9.1	(6.9, 11.9)	17.6	(15.3, 20.2)	4.6	(2.8, 7.3)	5.3	(3.6, 7.8)	9.9	(7.9, 12.2)	-26.9	-41.3*	-44.1*
45-64	6.8	(4.8, 9.6)	8.1	(6.1, 10.6)	15.9	(13.5, 18.5)	2.7	(1.6, 4.5)	3.6	(2.2, 5.8)	8.6	(6.7, 11.0)	-60.4*	-55.5*	-45.9*
65+	5.5	(3.2, 9.6)	7.0	(4.6, 10.4)	9.1	(6.7, 12.3)	2.4	(1.4, 4.1)	4.4	(2.7, 7.0)	5.9	(4.2, 8.4)	-57.0*	-37.1	-35.0*
<i>Residence</i>															
Urban	7.3	(5.7, 9.4)	11.7	(9.7, 14.1)	17.8	(15.8, 20.0)	3.9	(2.8, 5.6)	5.6	(4.2, 7.5)	8.8	(7.1, 11.0)	-46.1*	-51.8*	-50.3*
Rural	4.0	(2.6, 6.1)	6.5	(5.0, 8.5)	13.3	(10.9, 16.1)	2.9	(1.9, 4.2)	3.1	(2.2, 4.4)	7.5	(6.3, 9.1)	-29.0	-52.6*	-43.2*
<i>Education level<sup>4</sup></i>															
Less than secondary	4.3	(1.9, 9.4)	3.1	(1.2, 7.9)	9.7	(6.2, 14.8)	1.3	(0.3, 5.8)	1.9	(0.7, 5.3)	3.1	(1.2, 8.2)	-69.7*	-37.9	-67.6*
Secondary school	4.6	(2.7, 7.8)	5.6	(4.0, 8.0)	13.5	(10.9, 16.6)	3.0	(1.6, 5.4)	7.8	(4.5, 13.0)	7.9	(5.8, 10.7)	-34.7	37.8	-41.5*
High school	7.3	(5.3, 10.0)	8.5	(6.5, 11.0)	16.4	(14.3, 18.8)	3.3	(2.0, 5.2)	2.1	(1.3, 3.4)	9.0	(6.8, 11.9)	-55.6*	-75.3*	-44.9*
College or above	6.3	(4.0, 9.8)	11.1	(8.4, 14.5)	17.9	(15.2, 21.0)	4.3	(2.4, 7.3)	5.8	(3.9, 8.6)	9.4	(7.1, 12.4)	-32.1	-47.7*	-47.3*
<i>Region</i>															
Western	5.4	(3.6, 8.0)	8.2	(5.8, 11.5)	13.4	(10.8, 16.5)	4.5	(2.9, 6.8)	5.2	(3.7, 7.3)	9.4	(7.4, 11.8)	-17.9	-36.5*	-30.0*
Central	4.7	(3.0, 7.2)	8.6	(6.2, 11.7)	17.5	(15.0, 20.2)	5.1	(3.3, 7.7)	4.5	(2.9, 6.8)	8.4	(6.3, 11.1)	9.2	-47.9*	-52.0*
Southern	7.9	(5.3, 11.8)	10.5	(8.2, 13.3)	13.8	(10.8, 17.4)	1.1	(0.5, 2.4)	4.1	(2.3, 7.4)	5.9	(3.9, 8.9)	-86.6*	-60.6*	-56.9*
Eastern	10.3	(6.4, 16.2)	18.2	(12.9, 25.0)	26.1	(20.2, 33.0)	3.3	(1.3, 8.0)	6.0	(3.0, 11.5)	10.4	(6.4, 16.5)	-68.3*	-67.0*	-60.0*

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

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

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

«—» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

**TABLE 5.8 (CONT.): Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who were exposed to tobacco smoke at various public places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke <sup>1</sup> in...									
	2010				2017				Relative changes	
	Universities		Restaurants / cafés		Universities		Restaurants / cafés		Universities	Restaurants / cafés
	Percentage (95% CI)								Percentage	
<b>Overall</b>	24.2	(19.1, 30.2)	62.1	(58.9, 65.3)	18.3	(14.4, 22.9)	24.0	(20.5, 27.9)	- 24.4	- 61.3*
<i>Smoking status</i>										
Current smokers <sup>2</sup>	29.8	(20.6, 41.2)	67.0	(62.1, 71.5)	21.1	(11.4, 35.7)	30.9	(24.9, 37.6)	- 29.3	- 53.9*
Non-smokers <sup>3</sup>	22.4	(17.1, 28.7)	59.1	(54.9, 63.2)	17.8	(14.1, 22.2)	21.2	(17.6, 25.3)	- 20.7	- 64.2*
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	24.9	(18.7, 32.3)	64.3	(60.1, 68.2)	21.5	(15.8, 28.5)	26.2	(21.7, 31.2)	- 13.6	- 59.2*
Female	23.6	(16.8, 32.2)	59.5	(53.9, 64.8)	15.5	(11.2, 21.0)	21.5	(17.1, 26.7)	- 34.5*	- 63.9*
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	29.0	(21.2, 38.2)	67.3	(61.9, 72.3)	15.3	(10.2, 22.1)	27.1	(20.5, 34.9)	- 47.3*	- 59.7*
25-44	16.3	(10.6, 24.2)	61.4	(57.0, 65.5)	19.3	(12.7, 28.3)	23.9	(19.3, 29.3)	18.5	- 61.0*
45-64	17.6	(10.3, 28.5)	52.4	(44.9, 59.9)	19.9	(12.7, 29.9)	20.4	(15.5, 26.4)	13.2	- 61.0*
65+	-	-	44.3	(25.1, 65.4)	33.0	(19.1, 50.8)	17.6	(8.4, 33.1)	-	- 60.3*
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	25.8	(19.9, 32.8)	66.6	(62.6, 70.4)	17.0	(12.5, 22.6)	24.9	(20.8, 29.6)	- 34.4*	- 62.6*
Rural	17.3	(9.8, 28.6)	48.6	(43.2, 54.1)	22.6	(15.7, 31.4)	20.6	(15.9, 26.4)	31.0	- 57.6*
<i>Education level<sup>4</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary school	7.9	(2.8, 20.3)	56.3	(47.6, 64.6)	16.1	(8.0, 29.6)	31.7	(22.0, 43.3)	103.0	- 43.7*
High school	16.1	(7.7, 30.6)	55.6	(50.1, 61.0)	20.7	(11.4, 34.6)	25.2	(18.8, 32.8)	28.8	- 54.8*
College or above	19.1	(13.2, 26.9)	63.0	(57.5, 68.3)	20.3	(14.0, 28.6)	19.8	(15.8, 24.5)	6.3	- 68.6*
<i>Region</i>										
Western	22.5	(14.8, 32.6)	58.7	(53.0, 64.2)	25.3	(16.8, 36.1)	24.7	(19.6, 30.7)	12.2	- 57.9*
Central	15.0	(9.4, 23.2)	61.6	(56.3, 66.6)	13.7	(8.8, 20.9)	20.2	(15.7, 25.5)	- 8.5	- 67.3*
Southern	28.8	(18.9, 41.2)	63.3	(55.3, 70.6)	17.9	(11.0, 27.7)	22.4	(16.4, 29.8)	- 37.8*	- 64.6*
Eastern	52.1	(32.8, 70.8)	69.7	(59.2, 78.6)	15.5	(8.5, 26.8)	32.0	(19.9, 47.2)	- 70.2*	- 54.1*

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

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

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

«-» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 6.1: Percentage distribution of current smokers aged 15 years or older by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Interest in quitting smoking <sup>1</sup>									
	Planning to quit within next month	Thinking about quitting within next 12 months	Will quit someday, but not in the next 12 months	Not interested in quitting	Don't know					
	Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>Overall</b>	6.7	(5.2, 8.6)	19.8	(17.4, 22.4)	36.0	(32.9, 39.2)	26.0	(23.5, 28.7)	11.5	(9.6, 13.8)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	5.7	(4.4, 7.4)	19.1	(16.5, 21.9)	35.2	(32.0, 38.5)	27.8	(25.0, 30.9)	12.2	(10.0, 14.9)
Female	10.5	(6.2, 17.2)	22.4	(17.0, 28.9)	39.1	(32.0, 46.7)	19.0	(14.1, 25.2)	9.0	(6.1, 12.9)
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	9.7	(4.9, 18.4)	16.4	(10.0, 25.8)	42.5	(31.8, 53.8)	16.7	(9.7, 27.2)	14.7	(8.7, 23.8)
25-44	6.8	(4.8, 9.5)	20.0	(16.8, 23.7)	38.2	(33.9, 42.6)	23.6	(20.2, 27.4)	11.4	(8.7, 14.7)
45-64	5.4	(3.6, 7.8)	20.8	(16.9, 25.3)	32.7	(28.3, 37.3)	29.9	(25.9, 34.4)	11.3	(8.4, 14.9)
65+	8.5	(4.2, 16.4)	16.8	(10.6, 25.7)	22.0	(15.6, 30.1)	43.8	(33.9, 54.1)	8.9	(4.9, 15.8)
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	7.3	(5.4, 9.9)	20.8	(17.6, 24.4)	35.7	(31.7, 39.9)	25.4	(22.1, 29.0)	10.8	(8.3, 13.9)
Rural	5.3	(3.5, 7.8)	17.4	(14.5, 20.8)	36.6	(32.4, 41.1)	27.4	(24.1, 31.0)	13.3	(10.5, 16.6)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	4.7	(1.4, 14.5)	12.9	(6.5, 24.0)	29.4	(18.4, 43.3)	46.9	(32.7, 61.7)	6.1	(2.0, 17.2)
Secondary school	6.2	(3.7, 10.4)	18.4	(14.1, 23.7)	36.5	(30.7, 42.7)	29.0	(23.9, 34.7)	9.8	(6.7, 14.1)
High school	5.6	(3.8, 8.2)	18.9	(15.4, 22.8)	36.1	(31.7, 40.8)	26.8	(23.2, 30.7)	12.7	(9.8, 16.3)
College or above	7.6	(4.7, 12.2)	25.6	(19.9, 32.3)	33.4	(27.4, 40.0)	23.1	(17.7, 29.5)	10.3	(6.9, 15.1)
<i>Region</i>										
Western	8.8	(5.8, 13.2)	20.6	(16.6, 25.3)	33.0	(27.8, 38.6)	25.3	(20.7, 30.4)	12.3	(8.6, 17.3)
Central	6.6	(4.2, 10.1)	18.2	(14.7, 22.4)	35.3	(30.3, 40.6)	26.7	(22.7, 31.1)	13.2	(9.9, 17.4)
Southern	6.7	(4.2, 10.4)	18.1	(14.3, 22.5)	40.3	(35.0, 45.8)	26.9	(21.8, 32.8)	8.0	(5.7, 11.1)
Eastern	4.8	(2.2, 10.1)	23.1	(16.2, 31.8)	34.8	(26.2, 44.5)	24.6	(18.6, 31.7)	12.7	(7.6, 20.4)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily smokers.

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

**TABLE 6.2: Percentage of smokers aged 15 years or older who made a quit attempt and received health care provider advice in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Made quit attempt <sup>1</sup>		Successful quit <sup>2</sup>		Visited a HCP <sup>1,3</sup>		Asked by HCP if a smoker <sup>1,3,4</sup>		Advised to quit by HCP <sup>1,3,4</sup>	
	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	39.2	(36.3, 42.2)	1.2	(0.6, 2.6)	22.5	(19.9, 25.3)	49.2	(42.6, 55.9)	39.4	(33.3, 45.8)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	37.2	(34.0, 40.6)	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	20.0	(17.3, 23.0)	49.1	(41.1, 57.0)	40.9	(33.8, 48.4)
Female	46.5	(38.9, 54.1)	2.8	(1.0, 8.0)	31.6	(25.6, 38.3)	49.6	(38.1, 61.2)	36.0	(25.0, 48.6)
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	42.0	(32.3, 52.4)	0.0	N/A	27.1	(18.4, 38.1)	35.8	(19.7, 55.9)	21.0	(10.0, 38.8)
25-44	41.5	(37.4, 45.7)	1.5	(0.6, 3.9)	21.9	(18.1, 26.2)	47.7	(37.9, 57.7)	38.0	(29.1, 47.9)
45-64	34.3	(29.5, 39.5)	1.2	(0.3, 3.9)	21.0	(17.7, 24.8)	54.2	(44.0, 64.1)	44.1	(35.3, 53.4)
65+	39.8	(29.2, 51.6)	1.5	(0.2, 10.3)	28.5	(18.4, 41.2)	64.2	(39.5, 83.1)	63.6	(39.0, 82.7)
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	39.5	(35.7, 43.4)	1.0	(0.3, 2.9)	24.9	(21.6, 28.6)	48.5	(40.5, 56.5)	39.2	(31.9, 47.1)
Rural	38.7	(34.7, 42.8)	1.8	(0.7, 4.4)	17.0	(13.5, 21.3)	51.7	(40.7, 62.5)	39.9	(30.7, 49.9)
<i>Education level<sup>5</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	24.6	(15.5, 36.6)	–	–	10.2	(4.4, 21.8)	–	–	–	–
Secondary school	41.5	(36.3, 46.9)	0.6	(0.2, 2.6)	17.6	(13.7, 22.5)	49.2	(35.7, 62.9)	41.4	(29.2, 54.8)
High school	37.6	(33.2, 42.2)	0.9	(0.2, 3.5)	22.6	(18.9, 26.7)	48.0	(38.9, 57.2)	38.1	(29.4, 47.6)
College or above	39.8	(33.1, 46.8)	2.9	(0.9, 8.4)	26.3	(20.7, 32.8)	57.2	(42.6, 70.6)	48.7	(34.9, 62.8)
<i>Region</i>										
Western	40.1	(34.7, 45.9)	0.4	(0.1, 2.6)	22.1	(17.7, 27.3)	71.1	(61.2, 79.3)	63.1	(52.1, 72.9)
Central	36.5	(31.8, 41.5)	2.0	(0.8, 5.0)	29.5	(24.2, 35.5)	50.7	(40.1, 61.1)	39.3	(30.5, 49.0)
Southern	42.4	(37.3, 47.6)	1.5	(0.3, 6.6)	18.6	(14.1, 24.1)	39.2	(28.0, 51.6)	30.1	(20.5, 41.8)
Eastern	38.1	(30.3, 46.6)	0.8	(0.1, 5.3)	18.2	(13.3, 24.5)	32.2	(16.0, 54.4)	22.5	(9.0, 46.0)

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

<sup>2</sup> Among smokers who made quit attempts in the past 12 months. A successful quit attempt is defined as being abstinent for more than 6 months.

<sup>3</sup> HCP – health care provider.

<sup>4</sup> Among those who visited a HCP during the past 12 months.

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

«–» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A: Not applicable

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 6.3: Percentage of smokers aged 15 years or older who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, by cessation method used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Use of cessation method <sup>1</sup>				
	Nicotine replacement therapy <sup>2</sup>	Internet and mailing	Non-medication therapy	Non-nicotine medications	Counseling
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
<b>Overall</b>	6.2 (4.2, 9.1)	5.3 (3.3, 8.3)	3.2 (2.0, 5.3)	2.3 (1.2, 4.2)	2.1 (1.2, 3.5)
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	5.4 (3.5, 8.2)	5.6 (3.6, 8.7)	3.1 (1.7, 5.7)	1.8 (0.8, 4.2)	2.7 (1.5, 4.7)
Female	8.6 (4.0, 17.5)	4.2 (1.3, 12.9)	3.6 (1.5, 8.4)	3.6 (1.4, 8.9)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	1.2 (0.2, 8.1)	3.3 (0.8, 13.0)	1.5 (0.2, 9.9)	4.3 (0.6, 25.0)	0.0 N/A
25-44	8.0 (4.9, 12.8)	7.0 (4.0, 12.1)	3.8 (2.0, 7.3)	2.2 (1.0, 4.4)	1.5 (0.6, 3.6)
45-64	5.8 (3.3, 10.2)	2.8 (1.1, 6.7)	3.0 (1.4, 6.5)	2.1 (0.7, 5.8)	2.6 (1.1, 6.3)
65+	0.0 N/A	3.3 (0.7, 13.4)	2.2 (0.3, 14.4)	0.0 N/A	9.8 (3.2, 26.1)
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	6.3 (3.9, 10.1)	5.9 (3.4, 10.2)	3.7 (2.0, 6.6)	2.3 (1.1, 5.1)	2.2 (1.1, 4.4)
Rural	5.9 (3.2, 10.7)	3.8 (1.9, 7.4)	2.3 (1.1, 4.7)	2.1 (0.8, 5.3)	1.7 (0.8, 3.5)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>					
Less than secondary	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –
Secondary school	8.4 (3.9, 17.2)	3.1 (1.3, 7.2)	1.2 (0.4, 3.9)	1.9 (0.6, 6.2)	3.5 (1.8, 6.8)
High school	5.1 (2.8, 9.4)	4.3 (2.0, 8.8)	3.8 (1.7, 8.5)	2.0 (0.8, 4.9)	1.8 (0.7, 4.9)
College or above	9.0 (4.7, 16.4)	10.9 (4.8, 22.7)	5.4 (2.7, 10.6)	2.1 (0.7, 6.5)	2.0 (0.5, 7.4)
<i>Region</i>					
Western	3.2 (1.4, 7.2)	5.7 (1.6, 18.5)	3.6 (1.6, 7.9)	1.9 (0.6, 5.9)	2.2 (0.8, 6.1)
Central	9.8 (6.0, 15.6)	7.3 (4.3, 12.2)	3.3 (1.7, 6.6)	3.9 (1.4, 10.3)	1.6 (0.6, 4.3)
Southern	4.5 (2.0, 9.6)	5.1 (2.4, 10.5)	3.1 (1.2, 7.5)	1.5 (0.4, 5.3)	1.6 (0.6, 4.2)
Eastern	7.1 (2.4, 19.3)	2.5 (0.4, 15.5)	3.0 (0.6, 14.2)	1.7 (0.4, 7.1)	3.1 (0.9, 9.5)

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

<sup>2</sup> Nicotine replacement therapy such as nicotine patch and nicotine gum.

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

«–» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A: Not applicable

**TABLE 6.3 (CONT.): Percentage of smokers aged 15 years or older who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, by cessation method used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Use of cessation method <sup>1</sup>				
	Psychotherapeutic method	Acupuncture	Tried to quit without assistance	Tried to quit without assistance only <sup>2</sup>	Others
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	85.1 (80.7, 88.7)	72.2 (67.5, 76.5)	3.5 (2.2, 5.5)
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	0.6 (0.3, 1.5)	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	85.7 (81.4, 89.1)	73.2 (68.3, 77.6)	3.3 (1.9, 5.7)
Female	1.8 (0.4, 8.2)	0.3 (0.0, 2.0)	83.5 (73.7, 90.2)	69.3 (59.2, 77.9)	3.9 (1.6, 9.0)
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	86.5 (74.2, 93.5)	75.5 (60.8, 86.0)	1.9 (0.5, 7.6)
25-44	1.2 (0.3, 3.9)	0.0 N/A	85.3 (78.7, 90.2)	69.7 (62.7, 75.8)	3.8 (2.0, 7.0)
45-64	1.1 (0.4, 2.6)	0.9 (0.2, 4.1)	84.2 (77.5, 89.3)	76.3 (69.2, 82.2)	3.2 (1.4, 6.9)
65+	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	84.7 (71.5, 92.4)	71.6 (54.4, 84.3)	4.3 (1.0, 16.2)
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	0.6 (0.1, 3.3)	0.3 (0.0, 1.8)	85.9 (79.8, 90.4)	71.8 (65.5, 77.4)	3.5 (2.0, 6.2)
Rural	1.7 (0.8, 3.8)	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	83.3 (77.7, 87.7)	73.2 (67.0, 78.6)	3.4 (1.6, 7.1)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>					
Less than secondary	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –
Secondary school	1.2 (0.4, 4.0)	0.0 N/A	82.7 (74.2, 88.8)	73.1 (64.6, 80.2)	1.8 (0.6, 5.2)
High school	1.2 (0.2, 5.3)	0.4 (0.1, 3.1)	84.4 (78.5, 88.9)	72.2 (65.2, 78.2)	3.3 (1.6, 6.6)
College or above	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	0.3 (0.0, 2.3)	87.9 (77.0, 94.1)	68.3 (57.3, 77.6)	6.6 (3.2, 13.2)
<i>Region</i>					
Western	1.0 (0.2, 4.1)	0.0 N/A	73.3 (59.7, 83.5)	65.6 (53.8, 75.8)	3.9 (1.6, 9.1)
Central	2.0 (0.5, 7.4)	0.0 N/A	88.1 (82.6, 92.1)	69.0 (61.4, 75.7)	3.1 (1.3, 7.0)
Southern	0.7 (0.2, 2.1)	0.9 (0.2, 3.9)	88.9 (83.2, 92.8)	75.4 (67.7, 81.7)	3.7 (1.8, 7.6)
Eastern	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	88.7 (77.7, 94.6)	79.0 (66.8, 87.6)	3.2 (0.8, 11.7)

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

<sup>2</sup> Respondents who did not report using any other cessation method.

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

«–» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A: Not applicable

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 6.4: Percentage of smokers aged 15 years or older who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Made quit attempt <sup>1</sup>			Successfully quit smoking <sup>2</sup>		
	2010	2017	Relative changes	2010	2017	Relative changes
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
<b>Overall</b>	41.0 (38.3, 43.8)	39.2 (36.3, 42.2)	- 4.3	2.9 (1.8, 4.7)	1.2 (0.6, 2.6)	- 57.1*
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	40.0 (37.1, 43.0)	37.2 (34.0, 40.6)	- 7.0	2.1 (1.1, 3.9)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	- 67.2*
Female	44.6 (37.9, 51.5)	46.5 (38.9, 54.1)	4.2	5.4 (2.4, 11.8)	2.8 (1.0, 8.0)	- 48.2
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	54.7 (46.7, 62.5)	42.0 (32.3, 52.4)	- 23.2*	2.3 (0.6, 8.8)	0.0 N/A	N/A
25-44	40.7 (36.9, 44.6)	41.5 (37.4, 45.7)	2.0	3.7 (2.1, 6.6)	1.5 (0.6, 3.9)	- 60.3*
45-64	32.2 (28.1, 36.6)	34.3 (29.5, 39.5)	6.4	2.3 (0.9, 5.3)	1.2 (0.3, 3.9)	- 48.3
65+	36.5 (28.2, 45.6)	39.8 (29.2, 51.6)	9.3	0.6 (0.1, 4.3)	1.5 (0.2, 10.3)	139.4
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	39.2 (35.6, 42.8)	39.5 (35.7, 43.4)	0.8	3.3 (1.8, 6.0)	1.0 (0.3, 2.9)	- 70.2*
Rural	45.0 (41.3, 48.8)	38.7 (34.7, 42.8)	- 14.2*	2.0 (1.0, 3.9)	1.8 (0.7, 4.4)	- 11.2
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	31.3 (21.7, 42.8)	24.6 (15.5, 36.6)	- 21.5	1.0 (0.1, 7.0)	- -	-
Secondary school	38.0 (33.5, 42.7)	41.5 (36.3, 46.9)	9.3	1.9 (0.6, 5.7)	0.6 (0.2, 2.6)	- 66.3*
High school	38.3 (34.1, 42.6)	37.6 (33.2, 42.2)	- 1.8	3.9 (2.1, 7.2)	0.9 (0.2, 3.5)	- 77.2*
College or above	36.3 (29.9, 43.2)	39.8 (33.1, 46.8)	9.5	3.5 (1.0, 11.2)	2.9 (0.9, 8.4)	- 17.1
<i>Region</i>						
Western	48.6 (42.8, 54.5)	40.1 (34.7, 45.9)	- 17.5*	3.3 (1.6, 6.7)	0.4 (0.1, 2.6)	- 88.8*
Central	39.5 (35.1, 44.0)	36.5 (31.8, 41.5)	- 7.6	4.0 (1.7, 9.0)	2.0 (0.8, 5.0)	- 50.2
Southern	39.1 (34.0, 44.5)	42.4 (37.3, 47.6)	8.4	1.7 (0.6, 5.0)	1.5 (0.3, 6.6)	- 11.1
Eastern	34.5 (27.9, 41.8)	38.1 (30.3, 46.6)	10.4	1.4 (0.3, 7.3)	0.8 (0.1, 5.3)	- 46.4

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

<sup>2</sup> Among current smokers who made a quit attempt in past 12 months and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months. A successful quit attempt is defined as being abstinent for more than 6 months.

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

**TABLE 6.5: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who received advice to quit smoking from HCP, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Asked by HCP if a smoker <sup>1,2</sup>			Advised to quit by HCP <sup>1,2</sup>		
	2010 Percentage (95% CI)	2017 Percentage (95% CI)	Relative changes Percentage	2010 Percentage (95% CI)	2017 Percentage (95% CI)	Relative changes Percentage
<b>Overall</b>	43.4 (37.9, 49.1)	49.2 (42.6, 55.9)	13.3	33.0 (28.3, 38.1)	39.4 (33.3, 45.8)	19.4
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	44.3 (38.3, 50.6)	49.1 (41.1, 57.0)	10.6	33.9 (28.8, 39.5)	40.9 (33.8, 48.4)	20.5
Female	40.9 (30.2, 52.5)	49.6 (38.1, 61.2)	21.3	30.4 (20.8, 42.0)	36.0 (25.0, 48.6)	18.4
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	35.3 (25.6, 46.4)	35.8 (19.7, 55.9)	1.4	25.2 (17.5, 35.0)	21.0 (10.0, 38.8)	- 17.0
25-44	42.2 (34.8, 49.9)	47.7 (37.9, 57.7)	13.1	29.6 (23.5, 36.5)	38.0 (29.1, 47.9)	28.6
45-64	52.0 (41.8, 62.0)	54.2 (44.0, 64.1)	4.3	44.0 (34.8, 53.6)	44.1 (35.3, 53.4)	0.2
65+	63.3 (45.9, 77.9)	64.2 (39.5, 83.1)	1.3	56.8 (38.9, 73.1)	63.6 (39.0, 82.7)	11.9
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	41.0 (34.2, 48.2)	48.5 (40.5, 56.5)	18.2	29.9 (24.2, 36.2)	39.2 (31.9, 47.1)	31.3
Rural	50.5 (42.6, 58.4)	51.7 (40.7, 62.5)	2.3	42.1 (34.4, 50.2)	39.9 (30.7, 49.9)	- 5.1
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	48.4 (27.9, 69.3)	-	-	41.0 (22.3, 62.8)	-	-
Secondary school	54.5 (44.1, 64.6)	49.2 (35.7, 62.9)	- 9.7	42.5 (32.8, 52.8)	41.4 (29.2, 54.8)	- 2.5
High school	45.6 (37.2, 54.4)	48.0 (38.9, 57.2)	5.1	35.8 (28.1, 44.3)	38.1 (29.4, 47.6)	6.4
College or above	41.6 (29.9, 54.4)	57.2 (42.6, 70.6)	37.2	30.6 (20.7, 42.6)	48.7 (34.9, 62.8)	59.4
<i>Region</i>						
Western	57.0 (46.7, 66.8)	71.1 (61.2, 79.3)	24.6	46.7 (37.4, 56.2)	63.1 (52.1, 72.9)	35.1
Central	39.5 (31.0, 48.6)	50.7 (40.1, 61.1)	28.3	30.2 (23.0, 38.5)	39.3 (30.5, 49.0)	30.4
Southern	39.3 (28.2, 51.5)	39.2 (28.0, 51.6)	- 0.3	25.9 (18.0, 35.6)	30.1 (20.5, 41.8)	16.3
Eastern	34.5 (21.6, 50.0)	32.2 (16.0, 54.4)	- 6.4	26.7 (15.6, 41.7)	22.5 (9.0, 46.0)	- 15.7

<sup>1</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months.

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 7.1: Amount paid for 20 manufactured cigarettes<sup>1</sup> by manufactured cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	2010		2017		Relative changes	
	Average (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Average (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Percentage	Percentage
<b>Overall</b>	11.6 (11.2, 11.9)	10.4 (10.4, 11.0)	19.1 (17.3, 20.8)	17.5 (17.3, 17.9)	64.8*	68.4*
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	11.3 (10.9, 11.7)	10.3 (10.3, 10.5)	18.1 (17.7, 18.5)	17.4 (17.2, 17.9)	60.2*	68.3*
Female	13.2 (12.7, 13.8)	12.5 (11.4, 12.9)	24.7 (12.8, 36.7)	17.8 (17.0, 18.0)	87.1	42.7*
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	14.5 (12.7, 16.3)	13.2 (12.7, 13.4)	18.8 (17.9, 19.8)	17.9 (17.0, 18.0)	29.6*	35.6*
25-44	12.1 (11.8, 12.3)	11.3 (10.9, 11.4)	18.9 (18.4, 19.3)	17.9 (17.8, 18.0)	56.3*	57.7*
45-64	9.9 (9.7, 10.2)	9.9 (9.9, 10.2)	19.8 (14.7, 24.9)	16.8 (16.4, 16.9)	99.2*	70.1*
65+	8.3 (7.9, 8.8)	8.5 (7.5, 9.3)	15.8 (15.1, 16.5)	15.6 (14.5, 16.6)	89.0*	82.6*
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	12.2 (11.7, 12.7)	11.4 (10.9, 11.4)	18.4 (18.0, 18.9)	17.8 (17.2, 18.1)	50.7*	56.5*
Rural	10.2 (10.0, 10.4)	10.1 (9.9, 10.3)	20.3 (15.1, 25.5)	17.0 (16.9, 17.4)	99.1*	67.4*
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	9.1 (8.4, 9.9)	9.4 (9.0, 9.8)	16.5 (15.8, 17.2)	16.6 (14.9, 17.1)	80.8*	76.6*
Secondary school	10.1 (9.8, 10.4)	9.9 (9.8, 10.2)	16.9 (16.5, 17.3)	16.9 (16.8, 16.9)	67.2*	71.5*
High school	11.0 (10.7, 11.3)	10.3 (10.3, 10.4)	20.0 (16.2, 23.7)	17.4 (17.2, 18.0)	81.1*	68.6*
College or above	13.4 (12.7, 14.0)	13.0 (11.4, 13.1)	20.0 (19.2, 20.7)	18.4 (17.9, 19.0)	49.5*	41.9*
<i>Region</i>						
Western	11.4 (11.0, 11.7)	10.3 (10.3, 11.0)	18.3 (17.4, 19.3)	17.5 (16.9, 17.9)	61.3*	69.5*
Central	11.9 (11.0, 12.9)	10.4 (10.3, 11.4)	21.1 (15.4, 26.8)	17.5 (17.0, 17.9)	76.7*	68.3*
Southern	11.5 (11.1, 11.9)	10.8 (10.3, 11.3)	18.2 (17.7, 18.6)	17.7 (17.0, 17.9)	58.1*	63.4*
Eastern	11.1 (10.7, 11.6)	10.3 (9.9, 10.6)	18.0 (17.0, 19.0)	17.0 (16.9, 17.9)	61.7*	65.4*

<sup>1</sup> In adjusted constant 2016 Ukrainian Hryvnia (UAH).

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

**TABLE 7.2: Cigarette expenditure per month<sup>1</sup> among current manufactured cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	2010		2017		Relative changes of average	Relative changes of median
	Average (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Average (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Percentage	Percentage
<b>Overall</b>	270.9 (259.8, 282.0)	259.2 (247.2, 276.9)	451.4 (408.5, 494.4)	450.9 (428.0, 456.2)	66.6*	74.0*
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	287.2 (274.1, 300.4)	280.4 (269.0, 297.7)	461.7 (442.6, 480.9)	485.7 (461.6, 501.3)	60.7*	73.2*
Female	206.0 (184.9, 227.1)	183.0 (157.4, 205.3)	410.9 (211.2, 610.7)	272.4 (258.6, 302.1)	99.5*	48.9*
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	264.1 (224.7, 303.5)	219.8 (203.0, 254.6)	372.5 (310.0, 435.0)	365.6 (272.6, 455.6)	41.1*	66.3*
25-44	287.6 (272.4, 302.9)	282.1 (269.5, 300.8)	453.2 (428.8, 477.6)	484.9 (450.6, 501.2)	57.6*	71.9*
45-64	261.0 (245.8, 276.1)	247.5 (233.4, 284.5)	488.3 (362.9, 613.7)	434.0 (410.6, 470.5)	87.1*	75.4*
65+	198.7 (173.7, 223.8)	170.1 (146.7, 235.4)	329.7 (285.3, 374.1)	272.6 (241.6, 362.2)	65.9*	60.3*
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	277.9 (262.6, 293.2)	259.5 (245.9, 287.3)	422.7 (400.2, 445.3)	428.5 (399.4, 461.2)	52.1*	65.1*
Rural	255.4 (244.5, 266.4)	255.3 (230.4, 283.2)	516.0 (385.7, 646.4)	456.2 (451.3, 490.8)	102.0*	78.7*
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	271.1 (216.9, 325.3)	257.4 (187.4, 289.6)	429.5 (356.8, 502.2)	459.9 (386.9, 512.0)	58.4*	78.7*
Secondary school	267.1 (252.7, 281.6)	276.8 (252.9, 295.0)	414.2 (393.5, 435.0)	450.6 (413.2, 487.9)	55.1*	62.8*
High school	272.2 (254.5, 289.8)	269.0 (239.3, 285.4)	494.5 (400.8, 588.3)	460.5 (443.3, 490.7)	81.7*	71.2*
College or above	281.5 (258.9, 304.2)	264.6 (236.1, 303.5)	441.9 (390.6, 493.1)	407.6 (370.1, 485.5)	57.0*	54.0*
<i>Region</i>						
Western	265.7 (249.6, 281.7)	252.3 (230.1, 297.2)	430.8 (394.8, 466.7)	436.4 (408.9, 463.7)	62.1*	73.0*
Central	272.2 (246.1, 298.3)	251.4 (223.2, 284.5)	492.5 (361.0, 624.0)	447.7 (402.9, 483.2)	80.9*	78.1*
Southern	273.7 (257.2, 290.3)	259.9 (234.0, 285.3)	444.9 (417.9, 472.0)	453.8 (423.1, 492.3)	62.5*	74.6*
Eastern	271.0 (249.0, 293.0)	278.3 (251.8, 299.9)	422.1 (369.8, 474.4)	447.9 (362.6, 510.9)	55.7*	60.9*

<sup>1</sup> In adjusted constant 2016 Ukrainian Hryvnia (UAH).

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

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**TABLE 7.3: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Pryluky		Pryma		Rothmans		Bond		Winston	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>Overall</b>	12.3	(10.4, 14.5)	10.8	(9.2, 12.6)	10.6	(8.8, 12.7)	10.6	(8.8, 12.8)	6.6	(5.2, 8.2)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	13.7	(11.5, 16.2)	12.9	(11.0, 15.0)	10.4	(8.4, 12.9)	10.7	(8.8, 12.8)	5.6	(4.2, 7.5)
Female	6.9	(3.9, 12.0)	2.4	(1.2, 4.7)	11.1	(7.2, 16.9)	10.3	(5.4, 18.7)	10.2	(6.8, 15.0)
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	9.5	(4.7, 18.6)	3.7	(1.0, 12.6)	19.5	(12.0, 30.0)	13.0	(6.8, 23.6)	9.6	(4.7, 18.6)
25-44	11.4	(9.0, 14.4)	7.0	(5.3, 9.2)	12.9	(10.3, 16.0)	12.7	(9.9, 16.1)	7.4	(5.5, 9.9)
45-64	14.6	(11.6, 18.3)	16.8	(13.5, 20.7)	5.2	(3.0, 8.7)	7.5	(5.6, 10.2)	4.7	(2.7, 7.9)
65+	12.4	(7.3, 20.4)	26.6	(18.9, 36.1)	2.9	(0.8, 10.5)	2.9	(1.2, 6.9)	3.7	(1.1, 12.0)
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	10.1	(7.8, 13.0)	8.7	(6.9, 11.0)	11.1	(8.8, 13.9)	9.4	(7.1, 12.3)	8.3	(6.5, 10.7)
Rural	17.3	(14.3, 20.8)	15.4	(12.7, 18.6)	9.3	(6.8, 12.5)	13.4	(10.6, 16.7)	2.5	(1.6, 4.0)
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	32.9	(19.4, 49.9)	21.6	(11.9, 36.0)	6.1	(1.9, 17.8)	5.2	(1.9, 13.4)	1.6	(0.2, 10.6)
Secondary school	16.6	(12.6, 21.6)	14.9	(11.5, 19.1)	10.4	(7.0, 15.3)	7.9	(5.6, 11.0)	3.9	(2.2, 6.7)
High school	12.5	(9.8, 15.8)	12.6	(9.9, 15.9)	9.3	(6.7, 12.9)	11.7	(8.8, 15.4)	5.4	(3.6, 8.0)
College or above	6.0	(3.6, 9.9)	4.6	(3.0, 7.2)	9.9	(6.5, 14.9)	11.1	(7.5, 16.2)	10.3	(6.9, 15.1)
<i>Region</i>										
Western	14.8	(11.2, 19.3)	18.2	(14.5, 22.7)	7.3	(4.7, 11.1)	15.7	(12.2, 19.9)	5.8	(3.5, 9.6)
Central	11.6	(8.7, 15.5)	13.2	(10.2, 17.0)	12.8	(9.6, 16.9)	11.5	(8.1, 16.0)	7.5	(5.0, 11.0)
Southern	12.8	(9.4, 17.2)	7.2	(4.8, 10.4)	11.7	(8.6, 15.7)	6.5	(4.2, 9.8)	7.2	(5.0, 10.2)
Eastern	10.3	(6.1, 17.0)	4.6	(2.2, 9.3)	9.3	(5.3, 15.8)	9.5	(5.3, 16.4)	5.3	(2.8, 9.9)

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

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

**TABLE 7.4: Percentage distribution of manufactured cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by the source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Store		Kiosk		Street vendor		Others <sup>1</sup>	
	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	73.3	(69.3, 76.9)	22.2	(18.9, 25.9)	2.8	(1.8, 4.3)	1.7	(1.1, 2.7)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	75.2	(71.5, 78.6)	19.9	(16.9, 23.3)	2.9	(1.9, 4.6)	1.9	(1.2, 3.1)
Female	65.8	(56.8, 73.7)	31.0	(23.1, 40.1)	2.2	(0.7, 7.2)	1.0	(0.4, 3.1)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	77.5	(65.9, 86.0)	14.5	(7.7, 25.8)	4.9	(1.7, 13.3)	3.0	(0.9, 9.2)
25-44	74.0	(68.6, 78.7)	21.9	(17.5, 27.1)	2.6	(1.3, 5.2)	1.5	(0.8, 2.9)
45-64	71.6	(65.6, 76.9)	24.7	(19.7, 30.4)	2.2	(0.9, 5.3)	1.5	(0.8, 2.6)
65+	68.1	(57.3, 77.2)	23.4	(15.5, 33.7)	5.0	(1.9, 12.8)	3.5	(1.3, 9.0)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	66.3	(61.0, 71.2)	29.3	(24.7, 34.3)	3.6	(2.2, 5.9)	0.8	(0.4, 1.7)
Rural	88.8	(85.5, 91.5)	6.4	(4.5, 8.9)	0.9	(0.4, 2.0)	3.9	(2.3, 6.5)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>								
Less than secondary	82.9	(65.9, 92.4)	9.3	(2.5, 28.7)	1.4	(0.2, 9.4)	6.4	(2.0, 19.0)
Secondary school	80.4	(74.9, 84.9)	16.1	(11.9, 21.5)	1.6	(0.7, 3.4)	1.9	(0.8, 4.3)
High school	70.1	(63.8, 75.7)	24.7	(19.5, 30.6)	3.6	(2.0, 6.2)	1.7	(0.9, 3.0)
College or above	69.4	(61.7, 76.1)	28.1	(21.6, 35.6)	1.8	(0.5, 6.7)	0.7	(0.3, 1.9)
<i>Region</i>								
Western	81.3	(74.3, 86.8)	12.2	(8.4, 17.4)	2.6	(0.7, 9.0)	3.9	(2.0, 7.4)
Central	75.6	(69.3, 80.9)	20.0	(15.2, 25.9)	3.3	(1.7, 6.5)	1.1	(0.4, 2.8)
Southern	73.6	(67.4, 79.0)	22.8	(17.8, 28.8)	2.2	(1.0, 4.6)	1.4	(0.7, 2.9)
Eastern	61.9	(49.6, 72.9)	34.1	(23.8, 46.1)	3.0	(1.2, 7.5)	1.0	(0.2, 4.0)

<sup>1</sup> It includes abroad, Internet, from another person, restaurants or bars and other non-specified venues.<sup>2</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

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**TABLE 7.5: Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by type of cigarette purchased, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Non-filter		Regular filter		Slim filter	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Overall</b>	4.5	(3.6, 5.6)	83.4	(81.0, 85.7)	12.1	(10.0, 14.5)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	0.6	(0.1, 4.1)	84.4	(72.7, 91.7)	15.0	(7.9, 26.8)
25-44	2.3	(1.5, 3.6)	84.7	(81.5, 87.5)	12.9	(10.2, 16.2)
45-64	7.6	(5.7, 10.0)	81.9	(77.8, 85.4)	10.5	(7.7, 14.3)
65+	15.8	(9.9, 24.3)	77.1	(66.6, 85.1)	7.1	(2.9, 16.4)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	2.6	(1.8, 3.7)	82.9	(79.6, 85.8)	14.5	(11.7, 17.8)
Rural	8.8	(6.8, 11.3)	84.6	(81.3, 87.4)	6.6	(4.5, 9.5)
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	14.4	(7.2, 26.7)	85.6	(73.3, 92.8)	0.0	N/A
Secondary school	9.3	(6.9, 12.3)	82.5	(78.0, 86.3)	8.2	(5.3, 12.5)
High school	4.0	(2.8, 5.6)	84.8	(81.5, 87.6)	11.2	(8.6, 14.6)
College or above	1.1	(0.5, 2.9)	81.0	(74.6, 86.2)	17.8	(12.8, 24.2)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	5.2	(3.4, 7.9)	89.8	(85.4, 93.0)	5.0	(2.8, 8.8)
Central	6.1	(4.2, 8.6)	83.6	(79.3, 87.2)	10.3	(7.2, 14.5)
Southern	5.0	(3.5, 7.1)	76.9	(72.2, 81.1)	18.0	(13.9, 23.1)
Eastern	1.1	(0.4, 2.8)	84.7	(77.2, 90.1)	14.2	(9.0, 21.6)

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

**TABLE 7.5 (CONT.): Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers aged 15 years or older, by type of cigarette purchased, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Non-filter		Regular filter		Slim filter	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Male</b>	5.4	(4.4, 6.8)	88.5	(86.3, 90.4)	6.1	(4.5, 8.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	0.7	(0.1, 5.2)	90.1	(79.8, 95.5)	9.1	(4.0, 19.6)
25-44	2.8	(1.8, 4.3)	90.7	(87.4, 93.2)	6.5	(4.2, 9.8)
45-64	9.0	(6.7, 12.0)	86.3	(82.6, 89.2)	4.7	(2.9, 7.6)
65+	17.7	(11.1, 27.2)	77.3	(66.6, 85.4)	4.9	(1.4, 15.5)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	3.3	(2.2, 4.7)	89.9	(86.9, 92.3)	6.8	(4.7, 9.8)
Rural	9.7	(7.5, 12.6)	85.7	(82.4, 88.5)	4.6	(2.9, 7.2)
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	18.1	(9.1, 32.8)	81.9	(67.2, 90.9)	0.0	N/A
Secondary school	10.9	(8.1, 14.5)	85.1	(81.0, 88.4)	4.0	(2.4, 6.9)
High school	4.6	(3.2, 6.6)	89.3	(85.9, 91.9)	6.1	(3.9, 9.4)
College or above	1.6	(0.6, 3.9)	90.8	(84.1, 94.8)	7.7	(3.9, 14.4)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	5.9	(3.9, 8.9)	91.5	(88.0, 94.1)	2.6	(1.4, 4.7)
Central	7.7	(5.4, 10.9)	89.3	(85.5, 92.1)	3.0	(1.4, 6.3)
Southern	6.1	(4.2, 8.8)	82.9	(78.1, 86.8)	11.0	(7.5, 16.0)
Eastern	1.4	(0.5, 3.5)	90.4	(83.0, 94.8)	8.2	(4.1, 15.8)
<b>Female</b>	0.8	(0.3, 2.1)	64.1	(56.6, 70.9)	35.1	(28.3, 42.6)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	–	–	–	–	–	–
25-44	0.8	(0.2, 2.7)	64.5	(55.2, 72.8)	34.7	(26.4, 44.0)
45-64	1.2	(0.3, 4.9)	62.7	(50.0, 73.8)	36.1	(25.0, 48.9)
65+	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	0.5	(0.1, 2.1)	61.0	(52.4, 69.0)	38.4	(30.5, 47.1)
Rural	2.2	(0.7, 6.8)	77.3	(62.7, 87.3)	20.5	(10.8, 35.6)
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	–	–	–	–	–	–
Secondary school	2.0	(0.6, 6.4)	71.0	(53.9, 83.7)	27.0	(14.7, 44.4)
High school	1.1	(0.3, 4.5)	64.7	(53.9, 74.1)	34.2	(24.8, 45.1)
College or above	0.0	N/A	55.3	(41.4, 68.4)	44.7	(31.6, 58.6)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	0.0	N/A	76.5	(51.2, 91.0)	23.5	(9.0, 48.8)
Central	0.6	(0.1, 4.0)	64.9	(52.1, 75.9)	34.5	(23.5, 47.5)
Southern	2.0	(0.7, 5.5)	59.8	(48.5, 70.2)	38.2	(27.9, 49.7)
Eastern	0.0	N/A	62.3	(43.3, 78.2)	37.7	(21.8, 56.7)

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

«–» Estimates suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A: Not applicable.

**TABLE 7.6: Percentage distribution of warning label languages found on cigarette packages among current manufactured cigarette smokers<sup>1</sup>, by demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Language	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence							
		Male	Female	18–24	25+	Urban	Rural						
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>													
Ukrainian	97.3 (96.0, 98.2)	97.2 (95.6, 98.2)	97.7 (93.8, 99.2)	100.0	N/A	97.1 (95.7, 98.0)	97.3 (95.4, 98.4)	97.2 (95.3, 98.4)					
Russian	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	1.0 (0.1, 6.9)	0.0	N/A	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)	0.9 (0.3, 2.6)	1.0 (0.4, 2.6)					
Romanian (Moldovan)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	0.3 (0.0, 2.0)	0.0	N/A	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)	0.7 (0.2, 2.1)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)					
Other language	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.4 (0.1, 2.0)					
No health warning	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	1.0 (0.3, 3.0)	0.0	N/A	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	1.0 (0.4, 2.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)					

<sup>1</sup> Among those who demonstrated a cigarette package to the interviewer  
N/A: Not applicable

**TABLE 8.1: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Places	Overall		Gender			
			Male		Female	
Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>Overall</b>						
Television or radio	38.3	(36.2, 40.5)	37.1	(34.6, 39.7)	39.3	(36.7, 42.0)
television	37.3	(35.2, 39.4)	35.9	(33.4, 38.5)	38.5	(35.9, 41.1)
radio	8.1	(7.1, 9.4)	8.8	(7.4, 10.4)	7.6	(6.4, 9.0)
Posters in health care facilities	19.7	(18.1, 21.4)	16.3	(14.5, 18.2)	22.6	(20.5, 24.7)
Billboards	16.3	(14.7, 18.0)	16.8	(14.9, 19.0)	15.8	(14.0, 17.9)
Internet	15.9	(14.4, 17.5)	17.4	(15.5, 19.4)	14.6	(13.0, 16.5)
Newspapers or magazines	15.8	(14.4, 17.4)	14.5	(12.8, 16.3)	16.9	(15.1, 18.8)
Public transportation	14.0	(12.5, 15.5)	14.6	(12.8, 16.6)	13.5	(11.8, 15.3)
Posters in educational facilities	10.0	(8.7, 11.4)	9.6	(8.2, 11.2)	10.3	(8.8, 12.1)
Somewhere else	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)
Any location	52.7	(50.4, 54.9)	51.9	(49.2, 54.5)	53.3	(50.6, 56.0)
<b>Current smokers<sup>1</sup></b>						
Television or radio	36.7	(33.4, 40.2)	35.8	(32.3, 39.6)	40.1	(32.9, 47.7)
television	35.5	(32.3, 38.8)	35.0	(31.5, 38.7)	37.5	(30.6, 45.0)
radio	8.5	(6.9, 10.5)	8.5	(6.9, 10.4)	8.6	(5.4, 13.3)
Posters in health care facilities	18.0	(15.5, 20.9)	16.5	(13.9, 19.4)	23.9	(18.0, 31.2)
Billboards	17.9	(15.3, 20.7)	17.0	(14.5, 19.7)	21.1	(15.8, 27.7)
Internet	15.7	(13.5, 18.1)	15.3	(13.0, 17.9)	17.1	(12.4, 23.1)
Newspapers or magazines	15.6	(13.5, 18.1)	14.5	(12.3, 17.0)	19.9	(14.9, 26.1)
Public transportation	15.3	(13.1, 17.8)	14.7	(12.4, 17.2)	17.5	(12.7, 23.6)
Posters in educational facilities	8.9	(7.0, 11.2)	8.1	(6.4, 10.3)	11.6	(7.5, 17.6)
Somewhere else	0.9	(0.4, 2.3)	0.7	(0.2, 2.4)	1.8	(0.6, 5.3)
Any location	50.3	(46.6, 53.9)	48.9	(45.1, 52.7)	55.3	(46.9, 63.3)
<b>Non-smokers<sup>2</sup></b>						
Television or radio	38.8	(36.4, 41.2)	38.0	(34.8, 41.3)	39.2	(36.6, 42.0)
television	37.8	(35.5, 40.3)	36.5	(33.3, 39.8)	38.6	(35.9, 41.3)
radio	8.0	(6.9, 9.4)	9.0	(7.1, 11.3)	7.5	(6.3, 8.9)
Posters in health care facilities	20.2	(18.5, 22.1)	16.1	(14.0, 18.5)	22.4	(20.4, 24.7)
Billboards	15.8	(14.1, 17.7)	16.8	(14.4, 19.4)	15.3	(13.4, 17.4)
Internet	15.9	(14.3, 17.8)	18.7	(16.1, 21.6)	14.4	(12.7, 16.3)
Newspapers or magazines	15.9	(14.3, 17.5)	14.5	(12.5, 16.8)	16.6	(14.8, 18.6)
Public transportation	13.6	(12.0, 15.3)	14.5	(12.4, 16.9)	13.1	(11.4, 14.9)
Posters in educational facilities	10.3	(8.9, 11.9)	10.5	(8.7, 12.6)	10.2	(8.6, 12.0)
Somewhere else	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.8	(0.4, 1.3)
Any location	53.4	(50.9, 55.8)	53.8	(50.6, 57.1)	53.1	(50.3, 56.0)

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.<sup>2</sup> Includes former and never smokers.

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 8.1 (CONT.):** Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017

Places	Age (years)				Residence			
	15-24		25+		Urban		Rural	
Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Overall</b>								
Television or radio	41.1	(35.9, 46.5)	37.9	(35.8, 40.1)	37.2	(34.5, 40.0)	40.7	(37.7, 43.9)
television	40.6	(35.4, 46.0)	36.9	(34.7, 39.1)	36.3	(33.6, 39.0)	39.6	(36.5, 42.8)
radio	8.0	(5.2, 12.0)	8.2	(7.1, 9.4)	7.8	(6.4, 9.4)	9.0	(7.4, 11.0)
Posters in health care facilities	25.5	(20.7, 31.0)	18.9	(17.4, 20.6)	19.7	(17.7, 21.8)	19.8	(17.2, 22.6)
Billboards	25.2	(20.9, 30.0)	15.1	(13.5, 16.8)	17.8	(15.8, 20.1)	12.8	(10.6, 15.3)
Internet	38.3	(33.0, 43.9)	12.9	(11.6, 14.4)	16.7	(14.8, 18.8)	14.0	(11.9, 16.5)
Newspapers or magazines	17.7	(14.0, 22.1)	15.6	(14.1, 17.1)	15.0	(13.2, 17.0)	17.6	(15.3, 20.3)
Public transportation	21.0	(17.1, 25.6)	13.0	(11.6, 14.6)	14.5	(12.6, 16.5)	12.9	(10.8, 15.2)
Posters in educational facilities	24.7	(20.1, 30.0)	8.0	(6.9, 9.4)	9.3	(7.8, 11.0)	11.6	(9.4, 14.2)
Somewhere else	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)
Any location	63.0	(57.6, 68.1)	51.3	(49.0, 53.6)	53.0	(50.1, 55.9)	51.8	(48.8, 54.8)
<b>Current smokers<sup>1</sup></b>								
Television or radio	40.3	(29.9, 51.6)	36.4	(33.0, 39.9)	35.2	(30.7, 39.8)	40.2	(36.0, 44.7)
television	40.3	(29.9, 51.6)	35.0	(31.7, 38.4)	34.0	(29.8, 38.4)	38.9	(34.7, 43.3)
radio	11.1	(5.5, 21.1)	8.2	(6.6, 10.2)	8.1	(6.0, 10.8)	9.4	(7.3, 12.1)
Posters in health care facilities	27.6	(18.3, 39.3)	17.0	(14.5, 19.9)	19.6	(16.3, 23.3)	14.6	(11.6, 18.4)
Billboards	26.4	(17.4, 38.0)	16.9	(14.5, 19.7)	19.9	(16.6, 23.7)	13.3	(10.4, 16.8)
Internet	31.0	(21.5, 42.5)	14.1	(12.0, 16.4)	17.2	(14.4, 20.5)	12.2	(9.5, 15.6)
Newspapers or magazines	19.0	(11.3, 30.2)	15.3	(13.1, 17.8)	15.4	(12.6, 18.6)	16.2	(13.0, 20.1)
Public transportation	22.0	(14.1, 32.6)	14.6	(12.4, 17.0)	16.3	(13.5, 19.5)	13.0	(10.0, 16.7)
Posters in educational facilities	21.2	(12.8, 33.0)	7.6	(5.9, 9.7)	8.6	(6.3, 11.7)	9.5	(7.0, 12.8)
Somewhere else	0.0	N/A	1.0	(0.4, 2.5)	1.2	(0.4, 3.2)	0.2	(0.1, 1.1)
Any location	54.8	(43.6, 65.5)	49.8	(46.0, 53.5)	51.0	(46.1, 55.8)	48.7	(44.0, 53.3)
<b>Non-smokers<sup>2</sup></b>								
Television or radio	41.3	(35.8, 47.0)	38.4	(36.0, 40.9)	37.9	(34.8, 41.0)	40.9	(37.5, 44.4)
television	40.6	(35.1, 46.4)	37.4	(35.0, 40.0)	37.0	(33.9, 40.1)	39.8	(36.3, 43.4)
radio	7.3	(4.3, 12.0)	8.2	(7.0, 9.5)	7.7	(6.2, 9.4)	8.9	(7.0, 11.3)
Posters in health care facilities	25.0	(19.8, 31.1)	19.5	(17.8, 21.3)	19.7	(17.6, 22.0)	21.3	(18.5, 24.5)
Billboards	24.9	(20.2, 30.3)	14.6	(12.9, 16.4)	17.2	(15.1, 19.6)	12.7	(10.3, 15.5)
Internet	39.9	(34.1, 46.1)	12.5	(11.0, 14.3)	16.6	(14.4, 18.9)	14.5	(12.1, 17.3)
Newspapers or magazines	17.4	(13.4, 22.2)	15.6	(14.1, 17.3)	14.9	(13.0, 17.0)	18.1	(15.5, 20.9)
Public transportation	20.8	(16.3, 26.1)	12.6	(11.1, 14.2)	13.9	(11.9, 16.1)	12.8	(10.6, 15.4)
Posters in educational facilities	25.5	(20.5, 31.3)	8.2	(6.9, 9.6)	9.5	(7.9, 11.4)	12.2	(9.7, 15.2)
Somewhere else	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)
Any location	64.9	(58.9, 70.4)	51.8	(49.2, 54.3)	53.6	(50.4, 56.8)	52.8	(49.4, 56.1)

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

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

N/A: Not applicable.

**TABLE 8.2: Percentage of current smokers aged 15 years or older who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Current smokers <sup>1</sup> who...			
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package <sup>2</sup>		Thought about quitting because of warning labels <sup>2</sup>	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>Overall</b>	92.2	(89.9, 94.1)	54.0	(50.6, 57.5)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	92.3	(89.9, 94.1)	52.8	(49.2, 56.3)
Female	92.2	(87.4, 95.2)	58.7	(50.3, 66.5)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	94.2	(86.0, 97.7)	56.0	(44.6, 66.8)
25-44	94.0	(90.8, 96.2)	54.8	(49.5, 59.9)
45-64	90.9	(87.5, 93.5)	54.1	(48.9, 59.2)
65+	77.9	(68.6, 85.0)	41.9	(33.2, 51.2)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	91.8	(88.6, 94.2)	52.1	(47.6, 56.7)
Rural	93.1	(90.5, 95.1)	58.2	(53.7, 62.6)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>				
Less than secondary	84.3	(73.2, 91.3)	54.3	(39.5, 68.4)
Secondary school	93.0	(89.8, 95.3)	56.8	(50.7, 62.8)
High school	92.3	(89.4, 94.4)	50.5	(44.9, 56.0)
College or above	91.5	(85.4, 95.2)	56.8	(50.0, 63.4)
<i>Region</i>				
Western	91.2	(81.6, 96.0)	55.2	(48.3, 61.9)
Central	93.6	(90.9, 95.6)	43.9	(38.4, 49.5)
Southern	92.2	(88.3, 94.8)	67.1	(60.6, 73.1)
Eastern	91.4	(86.3, 94.8)	51.4	(42.4, 60.4)

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.<sup>2</sup> During the last 30 days.<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

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**TABLE 8.3: Percentage distribution of warning labels in Ukrainian found on cigarette packages among current manufactured cigarette smokers<sup>1</sup> – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Warning label	Overall	
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Smoking diminishes the ability of women to give birth to children!	6.0	(4.5, 8.0)
Smokers die younger	7.2	(5.4, 9.4)
Smoking damages sperm and may lead to impotence	7.8	(5.9, 10.2)
Smoking may cause slow and painful death	8.7	(6.4, 11.8)
Smoking in pregnancy harms your baby	9.3	(6.9, 12.4)
Smoking causes skin aging	10.6	(7.9, 14.2)
Smoking destroys arteries, causes heart attacks and strokes	10.7	(8.2, 13.9)
Stopping smoking reduces the risk of fatal heart and lung diseases	12.0	(9.6, 14.9)
Smoking causes lung cancer	12.5	(10.0, 15.5)
Smoking causes dependence on tobacco – don't start smoking!	15.2	(12.3, 18.7)

<sup>1</sup> Among those who demonstrated a cigarette package to the interviewer

**TABLE 8.4: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Places	Overall	Gender	
		Male	Female
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
<i>Noticed advertisements</i>	22.3 (20.6, 24.0)	23.4 (21.3, 25.7)	21.3 (19.3, 23.4)
In stores where cigarettes are sold	13.7 (12.4, 15.1)	14.3 (12.5, 16.3)	13.2 (11.7, 14.8)
On television	6.2 (5.4, 7.2)	5.4 (4.4, 6.6)	7.0 (5.8, 8.3)
On cigarette pack inserts	5.8 (4.9, 6.7)	7.5 (6.3, 8.9)	4.3 (3.5, 5.4)
On billboards	4.2 (3.4, 5.1)	4.4 (3.5, 5.4)	4.0 (3.1, 5.3)
On the Internet	4.0 (3.3, 4.9)	4.4 (3.5, 5.5)	3.7 (2.8, 4.8)
On posters	3.7 (3.0, 4.6)	4.2 (3.3, 5.4)	3.2 (2.5, 4.2)
In newspapers or magazines	2.8 (2.2, 3.6)	2.5 (1.7, 3.6)	3.1 (2.4, 4.1)
On / inside public transportation vehicles / stations	2.8 (2.2, 3.5)	2.8 (2.1, 3.8)	2.8 (2.0, 3.7)
On the radio	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)	1.5 (1.0, 2.1)
In cinemas	0.6 (0.3, 0.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)
Anywhere else	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Noticed at sports or sporting event associated with cigarettes brands or companies	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>	4.9 (4.1, 5.8)	5.5 (4.5, 6.8)	4.4 (3.6, 5.5)
Clothing / item with brand name or logo	1.9 (1.5, 2.4)	2.1 (1.6, 2.8)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)
Free gifts / discounts on other products	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)	1.6 (1.1, 2.5)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)
Free samples of cigarettes	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)
Prize competition for cigarette purchase	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)
Promotions in mail or email	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)
Coupons for cigarettes	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)
<b>Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion</b>	<b>25.0 (23.3, 26.8)</b>	<b>26.4 (24.1, 28.7)</b>	<b>23.9 (21.8, 26.1)</b>

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**TABLE 8.4 (CONT.): Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Places	Age (years)				Residence			
	15-24		25+		Urban		Rural	
Percentage (95% CI)								
<i>Noticed advertisements</i>	30.5	(25.6, 35.9)	21.2	(19.5, 23.0)	23.0	(20.9, 25.2)	20.6	(18.0, 23.6)
In stores where cigarettes are sold	20.6	(16.4, 25.5)	12.8	(11.5, 14.2)	14.6	(13.0, 16.2)	11.8	(9.7, 14.2)
On television	9.4	(6.7, 13.0)	5.8	(5.0, 6.7)	6.2	(5.2, 7.5)	6.3	(5.1, 7.7)
On cigarette pack inserts	9.0	(6.5, 12.3)	5.3	(4.6, 6.2)	5.1	(4.0, 6.3)	7.4	(6.1, 8.8)
On billboards	7.6	(5.2, 10.8)	3.7	(3.0, 4.7)	4.4	(3.5, 5.6)	3.6	(2.2, 5.6)
On the Internet	9.8	(7.2, 13.4)	3.2	(2.6, 4.0)	4.6	(3.6, 5.7)	2.8	(2.0, 3.9)
On posters	7.5	(5.1, 11.1)	3.2	(2.5, 4.0)	3.9	(3.1, 4.9)	3.2	(2.1, 5.1)
In newspapers or magazines	5.8	(3.6, 9.0)	2.4	(1.9, 3.2)	2.9	(2.2, 4.0)	2.6	(1.8, 3.6)
On / inside public transportation vehicles / stations	6.2	(4.1, 9.3)	2.3	(1.8, 3.0)	3.0	(2.3, 4.0)	2.2	(1.4, 3.6)
On the radio	2.8	(1.4, 5.8)	1.3	(0.9, 1.8)	1.4	(0.9, 2.3)	1.5	(0.9, 2.5)
In cinemas	0.8	(0.3, 1.9)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	0.3	(0.2, 0.7)
Anywhere else	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
Noticed at sports or sporting event associated with cigarettes brands or companies	1.6	(0.7, 3.6)	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>	7.9	(5.7, 10.8)	4.5	(3.8, 5.5)	5.4	(4.4, 6.6)	3.8	(2.9, 5.0)
Clothing / item with brand name or logo	3.9	(2.5, 6.2)	1.6	(1.2, 2.1)	2.0	(1.4, 2.7)	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)
Free gifts / discounts on other products	2.1	(0.9, 4.5)	1.4	(1.0, 1.9)	1.7	(1.2, 2.3)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)
Free samples of cigarettes	1.9	(1.0, 3.7)	1.1	(0.8, 1.6)	1.5	(1.1, 2.2)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)
Prize competition for cigarette purchase	1.4	(0.6, 3.1)	1.1	(0.8, 1.6)	1.4	(1.0, 1.9)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)
Promotions in mail or email	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)
Coupons for cigarettes	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)
<b>Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>(30.2, 40.9)</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>(21.9, 25.5)</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>(23.8, 28.2)</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>(20.1, 25.9)</b>

N/A: Not applicable

**TABLE 8.5: Percentage of current smokers aged 15 years or older who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Places	Overall	Gender			
		Male	Female		
		<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
<i>Noticed advertisements</i>	26.2 (23.4, 29.2)	25.4 (22.5, 28.5)	29.1 (22.9, 36.2)		
In stores where cigarettes are sold	15.2 (13.1, 17.6)	14.6 (12.3, 17.1)	17.5 (12.4, 24.1)		
On cigarette pack inserts	12.0 (9.9, 14.6)	11.8 (9.7, 14.3)	12.8 (8.6, 18.6)		
On television	5.1 (3.9, 6.5)	4.8 (3.6, 6.3)	6.2 (3.9, 9.8)		
On billboards	3.7 (2.7, 5.1)	4.0 (2.8, 5.5)	2.7 (1.2, 5.9)		
On posters	3.7 (2.7, 5.0)	3.7 (2.6, 5.2)	3.5 (1.7, 6.8)		
On the internet	3.4 (2.5, 4.7)	3.4 (2.5, 4.8)	3.2 (1.6, 6.5)		
On / inside public transportation vehicles / stations	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	2.1 (1.4, 3.2)	5.1 (2.3, 10.7)		
In newspapers or magazines	2.2 (1.4, 3.5)	1.9 (1.1, 3.3)	3.2 (1.5, 6.5)		
On the radio	1.4 (0.7, 2.6)	1.3 (0.6, 2.6)	1.7 (0.6, 4.9)		
In cinemas	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)		
Anywhere else	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)		
Noticed at sports or sporting event associated with cigarettes brands or companies	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	0.9 (0.2, 3.6)		
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>	6.8 (5.4, 8.7)	5.8 (4.4, 7.6)	10.9 (7.0, 16.4)		
Free gifts / discounts on other products	2.9 (2.1, 4.2)	2.3 (1.4, 3.5)	5.5 (3.1, 9.7)		
Clothing / item with brand name or logo	2.1 (1.4, 3.3)	2.0 (1.4, 3.0)	2.5 (0.9, 6.8)		
Prize competition for cigarette purchase	2.0 (1.3, 3.2)	1.5 (0.9, 2.7)	3.8 (1.9, 7.6)		
Free samples of cigarettes	1.8 (1.1, 2.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	4.6 (2.2, 9.1)		
Promotions in mail or email	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	0.7 (0.2, 2.4)		
Coupons for cigarettes	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	0.5 (0.1, 3.1)		
<b>Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion</b>	<b>30.3 (27.3, 33.5)</b>	<b>28.9 (25.8, 32.2)</b>	<b>35.7 (28.9, 43.2)</b>		

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

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**TABLE 8.5 (CONT.): Percentage of current smokers aged 15 years or older who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Places	Age (years)				Residence			
	15-24		25+		Urban		Rural	
	Percentage (95% CI)							
<i>Noticed advertisements</i>	32.4	(23.1, 43.3)	25.5	(22.6, 28.7)	26.6	(22.9, 30.6)	25.3	(21.6, 29.4)
In stores where cigarettes are sold	23.2	(15.1, 33.7)	14.3	(12.3, 16.7)	16.8	(14.0, 20.0)	11.6	(9.1, 14.7)
On cigarette pack inserts	14.4	(8.2, 24.3)	11.8	(9.6, 14.3)	10.9	(8.1, 14.4)	14.7	(11.9, 17.9)
On television	7.9	(3.3, 17.7)	4.8	(3.7, 6.1)	5.0	(3.6, 6.8)	5.2	(3.6, 7.6)
On billboards	12.0	(5.9, 23.0)	2.8	(2.0, 4.0)	3.8	(2.5, 5.7)	3.5	(2.2, 5.5)
On posters	10.8	(4.9, 22.1)	2.9	(2.1, 4.0)	4.2	(2.9, 6.0)	2.4	(1.2, 4.7)
On the Internet	6.9	(2.6, 17.5)	3.0	(2.2, 4.1)	4.0	(2.8, 5.8)	2.0	(1.1, 3.5)
On / inside public transportation vehicles / stations	3.3	(0.6, 15.5)	2.7	(1.7, 4.1)	3.3	(1.9, 5.5)	1.5	(0.8, 3.0)
In newspapers or magazines	6.0	(2.0, 16.9)	1.8	(1.1, 2.9)	2.3	(1.3, 4.2)	1.8	(0.8, 3.7)
On the radio	2.8	(0.4, 17.0)	1.2	(0.6, 2.4)	1.4	(0.6, 3.3)	1.3	(0.7, 2.7)
In cinemas	1.9	(0.5, 7.3)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)
Anywhere else	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)
Noticed at sports or sporting event associated with cigarettes brands or companies	3.7	(1.1, 11.7)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.7	(0.3, 1.9)	0.7	(0.2, 2.1)
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>	5.9	(2.8, 11.7)	7.0	(5.4, 8.9)	7.2	(5.3, 9.6)	6.1	(4.0, 9.0)
Free gifts / discounts on other products	1.1	(0.3, 3.4)	3.1	(2.2, 4.5)	3.3	(2.2, 4.9)	2.2	(1.0, 4.8)
Clothing / item with brand name or logo	1.6	(0.5, 4.9)	2.2	(1.4, 3.5)	2.4	(1.4, 4.1)	1.6	(0.9, 2.6)
Prize competition for cigarette purchase	0.5	(0.1, 3.3)	2.2	(1.4, 3.5)	2.4	(1.4, 4.0)	1.3	(0.6, 2.9)
Free samples of cigarettes	3.2	(1.1, 9.0)	1.7	(1.0, 2.8)	2.2	(1.2, 3.8)	1.0	(0.5, 2.2)
Promotions in mail or email	0.9	(0.1, 6.2)	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	1.1	(0.5, 2.4)
Coupons for cigarettes	0.5	(0.1, 3.3)	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)
<b>Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>(26.7, 47.6)</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>(26.5, 33.0)</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>(27.1, 35.0)</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>(24.8, 33.5)</b>

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

N/A: Not applicable

**TABLE 8.6: Percentage of current non-smokers aged 15 years or older who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Places	Overall		Gender			
			Male		Female	
Percentage (95% CI)						
<i>Noticed advertisements</i>	21.1	(19.3, 23.1)	22.1	(19.7, 24.8)	20.5	(18.4, 22.8)
In stores where cigarettes are sold	13.3	(11.9, 14.8)	14.1	(12.0, 16.6)	12.8	(11.3, 14.5)
On television	6.6	(5.6, 7.7)	5.8	(4.6, 7.3)	7.0	(5.8, 8.5)
On billboards	4.3	(3.4, 5.4)	4.6	(3.5, 6.0)	4.1	(3.1, 5.5)
On the Internet	4.2	(3.4, 5.2)	5.1	(3.8, 6.7)	3.7	(2.8, 4.9)
On cigarette pack inserts	3.9	(3.1, 4.8)	4.6	(3.5, 6.1)	3.5	(2.7, 4.5)
On posters	3.7	(2.9, 4.7)	4.6	(3.3, 6.2)	3.2	(2.4, 4.2)
In newspapers or magazines	3.0	(2.4, 3.9)	2.9	(1.9, 4.2)	3.1	(2.4, 4.1)
On / inside public transportation vehicles / stations	2.8	(2.2, 3.6)	3.3	(2.3, 4.7)	2.5	(1.9, 3.4)
On the radio	1.5	(1.0, 2.2)	1.7	(0.9, 3.0)	1.4	(1.0, 2.1)
In cinemas	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.7	(0.4, 1.4)
Anywhere else	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)
Noticed at sports or sporting event associated with cigarettes brands or companies	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	1.2	(0.7, 2.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>	4.4	(3.6, 5.3)	5.3	(4.1, 7.0)	3.8	(3.0, 4.9)
Clothing / item with brand name or logo	1.8	(1.4, 2.4)	2.2	(1.6, 3.0)	1.6	(1.1, 2.3)
Free samples of cigarettes	1.1	(0.7, 1.6)	1.6	(1.1, 2.3)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)
Free gifts / discounts on other products	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)	1.2	(0.7, 2.3)	0.9	(0.5, 1.4)
Prize competition for cigarette purchase	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)	0.9	(0.5, 1.4)
Promotions in mail or email	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)
Coupons for cigarettes	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
<b>Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>(21.5, 25.5)</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>(22.1, 27.5)</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>(20.6, 25.1)</b>

Note: Current non-smokers include former and never smokers.

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**TABLE 8.6 (CONT.): Percentage of current non-smokers aged 15 years or older who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Places	Age (years)				Residence			
	15-24		25+		Urban		Rural	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>								
<b>Noticed advertisements</b>	30.1	(24.4, 36.4)	19.8	(18.0, 21.8)	21.9	(19.7, 24.4)	19.2	(16.3, 22.6)
In stores where cigarettes are sold	20.0	(15.3, 25.7)	12.3	(10.9, 14.0)	13.9	(12.2, 15.8)	11.8	(9.5, 14.6)
On television	9.7	(6.7, 13.9)	6.1	(5.2, 7.3)	6.6	(5.4, 8.1)	6.6	(5.4, 8.1)
On billboards	6.5	(4.1, 10.3)	4.0	(3.1, 5.1)	4.6	(3.6, 5.9)	3.6	(2.1, 6.1)
On the Internet	10.5	(7.4, 14.7)	3.3	(2.6, 4.2)	4.7	(3.7, 6.0)	3.0	(2.1, 4.4)
On cigarette pack inserts	7.7	(5.1, 11.6)	3.4	(2.7, 4.2)	3.3	(2.4, 4.6)	5.2	(4.0, 6.7)
On posters	6.8	(4.1, 10.9)	3.3	(2.5, 4.3)	3.8	(2.9, 4.9)	3.5	(2.1, 5.8)
In newspapers or magazines	5.7	(3.3, 9.6)	2.7	(2.0, 3.5)	3.1	(2.3, 4.3)	2.8	(2.0, 4.0)
On / inside public transportation vehicles / stations	6.8	(4.4, 10.5)	2.2	(1.7, 3.0)	3.0	(2.2, 3.9)	2.4	(1.4, 4.2)
On the radio	2.9	(1.3, 6.3)	1.3	(0.9, 1.9)	1.5	(0.9, 2.3)	1.6	(0.9, 2.9)
In cinemas	0.6	(0.2, 1.8)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	0.7	(0.3, 1.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)
Anywhere else	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)
Noticed at sports or sporting event associated with cigarettes brands or companies	1.1	(0.4, 3.2)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)
<b>Noticed cigarette promotions</b>	8.3	(5.8, 11.9)	3.8	(3.1, 4.7)	4.9	(3.8, 6.2)	3.2	(2.4, 4.2)
Clothing / item with brand name or logo	4.5	(2.8, 7.2)	1.4	(1.1, 2.0)	1.9	(1.3, 2.6)	1.7	(1.1, 2.6)
Free samples of cigarettes	1.6	(0.7, 3.8)	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)	1.3	(0.9, 2.0)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)
Free gifts / discounts on other products	2.3	(1.0, 5.4)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	1.2	(0.8, 1.8)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)
Prize competition for cigarette purchase	1.6	(0.7, 3.8)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	1.1	(0.7, 1.6)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)
Promotions in mail or email	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)
Coupons for cigarettes	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)
<b>Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion</b>	35.1	(29.2, 41.4)	21.8	(19.9, 23.8)	24.5	(22.1, 27.0)	21.0	(18.0, 24.4)

Note: Current non-smokers include former and never smokers.

N/A: Not applicable

**TABLE 8.7: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Places	2010		2017		Relative changes
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
<b>Overall</b>					
Television or radio	48.6	(46.4, 50.7)	38.3	(36.2, 40.5)	- 21.1*
television	46.3	(44.2, 48.5)	37.3	(35.2, 39.4)	- 19.5*
radio	14.3	(13.2, 15.6)	8.1	(7.1, 9.4)	- 43.2*
Posters in health care facilities	21.0	(19.5, 22.6)	19.7	(18.1, 21.4)	- 6.0
Billboards	24.9	(23.1, 26.8)	16.3	(14.7, 18.0)	- 34.5*
Newspapers or magazines	27.9	(26.3, 29.6)	15.8	(14.4, 17.4)	- 43.4*
Public transportation	15.7	(14.2, 17.3)	14.0	(12.5, 15.5)	- 10.9
Posters in educational facilities	9.3	(8.2, 10.4)	10.0	(8.7, 11.4)	7.7
Any Location	66.8	(64.8, 68.7)	52.7	(50.4, 54.9)	- 21.1*
<b>Current smokers<sup>1</sup></b>					
Television or radio	45.7	(42.3, 49.1)	36.7	(33.4, 40.2)	- 19.6*
television	44.6	(41.2, 48.0)	35.5	(32.3, 38.8)	- 20.3*
radio	10.4	(8.9, 12.1)	8.5	(6.9, 10.5)	- 18.2
Posters in health care facilities	15.7	(13.4, 18.4)	18.0	(15.5, 20.9)	14.8
Billboards	27.4	(24.2, 30.8)	17.9	(15.3, 20.7)	- 34.7*
Newspapers or magazines	25.8	(23.3, 28.5)	15.6	(13.5, 18.1)	- 39.4*
Public transportation	15.6	(13.2, 18.2)	15.3	(13.1, 17.8)	- 1.9
Posters in educational facilities	5.8	(4.4, 7.7)	8.9	(7.0, 11.2)	52.1
Any Location	63.8	(60.5, 67.0)	50.3	(46.6, 53.9)	- 21.2*
<b>Non-smokers<sup>2</sup></b>					
Television or radio	49.7	(47.3, 52.1)	38.8	(36.4, 41.2)	- 21.9*
television	47.0	(44.6, 49.4)	37.8	(35.5, 40.3)	- 19.5*
radio	15.9	(14.5, 17.4)	8.0	(6.9, 9.4)	- 49.4*
Posters in health care facilities	23.0	(21.3, 24.8)	20.2	(18.5, 22.1)	- 12.3*
Billboards	23.9	(22.1, 25.9)	15.8	(14.1, 17.7)	- 33.8*
Newspapers or magazines	28.8	(26.9, 30.7)	15.9	(14.3, 17.5)	- 44.9*
Public transportation	15.7	(14.1, 17.5)	13.6	(12.0, 15.3)	- 13.6
Posters in educational facilities	10.6	(9.4, 12.0)	10.3	(8.9, 11.9)	- 2.9
Any Location	67.9	(65.8, 70.0)	53.4	(50.9, 55.8)	- 21.4*

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

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**TABLE 8.8:** Percentage of current smokers aged 15 years or older who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017

Characteristic	Current smokers <sup>1</sup> who noticed health warnings on cigarette package <sup>2</sup>			Current smokers <sup>1</sup> who thought about quitting because of warning labels <sup>2</sup>		
	2010	2017	Relative changes	2010	2017	Relative changes
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
<b>Overall</b>	96.4 (95.1, 97.4)	92.2 (89.9, 94.1)	- 4.3*	59.7 (56.1, 63.2)	54.0 (50.6, 57.5)	- 9.5*
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	96.6 (95.4, 97.5)	92.3 (89.9, 94.1)	- 4.5*	58.5 (54.7, 62.3)	52.8 (49.2, 56.3)	- 9.8*
Female	95.8 (89.4, 98.4)	92.2 (87.4, 95.2)	- 3.7	64.2 (56.6, 71.1)	58.7 (50.3, 66.5)	- 8.6
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	96.4 (89.4, 98.9)	94.2 (86.0, 97.7)	- 2.3	53.4 (44.4, 62.3)	56.0 (44.6, 66.8)	4.9
25-44	97.5 (96.1, 98.4)	94.0 (90.8, 96.2)	- 3.6*	63.3 (59.1, 67.3)	54.8 (49.5, 59.9)	- 13.5*
45-64	96.1 (93.8, 97.6)	90.9 (87.5, 93.5)	- 5.4*	59.3 (54.0, 64.4)	54.1 (48.9, 59.2)	- 8.8
65+	88.5 (82.0, 92.8)	77.9 (68.6, 85.0)	- 12.0*	52.5 (43.4, 61.5)	41.9 (33.2, 51.2)	- 20.1
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	96.9 (95.1, 98.1)	91.8 (88.6, 94.2)	- 5.2*	58.0 (53.2, 62.6)	52.1 (47.6, 56.7)	- 10.1
Rural	95.3 (93.2, 96.8)	93.1 (90.5, 95.1)	- 2.3	63.5 (59.1, 67.7)	58.2 (53.7, 62.6)	- 8.3
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	83.9 (74.4, 90.3)	84.3 (73.2, 91.3)	0.5	53.4 (41.5, 64.9)	54.3 (39.5, 68.4)	1.8
Secondary school	96.7 (94.6, 98.0)	93.0 (89.8, 95.3)	- 3.8*	58.7 (53.6, 63.6)	56.8 (50.7, 62.8)	- 3.2
High school	96.8 (94.9, 98.0)	92.3 (89.4, 94.4)	- 4.6*	62.1 (57.7, 66.4)	50.5 (44.9, 56.0)	- 18.8*
College or above	98.2 (95.3, 99.3)	91.5 (85.4, 95.2)	- 6.8*	64.2 (56.6, 71.2)	56.8 (50.0, 63.4)	- 11.5
<i>Region</i>						
Western	94.9 (91.9, 96.8)	91.2 (81.6, 96.0)	- 3.9	63.2 (55.8, 70.0)	55.2 (48.3, 61.9)	- 12.7
Central	96.8 (95.0, 98.0)	93.6 (90.9, 95.6)	- 3.2*	61.3 (55.2, 67.0)	43.9 (38.4, 49.5)	- 28.4*
Southern	96.2 (92.0, 98.3)	92.2 (88.3, 94.8)	- 4.2	54.9 (48.1, 61.5)	67.1 (60.6, 73.1)	22.3*
Eastern	98.8 (96.4, 99.6)	91.4 (86.3, 94.8)	- 7.5*	59.8 (49.4, 69.4)	51.4 (42.4, 60.4)	- 14.0

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

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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 8.9: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	Noticed advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold			Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion						
	2010		2017		Relative changes	2010		2017		Relative changes
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage			Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage		
<b>Overall</b>	20.9	(19.2, 22.7)	13.7	(12.4, 15.1)	- 34.5*	46.3	(44.2, 48.4)	25.0	(23.3, 26.8)	- 46.0*
<i>Smoking status</i>										
Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	27.7	(24.7, 30.8)	15.2	(13.1, 17.6)	- 45.1*	60.3	(57.1, 63.5)	30.3	(27.3, 33.5)	- 49.7*
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	18.3	(16.5, 20.2)	13.3	(11.9, 14.8)	- 27.3*	40.8	(38.5, 43.1)	23.4	(21.5, 25.5)	- 42.6*
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	23.8	(21.7, 26.2)	14.3	(12.5, 16.3)	- 40.0*	53.3	(50.7, 55.8)	26.4	(24.1, 28.7)	- 50.5*
Female	18.5	(16.4, 20.7)	13.2	(11.7, 14.8)	- 28.5*	40.5	(38.1, 43.0)	23.9	(21.8, 26.1)	- 41.1*
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	35.6	(31.1, 40.3)	20.6	(16.4, 25.5)	- 42.2*	68.9	(64.1, 73.3)	35.4	(30.2, 40.9)	- 48.7*
25-44	25.1	(22.7, 27.8)	16.7	(14.6, 19.1)	- 33.4*	55.6	(52.9, 58.3)	30.8	(28.0, 33.7)	- 44.6*
45-64	16.1	(13.9, 18.5)	11.9	(10.3, 13.9)	- 25.7*	39.6	(36.7, 42.5)	22.0	(19.8, 24.4)	- 44.3*
65+	5.8	(4.4, 7.6)	6.4	(5.1, 7.8)	9.4	16.2	(14.0, 18.7)	12.0	(10.3, 13.8)	- 26.2*
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	24.9	(22.4, 27.4)	14.6	(13.0, 16.2)	- 41.4*	51.5	(48.7, 54.4)	25.9	(23.8, 28.2)	- 49.7*
Rural	13.5	(11.7, 15.5)	11.8	(9.7, 14.2)	- 13.1	36.5	(33.7, 39.3)	22.9	(20.1, 25.9)	- 37.3*
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	4.6	(3.0, 6.9)	4.0	(2.4, 6.5)	- 13.4	13.7	(11.0, 16.8)	8.9	(6.6, 11.9)	- 34.8*
Secondary school	15.5	(13.4, 17.9)	9.0	(7.2, 11.3)	- 41.6*	37.8	(34.8, 40.8)	18.9	(16.2, 21.9)	- 50.0*
High school	19.4	(17.1, 21.8)	12.7	(11.0, 14.7)	- 34.2*	45.5	(42.6, 48.3)	24.1	(21.5, 26.9)	- 47.1*
College or above	23.9	(20.7, 27.3)	17.4	(14.9, 20.3)	- 26.9*	52.4	(48.7, 56.0)	29.8	(26.5, 33.3)	- 43.2*
<i>Region</i>										
Western	19.3	(16.3, 22.7)	21.4	(18.3, 24.9)	11.1	45.8	(42.5, 49.1)	34.7	(30.6, 39.1)	- 24.2*
Central	20.9	(18.1, 24.0)	14.9	(12.8, 17.3)	- 28.7*	44.2	(40.5, 48.0)	26.3	(23.3, 29.4)	- 40.6*
Southern	21.4	(18.0, 25.3)	10.3	(8.0, 13.1)	- 52.0*	48.8	(44.5, 53.1)	21.8	(18.5, 25.4)	- 55.4*
Eastern	23.6	(18.5, 29.5)	7.0	(5.2, 9.5)	- 70.2*	48.2	(41.8, 54.6)	15.8	(12.8, 19.5)	- 67.1*

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

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$ .

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

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 9.1: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Believe that smoking causes					
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Stroke, heart attack and lung cancer	Bladder cancer
Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>Overall</b>	92.7 (91.4, 93.8)	86.1 (84.6, 87.4)	86.7 (85.1, 88.2)	94.5 (93.5, 95.4)	82.6 (80.8, 84.2)	52.8 (50.4, 55.2)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	91.1 (89.5, 92.5)	83.6 (81.5, 85.4)	84.4 (82.3, 86.2)	92.8 (91.5, 93.9)	80.3 (78.1, 82.2)	50.3 (47.6, 53.1)
Female	94.0 (92.6, 95.1)	88.2 (86.5, 89.6)	88.7 (86.9, 90.3)	96.0 (94.9, 96.9)	84.6 (82.6, 86.4)	54.9 (52.0, 57.8)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	94.1 (91.4, 96.1)	82.3 (77.8, 86.1)	81.6 (77.0, 85.4)	95.1 (92.5, 96.9)	77.0 (72.1, 81.2)	46.1 (40.7, 51.7)
25-44	91.8 (89.5, 93.6)	85.1 (82.7, 87.1)	85.2 (82.7, 87.5)	93.6 (91.7, 95.1)	81.1 (78.4, 83.6)	50.4 (47.2, 53.6)
45-64	93.0 (91.4, 94.3)	87.9 (86.0, 89.6)	89.1 (87.2, 90.8)	95.1 (93.9, 96.0)	85.1 (83.0, 87.0)	56.0 (52.8, 59.1)
65+	92.9 (91.2, 94.4)	87.3 (85.2, 89.1)	88.8 (86.9, 90.4)	95.0 (93.6, 96.1)	84.8 (82.6, 86.8)	56.5 (53.2, 59.7)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	92.5 (90.8, 94.0)	85.6 (83.6, 87.4)	86.5 (84.3, 88.4)	94.6 (93.3, 95.7)	82.1 (79.7, 84.3)	51.3 (48.0, 54.5)
Rural	92.9 (91.9, 93.9)	87.2 (85.4, 88.8)	87.2 (85.4, 88.9)	94.3 (93.0, 95.4)	83.8 (81.8, 85.7)	56.4 (53.6, 59.2)
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	89.3 (85.6, 92.2)	84.3 (80.4, 87.6)	85.5 (81.7, 88.6)	92.9 (90.1, 95.0)	82.6 (78.5, 86.1)	53.3 (48.1, 58.4)
Secondary school	91.3 (88.7, 93.3)	84.3 (81.4, 86.9)	85.5 (82.6, 88.1)	93.0 (91.3, 94.4)	81.3 (78.1, 84.0)	48.2 (44.6, 51.8)
High school	92.2 (90.1, 93.9)	87.7 (85.7, 89.4)	88.0 (85.8, 90.0)	94.9 (93.1, 96.3)	84.6 (82.3, 86.6)	57.1 (54.2, 59.9)
College or above	94.5 (92.8, 95.9)	87.3 (84.9, 89.3)	88.5 (85.8, 90.7)	95.3 (93.8, 96.4)	83.5 (80.5, 86.1)	53.9 (49.5, 58.2)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	93.4 (90.3, 95.6)	88.9 (86.9, 90.6)	88.4 (86.2, 90.3)	95.3 (93.8, 96.5)	85.1 (82.5, 87.3)	64.8 (60.9, 68.6)
Central	92.0 (90.1, 93.6)	82.1 (79.0, 84.8)	83.1 (79.7, 86.0)	92.9 (91.1, 94.4)	78.5 (74.9, 81.6)	46.5 (42.8, 50.3)
Southern	93.9 (92.2, 95.3)	83.0 (79.9, 85.7)	84.0 (79.8, 87.5)	94.7 (92.8, 96.1)	78.1 (73.8, 81.9)	46.7 (41.7, 51.7)
Eastern	91.4 (87.5, 94.2)	91.7 (87.6, 94.5)	92.8 (89.6, 95.1)	95.7 (92.3, 97.6)	90.4 (86.3, 93.3)	54.9 (48.4, 61.3)

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

**TABLE 9.1 (CONT.): Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Believe that smoking causes					
	Acute respiratory disease	Parkinson's disease	Impotence	Tuberculosis	Bronchitis	Gastric ulcer
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
<b>Overall</b>	51.7 (49.4, 54.0)	36.5 (34.2, 38.9)	59.9 (57.6, 62.0)	80.3 (78.4, 81.9)	83.9 (82.1, 85.5)	70.9 (68.9, 72.8)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	48.2 (45.5, 50.9)	33.4 (30.8, 36.1)	58.2 (55.4, 61.0)	77.0 (74.6, 79.1)	81.9 (79.8, 83.7)	68.5 (65.9, 71.0)
Female	54.7 (51.7, 57.6)	39.1 (36.3, 42.0)	61.2 (58.7, 63.7)	83.0 (80.9, 84.9)	85.6 (83.5, 87.4)	72.8 (70.4, 75.1)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	47.0 (41.5, 52.7)	33.3 (28.4, 38.6)	63.0 (57.5, 68.1)	81.3 (76.7, 85.2)	79.0 (74.0, 83.3)	63.3 (58.0, 68.3)
25-44	51.6 (48.5, 54.8)	35.4 (32.5, 38.5)	60.7 (57.4, 63.8)	77.7 (74.8, 80.3)	82.8 (80.3, 85.1)	70.3 (67.5, 72.9)
45-64	52.3 (49.1, 55.4)	37.5 (34.4, 40.8)	60.9 (58.0, 63.8)	80.9 (78.6, 83.0)	84.9 (82.4, 87.2)	71.9 (69.0, 74.6)
65+	53.9 (50.8, 56.9)	38.8 (35.6, 42.2)	54.4 (51.4, 57.5)	83.6 (81.3, 85.8)	87.2 (85.0, 89.0)	74.9 (72.3, 77.5)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	51.3 (48.2, 54.4)	35.8 (32.8, 38.9)	58.8 (55.8, 61.7)	79.0 (76.7, 81.2)	83.3 (81.0, 85.4)	68.9 (66.2, 71.4)
Rural	52.7 (49.9, 55.5)	38.1 (35.1, 41.2)	62.3 (59.6, 64.9)	83.0 (80.5, 85.2)	85.2 (82.7, 87.4)	75.3 (72.8, 77.6)
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	44.5 (39.2, 49.9)	32.3 (27.1, 38.1)	43.6 (38.5, 48.8)	80.0 (75.3, 84.0)	81.0 (76.7, 84.6)	69.3 (64.2, 73.9)
Secondary school	49.0 (45.5, 52.6)	31.7 (28.5, 35.0)	55.1 (51.8, 58.4)	79.7 (76.9, 82.2)	84.7 (81.8, 87.1)	68.9 (65.5, 72.0)
High school	52.6 (49.6, 55.6)	38.8 (35.9, 41.8)	62.0 (58.9, 65.1)	81.6 (79.3, 83.7)	85.3 (82.8, 87.4)	71.8 (69.1, 74.4)
College or above	56.7 (52.8, 60.5)	39.6 (35.9, 43.6)	62.7 (58.8, 66.3)	79.0 (75.8, 81.9)	84.7 (82.0, 87.1)	75.1 (72.0, 78.1)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	53.3 (50.1, 56.5)	45.2 (41.5, 48.9)	71.4 (68.7, 74.0)	84.6 (81.7, 87.0)	85.1 (82.3, 87.4)	79.9 (76.8, 82.6)
Central	47.2 (43.6, 50.8)	30.1 (27.0, 33.5)	51.5 (48.5, 54.6)	76.8 (73.6, 79.7)	78.7 (75.2, 81.8)	63.8 (59.8, 67.7)
Southern	54.9 (49.4, 60.4)	32.1 (27.0, 37.8)	56.1 (50.9, 61.1)	76.8 (71.5, 81.3)	83.9 (79.4, 87.5)	70.4 (66.0, 74.4)
Eastern	53.1 (46.8, 59.4)	40.3 (34.3, 46.7)	62.7 (56.0, 68.9)	83.9 (80.4, 86.9)	89.9 (86.0, 92.8)	71.3 (66.9, 75.3)

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

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 9.2: Percentage of current smokers<sup>1</sup> aged 15 years or older who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Believe that smoking causes					
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Stroke, heart attack and lung cancer	Bladder cancer
Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>Overall</b>	86.2 (82.9, 89.0)	76.2 (73.0, 79.1)	77.1 (73.8, 80.1)	87.0 (83.9, 89.5)	72.1 (68.7, 75.3)	41.7 (38.2, 45.3)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	86.5 (83.5, 89.0)	76.5 (73.4, 79.4)	76.7 (73.4, 79.7)	87.3 (84.5, 89.6)	72.8 (69.4, 75.9)	42.3 (38.6, 46.0)
Female	85.4 (76.2, 91.4)	74.9 (66.1, 82.0)	78.5 (69.6, 85.3)	85.9 (77.0, 91.7)	69.7 (61.1, 77.2)	39.6 (32.2, 47.6)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	86.6 (77.2, 92.4)	73.8 (62.5, 82.6)	76.5 (66.1, 84.4)	87.9 (78.9, 93.4)	71.4 (60.2, 80.4)	45.4 (34.5, 56.7)
25-44	85.1 (79.8, 89.2)	76.7 (71.9, 80.8)	76.3 (71.5, 80.6)	86.5 (81.6, 90.3)	72.1 (67.0, 76.7)	41.4 (36.9, 46.0)
45-64	88.2 (84.7, 91.0)	75.9 (71.5, 79.8)	78.2 (73.7, 82.1)	87.3 (83.1, 90.5)	72.2 (67.4, 76.6)	41.4 (36.2, 46.9)
65+	85.0 (76.7, 90.8)	77.4 (68.9, 84.2)	79.3 (70.8, 85.8)	87.9 (79.8, 93.1)	73.0 (63.9, 80.5)	40.1 (31.3, 49.7)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	85.7 (80.9, 89.5)	75.3 (70.9, 79.2)	76.2 (71.6, 80.2)	86.4 (82.2, 89.7)	70.9 (66.2, 75.1)	39.9 (35.3, 44.6)
Rural	87.4 (84.4, 89.9)	78.1 (74.4, 81.4)	79.1 (75.4, 82.3)	88.3 (84.8, 91.1)	74.9 (70.9, 78.5)	45.8 (40.9, 50.8)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	78.8 (66.4, 87.5)	74.4 (59.7, 85.1)	75.0 (60.3, 85.6)	88.1 (72.9, 95.3)	74.4 (59.7, 85.1)	45.6 (31.6, 60.2)
Secondary school	88.0 (82.8, 91.8)	75.4 (69.5, 80.4)	75.2 (69.2, 80.3)	85.6 (80.9, 89.3)	71.8 (65.8, 77.0)	38.7 (32.7, 45.1)
High school	84.8 (79.0, 89.1)	76.2 (70.9, 80.9)	77.6 (72.2, 82.2)	86.6 (80.8, 90.8)	73.0 (67.6, 77.8)	42.8 (38.0, 47.8)
College or above	87.7 (81.5, 92.0)	78.1 (71.5, 83.5)	78.8 (71.9, 84.4)	88.4 (83.4, 92.1)	71.0 (63.3, 77.6)	40.4 (33.4, 47.8)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	85.6 (77.8, 91.0)	81.0 (76.1, 85.2)	80.7 (75.7, 84.9)	86.6 (81.0, 90.8)	75.5 (69.2, 80.9)	54.3 (47.8, 60.7)
Central	85.1 (80.9, 88.5)	72.4 (67.2, 77.0)	72.8 (67.6, 77.4)	85.2 (80.7, 88.8)	69.1 (63.8, 73.9)	37.4 (32.2, 42.9)
Southern	91.4 (87.7, 94.0)	74.4 (69.1, 79.0)	75.9 (70.0, 81.0)	89.8 (85.5, 93.0)	68.8 (62.4, 74.5)	38.5 (32.2, 45.2)
Eastern	82.5 (69.9, 90.5)	78.7 (67.3, 86.9)	80.8 (68.7, 88.9)	86.3 (74.3, 93.3)	76.8 (65.6, 85.2)	39.1 (29.5, 49.5)

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

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

**TABLE 9.2 (CONT.): Percentage of current smokers<sup>1</sup> aged 15 years or older who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Believe that smoking causes					
	Acute respiratory disease	Parkinson's disease	Impotence	Tuberculosis	Bronchitis	Gastric ulcer
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
<b>Overall</b>	42.9 (39.4, 46.4)	27.8 (24.8, 31.0)	51.4 (47.9, 55.0)	70.4 (66.9, 73.7)	75.1 (71.6, 78.3)	61.5 (58.1, 64.8)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	42.0 (38.4, 45.7)	27.6 (24.5, 31.0)	51.2 (47.4, 54.9)	70.2 (66.7, 73.5)	76.3 (73.3, 79.1)	61.8 (58.1, 65.4)
Female	46.2 (38.4, 54.2)	28.4 (22.2, 35.6)	52.3 (44.1, 60.5)	71.1 (62.2, 78.6)	70.6 (61.5, 78.3)	60.6 (51.8, 68.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	43.6 (32.8, 55.0)	33.4 (23.5, 44.9)	63.6 (52.6, 73.4)	80.8 (71.6, 87.5)	70.5 (58.9, 79.9)	63.7 (52.5, 73.5)
25-44	44.1 (39.6, 48.8)	27.1 (23.4, 31.2)	51.7 (46.9, 56.5)	70.2 (65.3, 74.8)	76.3 (71.3, 80.6)	62.6 (58.1, 66.9)
45-64	41.2 (35.9, 46.7)	27.4 (22.5, 32.9)	48.8 (43.7, 53.9)	68.1 (62.7, 73.1)	75.7 (70.5, 80.3)	59.9 (54.4, 65.2)
65+	39.6 (30.8, 49.1)	26.6 (19.1, 35.7)	41.7 (32.5, 51.5)	67.2 (57.5, 75.6)	68.1 (57.6, 77.0)	56.4 (46.0, 66.4)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	42.0 (37.5, 46.7)	27.6 (23.8, 31.9)	50.2 (45.5, 54.8)	68.3 (63.6, 72.6)	74.7 (70.0, 79.0)	60.4 (56.0, 64.7)
Rural	44.9 (40.4, 49.4)	28.1 (24.2, 32.5)	54.2 (49.2, 59.1)	75.1 (70.3, 79.4)	75.9 (71.7, 79.7)	64.1 (59.2, 68.7)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	43.2 (29.7, 57.8)	34.6 (22.1, 49.7)	45.3 (31.5, 60.0)	69.9 (52.3, 83.1)	72.6 (58.3, 83.5)	52.8 (37.7, 67.3)
Secondary school	41.6 (35.8, 47.6)	23.6 (19.1, 28.8)	51.2 (45.1, 57.3)	75.2 (69.4, 80.1)	76.3 (70.5, 81.2)	57.9 (51.3, 64.3)
High school	42.4 (37.6, 47.3)	28.0 (24.0, 32.4)	49.6 (44.6, 54.6)	68.6 (63.3, 73.4)	76.2 (70.7, 80.9)	62.0 (57.2, 66.5)
College or above	44.7 (37.4, 52.3)	28.2 (22.1, 35.1)	50.3 (43.1, 57.4)	64.0 (57.2, 70.2)	73.8 (67.7, 79.1)	64.8 (58.5, 70.6)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	47.5 (42.6, 52.4)	33.9 (29.2, 38.9)	61.0 (54.9, 66.8)	75.3 (69.3, 80.5)	74.1 (68.3, 79.1)	69.5 (63.3, 75.0)
Central	41.2 (36.1, 46.5)	21.7 (17.5, 26.6)	46.6 (41.3, 51.8)	66.4 (61.3, 71.2)	67.7 (61.9, 72.9)	55.2 (49.1, 61.1)
Southern	44.6 (38.0, 51.5)	28.7 (23.0, 35.2)	50.7 (43.4, 57.9)	71.3 (64.0, 77.7)	81.3 (74.7, 86.5)	62.5 (56.3, 68.3)
Eastern	38.6 (29.0, 49.2)	29.1 (21.1, 38.5)	49.4 (39.7, 59.2)	70.0 (59.3, 78.8)	79.0 (67.6, 87.2)	61.3 (52.2, 69.7)

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

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

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 9.3: Percentage of non-smokers<sup>1</sup> aged 15 years or older who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Believe that smoking causes					
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Stroke, heart attack and lung cancer	Bladder cancer
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Overall</b>	94.6 (93.5, 95.5)	89.0 (87.6, 90.2)	89.6 (88.0, 90.9)	96.7 (96.0, 97.3)	85.7 (84.0, 87.3)	56.1 (53.5, 58.7)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	94.1 (92.6, 95.4)	88.1 (86.0, 90.0)	89.4 (87.4, 91.1)	96.4 (95.3, 97.2)	85.2 (82.9, 87.2)	55.6 (52.3, 58.9)
Female	94.8 (93.7, 95.7)	89.4 (87.9, 90.8)	89.7 (88.0, 91.2)	96.9 (96.1, 97.6)	86.0 (84.1, 87.7)	56.4 (53.3, 59.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	95.9 (93.0, 97.6)	84.3 (79.2, 88.3)	82.8 (77.6, 87.0)	96.8 (94.3, 98.2)	78.3 (72.8, 83.0)	46.3 (40.1, 52.6)
25-44	95.0 (93.3, 96.3)	89.1 (86.8, 91.0)	89.5 (87.2, 91.5)	97.0 (95.8, 97.9)	85.5 (82.9, 87.7)	54.7 (51.0, 58.4)
45-64	94.4 (92.7, 95.7)	91.4 (89.6, 93.0)	92.4 (90.5, 93.9)	97.4 (96.5, 98.0)	88.9 (86.7, 90.8)	60.3 (56.9, 63.6)
65+	93.4 (91.7, 94.8)	87.9 (85.9, 89.7)	89.4 (87.5, 91.1)	95.4 (94.1, 96.5)	85.6 (83.4, 87.5)	57.5 (54.1, 60.9)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	94.6 (93.0, 95.8)	88.6 (86.8, 90.2)	89.5 (87.4, 91.3)	97.0 (96.1, 97.7)	85.4 (83.0, 87.4)	54.6 (51.0, 58.1)
Rural	94.6 (93.6, 95.5)	89.9 (88.1, 91.4)	89.7 (87.8, 91.3)	96.1 (95.0, 97.0)	86.5 (84.5, 88.3)	59.6 (56.8, 62.3)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	90.5 (86.4, 93.4)	85.4 (81.3, 88.7)	86.6 (82.7, 89.7)	93.4 (90.6, 95.4)	83.5 (79.3, 87.0)	54.1 (48.8, 59.4)
Secondary school	92.4 (89.7, 94.5)	87.5 (84.4, 90.1)	89.2 (86.3, 91.5)	95.7 (94.3, 96.7)	84.7 (81.4, 87.4)	51.6 (47.5, 55.6)
High school	95.0 (93.3, 96.2)	91.9 (90.3, 93.2)	91.9 (90.0, 93.4)	97.9 (96.9, 98.6)	88.8 (86.7, 90.6)	62.2 (58.9, 65.4)
College or above	96.1 (94.6, 97.2)	89.4 (86.9, 91.5)	90.8 (88.2, 92.8)	96.9 (95.5, 97.8)	86.4 (83.5, 88.9)	57.0 (52.3, 61.6)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	95.4 (93.3, 96.9)	90.9 (89.0, 92.5)	90.3 (88.0, 92.3)	97.6 (96.6, 98.3)	87.5 (85.1, 89.5)	67.5 (63.4, 71.3)
Central	94.0 (92.2, 95.4)	84.9 (81.7, 87.5)	86.0 (82.6, 88.8)	95.1 (93.4, 96.4)	81.1 (77.5, 84.3)	49.1 (44.8, 53.3)
Southern	94.8 (93.1, 96.2)	86.0 (82.7, 88.8)	86.9 (82.4, 90.4)	96.4 (94.7, 97.6)	81.4 (76.6, 85.4)	49.5 (44.2, 54.9)
Eastern	94.1 (90.2, 96.5)	95.5 (93.0, 97.2)	96.4 (94.5, 97.7)	98.4 (96.6, 99.3)	94.4 (91.6, 96.2)	59.6 (52.1, 66.6)

<sup>1</sup> Includes former and never smokers.

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

**TABLE 9.3 (CONT.): Percentage of non-smokers<sup>1</sup> aged 15 years or older who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Believe that smoking causes					
	Acute respiratory disease	Parkinson's disease	Impotence	Tuberculosis	Bronchitis	Gastric ulcer
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
<b>Overall</b>	54.3 (51.8, 56.9)	39.1 (36.5, 41.7)	62.3 (59.9, 64.7)	83.2 (81.2, 84.9)	86.5 (84.6, 88.1)	73.6 (71.5, 75.6)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	52.3 (49.1, 55.4)	37.2 (34.0, 40.6)	62.8 (59.5, 66.0)	81.4 (78.7, 83.8)	85.5 (83.1, 87.6)	72.9 (69.8, 75.7)
Female	55.5 (52.4, 58.5)	40.1 (37.1, 43.2)	62.1 (59.4, 64.7)	84.1 (81.9, 86.1)	87.0 (84.9, 88.8)	74.0 (71.5, 76.3)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	47.8 (41.7, 54.0)	33.3 (27.9, 39.1)	62.8 (56.7, 68.5)	81.4 (76.2, 85.8)	81.0 (75.4, 85.6)	63.2 (57.2, 68.9)
25-44	55.3 (51.5, 59.0)	39.4 (35.8, 43.2)	64.9 (61.2, 68.5)	81.2 (77.9, 84.1)	86.0 (83.4, 88.2)	73.9 (70.9, 76.8)
45-64	55.6 (52.1, 59.0)	40.5 (36.9, 44.3)	64.5 (61.2, 67.7)	84.7 (82.3, 86.8)	87.7 (85.1, 89.9)	75.5 (72.4, 78.3)
65+	54.8 (51.5, 58.1)	39.6 (36.2, 43.2)	55.3 (52.1, 58.4)	84.7 (82.3, 86.9)	88.4 (86.2, 90.3)	76.1 (73.4, 78.7)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	54.0 (50.6, 57.4)	38.2 (34.8, 41.8)	61.3 (58.1, 64.4)	82.2 (79.6, 84.5)	85.8 (83.4, 87.9)	71.4 (68.5, 74.1)
Rural	55.1 (52.0, 58.1)	41.0 (37.8, 44.4)	64.7 (62.0, 67.4)	85.4 (82.9, 87.5)	88.0 (85.3, 90.2)	78.7 (76.1, 81.0)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	44.6 (39.1, 50.2)	32.1 (26.5, 38.2)	43.4 (38.0, 48.9)	81.1 (76.3, 85.1)	81.9 (77.5, 85.6)	71.1 (66.1, 75.6)
Secondary school	51.7 (47.7, 55.7)	34.6 (30.8, 38.6)	56.5 (52.6, 60.4)	81.3 (78.1, 84.1)	87.7 (84.8, 90.1)	72.8 (69.1, 76.2)
High school	56.4 (53.0, 59.7)	42.7 (39.2, 46.4)	66.6 (63.0, 70.0)	86.4 (84.2, 88.3)	88.6 (86.2, 90.6)	75.4 (72.3, 78.2)
College or above	59.5 (55.4, 63.4)	42.3 (38.2, 46.5)	65.6 (61.6, 69.3)	82.5 (79.0, 85.5)	87.3 (84.3, 89.8)	77.5 (74.2, 80.6)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	54.8 (51.3, 58.3)	48.1 (44.0, 52.2)	74.1 (71.4, 76.6)	86.9 (84.0, 89.3)	87.9 (84.7, 90.5)	82.5 (79.4, 85.2)
Central	48.9 (45.0, 52.8)	32.5 (29.0, 36.3)	52.9 (49.4, 56.5)	79.7 (76.0, 83.0)	81.8 (77.9, 85.1)	66.3 (62.0, 70.3)
Southern	58.6 (52.7, 64.3)	33.4 (27.7, 39.6)	58.0 (52.6, 63.2)	78.8 (73.2, 83.4)	84.8 (80.4, 88.4)	73.2 (68.5, 77.5)
Eastern	57.5 (50.2, 64.4)	43.7 (36.6, 51.0)	66.6 (59.2, 73.2)	88.1 (84.4, 91.0)	93.1 (89.4, 95.6)	74.3 (69.3, 78.7)

<sup>1</sup> Includes former and never smokers.

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

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 9.4: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who believe that smoking water pipe with tobacco causes serious illness and comparison of smoking water pipe with tobacco to cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Believe that smoking water pipe with tobacco causes serious illness		Compared to smoking cigarettes, smoking water pipe with tobacco is...							
			Less harmful		Not different		More harmful		Don't know	
Percentage (95% CI)										
<b>Overall</b>	53.7	(51.6, 55.8)	8.7	(7.8, 9.8)	52.3	(50.1, 54.5)	4.8	(4.0, 5.7)	34.1	(32.2, 36.1)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	52.5	(50.0, 55.0)	10.6	(9.2, 12.3)	51.2	(48.7, 53.8)	5.1	(4.3, 6.1)	33.0	(30.8, 35.3)
Female	54.7	(52.2, 57.2)	7.2	(6.1, 8.4)	53.2	(50.6, 55.9)	4.5	(3.5, 5.8)	35.1	(32.7, 37.5)
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	55.5	(50.2, 60.7)	19.4	(15.6, 24.0)	49.3	(44.1, 54.5)	7.0	(4.7, 10.3)	24.3	(20.2, 29.0)
25-44	57.1	(54.0, 60.2)	11.3	(9.6, 13.3)	55.1	(51.8, 58.3)	4.8	(3.8, 6.0)	28.8	(26.0, 31.8)
45-64	54.2	(51.1, 57.1)	5.1	(4.0, 6.4)	53.3	(50.3, 56.2)	4.6	(3.6, 5.9)	37.0	(34.2, 39.9)
65+	45.0	(41.9, 48.1)	3.2	(2.3, 4.5)	47.2	(43.9, 50.5)	3.8	(2.2, 6.4)	45.8	(42.6, 49.1)
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	56.1	(53.4, 58.8)	9.7	(8.4, 11.1)	52.8	(49.9, 55.7)	5.0	(4.1, 6.3)	32.5	(30.0, 35.1)
Rural	48.2	(45.4, 51.1)	6.6	(5.6, 7.9)	51.3	(48.6, 54.1)	4.2	(3.4, 5.3)	37.8	(35.2, 40.4)
<i>Education level<sup>1</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	34.4	(29.8, 39.2)	2.4	(1.1, 5.0)	42.5	(37.8, 47.3)	2.5	(1.4, 4.4)	52.6	(47.5, 57.6)
Secondary school	47.5	(44.2, 50.8)	5.2	(3.9, 7.0)	49.1	(45.3, 52.8)	3.7	(2.6, 5.1)	42.0	(38.5, 45.6)
High school	54.1	(51.0, 57.3)	7.1	(5.8, 8.7)	54.5	(51.4, 57.6)	4.6	(3.7, 5.7)	33.8	(31.0, 36.7)
College or above	61.4	(57.9, 64.7)	10.1	(8.4, 12.1)	55.4	(51.3, 59.5)	5.5	(4.2, 7.1)	29.0	(25.6, 32.6)
<i>Region</i>										
Western	53.9	(50.0, 57.7)	8.6	(7.0, 10.4)	54.6	(50.8, 58.4)	4.8	(3.6, 6.5)	32.0	(28.7, 35.5)
Central	47.0	(43.4, 50.6)	10.1	(8.4, 12.1)	43.8	(40.6, 47.1)	6.5	(5.1, 8.3)	39.6	(36.7, 42.5)
Southern	57.5	(53.4, 61.4)	9.4	(7.3, 12.2)	57.7	(53.1, 62.2)	3.2	(2.3, 4.3)	29.7	(25.8, 33.8)
Eastern	59.1	(53.6, 64.3)	6.3	(4.4, 8.9)	56.3	(50.2, 62.3)	4.0	(2.3, 7.0)	33.4	(28.3, 38.9)

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

**TABLE 9.5: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who believe that certain types of cigarettes can be less harmful than others, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Overall		Current smokers <sup>1</sup>		Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	
	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	11.5	(10.4, 12.6)	18.7	(16.5, 21.1)	9.3	(8.3, 10.5)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	13.8	(12.2, 15.6)	18.9	(16.5, 21.5)	10.5	(8.9, 12.5)
Female	9.5	(8.2, 11.0)	18.1	(13.8, 23.4)	8.7	(7.4, 10.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	14.2	(11.1, 18.0)	17.7	(11.1, 27.2)	13.4	(10.0, 17.7)
25-44	13.0	(11.2, 15.0)	17.9	(15.1, 21.2)	10.7	(8.7, 13.0)
45-64	10.7	(9.4, 12.3)	19.6	(16.0, 23.9)	8.1	(6.8, 9.6)
65+	8.0	(6.7, 9.5)	22.9	(16.0, 31.8)	7.0	(5.8, 8.5)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	11.5	(10.2, 13.0)	19.5	(16.7, 22.7)	9.2	(7.9, 10.8)
Rural	11.3	(10.0, 12.8)	17.0	(13.9, 20.6)	9.6	(8.3, 11.2)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	5.4	(3.6, 8.0)	17.0	(9.3, 28.9)	4.1	(2.5, 6.9)
Secondary school	10.2	(8.6, 12.1)	19.3	(15.1, 24.3)	7.0	(5.6, 8.6)
High school	10.6	(9.3, 12.1)	17.4	(14.3, 20.9)	8.2	(6.9, 9.6)
College or above	13.6	(11.4, 16.1)	21.5	(16.5, 27.5)	11.7	(9.4, 14.5)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	13.5	(11.9, 15.2)	20.1	(16.1, 24.9)	11.8	(10.2, 13.5)
Central	11.5	(9.5, 13.8)	16.2	(12.9, 20.1)	10.1	(8.0, 12.7)
Southern	11.1	(8.9, 13.7)	21.0	(16.4, 26.4)	7.5	(5.7, 9.9)
Eastern	9.7	(7.6, 12.3)	18.1	(13.1, 24.6)	7.2	(5.1, 10.2)

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

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

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

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 9.6: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who believe that inhaling tobacco smoke from somebody else is harmful, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Overall		Current smokers <sup>1</sup>		Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	
	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	85.5	(84.1, 86.9)	73.4	(70.2, 76.4)	89.1	(87.7, 90.4)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	81.9	(80.0, 83.7)	73.5	(70.2, 76.6)	87.5	(85.4, 89.3)
Female	88.5	(86.9, 90.0)	73.1	(65.1, 79.9)	90.0	(88.4, 91.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	82.8	(78.3, 86.6)	70.1	(58.1, 79.9)	85.7	(81.1, 89.4)
25-44	85.6	(83.5, 87.5)	74.3	(69.7, 78.5)	91.0	(89.1, 92.7)
45-64	86.4	(84.4, 88.2)	73.2	(68.4, 77.5)	90.3	(88.3, 92.1)
65+	85.6	(83.4, 87.5)	71.6	(62.2, 79.5)	86.5	(84.3, 88.4)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	85.1	(83.2, 86.9)	71.7	(67.4, 75.6)	89.1	(87.2, 90.7)
Rural	86.5	(84.8, 88.1)	77.4	(73.2, 81.0)	89.3	(87.7, 90.7)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	76.2	(71.9, 80.1)	71.7	(56.8, 82.9)	76.7	(72.1, 80.7)
Secondary school	86.7	(84.3, 88.8)	77.9	(73.3, 81.8)	89.9	(87.3, 92.0)
High school	85.9	(83.7, 87.8)	71.4	(66.0, 76.2)	91.2	(89.3, 92.8)
College or above	87.6	(85.3, 89.6)	74.8	(68.6, 80.1)	90.6	(88.2, 92.5)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	88.1	(85.5, 90.4)	76.8	(70.7, 82.0)	91.0	(88.7, 92.9)
Central	82.6	(79.6, 85.2)	68.4	(62.7, 73.6)	86.6	(83.5, 89.2)
Southern	82.9	(80.0, 85.6)	69.2	(63.5, 74.3)	87.9	(85.0, 90.3)
Eastern	89.5	(86.1, 92.2)	82.0	(71.5, 89.1)	91.8	(88.8, 94.0)

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

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

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

**TABLE 9.7: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who favor increasing taxes on tobacco products, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Overall		Current smokers <sup>1</sup>		Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	
	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	47.2	(45.4, 49.0)	14.7	(12.6, 17.2)	56.8	(54.6, 59.0)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	39.7	(37.4, 42.0)	13.9	(11.7, 16.5)	56.8	(53.9, 59.8)
Female	53.4	(50.7, 56.0)	17.9	(12.8, 24.5)	56.8	(54.0, 59.5)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	52.0	(46.6, 57.4)	21.0	(13.5, 31.2)	59.2	(53.0, 65.1)
25-44	42.7	(40.1, 45.3)	14.0	(11.2, 17.4)	56.5	(53.1, 59.9)
45-64	47.7	(44.9, 50.5)	14.3	(11.0, 18.3)	57.6	(54.4, 60.8)
65+	52.2	(49.1, 55.3)	13.2	(7.9, 21.4)	54.7	(51.4, 57.9)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	46.9	(44.5, 49.3)	15.0	(12.2, 18.3)	56.4	(53.4, 59.2)
Rural	47.7	(45.3, 50.2)	14.3	(11.4, 17.7)	57.8	(55.1, 60.4)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	47.5	(42.2, 52.9)	8.7	(3.4, 20.7)	51.7	(46.1, 57.3)
Secondary school	43.9	(40.8, 47.1)	14.5	(11.0, 18.9)	54.6	(50.7, 58.4)
High school	44.9	(42.5, 47.4)	12.7	(9.9, 16.1)	56.7	(53.6, 59.7)
College or above	50.9	(47.5, 54.3)	16.3	(12.0, 21.8)	59.0	(55.3, 62.6)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	55.2	(52.2, 58.2)	19.1	(14.3, 24.9)	64.5	(61.1, 67.7)
Central	47.8	(44.7, 50.8)	15.5	(11.8, 20.1)	57.0	(53.1, 60.8)
Southern	44.0	(40.2, 47.9)	14.3	(10.2, 19.7)	54.7	(50.1, 59.2)
Eastern	40.7	(35.9, 45.6)	10.0	(6.3, 15.6)	49.8	(44.0, 55.7)

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

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

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

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 9.8: Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers<sup>1</sup> aged 15 years or older, by possible responses to significant rise of tobacco product price and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	If prices of tobacco products rise significantly, they will:									
	Smoke as before		Switch to cheaper products		Smoke less		Quit smoking		Don't know/hard to say	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>Overall</b>	19.8	(17.3, 22.6)	14.1	(12.0, 16.6)	25.8	(22.8, 29.0)	21.0	(18.3, 24.0)	19.2	(16.6, 22.1)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	20.7	(18.0, 23.7)	15.6	(13.2, 18.3)	24.7	(21.7, 28.0)	19.3	(16.5, 22.4)	19.7	(16.8, 22.9)
Female	16.4	(11.5, 22.9)	8.4	(5.2, 13.3)	30.0	(23.4, 37.6)	27.8	(20.8, 35.9)	17.3	(11.8, 24.8)
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	26.4	(17.0, 38.5)	11.7	(6.5, 20.2)	24.2	(16.5, 34.0)	21.4	(13.4, 32.5)	16.3	(9.8, 25.9)
25-44	18.3	(15.1, 22.0)	13.4	(10.5, 16.8)	24.6	(20.8, 28.8)	21.4	(17.7, 25.7)	22.3	(18.5, 26.6)
45-64	19.6	(15.5, 24.4)	16.2	(12.6, 20.4)	28.6	(23.7, 34.0)	20.2	(16.2, 24.8)	15.5	(12.3, 19.3)
65+	25.9	(17.7, 36.2)	13.5	(8.0, 21.8)	23.9	(16.2, 33.8)	21.3	(13.8, 31.5)	15.4	(8.9, 25.1)
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	22.0	(18.7, 25.8)	12.8	(10.1, 16.0)	26.3	(22.4, 30.7)	20.1	(16.5, 24.1)	18.8	(15.5, 22.7)
Rural	14.8	(12.2, 17.9)	17.1	(14.0, 20.8)	24.7	(21.1, 28.6)	23.2	(19.7, 27.1)	20.2	(16.8, 24.0)
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>										
Less than secondary	23.1	(12.2, 39.4)	16.4	(8.5, 29.3)	26.5	(13.6, 45.4)	21.1	(10.8, 37.3)	12.8	(6.4, 24.0)
Secondary school	16.6	(12.8, 21.2)	19.3	(14.4, 25.4)	23.5	(19.0, 28.7)	24.5	(19.3, 30.6)	16.1	(12.0, 21.3)
High school	19.9	(16.4, 24.0)	14.1	(11.1, 17.7)	25.7	(21.2, 30.9)	19.3	(15.5, 23.6)	21.0	(17.2, 25.4)
College or above	19.5	(14.5, 25.8)	9.7	(6.5, 14.1)	29.4	(23.9, 35.7)	20.1	(15.2, 26.1)	21.3	(15.9, 28.0)
<i>Region</i>										
Western	19.5	(13.9, 26.7)	12.6	(8.9, 17.4)	27.8	(22.5, 33.9)	21.8	(17.3, 27.2)	18.2	(14.2, 23.1)
Central	21.1	(17.3, 25.4)	16.1	(12.3, 20.9)	25.0	(20.6, 30.0)	21.1	(16.9, 26.1)	16.7	(12.8, 21.5)
Southern	17.6	(13.3, 22.9)	16.2	(12.3, 21.1)	29.4	(24.1, 35.2)	18.3	(14.1, 23.4)	18.5	(14.3, 23.6)
Eastern	21.1	(15.6, 27.9)	10.5	(6.1, 17.5)	20.8	(13.3, 31.0)	23.3	(15.8, 32.8)	24.3	(17.2, 33.2)

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

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

**TABLE 9.9: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who consider highlighted, enlarged or specially decorated cigarette packs at point of sales as advertising, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Overall		Current smokers <sup>1</sup>		Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Overall</b>	72.0	(69.9, 74.0)	65.8	(62.0, 69.4)	73.8	(71.6, 75.9)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	71.4	(68.9, 73.8)	65.5	(61.6, 69.2)	75.3	(72.2, 78.2)
Female	72.4	(70.0, 74.7)	67.1	(58.9, 74.3)	73.0	(70.5, 75.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	77.7	(72.7, 82.0)	76.9	(66.3, 84.9)	77.9	(72.2, 82.7)
25-44	75.7	(72.5, 78.7)	66.3	(60.9, 71.3)	80.3	(77.1, 83.1)
45-64	73.1	(70.1, 75.9)	62.7	(57.1, 68.0)	76.2	(72.9, 79.2)
65+	58.9	(55.8, 61.9)	59.8	(50.1, 68.8)	58.8	(55.7, 61.9)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	72.8	(70.0, 75.5)	65.4	(60.3, 70.2)	75.0	(72.0, 77.8)
Rural	70.0	(67.5, 72.5)	66.7	(62.2, 71.0)	71.0	(68.3, 73.6)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	41.6	(36.5, 46.9)	37.0	(25.3, 50.5)	42.1	(36.7, 47.7)
Secondary school	65.6	(62.1, 69.0)	62.7	(56.2, 68.7)	66.7	(62.6, 70.5)
High school	72.4	(69.5, 75.2)	61.6	(55.8, 67.2)	76.4	(73.5, 79.1)
College or above	80.5	(77.5, 83.1)	75.7	(68.1, 81.9)	81.6	(78.5, 84.3)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	80.7	(77.6, 83.4)	75.2	(68.8, 80.6)	82.1	(79.2, 84.7)
Central	66.7	(63.5, 69.7)	64.2	(58.7, 69.3)	67.4	(63.6, 71.0)
Southern	75.7	(71.1, 79.7)	69.3	(62.0, 75.7)	78.0	(73.3, 82.0)
Eastern	66.1	(59.8, 71.9)	54.9	(43.9, 65.4)	69.4	(63.1, 75.2)

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.<sup>2</sup> Includes former and never smokers.<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

## GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

**TABLE 9.10: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who favor ban of smoking in indoor public and workplaces, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Overall		Current smokers <sup>1</sup>		Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Overall</b>	83.2	(81.4, 84.8)	65.8	(62.2, 69.3)	88.3	(86.7, 89.8)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	78.4	(75.9, 80.7)	65.3	(61.2, 69.2)	87.0	(84.6, 89.0)
Female	87.2	(85.4, 88.8)	67.6	(60.0, 74.3)	89.1	(87.3, 90.6)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	80.5	(75.9, 84.4)	65.3	(53.9, 75.2)	84.0	(79.0, 88.0)
25-44	79.9	(77.1, 82.4)	63.7	(58.8, 68.3)	87.6	(84.9, 89.9)
45-64	85.0	(82.8, 87.0)	69.1	(64.0, 73.7)	89.7	(87.5, 91.6)
65+	88.4	(86.1, 90.3)	68.4	(58.2, 77.2)	89.7	(87.6, 91.4)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	82.5	(80.1, 84.7)	64.8	(60.0, 69.3)	87.7	(85.4, 89.7)
Rural	84.7	(82.6, 86.6)	68.0	(62.9, 72.7)	89.7	(88.0, 91.2)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>						
Less than secondary	82.4	(78.1, 85.9)	52.5	(37.9, 66.6)	85.5	(81.3, 89.0)
Secondary school	82.3	(79.4, 84.8)	67.4	(61.0, 73.2)	87.7	(84.7, 90.1)
High school	81.2	(78.5, 83.6)	63.4	(58.1, 68.4)	87.7	(85.1, 89.9)
College or above	88.1	(85.4, 90.3)	70.6	(63.0, 77.1)	92.1	(89.8, 93.9)
<i>Region</i>						
Western	84.6	(81.2, 87.4)	67.5	(60.1, 74.1)	88.9	(86.1, 91.2)
Central	82.5	(79.6, 85.1)	60.5	(54.6, 66.2)	88.8	(85.9, 91.1)
Southern	84.3	(81.1, 87.0)	69.6	(63.3, 75.2)	89.5	(86.3, 92.1)
Eastern	81.5	(76.2, 85.9)	66.9	(56.5, 76.0)	85.9	(80.7, 89.8)

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

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

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

**TABLE 9.11: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who think smoking should not be allowed in indoor areas of restaurants or cafés, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2017**

Characteristic	Overall	Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<b>Overall</b>	81.3 (79.6, 82.9)	66.2 (62.6, 69.5)	85.8 (84.1, 87.2)
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	77.2 (74.8, 79.5)	67.1 (63.2, 70.8)	83.9 (81.2, 86.3)
Female	84.7 (82.8, 86.3)	62.6 (55.2, 69.5)	86.8 (84.9, 88.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>			
15-24	79.9 (75.1, 84.0)	66.1 (54.1, 76.3)	83.1 (77.9, 87.2)
25-44	79.0 (76.5, 81.3)	66.0 (61.4, 70.4)	85.2 (82.6, 87.5)
45-64	81.9 (79.4, 84.1)	67.1 (61.9, 71.9)	86.3 (83.6, 88.5)
65+	85.7 (83.4, 87.7)	61.7 (51.7, 70.9)	87.3 (85.0, 89.2)
<i>Residence</i>			
Urban	80.9 (78.6, 83.0)	64.0 (59.4, 68.5)	85.8 (83.6, 87.8)
Rural	82.2 (80.2, 84.0)	70.8 (66.5, 74.8)	85.6 (83.7, 87.3)
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>			
Less than secondary	80.8 (76.3, 84.7)	70.7 (56.7, 81.6)	81.9 (77.0, 86.0)
Secondary school	79.9 (77.0, 82.5)	66.8 (60.8, 72.3)	84.6 (81.5, 87.2)
High school	79.9 (77.2, 82.4)	64.5 (59.5, 69.2)	85.6 (82.8, 88.0)
College or above	84.8 (82.2, 87.2)	68.2 (60.6, 75.1)	88.7 (86.1, 90.9)
<i>Region</i>			
Western	83.3 (80.8, 85.6)	70.5 (64.8, 75.5)	86.6 (84.2, 88.8)
Central	80.4 (77.8, 82.8)	62.1 (56.3, 67.6)	85.6 (82.8, 88.1)
Southern	82.1 (78.8, 85.1)	68.4 (61.7, 74.5)	87.1 (83.9, 89.7)
Eastern	79.3 (73.8, 83.9)	64.7 (54.4, 73.9)	83.7 (78.5, 87.8)

<sup>1</sup> Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.<sup>2</sup> Includes former and never smokers.<sup>3</sup> Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

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**TABLE 9.12: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who believe that smoking causes illness, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	2010		2017		Relative changes
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	74.3	(72.5, 76.0)	82.6	(80.8, 84.2)	11.2*
<i>Smoking status</i>					
Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	65.5	(62.3, 68.5)	72.1	(68.7, 75.3)	10.2*
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	77.8	(75.9, 79.6)	85.7	(84.0, 87.3)	10.2*
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	70.4	(68.0, 72.8)	80.3	(78.1, 82.2)	13.9*
Female	77.5	(75.5, 79.5)	84.6	(82.6, 86.4)	9.1*
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	68.6	(64.0, 72.9)	77.0	(72.1, 81.2)	12.2*
25-44	74.4	(72.0, 76.7)	81.1	(78.4, 83.6)	9.1*
45-64	77.6	(75.2, 79.8)	85.1	(83.0, 87.0)	9.7*
65+	74.5	(71.5, 77.2)	84.8	(82.6, 86.8)	13.9*
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	75.9	(73.5, 78.2)	82.1	(79.7, 84.3)	8.1*
Rural	71.3	(68.8, 73.6)	83.8	(81.8, 85.7)	17.7*
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>					
Less than secondary	68.7	(64.9, 72.3)	82.6	(78.5, 86.1)	20.3*
Secondary school	72.2	(69.2, 75.0)	81.3	(78.1, 84.0)	12.5*
High school	77.0	(74.5, 79.3)	84.6	(82.3, 86.6)	9.8*
College or above	80.9	(78.2, 83.3)	83.5	(80.5, 86.1)	3.2
<i>Region</i>					
Western	69.5	(65.9, 72.9)	85.1	(82.5, 87.3)	22.4*
Central	74.7	(71.8, 77.4)	78.5	(74.9, 81.6)	5.0
Southern	76.5	(73.2, 79.5)	78.1	(73.8, 81.9)	2.1
Eastern	79.3	(72.3, 84.9)	90.4	(86.3, 93.3)	13.9*

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

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

**TABLE 9.13: Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who believe that exposure to secondhand smoke causes illness, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	2010		2017		Relative changes
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage
<b>Overall</b>	86.2	(85.0, 87.3)	85.5	(84.1, 86.9)	- 0.8
<i>Smoking status</i>					
Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	77.3	(74.6, 79.8)	73.4	(70.2, 76.4)	- 5.0
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	89.7	(88.6, 90.8)	89.1	(87.7, 90.4)	- 0.7
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	82.3	(80.6, 84.0)	81.9	(80.0, 83.7)	- 0.5
Female	89.4	(88.0, 90.7)	88.5	(86.9, 90.0)	- 1.0
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	87.9	(84.4, 90.6)	82.8	(78.3, 86.6)	- 5.8*
25-44	87.6	(85.8, 89.2)	85.6	(83.5, 87.5)	- 2.3
45-64	85.5	(83.5, 87.3)	86.4	(84.4, 88.2)	1.1
65+	83.0	(80.8, 84.9)	85.6	(83.4, 87.5)	3.2
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	86.8	(85.1, 88.3)	85.1	(83.2, 86.9)	- 1.9
Rural	85.2	(83.6, 86.7)	86.5	(84.8, 88.1)	1.6
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>					
Less than secondary	77.0	(73.7, 80.0)	76.2	(71.9, 80.1)	- 1.0
Secondary school	84.1	(81.9, 86.1)	86.7	(84.3, 88.8)	3.1
High school	87.0	(85.1, 88.7)	85.9	(83.7, 87.8)	- 1.3
College or above	90.9	(88.8, 92.6)	87.6	(85.3, 89.6)	- 3.6*
<i>Region</i>					
Western	87.5	(85.7, 89.1)	88.1	(85.5, 90.4)	0.7
Central	85.6	(83.6, 87.4)	82.6	(79.6, 85.2)	- 3.5
Southern	85.5	(82.4, 88.2)	82.9	(80.0, 85.6)	- 3.0
Eastern	86.5	(82.7, 89.5)	89.5	(86.1, 92.2)	3.5

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

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

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**TABLE 9.14:** Percentage of adults aged 15 years or older who believe certain types of cigarettes can be less harmful than others, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017

Characteristic	2010		2017		Relative changes
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	16.2	(14.9, 17.6)	11.5	(10.4, 12.6)	- 29.2*
<i>Smoking status</i>					
Current smokers <sup>1</sup>	15.8	(13.4, 18.5)	18.7	(16.5, 21.1)	18.5
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	16.3	(14.9, 17.9)	9.3	(8.3, 10.5)	- 42.7*
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	18.0	(16.2, 19.9)	13.8	(12.2, 15.6)	- 23.1*
Female	14.9	(13.4, 16.6)	9.5	(8.2, 11.0)	- 36.1*
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	19.8	(16.2, 24.1)	14.2	(11.1, 18.0)	- 28.3*
25-44	15.6	(13.8, 17.7)	13.0	(11.2, 15.0)	- 16.8*
45-64	17.0	(15.0, 19.3)	10.7	(9.4, 12.3)	- 37.1*
65+	12.2	(10.4, 14.3)	8.0	(6.7, 9.5)	- 34.8*
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	15.1	(13.5, 17.0)	11.5	(10.2, 13.0)	- 23.8*
Rural	18.2	(16.4, 20.2)	11.3	(10.0, 12.8)	- 37.8*
<i>Education level<sup>3</sup></i>					
Less than secondary	9.2	(7.2, 11.7)	5.4	(3.6, 8.0)	- 41.5*
Secondary school	14.8	(12.8, 17.1)	10.2	(8.6, 12.1)	- 31.2*
High school	16.7	(14.6, 19.0)	10.6	(9.3, 12.1)	- 36.4*
College or above	17.2	(14.6, 20.1)	13.6	(11.4, 16.1)	- 20.9*
<i>Region</i>					
Western	21.9	(19.2, 24.8)	13.5	(11.9, 15.2)	- 38.5*
Central	15.2	(13.1, 17.6)	11.5	(9.5, 13.8)	- 24.6*
Southern	12.9	(10.6, 15.6)	11.1	(8.9, 13.7)	- 14.1
Eastern	13.4	(10.7, 16.7)	9.7	(7.6, 12.3)	- 27.7*

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

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

**TABLE 9.15: Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers<sup>1</sup> aged 15 years or older, by possible responses to significant rise of tobacco product price and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	If price of tobacco products rises significantly, they will:											
	2010					2017					Relative changes	
	Smoke as before		Switch to cheaper products			Smoke as before		Switch to cheaper products			Smoke as before	Switch to cheaper products
	Percentage (95% CI)										Percentage	
<b>Overall</b>	22.1	(19.7, 24.8)	10.4	(8.7, 12.3)	19.8	(17.3, 22.6)	14.1	(12.0, 16.6)	- 10.4	36.1*		
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	21.6	(19.1, 24.4)	11.9	(10.0, 14.1)	20.7	(18.0, 23.7)	15.6	(13.2, 18.3)	- 4.3	30.9		
Female	24.0	(17.9, 31.5)	4.2	(2.4, 7.5)	16.4	(11.5, 22.9)	8.4	(5.2, 13.3)	- 31.6*	98.3		
<i>Age (years)</i>												
15-24	17.4	(11.7, 25.0)	6.0	(3.5, 10.0)	26.4	(17.0, 38.5)	11.7	(6.5, 20.2)	51.9	96.1		
25-44	23.5	(20.2, 27.3)	9.1	(7.2, 11.6)	18.3	(15.1, 22.0)	13.4	(10.5, 16.8)	- 22.2*	46.5		
45-64	22.2	(18.1, 26.8)	15.2	(12.0, 19.0)	19.6	(15.5, 24.4)	16.2	(12.6, 20.4)	- 11.7	6.6		
65+	26.4	(19.0, 35.5)	11.5	(7.1, 18.2)	25.9	(17.7, 36.2)	13.5	(8.0, 21.8)	- 2.0	17.1		
<i>Residence</i>												
Urban	23.0	(19.8, 26.6)	9.1	(7.1, 11.5)	22.0	(18.7, 25.8)	12.8	(10.1, 16.0)	- 4.2	40.5		
Rural	20.1	(17.0, 23.7)	13.2	(10.3, 16.8)	14.8	(12.2, 17.9)	17.1	(14.0, 20.8)	- 26.4*	29.7		
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>												
Less than secondary	27.7	(17.7, 40.6)	16.4	(9.4, 27.1)	23.1	(12.2, 39.4)	16.4	(8.5, 29.3)	- 16.5	- 0.6		
Secondary school	19.5	(15.6, 24.1)	14.8	(11.5, 18.9)	16.6	(12.8, 21.2)	19.3	(14.4, 25.4)	- 14.8	30.4		
High school	23.1	(19.3, 27.4)	10.9	(8.6, 13.9)	19.9	(16.4, 24.0)	14.1	(11.1, 17.7)	- 13.6	28.6		
College or above	28.0	(22.0, 34.8)	6.5	(3.4, 12.2)	19.5	(14.5, 25.8)	9.7	(6.5, 14.1)	- 30.2*	48.4		
<i>Region</i>												
Western	27.6	(23.2, 32.4)	9.2	(6.2, 13.5)	19.5	(13.9, 26.7)	12.6	(8.9, 17.4)	- 29.1*	36.2		
Central	19.4	(15.4, 24.1)	12.1	(9.7, 15.0)	21.1	(17.3, 25.4)	16.1	(12.3, 20.9)	8.6	33.4		
Southern	20.4	(15.9, 25.8)	7.2	(4.9, 10.3)	17.6	(13.3, 22.9)	16.2	(12.3, 21.1)	- 13.7	126.5*		
Eastern	22.6	(16.0, 30.9)	15.3	(9.0, 24.9)	21.1	(15.6, 27.9)	10.5	(6.1, 17.5)	- 6.4	- 31.5		

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

**TABLE 9.15 (CONT.): Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers<sup>1</sup> aged 15 years or older, by possible responses to significant rise of tobacco product price and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Ukraine, 2010 and 2017**

Characteristic	If price of tobacco products rises significantly, they will:								
	2010			2017			Relative changes		
	Smoke less	Quit smoking	Hard to say	Smoke less	Quit smoking	Hard to say	Smoke less	Quit smoking	Hard to say
<b>Overall</b>	28.4 (25.8, 31.2)	25.2 (22.5, 28.1)	13.9 (11.7, 16.3)	25.8 (22.8, 29.0)	21.0 (18.3, 24.0)	19.2 (16.6, 22.1)	-9.3	-16.6*	38.7*
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	27.3 (24.7, 30.0)	25.3 (22.5, 28.3)	13.9 (11.7, 16.5)	24.7 (21.7, 28.0)	19.3 (16.5, 22.4)	19.7 (16.8, 22.9)	-9.3	-23.7*	41.7*
Female	33.2 (26.2, 41.0)	24.9 (19.0, 31.9)	13.7 (9.1, 20.1)	30.0 (23.4, 37.6)	27.8 (20.8, 35.9)	17.3 (11.8, 24.8)	-9.5	11.7	26.9
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	31.5 (24.0, 40.1)	34.3 (26.0, 43.7)	10.9 (7.0, 16.4)	24.2 (16.5, 34.0)	21.4 (13.4, 32.5)	16.3 (9.8, 25.9)	-23.2	-37.6*	50.2
25-44	28.7 (25.2, 32.4)	23.4 (20.1, 27.0)	15.3 (12.3, 18.9)	24.6 (20.8, 28.8)	21.4 (17.7, 25.7)	22.3 (18.5, 26.6)	-14.2	-8.2	45.5*
45-64	27.3 (23.4, 31.6)	21.3 (18.1, 25.1)	14.1 (11.1, 17.7)	28.6 (23.7, 34.0)	20.2 (16.2, 24.8)	15.5 (12.3, 19.3)	4.8	-5.5	10.4
65+	21.8 (14.2, 31.8)	29.8 (22.2, 38.8)	10.5 (6.3, 16.9)	23.9 (16.2, 33.8)	21.3 (13.8, 31.5)	15.4 (8.9, 25.1)	9.8	-28.4	46.8
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	28.9 (25.6, 32.6)	24.0 (20.5, 27.9)	14.9 (12.2, 18.2)	26.3 (22.4, 30.7)	20.1 (16.5, 24.1)	18.8 (15.5, 22.7)	-9.0	-16.5	25.9
Rural	27.3 (23.8, 31.2)	27.9 (24.5, 31.5)	11.5 (8.8, 14.7)	24.7 (21.1, 28.6)	23.2 (19.7, 27.1)	20.2 (16.8, 24.0)	-9.8	-16.7	76.0*
<i>Education level<sup>2</sup></i>									
Less than secondary	25.3 (15.3, 38.7)	22.4 (14.5, 33.1)	8.2 (4.0, 15.9)	26.5 (13.6, 45.4)	21.1 (10.8, 37.3)	12.8 (6.4, 24.0)	5.1	-5.7	56.8
Secondary school	23.2 (19.3, 27.7)	26.3 (22.1, 30.9)	16.3 (12.5, 20.8)	23.5 (19.0, 28.7)	24.5 (19.3, 30.6)	16.1 (12.0, 21.3)	1.2	-6.6	-0.9
High school	29.9 (26.3, 33.8)	22.7 (19.0, 26.9)	13.3 (10.6, 16.6)	25.7 (21.2, 30.9)	19.3 (15.5, 23.6)	21.0 (17.2, 25.4)	-14.1	-15.3	58.0*
College or above	29.4 (23.6, 36.1)	19.6 (14.9, 25.3)	16.5 (12.0, 22.3)	29.4 (23.9, 35.7)	20.1 (15.2, 26.1)	21.3 (15.9, 28.0)	-0.1	2.7	29.0
<i>Region</i>									
Western	23.0 (18.7, 27.9)	25.4 (20.1, 31.5)	14.9 (11.5, 19.0)	27.8 (22.5, 33.9)	21.8 (17.3, 27.2)	18.2 (14.2, 23.1)	21.1	-13.9	22.7
Central	31.0 (25.9, 36.5)	28.3 (23.4, 33.7)	9.2 (6.7, 12.5)	25.0 (20.6, 30.0)	21.1 (16.9, 26.1)	16.7 (12.8, 21.5)	-19.4	-25.3*	80.7*
Southern	31.5 (27.0, 36.3)	26.3 (21.7, 31.6)	14.6 (10.4, 20.1)	29.4 (24.1, 35.2)	18.3 (14.1, 23.4)	18.5 (14.3, 23.6)	-6.8	-30.4*	26.6
Eastern	25.6 (19.2, 33.1)	14.8 (9.3, 22.7)	21.8 (14.2, 32.0)	20.8 (13.3, 31.0)	23.3 (15.8, 32.8)	24.3 (17.2, 33.2)	-18.5	57.6	11.5

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

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

\*  $p < 0.05$

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

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