MINISTRY OF HEALTH
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

НИИ пульмонологии ФМБА
Российской Федерации

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

GATS
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Global Adult Tobacco Survey: Country Report 2016

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Abstract

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a nationally representative household survey of persons age 15 years or older, and is a global standard to systematically monitor tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators. GATS was launched as part of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System and it was first implemented in the Russian Federation in 2009, and was repeated in 2016. The overall scope of the GATS is to systematically monitor adult tobacco use in a nationally representative sample of Russian Federation population and provide foundation for further adaptation and reinforcement of effective tobacco control measures. The current report presents the results of the GATS 2016 on key tobacco control indicators and gives a comparative analysis with the GATS 2009.

Keywords

GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

SMOKING

TOBACCO

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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CORRIGENDUM, April 2020

There was an error in the calculation of the number of daily cigarette smokers and the number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers. The affected text and tables are as follows.

Executive summary

Page number	Original text	Revised text *(corrected text italicized)*
2	Overall, 29.9% (35.8 million) of adults currently smoked cigarettes [48.8% among men and 14.2% among women] and 25.7% smoked cigarettes on a daily basis [43.1% among men and 11.3% among women]. Daily cigarette smokers smoked an average of 16.3 cigarettes per day [17.1 among men and 13.7 among women].	Overall, 29.9% (35.8 million) of adults currently smoked cigarettes [48.8% among men and 14.2% among women] and *25.9%* smoked cigarettes on a daily basis [*43.5%* among men and 11.3% among women]. Daily cigarette smokers smoked an average of *16.6* cigarettes per day [*17.4* among men and *14.1* among women].

Country report

Page number	Revised table
27	Revised Table 4.6, see below.
74	Revised Table 10.3, see below.
117	Revised Appendix Table C-2, affected values only, see below.
118	Revised Appendix Table C-3, affected values only, see below.
119	Revised Appendix Table C-4, affected values only, see below.
120	Revised Appendix Table C-5, affected values only, see below.
121	Revised Appendix Table C-6, affected values only, see below.
125	Revised Appendix Table F.1, affected values only, see below
126	Revised Appendix Table F.2, affected values only, see below

There was an error in the calculation of the number of people who attempted to quit smoking using pharmacotherapy and the number of people who attempted to quit smoking using counseling/advice. The affected tables are as follows.

Country Report

Page number	Revised table
79	Revised Table 10.7, affected values only, see below.
126	Revised Appendix Table F.2, affected values only, see below.

There was an error in the calculation of the number of people whose last cigarette purchase was from a store. The affected tables are as follows.

Country Report

Page number	Revised table
126	Revised Appendix Table F.2, affected values only, see below.

There was an error in the calculation for the 2016 weighted count demographic characteristic distribution values. The affected table is as follows.

Country report

Page number	Revised table
69	Revised Table 10.0, affected values only, see below.

There were errors in the column headings for Country report Tables 6.1a and 6.1b.

Table, page number	Column heading text	Revised text *(corrected text italicized)*
6.1a page 43 and 6.1b page 44	Allowed everywhere	*Not allowed in any enclosed area*
	Allowed only in some enclosed areas	*Allowed everywhere*
	Not allowed in any enclosed area	*Allowed only in some enclosed areas*

Revised Appendix Table F.1: MPOWER Summary Indicators - GATS Russian Federation, 2016

Indicator	Overall (%)	Gender		Residence	
		Male (%)	Female (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies					
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day (number)[1]	16.6	17.4	14.1	16.5	17.1

Notes:
[1] Among current daily smokers

Revised Appendix Table F.2: MPOWER Summary Indicators, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016

Indicator	2009			2016			Relative change		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
	Percentage (95% CI)			*Percentage (95% CI)*			*Percentage*		
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies									
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day (number)	16.7 (16.2, 17.2)	18.2 (17.7, 18.7)	12.6 (11.7, 13.5)	16.1 (15.5, 16.8)	16.9 (16.3, 17.6)	13.5 (12.0, 14.9)	-3.6	-7.0*	6.8
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use									
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method [6]:									
Pharmacotherapy (Nicotine Replacement Therapy)	20.1 (17.3, 23.3)	19.1 (16.2, 22.4)	21.8 (16.4, 28.4)	24.2 (20.6, 28.3)	25.6 (21.4, 30.3)	20.9 (16.3, 26.3)	20.4	33.7*	-4.2
Counseling/advice	3.5 (2.6, 4.6)	4.3 (3.1, 5.9)	2.0 (0.9, 4.2)	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	3.4 (2.1, 5.4)	1.1 (0.4, 2.6)	-21.4	-21.5	-46.0
R: Raise taxes on tobacco									
Last cigarette purchase was from a store [9]	66.8 (64.0, 69.5)	66.6 (63.8, 69.3)	67.3 (62.5, 71.8)	84.4 (81.9, 86.7)	84.5 (81.7, 87.0)	84.2 (79.8, 87.8)	26.4*	26.9*	25.1*

6 Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. 9 Among current manufactured cigarette smokers.
The relative change (R) of the two estimates in the survey years 2009 (r2009) and 2016 (r2016) is calculated by R=(r2009 - r2016/r2009), as a percentage. The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates, averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

Revised Table 4.6: Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[2]	Distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day[2]					
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	≥20	Total
	Mean (95% CI)[1]	*Percentage (95% CI)*[1]					
Overall	16.6 (16.0, 17.3)	3.9 (2.9, 5.3)	12.0 (10.3, 14.1)	23.4 (21.3, 25.5)	14.0 (12.4, 15.7)	46.7 (43.7, 49.8)	100
Gender							
Male	17.4 (16.8, 18.1)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	9.8 (7.9, 12.1)	20.8 (18.5, 23.2)	14.7 (12.9, 16.8)	51.7 (48.4, 55.1)	100
Female	14.1 (12.7, 15.5)	6.8 (4.3, 10.7)	19.1 (15.7, 23.2)	31.6 (27.6, 35.9)	11.6 (9.2, 14.6)	30.7 (26.1, 35.8)	100
Age (years)							
15-24	13.5 (12.3, 14.8)	4.0 (1.8, 8.9)	19.7 (14.2, 26.5)	31.8 (24.9, 39.6)	15.7 (10.7, 22.4)	28.9 (22.2, 36.7)	100
25-44	16.4 (15.6, 17.3)	4.2 (2.8, 6.2)	11.8 (9.5, 14.5)	23.4 (20.6, 26.4)	14.2 (12.1, 16.6)	46.5 (43.0, 50.0)	100
45-64	17.7 (16.6, 18.7)	3.5 (2.3, 5.1)	10.8 (8.3, 13.8)	19.2 (16.2, 22.6)	13.8 (11.1, 16.9)	52.8 (48.3, 57.2)	100
65+	17.1 (15.3, 18.9)	4.2 (2.2, 7.9)	9.7 (6.2, 14.9)	30.9 (23.3, 39.6)	11.7 (7.9, 17.0)	43.5 (35.4, 52.1)	100
Residence							
Urban	16.5 (15.6, 17.3)	3.7 (2.5, 5.6)	12.6 (10.4, 15.2)	24.2 (21.6, 26.9)	14.6 (12.7, 16.9)	44.9 (41.1, 48.7)	100
Rural	17.1 (16.4, 17.9)	4.4 (3.1, 6.4)	10.3 (7.9, 13.3)	21.0 (18.4, 23.9)	12.1 (10.1, 14.4)	52.1 (47.7, 56.5)	100
Education Level							
Primary	17.4 (13.1, 21.8)	7.5 (1.5, 30.3)	19.6 (6.8, 44.8)	17.7 (8.3, 33.9)	13.9 (5.5, 30.8)	41.4 (25.5, 59.3)	100
Secondary	17.0 (16.2, 17.8)	4.2 (3.0, 5.9)	11.1 (9.4, 13.1)	22.1 (19.9, 24.4)	13.2 (11.5, 15.1)	49.4 (46.2, 52.5)	100
High	15.5 (14.6, 16.5)	3.0 (1.8, 4.7)	14.2 (10.2, 19.4)	27.1 (23.0, 31.7)	16.2 (13.1, 19.7)	39.6 (34.3, 45.2)	100

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval
[2] Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled or papirosy.

Revised Table 10.0: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	2016[3,4]
	Weighted count
Overall	111,246
Gender	
Male	50,304
Female	60,942
Age (years)	
15-24	13,940
25-44	41,768
45-64	36,544
65+	18,995
Residence	
Urban	83,300
Rural	27,946
Education Level[2]	
Primary	3,349
Secondary	69,290
High	38,405

Note: For 2016 the following observations were missing: 0 for age, 0 for gender, 0 for residence, and 17 for education.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[3] 2016 Education Level: Primary = No formal schooling or Preschool education or Elementary general education; Secondary = Basic general education or Secondary education or Secondary vocational education; High = Higher education - Bachelor or Higher education - Specialist, Magister or Higher education - highly qualified persons

[4] The same regions from GATS 2009 sample were mapped with GATS 2016 sample and were included in the analysis to produce comparison estimates between 2009 and 2016.

Revised Table 10.3: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day for daily cigarette smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016

Demographic Characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[2]		
	2009	2016	Relative change
	Mean (95% CI)[1]		*Percentage*
Overall	16.7 (16.2, 17.2)	16.1 (15.5, 16.8)	-3.6
Gender			
Male	18.2 (17.7, 18.7)	16.9 (16.3, 17.6)	-7.0*
Female	12.6 (11.7, 13.5)	13.5 (12.0, 14.9)	6.8
Age (years)			
15-24	14.5 (13.7, 15.4)	13.3 (12.0, 14.5)	-8.7
25-44	16.8 (16.1, 17.5)	16.0 (15.2, 16.9)	-4.7
45-64	17.9 (17.2, 18.7)	17.2 (16.1, 18.2)	-4.3
65+	16.4 (14.5, 18.3)	15.8 (13.8, 17.8)	-3.8
Residence			
Urban	16.3 (15.7, 17.0)	16.0 (15.1, 16.8)	-2.2
Rural	18.0 (17.4, 18.7)	16.6 (15.8, 17.4)	-8.0*
Education Level			
Primary	16.4 (13.3, 19.6)	15.7 (12.0, 19.3)	-4.8
Secondary	17.2 (16.7, 17.8)	16.5 (15.7, 17.3)	-4.1
High	15.9 (14.9, 16.8)	15.0 (14.1, 16.0)	-5.3

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[2] Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled or papirosy.

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

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

* p<0.05

Revised Table 10.7: Smoking Cessation Status of adults 15 years and older by gender – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2016	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		*Percentage*
Overall			
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	3.5 (2.6, 4.6)	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	-21.4
Pharmacotherapy[4]	20.1 (17.3, 23.3)	24.2 (20.6, 28.3)	20.4
Male			
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	4.3 (3.1, 5.9)	3.4 (2.1, 5.4)	-21.5
Pharmacotherapy[4]	19.1 (16.2, 22.4)	25.6 (21.4, 30.3)	33.7*
Female			
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	2.0 (0.9, 4.2)	1.1 (0.4, 2.6)	-46
Pharmacotherapy[4]	21.8 (16.4, 28.4)	20.9 (16.3, 26.3)	-4.2
Urban			
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	3.1 (2.1, 4.6)	1.8 (0.9, 3.6)	-43.1
Pharmacotherapy[4]	20.3 (16.8, 24.3)	23.1 (18.7, 28.1)	13.5
Rural			
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	4.6 (3.1, 6.8)	5.2 (2.8, 9.6)	14.3
Pharmacotherapy[4]	19.4 (16.0, 23.5)	27.3 (21.4, 34.2)	40.5

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[4] In 2009 pharmacotherapy include nicotine replacement therapy and other presecription medicine; and in 2016 pharmacotherapy include nicotine replacement therapy, other prescription medication (eg. Varenicline), and other over the counter medicine (eg. Tabex).

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

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

* $p<0.05$

Revised Appendix Table C-2. Sampling Errors - National Sample, GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits: Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits: Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Confidence Limits: Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.259	0.006	11,458	2.153	0.023	0.012	0.247	0.271
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by Daily Smokers) (Number)	16.600	0.300	2,874	2.400	0.000	0.600	16.000	17.300

Revised Appendix Table C-3. Sampling Errors - Male Sample, GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits: Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits: Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Confidence Limits: Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.435	0.010	4,786	1.887	0.023	0.019	0.416	0.455
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by Daily Smokers) (Number)	17.400	0.300	2,161	2.200	0.000	0.700	16.800	18.100

Revised Appendix Table C-4. Sampling Errors - Female Sample, GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits: Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits: Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Confidence Limits: Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.113	0.006	6,672	2.205	0.051	0.011	0.102	0.124
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by Daily Smokers) (Number)	14.100	0.700	713	2.100	0.100	1.400	12.700	15.500

Revised Appendix Table C-5. Sampling Errors – Urban Sample, GATS Russian Federation, 2016

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits: Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits: Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Confidence Limits: Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.257	0.007	6,129	1.781	0.029	0.015	0.242	0.271
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by Daily Smokers) (Number)	16.500	0.400	1,550	2.000	0.000	0.800	15.600	17.300

Revised Appendix Table C-6. Sampling Errors – Rural Sample, GATS Russian Federation, 2016

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Limits: Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits: Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Confidence Limits: Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.266	0.009	5,329	2.130	0.033	0.017	0.249	0.283
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by Daily Smokers) (Number)	17.100	0.400	1,324	2.000	0.000	0.800	16.400	17.900

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Tobacco use is a major preventable cause of premature death and disease worldwide.[1] Globally, approximately 7 million people die each year from tobacco-related illnesses, and if current trends continue, this number is expected to increase to more than 8 million by 2030.[2] A systematic surveillance system is important to monitor tobacco use and evaluate tobacco prevention and control interventions.[3] The Russian Federation signed and ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in 2008 and in line with FCTC the Russian Federation introduced the Framework for Implementing National Policy on Combating Tobacco Consumption, 2010 – 2015,[4] and passed the law (No. 15-FZ) on Protecting the Health of Citizens from the Effects of Second-hand Tobacco Smoke and the Consequences of Tobacco Consumption[5].

In the last decade, the Russian Federation has made significant progress in reducing tobacco use and implementing various tobacco control initiatives, including: implementing a 100% smoke-free policy in all public places; continued incremental increases in tobacco taxes; prohibiting all forms of tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship; increasing anti-tobacco campaigns in various types of media (e.g., television, internet, and print media); implementing pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages; prohibiting the sale of snus and chewing tobacco; providing direct counseling for stopping tobacco use; and prohibiting the sale of all tobacco products to people younger than 18 years old.

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a nationally representative household survey of persons age 15 years or older, and is a global standard to systematically monitor tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators designed to produce national estimates overall, and by gender and residence. GATS was launched as part of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) and it was first implemented in the Russian Federation in 2009*, and was repeated in 2016.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the WHO FCTC to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO developed MPOWER[6], a technical assistance package of six evidence-based tobacco demand reduction measures contained in the FCTC that includes:

mpower

Monitor tobacco use & prevention policies

Protect people from tobacco smoke

Offer help to quit tobacco use

Warn about the dangers of tobacco

Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship

Raise taxes on tobacco

CONTINUED ▶

* For further details on the 2009 GATS in the Russian Federation please refer to "Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Russian Federation 2009 Country Report"

The 2016 GATS was administered through coordination of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Information and Publishing Center "Statistics of Russia", under the Federal State Statistics Services (Rosstat) and the Research Pulmonology Institute. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International.

Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies and the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe in the context of the WHO European Office for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases, funded through a voluntary contribution of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.

Methodology

Similar to the survey conducted in 2009, the 2016 GATS used a multistage geographically clustered sample design to collect nationally representative data on Russians aged 15 years or older. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. In 2009, there were a total of 11,406 completed individual interviews, with an overall response rate of 97.7%.

In 2016, there were a total of 11,458 completed individual interviews with an overall response rate of 98.2%. For comparisons, the same regions [60 regions] from GATS 2009 that were part of the sample were mapped with the GATS 2016 sample. Specifically, a total of 10,688 interviews from GATS 2016 data were included in the analysis to produce comparison estimates between 2009 and 2016. Therefore, the estimates produced using this reduced sample might be different from the estimates based on the full sample of GATS 2016.

GATS provides information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke exposure, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use.

Key Findings

GATS 2016

Tobacco Use: In 2016, 30.5% (36.4 million) of all adults reported current tobacco use in any form [49.8% among men and 14.5% among women]. Overall, 30.3% (36.3 million) of adults currently smoked tobacco [49.5% among men and 14.4% among women]. Overall, 26.1% (31.2 million) of adults currently smoked tobacco daily [43.9% among men and 11.3% among women].

Overall, 29.9% (35.8 million) of adults currently smoked cigarettes [48.8% among men and 14.2% among women] and 25.7% smoked cigarettes on a daily basis [43.1% among men and 11.3% among women]. Daily cigarette smokers smoked an average of 16.3 cigarettes per day [17.1 among men and 13.7 among women]. The overall average age of initiating daily cigarette smoking among ever daily smokers was 17.0 years old [16.8 years old among men and 17.2 years old among women].

Overall, 2.8% (3.3 million) of adults currently smoked waterpipe (calean) [4.1% among men and 1.7% among women], and the average duration of calean smoking session was 43.8 minutes. Also, 71.2% of current calean smokers shared the same pipe with others during the calean smoking session.

Overall, 0.4% (0.5 million) of adults reported current smokeless tobacco use [0.8% among men and 0.1% among women].

Electronic Cigarettes: In 2016, 79.9% of adults had ever heard of electronic cigarettes and 3.5% were current users of electronic cigarettes. However, among adults aged 15-24 years, 91.2% had ever heard of electronic cigarettes and 9.7% were current users of electronic cigarettes.

Smoking Cessation: In 2016, 56.2% of current tobacco smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking [54.4% among men and 61.3% among women]; 35.0% of smokers‡ made a quit attempt in the past 12 months [33.4% among men and 39.3% among women].

Overall, 48.9% of smokers‡ stated they visited a health care provider in the past 12 months. Among those who visited a health care provider, 61.7% were asked if they smoked and 47.4% were advised to quit smoking.

Overall, 64.0% of daily tobacco smokers smoked within 30 minutes of waking up.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: An estimated 21.8% of adults (12.7 million) were exposed to secondhand smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace in the past month. In the past month, 23.0% of adults (27.3 million) were exposed to

‡ Among current tobacco smokers and former tobacco smokers who have abstained from smoking for less than 12 months

secondhand smoke at home. Among adults who visited public places in the past 30 days, levels of exposure to secondhand smoke were as follows: 42.5% in bars and nightclubs, 20.0% in restaurants, 10.5% in public transport, 8.9% in universities, 7.3% in cafés/cafeterias, 3.5% in government buildings/offices, 3.4% in healthcare facilities, and 3.1% in schools.

Economics of Tobacco Smoking: The average (median) amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was Rub 79.7 [Rub 79.6 by men and Rub 81.8 by women]. The majority (84.6%) of manufactured cigarette smokers last purchased cigarettes from a store.

Among daily cigarette smokers, average (median) monthly cigarette expenditure was Rub 1672.4 [Rub 1818.7 among men and Rub 1212.9 among women].

Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship: Among adults, 22.5% noticed any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship, while 5.3% noticed it in stores where cigarettes were sold.

Overall, 81.8% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location, with 75.1% of adults having noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on television, and 19.2% at public transportation stations.

Almost all (97.2%) current smokers noticed pictorial warning labels on cigarettes packages; 35.9% thought about quitting smoking because of warning labels on packages.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions: Among all adults, 90.8% believed that smoking causes serious illnesses: lung cancer (93.6%), heart attack (83.0%), stroke (81.1%), and bladder cancer (48.1%). Overall, 94.1% of adults believed that smoking is addictive.

Similarly, 81.8% of all adults believed that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers [66.4% among smokers and 88.5% among non-smokers].

Among current smokers, 25.0% thought that some types of cigarettes could be less harmful than other types.

Overall, 86.8% of adults favored a law prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products.

GATS 2009 to 2016

- Tobacco use prevalence significantly decreased among adults from 39.4% in 2009 to 30.9% in 2016 [from 60.2% to 50.9% among males; from 21.7% to 14.3% among females]. This represents a 21.5% relative percent decline in tobacco use prevalence [16.0% decline for males; 34.0% decline for females].
- The prevalence of current cigarette smoking among adults significantly decreased from 38.8% in 2009 to 30.3% in 2016 [from 59.8% to 50.0% among males; from 21.4% to 14.1% among females].
- The percentage of former smokers‡ among ever daily smokers (18.3% in 2009 to 24.7% in 2016) increased significantly. Additionally, the proportion of smokers‡ who were advised to quit by a healthcare provider (31.7% in 2009 to 47.9% in 2016) increased significantly. However, there was no statistically significant difference in percentage of smokers‡ who made a quit attempt in the last 12 months (32.1% in 2009 to 34.7% in 2016).
- The percentage of current cigarette smokers who thought of quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages increased significantly from 31.7% in 2009 to 36.0% in 2016.
- There was a significant increase in the percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location (68.1% in 2009 to 81.3% in 2016).
- Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes (34.7% in 2009, 23.1% in 2016) and in the workplace (34.9% in 2009, 21.9% in 2016) declined significantly. Similarly, among adults who visited various public places in the last 30 days, a significant decline in exposure to secondhand smoke was reported in government buildings (from 17.0% in 2009 to 3.6% in 2016), restaurants (from 78.6% in 2009 to 19.9% in 2016), healthcare facilities (from 10.2% in 2009 to 3.4% in 2016), and public transportation (from 24.9% in 2009 to 10.8% in 2016).
- Among daily manufactured cigarettes smokers, average (median) cigarette expenditures per month increased from Rub 560.8 in 2009 to Rub 1671.0 in 2016, after adjusting for inflation. More than a three-fold increase was observed in the average (median) price of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes, increasing from Rub 24.5 in 2009 to Rub 79.7 in 2016.

† Current non-smokers.

- Exposure to any cigarette advertising, promotion, or sponsorship in the past 30 days declined significantly from 68.0% in 2009 to 23.1% in 2016. Similarly, it declined significantly at the point of sale, from 43.6% in 2009 to 5.5% in 2016.

Conclusions§

Between 2009 and 2016, the GATS Russian Federation showed a significant decline in tobacco use prevalence, exposure to secondhand smoke, exposure to tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship, and affordability of tobacco products. During the same period, an increase occurred in successful quit attempts and awareness of anti-smoking information.

This progress could be attributed to the Russian Federation law (No. 15-FZ) on Protecting the Health of Citizens from the Effects of Second-hand Tobacco Smoke and the Consequences of Tobacco Consumption passed in 2013. This law comprehensively addresses the following:

- A 100% smoke-free policy in all public places;
- Continued incremental increases of tobacco taxes;
- Prohibitions on all forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship;
- Increase in anti-tobacco use campaigns in various types of media;
- Prohibition on the sale of snus and chewing tobacco;
- Strengthening the prohibition on sale of tobacco products to minors under age 18 years.

In addition, in 2012, the Ministry of Health issued a decree introducing pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages

GATS data from Russian Federation show that the tobacco control targets set in the national tobacco control strategy (Framework for Implementing National Policy on Combating Tobacco Consumption, 2010 – 2015) have been achieved. These data will continue to inform and strengthen the tobacco control efforts in the Russian Federation.

While the Russian Federation has reduced tobacco use since 2009, still more than 30% of Russians continued to use tobacco in 2016. The WHO FCTC outlines steps that can be taken to help end the tobacco epidemic. Periodic monitoring of tobacco use, proven tobacco control interventions, and continued vigilance on tobacco industry interference are important components in reducing tobacco use and tobacco related morbidity and mortality.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Burden of Tobacco in Russian Federation

The first representative studies on tobacco use prevalence in the Russian Federation were conducted under the Global Tobacco Surveillance System: The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) among school students aged 13-15 in 2004; the Global Health Professionals Survey in 2006; and the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in 2009.

The 2004 GYTS[6] showed an increase in smoking prevalence among boys of up to 30.1% (continued cigarette smoking) and 24.4% for girls; 61.5% of boys and 48.1% of girls had smoked at least once. More than 71% of minors could buy cigarettes in stores without limitations or age restrictions. Almost 42% of adolescents believed that smoking was harmful to their health, while 62.4% had one or both parents who smoked. The survey also showed that 65.5% of adolescent smokers wanted to quit smoking, and 78.1% made a quit attempt in the past year.

The 2009 GATS[7] found that 60.2% of men and 21.7% of women smoked, with 16.6% (7.3 million) starting under the age of 15. Fifty-nine percent (26 million) were highly dependent on nicotine, more than 32% made quit attempts in the past 12 months, and over 60% were planning or thinking of quitting in the future. Only 31.7% received smoking-cessation advice from health care providers. Among those who attempted to quit in the past 12 months, only 11.2% succeeded. The survey showed a high prevalence of passive smoking in bars, night clubs and restaurants (78%-90%). Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke was 17% in public institutions, 11.1% in schools and 10.2% in health care facilities. More than nine million women (25.7%) and 13 million men (45.7%) were exposed to secondhand smoke in their workplaces; 20 million women (33%) and 19 million men (36.7%) were exposed at home. Total adults exposed to passive smoking was approximately 60 million (51.4%).

1.2 Current Tobacco Control Policies in Russian Federation

Federal Law No. 15-FZ on protecting the health of citizens from the effects of secondhand smoke and the consequences of tobacco consumption became fully effective on 1 June 2014, incorporating all main provisions of the FCTC and consisting of 25 articles, among which the most important are:

1. organization of the implementation of measures directed at preventing the effects of secondhand tobacco smoke and reducing tobacco consumption;
2. a ban on tobacco-smoking in certain territories, premises and facilities;
3. price and tax measures directed at reducing the demand for tobacco products;
4. regulation and disclosure of the composition of tobacco products, and establishment of requirements for packaging and labelling of tobacco products;
5. educating and informing the public about harm from tobacco consumption and the harmful effects of secondhand tobacco smoke, with a ban on advertising and promotion of the sale of tobacco and tobacco sponsorship;
6. providing citizens with medical care directed at stopping tobacco consumption, treating tobacco dependence and the consequences of tobacco consumption, and preventing illegal trade in tobacco products and tobacco goods;
7. restrictions on trade in tobacco products and tobacco goods and bans on sale to, and consumption of, tobacco products for minors and involving children in tobacco consumption;
8. state control of the protection of citizens' health from the effects of secondhand tobacco smoke and the consequences of tobacco consumption; and
9. monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of measures directed at preventing the effects of secondhand tobacco smoke and reducing tobacco consumption.

Other articles defined powers of federal agencies, executive agencies of the Russian Federation's constituents, and local self-government agencies on protection of population health from the effects of secondhand tobacco smoke and the consequences of tobacco consumption.

Amendments directed at strengthening the protection of citizens are described in the following sections.

Legally binding requirements for products in the Russian Federation (e.g., manufacturing processes, operation, storage, transportation, sale and disposal) are established through technical regulations. Adopted in 2008, the first set of technical regulations established requirements for tobacco products and rules for identification. It also provided rules on how to assess tobacco products' compliance with the technical regulations. The regulations included new requirements for tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide content in cigarette smoke. Tar and carbon monoxide may not exceed 10 mg per cigarette, and nicotine may not exceed 1.0 mg per cigarette.

In accordance with the article banning advertising, promoting and sponsoring tobacco sales in Federal Law No. 15-FZ, the existing law on advertising had to be amended. Advertising tobacco, its products and smoking requisites—including pipes, hookahs, cigarette papers and lighters—was prohibited, and advertisements could not contain a demonstration of smoking processes. Several Supreme Court and courts of arbitration decisions address the advertising ban.

1.3 Survey Objectives

The general objectives of the GATS are to:

- Systematically monitor adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and track key tobacco control indicators in a nationally representative sample of the Russian Federation population.
- Provide a foundation for further adaptation and reinforcement of effective FCTC measures in the campaign against tobacco use in the Russian Federation.

More specifically, GATS in the Russian Federation will provided sufficiently reliable estimates of the prevalence of tobacco use and related indicators at the national level. It will also display the profile of tobacco use in Russia by gender and residence, including cessation, exposure to secondhand smoke, economic aspects, media exposure, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions. The new data will allow evaluation of any changes in the prevalence of tobacco use and indicators for tobacco control from 2009 to 2016.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Population

The study population for GATS includes all men and women aged 15 or older residing in the Russian Federation. This target population includes all people who consider Russia to be their usual place of residence, even though they may not be considered a citizen of the country. Visitors (i.e., tourists) who indicate their usual place of residence is a military base or group quarters and institutionalized individuals were excluded from the survey. Eligible respondents could withdraw from the study at any time and had the right to refuse to answer any question without providing a reason. The GATS Russian Federation was conducted in 72 out of 85 regions (constituent entities of the Russian Federation). The remaining 13 regions failed to make it into the sampling due to small populations living there (see **Appendix B**).

2.2 Sampling Design

The GATS Russian Federation sampling frame (see **Appendix B**) was based on a 2010 population census. The master sample file consisted of 350,000 sampling units (254,000 urban and 96,000 rural). This survey was conducted based on a stratified three-stage household sample. At the first stage, 392 primary sampling units (PSU) (197 urban and 195 rural) were selected with a probability proportional to size. At the second stage, 32 households in urban areas and 28 households in rural areas were selected from each primary sampling unit. At the last stage, a random selection method was used to identify an eligible individual within sampled households.

The overall sample size was 11,764 non-institutionalized households from 72 constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Sample design provided cross-sectional estimates for the country as a whole by gender and urbanicity.

2.3 Questionnaire

The GATS in the Russian Federation collected information on a variety of indicators that will assist in monitoring tobacco use prevalence and aid policymakers and program managers in using available data to track, strengthen and formulate tobacco control strategies at the country level.

GATS Russian Federation administered a household questionnaire and an individual questionnaire. The household and individual questionnaires (see **Appendix A** for details) were based on the GATS Core Questionnaire with Optional Questions[8], which was designed for use in countries implementing GATS. In consultation with the Pulmonary Research Institute, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, and the WHO Russian Federation Country Office, these questionnaires were adapted and modified to reflect issues relevant and applicable to the country situation. Under the coordination of the Ministry of Health, the Social Development of the Russian Federation (MoHSD) and the global GATS Questionnaire Review Committee (QRC), an in-country technical committee approved the adapted questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed in English and later translated it into Russian, and later back translated it to ensure accuracy and quality. The questionnaire was finalized after incorporating the lessons learned from a pretest. Informed consent was included separately for both household and individual questionnaires.

Household Questionnaire: The purpose of the household questionnaire was to collect information on all adult residents (either males or females based on sampling strategy) in the household to randomly select an eligible respondent to complete the individual questionnaire. For each of the listed adult (15 and older) residents, information on age, date of birth (if applicable), gender and smoking status was collected.

Individual Questionnaire: The purpose of the individual questionnaire was to collect information from the randomly selected eligible males or females age 15 and older. The individual questionnaire consisted of the following eight sections:

- **Background Characteristics:** Questions on gender, age, education, occupational status and possession of household items and materials.
- **Tobacco Smoking:** Questions on patterns of use (i.e., daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past tobacco consumption, age of initiation of daily smoking, consumption of different tobacco products (i.e., cigarettes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, cardboard tube-tipped cigarettes, pipe tobacco and calean), nicotine dependence and quitting advice/attempts.

- **Calean:** Questions covering patterns of use, tobacco presence in the calean, age of initiation to calean smoking, calean session duration, number of people smoking the same waterpipe during the last session, location of last calean session and presence of other substances in the calean water.
- **Electronic Cigarettes:** Questions regarding knowledge about e-cigarettes, use of e-cigarettes and age of initiation to use e-cigarettes.
- **Smokeless Tobacco:** Questions covering patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past use of smokeless tobacco, age of initiation of daily use of smokeless tobacco, consumption of different smokeless tobacco products (i.e., snus, snuffing tobacco and chewing tobacco), nicotine dependence, and quitting advice/attempts.
- **Cessation:** Questions related to advice to quit smoking by health care providers and methods used to try to stop smoking. Similar information was solicited for cessation on smokeless tobacco.
- **Secondhand Smoke:** Questions related to rules on smoking in the home and exposure to secondhand smoke at home. Questions also covered indoor smoking policy at the workplace and exposure in the last 30 days in public places (i.e., the workplace, government buildings/offices, health care facilities, restaurants, bars/nightclubs, cafés/cafeterias, public transportation, schools, colleges/universities, and private workplaces), as well as knowledge about serious illness in non-smokers due to secondhand smoke.
- **Economics:** Questions covering the most recent purchase of cigarettes, including quantity bought, cost, brand, source of purchase and type (i.e., filter/filterless and light/mild/low tar).
- **Media:** Questions on exposure to anti-tobacco advertising and information in the following locations: newspapers/magazines, television, radio, billboards, public transportation, stores and others; reaction to health warning labels on cigarette packages and smokeless tobacco products; exposure to tobacco industry advertising; and promotion by tobacco type in the following locations: stores, television, radio, billboards, newspapers/magazines, internet and others. The reference period for the questions in this section was 30 days.
- **Knowledge, Attitudes, and Beliefs:** Questions regarding knowledge about health effects of both smoking and smokeless tobacco. Questions covering attitudes on smoke-free laws, increases in taxes on tobacco products and bans on advertising tobacco products.

2.4 Data Collection

2.4.1 DEVELOPING THE SURVEY AND CONFIGURING HANDHELDS

Administrators conducted GATS 2016 and GATS 2009 using electronic data collection devices for the household and individual questionnaires. The General Survey System (GSS), software developed by RTI International, is a suite that incorporates several software tools to facilitate the design, administration, collection and management of survey data on handheld computers and computers with Microsoft Windows-based platforms. The software system is designed to support field interviewers collect data using handheld computers. GATS 2016 used Samsung SM T230NU tablets running on Android 4.4 (CMS - Case Management System, GSS - General Survey System). Electronic data collection devices were used to develop branching algorithms in GATS 2016 questionnaires and to perform validation checks during data collection.

The GATS questionnaires were programmed in collaboration with IT specialists from the Russian Federation who were outsourced for GATS. Quality assurance mechanisms were used to check the survey program in accordance with the manual, GATS Programmer's Guide to General Survey System. Quality assurance procedures include the following steps: version control/verification for household and individual questionnaires, date and time verification, verification of skip patterns, and validation checks. The entire process, including questionnaire administration, implementing data collection using handhelds, as well as data management and aggregation (preparing raw data for analysis), was pretested.

Russia and RTI International IT specialists completed software development in July-August 2016 and uploaded the final version of the questionnaire to the handhelds. Electronic case files (list of households used to identify the address of the selected household) were completed in August 2016. Because administrators conducted GATS 2016 in the Russian

Federation in two stages, the case file was uploaded to the handhelds in two stages: in September 2016 and in November 2016. For the second stage, the handhelds were reloaded with the new case file (to get more information on case file management and a complete listing of quality control measures adopted in GATS. Refer to GATS Quality Assurance: Guidelines and Documentation).

2.4.2 STAFF RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND FIELDWORK

2.4.2.1 IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

To fulfill the obligations related to the WHO FCTC acquiring the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Healthcare, the WHO and other partners decided to conduct the second round of GATS in Russia in 2016. Partners selected the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) to gather information for the pretest and GATS 2016 survey. They based their choice on the criteria set forth in the GATS Implementing Agency Selection Guidelines. Rosstat not only expressed interest, but also a commitment to participate in this survey. Similar to 2009, it recommended Information and Publishing Center, Statistics of Russia, for planning and implementing data collection activities related to GATS 2016 in the Russian Federation.

The Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation functioned as the lead coordinating agency for GATS 2016 in the Russian Federation and assumed the role of overall coordinator managing the entire process. Information and Publishing Center "Statistics of Russia was appointed as the main implementing agency responsible for conducting the pretest, selecting and training interviewers, implementing the full survey, and producing summary tables and progress reports. As an expert resource in tobacco control, Pulmonary Research Institute (PRI) adapted and finalized the questionnaire and participated in pretesting and writing the country report.

The WHO provided regional and in-country coordination while the CDC, the WHO Collaborating Center on global tobacco control, provided technical assistance for implementing the survey.

2.4.2.2 PRETEST

In close cooperation with the CDC, WHO, Pulmonary Research Institute PRI and Rosstat, Information and Publishing Center "Statistics of Russia Pulmonary Research Institute conducted the pretest of the survey questionnaire in the Rostov region of the Russian Federation, focusing on the correct and comprehensive wording, inconsistencies in skip patterns, sequencing of questions, completeness of response categories, work load, interview time, availability and call backs, and other issues. Other important objectives of the pretest were to test using handhelds to collect data, to assess problems during data transfer and aggregation, and to develop a data management system for the full survey implementation. Pretest training took place from June 27 to July 6, 2016, and the first five days were dedicated to training IT specialists in Moscow. On July 4-6, 2016, training workshops for interviewers and supervisors were held in Rostov-on-Don. Specialists from the Rosstat Territorial Statistical Office for the Rostov region (Rostov-on-Don and Orel district) took part in GATS 2016 pretesting as supervisors and interviewers. Overall, 12 people were trained (ten interviewers and two supervisors). Instructors conducted the training using standard manuals and procedures and included presentations, mock interviews, field practices and tests. The pretest was conducted July 7-9, 2016 using a convenience sample of 102 respondents equally distributed by gender, place of residence (urban/rural), age and smoking status.

2.4.2.3 TRAINING

To maintain standardized survey procedures and follow standard protocol that is set forth in GATS, the following three manuals were developed:

- GATS Field Interviewer Manual: includes interviewer instructions regarding proper administering of the interview, field interview techniques (field procedures), methods for asking the questions and the use of handhelds in collecting data
- GATS Field Supervisor Manual: contains detailed description of supervisors' roles and responsibilities as well as information on data aggregation and transfer procedures
- GATS Question-by-Question Specifications Manual: provides question-by-question instructions to the field interviewers for administering the questionnaires using the handheld computers. This manual also provides allowable range checks, response options, as well as purpose and instructions for each survey question. All manuals were compiled in English but later translated into Russian

At the time of the survey,, Information and Publishing Center "Statistics of Russia worked closely with Rosstat's territorial statistical offices in each region. Administrators planned to carry out GATS Russian Federation in all the regions of its eight federal districts; however, 13 regions failed to make it

into the survey due to sampling methodology. Supervisors selected by the Rosstat territorial statistical offices recruited field interviewers.

Three hundred ninety-three field interviewers and 99 supervisors were involved in survey fieldwork. Each interviewer was designated to visit and conduct an interview for 32 households in urban areas and 28 households in rural areas. Since there were 250 handhelds, training seminars were conducted in Moscow in two stages—according to standard protocol—from September 19-22, 2016 and from November 14-17, 2016. After the training seminars, all supervisors got the lists of households, handhelds with the imported household codes for each interviewer, materials essential for interviewer training, and a timetable for sending interviewer-level data. Supervisors trained local field Interviewers September 26-28, 2016 (the first stage of fieldwork) and from November 21-23, 2016 (the second stage of fieldwork). Training included lectures explaining the GATS survey, personnel roles and responsibilities, techniques and rules for conducting an interview, contents of the questionnaire, the use of handheld computers in conducting an interview, and mock interviews between participants and field practice interviews. In addition, there were lectures on the tobacco use and control policy in the Russian Federation.

2.4.2.4 FIELDWORK

Ninety-nine groups of interviewers helped collect GATS Russian Federation data. Each group consisted of one supervisor and at least four interviewers. All interviewers and supervisors were full-time employees and had to have prior experience in survey fieldwork and computer skills. They conducted fieldwork in two stages, each 18 days long. The first stage of data collection was September 29-October 16, 2016 in 39 regions of the Privolzhsky (Volga), Ural, Siberian, and Far East federal districts. The second stage was November 24-December 11, 2016 in 33 regions of the Central, North West, South and North-Caucasian federal districts.

All interviewers were prepared with supporting documents, instructions and equipment. Schedules for data transmission from interviewers to supervisors were prepared for each region. Many Rosstat territorial statistical offices announced the GATS implementation on their official websites. To ensure safety and provide an efficient work environment for interviewers, particularly in rural areas, special letters were sent to heads of local rural administrations. Heads of the local offices of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs received notifications that included addresses of households selected for the survey. Interviewers' I.D. badges listed territorial statistical offices' telephone numbers to contact for further information.

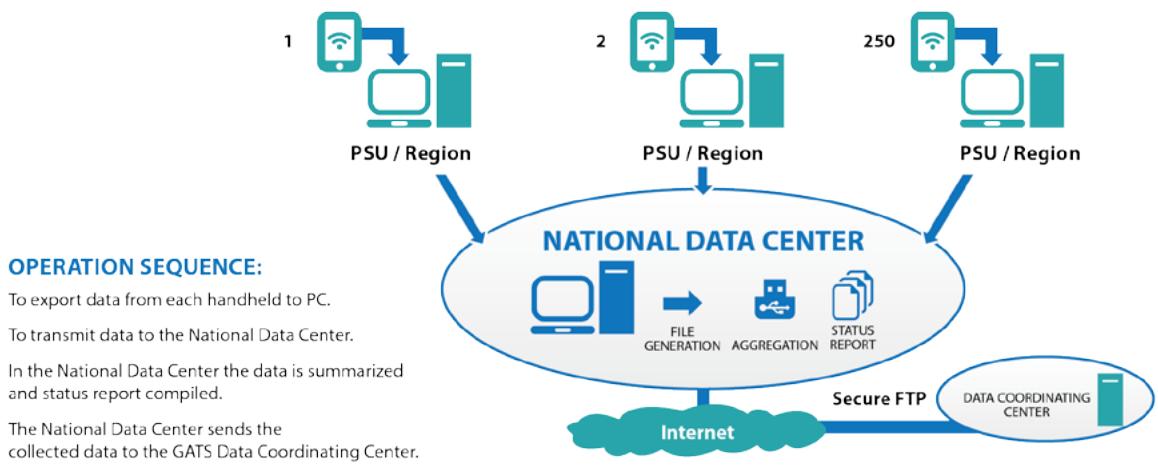
Field interviewers were responsible for collecting data by administering the questionnaire using handheld devices. Field supervisors were responsible for the overall field team performance. Apart from that, field supervisors did spot (random) checks of data collected by field interviewers. Supervisors also were in charge of sending data to the Central Office via secure communication channel. IT specialists provided technical support in case any issues occurred during fieldwork; they also fixed any handheld malfunction. Field data was aggregated and analyzed on a daily basis, which allowed for indicating certain types of data collection errors, skip patterns and consistency checks.

The following quality control procedures were in place: conducting verification interviews of randomly selected finalized households via in-person or telephone; random checks of 8%-10% of the total number of interviewed households.

2.4.3 DATA PROCESSING AND AGGREGATION

Figure 2–1 presents the data management model that was in place for GATS Russian Federation. Field supervisors collected all data gathered by field interviewers and exported them from the handheld to the PC. Next, supervisors transmitted the consolidated data to the central office via secure communication channels. If problems occurred, supervisors were to send feedback to the field. IT specialists—with the support of the CDC, the WHO and RTI—combined and merged all the intermediate aggregated files into one cumulative db3 file. Next, the data file went through appropriate cleaning and validation. Using merging utility in GSS, aggregated data was transposed to an analyzable form that could be read using any statistical software available for further analysis and reporting.

Figure 2–1. Data management implementation design — GATS Russian Federation 2016.



2.5 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Administrators performed complete analysis of survey data to obtain population estimates and to calculate 95% of its confidence intervals (asymmetric confidence intervals). They computed sample weights for each respondent following standard procedures developed in the GATS: Sample Design Manual[9] and the *GATS: Sample Weights Manual*[10] to produce population estimates and confidence intervals. For more details on sample weighting processes, see **Appendix B**. Final weights were used to produce population estimates and its confidence intervals. All calculations were made with the SAS 9.2 system, and all estimates and confidence intervals were produced using the complex sample module of SPSS 17.

For comparisons, the same 60 regions sampled in GATS 2009 were mapped with the GATS 2016 sample. Specifically, data from 10,688 GATS 2016 interviews were included in the analysis to produce comparisons between 2009 and 2016. Therefore, the estimates produced using this reduced sample might be different from the estimates based on the full sample of GATS 2016.

This section presents information on sample coverage and target population. Population size of the Russian Federation was estimated based on updated population totals from January 1, 2017 Rosstat statistics. Thus, all structural and administrative changes that took place since the 2010 Russia population census were accounted for.

3. SAMPLE & POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

This section presents information on sample coverage and target population. Population size of the Russian Federation was estimated based on updated population totals from January 1, 2017 Rosstat statistics. Thus, all structural and administrative changes that took place since the 2010 Russia population census were accounted for.

3.1. Sample Coverage

Table 3.1 covers unweighted number and percentage of households and persons interviewed for GATS Russian Federation. Of 11,764 households selected for the survey, 11,535 (98.1%) households and 11,458 (99.3%) respondents were interviewed. The total response rate was 98.2% and was slightly higher for rural areas (99.2%) than for urban areas (97.4%).

The household response rate was 98.9%. The response rate for households in urban and rural areas was very similar (98.3% and 99.5% respectively). However, 0.1% of households did not have eligible respondents; for this indicator, both urban and rural households reached almost similar proportions. A small number of households refused to participate (0.6%), and 0.7% were unoccupied.

There were eligible interviewees in 11,535 of the 11,764 selected households. The percentage of eligible respondents among the urban population (97.7%) was slightly lower than among the rural population (98.5%). The person-level response rate was 99.3%, with 99.1% in urban areas and 99.6% in rural areas. Overall, there were six people who were ineligible, a total of 0.1% of the entire sample. The main reason for individual non-response was refusal to participate (0.3%), which was typical mostly for urban areas.

CONTINUED ▶

Table 3.1: Number and percent of households and persons interviewed and response rates, by residence (unweighted) – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Selected Household						
Completed (HC)	6,187	97.7	5,348	98.5	11,535	98.1
Completed – No one eligible (HCNE)	3	0 .0	3	0 .1	6	0.1
Incomplete (HINC)	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0.0
No screening respondent (HNS)	1	0 .0	1	0 .0	2	0.0
Nobody home (HNH)	39	0 .6	7	0 .1	46	0.4
Refused (HR)	64	1 .0	9	0 .2	73	0.6
Unoccupied (HUO)	31	0 .5	52	1 .0	83	0.7
Address not a dwelling (HAND)	6	0 .1	4	0 .1	10	0.1
Other[1] (HO)	1	0 .0	8	0 .1	9	0.1
Total Households Selected	6,332	100	5,432	100	11,764	100
Household Response Rate (HRR) (%)[2]	98.3%		99.5%		98.9%	
Selected Person						
Completed (PC)	6,129	99 .1	5,329	99 .6	11,458	99.3
Incomplete (PINC)	1	0 .0	0	0 .0	1	0.0
Not eligible (PNE)	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0.0
Not at home (PNH)	7	0 .1	1	0 .0	8	0.1
Refused (PR)	38	0 .6	1	0 .0	39	0.3
Incapacitated (PI)	9	0 .1	9	0 .2	18	0.2
Other[1] (PO)	3	0 .0	8	0 .1	11	0.1
Total Number of Sampled Persons	6,187	100	5,348	100	11,535	100
Person-level Response Rate (PRR) (%)[3]	99.1%		99.6%		99.3%	
Total Response Rate (TRR) (%)[4]	97.4%		99.2%		98.2%	

[1] Other includes any other result not listed.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes:

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

3.2 Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Table 3.2 presents the unweighted sample population according to various household and individual demographic characteristics, including age, gender, place of residence and level of education.

Eleven thousand,four hundred fifty-eight adults completed individual interviews. By the end of 2016, the size of the Russian population aged 15 years and older was 119.6 million. According to gender distribution, 4,786 males interviewed, and 6,672 females interviewed. These results correspond with the size of the male and female population of the country: 54.2 million (45.3%) and 61.4 million (54.7%) respectively. The unweighted sample of the urban population (6,129 people) exceeds the unweighted sample of the rural population (5,329 persons). However, the weighted urban population is higher than the weighted rural population, with a ratio of approximately 75:25. A large number of adults was in the 25-44 age group (37.8%). Other age groups resulted in the following: 12.5% (for 15-24 years), 33.0% (for 45-64 years) and 16.7% (for 65+ years).

The data collected on eligible respondents' education level was divided into three categories: primary, secondary and higher education. Primary education included no formal schooling and primary school completed. Secondary education included completed secondary school, vocational training school or trade school. Higher education included data on incomplete or completed higher education and an advanced degree (this classification of education level was used for the entire report). The majority of respondents had secondary education (62.6%), fewer had higher education (34.4%), and only 3.0% of adults had primary education alone or less than that.

Table 3.2: Distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Weighted		Unweighted Number of Adults
	Percentage (95% CI[1])	Number of Adults (in thousands)	
Overall	**100**	**119,615.7**	**11,458**
Gender			
Male	45.3 (44.1, 46.5)	54,207.1	4,786
Female	54.7 (53.5, 55.9)	65,408.6	6,672
Age (years)			
15-24	12.5 (11.4, 13.7)	14,950.2	949
25-44	37.8 (36.4, 39.2)	45,244.7	3,969
45-64	33.0 (31.6, 34.4)	39,442.5	4,186
65+	16.7 (15.7, 17.8)	19,978.3	2,354
Residence			
Urban	75.0 (74.3, 75.7)	89,714.7	6,129
Rural	25.0 (24.3, 25.7)	29,901.0	5,329
Education Level[2]			
Primary	3.0 (2.6, 3.4)	3,584.0	469
Secondary	62.6 (60.6, 64.6)	74,740.4	7,583
High	34.4 (32.4, 36.5)	41,088.9	3,389

Note: The following observations were missing: 0 for age, 0 for gender, 0 for residence, and 17 for education.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval
[2] Education level: Primary = primary general, basic general (incomplete secondary); Secondary = complete general secondary, secondary professional; Higher = Bachelor's degree, Specialist, Master's degree, high-skilled professionals.

4. TOBACCO USE

This chapter presents data on the prevalence of smoking and smokeless tobacco use among adults aged 15 and older in the Russian Federation. Tobacco product consumption among different age, gender, residence (urban and rural), and education groups was analyzed using indicators such as age of daily smoking initiation, number of cigarettes smoked daily, time since smoking cessation for former daily smokers, and time to first tobacco use upon waking.

Table 4.1 and **Table 4.2** present the smoking status among adults 15 and older in the Russian Federation in 2016 by gender and residence. The overall prevalence of current smoking among adults was 30.3% (36.3 million). It was higher among men (49.5%, or 26.8 million) than it was for women (14.4%, or 9.4 million). In urban areas, 30.5% (27.3 million) of adults were current smokers, and 29.9% (8.9 million) of adults in rural areas were current smokers. Current tobacco smokers included daily smokers and occasional smokers. Non-smokers included former daily smokers and never daily smokers. Among the Russian Federation adult population, 26.1% (31.2 million) were daily smokers and 4.3% (5.1 million) were occasional smokers. The daily smoking prevalence rate among men was 43.9% (23.8 million) and 11.3% (7.3 million) among women. The daily smoking prevalence rate in urban areas was 25.8% (23.2 million) and 26.7% (8 million) in rural areas. The prevalence rate of occasional smoking among men was 5.6% (3.1 million) and 3.1% (2.1 million) among women. The prevalence rate of occasional smoking in urban areas was 4.6% (4.2 million) and 3.2% (950,000) in rural areas. Non-smokers accounted for 69.7% of the surveyed population (83.4 million); 9.4% (11.2 million) were former daily smokers and 60.3% (72.1 million) were never daily smokers. Over half (54.1% or 64.8 million) had never smoked in their lifetime, and 6.2% (7.4 million) were former occasional smokers.

Table 4.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smoking status, gender and residence – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
			Percentage (95% CI)[1]		
Current tobacco smoker	**30.3 (29.0, 31.7)**	**49.5 (47.5, 51.5)**	**14.4 (13.1, 15.9)**	**30.5 (28.7, 32.2)**	**29.9 (28.1, 31.8)**
Daily smoker	26.1 (24.9, 27.3)	43.9 (41.9, 45.8)	11.3 (10.2, 12.5)	25.8 (24.4, 27.3)	26.7 (25.0, 28.5)
Occasional smoker	4.3 (3.7, 4.9)	5.6 (4.7, 6.7)	3.1 (2.6, 3.8)	4.6 (3.9, 5.4)	3.2 (2.6, 3.8)
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	2.0 (1.6, 2.3)	2.9 (2.3, 3.6)	1.2 (0.9, 1.5)	2.1 (1.7, 2.6)	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)
Occasional smoker, never daily	2.3 (1.9, 2.8)	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)	2.0 (1.5, 2.5)	2.5 (2.0, 3.2)	1.8 (1.4, 2.3)
Non-smoker	**69.7 (68.3, 71.0)**	**50.5 (48.5, 52.5)**	**85.6 (84.1, 86.9)**	**69.5 (67.8, 71.3)**	**70.1 (68.2, 71.9)**
Former daily smoker	9.4 (8.6, 10.2)	14.9 (13.6, 16.2)	4.8 (4.1, 5.7)	9.8 (8.9, 10.9)	7.9 (7.0, 9.0)
Never daily smoker	60.3 (58.8, 61.8)	35.6 (33.5, 37.8)	80.8 (79.0, 82.4)	59.7 (57.7, 61.6)	62.1 (60.2, 64.1)
Former occasional smoker	6.2 (5.5, 6.9)	6.4 (5.5, 7.3)	6.0 (5.2, 6.9)	6.5 (5.7, 7.4)	5.2 (4.4, 6.1)
Never smoker	54.1 (52.5, 55.8)	29.2 (27.2, 31.4)	74.8 (72.8, 76.6)	53.2 (51.1, 55.3)	57.0 (54.8, 59.1)

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval

Table 4.2: Number of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smoking status by gender and residence – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
			Number in thousands		
Current tobacco smoker	**36,263.7**	**26,831.3**	**9,432.5**	**27,319.7**	**8,944.0**
Daily smoker	31,163.7	23,781.9	7,381.8	23,169.8	7,993.9
Occasional smoker	5,100.1	3,049.4	2,050.7	4,149.9	950.2
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	2,338.4	1,578.4	760.1	1,912.5	426.0
Occasional smoker, never daily	2,761.6	1,471.0	1,290.6	2,237.4	524.2
Non-smoker	**83,351.9**	**27,375.8**	**55,976.1**	**62,394.9**	**20,957.0**
Former daily smoker	11,210.9	8,066.0	3,144.9	8,836.2	2,374.7
Never daily smoker	72 ,141.0	19,309.8	52,831.2	53,558.8	18,582.2
Former occasional smoker	7,379.8	3,457.5	3,922.3	5,832.3	1,547.4
Never smoker	64,761.2	15,852.3	48,908.9	47,726.4	17,034.8

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

Table 4.1A and **Table 4.2A** present the status of smokeless tobacco use among adults in the Russian Federation. The overall prevalence rate of current smokeless tobacco use was 0.4% (506,000): 0.8% (421,000) among men and 0.1% (85,000) among women. The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use in urban areas was 0.5% (403,000) compared to 0.3% (103,000) in rural areas. Among all adults in Russia, 0.1% (161,000) were daily smokeless tobacco users, and 0.3% (344,000) were occasional smokeless tobacco users. The prevalence of daily smokeless tobacco use among men was 0.3% (161,000), while no women were daily smokeless tobacco users. Less than one percent (0.2% or 161,000) of the urban population and none of the rural population were daily smokeless tobacco users. The prevalence of occasional smokeless tobacco use was 0.5% (260,000) among men and 0.1% (85,000) among women. Non-smokeless tobacco users accounted for 99.6% of the surveyed population (119.6 million). Former daily smokeless tobacco users were few, with an overall prevalence of 0.1% (0.2% of men and 0.1% of women; 0.1% of both the urban and rural populations). Most had never used smokeless tobacco in their lifetime (98.1%), and only 1.3% were former occasional smokeless tobacco users.

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Table 4.1A: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status by gender and residence – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

	Overall	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
			Percentage (95% CI)[1]		
Current smokeless tobacco user	**0.4 (0.3, 0.7)**	**0.8 (0.5, 1.3)**	**0.1 (0.0, 0.4)**	**0.5 (0.3, 0.8)**	**0.3 (0.2, 0.7)**
Daily user	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 (N/A)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.0 (N/A)
Occasional user	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
Occasional user, never daily	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	**99.6 (99.3, 99.7)**	**99.2 (98.7, 99.5)**	**99.9 (99.6, 100)**	**99.5 (99.2, 99.7)**	**99.7 (99.3, 99.8)**
Former daily user	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Never daily user	99.4 (99.2, 99.6)	99.0 (98.5, 99.3)	99.8 (99.6, 99.9)	99.4 (99.1, 99.6)	99.5 (99.2, 99.7)
Former occasional user	1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)
Never user	98.1 (97.6, 98.5)	96.7 (95.7, 97.5)	99.3 (99.0, 99.5)	97.8 (97.2, 98.3)	99.0 (98.5, 99.3)

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.

Table 4.2A: Number of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status by gender and residence – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Smokeless Tobacco Use Status	Overall	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
			Number in thousands		
Current smokeless tobacco user	**506.0**	**421.5**	**84.5**	**403.0**	**103.1**
Daily user	161.3	161.3	0.0	161.3	0.0
Occasional user	344.7	260.1	84.5	241.6	103.1
Occasional user, formerly daily	58.4	36.4	22.0	29.8	28.6
Occasional user, never daily	286.3	223.8	62.5	211.8	74.4
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	**118,643.1**	**53,509.4**	**65,133.7**	**88,970.3**	**29,672.8**
Former daily user	153.8	118.9	34.9	120.0	33.7
Never daily user	118,489.3	53,390.5	65,098.8	88,850.2	29,639.1
Former occasional user	1,575.2	1,239.9	335.2	1,412.9	162.3
Never user	116,914.2	52,150.6	64,763.6	87,437.3	29,476.9

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

Table 4.3 and **Table 4.4** present the percentage and number of current smokers of various smoked-tobacco products. The overall percentage of current smokers who used any smoked tobacco product was 30.3% (36.3 million). Use of any type of cigarettes (i.e., manufactured, hand-rolled, papirosy) was significantly higher (29.9% or 35.8 million) than calean use (2.8% or 3.3 million) or other smoked tobacco (1.5% or 1.7 million). The most popular type of cigarettes was manufactured (29.7% or 35.8 million). There was no significant difference in the prevalence rate of smoking any smoked tobacco product between urban (30.5% or 27.3 million) and rural (29.9% or 9 million) areas. The percentage of smokers was highest among people with secondary education (33.8% or 25.3 million) followed by people with higher education (25.6% or 10.5 million) and people with primary education (12.3% or 442,000). Hand-rolled cigarettes were more popular in rural areas (1.2% v.s. 0.5% in urban areas) and among smokers with a lower level of education (1.6% of smokers with primary education; 0.9% of smokers with secondary education; 0.3% of smokers with higher education). Calean with tobacco was more popular in urban areas (3.2% v.s. 1.4% in rural areas) and among smokers with higher education (3.6% v.s. 0.9% of smokers with primary education and 2.4% of smokers with secondary education).

Table 4.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current tobacco smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[2]	Type of Cigarette			Calean with tobacco	Other smoked tobacco[3]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Papirosy		
			Percentage(95% CI)[1]				
Overall	**30.3 (29.0, 31.7)**	**29.9 (28.6, 31.3)**	**29.7 (28.3, 31.0)**	**0.7 (0.5, 1.0)**	**1.0 (0.8, 1.3)**	**2.8 (2.2, 3.5)**	**1.5 (1.1, 1.9)**
Age (years)							
15-24	26.7 (23.3, 30.3)	25.9 (22.7, 29.4)	25.9 (22.7, 29.4)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	8.3 (6.4, 10.8)	0.7 (0.2, 2.0)
25-44	38.0 (36.1, 40.0)	37.5 (35.6, 39.4)	37.4 (35.5, 39.3)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	3.9 (3.1, 5.0)	1.9 (1.3, 2.6)
45-64	31.0 (29.0, 33.1)	30.8 (28.8, 32.9)	30.6 (28.6, 32.7)	0.9 (0.7, 1.4)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	1.6 (1.2, 2.3)
65+	14.2 (12.3, 16.3)	14.0 (12.1, 16.0)	13.1 (11.3, 15.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	1.3 (0.8, 2.3)	0.0 (N/A)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)
Residence							
Urban	30.5 (28.7, 32.2)	30.0 (28.3, 31.7)	29.8 (28.1, 31.5)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.2)	3.2 (2.5, 4.2)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)
Rural	29.9 (28.1, 31.8)	29.8 (28.0, 31.7)	29.3 (27.5, 31.2)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	1.2 (0.9, 1.8)	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)
Education Level							
Primary	12.3 (8.6, 17.3)	12.3 (8.6, 17.3)	11.9 (8.2, 16.9)	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	1.4 (0.7, 2.8)	0.9 (0.1, 6.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)
Secondary	33.8 (32.2, 35.5)	33.6 (32.1, 35.3)	33.3 (31.7, 34.9)	0.9 (0.6, 1.2)	1.1 (0.9, 1.5)	2.4 (1.9, 3.1)	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)
High	25.6 (23.7, 27.7)	24.8 (22.9, 26.8)	24.7 (22.8, 26.7)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	3.6 (2.7, 4.9)	2.2 (1.4, 3.4)

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled, and papirosy.
[3] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products such as pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.3 (cont.) and **Table 4.4 (cont.)** present the percentage and number of current adult male and female smokers who smoked various types of tobacco products. Men smoked any tobacco product more (49.5% or 27 million) than women (14.4% or nine million). The prevalence of smoking among men was highest in the 25-44 age group (54.4% or 12 million) followed by the 45-64 age group (53.8% or 9 million). Prevalence of smoking among men was lowest in the youngest age group, 15-24-year-olds (34.8% or 2.6 million) and in the 65+ age group (38.2% or 2.5 million). For women, prevalence of smoking was highest in the 25-44 age group (21.9% or 5 million) and in the 15-24 age group (18.2% or 1.3 million). Prevalence of female smokers in the 45-64 age group was 12.5% (2.7 million) and only 2.7% (360,000) in the 65+ age group. Manufactured cigarettes were the most popular smoked tobacco product among men (48.2% or 26.1 million) and women (14.2% or 9.3 million). Over four percent (4.1% or 2.2 million) of men and 1.7% (1.1 million) of women smoked calean with tobacco. For men, there was no significant difference in the prevalence of smoking any smoked tobacco product between urban (48.9% or 19.6 million) and rural (51.2% or 7.33 million) areas, but women smoked more in urban areas (15.6% or 7.7 million) than in rural (10.7% or 1.7 million) areas. Hand-rolled cigarettes were more popular among men (1.3% or 691,000) than among women (0.2% or 155,000).

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Table 4.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016 .

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[2]	Type of Cigarette			Calean with tobacco	Other smoked tobacco[3]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Papirosy		
			Percentage(95% CI)[1]				
Male	**49.5 (47.5, 51.5)**	**48.8 (46.8, 50.9)**	**48.2 (46.3, 50.2)**	**1.3 (0.9, 1.8)**	**1.8 (1.4, 2.4)**	**4.1 (3.2, 5.2)**	**2.8 (2.1, 3.6)**
Age (years)							
15-24	34.8 (29.8, 40.1)	34.3 (29.4, 39.5)	34.3 (29.4, 39.5)	1.4 (0.6, 2.9)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	10.2 (7.5, 13.8)	1.0 (0.4, 2.5)
25-44	54.4 (51.7, 57.0)	53.5 (50.9, 56.1)	53.3 (50.6, 55.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	1.5 (1.0, 2.3)	5.2 (4.0, 6.8)	3.3 (2.3, 4.7)
45-64	53.8 (50.5, 57.1)	53.3 (50.0, 56.7)	52.8 (49.4, 56.2)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	1.5 (0.7, 3.3)	3.1 (2.2, 4.4)
65+	38.2 (33.6, 43.0)	37.4 (32.8, 42.3)	34.8 (30.3, 39.5)	1.8 (0.7, 4.9)	3.9 (2.2, 6.8)	0.0 (N/A)	1.9 (0.9, 4.1)
Residence							
Urban	48.9 (46.3, 51.4)	48.0 (45.5, 50.6)	47.6 (45.1, 50.1)	0.9 (0.6, 1.6)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	4.8 (3.6, 6.3)	3.2 (2.4, 4.2)
Rural	51.2 (48.3, 54.2)	51.1 (48.2, 54.0)	50.1 (47.2, 53.0)	2.2 (1.5, 3.3)	2.2 (1.5, 3.2)	2.1 (1.4, 3.2)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)
Education Level							
Primary	29.6 (20.7, 40.3)	29.6 (20.7, 40.3)	28.2 (19.5, 39.0)	3.6 (1.8, 7.2)	2.4 (1.0, 5.9)	2.8 (0.4, 17.5)	1.3 (0.3, 5.3)
Secondary	53.5 (51.1, 55.8)	53.2 (50.9, 55.5)	52.4 (50.1, 54.8)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	2.0 (1.5, 2.8)	3.4 (2.6, 4.5)	2.0 (1.5, 2.6)
High	42.4 (39.0, 45.8)	40.7 (37.4, 44.2)	40.6 (37.2, 44.0)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	5.6 (4.1, 7.7)	4.6 (3.2, 6.7)
Female	**14.4 (13.1, 15.9)**	**14.2 (12.9, 15.7)**	**14.2 (12.9, 15.7)**	**0.2 (0.1, 0.4)**	**0.3 (0.2, 0.5)**	**1.7 (1.2, 2.3)**	**0.4 (0.2, 0.7)**
Age (years)							
15-24	18.2 (14.5, 22.6)	17.1 (13.6, 21.4)	17.1 (13.6, 21.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	6.3 (4.2, 9.5)	0.4 (0.1, 2.8)
25-44	21.9 (19.5, 24.6)	21.8 (19.4, 24.4)	21.8 (19.4, 24.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	2.7 (1.9, 3.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)
45-64	12.5 (10.8, 14.5)	12.5 (10.8, 14.5)	12.5 (10.8, 14.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)
65+	2.7 (1.8, 4.0)	2.7 (1.8, 4.0)	2.7 (1.8, 4.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 (N/A)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)
Residence							
Urban	15.6 (13.9, 17.4)	15.4 (13.7, 17.2)	15.4 (13.7, 17.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	2.0 (1.4, 2.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)
Rural	10.7 (9.2, 12.4)	10.6 (9.2, 12.3)	10.6 (9.1, 12.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)
Education Level							
Primary	4.0 (1.9, 8.0)	4.0 (1.9, 8.0)	4.0 (1.9, 8.0)	0.7 (0.1, 3.6)	0.9 (0.3, 2.8)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)
Secondary	15.2 (13.6, 17.0)	15.1 (13.5, 16.9)	15.1 (13.5, 16.9)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)
High	14.3 (12.3, 16.5)	14.0 (12.0, 16.2)	14.0 (12.0, 16.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	2.3 (1.5, 3.5)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional(less than daily) use.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled, and papirosy.
[3] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products such as pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.3a and **Table 4.4a** present the percentage and number of current smokeless tobacco users. The overall percentage of current smokeless tobacco users was 0.4% (506,000). More men used any kind of smokeless tobacco product (0.8%) than women did (0.1%). Smokeless tobacco products were most popular in the youngest age group 15-24 (1.1%), compared to 0.6% of users in the 25-44 age group, 0.2% in the 45-64 age group and none in the 65+ age group. Smokeless tobacco was also more popular in urban (0.5%) than in rural (0.3%) areas and among adults with primary education (0.9%) than among adults with secondary or higher education (0.4%).

Table 4.3a: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokeless tobacco users of various smokeless tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smokeless tobacco product	Snus	Snuff	Chewing tobacco except nasvai	Nasvai	Other smokeless tobacco
			Percentage (95% CI)[1]			
Overall	**0.4 (0.3, 0.7)**	**0.2 (0.1, 0.4)**	**0.1 (0.0, 0.2)**	**0.1 (0.0, 0.2)**	**0.2 (0.1, 0.4)**	**0.0 (N/A)**
Sex						
Male	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.0 (N/A)
Female	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 (N/A)
Age (years)						
15-24	1.1 (0.5, 2.2)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 (N/A)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	0.0 (N/A)
25-44	0.6 (0.3, 0.9)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (N/A)
45-64	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (N/A)
65+	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)
Residence						
Urban	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (N/A)
Rural	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (N/A)
Education Level						
Primary	0.9 (0.1, 6.3)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.9 (0.1, 6.3)	0.0 (N/A)
Secondary	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.0 (N/A)
High	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 (N/A)

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.4: Number of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Calean with tobacco	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Papirosy		
			Number in thousands				
Overall	**36,263.7**	**35,789.7**	**35,466.4**	**845.6**	**1,164.1**	**3,319.7**	**1,743.3**
Age (years)							
15-24	3,989.0	3,872.7	3,872.7	117.9	114.5	1,242.8	105.5
25-44	17,204.3	16,972.7	16,915.6	223.2	398.0	1,775.3	839.9
45-64	12,233.4	12,157.1	12,063.8	372.9	383.4	301.6	641.8
65+	2,837.0	2,787.2	2,614.3	131.7	268.2	0.0	156.1
Residence							
Urban	27,319.7	26,881.5	26,698.5	476.6	791.2	2,903.4	1,465.2
Rural	8,944.0	8,908.2	8,767.9	369.0	372.9	416.4	278.1
Education Level							
Primary	442.3	442.3	426.8	58.6	49.6	33.2	15.4
Secondary	25,275.7	25,145.5	24,865.7	655.8	859.1	1,791.6	822.6
High	10,532.4	10,188.5	10,160.5	131.3	255.3	1,495.0	905.4

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
[1] Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled, and papirosy.
[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products such as pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos.

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Table 4.4 (cont.): Number of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette			Calean with tobacco	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Papirosy		
			Number in thousands				
Male	**26,831.3**	**26,471.9**	**26,150.9**	**690.8**	**975.6**	**2,212.7**	**1,501.7**
Age (years)							
15-24	2,655.8	2,618.2	2,618.2	104.0	54.6	780.6	76.7
25-44	12,194.9	11,999.3	11,942.2	147.3	344.7	1,163.6	744.4
45-64	9,504.5	9,428.2	9,337.1	322.3	326.3	268.4	555.1
65+	2,476.1	2,426.3	2,253.4	117.3	250.1	0.0	125.6
Residence							
Urban	19,576.0	19,237.5	19,054.5	378.0	668.4	1,914.6	1,263.8
Rural	7,255.3	7,234.5	7,096.4	312.8	307.2	298.1	237.9
Education Level							
Primary	346.7	346.7	331.2	42.4	28.2	33.2	15.4
Secondary	19,430.9	19,342.2	19,064.6	545.7	733.7	1,249.4	715.8
High	7,040.3	6,769.7	6,741.7	102.7	213.7	930.1	770.5
Female	**9,432.5**	**9,317.7**	**9,315.5**	**154.9**	**188.5**	**1,107.1**	**241.7**
Age (years)							
15-24	1,333.3	1,254.5	1,254.5	14.0	59.9	462.2	28.8
25-44	5,009.4	4,973.4	4,973.4	75.9	53.3	611.7	95.6
45-64	2,728.9	2,728.9	2,726.7	50.6	57.1	33.2	86.7
65+	360.9	360.9	360.9	14.4	18.1	0.0	30.5
Residence							
Urban	7,743.7	7,644.0	7,644.0	98.7	122.8	988.8	201.4
Rural	1,688.7	1,673.7	1,671.5	56.2	65.7	118.3	40.3
Education Level							
Primary	95.6	95.6	95.6	16.2	21.4	0.0	0.0
Secondary	5,844.8	5,803.3	5,801.1	110.1	125.5	542.2	106.7
High	3,492.1	3,418.8	3,418.8	28.6	41.6	564.9	134.9

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
[1] Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled, and papirosy.
[2] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products such as pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos.

Table 4.4a: Number of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokeless tobacco users of various smokeless tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smokeless tobacco product	Snus	Snuff	Chewing tobacco except nasvai	Nasvai	Other smokeless tobacco
			Number in Thousands			
Overall	**506.0**	**249.8**	**89.6**	**102.1**	**243.5**	**0.0**
Gender						
Male	421.5	205.9	64.7	97.6	210.2	0.0
Female	84.5	43.9	24.9	4.5	33.3	0.0
Age (years)						
15-24	158.5	87.0	17.5	0.0	110.7	0.0
25-44	253.4	149.7	52.0	75.7	80.8	0.0
45-64	85.2	7.2	17.2	20.5	52.0	0.0
65+	8.8	5.9	2.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Residence						
Urban	403.0	177.3	52.0	97.6	188.3	0.0
Rural	103.1	72.5	37.7	4.5	55.2	0.0
Education Level						
Primary	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	0.0
Secondary	303.9	184.8	62.8	5.9	140.8	0.0
High	164.5	65.0	22.3	91.7	69.5	0.0

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

Table 4.5 and **Table 4.5 (cont.)** show the smoking frequency in three categories: daily smokers, occasional smokers and non-smokers. Smoking frequency among adults aged 15 years and older in each of these categories total was 26.1% (daily smokers), 4.3% (occasional smokers) and 69.7% (non-smokers). More men were daily smokers (43.9%) than women were (12%). However, there were fewer male occasional smokers (5.6%) than female occasional smokers (6.2%). By age group, the highest prevalence of daily smoking was in the 25–44 and 45–59 age groups (32.4% and 27.5%, respectively). The lowest prevalence of occasional smoking was found in the 65+ years age group (1%), and the highest (6.5%) was in the 15-24 age group. By residence, the proportion of daily smokers in urban and rural areas was similar (25.8% and 26.7% respectively), but there were more occasional smokers among the urban population (4.6%) than among the rural (3.2%) population. By education level, the prevalence of daily smoking was higher among those with a secondary education (30.2%) than among those with higher (20%) and primary (10.2%) education. The prevalence of occasional smoking was 5.6% among people with higher education, 3.6% among those with secondary education and 2.2% among those with primary education.

While the number of daily smokers differed in each age group, the proportions varied among men and women. Among men, there were 48.5% and 48% of daily smokers in the 45-64 and 25-44 age groups respectively. There was 27.9% in the 15-24 age group and 35.7% in the 65+ age group. Among women, there were more smokers in the younger age groups than in the older age groups. Seventeen percent of women in the 25-44 age group were daily smokers, 12% in the 15-24 age group were daily smokers, 10.5% in the 45-64 age group were daily smokers, and only 2.5% in the 65+ age group were daily

smokers. The proportions of occasional smokers were similar among men and women: there were more occasional smokers in younger age groups and fewer in the older age groups.

More male daily smokers lived in rural areas (46.9%) than in urban areas (42.8%). The prevalence among women was smaller: 12.1% in urban areas and 8.6% in rural areas. There were more occasional smokers among men and women in urban areas (6.1% of urban men v.s. 4.3% of rural men, and 3.4% of urban women v.s. 2.2% of rural women).

There were more daily smokers among men with secondary education (48.7%) than with higher (34.8%) and primary (24.7%) education. The proportion of occasional smokers was higher among men with higher education (7.5%) than with primary (4.9%) and secondary (4.8%) education. There were also more daily smokers among women with secondary education (12.7%) than with higher (10%) and primary (3.1%) education. The proportion of occasional smokers was also higher among women with higher education (4.3%) than with secondary (2.5%) and primary (0.9%) education.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old, by smoking frequency and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking Frequency			Total
	Daily	Occasional[2]	Non-smoker	
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]			
Overall	**26.1 (24.9, 27.3)**	**4.3 (3.7, 4.9)**	**69.7 (68.3, 71.0)**	**100**
Age (years)				
15-24	20.1 (17.2, 23.4)	6.5 (4.9, 8.7)	73.3 (69.7, 76.7)	100
25-44	32.4 (30.6, 34.2)	5.6 (4.8, 6.6)	62.0 (60.0, 63.9)	100
45-64	27.5 (25.7, 29.5)	3.5 (2.8, 4.4)	69.0 (66.9, 71.0)	100
65+	13.2 (11.4, 15.3)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	85.8 (83.7, 87.7)	100
Residence				
Urban	25.8 (24.4, 27.3)	4.6 (3.9, 5.4)	69.5 (67.8, 71.3)	100
Rural	26.7 (25.0, 28.5)	3.2 (2.6, 3.8)	70.1 (68.2, 71.9)	100
Education Level				
Primary	10.2 (7.0, 14.6)	2.2 (1.1, 4.2)	87.7 (82.7, 91.4)	100
Secondary	30.2 (28.7, 31.7)	3.6 (3.0, 4.4)	66.2 (64.5, 67.8)	100
High	20.0 (18.4, 21.8)	5.6 (4.7, 6.7)	74.4 (72.3, 76.3)	100

[1] 95% Confidence Interval
[2] Occasional refers to less than daily use.

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Table 4.5 (cont.): Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old, by smoking frequency, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking Frequency			Total Daily
	Daily	Occasional[2]	Non-smoker	
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]			
Male	**43.9 (41.9, 45.8)**	**5.6 (4.7, 6.7)**	**50.5 (48.5, 52.5)**	**100**
Age (years)				
15-24	27.9 (23.4, 33.0)	6.9 (4.6, 10.1)	65.2 (59.9, 70.2)	100
25-44	48.0 (45.3, 50.8)	6.4 (5.1, 7.9)	45.6 (43.0, 48.3)	100
45-64	48.5 (45.3, 51.7)	5.3 (4.0, 7.0)	46.2 (42.9, 49.5)	100
65+	35.7 (31.2, 40.4)	2.5 (1.5, 4.2)	61.8 (57.0, 66.4)	100
Residence				
Urban	42.8 (40.4, 45.2)	6.1 (5.0, 7.5)	51.1 (48.6, 53.7)	100
Rural	46.9 (44.0, 49.8)	4.3 (3.4, 5.5)	48.8 (45.8, 51.7)	100
Education Level				
Primary	24.7 (16.5, 35.3)	4.9 (2.3, 10.1)	70.4 (59.7, 79.3)	100
Secondary	48.7 (46.3, 51.0)	4.8 (3.8, 6.0)	46.5 (44.2, 48.9)	100
High	34.8 (31.6, 38.3)	7.5 (5.8, 9.6)	57.6 (54.2, 61.0)	100
Female	**11.3 (10.2, 12.5)**	**3.1 (2.6, 3.8)**	**85.6 (84.1, 86.9)**	**100**
Age (years)				
15-24	12.0 (9.1, 15.7)	6.2 (4.2, 9.0)	81.8 (77.4, 85.5)	100
25-44	17.0 (15.0, 19.2)	4.9 (3.9, 6.3)	78.1 (75.4, 80.5)	100
45-64	10.5 (8.9, 12.4)	2.0 (1.4, 2.8)	87.5 (85.5, 89.2)	100
65+	2.5 (1.6, 3.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	97.3 (96.0, 98.2)	100
Residence				
Urban	12.1 (10.8, 13.6)	3.4 (2.7, 4.3)	84.4 (82.6, 86.1)	100
Rural	8.6 (7.3, 10.1)	2.2 (1.6, 2.8)	89.3 (87.6, 90.8)	100
Education Level				
Primary	3.1 (1.3, 7.0)	0.9 (0.2, 3.7)	96.0 (92.0, 98.1)	100
Secondary	12.7 (11.2, 14.3)	2.5 (2.0, 3.3)	84.8 (83.0, 86.4)	100
High	10.0 (8.5, 11.7)	4.3 (3.3, 5.5)	85.7 (83.5, 87.7)	100

[1] 95% Confidence Interval
[2] Occasional refers to less than daily use.

Table 4.6 shows the number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily smokers. Overall, daily smokers smoked 16.3 cigarettes per day on average. Approximately 46.1% of daily smokers smoked more than 20 cigarettes per day, 23.8% smoked 10-14 cigarettes per day, 14% smoked 15-19 cigarettes per day, 12% smoked 5-9 cigarettes per day, and 4.1% smoked less than five cigarettes per day. On average, men smoked more cigarettes per day than women did (17.1 v.s. 13.7 cigarettes per day). There was no significant difference in the average number of smoked cigarettes per day in urban areas (16.1 cigarettes per day) and in rural areas (16.7 cigarettes per day). There was also no significant difference in cigarettes smoked per day among people with primary (16 cigarettes per day), secondary (16.7 cigarettes per day) or higher (15.1 cigarettes per day) education. Except for the youngest age group, who smoked an average of 13.4 cigarettes per day, there was no significant difference in the average number of cigarettes smoked per day in the 25-44 (15 per day), 45-64 (17.4 per day) or 65+ (16.7 per day) age groups.

Table 4.6: Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[2]	Distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day[2]					
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	≥20	Total
	Mean (95% CI)	*Percentage(95% CI)[1]*					
Overall	**16.3 (15.7, 16.9)**	**4.1 (3.0, 5.5)**	**12.0 (10.2, 14.0)**	**23.8 (21.8, 26.0)**	**14.0 (12.4, 15.7)**	**46.1 (43.1, 49.1)**	**100**
Gender							
Male	17.1 (16.5, 17.7)	3.1 (2.2, 4.2)	9.8 (7.9, 12.1)	21.3 (19.1, 23.7)	14.8 (12.9, 16.8)	51.1 (47.8, 54.4)	100
Female	13.7 (12.3, 15.1)	7.4 (4.7, 11.3)	19.0 (15.5, 23.0)	32.0 (27.9, 36.3)	11.5 (9.1, 14.5)	30.2 (25.6, 35.2)	100
Age (years)							
15-24	13.4 (12.2, 14.6)	4.5 (2.1, 9.3)	19.7 (14.2, 26.6)	31.8 (24.9, 39.6)	15.4 (10.4, 22.2)	28.6 (21.9, 36.4)	100
25-44	16.0 (15.1, 16.8)	4.3 (2.9, 6.4)	11.8 (9.5, 14.5)	24.0 (21.2, 27.1)	14.1 (12.0, 16.5)	45.8 (42.3, 49.4)	100
45-64	17.4 (16.4, 18.4)	3.6 (2.4, 5.2)	10.8 (8.3, 13.8)	19.6 (16.6, 23.1)	13.8 (11.2, 17.0)	52.2 (47.7, 56.7)	100
65+	16.7 (14.9, 18.5)	4.6 (2.4, 8.5)	9.3 (5.8, 14.7)	31.6 (23.9, 40.6)	12.2 (8.2, 17.8)	42.2 (34.3, 50.6)	100
Residence							
Urban	16.1 (15.3, 16.9)	3.9 (2.6, 5.8)	12.6 (10.4, 15.2)	24.6 (22.1, 27.4)	14.6 (12.6, 16.9)	44.2 (40.5, 48.0)	100
Rural	16.7 (16.0, 17.5)	4.6 (3.2, 6.6)	10.1 (7.8, 13.1)	21.6 (18.9, 24.5)	12.2 (10.1, 14.5)	51.5 (47.2, 55.8)	100
Education Level							
Primary	16.0 (12.4, 19.6)	6.8 (1.2, 31.2)	19.9 (6.9, 45.3)	18.7 (8.9, 35.3)	14.1 (5.6, 31.2)	40.5 (24.6, 58.6)	100
Secondary	16.7 (15.9, 17.5)	4.4 (3.1, 6.1)	11.1 (9.4, 13.0)	22.6 (20.4, 24.9)	13.1 (11.4, 15.0)	48.9 (45.8, 52.1)	100
High	15.1 (14.2, 16.0)	3.2 (2.0, 5.0)	14.2 (10.2, 19.4)	27.6 (23.4, 32.2)	16.5 (13.4, 20.1)	38.6 (33.2, 44.2)	100

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled or papirosy.

Table 4.7 shows the distribution of 20-34-year-old daily smokers' initiation age. On average, daily users aged 20-34 began smoking when they were 17 years old, with no significant differences between sexes (average age of daily smoking initiation was 16.8 years among men and 17.2 years among women) or living areas (average age of daily smoking initiation was 16.9 years in urban areas and 17.2 years in rural areas). Ever daily smokers mostly began smoking daily at the age of 17-19 years (36.3%) or 15-16 years (31.7%). Seventeen percent began at 20+ years, and 14.9% began at younger than 15 years old.

Table 4.7: Average and percentage distribution of age at daily smoking initiation among ever daily smokers 20-34 years old, by gender and residence – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of initiation	Age at Daily Smoking Initiation (years)[2]				Total
		<15	15-16	17-19	20+	
	Mean (95% CI)[1]	*Percentage (95% CI)*[1]				
Overall	**17.0 (16.7, 17.2)**	**14.9 (12.5, 17.6)**	**31.7 (28.5, 35.2)**	**36.3 (32.8, 40.0)**	**17.0 (14.6, 19.7)**	**100**
Gender						
Male	16.8 (16.6, 17.1)	16.8 (13.8, 20.2)	30.9 (27.2, 34.9)	36.0 (32.0, 40.2)	16.4 (13.5, 19.7)	100
Female	17.2 (16.9, 17.6)	10.7 (7.5, 15.2)	33.6 (27.7, 40.1)	37.1 (31.3, 43.3)	18.5 (14.3, 23.7)	100
Residence						
Urban	16.9 (16.6, 17.2)	15.6 (12.8, 18.8)	32.6 (28.7, 36.7)	35.9 (31.8, 40.2)	15.9 (13.2, 19.1)	100
Rural	17.2 (16.8, 17.6)	12.3 (8.2, 18.0)	28.5 (23.5, 34.2)	37.9 (31.7, 44.6)	21.3 (16.7, 26.7)	100

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among respondents 20-34 years of age who are ever daily smokers.

Table 4.8 presents the prevalence of former daily smokers among all adults aged 15 years and older and the quit ratio among ever daily smokers. Quit ratio is the percentage of ever daily tobacco smokers who currently do not smoke tobacco. It is a key indicator of the success of cessation efforts among established tobacco smokers. The prevalence of former daily smoking among adults 15 years and above was 9.4%, and the quit ratio was 25.1%. By selected demographic status, the prevalence of former daily smoking among men was higher than among women (14.9% v.s. 4.8%). Female ever daily smokers had a higher quit ratio than male ever daily smokers (27.9% v.s. 24.1%).

There was a higher percentage of former daily smokers in older age groups: 10.4% in the 25-44 age group, 9.9% in the 45-64 age group, and 11% in the 65+ age group. There was only 2.7% of former daily smokers in the 15-24 age group. The quit ratio was also the highest among the 65+ age group (44.4%), followed by 25% for 45-64, 22.9% for 25-44 and 11.2% for 15-24. There were more former smokers among all adults in urban areas (9.8%) than in rural areas (7.9%), and the quit ratio was also higher for the urban population (26.1% v.s. 22%). While the number of former smokers among all adults was highest in more educated people (5.4% of those with primary education were former smokers, 8.7% of those with secondary education were former smokers, and 10.9% of those with higher education were former smokers), the quit rates were almost the same for people with primary (32.3%) and higher (32.7%) education, while it was 21.4% for those with secondary education.

Table 4.8: Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers ≥15 years old who are former daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokers[2] (Among All Adults)	Former Daily Smokers[2] (Among Ever Daily Smokers)[3]
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]	
Overall	**9.4 (8.6, 10.2)**	**25.1 (23.3, 26.9)**
Gender		
Male	14.9 (13.6, 16.2)	24.1 (22.2, 26.1)
Female	4.8 (4.1, 5.7)	27.9 (24.4, 31.6)
Age (years)		
15-24	2.7 (1.9, 4.0)	11.2 (7.7, 16.1)
25-44	10.4 (9.2, 11.8)	22.9 (20.5, 25.5)
45-64	9.9 (8.7, 11.2)	25.0 (22.2, 28.0)
65+	11.0 (9.5, 12.8)	44.4 (39.1, 49.9)
Residence		
Urban	9.8 (8.9, 10.9)	26.1 (23.9, 28.3)
Rural	7.9 (7.0, 9.0)	22.0 (19.6, 24.6)
Education Level		
Primary	5.4 (3.4, 8.5)	32.3 (20.4, 47.1)
Secondary	8.7 (7.9, 9.5)	21.4 (19.6, 23.4)
High	10.9 (9.6, 12.4)	32.7 (29.5, 36.0)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Current Non-smokers.
[3] Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

Table 4.9 shows the time since quitting among former daily smokers aged 15 years and older, divided into four categories: less than one year, one to less than five years, five to less than ten years, and ten years or more. Among these categories, the majority quit for ten years or more (39.2%).

In the older age groups (45-64 and 65+ years), former smokers mostly quit over ten years ago (50.9% and 72.3% respectively), while 25-44-year-old former smokers mostly quit one to five years ago (37.9%) or from five to ten years ago (32.3%). In the youngest age group, 15-24, 62.4% of former smokers quit smoking one to five years ago, and 31.8% quit less than a year ago. Only 5.8% in this group quit five to ten years ago, and none have quit more than ten years ago.

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of former daily smokers ≥15 years old, by time since quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Time since quitting smoking (years)[2]				Total
	<1	1 to <5	5 to <10	≥10	
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]				
Overall	**8.8 (6.7, 11.3)**	**28.7 (25.4, 32.2)**	**23.3 (20.4, 26.6)**	**39.2 (35.4, 43.2)**	**100**
Gender					
Male	8.1 (5.8, 11.2)	26.6 (22.5, 31.1)	23.8 (20.4, 27.7)	41.5 (37.1, 46.1)	100
Female	10.5 (7.2, 15.1)	34.0 (27.9, 40.8)	22.1 (16.6, 28.6)	33.4 (27.2, 40.2)	100
Age (years)					
15-24	31.8 (16.5, 52.4)	62.4 (42.2, 79.0)	5.8 (1.9, 16.3)	0.0 (N/A)	100
25-44	12.3 (9.0, 16.7)	37.9 (32.3, 43.9)	32.3 (27.0, 38.1)	17.5 (13.5, 22.3)	100
45-64	4.5 (2.6, 7.8)	24.6 (19.4, 30.8)	19.9 (15.6, 25.0)	50.9 (44.4, 57.4)	100
65+	4.4 (2.1, 9.0)	9.8 (5.7, 16.4)	13.5 (9.2, 19.3)	72.3 (64.4, 79.0)	100
Residence					
Urban	8.7 (6.3, 11.9)	29.1 (25.1, 33.4)	24.1 (20.5, 28.1)	38.1 (33.5, 43.0)	100
Rural	9.1 (6.4, 12.9)	27.1 (22.6, 32.1)	20.5 (16.7, 24.7)	43.3 (37.9, 48.9)	100
Education Level					
Primary	14.8 (5.0, 36.2)	13.9 (4.2, 37.6)	19.6 (6.7, 45.0)	51.7 (30.9, 72.0)	100
Secondary	9.0 (6.5, 12.3)	29.0 (24.9, 33.5)	22.1 (18.5, 26.2)	39.9 (35.1, 44.9)	100
High	8.2 (5.5, 12.2)	29.0 (23.4, 35.2)	25.4 (20.7, 30.8)	37.4 (31.2, 44.0)	100

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among former daily smokers (current non-smokers).
N/A - The estimate is "0.0"

Table 4.10 describes the prevalence of current tobacco use and the percentage distribution of current patterns of tobacco use in different forms (smoked and/or smokeless).

While 98.6% of current tobacco users only used smoked tobacco, 0.4% only used smokeless tobacco and 1% used both smoked and smokeless tobacco. There were less tobacco users among women (14.5% v.s. 49.5% among men), and less women also used both smoked and smokeless tobacco than men (0.5% v.s. 1.2%). Using only smokeless tobacco or both smoked and smokeless tobacco was more popular among younger users. There were no significant differences in the patterns of using different forms of tobacco in urban and rural areas.

While 12.4% of adults with primary education were current tobacco users, 34.1% of people with secondary and 25.7% of people with higher education were current users. None of the people with primary education used smokeless tobacco, and 7.5% used both smoked and smokeless tobacco. Less than one percent (0.5%) of people with secondary education used only smokeless tobacco, and 0.7% used both smoked and smokeless tobacco. Only 0.1% of people with higher education used smokeless tobacco, and 1.5% used both smoked and smokeless tobacco.

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of current tobacco users ≥15 years old, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Current Tobacco Users[2]	Type of Current Tobacco Use			
		Smoked only	Smokeless only	Both smoked and smokeless	Total
		Percentage (95% CI)[1]			
Overall	**30.5 (29.1, 31.9)**	**98.6 (97.9, 99.1)**	**0.4 (0.2, 0.8)**	**1.0 (0.6, 1.7)**	**100**
Gender					
Male	49.8 (47.7, 51.8)	98.4 (97.5, 99.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	100
Female	14.5 (13.2, 15.9)	99.1 (97.6, 99.7)	0.4 (0.1, 1.2)	0.5 (0.1, 2.3)	100
Age (years)					
15-24	27.1 (23.7, 30.7)	96.0 (91.8, 98.1)	1.4 (0.4, 4.6)	2.5 (1.0, 6.6)	100
25-44	38.2 (36. 3, 40.1)	98.5 (97.6, 99.1)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	1.1 (0.7, 2.0)	100
45-64	31.1 (29.1, 33.2)	99.3 (98.2, 99.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.6)	100
65+	14.3 (12.4, 16.5)	99.7 (98.6, 99.9)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	0.0 (N/A)	100
Residence					
Urban	30.6 (28.9, 32.4)	98.5 (97.6, 99.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	100
Rural	30.1 (28.3, 32.0)	98.8 (97.6, 99.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	100
Education Level					
Primary	12.4 (8.7, 17.4)	92.5 (64.1, 98.8)	0.0 (N/A)	7.5 (1.2, 35.9)	100
Secondary	34.1 (32.4. 35.8)	98.8 (98.0. 99.3)	0.5 (0.3. 1.1)	0.7 (0.4. 1.2)	100
High	25.7 (23.7. 27.8)	98.4 (96.6. 99.3)	0.1 (0.0. 0.5)	1.5 (0.7. 3.4)	100

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers or smokeless users. N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 4.11 shows the level of tobacco addiction by reporting the time of first nicotine administration upon waking. Most daily smokers had their first smoke of the day between 6-30 minutes after waking up in all selected demographic groups—age, gender, residence and education level. Twenty-four percent of daily smokers (25.5% men and 19.1% women) first smoked within five minutes after waking up. Generally, women tended to take their first smoke later in the day than men, and the same pattern was shown in the youngest age group (15-24) compared to the all older age groups. Patterns were the same in urban and rural areas. People with primary and secondary education also had similar patterns in the time of their first smoke, but people with higher education started smoking later in the day.

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of daily smokers ≥15 years old, by time to first smoke upon waking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Time to first smoke				Total
	≤5 minutes	6-30 minutes	31-60 minutes	>60 minutes	
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]				
Overall	**24.0 (21.7, 26.5)**	**40.0 (37.5, 42.6)**	**20.9 (18.9, 23.1)**	**15.0 (13.0, 17.3)**	**100**
Gender					
Male	25.5 (22.9, 28.3)	41.6 (38.8, 44.4)	20.5 (18.1, 23.0)	12.4 (10.5, 14.7)	100
Female	19.1 (15.8, 23.0)	35.0 (30.6, 39.7)	22.5 (18.9, 26.6)	23.3 (19.2, 28.0)	100
Age (years)					
15-24	16.8 (11.3, 24.3)	33.5 (26.7, 41.0)	19.5 (13.9, 26.6)	30.2 (23.3, 38.0)	100
25-44	24.1 (21.1, 27.3)	38.6 (35.4, 41.9)	22.1 (19.3, 25.2)	15.2 (12.7, 18.2)	100
45-64	27.7 (24.3, 31.3)	41.4 (37.6, 45.3)	19.6 (16.7, 23.0)	11.3 (9.0, 14.0)	100
65+	16.8 (12.4, 22.4)	49.8 (42.4, 57.1)	21.5 (16.2, 27.9)	12.0 (7.4, 18.7)	100
Residence					
Urban	23.5 (20.7, 26.6)	40.1 (37.0, 43.3)	20.6 (18.1, 23.3)	15.8 (13.2, 18.7)	100
Rural	25.4 (22.2, 28.9)	39.7 (36.1, 43.5)	22.0 (19.0, 25.3)	12.9 (10.5, 15.8)	100
Education Level					
Primary	18.9 (10.2, 32.4)	50.3 (31.6, 68.8)	16.8 (6.9, 35.5)	14.0 (4.6, 35.4)	100
Secondary	26.3 (23.7, 29.1)	41.4 (38.7, 44.1)	18.6 (16.6, 20.8)	13.7 (11.9, 15.8)	100
High	17.8 (14.2, 22.1)	36.0 (31.2, 41.0)	27.6 (23.3, 32.3)	18.6 (14.2, 24.1)	100

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.

Table 4.12 presents the percentage of calean users with or without tobacco by smoking frequency (among all population). Overall, there were 2.8% users of calean with tobacco: 0.5% were daily users, and 2.3% were occasional users. Over one percent (1.3%) used calean without tobacco. Women used calean with tobacco less than men (1.7% v.s. 4.1%). Men and women used calean without tobacco with almost the same frequency (1.4% and 1.3% respectively). Younger age groups used calean more often than older groups (with or without tobacco). People aged 65+ did not use calean with tobacco at all, and only 0.1% used calean without tobacco. Calean with or without tobacco was also more popular in urban areas than in rural areas and among more educated people (0.9% of people with primary education used any kind of calean, 2.4% and 1.1% of people with secondary education used calean with and without tobacco respectively, and 3.6% and 1.9% of people with higher education used calean with and without tobacco respectively). Most people used calean occasionally, regardless of gender, residence, age or education.

Table 4.12: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old, by calean smoking frequency, and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Calean with tobacco smoking frequency			Calean without tobacco
	Current	Daily	Occasional	
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]			
Overall	**2.8 (2.2, 3.5)**	**0.5 (0.4, 0.7)**	**2.3 (1.7, 3.0)**	**1.3 (1.0, 1.8)**
Gender				
Male	4.1 (3.2, 5.2)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	3.2 (2.4, 4.3)	1.4 (0.9, 1.9)
Female	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	1.5 (1.0, 2.1)	1.3 (1.0, 1.9)
Age (years)				
15-24	8.3 (6.4, 10.8)	1.8 (1.0, 2.9)	6.6 (4.7, 9.0)	2.9 (1.9, 4.4)
25-44	3.9 (3.1, 5.0)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	3.3 (2.5, 4.3)	2.0 (1.4, 2.8)
45-64	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	0.2 (0.0, 0.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)
65+	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Residence				
Urban	3.2 (2.5, 4.2)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	2.7 (2.0, 3.6)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)
Rural	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)
Education Level				
Primary	0.9 (0.1, 6.3)	0.9 (0.1, 6.3)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)
Secondary	2.4 (1.9, 3.1)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)
High	3.6 (2.7, 4.9)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	3.3 (2.4, 4.6)	1.9 (1.3, 2.8)

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

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Table 4.13 shows the characteristics of calean smoking by current tobacco calean smokers. Approximately 44.1% of users of calean with tobacco also used calean without tobacco (42.7% of male users and 46.9% of female users). Younger users of calean with tobacco also used it without tobacco more often than older groups. Users of calean with tobacco also used calean without tobacco more in rural areas compared to urban areas (50% v.s. 43.2%). The average age of initiation to calean tobacco smoking was 22.7 years. The average duration of the last tobacco calean smoking session was 43.8 minutes. Approximately 71.2% of tobacco calean smokers shared the pipe with others in the last session, and 32.4% had other substances mixed in the calean tank during the last session.

Table 4.13: Characteristics of calean smoking among current calean tobacco smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Current calean tobacco smokers who also smoke calean without tobacco[2]	Age of initiation of calean tobacco smoking[2]	Last calean tobacco smoking session[2]		
			Average duration of session in minutes	Shared the same pipe with others	Water in the calean tank mixed with other substances
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]	*Mean (95% CI)*[1]		*Percentage (95% CI)*[1]	
Overall	**44.1 (35.7, 52.8)**	**22.7 (21.3, 24.0)**	**43.8 (36.9, 51.0)**	**71.2 (59.1, 83.3)**	**32.4 (24.3, 41.7)**
Gender					
Male	42.7 (33.8, 52.2)	22.8 (21.0, 24.5)	43.2 (35.9, 50.8)	72.6 (57.3, 87.9)	32.8 (22.6, 44.8)
Female	46.9 (33.2, 61.0)	22.5 (20.9, 24.2)	44.8 (34.6, 55.5)	68.6 (51.4, 85.7)	31.9 (21.3, 44.8)
Age (years)					
15-24	46.5 (34.1, 59.4)	17.8 (17.2, 18.3)	38.8 (28.2, 50.5)	68.6 (51.4, 85.7)	30.4 (18.5, 45.8)
25-44	43.0 (32.1, 54.7)	24.7 (23.3, 26.0)	48.4 (40.1, 56.7)	75.3 (58.2, 92.4)	33.9 (23.7, 45.8)
45-64	40.4 (25.2, 57.9)	32.7 (23.3, 42.2)	31.6 (20.5, 45.2)	- -	- -
65+	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Residence					
Urban	43.2 (33.9, 53.0)	22.4 (20.9, 24.9)	42.0 (34.4, 50.0)	75.7 (62.3, 89.1)	34.5 (25.8, 44.5)
Rural	50.0 (36.1, 64.0)	25.1 (22.1, 27.8)	56.6 (42.4, 69.8)	37.4 (26.7, 48.1)	12.1 (3.8, 32.5)
Education Level					
Primary	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Secondary	45.1 (34.8, 55.8)	22.1 (20.6, 23.8)	39.8 (31.1, 49.2)	73.5 (61.0, 86.1)	33.1 (22.4, 45.9)
High	41.7 (29.7, 54.8)	23.4 (21.6, 25.2)	47.1 (37.3, 57.0)	68.9 (50.3, 87.6)	31.9 (21.7, 44.1)

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among current calean with tobacco smokers. Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.

Table 4.14 shows percentage distribution of current adult calean tobacco smokers by the last place of tobacco calean smoking. Among current tobacco calean smokers, 37.4% smoked last at home, 32.6% smoked at a shisha bar, 11.9% smoked at other bars or clubs, 11.4% smoked at a café or restaurant, and 6.7% smoked in some other place. There were no significant differences in the last place of tobacco calean smoking between sexes. Only two younger age groups are present in this table, 15-24 and 25-44 years old. The most popular places these age groups smoked calean with tobacco were home and shisha bars (34.8% and 35.2% for 15-24-year-olds, respectively; 39.1% and 30.2% for 25-44-year-olds, respectively). 25-44 year olds last smoked calean more often than 15-24 at home (39.1% v.s. 34.8%) and in cafés and restaurants (13.6% v.s. 6.1% among the 15-24 age group) and less often at a shisha bar.

Table 4.14: Percentage distribution of current calean with tobacco smokers ≥15 years old, by last place of calean with tobacco smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Home	Shisha bar	Other bar/club	Café/Restaurant	Others	Total
			Percentage (95% CI)[1]			
Current calean smokers	**37.4 (31.4, 43.7)**	**32.6 (26.2, 39.7)**	**11.9 (7.8, 17.6)**	**11.4 (7.4, 17.3)**	**6.7 (4.0, 11.2)**	**100**
Gender						
Male	38.8 (31.1, 47.1)	33.2 (25.9, 41.4)	10.4 (6.3, 16.5)	10.8 (6.6, 17.4)	6.8 (3.4, 13.0)	100
Female	34.5 (24.4, 46.1)	31.4 (22.2, 42.5)	14.8 (8.1, 25.5)	12.6 (6.3, 23.6)	6.7 (2.5, 16.7)	100
Age (years)						
15-24	34.8 (24.7, 46.6)	35.2 (24.0, 48.3)	15.9 (9.1, 26.4)	6.1 (2.3, 14.9)	8.0 (3.3, 18.0)	100
25-44	39.1 (30.7, 48.3)	30.2 (22.6, 39.1)	11.0 (6.7, 17.6)	13.6 (8.2, 21.9)	6.0 (2.9, 12.1)	100
45-64	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
65+	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Residence						
Urban	39.2 (32.6, 46.2)	32.4 (25.6, 40.1)	11.3 (6.9, 17.8)	11.3 (6.9, 17.9)	5.9 (3.2, 10.6)	100
Rural	24.9 (14.2, 39.9)	33.9 (18.0, 54.5)	16.1 (7.7, 30.6)	12.4 (5.4, 26.1)	12.7 (4.8, 29.5)	100
Education Level						
Primary	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Secondary	39.2 (31.3, 47.6)	31.2 (23.2, 40.4)	8.9 (4.8, 15.7)	11.9 (6.3, 21.3)	8.9 (4.9, 15.7)	100
High	33.8 (24.9, 44.1)	35.0 (26.9, 44.2)	15.6 (9.2, 25.3)	11.2 (6.5, 18.4)	4.3 (1.5, 11.6)	100

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.15 shows the percentage of adults who were aware of or use electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes). Overall, 79.9% of all adults in the Russian Federation have heard of e-cigarettes, and 14.2% have ever used an e-cigarette. Among current e-cigarette users (3.5% of all adults), 0.7% were daily users and 2.8% were occasional users. More men knew about and used (86.3% and 21.3% respectively) e-cigarettes than women who knew about and used e-cigarettes (74.5% and 8.4% respectively). Younger age groups knew about e-cigarettes more than older groups (91.2% of adults aged 15-24). Younger groups also used e-cigarettes more than older groups: 92.1% of adults aged 25-44, 79.6% of adults aged 45-64, and 43.8% of adults aged 65+. Approximately 27.1% of adults aged 15-24 ever used an e-cigarette, 21.5% of adults aged 25-44 ever used an e-cigarette, 7.7% of adults aged 45-64 ever used an e-cigarette and only 1% of adults 65+ years old used e-cigarettes. E-cigarettes were better known and used more in urban areas (82% and 15.7%) than in rural areas (73.5% and 9.8%). Furthermore, e-cigarettes were better known and more used among more educated people: of people with primary education, 34.6% have heard of e-cigarettes and 3.3% have ever used them; of people with secondary education, 77% have heard of e-cigarettes and 13.1% have used them; of those with higher education, 89.3% have heard of e-cigarettes and 17.3% have ever used them.

Table 4.15: Prevalence of knowledge and use of electronic cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics- GATS Russian Federation, 2016

Demographic Characteristics	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes[2]	Ever used an electronic cigarette[2]	Status of electronic cigarette use		
			Current user[2,3]	Daily user[2]	Occasional user[2]
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]				
Overall	**79.9 (78.2, 81.4)**	**14.2 (12.9, 15.7)**	**3.5 (2.9, 4.2)**	**0.7 (0.5, 1.0)**	**2.8 (2.3, 3.4)**
Gender					
Male	86.3 (84.5, 87.9)	21.3 (19.3, 23.5)	5.4 (4.5, 6.5)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	4.2 (3.4, 5.1)
Female	74.5 (72.5, 76.4)	8.4 (7.2, 9.7)	1.9 (1.5, 2.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	1.7 (1.3, 2.2)
Age (years)					
15-24	91.2 (88.6, 93.2)	27.1 (23.3, 31.2)	9.7 (7.5, 12.5)	1.5 (0.9, 2.7)	8.2 (6.2, 10.8)
25-44	92.1 (90.5, 93.5)	21.5 (19.3, 24.0)	4.6 (3.9, 5.5)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	3.5 (2.8, 4.4)
45-64	79.6 (77.3, 81.8)	7.7 (6.6, 9.0)	1.5 (1.0, 2.1)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)
65+	43.8 (40.3, 47.5)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0 (N/A)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)
Residence					
Urban	82.0 (80.0, 83.8)	15.7 (14.0, 17.6)	4.0 (3.3, 4.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.2)	3.1 (2.5, 3.8)
Rural	73.5 (70.8, 75.9)	9.8 (8.4, 11.4)	2.1 (1.5, 2.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	1.9 (1.3, 2.7)
Education Level					
Primary	34.6 (28.1, 41.7)	3.3 (1.5, 6.9)	1.6 (0.5, 4.7)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	1.4 (0.4, 4.7)
Secondary	77.0 (75.1, 78.7)	13.1 (11.9, 14.5)	3.2 (2.7, 3.9)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	2.7 (2.2, 3.3)
High	89.3 (87.3, 91.1)	17.3 (14.8, 20.2)	4.2 (3.3, 5.4)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	3.1 (2.3, 4.1)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among all adults.
[3] Current use includes daily or less than daily use.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.16 presents the average distribution of initiation age for current e-cigarettes users aged 15 years and older. On average, current e-cigarette smokers began using at age 29.3 (men at 29.6 years and women at 28.6 years). The average age of e-cigarettes use initiation was 19.1 years in the 15-24 age group, 30.1 years in the 25-44 age group, and 49.4 in the 45-64 age group. There were not enough cases among people 65+. Average age of initiation of e-cigarettes was 28.9 in urban areas and 31.3 in rural areas.

Table 4.16: Average and percentage distribution of age of initiation of electronic cigarette use among current electronic cigarette users ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of initiation	Age at initiation (years)				Total
		<15	15-16	17-19	20+	
	Mean (95% CI)[1]	*Percentage (95% CI)*[1]				
Overall	**29.3 (27.6, 31.0)**	**1.0 (0.2, 4.1)**	**3.7 (1.9, 7.2)**	**14.1 (9.4, 20.4)**	**81.2 (74.1, 86.7)**	**100**
Gender						
Male	29.6 (27.6, 31.6)	1.4 (0.3, 5.8)	2.1 (0.8, 5.2)	13.6 (8.6, 20.7)	82.9 (75.4, 88.5)	100
Female	28.6 (26.2, 31.0)	0.0 (N/A)	7.7 (2.9, 18.8)	15.2 (7.7, 27.7)	77.1 (64.2, 86.4)	100
Age (years)						
15-24	19.1 (18.5, 19.6)	1.8 (0.3, 11.8)	10.8 (5.7, 19.5)	39.0 (28.3, 50.9)	48.4 (36.8, 60.1)	100
25-44	30.1 (29.0, 31.2)	0.8 (0.1, 5.5)	0.0 (N/A)	0.4 (0.1, 3.1)	98.8 (94.9, 99.7)	100
45-64	49.4 (46.8, 52.0)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	2.3 (0.3, 15.1)	97.7 (84.9, 99.7)	100
65+	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Residence						
Urban	28.9 (27.1, 30.8)	1.2 (0.3, 4.8)	3.9 (1.9, 8.0)	14.7 (9.5, 22.0)	80.2 (72.1, 86.3)	100
Rural	31.3 (27.8, 34.9)	0.0 (N/A)	2.7 (0.7, 10.0)	10.0 (4.2, 22.0)	87.3 (75.3, 93.9)	100
Education Level						
Primary	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Secondary	28.3 (26.2, 30.4)	1.8 (0.4, 7.1)	4.5 (2.1, 9.6)	19.5 (12.6, 28.8)	74.3 (65.1, 81.7)	100
High	30.7 (28.2, 33.1)	0.0 (N/A)	1.3 (0.2, 8.6)	6.9 (2.0, 21.4)	91.8 (78.0, 97.3)	100

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

5. CESSATION

This chapter presents findings on healthcare-seeking behavior and advice, use of cessation methods, and interest in quitting.

Table 5.1 shows the proportion of adult smokers who in the past 12 months made a quit attempt, visited an healthcare provider (HCP), were asked about smoking by an HCP, and had received advice from an HCP on quitting smoking. Overall, 35% of smokers made a quit attempt in the past 12 months. More women (39.3%) tried to quit smoking than men (33.4%). More younger smokers attempted to quit than older smokers did—the younger the age group, the more there were smokers who tried to quit. Smokers in rural areas tried to quit more often than those in urban areas, 37.7% and 34.1%, respectively. Approximately 31.1% of smokers with primary education tried to quit, 35.6% of smokers with secondary education tried to quit, and 33.6% of smokers with higher education tried to quit. Among all current and former smokers who quit less than a year ago, 48.9% visited an HCP. Of those who visited an HCP, 61.7% had HCPs ask about smoking, and 47.4% of these were advised to quit. Men were asked about smoking (64.1%) more than women (56.3%); men were also advised to quit more than women (50.9%).

Table 5.1: Percentage of smokers ≥15 years old who made a quit attempt and received health care provider advice in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Made quit attempt[2]	Visited a HCP[2,3]	Asked by HCP if a smoker[3,4]	Advised to quit by HCP[3,4]
		Percentage(95% CI)[1]		
Overall	**35.0 (32.6, 37.4)**	**48.9 (45.9, 52.0)**	**61.7 (57.6, 65.7)**	**47.4 (43.1, 51.8)**
Gender				
Male	33.4 (30.9, 36.1)	46.0 (42.8, 49.3)	64.1 (59.5, 68.5)	50.9 (46.0, 55.8)
Female	39.3 (34.9, 43.9)	57.1 (52.1, 62.0)	56.3 (50.3, 62.2)	39.6 (34.1, 45.3)
Age (years)				
15-24	39.6 (33.1, 46.6)	50.1 (43.6, 56.6)	52.2 (42.8, 61.5)	32.2 (23.2, 42.8)
25-44	37.8 (34.9, 40.9)	47.3 (43.5, 51.2)	58.1 (52.7, 63.4)	42.2 (36.8, 47.8)
45-64	31.6 (28.4, 35.0)	47.4 (42.9, 51.9)	67.2 (61.7, 72.3)	54.7 (48.7, 60.5)
65+	25.1 (19.7, 31.4)	63.1 (56.0, 69.7)	71.9 (61.4, 80.5)	66.0 (55.6, 75.1)
Residence				
Urban	34.1 (31.2. 37.1)	50.0 (46.2. 53.8)	62.2 (57.1. 67.1)	47.6 (42.3. 52.9)
Rural	37.7 (34.3. 41.3)	45.4 (41.3. 49.6)	60.1 (53.8. 66.1)	47.0 (40.5. 53.6)
Education Level				
Primary	31.1 (18.9. 46.6)	28.2 (15.4. 45.7)	- -	- -
Secondary	35.6 (33.0. 38.4)	48.5 (45.4. 51.7)	62.1 (57.9. 66.1)	47.9 (43.5. 52.3)
High	33.6 (29.8. 37.7)	50.7 (45.2. 56.1)	60.7 (53.4. 67.5)	46.1 (39.1. 53.2)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.
[3] HCP = health care provider.
[4] 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.
- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.2 shows the percentage of smokers who tried to quit by different methods in the last 12 months. Among those, 20.1% used nicotine-replacement therapy (NRT), 0.2% used other prescription medication (e.g., varenicline) and 11% used over the counter medicine (e.g., Tabex). Approximately 2.7% used counseling or advice, 17.2% used e-cigarettes, 1.2% tried switching to smokeless tobacco, 7.6% used traditional medicines (e.g., decactions, infusions, tea, etc), 0.9% used non-medication therapy (e.g., acupuncture or reflexotherapy), 5.1% used other methods, and 82.8% tried to quit without assistance. Generally, the most popular method of quitting was to use nicotine-replacement therapy (NRT) or quit without assistance. E-cigarettes and over the counter medicine were also among the most popular methods of smoking cessation. NRT was more popular among men (21.6%) than among women (16.4%). E-cigarette use (19.8% v.s. 10.7%) and switching to smokeless tobacco (1.5% v.s. 0.4%) were also more popular among men. Younger smokers used NRT less often than older smokers (11.3%, 23.1%, 19.1% and 18% in age groups 15-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65+, respectively). Smokers in all age groups mostly tried to quit without any assistance (83.6% of 15-24-year-olds, 84.1% of 25-44-year-olds, 79.7% of 45-64-year-olds, and 86% of people 65 years old and older). Switching to e-cigarettes or smokeless tobacco was more popular among younger smokers. NRT was used to quit smoking more often among the rural population (23.0%) than among the urban population (19.0%). Fewer smokers in rural areas tried to quit without assistance than in urban areas (75.9% v.s. 85.3%), and fewer rural residents tried to quit by switching to e-cigarettes than urban residents (10.6% v.s. 19.5%). All of the specified methods of smoking cessation were more popular among smokers with higher education than with secondary education (not enough data for primary education).

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Table 5.2: Percentage of smokers ≥15 years old who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by cessation methods used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Cessation Method[2]									
	Pharmacotherapy			Counseling/ Advice[3]	Electronic cigarettes	Switching to smokeless tobacco	Traditional medicines (decactions, infusions, tea, etc.)	Non-medication therapy (acupunture or reflexotherapy)	Attempt to quit without assistance	Other[4]
	Nicotine replacement therapy	Other prescription medication (e.g., Varenicline)	Other over the counter medicine (e.g., Tabex)							
	Percentage(95% CI)[1]									
Overall	**20.1 (16.9, 23.7)**	**0.2 (0.0, 0.7)**	**11.0 (8.8, 13.8)**	**2.7 (1.7, 4.2)**	**17.2 (14.4, 20.3)**	**1.2 (0.6, 2.2)**	**7.6 (5.6, 10.2)**	**0.9 (0.5, 1.8)**	**82.8 (79.5, 85.7)**	**5.1 (3.7, 7.1)**
Gender										
Male	21.6 (17.9, 25.9)	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)	10.9 (8.3, 14.1)	3.3 (2.1, 5.3)	19.8 (16.5, 23.7)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	7.8 (5.4, 11.1)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	83.3 (79.6, 86.4)	5.2 (3.4, 7.7)
Female	16.4 (12.8, 20.9)	0.0 (N/A)	11.4 (8.4, 15.3)	1.2 (0.5, 2.6)	10.7 (7.3, 15.5)	0.4 (0.1, 2.6)	7.2 (4.4, 11.5)	0.8 (0.2, 3.5)	81.6 (75.9, 86.2)	5.0 (3.0, 8.3)
Age (years)										
15-24	11.3 (6.2, 19.8)	0.0 (N/A)	8.9 (4.2, 18.1)	1.3 (0.3, 5.5)	29.8 (21.2, 40.1)	2.4 (0.7, 7.8)	1.9 (0.7, 5.0)	0.0 (N/A)	83.6 (75.3, 89.5)	3.0 (1.3, 7.1)
25-44	23.1 (19.0, 27.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	11.5 (8.7, 15.1)	2.5 (1.4, 4.3)	19.5 (15.8, 23.7)	1.7 (0.8, 3.2)	7.0 (4.8, 10.2)	1.0 (0.4, 2.6)	84.1 (80.1, 87.3)	6.8 (4.5, 10.1)
45-64	19.1 (14.2, 25.2)	0.0 (N/A)	10.3 (7.3, 14.4)	3.3 (1.7, 6.3)	9.9 (6.4, 14.9)	0.0 (N/A)	10.0 (6.6, 14.8)	0.9 (0.3, 3.0)	79.7 (74.3, 84.3)	3.7 (2.0, 6.5)
65+	18.0 (9.4, 31.8)	0.0 (N/A)	15.2 (7.3, 29.0)	4.5 (1.8, 11.0)	5.5 (1.9, 14.9)	0.0 (N/A)	13.3 (6.8, 24.3)	2.0 (0.5, 8.3)	86.0 (74.8.92.8)	2.4 (0.6, 9.5)
Residence										
Urban	19.0 (15.3, 23.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	10.5 (7.8, 13.9)	1.9 (1.0, 3.5)	19.5 (16.0, 23.5)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	7.6 (5.4, 10.8)	1.1 (0.5, 2.2)	85.3 (81.3, 88.5)	5.7 (3.8, 8.3)
Rural	23.0 (17.5, 29.7)	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	12.6 (9.1, 17.3)	5.0 (2.7, 9.2)	10.6 (7.2, 15.5)	0.3 (0.0, 2.4)	7.5 (4.1, 13.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.8)	75.9 (69.8, 81.1)	3.6 (2.0, 6.4)
Education Level										
Primary	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Secondary	18.9 (15.8, 22.4)	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)	10.9 (8.4, 13.9)	2.1 (1.3, 3.4)	15.7 (12.9, 19.0)	1.1 (0.5, 2.3)	6.3 (4.4, 9.0)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	82.8 (79.2, 85.9)	4.7 (3.2, 6.9)
High	23.9 (17.9, 31.1)	0.0 (N/A)	11.9 (8.2, 17.0)	3.8 (1.9, 7.3)	21.3 (15.6, 28.3)	1.4 (0.4, 4.4)	10.7 (6.6, 16.9)	1.0 (0.3, 3.1)	83.3 (77.3, 88.0)	6.3 (3.8, 10.3)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] 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.
3 Includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quit line/helpline.
4 Any other reported methods.
- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".

Table 5.3 presents five categories of interest in quitting smoking: (1) planning to quit within the next month, (2) thinking about quitting within the next 12 months, (3) will quit someday but not in the next 12 months, (4) not interested in quitting, and (5) don't know. The largest proportions of current smokers reported that they were not interested in quitting (39.7%) and will quit someday, but not in the next 12 months (34.1%). Women said that they are not interested in quitting less often than men (35.4% v.s. 41.3%). The number of those who said they are not interested in quitting grows bigger with age: the older the age group, the less smokers are interested in cessation. Contrarily, the younger the age, the more smokers said they want to quit smoking someday, but not in the next 12 months. There were also more smokers in younger age groups who wanted to quit in the next month or in the next 12 months. There was no significant difference in the interest in smoking cessation between smokers who lived in urban or rural areas. Regarding education, there was almost the same number of smokers who plan to quit in the next month among all education groups. Fewer smokers with primary education were planning to quit in the next 12 months (3.6%) than with secondary (16.3%) and higher (21.9%) education. Also, fewer smokers with primary education were planning to quit someday but not in the next 12 months (21.9%) than with secondary (32.2%) or higher (39%) education. There were more smokers who were not interested in quitting among people with primary education (59.2%) than with secondary (43.2%) and higher (30.6%) education.

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of current smokers ≥15 years old by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Interest in Quitting Smoking[2]					Total
	Planning to Quit Within Next Month	Thinking About Quitting Within Next 12 Months	Will Quit Someday, But Not in the Next 12 Months	Not Interested in Quitting	Don't Know	
	Percentage(95% CI)[1]					
Overall	**4.4 (3.6, 5.4)**	**17.7 (15.8, 19.9)**	**34.1 (31.8, 36.4)**	**39.7 (37.3, 42.2)**	**4.0 (3.1, 5.3)**	**100**
Gender						
Male	4.1 (3.2, 5.2)	17.7 (15.6, 20.0)	32.6 (30.2, 35.1)	41.3 (38.5, 44.1)	4.3 (3.2, 5.7)	100
Female	5.3 (3.9, 7.3)	17.8 (14.9, 21.1)	38.2 (34.0, 42.5)	35.4 (31.4, 39.6)	3.3 (2.1, 5.1)	100
Age (years)						
15-24	6.9 (4.3, 10.9)	16.3 (12.0, 21.8)	38.9 (32.0, 46.4)	33.5 (27.1, 40.5)	4.3 (2.4, 7.9)	100
25-44	4.7 (3.5, 6.3)	20.8 (18.3, 23.6)	36.3 (33.1, 39.5)	34.8 (31.7, 38.0)	3.4 (2.4, 4.7)	100
45-64	3.3 (2.4, 4.6)	15.5 (12.6, 18.9)	32.3 (29.0, 35.7)	44.1 (40.5, 47.7)	4.8 (3.3, 7.1)	100
65+	3.7 (2.1, 6.4)	10.9 (6.8, 17.2)	21.6 (16.6, 27.6)	59.7 (52.7, 66.4)	4.1 (2.2, 7.7)	100
Residence						
Urban	4.4 (3.5, 5.7)	18.3 (15.9, 21.0)	33.4 (30.8, 36.2)	39.8 (36.8, 42.8)	4.1 (2.9, 5.7)	100
Rural	4.3 (3.2, 5.9)	16.1 (13.7, 18.8)	36.0 (32.2, 39.9)	39.7 (35.9, 43.6)	3.9 (2.9, 5.3)	100
Education Level						
Primary	4.1 (1.3, 12.1)	3.6 (1.1, 11.4)	21.9 (11.3, 38.4)	59.2 (42.5, 74.0)	11.2 (3.1, 33.4)	100
Secondary	4.4 (3.5, 5.6)	16.3 (14.4, 18.4)	32.2 (29.7, 34.9)	43.2 (40.5, 45.9)	3.9 (2.9, 5.2)	100
High	4.4 (3.2, 6.0)	21.9 (18.0, 26.3)	39.0 (35.2, 42.9)	30.6 (26.5, 34.9)	4.1 (2.6, 6.5)	100

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among current daily or less than daily smokers.

6. SECONDHAND SMOKE

This chapter measures exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) at home and in public places, including indoor workplaces, government buildings, health care facilities, restaurants, bars and night clubs, cafés/cafeterias, public transportion, schools, colleges/universities, and workplaces.

Table 6.1 shows the percentage and number of adults in the Russian Federation who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work. Overall, 21.8% of all adults and 17.2% of non-smokers who work indoors were exposed to secondhand smoke at work. Men were exposed more often than women (28.1% v.s. 15.7%). In addition, more male non-smokers were exposed to SHS than women (22.7% v.s. 14.1%). Younger age groups were exposed to SHS more often than older age groups, and the urban population was also more exposed to SHS than the rural population (22% v.s. 20.8% among all adults and 17.6% v.s. 15.6% among non-smokers respectively). People with secondary education were exposed to SHS more often (25.8% and 20.4% among non-smokers) than people with higher education (17.4% and 14.4% among non-smokers).

Table 6.1: Percentage and number of adults ≥15 years old who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work[2]			
	Overall		Non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]	*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*[1]	*Number in thousands*
Overall	**21.8 (19.5, 24.3)**	**12673.9**	**17.2 (14.9, 19.8)**	**6571.2**
Gender				
Male	28.1 (25.0, 31.5)	7970.6	22.7 (19.2, 26.5)	3162.3
Female	15.7 (13.5, 18.2)	4703.4	14.1 (11.9, 16.6)	3409.0
Age (years)				
15-24	23.1 (18.0, 29.2)	1232.6	20.1 (14.3, 27.5)	662.8
25-44	22.0 (19.3, 25.0)	6936.7	17.7 (14.8, 21.0)	3505.0
45-64	21.0 (18.3, 24.1)	4226.8	15.8 (13.3, 18.8)	2234.8
65+	21.6 (12.2, 35.2)	277.8	17.7 (8.8, 32.4)	168.6
Residence				
Urban	22.0 (19.3, 25.1)	10202.1	17.6 (14.8, 20.8)	5334.3
Rural	20.8 (17.9, 24.0)	2471.9	15.6 (13.1, 18.6)	1237.0
Education Level				
Primary	- -	-	- -	-
Secondary	25.8 (23.1, 28.7)	7703.9	20.4 (17.6, 23.4)	3604.2
High	17.4 (14.8, 20.5)	4883.0	14.4 (11.6, 17.8)	2930.3

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] In the past 30 days. Among those respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.
- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6.1a shows the percentage distribution of adults who work indoors or outdoors in an enclosed area by the smoking policy they have at work. Among all adults who work indoors or outdoors in an enclosed area, 60.4% worked where smoking was allowed everywhere, 26.1% worked where smoking was not allowed in any enclosed areas, 7.6% worked where there was no policy, and 5.1% worked where smoking was allowed in some enclosed areas. More women reported smoking was allowed everywhere at work (69.4%) than men (57.4%), and more men reported smoking was not allowed in any enclosed areas (27.2%) than women (23%). Approximately 8.9% of men and 3.7% of women reported no policy on smoking at work. The younger the age group, the more people reported smoking was allowed everywhere at work, and less reported smoking was allowed only in some enclosed areas. More people with higher education (72.8%) reported smoking was allowed everywhere at work than with secondary education (53.9%), but less reported smoking was allowed only in some enclosed areas (1.7% of people with higher education v.s. 6.8% with secondary education) and that smoking was not allowed in any enclosed area (18.9% with higher and 29.9% with secondary education).

Table 6.1a: Percentage distribution of current smokers ≥15 years old who work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area, by the smoking policy they have at work and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking policy at work[2]					Total
	Allowed everywhere	Allowed only in some enclosed areas	Not allowed in any enclosed area	No policy	Don't know	
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]					
Overall	**60.4 (56.5, 64.2)**	**5.1 (4.0, 6.3)**	**26.1 (22.9, 29.6)**	**7.6 (5.9, 9.7)**	**0.8 (0.5, 1.4)**	**100**
Gender						
Male	57.4 (53.1, 61.5)	5.7 (4.5, 7.2)	27.2 (23.6, 31.1)	8.9 (6.9, 11.5)	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	100
Female	69.4 (64.3, 74.1)	3.2 (1.9, 5.4)	23.0 (18.6, 28.1)	3.7 (2.2, 6.4)	0.7 (0.2, 1.9)	100
Age (years)						
15-24	67.0 (57.9, 74.9)	3.4 (1.5, 7.7)	23.8 (16.9, 32.4)	4.6 (2.0, 9.9)	1.2 (0.3, 4.8)	100
25-44	60.9 (56.4, 65.2)	4.5 (3.3, 6.1)	27.4 (23.5, 31.6)	6.4 (4.8, 8.4)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	100
45-64	57.8 (51.9, 63.6)	6.1 (4.3, 8.6)	24.5 (20.1, 29.6)	10.9 (7.6, 15.4)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	100
65+	54.4 (31.9, 75.2)	13.8 (3.9, 38.5)	25.1 (11.4, 46.7)	6.7 (1.3, 27.5)	0.0 (N/A)	100
Residence						
Urban	61.0 (56.2, 65.6)	4.7 (3.5, 6.2)	26.4 (22.4, 30.7)	7.3 (5.3, 10.0)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	100
Rural	58.4 (53.1, 63.4)	6.4 (4.7, 8.8)	25.3 (21.3, 29.8)	8.5 (6.3, 11.5)	1.4 (0.6, 3.0)	100
Education Level						
Primary	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Secondary	53.9 (49.6, 58.1)	6.8 (5.4, 8.6)	29.9 (26.2, 33.8)	8.5 (6.6, 10.8)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	100
High	72.8 (67.6, 77.5)	1.7 (0.9, 3.2)	18.9 (15.0, 23.4)	6.0 (3.7, 9.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.8)	100

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among current smokers who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".
- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6.1b shows the percentage distribution of adults who work indoors or outdoors in an enclosed area and are exposed to SHS by the smoking policy they have at work. Approximately 67.8% of people who work indoors or outdoors in an enclosed area and are exposed to SHS reported smoking was allowed everywhere (59.8% of men and 76.4% of women). Approximately 22.8% reported smoking was not allowed in any enclosed area (27.2% of men and 18.1% of women). There were no significant differences in age groups or by region. Approximately 75.8% of adults with higher education, 61.2% of adults with secondary education and 48.1% with primary education who were exposed to SHS at work reported smoking was allowed everywhere; 32.5% of people with primary education, 26.8% of people with secondary education and 18% with higher education who were exposed to SHS at work reported smoking was not allowed in any enclosed areas.

Table 6.1b: Percentage of all adults ≥15 years old who work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by the policy they have at work and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking policy at work[2]					Total
	Allowed everywhere	Allowed only in some enclosed areas	Not allowed in any enclosed area	No policy	Don't know	
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]					
Overall	**67.8 (64.5, 70.8)**	**2.8 (2.3, 3.4)**	**22.8 (20.1, 25.8)**	**5.4 (4.4, 6.6)**	**1.2 (0.8, 1.8)**	**100**
Gender						
Male	59.8 (55.9, 63.5)	4.3 (3.5, 5.4)	27.2 (23.9, 30.7)	7.6 (6.1, 9.5)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	100
Female	76.4 (73.0, 79.5)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	18.1 (15.4, 21.2)	3.0 (2.1, 4.1)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	100
Age (years)						
15-24	68.8 (62.5, 74.5)	3.7 (1.8, 7.6)	23.5 (18.4, 29.4)	2.9 (1.7, 5.1)	1.1 (0.5, 2.5)	100
25-44	68.0 (64.4, 71.3)	2.6 (2.0, 3.4)	23.1 (20.2, 26.4)	5.1 (4.1, 6.3)	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	100
45-64	67.3 (63.4, 71.0)	2.8 (2.1, 3.7)	22.4 (19.0, 26.1)	6.3 (4.7, 8.5)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	100
65+	65.4 (55.0, 74.5)	5.3 (2.2, 12.4)	20.1 (13.1, 29.5)	8.1 (3.8, 16.1)	1.1 (0.2, 7.8)	100
Residence						
Urban	67.9 (63.9, 71.6)	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)	23.1 (19.8, 26.8)	5.3 (4.1, 6.8)	1.0 (0.7, 1.7)	100
Rural	67.4 (63.5, 71.1)	3.2 (2.4, 4.3)	21.7 (18.7, 25.0)	5.9 (4.5, 7.7)	1.7 (0.8, 3.5)	100
Education Level						
Primary	48.1 (26.8, 70.1)	7.3 (1.6, 27.3)	32.5 (15.5, 55.7)	6.7 (1.5, 25.9)	5.4 (0.7, 30.0)	100
Secondary	61.2 (57.6, 64.6)	4.5 (3.6, 5.5)	26.8 (23.7, 30.1)	6.2 (5.0, 7.7)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	100
High	75.8 (72.2, 79.0)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	18.0 (15.2, 21.2)	4.4 (3.2, 6.0)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	100

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area, and reported that smoking occurred inside their workplace in the past 30 days.

Table 6.2 shows the percentage and number of adults who were exposed to SHS at home. Overall, 23.0% of all adults were exposed to SHS at home (25.5% of men and 20.9% of women), and 12.9% of non-smokers were exposed to SHS at home (9.1% of men and 14.7% of women). Of all age groups, fewer people (18%) were exposed to SHS at home among the oldest group (65+), whereas 24.1% of 15-24-year-olds, 23.2% of 25-44-year-olds, and 25% of 45-64-year-olds were exposed to SHS at home. Among non-smokers, 25-44-year-olds were least exposed to SHS at home. People in urban areas were more exposed to SHS than in rural areas (24.2% v.s. 19.4%). The same was true among non-smokers in urban and rural areas (13.3% v.s. 11.6%). More people with secondary education were exposed to SHS at home (25.1%) than those with primary education (19.3%) and those with higher education (19.6%). Among non-smokers, people with higher education were less exposed to SHS at home (10.3%) than people with primary education (14%) and secondary education (14.3%).

Table 6.2: Percentage and number of adults ≥15 years old who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russia, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home[2]			
	Overall		Non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]	*Number in thousands*	*Percentage (95% CI)*[1]	*Number in thousands*
Overall	**23.0 (21.2, 24.9)**	**27,324.1**	**12.9 (11.5, 14.3)**	**10,627.0**
Gender				
Male	25.5 (23.4, 27.8)	13,731.1	9.1 (7.6, 10.9)	2,470.2
Female	20.9 (19.1, 22.9)	13,593.0	14.7 (13.1, 16.5)	8,156.8
Age (years)				
15-24	24.1 (20.5, 28.2)	3,570.1	14.6 (11.3, 18.6)	1,577.4
25-44	23.2 (21.1, 25.5)	10,406.0	11.6 (10.0, 13.5)	3,225.8
45-64	25.0 (22.7, 27.4)	9,767.7	13.9 (12.0, 16.0)	3,742.9
65+	18.0 (15.6, 20.7)	3,580.3	12.2 (10.1, 14.8)	2,080.8
Residence				
Urban	24.2 (22.0, 26.6)	21,562.6	13.3 (11.6, 15.1)	8,204.1
Rural	19.4 (17.2, 21.7)	5761.5	11.6 (10.0, 13.5)	2,422.9
Education Level				
Primary	19.3 (14.1, 25.7)	679.4	14.0 (9.2, 20.7)	431.3
Secondary	25.1 (23.1, 27.2)	18,604.5	14.3 (12.6, 16.2)	7,035.9
High	19.6 (17.2, 22.3)	7,997.5	10.3 (8.7, 12.2)	3,117.2

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly.

Table 6.3 shows the percentage of adults exposed to SHS in various public places in the past 30 days. Overall, 0.9% of all adults were exposed to SHS in government buildings, 1.5% at health care facilities, 0.8% at schools, 0.7% at universities, 2.9% at restaurants, 4.1% at bars or night clubs, 2.2% at cafés/cafeterias, and 6.1% on public transportation. In most places, women were less exposed to SHS than men, with the exception of health care facilities (1.6% v.s. 1.3%) and public transportation (6.8% v.s. 5.3%). Younger people were more exposed to SHS in all places except health care facilities, where older people were more exposed—specifically those 65 and older (2.1% v.s. 1.2% aged 15-24, 1.3% aged 25-44 and 1.4% aged 45-64). People in urban areas were more exposed to SHS than in rural schools, universities, and restaurants (3.7% v.s. 0.8%), bars and nightclubs (4.6% v.s. 2.6%), and on public transportation (6.9% v.s. 4%). In rural areas, people were more exposed in government buildings and health care facilities. People with primary education were more exposed to SHS only at schools (1.9% v.s. 0.8% and 0.7% among adults with secondary and higher education). Compared to those with primary education, people with secondary education were more exposed to SHS at all places except schools. They were less exposed than people with higher education at government buildings (0.7% v.s. 1.4%), restaurants (1.9% v.s. 5.1%), bars and nightclubs (3.5% v.s. 5.4%), café/cafeterias (1.9% v.s. 2.8%) and on public transportation (6% v.s. 6.6%). Generally, people with higher education were more exposed to SHS in public places except at schools and universities. There were no differences in exposure to SHS at health care facilities among all levels of education (1.5% in all education groups).

Table 6.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke[2] in…							
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Schools	Universities	Restaurants	Bars, night clubs	Café/cafeterias	Public transportation
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]							
Overall	**0.9 (0.7, 1.2)**	**1.5 (1.2, 1.8)**	**0.8 (0.6, 1.0)**	**0.7 (0.5, 0.9)**	**2.9 (2.3, 3.7)**	**4.1 (3.4, 4.9)**	**2.2 (1.7, 2.7)**	**6.1 (5.2, 7.3)**
Gender								
Male	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	3.4 (2.6, 4.5)	5.4 (4.4, 6.5)	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)	5.3 (4.4, 6.5)
Female	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	2.5 (1.9, 3.3)	3.0 (2.4, 3.8)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	6.8 (5.6, 8.2)
Age (years)								
15-24	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)	1.2 (0.7, 2.3)	3.0 (1.9, 4.8)	3.9 (2.6, 5.8)	4.2 (2.9, 6.1)	13.2 (10.5, 16.6)	4.4 (3.0, 6.3)	8.4 (6.3, 11.1)
25-44	1.2 (0.8, 1.6)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	4.5 (3.4, 5.9)	5.6 (4.6, 6.7)	3.1 (2.4, 4.0)	5.8 (4.6, 7.3)
45-64	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	1.4 (0.9, 2.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	2.0 (1.4, 2.8)	1.0 (0.6, 1.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	6.1 (5.0, 7.5)
65+	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	2.1 (1.5, 2.9)	0.1 (0.1, 0.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	5.1 (3.8, 6.9)
Residence								
Urban	0.9 (0.6, 1.2)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	3.7 (2.9, 4.7)	4.6 (3.7, 5.6)	2.2 (1.6, 2.8)	6.9 (5.6, 8.4)
Rural	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.7 (1.2, 2.2)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	2.6 (2.0, 3.5)	2.2 (1.6, 3.0)	4.0 (3.1, 5.1)
Education Level								
Primary	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	1.5 (0.6, 4.1)	1.9 (0.6, 5.7)	0.0 (N/A)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	1.1 (0.4, 2.9)	4.2 (2.2, 7.6)
Secondary	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	1.5 (1.1, 1.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	3.5 (2.9, 4.3)	1.9 (1.5, 2.5)	6.0 (4.9, 7.2)
High	1.4 (0.9, 2.0)	1.5 (1.0, 2.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	5.1 (3.8, 6.8)	5.4 (4.4, 6.7)	2.8 (2.0, 3.8)	6.6 (5.4, 8.1)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among all adults in the past 30 days.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".

Table 6.3a shows the percentage of non-smokers who were exposed to SHS in various public places in the past 30 days. Overall, 0.9% of non-smokers were exposed to SHS in government buildings, 1.4% at health care facilities, 0.8% at schools, 0.7% at universities, 2.2% at restaurants, 2.7% at bars or nightclubs, 1.8% at cafés/cafeterias, and 6% on public transportation. In most places, non-smoking women were less exposed to SHS than non-smoking men, with the exception of health care facilities (1.5% v.s. 1.2%) and public transportation (6.3% v.s. 5.3%). Younger non-smokers were more exposed to SHS in all places except health care facilities, where older people were more exposed—specifically the 65+ age group (1.7% v.s. 1.0% aged 15-24, 1.4% aged 25-44 and 1.3% aged 45-64). Non-smokers in urban areas were more exposed to SHS than in rural areas at schools, universities, restaurants (3.7% vs 0.8%), bars and night clubs (4.6% vs 2.6%) and on public transportation (6.9% vs 4%), while in rural areas non-smokers were more exposed in government buildings and health care facilities. Non-smokers with primary education were more exposed to SHS in health care facilities (1.7%) and at schools (1.6%) compared to non-smokers with secondary education (1.3% and .9%, respectively) and non-smokers with higher education (1.5% and .6%, respectively). Non-smokers with secondary education were more exposed to SHS compared to non-smokers with primary education at all places except health care facilities and schools. They were less exposed compared to non-smokers with higher education at government buildings (0.8% v.s. 1.2%), health care facilities (1.3% v.s. 1.5%), restaurants (1.4% v.s. 3.8%), bars and nightclubs (2.4% v.s. 3.6%), cafés/cafeterias (1.5% v.s. 2.3%), and on public transportation (5.5% v.s. 7%). Generally, non-smokers with higher education were more exposed to SHS at public places except at schools and universities.

Table 6.3a: Percentage of non-smokers ≥15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke[2] in…							
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Schools	Universities	Restaurants	Bars, night clubs	Café/ cafeterias	Public transportation
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]							
Overall	**0.9 (0.6, 1.2)**	**1.4 (1.1, 1.8)**	**0.8 (0.6, 1.2)**	**0.7 (0.5, 1.0)**	**2.2 (1.7, 2.9)**	**2.7 (2.2, 3.4)**	**1.8 (1.4, 2.3)**	**6.0 (5.0, 7.2)**
Gender								
Male	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	1.2 (0.7, 1.8)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	2.9 (2.1, 4.0)	4.4 (3.3, 5.7)	3.0 (2.2, 4.0)	5.3 (4.1, 6.8)
Female	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	1.5 (1.2, 2.0)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	6.3 (5.2, 7.7)
Age (years)								
15-24	1.5 (0.6, 3.5)	1.0 (0.4, 2.4)	3.6 (2.1, 5.9)	3.9 (2.4, 6.3)	3.4 (2.1, 5.5)	9.2 (6.7, 12.7)	3.9 (2.6, 6.0)	7.5 (5.4, 10.4)
25-44	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	3.5 (2.6, 4.9)	4.1 (3.3, 5.2)	3.0 (2.1, 4.2)	6.1 (4.8, 7.7)
45-64	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	5.8 (4.6, 7.3)
65+	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	5.1 (3.7, 7.0)
Residence								
Urban	0.9 (0.5, 1.3)	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	2.8 (2.1, 3.7)	3.1 (2.4, 3.9)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	6.7 (5.4, 8.2)
Rural	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	1.6 (1.1, 2.2)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.3 (0.2, 0.8)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	1.6 (1.1, 2.4)	1.8 (1.3, 2.7)	3.8 (2.9, 5.1)
Education Level								
Primary	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	1.7 (0.6, 4.7)	1.6 (0.4, 6.2)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.9 (0.3, 3.0)	4.7 (2.5, 8.6)
Secondary	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	2.4 (1.8, 3.2)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	5.5 (4.4, 6.7)
High	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	1.5 (0.9, 2.3)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	3.8 (2.7, 5.2)	3.6 (2.8, 4.6)	2.3 (1.5, 3.5)	7.0 (5.6, 8.6)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among non-smokers in the past 30 days.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".

Table 6.4 shows the percentage of adults who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke. Overall, 3.5% of adults who visited various public places in the past 30 days were exposed to SHS in government buildings, 3.4% at health care facilities, 3.1% at schools, 8.9% at universities, 20.0% at restaurants, 42.6% at bars or nightclubs, 7.4% at cafés/cafeterias, and 10.5% on public transportation. In all places, women were less exposed to SHS. Younger people were more exposed to SHS in all places except health care facilities and cafés/cafeterias, where the oldest group (65+) was most exposed (4.0% v.s. 3.3%, 3.2% and 3.2% among younger age groups in health care facilities and 8.7% v.s. 8%, 7.8% and 5.3% among younger age groups in café/cafeterias). People in urban areas were more exposed to SHS than people in rural areas: at universities and restaurants (21.1% v.s. 11.6%), bars and nightclubs, and on public transportation (10.8% v.s. 8.9%). People in rural areas were more exposed in government buildings, health care facilities, schools and cafés/cafeterias (10.3% v.s. 6.6% in urban areas). People with primary education were exposed to SHS in health care facilities (4.1%) more than people with secondary education (3.4%) and higher education (3.2%). They were also more exposed in schools (8.4%) than people with secondary education (3.5%) and primary education (2.3%). Compared only to those with secondary education, people with primary education were also more exposed on public transportation (10% v.s. 9.9%). People with secondary education were more exposed to SHS compared to people with higher education at health care facilities, schools and universities (10.7% v.s. 6.3%), restaurants, and cafés/cafeterias. They were less exposed compared to people with higher education at government buildings, bars and nightclubs and on public transportation. People with higher education were generally more exposed to SHS at public places except at schools and universities.

Table 6.4: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke[2] in…							
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Schools	Universities	Restaurants	Bars, night clubs	Café/cafeterias	Public transportation
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]							
Overall	**3.5 (2.7, 4.6)**	**3.4 (2.7, 4.2)**	**3.1 (2.3, 4.1)**	**8.9 (6.4, 12.4)**	**20.0 (16.4, 24.1)**	**42.5 (36.9, 48.3)**	**7.3 (5.8, 9.0)**	**10.5 (8.8, 12.4)**
Gender								
Male	4.2 (3.0, 5.8)	3.8 (2.8, 5.1)	4.2 (2.8, 6.2)	12.5 (8.5, 18.2)	21.6 (17.0, 26.9)	45.2 (39.1, 51.6)	9.4 (7.4, 11.8)	10.7 (8.8, 13.0)
Female	3.0 (2.1, 4.3)	3.1 (2.4, 4.1)	2.5 (1.7, 3.6)	5.9 (3.7, 9.4)	18.5 (14.6, 23.2)	39.0 (32.2, 46.2)	5.4 (4.0, 7.2)	10.3 (8.5, 12.4)
Age (years)								
15-24	6.5 (3.2, 12.7)	3.3 (1.8, 6.1)	10.1 (6.5, 15.4)	11.0 (7.4, 16.1)	20.0 (14.4, 27.0)	45.4 (36.9, 54.1)	8.0 (5.5, 11.5)	10.9 (8.2, 14.4)
25-44	3.9 (2.9, 5.4)	3.2 (2.2, 4.6)	2.0 (1.3, 3.1)	7.5 (4.1, 13.2)	20.9 (16.5, 26.1)	41.0 (35.2, 47.1)	7.8 (6.0, 10.2)	10.6 (8.5, 13.2)
45-64	2.7 (1.8, 4.1)	3.2 (2.2, 4.7)	1.6 (0.8, 3.5)	3.4 (1.0, 11.1)	18.4 (13.5, 24.7)	41.1 (28.8, 54.7)	5.3 (3.7, 7.7)	10.7 (8.8, 13.1)
65+	1.8 (0.7, 4.3)	4.0 (2.8, 5.6)	1.7 (0.6, 4.7)	- -	15.6 (6.4, 33.6)	- -	8.7 (3.5, 19.9)	9.2 (6.9, 12.1)
Residence								
Urban	3.6 (2.6, 5.1)	3.1 (2.3, 4.3)	3.3 (2.3, 4.5)	9.0 (6.1, 13.0)	21.1 (17.1, 25.7)	43.0 (36.6, 49.7)	6.6 (5.0, 8.7)	10.8 (8.9, 13.2)
Rural	3.2 (2.2, 4.7)	4.0 (3.0, 5.3)	2.6 (1.5, 4.5)	8.6 (4.8, 15.0)	11.6 (7.7, 17.1)	39.8 (30.7, 49.7)	10.3 (7.7, 13.7)	8.9 (7.0, 11.2)
Education Level								
Primary	1.7 (0.4, 6.9)	4.1 (1.5, 10.6)	8.4 (2.8, 22.8)	- -	- -	- -	- -	10.0 (5.3, 18.1)
Secondary	3.3 (2.3, 4.6)	3.4 (2.7, 4.4)	3.5 (2.4, 5.0)	10.7 (7.2, 15.6)	20.2 (15.9, 25.3)	42.4 (35.7, 49.4)	8.4 (6.4, 10.9)	9.9 (8.2, 12.0)
High	3.8 (2.6, 5.6)	3.2 (2.2, 4.6)	2.3 (1.4, 3.6)	6.3 (3.5, 11.0)	19.8 (15.3, 25.3)	42.7 (35.9, 49.6)	6.2 (4.5, 8.5)	11.5 (9.4, 14.0)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".
- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 6.4a shows the percentage of non-smokers who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke. Overall, 3.3% of non-smokers were exposed to SHS in government buildings, 2.9% at health care facilities, 3.1% at schools, 8.5% at universities, 16.9% at restaurants, 38.5% at bars or nightclubs, 6.2% at cafés/cafeterias and 9.9% on public transportation. In most places, non-smoking women were less exposed to SHS. Younger non-smokers were more exposed to SHS in most public places except in health care facilities, where older people were more exposed—specifically people 65 and older (3.3% v.s. 2.6%, 3% and 2.8% among younger age groups). Non-smokers in urban areas were more exposed to SHS than in rural areas in all places except health care facilities (2.8% in urban and 3.5% in rural areas) and in cafés/cafeterias (5.6% in urban and 9.3% in rural areas). Non-smokers with primary education were more exposed to SHS in health care facilities (4.4%) and at schools (6.9%) compared to those with secondary education (2.9% in health care facilities and 3.9% in schools) and those with higher education (2.9% in health care facilities and 2% at schools). Non-smokers with secondary education were more exposed to SHS compared to non-smokers with higher education at all places except health care facilities (2.9% and 2.9%) and public transportation (8.8% v.s. 11.7%).

Table 6.4a: Percentage of non-smokers ≥15 years old who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke[2] in…							
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Schools	Universities	Restaurants	Bars, night clubs	Café/ cafeterias	Public transportation
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]							
Overall	**3.3 (2.3, 4.6)**	**2.9 (2.3, 3.7)**	**3.1 (2.2, 4.4)**	**8.5 (5.7, 12.6)**	**16.9 (13.5, 21.0)**	**38.5 (31.9, 45.5)**	**6.2 (4.8, 8.1)**	**9.9 (8.3, 11.8)**
Gender								
Male	4.7 (3.1, 7.2)	3.1 (2.0, 4.8)	4.9 (2.9, 8.0)	13.8 (8.4, 22.0)	19.3 (14.3, 25.6)	47.0 (38.4, 55.8)	9.1 (6.8, 12.2)	10.7 (8.3, 13.6)
Female	2.6 (1.7, 3.9)	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)	2.4 (1.6, 3.6)	5.2 (3.1, 8.7)	15.4 (11.6, 20.2)	31.9 (24.6, 40.2)	4.5 (3.1, 6.3)	9.7 (8.0, 11.7)
Age (years)								
15-24	7.8 (3.5, 16.3)	2.6 (1.1, 6.1)	10.2 (6.3, 16.3)	10.5 (6.5, 16.5)	18.1 (11.9, 26.6)	43.6 (32.8, 55.0)	7.4 (4.8, 11.2)	9.8 (7.0, 13.5)
25-44	3.3 (2.1, 5.2)	3.0 (2.0, 4.4)	1.8 (1.0, 3.0)	6.8 (3.3, 13.7)	16.7 (12.4, 22.0)	37.4 (30.6, 44.7)	7.1 (5.0, 10.1)	11.0 (8.7, 13.7)
45-64	2.6 (1.6, 4.2)	2.8 (1.9, 4.1)	1.7 (0.7, 4.0)	3.9 (1.0, 14.4)	17.6 (12.0, 25.2)	20.1 (8.9, 39.3)	3.2 (1.9, 5.4)	9.5 (7.6, 11.9)
65+	1.7 (0.7, 4.2)	3.3 (2.2, 5.0)	1.0 (0.3, 4.0)	- -	8.2 (2.1, 27.1)	- -	6.3 (1.7, 20.4)	9.1 (6.7, 12.4)
Residence								
Urban	3.4 (2.2, 5.3)	2.8 (2.0, 3.8)	3.4 (2.3, 4.9)	8.7 (5.5, 13.5)	18.2 (14.4, 22.8)	39.4 (31.8, 47.5)	5.6 (4.0, 7.7)	10.3 (8.4, 12.6)
Rural	2.9 (1.9, 4.4)	3.5 (2.5, 4.8)	2.4 (1.3, 4.5)	7.3 (3.4, 15.0)	7.6 (4.3, 12.9)	34.0 (23.9, 45.8)	9.3 (6.5, 13.2)	8.4 (6.3, 11.0)
Education Level								
Primary	1.2 (0.2, 8.1)	4.4 (1.7, 11.4)	6.9 (1.8, 23.5)	- -	- -	- -	- -	11.6 (6.1, 20.8)
Secondary	3.5 (2.4, 5.1)	2.9 (2.2, 3.8)	3.9 (2.5, 5.9)	10.4 (6.4, 16.4)	18.3 (13.6, 24.2)	41.5 (32.7, 50.9)	7.1 (5.2, 9.8)	8.8 (7.2, 10.8)
High	3.1 (1.9, 5.1)	2.9 (1.9, 4.5)	2.0 (1.1, 3.5)	5.8 (3.0, 10.7)	16.2 (12.0, 21.5)	35.8 (28.7, 43.6)	5.3 (3.5, 8.1)	11.7 (9.4, 14.5)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".
- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

7. ECONOMICS

This chapter focuses on the economic aspects of tobacco use: the last time smokers purchased manufactured cigarettes, including the source and expenditure.

Table 7.1 shows the last cigarette brand purchased by current manufactured cigarette smokers. Overall, 16.3% purchased Winston cigarettes, 6.9% purchased Bondstreet, 6.9% purchased Parliament, 5.8% purchased Yava, 4.4% purchased Alliance and 59.7% purchased other brands. Yava and Alliance brands were more popular among men and among older smokers. There were no significant differences in popularity of other brands named in this table among men and women. Winston, Bondstreet and Parliament were more popular among younger age groups. Winston and Parliament were more popular in urban areas, while Bondstreet and Alliance were more popular in rural areas. The higher the education level, the more smokers preferred Winston and Parliament and fewer preferred Yava and Alliance. Bondstreet was more popular among people with secondary education than with primary and higher education.

Table 7.1: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Last cigarette brand purchased						Total
	Winston	Bondstreet	Parliament	Yava	Alliance	All others[2]	
	Percentage(95% CI)[1]						
Overall	**16.3 (14.7, 18.1)**	**6.9 (5.8, 8.3)**	**6.9 (5.7, 8.4)**	**5.8 (4.6, 7.2)**	**4.4 (3.6, 5.5)**	**59.7 (57.4, 61.9)**	**100**
Gender							
Male	16.3 (14.4, 18.3)	7.2 (5.8, 8.8)	7.0 (5.5, 8.9)	7.2 (5.8, 8.9)	4.9 (3.9, 6.2)	57.5 (55.0, 59.9)	100
Female	16.4 (13.5, 19.9)	6.3 (4.6, 8.5)	6.8 (4.8, 9.3)	1.8 (1.1, 2.9)	2.9 (1.9, 4.5)	65.8 (61.7, 69.8)	100
Age (years)							
15-24	29.9 (23.4, 37.4)	9.0 (5.7, 13.8)	11.7 (7.9, 17.1)	0.0 (N/A)	1.0 (0.4, 3.1)	48.3 (41.5, 55.2)	100
25-44	19.1 (16.8, 21.5)	9.1 (7.2, 11.3)	8.6 (6.7, 11.0)	4.2 (3.1, 5.7)	3.4 (2.4, 4.7)	55.7 (52.5, 58.8)	100
45-64	10.3 (8.2, 12.8)	4.4 (3.3, 6.0)	4.3 (2.9, 6.2)	7.8 (5.9, 10.4)	6.2 (4.6, 8.3)	67.0 (63.5, 70.2)	100
65+	6.0 (2.9, 12.3)	1.6 (0.6, 4.5)	0.9 (0.2, 4.6)	15.1 (9.6, 23.0)	7.9 (4.7, 12.8)	68.4 (60.6, 75.3)	100
Residence							
Urban	17.2 (15.2, 19.4)	6.3 (5.0, 8.1)	8.6 (7.0, 10.6)	5.8 (4.4, 7.5)	4.2 (3.1, 5.5)	57.9 (55.1, 60.7)	100
Rural	13.6 (11.3, 16.4)	8.7 (6.9, 10.9)	1.7 (1.0, 3.1)	5.8 (4.3, 7.8)	5.2 (3.9, 6.9)	64.9 (61.5, 68.2)	100
Education Level							
Primary	10.1 (2.5, 32.6)	3.4 (0.8, 12.5)	0.6 (0.1, 4.3)	8.4 (3.1, 21.1)	5.2 (1.6, 15.0)	72.4 (54.0, 85.4)	100
Secondary	15.8 (13.8, 17.9)	8.0 (6.7, 9.6)	4.4 (3.3, 5.7)	6.6 (5.2, 8.3)	5.2 (4.1, 6.5)	60.2 (57.5, 62.7)	100
High	17.7 (14.8, 21.1)	4.5 (2.9, 6.9)	13.4 (10.4, 17.0)	3.7 (2.3, 6.1)	2.6 (1.5, 4.3)	58.1 (53.4, 62.6)	100

Note: Current manufactured cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional(less than daily) use. The top five reported brands last purchased among all manufactured cigarette smokers are shown here.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Example of all others: Kent, LD, Optima, Petr I etc.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".

Table 7.2 presents the last place manufactured cigarette smokers purchased cigarettes. Overall, the most common sources of purchase were stores (84.6%), followed by kiosks (11.9%) and street vendors (1.6%). Only 2% of smokers last purchased cigarettes in any of the other sources outlined below. There were no significant differences in places of last purchase by gender, except that women purchased cigarettes from another person more often than men did (1.4% v.s. 0.6%). Street vendors were used only by smokers older than 25. Urban smokers purchased cigarettes outside the country more often (13.8%) than rural smokers (6.1%).

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by the source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Source	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
				Percentage (95% CI)			
Vending machine	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (N/A)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0 (N/A)
Store	84.6 (82.2, 86.8)	84.7 (82.0, 87.0)	84.5 (80.3, 88.0)	84.7 (78.2, 89.5)	84.6 (82.1, 86.9)	82.3 (79.2, 85.1)	91.7 (88.9, 93.9)
Street vendor	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	1.7 (1.0, 2.9)	1.3 (0.7, 2.6)	0.0 (N/A)	1.8 (1.1, 2.8)	1.8 (1.0, 3.0)	1.1 (0.5, 2.0)
Military store	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)
Duty-free shop	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	0.4 (0.1, 2.6)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)
Outside the country	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (N/A)	0.6 (0.1, 4.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (N/A)
Kiosks	11.9 (9.9, 14.3)	11.9 (9.7, 14.4)	12.2 (9.0, 16.2)	12.4 (8.2, 18.3)	11.9 (9.8, 14.3)	13.8 (11.3, 16.8)	6.1 (4.3, 8.7)
From another person	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.8 (0.2, 3.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)
Other	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	1.4 (0.7, 2.9)	1.2 (0.4, 3.9)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)	0.7 (0.2, 2.2)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".

Table 7.3 presents the average (median) expenditure on cigarettes per month and the number of cigarettes smokers last purchased. The average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes was Rub 79.7, and cigarette expenditure per month was Rub 1,672.4. On average, manufactured cigarette smokers last purchased 20.1 cigarettes. Men spent more on cigarettes on average than women (Rub 1,818.7 v.s. Rub 1,212.9 per month). Women purchased more expensive cigarettes than men: the average cost of 20 cigarettes was Rub 79.6 for men and Rub 81.8 for women. Men bought more cigarettes during their last purchase than women did (31.2 v.s. 18.7). Smokers in the youngest and oldest age groups spent less on cigarettes per month. The younger the age, the more smokers purchased expensive cigarettes; however, the smaller the number of cigarettes last purchased. Urban and rural smokers spent nearly the same amount of money on cigarettes (Rub 1,672.9 and Rub 1,632.1 per month respectively). Although urban smokers purchased more expensive cigarettes than rural smokers, the quantity of cigarettes they purchased was smaller (19.7 v.s. 34.5 cigarettes). Smokers with primary education spent less per month on cigarettes than smokers with secondary and higher education, and they purchased cheaper cigarettes. Smokers with higher education purchased significantly more expensive cigarettes and bought more than ten cigarettes less in their last purchase than smokers with primary and secondary education.

Table 7.3: Average (median) cigarette expenditure per month and number of cigarettes purchased last time among manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Cigarette expenditure per month	Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes	Number of cigarettes purchased last time
	(Russian Rubles)		Percentage(95%CI)
	Median (95% CI)		
Overall	**1,672.4 (1,565.9, 1,828.5)**	**79.7 (79.5, 80.0)**	**20.1 (19.9, 30.7)**
Gender			
Male	1,818.7 (1,740.2, 1,953.6)	79.6 (79.4, 80.0)	31.2 (21.7, 32.8)
Female	1,212.9 (1,122.4, 1,436.2)	81.8 (80.7, 85.4)	18.7 (18.2, 19.3)
Age (years)			
15-24	1,463.9 (1,221.0, 1,629.2)	96.9 (89.4, 99.4)	16.5 (15.9, 17.2)
25-44	1,809.8 (1,617.5, 1,872.2)	84.5 (80.5, 90.8)	19.4 (19.2, 19.7)
45-64	1,746.0 (1,520.5, 1,908.2)	74.4 (72.0, 75.0)	35.7 (33.5, 37.9)
65+	1,352.9 (1,205.7, 1,637.0)	69.3 (66.6, 74.2)	39.8 (33.8, 57.4)
Residence			
Urban	1,672.9 (1,559.5, 1,851.4)	79.9 (79.6, 84.9)	19.7 (19.4, 20.0)
Rural	1,632.1 (1525.3, 1,863.9)	74.4 (73.3, 75.7)	34.5 (32.4, 36.7)
Education Level			
Primary	1,525.2 (1,193.9, 1,801.1)	74.0 (71.7, 79.6)	30.1 (18.4, 81.5)
Secondary	1,672.1 (1,566.2, 1,836.4)	79.3 (75.8, 80.0)	30.5 (20.0, 32.2)
High	1,662.7 (1,512.0, 1,884.0)	94.3 (89.5, 100.6)	19.4 (19.0, 19.8)

Table 7.4 shows the packaging type of cigarettes smokers last purchased. Overall, 5.1% purchased a single stick, 0.7% purchased a pack of ten, 75.7% purchased a pack of 20, and 16.2% purchased other quantities. Women purchased packs of ten more often than men. Younger age groups bought a single stick or a pack of 20 cigarettes more often than older age groups. Older smokers bought a pack of ten or other quantities more often than younger smokers. Smokers with primary education purchased a single stick (12.7%) more often than smokers with secondary (5.2%) and higher (4.6%) education. Packs of 20 were more popular among smokers with higher levels of education.

Table 7.4: Percentage distribution of manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by the packaging type of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Type of package				Total
	Single stick	Pack of 10	Pack of 20	Other quantities	
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]				
Overall	**5.1 (4.0, 6.6)**	**0.7 (0.4, 1.4)**	**75.7 (73.5, 77.8)**	**16.2 (14.5, 18.0)**	**100**
Gender					
Male	5.1 (3.8, 6.9)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	73.8 (71.3, 76.1)	18.2 (16.3, 20.4)	100
Female	5.1 (3.5, 7.3)	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	81.1 (77.1, 84.6)	10.3 (7.8, 13.5)	100
Age (years)					
15-24	5.3 (3.0, 9.0)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	89.4 (84.6, 92.8)	5.1 (3.0, 8.4)	100
25-44	5.5 (4.1, 7.4)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	80.4 (77.6, 83.0)	10.9 (9.1, 12.9)	100
45-64	4.6 (3.2, 6.6)	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	67.8 (64.0, 71.5)	24.1 (20.7, 27.9)	100
65+	4.7 (2.6, 8.3)	1.1 (0.2, 7.4)	61.8 (54.5, 68.7)	29.5 (23.4, 36.3)	100
Residence					
Urban	5.0 (3.6, 6.9)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	76.6 (73.8, 79.1)	15.7 (13.7, 18.0)	100
Rural	5.5 (3.9, 7.7)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	73.1 (70.0, 76.0)	17.5 (15.1, 20.1)	100
Education Level					
Primary	12.7 (4.7, 29.9)	0.0 (N/A)	64.3 (42.3, 81.6)	19.5 (8.5, 38.7)	100
Secondary	5.2 (3.9, 6.9)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	73.7 (71.2, 76.1)	17.5 (15.6, 19.7)	100
High	4.6 (3.0, 7.0)	0.6 (0.2, 1.4)	81.0 (77.2, 84.4)	12.7 (10.0, 16.1)	100

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0".

8. MEDIA

The data presented in this chapter relay information on awareness of anti-tobacco information in various mass media and public places, effects of health warnings on cigarette packages, and awareness of various forms of tobacco marketing.

Table 8.1 shows the percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places. Most people noticed anti-cigarette smoking information while watching television or listening to the radio (75.8%, 75.1% on television only and 20% on radio only), followed by those who noticed messages in newspapers or in magazines (37.7%), on billboards (28.9%), in stores (25.6%), at public transportation stations (19.2%) or somewhere else (5.6%). Overall, 81.8% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in any location. Women noticed anti-cigarette information more often than men in newspapers or in magazines, on television or the radio, on billboards and at public transportation stations. Men noticed anti-cigarette information in stores more often than women. Younger people (15-24 years old) noticed more anti-cigarette information than people 25 years old and older on billboards, at public transportation stations, in stores and 'somewhere else.' Smokers aged 25 and older noticed more anti-cigarette information than younger people in newspapers or in magazines and on television or the radio. People in urban areas noticed more anti-cigarette information on billboards, and in rural areas people noticed more anti-cigarette information in all other places.

Table 8.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
				Percentage (95% CI)[1]			
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	37.7 (35.0, 40.5)	35.7 (32.7, 38.7)	39.4 (36.6, 42.3)	35.4 (31.1, 40.0)	38.1 (35.4, 40.8)	37.3 (33.9, 40.8)	39.0 (35.6, 42.4)
On television or the radio	75.8 (72.9, 78.5)	74.4 (71.2, 77.4)	76.9 (73.9, 79.7)	72.5 (67.6, 76.9)	76.3 (73.3, 79.0)	73.9 (70.1, 77.4)	81.4 (78.1, 84.4)
On television	75.1 (72.1, 77.9)	73.6 (70.3, 76.7)	76.3 (73.2, 79.1)	71.3 (66.3, 75.9)	75.6 (72.6, 78.4)	73.2 (69.4, 76.7)	80.7 (77.2, 83.7)
On the radio	20.0 (17.7, 22.5)	20.3 (17.9, 23.0)	19.8 (17.4, 22.4)	19.5 (16.3, 23.1)	20.1 (17.7, 22.7)	20.0 (17.2, 23.2)	19.9 (17.0, 23.2)
On billboards	28.9 (26.4, 31.5)	27.9 (25.1, 30.9)	29.7 (27.1, 32.4)	34.3 (30.4, 38.5)	28.1 (25.6, 30.7)	29.4 (26.3, 32.8)	27.2 (23.9, 30.7)
On public transportation stations	19.2 (17.2, 21.4)	18.6 (16.4, 21.0)	19.7 (17.6, 22.1)	25.3 (21.6, 29.4)	18.3 (16.4, 20.4)	18.7 (16.3, 21.4)	20.6 (17.7, 23.9)
In stores	25.6 (23.0, 28.4)	26.5 (23.6, 29.6)	24.9 (22.3, 27.7)	28.0 (24.0, 32.5)	25.3 (22.7, 28.0)	24.4 (21.2, 28.0)	29.1 (25.7, 32.7)
Somewhere else	5.6 (4.7, 6.7)	5.4 (4.4, 6.7)	5.7 (4.7, 6.9)	11.9 (9.0, 15.5)	4.7 (3.9, 5.6)	5.6 (4.5, 7.0)	5.6 (4.4, 7.2)
Any Location	81.8 (79.2, 84.1)	80.8 (78.0, 83.4)	82.6 (79.9, 85.1)	80.7 (75.8, 84.9)	82.0 (79.3, 84.3)	80.6 (77.3, 83.6)	85.4 (82.3, 87.9)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.

Table 8.1 (Cont.) shows the percentage of smokers and non-smokers who noticed anti-cigarette information during the last 30 days in various places. In general, non-smokers noticed anti-cigarette smoking information more often than smokers. Male and female non-smokers noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on billboards with the same frequency; however, male non-smokers noticed anti-cigarette information in stores more than female non-smokers. On the other hand, female smokers noticed anti-cigarette information more than male smokers did, and they noticed it in stores more than men.

Table 8.1 (Cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age(years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]						
Current smokers[2]							
In newspapers or in magazines	34.4 (31.3, 37.6)	33.5 (30.3, 36.9)	36.8 (32.1, 41.7)	28.5 (22.8, 35.1)	35.1 (31.9, 38.4)	34.9 (31.1, 38.9)	32.6 (28.6, 36.9)
On television or the radio	73.6 (70.0, 76.9)	73.2 (69.3, 76.8)	74.7 (69.9, 78.9)	70.4 (63.5, 76.6)	74.0 (70.3, 77.4)	72.0 (67.4, 76.2)	78.5 (74.1, 82.4)
On television	72.8 (69.1, 76.2)	72.5 (68.5, 76.1)	73.6 (68.9, 77.9)	68.9 (61.6, 75.3)	73.3 (69.5, 76.7)	71.1 (66.5, 75.4)	77.8 (73.2, 81.8)
On the radio	18.7 (16.2, 21.4)	19.2 (16.6, 22.2)	17.1 (13.7, 21.1)	15.9 (11.4, 21.6)	19.0 (16.5, 21.9)	18.8 (15.8, 22.2)	18.4 (14.8, 22.6)
On billboards	29.3 (26.2, 32.6)	27.1 (23.9, 30.6)	35.5 (31.0, 40.2)	34.9 (28.6, 41.8)	28.6 (25.4, 32.0)	30.0 (26.2, 34.1)	27.1 (22.8, 31.8)
On public transportation stations	19.8 (17.5, 22.4)	18.5 (16.1, 21.2)	23.7 (19.9, 27.9)	28.3 (21.9, 35.7)	18.8 (16.5, 21.3)	19.7 (16.9, 22.8)	20.3 (16.7, 24.5)
In stores	26.7 (23.5, 30.1)	26.2 (22.9, 29.8)	28.1 (23.6, 32.9)	30.7 (24.1, 38.2)	26.2 (23.0, 29.7)	25.9 (22.0, 30.2)	29.2 (25.0, 33.7)
Somewhere else	5.8 (4.6, 7.2)	5.7 (4.4, 7.2)	6.0 (4.3, 8.3)	11.0 (7.3, 16.2)	5.1 (4.0, 6.5)	6.1 (4.7, 8.0)	4.6 (3.3, 6.4)
Any Location	80.2 (77.1, 83.0)	79.5 (76.2, 82.6)	82.2 (77.9, 85.8)	80.7 (74.2, 85.9)	80.2 (77.0, 83.0)	79.3 (75.4, 82.8)	83.0 (79.0, 86.3)
Current non-smokers[3]							
In newspapers or in magazines	39.2 (36.4, 42.1)	37.8 (34.3, 41.4)	39.9 (36.9, 42.9)	37.9 (32.7, 43.4)	39.4 (36.6, 42.2)	38.4 (34.8, 42.0)	41.6 (38.0, 45.4)
On television or the radio	76.8 (73.8, 79.5)	75.6 (72.2, 78.7)	77.3 (74.2, 80.2)	73.2 (67.7, 78.1)	77.3 (74.3, 80.0)	74.8 (71.0, 78.2)	82.7 (79.3, 85.6)
On television	76.1 (73.1, 78.8)	74.7 (71.2, 78.0)	76.7 (73.6, 79.6)	72.2 (66.5, 77.3)	76.7 (73.6, 79.5)	74.1 (70.3, 77.6)	81.9 (78.5, 84.9)
On the radio	20.6 (18.2, 23.2)	21.3 (18.5, 24.5)	20.2 (17.7, 23.0)	20.8 (17.2, 25.1)	20.6 (18.0, 23.3)	20.6 (17.6, 24.0)	20.6 (17.6, 23.9)
On billboards	28.7 (26.1, 31.4)	28.7 (25.4, 32.2)	28.7 (26.1, 31.5)	34.1 (29.5, 39.1)	27.9 (25.3, 30.6)	29.2 (26.0, 32.6)	27.2 (23.9, 30.8)
On public transportation stations	19.0 (16.8, 21.3)	18.7 (16.0, 21.7)	19.1 (16.9, 21.5)	24.2 (20.2, 28.8)	18.2 (16.1, 20.4)	18.3 (15.7, 21.3)	20.8 (17.7, 24.3)
In stores	25.1 (22.5, 28.0)	26.8 (23.4, 30.4)	24.4 (21.7, 27.2)	27.1 (22.5, 32.2)	24.9 (22.3, 27.7)	23.8 (20.6, 27.4)	29.1 (25.6, 32.9)
Somewhere else	5.5 (4.5, 6.7)	5.2 (4.0, 6.9)	5.7 (4.6, 6.9)	12.2 (8.7, 16.9)	4.5 (3.7, 5.5)	5.3 (4.2, 6.9)	6.0 (4.6, 7.8)
Any Location	82.5 (79.9, 84.8)	82.1 (79.1, 84.7)	82.7 (79.9, 85.2)	80.8 (75.1, 85.3)	82.8 (80.1, 85.1)	81.2 (77.8, 84.2)	86.4 (83.3, 89.0)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Includes daily and occassional (less than daily) smokers.
[3] Includes former and never smokers.

Table 8.2 shows the percentage of current adult smokers aged 15 years and above who reported noticing health warnings on cigarette packets during the past 30 days, leading them to consider quitting. Among current smokers, 97.2% noticed health warnings on manufactured cigarette packets, and 35.9% thought about quitting because of those health warnings. There were no significant differences between men and women. Current smokers in the youngest age group (15-24 years old) noticed health warnings less often than older people (by less than 1%). They also thought about quitting because of those labels less often than older smokers with the exception of the oldest group (65 and older), who considered quitting because of labels the least often. Current smokers in the 25-44 age group noticed health warnings the most often and were led to consider quitting the most often. Urban and rural smokers reported noticing health warnings in the same numbers, but rural smokers considered quitting because of warnings more often (by almost 10% more). Among smokers with different levels of education, smokers with secondary education noticed health warnings the most (by 1%), and they also considered quitting because of warnings more often. Smokers with primary education considered quitting because of health warning the least often (by more than 15%).

Table 8.2: Percentage of current smokers ≥15 years old who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers[2] who…	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[3]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[3]
	Percentage(95% CI)[1]	
Overall	**97.2 (96.0, 98.1)**	**35.9 (33.3, 38.6)**
Gender		
Male	97.5 (96.4, 98.3)	35.7 (32.8, 38.7)
Female	96.4 (94.0, 97.8)	36.5 (32.6, 40.7)
Age (years)		
15-24	96.7 (93.2, 98.5)	28.1 (22.2, 34.8)
25-44	97.4 (96.1, 98.3)	40.6 (37.1, 44.1)
45-64	97.1 (95.3, 98.3)	34.2 (30.7, 37.8)
65+	97.2 (92.4, 99.0)	26.4 (20.7, 33.1)
Residence		
Urban	97.2 (95.7, 98.3)	33.7 (30.6, 37.0)
Rural	97.2 (95.8, 98.1)	42.6 (38.6, 46.6)
Education Level		
Primary	96.6 (88.8, 99.0)	19.3 (9.6, 35.2)
Secondary	97.7 (96.3, 98.6)	36.6 (33.7, 39.5)
High	96.2 (94.3, 97.4)	35.0 (31.0, 39.3)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.
[3] During the last 30 days.

Table 8.3 shows the percentage of adults aged 15 years and older who noticed cigarette marketing in various places during the last 30 days, including advertising, sports sponsorship or cigarette promotions. Overall, 22.5% reported noticing any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship or promotion in the past 30 days (25.3% of men and 20.2% of women). Adults aged 15-24 noticed any kind of cigarette marketing more than those 25 and older (33.7% v.s. 20.9%). Approximately 23.7% of adults in urban areas and 19.2% in rural areas noticed any kind of cigarette marketing. Cigarette advertisements were mostly noticed on the internet (7.8%), in stores where cigarettes are sold (5.3%) and on television (4.8%). About 1.2% of adults noticed sports sponsorships. Among different kinds of cigarette promotions, adults mostly noticed clothing/items with a brand name/logo (4%), free gifts or special discount offers on other products (2.9%), free samples of cigarettes (2.7%) and cigarettes at sale prices (2.3%).

Table 8.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Source	Overall	Gender		Age(years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
				Percentage (95% CI)			
Noticed advertisements							
In stores where cigarettes are sold	5.3 (4.3, 6.6)	5.9 (4.7, 7.5)	4.8 (3.8, 6.1)	6.8 (5.0, 9.2)	5.1 (4.1, 6.4)	5.9 (4.6, 7.6)	3.5 (2.6, 4.6)
On television	4.8 (3.7, 6.1)	4.3 (3.2, 5.6)	5.2 (4.0, 6.8)	5.8 (4.1, 8.0)	4.7 (3.6, 6.0)	4.3 (3.1, 6.0)	6.3 (4.4, 8.9)
On the radio	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	1.0 (0.6, 1.4)
On billboards	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	1.8 (1.0, 2.9)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)
On posters	1.9 (1.4, 2.4)	2.0 (1.4, 2.7)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	2.3 (1.4, 3.5)	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	2.0 (1.3, 3.0)
In newspapers or magazines	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)	2.7 (2.0, 3.5)	3.0 (2.2, 4.0)	3.3 (2.0, 5.1)	2.8 (2.2, 3.6)	2.9 (2.1, 3.9)	2.8 (2.0, 3.9)
In cinemas	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	1.4 (0.9, 2.2)	2.5 (1.4, 4.6)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.3 (0.9, 2.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)
On the internet	7.8 (6.6, 9.1)	9.0 (7.6, 10.7)	6.7 (5.6, 8.0)	16.3 (13.3, 19.7)	6.5 (5.5, 7.8)	7.9 (6.6, 9.6)	7.2 (5.5, 9.5)
On public transportation vehicles or stations	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	2.8 (1.7, 4.4)	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)
On public walls	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	2.7 (1.9, 3.7)	2.0 (1.5, 2.7)	5.0 (3.4, 7.4)	1.9 (1.5, 2.5)	2.5 (1.9, 3.4)	1.7 (0.9, 3.1)
Anywhere else	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	1.0 (0.5, 2.2)	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)
Noticed sports sponsorship	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	1.7 (1.0, 2.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	1.6 (0.7, 3.4)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples of cigarettes	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)	3.2 (2.4, 4.4)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)	3.9 (2.4, 6.0)	2.6 (2.0, 3.3)	3.4 (2.6, 4.5)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)
Cigarettes at sale prices	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	2.6 (1.9, 3.4)	2.0 (1.5, 2.8)	2.9 (2.0, 4.2)	2.2 (1.7, 2.9)	2.5 (1.8, 3.4)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)
Coupons for cigarettes	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)
Free gifts or special discount offers on other products	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	2.7 (2.1, 3.7)	4.3 (2.9, 6.4)	2.7 (2.0, 3.5)	3.5 (2.6, 4.6)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)
Clothing/items with a brand name/logo	4.0 (3.2, 5.1)	5.3 (4.1, 6.8)	3.0 (2.2, 4.0)	6.8 (4.9, 9.4)	3.6 (2.8, 4.7)	4.2 (3.2, 5.5)	3.5 (2.1, 5.9)
Cigarette promotions in the mail	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	0.6 (0.3, 0.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	22.5 (20.1, 25.2)	25.3 (22.5, 28.4)	20.2 (17.8, 22.8)	33.7 (29.5, 38.1)	20.9 (18.6, 23.5)	23.7 (20.6, 27.0)	19.2 (16.1, 22.7)

Note: Current smokers include daily and occassional (less than daily) smokers
[1] 95% Confidence Interval

Table 8.4 presents the percentage of current smokers who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places. About 28.1% reported noticing any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship or promotion. The most common places they noticed cigarette marketing was on the internet (9.3%), in stores where cigarettes are sold (6%), and on television (4.1%). About 1.8% of current smokers noticed sports sponsorships. Among different kinds of cigarette promotions, current smokers mostly noticed clothing/items with a brand name/logo (6.8%), free gifts or special discount offers on other products (5.1%), free samples of cigarettes (4.8%) and cigarettes at sale prices (4.8%).

Table 8.4: Percentage of current smokers ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age(years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
				Percentage (95% CI)[1]			
Noticed advertisements							
In stores where cigarettes are sold	6.0 (4.7, 7.7)	5.9 (4.6, 7.6)	6.2 (4.1, 9.1)	8.2 (5.0, 13.2)	5.7 (4.4, 7.4)	6.9 (5.2, 9.1)	3.3 (2.2, 4.8)
On television	4.1 (3.0, 5.7)	3.7 (2.6, 5.2)	5.4 (3.3, 8.7)	6.8 (4.1, 11.1)	3.8 (2.6, 5.5)	4.1 (2.7, 6.1)	4.3 (2.9, 6.5)
On the radio	0.7 (0.5, 1.2)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.7 (0.2, 2.9)	0.7 (0.5, 1.2)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)
On billboards	1.9 (1.2, 2.8)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	2.3 (1.3, 4.3)	1.2 (0.4, 3.6)	1.9 (1.3, 3.0)	2.0 (1.2, 3.2)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)
On posters	2.2 (1.6, 3.0)	2.1 (1.5, 3.0)	2.3 (1.3, 4.2)	2.6 (1.2, 5.7)	2.1 (1.5, 3.0)	2.1 (1.4, 3.1)	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)
In newspapers or magazines	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	2.6 (1.8, 3.6)	4.3 (2.6, 6.9)	3.0 (1.3, 7.0)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	3.1 (2.1, 4.6)	2.7 (1.8, 3.9)
In cinemas	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	2.3 (1.0, 5.0)	3.1 (1.2, 7.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	1.6 (0.9, 2.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)
On the internet	9.3 (7.7, 11.2)	8.5 (6.9, 10.4)	11.5 (8.8, 14.9)	20.7 (15.6, 26.8)	7.9 (6.4, 9.7)	9.9 (7.9, 12.2)	7.6 (5.5, 10.3)
On public transportation vehicles or stations	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	1.7 (0.7, 3.7)	2.8 (1.3, 6.0)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	1.9 (1.0, 3.3)
On public walls	2.7 (1.9, 3.9)	2.6 (1.7, 3.8)	3.2 (1.9, 5.4)	6.9 (4.0, 11.8)	2.2 (1.5, 3.2)	3.3 (2.2, 4.8)	1.1 (0.6, 2.0)
Anywhere else	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	0.6 (0.1, 2.6)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)
Noticed sports sponsorship	1.8 (1.1, 3.0)	1.9 (1.0, 3.3)	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	2.8 (1.0, 7.3)	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)	2.1 (1.2, 3.8)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples of cigarettes	4.8 (3.6, 6.3)	4.1 (3.0, 5.6)	6.6 (4.5, 9.5)	8.2 (5.1, 12.9)	4.3 (3.3, 5.8)	6.0 (4.4, 8.0)	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)
Cigarettes at sale prices	4.8 (3.7, 6.2)	4.2 (3.2, 5.6)	6.3 (4.3, 9.1)	7.6 (4.8, 11.9)	4.4 (3.4, 5.8)	5.2 (3.8, 7.0)	3.5 (2.6, 4.8)
Coupons for cigarettes	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	1.6 (0.6, 4.2)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	1.2 (0.4, 3.5)
Free gifts or special discount offers on other products	5.1 (3.9, 6.7)	4.4 (3.1, 6.0)	7.3 (5.1, 10.3)	9.1 (5.6, 14.3)	4.6 (3.5, 6.1)	6.1 (4.5, 8.2)	2.1 (1.2, 3.4)
Clothing/items with a brand name/ logo	6.8 (5.3, 8.6)	6.8 (5.2, 8.8)	6.6 (4.6, 9.4)	13.5 (9.7, 18.6)	5.9 (4.4, 7.9)	7.5 (5.6, 9.9)	4.5 (2.7, 7.5)
Cigarette promotions in the mail	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	1.3 (0.5, 2.9)	1.7 (0.6, 4.5)	1.1 (0.6, 2.0)	1.3 (0.7, 2.5)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	28.1 (24.9, 31.5)	27.6 (24.4, 31.0)	29.6 (25.1, 34.4)	44.9 (38.5, 51.4)	26.0 (22.8, 29.4)	30.3 (26.3, 34.6)	21.4 (17.6, 25.7)

Note: Current smokers includes daily and occasional(less than daily) smokers.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval

Table 8.5 presents the percentage of non-smokers who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places. About 20.1% reported noticing any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship or promotion. The most common place non-smokers noticed cigarette marketing was on the internet (7.1%), on television (5.1%) and in stores where cigarettes are sold (5%). Only 0.9% of non-smokers noticed sports sponsorships. Among different kinds of cigarette promotions, non-smokers mostly noticed clothing/items with a brand name/logo (2.8%), free gifts or special discount offers on other products (1.9%), free samples of cigarettes (1.8%) and cigarettes at sale prices (1.2%).

Table 8.5: Percentage of non-smokers ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age(years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
				Percentage (95% CI)			
Noticed advertisements							
In stores where cigarettes are sold	5.0 (4.0, 6.3)	6.0 (4.5, 7.9)	4.6 (3.5, 5.9)	6.3 (4.4, 9.1)	4.8 (3.8, 6.2)	5.5 (4.2, 7.2)	3.6 (2.5, 5.1)
On television	5.1 (4.0, 6.5)	4.9 (3.6, 6.6)	5.2 (4.0, 6.8)	5.4 (3.7, 7.9)	5.0 (3.9, 6.5)	4.4 (3.1, 6.2)	7.1 (4.9, 10.2)
On the radio	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.8 (0.4, 2.0)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.6 (0.4, 1.2)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)
On billboards	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	1.5 (1.1, 2.2)	1.9 (1.1, 3.4)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	1.4 (1.0, 2.1)	1.8 (1.0, 3.2)
On posters	1.7 (1.3, 2.4)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	2.1 (1.2, 3.7)	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	1.8 (1.2, 2.5)	1.7 (1.0, 3.0)
In newspapers or magazines	2.8 (2.1, 3.6)	2.8 (2.0, 4.0)	2.8 (2.1, 3.7)	3.3 (2.1, 5.3)	2.7 (2.1, 3.6)	2.8 (2.0, 3.8)	2.9 (1.9, 4.4)
In cinemas	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	2.3 (1.2, 4.3)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)
On the internet	7.1 (6.0, 8.4)	9.6 (7.8, 11.8)	5.9 (4.8, 7.1)	14.7 (11.6, 18.3)	5.9 (4.9, 7.2)	7.1 (5.7, 8.8)	7.1 (5.2, 9.5)
On public transportation vehicles or stations	1.2 (0.8, 1.6)	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	2.7 (1.6, 4.6)	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	1.3 (0.7, 2.6)
On public walls	2.1 (1.6, 2.9)	2.8 (1.8, 4.2)	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	4.3 (2.8, 6.7)	1.8 (1.3, 2.4)	2.2 (1.6, 3.0)	1.9 (0.9, 4.0)
Anywhere else	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	1.1 (0.5, 2.8)	0.6 (0.4, 0.8)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	1.2 (0.5, 2.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples of cigarettes	1.8 (1.4, 2.5)	2.3 (1.5, 3.7)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	2.3 (1.3, 4.1)	1.8 (1.3, 2.4)	2.2 (1.6, 3.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)
Cigarettes at sale prices	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	1.3 (0.9, 2.1)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)
Coupons for cigarettes	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)
Free gifts or special discount offers on other products	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)	1.7 (1.0, 2.7)	2.0 (1.4, 2.7)	2.6 (1.5, 4.4)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	2.3 (1.7, 3.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)
Clothing/items with a brand name/logo	2.8 (2.1, 3.7)	3.8 (2.6, 5.4)	2.4 (1.7, 3.3)	4.4 (2.7, 7.1)	2.6 (1.9, 3.5)	2.8 (2.0, 3.8)	3.1 (1.7, 5.5)
Cigarette promotions in the mail	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	20.1 (17.8, 22.7)	23.1 (20.0, 26.6)	18.6 (16.3, 21.2)	29.6 (25.0, 34.6)	18.7 (16.4, 21.2)	20.8 (17.9, 24.0)	18.2 (15.0, 22.0)

Note: Current non-smokers includes former and never smokers.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.

9. KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

This chapter provides the findings on knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of tobacco use, specifically the beliefs among adults about illnesses from smoking tobacco, adverse health effects caused by secondhand smoke exposure, and the harmful addictiveness of cigarettes. It also presents public opinion about prohibiting indoor smoking in various places and potential tobacco control laws.

Table 9.1 shows percentages of adults who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases. Overall, 90.8% of adults believed that smoking causes serious illness (87.9% of men and 93.3% of women; 90.5% of adults in urban areas and 92.0% in rural areas). Among all adults, 81.1% believed that smoking causes stroke, heart attack (83.0%), lung cancer (93.6%), bladder cancer (48.1%) and addiction (94.1%). More women than men believed that smoking causes all these diseases. Younger age groups believed that smoking causes serious illness (89.0%, 90.2%, 91.8% and 91.7% in 15-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65+ age groups respectively). The older the age group, the more people believed that smoking causes all listed diseases. The youngest and oldest age groups (15-24 and 65+) believed less that smoking causes addiction (91.6% and 93.6%, respectively) than people in the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups (94.1% and 95.4%. respectively). More people believed that smoking causes all listed diseases and addiction among people with more education.

Table 9.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes…					
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Bladder cancer	Addiction
	Percentage(95% CI)[1]					
Overall	**90.8 (89.7, 91.9)**	**81.1 (79.1, 83.0)**	**83.0 (81.1, 84.8)**	**93.6 (92.5, 94.5)**	**48.1 (45.4, 50.8)**	**94.1 (93.0, 95.1)**
Gender						
Male	87.9 (86.2, 89.4)	76.9 (74.3, 79.2)	78.7 (76.2, 81.0)	91.5 (89.9, 92.8)	43.1 (40.2, 46.0)	94.7 (93.4, 95.7)
Female	93.3 (92.2, 94.3)	84.7 (82.6, 86.5)	86.6 (84.7, 88.3)	95.3 (94.3, 96.2)	52.2 (49.3, 55.1)	93.7 (92.3, 94.8)
Age (years)						
15-24	89.0 (85.9, 91.5)	73.6 (69.0, 77.8)	76.1 (71.8, 80.0)	92.3 (89.0, 94.6)	41.8 (37.2, 46.6)	91.6 (88.9, 93.7)
25-44	90.2 (88.7, 91.6)	80.4 (77.7, 82.8)	82.2 (79.7, 84.4)	92.9 (91.6, 94.1)	44.6 (41.4, 47.9)	94.1 (92.7, 95.3)
45-64	91.8 (90.3, 93.1)	83.3 (81.0, 85.4)	85.2 (83.0, 87.1)	94.2 (92.9, 95.3)	51.4 (48.3, 54.4)	95.4 (94.0, 96.5)
65+	91.7 (89.7, 93.4)	84.1 (81.5, 86.4)	85.9 (83.5, 88.0)	94.7 (93.2, 95.9)	54.1 (50.6, 57.6)	93.5 (91.5, 95.0)
Residence						
Urban	90.5 (89.0, 91.8)	81.1 (78.5, 83.4)	83.0 (80.6, 85.2)	93.5 (92.1, 94.7)	47.9 (44.6, 51.2)	93.8 (92.4, 95.0)
Rural	92.0 (90.3, 93.4)	81.3 (78.6, 83.7)	83.1 (80.6, 85.3)	93.8 (92.4, 95.0)	48.7 (44.9, 52.5)	95.0 (93.5, 96.1)
Education Level						
Primary	86.9 (80.9, 91.2)	78.3 (72.1, 83.4)	79.6 (73.5, 84.6)	87.8 (81.7, 92.1)	48.9 (42.3, 55.6)	86.5 (80.7, 90.7)
Secondary	90.2 (88.8, 91.4)	80.1 (77.9, 82.2)	81.8 (79.7, 83.8)	93.0 (91.8, 94.0)	47.6 (44.8, 50.4)	94.0 (92.8, 95.0)
High	92.6 (91.1, 93.9)	83.3 (80.7, 85.5)	85.6 (83.1, 87.8)	95.2 (94.0, 96.2)	48.9 (45.5, 52.3)	95.1 (93.6, 96.2)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval

Table 9.1 (cont.) shows percentages of adults who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases by smoking status.

Approximately 82.7% of current smokers and 94.4% of non-smokers believed that smoking causes serious illness. Among both categories, more women believed that smoking causes various diseases and believed less that smoking causes addiction than men. While rural smokers believed that smoking causes serious diseases and addiction more than urban smokers, non-smokers in rural areas believed that smoking causes stroke, heart attack and bladder cancer less than urban non-smokers. Generally, people with more education believed that smoking causes various serious diseases and addiction among both smokers and non-smokers.

Table 9.1 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes…					
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Bladder cancer	Addiction
	Percentage(95% CI)[1]					
Current smokers[2]	**82.7 (80.5, 84.7)**	**71.2 (68.1, 74.1)**	**72.9 (69.9, 75.7)**	**87.3 (85.2, 89.2)**	**34.7 (31.7, 37.8)**	**95.0 (93.6, 96.1)**
Gender						
Male	82.4 (79.9, 84.6)	71.0 (67.6, 74.1)	72.1 (68.8, 75.2)	87.1 (84.8, 89.2)	34.0 (31.0, 37.2)	95.3 (93.7, 96.6)
Female	83.7 (80.0, 86.7)	71.9 (67.1, 76.2)	75.2 (70.7, 79.2)	87.9 (84.9, 90.4)	36.4 (31.7, 41.5)	94.2 (91.8, 95.9)
Age (years)						
15-24	80.8 (75.2, 85.4)	67.2 (60.4, 73.4)	68.2 (61.7, 74.1)	87.0 (81.1, 91.3)	29.9 (24.0, 36.4)	91.1 (86.0, 94.5)
25-44	83.8 (81.0, 86.3)	71.5 (67.8, 75.0)	73.2 (69.5, 76.6)	87.3 (84.8, 89.5)	34.9 (31.2, 38.8)	94.5 (92.8, 95.8)
45-64	82.7 (79.4, 85.6)	72.3 (68.4, 75.8)	73.9 (70.1, 77.5)	87.4 (84.6, 89.8)	35.7 (32.2, 39.4)	96.4 (94.2, 97.8)
65+	78.8 (72.4, 84.0)	70.3 (62.1, 77.3)	72.8 (65.4, 79.1)	87.7 (82.7, 91.4)	35.3 (28.4, 42.9)	97.9 (96.0, 98.9)
Residence						
Urban	82.0 (79.2, 84.4)	70.8 (66.9, 74.5)	72.5 (68.7, 75.9)	87.2 (84.5, 89.5)	33.4 (29.8, 37.2)	94.5 (92.6, 95.9)
Rural	85.0 (81.8, 87.7)	72.3 (68.1, 76.2)	74.2 (70.2, 77.8)	87.7 (84.8, 90.2)	38.5 (33.8, 43.4)	96.8 (95.2, 97.8)
Education Level						
Primary	75.0 (51.8, 89.4)	60.4 (44.5, 74.4)	66.5 (50.3, 79.5)	78.3 (54.5, 91.6)	34.3 (21.1, 50.5)	95.0 (86.4, 98.2)
Secondary	82.3 (79.9, 84.4)	71.5 (68.3, 74.5)	72.6 (69.5, 75.6)	86.8 (84.6, 88.8)	35.0 (31.7, 38.5)	95.0 (93.3, 96.3)
High	84.2 (80.3, 87.4)	71.0 (65.9, 75.6)	73.8 (68.8, 78.3)	88.9 (85.3, 91.7)	33.9 (29.3, 38.8)	95.1 (92.9, 96.6)
Current non-smokers[3]	**94.4 (93.2, 95.4)**	**85.4 (83.5, 87.2)**	**87.4 (85.7, 89.0)**	**96.3 (95.4, 97.1)**	**53.9 (51.1, 56.7)**	**93.7 (92.4, 94.8)**
Gender						
Male	93.2 (91.2, 94.8)	82.6 (79.9, 85.1)	85.2 (82.5, 87.6)	95.7 (94.0, 96.9)	52.0 (48.4, 55.5)	94.0 (92.1, 95.5)
Female	95.0 (93.8, 95.9)	86.8 (84.8, 88.6)	88.5 (86.6, 90.2)	96.6 (95.5, 97.4)	54.9 (51.9, 57.8)	93.6 (92.1, 94.8)
Age (years)						
15-24	92.0 (88.4, 94.5)	76.0 (70.6, 80.6)	79.0 (74.0, 83.3)	94.2 (90.6, 96.5)	46.2 (40.6, 51.9)	91.8 (88.6, 94.1)
25-44	94.2 (92.6, 95.5)	85.8 (83.2, 88.1)	87.6 (85.2, 89.8)	96.4 (95.0, 97.4)	50.5 (46.9, 54.2)	93.9 (91.9, 95.4)
45-64	95.9 (94.6, 96.9)	88.3 (86.1, 90.2)	90.3 (88.2, 91.9)	97.3 (96.3, 98.0)	58.4 (55.1, 61.7)	95.0 (93.2, 96.3)
65+	93.9 (91.8, 95.5)	86.4 (83.6, 88.8)	88.1 (85.7, 90.1)	95.9 (94.2, 97.1)	57.3 (53.6, 60.9)	92.7 (90.6, 94.4)
Residence						
Urban	94.2 (92.7, 95.4)	85.6 (83.1, 87.7)	87.6 (85.4, 89.6)	96.3 (95.0, 97.2)	54.2 (50.7, 57.7)	93.6 (91.8, 95.0)
Rural	95.0 (93.3, 96.3)	85.1 (82.4, 87.4)	86.9 (84.4, 89.0)	96.4 (95.2, 97.3)	53.1 (49.1, 57.0)	94.2 (92.3, 95.6)
Education Level						
Primary	88.6 (82.6, 92.7)	80.8 (74.2, 86.0)	81.5 (74.8, 86.7)	89.2 (82.9, 93.3)	51.0 (44.0, 57.9)	85.3 (78.9, 90.0)
Secondary	94.2 (92.8, 95.3)	84.6 (82.3, 86.6)	86.5 (84.5, 88.4)	96.2 (95.1, 97.0)	54.1 (51.0, 57.1)	93.5 (92.0, 94.7)
High	95.6 (94.2, 96.6)	87.5 (85.2, 89.4)	89.7 (87.5, 91.5)	97.4 (96.4, 98.2)	54.1 (50.6, 57.6)	95.1 (93.3, 96.3)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.
[3] Includes former and never smokers.

Table 9.2 shows the percentage of adults (81.8%) who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers. This perception increased as age and education level increased, regardless of smoking status. Contrarily, this perception slightly decreased in the oldest age group. People in rural areas—both overall and among smokers—believed breathing others' smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers more than people in urban areas. However, more urban non-smokers believed breathing others' smoke causes serious illness than rural non-smokers.

Table 9.2: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers		
	Overall	Current smokers[2]	Non-smokers[3]
	Percentage(95% CI)[1]		
Overall	**81.8 (80.1, 83.5)**	**66.4 (63.2, 69.4)**	**88.5 (87.1, 89.8)**
Gender			
Male	75.2 (72.7, 77.5)	64.6 (61.2, 67.8)	85.5 (83.2, 87.6)
Female	87.3 (85.7, 88.8)	71.5 (67.0, 75.7)	90.0 (88.6, 91.3)
Age (years)			
15-24	79.3 (75.6, 82.5)	64.6 (57.5, 71.0)	84.7 (80.7, 87.9)
25-44	80.6 (78.3, 82.8)	68.0 (64.1, 71.6)	88.4 (86.4, 90.1)
45-64	83.5 (81.5, 85.3)	67.2 (62.9, 71.2)	90.8 (89.2, 92.2)
65+	83.1 (80.4, 85.6)	55.9 (48.2, 63.3)	87.6 (84.9, 89.9)
Residence			
Urban	81.3 (79.1, 83.4)	64.7 (60.6, 68.5)	88.6 (86.8, 90.2)
Rural	83.4 (81.0, 85.5)	71.7 (67.5, 75.6)	88.4 (86.3, 90.1)
Education Level			
Primary	77.4 (71.2, 82.6)	58.3 (41.7, 73.1)	80.1 (73.7, 85.3)
Secondary	81.1 (79.1, 82.9)	67.2 (63.8, 70.3)	88.2 (86.5, 89.7)
High	83.7 (81.2, 86.0)	65.0 (59.2, 70.3)	90.2 (88.3, 91.8)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Includes daily and occasional(less than daily) smokers.
[3] Includes former and never smokers.

Table 9.3 shows the percentage of adults who believe that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness. Overall, 63.4% of all adults believed that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness (59.5% of men and 66.6% of women), and 63.5% of non-smokers believed using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness (59.7% of men and 66.7% of women). Belief grew with age and education with the exception of the oldest age group (65 and older), who believed that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness slightly less than younger groups. People in urban areas believed that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness less than people in rural areas.

Table 9.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Believe that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness	
	Overall	Non-users
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]	
Overall	**63.4 (60.5, 66.2)**	**63.5 (60.7, 66.3)**
Gender		
Male	59.5 (56.3, 62.6)	59.7 (56.5, 62.8)
Female	66.6 (63.6, 69.6)	66.7 (63.6, 69.6)
Age (years)		
15-24	61.1 (56.3, 65.6)	61.6 (56.7, 66.2)
25-44	62.6 (59.2, 66.0)	62.8 (59.3, 66.1)
45-64	64.9 (61.8, 68.0)	65.0 (61.9, 68.0)
65+	63.8 (59.9, 67.6)	63.9 (60.0, 67.6)
Residence		
Urban	61.7 (58.0, 65.2)	61.9 (58.2, 65.4)
Rural	68.6 (65.3, 71.7)	68.6 (65.3, 71.7)
Education Level		
Primary	59.7 (52.5, 66.6)	60.3 (53.2, 67.0)
Secondary	62.8 (59.7, 65.7)	62.9 (59.9, 65.9)
High	65.1 (61.5, 68.6)	65.1 (61.5, 68.6)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.

Table 9.4 shows the percentage of adults 15 and older who think that some types of cigarettes could be less harmful than other types. Overall, 13.0% of all adults (16.4% of men and 10.2% of women) believed that some types of cigarettes could be less harmful than other types (25.0% of current smokers and 7.8% of non-smokers). Compared to current male smokers, more current female believed that some types are less harmful than other types. However, fewer female non-smokers had the same belief than male non-smokers. This perception grew less popular with age in all groups by smoking status. Approximately 13.4% of adults in urban areas and 11.9% in rural areas believed that some types of cigarettes could be less harmful than other types. Education did not show a significant influence on this belief: 12.0% of adults with primary education, 13.6% of adults with secondary education and 12.0% of adults with higher education believed that some types of cigarettes could be less harmful than other types. Among smokers and non-smokers, this belief became less popular with more education.

Table 9.4: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who think that some types of cigarettes could be less harmful than other types by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Some type of cigarettes are less harmful than others		
	Overall	Current smokers[2]	Non-smokers[3]
	Percentage(95% CI)[1]		
Overall	**13.0 (11.8, 14.4)**	**25.0 (22.3, 28.0)**	**7.8 (6.8, 8.8)**
Gender			
Male	16.4 (14.6, 18.4)	24.0 (21.1, 27.1)	9.0 (7.6, 10.8)
Female	10.2 (9.0, 11.5)	28.1 (23.7, 32.9)	7.2 (6.2, 8.3)
Age (years)			
15-24	17.6 (14.6, 21.0)	30.8 (24.3, 38.2)	12.8 (10.0, 16.2)
25-44	13.9 (12.3, 15.7)	23.9 (20.7, 27.3)	7.9 (6.6, 9.4)
45-64	12.0 (10.5, 13.7)	24.6 (21.0, 28.6)	6.3 (5.2, 7.7)
65+	9.5 (7.8, 11.5)	26.0 (19.2, 34.1)	6.7 (5.3, 8.5)
Residence			
Urban	13.4 (11.8, 15.1)	26.2 (22.8, 30.0)	7.7 (6.6, 9.1)
Rural	11.9 (10.4, 13.7)	21.3 (18.0, 25.1)	8.0 (6.7, 9.4)
Education Level			
Primary	12.0 (8.0, 17.7)	28.3 (12.9, 51.2)	9.7 (6.1, 15.2)
Secondary	13.6 (12.2, 15.2)	25.0 (22.2, 28.2)	7.8 (6.6, 9.1)
High	12.0 (10.4, 13.7)	24.8 (20.7, 29.4)	7.6 (6.3, 9.0)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Includes daily and occasional(less than daily) smokers.
[3] Includes former and never smokers.

Table 9.5 shows the percentage of adults aged 15 years and older who favor increasing taxes on tobacco products. Overall, 54.5% of all adults (45.2% of men and 62.3% of women; 23.4% of current tobacco users and 68.2% of non-users) favored increasing taxes on tobacco products. Overall, the oldest age group favored increasing taxes on tobacco products the most, but less among current tobacco users. There were no significant differences in opinion between different areas. People with secondary education (51.2%) favored increasing taxes on tobacco products less than people with primary (56.3%) and higher (60.5%) education. Among non-smokers, people with more education favored tobacco tax increase.

Table 9.5: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who favor increasing taxes on tobacco products by status of tobacco use and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Favor increasing taxes on tobacco products		
	Overall	Current tobacco users	Non-Users
	Percentage(95% CI)[1]		
Overall	**54.5 (52.2, 56.9)**	**23.4 (20.8, 26.1)**	**68.2 (65.4, 70.9)**
Gender			
Male	45.2 (42.6, 47.8)	22.5 (19.9, 25.3)	67.7 (64.1, 71.0)
Female	62.3 (59.6, 65.0)	25.9 (22.1, 30.1)	68.5 (65.6, 71.3)
Age (years)			
15-24	53.4 (49.0, 57.8)	23.0 (17.9, 29.2)	64.8 (59.6, 69.7)
25-44	53.6 (50.7, 56.4)	26.0 (22.7, 29.5)	70.6 (67.2, 73.8)
45-64	53.0 (50.1, 55.9)	20.9 (17.6, 24.5)	67.6 (64.2, 70.8)
65+	60.7 (57.3, 64.0)	18.8 (13.6, 25.6)	67.7 (64.0, 71.2)
Residence			
Urban	54.8 (51.8, 57.7)	22.9 (19.8, 26.4)	68.9 (65.4, 72.2)
Rural	53.8 (50.6, 57.1)	24.7 (21.2, 28.5)	66.4 (62.4, 70.1)
Education Level			
Primary	56.3 (49.2, 63.1)	27.8 (14.9, 45.8)	60.3 (52.8, 67.4)
Secondary	51.2 (48.8, 53.7)	21.2 (18.7, 23.9)	66.8 (63.8, 69.6)
High	60.5 (57.2, 63.7)	28.4 (23.8, 33.6)	71.6 (67.7, 75.1)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.

Table 9.6 shows the percentage of adults aged 15 years and older who favor a law prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products. Overall, 86.8% of all adults (83.2% of men and 89.7% of women; 77.7% of current tobacco users and 90.7% of non-users) favored a law prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products. Women were more in favor than men. Generally, this law was more favored among older people, those with more education, and those who live in urban areas.

Table 9.6: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who favor a law prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Favor a law prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products		
	Overall	Current tobacco users	Non-Users
	Percentage(95% CI)[1]		
Overall	**86.8 (85.0, 88.4)**	**77.7 (74.8, 80.4)**	**90.7 (88.9, 92.2)**
Gender			
Male	83.2 (80.9, 85.2)	76.7 (73.6, 79.5)	89.6 (87.1, 91.7)
Female	89.7 (88.0, 91.3)	80.7 (76.7, 84.2)	91.3 (89.4, 92.8)
Age (years)			
15-24	84.1 (80.5, 87.1)	70.6 (63.6, 76.8)	89.1 (85.3, 92.0)
25-44	86.8 (84.7, 88.7)	79.6 (76.0, 82.7)	91.2 (89.1, 93.0)
45-64	86.6 (84.2, 88.6)	76.3 (72.0, 80.1)	91.2 (89.0, 93.0)
65+	89.0 (86.6, 91.1)	82.7 (77.3, 87.0)	90.1 (87.3, 92.3)
Residence			
Urban	87.3 (85.1, 89.3)	78.4 (74.7, 81.6)	91.3 (89.0, 93.2)
Rural	85.0 (82.4, 87.3)	75.7 (71.4, 79.6)	89.0 (86.4, 91.1)
Education Level			
Primary	79.9 (74.0, 84.8)	61.2 (44.6, 75.6)	82.6 (76.3, 87.4)
Secondary	85.2 (83.1, 87.1)	76.3 (73.2, 79.2)	89.7 (87.6, 91.6)
High	90.4 (88.4, 92.0)	81.8 (77.2, 85.6)	93.3 (91.4, 94.8)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.

Table 9.7 shows the percentage of adults aged 15 years and older who support the law that prohibits smoking in various public places. Overall, 91.8% of all adults supported prohibition of smoking at work places, 96.7% in hospitals, 84.3% in restaurants, 78% in bars, 97.4% on public transportation vehicles, 98.9% in schools, and 97.1% in universities. People supported these kinds of smoking prohibitions more with age and education but less in urban areas than in rural.

Table 9.7: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who support the law that prohibits smoking in various public places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Support the law that prohibits smoking in…						
	Work places	Hospitals	Restaurants	Bars	Public transportation vehicles	Schools	Universities
	Percentage(95% CI)[1]						
Overall	**91.8 (90.7, 92.9)**	**96.7 (95.8, 97.4)**	**84.3 (82.4, 86.0)**	**78.0 (75.7, 80.1)**	**97.4 (96.7, 98.0)**	**98.9 (98.5, 99.1)**	**97.1 (96.2, 97.8)**
Gender							
Male	87.2 (85.4, 88.9)	95.1 (93.7, 96.1)	79.1 (76.5, 81.5)	70.9 (68.0, 73.6)	96.2 (95.1, 97.0)	98.5 (97.9, 98.9)	95.9 (94.5, 96.9)
Female	95.6 (94.6, 96.5)	98.1 (97.4, 98.6)	88.5 (86.6, 90.2)	83.9 (81.6, 85.9)	98.5 (97.8, 98.9)	99.2 (98.7, 99.4)	98.1 (97.2, 98.6)
Age (years)							
15-24	90.2 (87.4, 92.5)	97.3 (95.8, 98.3)	83.7 (80.0, 86.8)	74.6 (70.5, 78.2)	96.6 (94.7, 97.8)	98.6 (96.8, 99.3)	95.3 (93.4, 96.7)
25-44	91.8 (90.4, 92.9)	96.8 (95.8, 97.6)	83.8 (81.5, 85.9)	76.6 (73.8, 79.2)	97.7 (96.9, 98.3)	99.0 (98.5, 99.3)	97.1 (96.0, 97.9)
45-64	91.9 (90.2, 93.4)	96.5 (95.2, 97.5)	84.5 (82.4, 86.5)	79.3 (76.7, 81.6)	97.3 (96.3, 98.0)	98.8 (98.3, 99.2)	97.5 (96.3, 98.3)
65+	93.1 (91.3, 94.5)	96.3 (94.8, 97.4)	85.1 (82.4, 87.4)	81.2 (78.3, 83.8)	97.8 (96.7, 98.5)	98.9 (98.2, 99.4)	97.6 (96.5, 98.4)
Residence							
Urban	91.8 (90.3, 93.1)	96.7 (95.6, 97.5)	83.9 (81.6, 86.1)	77.4 (74.5, 80.1)	97.5 (96.6, 98.2)	98.8 (98.3, 99.2)	96.8 (95.7, 97.7)
Rural	91.9 (90.3, 93.2)	96.7 (95.6, 97.5)	85.2 (82.7, 87.4)	79.8 (76.8, 82.4)	97.1 (96.2, 97.9)	99.0 (98.4, 99.3)	97.8 (96.9, 98.4)
Education Level							
Primary	84.8 (77.8, 89.8)	93.1 (87.4, 96.3)	80.1 (74.1, 85.0)	77.8 (71.6, 83.0)	96.1 (92.4, 98.1)	97.2 (93.7, 98.8)	93.8 (88.6, 96.7)
Secondary	90.8 (89.5, 92.0)	96.1 (95.1, 96.8)	83.4 (81.3, 85.3)	77.9 (75.5, 80.1)	97.0 (96.2, 97.6)	98.8 (98.3, 99.1)	97.1 (96.1, 97.8)
High	94.4 (93.0, 95.6)	98.1 (97.2, 98.7)	86.3 (83.9, 88.3)	78.4 (75.4, 81.1)	98.4 (97.6, 98.9)	99.2 (98.7, 99.5)	97.5 (96.3, 98.2)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.

Table 9.7 (Cont.) shows the percentage of adults aged 15 years and older who support the law that prohibits smoking in various public places by smoking status. Approximately 81.4% of current smokers and 96.4% of non-smokers supported prohibition of smoking at work places, 93% of current smokers and 98.3% of non-smokers in hospitals, 69.3% of current smokers and 90.7% of non-smokers in restaurants, 58.7% of current smokers and 86.4% of non-smokers in bars, 94.6% of current smokers and 98.6% of non-smokers on public transportation vehicles, 98.1% of current smokers and 99.2% of non-smokers in schools, and 93.6% of current smokers and 98.6% of non-smokers in universities. People supported these kinds of smoking prohibitions more with age (with some exceptions in the eldest age group) and education. In general, smokers in urban areas were less supportive of smoking prohibitions than smokers in rural areas, but non-smokers in urban areas were more supportive than non-smokers in rural areas.

Table 9.7 (Cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who support the law that prohibits smoking in various public places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation, 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	Support the law that prohibits smoking in…						
	Work places	Hospitals	Restaurants	Bars	Public transportation vehicles	Schools	Universities
	Percentage(95% CI)[1]						
Current smokers[2]	**81.4 (78.8, 83.8)**	**93.0 (91.1, 94.5)**	**69.3 (65.8, 72.7)**	**58.7 (54.9, 62.4)**	**94.6 (93.0, 95.9)**	**98.1 (97.4, 98.7)**	**93.6 (91.3, 95.4)**
Gender							
Male	79.5 (76.6, 82.2)	92.4 (90.3, 94.0)	69.0 (65.2, 72.5)	58.5 (54.6, 62.2)	94.2 (92.4, 95.6)	98.0 (97.0, 98.6)	93.5 (91.1, 95.3)
Female	86.8 (83.2, 89.8)	94.8 (92.0, 96.6)	70.4 (64.9, 75.4)	59.6 (53.8, 65.1)	95.8 (93.2, 97.5)	98.6 (97.4, 99.3)	94.0 (90.1, 96.4)
Age (years)							
15-24	79.6 (73.0, 84.9)	94.9 (91.3, 97.1)	70.3 (62.6, 77.1)	52.8 (45.3, 60.3)	91.9 (86.4, 95.3)	97.3 (94.3, 98.7)	86.9 (81.3, 91.0)
25-44	82.5 (79.5, 85.2)	93.9 (91.7, 95.6)	70.4 (66.4, 74.1)	59.7 (55.5, 63.8)	95.7 (93.9, 97.0)	98.2 (97.1, 98.9)	94.2 (91.6, 96.1)
45-64	80.1 (75.8, 83.8)	92.1 (88.6, 94.5)	67.3 (62.6, 71.8)	58.3 (53.4, 63.1)	94.1 (91.6, 95.9)	98.4 (97.1, 99.1)	94.7 (91.1, 96.9)
65+	83.4 (76.5, 88.6)	88.4 (82.8, 92.3)	70.3 (62.4, 77.1)	63.0 (54.5, 70.7)	94.6 (91.1, 96.8)	98.2 (95.4, 99.3)	95.3 (90.7, 97.7)
Residence							
Urban	80.6 (77.3, 83.6)	92.7 (90.3, 94.6)	67.5 (63.0, 71.7)	56.4 (51.7, 61.0)	94.5 (92.4, 96.1)	98.0 (97.1, 98.6)	92.7 (89.6, 94.9)
Rural	83.9 (80.6, 86.8)	93.8 (91.2, 95.7)	75.0 (70.8, 78.8)	65.9 (61.1, 70.5)	95.0 (92.9, 96.6)	98.7 (97.5, 99.3)	96.6 (94.7, 97.9)
Education Level							
Primary	70.9 (49.1, 86.1)	85.2 (66.5, 94.4)	68.5 (52.1, 81.2)	64.8 (44.9, 80.7)	85.3 (66.6, 94.4)	87.5 (67.1, 96.0)	86.8 (67.2, 95.5)
Secondary	80.5 (77.9, 82.9)	91.9 (89.9, 93.6)	70.0 (66.5, 73.4)	61.9 (58.1, 65.6)	93.9 (92.0, 95.3)	98.3 (97.5, 98.9)	94.2 (91.8, 95.9)
High	84.1 (79.4, 87.9)	95.8 (93.4, 97.3)	67.8 (61.7, 73.3)	51.0 (45.4, 56.5)	96.8 (94.8, 98.1)	98.3 (96.8, 99.1)	92.8 (88.8, 95.4)
Current non-smokers[3]	**96.4 (95.6, 97.0)**	**98.3 (97.7, 98.8)**	**90.7 (89.2, 92.1)**	**86.4 (84.4, 88.1)**	**98.6 (98.2, 99.0)**	**99.2 (98.8, 99.4)**	**98.6 (98.1, 98.9)**
Gender							
Male	94.8 (93.3, 96.0)	97.7 (96.4, 98.5)	89.1 (86.8, 91.0)	83.1 (80.3, 85.5)	98.1 (97.1, 98.7)	99.0 (98.4, 99.4)	98.2 (97.3, 98.8)
Female	97.1 (96.4, 97.7)	98.6 (98.1, 99.0)	91.6 (89.9, 93.0)	88.0 (86.0, 89.7)	98.9 (98.4, 99.3)	99.3 (98.8, 99.5)	98.7 (98.2, 99.1)
Age (years)							
15-24	94.1 (91.5, 96.0)	98.1 (96.2, 99.1)	88.6 (84.8, 91.5)	82.5 (78.6, 85.8)	98.3 (96.6, 99.1)	99.0 (97.0, 99.7)	98.3 (96.5, 99.2)
25-44	97.4 (96.5, 98.1)	98.6 (97.8, 99.1)	92.0 (90.0, 93.6)	86.9 (84.2, 89.2)	98.9 (98.2, 99.3)	99.4 (98.9, 99.7)	98.8 (98.2, 99.3)
45-64	97.3 (96.3, 98.0)	98.5 (97.7, 99.1)	92.3 (90.6, 93.7)	88.7 (86.5, 90.6)	98.7 (98.0, 99.2)	99.1 (98.4, 99.5)	98.7 (98.0, 99.2)
65+	94.6 (92.9, 96.0)	97.6 (96.0, 98.6)	87.6 (84.8, 89.9)	84.1 (81.3, 86.6)	98.3 (97.3, 99.0)	99.0 (98.2, 99.5)	98.0 (96.8, 98.7)
Residence							
Urban	96.7 (95.8, 97.5)	98.4 (97.6, 99.0)	91.1 (89.2, 92.8)	86.6 (84.1, 88.8)	98.8 (98.3, 99.2)	99.2 (98.7, 99.5)	98.7 (98.1, 99.1)
Rural	95.3 (94.0, 96.4)	97.9 (97.1, 98.5)	89.5 (87.2, 91.5)	85.6 (82.9, 88.0)	98.0 (97.2, 98.6)	99.1 (98.6, 99.4)	98.3 (97.6, 98.8)
Education Level							
Primary	86.7 (79.4, 91.7)	94.2 (87.9, 97.3)	81.8 (75.3, 86.8)	79.6 (73.2, 84.8)	97.7 (94.5, 99.0)	98.6 (96.6, 99.4)	94.8 (89.4, 97.5)
Secondary	96.1 (95.0, 96.9)	98.2 (97.4, 98.7)	90.2 (88.5, 91.8)	86.0 (83.8, 87.9)	98.5 (98.0, 98.9)	99.0 (98.4, 99.4)	98.6 (98.0, 99.0)
High	98.0 (97.2, 98.6)	98.9 (98.1, 99.4)	92.6 (90.8, 94.1)	87.8 (85.2, 90.0)	98.9 (98.2, 99.3)	99.5 (98.8, 99.8)	99.1 (98.5, 99.4)

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Includes daily and occassional (less than daily) smokers.
[3] Includes former and never smokers.

10. COMPARISON

For comparisons, the same 60 regions from the GATS 2009 sample were mapped with the GATS 2016 sample. Specifically, a total of 10,688 interviews from GATS 2016 data were included in the analysis to produce comparison estimates. Therefore, the estimates used in this reduced sample might be different from the full sample of GATS 2016. The weighted count of adults aged 15 years and older was 112,236 in 2009 and 111,250 in 2016. Approximately 45.3% of all adults were male and 54.7% were female in 2009, and 45.2% were male and 54.8% were female in 2016. The percentage of adults in each age group in 2009 v.s. 2016 was as follows: 17.8% v.s. 12.5% in the 15-24 age group, 34.5% v.s. 37.5% in the 25-44 age group, 31.8% v.s. 32.9% in the 45-64 age group, and 15.9% v.s. 17.1% in the 65+ age group.

Almost three-quarters (74.5%) of all adults lived in urban areas, and 25.5% lived in rural areas in 2009; 74.9% lived in urban areas and 25.1% lived in rural areas in 2016. About 4% of adults had primary education in 2009 v.s. 3% in 2016; 58.3% v.s. 62.4% had secondary education; and 37.7% v.s. 34.6% had higher education.

Table 10.0: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristic	2009 [2]			2016 [3,4]		
	Unweighted Count	Weighted count	*Percentage (95% CI)*[1]	*Unweighted Count*	*Weighted count*	*Percentage (95% CI)*[1]
Overall	**11,406**	**112,236**		**10,688**	**111,250**	
Gender						
Male	6,217	50,848	45.3 (44.7, 45.9)	4,462	50,306	45.2 (44.0, 46.5)
Female	5,189	61,388	54.7 (54.1, 55.3)	6,226	60,944	54.8 (53.5, 56.0)
Age (years)						
15-24	1,613	19,970	17.8 (16.8, 18.8)	884	13,940	12.5 (11.4, 13.7)
25-44	3,996	38,710	34.5 (33.2, 35.8)	3,661	41,769	37.5 (36.1, 39.0)
45-64	4,195	35,670	31.8 (30.5, 33.1)	3,908	36,546	32.9 (31.4, 34.3)
65+	1,602	17,887	15.9 (14.7, 17.3)	2,235	18,995	17.1 (16.0, 18.2)
Residence						
Urban	5,989	83,651	74.5 (72.9, 76.1)	5,689	83,303	74.9 (74.2, 75.6)
Rural	5,417	28,585	25.5 (23.9, 27.1)	4,999	27,947	25.1 (24.4, 25.8)
Education Level[2]						
Primary	501	4,530	4.0 (3.5, 4.7)	443	3,350	3.0 (2.6, 3.5)
Secondary	7,441	65,400	58.3 (56.2, 60.3)	7,071	69,304	62.4 (60.3, 64.5)
High	3,460	42,254	37.7 (35.5, 39.9)	3,157	38,394	34.6 (32.4, 36.8)

Note: For 2009 the following observations were missing: 0 for age, 0 for gender, 0 for residence, and 4 for education.
Note: For 2016 the following observations were missing: 0 for age, 0 for gender, 0 for residence, and 17 for education.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval
[2] 2009 Education Levels: Primary includes "No formal education" and "Primary school"; Secondary includes "Some high school," "High school," and "Vocational school/trade school"; High includes "Some college," "College," and "Advanced degree".
[3] 2016 Education Level: Primary = No formal schooling or Preschool education or Elementary general education; Secondary = Basic general education or Secondary education or Secondary vocational education; High = Higher education - Bachelor or Higher education - Specialist, Magister or Higher education - highly qualified persons
[4] The same regions from GATS 2009 sample were mapped with GATS 2016 sample and were included in the analysis to produce comparison estimates between 2009 and 2016.

Since 2009, the percentage of current smokers decreased by 21.6%, the percentage of daily smokers decreased by 22%, and the percentage of occasional smokers decreased by 18.6%. There were 16.0% fewer current smokers among men and 34.2% less among women.

Table 10.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smoking status and gender – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Smoking Status	2009	2016	Relative change
Overall	**Percentage (95% CI)[1]**		**Percentage**
Current tobacco smoker	39.1 (37.8, 40.5)	30.7 (29.3, 32.2)	-21.6*
Daily smoker	33.8 (32.5, 35.1)	26.4 (25.1, 27.6)	-22.0*
Occasional smoker	5.3 (4.8, 6.0)	4.3 (3.8, 5.0)	-18.6*
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	2.2 (1.8, 2.6)	2.0 (1.7, 2.4)	-8.4
Occasional smoker, never daily	3.2 (2.7, 3.7)	2.3 (1.9, 2.9)	-25.8*
Non-smoker	60.9 (59.5, 62.2)	69.3 (67.8, 70.7)	13.9*
Former daily smoker	8.1 (7.4, 8.8)	9.3 (8.5, 10.1)	15.1*
Never daily smoker	52.8 (51.3, 54.3)	60.0 (58.4, 61.6)	13.7*
Former occasional smoker	5.8 (5.1, 6.4)	6.1 (5.4, 6.9)	6.5
Never smoker	47.0 (45.4, 48.6)	53.9 (52.1, 55.6)	14.6*
Male			
Current tobacco smoker	60.2 (58.4, 62.0)	50.6 (48.5, 52.7)	-16.0*
Daily smoker	55.0 (53.1, 56.8)	44.9 (42.9, 46.9)	-18.3*
Occasional smoker	5.2 (4.5, 6.1)	5.7 (4.8, 6.8)	8.9
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	2.5 (2.0, 3.1)	3.0 (2.4, 3.7)	20.1
Occasional smoker, never daily	2.8 (2.3, 3.3)	2.7 (2.1, 3.6)	-1.2
Non-smoker	39.8 (38.0, 41.6)	49.4 (47.3, 51.5)	24.2*
Former daily smoker	13.3 (12.2, 14.5)	14.7 (13.3, 16.1)	10.3
Never daily smoker	26.5 (24.9, 28.1)	34.7 (32.6, 37.0)	31.1*
Former occasional smoker	4.8 (4.1, 5.6)	6.2 (5.3, 7.2)	28.4*
Never smoker	21.7 (20.2, 23.2)	28.5 (26.4, 30.8)	31.8*
Female			
Current tobacco smoker	21.7 (19.6, 23.8)	14.3 (12.9, 15.7)	-34.2*
Daily smoker	16.3 (14.5, 18.2)	11.0 (9.9, 12.2)	-32.1*
Occasional smoker	5.4 (4.6, 6.3)	3.2 (2.6, 3.9)	-40.7*
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	1.9 (1.5, 2.6)	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	-38.4*
Occasional smoker, never daily	3.5 (2.8, 4.2)	2.0 (1.5, 2.6)	-41.9*
Non-smoker	78.3 (76.2, 80.4)	85.7 (84.3, 87.1)	9.5*
Former daily smoker	3.8 (3.0, 4.6)	4.9 (4.1, 5.8)	29.5*
Never daily smoker	74.6 (72.2, 76.8)	80.9 (79.1, 82.6)	8.5*
Former occasional smoker	6.5 (5.6, 7.6)	6.1 (5.2, 7.1)	-6.8
Never smoker	68.1 (65.4, 70.5)	74.8 (72.8, 76.8)	9.9*

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
* $p<0.05$

Overall, the percentage of smokers who used any smoked tobacco product decreased by 21.6%, users of any cigarette decreased by 21.9%, users of calean with tobacco decreased by 23.8%, and users of other smoked tobacco decreased by 31.8%. The percentage among men v.s. women were as follows: 15.9% v.s. 34.2% who used smoked tobacco products, 16.4% v.s. 34.3% who used any cigarette, 6.7% v.s. 43.5% who used calean with tobacco, and 26.8% v.s. 51.5% who used other smoked tobacco.

The percentage of smokers of any smoked tobacco product decreased in the 15-24 age group by 35.2%, by 22.8% in the 25-44 age group, by 16.3% in the 45-64 age group, and by 4.7% in the 65+ age group. The percentage of smokers decreased more prominently in urban areas (by 23.4%) than in rural areas (15.7%). There are less smokers belonging to primary and higher education categories than secondary education (16.6%).

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Table 10.2: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	2009				2016				Relative change			
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[2]	Calean with tobacco	Other smoked tobacco[3]	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[2]	Calean with tobacco	Other smoked tobacco[3]	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[2]	Calean with tobacco	Other smoked tobacco[3]
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]				*Percentage (95% CI)[1]*				*Percentage*			
Overall	**39.1 (37.8, 40.5)**	**38.8 (37.4, 40.2)**	**3.8 (3.1, 4.6)**	**2.2 (1.8, 2.8)**	**30.7 (29.3, 32.2)**	**30.3 (28.9, 31.7)**	**2.9 (2.2, 3.6)**	**1.5 (1.2, 2.0)**	**-21.6***	**-21.9***	**-23.8***	**-31.8***
Gender												
Male	60.2 (58.4, 62.0)	59.8 (58.0, 61.5)	4.4 (3.6, 5.5)	3.9 (3.2, 4.9)	50.6 (48.5, 52.7)	50.0 (47.9, 52.1)	4.1 (3.2, 5.3)	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)	-15.9*	-16.4*	-6.7	-26.8*
Female	21.7 (19.6, 23.8)	21.4 (19.4, 23.6)	3.2 (2.4, 4.3)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	14.2 (12.9, 15.7)	14.1 (12.7, 15.5)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	-34.2*	-34.3*	-43.5*	-51.5*
Age (years)												
15-24	42.7 (39.4, 46.1)	42.4 (39.1, 45.8)	9.7 (7.6, 12.3)	2.6 (1.7, 3.9)	27.7 (24.1, 31.5)	26.8 (23.4, 30.5)	8.6 (6.6, 11.2)	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)	-35.2*	-36.8*	-11.1	-70.9*
25-44	49.6 (47.2, 52.0)	49.1 (46.7, 51.5)	4.5 (3.6, 5.6)	3.4 (2.6, 4.5)	38.3 (36.3, 40.3)	37.8 (35.8, 39.8)	4.0 (3.1, 5.2)	1.9 (1.4, 2.7)	-22.8*	-23.0*	-10.1	-44.0*
45-64	38.0 (36.0, 40.1)	37.7 (35.6, 39.8)	1.4 (0.8, 2.4)	1.7 (1.2, 2.5)	31.8 (29.8, 33.9)	31.6 (29.6, 33.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	-16.3*	-16.0*	-41.6	0.8
65+	14.8 (12.8, 17.2)	14.8 (12.7, 17.1)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	14.1 (12.2, 16.3)	13.9 (12.0, 16.0)	0.0 (N/A)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	-4.7	-6.1	-	171.2
Residence												
Urban	40.2 (38.6, 42.0)	39.8 (38.1, 41.5)	4.6 (3.7, 5.7)	2.6 (2.1, 3.4)	30.8 (29.0, 32.7)	30.4 (28.6, 32.2)	3.3 (2.5, 4.4)	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	-23.4*	-23.8*	-27.1*	-35.7*
Rural	35.9 (34.1, 37.8)	35.8 (34.0, 37.7)	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	1.0 (0.8, 1.4)	30.3 (28.4, 32.2)	30.1 (28.3, 32.1)	1.4 (1.0, 2.1)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	-15.7*	-15.9*	7.1	-4.3
Education Level												
Primary	18.0 (14.5, 22.0)	18.0 (14.5, 22.0)	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	12.3 (8.5, 17.6)	12.3 (8.5, 17.6)	1.0 (0.1, 6.7)	0.5 (0.1, 1.8)	-31.5*	-31.5*	319	-37.8
Secondary	41.3 (39.8, 42.8)	41.0 (39.5, 42.5)	2.0 (1.6, 2.6)	1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	34.4 (32.7, 36.1)	34.2 (32.6, 35.9)	2.4 (1.9, 3.2)	1.1 (0.9, 1.5)	-16.6*	-16.5*	20.4	-12.9
High	38.1 (35.3, 40.9)	37.6 (34.8, 40.4)	6.8 (5.4, 8.5)	3.8 (2.9, 5.0)	25.7 (23.7, 27.9)	24.9 (22.9, 27.0)	3.8 (2.8, 5.2)	2.3 (1.5, 3.6)	-32.4*	-33.7*	-44.1*	-39.7*

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand rolled cigarettes and papirosy.
[3] Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.
* p<0.05

The percentage of current smokers who used manufactured cigarettes decreased by 22.1%, and increased 1.4% for those who used hand-rolled cigarettes and 11.8% for those who used papirosy. The percentage of smokers of manufactured cigarettes decreased two times more among women than among men (34.2% v.s. 16.8%). The percentage of hand-rolled cigarette smokers decreased by 18.0% among women and increased by 7.3% among men. The percentage of papirosy smokers of decreased both among men (by 3.4%) and among women (by 97.0%).

The percentage of smokers who used manufactured cigarettes decreased in all age groups. The percentage of smokers who used hand-rolled cigarettes increased in the 15-24 and 45-64 age groups and decreased in the 25-44 and 65+ age groups. The percentage of papirosy smokers increased in all age groups except the 65+ group.

The percentage of smokers who used manufactured cigarettes decreased both in urban and rural areas. The percentage of smokers who used hand-rolled cigarettes and papirosy increased in rural areas and decreased in urban areas.

The percentage of smokers who used manufactured cigarettes decreased in all education levels. The percentage of smokers who used hand-rolled cigarettes increased in groups with primary and secondary education but decreased among people with higher education. The percentage of papirosy smokers increased among people with secondary education and decreased among people with primary and higher education.

Table 10.2a: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	2009			2016			Relative change		
	Type of Cigarette								
	Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Papirosy	Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Papirosy	Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Papirosy
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]			*Percentage (95% CI)[1]*			*Percentage (95% CI)[1]*		
Overall	**38.5 (37.2, 39.9)**	**0.7 (0.5, 1.0)**	**0.9 (0.7, 1.1)**	**30.0 (28.6, 31.4)**	**0.8 (0.6, 1.0)**	**1.0 (0.8, 1.3)**	**-22.1***	**1.4**	**11.8**
Gender									
Male	59.3 (57.6, 61.0)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	1.8 (1.4, 2.2)	49.3 (47.3, 51.4)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	-16.8*	7.3	3.4
Female	21.4 (19.3, 23.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	14.1 (12.7, 15.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	-34.2*	-18.0	97.0
Age (years)									
15-24	42.4 (39.1, 45.8)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	26.8 (23.4, 30.5)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	-36.8*	36.1	24.8
25-44	49.1 (46.6, 51.5)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	37.6 (35.7, 39.7)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	-23.3*	-33.2	52.6
45-64	37.4 (35.3, 39.5)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	0.9 (0.6, 1.2)	31.4 (29.3, 33.5)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	-16.1*	31.0	19.0
65+	13.8 (11.8, 16.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	1.8 (1.2, 2.8)	13.0 (11.1, 15.0)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)	-6.1	-3.3	-30.5
Residence									
Urban	39.6 (37.9, 41.3)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	30.1 (28.4, 31.9)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	0.9 (0.6, 1.2)	-23.9*	-19.8	5.0
Rural	35.5 (33.7, 37.4)	0.9 (0.6, 1.2)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	29.7 (27.8, 31.6)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	-16.5*	53.1	29.1
Education Level									
Primary	16.6 (13.3, 20.5)	1.3 (0.5, 3.4)	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	11.9 (8.0, 17.2)	1.7 (0.9, 3.4)	1.3 (0.6, 2.7)	-28.5*	34.3	-24.2
Secondary	40.7 (39.2, 42.2)	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	1.0 (0.7, 1.3)	33.8 (32.2, 35.5)	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	-16.9*	40.5	24.8
High	37.5 (34.7, 40.4)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	24.8 (22.9, 26.9)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	-33.8*	-57.4*	-15.2

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
* p<0.05

The average percentage of cigarettes daily smokers used per day decreased overall by 3.4%. It decreased by 6.7% among men but increased by 6.7% among women. The average percentage of cigarettes daily smokers used per day decreased in all age groups, in both urban and rural areas and among people with all levels of education.

Table 10.3: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day for daily cigarette smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[2]		
	2009	2016	Relative change
	Mean (95% CI)[1]		*Percentage*
Overall	**16.8 (16.3, 17.3)**	**16.3 (15.6, 16.9)**	**-3.4**
Gender			
Male	18.3 (17.8, 18.9)	17.1 (16.5, 17.8)	-6.7*
Female	12.6 (11.8, 13.5)	13.5 (12.0, 14.9)	6.7
Age (years)			
15-24	14.5 (13.7, 15.4)	13.3 (12.0, 14.5)	-8.7*
25-44	16.8 (16.1, 17.5)	16.1 (15.2, 16.9)	-4.5
45-64	18.1 (17.4, 18.8)	17.3 (16.2, 18.3)	-4.5
65+	17.3 (15.4, 19.2)	16.8 (15.0, 18.7)	-2.9
Residence			
Urban	16.4 (15.8, 17.1)	16.1 (15.3, 16.9)	-1.9
Rural	18.2 (17.5, 18.8)	16.7 (16.0, 17.5)	-7.8*
Education Level			
Primary	17.0 (13.8, 20.1)	15.9 (12.2, 19.6)	-6.5
Secondary	17.4 (16.8, 17.9)	16.7 (15.9, 17.5)	-3.8
High	15.9 (14.9, 16.9)	15.0 (14.1, 16.0)	-5.4

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled or papirosy.
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
* $p<0.05$

The average age at initiation among adults aged 15-34 years old who ever smoked daily increased overall by 1.3% (1.5% among men and 1% among women). The average age at initiation among adults aged 15-24 who ever smoked daily increased by 0.9% and decreased by 0.1% among those 25-44. The average age at initiation among ever daily smokers 15-34 years old and among people with secondary and higher education.

Table 10.4: Average age at initiation among ever daily smokers 15-34 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographics Characteristic	Average Age at Smoking Initiation (years)		
	2009	2016	Relative change
	Mean (95% CI)[1]		*Percentage*
Overall	**16.6 (16.4, 16.8)**	**16.8 (16.6, 17.0)**	**1.3**
Gender			
Male	16.4 (16.2, 16.6)	16.7 (16.4, 16.9)	1.5
Female	17.0 (16.7, 17.3)	17.1 (16.8, 17.5)	1.0
Age (years)			
15-24	15.8 (15.6, 16.1)	16.0 (15.7, 16.3)	0.9
25-44	17.1 (16.9, 17.4)	17.1 (16.8, 17.4)	-0.1
45-64	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-
Residence			
Urban	16.6 (16.4, 16.9)	16.8 (16.5, 17.0)	0.9
Rural	16.5 (16.2, 16.8)	16.9 (16.5, 17.4)	2.8*
Education Level			
Primary	-	-	-
Secondary	16.1 (15.9, 16.4)	16.5 (16.3, 16.8)	2.4*
High	17.2 (16.9, 17.5)	17.4 (17.0, 17.8)	1.1

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
* $p<0.05$

The percentage of former daily smokers increased by 15.1% overall among all adults (10.3% among men and 29.5% among women), and by 34.7% among ever daily smokers (24.8% among men and 66.3% among women). The percentage of former daily smokers among all adults increased in the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups and decreased in the 15-24 and 65+ age groups. The percentage former daily smokers among ever daily smokers increased in the 15-24, 25-44 and 45-64 age groups and decreased in the 65+ age group. The percentage of former daily smokers among all adults and among ever daily smokers increased both in urban and rural areas. It also increased among people with secondary and higher education but decreased among people with primary education.

Table 10.5: Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers ≥15 years old who are former daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	2009		2016		Relative change	
	Former Daily Smokers[2] (Among All Adults)	Former Daily Smokers[2] (Among Ever Daily Smokers)[3]	Former Daily Smokers[2] (Among All Adults)	Former Daily Smokers[2] (Among Ever Daily Smokers)[3]	Former Daily Smokers[2] (Among All Adults)	Former Daily Smokers[2] (Among Ever Daily Smokers)[3]
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		*Percentage (95% CI)[1]*		*Percentage*	
Overall	**8.1 (7.4, 8.8)**	**18.3 (16.9, 19.9)**	**9.3 (8.5, 10.1)**	**24.7 (22.9, 26.6)**	**15.1***	**34.7***
Gender						
Male	13.3 (12.2, 14.5)	18.8 (17.2, 20.5)	14.7 (13.3, 16.1)	23.4 (21.5, 25.5)	10.3	24.8*
Female	3.8 (3.0, 4.6)	17.1 (14.2, 20.5)	4.9 (4.1, 5.8)	28.4 (24.8, 32.3)	29.5*	66.3*
Age (years)						
15-24	3.7 (2.6, 5.2)	9.3 (6.7, 12.8)	2.8 (1.9, 4.1)	10.9 (7.4, 15.8)	-25.9	17.4
25-44	7.1 (6.1, 8.2)	13.3 (11.5, 15.3)	10.3 (9.0, 11.8)	22.7 (20.1, 25.4)	45.4*	70.2*
45-64	9.2 (8.2, 10.5)	20.7 (18.4, 23.1)	9.7 (8.4, 11.2)	24.3 (21.5, 27.4)	5.2	17.7*
65+	12.7 (10.7, 15.0)	46.9 (40.5, 53.3)	11.0 (9.4, 12.8)	44.3 (38.8, 49.9)	-13.6	-5.6
Residence						
Urban	8.4 (7.5, 9.3)	18.4 (16.7, 20.3)	9.7 (8.7, 10.8)	25.5 (23.3, 27.9)	15.8*	38.3*
Rural	7.2 (6.4, 8.1)	17.9 (16.1, 20.0)	8.1 (7.2, 9.2)	22.1 (19.7, 24.8)	12.4	23.2*
Education Level						
Primary	8.6 (6.4, 11.4)	34.3 (26.6, 43.0)	5.3 (3.2, 8.6)	31.2 (19.1, 46.5)	-38.0*	-9.1
Secondary	7.3 (6.6, 8.1)	16.1 (14.6, 17.7)	8.6 (7.8, 9.5)	21.0 (19.2, 23.0)	17.6*	30.8*
High	9.2 (7.9, 10.6)	21.0 (18.3, 24.0)	10.8 (9.4, 12.4)	32.3 (29.0, 35.9)	18.0	53.9*

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Current Non-smokers.
[3] Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
* $p<0.05$

The percentage of current tobacco users decreased overall and among those who used both smoked and smokeless tobacco (by 19.2%). The percentage of users remained the same for current smoked-only tobacco use and increased for current smokeless-only tobacco use (by 10.4%). The percentage of current tobacco users decreased by 16% among men and 34% among women. The percentage of current smokeless-only tobacco users increased among men and decreased among women. The percentage of current users of both smoked and smokeless tobacco increased among women by 84.3% and decreased by 33.8% among men. The percentage of current tobacco users decreased in all age groups, in both urban and rural areas and among all levels of education.

Table 10.6: Percentage distribution of current tobacco users ≥15 years old, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	2009				2016				Relative change			
	Current Tobacco Users[2]	Type of Current Tobacco Use			Current Tobacco Users[2]	Type of Current Tobacco Use			Current Tobacco Users[2]	Type of Current Tobacco Use		
		Smoked only	Smokeless only	Both smoked and smokeless		Smoked only	Smokeless only	Both smoked and smokeless		Smoked only	Smokeless only	Both smoked and smokeless
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]				*Percentage (95% CI)[1]*				*Percentage*			
Overall	**39.4 (38.0, 40.8)**	**98.5 (97.8, 99.0)**	**1.0 (0.6, 1.5)**	**0.5 (0.3, 1.0)**	**30.9 (29.4, 32.4)**	**98.5 (97.7, 99.0)**	**1.1 (0.6, 1.8)**	**0.4 (0.2, 0.8)**	**-21.5***	**0**	**10.4**	**-19.2**
Gender												
Male	60.7 (58.9, 62.4)	98.3 (97.3, 98.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	50.9 (48.8, 53.1)	98.3 (97.3, 99.0)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	-16.0*	0.1	15.8	-33.8
Female	21.7 (19.7, 23.9)	99.1 (98.0, 99.6)	0.7 (0.3, 1.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	14.3 (13.0, 15.8)	99.0 (97.4, 99.6)	0.6 (0.1, 2.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	-34.0*	0	-20.8	84.3
Age (years)												
15-24	43.2 (39.8, 46.6)	97.1 (94.7, 98.4)	1.9 (1.0, 3.4)	1.0 (0.3, 4.0)	28.1 (24.5, 32.0)	95.9 (91.5, 98.1)	2.6 (1.0, 6.8)	1.5 (0.5, 4.8)	-35.1*	-1.3	42.2	42.8
25-44	49.8 (47.3, 52.2)	98.7 (97.7, 99.3)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	38.4 (36.4, 40.5)	98.4 (97.4, 99.0)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	-22.7*	-0.3	27.6	9.7
45-64	38.2 (36.2, 40.3)	99.2 (98.2, 99.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	31.9 (29.9, 34.0)	99.3 (98.1, 99.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	-16.4*	0	72.8	-56.1*
65+	15.0 (12.9, 17.3)	97.9 (94.4, 99.2)	1.3 (0.3, 5.2)	0.8 (0.2, 2.7)	14.3 (12.3, 16.5)	99.7 (98.6, 99.9)	0.0 (N/A)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	-4.6	1.8	-	-56.9
Residence												
Urban	40.5 (38.8, 42.3)	98.3 (97.4, 98.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	31.0 (29.2, 32.9)	98.4 (97.4, 99.1)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	-23.4*	0.1	4.1	-24.8
Rural	36.1 (34.2, 37.9)	99.1 (98.3, 99.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	30.5 (28.6, 32.4)	98.8 (97.5, 99.4)	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	-15.5*	-0.4	52.5	19.7
Education Level												
Primary	18.1 (14.6, 22.2)	99.6 (97.3, 99.9)	0.0 (N/A)	0.4 (0.1, 2.7)	12.4 (8.5, 17.7)	92.0 (62.3, 98.8)	8.0 (1.2, 37.7)	0.0 (N/A)	-31.5*	-7.7	-	-
Secondary	41.4 (39.9, 42.9)	99.1 (98.3, 99.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	34.7 (33.0, 36.4)	98.7 (97.9, 99.2)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	-16.2*	-0.3	-0.6	154.6
High	38.5 (35.7, 41.4)	97.5 (96.3, 98.4)	1.4 (0.8, 2.4)	1.1 (0.5, 2.3)	25.8 (23.7, 28.0)	98.3 (96.4, 99.2)	1.6 (0.7, 3.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	-33.0*	0.8	13.2	-92.6*

[1] 95% Confidence Interval
[2] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers or smokeless users.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0"
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
* p<0.05

The percentage of smokers who attempted to quit increased by 8.1%. The percentage of those who were asked by an HCP about smoking and were advised to quit increased by 37.1% and 51.1% respectively. The percentage of those who successfully quit in the past 12 months and those who are interested or planning to quit smoking decreased by 5.5% and 6.8% respectively. Use of counseling/advice as a smoking cessation method decreased by 52.3% and use of pharmacotherapy increased by 29.9%.

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Table 10.7: Smoking Cessation Status of adults 15 years and older by gender – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2016	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		*Percentage*
Overall			
Former daily smokers among ever daily smoker	18.3 (16.9, 19.9)	24.7 (22.9, 26.6)	34.7*
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	32.1 (30.2, 34.0)	34.7 (32.3, 37.1)	8.1
Those who successfully quit in past 12 months[3]	3.6 (2.9, 4.4)	3.4 (2.7, 4.3)	-5.5
Interested or planning to quit smoking	60.3 (57.9, 62.7)	56.2 (53.5, 59.0)	-6.8*
Asked by HCP, if smoker	45.4 (42.4, 48.4)	62.2 (57.9, 66.3)	37.1*
Advised to quit smoking by HCP	31.7 (28.9, 34.6)	47.9 (43.4, 52.5)	51.1*
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	5.7 (4.4, 7.3)	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	-52.3*
Pharmacotherapy[4]	20.1 (17.3, 23.3)	26.1 (22.3, 30.3)	29.9*
Male			
Former daily smokers among ever daily smoker	18.8 (17.2, 20.5)	23.4 (21.5, 25.5)	24.8*
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	29.4 (27.5, 31.4)	33.2 (30.6, 35.9)	12.9*
Those who successfully quit in past 12 months[3]	2.8 (2.2, 3.6)	3.2 (2.3, 4.2)	11.6
Interested or planning to quit smoking	55.8 (53.4, 58.2)	54.6 (51.5, 57.6)	-2.2
Asked by HCP, if smoker	47.7 (44.4, 50.9)	65.0 (60.3, 69.6)	36.4*
Advised to quit smoking by HCP	34.1 (31.0, 37.4)	52.0 (46.9, 57.1)	52.4*
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	7.1 (5.3, 9.4)	3.4 (2.1, 5.4)	-52.3*
Pharmacotherapy[4]	19.1 (16.2, 22.4)	27.6 (23.1, 32.5)	44.1*
Female			
Former daily smokers among ever daily smoker	17.1 (14.2, 20.5)	28.4 (24.8, 32.3)	66.3*
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	38.1 (33.7, 42.7)	39.0 (34.6, 43.7)	2.5
Those who successfully quit in past 12 months[3]	5.3 (3.8, 7.3)	4.0 (2.8, 5.7)	-23.3
Interested or planning to quit smoking	70.7 (66.3, 74.8)	61.1 (56.4, 65.6)	-13.6*
Asked by HCP, if smoker	41.3 (35.7, 47.1)	55.6 (49.4, 61.6)	34.8*
Advised to quit smoking by HCP	27.4 (23.0, 32.3)	38.5 (33.0, 44.3)	40.4*
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	3.3 (1.8, 6.0)	1.1 (0.4, 2.6)	-67.2*
Pharmacotherapy[4]	21.8 (16.4, 28.4)	22.5 (17.7, 28.2)	3.3
Urban			
Former daily smokers among ever daily smoker	18.4 (16.7, 20.3)	25.5 (23.3, 27.9)	38.3*
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	31.9 (29.6, 34.4)	33.5 (30.6, 36.5)	4.8
Those who successfully quit in past 12 months[3]	3.6 (2.8, 4.6)	3.4 (2.6, 4.6)	-4.4
Interested or planning to quit smoking	61.1 (58.1, 64.1)	56.0 (52.6, 59.4)	-8.4*
Asked by HCP, if smoker	45.7 (42.2, 49.3)	62.6 (57.3, 67.6)	36.8*
Advised to quit smoking by HCP	31.6 (28.2, 35.1)	48.1 (42.5, 53.6)	52.2*
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	5.7 (4.2, 7.8)	1.8 (0.9, 3.6)	-69.2*
Pharmacotherapy[4]	20.3 (16.8, 24.3)	24.9 (20.3, 30.1)	22.7
Rural			
Former daily smokers among ever daily smoker	17.9 (16.1, 20.0)	22.1 (19.7, 24.8)	23.2*
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	32.5 (29.9, 35.2)	38.3 (34.7, 42.0)	18.0*
Those who successfully quit in past 12 months[3]	3.5 (2.7, 4.5)	3.2 (2.3, 4.5)	-8.8
Interested or planning to quit smoking	57.7 (54.7, 60.6)	57.0 (52.9, 61.1)	-1.1
Asked by HCP, if smoker	44.0 (39.6, 48.5)	61.0 (54.6, 66.9)	38.6*
Advised to quit smoking by HCP	32.2 (28.3, 36.5)	47.5 (40.9, 54.2)	47.3*
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	5.5 (3.9, 7.8)	5.2 (2.8, 9.6)	-5.4
Pharmacotherapy[4]	19.4 (16.0, 23.5)	29.3 (22.9, 36.5)	50.5*

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.
[3] Among all past year smokers (current and those that quit<12 months ago).
[4] In 2009 pharmacotherapy include nicotine replacement therapy and other presecription medicine; and in 2016 pharmacotherapy include nicotine replacement therapy, other prescription medication (eg. Varenicline), and other over the counter medicine (eg. Tabex).
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
* p<0.05

The percentage of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke at home and various public places in the past 30 days decreased significantly in all groups by gender, age, residence and education.

Table 10.8: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who were exposed to secondhand smoke at home and various public places in the past 30 days by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristic	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke in…		
	2009	2016	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		*Percentage*
Overall			
Home	34.7 (32.9, 36.5)	23.1 (21.2, 25.1)	-33.4*
Workplace[2]	34.9 (32.4, 37.4)	21.9 (19.5, 24.5)	-37.3*
Government buildings[2]	17.0 (15.3, 18.8)	3.6 (2.7, 4.7)	-79.0*
Healthcare facilities[2]	10.2 (8.5, 12.1)	3.4 (2.7, 4.4)	-66.2*
Restaurants[2]	78.6 (75.0, 81.8)	19.9 (16.2, 24.2)	-74.7*
Public transportation[2]	24.9 (22.5, 27.4)	10.8 (9.0, 12.8)	-56.7*
Male			
Home	36.7 (34.5, 38.9)	25.9 (23.6, 28.2)	-29.5*
Workplace[2]	45.7 (42.5, 48.9)	28.3 (25.1, 31.8)	-38.0*
Government buildings[2]	21.2 (18.9, 23.8)	4.2 (3.0, 5.8)	-80.2*
Healthcare facilities[2]	12.1 (9.8, 14.8)	3.8 (2.8, 5.2)	-68.1*
Restaurants[2]	78.3 (74.0, 82.1)	21.8 (17.2, 27.3)	-72.2*
Public transportation[2]	24.5 (21.9, 27.2)	10.8 (8.8, 13.2)	-55.7*
Female			
Home	33.0 (30.7, 35.3)	20.8 (18.9, 22.8)	-37.0*
Workplace[2]	25.7 (22.9, 28.8)	15.8 (13.5, 18.5)	-38.6*
Government buildings[2]	13.8 (12.0, 15.8)	3.1 (2.1, 4.5)	-77.5*
Healthcare facilities[2]	9.1 (7.4, 11.2)	3.2 (2.4, 4.2)	-64.8*
Restaurants[2]	78.8 (74.0, 82.9)	18.1 (14.0, 23.1)	-77.0*
Public transportation[2]	25.1 (22.5, 28.0)	10.7 (8.8, 13.0)	-57.3*
Urban			
Home	35.9 (33.7, 38.1)	24.5 (22.1, 27.0)	-31.8*
Workplace[2]	35.9 (32.9, 39.0)	22.2 (19.2, 25.4)	-38.3*
Government buildings[2]	18.3 (16.3, 20.6)	3.7 (2.6, 5.2)	-79.8*
Healthcare facilities[2]	10.5 (8.5, 13.0)	3.2 (2.3, 4.4)	-69.8*
Restaurants[2]	79.8 (75.9, 83.2)	21.2 (17.1, 26.0)	-73.4*
Public transportation[2]	24.8 (21.9, 27.9)	11.2 (9.1, 13.6)	-54.8*
Rural			
Home	31.1 (28.4, 33.9)	19.0 (16.8, 21.4)	-38.9*
Workplace[2]	31.0 (27.9, 34.3)	20.8 (18.0, 24.0)	-32.9*
Government buildings[2]	12.9 (11.0, 15.1)	3.3 (2.2, 4.9)	-74.4*
Healthcare facilities[2]	8.9 (7.0, 11.3)	4.2 (3.2, 5.6)	-52.5*
Restaurants[2]	69.3 (62.4, 75.4)	10.0 (6.2, 15.8)	-85.6*
Public transportation[2]	25.2 (22.0, 28.6)	8.9 (7.0, 11.4)	-64.6*

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
[2] Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
* $p<0.05$

Overall, the median cigarette expenditure per month increased by Rub 198, and the median cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes increased by Rub 224.7. Men increased their expenditure more than women did. The relative difference in both the median cigarette expenditure per month and the median cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes grew with age but decreased with education. Manufactured cigarette smokers in rural areas increased their expenditure more than smokers in urban areas.

Table 10.9: Cigarette expenditures among manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

	2009**		2016		Relative change	
Demographic Characteristics	**Cigarette expenditure per month Median (95% CI)**	**Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes Median (95% CI)**	**Cigarette expenditure per month Median (95% CI)**	**Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes Median (95% CI)**	**Cigarette expenditure per month (median)**	**Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes (median)**
	Russian Rubles				*Percentage*	
Overall	**560.8 (535.7, 588.3)**	**24.5 (23.2, 26.7)**	**1,671.0 (1,541.4, 1,824.7)**	**79.7 (79.5, 80.0)**	**198.0***	**224.7***
Gender						
Male	604.4 (582.8, 641.7)	21.9 (21.4, 24.7)	1,817.6 (1,731.8, 1,951.8)	79.6 (79.4, 80.0)	200.7*	263.3*
Female	422.9 (395.4, 514.4)	35.4 (30.2, 38.9)	1,209.7 (1,108.2, 1,379.2)	81.8 (80.8, 85.7)	186.0*	131.4*
Age (years)						
15-24	603.3 (545.2, 646.3)	37.4 (33.6, 39.6)	1,460.8 (1,192.8, 1,620.8)	97.3 (89.3, 99.4)	142.1*	159.9*
25-44	609.2 (592.8, 626.1)	27.3 (26.1, 31.3)	1,810.0 (1,620.4, 1,899.4)	84.5 (80.6, 91.0)	197.1*	209.4*
45-64	501.1 (483.8, 533.6)	19.2 (18.7, 20.9)	1,705.9 (1,524.3, 1,866.5)	74.5 (72.1, 76.4)	240.4*	287.4*
65+	310.2 (259.4, 424.7)	15.1 (13.5, 16.8)	1,349.3 (1,202.2, 1,663.8)	69.4 (67.0, 74.3)	335.0*	359.1*
Residence						
Urban	583.0 (552.1, 632.6)	27.2 (25.6, 29.9)	1,672.1 (1,550.0, 1,841.9)	79.9 (79.6, 85.3)	186.8*	193.6*
Rural	498.3 (469.9, 536.8)	19.8 (18.7, 21.0)	1,591.9 (1,521.3, 1,821.8)	74.2 (72.1, 75.0)	219.5*	275.2*
Education Level						
Primary	274.0 (176.7, 332.6)	14.5 (10.7, 16.6)	1,535.5 (1,218.9, 1,806.0)	73.7 (71.4, 79.0)	460.4*	408.6*
Secondary	521.1 (507.1, 555.0)	20.3 (20.1, 20.6)	1,658.0 (1,543.3, 1,820.4)	79.4 (76.4, 80.0)	218.2*	290.1*
High	677.3 (615.3, 773.7)	39.2 (36.4, 41.6)	1,647.3 (1,489.2, 1,845.3)	94.2 (90.6, 101.2)	143.2*	140.2*

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

Table 10.10: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 who purchase single sticks, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2016	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		*Percentage*
Overall	**0.9 (0.6, 1.3)**	**4.9 (3.7, 6.4)**	**465.8***
Gender			
Male	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	5.0 (3.6, 6.9)	488.5*
Female	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	4.6 (3.0, 7.0)	410.0*
Age (years)			
15-24	1.1 (0.5, 2.6)	4.8 (2.6, 8.6)	323,4
25-44	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	5.5 (4.0, 7.5)	447.4*
45-64	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	4.4 (3.0, 6.4)	799.7*
65+	1.0 (0.3, 2.9)	3.9 (2.0, 7.6)	286,0
Residence			
Urban	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	5.0 (3.6, 7.0)	495.7*
Rural	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	4.6 (3.2, 6.7)	382.2*
Education Level			
Primary	5.8 (1.8, 17.3)	11.8 (3.9, 30.5)	101,5
Secondary	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	5.0 (3.7, 6.7)	492.1*
High	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	4.4 (2.8, 6.9)	546.9*

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
* $p<0.05$

The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days increased in all places except the 'somewhere else' option and among all groups by gender, age, residence and education, sometimes by more than 100%.

Table 10.11: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2016	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		*Percentage*
Overall			
In newspapers or magazines	33.7 (31.8, 35.7)	37.8 (35.0, 40.7)	12.1*
On television or the radio	42.3 (40.2, 44.6)	75.2 (72.1, 78.0)	77.6*
On television	38.6 (36.5, 40.8)	74.4 (71.3, 77.3)	92.9*
On the radio	10.8 (9.6, 12.2)	19.8 (17.5, 22.4)	83.5*
On billboards	24.8 (22.4, 27.2)	28.6 (26.1, 31.3)	15.7*
On public transportation stations	7.6 (5.8, 9.9)	19.1 (17.1, 21.3)	150.6*
In stores	20.0 (18.3, 21.8)	25.4 (22.7, 28.2)	27.0*
Somewhere else	9.9 (8.9, 11.1)	5.6 (4.7, 6.7)	-43.3*
Any location	68.1 (65.6, 70.5)	81.3 (78.6, 83.8)	19.5*
Male			
In newspapers or magazines	31.1 (29.1, 33.2)	35.9 (32.8, 39.1)	15.3*
On television or the radio	41.2 (38.8, 43.7)	73.7 (70.3, 76.9)	78.8*
On television	37.2 (34.9, 39.6)	72.9 (69.4, 76.2)	96.0*
On the radio	10.9 (9.6, 12.2)	20.1 (17.6, 22.9)	85.5*
On billboards	25.2 (22.7, 28.0)	27.7 (24.8, 30.8)	9.7
On public transportation stations	7.2 (5.5, 9.4)	18.6 (16.4, 21.1)	158.2*
In stores	22.0 (19.9, 24.3)	26.4 (23.4, 29.6)	19.7*
Somewhere else	10.2 (8.9, 11.7)	5.4 (4.4, 6.7)	-46.9*
Any location	66.8 (64.2, 69.4)	80.3 (77.3, 83.0)	20.2*
Female			
In newspapers or magazines	35.9 (33.6, 38.3)	39.4 (36.5, 42.4)	9.8*
On television or the radio	43.3 (40.7, 45.9)	76.4 (73.2, 79.3)	76.5*
On television	39.7 (37.2, 42.3)	75.7 (72.5, 78.6)	90.5*
On the radio	10.8 (9.2, 12.6)	19.6 (17.1, 22.3)	81.9*
On billboards	24.4 (21.9, 27.0)	29.4 (26.8, 32.2)	20.8*
On public transportation stations	8.0 (5.9, 10.6)	19.5 (17.3, 21.9)	144.8*
In stores	18.3 (16.4, 20.3)	24.6 (21.9, 27.5)	34.3*
Somewhere else	9.7 (8.5, 11.0)	5.8 (4.7, 7.0)	-40.3*
Any location	69.1 (66.4, 71.7)	82.2 (79.3, 84.7)	18.9*

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15-24			
In newspapers or magazines	32.4 (29.0, 36.0)	35.0 (30.5, 39.8)	8.0
On television or the radio	42.2 (38.7, 45.7)	72.2 (67.0, 76.9)	71.2*
On television	39.9 (36.4, 43.5)	71.0 (65.6, 75.8)	78.0*
On the radio	9.1 (7.4, 11.3)	19.2 (16.0, 22.8)	109.7*
On billboards	31.8 (28.5, 35.4)	34.1 (30.1, 38.4)	7.2
On public transportation stations	11.1 (8.1, 15.0)	25.1 (21.4, 29.3)	125.7*
In stores	26.9 (23.8, 30.2)	28.2 (24.0, 32.8)	4.9
Somewhere else	14.2 (11.9, 16.8)	12.1 (9.1, 15.9)	-14.8
Any location	72.7 (69.0, 76.1)	80.6 (75.3, 85.0)	10.9*
25+			
In newspapers or magazines	34.0 (32.0, 36.1)	38.2 (35.4, 41.1)	12.4*
On television or the radio	42.4 (40.1, 44.7)	75.6 (72.5, 78.5)	78.4*
On television	38.3 (36.2, 40.5)	74.9 (71.7, 77.9)	95.6*
On the radio	11.2 (9.8, 12.7)	19.9 (17.5, 22.6)	78.5*
On billboards	23.2 (20.8, 25.8)	27.9 (25.3, 30.6)	19.9*
On public transportation stations	6.9 (5.2, 9.0)	18.2 (16.2, 20.4)	165.8*
In stores	18.5 (16.8, 20.3)	25.0 (22.3, 27.8)	35.1*
Somewhere else	9.0 (8.0, 10.1)	4.7 (3.9, 5.7)	-47.8*
Any location	67.1 (64.5, 69.5)	81.4 (78.7, 83.9)	21.4*
Urban			
In newspapers or magazines	33.8 (31.4, 36.3)	37.4 (33.9, 41.1)	10,6
On television or the radio	43.4 (40.7, 46.1)	73.3 (69.4, 77.0)	69.0*
On television	39.3 (36.6, 42.0)	72.6 (68.6, 76.3)	84.9*
On the radio	11.6 (10.1, 13.4)	19.7 (16.8, 22.9)	69.3*
On billboards	27.7 (24.7, 30.9)	29.1 (25.9, 32.6)	5,2
On public transportation stations	9.6 (7.3, 12.6)	18.6 (16.2, 21.4)	93.6*
In stores	21.5 (19.4, 23.9)	24.1 (20.8, 27.8)	12
Somewhere else	10.5 (9.2, 12.0)	5.6 (4.4, 7.1)	-46.6*
Any location	70.4 (67.2, 73.3)	80.2 (76.6, 83.3)	13.9*
Rural			
In newspapers or magazines	33.5 (30.8, 36.2)	39.0 (35.6, 42.5)	16.5*
On television or the radio	39.3 (36.1, 42.5)	80.7 (77.2, 83.8)	105.5*
On television	36.7 (33.6, 39.8)	79.9 (76.3, 83.2)	118.1*
On the radio	8.4 (7.0, 10.1)	20.3 (17.3, 23.6)	141.2*
On billboards	16.2 (14.3, 18.4)	27.2 (24.0, 30.8)	67.7*
On public transportation stations	1.8 (1.2, 2.5)	20.4 (17.5, 23.7)	1062*
In stores	15.4 (13.4, 17.7)	29.1 (25.7, 32.7)	89.1*
Somewhere else	8.1 (6.9, 9.6)	5.6 (4.3, 7.3)	-30.9*
Any location	61.4 (58.2, 64.5)	84.8 (81.6, 87.6)	38.2*

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
* $p<0.05$

The percentage of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages during the last 30 days increased in all groups by gender, age, residence and education, overall by 3.4%. The percentage of current smokers who considered quitting because of the warning label on cigarette packages during the last 30 days increased overall by 13.7% and also increased in all groups by gender and residence. The percentage of current smokers who considered quitting because of the warning label on cigarette packages during the last 30 days increased among adults aged 25-44 and 45-64, and decreased among adults aged 15-24 and 65+. The percentage of current smokers who considered quitting because of the warning label on cigarette packages during the last 30 days decreased among adults with primary education and increased among adults with secondary and higher education.

Table 10.12: Percentage of current smokers ≥15 years old who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning label on cigarette packages during the last 30 days, by selected demographics - GAT Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristic	Current smokers[1] who…					
	2009		2016		Relative change	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[2]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[2]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[2]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		*Percentage (95% CI)[1]*		*Percentage*	
Overall	**94.2 (92.7, 95.4)**	**31.7 (28.9, 34.6)**	**97.3 (96.1, 98.2)**	**36.0 (33.4, 38.8)**	**3.4***	**13.7***
Gender						
Male	94.1 (92.6, 95.4)	31.6 (28.8, 34.5)	97.6 (96.4, 98.4)	35.7 (32.7, 38.9)	3.6*	13.1*
Female	94.2 (91.5, 96.0)	31.9 (27.4, 36.9)	96.6 (94.1, 98.1)	37.0 (32.9, 41.2)	2.6	15.8
Age (years)						
15-24	94.5 (91.6, 96.4)	34.7 (29.3, 40.4)	97.0 (93.3, 98.7)	27.7 (21.8, 34.5)	2.7	-20.1*
25-44	95.5 (93.9, 96.7)	31.3 (27.9, 34.8)	97.5 (96.1, 98.4)	40.7 (37.1, 44.4)	2.1*	30.3*
45-64	93.5 (91.1, 95.3)	31.1 (27.4, 35.1)	97.2 (95.4, 98.4)	35.0 (31.4, 38.8)	4.0*	12.7
65+	86.8 (78.5, 92.2)	28.4 (21.4, 36.6)	97.2 (92.0, 99.1)	24.9 (19.1, 31.7)	12.0*	-12.3
Residence						
Urban	93.8 (91.8, 95.3)	29.8 (26.4, 33.4)	97.3 (95.7, 98.4)	33.9 (30.6, 37.4)	3.8*	14
Rural	95.5 (93.7, 96.8)	38.1 (34.3, 42.0)	97.3 (95.9, 98.2)	42.6 (38.6, 46.7)	1.9*	12
Education Level						
Primary	86.8 (77.9, 92.4)	29.3 (19.3, 41.9)	96.4 (88.0, 99.0)	17.1 (7.6, 34.0)	11.1*	-41.8*
Secondary	94.9 (93.3, 96.1)	34.3 (31.4, 37.3)	97.9 (96.4, 98.7)	36.9 (34.0, 40.0)	3.1*	7.7
High	93.5 (90.8, 95.5)	27.5 (23.2, 32.3)	96.2 (94.2, 97.5)	34.7 (30.6, 39.1)	2.9*	26.2*

[1] Includes daily & occasional (less than daily) smokers.
[2] During the last 30 days.
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
* p<0.05

The percentage of adults who noticed advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold during the last 30 days decreased significantly in all groups by gender, age, residence and education, overall by 87.3%. The percentage of adults who noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion during the last 30 days in various places decreased significantly in all groups by gender, age, residence and education, overall by 66.1%.

Table 10.13: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristic	Noticed advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold			Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion		
	2009	2016	Relative change	2009	2016	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		*Percentage*	*Percentage (95% CI)*[1]		*Percentage*
Overall	**43.6 (41.0, 46.2)**	**5.5 (4.5, 6.8)**	**-87.3***	**68.0 (65.8, 70.2)**	**23.1 (20.6, 25.7)**	**-66.1***
Gender						
Male	46.1 (43.3, 48.9)	6.1 (4.9, 7.7)	-86.7*	71.6 (69.3, 73.9)	25.9 (23.0, 29.0)	-63.9*
Female	41.6 (38.8, 44.4)	5.0 (3.9, 6.4)	-87.9*	65.0 (62.4, 67.5)	20.7 (18.2, 23.4)	-68.2*
Age (years)						
15-24	52.9 (49.2, 56.5)	7.0 (5.1, 9.4)	-86.8*	80.9 (77.9, 83.6)	33.8 (29.7, 38.2)	-58.2*
25-44	50.0 (46.9, 53.1)	6.6 (5.0, 8.6)	-86.8*	76.7 (74.2, 79.1)	26.5 (23.2, 29.9)	-65.5*
45-64	40.8 (37.6, 44.0)	4.8 (3.7, 6.2)	-88.2*	63.9 (60.8, 66.8)	19.6 (17.0, 22.5)	-69.3*
65+	25.2 (20.9, 30.1)	3.5 (2.3, 5.3)	-86.1*	43.0 (38.5, 47.7)	14.1 (11.5, 17.3)	-67.2*
Residence						
Urban	46.7 (43.5, 49.9)	6.2 (4.9, 7.9)	-86.6*	72.4 (69.7, 74.9)	24.6 (21.5, 28.0)	-66.0*
Rural	34.6 (31.0, 38.3)	3.4 (2.5, 4.5)	-90.2*	55.3 (51.8, 58.7)	18.4 (15.4, 21.8)	-66.7*
Education Level						
Primary	21.6 (15.6, 29.1)	3.2 (1.6, 6.3)	-85.2*	35.8 (29.2, 43.1)	13.6 (9.8, 18.5)	-62.1*
Secondary	39.9 (37.3, 42.6)	5.0 (4.0, 6.1)	-87.5*	64.0 (61.6, 66.3)	21.8 (19.4, 24.4)	-65.9*
High	51.7 (48.3, 55.1)	6.7 (5.0, 8.9)	-87.0*	77.7 (74.9, 80.3)	26.1 (22.6, 29.9)	-66.4*

[1] 95% Confidence Interval.
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
* p<0.05

The percentage of adults who believed that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness increased by 46.3% (55.8% among men and 40% among women). The percentage of adults who believed smoking causes serious illness decreased among men by 0.3% and increased among women by 0.2%. The percentage of adults who believed that secondhand smoking causes serious illness in non-smokers decreased by 0.7% among men and increased by 0.5% among women. The percentage of adults who believed that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness increased the most among all groups by gender, age, residence and education.

Table 10.14: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years who believe that smoking causes serious illness, secondhand smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers and smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016.

Demographic Characteristics	2009			2016			Relative change		
	Smoking causes serious illness	SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers	Smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	Smoking causes serious illness	SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers	Smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	Smoking causes serious illness	SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers	Smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]			*Percentage (95% CI)*[1]			*Percentage*		
Overall	**90.8 (89.6, 91.9)**	**81.9 (80.3, 83.4)**	**43.0 (40.3, 45.8)**	**90.8 (89.6, 91.9)**	**81.9 (80.1, 83.6)**	**63.0 (60.0, 65.8)**	**-**	**-**	**46.3***
Gender									
Male	88.0 (86.4, 89.5)	75.7 (73.4, 77.8)	37.9 (35.1, 40.8)	87.8 (86.0, 89.4)	75.1 (72.6, 77.5)	59.1 (55.7, 62.3)	-0.3	-0.7	55.8*
Female	93.2 (91.8, 94.3)	87.0 (85.3, 88.6)	47.3 (44.2, 50.4)	93.3 (92.1, 94.3)	87.5 (85.8, 89.0)	66.2 (63.0, 69.2)	0.2	0.5	40.0*
Age (years)									
15-24	89.1 (86.7, 91.2)	77.4 (74.3, 80.2)	39.2 (35.2, 43.4)	88.9 (85.6, 91.5)	78.6 (74.8, 82.0)	59.7 (54.9, 64.4)	-0.3	1.5	52.2*
25-44	90.4 (88.9, 91.8)	80.8 (78.4, 83.1)	40.2 (37.2, 43.3)	90.3 (88.6, 91.7)	80.9 (78.5, 83.1)	62.2 (58.6, 65.7)	-0.2	0.1	54.7*
45-64	90.8 (89.0, 92.4)	83.4 (81.3, 85.3)	45.3 (42.2, 48.4)	91.7 (90.0, 93.1)	83.7 (81.6, 85.5)	64.9 (61.6, 68.0)	0.9	0.3	43.4*
65+	93.6 (91.6, 95.2)	86.2 (83.3, 88.6)	49.0 (44.5, 53.5)	91.7 (89.7, 93.4)	83.0 (80.2, 85.6)	63.3 (59.2, 67.1)	-2.0	-3.7*	29.2*
Residence									
Urban	90.2 (88.6, 91.6)	81.1 (79.0, 83.0)	41.4 (38.0, 44.9)	90.4 (88.9, 91.8)	81.4 (79.1, 83.6)	61.1 (57.3, 64.7)	0.3	0.4	47.5*
Rural	92.8 (91.4, 93.9)	84.3 (82.1, 86.3)	47.8 (44.2, 51.4)	91.9 (90.1, 93.3)	83.3 (80.9, 85.4)	68.6 (65.2, 71.8)	-1.0	-1.3	43.6*
Education Level									
Primary	90.8 (86.7, 93.7)	77.6 (71.1, 83.0)	49.8 (43.3, 56.4)	86.4 (80.1, 91.0)	76.9 (70.5, 82.3)	58.4 (51.0, 65.4)	-4.8	-0.9	17.2
Secondary	90.7 (89.4, 91.8)	82.1 (80.3, 83.8)	42.9 (40.0, 45.9)	90.1 (88.7, 91.4)	81.3 (79.3, 83.1)	62.4 (59.3, 65.3)	-0.6	-1.0	45.3*
High	91.1 (89.2, 92.7)	82.1 (79.5, 84.4)	42.5 (39.1, 46.1)	92.6 (91.0, 94.0)	83.6 (80.8, 85.9)	64.7 (60.9, 68.3)	1.6	1.8	52.1*

[1] 95% Confidence Interval
NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
*p<0.05

11. CONCLUSION

The FCTC, developed under the auspices of WHO, is an essential response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic. Tobacco is a risk factor for six of the eight leading causes of death; the root cause of the tobacco epidemic is nicotine addiction, which develops because of consumption of any form of tobacco or use of any nicotine delivery system.

Consequently, countering the tobacco epidemic could only be possible through the implementation of comprehensive strategies that affect different components of tobacco-use behavior: awareness of the hazards of tobacco use; social norms and rules of behavior; nicotine addiction treatment; and availability of tobacco products.

The problem is exacerbated by implementing these strategies against the backdrop of active interference from the tobacco industry, which strives to involve every population group in tobacco use and skilfully manipulates advertising and marketing campaigns to rapidly transition smoking from a habit to an addiction. The FCTC fully integrates strategies that lead to reductions in tobacco use, but they can only be effective if applied comprehensively. Achievement of tobacco-control goals requires coordination, a comprehensive government approach, engagement of academic institutions, professional associations and civil society organizations at country level, and coordinated support from international cooperation and development agencies.

Immediately after the adoption of the FCTC, the Russian Federation began laying the groundwork to adopt a comprehensive federal tobacco-control law. The FCTC contains a mechanism for successful execution of this objective. The Russian Federation followed it unfailingly, successfully passing all stages from accession to the FCTC to adoption of a national strategy, then passing the main Federal Law No. 15-FZ and other laws to implement FCTC provisions.

At the time of adopting the FCTC, prevalence of tobacco consumption in the Russian Federation was extremely high: almost half of the adult population smoked. The need to introduce a set of tobacco-control measures that would focus on addressing a variety of problems, facilitate implementation of other measures and reinforce their impact, was therefore pressing.

Federal Law No. 15-FZ has been in force for only two years, but positive trends are being realized. Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke has decreased significantly, and reductions in prevalence of smoking among different population groups, smokeless tobacco sales and cigarette sales have been seen. Citizens' attitude to tobacco consumption is also changing: smoking is no longer the norm, it is becoming increasingly less fashionable among young people, and smokeless public places are becoming standard.

Work on creating the most effective tobacco-control legislation in the Russian Federation continues. The current emphasis is on developing and maintaining an outcome assessment mechanism, enhancing existing legislation and identifying ways to counter new challenges from the tobacco industry. The outcome assessment mechanism the Ministry of Health is developing is based on monitoring tobacco use and evaluating the effectiveness of measures designed to prevent exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke and reduce tobacco consumption in the country.

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APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Russian Federation, 2016

GATS CORE QUESTIONNAIRE FORMATTING CONVENTIONS

Text in RED FONT = Programming logic and skip instructions.

Text in *[ALL CAPS SURROUNDED BY BRACKETS]* = Specific question instructions for interviewers—not to be read to the respondents.

Text underlined = Words that interviewers should emphasize when reading to respondents.

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.]

INTRO1.

An important survey of adult tobacco use behavior is being conducted by the Ministry of Health throughout the Russian Federation and your household has been selected to participate. All houses selected were chosen from a scientific sample and it is very important to the success of this project that each participates in the survey. All information gathered will be kept strictly confidential. I have a few questions to find out who in your household is eligible to participate.

HH1.

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

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

HH2.

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

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

[THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER TIME.

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

HH4.

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

HH4A.

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

HH4B.

What is this person's age?

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

CONTINUED ▶

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

HH4C.

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

_____

HH4CYEAR.

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

[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 7777

IF REFUSED, ENTER 9999]

_____

HH4D.

Is this person male or female?

MALE	□ 1
FEMALE	□ 2

HH4E.

Does this person currently smoke tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, cardboard tube-tipped cigarettes, smoke pipe, or calean?

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

CONSENT5.

[READ TO THE SELECTED RESPONDENT:]

I am working with territorial body of Federal Service of State Statistics. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in the Russian Federation. 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.

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

A02B.

What is the year of your date of birth?

[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 7777

IF REFUSED, ENTER 9999]

[IF MONTH=77/99 OR YEAR=7777/9999, 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]

A03A.

[WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?]

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2
DON'T KNOW	□ 7

CONTINUED ▶

A04.

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

[SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY]

NO FORMAL SCHOOLING	□ 1
PRESCHOOL EDUCATION	□ 2
ELEMENTARY GENERAL EDUCATION	□ 3
BASIC GENERAL EDUCATION	□ 4
SECONDARY EDUCATION	□ 5
SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	□ 6
HIGHER EDUCATION - BACHELOR	□ 7
HIGHER EDUCATION - SPECIALIST, MAGISTER	□ 8
HIGHER EDUCATION - HIGHLY QUALIFIED PERSON	□ 9
DON'T KNOW	□ 77
REFUSED	□ 99

A05.

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

[INCLUDE SUBSISTENCE FARMING AS SELF-EMPLOYED]

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

A06.

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

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Electricity?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
b. Flush toilet?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
c. Fixed telephone?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
d. Cell telephone?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
e. Television?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
f. Radio?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
g. Refrigerator?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
h. Car?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
i. Moped/scooter/motorcycle?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
j. Washing machine?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9

Section B. Tobacco Smoking

B00.

I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, cardboard tube-tipped cigarettes, smoke pipe, and calean with tobacco.

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

B01.

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

DAILY	□ 1 → *SKIP TO B04*
LESS THAN DAILY	□ 2
NOT AT ALL	□ 3→ *SKIP TO B03*
DON'T KNOW	□ 7→ *SKIP TO NEXT SECTION 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 B10***
DON'T KNOW	□ 7 → ***SKIP TO B10***
REFUSED	□ 9 → ***SKIP TO B10***

B03.

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

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

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

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS]

B04.

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

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

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

B05.

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

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

B06.

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

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

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

CONTINUED ▶

a. Manufactured cigarettes, not including papirosy?				*PER DAY*
a1. **[IF B06a=888]** On average, how many manufactured cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				*PER WEEK*
e. Papirosy?				*PER DAY*
e1. **[IF B06e=888]** On average, how many papirosy do you currently smoke each week?				*PER WEEK*
b. Hand-rolled cigarettes?				*PER DAY*
b1. **[IF B06b=888]** On average, how many hand-rolled cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				*PER WEEK*
c. Pipes full of tobacco?				*PER DAY*
c1. **[IF B06c=888]** On average, how many pipes full of tobacco do you currently smoke each week?				*PER WEEK*
d. Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?				*PER DAY*
d1. **[IF B06d=888]** On average, how many cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos do you currently smoke each week?				*PER WEEK*
f. Number of calean tobacco smoking sessions per day (filled once)?				*PER DAY*
f1. **[IF B06f=888]** On average, how many calean tobacco smoking sessions do you currently participate in each week?				*PER WEEK*
g. Any others? (→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke each day:_____)				*PER DAY*
g2. **[IF B06g=888]** On average, how many [FILL PRODUCT] do you currently smoke each week?				*PER WEEK*

B07.

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

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

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS]

B08.

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

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

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

B09.

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

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

B10.

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

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

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

CONTINUED ▶

a. Manufactured cigarettes, not including papirosy?				PER WEEK
e. Papirosy?				PER WEEK
b. Hand-rolled cigarettes?				PER WEEK
c. Pipes full of tobacco?				PER WEEK
d. Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?				PER WEEK
f. Number of calean tobacco smoking sessions per week (filled once)?.....				PER WEEK
g. Any others?				PER WEEK
→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke during a usual week:				

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP]

[FORMER SMOKERS]

B11.

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

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

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

B12.

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

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

B13A.

How long has it been since you stopped smoking? *[ONLY INTERESTED IN WHEN RESPONDENT STOPPED SMOKING REGULARLY — DO NOT INCLUDE RARE INSTANCES OF SMOKING*

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

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

CONTINUED ▶

B13B.

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

_____

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

B14.

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

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → ***SKIP TO B18***
REFUSED	□ 9 → ***SKIP TO B18***

B15.

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

1 OR 2	□ 1
3 TO 5	□ 2
6 OR MORE	□ 3
REFUSED	□ 9

B16.

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

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → ***SKIP TO B18***
REFUSED	□ 9 → ***SKIP TO B18***

B17.

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

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2
REFUSED	□ 9

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

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic?	1	2	9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, gum or tablets?	1	2	9
c1. Other over the counter products, for example Tabex?	1	2	9
c2. Other prescription medications, for example Varenicline?	1	2	9
d1. Traditional medicines, for example decoctions, infusions, tea?	1	2	9
d2. Non-medication therapy, for example acupuncture or reflexotherapy?	1	2	9
e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	1	2	9
f. Switching to smokeless tobacco?	1	2	9
h. Using electronic cigarettes?	1	2	9
i. Try to quit without assistance?	1	2	9
g. Anything else?	1	2	9

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

_____

Section WP — Water Pipe (Calean) Module

WPINTRO.

I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking calean, 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 calean 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 calean, 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 calean with tobacco. Do you also smoke calean without tobacco?

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

WP3.

How old were you when you first started smoking calean 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 start smoking calean with tobacco?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

_____

WP5.

The last time you smoked calean with tobacco, how long did you participate in the calean 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 calean with tobacco, how many other people did you share the same pipe with during the session?

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

WP8.

The last time you smoked calean with tobacco, where did you smoke it?

HOME	□ 1
SHISHA BAR	□ 2
OTHER BAR/CLUB	□ 3
CAFE/RESTAURANT	□ 4
OTHER	□ 5 → **WP8a**. Specify other place:

DON'T KNOW	□ 7
REFUSED	□ 9

WP10.

The last time you smoked calean with tobacco, was the water in the water pipe tank mixed with other substances?

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

Section EC. Electronic Cigarettes

EC1.

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

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → ***SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C***
REFUSED	□ 9 → ***SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C***

EC2.

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

DAILY	□ 1 → ***SKIP TO EC4***
LESS THAN DAILY	□ 2 → ***SKIP TO EC4***
NOT AT ALL	□ 3
REFUSED	□ 9

EC3.

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

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → ***SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C***
REFUSED	□ 9 → ***SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C***

EC4.

How old were you when you first started using electronic cigarettes?

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

[IF EC4 = 99, ASK EC5. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C.]

EC5.

How many years ago did you first start using electronic cigarettes?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

Section C. Smokeless Tobacco

C00.

The next questions are about using smokeless tobacco, such as snus, *snuff, chewing tobacco, 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, EITHER PRESENT A SHOWCARD OR READ DEFINITION FROM QXQ SCREEN]

DAILY	□ 1 → ***SKIP TO C10***
LESS THAN DAILY	□ 2
NOT AT ALL	□ 3 → ***SKIP TO C03***
DON'T 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***
DON'T KNOW	□ 7 → ***SKIP TO C10***
REFUSED	□ 9 → ***SKIP TO C10***

C03.

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

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

DAILY	□ 1 → ***SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1***
LESS THAN DAILY	□ 2 → ***SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1***
NOT AT ALL	□ 3 → ***SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1***
DON'T 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]

CONTINUED ▶

a. Snus, by mouth?				*TIMES PER WEEK*
b. Snuff, by nose?				*TIMES PER WEEK*
c. Chewing tobacco except nasvai?				*TIMES PER WEEK*
d. Nasvai?				*TIMES PER WEEK*
e. Any others?				*TIMES PER WEEK*
→ e1. Please specify the other type you currently use during a usual week:				

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?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, gum or tablets?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 9
c1. Other over the counter products, for example Tabex?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 9
c2. Other prescription medications, for example Varenicline?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 9
d1. Traditional medicines, for example decoctions, infusions, tea?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 9
d2. Non-medication therapy, for example acupuncture or reflexotherapy?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 9
e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 9
f. Switching to smokeless tobacco?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 9
h. Using electronic cigarettes?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 9
i. Try to quit without assistance?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 9
g. Anything else?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 9

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

D04.

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

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → *SKIP TO D08*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO D08*

D05.

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

1 OR 2	□ 1
3 TO 5	□ 2
6 OR MORE	□ 3
REFUSED	□ 9

D06.

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

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → *SKIP TO D08*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO D08*

D07.

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

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2
REFUSED	□ 9

D08.

Which of the following best describes your thinking about quitting smoking? I am planning to quit within the next month, I am thinking about quitting within the next 12 months, I will quit someday but not within the next 12 months, or I am not interested in quitting?

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

Section E. Secondhand Smoke

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: Smoking is allowed inside of your home, smoking is generally not allowed inside of your home but there are exceptions, smoking is never allowed inside of your home, or there are no rules about smoking in your home?

ALLOWED	□ 1
NOT ALLOWED, BUT EXCEPTIONS	□ 2
NEVER ALLOWED	□ 3 → *SKIP TO E04*
NO RULES	□ 4 → *SKIP TO E03*
DON'T KNOW	□ 7 → *SKIP TO E03*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO E03*

E02.

Inside your home, is smoking allowed in every room?

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

E03.

How often does anyone smoke inside your home? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never?

DAILY	□ 1
WEEKLY	□ 2
MONTHLY	□ 3
LESS THAN MONTHLY	□ 4
NEVER	□ 5
DON'T KNOW	□ 7
REFUSED	□ 9

E04.

Do you currently work outside of your home?

YES	□ 1
NO/DON'T WORK	□ 2 → *SKIP TO E09*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO E09*

E05.

Do you usually work indoors or outdoors?

INDOORS	□ 1 → *SKIP TO E07*
OUTDOORS	□ 2
BOTH	□ 3 → *SKIP TO E07*
REFUSED	□ 9

E06.

Are there any indoor areas at your work place?

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → *SKIP TO E09*
DON'T KNOW	□ 7 → *SKIP TO E09*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO E09*

E07.

Which of the following best describes the indoor smoking policy where you work: Smoking is allowed anywhere, smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas, smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas, or there is no policy?

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

E08.

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

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

E09.

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

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → *SKIP TO E11*
DON'T KNOW	□ 7 → *SKIP TO E11*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO E11*

E10.

Did anyone smoke inside of any government buildings or government offices that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

E11.

During the past 30 days, did you visit any health care facilities?

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → *SKIP TO E13*
DON'T KNOW	□ 7 → *SKIP TO E13*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO E13*

E12.

Did anyone smoke inside of any health care facilities that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

E13.

During the past 30 days, did you visit any restaurants?

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → *SKIP TO E25*
DON'T KNOW	□ 7 → *SKIP TO E25*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO E25*

E14.

Did anyone smoke inside of any restaurants that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

E25.

During the past 30 days, did you visit any bars or night clubs?

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → *SKIP TO E27*
DON'T KNOW	□ 7 → *SKIP TO E27*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO E27*

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

E27.

During the past 30 days, did you visit any cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses?

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → *SKIP TO E15*
DON'T KNOW	□ 7 → *SKIP TO E15*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO E15*

E28.

Did anyone smoke inside of any cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses 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 E19*
DON'T KNOW	□ 7 → *SKIP TO E19*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO E19*

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

E19.

During the past 30 days, did you visit any schools?

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → *SKIP TO E21*
DON'T KNOW	□ 7 → *SKIP TO E21*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO E21*

E20.

Did anyone smoke inside of any schools that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

E21.

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

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → *SKIP TO E17*
DON'T KNOW	□ 7 → *SKIP TO E17*
REFUSED	□ 9 → *SKIP TO E17*

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

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

E29A.

Do you support the law that prohibits smoking inside of hospitals?

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

E29B.

Do you support the law that prohibits smoking inside of workplaces?

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

E29C.

Do you support the law that prohibits smoking inside of restaurants?

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

E29D.

Do you support the law that prohibits smoking inside of bars?

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

E29E.

Do you support the law that prohibits smoking inside of public transportation vehicles?

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

E29F.

Do you support the law that prohibits smoking inside schools?

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

E29G.

Do you support the law that prohibits smoking inside universities?

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

CONTINUED ▶

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 → **F01c.**

[SPECIFY THE UNIT]:

NEVER BOUGHT CIGARETTES	□ 5 → ***SKIP TO 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 → **F01d**

PackA. How many cigarettes were in each pack?

REFUSED	□ 9

[GO TO F02]

F01dCart.

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

100	□ 1
200	□ 2
OTHER AMOUNT	□ 7 → **F01d**

CartA. 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 999999]

RANGE: 1 – 100000, 999999

F03.

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

ALLIANCE	□ 1
BALKANSKAYA ZVEZDA	□ 2
BELOMORKANAL	□ 3
BOND STREET	□ 4
WEST	□ 5
WINSTON	□ 6
VOGUE	□ 7
DAVIDOFF	□ 8
DUCAT	□ 9
ESSE	□ 10
KENT	□ 11
CAMEL	□ 12
LD	□ 13
L&M	□ 14
MARLBORO	□ 15
MURATTI	□ 16
OPTIMA	□ 17
PARLIAMENT	□ 18
PETR I	□ 19
RUSSKIY STIL	□ 20
TROYKA	□ 21
CHESTERFIELD	□ 22
YAVA	□ 23
OTHER	□ 24 → **F03a.**
[SPECIFY BRAND]:	

REFUSED	□ 99

F04.

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

VENDING MACHINE	□ 1
STORE	□ 2
STREET VENDOR	□ 3
MILITARY STORE	□ 4
DUTY-FREE SHOP	□ 5
OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY	□ 6
KIOSKS	□ 7
INTERNET	□ 8
FROM ANOTHER PERSON	□ 9
OTHER	□10 → **F04a.**
[SPECIFY LOCATION]:	

DON'T REMEMBER	□ 77
REFUSED	□ 99

CONTINUED ▶

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 <u>information</u> about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. In newspapers or in magazines?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
b. On television?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
c. On the radio?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
d. On billboards?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
e. On public transportation stations?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
f. In stores?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
g. Somewhere else?	□ 1	□ 2		□ 9

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES]

→ g1. Please specify where:

_____

G02.

In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on cigarette packages?

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 2 → ***SKIP TO G04***
DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKAGES	□ 3 → ***SKIP TO G04***
REFUSED	□ 9 → ***SKIP TO G04***

G03.

[ADMINISTER IF B01 = 1 OR 2. ELSE GO TO G04]

In the last 30 days, have warning labels on cigarette packages led you to think about quitting?

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

G04.

In the last 30 days, have you noticed any <u>advertisements or signs promoting</u> cigarettes in the following places?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. In stores where cigarettes are sold?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
b. On television?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
c. On the radio?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
d. On billboards?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
e. On posters?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
f. In newspapers or magazines?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
g. In cinemas?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
h. On the internet?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
i. On public transportation vehicles or stations?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
j. On public walls?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
k. Anywhere else?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 9	

→ k1. Please specify where:

_____

G05.

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

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

G06.

In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following types of cigarette promotions?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Free samples of cigarettes?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
b. Cigarettes at sale prices?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
c. Coupons for cigarettes?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
d. Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
e. Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
f. Cigarette promotions in the mail?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9

Section H. Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

H01.

The next question is asking about <u>smoking</u> tobacco.

Based on what you know or believe, does smoking tobacco cause serious illness?

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

H02.

Based on what you know or believe, does smoking tobacco cause the following ...

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Stroke (blood clots in the brain that may cause paralysis)?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
b. Heart attack?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
c. Lung cancer?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
d. Bladder cancer?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9

H02_2.

Do you think that some types of cigarettes <u>could</u> 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 <u>smokeless tobacco</u> cause serious illness?

YES	□ 1
NO	□ 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

H06.

Would you favor or oppose a law prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products?

FAVOR	□ 1
OPPOSE	□ 2
DON'T KNOW	□ 7
REFUSED	□ 9

End Individual Questionnaire

I00.

Those are all of the questions I have. Thank you very much for partcipating in this important survey.

I02.

[RECORD ANY NOTES ABOUT INTERVIEW:]

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE DESIGN

B.1 INTRODUCTION

GATS conducted in 2016 was the second nationally representative household survey of all non-institutionalized men and women 15 years of age or older to monitor adult tobacco use in the Russian Federation (GATS Russian Federation, 2016). The primary survey goals were to produce valid estimates for tobacco smoking, exposure to secondhand smoke and smoking cessation attempts, as well as to evaluate tobacco control interventions. Survey design requirements and recommendations for GATS were developed so that high quality estimates could be generated for the country as a whole as well as for two analysis groups defined by urbanicity and gender.

The target population for GATS included all men and women 15 years of age or older residing in the Russian Federation. This target population included all people who considered Russia to be their usual place of residence, even though they might not be considered a citizen of the country. Individuals who were visiting the country (e.g., tourists) and indicated their usual place of residence was a military base or group quarters, and those who were institutionalized—in hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, and other institutions—were excluded from the survey. Eligible respondents could withdraw from the study at any time and had the right to refuse to answer any question without providing a reason.

B.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The GATS Russian Federation was conducted in 72 of the 85 regions (constituent entities) of the Russian Federation. Thirteen regions were excluded from the sample due to the small population living there.

The GATS Russian Federation sampling frame was based on 2010 population census results. Two files were created separately for urban populations consisting of 254,000 enumeration areas and for rural populations consisting of 96,000 enumeration areas.

B.3 SAMPLE DESIGN

GATS Russian Federation 2016 used a stratified three-stage household sample. At the first stage, 392 enumeration areas called Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were selected (197 urban areas and 195 rural areas). PSUs were selected with probability proportionate to a size (PPS) measured separately for urban and rural areas. The size measure used was an estimate of the total number of survey-eligible households in the enumeration areas for urban and rural populations separately. At the second stage, 32 urban households and 28 rural households were selected from each enumeration area. The households were selected using simple random sampling, separately for urban and rural populations. At the final stage, one individual was randomly selected from all eligible males and females of each participating household to complete the survey. At the implementing stage, to prevent bias, no replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed.

B.4 SAMPLE SIZE

GATS was designed to produce estimates that meet the following precision requirements:

- Estimates computed at the national level, by urbanicity, by gender and by the cross of gender and urbanicity should have a margin of error of three percentage points or less for tobacco use rates of 40% and a 95% confidence interval.
- Sample sizes should be sufficiently large to accommodate statistical requirements for tests to detect differences between survey rounds based on independently chosen samples at each round.

Assuming a design effect of 2.00 for estimates computed at the national level, by urbanicity, by gender, and by the cross of gender and urbanicity, the minimum sample size needed to attain the GATS standards of statistical quality just described was 2,000 respondents. When applied to each of the four groups defined by the cross of urbanicity and gender, this resulted in a minimum recommended respondent sample of 8,000. Based on information from other national surveys conducted by Rosstat in the Russian Federation and the recommended overall sample size for GATS findings, the following anticipated levels of non-response at both the household level and the selected individual level were reflected: Household Eligibility Rate (90%), Household Response Rate (98%), Household Screening Rate (95%), Individual Eligibility Rate (98%) and Individual Response Rate (85% for males and 90% for females). As a result, the expected number of households per PSU is approximately 30, with the final adjusted sample

size of 11,764 (for more details on sample design and number of enumeration areas (blocks) and selected households, see **Table B.1**). Among 392 PSUs, 197 were allocated to the urban areas and 195 to the rural areas. Among 11,764 Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs), 6,304 were located in the urban area and 5,460 in the rural area, where the refusal rate was generally lower. The households were dispersed through eight federal districts. **Table B.1** below demonstrates sample distribution of enumeration areas and population by the place of residents in all the eight federal districts of the Russian Federation.

B.5 SAMPLING PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLE WEIGHTS

Due to non-proportional allocation of the sample through all strata, sample weights should ensure that the sample at the national and stratum levels (urban/rural areas) is actually representative. The GATS weighting process consisted of three steps: (1) base weight was computed with account for all steps of random selection in the sample; (2) adjustment for non-response at the household level and for individual respondents selected for the survey was performed; (3) post-stratification calibration adjustment of sample totals to the known population totals was made.

(1) BASE WEIGHT

The inverse of the unconditional probability of selection was the final selection weight (base weight) for each respondent, which is the reciprocal of the product of the probabilities of selection associated with each stage of the design. To determine the sampling weights, sampling probabilities were calculated separately for each sampling stage using the following formulae:

Probability of selecting enumeration area into the GATS subsample at the first stage (P1):

$$P_1 = l\frac{M_h}{\sum_1^k M_h}$$

Where,

l – is the number of PSUs to be selected at the first stage to GATS subsample.

Σ Mh –total number of households in all the l – PSUs.

Probability of selecting SSUs into to the GATS subsample at the second stage (P3):

$$P_2 = \frac{n_i}{k_h}$$

Where,

ni - number of households to be included into the GATS subsample at the second stage within PSUs selected at the first stage

GATS Final Respondent Selection Probability (P):

$$P=P1*P2*P3$$

Where P3 is a probability for selecting eligible respondent for the individual interview, it is provided by the census of population.

(2) ADJUSTMENT FOR UNIT NON-RESPONSE

The base weight is adjusted for non-response on two factors: household-level non-response adjustments and person-level non-response adjustments. Household-level non-response adjustments were made within the SSU. The corresponding household-level weighting class adjustments were computed as one divided by the weighted household response rate for each SSU sample. The person-level response rate was computed by roster-reported gender (male/female), residence (urban/rural), and current smoking status (smoking/not smoking).

(3) POST-STRATIFICATION CALIBRATION ADJUSTMENT

In principle, the goal of a calibration weight adjustment is to bring weighted sums of the sample data into line with the corresponding counts in the target population. As of January 1, 2017, Rosstat shared provisional population totals—projections of persons 15 years and older by urban/rural residence, and respondent-reported gender and age-group (15–24, 25–44, 45–64 and 65+)—from current population statistics with account to all structural and administrative changes that took place since the 2010 Russia population census. These totals were used for post-stratification calibration adjustment.

Ultimately, the final analysis weight (W) for the j-th respondent data record was computed as the product of the base weight, adjustment for non-response and post-stratification calibration adjustment. The final weight was used in all analyses to produce estimates and confidence intervals.

Table B1: Sample design implementation and number of enumeration blocks and households selected, GATS Russian Federation, 2016

Federal district	Number of households in the basic array			Number of PSUs selected for the sample array			Number of SSUs selected for GATS		
	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural
Russian Federation	54560627	41240276	13320351	392	197	195	11764	6304	5460
Central federal district	15201629	12389004	2812625	102	0	42	3096	920	1176
North West federal district	5538214	463650	91694	35	22	13	068	704	364
South federal district	5064138	3276830	1787308	42	16	26	1240	512	728
North-Caucasian federal district	2541807	135270	1189637	23	6	17	668	192	476
Privolzhsky (Volga) federal district	11576954	8381459	3195495	87	40	47	2596	120	116
Ural federal district	4749983	3830482	919501	31	18	13	940	576	364
Siberian federal district	7417120	468642	1948478	5	26	29	1644	832	812
Far East federal district	247078	1905169	565613	17	9	8	512	288	224

APPENDIX C: ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of error: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the result of errors or mistakes that cannot be attributable to sampling and were made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as errors in coverage, response errors, non-response errors, faulty questionnaires, interviewer recording errors, data processing errors, etc. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of GATS Russian Federation to minimize those errors, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

The sample of respondents selected in the GATS Russian Federation was only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differed somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (SE): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for a particular estimate or indicator (R). Standard error of an estimate is thus simply the square root of the variance of that estimate, and is computed in the same units as the estimate.
- Design effect (DEFT) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a DEFT value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design. In general, for a well designed survey, DEFT usually ranges from one to three. It is common, however, for DEFT to be much larger, up to seven or eight.
- Relative error (SE/R) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator.
- Confidence limits (R±1,96SE) are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERROR

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the GATS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. For the calculation of sampling errors from GATS Russian Federation data, SPSS 17 was used. The Taylor linearization method of variance estimation was used for survey estimates that are means or proportions.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, r = y/x, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{2}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} Z_{hi}^2 - \frac{Z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which $Z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}$, and $Z_h = y_h - rx_h$

where h (=1 or 2) represents the stratum which is urban or rural,

mh is the total number of PSUs selected in the hth stratum,

yhi is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the ith PSU in the hth stratum,

xhi is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the ith PSU in the hth stratum, and

f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for gender. For each variable or indicator, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C-1. In addition to the standard error (SE) described above, **Tables C-2** to **C-6** include the value of the estimate (R), the number of un-weighted and weighted counts, the design effect (DEFF or DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R) and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±1,96SE), for each variable or indicator.

Table C-1. List of Indicators for Sampling Errors, GATS Russian Federation, 2016

Indicator	Estimate	Base population
Current Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Smoker	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Users	Proportion	Ever daily tobacco users ≥ 15 years old
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	Proportion	Daily tobacco users ≥ 15 years old
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	Proportion	Daily tobacco users ≥ 15 years old
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	Proportion	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Home	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	Proportion	Adults who work indoors
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchase in store	Proportion	Current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information at Any Location	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	Mean	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	Mean	Former smokers ≥ 15 years old
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	Mean	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	Mean	Ever daily smokers ≥ 15 years old

Table C-2. Sampling Errors - National Sample, GATS Russian Federation, 2016

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	0.305	0.007	11 428	2.709	0.023	0.014	0.291	0.319
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.303	0.007	11 458	2.677	0.023	0.014	0.289	0.317
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.299	0.007	11 458	2.538	0.023	0.013	0.286	0.313
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.004	0.001	11 409	2.394	0.222	0.002	0.002	0.006
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.261	0.006	11 458	2.186	0.023	0.012	0.249	0.272
Daily Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.257	0.006	11 458	2.169	0.023	0.012	0.245	0.269
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.094	0.004	11 458	2.028	0.041	0.008	0.086	0.101
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.251	0.009	4 118	1.813	0.036	0.018	0.233	0.269
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.240	0.012	2 888	2.284	0.050	0.024	0.217	0.264
Time to First Tobacco use within 6–30 minutes of waking	0.400	0.013	2 888	1.963	0.032	0.025	0.375	0.425
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.350	0.012	3 436	2.239	0.035	0.024	0.326	0.374
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.617	0.021	1 672	3.073	0.034	0.041	0.577	0.658
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.474	0.022	1 670	3.281	0.047	0.043	0.431	0.518
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.201	0.017	1 232	2.279	0.086	0.034	0.167	0.235
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.027	0.006	1 233	1.786	0.229	0.012	0.015	0.039
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.562	0.013	3 322	2.411	0.024	0.026	0.536	0.588
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.230	0.009	11 369	5.576	0.040	0.018	0.212	0.249
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.218	0.012	5 122	4.465	0.056	0.024	0.194	0.242
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Office	0.009	0.001	11 429	2.138	0.144	0.003	0.006	0.012
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.015	0.002	11 452	2.438	0.120	0.003	0.011	0.018
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.029	0.003	11 440	4.697	0.116	0.007	0.023	0.036
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.061	0.005	11 453	5.867	0.089	0.011	0.051	0.072
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.846	0.012	3 241	3.404	0.014	0.023	0.824	0.869
Noticed Anti-Smoking Information at Any Location	0.818	0.013	11 435	12.074	0.015	0.025	0.794	0.843
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.972	0.005	3 330	3.115	0.005	0.010	0.962	0.982
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.359	0.013	3 309	2.564	0.037	0.026	0.333	0.385
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.225	0.013	11 359	10.607	0.057	0.025	0.200	0.250
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.908	0.006	11 451	4.374	0.006	0.011	0.897	0.920
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Stroke	0.811	0.010	11 452	7.453	0.012	0.020	0.792	0.831
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attack	0.830	0.009	11 453	7.012	0.011	0.018	0.812	0.849
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.936	0.005	11 453	5.021	0.005	0.010	0.926	0.946
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.818	0.009	11 450	5.826	0.011	0.017	0.801	0.835
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	16.300	0.300	2 849	2.600	0.000	0.600	15.700	16.900
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	10.200	0.400	1 016	1.500	0.000	0.800	9.400	11.000
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	2458.00	444.50	3170.00	0.80	0.20	871.30	1586.80	3329.30
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation of Individuals aged 15-34	17.00	0.10	1038.00	1.70	0.00	0.20	16.70	17.20

Table C-3. Sampling Errors - Male Sample, GATS Russian Federation, 2016

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size(n)	Design Effect (DEF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1,96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1,96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.498	0.010	4 776	2.071	0.021	0.020	0.478	0.518
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.495	0.010	4 786	2.049	0.021	0.020	0.475	0.515
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.488	0.010	4 786	2.011	0.021	0.020	0.468	0.508
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.008	0.002	4 759	2.222	0.244	0.004	0.004	0.012
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.439	0.010	4 786	1.886	0.022	0.019	0.419	0.458
Daily Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.431	0.010	4 786	1.873	0.023	0.019	0.412	0.450
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adult	0.149	0.007	4 786	1.675	0.045	0.013	0.136	0.162
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.241	0.010	3 057	1.655	0.041	0.020	0.222	0.261
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.255	0.014	2 175	2.132	0.053	0.027	0.229	0.282
Time to First Tobacco use within 6–30 minutes of waking	0.416	0.014	2 175	1.869	0.035	0.028	0.387	0.444
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.334	0.013	2 493	1.916	0.039	0.026	0.309	0.360
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.641	0.023	1 137	2.609	0.036	0.045	0.596	0.686
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.509	0.025	1 135	2.851	0.049	0.049	0.460	0.558
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.216	0.020	845	2.087	0.095	0.040	0.176	0.256
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.033	0.008	845	1.635	0.237	0.015	0.018	0.049
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.544	0.015	2 424	2.169	0.027	0.029	0.515	0.573
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.255	0.011	4 740	3.047	0.043	0.022	0.234	0.277
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.281	0.016	2 274	3.021	0.058	0.032	0.249	0.314
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.010	0.002	4 775	1.492	0.174	0.003	0.007	0.014
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.013	0.002	4 784	1.424	0.150	0.004	0.009	0.017
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.034	0.005	4 777	3.102	0.135	0.009	0.025	0.043
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.053	0.005	4 785	2.727	0.101	0.011	0.043	0.064
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.847	0.013	2 350	2.980	0.015	0.025	0.822	0.872
Noticed Anti-Smoking Information at Any Location	0.808	0.014	4 779	5.742	0.017	0.027	0.781	0.835
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.975	0.005	2 425	2.363	0.005	0.010	0.966	0.985
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.357	0.015	2 409	2.346	0.042	0.029	0.328	0.386
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.253	0.015	4 750	5.650	0.059	0.029	0.224	0.283
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.879	0.008	4 782	2.974	0.009	0.016	0.863	0.894
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Stroke	0.769	0.012	4 782	4.178	0.016	0.024	0.744	0.793
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attack	0.787	0.012	4 783	4.197	0.015	0.024	0.764	0.811
Belief that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.915	0.008	4 784	3.488	0.008	0.015	0.900	0.929
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.752	0.012	4 781	3.729	0.016	0.024	0.728	0.775
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	17.100	0.300	2 138	2.200	0.000	0.600	16.500	17.700
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	10.700	0.500	747	1.300	0.000	0.900	9.900	11.600
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	2139.10	88.20	2305.00	1.60	0.00	173.00	1966.10	2312.00
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation of Individuals aged 15-34	16.800	0.100	699	1.500	0.000	0.300	16.600	17.100

Table C-4. Sampling Errors - Female Sample, GATS Russian Federation, 2016

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size(n)	Design Effect (DEF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1,96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1,96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.145	0.007	6 652	2.659	0.049	0.014	0.131	0.159
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.144	0.007	6 672	2.650	0.049	0.014	0.130	0.158
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.142	0.007	6 672	2.611	0.049	0.014	0.129	0.156
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.001	0.001	6 650	2.260	0.512	0.001	0.000	0.003
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.113	0.006	6 672	2.203	0.051	0.011	0.102	0.124
Daily Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.113	0.006	6 672	2.223	0.051	0.011	0.101	0.124
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.048	0.004	6 672	2.353	0.084	0.008	0.040	0.056
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.279	0.018	1 061	1.770	0.066	0.036	0.243	0.315
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.191	0.018	713	1.559	0.096	0.036	0.155	0.227
Time to First Tobacco use within 6–30 minutes of waking	0.350	0.023	713	1.688	0.066	0.046	0.305	0.396
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.393	0.023	943	2.048	0.058	0.045	0.349	0.438
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.563	0.030	535	1.989	0.054	0.059	0.504	0.623
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.396	0.029	535	1.833	0.072	0.056	0.340	0.452
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.164	0.021	387	1.193	0.125	0.040	0.124	0.204
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.012	0.005	388	0.753	0.405	0.009	0.002	0.021
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.613	0.022	898	1.827	0.036	0.043	0.570	0.657
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.209	0.010	6 629	3.823	0.047	0.019	0.190	0.229
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.157	0.012	2 848	3.106	0.076	0.024	0.134	0.181
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.008	0.002	6 654	1.897	0.188	0.003	0.005	0.011
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.016	0.002	6 668	2.071	0.139	0.004	0.012	0.020
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.025	0.004	6 663	3.348	0.139	0.007	0.018	0.032
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.068	0.007	6 668	4.716	0.098	0.013	0.055	0.081
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.845	0.019	891	2.587	0.023	0.038	0.807	0.884
Noticed Anti-Smoking Information at Any Location	0.826	0.013	6 656	8.027	0.016	0.026	0.800	0.852
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.964	0.009	905	2.324	0.010	0.019	0.945	0.982
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.365	0.021	900	1.647	0.056	0.040	0.325	0.406
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.202	0.013	6 609	6.618	0.063	0.025	0.177	0.227
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.933	0.005	6 669	2.988	0.006	0.010	0.923	0.944
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Stroke	0.847	0.010	6 670	5.245	0.012	0.020	0.827	0.866
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attack	0.866	0.009	6 670	4.606	0.010	0.018	0.848	0.884
Belief that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.953	0.005	6 669	3.473	0.005	0.009	0.944	0.963
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.873	0.008	6 669	3.640	0.009	0.015	0.858	0.889
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	13.700	0.700	711	2.400	0.100	1.400	12.300	15.100
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	8.800	0.700	269	1.300	0.100	1.300	7.500	10.100
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	3364.30	1679.30	865.00	0.90	0.50	3291.40	72.80	6655.70
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation of Individuals aged 15-34	17.200	0.200	339	1.500	0.000	0.400	16.900	17.600

Table C-5. Sampling Errors - Urban Sample, GATS Russian Federation, 2016

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size(n)	Design Effect (DEF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1,96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1,96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.306	0.009	6 114	2.289	0.029	0.017	0.289	0.324
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.305	0.009	6 129	2.257	0.029	0.017	0.287	0.322
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.300	0.009	6 129	2.130	0.029	0.017	0.283	0.316
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.005	0.001	6 104	1.899	0.262	0.002	0.002	0.007
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.258	0.008	6 129	1.816	0.029	0.015	0.243	0.273
Daily Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.254	0.007	6 129	1.801	0.029	0.015	0.240	0.269
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.098	0.005	6 129	1.661	0.050	0.010	0.089	0.108
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.261	0.011	2 279	1.509	0.043	0.022	0.238	0.283
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.235	0.015	1 558	1.954	0.064	0.029	0.206	0.265
Time to First Tobacco use within 6–30 minutes of waking	0.401	0.016	1 558	1.641	0.040	0.031	0.370	0.433
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.341	0.015	1 910	1.914	0.044	0.029	0.311	0.370
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.622	0.025	958	2.613	0.041	0.050	0.572	0.672
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.476	0.027	956	2.778	0.057	0.053	0.423	0.528
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.190	0.021	662	1.803	0.108	0.040	0.150	0.231
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.019	0.006	662	1.343	0.327	0.012	0.007	0.031
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.562	0.016	1 844	2.036	0.029	0.032	0.529	0.594
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.242	0.012	6 074	4.618	0.049	0.023	0.219	0.266
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.220	0.015	3 105	3.964	0.067	0.029	0.191	0.249
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.009	0.002	6 106	1.793	0.183	0.003	0.006	0.012
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.014	0.002	6 127	2.133	0.157	0.004	0.010	0.018
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.037	0.005	6 123	3.540	0.123	0.009	0.028	0.045
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.069	0.007	6 126	4.762	0.103	0.014	0.055	0.082
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.823	0.015	1 800	2.745	0.018	0.029	0.794	0.852
Noticed Anti-Smoking Information at Any Location	0.806	0.016	6 117	10.028	0.020	0.031	0.775	0.838
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.972	0.006	1 849	2.813	0.007	0.013	0.960	0.985
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.337	0.016	1 842	2.204	0.048	0.032	0.305	0.370
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.237	0.016	6 066	8.741	0.068	0.032	0.205	0.268
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.905	0.007	6 128	3.546	0.008	0.014	0.891	0.919
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Stroke	0.811	0.013	6 126	6.318	0.016	0.025	0.786	0.835
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attack	0.830	0.012	6 126	5.985	0.014	0.023	0.807	0.853
Belief that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.935	0.006	6 127	4.244	0.007	0.013	0.922	0.948
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.813	0.011	6 124	4.847	0.013	0.021	0.792	0.835
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	16.100	0.400	1 538	2.100	0.000	0.800	15.300	16.900
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	10.000	0.500	580	1.200	0.000	0.900	9.100	11.000
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	2589.0	591.5	1743.0	0.6	0.2	1159.4	1429.6	3748.4
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation of Individuals aged 15-34	16.900	0.100	676	1.600	0.000	0.300	16.600	17.2

Table C-6. Sampling Errors - Rural Sample, GATS Russian Federation, 2016

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size(n)	Design Effect (DEF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1,96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1,96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.301	0.009	5 314	2.218	0.031	0.018	0.283	0.319
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.299	0.009	5 329	2.230	0.031	0.018	0.281	0.317
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.298	0.009	5 329	2.210	0.031	0.018	0.280	0.316
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.003	0.001	5 305	2.496	0.368	0.002	0.001	0.006
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.267	0.009	5 329	2.098	0.033	0.017	0.250	0.285
Daily Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.264	0.009	5 329	2.098	0.033	0.017	0.247	0.281
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.079	0.005	5 329	1.740	0.062	0.010	0.070	0.089
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.220	0.013	1 839	1.678	0.057	0.025	0.195	0.245
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.254	0.017	1 330	2.077	0.068	0.034	0.220	0.288
Time to First Tobacco use within 6–30 minutes of waking	0.397	0.019	1 330	1.972	0.047	0.037	0.360	0.434
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.377	0.018	1 526	2.053	0.047	0.035	0.342	0.412
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.601	0.032	714	2.968	0.053	0.062	0.539	0.663
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.470	0.033	714	3.206	0.071	0.066	0.405	0.536
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.230	0.031	570	3.120	0.135	0.061	0.169	0.291
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.050	0.016	571	2.980	0.314	0.031	0.019	0.081
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.564	0.020	1 478	2.396	0.035	0.039	0.525	0.603
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.194	0.012	5 295	4.492	0.059	0.023	0.171	0.216
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.208	0.015	2 017	2.896	0.074	0.030	0.178	0.238
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.010	0.002	5 323	2.119	0.200	0.004	0.006	0.014
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.017	0.002	5 325	1.925	0.147	0.005	0.012	0.021
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.008	0.002	5 317	2.298	0.231	0.004	0.004	0.012
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.040	0.005	5 327	3.467	0.126	0.010	0.030	0.049
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.917	0.013	1 441	3.024	0.014	0.025	0.893	0.942
Noticed Anti-Smoking Information at Any Location	0.854	0.014	5 318	8.592	0.017	0.028	0.826	0.882
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.972	0.006	1 481	1.818	0.006	0.011	0.960	0.983
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.426	0.020	1 467	2.442	0.047	0.040	0.386	0.465
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.192	0.017	5 293	9.416	0.087	0.033	0.159	0.224
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.920	0.008	5 323	4.235	0.008	0.015	0.905	0.935
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Stroke	0.813	0.013	5 326	5.953	0.016	0.026	0.787	0.838
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attack	0.831	0.012	5 327	5.322	0.014	0.023	0.808	0.854
Belief that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.938	0.007	5 326	3.940	0.007	0.013	0.925	0.951
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.834	0.011	5 326	4.865	0.013	0.022	0.812	0.856
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	16.700	0.400	1 311	2.100	0.000	0.700	16.000	17.500
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	10.800	0.600	436	1.400	0.100	1.200	9.500	12.000
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	2067.10	148.50	1427.00	1.90	0.10	291.00	1776.10	2358.10
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation of Individuals aged 15-34	17.200	0.200	362	1.700	0.000	0.400	16.800	17.6

APPENDIX D: TECHNICAL AND SURVEY STAFF

The **Ministry of Health of Russian Federation** is represented by the **Department of Public Health and Communication**, which is providing the general coordination and management of the survey.

- Salagay Oleg Olegovich - the head of the Department of Public Health and Communication.

Pulmonology Research Institute at the Federal Medico-Biological Agency of Russia:

- Chuchalin Alexander Grigorievich is the Director of Pulmonology Research Institute, the General Physician of Russian Federation, the General Pulmonologist of Russian Federation, Academician of Russian Academy of Sciences, Professor.
- Sakharova Galina Mikhailovna is the head of the Tobacco Control Research Centre of the Federal Medico-Biological Agency, M.D., PhD, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor.
- Antonov Nikolai Sergeevich is the Deputy Director of the Pulmonology Research Institute, the head of the Pulmonary Prevention branch, M.D., PhD, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor.
- Donitova Victoria Vladimirovna is a research associate of the Tobacco Control Research Centre of the Federal Medico-Biological Agency

The Information and Publishing Centre "Statistics of Russia" under Federal State Statistics Service of Russian Federation (Rosstat).

- Nesterov Vadim Nikolaevich, General Director.
- Konik Tatiana Olegovna, Head, Division of Information Service and Marketing Research.
- Gordienko Elena Alekseevna, Adviser, Division of Information Service and Marketing Research.
- Bulygina Lyudmila Mikhailovna, Leading Expert, Division of Information Service and Marketing Research.
- Gavrilova Elena Mikhilovna, Leading Expert, Division of Information Service and Marketing Research.
- Vysotskaya Veronika Valerievna, Adviser.
- Kuchumov Vyacheslav Dmitriyevich, Head, IT Division.
- Ignatenko Alina Viktorovna, Head, International Cooperation Division.
- Arkhipova Tamara Dmitrievna, Assistant of General Director on Financial Issues.
- Ivanov Eugeniy – IT support

RTI International

- Steve Litavecz

Questionnaire Review Committee (QRC)

- Gary Giovino (Chair)
- Ron Borland
- Prakash C. Gupta
- Jeremy Morton

Sample Review Committee (SRC)

- James Michael Bowling (Chair)
- William D. Kalsbeek
- Tarun K. Roy
- Krishna Mohan Palipudi

CDC Foundation

- Rachna Chandora

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- Krishna Mohan Palipudi, CDC Focal Point for Russian Federation and Team Lead, Global Tobacco Surveillance System
- Simone Salandy, Statistician
- Luhua Zhao, Statistician
- Anna Dean, GATS Coordinator
- Indu Ahluwalia, Chief, Global Tobacco Control Branch

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Current tobacco user	Person who currently uses any tobacco product, either daily or occasionally.
Current smokeless tobacco user	Person who currently uses any smokeless tobacco product, either daily or occasionally.
Current tobacco smoker	Person who currently smokes any tobacco product, either daily or occasionally.
Daily smoker	Person who currently smokes any tobacco product every day.
Daily smokeless tobacco user	Person who currently uses any smokeless tobacco product every day.
Ever daily smoker	Person may or may not be a current smoker. Includes persons that are 'current daily smokers', 'current occasional smokers, formerly daily' or 'current non-smokers, formerly daily smokers'
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home	Indicates percentage of respondents who reported someone smoking inside his/her home (daily, weekly or monthly), in the past 30 days. This does not include areas outside such as patios, balcony, garden, etc. that are not fully enclosed.
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places	Indicates percentage of respondents who reported someone smoking inside the public places of interest, in the past 30 days: Government Buildings: Covering indoor areas which are non-smoking areas by the national smoke free laws. Health Care Facilities: Covering indoor areas of both public and private ealth care facilities which are non-smoking areas by the national smoke free laws. Restaurants: Covering food and/ or beverage-selling place inside the building, not including place in front of any building and wayside. Public Transportation: All public transport with both air conditioner and non air conditioner.
Exposure to secondhand smoke at the workplace	Indicates percentage of respondents who reported someone smoking at work inside, in the past 30 days. This is among those respondents who work outside of the home or who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.
Former daily smoker	Person is currently a non-smoker but had previously smoked daily over a period of one month or more.
Former daily smokeless tobacco user	Person does not currently use smokeless tobacco but had previously used smokeless products daily over a period of one month or more.
Health care Provider (HCP)	Health care providers include various health professions such as medical doctors, nurses, pharmacist, health professionals, etc.
Interest in quitting smokeless tobacco use	Current smokeless tobacco users who are planning or thinking about quitting smokeless tobacco use within the next month, 12 months, or someday.
Interest in quitting smoking	Current tobacco smokers who are planning or thinking about quitting smoking within the next month, 12 months, or someday.
Non-medication therapy	Includes acupuncture or reflexology.
Non-smoker	Person currently does not smoke at all.
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	Person currently does not use smokeless tobacco at all.
Occasional smoker	Person who currently smokes less than daily.
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	Person who currently uses a smokeless tobacco product less than daily.

Papirosy	Cardboard tube-tipped cigarettes.
Pharmacotherapy	Nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) or prescription medication (such as Champix).
Psychotherapy	Coding or hypnosis.
Public places	Includes government buildings, health care facilities, restaurants, bars/nightclubs, cafes/cafeterias, public transportation, schools, colleges/universities and private workplaces
Quit attempt	Current tobacco smokers and smokeless tobacco users who tried to quit during the past 12 months and former tobacco smokers and smokeless tobacco users who have been abstinent for <12 months.
Quit ratio (among daily smokers)	Indicates how many 'ever daily smokers' were able to successfully quit ('former daily smoker' / 'ever daily smoker')
Secondhand smoke (SHS)	Inhalation of smoke from tobacco products used by others.
Smokeless tobacco use status	Classified into three categories: 1) 'Current/Daily smokeless user' means the person uses at least one smokeless tobacco product every day, over a period of one month or more. 2) 'Current/Occasional smokeless user' means the person uses smokeless tobacco products less than daily (either formerly daily or never daily). 3) 'Non-smokeless tobacco user' means the person currently does not use smokeless tobacco at all. This includes 'former daily user' and 'never daily user'.
Smoking status / Smoking frequency	Classified into three categories: 1) 'Current/Daily smoker' means the person currently smokes at least one tobacco product every day, over a period of one month or more. 2) 'Current/Occasional smoker' means the person currently smokes less than daily (either formerly daily or never daily). 3) 'Non-smoker' means the person currently does not smoke at all. This includes 'former daily smoker' (currently a non-smoker but had previously smoked daily) and 'never daily smoker' (currently a non-smoker and has never smoked daily, but instead occasionally or never smoked).
Tobacco products	Two types of tobacco products: 1) Smoked tobacco includes: manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, pipes full of tobacco, cigars/ cheroots/cigarillos, cardboard tube-tipped cigarettes (papirosy), calean, and any other reported smoked tobacco products. 2) Smokeless tobacco includes: snus (oral tobacco), snuffing tobacco (for nasal use), chewing tobacco (oral tobacco for chewing), and any other reported smokeless tobacco products.

APPENDIX F: MPOWER SUMMARY INDICATORS

Appendix Table F.1: MPOWER Summary Indicators - GATS Russian Federation, 2016

Indicator	Overall (%)	Gender		Residence	
		Male (%)	Female (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies					
Current tobacco user	30.5	49.8	14.5	30.6	30.1
Current tobacco smokers	30.3	49.5	14.4	30.5	29.9
Current cigarette smokers	29.9	48.8	14.2	30.0	29.8
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	29.7	48.2	14.2	29.8	29.3
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day (number)[1]	16.3	17.1	13.7	16.1	16.7
Average age at daily smoking initiation (years)[2]	17.0	16.8	17.2	16.9	17.2
Former smokers among ever daily smokers	25.1	24.1	27.9	26.1	22.0
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke					
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	23.0	25.5	20.9	24.2	19.4
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work 3,*	21.8	28.1	15.7	22.0	20.8
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places:†					
Government building/offices	3.5	4.2	3.0	3.6	3.2
Health care facilities	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.1	4.0
Restaurants	20.0	21.6	18.5	21.1	11.6
Public Transportation	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.8	8.9
Schools	3.1	4.2	2.5	3.3	2.6
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use					
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months [3]	35.0	33.4	39.3	34.1	37.7
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider [3,4]	47.4	50.9	39.6	47.6	47.0
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method [3]:					
Pharmacotherapy (Nicotine Replacement Therapy)	20.1	21.6	16.4	19.0	23.0
Counseling/advice	2.7	3.3	1.2	1.9	5.0
Interested or planning to quit smoking[5]	56.2	54.4	61.3	56.2	56.4
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco					
Belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	90.8	87.9	93.3	90.5	92.0
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	81.8	75.2	87.3	81.3	83.4
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location*	81.8	80.8	82.6	80.6	85.4
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages *[5]	35.9	35.7	36.5	33.7	42.6
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship					
Noticed advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold *	5.3	5.9	4.8	5.9	3.5
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship or promotion*	22.5	25.3	20.2	23.7	19.2
R: Raise taxes on tobacco					
Average (median) cigarette expenditure per month (Rubles) [6]	1,672.4	1,818.7	1,212.9	1,672.9	1,632.1
Average (median) cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (Rubles) [6]	79.7	79.6	81.8	79.9	74.4
Last cigarette purchase was from a store [6]	84.6	84.7	84.5	82.3	91.7

Notes:
[1] Among current daily smokers
[2] Among ever daily smokers
[3] Among past-year smokers (includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months)
[4] Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months
[5] Among current smokers
[6] Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes
* In the last 30 days
† Among those who visited the place in the last 30 days.

Appendix Table F.2: MPOWER Summary Indicators, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016

Indicator	2009			2016			Relative change		
	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage		
Current tobacco users	39.4 (38.0, 40.8)	60.7 (58.9, 62.4)	21.7 (19.7, 23.9)	30.9 (29.4, 32.4)	50.9 (48.8, 53.1)	14.3 (13.0, 15.8)	-21.5*	-16.0*	-34.0 *
Current tobacco smokers	39.1 (37.8, 40.5)	60.2 (58.4, 62.0)	21.7 (19.6, 23.8)	30.7 (29.3, 32.2)	50.6 (48.5, 52.7)	14.3 (12.9, 15.7)	-21.6*	-16.0*	-34.2*
Current cigarette smokers[1]	38.8 (37.4, 40.2)	59.8 (58.0, 61.5)	21.4 (19.4, 23.6)	30.3 (28.9, 31.7)	50.0 (47.9, 52.0)	14.1 (12.7, 15.5)	-21.9*	-16.4*	-34.3*
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	38.5 (37.2, 39.9)	59.3 (57.6, 61.0)	21.4 (19.3, 23.5)	30.0 (28.6, 31.4)	49.3 (47.3, 51.4)	14.1 (12.7, 15.5)	-22.1*	-16.8*	-34.2*
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day (number)	16.8 (16.3, 17.3)	18.3 (17.8, 18.9)	12.6 (11.8, 13.5)	16.3 (15.6, 16.9)	17.1 (16.5, 17.8)	13.5 (12.0, 14.9)	-3.4	-6.7*	6.7
Average age at daily smoking initiation (years)[2]	16.6 (16.4, 16.8)	16.4 (16.2, 16.6)	17.0 (16.7, 17.3)	16.8 (16.6, 17.0)	16.7 (16.4, 16.9)	17.1 (16.8, 17.5)	1.3	1.5	1.0
Former smokers among ever daily smokers[3]	18.3 (16.9, 19.9)	18.8 (17.2, 20.5)	17.1 (14.2, 20.5)	24.7 (22.9, 26.6)	23.4 (21.5, 25.5)	28.4 (24.8, 32.3)	34.7*	24.8*	66.3*
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke									
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	34.7 (32.9, 36.5)	36.7 (34.5, 38.9)	33.0 (30.7, 35.3)	23.1 (21.2, 25.1)	25.9 (23.6, 28.2)	20.8 (18.9, 22.8)	-33.4*	-29.5*	-37.0*
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work [4, †]	34.9 (32.4, 37.4)	45.7 (42.5, 48.9)	25.7 (22.9, 28.8)	21.9 (19.5, 24.5)	28.3 (25.1, 31.8)	15.8 (13.5, 18.5)	-37.3*	-38.0*	-38.6*
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places: [5, †]									
Government buildings/offices	17.0 (15.3, 18.8)	21.2 (18.9, 23.8)	13.8 (12.0, 15.8)	3.6 (2.7, 4.7)	4.2 (3.0, 5.8)	3.1 (2.1, 4.5)	-79.0*	-80.2*	-77.5*
Health care facilities	10.2 (8.5, 12.1)	12.1 (9.8, 14.8)	9.1 (7.4, 11.2)	3.4 (2.7, 4.4)	3.8 (2.8, 5.2)	3.2 (2.4, 4.2)	-66.2*	-68.1*	-64.8*
Restaurants	78.6 (75.0, 81.8)	78.3 (74.0, 82.1)	78.8 (74.0, 82.9)	19.9 (16.2, 24.2)	21.8 (17.2, 27.3)	18.1 (14.0, 23.1)	-74.7*	-72.2*	-77.0*
Public Transportation	24.9 (22.5, 27.4)	24.5 (21.9, 27.2)	25.1 (22.5, 28.0)	10.8 (9.0, 12.8)	10.8 (8.8, 13.2)	10.7 (8.8, 13.0)	-56.7*	-55.7*	-57.3*
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use									
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months [6]	32.1 (30.2, 34.0)	29.4 (27.5, 31.4)	38.1 (33.7, 42.7)	34.7 (32.3, 37.1)	33.2 (30.6, 35.9)	39.0 (34.6, 43.7)	8.1	12.9*	2.5
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider [6, 7]	31.7 (28.9, 34.6)	34.1 (31.0, 37.4)	27.4 (23.0, 32.3)	47.9 (43.4, 52.5)	52.0 (46.9, 57.1)	38.5 (33.0, 44.3)	51.1*	52.4*	40.4*
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method [6]:									
Pharmacotherapy (Nicotine Replacement Therapy)	20.1 (17.3, 23.3)	19.1 (16.2, 22.4)	21.8 (16.4, 28.4)	26.1 (22.3, 30.3)	27.6 (23.1, 32.5)	22.5 (17.7, 28.2)	29.9*	44.1*	3.3
Counselling/advice	5.7 (4.4, 7.3)	7.1 (5.3, 9.4)	3.3 (1.8, 6.0)	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	3.4 (2.1, 5.4)	1.1 (0.4, 2.6)	-52.3*	-52.3*	-67.2*
Interested or planning to quit smoking	60.3 (57.9, 62.7)	55.8 (53.4, 58.2)	70.7 (66.3, 74.8)	56.2 (53.5, 59.0)	54.6 (51.5, 57.6)	61.1 (56.4, 65.6)	-6.8*	-2.2	-13.6*
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco									
Believe that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	90.8 (89.6, 91.9)	88.0 (86.4, 89.5)	93.2 (91.8, 94.3)	90.8 (89.6, 91.9)	87.8 (86.0, 89.4)	93.3 (92.1, 94.3)	0.0	-0.3	0.2
Believe that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	81.9 (80.3, 83.4)	75.7 (73.4, 77.8)	87.0 (85.3, 88.6)	81.9 (80.1, 83.6)	75.1 (72.6, 77.5)	87.5 (85.8, 89.0)	0.0	-0.7	0.5
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location [†]	68.1 (65.6, 70.5)	66.8 (64.2, 69.4)	69.1 (66.4, 71.7)	81.3 (78.6, 83.8)	80.3 (77.3, 83.0)	82.2 (79.3, 84.7)	19.5*	20.2*	18.9*
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages [†]	31.7 (28.9, 34.6)	31.6 (28.8, 34.5)	31.9 (27.4, 36.9)	36.0 (33.4, 38.8)	35.7 (32.7, 38.9)	37.0 (32.9, 41.2)	13.7*	13.1*	15.8
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship									
Noticed advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold [8, †]	43.6 (41.0, 46.2)	46.1 (43.3, 48.9)	41.6 (38.8, 44.4)	5.5 (4.5, 6.8)	6.1 (4.9, 7.7)	5.0 (3.9, 6.4)	-87.3*	-86.7*	-87.9*
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship or promotion [†]	68.0 (65.8, 70.2)	71.6 (69.3, 73.9)	65.0 (62.4, 67.5)	23.1 (20.6, 25.7)	25.9 (23.0, 29.0)	20.7 (18.2, 23.4)	-66.1*	-63.9*	-68.2*
R: Raise taxes on tobacco									
Average (median) cigarette expenditure per month (Rubles) [9]	560.8 (535.7, 588.3)	604.4 (582.8, 641.7)	422.9 (395.4, 514.4)	1,671.0 (1,541.4, 1,824.7)	1,817.6 (1,731.8, 1,951.8)	1,209.7 (1,108.2, 1,379.2)	198.0*	200.7*	186.0*
Average (median) cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (Rubles)[9]	24.5 (23.2, 26.7)	21.9 (21.4, 24.7)	35.4 (30.2, 38.9)	79.7 (79.5, 80.0)	79.6 (79.4, 80.0)	81.8 (80.8, 85.7)	224.7*	263.3*	131.4*
Last cigarette purchase was from a store [9]	69.0 (66.2, 71.7)	69.3 (66.4, 72.0)	68.5 (63.7, 72.9)	84.6 (82.1, 86.8)	84.7 (81.9, 87.2)	84.3 (79.9, 87.9)	22.6*	22.3*	23.1*

[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes and papirosy. [2] Among daily smokers age 15-34 years. [3] Current non-smokers. [4] Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. [5] Among those who visited the specific public places in the past 30 days. [6] Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. [7] Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. [8] Includes those who noticed cigarettes at sale prices; free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes; or any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold. [9] Among current manufactured cigarette smokers. † During the past 30 days. * $p < 0.05$

The relative change (R) of the two estimates in the survey years 2009 (r2009) and 2016 (r2016) is calculated as a percentage (R=(r2009 - r2016/r2009)). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates, averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have be weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across gr

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World Health Organization
Regional Office for Europe

UN City, Marmorvej 51,
DK-2100, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark
Tel.: +45 45 33 70 00
Fax: +45 45 33 70 01
Email: eurocontact@who.int
Web site: www.euro.who.int