



tobaccotaxation
Economic Research Informing
Tobacco Taxation Policy

Adult Tobacco Use in Kosovo

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DEMOCRACYPLUS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Democracy Plus (D+) has conducted a survey on tobacco use among adults in Kosovo as part of the regional Survey on Tobacco Consumption in Southeastern European Countries (STC-SEE). The survey was conducted in six SEE countries, including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. It was coordinated by the Institute of Economic Sciences (IES) in Belgrade and funded by the University of Illinois at Chicago's (UIC) Institute for Health Research and Policy.

Previous research conducted by D+ and others¹ shows that, depending on the source and the methodology used, the evidence on tobacco use and its social and economic impact is not always conclusive. Moreover, there is a notable lack of consistent and regionally and globally comparable data in Kosovo on smoking prevalence and other aspects of tobacco use. For this reason, a nationwide door-to-door survey relying on the computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) method was conducted in Kosovo. The findings from this survey provide sufficient evidence for the Government of Kosovo to assess current tobacco policies and draft new ones for the future. In addition, the survey findings can be used to evaluate previous studies and official reports on tobacco use.

The STC-SEE questionnaire was based on questionnaires from three existing global surveys: the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS),² the International Tobacco Control (ITC) survey,³ and the Pricing Policies and Control of Tobacco in Europe (PPACTE)⁴ survey.

The survey in Kosovo used a sample of 1,000 adults from 18 to 85 years of age, designed to be nationally representative based on the latest census conducted in Kosovo, in 2011. The aim of the survey was to collect information from respondents on their background characteristics, tobacco use (all types), smoking cessation, secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure, economics of tobacco, media, and attitudes and perceptions. In addition, the survey used a multistage geographically clustered sampling design to produce key indicators for Kosovo as a whole and by respondents' residence.

Implementation of the survey was conducted by Deep Dive, a market research and consulting firm in Serbia and its regional network of subcontractors. In Kosovo, data collection was carried out by the Institute for Development Research and Alternatives (IDRA).

Law No. 04/L-156 on Tobacco Control which entered into force in 2013, provides for a wide range of measures pertaining to deterring or discouraging tobacco consumption, yet the results in this report show that its implementation remains very weak. Therefore, the aim of this report is to present the survey findings on adult tobacco consumption in Kosovo as well as provide policy recommendations to reduce tobacco use. The report covers a wide range of

¹ Note: See, for example, Gashi. Sanije, et al.: Smoking behaviours in Kosovo: Results of Steps Survey, 2016, at: <https://bit.ly/2VbLEOCm>

² Global Adult Tobacco Survey Collaborative Group. Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS): Sample Design Manual, Version 2.0. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010. Retrieved 20, 2020, from <https://bit.ly/2WM6KX8>

³ International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project. (n.d.). Retrieved April 5, 2020, from <https://itcproject.org/>

⁴ Pricing Policies and Control of Tobacco in Europe. (n.d.). Retrieved April 5, 2020, from <http://www.tri.ie/ppacte.html>

aspects regarding tobacco consumption including tobacco use and prevalence, smoking cessation, SHS, economics, media, attitudes, and perceptions of adults towards various tobacco control policies. The Government of Kosovo can use the findings and recommendations of this study in its efforts to control and monitor tobacco use and in drafting new measures and policies to reduce tobacco consumption.

The key findings of the survey are the following:

- 1. Smoking prevalence and consumption are very high in Kosovo. Nearly half of the male population smokes, and more than two-thirds of all smokers smoke more than 20 cigarettes per day.** In Kosovo, 36.4 percent of adults aged 18 to 85 are current smokers (on either a daily or a less-than-daily basis). Among them, men are approximately two times more likely to smoke than women (48.9 percent versus 23.8 percent, respectively). Moreover, 66.6 percent of current daily smokers have a significantly high smoking intensity of more than 20 cigarettes per day. The overwhelming majority of current smokers (96.9 percent) consume manufactured cigarettes, followed by a marginal proportion that consume hand-rolled cigarettes (3.8 percent) and waterpipes with tobacco (0.7 percent).
- 2. Most smokers who tried to quit smoking (unsuccessfully) in the past year did so for health reasons.** Only 16.1 percent of current smokers made quit attempts during the last 12 months, and more than 50 percent of them were not able to abstain from smoking for more than one month. Female smokers who made attempts to quit smoking during the past 12 months were relatively more likely than their male counterparts to abstain for more than six months (13.4 percent versus 10.9 percent, respectively). Overall, 66.0 percent of the smokers who made quit attempts during the past 12 months did so for health-related reasons.
- 3. Secondhand smoke exposure in Kosovo is common. More than half of the adult population is exposed to smoke at home, while nine out of ten people are exposed to smoke in bars and night clubs and seven out of ten are exposed at restaurants.** Results show that 58.0 percent of current smokers and 43.2 percent of non-smokers are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, while 91.2 percent and 69.2 percent of adults are exposed to SHS in bars and night clubs and in restaurants, respectively.
- 4. Cigarette prices are low in Kosovo, but smokers still spend more than 17.3 percent of their monthly income on tobacco products.** Four out of five (79.6 percent) current smokers in Kosovo spend less than 100 EUR on tobacco products per month, while the average price paid per pack of manufactured cigarettes is 1.98 EUR. Current smokers of manufactured cigarettes spend 17.1 percent of their monthly income on cigarettes.
- 5. Despite the low prices of cigarettes, cigarettes are widely perceived as expensive.** Irrespective of income or smoking status, approximately 70 percent of adults perceive the price of cigarettes as “expensive” or “very expensive”, while more females perceive them as expensive compared to males.
- 6. Increasing the price of cigarettes and making smoking or tobacco products sales illegal are perceived as very useful government policies to control and limit tobacco use, according to 31.1 percent and 33.9 percent of respondents, respectively.** Yet, most current smokers oppose price increases. Three out of four (67.2 percent) and four out of five (79.5 percent) current smokers are strongly against a five and 20 percent price increase, respectively.

Recommendations

Several measures from the Government of Kosovo are needed to reduce consumption of tobacco products. The following recommendations are provided based on the findings of this study:

1. **Significantly increase the excise tax on tobacco products to** decrease the consumption of cigarettes.⁵
2. **Strengthen the enforcement of smoke-free laws.**
3. **Implement nationwide campaigns to raise public awareness,** especially in high schools and universities, but also among healthcare workers and media professionals, of the health risks posed by tobacco consumption and secondhand smoke as well as the benefits of smoking cessation.

⁵ Study conducted in 2019 finds that an increase in the average market price per pack of cigarettes by 25 percent, which would result from a 47.8 percent specific excise tax increase, would reduce consumption by 11.1 percent and increase government revenues by around 26 percent. For more details see: Pula, E., & Prekazi, B. (2019). *Impact on tobacco excise increases on cigarette consumption and government revenues in Southeastern European countries. Chapter 5 Kosovo.* p-35. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/38OKfED>

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
D+	Democracy Plus
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
IES	Institute of Economic Sciences
ITCS	International Tobacco Control Survey
UIC	University of Illinois at Chicago
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HTP	Heated Tobacco Products
IDRA	Institute for Development Research and Alternatives
PPACTE	Pricing Policies and Control of Tobacco in Europe
SRSWOR	Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement
PSU	Sampling Point Unit
SHS	Secondhand smoke
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY

Current smoker: An adult who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes (including manufactured and hand-rolled) in their lifetime and who currently smokes cigarettes.

Daily smoker: An adult who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes (including manufactured and hand-rolled) in their lifetime and who now smokes every day.

Less-than daily smoker (occasional smoker): An adult who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and smokes now, but does not use tobacco products every day.

Former smoker: An adult who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, but who had quit smoking at the time of interview.

Ever smoker: An adult who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes (including manufactured and hand-rolled) in their lifetime.

Ever daily smoker: Either a current or former smoker who used or currently uses tobacco products daily.

Never smoker: An adult who has never tried smoking, or who has smoked less than 100 cigarettes in his/her lifetime.

Non-smoker: An adult who has either never smoked or tried smoking once or several times, who has smoked less than 100 cigarettes in his/her lifetime, or who used to smoke but has quit smoking.

Tobacco product: A product entirely or partly made of tobacco leaf as raw material, which is manufactured to be used for smoking, sucking, chewing, or sniffing.

Smoked tobacco products: Tobacco smoking products that include manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes, and narghile/shisha (waterpipe tobacco smoking products).

Cigarette: A thin cylinder of ground or shredded tobacco that is wrapped in paper, lit, and smoked. The term includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.

Smokeless tobacco: Includes tobacco products that are sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed.

Electronic cigarette: A device that has the shape of a cigarette, cigar, or pen and does not contain tobacco. It uses a battery and contains a solution of nicotine, flavorings, and other chemicals, some of which may be harmful. They produce a vapor from a liquid.

Heated tobacco product: A tobacco product that produces aerosols containing nicotine and other chemicals, which are inhaled by users through the mouth.

Quit attempt: An attempt to quit smoking for at least one day with the intention of quitting.

Quit ratio: The share of former smokers among ever smokers.

Secondhand smoke (SHS): Smoke that comes from the burning of a tobacco product and smoke that is exhaled by smokers. Inhaling secondhand smoke is called involuntary or passive smoking. Also called environmental tobacco smoke.

Smoking cessation (quitting smoking): The process of discontinuing tobacco smoking.

Age of daily smoking initiation: The age when an individual started using tobacco products on a daily basis.

Smoking intensity: The number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily smokers.

Primary education level: Completion of the first nine school grades.

Secondary education level: Completion of high school (three years beyond the first nine school grades) and includes vocational education (two or three years of secondary education).

Higher education level: A degree earned from an accredited or “higher school”, “college”, or accredited university (including bachelor, master, or doctorate degree).

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Kosovo is a relatively small country, with a territory of 10,887 square kilometers, located in Southeastern Europe. According to the 2018 report of the Agency of Statistics, Kosovo has a population of 1.8 million.⁶ The average age in Kosovo is 26, and roughly 38 percent of the population is younger than 20 years old. Kosovo has a GDP per capita of US\$ 4,321, and in 2019 it was moved up in the World Bank ranking to an upper-middle-income country.⁷

In a series of reports on tobacco consumption in Kosovo,⁸ findings show that both the consumption of tobacco products and smoking prevalence in Kosovo are relatively high. The 2018 report, “Economics of Tobacco and Tobacco Taxation”, relying on data from Kosovo Customs, shows that both the value and the volume of tobacco imports in Kosovo are also significantly high. From 2006 to 2017, the value of imported tobacco products increased from 30 million euros to 70 million euros,⁹ while the quantity of imported tobacco in the same period of time remained stable at approximately three tons per year.¹⁰

The 2019 report, “Impact of Tobacco Excise Increases on Cigarette Consumption and Government Revenues in Southeastern European Countries” estimates, based on Household Budget Survey (HBS) data, that more than 40 percent of the households in Kosovo consume tobacco products, and each consumes more than 40 packs of cigarettes per month.¹¹

Kosovo has adopted several laws to control and reduce tobacco consumption including the Law on Excise on Tobacco Products¹² adopted in 2011; the Law on Production, Collection, Processing, and Trading of Tobacco¹³ which also entered into force in 2011 and, the latest and most important law on tobacco consumption, the Law on Tobacco Control,¹⁴ which entered into force in 2013. The latter is in line with Article 5 of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC),¹⁵ which recommends multiple strategies to control tobacco consumption. The aim of Law on Tobacco Control is to protect the public from diseases caused from tobacco consumption, and therefore it prohibits a wide range of activities pertaining to deterring or discouraging adults from tobacco smoking. It prohibits promotion, advertisement, and sponsorship of tobacco products, along with the prohibition of indoor smoking in different places such as homes, workplaces, and public spaces. In

⁶ Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës. (2019). *Vlerësim: Popullsia e Kosovës 2018*. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/3aghkd2>

⁷ The World Bank. (2019). *The World Bank in Kosovo*. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kosovo/overview>

⁸ See: 1) Palushi, L., Prekazi, B., Statovci, J., & Bylykbashi Deliu, N. (2018). *National study - KOSOVO economics of tobacco and tobacco taxation*. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/2wxihyS> and 2) Pula, E., & Prekazi, B. (2019). *Impact of tobacco excise increases on cigarette consumption and government revenues in Southeastern European countries. Chapter 5 Kosovo*. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/38OKfED>

⁹ Palushi, L., Prekazi, B., Statovci, J., & Bylykbashi Deliu, N. (2018). *National Study - KOSOVO economics of tobacco and tobacco taxation*. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/2wxihyS>

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Pula, E., & Prekazi, B. (2019). *Impact of tobacco excise increases on cigarette consumption and government revenues in Southeastern European countries. Chapter 5 Kosovo*. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/38OKfED>

¹² Official Gazette LAW NO. 04/L-021 ON EXCISE ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/33dCioN>

¹³ Official Gazette LAW NO. 04/L-041 ON PRODUCTION, COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND TRADING OF TOBACCO. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/339QPSi>

¹⁴ Official Gazette LAW No. 04/L-156 ON TOBACCO CONTROL. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/33emngg>

¹⁵ WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control <http://bit.ly/Worldhofc>

addition, it supports prevention measures including awareness campaigns on the harmful effects of tobacco consumption. However, the findings of this report show that there is a weak implementation of the law, especially in regard to indoor smoking in public places as 69.2 percent of adults said they were exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants and cafés and 91.2 percent of adults said they are exposed to tobacco smoke at bars or night clubs.

This report is organized as follows. Chapter 2 describes the methodology, while chapters 3 through 8 present survey findings on different aspects of tobacco use. Chapter 3 presents findings of the survey on adult use of all types of tobacco products, prevalence, and intensity of tobacco product consumption. Chapter 4 covers findings on smokers' attempts to quit smoking. It shows the longest duration of abstaining from smoking, reasons and methods used in the attempt to quit, smoking intensity in the past and present, and if current smokers have reduced their smoking intensity and reasons for the reduction. Chapter 5 presents findings on exposure to tobacco smoke or secondhand smoke (SHS). It covers issues such as exposure to tobacco smoke at various places and smokers' experience with reactions from others to their smoking behavior. Chapter 6 covers findings on economic aspects of tobacco use. It shows the prices users pay for different types of tobacco, the share of their budget spent on tobacco per month, the most purchased brands of tobacco, the venue where the buyers purchase tobacco products, and smoking behavior of adults in Kosovo. Chapter 7 presents findings on tobacco promotion in media and other means, and presence of health warning labels and tax stamps on cigarette packages. Chapter 8 presents the survey findings on attitudes and perceptions towards anti-tobacco policies as well as potential price increases at different rates. Finally, Chapter 9 presents conclusions and provides policy recommendations for the Government of Kosovo.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

Adhering to the global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco indicators, D+ has, as part of the project “Accelerating Progress on Tobacco Taxes in Low- and Middle-Income Countries”, conducted a survey on tobacco use among adults in Kosovo as part of the regional Survey on Tobacco Consumption in Southeastern European Countries (STC-SEE). The survey was conducted in six SEE countries, including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. It was coordinated by the Institute of Economic Sciences (IES) in Belgrade and funded by the University of Illinois at Chicago’s (UIC) Institute for Health Research and Policy.

The STC-SEE questionnaire was based on the questionnaires of three existing global surveys, including the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS),¹⁶ the International Tobacco Control (ITC) survey,¹⁷ and the Pricing Policies and Control of Tobacco in Europe (PPACTE) survey.¹⁸ GATS is a nationally representative household survey of adults 15 years of age or older that collects data to inform policy recommendations for governments addressing measures contained in the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). The ITC survey is a web-administered survey on behaviors and attitudes related to tobacco and nicotine use of adults 20 years or older. The ITC survey is conducted in more than 29 countries, and it aims to evaluate the implementation of FCTC measures. Finally, PPACTE is a survey on the effectiveness of tobacco pricing policy on prevalence, cessation, and other factors among adults 15 years of age or older in 18 European countries.

The survey in Kosovo used a sample of 1,000 adults from 18 to 85 years of age, designed to be nationally representative based on the latest census conducted in Kosovo, in 2011. The aim of the survey was to collect information from respondents on their background characteristics, tobacco use (all types), smoking cessation, secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure, economics of tobacco, media, attitudes, and perceptions. In addition, the survey used a multistage geographically clustered sampling design to produce key indicators for Kosovo as a whole and by respondents’ residence.

Implementation of the survey was conducted by Deep Dive, a market research and consulting firm in Serbia, and its regional network of subcontractors. In Kosovo, data collection was carried out by the Institute for Development Research and Alternatives (IDRA).

2.1 STUDY POPULATION

The target population of the survey included all men and women 18 to 85 years old, and it covered the whole territory of Kosovo. For logistical reasons, the survey was not conducted in institutionalized living facilities or collective dwellings, such as military institutions, prisons, convents, hotels, dormitories, hospitals, and nursing homes. People experiencing homelessness were also excluded. Eligible respondents had the right to withdraw from the

¹⁶ Global Adult Tobacco Survey Collaborative Group. Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS): Sample design manual, version 2.0. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010. Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/2WM6KX8>

¹⁷ International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://itcproject.org/>

¹⁸ Pricing Policies and Control of Tobacco in Europe. (n.d.). Retrieved 2020, from <http://www.tri.ie/ppacte.html>

interview at any time and to refuse to answer any question without providing any reason to the enumerator.

2.2 SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey was designed as a national, face-to-face, in-home survey on a sample of 1,000 adults between 18 and 85 years of age. The survey employed a three-stage probability sample. In the first stage, the primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected randomly by probability proportional to the size of seven regions (Prishtina, Mitrovica, Peja, Ferizaj, Gjakova, Gjilan, and Prizren). In the second stage, ten housing units in each PSU were randomly selected by random route technique starting from the randomly selected address with a fixed, periodic interval (the sampling interval). In the third stage, household members were randomly selected using a next-birthday method. There was no replacement for the eligible respondent.

Allocation of the sample by strata is proportional to size of the stratum (number of persons aged 18 to 85 years). Post stratification of data was done by gender, age, type of residence, geo-economic region, and education level. The 95 percent confidence interval for incidence of 50 percent on the sample size of 1,000 is CI 3.1 percent (46.9 percent, 53.1 percent).

2.3 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The survey questionnaire collected information on a wide variety of indicators that assist in assessing and monitoring tobacco use prevalence and provide policymakers with evidence for formulating new or strengthening existing tobacco control policies at the country level. The questionnaire was developed in English and translated to Albanian and Serbian by field workers.

The questionnaire included questions on information from the following seven areas:

- a) *Background characteristics*: Questions on age, gender, residence type, education level, occupational status, monthly income, health status, number of children in the household, and marital status.
- b) *Tobacco use*: Questions covering patterns and frequency of use (daily consumption, less than daily, former smoker, not at all), consumption of different types of tobacco, intensity of smoking, and age of daily smoking initiation.
- c) *Smoking cessation*: Questions on longest period for abstaining from smoking, reasons for making quit attempts, methods used to quit smoking, intensity of smoking in the present versus in the past, and reasons for smoking less.
- d) *Secondhand smoke (SHS)*: Questions to both smokers and non-smokers on exposure to tobacco smoke at home and exposure to SHS in the last 30 days at various public sites including government buildings, healthcare facilities, restaurants or cafes, bars or night clubs, universities, and schools. Questions also identified the number of children in the household and their exposure to tobacco smoke. Current smokers were asked whether they have been told that their smoking bothers others.
- e) *Economics*: Questions on average amount spent on manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, total amount of income spent on tobacco, last brand purchased, monthly expenditure on various tobacco products, average number of manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes consumed per day.

- f) *Attitudes and perceptions*: Questions on reactions to price increases (no change, temporarily quit, smoked less, switched to cheaper brand, switched to hand-rolled cigarettes, switched to illegal cigarettes).
- g) *Media*: Questions about knowledge of events sponsored by or connected with the tobacco industry, noticing tobacco promotion in the last six months (free samples of cigarettes, special price offers for any tobacco products, free gifts or special discounts when buying cigarettes, clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo, special events where smokers are invited to participate, email message promotions), health warnings on cigarette packs, and tax stamps on cigarette packs.

2.4 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

Deep Dive, a market research and consulting firm based in Belgrade, Serbia, was responsible for the STC-SEE data collection in all six countries. The Deep Dive project manager provided overall direction for implementation of the survey in each country and was in continuous day-to-day communication with fieldwork directors in each of the four respective countries to ensure that all procedures were properly followed. The survey in Kosovo was conducted by IDRA, who adhered to the same rules and regulations as the Deep Dive agency, as stipulated in contract agreements between the agency and each of the subcontractors in the region.

2.5 RECRUITMENT

For the survey in Kosovo, IDRA employed a total of 34 fieldwork interviewers, distributed among seven areas and five geo-economic regions (South, East, Center, West, and North). There were 25 fieldwork interviewers for areas with Albanians as well as two other interviewers for piloting the questionnaire. In the areas of Kosovo with Serbian inhabitants the agency employed Serbian enumerators to carry out the interviews.

2.6 PRE-TEST/PILOT

The pilot study (pre-test) was conducted in June 2019. The pilot survey ensured clarity of the questions, logical flow or sequence of the questions, adequacy and appropriateness of response categories used, and clarity and correctness of formulations in local languages. The pilot also aimed to determine if the respondents' attitude, interest, and motivation to answer the questions would be constant as well as to establish the average interview time in order to set a reasonable quota per day. Another important objective of the pilot was to test the script (programmed questionnaire) as the survey was administered using a CAPI data collection method. The pilot survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas, with a total of ten respondents. Pilot interviews were adequately distributed by sex, urban/rural residence, smoking status, and age group.

2.7 TRAINING

The training for all personnel involved in the field operations for STC-SEE in Kosovo was conducted between September 2 and September 13, 2019. Study project managers served as trainers, while participants in regional training sessions included regional supervisors, fieldwork supervisors, and fieldwork interviewers. Each training session covered survey concepts, definitions, and questionnaire administration using tablet computers.

2.8 FIELDWORK

Five (four Albanian-speaking and one Serbian-speaking) regional fieldwork managers were assigned to supervise implementation of the survey in their designated areas and provide technical assistance on survey concepts, questionnaire items, and field operation procedures. They also provided technical assistance on the use of tablet computers, while the Deep Dive IT team addressed more complicated issues. The fieldwork supervisors conducted spot checks, and the IDRA quality control supervisors conducted short verification interviews. Fieldwork was conducted from September 17 to October 7, 2019.

2.9 DATA PROCESSING AND AGGREGATION

As in the other five countries, STC-SEE in Kosovo used an electronic questionnaire posted on the tablet computers. The survey setup, processing software, management, and integration of the data was managed by Deep Dive, where Deep Dive technical staff served as the data managers. Field interviews uploaded the data onto the Deep Dive server on a daily basis. For the early detection and resolution of problems in the data files, Deep Dive data managers reviewed and inspected the data upon receipt. They provided a weekly status report indicating the number of completed and uncompleted cases per interviewer. After ensuring the completeness of the database, the Deep Dive data managers converted the data into SPSS format for initial evaluation of data quality.

2.10 Statistical analysis

Complex survey data analysis was performed to obtain estimates and their 95 percent confidence intervals. Weights were used to produce population estimates and their confidence intervals. All weighted computation and all computations of estimates and their confidence intervals were performed using the complex sample module of SPSS 26.

2.11 Weighting

Data adjustment was made to correct weights to the 2011 census distribution. The variables used for calibration were geo-economic region, type of residence (urban versus rural), age group, gender, and level of education (Tables 2.1–2.7 in the Appendix).

2.12 Sample and population characteristics

The 1,000 completed interviews represented the whole population 18 to 85 years old in Kosovo. Sampling frames are based on the data from the latest census, conducted in 2011.

CHAPTER 3: TOBACCO USE



Key Findings

- 1. Smoking prevalence of manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes among adults in Kosovo is very high at 36.4 percent: 48.9 percent among men and 23.8 percent among women. Smoking intensity is also high, as nearly 70 percent of daily smokers in Kosovo smoke on average more than 20 cigarettes per day.*
- 2. Nearly 40 percent of ever daily smokers started smoking before age 18, while 45.0 percent started smoking between the ages of 18 and 24.*
- 3. High-income adults (67.5 percent), those with a secondary level of education (37.3 percent), and adults living in urban areas (39.9 percent) smoke relatively more than other adults.*

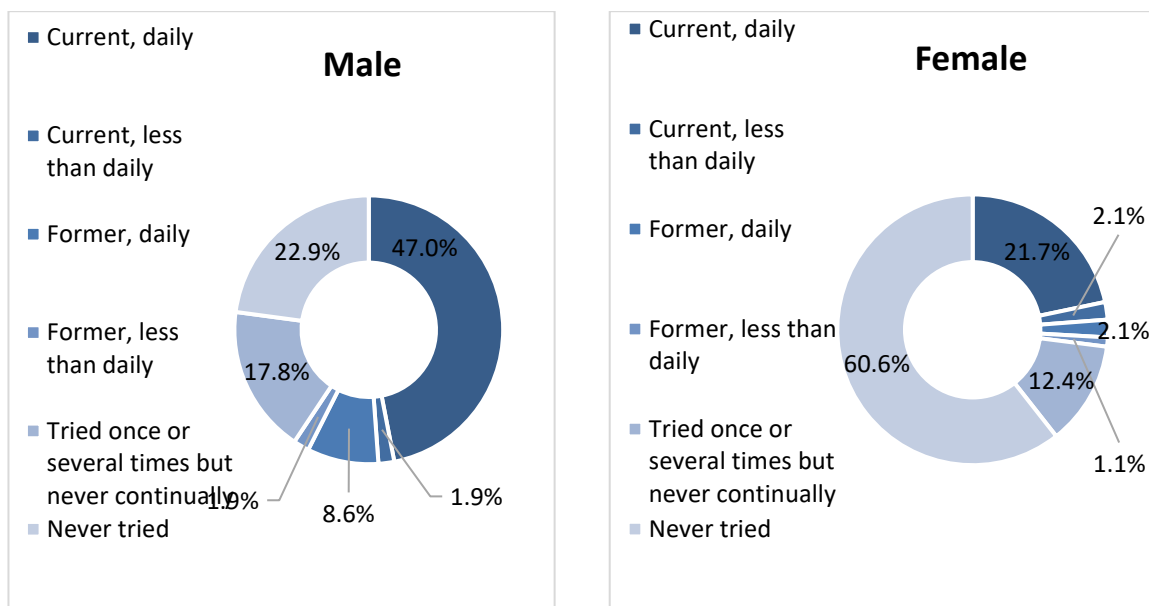
This chapter reports the findings of the survey regarding prevalence of the use of different tobacco products in Kosovo. It is divided into three sections, presenting findings on the use of tobacco products, number of cigarettes smoked per day, and the age at which smokers initiated daily smoking. The survey collected data on consumption of different types of tobacco products such as smoked tobacco, smokeless tobacco, electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes), and heated tobacco products (HTP). The smoked tobacco products include manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, tobacco pipes, cigars or cigarillos, and waterpipe with tobacco.

Since current smokers consume only smoked tobacco such as manufactured cigarettes (96.9 percent), hand-rolled cigarettes (3.8 percent), and waterpipe with tobacco (0.7 percent)¹⁹ (Table 3.2 in the Appendix), this chapter focuses mainly on smoked tobacco, particularly on manufactured cigarettes.

In Kosovo, 36.4 percent of adults (aged 18 to 85) are current smokers. Figure 3.1 shows that men are approximately two times more likely to smoke tobacco than women (48.9 percent versus 23.8 percent, respectively).

¹⁹ As some smokers smoke more than one type of tobacco product, the total sum of percentages is greater than 100.

Figure 3.1 Prevalence of daily smoking among men is more than two times higher than among women (N=998²⁰)



Source: Authors’ calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

Overall, 34.4 percent of adults in Kosovo are daily smokers. However, daily smoking prevalence is much higher among men (47.0 percent) than among women (21.7) (Figure 3.1). Adults in the age group of 45-54 have the highest daily smoking prevalence with 44.9 percent, followed by the age group 35–44 with 35.5 percent. Moreover, daily smoking prevalence is the highest for adults with a secondary level of education (37.3 percent), followed by those with primary or less education (32.8 percent), and those with higher education rank the last with 29.0 percent (Table 3.1 in the Appendix).

Adults living in urban areas have a relatively higher prevalence of daily smoking (39.9 percent) than those living in rural areas (30.9 percent). Higher monthly household income seems to correlate with higher smoking prevalence, as 67.5 percent of adults with a monthly income between 1,201 and 1,600 EUR smoke daily, while only 30.8 percent of those who earn less than 400 EUR a month are daily smokers (Table 3.1 in the Appendix).

Only 2.0 percent of adults in Kosovo smoke less than daily—2.1 percent among women (representing 8.8 percent of all current female smokers) and 1.9 percent among men (representing 3.9 percent of all current male smokers). Overall 41.6 percent of adults in Kosovo have never tried smoking tobacco, significantly more among women (60.6 percent) than among men (22.9 percent) (Table 3.1 in the Appendix).

3.1 USE OF VARIOUS TYPES OF SMOKED TOBACCO

Table 3.2 in the Appendix presents tobacco use by type of tobacco product. Manufactured cigarettes are the dominant tobacco product smoked by 96.9 percent of smokers, while 3.8 percent consume hand-rolled cigarettes, and another 0.7 percent consume waterpipes with

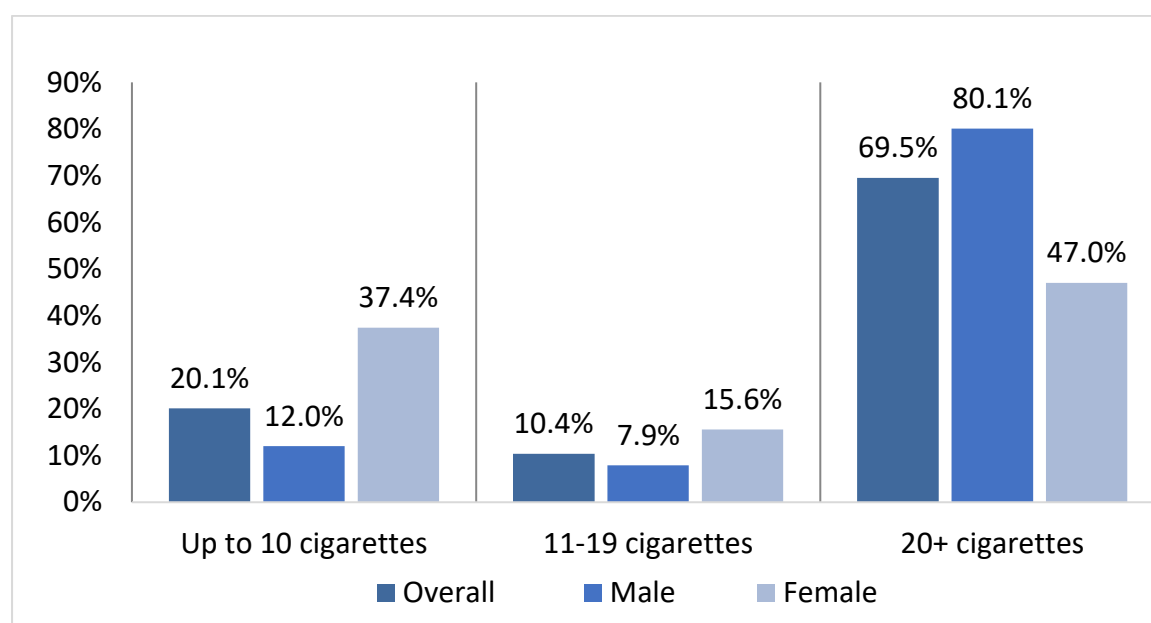
²⁰ While the survey sample includes 1,000 respondents, two observations were excluded from the analysis since they were outliers.

tobacco (nargile/shisha). Consumption of other types of tobacco products is very minimal, as very few adults reported using them, and they did so just to try them out. See more details in Table 3.2 in the Appendix.

3.2 CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY

Figure 3.2 shows that overall, 69.5 percent of current smokers smoke more than 20 cigarettes per day. Smoking intensity among men is relatively higher than among women, as 80.1 percent of male smokers and 47.0 percent of female smokers smoke more than 20 cigarettes a day.

Figure 3.2 Smoking intensity is high, as the majority of current smokers, especially men, smoke more than 20 cigarettes per day (N=337)



Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

Current smokers younger than age 75 smoke relatively more, with more than 60 percent of smokers in this age group smoking more than 20 cigarettes per day, in comparison to 55.2 percent in the age group 75–85 (Table 3.3 in the Appendix).

Independent of the geographical region of the smoker, smokers in both urban (72.4 percent) and rural (67.1 percent) areas smoke more than 20 cigarettes per day. The level of education does not seem to make a difference in smoking intensity either, as more than 60 percent of smokers belonging to any of three education categories claim to smoke more than 20 cigarettes a day (Table 3.3 in the Appendix). As for income, smokers earning more than 1,600 EUR per month (being the highest income group) represent the lowest percentage (43.7 percent) of those who smoke more than 20 cigarettes per day, while smokers with the second-highest income (1,201–1,600 EUR) represent the group with the highest percentage (92.9 percent) of those who say they smoke more than 20 cigarettes per day. See more details in Table 3.3 in the Appendix.

3.3 INITIATION OF DAILY SMOKING

Age at daily smoking initiation was presented only for ever daily smokers. Overall, almost half of ever daily smokers (45.0 percent) initiated daily smoking between the ages of 18 and 24, but 22.4 percent initiated even earlier, between 16 and 17 years of age. In most cases, both men and women became daily smokers between the ages of 18 and 24, as the highest percentage (42.9 percent and 50.0 percent, respectively) of the respondents claimed to have initiated daily smoking in this age range. Furthermore, most ever daily smokers started daily smoking between ages 18 and 24, regardless of their level of education. See more details in Table 3.4 in the Appendix.

Those who started smoking before 18 years of age are on average relatively less educated (secondary level of education or lower). Among the lowest-income (up to 400 EUR per month) ever daily smokers, 22.3 percent initiated smoking at age 13–15, while 37.0 percent of those earning more than 1,600 EUR per month initiated smoking at a relatively older age between 18 and 24, and another 32.3 percent began between the ages of 25 and 35. See more details in Table 3.4 in the Appendix.

CHAPTER 4: CESSATION



Key Findings

1. *Only 16.1 percent of current smokers made attempts to quit smoking in the past 12 months, and 54.1 percent of them managed to abstain from smoking for only one month.*
2. *Health reasons were the main factor for 64.7 percent of smokers who made quit attempts.*
3. *Only 16.8 percent of current smokers smoke less now than in the past, and 81.5 percent of them did so for health reasons.*

This chapter presents the findings on different aspects of smoking cessation, including duration of smoking abstinence, intention to quit by reason and methods, smoking intensity today versus in the past, and the reasons behind reductions in smoking intensity.

4.1 QUIT RATIO

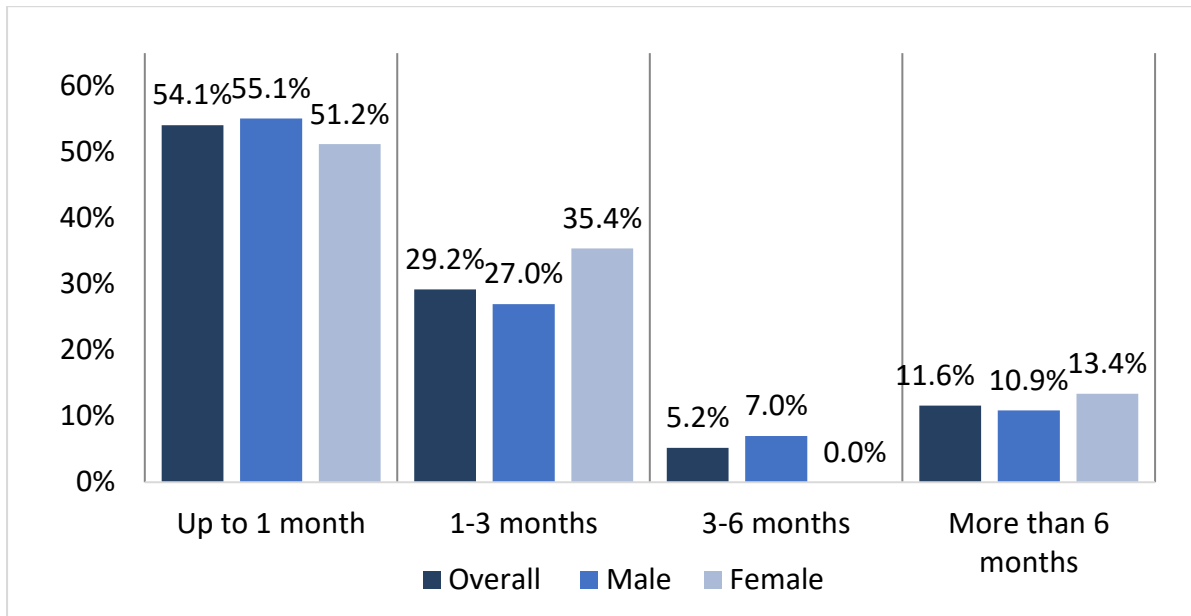
The percentage of former smokers among ever smokers (known as the quit ratio) in Kosovo is 15.9 percent (Table 4.1 in the Appendix). The quit ratio is slightly higher for male smokers (17.7 percent) and significantly higher among smokers 55–64 and 65–74 years of age (24.8 percent and 42.0 percent, respectively) and the lowest- and highest-income smokers (22.2 percent and 26.7 percent, respectively). When only daily smokers are considered (the percentage of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers), the quit ratio is slightly higher (21.7 percent).

4.2 QUIT ATTEMPTS AND DURATION OF SMOKING ABSTINENCE

Only 16.1 percent of current smokers have made attempts to quit smoking in the past 12 months. Furthermore, most of them (54.1 percent) relapsed after only one month (Figure 4.1).²¹ Abstinence of up to three months was a bit higher among women (35.4 percent) than among men (27.0 percent). However, only 11.6 percent of current smokers who attempted to quit managed to abstain for more than six months, but less than a year (13.4 percent among women and 10.9 percent among men).

²¹ While 16.1 percent of smokers (58 adults) reported that they tried to quit smoking in the last 12 months, only 54 respondents were able to remember the duration of smoking abstinence.

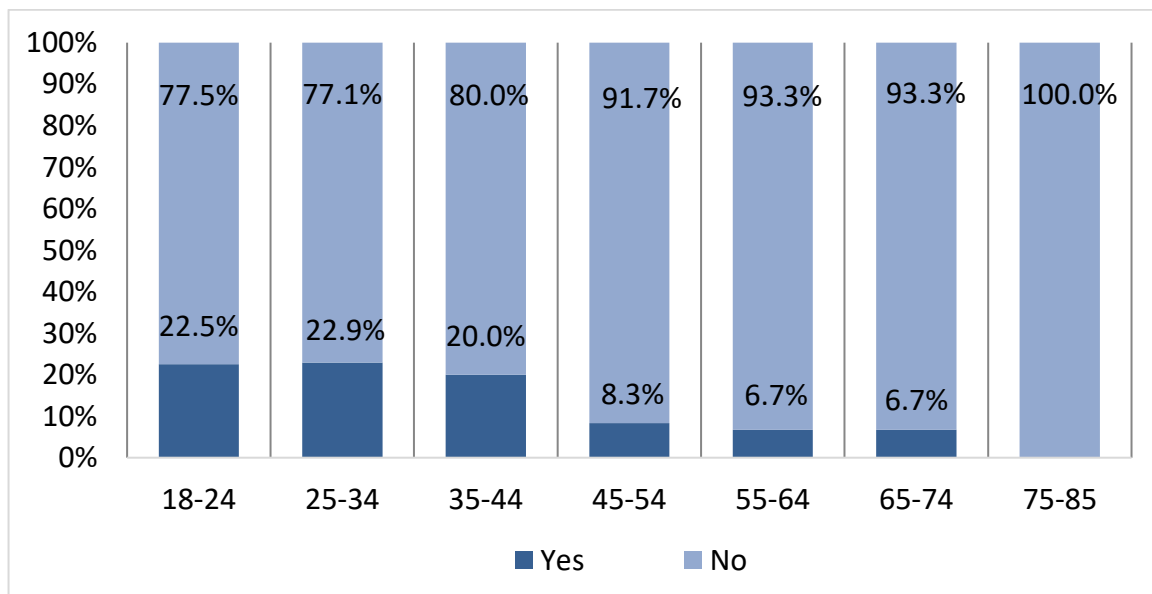
Figure 4.1 More than half of current smokers who attempted to quit smoking relapsed after only one month (N=54)



Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

All current smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months were between 18 and 74 years of age. Figure 4.2 shows that quit attempts were relatively more prevalent in the three youngest age groups (more than 20 percent in each) than among smokers over age 45 (less than 10 percent). More than 50 percent of smokers 18–44 years of age who attempted to quit relapsed after only one month, while those between 45 and 54 years of age managed to abstain for up to six months. Smoking abstinence of more than one month was relatively more likely among smokers living in urban (74.4 percent) areas compared to rural areas (18.4 percent) (Table 4.2 in the Appendix).

Figure 4.2 Younger smokers are relatively more likely to try to quit smoking (N= 54)



Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

The majority of smokers with primary or lower level of education (67.8 percent) and 50.4 percent of those with a secondary education were able to abstain from smoking for only up to one month, while abstinence among more than half of smokers with a university or higher degree lasted up to three months (Table 4.2 in the Appendix).

4.3 REASONS FOR TRYING TO QUIT

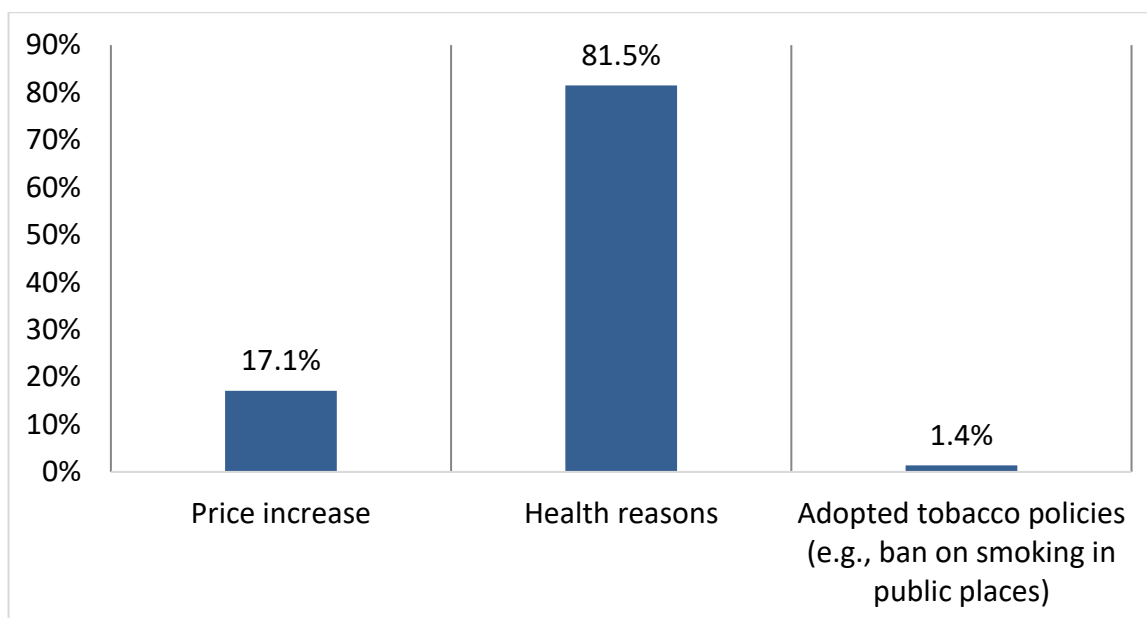
In most cases (66.0 percent) health-related reasons were the reasons for attempting to quit smoking (Table 4.2a in the appendix), and most smokers (81.5 percent) who tried to quit did not use any support (Table 4.3b in the Appendix).

4.4 CHANGE IN SMOKING INTENSITY AND REASONS FOR A REDUCTION

While 54.4 percent of current smokers smoke the same number of cigarettes as in the past, 28.8 percent smoke more, and only 16.8 percent smoke less. Male smokers are more likely to reduce smoking than women (20.4 percent versus 9.5 percent, respectively), while the highest-income group (monthly household income of more than 1,600 EUR) has the largest percent of smokers who reduced smoking intensity (29.1 percent). See more details in Table 4.4 in the Appendix.

Most current smokers who reduced smoking intensity (81.5 percent) did so for health reasons (Figure 4.1). Current non-price tobacco control measures, such as an indoor smoking policy seem to have a very small impact on reducing tobacco intensity, as only 1.4 percent of smokers stated that as a reason for reducing the amount they smoke.

Figure 4.3 Most current smokers who smoke less now than in the past do so for health reasons (N=61)



Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

CHAPTER 5: SECONDHAND SMOKE (SHS)



Key Findings

1. *The probability of being exposed to SHS in Kosovo is high, as 50.4 percent of all adults (43.2 percent of non-smokers) are exposed to tobacco smoke at home.*
2. *Most Kosovans (91.2 percent) are exposed to SHS mainly in restaurants and bars or night clubs.*
3. *Most ever smokers (78.5 percent) have been told at least a few times that their smoking bothers others.*

Secondhand smoke (SHS) is tobacco smoke caused by other people smoking tobacco products nearby. It has two sources: burning end of tobacco products and the tobacco smoke exhaled by the smoker. A WHO report finds that no type of place nor category of population is exempt from the harm caused by SHS exposure.²² In addition, the Surgeon General of the United States report notes that SHS tobacco smoke “contains the same cancer-causing chemicals that smokers inhale.”²³

Exposure to tobacco smoke is possible at any place including one’s own home, workplace, or public places such as restaurants, cafés, bars, nightclubs, public transportation, government buildings, healthcare facilities, and universities or schools. This section provides an overview of the findings on adult exposure to SHS in Kosovo.

5.1 EXPOSURE TO SHS AT HOME

Every other adult in Kosovo (50.4 percent) is exposed to tobacco smoke at home—58.0 percent of current smokers and 43.2 percent among non-smokers (Table 5.1 in the Appendix). Exposure to SHS at home is relatively higher among female than among male current smokers (72.4 percent versus 51.1 percent, respectively), while there is no significant difference in exposure between genders among non-smokers (44.8 percent among women and 38.3 percent among men).

There is no significant difference in SHS exposure at home for current smokers in urban versus rural areas (58.9 percent versus 57.3 percent, respectively), but non-smokers are relatively more exposed to SHS in rural areas (46.2 percent) than in urban areas (35.5 percent). In the age group 18–34, every other adult is exposed to SHS, regardless of their smoking status, while among adults 35–64 years of age, a relatively larger percentage of non-smokers are not exposed to SHS. In adults above 65 years of age, only about one in three is exposed to SHS, regardless of their smoking status (Table 5.1 in the Appendix).

²² Öberg, M., S. Jaakkola, M., Prüss-Üstün, A., Schweitzer, C., & Woodward, A. (2010). Second-hand smoke: Assessing the burden of disease at national and local levels. (*Environmental Burden of Diseases Series*, No. 18). Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/3a55v9s>

²³ Xiques, P., & Reddick, V. (2006). *The health consequences of involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke: Secondhand smoke, what it means to you* (Booklet, 2006 Surgeon General). Retrieved from <https://bit.ly/3bd0NXm>

Education level and monthly household income do not seem to have a significant impact on SHS exposure, regardless of smoking status, except among adults with a household income of more than 1,600 EUR per month and among non-smokers with less than a secondary level of education. See more details in Table 5.1 in the Appendix.

5.2 SHS EXPOSURE IN PUBLIC PLACES

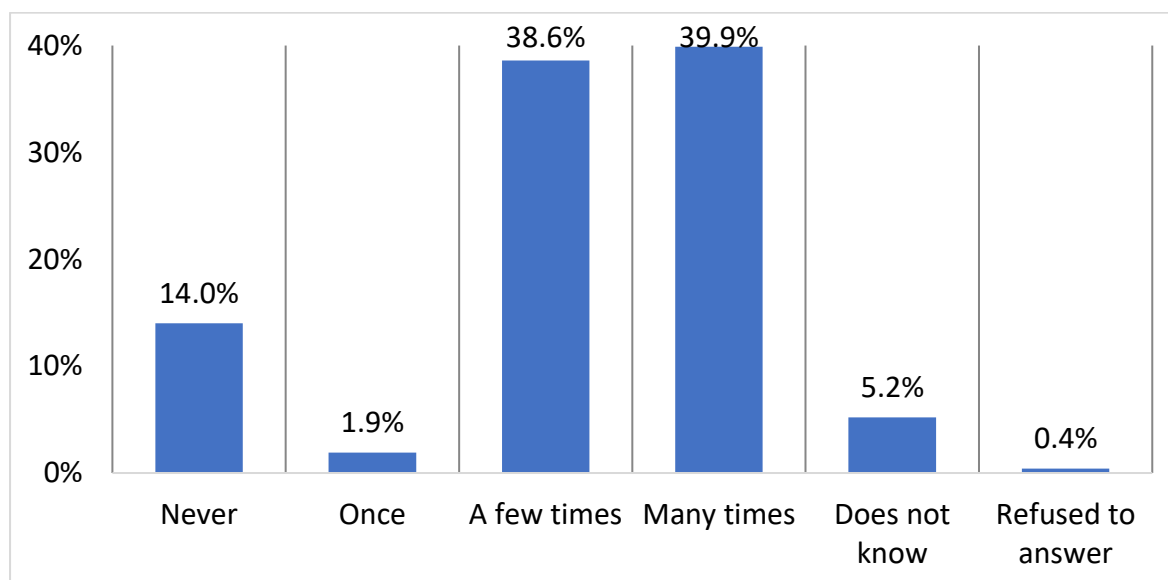
Information on SHS exposure in public places was collected from those who visited (during the 30 days prior to the interview) various public places such as government buildings, healthcare facilities, restaurants and cafés, bars and nightclubs, universities or schools as well as those who use public transportation.

The highest percentage of respondents exposed to SHS were those who visited bars and nightclubs (91.2 percent) and those who visited restaurants and cafés (69.2 percent). The lowest SHS exposure was reported in healthcare facilities and universities or schools (7.6 percent and 9.6 percent, respectively). Men are more likely to be exposed to SHS when visiting these public places than women, while for other indicators there appear to be no major differences. See more details in Table 5.2 in the Appendix.

5.3 ATTITUDE TOWARDS SHS EXPOSURE

Current and former smokers were asked whether they had been told that their smoking bothered others surrounding them. Figure 5.1 shows that 78.5 percent of ever smokers reported that they had been told at least a few times that their smoking bothered other people.

Figure 5.1 Ever smokers are often told that their smoking bothers others (N=432)



Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

CHAPTER 6: ECONOMICS



Key Findings

1. *The average amount paid per pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes and for 20 hand-rolled cigarettes in Kosovo is 1.98 EUR and 1.49 EUR, respectively. The most purchased brand of manufactured cigarettes is Winston, followed by Lucky Strike and Marlboro.*
2. *Overall, current smokers of tobacco products spend 17.3 percent of their monthly household income on cigarettes. The higher the income and educational attainment of current smokers, the lower the share of budget allocated to tobacco consumption.*
3. *The most recent increase in cigarette prices did not trigger any behavioral change in 85.1 percent of smokers in Kosovo, except somewhat among smokers aged between 65 and 74 and those with household income below 400 EUR per month.*

This chapter elaborates on selected economic aspects of tobacco products, manufactured cigarettes, and hand-rolled cigarettes among current smokers. A number of indicators were calculated and analyzed, including the overall consumption and price paid per pack of manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes, weekly expenditures, monthly spending, and venue and brand of last purchased cigarettes.

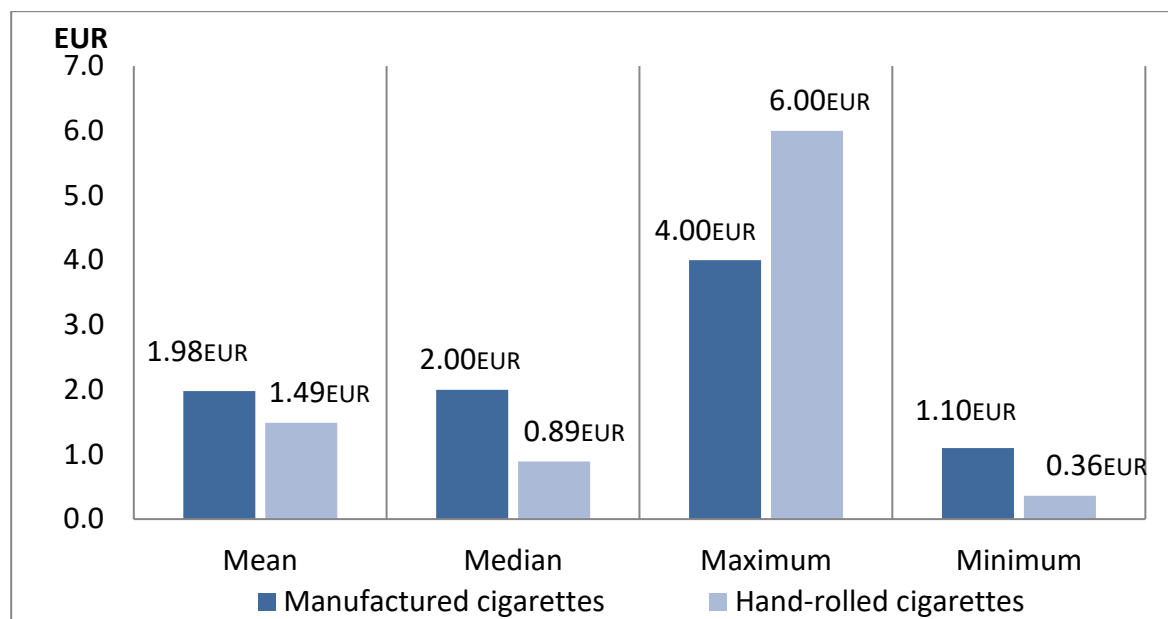
6.1 CIGARETTE PRICES

Figure 6.1 shows that the overall average price paid for a pack of manufactured cigarettes (composed of 20 sticks) in Kosovo is 1.98 EUR. Table 6.1 in the Appendix shows that male smokers and smokers in urban areas tend to smoke relatively more expensive cigarettes compared to females and smokers in rural areas. As expected, older smokers and less-educated ones tend to smoke cheaper cigarettes, while high-income smokers prefer relatively more expensive cigarettes.

The average amount paid for 20 hand-rolled cigarettes is lower compared to 20 manufactured cigarettes, precisely 1.49 EUR²⁴ (see Figure 6.1). Table 6.1 in the Appendix shows that smokers with lower income, less than a secondary education, those who live in urban areas, and smokers aged between 55 and 64 tend to smoke less expensive hand-rolled cigarettes.

²⁴ Due to lack of data, authors have used the unit value (expenditure per number of hand-rolled cigarettes) to calculate the price of 20 hand-rolled cigarette sticks.

Figure 6.1 Average price per 20 manufactured cigarettes in Kosovo is higher than for hand-rolled cigarettes (N=349 for manufactured cigarettes, N=14 for hand-rolled cigarettes)



Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

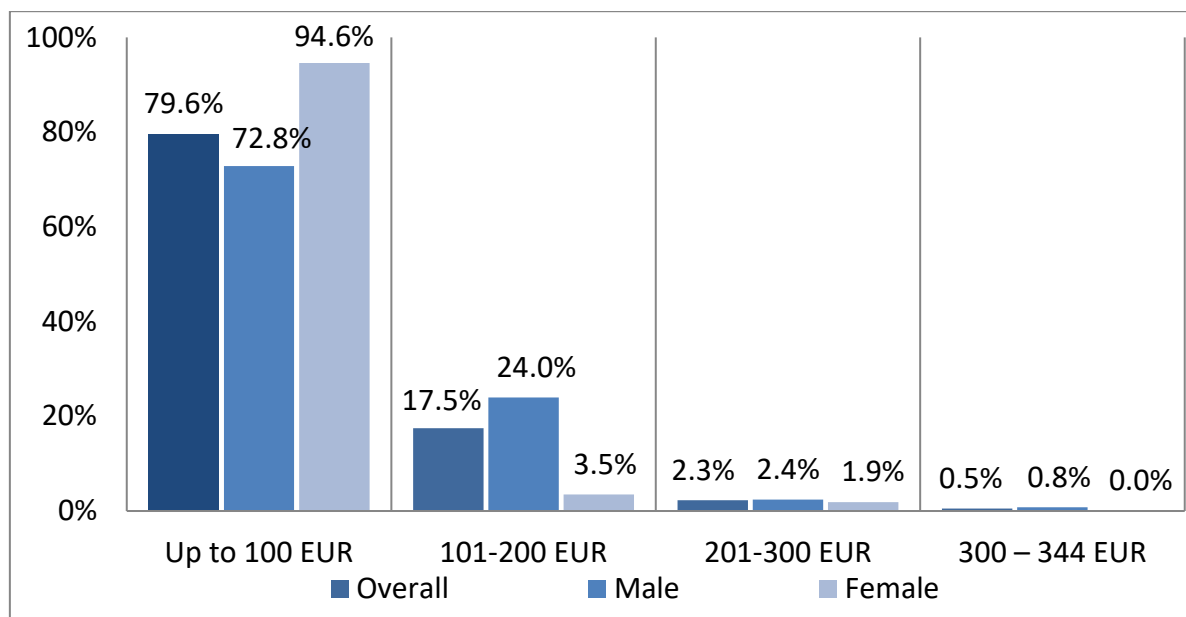
6.2 CIGARETTE EXPENDITURE

Figure 6.2 below shows that 79.6 percent of current smokers spend less than 100 EUR per month on tobacco products,²⁵ while only 0.5 percent spend from 300 to 344 EUR. Most female smokers (94.6 percent) spend less than 100 EUR per month on tobacco products, whereas the remaining 5.4 percent spend between 100 EUR and 300 EUR. On the other hand, most men (96.8 percent) spend up to 200 EUR per month on tobacco products.

The results are quite consistent, as the majority of current smokers across all demographic characteristics spend up to 100 EUR per month on tobacco products, followed by a considerably smaller share of them who spend up to 200 EUR. As expected, 12.7 percent of those with higher income (from 1,201 to 1,600 EUR) spend 300 to 344 EUR per month on tobacco products (see Table 6.2 in the Appendix).

²⁵ Smoked tobacco products include manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.

Figure 6.2 Overall, 79.6 percent of current smokers spend less than 100 EUR per month on tobacco products²⁶ (N=357)



Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

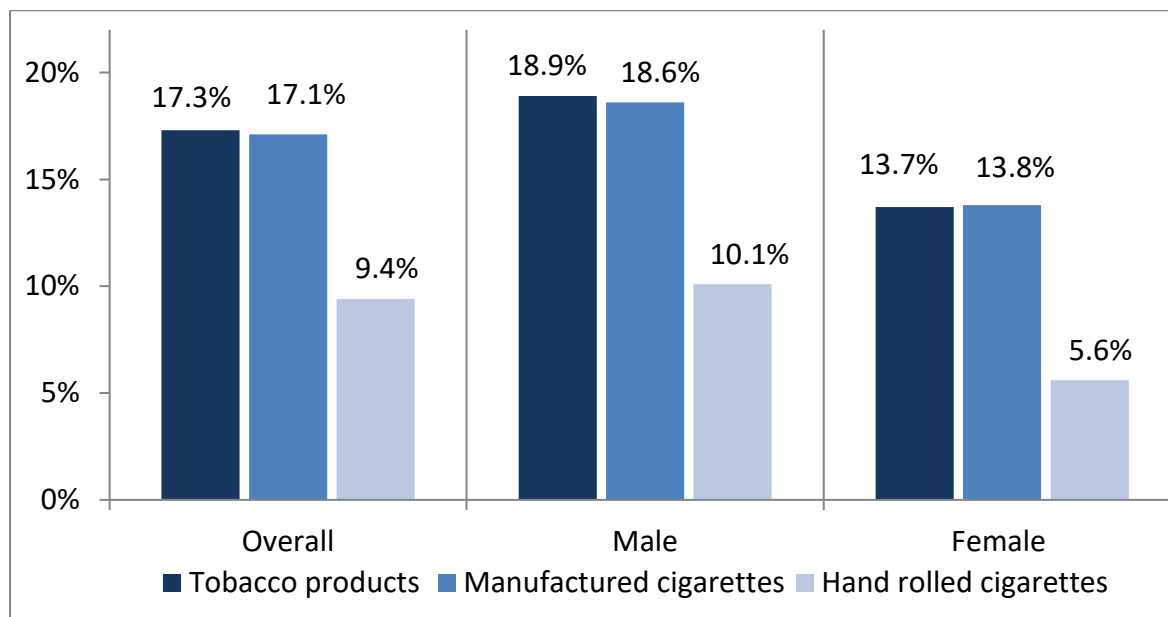
Further, Table 6.2.1 in the Appendix shows that the overall average monthly expenditure for manufactured cigarettes is 69.00 EUR. Male smokers spend much more than females, 78.40 EUR and 48.40 EUR, respectively, while higher-income smokers (1,201–1,600 EUR) spend on average 102 EUR per month on manufactured cigarettes. On the other hand, the average monthly expenditure for hand-rolled cigarettes is 28.50 EUR, and the results do not differ much across various demographic characteristics.

Figure 6.2.1 shows that the average monthly budget share spent on tobacco products²⁷ by current smokers is 17.3 percent, while for manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, respectively, it is 17.1 percent and 9.5 percent. The figure also shows that male smokers of both manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes dedicate a higher percentage of their budget to tobacco products compared to female smokers.

²⁶ Due to lack of data, authors have used the unit value (expenditure per number of hand-rolled cigarettes) to calculate the price of 20 hand-rolled cigarette sticks.

²⁷ Tobacco products include manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes as monthly expenditure is reported only for these types of cigarettes.

Figure 6.2.1 Male smokers allocate a relatively higher percent of their budget to manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes compared to female smokers (N=258 for tobacco products, N=250 for manufactured cigarettes, N=9 for hand-rolled cigarettes)



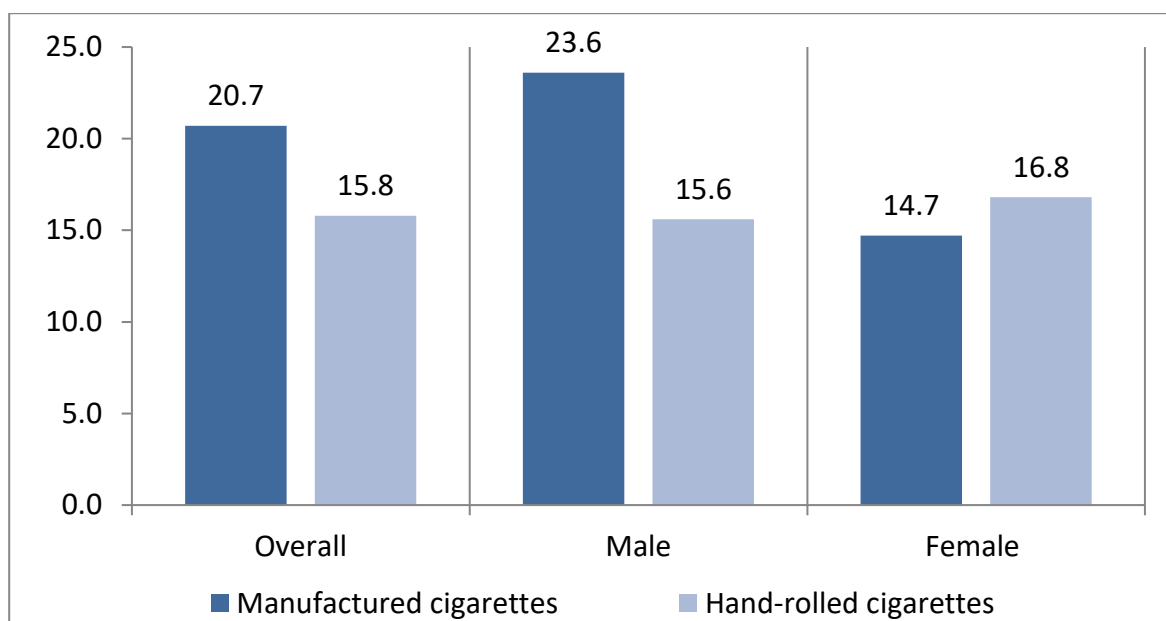
Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

Further, Table 6.2.2 in the Appendix shows that current smokers aged 75 to 85 spend the highest share of their monthly income on tobacco products (43.4 percent), while those aged 18 to 24 spend the lowest share of their income (11.6 percent) per month. Smokers in rural areas allocate a relatively larger share of their income to tobacco products compared to their urban counterparts, 18.7 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively. The higher the educational attainment and household income, the lower the monthly budget share spent on tobacco products. Table 6.2.2 in the Appendix further details the results of average monthly spending on manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes.

6.3 CONSUMPTION

Figure 6.3 details the average number of manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes consumed per day, overall, and by gender. The overall average number of manufactured cigarettes consumed per day amounts to 20.7, whereas from a gender perspective males smoke 23.6 cigarettes while females smoke on average nine cigarettes fewer. Table 6.3 in the Appendix provides further details on the results across various demographic characteristics.

Figure 6.3 Female smokers smoke, on average, nine fewer manufactured cigarettes per day than male smokers (N=351 for manufactured cigarettes, N=14 for hand-rolled cigarettes)



Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

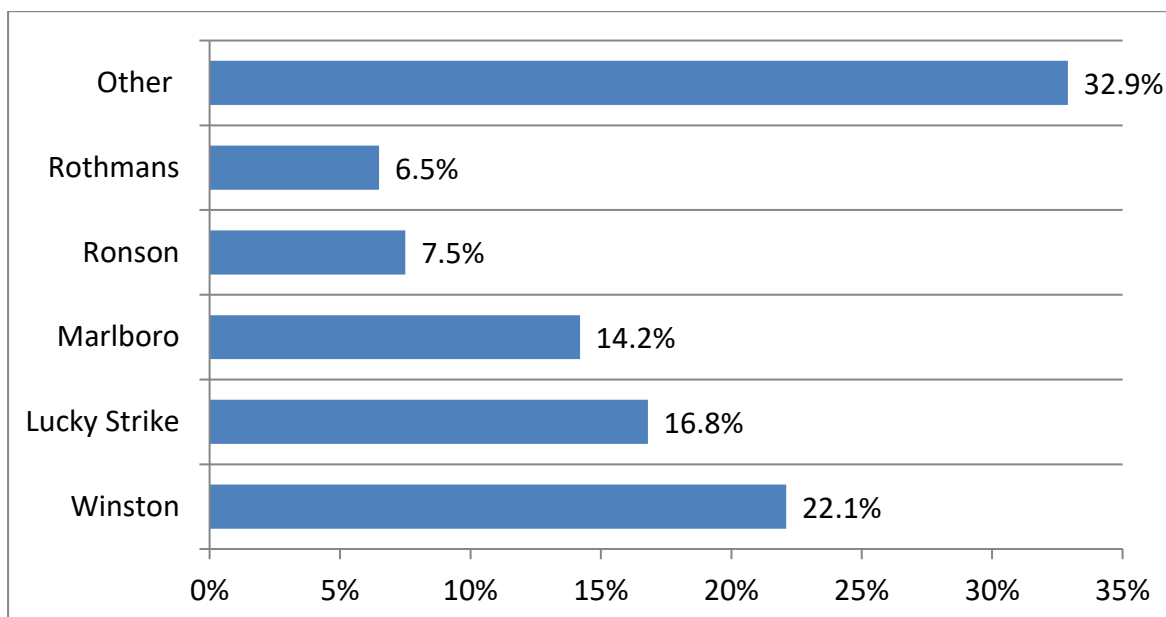
On the other hand, the overall average number of hand-rolled cigarettes consumed per day amounts to 15.8, with no major differences between genders. Table 6.3 in the Appendix shows that smokers aged between 55 and 74 consume approximately 20 hand-rolled cigarettes per day. Smokers with less than secondary level of education smoke approximately 18 hand-rolled cigarettes per day, whereas those with a university degree smoke no hand-rolled cigarettes. The higher the household income, the lower the average number of hand-rolled cigarettes consumed per day. Those with monthly household income between 801 and 1,200 EUR smoke, on average, only two hand-rolled cigarettes per day, whereas smokers with a household monthly income between 401 and 800 EUR and less than 400 EUR consume, respectively, 17.1 and 12.6 hand-rolled cigarettes per day.

6.4 CIGARETTE BRANDS

Figure 6.4 shows the top five brands purchased by current smokers in Kosovo. The most purchased brand is Winston (22.1 percent), followed by Lucky Strike (16.8 percent), Marlboro (14.2 percent), Ronson (7.5 percent), and Rothmans (6.5 percent). These five account for 67.1 percent of all brands purchased.

Winston (24.5 percent), Lucky Strike (19.7 percent), and Marlboro (16.0 percent) are much more preferred by male smokers, whereas Ronson (11.3 percent) and Rothmans (9.3 percent) are preferred by female smokers (Table 6.4 in the Appendix). Winston, Marlboro, and Rothmans are more popular among urban smokers, whereas Lucky Strike and Ronson seem to be more popular in rural areas.

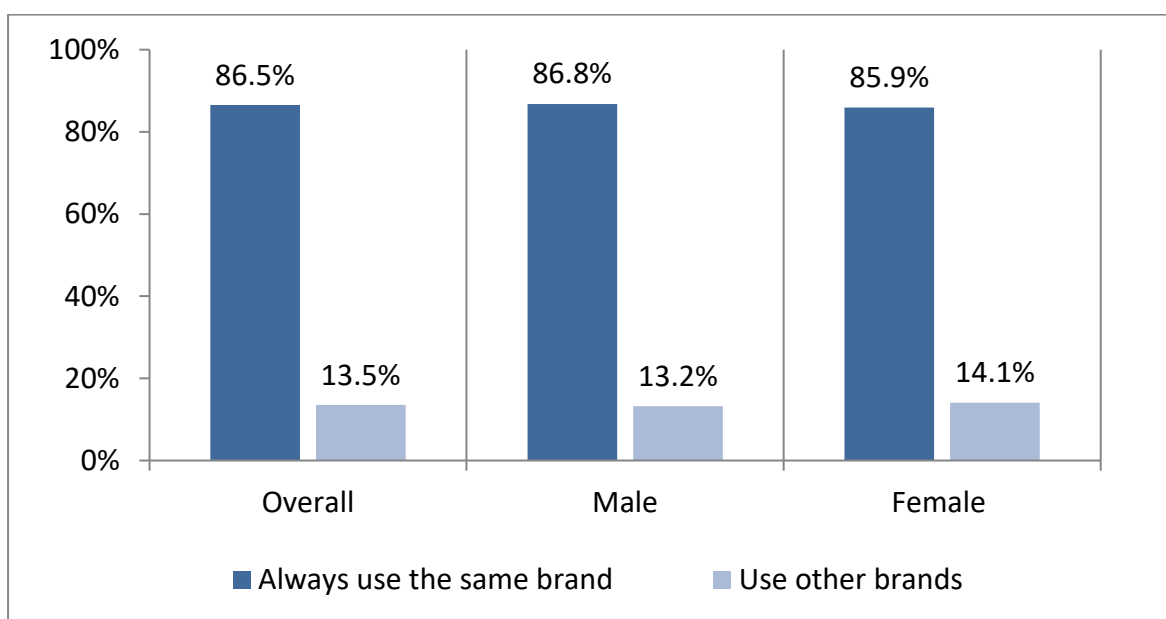
Figure 6.4 The most purchased cigarette brands in Kosovo are Winston, Lucky Strike, and Marlboro (N=349)



Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

It should be noted that the majority of current smokers in Kosovo are very loyal to the brand they consume; 86.5 percent always use the same brand of manufactured cigarettes (Figure 6.4.1). The rest (13.5 percent) smoke other brands only when they cannot afford or find their favorite brand, when they want to try something different, or when they have more money to buy the cigarettes they prefer. Findings do not differ between male and female smokers.

Figure 6.4.1 Most current smokers of manufactured cigarettes are very loyal to the brand they consume (N=349)

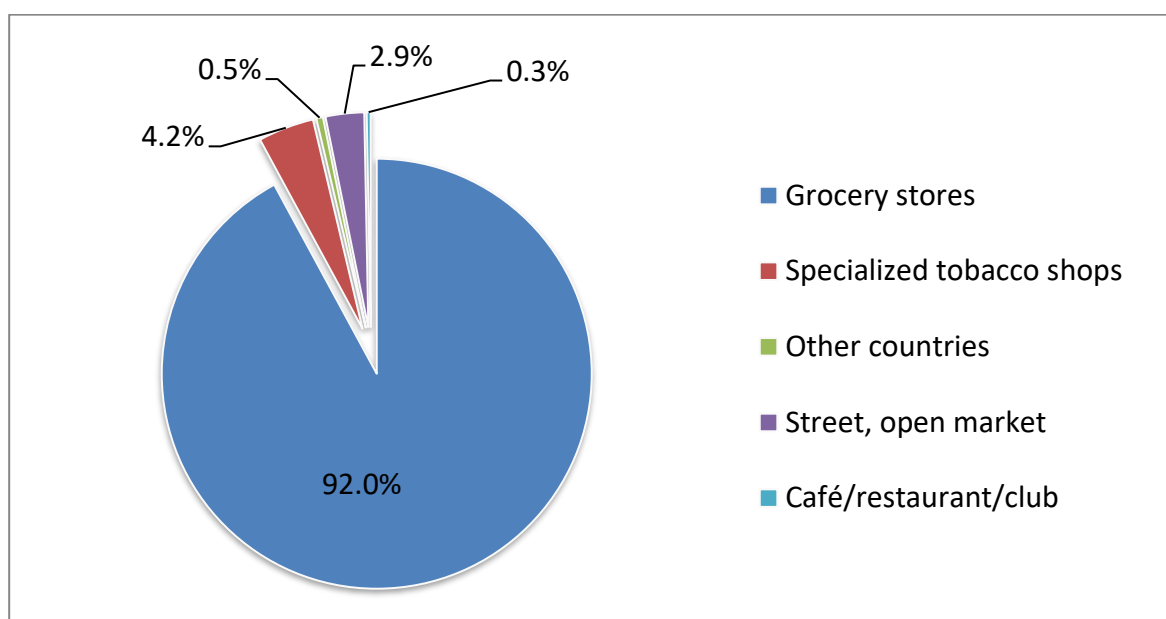


Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

6.5 VENUE OF PURCHASE

Figure 6.5 shows the venue for the last pack of manufactured cigarettes purchased by current smokers. Most smokers (92.0 percent) purchased their last pack of cigarettes in grocery stores, followed by specialized tobacco shops (4.2 percent). Table 6.5 in the Appendix details the results further across various demographic characteristics.

Figure 6.5 Manufactured cigarettes in Kosovo are mostly purchased in grocery stores (N=349)



Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

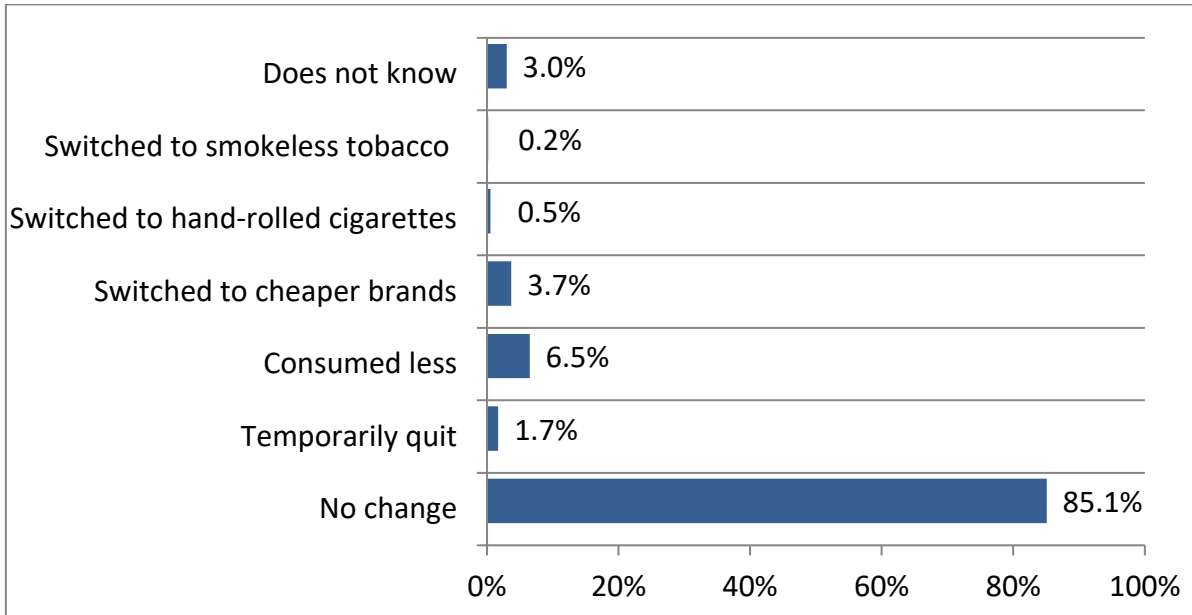
6.6 HISTORY OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR

The last increase in cigarette excise tax in Kosovo prior to this survey was in 2019 precisely from 45 EUR in 2018 to 47 EUR per conventional unit (1,000 cigarettes), or by 0.04 EUR per pack of 20 cigarettes.²⁸ At the same time, the price per pack of 20 cigarettes increased, on average, by 0.1 EUR. Regarding the reaction of current smokers, Figure 6.5 shows that the previous increase of manufactured cigarette prices did not trigger any behavior change for 85.1 percent of smokers. Table 6.6 in the Appendix details the results further by selected demographics. It should be noted that smokers with household monthly income up to 400 EUR either consumed fewer cigarettes (10.6 percent) or switched to a cheaper brand (10.2 percent) as a result of cigarette price increases. Price increases affected older smokers aged 65 to 74 years relatively more, who consumed fewer cigarettes (13.8 percent) or switched to

²⁸ According to the tax legislation in Kosovo, excise duties apply only to some local or imported goods, including cigarettes. As per the calendar, the excise tax on tobacco increased from 41 EUR in 2016 to 47 EUR in 2019 per conventional unit (1,000 cigarettes), or by 2 EUR annually (See: Government Decision No. 11/64, dated: 16.12.2015, available at: <https://bit.ly/2VaYIZR>)

cheaper brands (19.6 percent). As for the other categories, increases in cigarette prices did not trigger any major behavior change among smokers.

Figure 6.6 Most smokers of manufactured cigarettes did not change their smoking behavior after the last cigarette price increase²⁹ (N=266)



Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

²⁹ No respondents reported switching to illegal or smuggled cigarettes, so this category is not reported in the figure.

CHAPTER 7: MEDIA



Key Findings

1. *Tobacco advertising in Kosovo is regulated by law, which may explain the low exposure to tobacco marketing, as only 2.5 percent of adults, mostly males, have seen or heard of events sponsored by or connected with either cigarette brands or tobacco companies.*
2. *The tobacco industry in Kosovo mostly uses promotions such as free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes (3.3 percent) and clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo (2.7 percent).*
3. *Raising the price of cigarettes (31.1 percent) and making smoking or tobacco product sales illegal (33.9 percent) are perceived as useful government policies to control and limit tobacco use.*

Media has always played a crucial role in promoting and increasing sales of tobacco products, and for this purpose it has been used aggressively by tobacco companies. Advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco in Kosovo is regulated by the Law No. 04/L-156 on Tobacco Control (Chapter IV), which entered into force in 2013.³⁰ Yet, the implementation of the Law is weak. This chapter presents findings on sponsorship and other types of promotion of tobacco products, attitude towards cigarette prices, and perceived usefulness of anti-tobacco policies.

7.1 TOBACCO PROMOTION

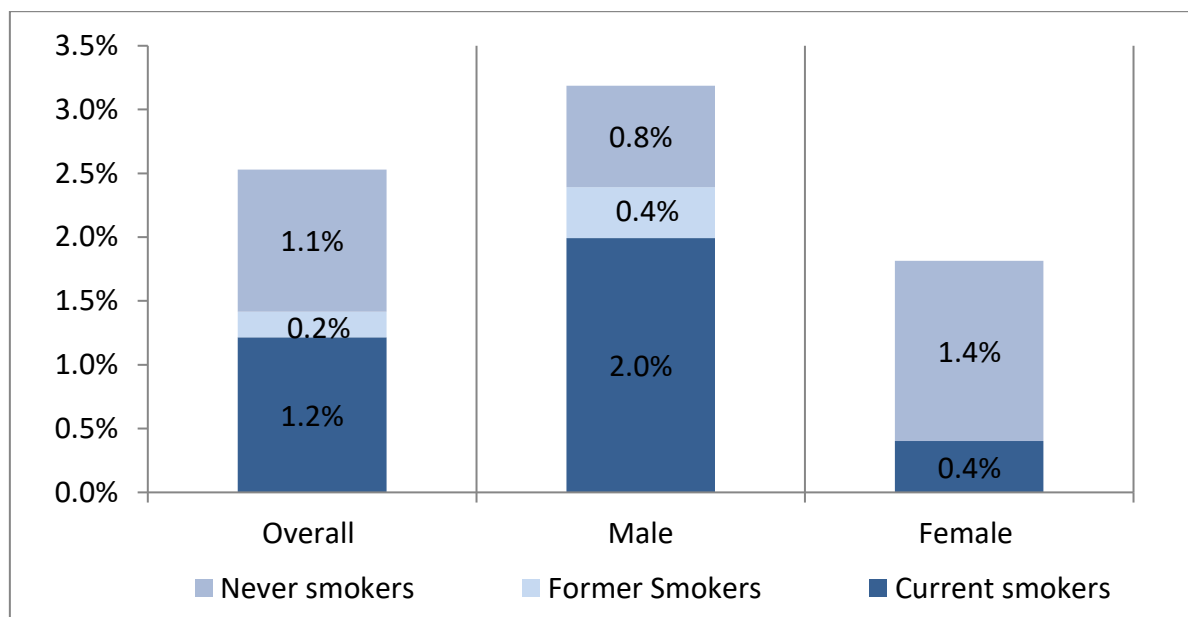
Figure 7.1 below shows that during the last six months, only 2.5 percent of adults have seen or heard about events sponsored by or connected with either cigarette brands or tobacco companies—3.2 percent of males and 1.8 percent of females. Table 7.1 in the Appendix shows that individuals who have seen or heard about events sponsored by or connected with either cigarette brands or tobacco companies are mainly current smokers and never smokers.³¹

Table 7.1.1 in the Appendix shows the number and percentage distribution of adults who have noticed one of the nine types of tobacco promotions during the past six months. While only 2.5 percent of adults have seen or heard about events sponsored by or connected with either cigarette brands or tobacco companies, 3.3 percent of adults have noticed free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes, followed by 2.7 percent who have observed clothing or other items with a name or logo of cigarette brands.

³⁰ Official Gazette LAW No. 04/L-156 ON TOBACCO CONTROL. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/33emngg>

³¹ Never smokers are adults who never tried smoking or have tried it once or several times but not continuously.

Figure 7.1 Only 2.5 percent of adults saw or heard about events sponsored by or connected with either cigarette brands or tobacco companies (N= 998)

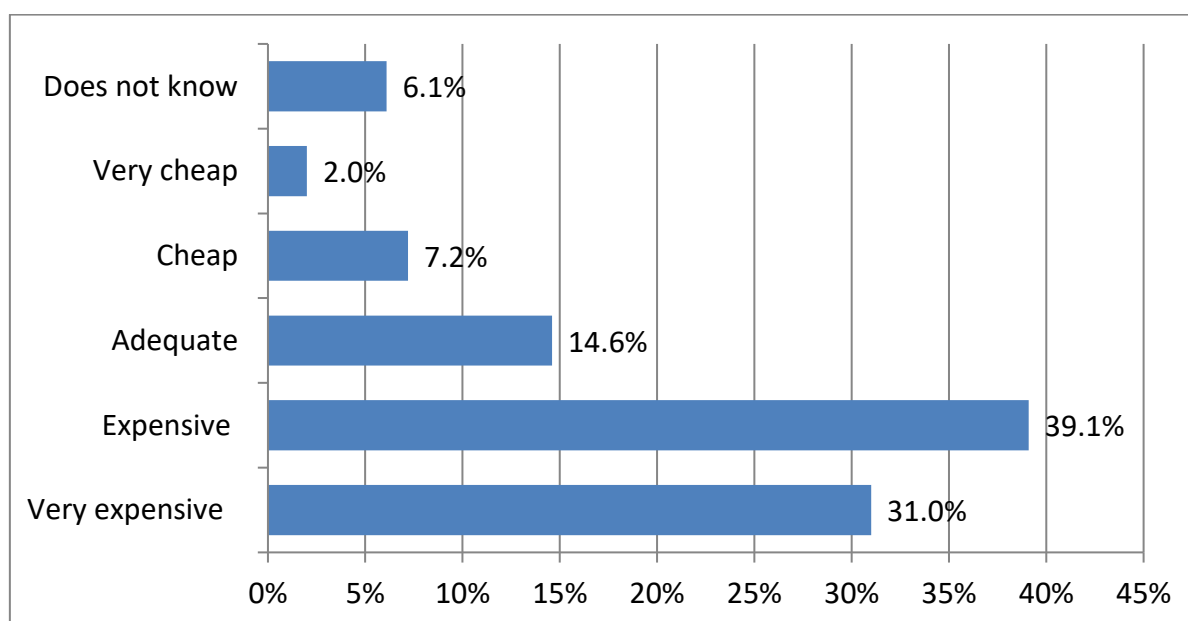


Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

7.2 ATTITUDES TOWARDS CIGARETTE PRICE

Figure 7.2 shows that 70.1 percent of adults perceive the price of cigarettes as either very expensive or expensive. Females perceive the price of cigarettes to be more expensive compared to males. Regardless of smoking status, most of the respondents perceive the price of cigarettes as expensive or very expensive. The majority of those with income above 1,600 EUR perceive it as adequate or expensive (Table 7.2 in the Appendix).

Figure 7.2 Most adults perceive the price of cigarettes as either expensive or very expensive (N=998)



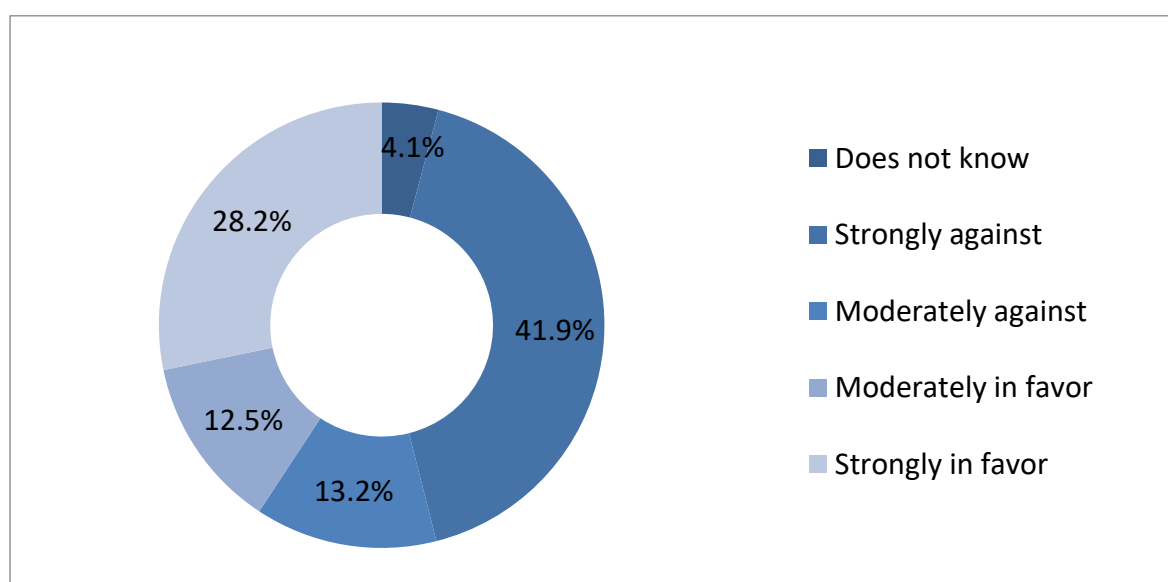
Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

7.3 PRICE INCREASE OF CIGARETTES BY FIVE PERCENT

Figure 7.3 shows the percentage distribution of respondents who either agree or disagree with a price increase of cigarettes by five percent. Overall, 41.9 percent of respondents are strongly against a five-percent price increase, whereas 28.2 percent are strongly in favor.

Most smokers (67.2 percent) are strongly against a five-percent price increase for cigarettes, whereas only 7.9 percent are strongly in favor. On the other hand, 41 percent of never smokers and 29.5 percent of former smokers are strongly in favor of a five-percent price increase for cigarettes (Table 7.3 in the Appendix). Women, adults with a university degree, and those with lower incomes are relatively more inclined to support a price increase for cigarettes by five percent (Table 7.3.1 in the Appendix).

Figure 7.3 More than 40 percent of adults are strongly against a five-percent increase in the price of cigarettes (N=998)



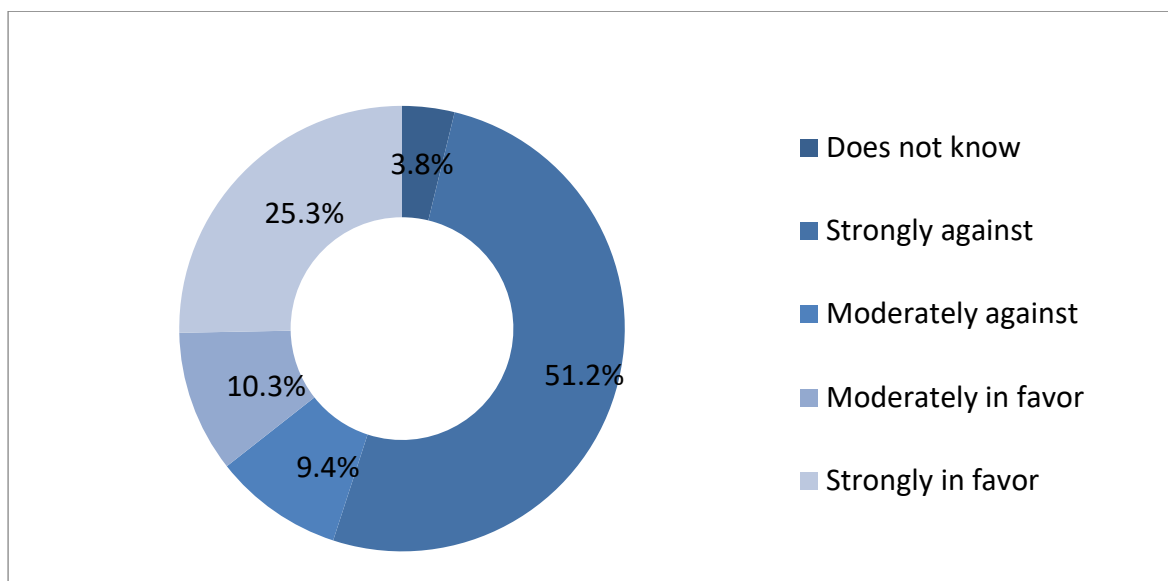
Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

7.4 PRICE INCREASE OF CIGARETTES BY 20 PERCENT

The results shown in Figure 7.4 suggest that further increasing the price of cigarettes from five percent to 20 percent provokes a stronger reaction from respondents. Overall, 51.2 percent of respondents are strongly against a 20-percent price increase, while 25.3 percent of them are strongly in favor.

Table 7.4 in the Appendix shows that 79.5 percent of current smokers are strongly against a 20-percent price increase, whereas only 6.9 percent of them are strongly in favor. Meanwhile 40.6 percent of former smokers and 34.3 percent of never smokers are strongly against a 20-percent price increase. Further, women, adults living in rural areas, and those with a university degree are strongly in favor of a 20-percent price increase for cigarettes (Table 7.4.1 in the Appendix).

Figure 7.4 Approximately 60 percent of adults are either strongly or moderately against a 20-percent increase in the price of cigarettes (N=998)



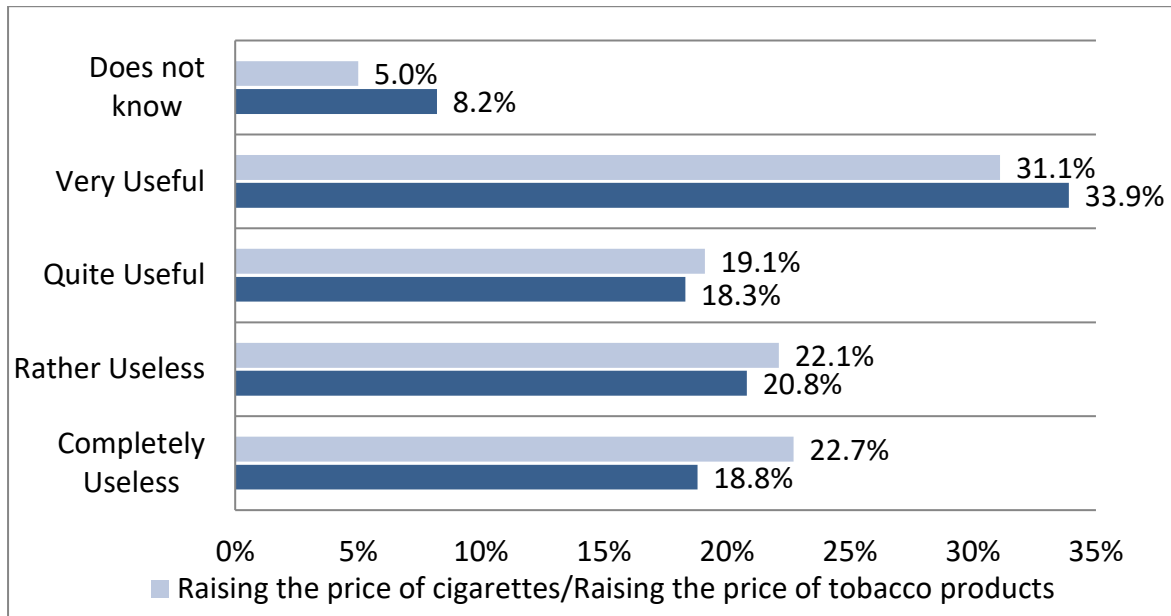
Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

7.5 PERCEIVED USEFULNESS OF ANTI-TOBACCO POLICIES

Figure 7.5 compares perceptions of two tobacco control measures: higher prices of tobacco products and making smoking or sales of tobacco illegal. While most adults are not in favor of even a five-percent increase in the price of cigarettes, more than 50 percent of adults say that higher prices or making tobacco use and sales illegal would be useful policies to reduce tobacco use.

Interestingly, current smokers are more likely than former or never smokers to perceive these two anti-tobacco policies as very useful (Table 7.5 in the Appendix). However, other tobacco control policies, namely, free support for tobacco cessation, expansion of smoking bans, and restricting the number of shops where tobacco products are sold are mostly seen as useless, especially among former and never smokers.

Figure 7.5 Raising the price of cigarettes and making smoking illegal are perceived as the most useful anti-tobacco policies (N=998)



Source: Authors' calculations based on STC-SEE data for Kosovo

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION

The results of this study show that smoking prevalence, at 36.3 percent, and smoking intensity are very high among adults in Kosovo. These data could serve the Government of Kosovo as evidence to support adoption of more effective tobacco control measures or initiatives and to assess the implementation of laws already in place, in particular the Law on Tobacco Control. Moreover, this report provides crucial data and an in-depth analysis on tobacco indicators in Kosovo to policymakers and public health advocates towards developing policies to curb tobacco consumption. The findings can be utilized to identify opportunities to prevent and reduce tobacco consumption, but also to accelerate initiatives against tobacco use in general.

Tobacco use is very high, and this comes with economic and health costs for the public in Kosovo. The findings show that regardless of gender, age, residence, level of education, or income, more than 50 percent of smokers consume more than a pack of 20 cigarettes a day. This significantly affects the household budget, especially among those who are not well off (those earning up to 400 EUR per month), as 17.3 percent of monthly household income is, on average, spent on tobacco products.

Continued surveillance, ongoing monitoring, and other analyses are needed to have a more comprehensive understanding of the issue of tobacco use in Kosovo.

Recommendations

1. The Government of Kosovo should significantly increase the excise tax as this would decrease the consumption of cigarettes in Kosovo.
2. The government should provide free cessation programs, such as counseling or a free telephone quit line to support those who want to quit smoking.

With only 16.1 percent of current smokers making quit attempts in the past 12 months, and with most of them abstaining for only one month or less, it is evident that smokers are neither motivated nor supported in their attempts to quit smoking. Those who managed to abstain from smoking for a time did so without any support and mainly because they were advised by their health care provider. It is, therefore, essential to organize campaigns on the benefits of tobacco cessation programs and to offer free support to quit smoking.

3. In addition, the Government of Kosovo should finance and organize more public campaigns to raise awareness about negative health consequences of tobacco use, which appears to be an effective way to deter adults from smoking.

Raising the general public awareness in Kosovo, especially in high schools and universities, on the health risks posed by tobacco consumption and secondhand smoke exposure is highly important. This can be done through awareness initiatives for health workers, media professionals, and educators, among others.

4. More law enforcement and inspection is needed from the government, hand in hand with awareness campaigns on harmful effects of SHS.

More than 50 percent of respondents reported exposure to tobacco smoke in their homes. This percent is about the same even in households with one or more children. Bars and night

clubs (91.2 percent) and restaurants (69.2 percent) are the places where the most respondents reported exposure to tobacco smoke. This shows a lack of awareness of the health harm of SHS and, a, poor implementation of the Law on Tobacco Control, which prohibits smoking in indoor areas.

5. Even though the Law prohibits promotion, sponsorship, and advertisement of tobacco products, the existing provisions of the Law and its implementation should be strengthened to achieve reduction and prevention of tobacco consumption.

Advertising of tobacco in Kosovo is regulated by law, thus the exposure to tobacco marketing is significantly low. Yet, tobacco industries have discovered other marketing channels, such as providing free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes or clothing and other items with cigarette brand names or logos.

APPENDIX

SAMPLE DESIGN

Table 2.1 Sample size, number, and percentage of population aged 18 to 85, representativeness in terms of gender, age, region, and type of residence

	Number of adults in the sample	Percentage
Gender		
Male	503	50.3
Female	497	49.7
Age		
18–24	202	20.2
25–34	237	23.7
35–44	203	20.3
45–54	153	15.3
55–64	103	10.3
65+	102	10.2
Type of residence		
Urban	390	39.0
Rural	610	61.0
Region		
Ferizaj	110	11.0
Gjakova	50	5.0
Gjilan	100	10.0
Mitrovica	110	11.0
Peja	130	13.0
Prishtina	270	27.0
Prizren	230	23.0
Region - urban residence		
Ferizaj	40	4.0
Gjakova	20	2.0
Gjilan	40	4.0
Mitrovica	50	5.0
Peja	40	4.0
Prishtina	130	13.0
Prizren	70	7.0
Region - rural residence		
Ferizaj	70	7.0
Gjakova	30	3.0
Gjilan	60	6.0
Mitrovica	60	6.0

	Number of adults in the sample	Percentage
Peja	90	9.0
Prishtina	140	14.0
Prizren	160	16.0
Total	1,000	100.0

Table 2.2. Weights: Ferizaj Region

#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
1	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
2	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	18-24	Secondary	1.611206
3	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	18-24	Higher	0.499725
4	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
5	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	25-34	Secondary	2.363412
6	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	25-34	Higher	0.733026
7	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
8	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	35-44	Secondary	1.000000
9	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	35-44	Higher	0.487684
10	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	45-54	Primary or less	1.000000
11	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	45-54	Secondary	1.000000
12	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	45-54	Higher	0.437082
13	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	55-64	Primary or less	2.030782
14	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	55-64	Secondary	1.021834
15	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	55-64	Higher	1.000000
16	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	65+	Primary or less	2.212199
17	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	65+	Secondary	1.113118
18	Ferizaj	Urban	Male	65+	Higher	0.345240
19	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
20	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	18-24	Secondary	1.095941
21	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	18-24	Higher	0.339912
22	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
23	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	25-34	Secondary	1.607591
24	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	25-34	Higher	0.498604
25	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	35-44	Primary or less	2.125582
26	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	35-44	Secondary	1.000000
27	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	35-44	Higher	1.000000
28	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.905033
29	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	45-54	Secondary	1.000000
30	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	45-54	Higher	0.297303
31	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	55-64	Primary or less	1.381336
32	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	55-64	Secondary	0.695051
33	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	55-64	Higher	1.000000
34	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	65+	Primary or less	1.504736
35	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	65+	Secondary	1.000000
36	Ferizaj	Urban	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000
37	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000

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#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
38	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	18-24	Secondary	1.026742
39	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	18-24	Higher	0.318450
40	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
41	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	25-34	Secondary	1.506086
42	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	25-34	Higher	0.467121
43	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.991371
44	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	35-44	Secondary	1.002003
45	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	35-44	Higher	1.000000
46	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	45-54	Primary or less	1.784747
47	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	45-54	Secondary	0.898036
48	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	45-54	Higher	1.000000
49	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.294117
50	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	55-64	Secondary	0.651164
51	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	55-64	Higher	1.000000
52	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.409725
53	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	65+	Secondary	1.000000
54	Ferizaj	Rural	Male	65+	Higher	0.249475
55	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.387971
56	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	18-24	Secondary	0.698389
57	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	18-24	Higher	0.249475
58	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	25-34	Primary or less	2.035958
59	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	25-34	Secondary	1.024438
60	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	25-34	Higher	0.317735
61	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.354529
62	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	35-44	Secondary	0.681562
63	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	35-44	Higher	1.000000
64	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.213983
65	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	45-54	Secondary	0.610843
66	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	45-54	Higher	1.000000
67	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	55-64	Primary or less	0.880258
68	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	55-64	Secondary	1.000000
69	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	55-64	Higher	1.000000
70	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	65+	Primary or less	0.958894
71	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	65+	Secondary	1.000000
72	Ferizaj	Rural	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000

Table 2.3 *Weights: Gjakova Region*

#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
1	Gjakova	Urban	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
2	Gjakova	Urban	Male	18-24	Secondary	0.845035
3	Gjakova	Urban	Male	18-24	Higher	1.000000
4	Gjakova	Urban	Male	25-34	Primary or less	2.463463
5	Gjakova	Urban	Male	25-34	Secondary	1.239547
6	Gjakova	Urban	Male	25-34	Higher	0.384453
7	Gjakova	Urban	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.638949
8	Gjakova	Urban	Male	35-44	Secondary	0.824675
9	Gjakova	Urban	Male	35-44	Higher	1.000000
10	Gjakova	Urban	Male	45-54	Primary or less	1.468893
11	Gjakova	Urban	Male	45-54	Secondary	0.739107
12	Gjakova	Urban	Male	45-54	Higher	1.000000
13	Gjakova	Urban	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.065092
14	Gjakova	Urban	Male	55-64	Secondary	0.535925
15	Gjakova	Urban	Male	55-64	Higher	1.000000
16	Gjakova	Urban	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.000000
17	Gjakova	Urban	Male	65+	Secondary	1.000000
18	Gjakova	Urban	Male	65+	Higher	0.249475
19	Gjakova	Urban	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
20	Gjakova	Urban	Female	18-24	Secondary	1.000000
21	Gjakova	Urban	Female	18-24	Higher	1.000000
22	Gjakova	Urban	Female	25-34	Primary or less	1.675646
23	Gjakova	Urban	Female	25-34	Secondary	1.000000
24	Gjakova	Urban	Female	25-34	Higher	1.000000
25	Gjakova	Urban	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.114812
26	Gjakova	Urban	Female	35-44	Secondary	1.000000
27	Gjakova	Urban	Female	35-44	Higher	1.000000
28	Gjakova	Urban	Female	45-54	Primary or less	0.999140
29	Gjakova	Urban	Female	45-54	Secondary	1.000000
30	Gjakova	Urban	Female	45-54	Higher	1.000000
31	Gjakova	Urban	Female	55-64	Primary or less	0.724475
32	Gjakova	Urban	Female	55-64	Secondary	0.364536
33	Gjakova	Urban	Female	55-64	Higher	1.000000
34	Gjakova	Urban	Female	65+	Primary or less	0.789194
35	Gjakova	Urban	Female	65+	Secondary	1.000000
36	Gjakova	Urban	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000
37	Gjakova	Rural	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
38	Gjakova	Rural	Male	18-24	Secondary	1.012494
39	Gjakova	Rural	Male	18-24	Higher	1.000000
40	Gjakova	Rural	Male	25-34	Primary or less	2.951641
41	Gjakova	Rural	Male	25-34	Secondary	1.485185
42	Gjakova	Rural	Male	25-34	Higher	0.460639
43	Gjakova	Rural	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
44	Gjakova	Rural	Male	35-44	Secondary	0.988098
45	Gjakova	Rural	Male	35-44	Higher	0.306464
46	Gjakova	Rural	Male	45-54	Primary or less	1.000000

#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
47	Gjakova	Rural	Male	45-54	Secondary	1.000000
48	Gjakova	Rural	Male	45-54	Higher	1.000000
49	Gjakova	Rural	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.276158
50	Gjakova	Rural	Male	55-64	Secondary	0.642128
51	Gjakova	Rural	Male	55-64	Higher	1.000000
52	Gjakova	Rural	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.000000
53	Gjakova	Rural	Male	65+	Secondary	1.000000
54	Gjakova	Rural	Male	65+	Higher	1.000000
55	Gjakova	Rural	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
56	Gjakova	Rural	Female	18-24	Secondary	0.688697
57	Gjakova	Rural	Female	18-24	Higher	1.000000
58	Gjakova	Rural	Female	25-34	Primary or less	2.007704
59	Gjakova	Rural	Female	25-34	Secondary	1.010222
60	Gjakova	Rural	Female	25-34	Higher	0.313326
61	Gjakova	Rural	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.335731
62	Gjakova	Rural	Female	35-44	Secondary	0.672104
63	Gjakova	Rural	Female	35-44	Higher	0.249475
64	Gjakova	Rural	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.197137
65	Gjakova	Rural	Female	45-54	Secondary	1.000000
66	Gjakova	Rural	Female	45-54	Higher	1.000000
67	Gjakova	Rural	Female	55-64	Primary or less	0.868042
68	Gjakova	Rural	Female	55-64	Secondary	1.000000
69	Gjakova	Rural	Female	55-64	Higher	1.000000
70	Gjakova	Rural	Female	65+	Primary or less	0.945587
71	Gjakova	Rural	Female	65+	Secondary	1.000000
72	Gjakova	Rural	Female	65+	Higher	0.249475

Table 2.4 *Weights: Gjilan Region*

#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
1	Gjilan	Urban	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
2	Gjilan	Urban	Male	18-24	Secondary	2.449261
3	Gjilan	Urban	Male	18-24	Higher	0.759653
4	Gjilan	Urban	Male	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
5	Gjilan	Urban	Male	25-34	Secondary	3.592445
6	Gjilan	Urban	Male	25-34	Higher	1.114303
7	Gjilan	Urban	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
8	Gjilan	Urban	Male	35-44	Secondary	1.000000
9	Gjilan	Urban	Male	35-44	Higher	0.741349
10	Gjilan	Urban	Male	45-54	Primary or less	3.592445
11	Gjilan	Urban	Male	45-54	Secondary	2.142237
12	Gjilan	Urban	Male	45-54	Higher	0.664427
13	Gjilan	Urban	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.000000
14	Gjilan	Urban	Male	55-64	Secondary	1.000000
15	Gjilan	Urban	Male	55-64	Higher	1.000000
16	Gjilan	Urban	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.000000
17	Gjilan	Urban	Male	65+	Secondary	1.000000
18	Gjilan	Urban	Male	65+	Higher	1.000000
19	Gjilan	Urban	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
20	Gjilan	Urban	Female	18-24	Secondary	1.665985
21	Gjilan	Urban	Female	18-24	Higher	0.516715
22	Gjilan	Urban	Female	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
23	Gjilan	Urban	Female	25-34	Secondary	1.000000
24	Gjilan	Urban	Female	25-34	Higher	0.757948
25	Gjilan	Urban	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
26	Gjilan	Urban	Female	35-44	Secondary	1.625844
27	Gjilan	Urban	Female	35-44	Higher	0.504265
28	Gjilan	Urban	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.000000
29	Gjilan	Urban	Female	45-54	Secondary	1.457147
30	Gjilan	Urban	Female	45-54	Higher	1.000000
31	Gjilan	Urban	Female	55-64	Primary or less	2.099827
32	Gjilan	Urban	Female	55-64	Secondary	1.000000
33	Gjilan	Urban	Female	55-64	Higher	1.000000
34	Gjilan	Urban	Female	65+	Primary or less	1.000000
35	Gjilan	Urban	Female	65+	Secondary	1.000000
36	Gjilan	Urban	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000
37	Gjilan	Rural	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
38	Gjilan	Rural	Male	18-24	Secondary	1.361481
39	Gjilan	Rural	Male	18-24	Higher	0.422271
40	Gjilan	Rural	Male	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
41	Gjilan	Rural	Male	25-34	Secondary	1.000000
42	Gjilan	Rural	Male	25-34	Higher	0.619412
43	Gjilan	Rural	Male	35-44	Primary or less	2.640599
44	Gjilan	Rural	Male	35-44	Secondary	1.328677
45	Gjilan	Rural	Male	35-44	Higher	0.412097
46	Gjilan	Rural	Male	45-54	Primary or less	1.000000

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#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
47	Gjilan	Rural	Male	45-54	Secondary	1.190814
48	Gjilan	Rural	Male	45-54	Higher	0.369338
49	Gjilan	Rural	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.716026
50	Gjilan	Rural	Male	55-64	Secondary	0.863457
51	Gjilan	Rural	Male	55-64	Higher	1.000000
52	Gjilan	Rural	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.869325
53	Gjilan	Rural	Male	65+	Secondary	0.940593
54	Gjilan	Rural	Male	65+	Higher	1.000000
55	Gjilan	Rural	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
56	Gjilan	Rural	Female	18-24	Secondary	0.926078
57	Gjilan	Rural	Female	18-24	Higher	0.287229
58	Gjilan	Rural	Female	25-34	Primary or less	2.699722
59	Gjilan	Rural	Female	25-34	Secondary	1.358426
60	Gjilan	Rural	Female	25-34	Higher	0.421324
61	Gjilan	Rural	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.796133
62	Gjilan	Rural	Female	35-44	Secondary	0.903765
63	Gjilan	Rural	Female	35-44	Higher	0.280308
64	Gjilan	Rural	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.609767
65	Gjilan	Rural	Female	45-54	Secondary	0.809991
66	Gjilan	Rural	Female	45-54	Higher	1.000000
67	Gjilan	Rural	Female	55-64	Primary or less	1.167240
68	Gjilan	Rural	Female	55-64	Secondary	1.000000
69	Gjilan	Rural	Female	55-64	Higher	1.000000
70	Gjilan	Rural	Female	65+	Primary or less	1.271513
71	Gjilan	Rural	Female	65+	Secondary	0.639791
72	Gjilan	Rural	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000

Table 2.5 Weights: Mitrovica Region

#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
1	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
2	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	18-24	Secondary	0.932389
3	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	18-24	Higher	0.289186
4	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
5	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	25-34	Secondary	1.367683
6	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	25-34	Higher	0.424195
7	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
8	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	35-44	Secondary	0.909924
9	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	35-44	Higher	0.282218
10	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	45-54	Primary or less	1.000000
11	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	45-54	Secondary	0.815511
12	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	45-54	Higher	0.252935
13	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.000000
14	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	55-64	Secondary	0.591325
15	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	55-64	Higher	1.000000
16	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.280178
17	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	65+	Secondary	0.644151
18	Mitrovica	Urban	Male	65+	Higher	0.249475
19	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
20	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	18-24	Secondary	0.634210
21	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	18-24	Higher	0.249475
22	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
23	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	25-34	Secondary	0.930297
24	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	25-34	Higher	0.288537
25	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.230054
26	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	35-44	Secondary	0.618929
27	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	35-44	Higher	0.249475
28	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.102424
29	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	45-54	Secondary	0.554710
30	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	45-54	Higher	0.249475
31	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	55-64	Primary or less	0.799366
32	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	55-64	Secondary	0.402219
33	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	55-64	Higher	0.249475
34	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	65+	Primary or less	0.870776
35	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	65+	Secondary	0.438151
36	Mitrovica	Urban	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000
37	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
38	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	18-24	Secondary	1.114075
39	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	18-24	Higher	0.345537
40	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	25-34	Primary or less	3.247773
41	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	25-34	Secondary	1.634191
42	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	25-34	Higher	0.506854
43	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	35-44	Primary or less	2.160753
44	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	35-44	Secondary	1.087232
45	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	35-44	Higher	0.337211
46	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	45-54	Primary or less	1.000000

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#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
47	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	45-54	Secondary	0.974421
48	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	45-54	Higher	0.302222
49	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.000000
50	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	55-64	Secondary	0.706551
51	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	55-64	Higher	0.249475
52	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.529634
53	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	65+	Secondary	0.769670
54	Mitrovica	Rural	Male	65+	Higher	0.249475
55	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
56	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	18-24	Secondary	0.757793
57	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	18-24	Higher	0.249475
58	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	25-34	Primary or less	2.209132
59	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	25-34	Secondary	1.111575
60	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	25-34	Higher	0.344761
61	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.469742
62	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	35-44	Secondary	0.739534
63	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	35-44	Higher	0.249475
64	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.317243
65	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	45-54	Secondary	0.662800
66	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	45-54	Higher	0.249475
67	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	55-64	Primary or less	1.000000
68	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	55-64	Secondary	1.000000
69	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	55-64	Higher	0.249475
70	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	65+	Primary or less	1.000000
71	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	65+	Secondary	1.000000
72	Mitrovica	Rural	Female	65+	Higher	0.249475

Table 2.6 Weights: Peja Region

#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
1	Peja	Urban	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.981438
2	Peja	Urban	Male	18-24	Secondary	0.997006
3	Peja	Urban	Male	18-24	Higher	0.309227
4	Peja	Urban	Male	25-34	Primary or less	2.906490
5	Peja	Urban	Male	25-34	Secondary	1.462466
6	Peja	Urban	Male	25-34	Higher	1.000000
7	Peja	Urban	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
8	Peja	Urban	Male	35-44	Secondary	0.972983
9	Peja	Urban	Male	35-44	Higher	1.000000
10	Peja	Urban	Male	45-54	Primary or less	1.000000
11	Peja	Urban	Male	45-54	Secondary	0.872027
12	Peja	Urban	Male	45-54	Higher	1.000000
13	Peja	Urban	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.000000
14	Peja	Urban	Male	55-64	Secondary	0.632305
15	Peja	Urban	Male	55-64	Higher	1.000000
16	Peja	Urban	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.000000
17	Peja	Urban	Male	65+	Secondary	1.000000
18	Peja	Urban	Male	65+	Higher	1.000000
19	Peja	Urban	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
20	Peja	Urban	Female	18-24	Secondary	0.678162
21	Peja	Urban	Female	18-24	Higher	0.249475
22	Peja	Urban	Female	25-34	Primary or less	1.976992
23	Peja	Urban	Female	25-34	Secondary	0.994768
24	Peja	Urban	Female	25-34	Higher	0.308533
25	Peja	Urban	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.315299
26	Peja	Urban	Female	35-44	Secondary	0.661822
27	Peja	Urban	Female	35-44	Higher	1.000000
28	Peja	Urban	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.178824
29	Peja	Urban	Female	45-54	Secondary	1.000000
30	Peja	Urban	Female	45-54	Higher	0.249475
31	Peja	Urban	Female	55-64	Primary or less	0.854763
32	Peja	Urban	Female	55-64	Secondary	1.000000
33	Peja	Urban	Female	55-64	Higher	0.249475
34	Peja	Urban	Female	65+	Primary or less	1.000000
35	Peja	Urban	Female	65+	Secondary	1.000000
36	Peja	Urban	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000
37	Peja	Rural	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
38	Peja	Rural	Male	18-24	Secondary	0.981351
39	Peja	Rural	Male	18-24	Higher	1.000000
40	Peja	Rural	Male	25-34	Primary or less	2.860853
41	Peja	Rural	Male	25-34	Secondary	1.439503
42	Peja	Rural	Male	25-34	Higher	0.446470
43	Peja	Rural	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.903334
44	Peja	Rural	Male	35-44	Secondary	0.957706
45	Peja	Rural	Male	35-44	Higher	1.000000
46	Peja	Rural	Male	45-54	Primary or less	1.705845

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#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
47	Peja	Rural	Male	45-54	Secondary	0.858334
48	Peja	Rural	Male	45-54	Higher	0.266217
49	Peja	Rural	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.236905
50	Peja	Rural	Male	55-64	Secondary	0.622377
51	Peja	Rural	Male	55-64	Higher	0.249475
52	Peja	Rural	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.347402
53	Peja	Rural	Male	65+	Secondary	0.677976
54	Peja	Rural	Male	65+	Higher	0.249475
55	Peja	Rural	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
56	Peja	Rural	Female	18-24	Secondary	0.667514
57	Peja	Rural	Female	18-24	Higher	0.249475
58	Peja	Rural	Female	25-34	Primary or less	1.945950
59	Peja	Rural	Female	25-34	Secondary	0.979149
60	Peja	Rural	Female	25-34	Higher	0.303689
61	Peja	Rural	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.294646
62	Peja	Rural	Female	35-44	Secondary	1.000000
63	Peja	Rural	Female	35-44	Higher	1.000000
64	Peja	Rural	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.160314
65	Peja	Rural	Female	45-54	Secondary	0.583838
66	Peja	Rural	Female	45-54	Higher	1.000000
67	Peja	Rural	Female	55-64	Primary or less	0.841342
68	Peja	Rural	Female	55-64	Secondary	1.000000
69	Peja	Rural	Female	55-64	Higher	1.000000
70	Peja	Rural	Female	65+	Primary or less	0.916502
71	Peja	Rural	Female	65+	Secondary	1.000000
72	Peja	Rural	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000

Table 2.7 *Weights: Prishtina Region*

#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
1	Prishtina	Urban	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
2	Prishtina	Urban	Male	18-24	Secondary	1.411538
3	Prishtina	Urban	Male	18-24	Higher	0.437797
4	Prishtina	Urban	Male	25-34	Primary or less	3.592445
5	Prishtina	Urban	Male	25-34	Secondary	2.070527
6	Prishtina	Urban	Male	25-34	Higher	1.000000
7	Prishtina	Urban	Male	35-44	Primary or less	2.737684
8	Prishtina	Urban	Male	35-44	Secondary	1.377528
9	Prishtina	Urban	Male	35-44	Higher	0.427248
10	Prishtina	Urban	Male	45-54	Primary or less	2.453624
11	Prishtina	Urban	Male	45-54	Secondary	1.234596
12	Prishtina	Urban	Male	45-54	Higher	0.382917
13	Prishtina	Urban	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.779119
14	Prishtina	Urban	Male	55-64	Secondary	0.895204
15	Prishtina	Urban	Male	55-64	Higher	0.277653
16	Prishtina	Urban	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.938053
17	Prishtina	Urban	Male	65+	Secondary	0.975175
18	Prishtina	Urban	Male	65+	Higher	0.302456
19	Prishtina	Urban	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.908146
20	Prishtina	Urban	Female	18-24	Secondary	0.960127
21	Prishtina	Urban	Female	18-24	Higher	0.297789
22	Prishtina	Urban	Female	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
23	Prishtina	Urban	Female	25-34	Secondary	1.408371
24	Prishtina	Urban	Female	25-34	Higher	0.436814
25	Prishtina	Urban	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.862171
26	Prishtina	Urban	Female	35-44	Secondary	0.936993
27	Prishtina	Urban	Female	35-44	Higher	0.290614
28	Prishtina	Urban	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.668953
29	Prishtina	Urban	Female	45-54	Secondary	0.839771
30	Prishtina	Urban	Female	45-54	Higher	0.260460
31	Prishtina	Urban	Female	55-64	Primary or less	1.210155
32	Prishtina	Urban	Female	55-64	Secondary	0.608917
33	Prishtina	Urban	Female	55-64	Higher	1.000000
34	Prishtina	Urban	Female	65+	Primary or less	1.318262
35	Prishtina	Urban	Female	65+	Secondary	0.663313
36	Prishtina	Urban	Female	65+	Higher	0.249475
37	Prishtina	Rural	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
38	Prishtina	Rural	Male	18-24	Secondary	1.021037
39	Prishtina	Rural	Male	18-24	Higher	0.316681
40	Prishtina	Rural	Male	25-34	Primary or less	2.976547
41	Prishtina	Rural	Male	25-34	Secondary	1.497717
42	Prishtina	Rural	Male	25-34	Higher	0.464526
43	Prishtina	Rural	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.980306
44	Prishtina	Rural	Male	35-44	Secondary	0.996436
45	Prishtina	Rural	Male	35-44	Higher	0.309050
46	Prishtina	Rural	Male	45-54	Primary or less	1.774830

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#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
47	Prishtina	Rural	Male	45-54	Secondary	0.893046
48	Prishtina	Rural	Male	45-54	Higher	0.276983
49	Prishtina	Rural	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.286927
50	Prishtina	Rural	Male	55-64	Secondary	0.647546
51	Prishtina	Rural	Male	55-64	Higher	0.249475
52	Prishtina	Rural	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.401892
53	Prishtina	Rural	Male	65+	Secondary	0.705394
54	Prishtina	Rural	Male	65+	Higher	0.249475
55	Prishtina	Rural	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.380259
56	Prishtina	Rural	Female	18-24	Secondary	0.694508
57	Prishtina	Rural	Female	18-24	Higher	0.249475
58	Prishtina	Rural	Female	25-34	Primary or less	2.024645
59	Prishtina	Rural	Female	25-34	Secondary	1.018746
60	Prishtina	Rural	Female	25-34	Higher	0.315970
61	Prishtina	Rural	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.347002
62	Prishtina	Rural	Female	35-44	Secondary	0.677775
63	Prishtina	Rural	Female	35-44	Higher	0.249475
64	Prishtina	Rural	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.207238
65	Prishtina	Rural	Female	45-54	Secondary	0.607449
66	Prishtina	Rural	Female	45-54	Higher	1.000000
67	Prishtina	Rural	Female	55-64	Primary or less	0.875366
68	Prishtina	Rural	Female	55-64	Secondary	0.440460
69	Prishtina	Rural	Female	55-64	Higher	0.249475
70	Prishtina	Rural	Female	65+	Primary or less	0.953566
71	Prishtina	Rural	Female	65+	Secondary	1.000000
72	Prishtina	Rural	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000

Table 2.8 Weights: Prizren Region

#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
1	Prizren	Urban	Male	18-24	Primary or less	2.724751
2	Prizren	Urban	Male	18-24	Secondary	1.371020
3	Prizren	Urban	Male	18-24	Higher	1.000000
4	Prizren	Urban	Male	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
5	Prizren	Urban	Male	25-34	Secondary	1.000000
6	Prizren	Urban	Male	25-34	Higher	0.623752
7	Prizren	Urban	Male	35-44	Primary or less	2.659100
8	Prizren	Urban	Male	35-44	Secondary	1.337986
9	Prizren	Urban	Male	35-44	Higher	0.414984
10	Prizren	Urban	Male	45-54	Primary or less	2.383193
11	Prizren	Urban	Male	45-54	Secondary	1.199157
12	Prizren	Urban	Male	45-54	Higher	1.000000
13	Prizren	Urban	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.000000
14	Prizren	Urban	Male	55-64	Secondary	0.869507
15	Prizren	Urban	Male	55-64	Higher	0.269683
16	Prizren	Urban	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.882422
17	Prizren	Urban	Male	65+	Secondary	0.947183
18	Prizren	Urban	Male	65+	Higher	0.293774
19	Prizren	Urban	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
20	Prizren	Urban	Female	18-24	Secondary	0.932567
21	Prizren	Urban	Female	18-24	Higher	1.000000
22	Prizren	Urban	Female	25-34	Primary or less	2.718637
23	Prizren	Urban	Female	25-34	Secondary	1.367944
24	Prizren	Urban	Female	25-34	Higher	0.424276
25	Prizren	Urban	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.808717
26	Prizren	Urban	Female	35-44	Secondary	0.910097
27	Prizren	Urban	Female	35-44	Higher	1.000000
28	Prizren	Urban	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.621046
29	Prizren	Urban	Female	45-54	Secondary	0.815666
30	Prizren	Urban	Female	45-54	Higher	1.000000
31	Prizren	Urban	Female	55-64	Primary or less	1.175418
32	Prizren	Urban	Female	55-64	Secondary	1.000000
33	Prizren	Urban	Female	55-64	Higher	0.249475
34	Prizren	Urban	Female	65+	Primary or less	1.280422
35	Prizren	Urban	Female	65+	Secondary	1.000000
36	Prizren	Urban	Female	65+	Higher	0.249475
37	Prizren	Rural	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
38	Prizren	Rural	Male	18-24	Secondary	1.079584
39	Prizren	Rural	Male	18-24	Higher	0.334839
40	Prizren	Rural	Male	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
41	Prizren	Rural	Male	25-34	Secondary	1.583598
42	Prizren	Rural	Male	25-34	Higher	0.491162
43	Prizren	Rural	Male	35-44	Primary or less	2.093858
44	Prizren	Rural	Male	35-44	Secondary	1.053572
45	Prizren	Rural	Male	35-44	Higher	0.326772
46	Prizren	Rural	Male	45-54	Primary or less	1.876600

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#	Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Level of education	Weight
47	Prizren	Rural	Male	45-54	Secondary	0.944254
48	Prizren	Rural	Male	45-54	Higher	1.000000
49	Prizren	Rural	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.360720
50	Prizren	Rural	Male	55-64	Secondary	0.684677
51	Prizren	Rural	Male	55-64	Higher	0.249475
52	Prizren	Rural	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.482278
53	Prizren	Rural	Male	65+	Secondary	0.745842
54	Prizren	Rural	Male	65+	Higher	0.249475
55	Prizren	Rural	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.459404
56	Prizren	Rural	Female	18-24	Secondary	0.734332
57	Prizren	Rural	Female	18-24	Higher	0.249475
58	Prizren	Rural	Female	25-34	Primary or less	2.140740
59	Prizren	Rural	Female	25-34	Secondary	1.077162
60	Prizren	Rural	Female	25-34	Higher	0.334088
61	Prizren	Rural	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.424241
62	Prizren	Rural	Female	35-44	Secondary	0.716639
63	Prizren	Rural	Female	35-44	Higher	1.000000
64	Prizren	Rural	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.276462
65	Prizren	Rural	Female	45-54	Secondary	0.642281
66	Prizren	Rural	Female	45-54	Higher	0.249475
67	Prizren	Rural	Female	55-64	Primary or less	0.925561
68	Prizren	Rural	Female	55-64	Secondary	0.465717
69	Prizren	Rural	Female	55-64	Higher	1.000000
70	Prizren	Rural	Female	65+	Primary or less	1.008244
71	Prizren	Rural	Female	65+	Secondary	1.000000
72	Prizren	Rural	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000

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Table 3.1 Percentage distribution of adults by smoking frequency of smoked tobacco products, total and by selected demographic characteristics³² (N=998)

	Smoking prevalence						
	Current, daily	Current, less than daily	Former, daily	Former, less than daily	Tried several times but have never used continually	Tried once	Never tried
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	34.4 (31.5, 37.4)	2.0 (1.3, 3.0)	5.4 (4.1, 6.9)	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)	9.1 (7.5, 11.0)	6.0 (4.7, 7.6)	41.6 (38.6, 44.7)
Gender							
Male	47.0 (42.7, 51.4)	1.9 (1.0, 3.5)	8.6 (6.4, 11.3)	1.9 (0.9, 3.2)	11.8 (9.2, 14.8)	6.0 (4.2, 8.3)	22.9 (19.4, 26.7)
Female	21.7 (18.3, 25.6)	2.1 (1.2, 3.8)	2.1 (1.2, 3.8)	1.1 (0.5, 2.5)	6.4 (4.5, 8.9)	6.0 (4.2, 8.4)	60.6 (56.1, 64.7)
Age							
18-24	27.1 (21.4, 33.7)	1.6 (0.4, 3.9)	1.2 (0.2, 3.1)	1.7 (0.4, 3.9)	14.0 (9.6, 19.1)	9.0 (5.6, 13.4)	45.3 (38.8, 52.4)
25-34	34.7 (28.9, 41.0)	2.2 (0.8, 4.6)	2.5 (1.1, 5.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	10.0 (6.8, 14.5)	5.8 (3.4, 9.5)	44.6 (38.3, 50.9)
35-44	35.5 (29.1, 42.2)	3.3 (1.6, 6.7)	4.6 (2.2, 7.9)	2.0 (0.7, 4.6)	8.6 (5.5, 13.4)	4.3 (2.2, 7.9)	41.7 (35.2, 48.7)
45-54	44.9 (37.3, 53.0)	0.0	6.3 (3.0, 10.6)	2.8 (0.9, 6.2)	6.6 (3.5, 11.4)	4.6 (2.1, 8.9)	34.8 (27.8, 42.9)
55-64	35.2 (26.3, 44.5)	3.3 (0.8, 7.6)	11.3 (6.5, 18.9)	1.4 (0.1, 4.4)	3.9 (1.3, 9.0)	6.3 (2.5, 11.6)	38.5 (29.8, 48.4)
65-74	30.1 (20.2, 40.8)	0.0	20.1 (12.4, 30.5)	1.7 (0.1, 6.1)	5.8 (1.9, 12.3)	2.6 (0.6, 8.4)	39.7 (28.7, 50.6)
75-85	29.3 (14.0, 45.4)	5.2 (1.5, 20.3)	0.0	0.0	10.4 (3.0, 25.1)	13.3 (4.8, 29.5)	41.8 (25.0, 59.4)
Type of residence							
Urban	39.9 (35.2, 44.9)	2.8 (1.5, 4.9)	4.6 (2.9, 7.1)	2.3 (1.2, 4.2)	8.7 (6.3, 11.9)	4.3 (2.7, 6.8)	37.4 (32.7, 42.3)
Rural	30.9 (27.5, 34.8)	1.5 (0.7, 2.7)	5.9 (4.2, 8.0)	1.0 (0.4, 2.0)	9.3 (7.2, 11.9)	7.0 (5.2, 9.3)	44.3 (40.4, 48.3)
Education level							
Primary or less	32.8 (28.6, 37.0)	2.3 (1.2, 3.9)	4.4 (2.8, 6.5)	1.4 (0.7, 2.8)	7.2 (5.2, 9.9)	4.2 (2.6, 6.2)	47.6 (43.3, 52.2)
Secondary	37.3 (32.9, 42.0)	1.0 (0.3, 2.2)	6.6 (4.6, 9.4)	1.7 (0.7, 3.2)	10.9 (8.2, 14.1)	7.0 (4.8, 9.7)	35.4 (31.1, 40.1)

³² Current smokers in Kosovo smoke only smoked tobacco products such as: manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and waterpipes full of tobacco

Adult Tobacco Use in Kosovo

Smoking prevalence							
	Current, daily	Current, less than daily	Former, daily	Former, less than daily	Tried several times but have never used continually	Tried once	Never tried
Percentage (95% CI)							
Higher	29.0 (20.0, 38.8)	5.5 (2.2, 12.1)	4.5 (1.6, 10.6)	1.1 (0.1, 5.2)	10.3 (5.2, 18.0)	10.4 (5.2, 18.0)	39.1 (29.3, 49.6)
Household income (EUR/month)							
400 or less	30.8 (25.8, 36.2)	1.8 (0.6, 3.6)	6.8 (4.4, 10.1)	2.5 (1.2, 4.9)	8.2 (5.5, 11.7)	2.8 (1.2, 4.9)	47.2 (41.7, 52.8)
401-800	32.5 (27.4, 37.7)	0.4 (0.0, 1.5)	4.1 (2.4, 6.8)	0.8 (0.3, 2.5)	10.5 (7.5, 14.4)	8.3 (5.6, 11.8)	43.4 (38.2, 49.1)
801-1,200	43.8 (34.8, 53.4)	3.7 (1.3, 8.6)	3.0 (0.8, 7.3)	0.8 (0.1, 4.3)	8.7 (4.2, 14.8)	5.1 (1.8, 9.9)	35.0 (26.1, 43.9)
1,201-1,600	67.5 (44.4, 86.9)	1.6 (0.0, 14.3)	6.3 (0.7, 25.7)	1.6 (0.0, 14.3)	4.8 (0.7, 25.7)	3.3 (0.7, 25.7)	14.9 (2.7, 34.4)
Above 1,600	36.7 (18.2, 59.1)	0.0	9.8 (2.3, 29.7)	0.0	3.8 (0.6, 22.1)	6.0 (0.6, 22.1)	43.8 (22.3, 64.1)

Table 3.2 Percentage of adult current smokers of smoked tobacco products, by type of product (N=363)³³

	Manufactured cigarettes (N=354)	Hand-rolled cigarettes (N=14)	Waterpipe with tobacco (N=3)
Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	96.9 (94.8, 98.4)	3.8 (2.2, 6.2)	0.7 (0.2, 2.2)
Gender			
Male	95.9 (93.0, 97.9)	5.0 (3.0, 8.5)	0.9 (0.2, 2.6)
Female	99.0 (96.0, 99.9)	1.2 (0.1, 4.0)	0.3 (0.0, 2.1)
Age			
14-24	98.3 (92.2, 99.8)	0.0	4.0 (0.7, 10.6)
25-34	100.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	93.2 (85.0, 96.8)	9.4 (4.1, 16.6)	0.4 (0.0, 3.1)
45-54	100.0	0.0	0.0
55-64	90.7 (81.3, 97.8)	13.2 (4.9, 25.2)	0.0
65-74	94.6 (75.9, 98.2)	5.4 (0.5, 17.9)	0.0
75-85	100.0	0.0	0.0
Type of residence			
Urban	96.3 (91.9, 98.1)	3.1 (1.2, 6.4)	1.6 (0.5, 4.7)
Rural	97.4 (94.6, 99.0)	4.4 (2.3, 8.1)	0.0
Education level			
Primary or less	93.7 (88.9, 96.5)	6.3 (3.1, 10.4)	0.0
Secondary	99.4 (97.3, 99.9)	2.0 (0.5, 4.7)	1.4 (0.2, 3.8)
Higher	100.0	0.8 (0.0, 8.0)	1.0 (0.0, 8.0)
Household income (EUR/month)			
400 or less	94.9 (89.2, 98.0)	5.1 (2.0, 10.8)	2.0 (0.4, 6.4)
401-800	96.3 (91.0, 98.7)	5.9 (2.5, 11.6)	0.6 (0.1, 4.4)
801-1,200	100.0	0.0	0.0
1,201-1,600	100.0	0.0	0.0
Above 1,600	100.0	0.0	0.0

³³ Note: as some smokers have reported smoking both manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, and/or waterpipes with tobacco, the percentages add up to more than 100.

Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of current daily smokers of smoked tobacco products by average number of cigarettes smoked per day (10 or less, 11-19, 20+), overall and by selected demographic characteristics (N=337)

Smoking intensity			
	10 or less cigarettes	11-19 cigarettes	20+ cigarettes
Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	20.1 (16.2, 24.7)	10.4 (7.5, 14.0)	69.5 (64.4, 74.2)
Gender			
Male	12.0 (8.1, 16.4)	7.9 (4.9, 11.9)	80.1 (74.4, 84.7)
Female	37.4 (28.4, 46.4)	15.6 (9.8, 23.5)	47.0 (38.0, 56.6)
Age			
18-24	15.9 (8.4, 27.7)	11.2 (4.7, 21.1)	72.9 (60.0, 83.1)
25-34	14.6 (8.3, 23.5)	8.6 (3.9, 16.0)	76.8 (66.9, 84.9)
35-44	29.0 (18.6, 39.9)	4.8 (1.3, 11.5)	66.2 (53.8, 76.2)
45-54	22.0 (13.5, 32.9)	15.3 (7.8, 24.5)	62.7 (51.4, 74.0)
55-64	24.1 (11.4, 38.5)	3.8 (0.3, 12.6)	72.1 (55.2, 84.3)
65-74	18.4 (6.5, 37.6)	15.0 (4.0, 32.1)	66.6 (47.4, 84.5)
75-85	3.6 (0.0, 26.2)	41.2 (11.9, 70.5)	55.2 (29.5, 88.1)
Type of residence			
Urban	16.0 (10.7, 22.2)	11.5 (7.4, 17.7)	72.4 (64.9, 79.0)
Rural	23.4 (17.6, 29.7)	9.4 (5.7, 14.0)	67.1 (60.0, 73.5)
Education level			
Primary or less	21.3 (15.3, 28.2)	12.6 (8.0, 18.6)	66.1 (57.7, 72.8)
Secondary	18.7 (13.2, 25.2)	9.0 (5.1, 13.8)	72.3 (64.8, 78.5)
Higher	21.7 (8.1, 38.4)	6.1 (1.7, 23.3)	72.2 (52.7, 86.5)
Household income (EUR/month)			
400 or less	23.3 (15.3, 32.5)	5.9 (2.1, 11.6)	70.8 (60.4, 79.0)
401-800	26.3 (18.2, 35.2)	16.8 (10.6, 25.2)	56.9 (47.2, 66.4)
801-1,200	12.6 (5.5, 24.4)	12.9 (5.5, 24.4)	74.5 (60.8, 85.2)
1,201-1,600	0.0	7.1 (1.0, 35.3)	92.9 (64.7, 99.0)
Above 1,600	56.3 (23.5, 86.1)	0.0	43.7 (13.9, 76.5)

Table 3.4 Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers, by age at daily smoking initiation (N=397)*

Daily smoking initiation							
Percentage (95% CI)							
	Below 12	13-15	16-17	18-24	25-35	35-44	45+
Overall	2.2 (1.1,4.1)	13.9 (10.7, 17.5)	22.4 (18.5, 26.7)	45.0 (40.2, 50.0)	9.0 (6.5, 12.2)	4.3 (2.6, 6.6)	1.5 (0.6, 3.1)
Gender							
Male	2.6 (1.1, 4.9)	15.9 (11.9, 20.4)	26.7 (21.6, 31.9)	42.9 (36.9, 48.5)	7.8 (5.2, 11.5)	1.8 (0.7, 3.9)	0.9 (0.3, 2.8)
Female	1.1 (0.1, 3.9)	9.4 (5.1, 15.6)	12.3 (7.0, 18.6)	50.0 (41.1, 58.9)	11.7 (7.0, 18.6)	10.1 (5.7, 16.6)	2.9 (0.7, 6.6)
Age							
18-24	0.0	8.0 (3.4, 18.2)	43.9 (31.5, 56.8)	43.9 (31.5, 56.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34	0.0	14.3 (8.5, 23.3)	27.6 (18.8, 37.2)	47.3 (37.5, 58.1)	9.9 (5.2, 17.8)	0.0	0.0
35-44	6.6 (2.4, 13.0)	18.5 (11.2, 28.0)	20.3 (12.3, 29.4)	41.5 (31.7, 52.8)	8.5 (3.9, 16.2)	1.7 (0.1, 5.6)	0.0
45-54	0.0	12.7 (6.9, 21.8)	12.8 (6.9, 21.8)	48.1 (37.1, 59.1)	16.7 (9.8, 26.4)	9.7 (5.0, 18.6)	0.0
55-64	6.7 (1.8, 15.7)	13.1 (5.4, 24.0)	16.2 (8.2, 29.0)	48.4 (34.3, 61.8)	8.9 (2.9, 18.6)	4.9 (0.9, 12.7)	1.9 (0.2, 9.3)
65-74	0.0	13.2 (5.3, 27.1)	10.7 (3.8, 23.7)	47.9 (33.2, 64.3)	7.6 (2.3, 20.1)	11.4 (3.8, 23.7)	5.1 (1.1, 16.2)
75-85	0.0	26.6 (5.6, 59.2)	17.6 (1.4, 45.4)	0.0	0.0	18.2 (5.6, 59.2)	37.6 (11.9, 70.5)
Type of residence							
Urban	1.6 (0.5, 4.6)	10.9 (7.0, 16.3)	25.6 (19.4, 32.3)	43.9 (36.7, 51.4)	10.8 (7.0, 16.3)	2.1 (0.8, 5.4)	2.0 (0.5, 4.6)
Rural	2.7 (1.1, 5.4)	16.3 (12.1, 21.8)	20.0 (15.2, 25.7)	45.8 (39.5, 52.5)	7.5 (4.7, 11.6)	6.0 (3.3, 9.4)	1.1 (0.4, 3.5)
Education level							
Primary or less	3.0 (1.1, 6.0)	16.9 (11.9, 22.9)	21.9 (16.3, 28.4)	41.5 (34.5, 48.9)	5.2 (2.5, 9.0)	7.9 (4.6, 12.5)	2.8 (1.1, 6.0)
Secondary	1.7 (0.4, 4.2)	12.3 (8.0, 17.3)	24.7 (19.0, 31.2)	45.1 (38.5, 52.4)	12.1 (8.0, 17.3)	1.5 (0.4, 4.2)	0.5 (0.1, 2.4)
Higher	0.0	6.8 (1.5, 20.3)	10.9 (3.0, 25.1)	65.5 (47.4, 80.7)	11.6 (3.0, 25.1)	0.0	0.0
Household income (EUR/month)							
400 or less	4.1 (1.7, 9.3)	22.3 (15.1, 30.2)	18.7 (12.1, 26.3)	39.3 (30.9, 48.6)	5.8 (2.8, 11.7)	6.2 (2.8, 11.7)	3.6 (1.2, 8.1)
401-800	1.7 (0.4, 5.5)	12.6 (7.2, 19.2)	16.2 (10.7, 24.3)	49.7 (40.9, 59.1)	13.7 (8.6, 21.3)	4.1 (1.7, 9.3)	0.6 (0.1, 4.0)
801-1,200	1.3 (0.2, 9.0)	3.0 (0.2, 9.0)	35.1 (22.1, 47.7)	39.5 (27.3, 53.8)	8.2 (2.8, 17.9)	6.2 (1.7, 15.2)	1.9 (0.2, 9.0)
1,201-1,600	0.0	22.1 (8.3, 56.5)	36.5 (13.7, 65.2)	39.3 (20.0, 73.0)	0.0	0.0	2.2 (0.0, 20.0)
Above 1,600	0.0	11.8 (1.2, 41.4)	15.7 (1.2, 41.4)	37.0 (10.4, 65.2)	32.3 (10.4, 65.2)	0.0	0.0

*Percentages for respondents who could not remember the age of initiation or refused to answer are not presented in the table

CESSATION

Table 4.1 Quit ratio (N=988)

	Percentage
Overall	15.9
Gender	
Male	17.7
Female	11.9
Age	
18-24	9.2
25-34	6.8
35-44	14.5
45-54	16.9
55-64	24.8
65-74	42.0
75-85	0.0
Type of residence	
Urban	13.9
Rural	17.6
Education level	
Primary or less	14.2
Secondary	17.8
Higher	14.0
Household income (EUR/month)	
400 or less	22.2
401-800	13.0
801-1,200	7.4
1,201-1,600	10.3
Above 1,600	26.7

Table 4.2 Duration of smoking abstinence (<1 month, 1-3 months, 3-6 months, >6 months) of the last quit attempt in the past 12 months (N=54)³⁴

	<1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	>6 months
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	54.1 (35.1, 71.8)	29.2 (15.8, 49.8)	5.2 (0.4, 16.6)	11.6 (3.4, 27.7)
Gender				
Male	55.1 (31.2, 73.4)	27.0 (10.8, 48.4)	7.0 (0.6, 22.1)	10.9 (2.3, 29.7)
Female	51.2 (13.9, 76.5)	35.4 (6.5, 64.8)	0.0	13.4 (1.6, 50.1)
Age				
18-24	51.0 (16.7, 83.3)	44.9 (16.7, 83.3)	0.0	4.1 (0.0, 33.0)
25-34	59.6 (30.4, 84.7)	20.2 (4.4, 50.3)	0.0	20.2 (4.4, 50.3)
35-44	52.7 (16.7, 83.3)	20.6 (1.9, 55.8)	21.9 (1.9, 55.8)	4.7 (0.0, 33.0)
45-54	0.0	100	0.0	0.0
55-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
65-74	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of residence				
Urban	25.6 (7.0, 49.7)	40.4 (16.5, 65.0)	10.6 (0.8, 30.7)	23.5 (7.0, 49.7)
Rural	81.6 (59.1, 96.7)	18.4 (3.3, 40.9)	0.0	0.0
Education level				
Primary or less	67.8 (40.8, 94.4)	32.2 (11.9, 70.5)	0.0	0.0
Secondary	50.4 (27.2, 72.8)	25.4 (9.1, 49.1)	8.6 (0.7, 25.7)	15.6 (2.7, 34.4)
Higher	18.3 (0.0, 66.7)	49.2 (6.1, 93.9)	0.0	32.5 (6.1, 93.9)
Household income (EUR/month)				
400 or less	95.7 (54.6, 98.6)	4.3 (0.0, 26.2)	0.0	0.0
401-800	62.9 (23.5, 86.1)	7.3 (0.0, 29.2)	20.0 (1.6, 50.1)	9.8 (1.6, 50.1)
801-1,200	20.0 (2.3, 62.9)	80.0 (37.1, 97.7)	0.0	0.0
1,201-1,600	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Above 1,600	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

³⁴ While 16.1 percent of smokers (58 adults) reported that they tried to quit smoking in the last 12 months, only 54 respondents were able to remember the duration of smoking abstinence.

Table 4.3a Current smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by reasons for quitting (N=58)

	Percentage (95% CI)
Cigarettes became too expensive	12.2 (6.0, 23.8)
Other economic reasons (e.g., lower pay, layoff, or needed money for other purposes)	2.4 (0.2, 8.3)
Illness (any medical condition)	12.8 (6.0, 23.8)
Physician's advice / healthcare provider	25.1 (15.7, 38.7)
Increased knowledge of the harmful effects of smoking	26.8 (15.7, 38.7)
Smoke-free legislation	2.5 (0.2, 8.3)
Pregnancy/birth of a child	1.3 (0.2, 8.3)
Pressure to quit by partner/relatives	4.7 (1.6, 14.1)
Employer precluding hiring smokers	0.0
Other reasons	0.0
Does not know	12.1 (6.0, 23.8)
Refused to answer	0.0

Table 4.3b Current smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by methods used for quitting (N=54)

	Percentage (95% CI)
Counselling, including a cessation clinic	3.1 (0.8, 11.4)
Nicotine replacement therapy	1.1 (0.2, 8.3)
Other prescription medications	0.0
Traditional medicines	0.0
A quit line or telephone support line	0.0
Using e cigarettes instead	0.0
Using heated tobacco products instead	0.0
Try to quit without assistance	27.9 (17.2, 40.7)
None of these	53.6 (40.5, 66.5)
Does not know	14.3 (7.3, 26.0)
Refused to answer	0.0

Table 4.4 Smoking intensity of current smokers in the past versus present (N=364)

Percentage (95% CI)			
	More than now	About the same	Less than now
Overall	16.8 (13.2, 20.9)	54.4 (49.4, 59.6)	28.8 (24.4, 33.7)
Gender			
Male	20.4 (15.7, 25.8)	51.9 (45.6, 58.0)	27.7 (22.4, 33.6)
Female	9.5 (5.1, 15.6)	59.6 (50.3, 67.9)	31.0 (23.5, 40.1)
Age			
18-24	9.2 (3.4, 17.9)	57.0 (44.1, 69.0)	33.7 (23.2, 47.2)
25-34	14.5 (8.6, 23.5)	54.7 (44.7, 65.3)	30.8 (22.1, 41.7)
35-44	11.0 (5.8, 19.8)	60.9 (49.8, 71.0)	28.1 (18.9, 38.4)
45-54	22.3 (13.5, 32.9)	52.9 (41.2, 64.5)	24.8 (15.9, 36.2)
55-64	21.5 (11.8, 37.1)	50.2 (35.0, 65.0)	28.3 (15.6, 42.5)
65-74	32.2 (15.5, 52.6)	32.0 (15.5, 52.6)	35.8 (18.9, 57.1)
75-85	38.0 (15.3, 69.6)	62.0 (30.4, 84.7)	0.0
Type of residence			
Urban	15.5 (10.7, 21.8)	59.2 (51.5, 66.3)	25.3 (19.2, 32.3)
Rural	18.0 (13.3, 24.0)	50.4 (43.6, 57.4)	31.7 (25.6, 38.5)
Education level			
Primary or less	24.0 (17.9, 30.7)	51.9 (44.3, 59.3)	24.1 (18.4, 31.4)
Secondary	10.5 (6.4, 15.6)	55.6 (48.1, 63.2)	33.9 (27.0, 41.4)
Higher	11.7 (4.7, 28.7)	61.9 (45.5, 78.7)	26.4 (13.5, 44.1)
Household income (EUR/month)			
400 or less	21.8 (14.9, 31.1)	47.1 (37.8, 57.3)	31.1 (22.8, 40.9)
401-800	10.6 (5.8, 17.7)	60.5 (50.6, 69.3)	28.9 (21.0, 38.4)
801-1,200	22.5 (12.0, 34.2)	46.8 (33.8, 60.6)	30.8 (19.9, 44.9)
1,201-1,600	11.2 (1.0, 35.3)	46.7 (20.0, 73.0)	42.0 (20.0, 73.0)
Above 1,600	29.1 (6.5, 64.8)	70.9 (53.2, 93.5)	0.0

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

Table 5.1 Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics (N=998)

Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	50.4 (46.8, 54.3)	
	Current smoker	Non-smoker
Overall	58.0 (52.1, 63.6)	43.2 (37.2, 49.4)
Gender		
Male	51.1 (44.0, 58.1)	38.3 (27.8, 51.3)
Female	72.4 (62.0, 80.2)	44.8 (37.6, 51.8)
Age		
18-24	59.9 (44.5, 73.9)	55.5 (43.2, 69.3)
25-34	48.9 (37.3, 61.2)	55.6 (44.7, 67.4)
35-44	59.4 (47.5, 72.2)	31.7 (20.7, 45.3)
45-54	62.3 (49.7, 74.9)	27.6 (15.3, 43.7)
55-64	82.2 (69.6, 92.9)	31.9 (12.2, 53.0)
65-74	29.3 (11.5, 50.6)	38.1 (13.7, 65.2)
75-85	34.9 (11.9, 70.5)	26.5 (5.6, 59.2)
Type of residence		
Urban	58.9 (49.8, 67.2)	35.5 (25.2, 47.3)
Rural	57.3 (49.7, 64.8)	46.2 (39.2, 53.7)
Education level		
Primary or less	68.0 (59.9, 75.1)	38.8 (31.7, 46.9)
Secondary	48.0 (39.3, 56.8)	51.8 (40.9, 62.9)
Higher	46.5 (25.4, 69.7)	44.0 (20.7, 64.4)
Household income (EUR/month)		
400 or less	56.2 (45.3, 66.2)	36.1 (27.3, 46.4)
401-800	54.3 (44.1, 64.9)	44.7 (34.2, 55.9)
801-1,200	54.1 (38.0, 69.9)	43.1 (22.5, 61.5)
1,201-1,600	50.8 (22.4, 77.6)	34.8 (6.1, 39.9)
Above 1,600	43.5 (13.9, 76.5)	37.9 (9.4, 79.1)
Households with children less than 5 years of age		
0 children	59.0 (52.0, 65.5)	40.1 (33.3, 47.7)
1 child	62.5 (47.4, 74.6)	59.6 (46.2, 72.7)
2 children	48.1 (30.3, 66.4)	18.3 (6.4, 46.9)
3 children	28.9 (7.7, 71.4)	47.1 (12.3, 87.7)
4 children	100	52.7 (9.4, 79.1)
Households with children 5-14 years of age		
0 children	55.9 (48.0, 62.8)	39.6 (31.2, 49.3)
1 child	63.2 (49.9, 75.5)	52.3 (39.2, 66.5)
2 children	51.5 (36.8, 68.3)	41.3 (27.9, 54.8)
3 children	60.9 (31.9, 79.7)	49.2 (31.0, 69.0)
4 children	85.0 (44.2, 98.1)	23.5 (4.9, 54.4)
5 children	100	42.6 (13.9, 76.5)
6 children	100	0.0

Table 5.2 Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places

	Government buildings or offices (N=119)	Healthcare facilities (N=448)	Restaurants and cafés(N=664)	Bars or night clubs (N=259)	Public transport (N=408)	Universities or schools (N=303)
Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	13.8 (8.2, 20.4)	7.6 (5.4, 10.3)	69.2 (65.7, 72.7)	91.2 (87.6, 94.4)	9.5 (7.0, 12.7)	9.6 (6.6, 13.2)
Gender						
Male	16.2 (9.6, 25.8)	8.0 (5.0, 11.7)	70.7 (66.1, 75.2)	95.2 (87.4, 95.4)	11.8 (7.9, 17.0)	15.7 (10.6, 22.9)
Female	8.9 (3.5, 22.0)	7.0 (4.3, 11.4)	67.1 (61.5, 72.4)	88.3 (79.4, 93.6)	7.5 (4.5, 11.6)	4.7 (2.3, 8,8)
Age						
18-24	2.3 (0.0, 10.7)	6.7 (2.6, 13.8)	77.4 (70.4, 83.2)	96.5 (92.0, 98.8)	12.6 (7.6, 19.4)	15.6 (9.8, 22.4)
25-34	7.2 (1.2, 17.1)	3.0 (0.8, 6.9)	69.3 (62.4, 75.8)	91.0 (83.6, 96.0)	6.7 (2.9, 13.7)	4.3 (1.1, 9.6)
35-44	13.1 (3.6, 29.7)	8.9 (3.9, 16.2)	65.6 (57.4, 74.1)	93.3 (75.9, 98.2)	10.3 (4.4, 19.8)	4.2 (0.8, 12.2)
45-54	23.3 (7.6, 42.6)	6.0 (2.0, 13.4)	64.9 (55.9, 84.0)	75.6 (55.7, 87.6)	11.6 (5.7, 22.6)	6.4 (1.3, 18.6)
55-64	25.4 (10.5, 54.5)	11.8 (4.7, 21.1)	65.5 (53.1, 77.4)	69.8 (34.8, 89.6)	5.9 (1.7, 14.9)	20.7 (4.0, 46.7)
65-74	47.5 (9.4, 79.1)	15.0 (6.7, 29.0)	58.9 (39.0, 73.1)	100.0	8.2 (1.7, 23.3)	0.0
75-85	0.0	11.0 (2.5, 32.7)	74.3 (39.4, 90.7)	66.5 (6.1, 93.9)	2.5 (0.0, 21.7)	0.0
Type of residence						
Urban	7.9 (2.8, 18.2)	5.3 (2.9, 9.6)	71.8 (66.2, 76.9)	93.5 (88.5, 96.5)	6.7 (3.4, 11.3)	9.0 (5.0, 14.6)
Rural	17.8 (10.7, 28.5)	9.1 (6.0, 12.8)	67.4 (62.6, 71.8)	88.0 (80.8, 93.1)	11.2 (7.9, 15.8)	10.1 (6.2, 15.3)
Education level						
Primary or less	17.5 (8.6, 32.8)	17.5 (8.6, 32.8)	61.4 (55.3, 67.6)	85.4 (74.0, 93.4)	11.9 (7.5, 17.0)	8.6 (4.6, 15.9)
Secondary	13.9 (6.4, 25.1)	13.9 (6.4, 25.1)	74.7 (70.0, 79.1)	91.6 (86.7, 95.1)	8.3 (5.0, 12.8)	10.1 (6.0, 15.3)
Higher	8.8 (2.8, 23.6)	8.8 (2.8, 23.6)	68.2 (57.1, 77.5)	96.1 (89.4, 99.7)	5.6 (1.0, 14.4)	10.4 (3.2, 20.6)
Household income (EUR/month)						
400 or less	18.7 (7.2, 34.8)	7.7 (4.2, 13.6)	65.9 (57.9, 73.0)	89.1 (76.4, 97.2)	13.2 (7.6, 20.1)	13.6 (7.6, 22.8)
401-800	15.4 (7.1, 27.4)	9.0 (5.0, 14.8)	75.4 (69.4, 80.6)	90.2 (83.6, 95.3)	7.9 (4.2, 13.0)	8.4 (4.4, 15.3)
801-1,200	1.4 (0.0, 12.9)	10.6 (4.5, 20.4)	68.0 (57.4, 75.3)	90.8 (79.8, 96.9)	8.0 (2.7, 17.3)	3.4 (0.2, 10.1)
1,201-1,600	0.0	3.9 (0.0, 33.0)	70.9 (44.4, 86.9)	89.0 (46.4, 100.0)	0.0	7.1 (0.0, 44.5)
Above 1,600	0.0	2.9 (0.0, 20.0)	82.4 (61.9, 95.1)	100.0	0.0	46.1 (9.4, 79.1)

ECONOMICS

Table 6.1 Average amount spent by current smokers on 20 manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics (N=349³⁵ for manufactured cigarettes, N=14 for hand-rolled cigarettes)

	Manufactured cigarettes		Hand-rolled cigarettes ³⁶	
	Mean (EUR)	(95% CI)	Mean (EUR)	(95% CI)
Overall	1.98	(1.94, 2.02)	1.49	(0.60, 2.38)
Gender				
Male	2.04	(1.99, 2.09)	1.51	(0.53, 2.49)
Female	1.85	(1.80, 1.91)	1.33	(1.33, 1.33)
Age				
18-24	2.13	(2.04, 2.22)	0.0	0.0
25-34	2.09	(2.00, 2.18)	0.0	0.0
35-44	1.96	(1.89, 2.04)	2.03	(0.03, 4.03)
45-54	1.86	(1.76, 1.96)	0	0
55-64	1.82	(1.69, 1.95)	0.75	(0.03, 1.47)
65-74	1.86	(1.78, 1.94)	1.86	(1.86, 1.86)
75-85	1.85	(1.69, 2.01)	0.0	0.0
Type of residence				
Urban	2.04	(1.97, 2.11)	1.15	(0.59, 1.71)
Rural	1.93	(1.89, 1.97)	1.71	(0.13, 3.29)
Education level				
Primary or less	1.88	(1.83, 1.92)	1.16	(0.87, 1.53)
Secondary	2.05	(1.98, 2.12)	2.84	(-30.28, 35.97)
Higher	2.12	(1.99, 2.25)	0.0	0.0
Household income (EUR/month)				
400 or less	1.84	(1.78, 1.91)	0.75	(0.35, 1.14)
401-800	1.96	(1.89, 2.03)	1.82	(-0.38, 4.01)
801-1,200	2.08	(1.96, 2.19)	2.86	(2.86, 2.86)
1,201-1,600	2.13	(1.73, 2.53)	0.0	0.0
Above 1,600	2.23	(1.79, 2.67)	0.0	0.0

³⁵ There are 354 current smokers of manufactured cigarettes. However, only 349 of them have reported the price per last purchased pack of manufactured cigarette.

³⁶ Due to lack of information on the weight of the last purchased pack of hand-rolled tobacco, the authors have used the unit value (weekly expenditure on hand-rolled tobacco divided by the number of hand-rolled cigarettes smoked per week) to calculate the price of 20 hand-rolled cigarette sticks.

Table 6.2 Percent distribution of current smokers of tobacco products³⁷ by average monthly expenditure on tobacco, by selected demographic characteristics (N=357)³⁸

Monthly expenditures	100 or less (EUR)	101-200 (EUR)	201-300 (EUR)	300 – 344 (EUR)
Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	79.6 (75.1, 83.5)	17.5 (14.0, 21.9)	2.3 (1.1, 4.2)	0.5 (0.1, 1.8)
Gender				
Male	72.8 (67.1, 78.2)	24.0 (19.1, 29.8)	2.4 (1.0, 5.0)	0.8 (0.2, 2.6)
Female	94.6 (89.3, 97.7)	3.5 (1.2, 8.3)	1.9 (0.4, 5.6)	0.0
Age				
18-24	85.6 (75.3, 93.1)	11.4 (4.5, 20.4)	3.0 (0.7, 10.8)	0.0
25-34	75.7 (65.8, 83.7)	20.6 (13.4, 30.4)	2.1 (0.5, 7.3)	1.6 (0.1, 5.3)
35-44	81.8 (71.4, 88.9)	15.4 (9.1, 25.5)	2.8 (0.6, 8.3)	0.0
45-54	75.4 (63.8, 84.1)	21.5 (13.5, 32.9)	3.2 (0.6, 9.1)	0.0
55-64	89.7 (78.0, 96.5)	8.8 (2.2, 18.7)	0.0	1.5 (0.3, 11.1)
65-74	73.8 (55.4, 90.3)	25.0 (9.7, 44.6)	1.2 (0.0, 11.1)	0.0
75-85	65.5 (30.4, 84.7)	34.5 (9.3, 60.6)	0.0	0.0
Type of residence				
Urban	74.9 (68.2, 81.3)	21.0 (15.5, 27.9)	2.9 (1.2, 6.5)	1.2 (0.3, 3.8)
Rural	83.7 (78.2, 88.5)	14.6 (10.1, 20.1)	1.7 (0.4, 4.1)	0.0
Education level				
Primary or less	84.8 (78.5, 89.6)	13.9 (9.4, 20.1)	1.3 (0.3, 3.9)	0.0
Secondary	73.8 (66.7, 80.1)	21.8 (16.1, 28.7)	3.2 (1.2, 6.6)	1.2 (0.3, 3.9)
Higher	83.7 (70.5, 95.2)	13.8 (4.8, 29.5)	2.5 (0.4, 15.0)	0.0
Household income (EUR/month)				
400 or less	86.6 (79.0, 92.4)	12.0 (6.9, 19.8)	1.5 (0.1, 4.7)	0.0
401-800	87.9 (90.0, 92.7)	10.3 (5.8, 17.7)	1.2 (0.1, 4.4)	0.6 (0.1, 4.4)
801-1,200	71.7 (58.6, 83.0)	21.7 (12.3, 34.8)	6.6 (1.7, 15.2)	0.0
1,201-1,600	63.2 (34.8, 86.3)	24.1 (8.3, 56.5)	0.0	12.7 (1.0, 35.3)
Above 1,600	76.3 (35.2, 93.5)	23.7 (6.5, 64.8)	0.0	0.0

³⁷ Tobacco products include manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes, as monthly expenditure is reported only for these types of cigarettes

³⁸ It should be noted that seven (7) current smokers have not reported monthly expenditures on tobacco products.

Table 6.2.1 Average monthly expenditure on tobacco by current smokers of manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics (N=346 for manufactured cigarettes, N=12 for hand-rolled cigarettes)³⁹

	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes
	Mean (EUR) (95% CI)	
Overall	69.0 (64.1, 73.9)	28.5 (17.8, 39.2)
Gender		
Male	78.4 (72.3, 84.5)	28.8 (16.9, 40.6)
Female	48.4 (41.7, 55.0)	26.3 (26.3, 26.3)
Age		
18-24	66.6 (56.7, 76.5)	0.0
25-34	73.3 (62.1, 84.4)	0.0
35-44	68.2 (56.8, 79.7)	30.7 (10.7, 50.8)
45-54	71.0 (60.0, 82.0)	0
55-64	60.6 (44.1, 77.1)	19.2 (7.8, 30.7)
65-74	64.9 (48.9, 80.8)	55.9 (55.9, 55.9)
75-85	76.5 (39.7, 113.2)	0.0
Type of residence		
Urban	72.6 (64.4, 80.7)	29.6 (7.7, 51.5)
Rural	65.9 (60.0, 71.7)	11.8 (43.7, 62.8)
Education level		
Primary or less	62.8 (56.7, 69.0)	32.7 (20.2, 45.1)
Secondary	75.2 (67.2, 83.3)	11.6 (-1.07, 24.4)
Higher	65.1 (48.3, 81.8)	0.0
Household income (EUR/month)		
400 or less	60.3 (52.1, 68.5)	15.8 (12.2, 19.5)
401-800	59.3 (50.9, 67.7)	27.6 (8.9, 46.3)
801-1,200	81.2 (67.7, 94.8)	8.6 (8.6, 8.6)
1,201-1,600	102.0 (41.5, 162.5)	0.0
Above 1,600	79.9 (46.2, 113.5)	0.0

³⁹ Only 346 out of 354 current smokers reported monthly spending on manufactured cigarettes, and 12 out of 14 on hand-rolled cigarettes.

Table 6.2.2 Percentage distribution of current smokers by average monthly spending with on tobacco, manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics (N=258 for all tobacco products, N=250 for manufactured cigarettes, N=9 for hand-rolled cigarettes)

	All tobacco products ⁴⁰		Manufactured cigarettes		Hand-rolled cigarettes	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	17.3	(15.0, 19.7)	17.1	(14.7, 19.5)	9.5	(4.9, 14.0)
Gender						
Male	18.9	(15.8, 22.1)	18.6	(15.5, 21.8)	10.1	(5.0, 15.1)
Female	13.7	(10.6, 16.7)	13.8	(10.6, 16.9)	5.6	(5.6, 5.6)
Age						
18-24	11.6	(8.8, 14.3)	11.5	(8.8, 14.3)	0.0	0.0
25-34	13.3	(10.5, 16.0)	13.3	(10.5, 16.0)	0.0	0.0
35-44	15.9	(10.8, 21.0)	15.8	(10.4, 21.2)	13.1	(0.6, 25.6)
45-54	23.0	(12.4, 31.4)	22.8	(15.5, 30.2)	0.0	0.0
55-64	21.9	(12.4, 31.4)	21.3	(11.0, 31.5)	6.2	(0.5, 11.8)
65-74	15.5	(9.7, 21.3)	14.5	(8.1, 20.8)	12.4	(12.4, 12.4)
75-85	43.4	(24.7, 62.1)	43.4	(24.7, 62.1)	0.0	0.0
Type of residence						
Urban	15.6	(13.2, 18.0)	15.5	(13.0, 18.0)	13.6	(7.7, 19.5)
Rural	18.7	(14.9, 22.5)	18.3	(14.5, 22.1)	5.2	(-0.8, 11.4)
Education level						
Primary or less	22.4	(18.2, 26.6)	22.4	(18.0, 26.8)	11.9	(7.6, 16.2)
Secondary	13.4	(10.9, 15.8)	13.2	(10.8, 15.6)	1.9	(1.7, 2.1)
Higher	8.8	(5.4, 12.1)	8.7	(5.3, 12.1)	0.0	0.0
Household income (EUR/month)						
400 or less	30.9	(25.6, 36.2)	30.8	(25.3, 36.3)	15.8	(12.2, 19.5)
401-800	10.8	(9.3, 12.4)	10.6	(9.1, 12.2)	5.6	(1.2, 10.1)
801-1,200	8.8	(7.3, 10.3)	8.5	(7.1, 10.0)	1.0	(1.0, 1.0)
1,201-1,600	7.6	(2.9, 12.3)	7.6	(2.9, 12.3)	0.0	0.0
Above 1,600	4.5	(2.7, 6.4)	4.5	(2.7, 6.4)	0.0	0.0

⁴⁰ Tobacco products include manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes, as monthly expenditure is reported only for these types of cigarettes.

Table 6.3 Average number of manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes consumed per day by current smokers, total and by selected demographic characteristics (N=351 for manufactured cigarettes, N=14 for hand-rolled cigarettes)

	Manufactured cigarettes		Hand-rolled cigarettes	
	Mean (95% CI)			
Overall	20.7	(19.4, 22.0)	15.8	(11.7, 19.8)
Gender				
Male	23.6	(21.9, 25.2)	15.6	(11.4, 19.8)
Female	14.7	(13.1, 16.3)	16.8	(16.8, 16.8)
Age				
18-24	18.4	(16.0, 20.7)	0.0	0.0
25-34	21.7	(19.1, 24.4)	0.0	0.0
35-44	20.6	(16.9, 24.2)	12.5	(5.5, 19.5)
45-54	21.6	(18.7, 24.4)	0.0	0
55-64	21.3	(16.8, 25.8)	19.2	(13.1, 25.4)
65-74	21.7	(15.9, 27.5)	20.0	(20.0, 20.0)
75-85	14.5	(10.1, 18.9)	0.0	0.0
Type of residence				
Urban	20.6	(18.7, 22.5)	16.2	(11.3, 21.1)
Rural	20.8	(18.9, 22.6)	15.5	(8.9, 22.0)
Education level				
Primary or less	19.7	(17.8, 21.7)	18.5	(15.8, 21.1)
Secondary	21.9	(20.0, 23.8)	8.1	(-14.7, 31.0)
Higher	18.9	(14.5, 23.3)	0.0	0.0
Household income (EUR/month)				
400 or less	19.7	(17.0, 22.4)	12.6	(4.6, 20.5)
401-800	18.0	(15.9, 20.1)	17.0	(8.7, 25.3)
801-1,200	20.8	(17.8, 23.8)	2.0	(2.0, 2.0)
1,201-1,600	26.8	(17.3, 36.4)	0.0	0.0
Above 1,600	17.3	(3.2, 31.4)	0.0	0.0

Table 6.4 Percentage distribution of current smokers of manufactured cigarettes, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics (N=349)

Brand	Winston	Lucky Strike	Marlboro	Ronson	Rothmans
Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	22.1 (18.0, 26.6)	16.8 (13.3, 21.1)	14.2 (11.0, 18.3)	7.5 (5.0, 10.6)	6.5 (4.3, 9.6)
Gender					
Male	24.5 (19.2, 30.2)	19.7 (15.0, 25.1)	16.0 (11.6, 20.9)	5.6 (3.1, 9.1)	5.2 (2.8, 8.5)
Female	17.2 (11.3, 25.1)	10.8 (5.8, 17.0)	10.7 (5.8, 17.0)	11.3 (6.5, 18.0)	9.3 (5.2, 15.9)
Age					
18-24	36.7 (25.2, 49.8)	9.9 (4.5, 20.4)	27.5 (7.7, 40.6)	2.4 (0.2, 7.9)	0.0
25-34	18.9 (11.5, 27.8)	16.4 (9.6, 25.1)	24.3 (16.3, 34.2)	9.2 (4.5, 16.8)	5.5 (2.3, 12.3)
35-44	29.3 (19.4, 39.8)	19.0 (11.4, 29.3)	11.8 (6.3, 21.3)	7.1 (2.7, 14.4)	5.9 (1.9, 12.5)
45-54	9.1 (3.8, 17.3)	15.7 (8.9, 26.2)	6.3 (2.0, 13.4)	8.9 (3.8, 17.3)	11.6 (5.7, 21.0)
55-64	14.3 (5.7, 28.5)	24.0 (11.4, 38.5)	0.0	10.9 (4.0, 24.9)	7.8 (2.5, 21.1)
65-74	17.8 (6.8, 39.2)	19.3 (6.8, 39.2)	0.0	8.0 (2.0, 27.2)	5.8 (0.5, 20.2)
75-85	40.1 (10.4, 65.2)	20.9 (4.9, 54.4)	0.0	0.0	21.8 (4.9, 54.4)
Type of residence					
Urban	26.6 (20.2, 33.9)	15.1 (10.2, 21.4)	18.7 (13.5, 25.6)	1.8 (0.5, 5.0)	7.7 (4.2, 12.5)
Rural	18.3 (13.3, 24.3)	18.2 (13.3, 24.3)	10.5 (6.7, 15.4)	12.2 (8.0, 17.2)	5.6 (3.1, 9.7)
Education level					
Primary or less	25.8 (19.3, 32.9)	17.0 (12.0, 23.8)	2.9 (1.2, 6.9)	13.2 (8.8, 19.5)	5.8 (2.9, 10.3)
Secondary	19.5 (14.1, 26.2)	15.8 (11.0, 22.1)	21.7 (15.7, 28.2)	3.2 (1.2, 6.6)	7.4 (4.1, 12.1)
Higher	16.7 (6.7, 32.7)	21.0 (8.8, 36.7)	32.5 (18.6, 51.1)	0.8 (0.0, 8.0)	5.6 (1.4, 19.7)
Household income (EUR/month)					
400 or less	23.0 (15.0, 31.8)	12.5 (7.3, 20.8)	2.4 (0.4, 6.7)	12.3 (6.4, 19.5)	10.6 (5.7, 18.2)
401-800	21.9 (15.1, 31.4)	15.6 (9.2, 23.4)	14.9 (9.2, 23.4)	8.9 (4.6, 16.1)	5.7 (2.6, 12.2)
801-1,200	20.3 (10.6, 32.0)	9.1 (3.8, 20.2)	23.4 (13.6, 36.4)	3.7 (0.8, 12.0)	6.9 (1.7, 14.9)
1,201-1,600	29.5 (8.3, 56.5)	28.7 (8.3, 56.5)	4.6 (0.0, 20.0)	0.0	8.9 (1.0, 35.3)
Above 1,600	0.0	0.0	40.0 (13.9, 76.5)	19.9 (1.6, 50.1)	0.0

Table 6.5 Percentage distribution of current smokers of manufactured cigarettes, by place of last cigarettes purchase and selected demographic characteristics (N=349)

	Grocery store	Specialized tobacco shop	Other countries	Street, open market	Café/rest./club
Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	92.0 (88.8, 94.5)	4.2 (2.5, 6.8)	0.5 (0.1, 1.8)	2.9 (1.5, 5.0)	0.3 (0.0, 1.3)
Gender					
Male	90.8 (86.9, 94.2)	4.5 (2.2, 7.4)	0.8 (0.2, 2.7)	3.5 (1.6, 6.3)	0.4 (0.0, 2.0)
Female	94.6 (89.6, 97.8)	3.8 (1.2, 8.1)	0.0	1.7 (0.4, 5.5)	0.0
Age					
18-24	82.1 (71.1, 90.6)	10.9 (4.5, 20.4)	0.9 (0.0, 4.3)	4.4 (0.7, 10.8)	1.7 (0.2, 7.9)
25-34	94.7 (87.7, 97.7)	5.3 (2.3, 12.3)	0	0.0	0.0
35-44	94.6 (87.5, 98.1)	3.5 (1.2, 10.6)	1.9 (0.1, 6.2)	0.0	0.0
45-54	95.2 (88.7, 98.7)	0.0	0.0	4.8 (1.3, 11.3)	0.0
55-64	83.5 (68.0, 92.5)	3.9 (0.3, 12.6)	0.0	12.6 (4.0, 24.9)	0.0
65-74	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75-85	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of residence					
Urban	84.6 (80.8, 91.3)	7.8 (4.2, 12.5)	1.2 (0.3, 4.0)	4.0 (1.6, 7.7)	0.6 (0.1, 2.9)
Rural	96.7 (93.7, 93.6)	1.2 (0.2, 3.3)	0.0	2.0 (0.7, 4.9)	0.0
Education level					
Primary or less	94.5 (90.6, 97.5)	0.9 (0.1, 3.0)	0.0	4.6 (2.0, 8.6)	0.0
Secondary	91.8 (86.4, 95.0)	5.2 (2.3, 9.0)	0.8 (0.1, 2.8)	1.5 (0.3, 3.9)	0.6 (0.1, 2.8)
Higher	80.3 (63.3, 91.2)	16.4 (6.7, 32.7)	1.7 (0.0, 8.0)	1.7 (0.4, 14.5)	0.0
Household income (EUR/month)					
400 or less	90.5 (83.1, 95.1)	1.5 (0.1, 4.9)	0.0	6.9 (2.7, 12.8)	1.1 (0.1, 4.9)
401-800	96.3 (92.1, 99.1)	0.9 (0.1, 4.7)	1.4 (0.1, 4.7)	1.3 (0.1, 4.7)	0.0
801-1,200	89.5 (77.3, 94.9)	10.5 (3.8, 20.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0
1,201-1,600	93.0 (64.7, 99.0)	0.0	4.6 (0.0, 20.0)	2.3 (0.0, 20.2)	0.0
Above 1,600	90.9 (49.9, 98.4)	9.1 (1.6, 50.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 6.6 Percentage distribution of current smokers, by reaction to last price increase and selected demographic characteristics (N=266)

	No change	Temporarily quit	Consumed less	Switched to cheaper brands	Switched to hand-rolled cigarettes	Switched to smokeless tobacco	Does not know/No answer
Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	85.1 (80.3, 88.9)	1.7 (0.5, 3.5)	6.5 (3.9, 9.8)	3.7 (1.9, 6.6)	0.5 (0.0, 1.7)	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	3.0 (1.4, 5.6)
Gender							
Male	83.5 (77.6, 88.2)	1.9 (0.5, 4.2)	6.0 (3.2, 9.9)	4.9 (2.4, 8.6)	0.7 (0.1, 2.5)	0.3 (0.1, 2.5)	3.1 (1.4, 6.5)
Female	88.7 (80.5, 94.3)	1.3 (0.1, 5.7)	7.5 (3.2, 14.8)	1.1 (0.1, 5.7)	0.0	/	2.7 (0.5, 7.8)
Household income (EUR/month)							
400 or less	70.6 (60.8, 79.5)	3.3 (1.0, 8.7)	10.6 (5.1, 17.6)	10.2 (5.1, 17.6)	1.4 (0.1, 5.1)	0.0	3.9 (1.0, 8.7)
401-800	93.2 (85.0, 96.8)	0.3 (0.0, 3.1)	3.6 (1.1, 9.8)	1.1 (0.1, 5.8)	0.0	0.8 (0.1, 5.8)	1.8 (0.1, 5.8)
801-1,200	92.4 (80.9, 98.6)	0.0	6.2 (1.4, 19.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4 (0.0, 7.7)
1,201-1,600	97.3 (76.2, 100)	2.7 (0.0, 23.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Above 1,600	7 (100)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of residence							
Urban	85.9 (78.5, 91.6)	0.0	7.4 (3.6, 13.6)	2.1 (0.4, 5.9)	0.0	0.6 (0.1, 4.3)	4.4 (1.8, 9.9)
Rural	84.5(78.0, 89.3)	2.6 (0.9, 5.9)	5.8 (2.8, 10.1)	4.9 (2.4, 9.3)	0.8 (0.1, 2.9)	0.0	2.0 (0.5, 4.9)
Age							
18-24	83.8 (59.9, 94.0)	1.7 (0.2, 7.5)	8.4 (2.6, 22.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8 (2.6, 22.3)
25-34	90.5 (82.7, 96.7)	0.0	4.6 (1.4, 12.7)	4.9 (1.4, 12.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0
35-44	96.7 (87.3, 99.1)	0.0	3.3 (0.9, 12.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
45-54	84.7 (74.4, 92.3)	2.8 (0.7, 10.3)	9.4 (4.3, 19.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1 (0.7, 10.3)
55-64	78.8 (61.8, 89.6)	4.8 (1.3, 18.6)	3.0 (0.3, 13.7)	6.7 (1.3, 18.6)	3.9 (0.3, 13.7)	1.9 (0.3, 13.7)	2.8 (0.3, 13.7)
65-74	60.5 (40.6, 77.3)	1.0 (0.0, 9.5)	13.8 (3.5, 28.7)	19.6 (8.1, 38.4)	0.0	0.0	5.1 (0.4, 17.2)
75-85	84.2 (54.6, 98.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8 (1.4, 45.4)
Education level							
Primary or less	79.9 (72.5, 86.2)	2.3 (0.7, 6.0)	5.1 (2.4, 10.3)	7.7 (4.0, 13.2)	1.0 (0.1, 3.5)	0.0	4.1 (1.5, 8.2)
Secondary	90.5 (84.2, 94.9)	1.1 (0.1, 4.0)	8.1 (3.9, 13.7)	0.0	0.0	0.5 (0.1, 4.0)	1.2 (0.1, 4.0)
Higher	86.6 (71.6, 97.9)	1.3 (0.0, 11.7)	6.1 (0.5, 21.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8 (0.5, 21.1)

*Note: No respondents reported that they switched to illegal or smuggled cigarettes, so this category is not reported in the table

MEDIA, ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

Table 7.1 Number and percentage distribution of adults who have seen or heard about events sponsored by or connected with either cigarette brands, e-cigarette brands, or tobacco companies during the last six months, overall and by smoking status (N=998)

	Current smokers		Former smokers		Non-smokers ⁴¹	
	No.	Percentage (95%CI)	No.	Percentage (95%CI)	No.	Percentage (95%CI)
Overall	12	48.0 (29.5, 66.9)	2	8.7 (1.7, 23.3)	11	43.3 (26.1, 63.2)
Gender						
Male	10	64.2 (38.3, 82.6)	2	13.4 (2.7, 34.4)	4	22.4 (9.1, 49.4)
Female	2	17.7 (4.9,54.4)	0	0	7	82.3 (45.6, 95.1)
Type of residence						
Urban	6	54.7 (24.3, 75.7)	0	0	5	45.3 (18.0, 68.8)
Rural	6	42.0 (22.1, 71.7)	2	13.3 (3.3, 40.9)	6	44.7 (22.1, 71.7)

⁴¹ Non-smokers include respondents that tried smoking several times but not continuously; respondents that tried smoking once or never; and those that did not know or refused to answer.

Table 7.1.1 Number and percentage distribution of adults who have noticed, during the last six months, any of the following types of tobacco promotions, overall and by gender (N=998)

Types of tobacco promotion	All adults		Male	Female
	No.	Percentage (95% CI)		
Free samples of cigarettes	17	1.7 (1.0, 2.7)	2.2 (1.2, 3.8)	1.2 (0.5, 2.5)
Special price offers for cigarettes	17	1.7 (1.0, 2.7)	2.5 (1.3, 4.0)	1.0 (0.4, 2.2)
Special price offers for other tobacco products (hand rolled, e cig, heated tobacco etc.)	12	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	2.0 (1.0, 3.5)	0.3 (0.0, 0.9)
Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes? (i.e. retailers' loyalty card)	33	3.3 (2.3, 4.6)	5.0 (3.3,7.1)	1.7 (0.8, 3.0)
Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying other tobacco products (i.e. retailers' loyalty cards)	18	1.8 (1.1, 2.8)	2.9, (1.8, 4.8)	0.6 (0.2,1.6)
Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo	27	2.7 (1.8, 3.9)	3.7 (2.2, 5.5)	1.8 (0.9, 3.3)
Special events where smokers are invited to participate, for example, excursions or extreme sports	5	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)
Email messages promoting cigarettes	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mail promoting other tobacco products	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 7.2 Percentage distribution of adults by perception of cigarette prices, overall and by selected demographic characteristics (N=998)

	Very expensive	Expensive	Adequate	Cheap	Very cheap	Does not know
Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	31.0 (28.2, 33.9)	39.1(36.1, 42.1)	14.6 (12.5, 16.9)	7.2 (5.6, 8.8)	2.0 (1.3, 3.0)	6.1 (4.8, 7.7)
Gender						
Male	29.1 (25.2, 33.2)	38.5(34.3, 42.8)	17.6 (14.4, 21.0)	9.6 (7.2, 12.4)	2.6 (1.5, 4.3)	2.5 (1.5, 4.3)
Female	32.9 (28.8, 37.1)	39.7(35.5, 44.1)	11.6 (9.1, 14.7)	4.7 (3.0, 6.8)	1.4 (0.6, 2.8)	9.7 (7.3, 12.5)
Household income (EUR/month)						
400 or less	35.2 (29.9, 40.6)	39.9(34.3, 45.2)	10.5 (7.4, 14.3)	5.6 (3.4, 8.6)	2.1 (0.8, 4.0)	6.7 (4.2, 9.8)
401-800	29.7 (24.9, 35.1)	40.7(35.4, 46.2)	14.6 (11.1, 19.0)	7.2 (4.6, 10.3)	1.6 (0.6, 3.5)	6.2 (4.1, 9.5)
801-1,200	22.9 (15.3, 31.0)	34.2(25.2, 42.9)	25.6(17.7,34.0)	7.2 (3.6, 13.6)	6.0 (2.4, 11.2)	4.0 (1.3, 8.6)
1,201-1,600	39.5 (17.4, 61.7)	31.0(13.1, 55.6)	24.1 (9.1, 49.1)	1.6 (0.0, 14.3)	3.8 (0.7, 25.7)	0.0
Above 1,600	10.4 (2.3, 29.7)	47.3(26.6, 68.8)	30.7 (14.4, 53.9)	7.1 (0.6, 22.1)	1.5 (0.0, 12.2)	3.0 (0.6, 22.1)
Smoking status						
Current smoker	29.7 (25.2, 34.6)	42.2 (37.1,47.3)	21.0 (17.0, 25.3)	5.6 (3.5, 8.2)	0.5 (0.1, 0.8)	1.1 (0.4, 2.6)
Former smoker	40.1 (28.3, 50.9)	37.3 (26.9, 49.4)	15.8 (8.8, 25.9)	1.9 (0.2, 6.6)	2.4 (0.6, 9.0)	2.5 (0.6, 9.0)
Never smokers	30.7 (27.0, 34.6)	37.4 (33.5, 41.5)	10.3 (8.0, 12.9)	8.8 (6.7, 11.4)	3.0 (1.8, 4.7)	9.7 (7.5, 12.4)

Table 7.3 Percentage distribution of adults regarding attitude toward cigarette price increase by five percent, overall and by smoking status (N=998)

	Total	Current smokers	Former smokers	Never smokers
Percentage (95% CI)				
Price increase by 5 percent				
Does not know	4.1 (3.0, 5.5)	0.5 (0.1, 1.8)	2.9 (0.6, 9.0)	6.6 (4.7, 8.8)
Strongly against	41.9 (38.9, 45.1)	67.2 (62.3, 71.9)	39.0 (28.3, 50.9)	26.1 (22.7, 29.9)
Moderately against	13.2 (11.2, 15.4)	13.3 (10.0, 17.0)	11.9 (5.6, 20.7)	13.4 (10.8, 16.4)
Moderately in favor	12.5 (10.6, 14.7)	11.1 (8.1, 14.5)	16.8 (9.9, 27.6)	12.9 (10.3, 15.8)
Strongly in favor	28.2 (25.4, 31.0)	7.9 (5.5, 11.1)	29.5 (19.3, 40.4)	41.0 (37.0, 45.1)

Table 7.3.1 Number and percentage distribution of adults regarding attitude toward cigarette price increase by five percent, overall and by demographic characteristics (N=998)

	Does not know		Strongly against		Moderately against		Moderately in favor		Strongly in favor	
	No.	Percentage (95% CI)	No.	Percentage (95% CI)	No.	Percentage (95% CI)	No.	Percentage (95% CI)	No.	Percentage (95% CI)
Total	41	4.1 (3.0, 5.5)	419	41.9 (38.9, 45.1)	132	13.2 (11.2, 15.4)	125	12.5 (10.6, 14.7)	281	28.2 (25.4, 31.0)
Gender										
Male	21	4.2 (2.7, 6.2)	244	48.6 (44.3, 53.0)	67	13.3 (10.6, 16.5)	61	12.1 (9.5, 15.2)	109	21.7 (18.3, 25.5)
Female	20	4.1 (2.6, 6.0)	175	35.2 (31.2, 39.6)	65	13.2 (10.4, 16.3)	64	12.9 (10.2, 16.1)	172	34.7 (30.6, 38.9)
Type of residence										
Urban	16	4.2 (2.5, 6.5)	162	41.7 (36.9, 46.7)	43	11.1 (8.2, 14.5)	67	17.3 (13.8, 21.3)	100	25.7 (21.6, 30.3)
Rural	25	4.1 (2.7, 5.9)	257	42.1 (38.3, 46.2)	89	14.6 (12.0, 17.6)	58	9.4 (7.4, 12.0)	181	29.7 (26.2, 33.4)
Age										
18-24	11	5.3 (2.9, 9.2)	70	34.5 (28.3, 41.4)	24	12.0 (8.0, 16.9)	38	18.7 (13.9, 24.6)	60	29.5 (23.7, 36.6)
25-34	7	3.1 (1.3, 5.7)	80	33.8 (28.1, 40.1)	39	16.6 (12.2, 21.7)	34	14.5 (10.4, 19.3)	75	32.0 (26.1, 37.9)
35-44	8	3.9 (1.9, 7.3)	88	43.3 (36.7, 50.2)	28	14.0 (9.6, 19.0)	24	12.0 (7.9, 16.8)	55	26.9 (21.3, 33.5)
45-54	6	3.6 (1.7, 8.0)	76	50.0 (42.4, 58.2)	21	13.8 (9.1, 20.1)	14	9.6 (5.4, 14.7)	35	22.9 (17.0, 30.4)
55-64	4	3.6 (1.3, 9.0)	61	58.7 (49.6, 68.4)	6	6.3 (2.5, 11.6)	4	4.2 (1.3, 9.0)	28	27.2 (19.3, 36.3)
65-74	4	5.3 (1.9, 12.3)	32	43.2 (32.4, 54.6)	11	14.6 (8.2, 24.2)	7	9.9 (4.3, 17.7)	20	27.0 (17.9, 37.9)
75-85	2	7.4 (1.5, 20.3)	13	45.8 (27.9, 62.7)	2	8.0 (1.5, 20.3)	2	8.4 (1.5, 20.3)	9	30.4 (16.6, 49.0)
Education level										
Primary or less	20	4.2 (2.6, 6.2)	219	45.7 (41.2, 50.1)	62	12.9 (10.1, 16.1)	51	10. (8.1, 13.6)	127	26.4 (22.7, 30.7)
Secondary	18	4.3 (2.6, 6.4)	170	39.5 (34.9, 44.1)	58	13.3 (10.5, 16.9)	59	13.7 (10.7, 17.2)	126	29.2 (25.1, 33.7)
Higher	3	3.0 (1.0, 8.9)	29	33.2 (24.1, 43.7)	13	14.4 (8.6, 23.5)	15	16.7 (10.4, 26.2)	28	32.6 (23.1, 42.5)
Household income (EUR/month)										
400 or less	9	3.0 (1.5, 5.3)	139	45.7 (40.0, 51.2)	30	10 (6.9, 13.6)	41	13.4 (10.0, 17.6)	85	27.9 (23.1, 33.1)
401-800	16	5.1 (3.1, 8.0)	115	36.9 (31.6, 42.3)	52	16.7 (12.8, 21.1)	41	13.0 (9.7, 17.2)	88	28.3 (23.4, 33.4)
801-1,200	2	2.2 (0.4, 5.9)	47	43.7 (34.8, 53.4)	17	15.6 (9.9, 23.7)	11	10.7 (5.6, 17.1)	30	27.8 (20.2, 37.1)
1,201-1,600	0	1.7 (0.0, 14.3)	8	49.5 (27.2, 72.8)	0	0.0	4	26.2 (9.1, 49.1)	3	21.0 (5.6, 42.1)
Above 1,600	0	0.0	5	28.2 (10.8, 48.4)	5	24.2 (10.8, 48.4)	5	26.1 (10.8, 48.4)	4	21.5 (7.6, 42.6)

Table 7.4 Percentage distribution of adults regarding attitude toward cigarette price increase by 20 percent, overall and by smoking status (N=998)

	Total	Current smokers	Former smokers	Never smokers
Percentage (95% CI)				
Price increase by 20 percent				
Does not know	3.8 (2.8, 5.1)	0.8 (0.2, 2.2)	2.9 (0.6, 9.0)	5.8 (4.1, 8.0)
Strongly against	51.2 (48.1, 54.3)	79.5 (75.2, 83.5)	40.6 (29.6, 52.4)	34.3 (30.5, 38.3)
Moderately against	9.4 (7.7, 11.3)	8.3 (5.8, 11.4)	13.7 (6.7, 22.5)	9.5 (7.3, 12.2)
Moderately in favor	10.3 (8.5, 12.3)	4.4 (2.6, 6.9)	15.8 (8.8, 25.9)	13.5 (10.8, 16.4)
Strongly in favor	25.3 (22.6, 28.0)	6.9 (4.6,9.8)	26.9 (16.9, 37.3)	36.9 (33.0, 41.0)

Table 7.4.1 Number and percentage distribution of adults regarding attitude toward cigarette price increase by 20 percent, overall and by selected demographic characteristics (N=998)

	Does not know		Strongly against		Moderately against		Moderately in favor		Strongly in favor	
	No.	Percentage (95% CI)	No.	Percentage (95% CI)	No.	Percentage (95% CI)	No.	Percentage (95% CI)	No.	Percentage (95% CI)
Total	38	3.8 (2.8, 5.1)	511	51.2 (48.1, 54.3)	94	9.4 (7.7, 11.3)	103	10.3 (8.5,12.3)	252	25.3 (22.6, 28.0)
Gender										
Male	17	3.4 (2.1, 5.2)	294	58.5 (54.2, 62.8)	51	10.1 (7.7, 13.0)	41	8.3 (6.0, 10.8)	99	19.7 (16.4, 23.4)
Female	21	4.2 (2.7, 6.3)	217	13.8 (39.4, 48.1)	43	8.7 (6.4, 11.4)	62	12.5 (9.8, 15.6)	153	30.9 (26.9, 35.0)
Type of residence										
Urban	17	4.5 (2.7, 6.8)	197	50.6 (45.8, 55.7)	41	10.4 (7.8, 13.9)	46	11.9 (8.9, 15.4)	88	22.6 (18.7, 27.0)
Rural	21	3.4 (2.2, 5.1)	314	51.6 (47.6, 55.5)	53	8.7 (6.7, 11.1)	57	9.4 (7.2, 11.9)	164	27.0 (23.5, 30.6)
Age										
18-24	9	4.4 (2.2, 8.0)	94	46.6 (39.7, 53.4)	17	8.5 (5.2, 12.8)	23	11.2 (7.6, 16.3)	59	29.2 (23.3, 35.7)
25-34	4	1.6 (0.6, 4.0)	118	49.9 (43.7,56.3)	25	10.6 (7.1, 15.0)	31	13.1 (9.3, 17.9)	58	24.8 (19.4, 30.4)
35-44	9	4.5 (2.2, 7.9)	100	49.1 (42.4, 56.1)	22	10.7 (7.1, 15.7)	25	12.2 (8.3, 17.4)	48	23.4 (18.2, 29.8)
45-54	7	4.5 (2.1, 8.9)	85	56.1 (48.3, 64.0)	16	10.4 (6.4, 16.2)	12	7.9 (4.4, 13.1)	32	21.2 (15.3, 28.2)
55-64	4	3.4 (1.3, 9.0)	66	63.7 (54.5, 72.9)	4	3.6 (1.3, 9.0)	3	3.0 (0.8, 7.6)	27	26.3 (18.5, 35.3)
65-74	4	5.3 (1.9, 12.3)	34	46.1 (34.9, 57.3)	9	12.1 (4.3, 17.7)	7	9.9 (4.3, 17.7)	20	26.6 (17.9, 37.9)
75-85	2	6.5 (1.5, 20.3)	15	51.0 (34.1, 69.0)	1	4.7 (0.4, 15.0)	2	8.4 (1.5, 20.3)	8	29.3 (14.0, 45.4)
Education level										
Primary or less	19	3.9 (2.5, 6.0)	252	52.6 (48.0, 56.9)	46	9.7 (7.2, 12.5)	52	10.8 (8.3, 13.8)	110	22.9 (19.3, 26.8)
Secondary	17	4.0 (2.4, 6.1)	217	50.3 (45.6, 55.1)	40	9.2 (6.8, 12.3)	40	9.4 (6.8, 12.3)	117	27.1 (23.1, 34.5)
Higher	2	2.2 (0.5, 7.2)	41	47.6 (36.9, 57.6)	7	8.4 (3.7, 15.1)	11	12.6 (6.9, 20.8)	25	29.3 (20.0, 38.8)
Household income (EUR/month)										
400 or less	9	3.0 (1.5, 5.3)	154	50.7 (44.9, 56.1)	28	9.3 (6.3, 12.8)	40	13.0 (9.7, 17.2)	73	24.0 (19.4, 29.0)
401-800	16	5.2 (3.1, 8.0)	153	48.8 (43.5, 54.6)	39	12.4 (9.2, 16.5)	29	9.2 (6.4, 12.9)	76	24.4 (19.8, 29.3)
801-1,200	3	2.4 (0.8, 7.3)	60	55.9 (46.6, 65.2)	9	8.1 (4.2, 14.8)	8	7.5 (3.6, 13.6)	28	26.1 (18.6, 35.1)
1,201-1,600	0	0.0	9	57.8 (32.6, 77.8)	0	0.0	2	14.7 (2.7, 34.4)	4	25.8 (9.1, 49.1)
Above 1,600	0	0.0	7	38.9 (18.2, 59.1)	3	16.8 (4.7, 36.4)	4	20.5 (7.6, 42.6)	4	23.7 (7.6, 42.6)

Table 7.5 Percentage distribution of adults regarding perception of usefulness of selected policies for controlling and limiting tobacco use, overall and by smoking status (N=998)

Policies	Total	Current smokers	Former smokers	Never smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy				
Completely useless	34.3 (31.4, 37.3)	20.7 (16.7, 25.0)	35.7 (24.4, 46.5)	42.9 (38.9, 47.0)
Rather useless	23.6 (21.0, 26.3)	21.5 (17.5, 25.9)	31.7 (21.8, 43.4)	23.9 (20.5, 27.5)
Quite useful	17.2 (15.0, 19.7)	24.0 (19.8, 28.6)	11.9 (5.6, 20.7)	13.6 (11.0, 16.6)
Very useful	16.1 (13.9, 18.4)	23.1 (19.0, 27.7)	11.7 (5.6, 20.7)	21.1 (9.5, 14.9)
Does not know	8.8 (7.2, 10.7)	10.8 (7.9, 14.2)	9.1 (3.7, 17.0)	7.6 (5.6, 10.0)
Making smoking or tobacco products sales illegal				
Completely useless	18.8 (16.4, 21.2)	11.5 (8.6, 15.2)	14.6 (7.7, 24.2)	24.0 (20.6, 27.7)
Rather useless	20.8 (18.4, 23.4)	17.8 (14.2, 22.1)	26.0 (16.9, 37.3)	22.1 (18.8, 25.6)
Quite useful	18.3 (16.0, 20.8)	18.7 (15.0, 23.0)	14.8 (7.7, 24.2)	18.5 (15.5, 21.9)
Very useful	33.9 (31.0, 36.8)	43.5 (38.5, 48.7)	31.6 (21.8, 43.4)	28.0 (24.3, 31.7)
Does not know	8.2 (6.5, 9.9)	8.4 (6.0, 11.7)	13.0 (6.7, 22.5)	7.4 (5.5, 9.8)
Raising the price of cigarettes - raising the price of tobacco products				
Completely useless	22.7 (20.1, 25.3)	11.7 (8.8, 15.5)	20.0 (12.1, 30.9)	30.0 (26.4, 33.9)
Rather useless	22.1 (19.7, 24.8)	17.0 (13.5, 21.2)	30.2 (20.5, 41.9)	24.5 (21.0, 28.0)
Quite useful	19.1 (16.8, 21.7)	21.6 (17.5, 25.9)	15.9 (8.8, 25.9)	17.9 (18.8, 25.6)
Very useful	31.1 (28.3, 31.4)	45.8 (40.9, 51.1)	28.4 (18.1, 38.8)	22.0 (18.8, 25.6)
Does not know	5.0 (3.7, 6.4)	3.9 (2.2, 6.2)	5.6 (2.0, 13.2)	5.6 (3.8, 7.6)
Extent of smoking bans				
Completely useless	30.0 (27.2, 32.9)	16.8 (13.2, 20.9)	37.8 (26.9, 49.4)	37.5 (33.5, 41.5)
Rather useless	26.8 (24.2, 29.7)	23.4 (19.3, 28.0)	26.7 (16.9, 37.3)	29.1 (25.5, 33.0)
Quite useful	19.2 (16.9, 21.8)	24.5 (20.3, 29.1)	19.6 (11.0, 29.2)	15.7 (12.9, 18.9)
Very useful	19.2 (16.8, 21.7)	28.9 (24.4, 33.7)	12.8 (6.7, 22.5)	13.7 (11.0, 16.6)
Does not know	4.8 (3.6, 6.3)	6.3 (4.2, 9.2)	3.0 (0.6, 9.0)	4.0 (2.5, 5.7)
Restrict the number of shops that tobacco products can be sold in				
Completely useless	23.5 (21.0, 26.3)	10.7 (7.9, 14.2)	20.0 (12.1, 30.9)	32.3 (28.4, 36.1)
Rather useless	28.8 (26.0, 31.6)	20.9 (17.0, 25.3)	35.1 (24.4, 46.5)	33.1 (29.3, 37.0)
Quite useful	22.0 (19.5, 24.6)	30.8 (26.3, 35.7)	19.5 (11.0, 29.2)	16.6 (13.7, 19.8)
Very useful	20.6 (18.2, 23.2)	31.9 (27.3, 36.9)	21.7 (13.3, 32.5)	13.3 (10.6, 16.2)
Does not know	5.1 (3.9, 6.6)	5.8 (3.7, 8.5)	3.6 (0.6, 9.0)	4.8 (3.2, 6.8)