



tobaccotaxation

Economic Research Informing
Tobacco Taxation Policy

Tobacco Consumption in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2019

Banja Luka, 2020

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GLOSSARY

Daily smoker – An adult who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who now smokes every day.

Less than daily smoker – An individual who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, smokes now, but does not use tobacco products every day.

Current smoker – An adult who has smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who currently smokes cigarettes. Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

Former smoker – An adult who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, but who had quit smoking at the time of interview. Includes those who used to smoke daily and who used to smoke less than daily.

Ever daily smoker – Current or former smoker who used or currently uses tobacco products daily.

Ever smoker – An adult who has ever smoked in their lifetime, daily or less than daily. Includes former daily and less than daily, as well as current daily and less than daily smokers.

Non-smoker – An adult who has never smoked, or who has tried a few times, but never for longer than two to three months, or who has tried once in their lifetime.

Never smoker – An adult who has never smoked, or who has smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

Tobacco product – Products entirely or partly made of leaf tobacco as raw material that are manufactured to be used for smoking, sucking, chewing, or snuffing.

“Classic” tobacco smoking products – Manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, pipes full of tobacco, nargile/shisha (waterpipe tobacco smoking), cigars, and cigarillos.

Cigarette – A thin cylinder of ground or shredded tobacco that is wrapped in paper, lit, and smoked. It includes manufactured cigarettes (MC) and hand-rolled (HR) cigarettes.

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.

Heated tobacco products – Tobacco products that produce aerosols containing nicotine and other chemicals, which are inhaled by users through the mouth.

Homemaker – Person who carries out housework in their own household and does not work outside the home.

Smokeless tobacco – Any finely cut, ground, powdered, or leaf tobacco that is intended to be placed in the oral cavity.

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

Quit ratio – Share of former smokers in 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. It is also called environmental tobacco smoke (ETS).

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

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

Smoking intensity – Number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily smokers.

Primary education level – Completion of the first eight school grades.

Vocational education level – Completion of two or three years of secondary education.

High school – Completion of four years of secondary education.

Higher education level – A degree earned from accredited so-called “colleges” or “higher schools” or from accredited universities, including bachelor’s, master’s, or doctorate degrees.

CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tobacco use is a primary health risk factor across the globe, including in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). There are various tobacco control policies in place in BiH, but one of the most significant is tobacco taxation. Previous research on tobacco use and tobacco taxation in BiH was based on available data from Household Budget Surveys (HBS) or the relevant Public Health Institutes and Ministries of Health (Petković et al., 2018). However, for evidence-based policymaking, there is a serious lack of comprehensive data on tobacco use in BiH.

To address this gap, in 2019, the regional network of researchers on tobacco taxation in Southeastern Europe (SEE), coordinated by the Institute of Economic Sciences in Belgrade, Serbia,¹ conducted a Survey on Tobacco Consumption in SEE countries (STC-SEE) collecting data on adult tobacco use in Albania, BiH, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia. The questionnaire for STC-SEE was based on three existing global surveys: 1) the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS);² 2) the International Tobacco Control (ITC) survey;³ and 3) the Pricing Policies and Control of Tobacco in Europe (PPACTE) survey.⁴ The survey in BiH was conducted based on a sample of 1,000 adult (18 to 85 years of age) residents, and the sampling frame was based on data from the latest census in BiH (2013). The survey collected information on the use of various tobacco products, smoking behavior, prices and brands of tobacco products purchased, exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS), attitudes towards different tobacco control policies, and exposure to advertising of tobacco products.

This results find that tobacco use in BiH is still very common—40.0 percent of adults in BiH are daily smokers of tobacco products (47.0 percent of men and 32.8 percent of women), with the majority smoking more than 20 cigarettes per day. Daily smoking starts in early adulthood—more than half (59.7 percent) of ever daily smokers started smoking daily between ages 18 and 24. Female smokers are relatively less likely than male smokers to start smoking daily before 18 years of age: 14.7 percent of female compared to 26.2 percent of male ever daily smokers.

Cessation levels are low—only 8.2 percent of adults are former smokers, including daily and less than daily former smokers, and only 12.2 percent of current smokers attempted to quit in the past 12 months. For more than one-third of the smokers who tried to quit in the past 12 months, a tobacco price increase was the main reason for trying to quit. Prices of tobacco products are still not at the level that would incentivize cessation—the average price paid for a pack (20 sticks) of manufactured cigarettes (MC) is 2.50 EUR, and the average amount paid for 20 hand-rolled cigarettes (HR)⁵ is 1.48 EUR. More than half (54.6 percent) of current

¹ The project is funded by the University of Illinois at Chicago's (UIC) Institute for Health Research and Policy to conduct economic research on tobacco taxation. UIC is a partner of the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use.

² Developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/index.htm>

³ Developed through the International Tobacco Control Policy project <https://itcproject.org>

⁴ Developed through the PPACTE: Pricing Policies and Control of Tobacco in Europe project <http://www.tri.ie/ppacte.html>; <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/223323>

⁵ Based on unit value: Unit value is calculated as a proxy for average amount spent on 20 HR cigarettes based on the average amount spent and average number of HR cigarettes smoked on a weekly basis.

smokers did not change their smoking behavior after the last price increase, and only 1.8 percent temporarily quit smoking. Finally, adults are often exposed to secondhand smoke in public and private places.

The following recommendations are based on the presented key research findings:

- **Significantly increase cigarette prices through higher tobacco excise taxes.** The high prevalence rate of tobacco use (41.1 percent) in BiH requires a significant tobacco price increase that would come from a higher increase in tobacco excise tax. Tobacco taxation should also be combined with other tobacco control policies, such as protection from exposure to tobacco smoke as well as reduction of the availability of tobacco products.
- **Provide systematic cessation support to individuals who are trying to quit smoking,** such as medical, psychological, and motivational support through one-on-one counselling or free quitlines. A significant majority of those who tried to quit smoking did so without any assistance, including assistance provided through the public health system. More systematic support for quitting should be encouraged, and individuals who try to quit should be empowered to use more assisted and guided processes of quitting to increase rates of successful cessation.
- **Enforce the implementation of smoke-free legislation.** Stronger enforcement of smoke-free spaces would make the law more effective in protecting citizens from secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure, especially in educational institutions and government buildings.
- **Increase public awareness of the negative health effects of smoking and SHS exposure** through partnerships with nongovernmental organizations, the education sector, and organizations working with youth in organizing formal educational programs and initiatives, and public campaigns to increase awareness of negative health effects of smoking and SHS.

CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTION

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is a state in Southeastern Europe with a geographical area of 51,209 square kilometers. The state has a complex political framework, with a highly confounding political structure and dynamic procedures. It is comprised of two entities and one condominium territory: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) entity and Republic of Srpska (RS) entity, and the Brčko District (BD) condominium. BiH has a population of about 3.5 million (48.1 percent male and 52.9 percent female) as of the October 2013 census, with a decrease in population since 2007. The population is mostly centered in a few medium-sized urban areas or locales: Sarajevo (290,000), Banja Luka (190,000), Mostar, Zenica, Tuzla, and Bijeljina (over 100,000 in each) and BD (93,000). The state has a complex organizational structure comprised of the state government entities, BD, 10 cantons in the FBiH, and 143 municipalities (79 in the FBiH and 64 in the RS), 16 urban areas, and 892 villages (Agency for Statistics of BiH, 2020).

According to World Bank data, in 2016 smoking prevalence in BiH was 38.9 percent, relatively higher among men (47.7 percent) than among women (30.2 percent).⁶ Contributing factors to the significant level of smoking prevalence in BiH include easy access to tobacco products, low prices, and various types of tobacco products sold illicitly (Petković et al., 2018).

At the state level, three laws are relevant to tobacco control and monitoring: the Law on Tobacco of Bosnia and Herzegovina⁷ regulates definitions of tobacco, tobacco production, processing and manufacturing of tobacco products, and tobacco manufacturers; the Law on Excise Duties in BiH⁸ regulates excise taxation; and the Code on Commercial Communications⁹ prohibits all forms of commercial communications related to cigarettes and other tobacco products.

At the FBiH level, the current law in the area of tobacco control is the Law on the Restricted Use of Tobacco Products.¹⁰ At the RS level, there are three laws relevant to the control and monitoring of tobacco: the Law on Prohibition on Smoking Tobacco Products in Public Places in RS¹¹ stipulates where tobacco smoking is prohibited and where it is allowed; the Law on the Prohibition on Sale to and Use of Tobacco Products by Persons under 18 Years of Age in RS¹² provides restrictions related to the sale and use of tobacco products by minors; and the Law on the Prohibition on Advertising of Tobacco Products in RS¹³ prohibits the advertising of tobacco and tobacco products in print media, radio shows, and on TV and movies as well as through sponsorships.

In addition to the existing legal framework in RS, the Ministry of Health in RS has set a Policy for Improvement of Health of the Population in the Republic of Srpska by the Year 2020, which provides measures for improvement of the health of the population in RS through the

⁶ World Bank data: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina?view=chart>

⁷ Official Gazette of BiH, no. 32/10

⁸ Official Gazette of BiH, no. 49/09, 49/14, 60/14, and 91/17

⁹ Official Gazette of BiH, no. 31/03, 75/06, 32/10, and 98/12

¹⁰ Official Gazette of FBiH no. 6/98, 35/98, 11/99, and 50/11

¹¹ Official Gazette of RS no. 46/04, 74/04, 92/09

¹² Official Gazette of RS no. 46/04, 74/04, 96/05, and 92/09

¹³ Official Gazette of RS no. 46/04, 74/04, 96/05, and 92/09

prevention and control of tobacco use as well as provision of information on the negative health consequences of tobacco use.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

Adhering to the global standard protocol for systematic monitoring of adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators, STC-SEE adopted a survey design similar to the GATS, ITC, and PPACTE surveys. In BiH, the survey was conducted on a nationally representative sample of 1,000 residents aged 18 to 85 years old, through face-to-face, in-home, door-to-door interviews.

3.1. STUDY POPULATION

The target population of the survey included all non-institutionalized men and women aged 18 to 85 years who are residents of BiH. 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.

3.2. SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey was designed as a national, face-to-face, in-home survey on a sample of 1,000 adults that is representative of the adult (age 18 to 85) population, with the sampling frame based on data from the latest census in BiH (2013). The survey employed a three-staged probability sample, with the sampling stages encompassing the following:

- Official geo-economic regions
- Type of residence (urban/rural)
- Households sampled by random route technique starting from the given addresses
- Household member with the same probability (simple random sampling without replacement, or SRSWoR)
- Ten respondents per primary sampling unit (PSU)

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

During the first stage, PSUs were selected randomly by probability proportional to the size of the geo-economic region. PSUs were equal to voting precincts defined by the National Electoral Commission in BiH and consisted of eligible voters (citizens 18 years old and older). There were 100 PSUs selected, with urban versus rural split in accordance with the proportion in each of the populations. During the second stage, ten housing units in each PSU were randomly selected by random route technique starting from a randomly selected address with a fixed, periodic interval (the sampling interval). During the third stage, household members were randomly selected using a next-birthday method.

3.3. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The STC-SEE questionnaire was designed based on the GATS, ITC, and PPACTE questionnaires, which were modified to adhere to the SEE region and country specifics. The questionnaire consisted of the following sections:

- 1) *Section A – Main interview* provides basic information on frequency of tobacco use for various tobacco products.
- 2) *Section B – Tobacco smoking* provides data on age at smoking initiation (in general and daily) for all tobacco products and gives an insight into the weekly consumption (amount) and expenditure (amount) of tobacco products as well as the reasons behind the decision to smoke hand-rolled cigarettes.
- 3) *Section C – Electronic cigarettes* provides data on the use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) and other vaping devices including: the longevity of use, the usual amounts spent on these products, reasons behind using them, and the places of purchase.
- 4) *Section D – Smokeless tobacco* provides data on the use of smokeless tobacco products including: the longevity of use, the usual amounts spent on these products, reasons behind using them, and the places of purchase.
- 5) *Section E – Heated tobacco products (HTP)* provides data on the use of HTP including: the longevity of use, the usual amounts spent on these products, reasons behind using them, and the places of purchase.
- 6) *Section F – Nargile/Shisha/Waterpipe with tobacco* provides data on the age of initiation of smoking nargile/shisha/waterpipe with tobacco, both for the first try and daily.
- 7) *Section G – Last cigarette pack/tobacco product used* provides data on the prices, brands, origin, and places of purchase of last tobacco products purchased/used including the existence of tax stamps and health warning labels.
- 8) *Section H – History of smoking behavior* provides data on the overall history of smoking behavior and reactions to price increases of all current daily and less than daily users of tobacco products.
- 9) *Section I – Cessation – tobacco smoking* provides data on the reasons for quitting smoking for “classic” tobacco product users and the longest period for which the respondents managed to quit smoking as well as whether there was any additional cessation support provided.
- 10) *Section J – Cessation – heated tobacco users* provides data on the reasons for quitting smoking for HTP users and the longest period for which the respondents managed to quit smoking as well as whether there was any additional cessation support provided.
- 11) *Section K – Cessation – smokeless tobacco users* provides data on the reasons for quitting smoking for smokeless tobacco product users and the longest period for which the respondents managed to quit smoking as well as whether there was any additional cessation support provided.
- 12) *Section L – Attitudes towards prices and tobacco taxation* provides data on the attitudes of all respondents (smokers and non-smokers) towards prices of tobacco products, their increase, and tobacco taxation policies in general.
- 13) *Section M – Access restrictions, anti-smoking sentiment, and exposure to advertising* provides data on secondhand smoke and media and advertising exposure.
- 14) *Section N – Classification* provides general data on the respondents: education, employment status, (household) income, health, number of household members, and marital status.

3.4. RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

3.4.1. Implementing agency

Deep Dive, a market research and consulting firm based in Belgrade, Serbia, was responsible for the coordination of the survey in all six countries with its network of regional partners. In BiH, Deep Dive was also responsible for data collection.

3.4.2. Pretest/pilot

The pilot study (pretest) was conducted in June of 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. Also, the pilot aimed to determine if the respondents' attitude, interest, and motivation to answer the questions would be constant and 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 Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (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 gender, urban/rural residence, smoking status, and age group.

3.4.3. Training

The training for all personnel involved in the field operations for STC-SEE was conducted in three or four regional sessions, in the period from September 2 to 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 and definitions and questionnaire administration using tablet computers.

3.4.4. Fieldwork

For STC-SEE fieldwork in BiH, the Deep Dive project manager provided overall direction for implementation of the survey. The fieldwork director was assisted by the senior fieldwork manager and five fieldwork managers in BiH, who served as field coordinators in 15 geo-economic regions (ten cantons in FBiH, four regions in RS, and BD) while 15 fieldwork supervisors supervised the field activities in each area. Each team was composed of one team supervisor and four to six field interviewers. Fieldwork was conducted from September 17 to October 7, 2019.

3.5. DATA PROCESSING AND AGGREGATION

STC-SEE used an electronic questionnaire posted on 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 interviewers uploaded the data onto the Deep Dive server on a daily basis. For 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 complete and incomplete cases per interviewer. After ensuring the completeness of the database, Deep Dive data managers converted the data into SPSS format for initial evaluation of data quality.

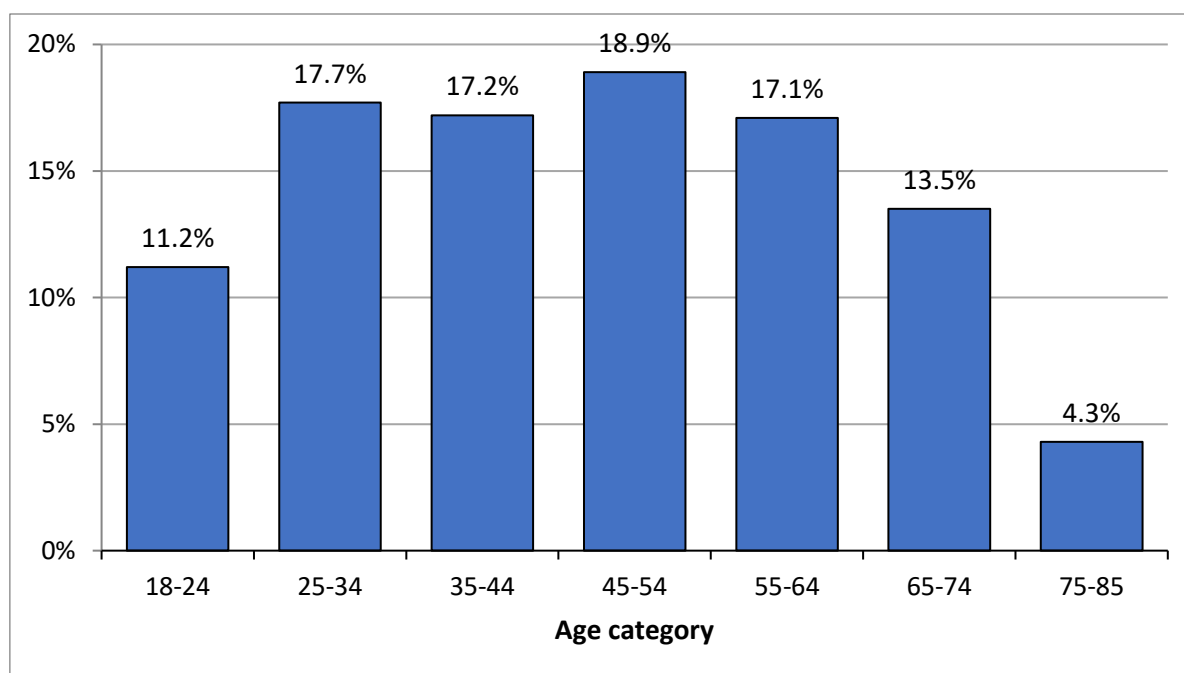
3.6. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data adjustment was made in order to correct weights to the 2013 census distribution. The variables used for calibration were region, type of residence (urban versus rural), age group, gender, and level of education (Appendix Table 3.1). The analysis was done using SPSS version 20.

3.7. SAMPLE AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The STC-SEE sample in BiH consisted of 1,000 adults between 18 and 85 years of age, which represent the population in BiH of 2,810,389 according to the census from 2013, with 50 percent men and 50 percent women (for details on the sample across selected demographic characteristics, see Appendix Table 3.2). The age groups distribution (Figure 3.1) is as follows: 11.2 percent are aged between 18 and 24, 17.7 percent between 25 and 34, 17.2 percent between 35 and 44, 18.9 percent between 45 and 54, 17.1 percent between 55 and 64, 13.5 percent between 65 and 74, and 4.3 percent between 75 and 85.

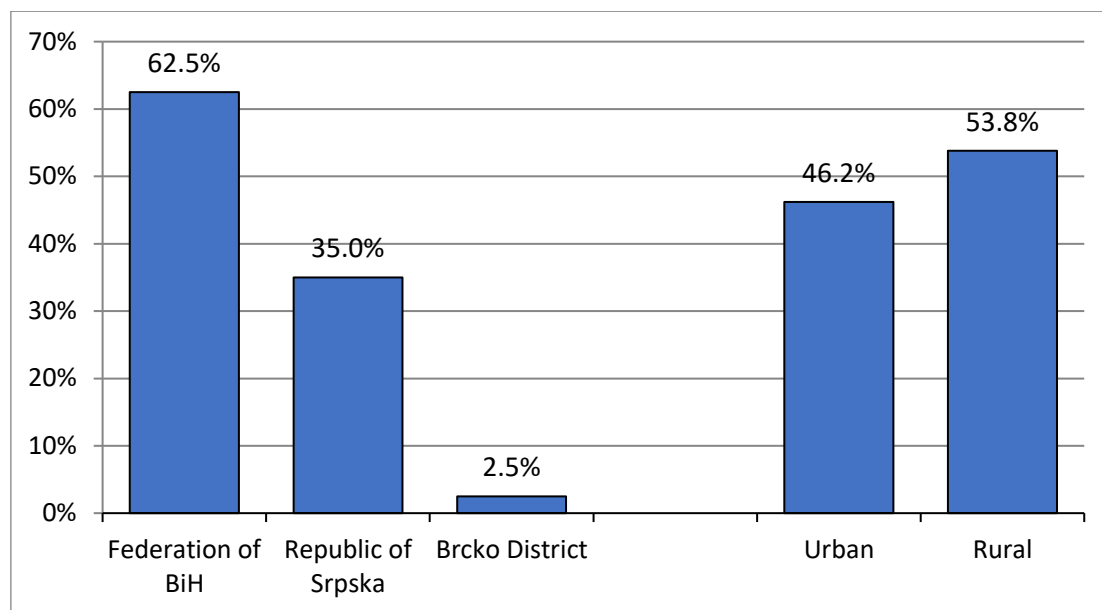
Figure 3.1. Percent distribution of respondents, by age (N=1,000)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Less than half of adults (46.2 percent) live in urban areas, with 62.5 percent of adults living in FBiH (Figure 3.2).

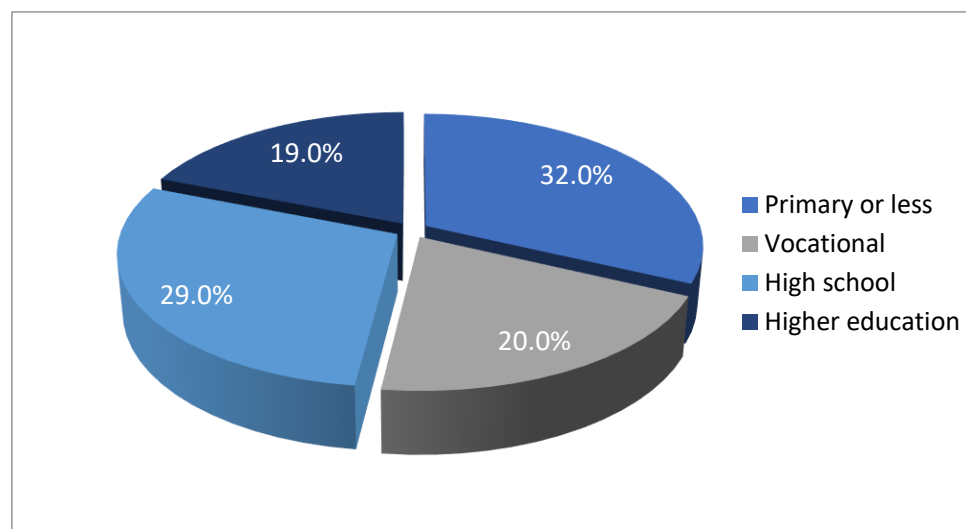
Figure 3.2. Percent distribution of individual respondents, by region and type of residence (N=1,000)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Approximately one-third (32 percent) of adults have a primary or lower education level, 49 percent have a secondary level of education (either vocational or high school degree), and 19 percent have a higher level of education (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3. Percent distribution of individual respondents, by education level (N=1,000)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

CHAPTER 4: TOBACCO USE

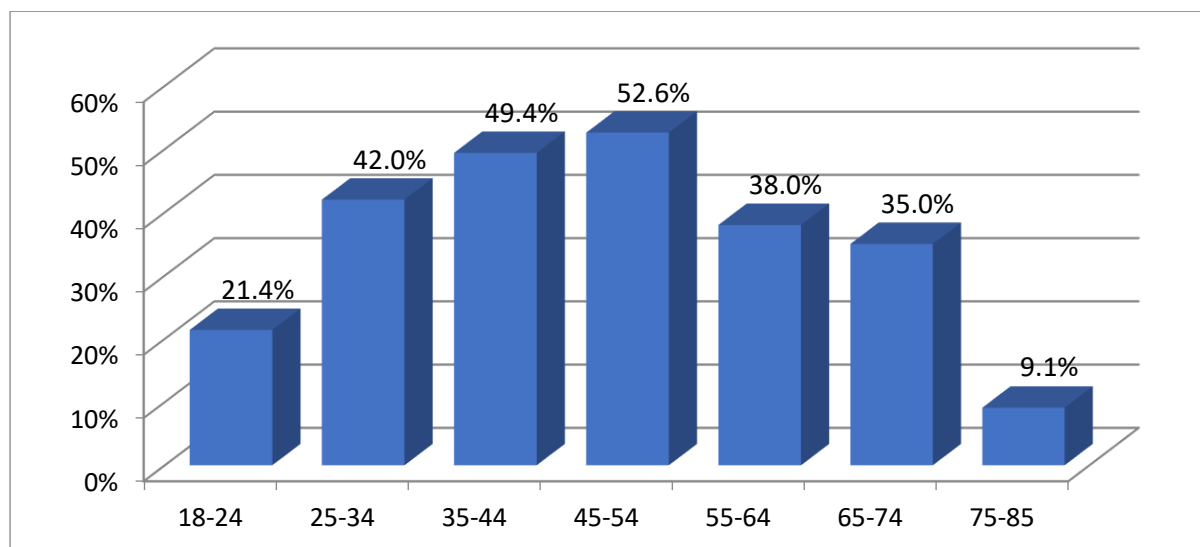


Key Findings

1. **Overall smoking prevalence among adults in BiH is 41.1 percent, while daily smoking prevalence is 40.0 percent.**
2. **Men are more likely to be daily smokers than women: 47.0 percent of male adults and 32.8 percent of female adults are daily smokers.**
3. **Most daily smokers (59.7 percent) started smoking daily between ages 18 and 24. Women are less likely than men to start smoking daily before age 18.**

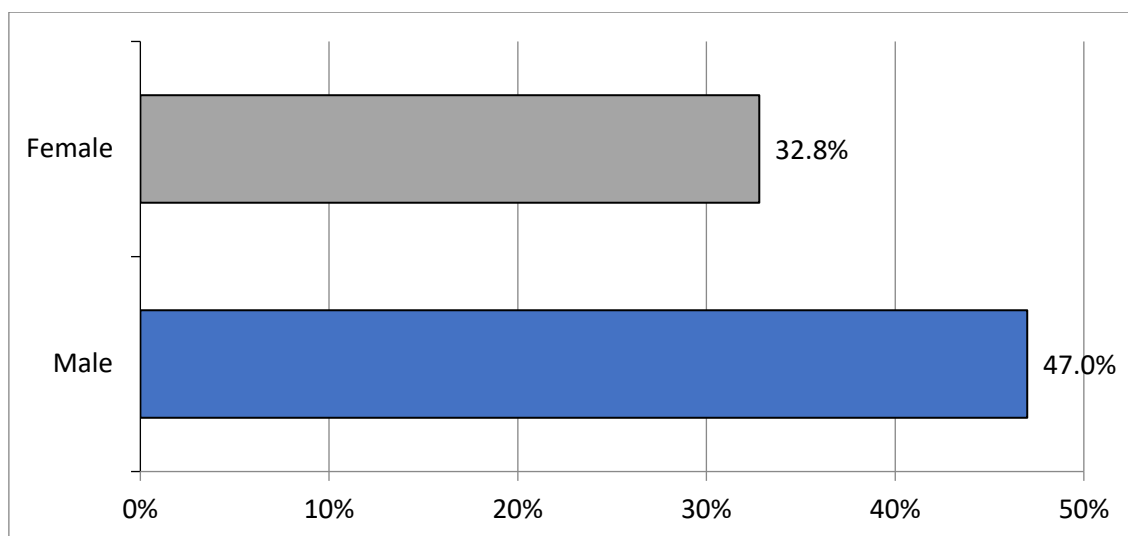
In BiH, 41.1 percent of adults use various tobacco products either daily or less than daily (Appendix Table 4.1). Most current smokers (40.0 percent of adults) are daily smokers of “classic” tobacco. There is no regional difference in this regard. However, there is a difference between age groups as the prevalence of daily smoking is significantly higher in age groups 45–54 (52.6 percent) and 35–44 (49.4 percent) than among other adults (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1. The highest daily smoking prevalence of “classic” tobacco products is among adults between 35 and 55 years of age (N=1,000)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

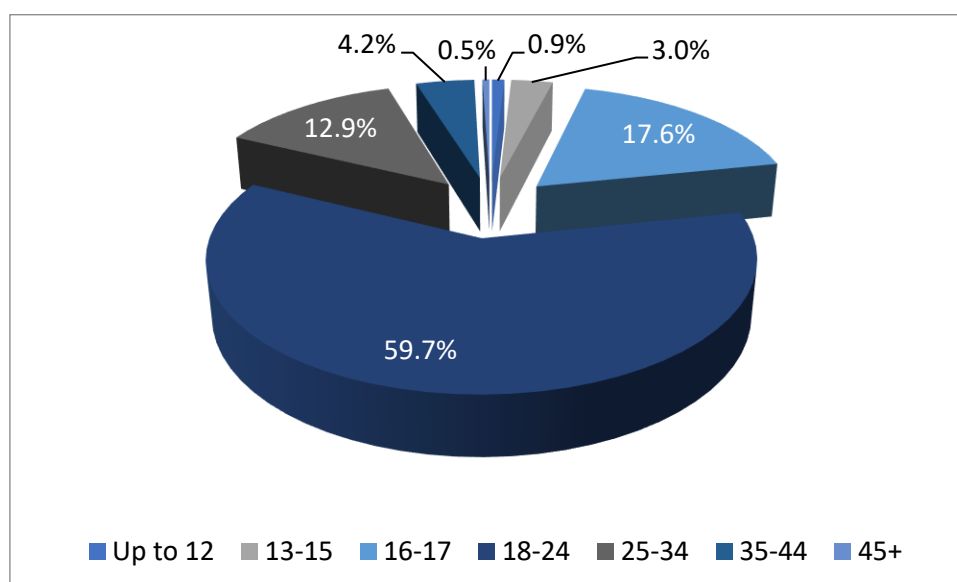
Men are more likely to be daily smokers (47.0 percent) than women (32.8 percent) (Figure 4.2). There are no significant differences between the different levels of education in terms of the likelihood of being a daily smoker. Among all adults, 29.4 percent never tried any “classic” tobacco products, while 12.2 percent tried several times but have never used them continually (for at least two months) and 9.0 percent tried only once (Appendix Table 4.1).

Figure 4.2. Men are more likely to be daily smokers than women (N=1,000)

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Only a small percentage of respondents have ever tried other tobacco products such as electronic cigarettes (10.2 percent), heated tobacco products (2.9 percent), or smokeless tobacco (1.7 percent).

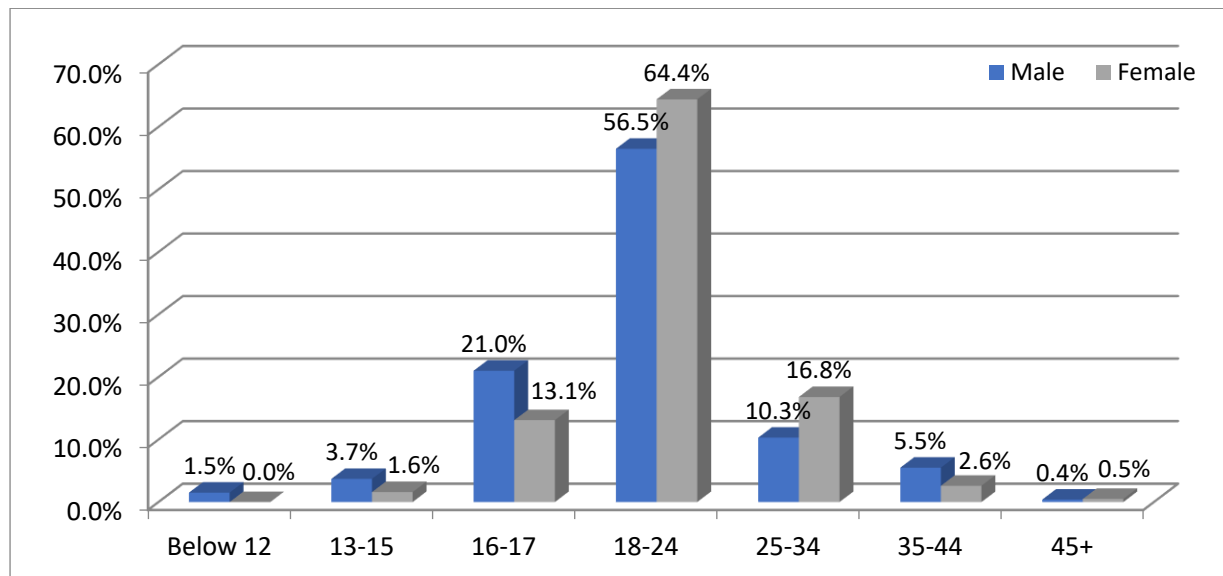
The majority of ever daily smokers (59.7 percent) first started smoking daily between 18 and 24 years of age (while 17.6 percent started between 16 and 17 years of age and 12.9 percent started between 25 and 34 (Figure 4.3)).

Figure 4.3. For the majority of ever daily smokers, the age of daily smoking initiation is between 18 and 24 (N=461)

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

There are gender differences, since women were less likely to start smoking daily before age 18 compared to men (Figure 4.4).

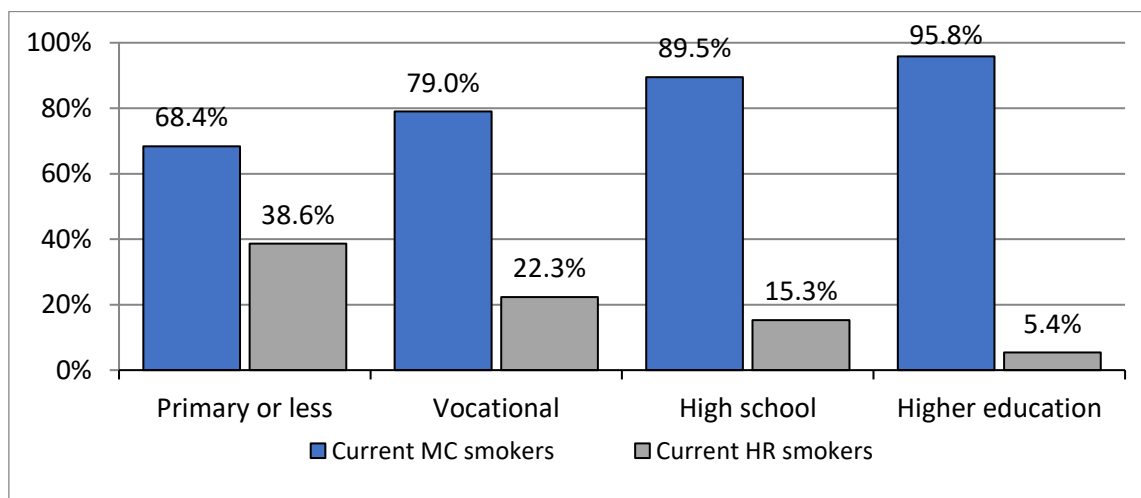
Figure 4.4. Women are less likely than men to start smoking daily before 18 years of age (N=461)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

The majority of current smokers of “classic” tobacco (82.5 percent) are smokers of manufactured cigarettes (MC) (Appendix Table 4.2). There are slight differences between education levels: the higher the education level, the higher the percentage of current smokers within the category. For instance, among current smokers of “classic” tobacco with an education level of primary or less, 68.4 percent use MC and 38.6 percent use hand-rolled (HR) cigarettes, while among those with a higher education level, 95.8 percent use MC and 5.4 use HR cigarettes (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5. Among current smokers of “classic” tobacco, the higher the education level, the higher the percentage of current MC smokers (N=411)

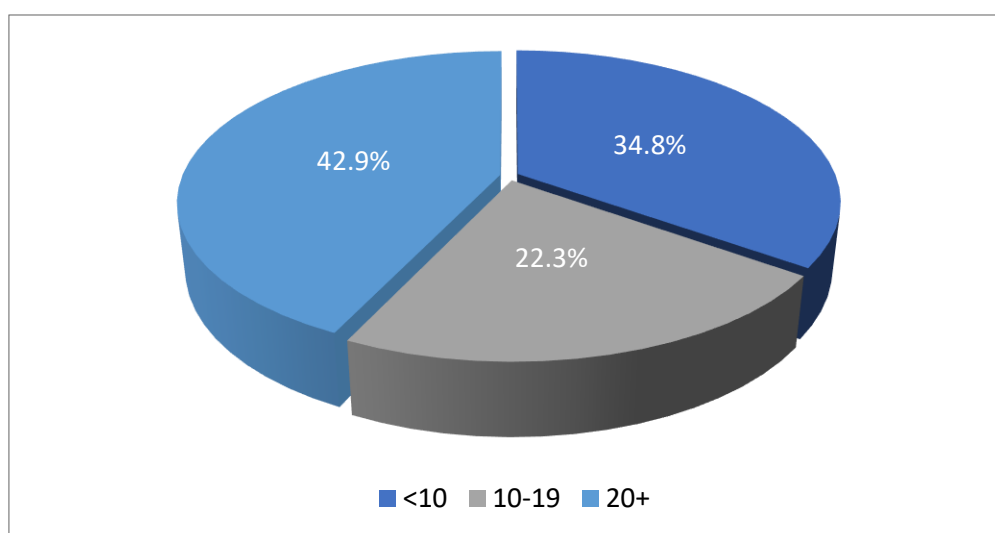


Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

On the other hand, 21.5 percent of all current “classic” tobacco smokers are HR smokers (Appendix Table 4.2). Men are more likely to be current smokers of HR cigarettes (27.0 percent) compared to women (13.6 percent) (Appendix Table 4.2.1). Comparing different age categories, the results show that the percentage of current smokers of HR cigarettes increases with age (3.7 percent in the 18–24 age group compared to 41.7 percent in the 65–74 age group) (Appendix Table 4.2.2). Moreover, a larger percentage of current smokers of “classic” tobacco in rural areas use HR cigarettes compared to those in urban areas (27.3 percent versus 14.1 percent, respectively) (Appendix Table 4.2.3). In addition, HR cigarettes are consumed more by smokers with lower levels of education (Figure 4.5).

Nearly half (42.9 percent) of current daily cigarette¹⁴ smokers smoke more than 20 cigarettes per day (Figure 4.6), which is true for 49.6 percent of daily smokers in urban areas and 37.4 percent in rural areas (Appendix Table 4.3.3).

Figure 4.6. Almost every other current daily cigarette smoker smokes more than 20 cigarettes per day (N=400)

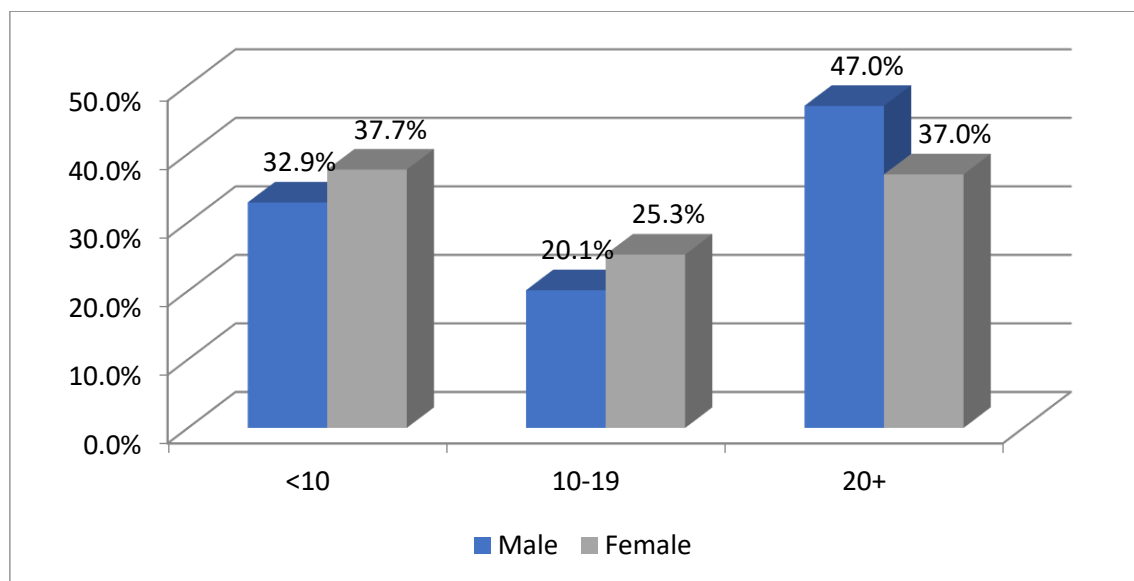


Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Male smokers are more likely to smoke more than 20 cigarettes per day than female smokers (Figure 4.7). More than half of daily smokers with a primary education or less smoke fewer than 10 cigarettes per day, while only 27.3 percent smoke 20 or more. Among daily smokers with more than a primary level of education, between 45.9 percent and 51.4 percent smoke 20 or more cigarettes per day (Appendix Table 4.3.5).

¹⁴ Includes both MC and HR.

Figure 4.7. Men are more likely to smoke more than 20 cigarettes per day than women (N=400)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

CHAPTER 5: CESSATION



Key Findings

1. *Less than 10 percent (8.2 percent) of adults in BiH are former smokers, and the quit ratio is 16.8 percent.*
2. *Only 12.2 percent of current smokers have (unsuccessfully) tried to quit smoking, and one in three of them did so due to a tobacco price increase. More than half (52.1 percent) of them managed to abstain for less than a month and one-third (35 percent) for period of one to three months.*
3. *Among those who smoke less today than in the past, health reasons (58.7 percent) and price increases (37.2 percent) are the two most important reasons for reduced smoking intensity.*

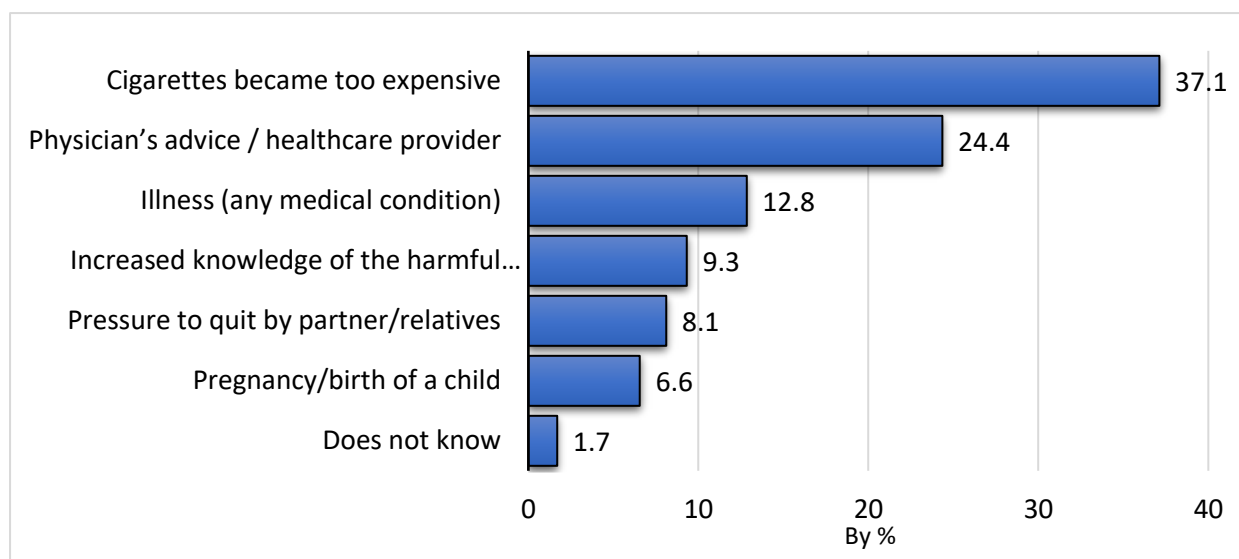
In order to minimize the negative effects of tobacco use, it is important to not just have a high quit rate of smoking, but also to work on decreasing the intensity of smoking among those smokers who have not successfully quit. Motivation to quit as well as methods of cessation used need to be identified in order to make tobacco control measures more effective.

Attempts to quit

Among adult smokers, 12.2 percent tried to quit in the past 12 months, but more than half (52.1 percent) of them managed to abstain for less than one month (Appendix Table 5.1).

Most smokers who tried to quit (53.1 percent) did so for health-related reasons, including advice from a health care provider, illness, and increased knowledge of the harmful effects of smoking, while 37.1 percent of smokers cite an increase in cigarette prices as their main reason for quitting (Figure 5.1).

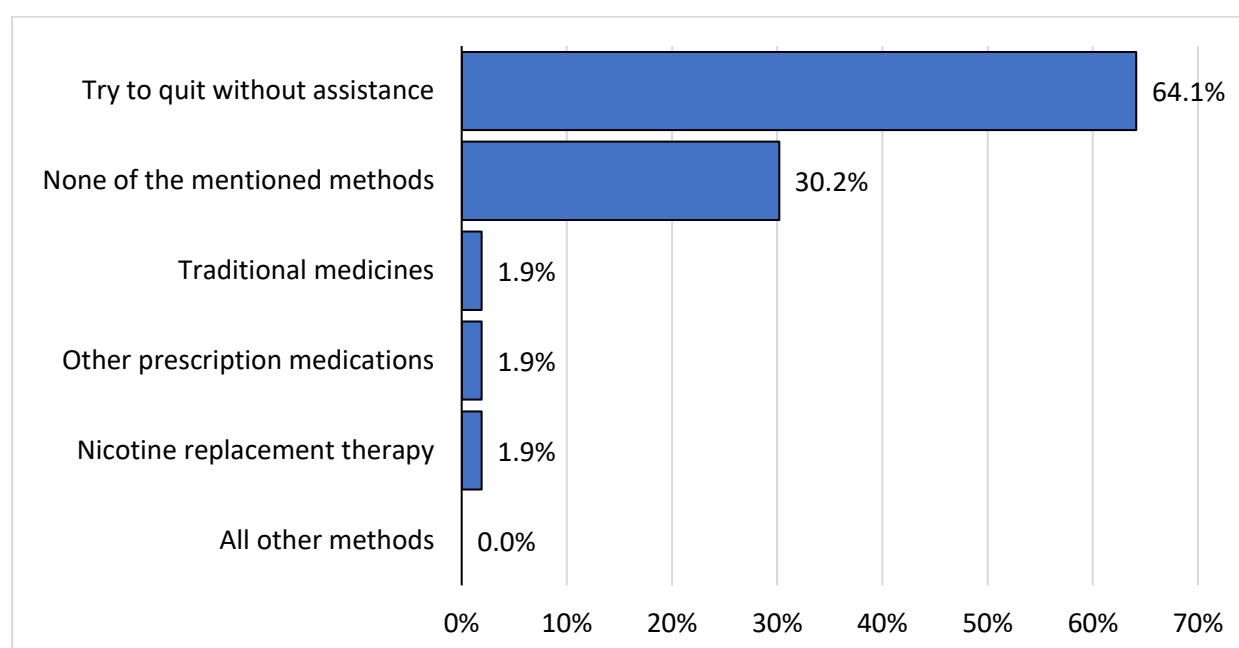
Figure 5.1. High cigarette prices are the main reason for quit attempts (N=50)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

By cessation method, 64.1 percent of adult smokers who tried to quit in the past 12 months tried to do so without any assistance, and an additional 30.2 percent said they used none of the identified methods, including counseling, nicotine replacement therapy, and traditional medicine (Figure 5.2). There is evidently a low usage of assisted and guided processes for quitting, so policymakers should pay more attention to promoting those methods in order to increase rates of successful cessation.

Figure 5.2. *Smokers mostly try to quit without assistance (N=50)*



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Intensity of smoking

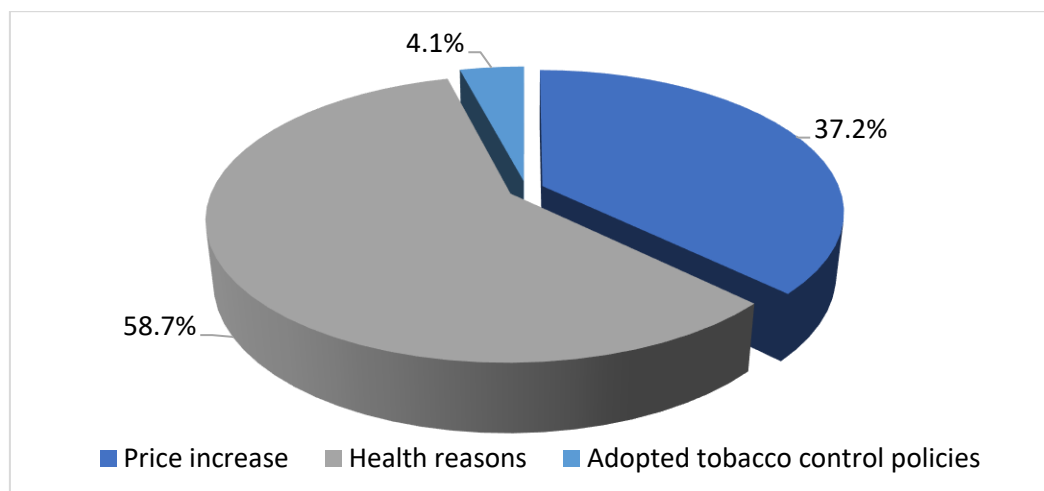
The majority of current adult smokers (72.2 percent) smoke about the same amount as in the past, while 17.8 percent smoked less in the past, and 10.0 percent smoked more (Appendix Table 5.2).

The age group 18–24 of current smokers of “classic” tobacco products has the highest percentage (37.0 percent) of smokers who smoke more now than in the past. In all other age groups, the percent of smokers who smoke more today is between 8.3 and 23.9 percent (Appendix Table 5.2.2).

The highest percentage of smokers who smoke less today than in the past are those with a monthly household income of less than 400 EUR (18.4 percent), which might be due to the price sensitivity of this income group. On the other hand, smokers with monthly household incomes between 400–800 EUR and 800–1,200 EUR report an increase in smoking intensity (22.6 percent and 31.7 percent, respectively), which might be connected to the inadequacy of the price increase (Appendix Table 5.2.7).

Among smokers of “classic” tobacco products who smoke less now than in the past, the most common reasons for the reduced smoking intensity are health-related reasons (58.7 percent) and price increase (37.2 percent) (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3. Price is one of the most important factors for smokers who decrease their smoking intensity (N=41)



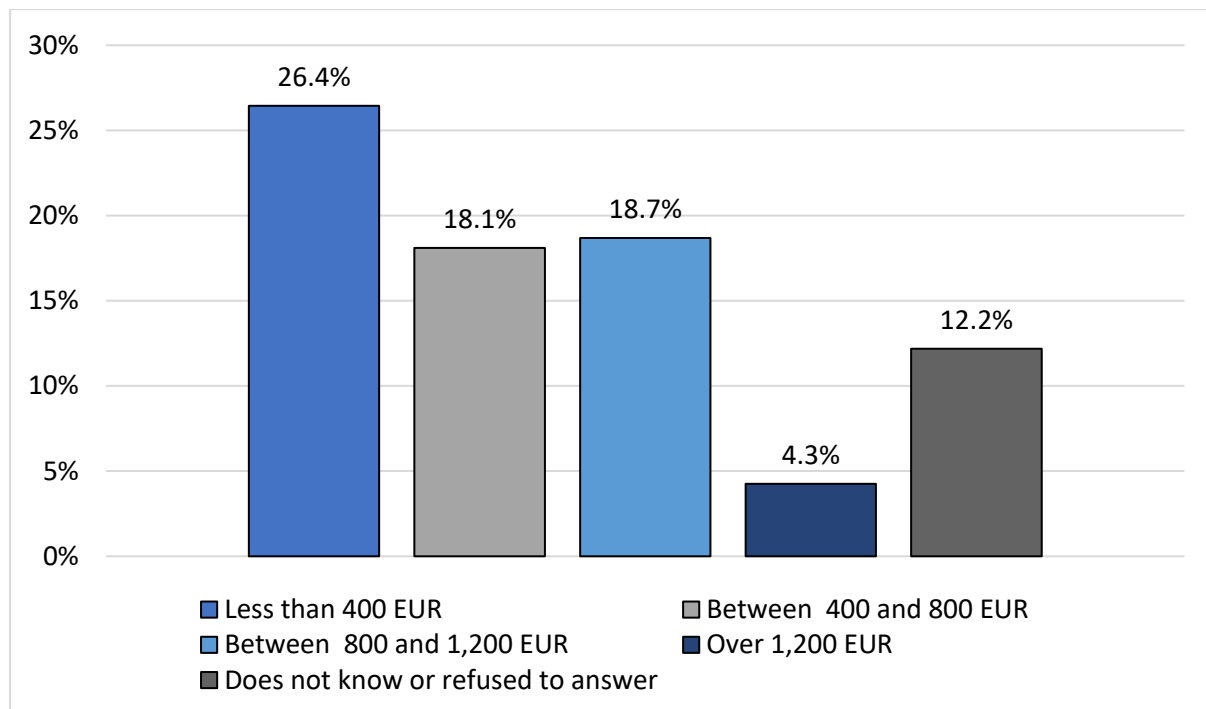
Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Quit ratio

For either all tobacco products or only “classic” tobacco products, the quit ratio—or the share of former smokers among ever smokers—is 16.8 percent (Appendix Table 5.3). The quit ratio is higher among smokers of other tobacco products, but it is worth noting that the sample size for reported users of those tobacco products is much smaller (Appendix Table 5.4). Moreover, the fact that the quit ratio for all products and “classic” tobacco products are identical strongly suggests that former users of electronic cigarettes, heated tobacco products, or smokeless tobacco are current users of “classic” tobacco products, in which case it would be inaccurate to consider them as former smokers.

The highest quit ratio is among smokers of “classic” tobacco with a vocational degree (23.3 percent), and the lowest is among those with a higher level of education (13.4 percent). Additionally, the quit ratio is higher among female (19.4 percent) than male smokers (15.1 percent) as well as among smokers living in urban areas (21.7 percent) compared to those living in rural areas (12.4 percent) (Appendix Table 5.5). Younger smokers (18 to 34 years of age) have a lower quit ratio than older smokers (55 to 85 years of age) (6.4 percent versus 28.1 percent, respectively). The quit ratio is highest among those with monthly household income of less than 400 EUR (26.5 percent), compared to 6.7 percent for those with household income higher than 1,200 EUR (Figure 5.4 and Appendix Table 5.5). Keeping in mind that those with lower incomes are relatively more sensitive to price increases, it is not surprising to see a higher quit ratio for lower-income smokers. Therefore, these data provide additional evidence for using tobacco price increases as a policy measure to incentivize cessation.

Figure 5.4. The highest quit ratio is among those with the lowest monthly household income (N=411)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

However, since nearly one-third of interviewed adults did not respond to the questions about their average household monthly income, these data should be interpreted with consideration for that limitation, and thus, further research and analysis is required.

CHAPETR 6: EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE (SHS)



Key Findings

1. *More than 40 percent of adults work in places where smoking is allowed in at least one indoor area.*
2. *Four out of five adults live in homes where smoking is allowed. The rate is even higher for smokers—in 96 percent of smokers' homes smoking is allowed.*
3. *The likelihood of being exposed to tobacco smoke in bars or nightclubs and restaurants is nine out of 10. For government buildings, the likelihood of exposure to tobacco smoke is one in three.*

Secondhand smoke (SHS) is defined as smoke from other people smoking tobacco products. Exposure to SHS can happen at home, in the workplace, or in public places such as bars, nightclubs, restaurants, government buildings, health care facilities, and educational institutions.

It is important to note that in BiH there is no law prohibiting smoking in public places, neither at the state level nor in FBiH. In RS, such a law exists and was expanded in 2009 to add more smoke-free spaces, such as restaurants and other places that prepare, serve, and sell food as well as beauty salons.¹⁵

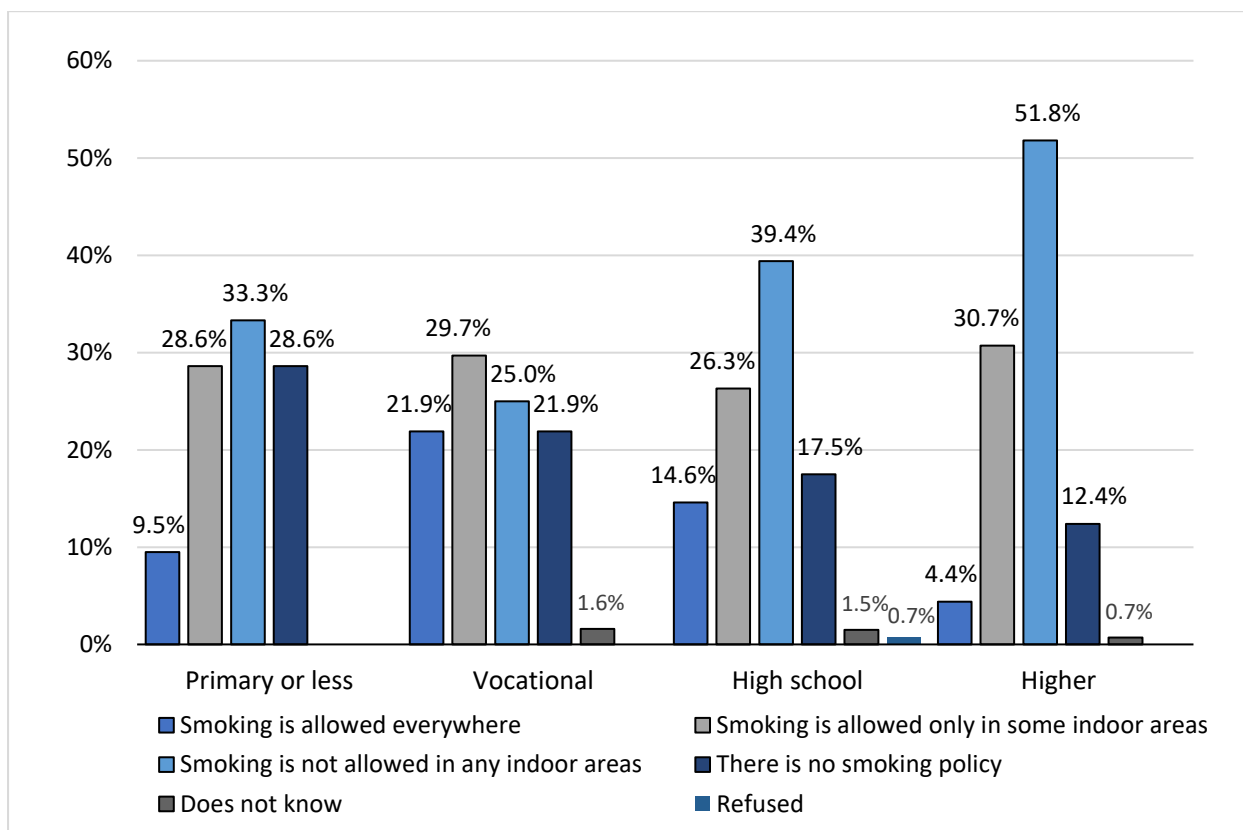
Exposure to SHS in the workplace

Overall, more than 40 percent of adults work in businesses where smoking is not allowed in any indoor area, compared to 11.7 percent of those who work in workplaces where smoking is allowed everywhere. Additionally, smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas in 28.7 percent of worksites. A concerning fact is that 17.6 percent of respondents say no smoking policy exists at their workplace (Appendix Table 6.1).

Adults with a higher education level are relatively more likely to work in workplaces that do not allow smoking indoors (51.8 percent) compared to adults with secondary or less education (Figure 6.1).

¹⁵ Official Gazette of RS no. 46/04, 74/04, and 92/09

Figure 6.1. Adults with a higher level of education are more likely to work in smoke-free workplaces (N=381)

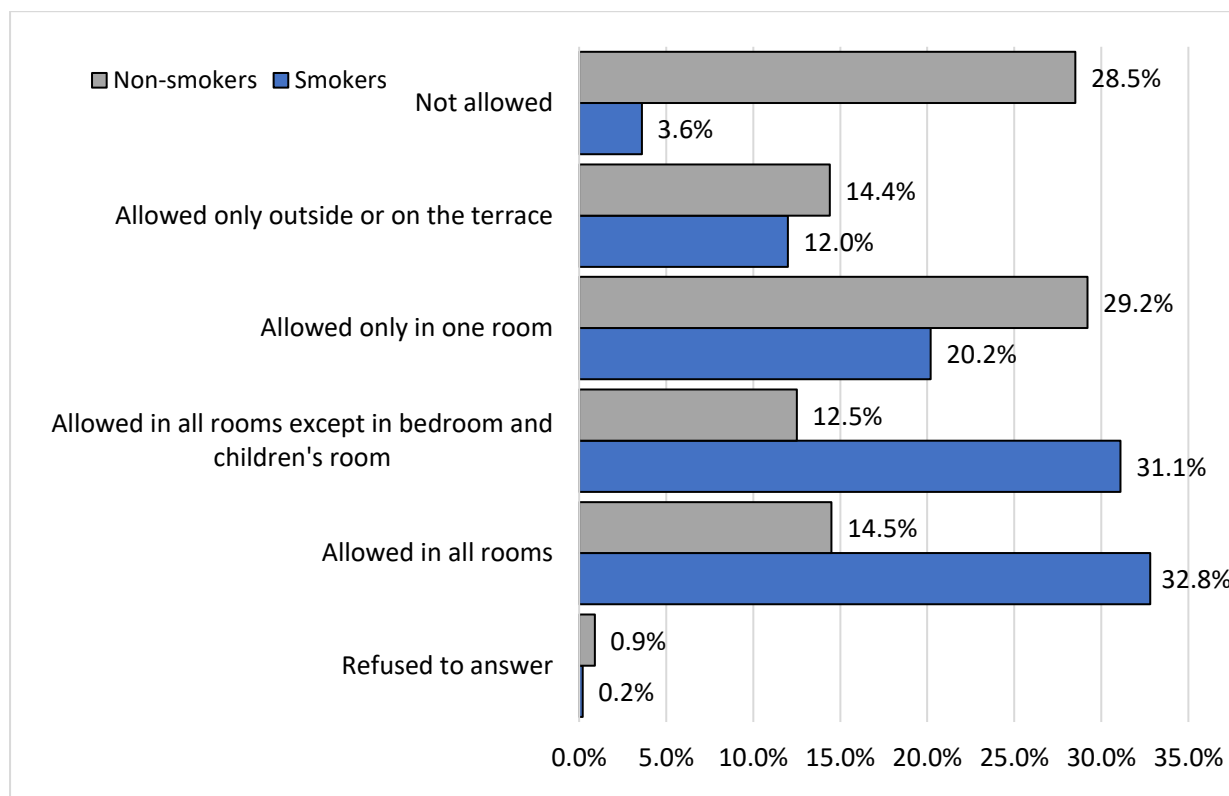


Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Smoking policy and exposure to SHS at home

More than 80 percent of adults live in homes where smoking is allowed, and 22.0 percent of adults allow smoking in all rooms, including bedrooms and children's rooms. Among smokers, the percentage is even higher and smoking is allowed in at least one room in 84.1 percent of homes, while this percentage is—although still quite high—significantly lower among non-smokers (56.2 percent) (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2. *Non-smokers are significantly less likely to allow smoking in their homes (N=1,000)*

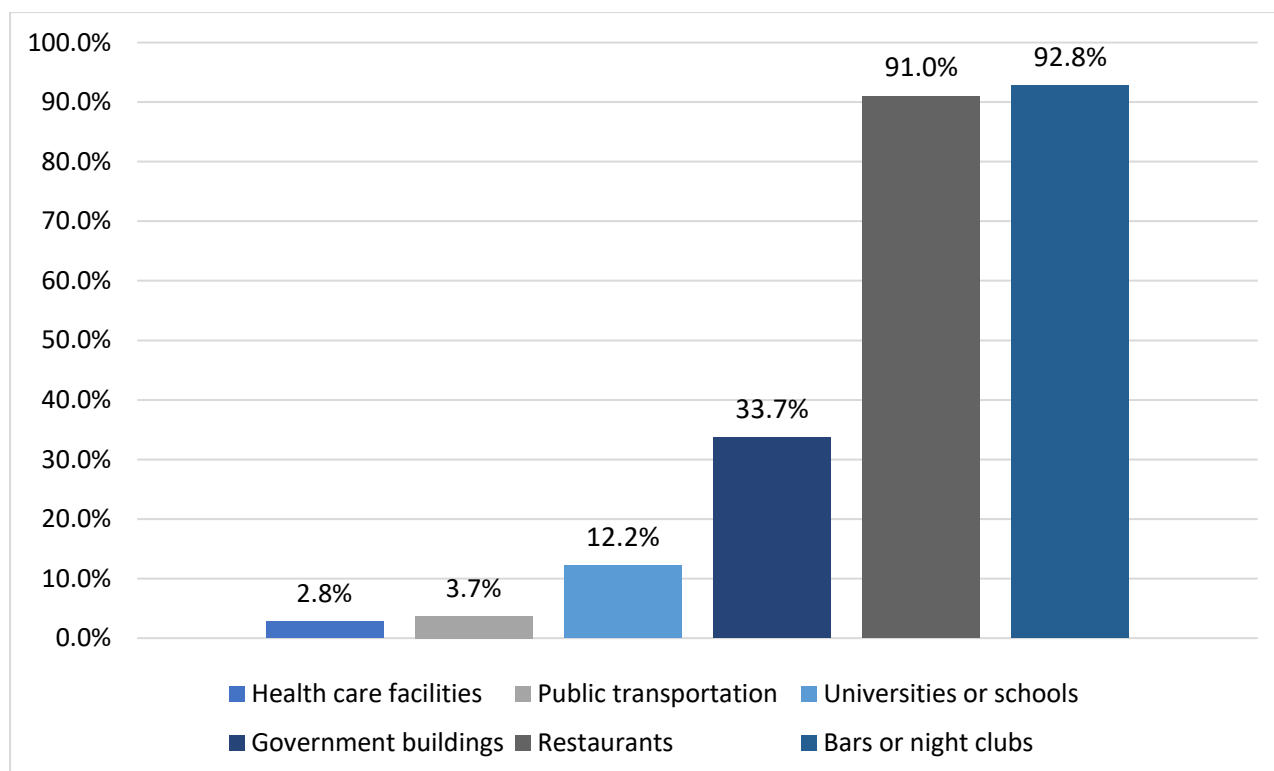


Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

While 81.1 percent of adults allow smoking in their homes, 57.8 percent responded that they were exposed to smoke at home—77.7 percent among smokers and 38.3 percent among non-smokers (Appendix Table 6.2). The significant difference between responses regarding smoking policy at home and exposure to smoke at home suggests that many adults are not aware of the harmful effects of cigarette smoke. Even if smoking is allowed in only one room of the home, there is exposure in the entire house, as smoke easily travels through walls.

Exposure to SHS in public places

Reported exposure to SHS is the lowest in health care facilities (2.8 percent) and on public transportation (3.7 percent), while in bars or nightclubs and restaurants it is still very high (92.8 percent and 91.0 percent, respectively). There is a high percentage of reported exposure in government buildings (33.7 percent) as well as in university buildings or schools (12.2 percent) despite the fact that, per legislation, smoking is not allowed in these public places (Figure 6.3).

Figure 6.3. Adults are heavily exposed to SHS in public places in BiH*

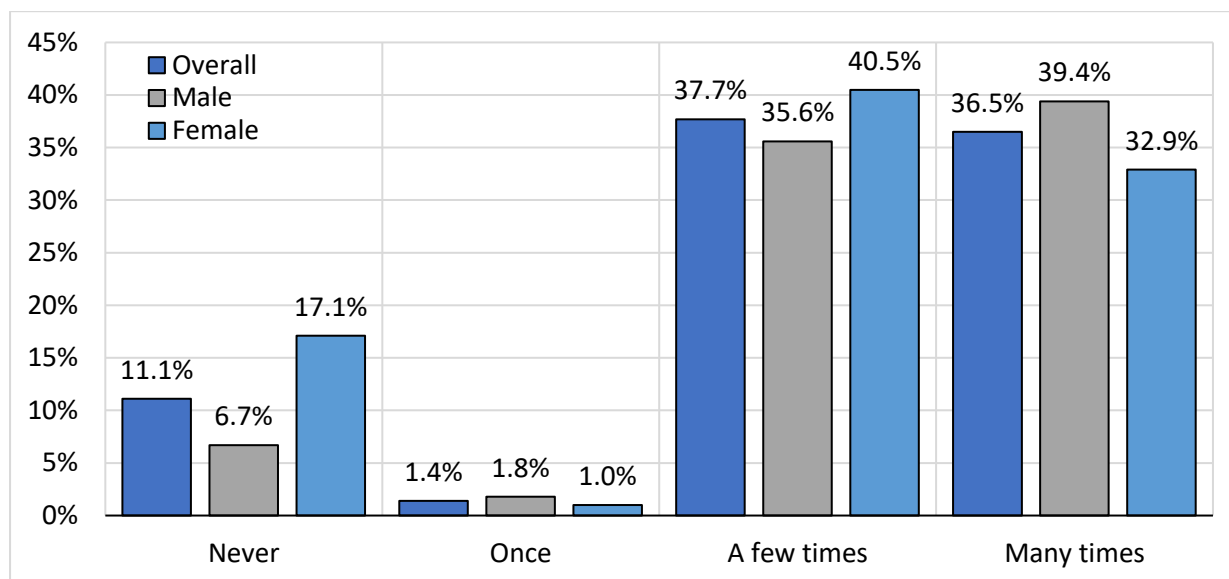
Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Notes: *Sample size for this chart is calculated based on different questions for each of the mentioned public places. Each individual was first asked if they had visited a specific public place. If the answer was yes, then they were asked if they were exposed to cigarette smoke in those places. Therefore, sample sizes for those specific places are: Government buildings and institutions: N=85; Health care facilities: N=401; Restaurants: N=470; Bars and nightclubs: N=229; Public transport: N=240; Universities and schools: N=212.

Complaints about tobacco smoke

Among current smokers, 37.7 percent have been told a few times and 36.5 percent have been told many times that their smoking bothers other people (Figure 6.4 and Appendix Tables 6.9 and 6.9.1). Only 11.1 percent reported they had never been told that their smoking bothered other people—relatively more among female (17.1 percent) than among male smokers (6.7 percent).

Figure 6.4. More male than female smokers have been told that their smoking bothers other people (N=411)*

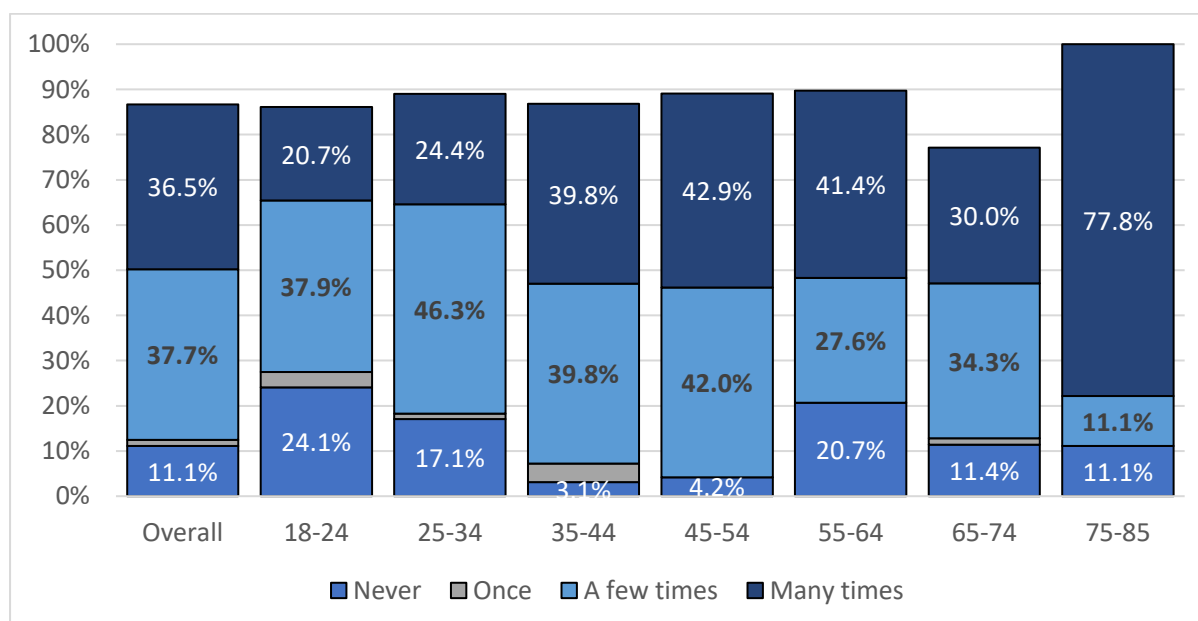


Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Note: *Answers "does not know" and "refused to answer" are excluded from the figure.

There are significant differences in the number of times smokers have been told that their smoking bothers other people by age groups (Figure 6.5 and Appendix Table 6.9.2). There are also significant differences by types of residence, level of education, and household monthly income (Appendix Tables 6.9.3, 6.9.5, and 6.9.6).

Figure 6.5. At least three in five smokers older than age 35 have been told either a few or many times that their smoking bothered other people (N=411)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

CHAPTER 7: ECONOMICS



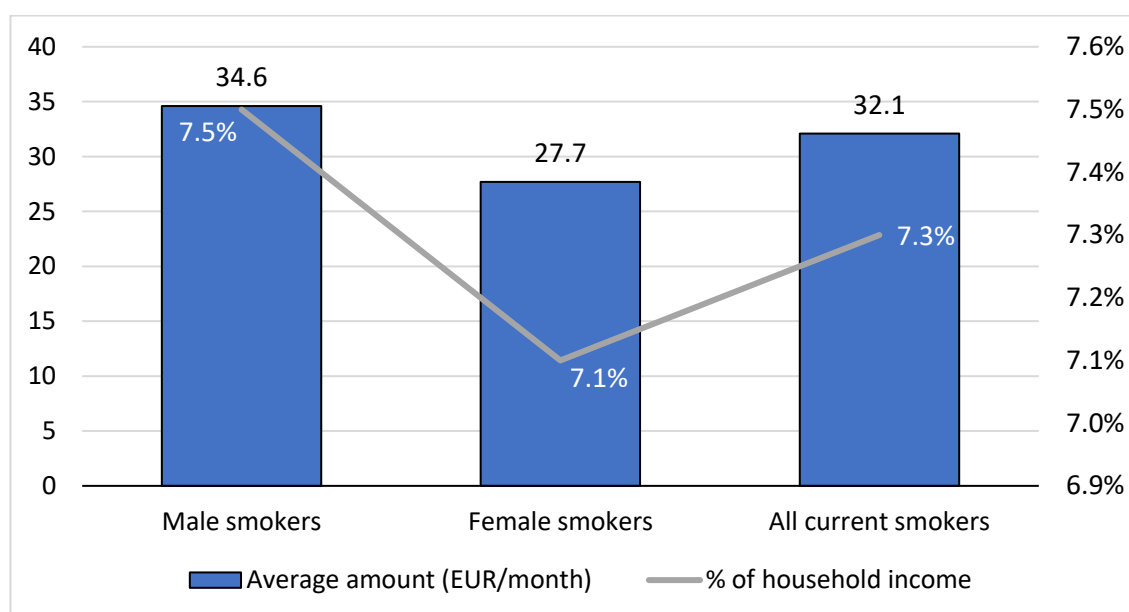
Key Findings

1. The average price paid for a MC pack (20 sticks) is 2.50 EUR, and the mean price paid for 20 sticks of HR cigarettes is 1.48 EUR.
2. Current smokers spend, on average, 39.09 EUR per month on cigarettes, or 7.3 percent of their household monthly income. Female smokers, on average, spend less on cigarettes per month than male smokers.
3. The majority of adult smokers (54.6 percent) did not change their smoking habits after the most recent price increase, and only 1.8 percent temporarily quit smoking.

Prices and number of cigarettes

The average amount spent by current smokers on cigarettes (MC and HR combined) is 32.09 EUR per month, or 7.3 percent of their average household monthly income. Female smokers, on average, spend less on cigarettes per month than male smokers: 27.69 EUR (or 7.1 percent of average household income) compared to 34.61 EUR (or 7.5 percent of average household income) (Figure 7.1). Almost an equal percentage of current smokers spend, monthly, up to 20 EUR (40.2 percent) and between 20 and 40 EUR (40.9 percent) on cigarettes, while 18.3 percent spend between 40 and 60 EUR per month (Appendix Table 7.2).

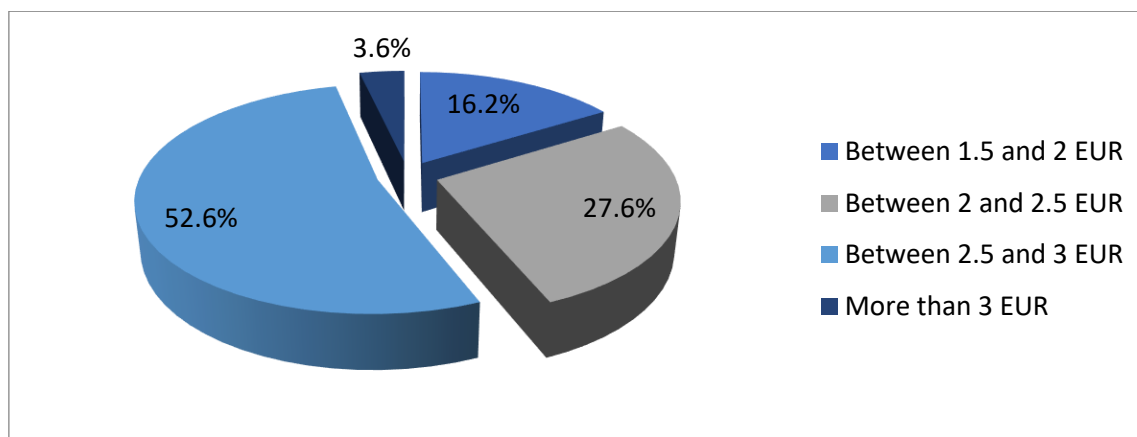
Figure 7.1. Female smokers on average spend less on cigarettes than male smokers (N=230)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

The average price of the last-purchased MC pack (20 sticks) was 2.50 EUR. The majority of smokers (52.6 percent) paid between 2.50 and 3.00 EUR for the last-purchased MC pack, while 27.6 percent paid between 2.00 and 2.50 EUR (Figure 7.2).

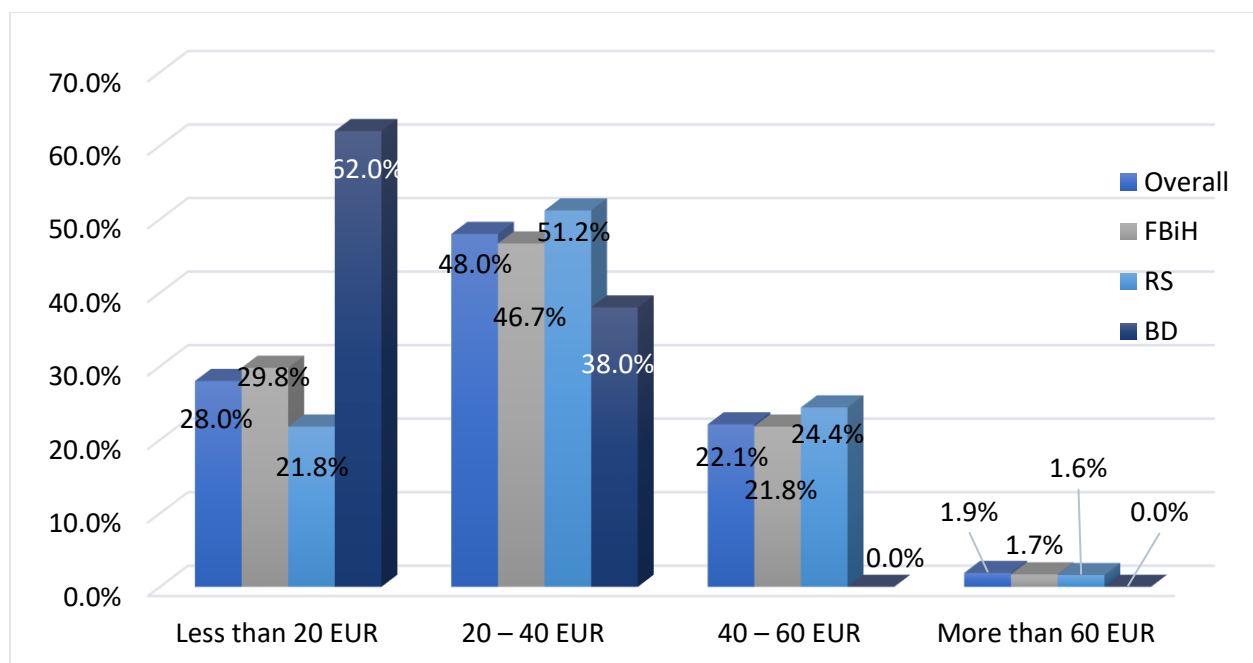
Figure 7.2. The majority of smokers pay between 2.50 and 3.00 EUR for a pack of 20 MC (N=331)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

The majority of current smokers (48.0 percent) spend, on average, between 20 and 40 EUR per month on MC (Appendix Table 7.3). Among current smokers in FBiH, 46.7 percent spend 20 to 40 EUR per month, along with 51.2 percent of smokers in RS (Figure 6.3). Among current male smokers, more smokers spend 40 to 60 EUR per month (26.2 percent) compared to females (17.0 percent) (Figure 7.3).

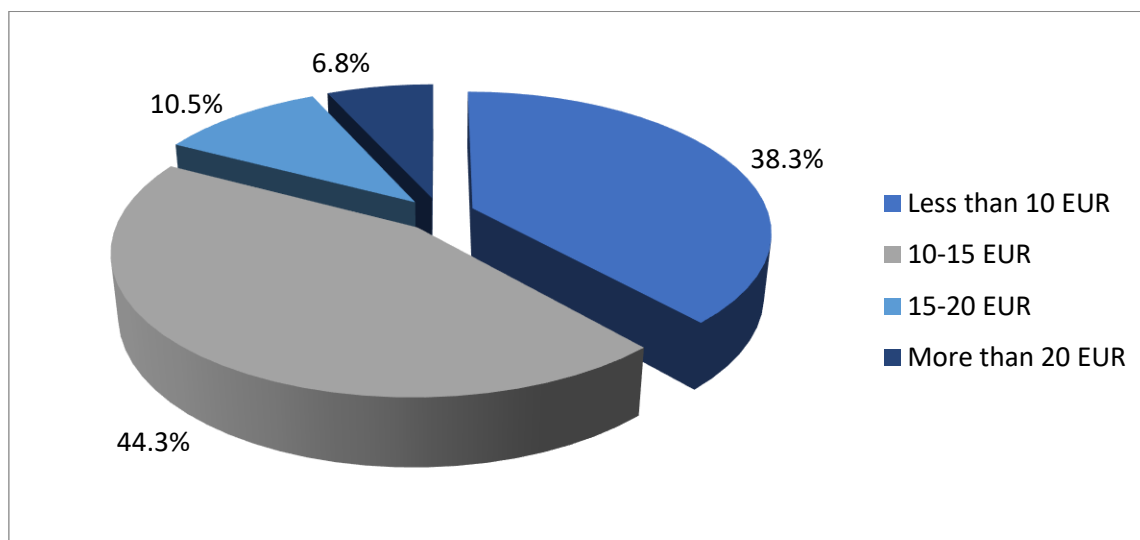
Figure 7.3. The majority of current smokers spend 20 to 40 EUR per month on MC (N=290)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

The average amount paid for 20 sticks of HR cigarettes (based on unit value¹⁶) is 1.48 EUR. The average monthly expenditure for 44.3 percent of current smokers on HR cigarettes is between 10 and 15 EUR (Figure 7.4).

Figure 7.4. The majority of current smokers spend between 10 and 15 EUR per month on HR cigarettes (N=74)



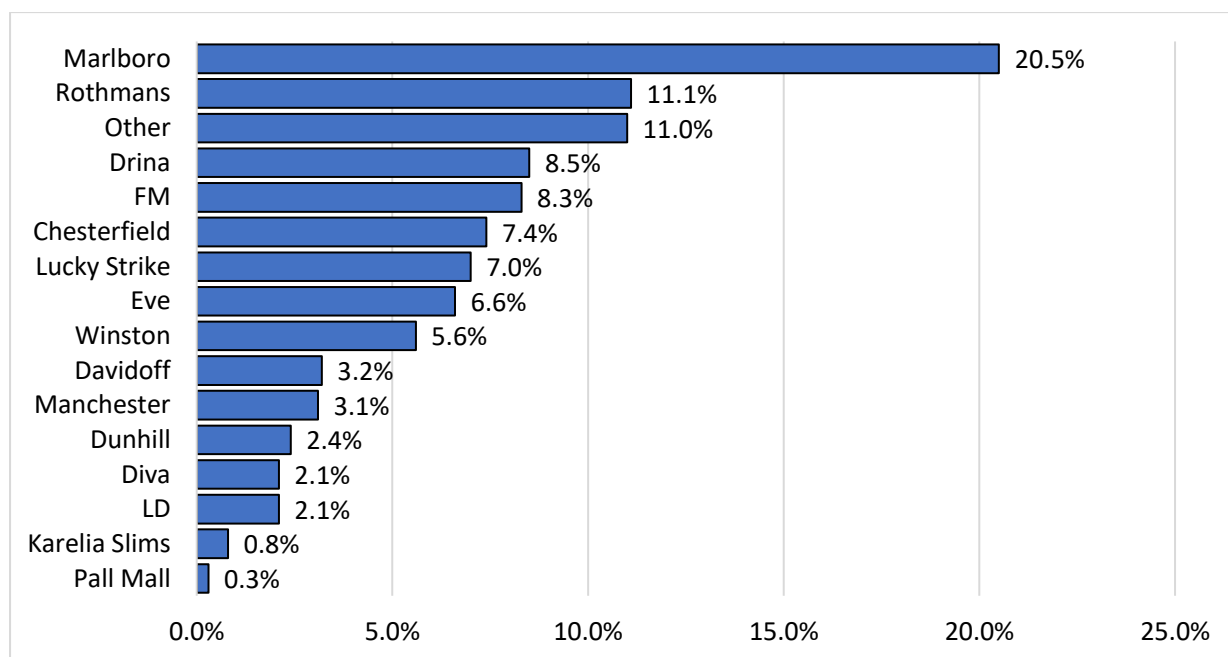
Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Regionally, 48.9 percent of current smokers in FBiH spend between 10 and 15 EUR per month on HR cigarettes, compared to 34.9 percent in RS (Appendix Table 7.5.4).

Brands and loyalty

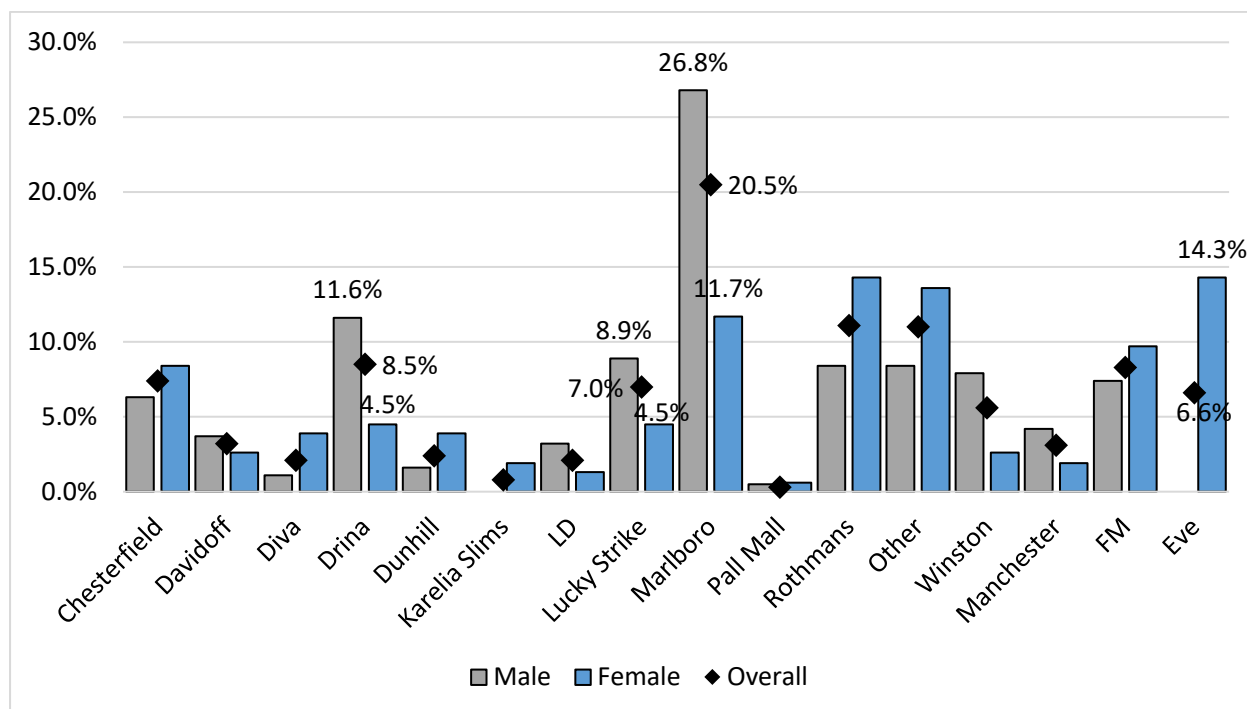
Results show that Marlboro is the most popular cigarette brand in BiH, followed by Rothmans, Drina, FM, and Chesterfield (Figure 7.5).

¹⁶ Unit value is calculated as a proxy for average amount spent on 20 HR cigarettes and average number of HR cigarettes smoked on a weekly basis.

Figure 7.5. The most popular cigarette brand in BiH is Marlboro (N=339)

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

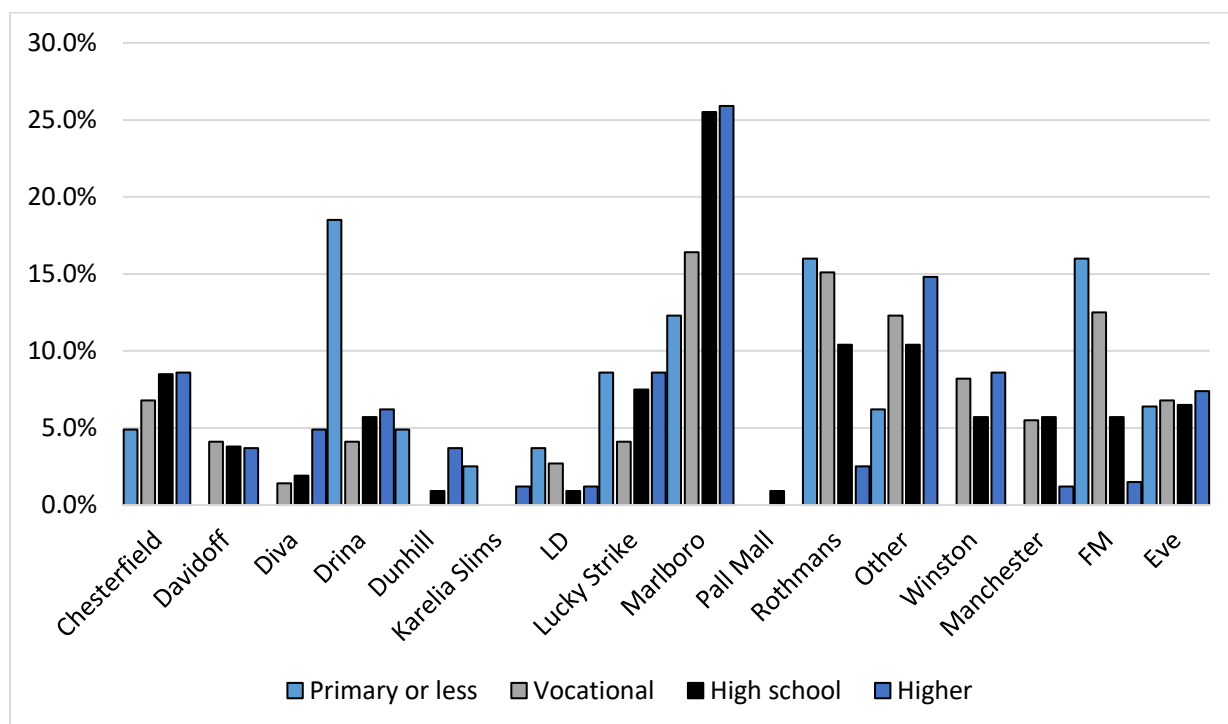
With respect to gender, Marlboro and Drina are by far the most popular choices for male respondents, while Eve is a brand used only by females (Figure 7.6).

Figure 7.6. Marlboro and Drina are the most popular brands among male smokers, and Eve and Rothmans are the most popular among female smokers (N=339)

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Smokers with higher education are likely to prefer Marlboro as their first choice (Figure 7.7)—25.5 percent for those with a high school education and 25.9 percent of smokers with a higher level of education, while Drina is by far the most popular among those with a primary education or less (18.5 percent) (Table 7.6.3 in the Appendix and Figure 7.7).

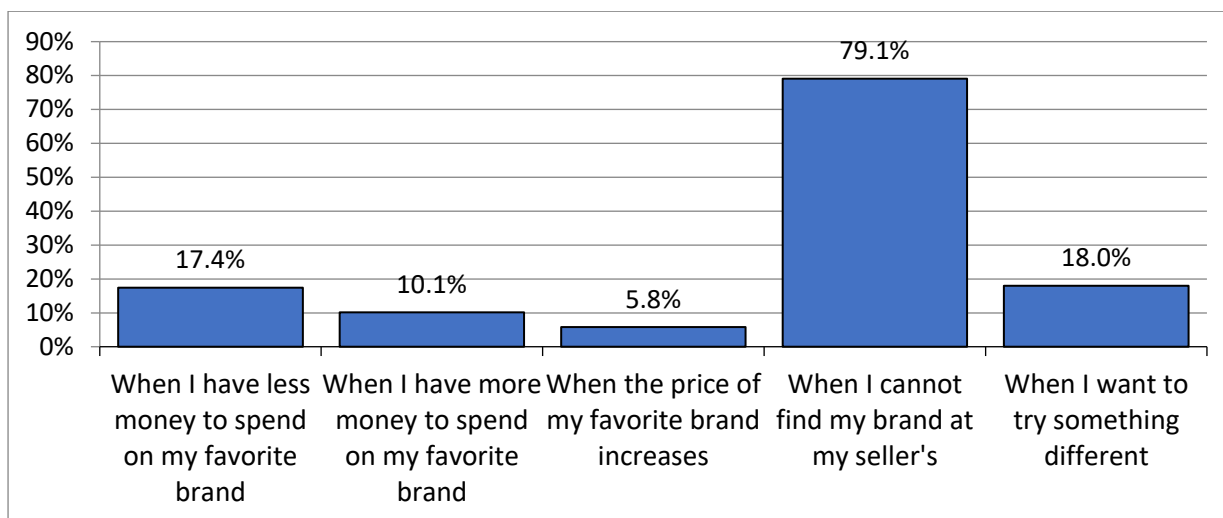
Figure 7.7. *The majority of smokers choose Marlboro, which is also the most popular among smokers with high school and higher levels of education (N=339)*



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

The majority of smokers (83.6 percent) always use the same brand of MC. However, there are slight differences in the aspect of loyalty to one brand because women are more loyal than men (87 percent compared to 81 percent). Overall, smokers with higher levels of education are more loyal to one brand (more than 87 percent) compared to those with lower levels of education (up to 79 percent). There is no difference by region or type of residence (urban versus rural). Among those smokers who do not always use the same brand, 79.1 percent buy a different brand when they cannot find their brand at their regular seller's place of business (Figure 7.8).

Figure 7.8. Most smokers only switch from their favorite brand when they cannot find it at a seller (N=56)*



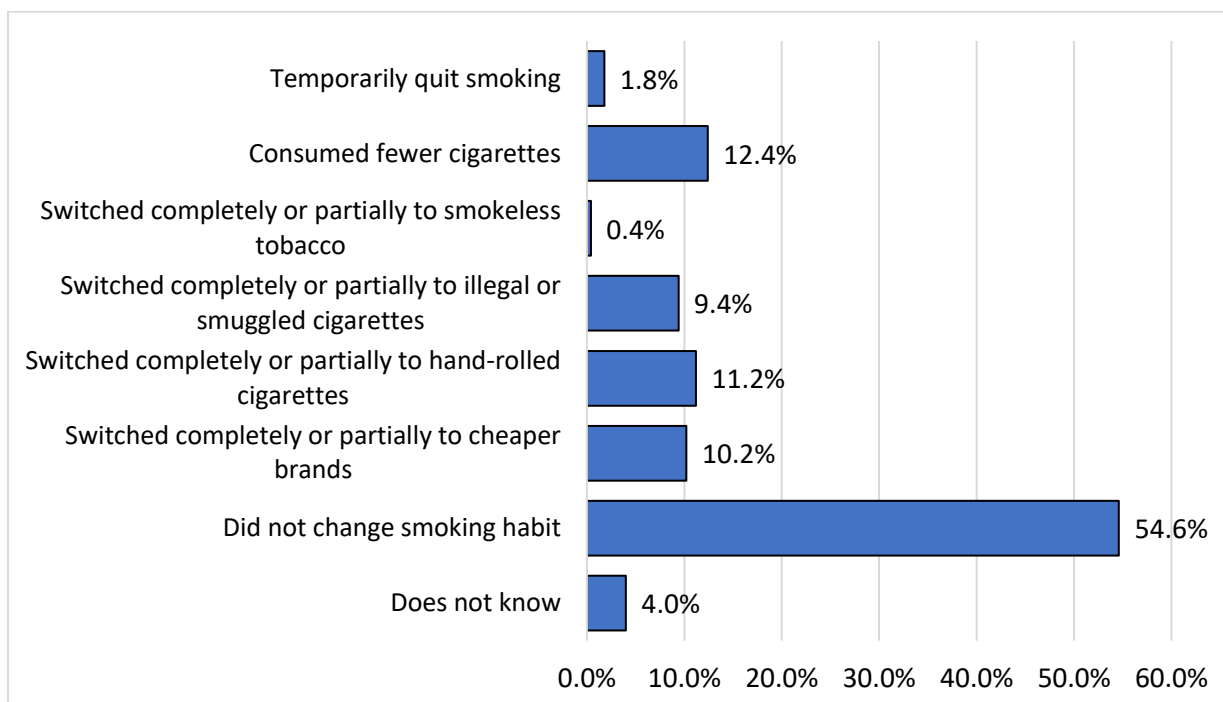
Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Note: *The respondents were able to give multiple answers.

Reactions to price increases

Only 1.8 percent of adult smokers in BiH temporarily quit smoking after the last price increase. Most smokers (54.6 percent) did not change their behavior, while 12.4 percent reacted by reducing smoking intensity (Figure 7.9 and Appendix Table 7.7).

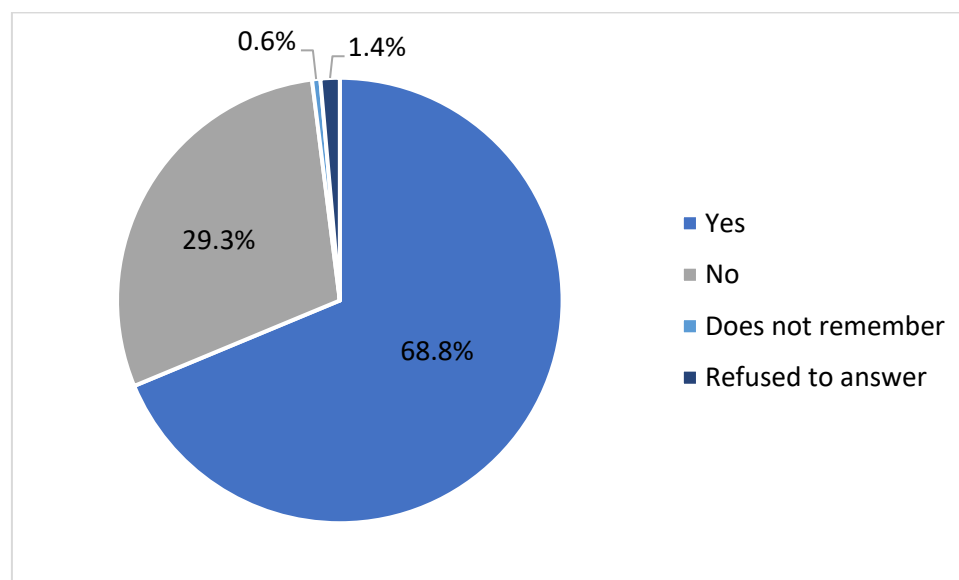
Figure 7.9. The majority of adult smokers did not change their smoking habits after the most recent price increase (N=297)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

More than two-thirds of adult smokers claim that the change in their smoking behavior after the last price increase was permanent, while 29.3 percent claim that the change was temporary (Figure 7.10). This indicates that nearly 30 percent of adult smokers are not able to persist in altering their smoking habits after a price increase occurs.

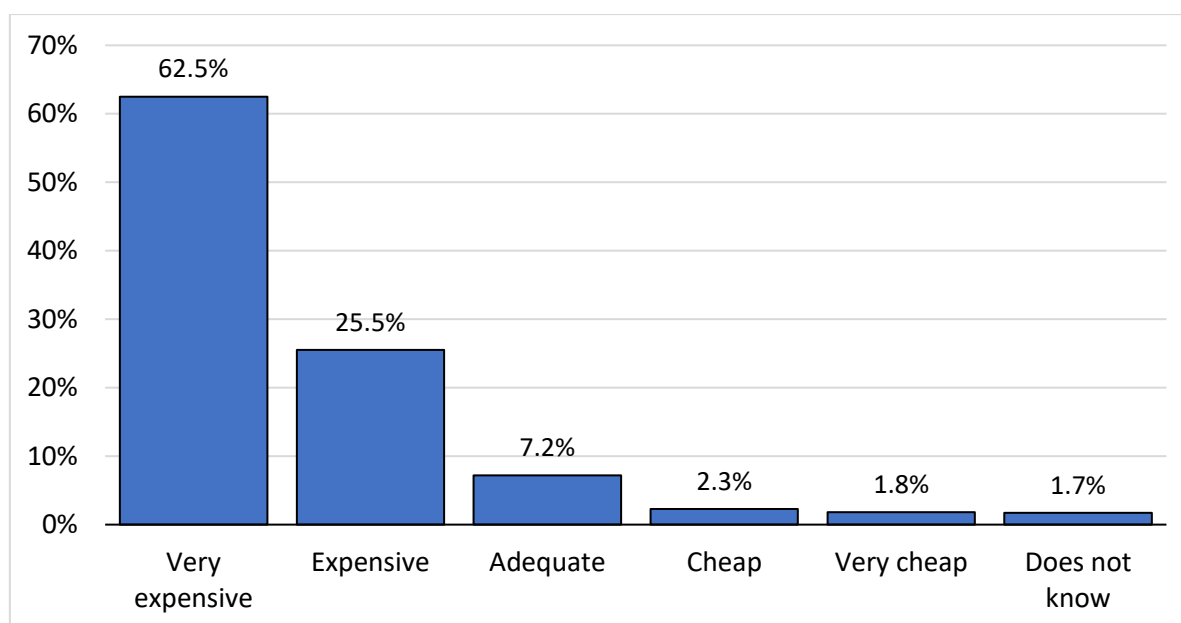
Figure 7.10. For more than two-thirds of adult smokers who changed their smoking behavior after the last price increase, the change was permanent (N=123)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

Most adults in BiH (88.0 percent) think that cigarettes are either expensive or very expensive (Figure 7.11).

Figure 7.11. The majority of adults in BiH believe that cigarettes are expensive (N=1,000)



Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for BiH

The survey results provide a vivid picture of tobacco advertising in BiH. The majority of responses (97.9 percent) show that in the past six months they had neither seen nor heard about events that were sponsored by or connected to either cigarette brands or tobacco companies. None of the respondents noticed events with free samples of cigarettes, and 98.6 percent did not notice any special price offers for cigarettes.

In general, the responses show that promotions and/or sponsorships of cigarettes or other tobacco products are either absent or ineffective, as they appear to not be seen by the general public. There are no significant differences in noticing mail campaigns or special events for smokers. This can be connected to media and commercial legislation because advertising of tobacco products is in fact strictly forbidden.

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study presents the results of a survey conducted in BiH in 2019 on a sample of 1,000 adults (18–85 years of age) on different aspects of tobacco consumption. Although in BiH there are certain **tobacco control and monitoring policies in place** (such as tobacco taxation, prohibition of commercial promotion of tobacco, and prohibition of sales to minors), **this study shows that these policies and their implementation should be improved.**

Smoking prevalence in adults in BiH is still quite high at 41.1 percent. Results show that more than 90 percent of adults in BiH are still not inclined to use tobacco products other than MC and HR cigarettes. A contributing factor to this high smoking prevalence is the **lower prices of tobacco products in BiH compared to the EU average**, which was 4.89 EUR in 2018 (Joossens et al., 2020: Appendix 7). According to this survey, the average price paid per pack of 20 sticks of MC was 2.50 EUR in 2019, and the mean price paid for 20 sticks of HR cigarettes (based on unit value¹⁷) was 1.48 EUR. Furthermore, the majority of adult smokers (54.6 percent) did not change their smoking habits after the last price increase, and the percentage of those who temporarily quit smoking is quite low (1.8 percent), which may indicate **the level of tobacco prices is still not high enough to incentivize** cessation. However, results also show that one in three current smokers who have tried to quit smoking claim that increased **cigarette price was a key reason for quitting, which demonstrates that tobacco prices play an important role in cessation motivation.** Additionally, **price increases are also the second most important reason for reducing smoking intensity**, with 37.2 percent of adults who smoke less today than in the past citing it as the reason why they smoke less.

These findings, along with recent research on the impact of tobacco taxation policy on different socioeconomic groups in BiH based on HBS data (see Gligorić et al., 2019), demonstrate that **Ministries of Finance at the state and entity level, in conjunction with the Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH, should adopt a more aggressive tobacco taxation policy** than the current excise tax calendar. For example, Gligorić et al. (2019a) shows that **increasing the specific excise tax by at least 25 percent would reduce overall cigarette consumption by 15 percent** and still result in an increase in total government revenue by 1.5 percent. Ministries of Finance at the state and entity level, in conjunction with the Indirect Taxation Authority of BiH, should also set progressive tobacco taxation increases for other tobacco products so as to avoid substitution to other products once manufactured cigarette prices increase. **The tobacco price increase must be high enough to result in reduced tobacco consumption among all income groups** as previous studies have shown (ibid.).

In addition, these findings show that **a high percentage of people are exposed to SHS at home, in workplaces, and in public spaces.** Two-fifths of adults work in places where smoking is allowed, and 57.8 percent of adults are exposed to smoke at home. When this is taken into account, along with the fact that people are exposed to SHS nine times out of ten in restaurants and bars or nightclubs, one can conclude that **adults are highly exposed to SHS in BiH.** Significant differences between responses regarding smoking policy and exposure to smoke at home suggest that many adults are not aware of the harmful effects of cigarette smoke – while 81.1 percent of adults allow smoking inside their homes (96.1 percent of

¹⁷ Unit value is calculated as a proxy for average amount spent on 20 hand-rolled cigarettes based on the average amount spent and average number of hand-rolled cigarettes smoked on a weekly basis.

smokers and 70.6 of non-smokers), only 57.8 percent of adults responded that they were exposed to smoke at home (77.7 percent among smokers and 38.3 percent among non-smokers). Even though smoking may be allowed only in one room of the home, there is SHS exposure in the rest of the house, as smoke easily travels through walls. Therefore, **education programs and health awareness raising campaigns should be implemented** through partnerships between health officials, nongovernmental organizations, and other interested stakeholders in order to decrease secondhand smoke exposure in homes.

Legislation needs to be comprehensive and adequately enforced. Strengthened enforcement can include inspections and fines in order to decrease the above mentioned exposure. Furthermore, **targeted education programs and public advocacy campaigns** should emphasize **individuals' rights to a tobacco-free environment** and provide tools and methods for effective protection of these rights in order to have positive effects on individual and collective health, keeping in mind the negative effects of high SHS exposure in BiH.

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APPENDIX

Table 3.1. Sample weights through five factors

Geo-economical region	Type of residence	Gender	Age group	Level of education	Weight
FBiH	Urban	Male	18-24	Primary or less	2.326101
FBiH	Urban	Male	18-24	Vocational	1.000000
FBiH	Urban	Male	18-24	High school	0.572974
FBiH	Urban	Male	18-24	Higher	0.745997
FBiH	Urban	Male	25-34	Primary or less	2.848977
FBiH	Urban	Male	25-34	Vocational	1.129821
FBiH	Urban	Male	25-34	High school	0.701771
FBiH	Urban	Male	25-34	Higher	0.873445
FBiH	Urban	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
FBiH	Urban	Male	35-44	Vocational	1.372651
FBiH	Urban	Male	35-44	High school	0.858027
FBiH	Urban	Male	35-44	Higher	1.102778
FBiH	Urban	Male	45-54	Primary or less	3.879822
FBiH	Urban	Male	45-54	Vocational	1.708199
FBiH	Urban	Male	45-54	High school	1.034461
FBiH	Urban	Male	45-54	Higher	1.297855
FBiH	Urban	Male	55-64	Primary or less	2.572832
FBiH	Urban	Male	55-64	Vocational	1.086211
FBiH	Urban	Male	55-64	High school	0.669114
FBiH	Urban	Male	55-64	Higher	0.802103
FBiH	Urban	Male	65 +	Primary or less	3.644964
FBiH	Urban	Male	65 +	Vocational	1.487598
FBiH	Urban	Male	65 +	High school	0.849101
FBiH	Urban	Male	65 +	Higher	1.122628
FBiH	Urban	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.248815
FBiH	Urban	Female	18-24	Vocational	1.000000
FBiH	Urban	Female	18-24	High school	0.514677
FBiH	Urban	Female	18-24	Higher	0.561709
FBiH	Urban	Female	25-34	Primary or less	1.529531
FBiH	Urban	Female	25-34	Vocational	0.957287
FBiH	Urban	Female	25-34	High school	0.542751
FBiH	Urban	Female	25-34	Higher	0.618503
FBiH	Urban	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.922272
FBiH	Urban	Female	35-44	Vocational	1.068857

Geo-economical region	Type of residence	Gender	Age group	Level of education	Weight
FBiH	Urban	Female	35-44	High school	0.567921
FBiH	Urban	Female	35-44	Higher	1.081748
FBiH	Urban	Female	45-54	Primary or less	2.842258
FBiH	Urban	Female	45-54	Vocational	0.941974
FBiH	Urban	Female	45-54	High school	0.860375
FBiH	Urban	Female	45-54	Higher	0.725540
FBiH	Urban	Female	55-64	Primary or less	1.947519
FBiH	Urban	Female	55-64	Vocational	0.912739
FBiH	Urban	Female	55-64	High school	0.554624
FBiH	Urban	Female	55-64	Higher	0.938339
FBiH	Urban	Female	65 +	Primary or less	3.363398
FBiH	Urban	Female	65 +	Vocational	1.634698
FBiH	Urban	Female	65 +	High school	0.868767
FBiH	Urban	Female	65 +	Higher	1.259098
FBiH	Rural	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.881041
FBiH	Rural	Male	18-24	Vocational	0.850660
FBiH	Rural	Male	18-24	High school	0.496412
FBiH	Rural	Male	18-24	Higher	0.629235
FBiH	Rural	Male	25-34	Primary or less	2.502248
FBiH	Rural	Male	25-34	Vocational	0.986812
FBiH	Rural	Male	25-34	High school	0.607069
FBiH	Rural	Male	25-34	Higher	0.768557
FBiH	Rural	Male	35-44	Primary or less	2.995169
FBiH	Rural	Male	35-44	Vocational	1.236737
FBiH	Rural	Male	35-44	High school	0.762013
FBiH	Rural	Male	35-44	Higher	0.941915
FBiH	Rural	Male	45-54	Primary or less	3.554342
FBiH	Rural	Male	45-54	Vocational	1.459583
FBiH	Rural	Male	45-54	High school	0.890005
FBiH	Rural	Male	45-54	Higher	1.155585
FBiH	Rural	Male	55-64	Primary or less	2.322758
FBiH	Rural	Male	55-64	Vocational	0.963103
FBiH	Rural	Male	55-64	High school	0.584491
FBiH	Rural	Male	55-64	Higher	0.734815
FBiH	Rural	Male	65 +	Primary or less	3.074461
FBiH	Rural	Male	65 +	Vocational	1.297746
FBiH	Rural	Male	65 +	High school	0.745763
FBiH	Rural	Male	65 +	Higher	1.000000

Geo-economical region	Type of residence	Gender	Age group	Level of education	Weight
FBiH	Rural	Female	18-24	Primary or less	2.200533
FBiH	Rural	Female	18-24	Vocational	0.609880
FBiH	Rural	Female	18-24	High school	0.456228
FBiH	Rural	Female	18-24	Higher	0.528744
FBiH	Rural	Female	25-34	Primary or less	1.343383
FBiH	Rural	Female	25-34	Vocational	0.746972
FBiH	Rural	Female	25-34	High school	0.545101
FBiH	Rural	Female	25-34	Higher	0.604245
FBiH	Rural	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.688326
FBiH	Rural	Female	35-44	Vocational	0.938774
FBiH	Rural	Female	35-44	High school	0.672786
FBiH	Rural	Female	35-44	Higher	0.859287
FBiH	Rural	Female	45-54	Primary or less	2.558250
FBiH	Rural	Female	45-54	Vocational	1.065195
FBiH	Rural	Female	45-54	High school	0.634695
FBiH	Rural	Female	45-54	Higher	1.000000
FBiH	Rural	Female	55-64	Primary or less	2.166983
FBiH	Rural	Female	55-64	Vocational	1.069989
FBiH	Rural	Female	55-64	High school	0.396540
FBiH	Rural	Female	55-64	Higher	0.410783
FBiH	Rural	Female	65 +	Primary or less	2.756407
FBiH	Rural	Female	65 +	Vocational	1.195711
FBiH	Rural	Female	65 +	High school	1.000000
FBiH	Rural	Female	65 +	Higher	1.000000

Geo-economical region	Type of residence	Gender	Age group	Level of education	Weight
RS	Urban	Male	18-24	Primary or less	2.332196
RS	Urban	Male	18-24	Vocational	1.000000
RS	Urban	Male	18-24	High school	0.576703
RS	Urban	Male	18-24	Higher	1.000000
RS	Urban	Male	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
RS	Urban	Male	25-34	Vocational	1.142210
RS	Urban	Male	25-34	High school	0.708384
RS	Urban	Male	25-34	Higher	0.867664
RS	Urban	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
RS	Urban	Male	35-44	Vocational	1.376247
RS	Urban	Male	35-44	High school	0.854275
RS	Urban	Male	35-44	Higher	1.073070
RS	Urban	Male	45-54	Primary or less	3.889987
RS	Urban	Male	45-54	Vocational	1.759163
RS	Urban	Male	45-54	High school	1.018104
RS	Urban	Male	45-54	Higher	1.301255
RS	Urban	Male	55-64	Primary or less	2.723517
RS	Urban	Male	55-64	Vocational	1.062087
RS	Urban	Male	55-64	High school	0.656300
RS	Urban	Male	55-64	Higher	1.000000
RS	Urban	Male	65 +	Primary or less	1.000000
RS	Urban	Male	65 +	Vocational	1.481442
RS	Urban	Male	65 +	High school	0.900194
RS	Urban	Male	65 +	Higher	1.172028
RS	Urban	Female	18-24	Primary or less	2.512019
RS	Urban	Female	18-24	Vocational	1.045946
RS	Urban	Female	18-24	High school	0.544487
RS	Urban	Female	18-24	Higher	0.401553
RS	Urban	Female	25-34	Primary or less	1.533539
RS	Urban	Female	25-34	Vocational	0.959795
RS	Urban	Female	25-34	High school	0.622260
RS	Urban	Female	25-34	Higher	0.739266
RS	Urban	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
RS	Urban	Female	35-44	Vocational	1.206243
RS	Urban	Female	35-44	High school	0.789588
RS	Urban	Female	35-44	Higher	0.773595
RS	Urban	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.000000

Geo-economical region	Type of residence	Gender	Age group	Level of education	Weight
RS	Urban	Female	45-54	Vocational	1.261229
RS	Urban	Female	45-54	High school	0.738883
RS	Urban	Female	45-54	Higher	0.971440
RS	Urban	Female	55-64	Primary or less	2.933513
RS	Urban	Female	55-64	Vocational	0.731342
RS	Urban	Female	55-64	High school	0.518850
RS	Urban	Female	55-64	Higher	0.704864
RS	Urban	Female	65 +	Primary or less	3.936294
RS	Urban	Female	65 +	Vocational	1.364964
RS	Urban	Female	65 +	High school	1.000000
RS	Urban	Female	65 +	Higher	1.000000
RS	Rural	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.917483
RS	Rural	Male	18-24	Vocational	0.820066
RS	Rural	Male	18-24	High school	0.485142
RS	Rural	Male	18-24	Higher	1.000000
RS	Rural	Male	25-34	Primary or less	2.412253
RS	Rural	Male	25-34	Vocational	1.004406
RS	Rural	Male	25-34	High school	0.578067
RS	Rural	Male	25-34	Higher	0.764864
RS	Rural	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
RS	Rural	Male	35-44	Vocational	1.195593
RS	Rural	Male	35-44	High school	0.736634
RS	Rural	Male	35-44	Higher	0.946579
RS	Rural	Male	45-54	Primary or less	3.285078
RS	Rural	Male	45-54	Vocational	1.367829
RS	Rural	Male	45-54	High school	0.866941
RS	Rural	Male	45-54	Higher	1.083786
RS	Rural	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.000000
RS	Rural	Male	55-64	Vocational	0.900724
RS	Rural	Male	55-64	High school	0.543478
RS	Rural	Male	55-64	Higher	0.679148
RS	Rural	Male	65 +	Primary or less	2.911457
RS	Rural	Male	65 +	Vocational	1.238723
RS	Rural	Male	65 +	High school	1.000000
RS	Rural	Male	65 +	Higher	0.950539
RS	Rural	Female	18-24	Primary or less	2.121390
RS	Rural	Female	18-24	Vocational	1.000000
RS	Rural	Female	18-24	High school	0.459817

Geo-economical region	Type of residence	Gender	Age group	Level of education	Weight
RS	Rural	Female	18-24	Higher	0.680344
RS	Rural	Female	25-34	Primary or less	2.598249
RS	Rural	Female	25-34	Vocational	0.810543
RS	Rural	Female	25-34	High school	0.393609
RS	Rural	Female	25-34	Higher	0.624307
RS	Rural	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
RS	Rural	Female	35-44	Vocational	1.000000
RS	Rural	Female	35-44	High school	0.642012
RS	Rural	Female	35-44	Higher	0.784611
RS	Rural	Female	45-54	Primary or less	3.843044
RS	Rural	Female	45-54	Vocational	1.332628
RS	Rural	Female	45-54	High school	0.661985
RS	Rural	Female	45-54	Higher	0.614321
RS	Rural	Female	55-64	Primary or less	2.063160
RS	Rural	Female	55-64	Vocational	0.514142
RS	Rural	Female	55-64	High school	0.364813
RS	Rural	Female	55-64	Higher	0.794500
RS	Rural	Female	65 +	Primary or less	3.324184
RS	Rural	Female	65 +	Vocational	1.384112
RS	Rural	Female	65 +	High school	0.841052
RS	Rural	Female	65 +	Higher	1.066089

Geo-economical region	Type of residence	Gender	Age group	Level of education	Weight
BD	Urban	Female	65 +	Vocational	1.000000
BD	Urban	Female	65 +	High school	1.000000
BD	Urban	Female	65 +	Higher	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	18-24	Vocational	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	18-24	High school	0.328218
BD	Rural	Male	18-24	Higher	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	25-34	Vocational	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	25-34	High school	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	25-34	Higher	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	35-44	Vocational	0.831433
BD	Rural	Male	35-44	High school	0.505218
BD	Rural	Male	35-44	Higher	0.589628
BD	Rural	Male	45-54	Primary or less	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	45-54	Vocational	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	45-54	High school	0.547451
BD	Rural	Male	45-54	Higher	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	55-64	Primary or less	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	55-64	Vocational	0.580770
BD	Rural	Male	55-64	High school	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	55-64	Higher	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	65 +	Primary or less	1.952195
BD	Rural	Male	65 +	Vocational	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	65 +	High school	1.000000
BD	Rural	Male	65 +	Higher	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	18-24	Primary or less	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	18-24	Vocational	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	18-24	High school	0.353525
BD	Rural	Female	18-24	Higher	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	25-34	Primary or less	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	25-34	Vocational	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	25-34	High school	0.432992
BD	Rural	Female	25-34	Higher	0.273566
BD	Rural	Female	35-44	Primary or less	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	35-44	Vocational	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	35-44	High school	1.000000

Geo-economical region	Type of residence	Gender	Age group	Level of education	Weight
BD	Rural	Female	35-44	Higher	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	45-54	Primary or less	1.261678
BD	Rural	Female	45-54	Vocational	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	45-54	High school	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	45-54	Higher	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	55-64	Primary or less	1.631726
BD	Rural	Female	55-64	Vocational	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	55-64	High school	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	55-64	Higher	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	65 +	Primary or less	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	65 +	Vocational	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	65 +	High school	1.000000
BD	Rural	Female	65 +	Higher	1.000000

Table 3.2. Percentage distribution of adults, overall and by gender (N=1,000)

	Unweighted		Weighted
	Number of adults	Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)
Overall	1,000	100%	100%
Gender			
Male	468	46.8	50.0 (46.9, 53.1)
Female	532	53.2	50.0 (46.9, 53.1)

Table 3.2.1. Percentage distribution of adults, by age (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Unweighted		Weighted
	Number of adults	Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)
Age			
18-24	169	16.9	11.2 (9.2, 13.2)
25-34	243	24.3	17.7 (15.3, 20.1)
35-44	183	18.3	17.2 (14.9, 19.5)
45-54	159	15.9	18.9 (16.5, 21.3)
55-64	153	15.3	17.1 (14.8, 19.4)
65-74	72	7.2	13.5 (11.4, 15.6)
75-85	21	2.1	4.3 (3.0, 5.6)

Table 3.2.2. Percentage distribution of adults, by type of residence (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Unweighted		Weighted
	Number of adults	Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)
Residence			
Urban	460	46.0	46.2 (43.1, 49.3)
RS	348	34.8	53.8 (50.7, 56.9)
BD	25	2.5	2.5 (1.5, 3.5)

Table 3.2.3. Percentage distribution of adults, by region (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Unweighted		Weighted
	Number of adults	Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)
Region			
FBiH	627	62.7	62.5 (59.5, 65.5)
RS	348	34.8	35 (32.0, 38.0)
BD	25	2.5	2.5 (1.5, 3.5)

Table 3.2.4. Percentage distribution of adults, by education level (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Unweighted		Weighted
	Number of adults	Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)
Education level			
Primary or less	126	12.6	32.0 (29.1, 34.9)
Vocational	177	17.7	20.0 (17.5, 22.5)
High school	462	46.2	29.0 (26.2, 31.8)
Higher	235	23.5	19.0 (16.6, 21.4)

Table 3.2.5. Percentage distribution of adults, by work status (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Unweighted		Weighted
	Number of adults	Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)
Work status			
Employee in the public sector	158	15.8	13.3 (11.2, 15.4)
Employee in the private sector	324	32.4	28.5 (25.7, 31.3)
Self-employed/ agricultural worker	32	3.2	2.6 (1.6, 3.6)
Occasional/ part-time worker	35	3.5	3.5 (2.4, 4.6)
Student	123	12.3	8.4 (6.7, 10.1)
Homemaker	58	5.8	9.4 (7.6, 11.2)
Retired	143	14.3	22.4 (19.8, 25.0)
Unemployed, able to work	110	11.0	9.7 (7.9, 11.5)
Unemployed, unable to work	12	1.2	1.5 (0.7, 2.3)
Refused to answer	5	0.5	0.6 (0.1, 1.1)

Table 3.2.6. Percentage distribution of adults, by monthly household income (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Unweighted		Weighted
	Number of adults	Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)
Household income per month (in EUR)			
Less than 400	134	13.4	19.3 (16.9, 21.7)
Between 400 and 800	195	19.5	17.8 (15.4, 20.2)
Between 800 and 1,200	109	10.9	9.0 (7.2, 10.8)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	26	2.6	2.1 (1.2, 3.0)
Over 1,600	8	0.8	0.6 (0.1, 1.1)
Does not know	78	7.8	8.0 (6.3, 9.7)
Refused to answer	450	45.0	43.2 (40.1, 46.3)

Table 4.1. Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking status (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Smoking status						
	Current daily	Current less than daily	Former daily	Former less than daily	Tried several times*	Tried once	Never tried
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Any tobacco product	40.0 (37.0, 43.0)	1.1 (0.5, 1.7)	6.1 (4.6, 7.6)	2.1 (1.2, 3.0)	12.2 (10.2, 14.2)	9.1 (7.3, 10.9)	29.3 (26.5, 32.1)
"Classic" tobacco products	40.0 (37.0, 43.0)	1.1 (0.5, 1.7)	6.1 (4.6, 7.6)	2.1 (1.2, 3.0)	12.2 (10.2, 14.2)	9.0 (7.2, 10.8)	29.4 (26.6, 32.2)
Electronic cigarettes	0.2 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	2.5 (1.5, 3.5)	7.3 (5.7, 8.9)	89.7 (87.8, 91.6)
Heated tobacco products	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.4 (0.0, 0.8)	0.2 (0.0, 0.5)	2.3 (1.4, 3.2)	96.6 (95.5, 97.7)
Smokeless tobacco	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.4 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.2 (0.0, 0.5)	1.1 (0.5, 1.7)	98.2 (97.4, 99.0)

* Tried several times but have never used continually i.e. 2-3 months or longer

Table 4.1.1. Percentage distribution of current smokers of "classic" tobacco products, by gender (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Current smokers of "classic" tobacco products	
	Daily smokers	Less than daily smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Gender		
Male	47.0 (43.9, 50.1)	1.2 (0.5, 1.9)
Female	32.8 (29.9, 35.7)	1.2 (0.5, 1.9)

Table 4.1.2. Percentage distribution of current smokers of "classic" tobacco products, by age category (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Current smokers of "classic" tobacco products	
	Daily smokers	Less than daily smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Age		
18-24	21.4 (18.9, 23.9)	2.7 (1.7, 3.7)
25-34	42.0 (38.9, 45.1)	1.1 (0.5, 1.7)
35-44	49.4 (46.3, 52.5)	1.2 (0.5, 1.9)
45-54	52.6 (49.5, 55.7)	1.1 (0.5, 1.7)
55-64	38.0 (35.0, 41.0)	1.2 (0.5, 1.9)
65-74	35.0 (32.0, 38.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
75-85	9.1 (7.3, 10.9)	2.3 (1.4, 3.2)

Table 4.1.3. Percentage distribution of current smokers of "classic" tobacco products, by type of residence (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Current smokers of "classic" tobacco products	
	Daily smokers	Less than daily smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Residence		
Urban	38.5 (35.5, 41.5)	1.3 (0.6, 2.0)
Rural	41.3 (38.2, 44.4)	0.9 (0.3, 1.5)

Table 4.1.4. Percentage distribution of current smokers of "classic" tobacco products, by region (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Current smokers of "classic" tobacco products	
	Daily smokers	Less than daily smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Region		
FBiH	40.3 (37.3, 43.3)	1.4 (0.7, 2.1)
RS	39.4 (36.4, 42.4)	0.6 (0.1, 1.1)
BD	40.0 (37.0, 43.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 4.1.5. Percentage distribution of current smokers of "classic" tobacco products, by education level (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Current smokers of "classic" tobacco products	
	Daily smokers	Less than daily smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Education level		
Primary or less	35.6 (32.6, 38.6)	0.9 (0.3, 1.5)
Vocational	45.5 (42.4, 48.6)	0.5 (0.1, 0.9)
High school	39.3 (36.3, 42.3)	1.7 (0.9, 2.5)
Higher	42.9 (39.8, 46.0)	1.6 (0.8, 2.4)

Table 4.1.6. Percentage distribution of current smokers of "classic" tobacco products, by working status (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Current smokers of "classic" tobacco products	
	Daily smokers	Less than daily smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Work status		
Employee in the public sector	42.5 (39.4, 45.6)	2.2 (1.3, 3.1)
Employee in the private sector	47.9 (44.8, 51.0)	0.7 (0.2, 1.2)
Self-employed/ agricultural worker	52.0 (48.9, 55.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Occasional/ part-time worker	57.1 (54.0, 60.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Student	19.3 (16.9, 21.7)	2.4 (1.5, 3.3)
Homemaker	37.2 (34.2, 40.2)	1.1 (0.5, 1.7)
Retired	36.6 (33.6, 39.6)	0.4 (0.0, 0.8)
Unemployed, able to work	31.6 (28.7, 34.5)	1.0 (0.4, 1.6)
Unemployed, unable to work	26.7 (24.0, 29.4)	6.7 (5.2, 8.2)
Refused to answer	71.4 (68.6, 74.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 4.1.7. Percentage distribution of current smokers of "classic" tobacco products, by monthly household income (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Current smokers of "classic" tobacco products	
	Daily smokers	Less than daily smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Household income per month (in EUR)		
Less than 400	37.3 (34.3, 40.3)	1.6 (0.8, 2.4)
Between 400 and 800	45.8 (42.7, 48.9)	0.6 (0.1, 1.1)
Between 800 and 1,200	43.3 (40.2, 46.4)	1.1 (0.5, 1.7)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	52.4 (49.3, 55.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Over 1,600	50.0 (46.9, 53.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Does not know	17.7 (15.3, 20.1)	1.3 (0.6, 2.0)
Refused to answer	41.1 (38.1, 44.1)	1.2 (0.5, 1.9)

Table 4.2. *Percentage distribution of current smokers of tobacco products*

Characteristic	"Classic" tobacco products (N=1,000)	Manufactured cigarettes (N=411)	Hand-rolled cigarettes (N=411)
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	41.1 (38.1, 44.1)	82.5 (78.8, 86.2)	21.5 (17.5, 25.5)

Table 4.2.1. *Percentage distribution of current smokers of tobacco products, by gender*

Characteristic	"Classic" tobacco products (N=1,000)	Manufactured cigarettes (N=411)	Hand-rolled cigarettes (N=411)
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Gender			
Male	48.2 (45.1, 51.3)	78.2 (74.2, 82.2)	27.0 (22.7, 31.3)
Female	34.0 (31.1, 36.9)	88.5 (85.4, 91.6)	13.6 (10.3, 16.9)

Table 4.2.2. *Percentage distribution of current smokers of tobacco products, by age*

Characteristic	"Classic" tobacco products (N=1,000)	Manufactured cigarettes (N=411)	Hand-rolled cigarettes (N=411)
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Age			
18-24	24.1 (21.4, 26.8)	96.3 (94.5, 98.1)	3.7 (0.0, 7.5)
25-34	42.9 (39.8, 46.0)	94.7 (92.5, 96.9)	6.5 (1.6, 11.4)
35-44	50.6 (47.5, 53.7)	88.5 (85.4, 91.6)	13.8 (6.9, 20.7)
45-54	53.7 (50.6, 56.8)	83.2 (79.6, 86.8)	25.5 (16.8, 34.2)
55-64	39.0 (36.0, 42.0)	76.1 (72.0, 80.2)	28.4 (19.4, 37.4)
65-74	35.3 (32.3, 38.3)	60.4 (55.7, 65.1)	41.7 (31.9, 51.5)
75-85	9.3 (7.5, 11.1)	20.0 (16.1, 23.9)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)

Table 4.2.3. Percentage distribution of current smokers of tobacco products, by type of residence

Characteristic	"Classic" tobacco products (N=1,000)	Manufactured cigarettes (N=411)	Hand-rolled cigarettes (N=411)
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Residence			
Urban	39.8 (36.8, 42.8)	87.6 (84.4, 90.8)	14.1 (7.2, 21.0)
Rural	42.2 (39.1, 45.3)	78.0 (74.0, 82.0)	27.3 (18.4, 36.2)

Table 4.2.4. Percentage distribution of current smokers of tobacco products, by region

Characteristic	"Classic" tobacco products (N=1,000)	Manufactured cigarettes (N=411)	Hand-rolled cigarettes (N=411)
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Region			
FBiH	41.8 (38.7, 44.9)	82.7 (79.0, 86.4)	21.5 (13.3, 29.7)
RS	39.9 (36.9, 42.9)	82.9 (79.3, 86.5)	21.4 (13.2, 29.6)
BD	41.7 (38.6, 44.8)	80.0 (76.1, 83.9)	20.0 (12.0, 28.0)

Table 4.2.5. Percentage distribution of current smokers of tobacco products, by education level

Characteristic	"Classic" tobacco products (N=1,000)	Manufactured cigarettes (N=411)	Hand-rolled cigarettes (N=411)
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Education level			
Primary or less	36.4 (33.4, 39.4)	68.4 (63.9, 72.9)	38.6 (28.9, 48.3)
Vocational	45.8 (42.7, 48.9)	79.0 (75.1, 82.9)	22.3 (14.0, 30.6)
High school	40.7 (37.7, 43.7)	89.5 (86.5, 92.5)	15.3 (8.1, 22.5)
Higher	44.2 (41.1, 47.3)	95.8 (93.9, 97.7)	5.4 (0.9, 9.9)

Table 4.2.6. Percentage distribution of current smokers of tobacco products, by work status

Characteristic	"Classic" tobacco products (N=1,000)	Manufactured cigarettes (N=411)	Hand-rolled cigarettes (N=411)
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Work status			
Employee in the public sector	45.1 (42.0, 48.2)	90.9 (88.1, 93.7)	13.0 (6.3, 19.7)
Employee in the private sector	48.8 (45.7, 51.9)	92.3 (89.7, 94.9)	11.7 (5.3, 18.1)
Self-employed/ agricultural worker	50.0 (46.9, 53.1)	96.8 (95.1, 98.5)	3.2 (0.0, 6.7)
Occasional/ part-time worker	57.1 (54.0, 60.2)	91.1 (88.3, 93.9)	8.9 (3.2, 14.6)
Student	22.6 (20.0, 25.2)	95.4 (93.4, 97.4)	4.6 (0.4, 8.8)
Homemaker	38.3 (35.3, 41.3)	75.1 (70.9, 79.3)	29.8 (20.7, 38.9)
Retired	37.1 (34.1, 40.1)	55.3 (50.5, 60.1)	51.8 (41.9, 61.7)
Unemployed, able to work	32.0 (29.1, 34.9)	82.7 (79.0, 86.4)	19.1 (11.3, 26.9)
Unemployed, unable to work	33.3 (30.4, 36.2)	71.9 (67.6, 76.2)	28.1 (19.2, 37.0)
Refused to answer	71.4 (68.6, 74.2)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	38.2 (28.5, 47.9)

Table 4.2.7. Percentage distribution of current smokers of tobacco products, by monthly household income

Characteristic	"Classic" tobacco products (N=1,000)	Manufactured cigarettes (N=411)	Hand-rolled cigarettes (N=411)
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Household income per month (in EUR)			
Less than 400	38.9 (35.9, 41.9)	67.9 (63.4, 72.4)	42.1 (32.3, 51.9)
Between 400 and 800	46.9 (43.8, 50.0)	88.6 (85.5, 91.7)	13.7 (6.9, 20.5)
Between 800 and 1,200	45.6 (42.5, 48.7)	93.5 (91.1, 95.9)	8.0 (2.6, 13.4)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	52.4 (49.3, 55.5)	88.8 (85.8, 91.8)	18.7 (10.9, 26.5)
Over 1,600	50.0 (46.9, 53.1)	87.8 (84.6, 91.0)	12.2 (5.7, 18.7)

Characteristic	"Classic" tobacco products (N=1,000)	Manufactured cigarettes (N=411)	Hand-rolled cigarettes (N=411)
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Household income per month (in EUR)			
Does not know	18.8 (16.4, 21.2)	60.7 (56.0, 65.4)	39.3 (29.6, 49.0)
Refused to answer	42.1 (39.0, 45.2)	45.4 (40.6, 50.2)	18.3 (10.6, 26.0)

Table 4.3. Percentage distribution of current daily cigarette* smokers, by average number of cigarettes smoked per day (N=400)

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked per day		
	<10	10-19	20+
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	34.8 (30.1, 39.5)	22.3 (18.2, 26.4)	42.9 (38.0, 47.8)

*Includes both MC and HR cigarettes

Table 4.3.1. Percentage distribution of current daily cigarette* smokers, by average number of cigarettes smoked per day and by gender (N=400)

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked per day		
	<10	10-19	20+
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Gender			
Male	32.9 (28.3, 37.5)	20.1 (16.2, 24.0)	47.0 (42.1, 51.9)
Female	37.7 (33.0, 42.4)	25.3 (21.0, 29.6)	37.0 (32.3, 41.7)

*Includes both MC and HR cigarettes

Table 4.3.2. Percentage distribution of current daily cigarette* smokers, by average number of cigarettes smoked per day and by age group (N=400)

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked per day		
	<10	10-19	20+
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Age			
18-24	28.8 (24.4, 33.2)	34.0 (29.4, 38.6)	37.1 (32.4, 41.8)
25-34	30.3 (25.8, 34.8)	26.0 (21.7, 30.3)	43.8 (38.9, 48.7)
35-44	37.9 (33.1, 42.7)	19.2 (15.3, 23.1)	42.9 (38.0, 47.8)
45-54	37.9 (33.1, 42.7)	19.5 (15.6, 23.4)	42.6 (37.8, 47.4)
55-64	32.7 (28.1, 37.3)	22.4 (18.3, 26.5)	45.0 (40.1, 49.9)
65-74	39.0 (34.2, 43.8)	23.2 (19.1, 27.3)	37.8 (33.0, 42.6)
75-85	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)

*Includes both MC and HR cigarettes

Table 4.3.3. Percentage distribution of current daily cigarette* smokers, by average number of cigarettes smoked per day and by type of residence (N=400)

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked per day		
	<10	10-19	20+
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Residence			
Urban	31.2 (26.7, 35.7)	19.1 (15.2, 23.0)	49.6 (44.7, 54.5)
Rural	37.8 (33.0, 42.6)	24.8 (20.6, 29.0)	37.4 (32.7, 42.1)

*Includes both MC and HR cigarettes

Table 4.3.4. Percentage distribution of current daily cigarette* smokers, by average number of cigarettes smoked per day and by region (N=400)

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked per day		
	<10	10-19	20+
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Region			
FBiH	42.7 (37.9, 47.5)	18.0 (14.2, 21.8)	39.3 (34.5, 44.1)
RS	22.5 (18.4, 26.6)	28.3 (23.9, 32.7)	49.2 (44.3, 54.1)
BD	8.4 (5.7, 11.1)	45.1 (40.2, 50.0)	46.5 (41.6, 51.4)

*Includes both MC and HR cigarettes

Table 4.3.5. Percentage distribution of current daily cigarette* smokers, by average number of cigarettes smoked per day and by education level (N=400)

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked per day		
	<10	10-19	20+
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Education level			
Primary or less	52.3 (47.4, 57.2)	20.4 (16.5, 24.3)	27.3 (22.9, 31.7)
Vocational	35.8 (31.1, 40.5)	18.3 (14.5, 22.1)	45.9 (41.0, 50.8)
High school	25.4 (21.1, 29.7)	23.2 (19.1, 27.3)	51.4 (46.5, 56.3)
Higher	22.5 (18.4, 26.6)	28.1 (23.7, 32.5)	49.4 (44.5, 54.3)

*Includes both MC and HR cigarettes

Table 4.3.6. Percentage distribution of current daily cigarette* smokers, by average number of cigarettes smoked per day and by work status (N=400)

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked per day		
	<10	10-19	20+
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Work status			
Employee in the public sector	20.0 (16.1, 23.9)	24.8 (20.6, 29.0)	55.2 (50.3, 60.1)
Employee in the private sector	29.5 (25.0, 34.0)	23.7 (19.5, 27.9)	46.8 (41.9, 51.7)
Self-employed/ agricultural worker	30.8 (26.3, 35.3)	6.6 (4.2, 9.0)	62.6 (57.9, 67.3)
Occasional/ part-time worker	44.6 (39.7, 49.5)	15.4 (11.9, 18.9)	40.0 (35.2, 44.8)
Student	34.1 (29.5, 38.7)	34.0 (29.4, 38.6)	31.9 (27.3, 36.5)
Homemaker	48.6 (43.7, 53.5)	29.9 (25.4, 34.4)	21.5 (17.5, 25.5)
Retired	45.2 (40.3, 50.1)	17.0 (13.3, 20.7)	37.8 (33.0, 42.6)
Unemployed, able to work	37.2 (32.5, 41.9)	24.3 (20.1, 28.5)	38.5 (33.7, 43.3)
Unemployed, unable to work	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	27.4 (23.0, 31.8)	72.6 (68.2, 77.0)
Refused to answer	77.4 (73.3, 81.5)	22.6 (18.5, 26.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

*Includes both MC and HR cigarettes

Table 4.3.7. Percentage distribution of current daily cigarette* smokers, by average number of cigarettes smoked per day and by monthly household income (N=400)

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked per day		
	<10	10-19	20+
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Household income per month (in EUR)			
Less than 400	30.3 (25.8, 34.8)	31.4 (26.9, 35.9)	38.3 (33.5, 43.1)
Between 400 and 800	31.7 (27.1, 36.3)	22.0 (17.9, 26.1)	46.2 (41.3, 51.1)
Between 800 and 1,200	30.0 (25.5, 34.5)	23.4 (19.3, 27.5)	46.6 (41.7, 51.5)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	17.4 (13.7, 21.1)	20.3 (16.4, 24.2)	62.3 (57.6, 67.0)
Over 1,600	57.1 (52.2, 62.0)	42.9 (38.0, 47.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Does not know	28.2 (23.8, 32.6)	47.6 (42.7, 52.5)	24.2 (20.0, 28.4)
Refused to answer	40.4 (35.6, 45.2)	16.2 (12.6, 19.8)	43.4 (38.5, 48.3)

*Includes both MC and HR cigarettes

Table 4.4. Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers, by age at daily smoking initiation (N=461)

Characteristic	Age at daily smoking initiation						
	Up to 12	13-15	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45+
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	0.9 (0.0, 1.8)	3.0 (1.4, 4.6)	17.6 (14.1, 21.1)	59.7 (55.2, 64.2)	12.9 (9.8, 16.0)	4.2 (2.4, 6.0)	0.5 (0.0, 1.1)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 4.4.1. Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers, by age at daily smoking initiation and by gender (N=461)

Characteristic	Age at daily smoking initiation						
	Up to 12	13-15	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45+
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Gender							
Male	1.5 (0.4, 2.6)	3.7 (2.0, 5.4)	21.0 (17.3, 24.7)	56.5 (52.0, 61.0)	10.3 (7.5, 13.1)	5.5 (3.4, 7.6)	0.4 (0.0, 1.0)
Female	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.6 (0.5, 2.7)	13.1 (10.0, 16.2)	64.4 (60.0, 68.8)	16.8 (13.4, 20.2)	2.6 (1.1, 4.1)	0.5 (0.0, 1.1)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 4.4.2. Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers, by age at daily smoking initiation and by age group (N=461)

Characteristic	Age at daily smoking initiation						
	Up to 12	13-15	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45+
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Age							
18-24	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	19.2 (15.6, 22.8)	80.8 (77.2, 84.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
25-34	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	2.6 (1.1, 4.1)	16.7 (13.3, 20.1)	69.2 (65.0, 73.4)	10.3 (7.5, 13.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
35-44	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	3.3 (1.7, 4.9)	12.0 (9.0, 15.0)	70.7 (66.5, 74.9)	12.0 (9.0, 15.0)	2.2 (0.9, 3.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
45-54	2.6 (1.1, 4.1)	2.6 (1.1, 4.1)	10.3 (7.5, 13.1)	50.9 (46.3, 55.5)	21.6 (17.8, 25.4)	10.3 (7.5, 13.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
55-64	1.2 (0.2, 2.2)	3.7 (2.0, 5.4)	23.2 (19.3, 27.1)	52.4 (47.8, 57.0)	13.4 (10.3, 16.5)	1.2 (0.2, 2.2)	2.4 (1.0, 3.8)
65-74	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.7 (0.5, 2.9)	35.0 (30.6, 39.4)	48.3 (43.7, 52.9)	6.7 (4.4, 9.0)	8.3 (5.8, 10.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
75-85	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	14.3 (11.1, 17.5)	14.3 (11.1, 17.5)	57.1 (52.6, 61.6)	14.3 (11.1, 17.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 4.4.3. Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers, by age at daily smoking initiation and by type of residence (N=461)

Characteristic	Age at daily smoking initiation						
	Up to 12	13-15	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45+
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Residence							
Urban	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	4.1 (2.3, 5.9)	20.9 (17.2, 24.6)	60.9 (56.4, 65.4)	10.0 (7.3, 12.7)	3.6 (1.9, 5.3)	0.5 (0.0, 1.1)
Rural	1.7 (0.5, 2.9)	2.1 (0.8, 3.4)	14.9 (11.6, 18.2)	58.3 (53.8, 62.8)	15.3 (12.0, 18.6)	5.0 (3.0, 7.0)	0.8 (0.0, 1.6)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 4.4.4. Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers, by age at daily smoking initiation and by region (N=461)

Characteristic	Age at daily smoking initiation						
	Up to 12	13-15	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45+
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Region							
FBiH	1.4 (0.3, 2.5)	4.1 (2.3, 5.9)	18.8 (15.2, 22.4)	62.5 (58.1, 66.9)	8.9 (6.3, 11.5)	2.7 (1.2, 4.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
RS	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.6 (0.0, 1.3)	16.6 (13.2, 20.0)	55.4 (50.9, 59.9)	19.1 (15.5, 22.7)	7.0 (4.7, 9.3)	1.3 (0.3, 2.3)
BD	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	9.1 (6.5, 11.7)	45.5 (41.0, 50.0)	36.4 (32.0, 40.8)	9.1 (6.5, 11.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 4.4.5. *Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers, by age at daily smoking initiation and by education level (N=461)*

Characteristic	Age at daily smoking initiation						
	Up to 12	13-15	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45+
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Education level							
Primary or less	2.4 (1.0, 3.8)	3.2 (1.6, 4.8)	18.4 (14.9, 21.9)	45.6 (41.1, 50.1)	19.2 (15.6, 22.8)	8.0 (5.5, 10.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Vocational	0.9 (0.0, 1.8)	4.4 (2.5, 6.3)	22.1 (18.3, 25.9)	59.3 (54.8, 63.8)	8.0 (5.5, 10.5)	4.4 (2.5, 6.3)	0.9 (0.0, 1.8)
High school	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.8 (0.0, 1.6)	17.2 (13.8, 20.6)	67.2 (62.9, 71.5)	11.7 (8.8, 14.6)	2.3 (0.9, 3.7)	0.8 (0.0, 1.6)
Higher	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	3.2 (1.6, 4.8)	12.8 (9.8, 15.8)	69.1 (64.9, 73.3)	12.8 (9.8, 15.8)	1.1 (0.1, 2.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 4.4.6. Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers, by age at daily smoking initiation and by work status (N=461)

Characteristic	Age at daily smoking initiation						
	Up to 12	13-15	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45+
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Work status							
Employee in the public sector	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.5 (0.4, 2.6)	7.6 (5.2, 10.0)	69.7 (65.5, 73.9)	15.2 (11.9, 18.5)	4.5 (2.6, 6.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Employee in the private sector	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	4.1 (2.3, 5.9)	16.6 (13.2, 20.0)	60.7 (56.2, 65.2)	16.6 (13.2, 20.0)	1.4 (0.3, 2.5)	0.7 (0.0, 1.5)
Self-employed/ agricultural worker	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	26.7 (22.7, 30.7)	60.0 (55.5, 64.5)	6.7 (4.4, 9.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	6.7 (4.4, 9.0)
Occasional/ part-time worker	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	4.5 (2.6, 6.4)	68.2 (63.9, 72.5)	9.1 (6.5, 11.7)	18.2 (14.7, 21.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Student	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	22.2 (18.4, 26.0)	77.8 (74.0, 81.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Homemaker	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	5.6 (3.5, 7.7)	16.7 (13.3, 20.1)	58.3 (53.8, 62.8)	19.4 (15.8, 23.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Retired	3.6 (1.9, 5.3)	3.6 (1.9, 5.3)	27.7 (23.6, 31.8)	45.5 (41.0, 50.0)	6.2 (4.0, 8.4)	8.9 (6.3, 11.5)	0.9 (0.0, 1.8)
Unemployed, able to work	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	14.3 (11.1, 17.5)	71.4 (67.3, 75.5)	14.3 (11.1, 17.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Unemployed, unable to work	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	28.6 (24.5, 32.7)	71.4 (67.3, 75.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 4.4.7. Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers, by age at daily smoking initiation and by monthly household income (N=461)

Characteristic	Age at daily smoking initiation						
	Up to 12	13-15	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45+
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Household income per month (in EUR)							
Less than 400	4.6 (2.7, 6.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	18.4 (14.9, 21.9)	51.7 (47.1, 56.3)	11.5 (8.6, 14.4)	12.6 (9.6, 15.6)	1.1 (0.1, 2.1)
Between 400 and 800	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	3.1 (1.5, 4.7)	12.5 (9.5, 15.5)	62.5 (58.1, 66.9)	15.6 (12.3, 18.9)	3.1 (1.5, 4.7)	1.0 (0.1, 1.9)
Between 800 and 1,200	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	8.2 (5.7, 10.7)	14.3 (11.1, 17.5)	59.2 (54.7, 63.7)	14.3 (11.1, 17.5)	4.1 (2.3, 5.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	9.1 (6.5, 11.7)	18.2 (14.7, 21.7)	72.7 (68.6, 76.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Over 1,600	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	66.7 (62.4, 71.0)	33.3 (29.0, 37.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 5.1. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by duration of smoking abstinence in the last quit attempt during the past 12 months (N=50)

Characteristic	Smoking abstinence duration			
	Less than a month	1-3 months	3-6 months	More than 6 months
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	52.1 (31.6, 72.6)	35.0 (15.5, 54.5)	3.6 (0.0, 11.2)	9.3 (0.0, 21.2)

Table 5.1.1. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by duration of smoking abstinence in the last quit attempt during the past 12 months and by gender (N=50)

Characteristic	Smoking abstinence duration			
	Less than a month	1-3 months	3-6 months	More than 6 months
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Gender				
Male	61.1 (41.1, 81.1)	33.3 (14.0, 52.6)	5.6 (0.0, 15.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Female	20.0 (3.6, 36.4)	40.0 (19.9, 60.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	40.0 (19.9, 60.1)

Table 5.1.2. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by duration of smoking abstinence in the last quit attempt during the past 12 months and by age group (N=50)

Characteristic	Smoking abstinence duration			
	Less than a month	1-3 months	3-6 months	More than 6 months
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Age				
18-24	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
25-34	20.0 (3.6, 36.4)	60.0 (39.9, 80.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	20.0 (3.6, 36.4)
35-44	50.0 (29.5, 70.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	50.0 (29.5, 70.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
45-54	66.7 (47.4, 86.0)	33.3 (14.0, 52.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
55-64	62.5 (42.7, 82.3)	25.0 (7.3, 42.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	12.5 (0.0, 26.0)

Table 5.1.3. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by duration of smoking abstinence in the last quit attempt during the past 12 months and by type of residence (N=50)

Characteristic	Smoking abstinence duration			
	Less than a month	1-3 months	3-6 months	More than 6 months
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Residence				
Urban	53.3 (32.9, 73.7)	26.7 (8.6, 44.8)	6.7 (0.0, 16.9)	13.3 (0.0, 27.2)
Rural	42.9 (22.6, 63.2)	57.1 (36.8, 77.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 5.1.4. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by duration of smoking abstinence in the last quit attempt during the past 12 months and by region (N=50)

Characteristic	Smoking abstinence duration			
	Less than a month	1-3 months	3-6 months	More than 6 months
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Region				
FBiH	45.5 (25.1, 65.9)	36.4 (16.7, 56.1)	9.1 (0.0, 20.9)	9.1 (0.0, 20.9)
RS	53.8 (33.4, 74.2)	30.8 (11.9, 49.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	15.4 (0.6, 30.2)

* No respondent in BD reported that they tried to quit smoking in the last 12 months

Table 5.1.5. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by duration of smoking abstinence in the last quit attempt during the past 12 months and by education level (N=50)

Characteristic	Smoking abstinence duration			
	Less than a month	1-3 months	3-6 months	More than 6 months
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Education level				
Primary or less	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Vocational	50.0 (29.5, 70.5)	25.0 (7.3, 42.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	25.0 (7.3, 42.7)
High school	37.5 (17.7, 57.3)	50.0 (29.5, 70.5)	12.5 (0.0, 26.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Higher	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	75.0 (57.3, 92.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	25.0 (7.3, 42.7)

Table 5.1.6. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by duration of smoking abstinence in the last quit attempt during the past 12 months and by work status (N=50)

Characteristic	Smoking abstinence duration			
	Less than a month	1-3 months	3-6 months	More than 6 months
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Work status				
Employee in the public sector	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	66.7 (47.4, 86.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	33.3 (14.0, 52.6)
Employee in the private sector	63.6 (43.9, 83.3)	27.3 (9.1, 45.5)	9.1 (0.0, 20.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Retired	71.4 (52.9, 89.9)	14.3 (0.0, 28.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	14.3 (0.0, 28.6)
Unemployed, able to work	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

*There are no available record for those who are self-employed/ agricultural worker, occasional/ part-time worker, student, homemaker and unemployed, unable to work.

Table 5.1.7. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by duration of smoking abstinence in the last quit attempt during the past 12 months and by monthly household income (N=50)

Characteristic	Smoking abstinence duration			
	Less than a month	1-3 months	3-6 months	More than 6 months
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Household income per month (in EUR)				
Less than 400	33.3 (14.0, 52.6)	33.3 (14.0, 52.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	33.3 (14.0, 52.6)
Between 400 and 800	54.5 (34.1, 74.9)	36.4 (16.7, 56.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	9.1 (0.0, 20.9)
Between 800 and 1,200	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Refused to answer	57.1 (36.8, 77.4)	28.6 (10.1, 47.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	14.3 (0.0, 28.6)

*There are no available record for those who have more than EUR 1,600 household income per month.

Table 5.2. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by smoking intensity in the past versus today (N=411)

Characteristic	Smoking intensity in the past versus today		
	More than now	About the same amount	Less than now
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	10.0 (7.1, 12.9)	72.2 (67.9, 76.5)	17.8 (14.1, 21.5)

Table 5.2.1. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by smoking intensity in the past versus today and by gender (N=411)

Characteristic	Smoking intensity in the past versus today		
	More than now	About the same amount	Less than now
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Gender			
Male	10.4 (7.4, 13.4)	70.0 (65.6, 74.4)	19.6 (15.8, 23.4)
Female	9.4 (6.6, 12.2)	75.3 (71.1, 79.5)	15.3 (11.8, 18.8)

Table 5.2.2. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by smoking intensity in the past versus today and by age group (N=411)

Characteristic	Smoking intensity in the past versus today		
	More than now	About the same amount	Less than now
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Age			
18-24	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	63.0 (58.3, 67.7)	37.0 (32.3, 41.7)
25-34	5.3 (3.1, 7.5)	84.2 (80.7, 87.7)	10.5 (7.5, 13.5)
35-44	14.9 (11.5, 18.3)	67.8 (63.3, 72.3)	17.2 (13.6, 20.8)
45-54	6.9 (4.4, 9.4)	73.5 (69.2, 77.8)	19.6 (15.8, 23.4)
55-64	13.4 (10.1, 16.7)	62.7 (58.0, 67.4)	23.9 (19.8, 28.0)
65-74	14.6 (11.2, 18.0)	77.1 (73.0, 81.2)	8.3 (5.6, 11.0)
75-85	20.0 (16.1, 23.9)	80.0 (76.1, 83.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 5.2.3. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by smoking intensity in the past versus today and by type of residence (N=411)

Characteristic	Smoking intensity in the past versus today		
	More than now	About the same amount	Less than now
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Residence			
Urban	26.5 (22.2, 30.8)	65.3 (60.7, 69.9)	8.2 (5.5, 10.9)
Rural	43.2 (38.4, 48.0)	51.4 (46.6, 56.2)	5.4 (3.2, 7.6)

Table 5.2.4. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by smoking intensity in the past versus today and by region (N=411)

Characteristic	Smoking intensity in the past versus today		
	More than now	About the same amount	Less than now
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Region			
FBiH	7.3 (4.8, 9.8)	77.8 (73.8, 81.8)	14.9 (11.5, 18.3)
RS	14.4 (11.0, 17.8)	61.2 (56.5, 65.9)	24.5 (20.3, 28.7)
BD	10.0 (7.1, 12.9)	90.0 (87.1, 92.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 5.2.5. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by smoking intensity in the past versus today and by education level (N=411)

Characteristic	Smoking intensity in the past versus today		
	More than now	About the same amount	Less than now
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Education level			
Primary or less	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Vocational	11.0 (8.0, 14.0)	73.6 (69.3, 77.9)	15.4 (11.9, 18.9)
High school	9.2 (6.4, 12.0)	73.1 (68.8, 77.4)	17.6 (13.9, 21.3)
Higher	9.5 (6.7, 12.3)	72.6 (68.3, 76.9)	17.9 (14.2, 21.6)

Table 5.2.6. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by smoking intensity in the past versus today and by work status (N=411)

Characteristic	Smoking intensity in the past versus today		
	More than now	About the same amount	Less than now
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Work status			
Employee in the public sector	10.2 (7.3, 13.1)	76.3 (72.2, 80.4)	13.6 (10.3, 16.9)
Employee in the private sector	9.4 (6.6, 12.2)	71.2 (66.8, 75.6)	19.4 (15.6, 23.2)
Self-employed/ agricultural worker	7.1 (4.6, 9.6)	85.7 (82.3, 89.1)	7.1 (4.6, 9.6)
Occasional/ part-time worker	5.0 (2.9, 7.1)	45.0 (40.2, 49.8)	50.0 (45.2, 54.8)
Student	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	66.7 (62.1, 71.3)	33.3 (28.7, 37.9)
Homemaker	13.9 (10.6, 17.2)	77.8 (73.8, 81.8)	8.3 (5.6, 11.0)
Retired	13.3 (10.0, 16.6)	71.1 (66.7, 75.5)	15.7 (12.2, 19.2)
Unemployed, able to work	9.4 (6.6, 12.2)	75.0 (70.8, 79.2)	15.6 (12.1, 19.1)
Unemployed, unable to work	20.0 (16.1, 23.9)	60.0 (55.3, 64.7)	20.0 (16.1, 23.9)
Refused to answer	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 5.2.7. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by smoking intensity in the past versus today and by monthly household income (N=411)

Characteristic	Smoking intensity in the past versus today		
	More than now	About the same amount	Less than now
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Household income per month (in EUR)			
Less than 400	18.4 (14.7, 22.1)	72.4 (68.1, 76.7)	9.2 (6.4, 12.0)
Between 400 and 800	11.9 (8.8, 15.0)	65.5 (60.9, 70.1)	22.6 (18.6, 26.6)
Between 800 and 1,200	2.4 (0.9, 3.9)	65.9 (61.3, 70.5)	31.7 (27.2, 36.2)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	8.3 (5.6, 11.0)	75.0 (70.8, 79.2)	16.7 (13.1, 20.3)
Over 1,600	33.3 (28.7, 37.9)	66.7 (62.1, 71.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Does not know	6.7 (4.3, 9.1)	60.0 (55.3, 64.7)	33.3 (28.7, 37.9)

Table 5.3. Quit ratio for all tobacco products

Former smokers	Current smokers	Quit ratio
83	411	16.8%

Table 5.4. Quit ratio, by type of tobacco products

Type of tobacco product	Number of smokers		Quit ratio
	Former smokers (daily and less than daily former smokers)	Current smokers (daily and less than daily current smokers)	
"Classic" tobacco products	83	411	16.8%
Electronic cigarettes	1	3	25.0%
Heated tobacco products	4	0	100.0%
Smokeless tobacco	4	0	100.0%

Table 5.5. Quit ratio for “classic” tobacco products (N=411)

Quit ratio by education level				
Primary or less	Vocational	High school	Higher	
14.6%	23.3%	15.6%	13.4%	
Quit ratio by household income (in EUR)				
Less than 400	Between 400 and 800	Between 800 and 1,200	Over 1,200	Does not know or refused to answer
26.5%	18.1%	18.7%	4.3%	12.2%

Quit ratio by region								
FBiH					RS			
16.3%					19.1%			
Quit ratio by type of residence								
Urban					Rural			
21.7%					12.4%			
Quit ratio by gender								
Men					Women			
15.1%					19.4%			
Quit ratio by age group								
18-24	25-34	18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-85	55-85
3.6%	7.3%	6.4%	10.3%	15.0%	22.1%	32.4%	50.0%	28.1%

Table 6.1. Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking policy at work (N=381)

Characteristic	Smoking policies at work			
	Smoking is allowed everywhere	Smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas	Smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas	There is no smoking policy
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	11.7 (8.5, 14.9)	28.7 (24.2, 33.2)	40.6 (35.7, 45.5)	17.6 (13.8, 21.4)

*Responses ‘Does not know’ and ‘Refused to answer’ are not reported in the table.

Table 6.1.1. Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking policy at work and by gender (N=381)

Characteristic	Smoking policies at work			
	Smoking is allowed everywhere	Smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas	Smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas	There is no smoking policy
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Gender				
Male	13.6 (10.2, 17.0)	27.6 (23.1, 32.10)	36.2 (31.4, 41.0)	21.1 (17.0, 25.2)
Female	9.4 (6.5, 12.3)	29.8 (25.2, 34.4)	45.9 (40.9, 50.9)	13.8 (10.3, 17.3)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.1.2. Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking policy at work and by age group (N=381)

Characteristic	Smoking policies at work			
	Smoking is allowed everywhere	Smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas	Smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas	There is no smoking policy
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Age				
18-24	25.0 (20.6, 29.40)	31.2 (26.5, 35.9)	37.5 (32.6, 42.4)	6.2 (3.8, 8.6)
25-34	13.9 (10.4, 17.4)	33.9 (29.1, 38.7)	40.9 (36.0, 45.80)	9.6 (6.6, 12.6)
35-44	12.6 (9.3, 15.9)	26.9 (22.4, 31.4)	37.0 (32.1, 41.9)	21.8 (17.7, 25.9)
45-54	7.6 (4.9, 10.3)	21.7 (17.6, 25.8)	43.5 (38.5, 48.5)	26.1 (21.7, 30.5)
55-64	5.3 (3.0, 7.6)	36.8 (32.0, 41.6)	44.7 (39.7, 49.7)	10.5 (7.4, 13.6)
65-74	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.00, 0.0)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.1.3. Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking policy at work and by type of residence (N=381)

Characteristic	Smoking policies at work			
	Smoking is allowed everywhere	Smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas	Smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas	There is no smoking policy
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Residence				
Urban	12.1 (8.8, 15.4)	29.3 (24.7, 33.9)	40.4 (35.5, 45.3)	16.7 (13.0, 20.4)
Rural	11.0 (7.9, 14.1)	28.0 (23.5, 32.5)	41.2 (36.3, 46.1)	18.7 (14.8, 22.6)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.1.4. Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking policy at work and by region (N=381)

Characteristic	Smoking policies at work			
	Smoking is allowed everywhere	Smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas	Smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas	There is no smoking policy
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Region				
FBiH	14.0 (10.5, 17.5)	30.1 (25.5, 34.7)	36.7 (31.9, 41.5)	17.5 (13.7, 21.3)
RS	8.3 (5.5, 11.1)	26.9 (22.4, 31.4)	46.9 (41.9, 51.9)	17.9 (14.0, 21.8)
BD	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	20.0 (16.0, 24.0)	60.0 (55.1, 64.9)	20.0 (16.0, 24.0)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.1.5. Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking policy at work and by education level (N=381)

Characteristic	Smoking policies at work			
	Smoking is allowed everywhere	Smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas	Smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas	There is no smoking policy
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Education level				
Primary or less	9.5 (6.6, 12.4)	28.6 (24.1, 33.1)	33.3 (28.6, 38.0)	28.6 (24.1, 33.1)
Vocational	21.9 (17.7, 26.1)	29.7 (25.1, 34.3)	25.0 (20.6, 29.4)	21.9 (17.7, 26.1)
High school	14.6 (11.1, 18.1)	26.3 (21.9, 30.7)	39.4 (34.5, 44.3)	17.5 (13.7, 21.3)
Higher	4.4 (2.3, 6.5)	30.7 (26.1, 35.3)	51.8 (46.8, 56.8)	12.4 (9.1, 15.7)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.1.6. Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking policy at work and by work status (N=381)

Characteristic	Smoking policies at work			
	Smoking is allowed everywhere	Smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas	Smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas	There is no smoking policy
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Work status				
Employee in the public sector	5.4 (3.1, 7.7)	37.8 (32.9, 42.7)	39.6 (34.7, 44.5)	17.1 (13.3, 20.9)
Employee in the private sector	13.6 (10.2, 17.0)	27.1 (22.6, 31.6)	43.9 (38.9, 48.9)	13.1 (9.7, 16.5)
Self-employed/ agricultural worker	16.7 (13.0, 20.4)	22.2 (18.0, 26.4)	27.8 (23.3, 32.3)	33.3 (28.6, 38.0)
Occasional/ part-time worker	14.3 (10.8, 17.8)	14.3 (10.8, 17.8)	28.6 (24.1, 33.1)	42.9 (37.9, 47.9)
Student	50.0 (45.0 55.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	50.0 (45.0, 55.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Retired	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Unemployed, unable to work	20.0 (16.0, 24.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	80.0 (76.0, 84.0)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.1.7. Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking policy at work and by monthly household income (N=381)

Characteristic	Smoking policies at work			
	Smoking is allowed everywhere	Smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas	Smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas	There is no smoking policy
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Household income per month (in EUR)				
Less than 400	6.7 (4.2, 9.2)	30.0 (25.4, 34.6)	46.7 (41.7, 51.7)	13.3 (9.9, 16.7)
Between 400 and 800	10.2 (7.2, 13.2)	29.5 (24.9, 34.1)	44.3 (39.3, 49.3)	15.9 (12.2, 19.6)
Between 800 and 1,200	14.8 (11.2, 18.4)	29.5 (24.9, 34.1)	49.2 (44.2, 54.2)	6.6 (4.1, 9.1)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	6.2 (3.8, 8.6)	25.0 (20.6, 29.4)	50.0 (45.0, 55.0)	18.8 (14.9, 22.7)
Over 1,600	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	33.3 (28.6, 38.0)	66.7 (62.0, 71.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Does not know	16.7 (13.0, 20.4)	38.9 (34.0, 43.8)	33.3 (28.6, 38.0)	11.1 (7.9, 14.3)
Refused to answer	13.0 (9.6, 16.4)	27.3 (22.8, 31.8)	32.9 (28.2, 37.6)	24.2 (19.9, 28.5)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.2. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	57.8 (54.4, 61.2)	77.7 (74.8, 80.6)	38.3 (35.0, 41.6)

Table 6.2.1. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by gender (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Gender			
Male	57.5 (54.1, 60.9)	74.0 (71.0, 77.0)	36.2 (32.9, 39.5)
Female	58.2 (54.8, 61.6)	82.9 (80.3, 85.5)	40.0 (36.6, 43.4)

Table 6.2.2. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by age group (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Age			
18-24	57.6 (54.2, 61.0)	75.0 (72.0, 78.0)	49.1 (45.7, 52.5)
25-34	58.3 (54.9, 61.7)	73.2 (70.2, 76.2)	45.2 (41.8, 48.6)
35-44	60.4 (57.0, 63.8)	77.1 (74.2, 80.0)	37.1 (33.8, 40.4)
45-54	65.5 (62.2, 68.8)	79.0 (76.2, 81.8)	45.5 (42.1, 48.9)
55-64	54.2 (50.8, 57.6)	81.8 (79.1, 84.5)	31.2 (28.0, 34.4)
65-74	53.3 (49.9, 56.7)	79.2 (76.4, 82.0)	31.7 (28.5, 34.9)
75-85	21.7 (18.9, 24.5)	80.0 (77.2, 82.8)	5.6 (4.0, 7.2)

Table 6.2.3. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by type of residence (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Residence			
Urban	54.0 (50.6, 57.4)	72.2 (69.1, 75.3)	37.2 (33.9, 40.5)
Rural	61.1 (57.7, 64.5)	82.6 (80.0, 85.2)	39.3 (35.9, 42.7)

Table 6.2.4. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by region (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Region			
FBiH	61.0 (57.6, 64.4)	80.6 (77.9, 83.3)	41.8 (38.4, 45.2)
RS	53.9 (50.5, 57.3)	76.1 (73.2, 79.0)	34.0 (30.7, 37.3)
BD	22.2 (19.3, 25.1)	36.4 (33.1, 39.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 6.2.5. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by education level (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Education level			
Primary or less	60.8 (57.4, 64.2)	87.8 (85.5, 90.1)	37.8 (34.5, 41.1)
Vocational	59.8 (56.4, 63.2)	78.0 (75.1, 80.9)	39.3 (35.9, 42.7)
High school	59.9 (56.5, 63.3)	72.8 (69.7, 75.9)	47.5 (44.1, 50.9)
Higher	47.4 (44.0, 50.8)	70.5 (67.4, 73.6)	24.7 (21.7, 27.7)

Table 6.2.6. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by work status (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Work status			
Employee in the public sector	52.6 (49.2, 56.0)	64.3 (61.0, 67.6)	42.4 (39.0, 45.8)
Employee in the private sector	60.2 (56.8, 63.6)	76.5 (73.6, 79.4)	40.0 (36.6, 43.4)
Self-employed/ agricultural worker	66.7 (63.5, 69.9)	92.3 (90.5, 94.1)	25.0 (22.0, 28.0)
Occasional/ part-time worker	48.5 (45.1, 51.9)	78.9 (76.1, 81.7)	7.7 (5.9, 9.5)
Student	52.3 (48.9, 55.7)	65.0 (61.7, 68.3)	48.9 (45.5, 52.3)
Homemaker	67.8 (64.6, 71.0)	94.4 (92.8, 96.0)	26.1 (23.1, 29.1)
Retired	54.7 (51.3, 58.1)	80.5 (77.8, 83.2)	33.0 (29.8, 36.2)
Unemployed, able to work	59.8 (56.4, 63.2)	80.0 (77.2, 82.8)	47.1 (43.7, 50.5)
Unemployed, unable to work	60.0 (56.6, 63.4)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	40.0 (36.6, 43.4)

Table 6.2.7. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by monthly household income (N=1,000)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Household income per month (in EUR)			
Less than 400	52.3 (48.9, 55.7)	78.4 (75.6, 81.2)	28.4 (25.3, 31.5)
Between 400 and 800	57.1 (53.7, 60.5)	80.2 (77.5, 82.9)	32.0 (28.8, 35.2)
Between 800 and 1,200	59.5 (56.1, 62.9)	72.5 (69.4, 75.6)	45.0 (41.6, 48.4)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	65.0 (61.7, 68.3)	90.9 (88.9, 92.9)	30.0 (26.8, 33.2)
Over 1,600	60.0 (56.6, 63.4)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Does not know	60.3 (56.9, 63.7)	86.7 (84.4, 89.0)	51.1 (47.7, 54.5)
Refused to answer	59.6 (56.2, 63.0)	75.7 (72.7, 78.7)	42.1 (38.7, 45.5)

Table 6.3. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings (N=85)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	33.7 (23.7, 43.7)	33.3 (23.3, 43.3)	34.0 (24.0, 44.0)

Table 6.3.1. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings, by gender (N=85)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Gender			
Male	28.6 (19.0, 38.2)	33.3 (23.3, 43.3)	25.0 (15.8, 34.2)
Female	36.7 (26.5, 46.9)	33.3 (23.3, 43.3)	40.0 (29.6, 50.4)

Table 6.3.2. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings, by age group (N=85)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Age			
25-34	11.8 (5.0, 18.6)	12.5 (5.5, 19.5)	10.0 (3.6, 16.4)
35-44	29.0 (19.4, 38.6)	26.7 (17.3, 36.1)	26.7 (17.3, 36.1)
45-54	63.0 (52.8, 73.2)	62.5 (52.2, 72.8)	61.1 (50.8, 71.4)

*There are no available record for certain age groups (18-24, 55-64 and older than 65).

Table 6.3.3. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings, by type of residence (N=85)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Residence			
Urban	26.5 (17.1, 35.9)	36.4 (26.2, 46.6)	14.8 (7.3, 22.3)
Rural	43.2 (32.7, 53.7)	21.4 (12.7, 30.1)	54.2 (43.6, 64.8)

Table 6.3.4. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings, by region (N=85)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Region			
FBiH	29.7 (20.0, 39.4)	35.3 (25.2, 45.4)	22.7 (13.8, 31.6)
RS	37.5 (27.2, 47.8)	30.0 (20.3, 39.7)	41.4 (31.0, 51.8)

Table 6.3.5. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings, by education level (N=85)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Education level			
Vocational	45.5 (34.9, 56.1)	75.0 (65.8, 84.2)	42.9 (32.4, 53.4)
High school	42.9 (32.4, 53.4)	33.3 (23.3, 43.3)	46.7 (36.1, 57.3)
Higher	14.6 (7.1, 22.1)	12.5 (5.5, 19.5)	12.5 (5.5, 19.5)

*There are no available record for those with primary or less education.

Table 6.3.6. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings, by work status (N=85)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Work status			
Employee in the private sector	34.6 (24.5, 44.7)	46.7 (36.1, 57.3)	18.2 (10.0, 26.4)
Occasional/ part-time worker	25.0 (15.8, 34.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	33.3 (23.3, 43.3)
Unemployed, able to work	81.8 (73.6, 90.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	90.0 (83.6, 96.4)
Refused to answer	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

*There are no available record for those who are employee in public sector as well as those who are self-employed, agriculture worker, retired or unemployed, unable to work.

Table 6.3.7. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government buildings, by monthly household income (N=85)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside government institutions or buildings		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Household income per month (in EUR)			
Between 400 and 800	39.3 (28.9, 49.7)	30.0 (20.3, 39.7)	44.4 (33.9, 54.9)
Between 800 and 1,200	28.6 (19.0, 38.2)	16.7 (8.8, 24.6)	37.5 (27.2, 47.8)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	50.0 (39.4, 60.6)	50.0 (39.4, 60.6)	50.0 (39.4, 60.6)
Refused to answer	34.4 (24.3, 44.5)	37.5 (27.2, 47.8)	31.2 (21.4, 41.0)

*There are no available record for those who belong to specific house monthly net income groups (less than 400, over EUR 1600, and those who does not know).

Table 6.4. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities (N=401)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	2.8 (1.2, 4.4)	1.9 (0.6, 3.2)	3.3 (1.6, 5.0)

Table 6.4.1. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities, by gender (N=401)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Gender			
Male	1.7 (0.4, 3.0)	2.3 (0.8, 3.8)	1.2 (0.1, 2.3)
Female	3.9 (2.0, 5.8)	1.4 (0.3, 2.5)	4.4 (2.4, 6.4)

Table 6.4.2. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities, by age group (N=401)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Age			
18-24	3.7 (1.9, 5.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	5.6 (3.4, 7.8)
25-34	1.6 (0.4, 2.8)	3.7 (1.9, 5.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
35-44	5.9 (3.6, 8.2)	3.3 (1.6, 5.0)	8.1 (5.4, 10.8)
45-54	1.5 (0.3, 2.7)	3.3 (1.6, 5.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
55-64	1.4 (0.3, 2.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	2.6 (1.0, 4.2)
65-74	3.5 (1.7, 5.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	5.4 (3.2, 7.6)

Table 6.4.3. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities, by type of residence (N=401)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Residence			
Urban	2.5 (1.0, 4.0)	1.2 (0.1, 2.3)	3.4 (1.6, 5.2)
Rural	3.0 (1.3, 4.7)	2.8 (1.2, 4.4)	3.9 (2.0, 5.8)

Table 6.4.4. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities, by region (N=401)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Regions			
FBiH	3.3 (1.6, 5.0)	1.2 (0.1, 2.3)	4.5 (2.5, 6.5)
RS	2.3 (0.8, 3.8)	2.8 (1.2, 4.4)	1.9 (0.6, 3.2)
BD	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 6.4.5. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities, by education level (N=401)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Education level			
Primary or less	2.5 (1.0, 4.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	3.8 (1.9, 5.7)
Vocational	2.4 (0.9, 3.9)	2.9 (1.3, 4.5)	2.0 (0.6, 3.4)
High school	2.5 (1.0, 4.0)	2.0 (0.6, 3.4)	2.9 (1.3, 4.5)
Higher	3.8 (1.9, 5.7)	3.0 (1.3, 4.7)	4.2 (2.2, 6.2)

Table 6.4.6. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities, by work status (N=401)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Work status			
Employee in the public sector	3.3 (1.6, 5.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	6.5 (4.1, 8.9)
Employee in the private sector	3.9 (2.0, 5.8)	5.3 (3.1, 7.5)	2.5 (1.0, 4.0)
Student	4.8 (2.7, 6.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	6.2 (3.8, 8.6)
Retired	4.1 (2.2, 6.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	6.8 (4.3, 9.3)

*There is no available record for those who are self-employed, occasional worker, agriculture worker, homemaker, unemployed or who has refused to answer.

Table 6.4.7. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities, by monthly household income (N=401)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside health care facilities		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Household income per month (in EUR)			
Less than 400	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	88.6 (85.5, 91.7)	9.2 (6.4, 12.0)
Between 400 and 800	2.9 (1.3, 4.5)	96.1 (94.2, 98.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Between 800 and 1,200	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Over 1,600	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Does not know	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Refused to answer	3.3 (1.6, 5.0)	95.0 (92.9, 97.1)	3.0 (1.3, 4.7)

Table 6.5. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs (N=229)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	92.8 (89.5, 96.1)	95.0 (92.2, 97.8)	90.8 (87.1, 94.5)

Table 6.5.1. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs, by gender (N=229)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Gender			
Male	95.3 (92.6, 98.0)	96.6 (94.3, 98.9)	92.9 (89.6, 96.2)
Female	90.1 (86.2, 94.0)	92.9 (89.6, 96.2)	88.3 (84.1, 92.5)

Table 6.5.2. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs, by age group (N=229)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Age			
18-24	91.9 (88.4, 95.4)	95.5 (92.8, 98.2)	90.4 (86.6, 94.2)
25-34	93.8 (90.7, 96.9)	97.6 (95.6, 99.6)	92.6 (89.2, 96.0)
35-44	94.7 (91.8, 97.6)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	85.7 (81.2, 90.2)
45-54	91.7 (88.1, 95.3)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	87.5 (83.2, 91.8)
55-64	85.7 (81.2, 90.2)	83.3 (78.5, 88.1)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
65-74	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 6.5.3. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs, by type of residence (N=229)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Residence			
Urban	89.7 (85.8, 93.6)	91.1 (87.4, 94.8)	87.3 (83.0, 91.6)
Rural	97.1 (94.9, 99.3)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	94.9 (92.1, 97.7)

Table 6.5.4. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs, by region (N=229)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Region			
FBiH	91.8 (88.2, 95.4)	92.5 (89.1, 95.9)	91.0 (87.3, 94.7)
RS	93.5 (90.3, 96.7)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	90.0 (86.1, 93.9)
BD	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)

Table 6.5.5. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs, by education level (N=229)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Education level			
Primary or less	87.5 (83.2, 91.8)	92.3 (88.8, 95.8)	84.2 (79.5, 88.9)
Vocational	89.3 (85.3, 93.3)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	80.0 (74.8, 85.2)
High school	94.5 (91.5, 97.5)	97.1 (94.9, 99.3)	92.9 (89.6, 96.2)
Higher	92.5 (89.1, 95.9)	94.7 (91.8, 97.6)	92.7 (89.3, 96.1)

Table 6.5.6. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs, by work status (N=229)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and night clubs		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Work status			
Employee in the public sector	97.1 (94.9, 99.3)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	94.7 (91.8, 97.6)
Employee in the private sector	95.6 (92.9, 98.3)	97.6 (95.6, 99.6)	94.0 (90.9, 97.1)
Self-employed/ agricultural worker	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
Occasional/ part-time worker	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
Student	90.4 (86.6, 94.2)	94.1 (91.0, 97.2)	86.1 (81.6, 90.6)
Homemaker	50.0 (43.5, 56.5)	50.0 (43.5, 56.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Retired	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
Unemployed, able to work	82.6 (77.7, 87.5)	87.5 (83.2, 91.8)	81.2 (76.1, 86.3)
Unemployed, unable to work	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 6.5.7. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs, by monthly household income (N=229)

Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside bars and nightclubs			
Characteristic	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Household income per month (in EUR)			
Less than 400	93.3 (90.1, 96.5)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	80.0 (74.8, 85.2)
Between 400 and 800	91.8 (88.2, 95.4)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	87.1 (82.8, 91.4)
Between 800 and 1,200	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
Over 1,600	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
Does not know	95.8 (93.2, 98.4)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	94.7 (91.8, 97.6)
Refused to answer	90.1 (86.2, 94.0)	91.8 (88.2, 95.4)	88.2 (84.0, 92.4)

Table 6.6. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants (N=470)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	91.0 (88.4, 93.6)	94.3 (92.2, 96.4)	88.7 (85.8, 91.6)

Table 6.6.1. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants, by gender (N=470)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Gender			
Male	88.4 (85.5, 91.3)	92.2 (89.8, 94.6)	84.7 (81.4, 88.0)
Female	93.7 (91.5, 95.9)	96.9 (95.3, 98.5)	92.1 (89.7, 94.5)

Table 6.6.2. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants, by age group (N=470)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Age			
18-24	92.1 (89.7, 94.5)	94.7 (92.7, 96.7)	90.9 (88.3, 93.5)
25-34	92.9 (90.6, 95.2)	96.6 (95.0, 98.2)	88.6 (85.7, 91.5)
35-44	84.9 (81.7, 88.1)	85.2 (82.0, 88.4)	84.4 (81.1, 87.7)
45-54	94.7 (92.7, 96.7)	97.8 (96.5, 99.1)	91.7 (89.2, 94.2)
55-64	95.9 (94.1, 97.7)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	92.6 (90.2, 95.0)
65-74	86.7 (83.6, 89.8)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	82.6 (79.2, 86.0)

Table 6.6.3. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants, by type of residence (N=470)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Residence			
Urban	89.9 (87.2, 92.6)	96.4 (94.7, 98.1)	85.0 (81.8, 88.2)
Rural	92.5 (90.1, 94.9)	91.1 (88.5, 93.7)	92.9 (90.6, 95.2)

Table 6.6.4. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants, by region (N=470)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Region			
FBiH	94.2 (92.1, 96.3)	94.2 (92.1, 96.3)	94.3 (92.2, 96.4)
RS	86.0 (82.9, 89.1)	94.5 (92.4, 96.6)	80.6 (77.0, 84.2)
BD	66.7 (62.4, 71.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	50.0 (45.5, 54.5)

Table 6.6.5. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants, by education level (N=470)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Education level			
Primary or less	91.5 (89.0, 94.0)	91.4 (88.9, 93.9)	91.7 (89.2, 94.2)
Vocational	92.4 (90.0, 94.8)	97.4 (96.0, 98.8)	87.8 (84.8, 90.8)
High school	89.5 (86.7, 92.3)	90.4 (87.7, 93.1)	88.8 (85.9, 91.7)
Higher	92.6 (90.2, 95.0)	97.0 (95.5, 98.5)	89.0 (86.2, 91.8)

Table 6.6.6. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants, by work status (N=470)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Work status			
Employee in the public sector	93.5 (91.3, 95.7)	95.8 (94.0, 97.6)	91.5 (89.0, 94.0)
Employee in the private sector	89.2 (86.4, 92.0)	90.8 (88.2, 93.4)	87.5 (84.5, 90.5)
Self-employed/ agricultural worker	92.9 (90.6, 95.2)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	80.0 (76.4, 83.6)
Occasional/ part-time worker	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
Student	89.1 (86.3, 91.9)	92.9 (90.6, 95.2)	87.5 (84.5, 90.5)
Homemaker	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
Retired	86.0 (82.9, 89.1)	94.1 (92.0, 96.2)	81.5 (78.0, 85.0)
Unemployed, able to work	90.9 (88.3, 93.5)	90.9 (88.3, 93.5)	90.9 (88.3, 93.5)
Unemployed, unable to work	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Refused to answer	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 6.6.7. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants, by monthly household income (N=470)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside restaurants		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Household income per month (in EUR)			
Less than 400	86.4 (83.3, 89.5)	87.5 (84.5, 90.5)	89.5 (86.7, 92.3)
Between 400 and 800	88.2 (85.3, 91.1)	91.7 (89.2, 94.2)	84.4 (81.1, 87.7)
Between 800 and 1,200	91.8 (89.3, 94.3)	89.7 (87.0, 92.4)	93.5 (91.3, 95.7)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
Over 1,600	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)
Does not know	96.6 (95.0, 98.2)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	95.7 (93.9, 97.5)
Refused to answer	91.1 (88.5, 93.7)	96.8 (95.2, 98.4)	88.0 (85.1, 90.9)

Table 6.7. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation (N=240)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	3.7 (1.3, 6.1)	3.4 (1.1, 5.7)	3.9 (1.4, 6.4)

Table 6.7.1. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation, by gender (N=240)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Gender			
Male	2.9 (0.8, 5.0)	2.1 (0.3, 3.9)	3.7 (1.3, 6.1)
Female	4.3 (1.7, 6.9)	5.0 (2.2, 7.8)	4.0 (1.5, 6.5)

Table 6.7.2. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation, by age group (N=240)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Age			
18-24	5.7 (2.8, 8.6)	6.2 (3.1, 9.3)	5.4 (2.5, 8.3)
25-34	5.1 (2.3, 7.9)	5.6 (2.7, 8.5)	4.8 (2.1, 7.5)
35-44	3.4 (1.1, 5.7)	7.1 (3.8, 10.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
45-54	4.8 (2.1, 7.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	9.5 (5.8, 13.2)
55-64	2.3 (0.4, 4.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	3.3 (1.0, 5.6)
65-74	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 6.7.3. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation, by type of residence (N=240)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Residence			
Urban	2.8 (0.7, 4.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	4.1 (1.6, 6.6)
Rural	3.0 (0.8, 5.2)	3.8 (1.4, 6.2)	2.5 (0.5, 4.5)

Table 6.7.4. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation, by region (N=240)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Region			
FBiH	4.7 (2.0, 7.4)	3.4 (1.1, 5.7)	5.5 (2.6, 8.4)
RS	1.2 (0.0, 2.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.8 (0.1, 3.5)

*There are no available records for Brčko district.

Table 6.7.5. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation, by education level (N=240)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Education level			
High school	5.6 (2.7, 8.5)	3.1 (0.9, 5.3)	7.0 (3.8, 10.2)
Higher	4.5 (1.9, 7.1)	5.0 (2.2, 7.8)	4.2 (1.7, 6.7)

*There are no available records for those with primary or vocational education.

Table 6.7.6. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation, by work status (N=240)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Work status			
Employee in the private sector	5.4 (2.5, 8.3)	3.4 (1.1, 5.7)	7.4 (4.1, 10.7)
Self-employed/ agricultural worker	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Student	2.3 (0.4, 4.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	3.2 (1.0, 5.4)
Homemaker	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Retired	4.0 (1.5, 6.5)	7.1 (3.8, 10.4)	2.8 (0.7, 4.9)
Unemployed, able to work	4.0 (1.5, 6.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	5.6 (2.7, 8.5)
Unemployed, unable to work	33.3 (27.3, 39.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)

*There are no available records for those who are employee in public sector and occasional worker.

Table 6.7.7. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation, by monthly household income (N=240)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Household income			
Less than 400	6.7 (3.5, 9.9)	7.7 (4.3, 11.1)	5.9 (2.9, 8.9)
Between 400 and 800	3.9 (1.4, 6.4)	5.6 (2.7, 8.5)	3.0 (0.8, 5.2)
Between 800 and 1,200	5.3 (2.5, 8.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	8.3 (4.8, 11.8)
Does not know	2.8 (0.7, 4.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	3.6 (1.2, 6.0)
Refused to answer	3.0 (0.8, 5.2)	2.6 (0.6, 4.6)	3.3 (1.0, 5.6)

*There are no available records for those who belong to specific housed monthly net income groups (between EUR 1,200 and 1,600 and those with over EUR 1600).

Table 6.8. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools (N=212)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	12.2 (7.8, 16.6)	11.6 (7.3, 15.9)	12.6 (8.1, 17.1)

Table 6.8.1. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools, by gender (N=212)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Gender			
Male	10.4 (6.3, 14.5)	11.5 (7.2, 15.8)	10.0 (6.0, 14.0)
Female	13.3 (8.7, 17.9)	11.6 (7.3, 15.9)	14.0 (9.3, 18.7)

Table 6.8.2. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools, by age group (N=212)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Age			
18-24	12.3 (7.9, 16.7)	15.0 (10.2, 19.8)	11.5 (7.2, 15.8)
25-34	23.3 (17.6, 29.0)	15.8 (10.9, 20.7)	28.0 (22.0, 34.0)
35-44	9.8 (5.8, 13.8)	11.1 (6.9, 15.3)	9.1 (5.2, 13.0)

*There are no available records for those who are older than 45 years.

Table 6.8.3. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools, by type of residence (N=212)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Residence			
Urban	14.7 (9.9, 19.5)	12.1 (7.7, 16.5)	15.7 (10.8, 20.6)
Rural	9.3 (5.4, 13.2)	11.1 (6.9, 15.3)	8.3 (4.6, 12.0)

Table 6.8.4. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools, by region (N=212)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Region			
FBiH	18.4 (13.2, 23.6)	17.4 (12.3, 22.5)	19.0 (13.7, 24.3)
RS	3.6 (1.1, 6.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	4.8 (1.9, 7.7)

*There is no available record for Brčko district.

Table 6.8.5. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools, by education level (N=212)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Education level			
High school	13.8 (9.2, 18.4)	12.0 (7.6, 16.4)	14.5 (9.8, 19.2)
Higher	22.4 (16.8, 28.0)	26.3 (20.4, 32.2)	20.5 (15.1, 25.9)

*There is no available records for those with primary or vocational education.

Table 6.8.6. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools, by work status (N=212)

Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools			
Characteristic	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Work status			
Employee in the public sector	28.1 (22.1, 34.1)	21.4 (15.9, 26.9)	31.6 (25.3, 37.9)
Employee in the private sector	5.7 (2.6, 8.8)	9.5 (5.6, 13.4)	3.1 (0.8, 5.4)
Occasional/ part-time worker	9.1 (5.2, 13.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	12.5 (8.0, 17.0)
Student	15.0 (10.2, 19.8)	14.3 (9.6, 19.0)	15.0 (10.2, 19.8)
Unemployed, able to work	5.0 (2.1, 7.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	5.9 (2.7, 9.1)

*There are no available records for those who are self-employed, agriculture worker, unemployed, able to work, homemaker or retired.

Table 6.8.7. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools, by monthly household income (N=212)

Characteristic	Adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke inside universities and schools		
	All	Smokers	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Household income per month (in EUR)			
Between 400 and 800	13.0 (8.5, 17.5)	11.8 (7.5, 16.1)	13.5 (8.9, 18.1)
Between 800 and 1,200	13.0 (8.5, 17.5)	11.1 (6.9, 15.3)	14.3 (9.6, 19.0)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	33.3 (27.0, 39.6)	25.0 (19.2, 30.8)	66.7 (60.4, 73.0)
Over 1,600	33.3 (27.0, 39.6)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

*There are no available records for those who belong to house monthly net income group of less than EUR 400.

Table 6.9. Percentage distribution of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothers other people (N=411)

Characteristic	Being told that their smoking bothers other people*			
	Never	Once	A few times	Many times
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	11.1 (8.3, 13.9)	1.4 (0.4, 2.4)	37.7 (33.4, 42.0)	36.5 (32.3, 40.7)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.9.1. Percentage distribution of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothers other people, by gender (N=411)

Characteristic	Being told that their smoking bothers other people*			
	Never	Once	A few times	Many times
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Gender				
Male	6.7 (4.5, 8.9)	1.8 (0.6, 3.0)	35.6 (31.4, 39.8)	39.4 (35.1, 43.7)
Female	17.1 (13.8, 20.4)	1.0 (0.1, 1.9)	40.5 (36.2, 44.8)	32.9 (28.8, 37.0)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.9.2. Percentage distribution of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothers other people, by age group (N=411)

Characteristic	Being told that their smoking bothers other people*			
	Never	Once	A few times	Many times
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Age				
18-24	24.1 (20.3, 27.9)	3.4 (1.8, 5.0)	37.9 (33.6, 42.2)	20.7 (17.1, 24.3)
25-34	17.1 (13.8, 20.4)	1.2 (0.2, 2.2)	46.3 (41.9, 50.7)	24.4 (20.6, 28.2)
35-44	3.1 (1.6, 4.6)	4.1 (2.4, 5.8)	39.8 (35.5, 44.1)	39.8 (35.5, 44.1)
45-54	4.2 (2.4, 6.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	42.0 (37.6, 46.4)	42.9 (38.5, 47.3)
55-64	20.7 (17.1, 24.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	27.6 (23.7, 31.5)	41.4 (37.1, 45.7)
65-74	11.4 (8.6, 14.2)	1.4 (0.4, 2.4)	34.3 (30.1, 38.5)	30.0 (26.0, 34.0)
75-85	11.1 (8.3, 13.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	11.1 (8.3, 13.9)	77.8 (74.1, 81.5)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.9.3. Percentage distribution of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothers other people, by type of residence (N=411)

Characteristic	Being told that their smoking bothers other people*			
	Never	Once	A few times	Many times
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Residence				
Urban	16.1 (12.9, 19.3)	0.8 (0.0, 1.6)	37.7 (33.4, 42.0)	32.2 (28.1, 36.3)
Rural	6.6 (4.4, 8.8)	1.9 (0.7, 3.1)	37.6 (33.3, 41.9)	40.7 (36.4, 45.0)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.9.4. Percentage distribution of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothers other people, by region (N=411)

Characteristic	Being told that their smoking bothers other people*			
	Never	Once	A few times	Many times
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Region				
FBIH	13.5 (10.5, 16.5)	1.3 (0.3, 2.3)	39.7 (35.4, 44.0)	34.2 (30.0, 38.4)
RS	7.6 (5.3, 9.9)	1.2 (0.2, 2.2)	33.1 (28.9, 37.3)	41.3 (37.0, 45.6)
BD	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	60.0 (55.7, 64.3)	30.0 (26.0, 34.0)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.9.5. Percentage distribution of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothers other people, by education level (N=411)

Characteristic	Being told that their smoking bothers other people*			
	Never	Once	A few times	Many times
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Education level				
Primary or less	14.7 (11.6, 17.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	30.9 (26.8, 35.0)	43.4 (39.0, 47.8)
Vocational	10.1 (7.4, 12.8)	1.7 (0.6, 2.8)	39.5 (35.2, 43.8)	35.3 (31.1, 39.5)
High school	11.3 (8.5, 14.1)	2.1 (0.8, 3.4)	40.4 (36.1, 44.7)	30.5 (26.4, 34.6)
Higher	7.1 (4.8, 9.4)	2.0 (0.8, 3.2)	40.8 (36.5, 45.1)	37.8 (33.5, 42.1)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 6.9.6. Percentage distribution of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothers other people, by monthly household income (N=411)

Being told that their smoking bothers other people*				
Characteristic	Never	Once	A few times	Many times
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Household income per month (in EUR)				
Less than 400	8.9 (6.4, 11.4)	1.0 (0.1, 1.9)	30.7 (26.6, 34.8)	48.5 (44.1, 52.9)
Between 400 and 800	14.7 (11.6, 17.8)	1.0 (0.1, 1.9)	40.2 (35.9, 44.5)	37.3 (33.0, 41.6)
Between 800 and 1,200	7.8 (5.4, 10.2)	2.0 (0.8, 3.2)	49.0 (44.6, 53.4)	25.5 (21.7, 29.3)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	18.2 (14.8, 21.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	36.4 (32.2, 40.6)	45.5 (41.1, 49.9)
Over 1,600	33.3 (29.1, 37.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	33.3 (29.1, 37.5)	33.3 (29.1, 37.5)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 7.1. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average amount spent on a pack of 20 MC (in EUR) (N=331)*

Characteristic	Average expenditure on MC			
	Between 1.5 and 2 EUR	Between 2 and 2.5 EUR	Between 2.5 and 3 EUR	More than 3 EUR
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	16.2 (12.2, 20.2)	27.6 (22.8, 32.4)	52.6 (47.2, 58.0)	3.6 (1.6, 5.6)

*Data based on the 'last purchased pack' of MC.

Table 7.2. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on cigarettes* (in EUR) (N=358)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on cigarettes			
	Less than 20 EUR	20 – 40 EUR	40 – 60 EUR	More than 60
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	40.2 (35.1, 45.3)	40.9 (35.8, 46.0)	18.3 (14.3, 22.3)	0.5 (0.0, 1.2)

*Includes both manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.

Table 7.3. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on MC (in EUR) (N=290)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on MC			
	Less than 20 EUR	20 – 40 EUR	40 – 60 EUR	More than 60
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	28.0 (22.8, 33.2)	48.0 (42.2, 53.8)	22.1 (17.3, 26.9)	1.9 (0.3, 3.5)

Table 7.3.1. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on MC and by gender (N=290)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on MC			
	Less than 20 EUR	20 – 40 EUR	40 – 60 EUR	More than 60
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Gender				
Male	22.2 (17.4, 27.0)	49.4 (43.6, 55.2)	26.2 (21.1, 31.3)	2.3 (0.6, 4.0)
Female	35.2 (29.7, 40.7)	46.3 (40.6, 52.0)	17.0 (12.7, 21.3)	1.4 (0.0, 2.8)

Table 7.3.2. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on MC and by age group (N=290)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on MC			
	Less than 20 EUR	20 – 40 EUR	40 – 60 EUR	More than 60
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Age				
18-24	27.8 (22.6, 33.0)	44.6 (38.9, 50.3)	25.5 (20.5, 30.5)	2.0 (0.4, 3.6)
25-34	27.0 (21.9, 32.1)	46.0 (40.3, 51.7)	21.9 (17.1, 26.7)	5.2 (2.6, 7.8)
35-44	23.8 (18.9, 28.7)	48.1 (42.3, 53.9)	27.4 (22.3, 32.5)	0.6 (0.0, 1.5)
45-54	33.1 (27.7, 38.5)	50.4 (44.6, 56.2)	15.6 (11.4, 19.8)	0.9 (0.0, 2.0)
55-64	29.9 (24.6, 35.2)	42.1 (36.4, 47.8)	26.4 (21.3, 31.5)	1.6 (0.2, 3.0)
65-74	26.5 (21.4, 31.6)	58.3 (52.6, 64.0)	15.2 (11.1, 19.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
75-85	28.0 (22.8, 33.2)	48.0 (42.2, 53.8)	22.1 (17.3, 26.9)	1.9 (0.3, 3.5)

Table 7.3.3. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on MC and by type of residence (N=290)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on MC			
	Less than 20 EUR	20 – 40 EUR	40 – 60 EUR	More than 60
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Urban				
Urban	29.6 (24.3, 34.9)	48.8 (43.0, 54.6)	19.1 (14.6, 23.6)	2.5 (0.7, 4.3)
Rural	26.7 (21.6, 31.8)	47.3 (41.6, 53.0)	24.7 (19.7, 29.7)	1.4 (0.0, 2.8)

Table 7.3.4. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on MC and by region (N=290)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on MC			
	Less than 20 EUR	20 – 40 EUR	40 – 60 EUR	More than 60
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Region				
FBiH	29.8 (24.5, 35.1)	46.7 (41.0, 52.4)	21.8 (17.0, 26.6)	1.7 (0.2, 3.2)
RS	21.8 (17.0, 26.6)	51.2 (45.4, 57.0)	24.4 (19.5, 29.3)	1.6 (0.2, 3.0)
BD	62.0 (56.4, 67.6)	38.0 (32.4, 43.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 7.3.5. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on MC and by education level (N=290)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on MC			
	Less than 20 EUR	20 – 40 EUR	40 – 60 EUR	More than 60
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Education level				
Primary or less	46.6 (40.9, 52.3)	45.1 (39.4, 50.8)	8.3 (5.1, 11.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Vocational	15.0 (10.9, 19.1)	59.9 (54.3, 65.5)	23.3 (18.4, 28.2)	1.8 (0.3, 3.3)
High school	22.5 (17.7, 27.3)	42.9 (37.2, 48.6)	32.1 (26.7, 37.5)	2.5 (0.7, 4.3)
Higher	29.3 (24.1, 34.5)	47.3 (41.6, 53.0)	20.3 (15.7, 24.9)	3.1 (1.1, 5.1)

Table 7.3.6. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on MC and by work status (N=290)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on MC			
	Less than 20 EUR	20 – 40 EUR	40 – 60 EUR	More than 60
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Work status				
Employee in the public sector	27.9 (22.7, 33.1)	43.7 (38.0, 49.4)	25.1 (20.1, 30.1)	3.4 (1.3, 5.5)
Employee in the private sector	19.9 (15.3, 24.5)	51.7 (45.9, 57.5)	26.2 (21.1, 31.3)	2.2 (0.5, 3.9)
Self-employed/ agricultural worker	5.1 (2.6, 7.6)	49.2 (43.4, 55.0)	33.3 (27.9, 38.7)	12.4 (8.6, 16.2)
Occasional/ part- time worker	59.5 (53.9, 65.1)	37.8 (32.2, 43.4)	2.7 (0.8, 4.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Student	37.4 (31.8, 43.0)	34.0 (28.5, 39.5)	28.6 (23.4, 33.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Homemaker	52.9 (47.2, 58.6)	40.1 (34.5, 45.7)	7.0 (4.1, 9.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Retired	26.9 (21.8, 32.0)	56.5 (50.8, 62.2)	16.6 (12.3, 20.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Unemployed, able to work	24.7 (19.7, 29.7)	58.1 (52.4, 63.8)	17.2 (12.9, 21.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Unemployed, unable to work	37.8 (32.2, 43.4)	62.2 (56.6, 67.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Refused to answer	77.4 (72.6, 82.2)	22.6 (17.8, 27.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 7.3.7. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on MC and by monthly household income (N=290)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on MC			
	Less than 20 EUR	20 – 40 EUR	40 – 60 EUR	More than 60
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Household income per month (in EUR)				
Less than 400	29.7 (24.4, 35.0)	51.6 (45.8, 57.4)	18.7 (14.2, 23.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Between 400 and 800	24.9 (19.9, 29.9)	55.1 (49.4, 60.8)	19.5 (14.9, 24.1)	0.6 (0.0, 1.5)
Between 800 and 1,200	32.1 (26.7, 37.5)	39.8 (34.2, 45.4)	25.2 (20.2, 30.2)	2.9 (1.0, 4.8)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	26.3 (21.2, 31.4)	28.0 (22.8, 33.2)	45.7 (40.0, 51.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Over 1,600	60.1 (54.5, 65.7)	39.9 (34.3, 45.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Does not know	52.0 (46.2, 57.8)	48.0 (42.2, 53.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Refused to answer	25.6 (20.6, 30.6)	46.7 (41.0, 52.4)	24.3 (19.4, 29.2)	3.4 (1.3, 5.5)

Table 7.4. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average amount spent on 20 HR cigarettes (based on unit values) (N=74)*

Characteristic	Up to 2 EUR	Between 2 and 4 EUR	Between 4 and 6 EUR	Between 6 and 8 EUR	More than 8 EUR
	Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	65.1 (54.2, 76.0)	8.5 (2.1, 14.9)	3.1 (0.0, 7.1)	10.6 (3.5, 17.7)	12.6 (5.0, 20.2)

* Unit value is calculated as a proxy for average amount spent on 20 HR cigarettes based on the average amount spent and average number of HR cigarettes smoked on a weekly basis.

Table 7.5. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on HR cigarettes (in EUR) (N=74)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on HR cigarettes			
	Less than 10 EUR	10 – 15 EUR	15 – 20 EUR	More than 20
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	38.3 (27.2, 49.4)	44.3 (33.0, 55.6)	10.5 (3.5, 17.5)	6.8 (1.1, 12.5)

Table 7.5.1. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on HR cigarettes and by gender (N=74)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on HR cigarettes			
	Less than 10 EUR	10 – 15 EUR	15 – 20 EUR	More than 20
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Gender				
Male	34.8 (23.9, 45.7)	51.5 (40.1, 62.9)	10.0 (3.2, 16.8)	3.6 (0.0, 7.8)
Female	46.0 (34.6, 57.4)	28.6 (18.3, 38.9)	11.6 (4.3, 18.9)	13.8 (5.9, 21.7)

Table 7.5.2. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on HR cigarettes (in EUR) and by age group (N=74)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on HR cigarettes			
	Less than 10 EUR	10 – 15 EUR	15 – 20 EUR	More than 20
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Age				
18-24	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	37.7 (26.7, 48.7)	62.3 (51.3, 73.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
25-34	32.6 (21.9, 43.3)	52.9 (41.5, 64.3)	14.5 (6.5, 22.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
35-44	53.5 (42.1, 64.9)	5.9 (0.5, 11.3)	24.4 (14.6, 34.2)	16.2 (7.8, 24.6)
45-54	42.9 (31.6, 54.2)	35.3 (24.4, 46.2)	9.3 (2.7, 15.9)	12.4 (4.9, 19.9)
55-64	40.6 (29.4, 51.8)	52.5 (41.1, 63.9)	4.4 (0.0, 9.1)	2.6 (0.0, 6.2)
65-74	16.4 (8.0, 24.8)	76.8 (67.2, 86.4)	6.8 (1.1, 12.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
75-85	77.7 (68.2, 87.2)	22.3 (12.8, 31.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 7.5.3. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on HR cigarettes (in EUR) and by type of residence (N=74)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on HR cigarettes			
	Less than 10 EUR	10 – 15 EUR	15 – 20 EUR	More than 20
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Residence				
Urban	32.3 (21.6, 43.0)	39.4 (28.3, 50.5)	16.9 (8.4, 25.4)	11.4 (4.2, 18.6)
Rural	40.9 (29.7, 52.1)	46.4 (35.0, 57.8)	7.9 (1.8, 14.0)	4.9 (0.0, 9.8)

Table 7.5.4. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on HR cigarettes (in EUR) and by region (N=74)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on HR cigarettes			
	Less than 10 EUR	10 – 15 EUR	15 – 20 EUR	More than 20
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Region				
FBiH	30.1 (19.6, 40.6)	48.9 (37.5, 60.3)	11.6 (4.3, 18.9)	9.4 (2.8, 16.0)
RS	55.3 (44.0, 66.6)	34.9 (24.0, 45.8)	8.3 (2.0, 14.6)	1.5 (0.0, 4.3)
BD	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 7.5.5. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on HR cigarettes (in EUR) and by education level (N=74)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on HR cigarettes			
	Less than 10 EUR	10 – 15 EUR	15 – 20 EUR	More than 20
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Education level				
Primary or less	41.4 (30.2, 52.6)	54.1 (42.7, 65.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	4.5 (0.0, 9.2)
Vocational	49.4 (38.0, 60.8)	43.3 (32.0, 54.6)	7.4 (1.4, 13.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
High school	24.4 (14.6, 34.2)	23.5 (13.8, 33.2)	31.0 (20.5, 41.5)	21.1 (11.8, 30.4)
Higher	23.0 (13.4, 32.6)	40.4 (29.2, 51.6)	36.6 (25.6, 47.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Table 7.5.6. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by average monthly expenditure on HR cigarettes (in EUR) and by monthly household income (N=74)

Characteristic	Average expenditure on HR cigarettes			
	Less than 10 EUR	10 – 15 EUR	15 – 20 EUR	More than 20
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Education level				
Less than 400	39.7 (28.6, 50.8)	50.5 (39.1, 61.9)	6.2 (0.7, 11.7)	3.6 (0.0, 7.8)
Between 400 and 800	51.7 (40.3, 63.1)	26.9 (16.8, 37.0)	18.0 (9.2, 26.8)	3.4 (0.0, 7.5)
Between 800 and 1,200	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Between 1,200 and 1,600	40.1 (28.9, 51.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	59.9 (48.7, 71.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Over 1,600	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Does not know	75.4 (65.6, 85.2)	17.4 (8.8, 26.0)	7.2 (1.3, 13.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Refused to answer	25.1 (15.2, 35.0)	50.2 (38.8, 61.6)	9.9 (3.1, 16.7)	14.8 (6.7, 22.9)

Table 7.6. Percentage distribution of current MC smokers by last brand purchased, overall and by gender (N=339)

	Overall	Gender	
		Male	Female
<i>Chesterfield</i>	7.4 (4.6, 10.2)	6.3 (3.7, 8.9)	8.4 (5.4, 11.4)
<i>Davidoff</i>	3.2 (1.3, 5.1)	3.7 (1.7, 5.7)	2.6 (0.9, 4.3)
<i>Diva</i>	2.1 (0.6, 3.6)	1.1 (0.0, 2.2)	3.9 (1.8, 6.0)
<i>Drina</i>	8.5 (5.5, 11.5)	11.6 (8.2, 15.0)	4.5 (2.3, 6.7)
<i>Dunhill</i>	2.4 (0.8, 4.0)	1.6 (0.3, 2.9)	3.9 (1.8, 6.0)
<i>Karelia Slims</i>	0.8 (0.0, 1.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.9 (0.4, 3.4)
<i>LD</i>	2.1 (0.6, 3.6)	3.2 (1.3, 5.1)	1.3 (0.1, 2.5)
<i>Lucky Strike</i>	7.0 (4.3, 9.7)	8.9 (5.9, 11.9)	4.5 (2.3, 6.7)
<i>Marlboro</i>	20.5 (16.2, 24.8)	26.8 (22.1, 31.5)	11.7 (8.3, 15.1)
<i>Pall Mall</i>	0.3 (0.0, 0.9)	0.5 (0.0, 1.3)	0.6 (0.0, 1.4)
<i>Rothmans</i>	11.1 (7.8, 14.4)	8.4 (5.4, 11.4)	14.3 (10.6, 18.0)
<i>Other</i>	11.0 (7.7, 14.3)	8.4 (5.4, 11.4)	13.6 (10.0, 17.2)
<i>Winston</i>	5.6 (3.2, 8.0)	7.9 (5.0, 10.8)	2.6 (0.9, 4.3)
<i>Manchester</i>	3.1 (1.3, 4.9)	4.2 (2.1, 6.3)	1.9 (0.4, 3.4)
<i>FM</i>	8.3 (5.4, 11.2)	7.4 (4.6, 10.2)	9.7 (6.5, 12.9)
<i>Eve</i>	6.6 (4.0, 9.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	14.3 (10.6, 18.0)

Table 7.6.1. Percentage distribution of current MC smokers by last brand purchased, by region and by type of residence (N=339)

	Region			Residence	
	FBiH	RS	BD	Urban	Rural
<i>Chesterfield</i>	9.3 (6.2, 12.4)	4.3 (2.1, 6.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	5.5 (3.1, 7.9)	9.1 (6.0, 12.2)
<i>Davidoff</i>	2.3 (0.7, 3.9)	5.2 (2.8, 7.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	4.3 (2.1, 6.5)	2.3 (0.7, 3.9)
<i>Diva</i>	2.8 (1.0, 4.6)	0.9 (0.0, 1.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	2.5 (0.8, 4.2)	1.7 (0.3, 3.1)
<i>Drina</i>	9.3 (6.2, 12.4)	7.8 (4.9, 10.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	8.6 (5.6, 11.6)	8.5 (5.5, 11.5)
<i>Dunhill</i>	3.2 (1.3, 5.1)	0.9 (0.0, 1.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	3.1 (1.3, 4.9)	2.3 (0.7, 3.9)
<i>Karelia Slims</i>	0.9 (0.0, 1.9)	0.9 (0.0, 1.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.8 (0.4, 3.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>LD</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	6.1 (3.6, 8.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.2 (0.0, 2.4)	2.8 (1.0, 4.6)
<i>Lucky Strike</i>	8.3 (5.4, 11.2)	5.2 (2.8, 7.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	6.1 (3.6, 8.6)	8.0 (5.1, 10.9)
<i>Marlboro</i>	22.2 (17.8, 26.6)	18.3 (14.2, 22.4)	12.5 (9.0, 16.0)	22.7 (18.2, 27.2)	18.2 (14.1, 22.3)
<i>Pall Mall</i>	0.5 (0.0, 1.3)	0.9 (0.0, 1.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.6 (0.0, 1.4)
<i>Rothmans</i>	13.4 (9.8, 17.0)	7.0 (4.3, 9.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	7.4 (4.6, 10.2)	14.2 (10.5, 17.9)
<i>Other</i>	9.7 (6.5, 12.9)	13.9 (10.2, 17.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	10.4 (7.2, 13.6)	11.4 (8.0, 14.8)
<i>Winston</i>	0.5 (0.0, 1.3)	14.8 (11.0, 18.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	6.1 (3.6, 8.6)	5.1 (2.8, 7.4)
<i>Manchester</i>	4.2 (2.1, 6.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	25.0 (20.4, 29.6)	3.7 (1.7, 5.7)	2.3 (0.7, 3.9)
<i>FM</i>	9.3 (6.2, 12.4)	3.5 (1.5, 5.5)	50.0 (44.7, 55.3)	9.8 (6.6, 13.0)	6.8 (4.1, 9.5)
<i>Eve</i>	4.2 (2.1, 6.3)	10.4 (7.2, 13.6)	12.5 (9.0, 16.0)	6.8 (4.1, 9.5)	6.7 (4.0, 9.4)

Table 7.6.2. Percentage distribution of current MC smokers by last brand purchased, by age (N=339)

	Age				
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
<i>Chesterfield</i>	7.7 (4.9, 10.5)	8.5 (5.5, 11.5)	5.2 (2.8, 7.6)	9.4 (6.3, 12.5)	5.8 (3.3, 8.3)
<i>Davidoff</i>	3.8 (1.8, 5.8)	4.2 (2.1, 6.3)	6.5 (3.9, 9.1)	1.2 (0.0, 2.4)	1.9 (0.4, 3.4)
<i>Diva</i>	3.8 (1.8, 5.8)	2.8 (1.0, 4.6)	2.6 (0.9, 4.3)	1.2 (0.0, 2.4)	1.9 (0.4, 3.4)
<i>Drina</i>	3.8 (1.8, 5.8)	7.0 (4.3, 9.7)	13.0 (9.4, 16.6)	8.2 (5.3, 11.1)	5.8 (3.3, 8.3)
<i>Dunhill</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	2.8 (1.0, 4.6)	1.3 (0.1, 2.5)	2.4 (0.8, 4.0)	3.8 (1.8, 5.8)
<i>Karelia Slims</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	2.8 (1.0, 4.6)	1.3 (0.1, 2.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>LD</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	2.8 (1.0, 4.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.9 (0.4, 3.4)
<i>Lucky Strike</i>	15.4 (11.6, 19.2)	9.9 (6.7, 13.1)	2.6 (0.9, 4.3)	9.4 (6.3, 12.5)	5.8 (3.3, 8.3)
<i>Marlboro</i>	46.2 (40.9, 51.5)	19.7 (15.5, 23.9)	24.7 (20.1, 29.3)	16.5 (12.5, 20.5)	15.4 (11.6, 19.2)
<i>Pall Mall</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.2 (0.0, 2.4)	1.9 (0.4, 3.4)
<i>Rothmans</i>	3.8 (1.8, 5.8)	5.6 (3.2, 8.0)	16.9 (12.9, 20.9)	9.4 (6.3, 12.5)	19.2 (15.0, 23.4)
<i>Other</i>	3.8 (1.8, 5.8)	8.5 (5.5, 11.5)	10.4 (7.2, 13.6)	14.1 (10.4, 17.8)	13.5 (9.9, 17.1)
<i>Winston</i>	3.8 (1.8, 5.8)	5.6 (3.2, 8.0)	5.2 (2.8, 7.6)	8.2 (5.3, 11.1)	1.9 (0.4, 3.4)
<i>Manchester</i>	3.8 (1.8, 5.8)	2.8 (1.0, 4.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	5.9 (3.4, 8.4)	1.9 (0.4, 3.4)
<i>FM</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	5.6 (3.2, 8.0)	3.9 (1.8, 6.0)	7.1 (4.4, 9.8)	13.5 (9.9, 17.1)
<i>Eve</i>	3.8 (1.8, 5.8)	11.3 (7.9, 14.7)	6.5 (3.9, 9.1)	5.8 (3.3, 8.3)	5.8 (3.3, 8.3)

Table 7.6.3. Percentage distribution of current MC smokers by last brand purchased, by education level (N=339)

	Education level			
	Primary or less	Vocational	High school	Higher
<i>Chesterfield</i>	4.9 (2.6, 7.2)	6.8 (4.1, 9.5)	8.5 (5.5, 11.5)	8.6 (5.6, 11.6)
<i>Davidoff</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	4.1 (2.0, 6.2)	3.8 (1.8, 5.8)	3.7 (1.7, 5.7)
<i>Diva</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.4 (0.1, 2.7)	1.9 (0.4, 3.4)	4.9 (2.6, 7.2)
<i>Drina</i>	18.5 (14.4, 22.6)	4.1 (2.0, 6.2)	5.7 (3.2, 8.2)	6.2 (3.6, 8.8)
<i>Dunhill</i>	4.9 (2.6, 7.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.9 (0.0, 1.9)	3.7 (1.7, 5.7)
<i>Karelia Slims</i>	2.5 (0.8, 4.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.2 (0.0, 2.4)
<i>LD</i>	3.7 (1.7, 5.7)	2.7 (1.0, 4.4)	0.9 (0.0, 1.9)	1.2 (0.0, 2.4)
<i>Lucky Strike</i>	8.6 (5.6, 11.6)	4.1 (2.0, 6.2)	7.5 (4.7, 10.3)	8.6 (5.6, 11.6)
<i>Marlboro</i>	12.3 (8.8, 15.8)	16.4 (12.5, 20.3)	25.5 (20.9, 30.1)	25.9 (21.2, 30.6)
<i>Pall Mall</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.9 (0.0, 1.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>Rothmans</i>	16.0 (12.1, 19.9)	15.1 (11.3, 18.9)	10.4 (7.2, 13.6)	2.5 (0.8, 4.2)
<i>Other</i>	6.2 (3.6, 8.8)	12.3 (8.8, 15.8)	10.4 (7.2, 13.6)	14.8 (11.0, 18.6)
<i>Winston</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	8.2 (5.3, 11.1)	5.7 (3.2, 8.2)	8.6 (5.6, 11.6)
<i>Manchester</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	5.5 (3.1, 7.9)	5.7 (3.2, 8.2)	1.2 (0.0, 2.4)
<i>FM</i>	16.0 (12.1, 19.9)	12.5 (9.0, 16.0)	5.7 (3.2, 8.2)	1.5 (0.2, 2.8)
<i>Eve</i>	6.4 (3.8, 9.0)	6.8 (4.1, 9.5)	6.5 (3.9, 9.1)	7.4 (4.6, 10.2)

Table 7.6.4. Percentage distribution of current MC smokers by last brand purchased, by monthly household income (N=339)

	Monthly household income per month (in EUR)				
	Less than 400	Between 400 and 800	Between 800 and 1,200	Between 1,200 and 1,600	Over 1,600
<i>Chesterfield</i>	4.0 (1.9, 6.1)	6.8 (4.1, 9.5)	13.9 (10.2, 17.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>Davidoff</i>	2.0 (0.5, 3.5)	2.7 (1.0, 4.4)	8.3 (5.4, 11.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>Diva</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	2.8 (1.0, 4.6)	20.0 (15.7, 24.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>Drina</i>	6.0 (3.5, 8.5)	13.7 (10.0, 17.4)	5.6 (3.2, 8.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>Dunhill</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	6.8 (4.1, 9.5)	5.6 (3.2, 8.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>Karelia Slims</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>LD</i>	10.0 (6.8, 13.2)	1.4 (0.1, 2.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>Lucky Strike</i>	12.0 (8.5, 15.5)	9.6 (6.5, 12.7)	8.3 (5.4, 11.2)	10.0 (6.8, 13.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>Marlboro</i>	8.0 (5.1, 10.9)	12.3 (8.8, 15.8)	22.2 (17.8, 26.6)	60.0 (54.8, 65.2)	33.3 (28.3, 38.3)
<i>Pall Mall</i>	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>Rothmans</i>	18.0 (13.9, 22.1)	11.0 (7.7, 14.3)	5.6 (3.2, 8.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	33.0 (28.0, 38.0)
<i>Other</i>	14.0 (10.3, 17.7)	11.0 (7.7, 14.3)	11.1 (7.8, 14.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>Winston</i>	6.0 (3.5, 8.5)	2.7 (1.0, 4.4)	8.3 (5.4, 11.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>Manchester</i>	2.0 (0.5, 3.5)	2.9 (1.1, 4.7)	5.6 (3.2, 8.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<i>FM</i>	12.0 (8.5, 15.5)	6.8 (4.1, 9.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	33.3 (28.3, 38.3)
<i>Eve</i>	6.0 (3.5, 8.5)	12.3 (8.8, 15.8)	2.7 (1.0, 4.4)	10.0 (6.8, 13.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

*Responses 'Does not know' and 'Refused to answer' are not reported in the table.

Table 7.7. *Percentage distribution of current smokers, by reaction to last price increase (N=297)*

Reaction to last price increase	Percentage (95% CI)
Temporarily quit smoking	1.8 (0.3, 3.3)
Consumed fewer cigarettes	12.4 (8.7, 16.1)
Switched completely or partially to smokeless tobacco	0.4 (0.0, 1.1)
Switched completely or partially to illegal or smuggled cigarettes	9.4 (6.1, 12.7)
Switched completely or partially to hand-rolled cigarettes	11.2 (7.6, 14.8)
Switched completely or partially to cheaper brands	10.2 (6.8, 13.6)
Did not change smoking habit	54.6 (48.9, 60.3)
Does not know	4.0 (1.8, 6.2)

Table 7.8. *Percentage distribution of current smokers who changed their smoking behavior after the last price change based on whether the change was permanent (N=123)*

Was this change permanent?	Percentage (95% CI)
Yes	68.8 (60.6, 77.0)
No	29.3 (21.3, 37.3)
Does not remember	0.6 (0.0, 2.0)
Refused to answer	1.4 (0.0, 3.5)