

Prevalence and patterns of tobacco use in Serbia



CENTRALNI HIJIJENSKI ZAVOD U BEOGRADU (1930)

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Background

- Three laws under different ministries
- Gap in smoke free law and low compliance
- TPD not transposed into legislation
- High exposure to tobacco smoke and prevalence of smoking since years
- Emerging tobacco products on the market
- Changing patterns of nicotine/tobacco products use

Available surveys/researches

Youth

ESPAD
GYTS
HBSC

Adults

Health surveys (15+)
Annual surveys among adults (18+)
Survey among hospitality sector visitors

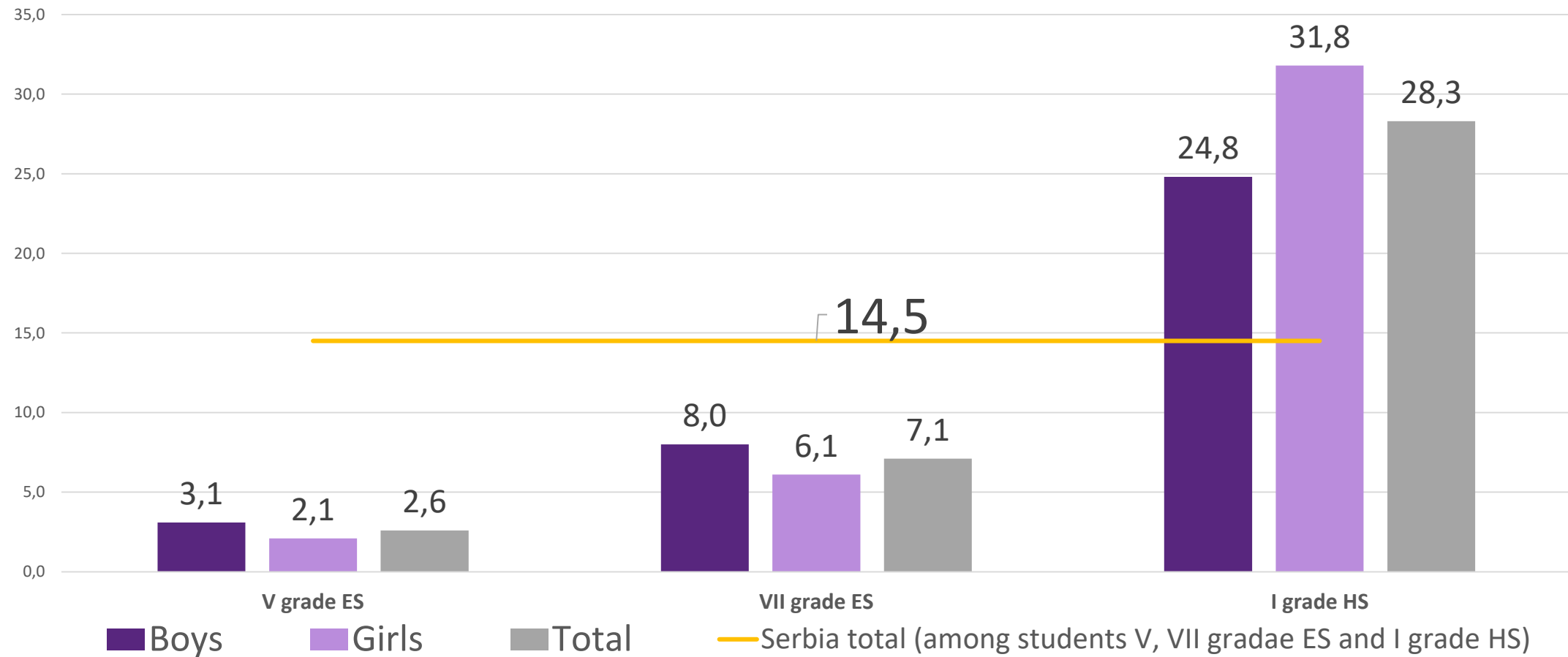
Vulnerable population

Bio-behavioural surveys
Lack of data

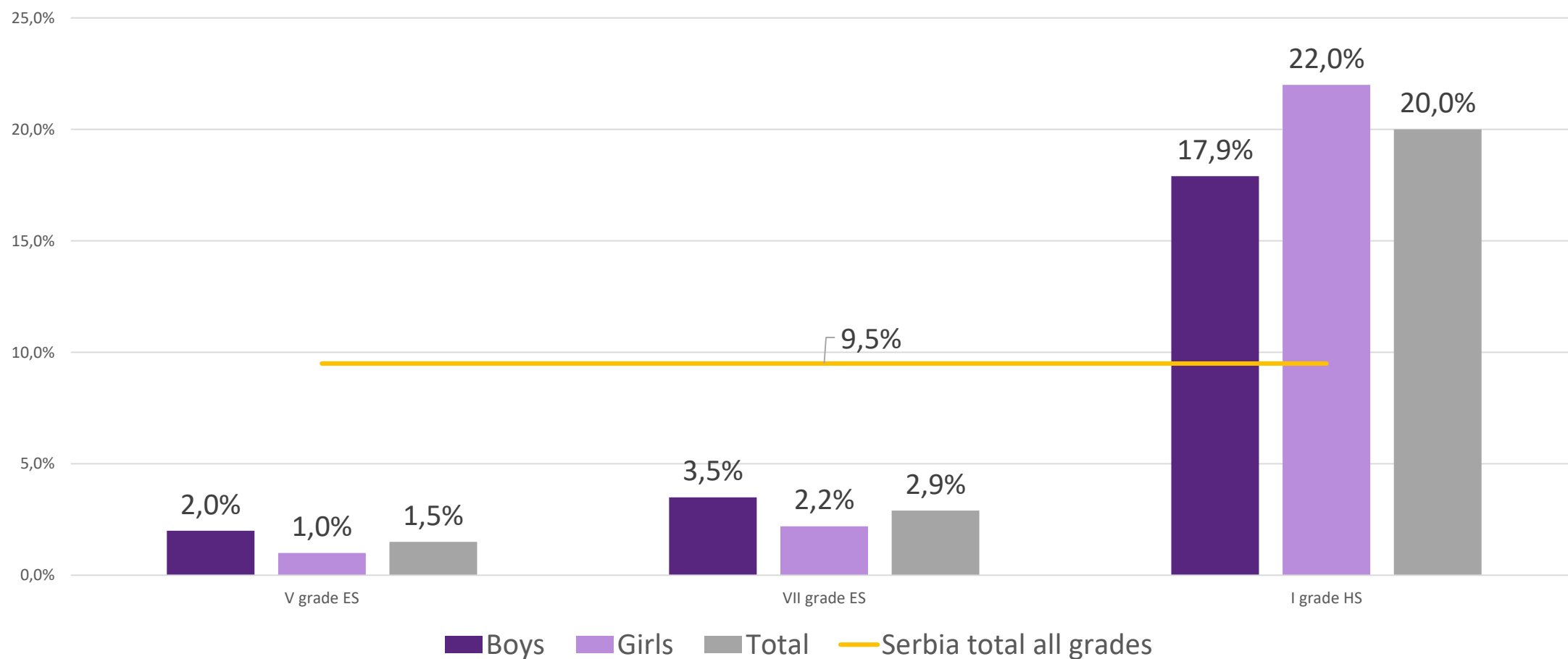
Tobacco/nicotine use among youth



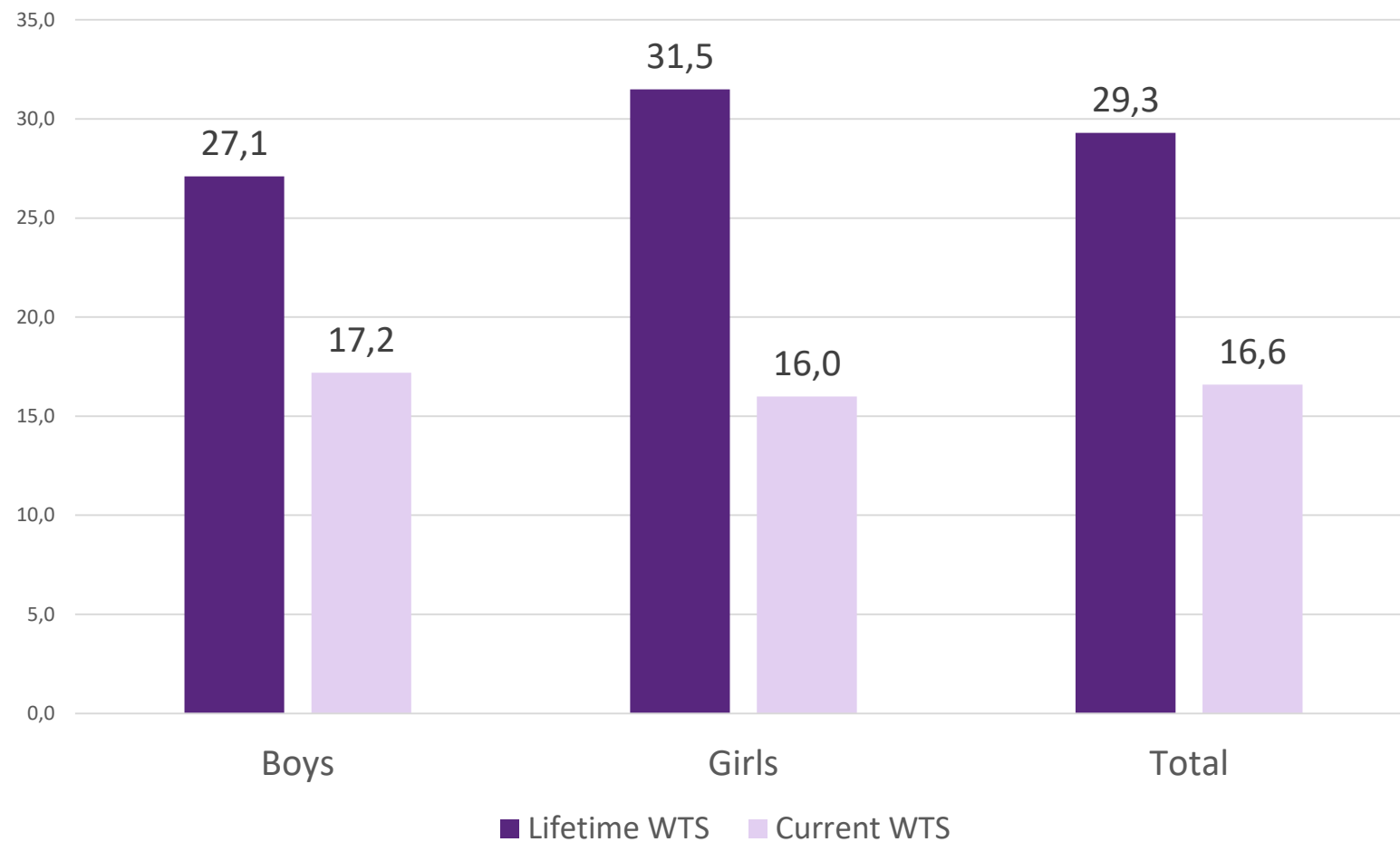
Lifetime cigarette smoking, students by grade



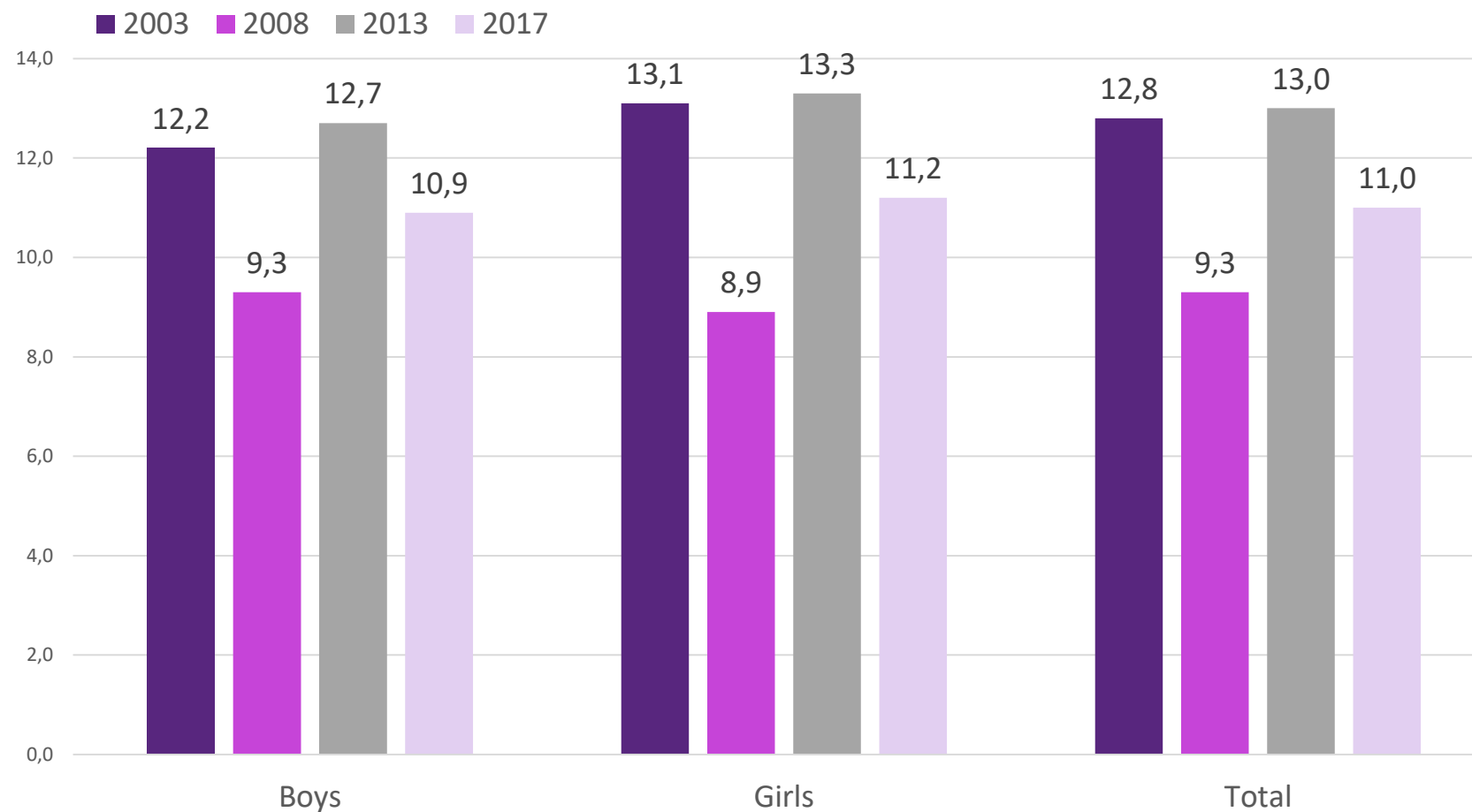
Current cigarette smoking, students by grade



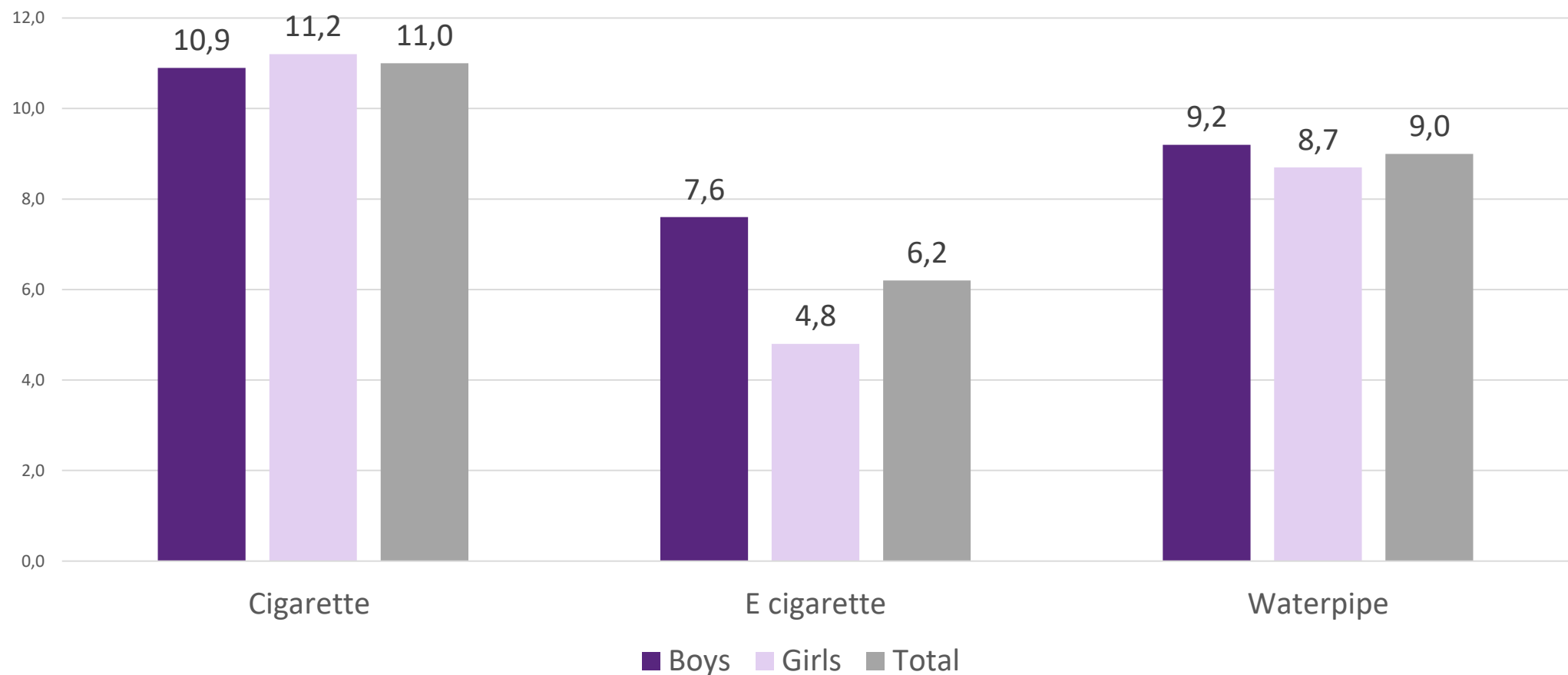
Lifetime and current WTS, students 1 grade HS



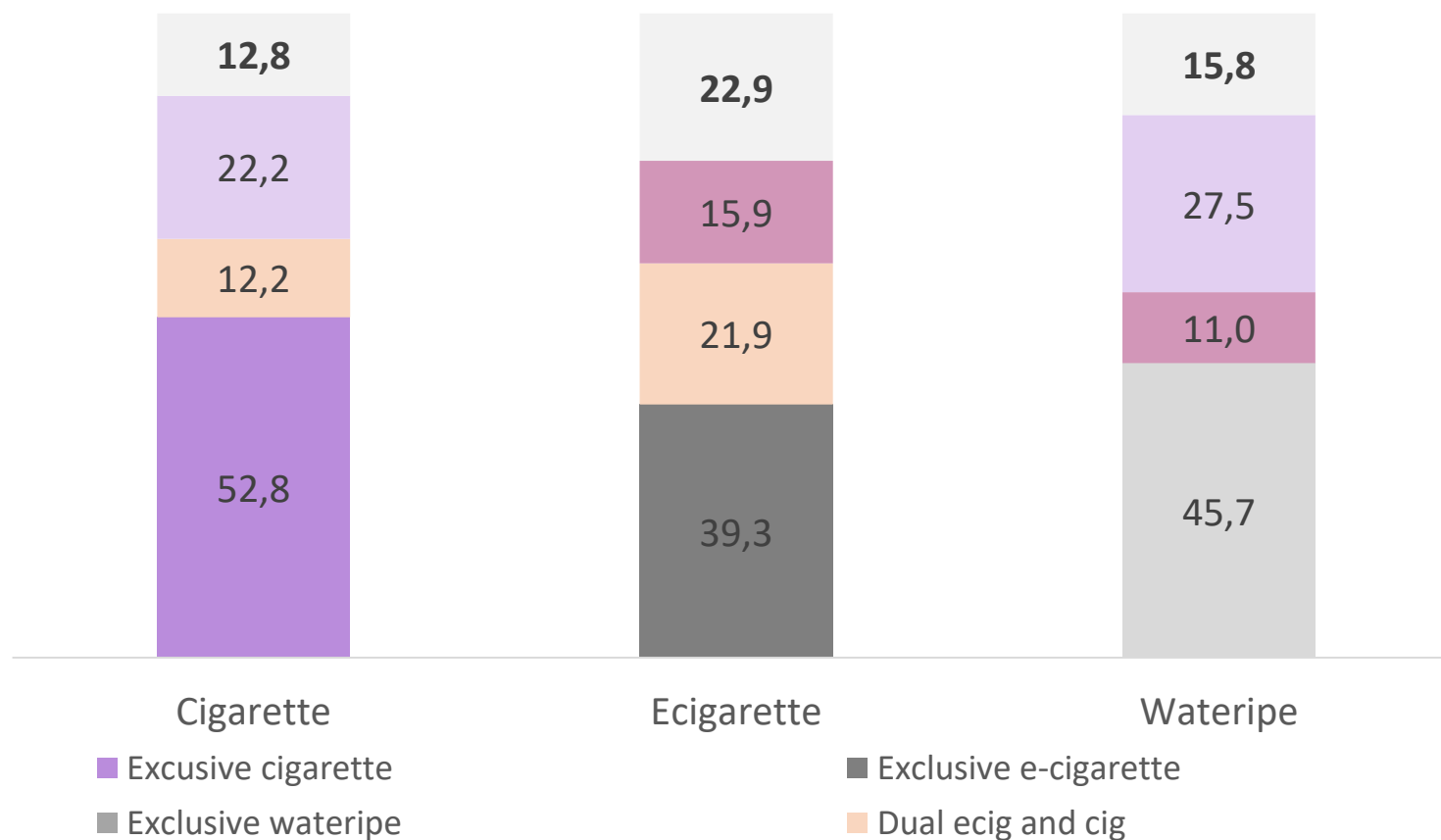
Current cigarette smoking, students 13-15 by year (%) - GYTS *



Current cigarette, e-cigarette and waterpipe smoking, students 13-15 (%) – GYTS 2017 *



Current cigarette, e-cigarette and waterpipe smoking, students 13-15 (%)- GYTS *

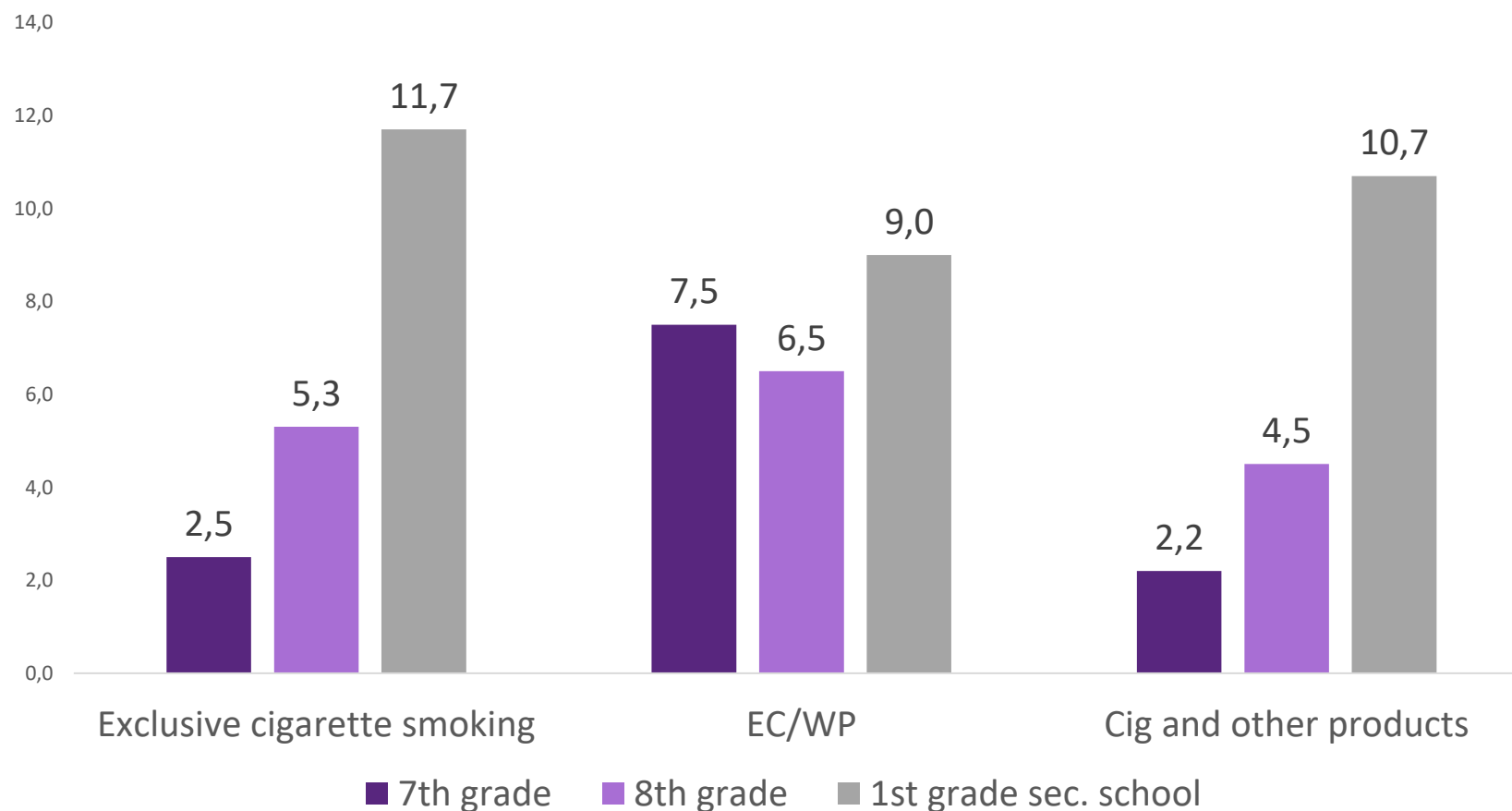


Eight different categories of students according to tobacco/nicotine use status:

- *non users*
- *cigarette only*
- *waterpipe only*
- *e-cigarette only*
- *dual e-cigarette and waterpipe*
- *dual e-cigarette and cigarette*
- *dual waterpipe and cigarette*
- *poly tobacco/nicotine users*

Among student in the youngest group of students e-cigarette and/or waterpipe tobacco smoking threefold higher than exclusive cigarette use

Current tobacco/nicotine products use by school grade(%), students 13-15, Serbia, 2017



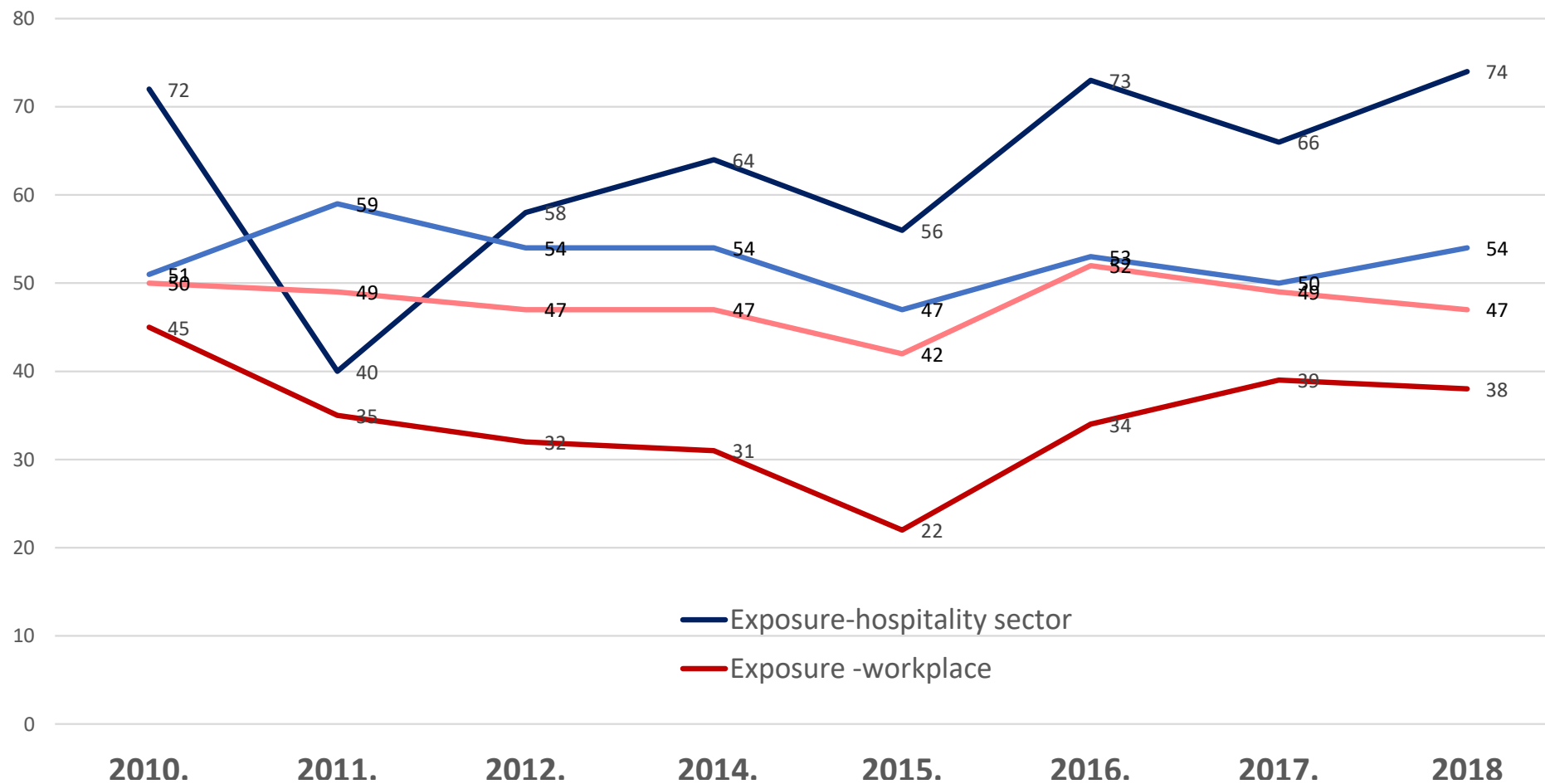


ИНСТИТУТ ЗА ЈАВНО ЗДРАВЉЕ СРБИЈЕ
„Др Милан Јовановић Бату“

Јавно Здравље, позитивне наредбе, неконвенционални Сиг. ит. здравље, Јавно зд. сав.

Exposure to
tobacco smoke

Exposure to tobacco smoke* at work and in hospitality sector, Serbia, 2010-2018

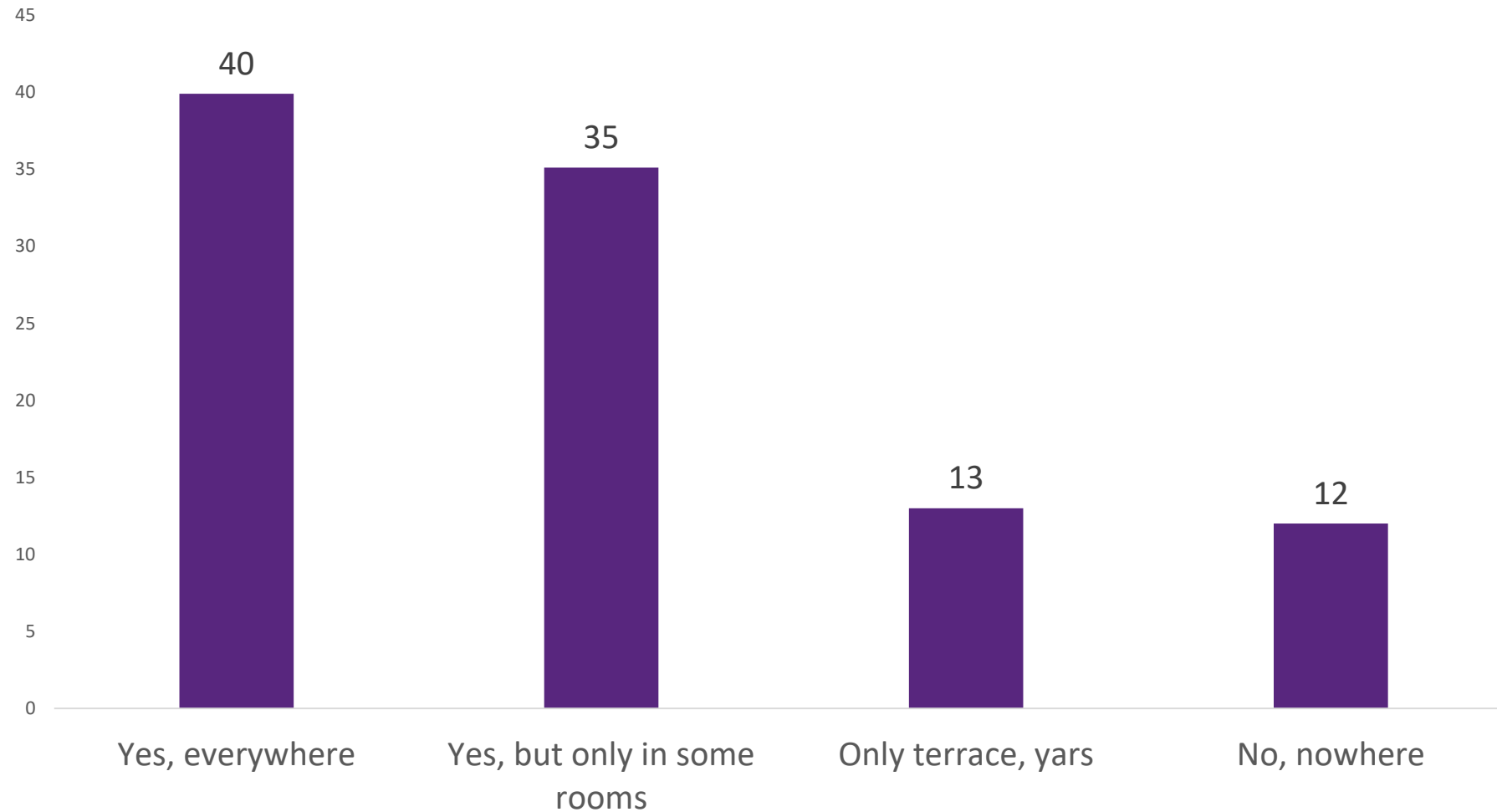


*where applicable

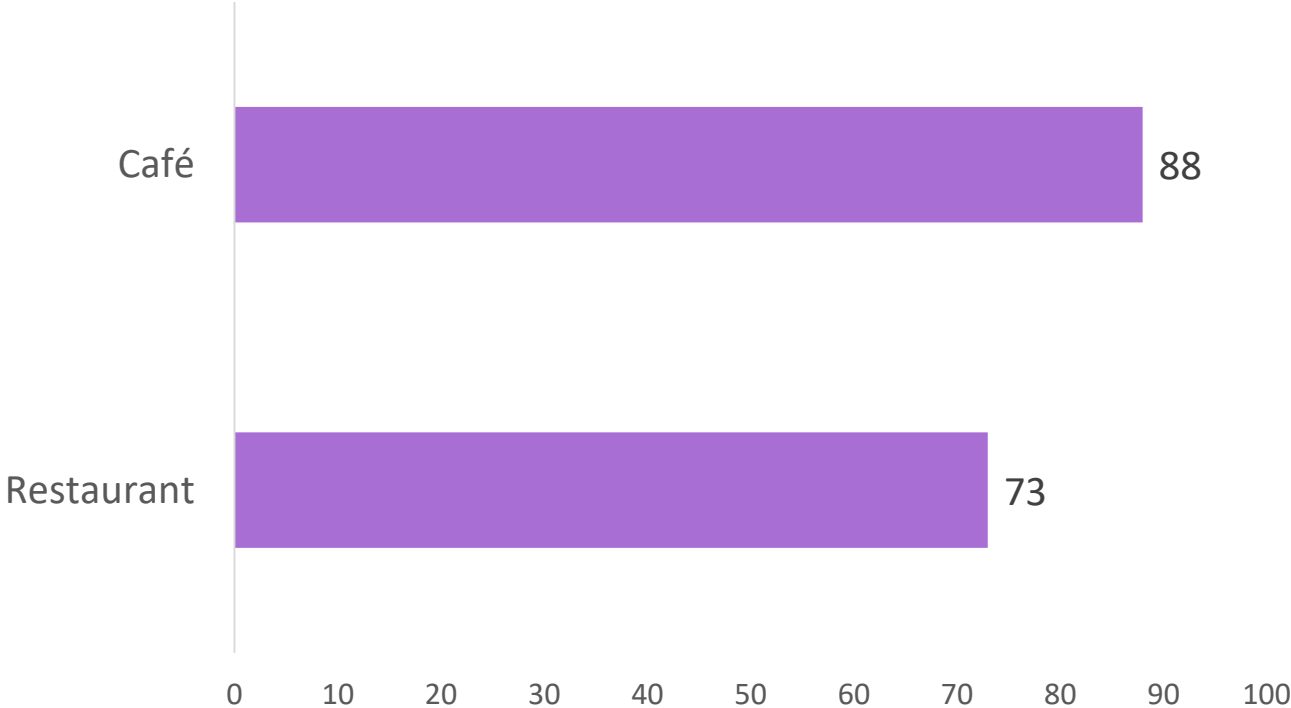
Survey on attitudes towards SF law, adults, Serbia

Is smoking allowed in your household?

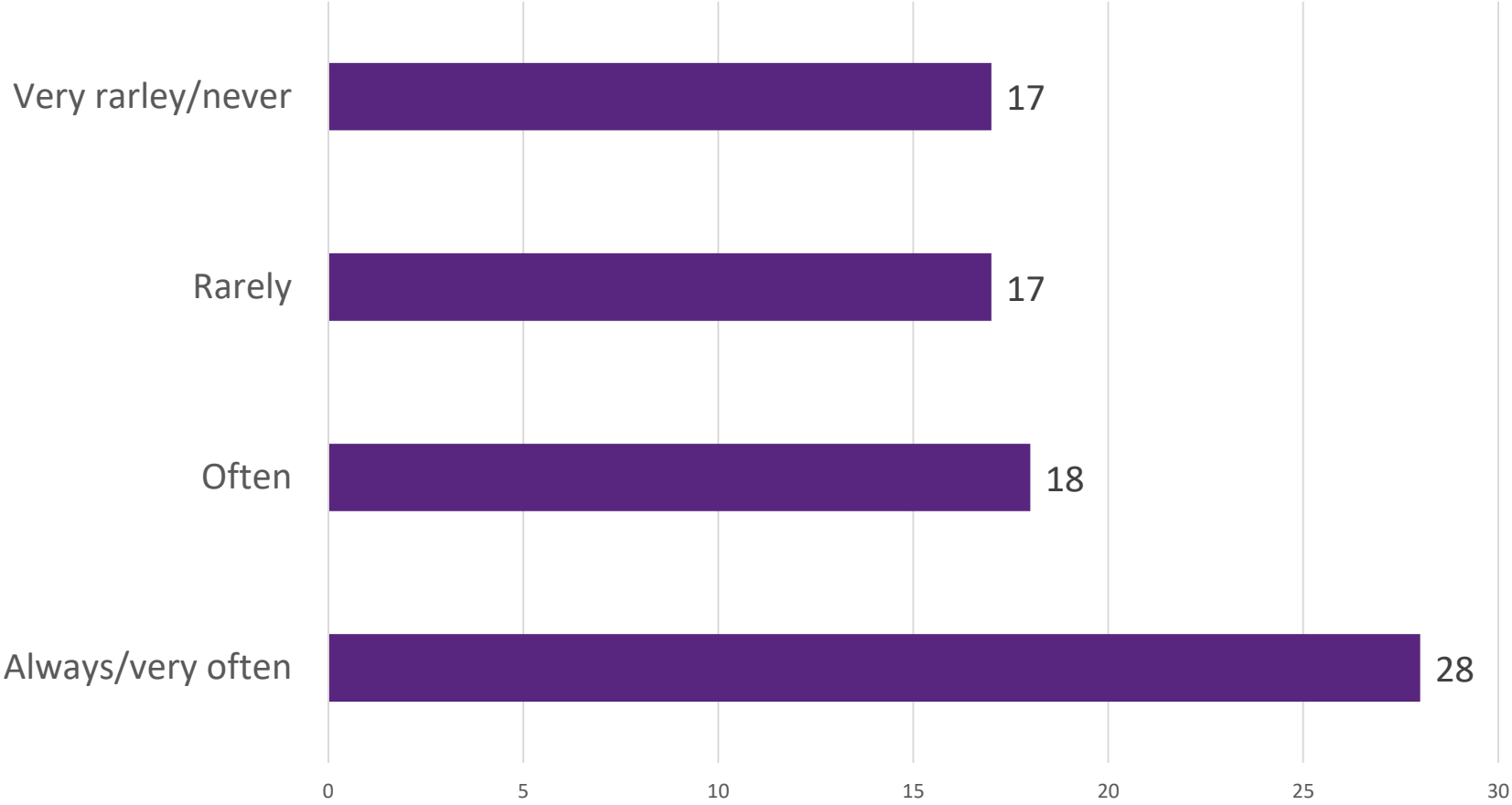
Serbia(%), 2018



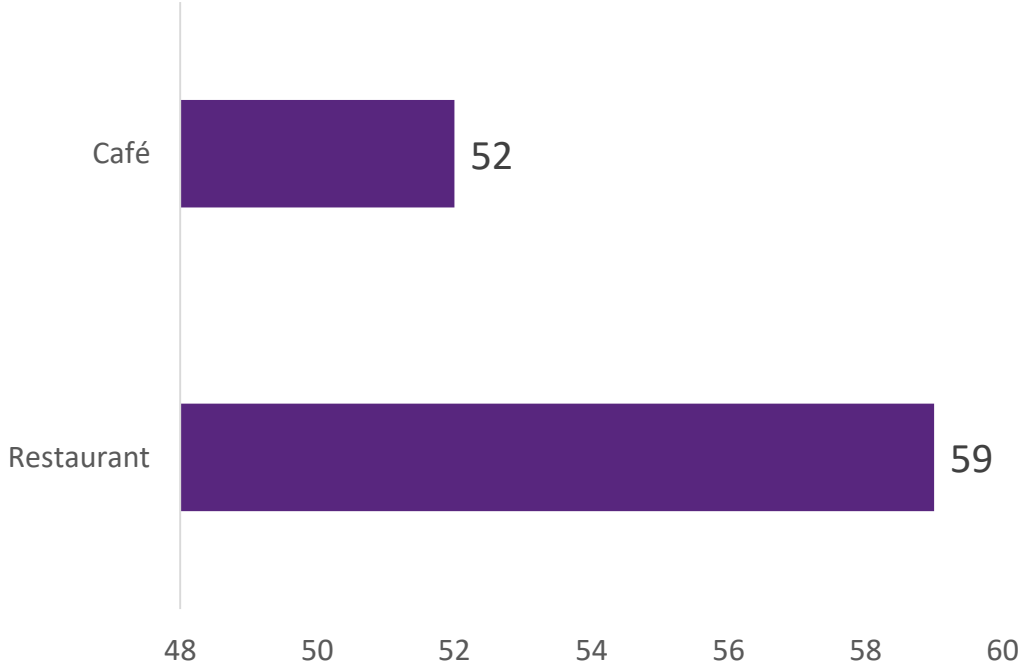
Exposure to secondhand smoke in hospitality sector in the past 12 months (%)



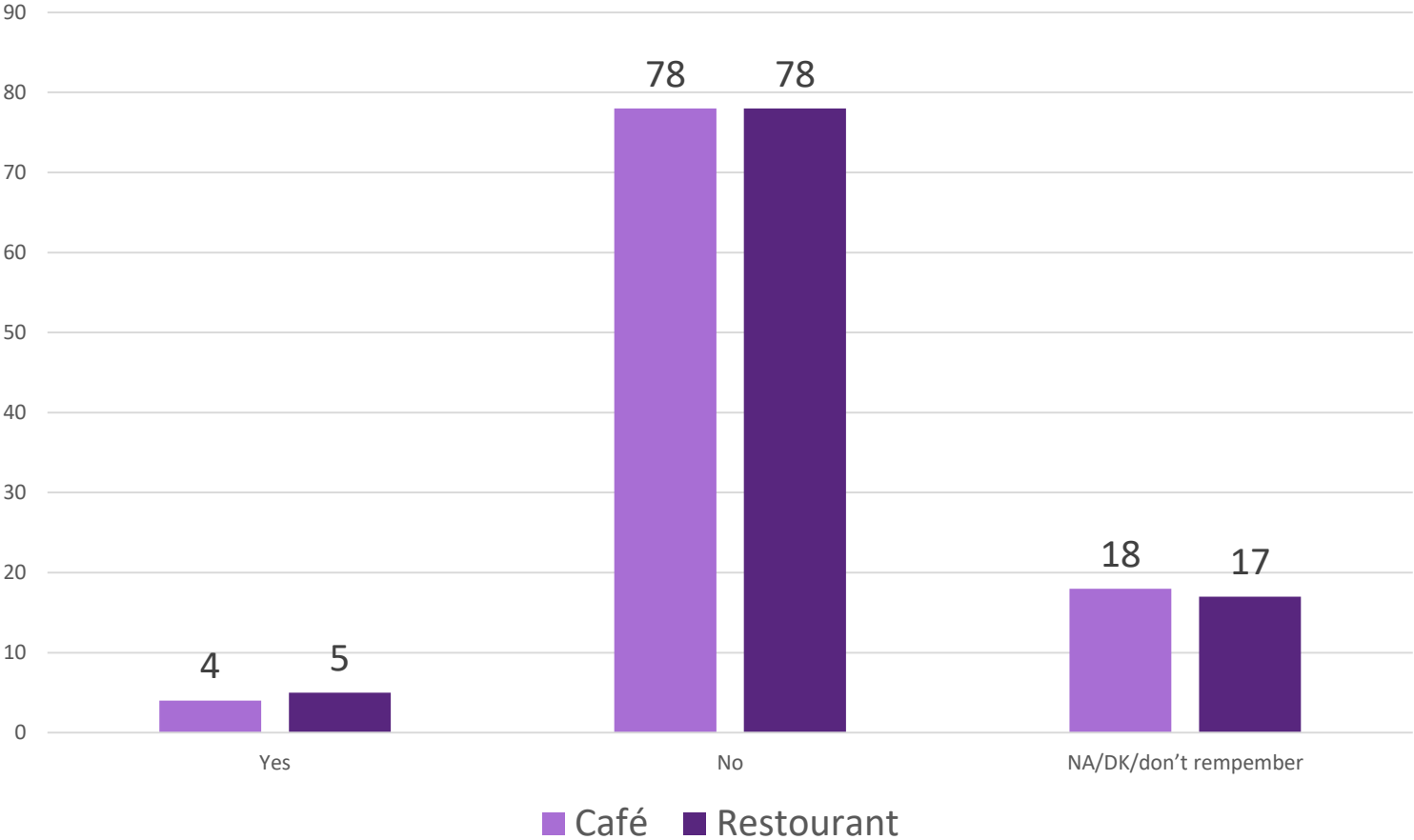
Answers to Q „How often are you exposed to secondhand smoke in no-smoking part of the hospitality sector?“ (%)



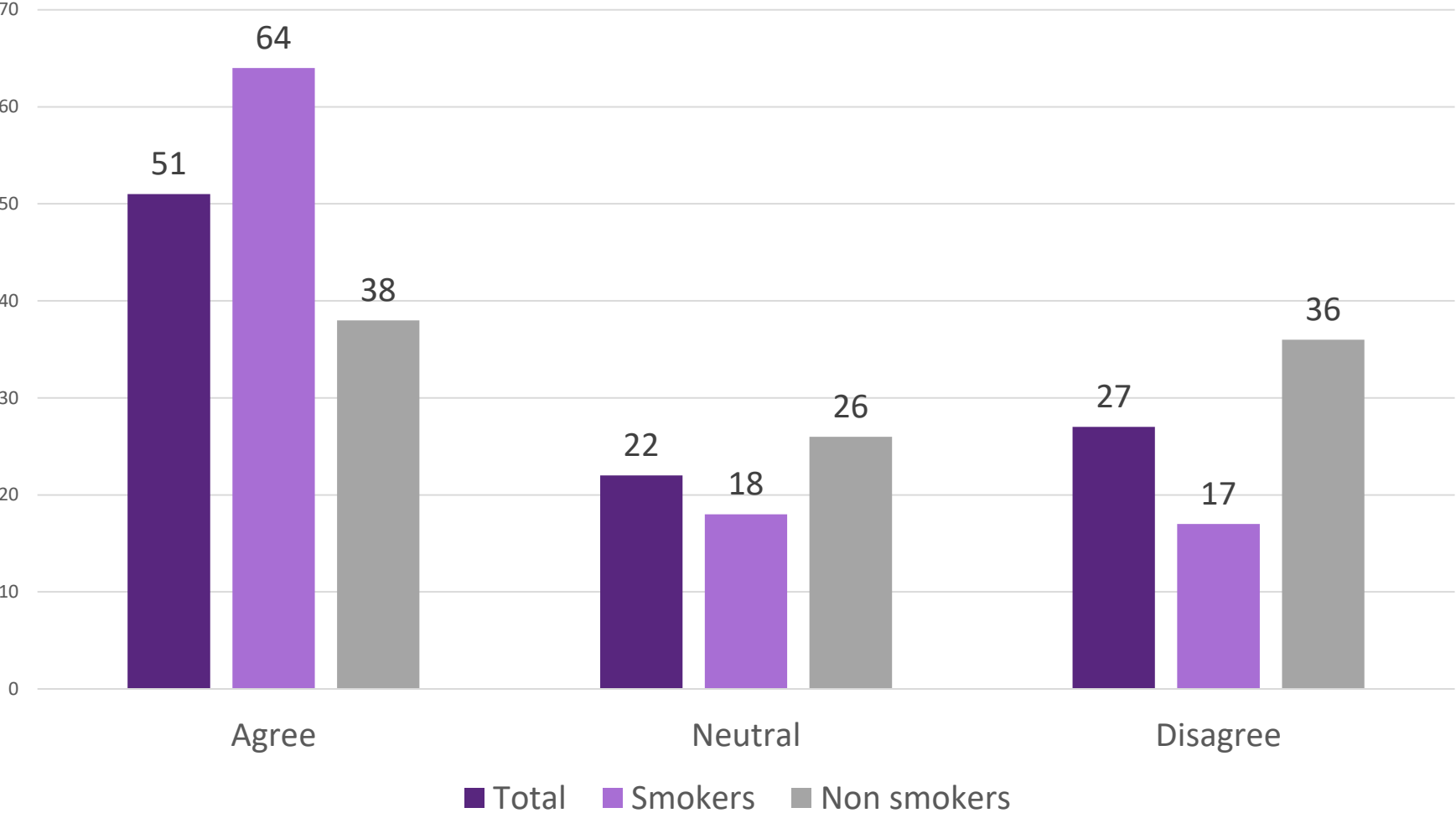
Percentage of visitors stating that exposure to secondhand smoke in the hospitality sector bothers them



In the last 12 months, have you ever asked someone not to smoke as it bothered you?



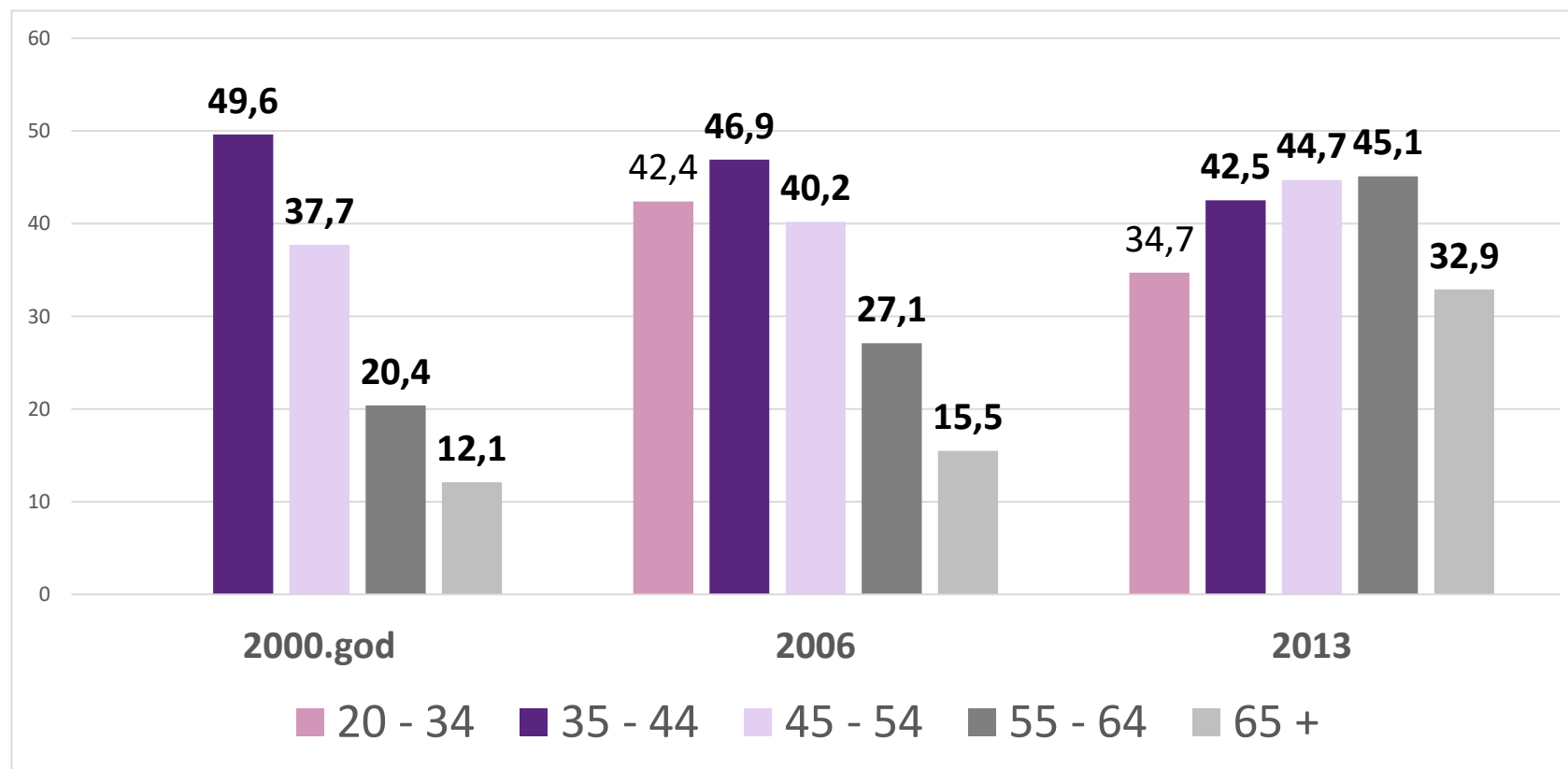
Level of agreement/disagreement with the statement
“Smoke free law violates smokers” right



Adults

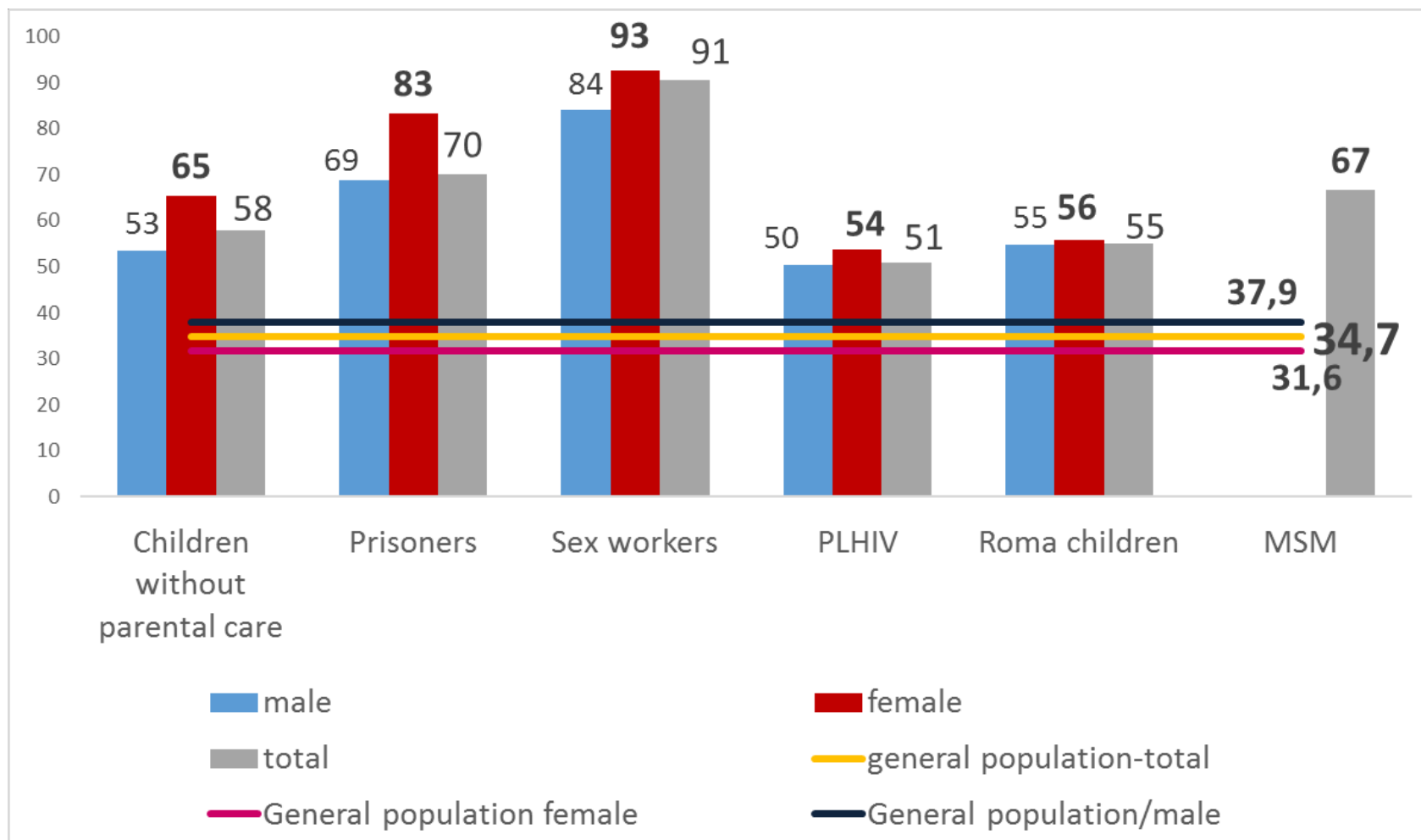
The highest percentage of smokers is among age group 45-54

Smoking prevalence (%) among Serbian adults, Health Survey 2000-2013

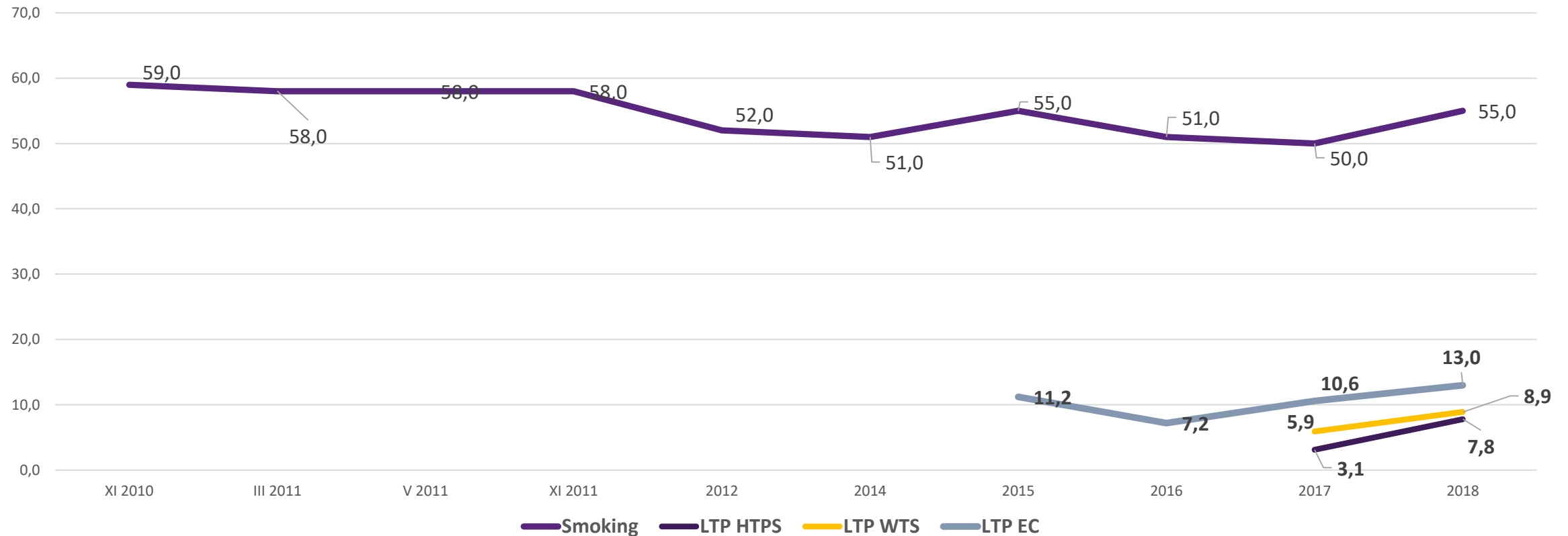


Vulnerable groups

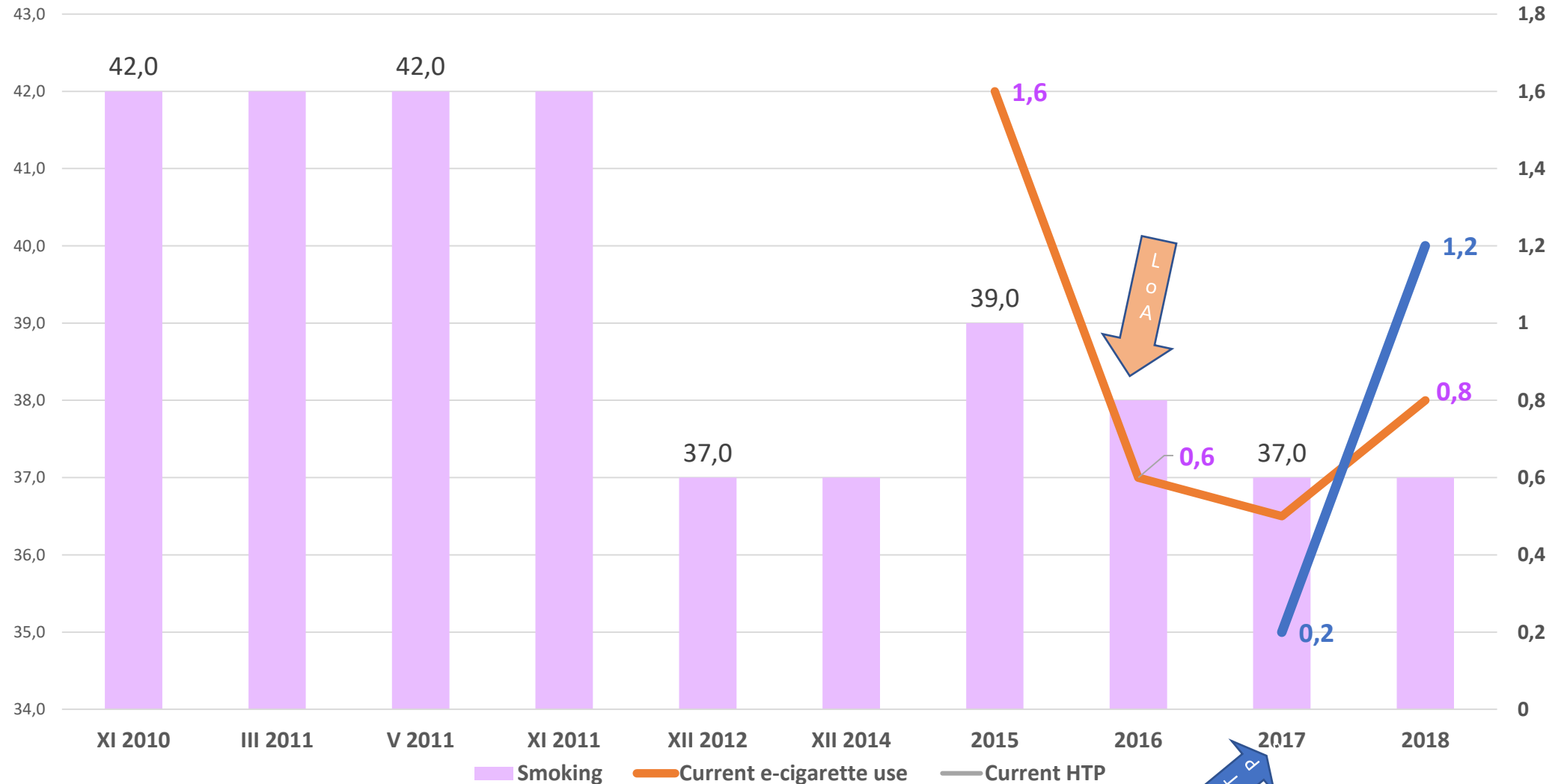
Smoking among vulnerable/stigmatized and general populations (%) in 2013 in Serbia, by gender



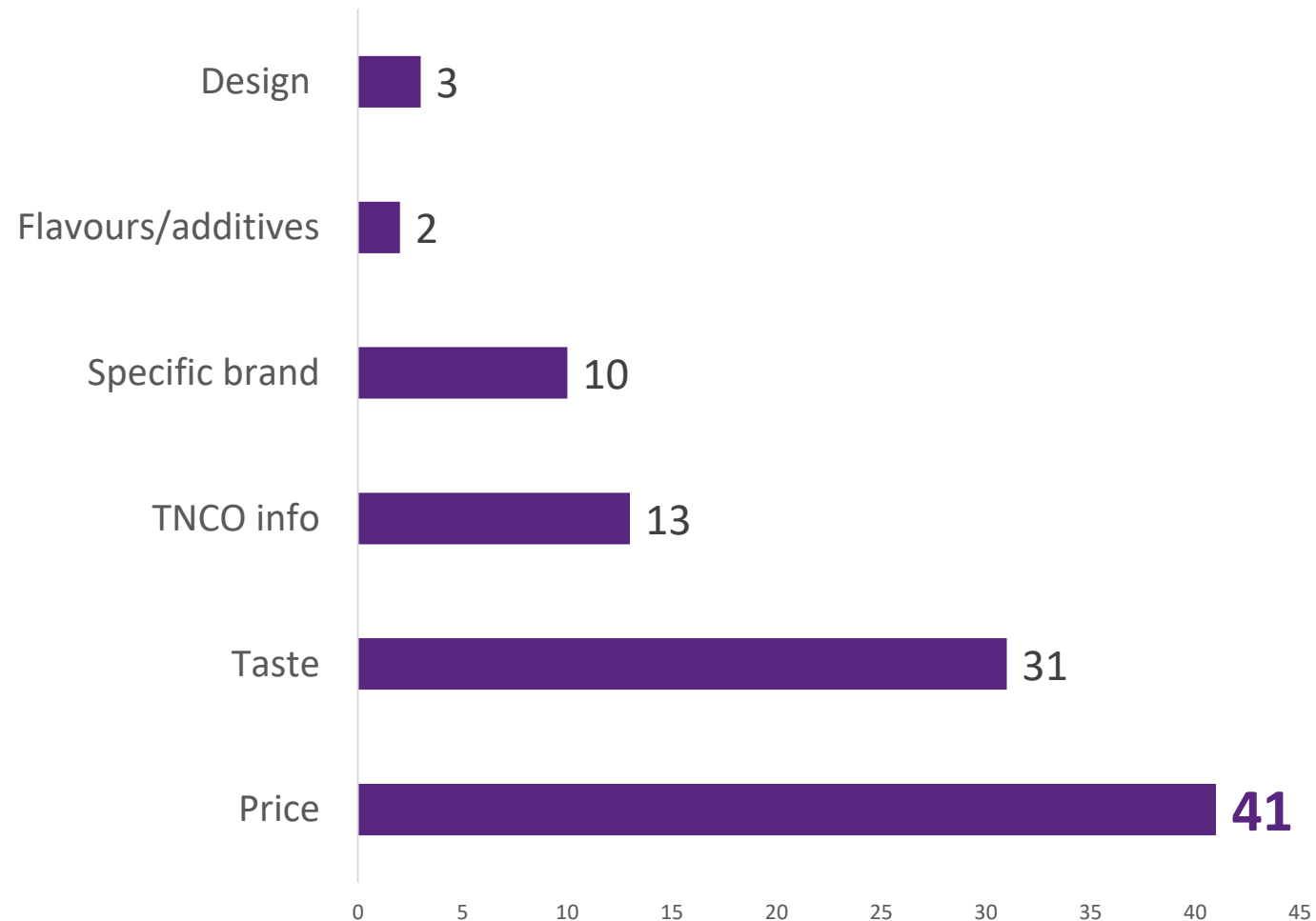
Lifetime prevalence of cigarette, waterpipe, HTPs and electronic cigarette use among Serbian adults



Current use of cigarette, waterpipe; HTPs and electronic cigarette use among Serbian adults (%)



What is the dominant factor that influence choice of cigarettes?



Weaknesses/gaps/challenges

M

Lack of advanced monitoring of exposure to tobacco smoke

P

- Exemption for hospitality sector
- Insufficient compliance

O

- Low demand and low coverage with interventions
- No national Quit line
- Low motivation to provide smoking cessation services and high smoking prevalence among health professionals

Weaknesses/gaps/challenges

W

- Insufficient funds
- No recent campaigns
- No pictorial warnings
- Textual warnings -at least 30% of the front and 40% of back side of the packs

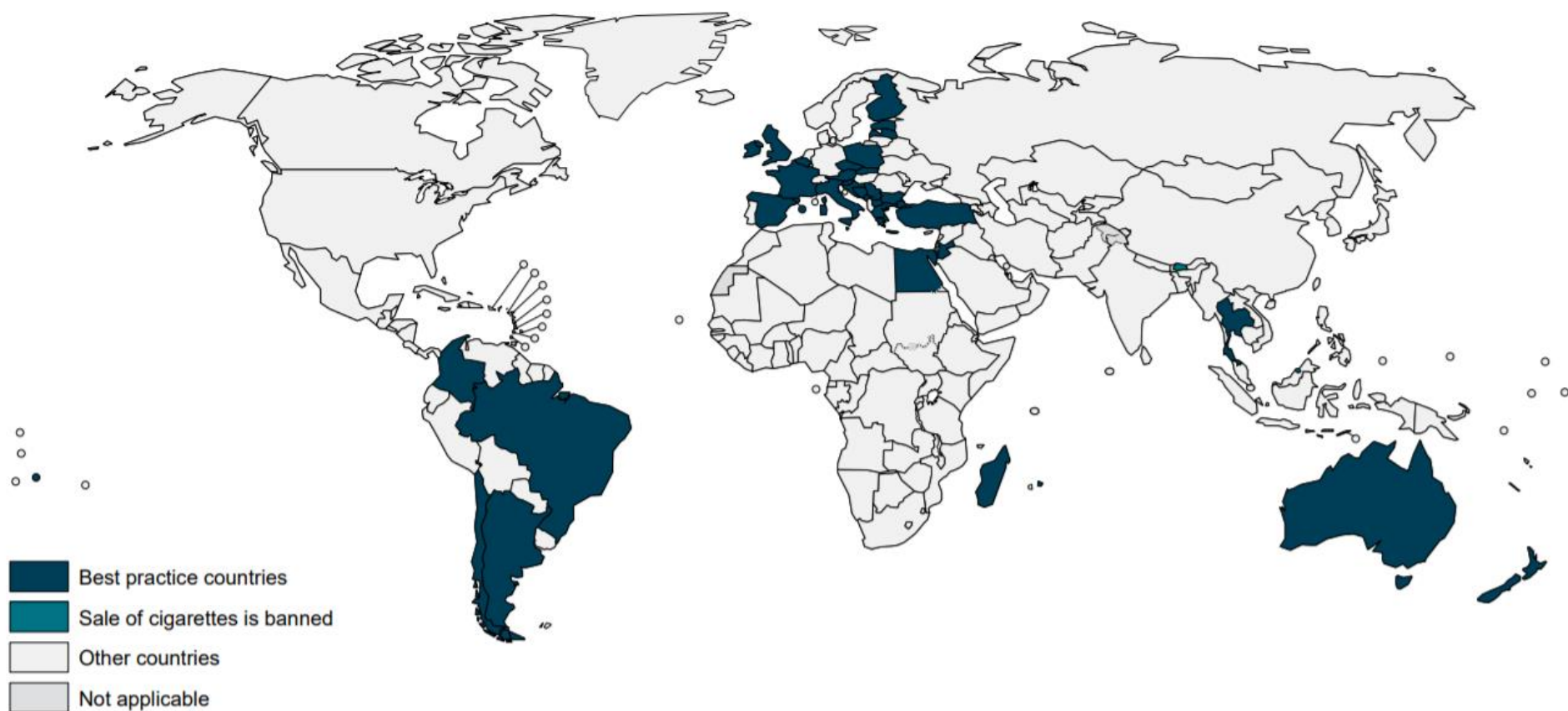
E

- Exemption for point of sale
- Limited bans on indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship

R

- Affordable tobacco products

RAISE TAXES ON TOBACCO – HIGHEST ACHIEVING COUNTRIES, 2018



Countries, territories and areas with the highest level of achievement: *Andorra, Argentina, *Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, *Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, *Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, *Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Madagascar, Malta, *Mauritius, *Montenegro, *New Zealand, Niue, *North Macedonia, occupied Palestinian territory, including east Jerusalem, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, *Thailand, Turkey, and United Kingdom.

* Country newly at the highest level since 31 December 2016.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

