



**tobaccotaxation**  
Economic Research Informing  
Tobacco Taxation Policy

# Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019



COGNOSCERE EST MUTARE

Institute of Economic Sciences

Belgrade, Serbia, 2020

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Percentage of adults who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, total and by selected demographic characteristics – Figures 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, and 4.6; Tables A4.5, A4.5a, and A4.9

Percentage distribution of adults by smoking status, total and by selected demographic characteristics – Tables A4.2, A4.3, and A4.4

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Percentage of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothers other people – Figure 6.5, Table A6.5

Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (last-purchased cigarette pack) – Figure 7.1, Table A7.1

Average amount spent on 20 hand-rolled cigarettes (unit value) – Figure 7.3, Table A7.3

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## GLOSSARY

**Adults** - Adults aged 18–85 who took part in the STC-SEE survey

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

**“Classic” tobacco smoking products** - Tobacco smoking products that include manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, tobacco pipes, cigars and cigarillos, and narghile/shisha (waterpipe tobacco smoking products)

**Current smoker** - An individual who currently smokes cigarettes and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime

**Daily smoker** - An individual who smokes cigarettes on a daily basis

**Electronic cigarettes** - 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

**Ever smokers** - Current or former smoker who used or currently uses tobacco products either daily or less-than daily

**Ever daily smoker** - Current or former smoker who used or currently uses tobacco products daily

**Former smoker** - An individual who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime but who had quit smoking at the time of interview

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

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

**Never smoker** - An individual who has never tried smoking, or who has smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime

**Non-smoker** - An individual who is not a current user of tobacco products — non-smoker refers not only to people who never used tobacco but also to those who used to smoke or tried once/several times

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

**Quit ratio for daily smoking** - Share of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers

**Quit ratio for smoking** - Share of former smokers among ever smokers

**Secondhand smoke** - (SHS) Smoke that comes from the burning of a tobacco product and smoke that is exhaled by smokers — inhaling secondhand smoke is called involuntary or passive smoking, also called environmental tobacco smoke (ETS)

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

**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

**Tobacco product** - Products entirely or partly made from leaf tobacco as the raw material, which are manufactured to be used for smoking, sucking, chewing, or snuffing

**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, master, or doctorate degrees

## CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1. ABOUT THE SURVEY

This study presents results from the Survey on Tobacco Consumption in Southeastern European countries (STC-SEE) conducted in Serbia in 2019. The survey was conducted in six SEE countries<sup>1</sup> between September and October of 2019 on individuals aged between 18 and 85 as a part of the project “Accelerating Progress on Effective Tobacco Tax Policies in Low- and Middle-Income Countries” funded by the University of Illinois at Chicago’s (UIC) Institute for Health Research and Policy.

The STC-SEE questionnaire, prepared by the Institute of Economics Sciences in Belgrade, is based on questionnaires from three global surveys on tobacco control: the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)<sup>2</sup>, International Tobacco Control (ITC) survey<sup>3</sup>, and Pricing Policies and Control of Tobacco in Europe (PPACTE) survey<sup>4</sup>. Selected questions from these surveys were adapted based on project needs. The data collection method used in this survey was face-to-face interviews at respondents’ homes using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) methodology. The length of interviews was approximately 30 minutes. Data collection was subcontracted to the market research agency Deep Dive<sup>5</sup> from Belgrade, Serbia. In addition to detailed information on tobacco consumption, cessation, expenditures, and prices, STC-SEE provides information on attitudes towards tobacco prices and consumption, access restrictions, anti-smoking sentiment, exposure to tobacco advertising, and sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents.

The sample in Serbia included 2,000 individuals, with the sampling frame based on Serbia’s latest Census 2011 (Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2014), and the sample was stratified within three-staged probability samples. In the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected randomly by probability proportional to the size of the NUTS2<sup>6</sup> region (Belgrade, Vojvodina, Central and Western Serbia, Southern and Eastern Serbia). In the second stage, ten housing units in each PSU were selected by random route technique starting from a randomly selected address with a fixed, periodic interval (the sampling interval). Household members were randomly selected using the next-birthday method. Post-stratification of the data was performed by using the following variables for post-calibration: NUTS2 regions, residence (urban vs. rural), age group, gender, and level of education. The data provide nationally representative samples of the population aged 18 to 85 years (hereinafter “adult population”) with representativity in terms of NUTS2 region, residence, age, gender, and education.

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<sup>1</sup> Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/index.htm>.

<sup>3</sup> <https://itcproject.org>.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.tri.ie/ppacte.html>.

<sup>5</sup> <http://deep-dive.rs>.

<sup>6</sup> NUTS2 region is the second level of Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), as used in Eurostat (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/regions-and-cities/overview>).

## 1.2. KEY FINDINGS

- Smoking prevalence is high in Serbia: Nearly 38 percent of adults are daily smokers, with nearly 98 percent of smokers consuming manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.
- Secondhand smoke exposure is high: Children are very exposed to smoke at home — more than 80 percent of households with children up to 14 years old allow smoking inside the house.
- The average weekly expenditure on hand-rolled cigarettes among current smokers is €4.99 — far below the average expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (€14.03). Smokers spend far more on manufactured cigarettes than hand-rolled: the share of household monthly income spent on manufactured cigarettes is 12.6 percent, while the share of household monthly income spent on hand-rolled cigarettes is 7.3 percent.
- Cigarette prices and health problems are the most frequent reasons for quitting, as reported by 9.5 percent of current tobacco users who made a quit attempt during the last 12 months.
- More than half of non-smokers consider an expansion of smoking bans in public places to be useful tobacco control strategy, while more than one-third of smokers consider free cessation support, including nicotine replacement therapy, as a useful strategy.

## 1.3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

According to the STC-SEE results in Serbia presented in this report, more than 2.2 million adult Serbians used tobacco in 2019. Even though Serbia has adopted and implemented various tobacco control policies — including increasing tobacco taxes; prohibiting smoking in health care and educational facilities; and prohibiting tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship — smoking prevalence is high and cigarettes prices are low. Among adults, smoking prevalence is nearly 38 percent, and the average price of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes is €2.29.

Tobacco control measures, including tobacco taxation, should aim to reduce smoking prevalence (currently 37.9 percent) as the ultimate objective of tobacco control policy.

To achieve that, the evidence-based recommendations are as follows:

- Increase the excise tax of tobacco products by 44 percent, which would increase the price by 25 percent and meet the European Union (EU) target. Excise taxes on tobacco products should at least reach the €90 per 1,000 cigarettes (or equivalent) target set by the EU.
- The government should provide accessible low- or no-cost smoking cessation services at both national and local levels to assist smokers in quitting tobacco to help smokers quit.
- The government should enhance efforts to warn people about the risks of tobacco use through the implementation of evidence-based methods, such as pictorial warnings that cover more than 50 percent of the cigarette pack.

- Although still not popular among the wider population, tobacco taxation and other control measures should apply to all products, including alternative products such as hand-rolled (popular in rural areas and among low-income households) and heated tobacco (relatively more popular in urban centers).
- Tobacco control policy should promote anti-smoking sentiment among Serbian citizens. With only 27 percent of adults in favor of a five-percent price increase and low awareness of the adverse impacts of secondhand smoke, current public support of price measures and awareness of the health harms of smoking is very low.

Monitoring tobacco use and evaluating tobacco control interventions are critical steps to reducing tobacco use and tobacco-related morbidity and mortality. STC-SEE is a tool to monitor the extent of the tobacco epidemic and to identify opportunities to prevent and reduce tobacco use in Serbia. Continued commitment to meeting the EU recommendations and implementing the provisions of the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) would further prevent and reduce tobacco use and ultimately could help end the tobacco epidemic in Serbia.

## CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTION

### 2.1. GENERAL INFORMATION

#### A. Population size and demographic structure

Serbia is a country located in Southeastern Europe with a total area of 88.361 km<sup>2</sup>. It is considered an upper-middle-income country according to the World Bank<sup>7</sup>. With a total of 6.96 million inhabitants, Serbia has the 26th oldest population in the world (CIA, 2020) with an average age of 42.9 years (Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2020).

#### B. Tobacco consumption and trends

Consumption of tobacco products in Serbia is widespread, especially of manufactured cigarettes. Smoking prevalence has been decreasing over the years, but it is still high at 37.3 percent according to the latest official reports (Institute of Public Health of Serbia Batut, 2018). Smokers in Serbia do not easily quit, since only 12.6 percent have successfully quit (Institute of Public Health of Serbia Batut, 2018). The Law on the Protection of the Population from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke (Government of Serbia, 2010) was adopted in 2010; however, evidence shows that its effects have been rather limited (Kosic et al., 2017). According to the latest Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) report for Serbia, smoking prevalence among youth aged 13 to 15 is 16.2 percent, with 16.5 percent of boys and 15.9 percent of girls smoking (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Serbia/Institute of Public Health of Serbia Batut, 2018). The most concerning fact from GYTS is the ease of access to tobacco products for youth, even though the Law on Tobacco (Government of Serbia, 2005) prohibits the sale of tobacco products to minors.

Annual sales of cigarettes in Serbia decreases from 2002 to 2018. The highest recorded sales of 1.29 billion packs occurred in 2006, and the lowest recorded sales of 655 million packs occurred in 2018 (Tobacco Administration, 2018 and 2019). The retail value of cigarettes sold in 2017 was €1.2 billion. Consumption trends for hand-rolled tobacco are volatile. A substantial increase was recorded in 2014, followed by a three-year decrease, and finally there was another increase in 2018 (Tobacco Administration, 2019).

In terms of secondhand smoke exposure, smoking is allowed in all rooms in more than one-third of households in Serbia (Institute of Public Health of Serbia Batut, 2018)<sup>8</sup>. The presence of tobacco smoke in households varies depending on the level of education. Thirty-two percent of adults with higher education allow smoking in every room of the home, compared to 46 percent of adults with less than a secondary education. In addition, despite the ban on smoking in public places, 22 percent of adults are still exposed to tobacco smoke at their workplace.

Serbia is the 5th largest producer of cigarettes in Europe<sup>9, 10</sup> (after Germany, Russia, Poland, and Romania) (The Tobacco Atlas, 2020). Three out of the world's four largest tobacco

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<sup>7</sup> <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>.

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.batut.org.rs/download/izdvajamo/Istrazivanje%20KPP%202018.pdf>.

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.statista.com/chart/14056/europes-biggest-cigarette-producers/>.

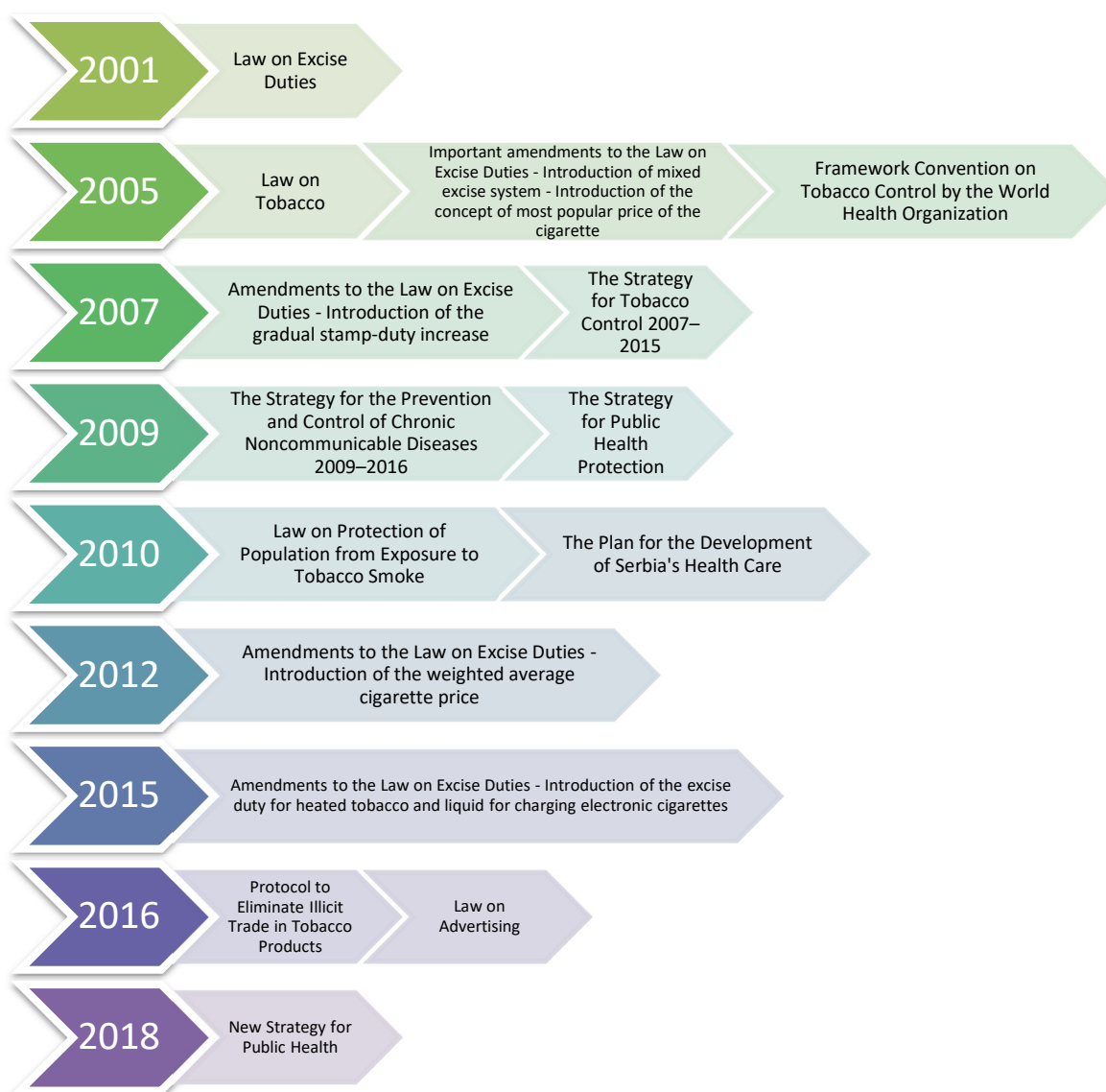
<sup>10</sup> EU Commission, (2019), Decline in EU cigarette production, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/EDN-20190531-1>.



companies have production facilities located in Serbia. During the transition period in the 2000s, Serbian tobacco companies from Nis, Vranje, and Senta were privatized by the large multinational companies Phillip Morris International, British American Tobacco, and Japan Tobacco International, respectively.

## 2.2. TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES IN SERBIA

**Figure 2.1** Timeline of the adoption of tobacco control legislation in Serbia



Source: Zubovic et al. (2018).

The Law on the Protection of the Population from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke, which was adopted in 2010, brought significant improvements in the field of tobacco control, particularly in creating smoke-free environments in public institutions. Other important laws regulating tobacco in Serbia are the Law on Tobacco (2005) that introduced 12 important health warnings (Article 77) and the Law on Advertising that regulates advertising, promotion, and sponsorship of tobacco products. Although Serbia ratified and adopted the

WHO FCTC in 2006 and has introduced significant systemic improvements to the legislation over the last two decades, there has been a noticeable slowdown in adoption of the important tobacco control policies during the last couple of years. Smoking in bars and restaurants is still allowed, and tobacco products are promoted at points of sale. There is still much more room for improvement in the areas of health warnings, cessation support, and enforcement of current legislation.

## CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

Adhering to the global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco indicators, STC-SEE is a cross-sectional household survey with the aim of producing national-level estimates. The survey is a part of the project “Accelerating Progress on Effective Tobacco Tax Policies in Low- and Middle-Income Countries” funded by the University of Illinois at Chicago’s (UIC) Institute for Health Research and Policy. STC-SEE was also conducted in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo\*, North Macedonia, and Montenegro using the same questionnaire. The design allowed calculation of estimates for indicators of interest at an acceptable level of precision by gender, age, NUTS2 region, and residence. The data collection method for this survey was face-to-face interviews at respondents’ homes using the CAPI methodology. The length of interviews was approximately 30 minutes each, with a sample size of 2,000 respondents. In addition to detailed information on tobacco consumption, cessation, expenditures, and prices, STC-SEE provides information on attitudes towards tobacco prices and consumption, access restrictions, anti-smoking sentiment, exposure to tobacco advertising, and sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents.

### 3.1. STUDY POPULATION

The target population of the survey included men and women in Serbia, aged 18 to 85 (adults). The survey was not conducted in institutionalized living facilities or collective dwellings such as military institutions, prisons, convents, hotels, dormitories, hospitals, or nursing homes, etc. The homeless also were excluded.

### 3.2. SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey is designed as a national, face-to-face, in-home survey of a sample that is representative for the adult population in Serbia. The survey employed a three-stage probability sample.

#### Box 1. Detail of sampling design

Sample size: 2,000

Sampling frame: Based on data from the 2011 Census

Target population: Citizens aged 18 to 85 years

Sample type: Stratified three-staged probability sample

Sampling stages:

- Official countries’ NUTS2 regions
- Type of residence (urban/rural)
- Households by random route technique starting from the given addresses, household member with same probability (SRSWoR)
- 10 respondents per PSU
- Allocation of the sample by strata is proportional to size of the stratum (number of persons aged 18 to 85 years)
- Post-stratification regarding gender, age, type of residence, NUTS2 region, and education
- 95 percent confidence interval for incidence of 50 percent on sample size of 2,000 is 2.19 (47.8 percent, 52.2 percent)

### 3.3. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The STC-SEE Questionnaire was prepared by the Institute of Economic Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia, mostly based on the GATS Core Questionnaire with Optional Questions (version 2.0, Nov. 2010, and version 3.0, Jan. 2019). Several questions were adopted from two other questionnaires developed by research teams engaged on ITC and PPACTE surveys. The survey results were used to measure various indicators about tobacco use, tobacco cessation, secondhand smoke exposure, economics of tobacco use, media, and attitudes and perceptions. The questionnaire was developed in English and translated into Serbian.

The questionnaire includes the following sections:

- A. Main interview** – This section focuses on tobacco products use and includes questions about tobacco smoking products, electronic cigarettes, heated tobacco products, smokeless tobacco, and waterpipe with tobacco. All respondents were asked about their current (daily or less-than daily), former (daily or less-than daily), and occasional use (tried once or several times) and if they never tried tobacco.
- B. Tobacco smoking** – This section asks about smoking tobacco products that includes all products where tobacco burns while consumed. Questions are about consumption of different tobacco products, smoking intensity, and weekly expenditures.
- C. Electronic cigarettes** – This section asks about patterns and reasons for use of electronic cigarettes and other vaping devices daily and less-than daily, or occasionally.
- D. Heated tobacco products** – Questions cover patterns of use, daily expenditures, the location of purchase, and reasons for using those products.
- E. Smokeless tobacco** – The aim of this section is to collect data about smokeless tobacco products use in Serbia. In addition to consumption, questions focus on weekly expenditures, reason for buying, and the location of purchase.
- F. Narghile/shisha/waterpipe with tobacco** – This section asks about consumption, patterns of use, and the age when respondents first tried to smoke narghile as well as how many years ago that was.
- G. Last cigarette pack/tobacco products used** – In this section, respondents were asked to show their last-purchased cigarette pack or other tobacco product package in order to collect data on health warnings and tax stamps. Additionally, indicators calculated based on the results of this section include the average price for 20 manufactured or hand-rolled cigarettes, the location of purchase, and the last-purchased brand of tobacco products.
- H. History of smoking behavior** – Questions cover the intensity of smoking all tobacco products in the past, the reasons for smoking more/less, and recall of the largest increase in prices.
- I. Cessation: Tobacco smoking** – These questions are related to quit attempts and methods used to try to stop smoking “classic” tobacco products.
- J. Cessation: Heated tobacco users** – These questions are related to quit attempts and methods used to try to stop smoking heated tobacco.
- K. Cessation: Smokeless tobacco users** – These questions are related to quit attempts and methods used to try to stop using smokeless tobacco.
- L. Attitudes towards prices and tobacco taxation** – Questions in this section cover support for increasing the prices of tobacco products by five percent and 20 percent

and the perception of current tobacco prices in Serbia as well as adoption and expansion of smoke-free laws or other tobacco control strategies.

**M. Access restrictions, anti-smoking sentiment, and exposure to advertising –** Questions are related not only to secondhand smoke exposure at home, workplaces, and public places but also to advertising activities (sponsorship or marketing) noticed by respondents.

**N. Background –** This section provides demographic characteristics of respondents in terms of gender, age, residence, employment status, personal monthly income, household monthly income, and marital status.

### **3.4. RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING**

#### **A. Implementing firm**

Deep Dive, a market research and consulting firm in Serbia, conducted the survey. Deep Dive is a private, independent full-service social and market research consultancy established in 2013. Deep Dive is a member of the European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research (ESOMAR) and is fully committed to ethical practice and professional standards. Deep Dive is based in Belgrade, Serbia, but is also engaged across the region through subcontractors and partners.

#### **B. Pilot survey**

The STC-SEE pilot survey was conducted in June of 2019. The pilot survey ensured clarity of the questions, logical flow and sequence of the questions, adequacy and appropriateness of response categories used, and clarity and correctness of formulations. The pilot also aimed to determine whether the respondents' attitude, interest, and motivation to answer the questions would be constant as well as establish the average interview time in order to set a reasonable quota per day. Another important objective of the pilot survey was to test the script (programmed questionnaire) as the survey was administered using a CAPI data collection method. The pilot survey was conducted on a total of 18 respondents, which were distributed by sex, urban/rural residence, smoking status, and age group. The pilot survey showed that respondents did not recognize some categories of the tobacco products, especially when translated into local languages. As a result, enumerators showed respondents a picture card at the beginning of the interview to illustrate different types of tobacco products.

#### **C. Training**

The training for all Deep Dive field personnel for STC-SEE was conducted in four regional sessions from September 2–6, 2019. The Deep Dive Project Manager served as trainer, while participants in regional training sessions included four regional supervisors, 12 fieldwork supervisors, and 61 fieldwork interviewers. Each training session covered survey concepts and definitions and questionnaire administration using tablet computers.

#### **D. Fieldwork**

In conducting STC-SEE, 61 fieldwork interviewers were distributed among 12 areas and four geo-statistical regions. A team supervisor was responsible for three to six interviewers and ensured that the team strictly followed the protocol and prescribed procedures. Four regional fieldwork supervisors provided oversight for the implementation of the survey in

their areas and gave technical assistance on survey concepts, questionnaire items, and field operation procedures. They also provided technical assistance on the use of tablet computers, while the Deep Dive technical team oversaw more complicated issues. The fieldwork supervisors conducted spot checks, and the Deep Dive quality control supervisors conducted short verification interviews. Fieldwork was conducted from September 17 to October 7, 2019.

The quality assurance interviews were conducted according to the checklist prepared by Deep Dive and approved by the Institute of Economic Sciences and contained three questions from the original interview. The checklist served to review compliance with the random principles of locality, starting point, house unit, and the principle of selection of the respondent. Responses from the survey interviews and the quality assurance interviews were compared.

Control of the data collection procedures was conducted via telephone procedure for at least 12 percent of the total sample. Additionally, logic and consistency control of collected data was performed on all (100 percent) interviews.

#### **E. Confidentiality / informed consent**

Since the individuals surveyed were adults (18 to 85 years of age), no parental consent was required. At the beginning of the survey, all respondents were assured that all answers in the survey would be used only for research and analysis and could not be used for any other purpose. Moreover, respondents were assured that their identifying data, such as name and address, would never be associated with their responses.

#### **Box 2. Principles for privacy and protection of personal data**

**Collection limitation** – Limit the collection of personal data to only those items that are necessary to the research purpose, and ensure they are not used in any manner incompatible with these purposes.

**Data quality** – Use procedures to ensure that all personal data are accurate and complete by performing quality checks at every stage of the research process: questionnaire testing before fieldwork begins to minimize the risk of errors in data collection; monitoring and validating interviews continues during the fieldwork stage; and additional quality checks are conducted during the data processing and reporting stages to ensure that the analysis, conclusions, and recommendations are consistent with the data.

**Purpose specification and use limitation** – Maintain transparency with respondents when collecting personal data from them. The respondent must be given sufficient information about the intended use of the personal data collected and any sharing with third parties.

**Security safeguards** – In specific cases (sensitive survey topics and/or vulnerable target audience) pseudonymous identifiers are used. A master file linking respondent's names, addresses, or phone numbers with their corresponding internally generated ID numbers must be kept secure, with access limited to a small number of team members at Deep Dive until the report is finalized, after which it will be deleted.

Source: ESOMAR (2016). World Research Codes and Guidelines, ESOMAR DATA PROTECTION CHECKLIST, © 2016 ESOMAR. Issued January 2015. Last updated April 2016.

[https://www.esomar.org/uploads/public/knowledge-and-standards/codes-and-guidelines/ESOMAR-Data-Protection-Checklist\\_update-April-2016.pdf](https://www.esomar.org/uploads/public/knowledge-and-standards/codes-and-guidelines/ESOMAR-Data-Protection-Checklist_update-April-2016.pdf)

According to ESOMAR recommendations (Box 2), Deep Dive follows the main principles developed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as general guidance on social and market research companies' responsibility within a global protection framework. This framework includes a set of principles for use in designing and conducting surveys to ensure privacy and protect personal data.

### 3.5. DATA PROCESSING AND AGGREGATION

STC-SEE used an electronic questionnaire on tablet computers. The survey set-up, processing software, management, and integration of the data was managed by Deep Dive, where Deep Dive technical staff served as the data managers. Data from the field interviews was uploaded daily to the Deep Dive server. 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 completed and uncompleted 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

The sample weights were computed for each respondent following standard procedures. The details of sampling weight values are provided in the Appendix.

### 3.7. WEIGHTING

Data adjustment was made in order to correct weights to the 2011 Census distribution. The variables used for calibration were geo-statistical regions, urban vs. rural residence, age group, gender, and level of education.

### 3.8. SAMPLE AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The 2,000 completed interviews represented an estimated 5.8 million adults, aged 18 to 85 years, in Serbia.

**Table 3.1** Distribution of adults aged 18 to 85, by selected demographic characteristics (sample size 2,000, in percent)

Variable	Percentage	Variable	Percentage
<b>Gender</b>		<b>Work status</b>	
Male	47.7	Employee in the public sector	9.0
Female	52.3	Employee in the private sector	31.3
<b>Age</b>		Self-employed / agricultural worker	4.1
18–24	9.4	Occasional / part-time worker	2.3
25–34	16.4	Student	6.2
35–44	16.9	Homemaker (person who manages a home)	6.3
45–54	16.7	Retired	26.8

Variable	Percentage	Variable	Percentage
55–64	18.4	Unemployed, able to work	9.6
65–74	14.5	Unemployed, unable to work	0.6
75–85	7.8	Refused	3.9
<b>Residence</b>		<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>	
Urban	60.2	Less than 200	7.5
Rural	39.8	Between 201 and 400	13.2
<b>Region</b>		Between 401 and 600	10.8
Belgrade	23.8	Between 601 and 800	8.2
Central and Western Serbia	27.4	Greater than 800	9.6
Southern and Eastern Serbia	26.1	Refused to answer / does not know	5.1
Vojvodina	22.7		
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	32.4		
Vocational	19.6		
High school	29.4		
Higher	16.5		
Refused to answer	2.2		

Source: Zubović, J., Vladislavljević, M., Đukić, M., Jovanović, O. & Jolović, N., (2019) Survey on Tobacco Consumption in SEE countries (STC – SEE), Serbia 2019.; details of the sample distribution are available in Table A3.1.



## CHAPTER 4: TOBACCO USE



### Key Findings

1. *Overall smoking prevalence among adults in Serbia is 37.9 percent, with 97.7 percent of current smokers consuming manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.*
2. *Consumption of tobacco products is the highest among 35-to-64-year-olds — one out of two is a current user of tobacco products (daily and less-than daily).*
3. *Intensity of smoking among daily smokers is high: the average number of cigarettes consumed daily is 16.6 (18.8 for men and 14.4 for women).*

This chapter is based on data from the STC-SEE related to tobacco use in Serbia. It includes information on smoking prevalence, smoking initiation, and tobacco consumption intensity among adults aged 18 to 85. Noticeable differences can be observed by comparing the results for users of various types of smoking tobacco products. Since smokeless tobacco products are not present in the Serbian tobacco market to a great extent, the focus will be on the most popular tobacco products — manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. Data on the prevalence of specific tobacco products also include e-cigarettes as well as heated tobacco products.

Moreover, in this chapter, data on smoking status and prevalence are disaggregated by selected demographic characteristics including gender, age, residence, region, level of education, employment status, and income level. Differences between daily, less-than daily, former, and non-smokers are also presented.

### 4.1. TOBACCO USE

Traditionally, tobacco consumers in Serbia prefer cigarettes to other tobacco smoking products. In Serbia, 37.9 percent of adults use tobacco products (Table A4.1) including “classic” tobacco smoking products<sup>11</sup>, electronic cigarettes, and heated tobacco. Among all adults, smoking prevalence of manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled tobacco is 32.8 and 6.3 percent, respectively, followed by heated tobacco products (0.7 percent) and e-cigarettes (0.2 percent) (Figure 4.1)<sup>12</sup>.

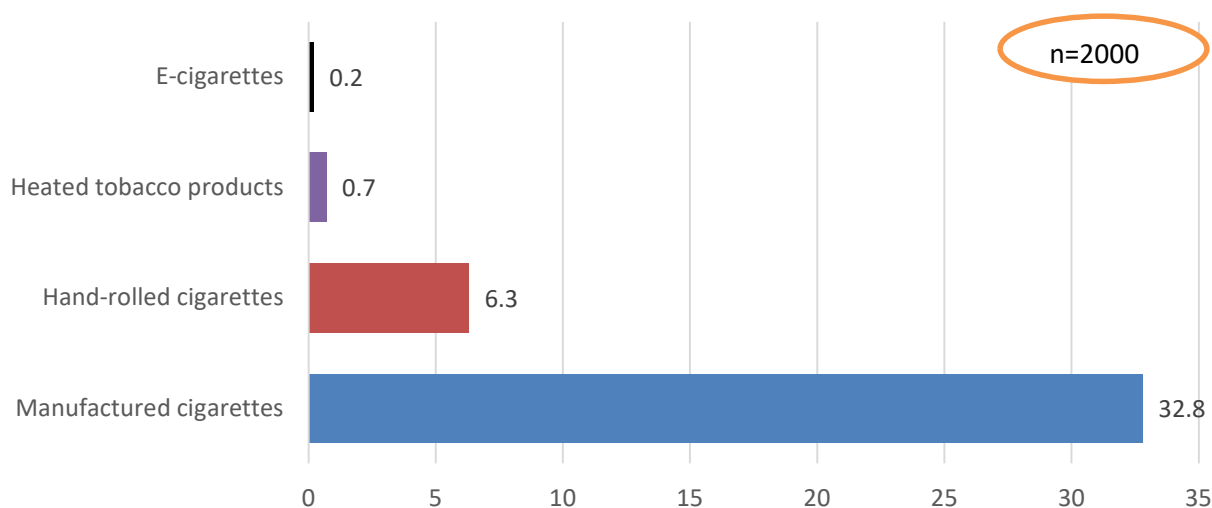
“Classic” tobacco products, especially manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, dominate the market with 97.7 percent of current smokers consuming this type of tobacco product (Figure 4.2).

<sup>11</sup> “Classic” tobacco smoking products include manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, tobacco pipes, and narghile/shisha (waterpipe tobacco smoking products).

<sup>12</sup> Some smokers consume two different types of tobacco products at the same time.

**One out of three adults in Serbia consumes manufactured cigarettes, by far the most popular type of tobacco product.**

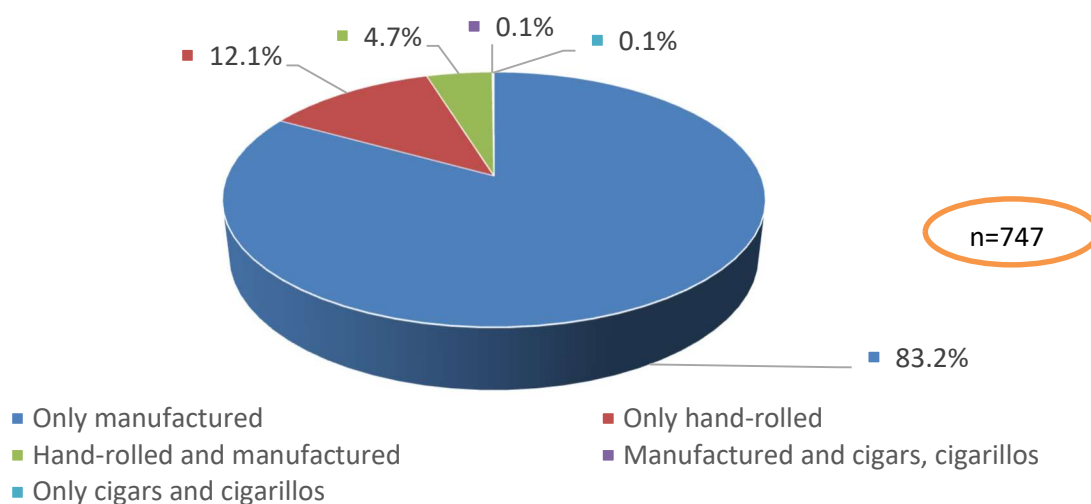
**Figure 4.1** Percentage of adults who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

**As much as 87.9 percent of current tobacco smokers in Serbia use manufactured cigarettes, alone or in combination with hand-rolled cigarettes or cigars and cigarillos.**

**Figure 4.2** Distribution of current tobacco users of "classic" tobacco products, by type of product



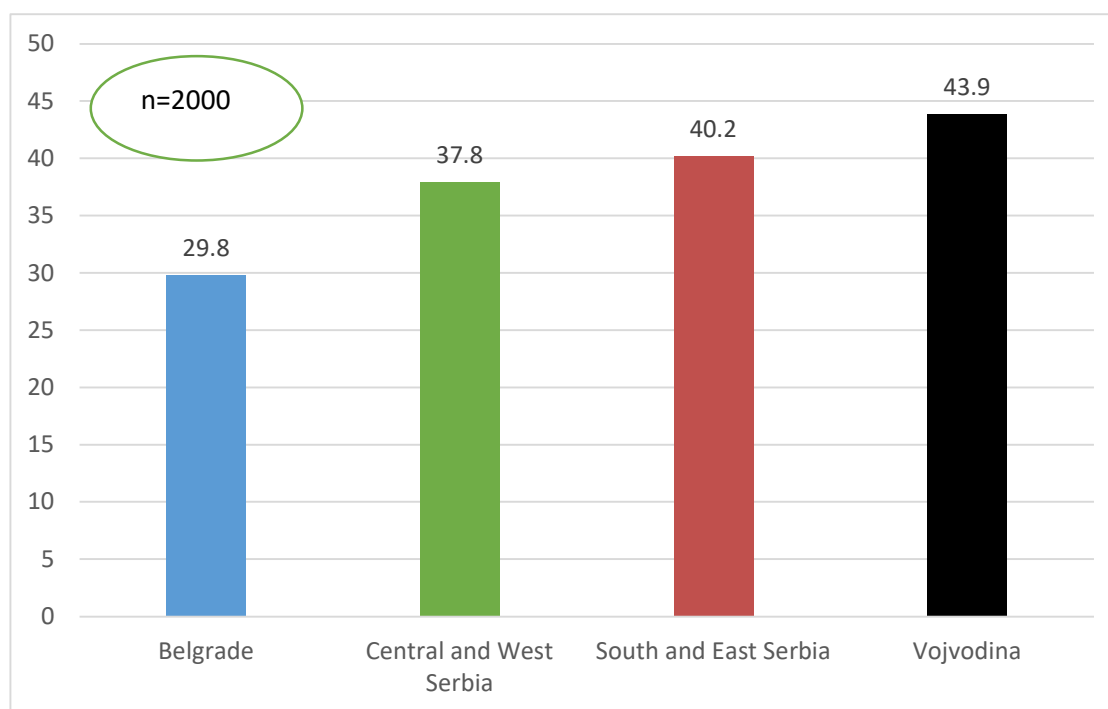
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

Apart from “classic” tobacco smoking products, approximately 0.5 percent of current tobacco users use electronic cigarettes, along with 1.8 percent who use heated tobacco products (Table A4.1a and A4.1b).

Survey results show that 37 percent of adults are daily smokers, while only 0.9 percent are “less-than daily” (occasional) users of tobacco products (Table A4.2). Prevalence among men is slightly higher (40.1 percent) in comparison to 35.9 percent among women (both daily and “less-than daily”). There are no noticeable differences in smoking status between people in rural and urban areas. However, it is evident that tobacco use prevalence in Belgrade (29.8 percent) is considerably lower than in other Serbian regions, by eight to 12 percentage points (Figure 4.3).

**Smoking prevalence in Belgrade is lower in comparison to other regions in Serbia.**

**Figure 4.3** Prevalence of current tobacco users, by region



Source: Authors’ calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

Smoking prevalence is the highest among 35-to-64-year-olds. One out of two people in that group is a current tobacco smoker. By education level, the highest prevalence of daily smokers (44.9 percent) is among those with a vocational degree (Table A4.2). Higher-income cohorts and those with a monthly household income less than €200 are more likely to consume tobacco products. Overall, tobacco use prevalence gradually increases from 34.3 percent among those with a household monthly income between €201 and €400 to 43.8 percent among those with a monthly income greater than €800 (Table A4.1). However, it is worth noting that nearly four out of ten respondents refused to answer this question or could not estimate their household income.

Non-smokers account for 62.1 percent of adults in Serbia — 59.8 percent of men (approximately 1.7 million) and 64.1 percent of women (nearly 2.0 million), while the percentage of former daily smokers is almost twice as high among men as it is among women (Tables A4.3 and A4.4). In line with prevalence trends presented in the introduction of the report, the prevalence gap between men and women is gradually closing. Consequently, the higher share of former daily smokers among men can be explained by the relatively slower decline of prevalence among women over the last two decades.

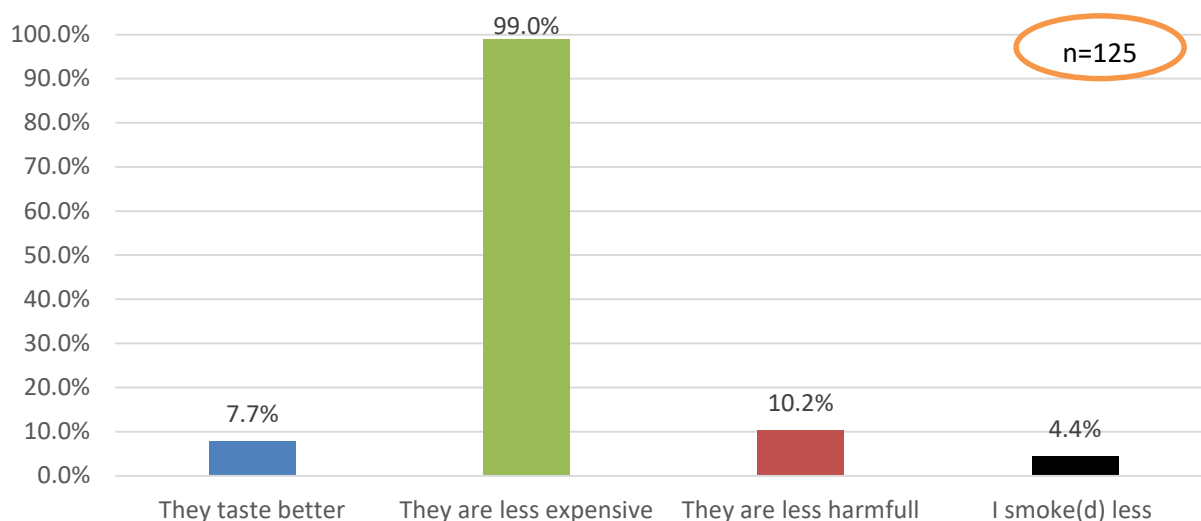
#### 4.2. USE OF VARIOUS SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Tobacco users in Serbia predominantly smoke manufactured cigarettes. Approximately 87.8 percent of all smoking tobacco users (nearly two million adults) smoke manufactured cigarettes exclusively or in combination with other tobacco products (Table A4.1b). The second most popular product is hand-rolled tobacco, with a prevalence of approximately 6.3 percent (approximately 370,000 adults) (Tables A4.5 and A4.6).

Hand-rolled tobacco owes its popularity to the fact that it is a relatively cheaper alternative to manufactured cigarettes, and some smokers see it as less harmful (Figure 4.4).

**Ninety-nine percent of current hand-rolled tobacco consumers state that relatively lower prices is one of the reasons for using hand-rolled tobacco.**

**Figure 4.4** Arguments for consuming hand-rolled tobacco among current users of hand-rolled tobacco (share of total)



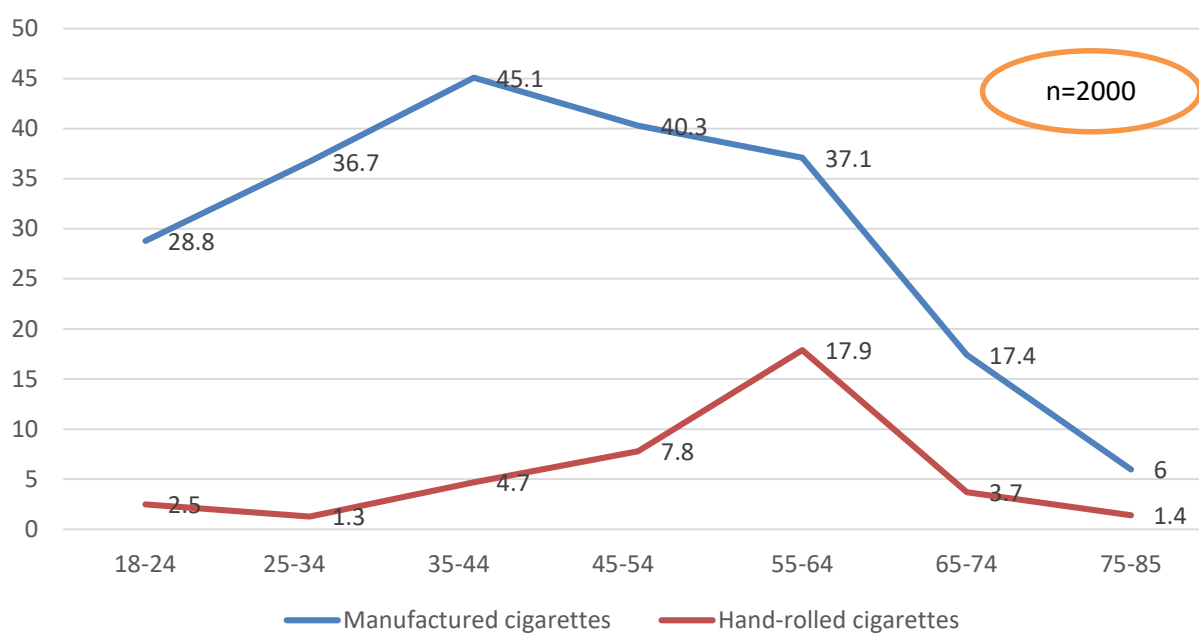
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

When comparing smoking prevalence by age group, prevalence follows an inverted U-shape trend, recording the highest prevalence in the age group 35–64. Use of hand-rolled tobacco is by far the most popular within the age group 55–64, with a total prevalence of approximately 17.9 percent (Figure 4.5). Unlike age, working status does not have any

significant impact on tobacco consumption habits and use of different tobacco products (Tables A4.5 and A4.5a).

**Smoking prevalence of manufactured cigarettes is the highest within the age group 35 to 44 (45.1 percent), whereas hand-rolled tobacco is most popular among older adults (aged 55 to 64) with a prevalence of 17.9 percent.**

**Figure 4.5** Percentage of adults who are current smokers of manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, by age group



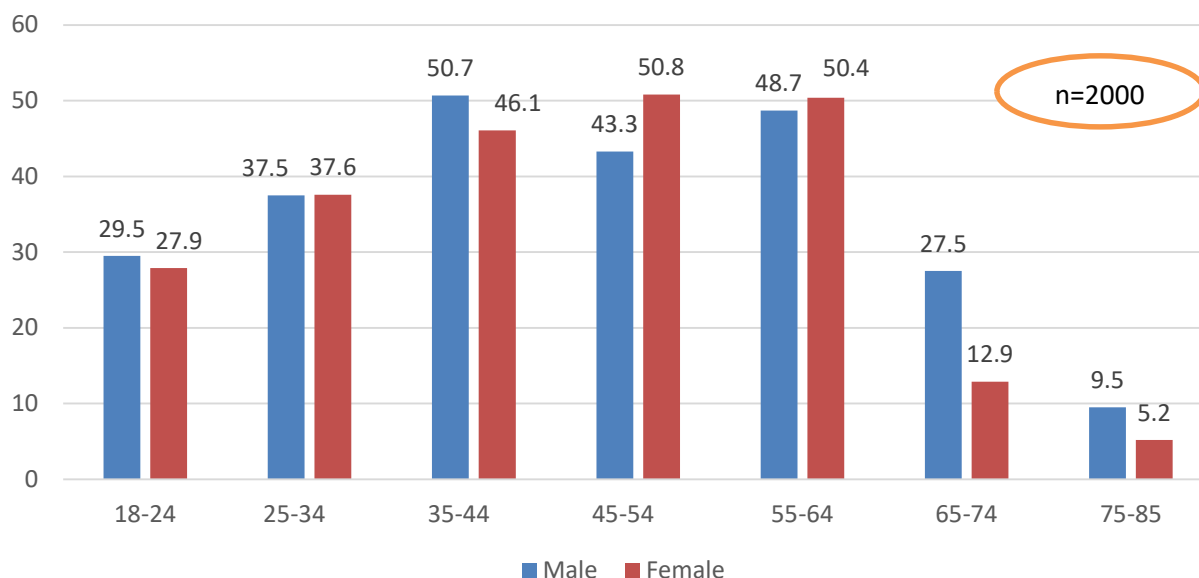
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

There is a substantial difference in the use of different tobacco products between genders according to residence. Prevalence among men in rural areas is slightly higher in contrast to those living in an urban environment (42.1 percent compared to 37.1 percent, respectively). On the other hand, women in rural areas smoke less relative to women living in urban centers (32.5 and 37.4 percent, respectively). Moreover, there is a significant difference in prevalence between men and women in the age groups below 65 (Figure 4.6). Among adults aged 65 to 85, male prevalence is more than two times greater, providing a clear argument that the current gender prevalence gap is a consequence of different attitudes towards smoking in the past.

Finally, consumption of hand-rolled cigarettes is relatively more common among men (7.9 percent) than among women (4.8 percent), particularly for men living in rural areas with lower household income and lower education. Hand-rolled tobacco smoking prevalence for men in rural areas is 12 percent, which is more than three times higher than for women. Although there are a relatively small number of observations, smoking prevalence of hand-rolled cigarettes among men with incomes of less than €200 is higher than that of manufactured cigarettes (Table A4.5a).

Every second adult in Serbia between age 35 and 65 smokes, without significant differences between men and women.

**Figure 4.6** Prevalence of tobacco smoking, by gender and age group



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

#### 4.3. CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY

An average daily smoker in Serbia consumes 16.6 cigarettes (both manufactured and hand-rolled) per day. Men smoke slightly more, approximately 18.8 cigarettes per day, whereas women smoke on average 14.4 cigarettes per day. Two-thirds of daily cigarette smokers smoke more than ten cigarettes per day. It is interesting to note that daily tobacco users in Serbia to a large extent belong to the lower and upper bounds of the smoking intensity distribution. Only 22.3 percent of users smoke between five and 14 cigarettes daily. All other users smoke more than 15 or less than five cigarettes per day (Tables A4.7, A4.7a, and A4.7b).

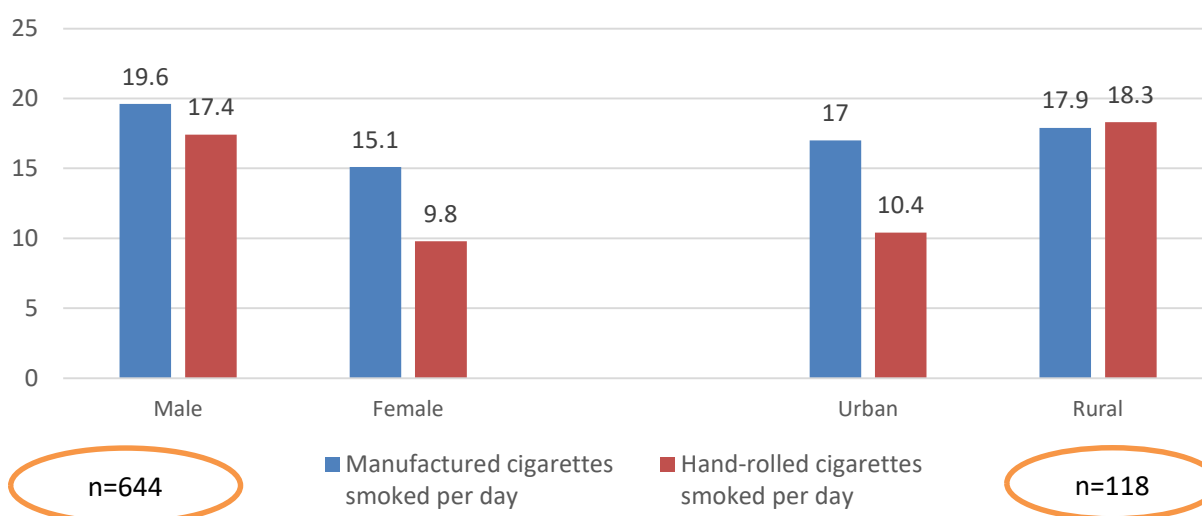
While daily consumption of manufactured cigarettes by current daily smokers is similar in rural and urban areas, hand-rolled tobacco is smoked more in rural areas relative to urban areas. A difference in smoking intensity by gender is also evident. On average, men in Serbia consume 19.6 manufactured cigarettes per day, which is 4.5 cigarettes more than women. The difference in smoking intensity between genders is even higher if hand-rolled cigarettes are considered. Men smoke 17.4 hand-rolled cigarettes per day, which is 7.6 cigarettes more on average than women (Figure 4.7).

Although there is a slightly higher prevalence of daily tobacco users in Vojvodina, there is at the same time a lower intensity of cigarettes consumed (by both men and women) relative to other NUTS2 regions in Serbia. For example, daily tobacco users in Vojvodina smoke 12.5 cigarettes per day while those from Southern and Eastern Serbia and the Belgrade region smoke 19.5 and 19.3 cigarettes, respectively. The average number of cigarettes smoked per day is slightly lower for people with the lowest education level for both genders. The

distribution of smoking intensity by all other observed demographic characteristics is relatively uniform. In addition, there is no evidence that smoking intensity is correlated to household income (Table A4.7).

**The intensity of consumption of hand-rolled cigarettes is higher in rural areas.**

**Figure 4.7** Smoking intensity among current daily smokers, by type of cigarette, gender, and residence (Sample size for manufactured cigarettes is 644; for hand-rolled cigarettes it is 118.)



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE.

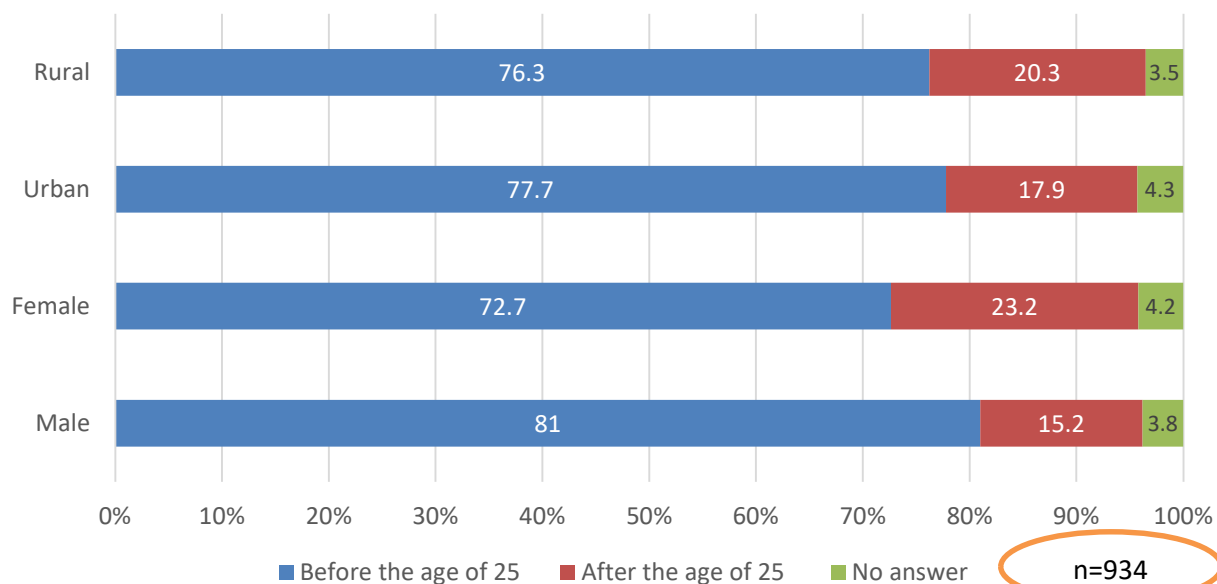
#### 4.4. AGE OF DAILY SMOKING INITIATION

Most ever daily smokers (of all cigarette types) reported daily smoking initiation between the ages of 18 and 24. One out of two current and former daily smokers started smoking daily in that period. In addition, approximately 77.2 percent of ever daily smokers became daily smokers by the age of 24 (Table A4.8).

Women are more likely to start smoking after the age of 25 (23.2 percent) compared to men (15.2 percent). Although the overall smoking prevalence of people living in rural parts of Serbia is not higher than those from urban areas, rural inhabitants are more likely to start smoking earlier (Figure 4.8). Approximately 9.4 percent of smokers from rural areas became daily smokers by their 16th birthday in contrast to only 5.5 percent of smokers in urban areas. Daily smoking initiation in Vojvodina occurs a bit earlier than in other parts of the country. Approximately 35 percent of current and former daily smokers in Vojvodina initiated daily smoking by the age of 18, which is about ten percentage points higher than in other regions. In addition, smoking initiation occurs earlier among people with lower household income: 29.3 percent of people with a monthly household income of less than €200 became daily smokers before the age of 16, which is significantly higher compared to all other income groups (Table A4.8).

On average, men start smoking earlier with 81 percent of ever daily smokers initiating daily smoking before the age of 25, which is 8.3 percentage points higher than among women.

**Figure 4.8** Initiation of daily smoking, by gender and residence among ever daily smokers



Note: "No answer" includes those who answered "do not know" and those who refused to answer.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.



## CHAPTER 5: SMOKING CESSATION



### Key Findings

- 1. Only 9.5 percent of current smokers tried to quit (unsuccessfully) in the past year; the overwhelming majority of those who tried to quit (93.5 percent) did so without assistance.*
- 2. Approximately five percent of those who tried to quit in the past year used alternative tobacco products such as e-cigarettes and heated tobacco to help them quit.*
- 3. The price of cigarettes and health reasons are the most frequently cited motivators for quitting by current tobacco users who tried to quit in the past year.*

This chapter presents data on smoking cessation among current smokers of tobacco products in Serbia. Since questions related to quitting attempts have been asked of current smokers only, the information on quit attempts in this chapter relates only to smokers who have not been able to successfully stop smoking. However, the responses of this target group provide information on available cessation support mechanisms and reasons for quitting. Finally, this chapter provides information on quit ratios (taking into account both current smokers and former smokers) — the quit ratio for smokers and the quit ratio for daily smokers — as well as important aspects of smoking behavior.

Currently, in Serbia, there is neither a free telephone service that can provide help to quit smoking nor a live phone line available to discuss cessation. There are certain medications legally sold on the market that can be used to reduce or quit smoking. However, their costs are not covered by national health insurance plans. Nicotine replacement therapy (like patches, chewing gum, pastilles, sprays, inhalers) can be acquired in pharmacies without a prescription, but they are not cost-recoverable through the health insurance system (World Health Organization, 2019). Certain medications used to support cessation of tobacco use (like Bupropion/Zyban/Wellbutrin) are available for sale, but some (like Varenicline) are not sold legally in Serbia.

On the other hand, certain health care institutions have cessation programs and can provide support to smokers. These are specialized support services to offer help with cessation of tobacco use in medical clinics and other facilities at the primary level of health care, in hospitals, and in private specialized health institutions. It is of utmost importance to ensure that national health insurance and national health services participate in covering the cost of such support (e.g., nicotine replacement therapy) currently not included in the national health insurance plan.

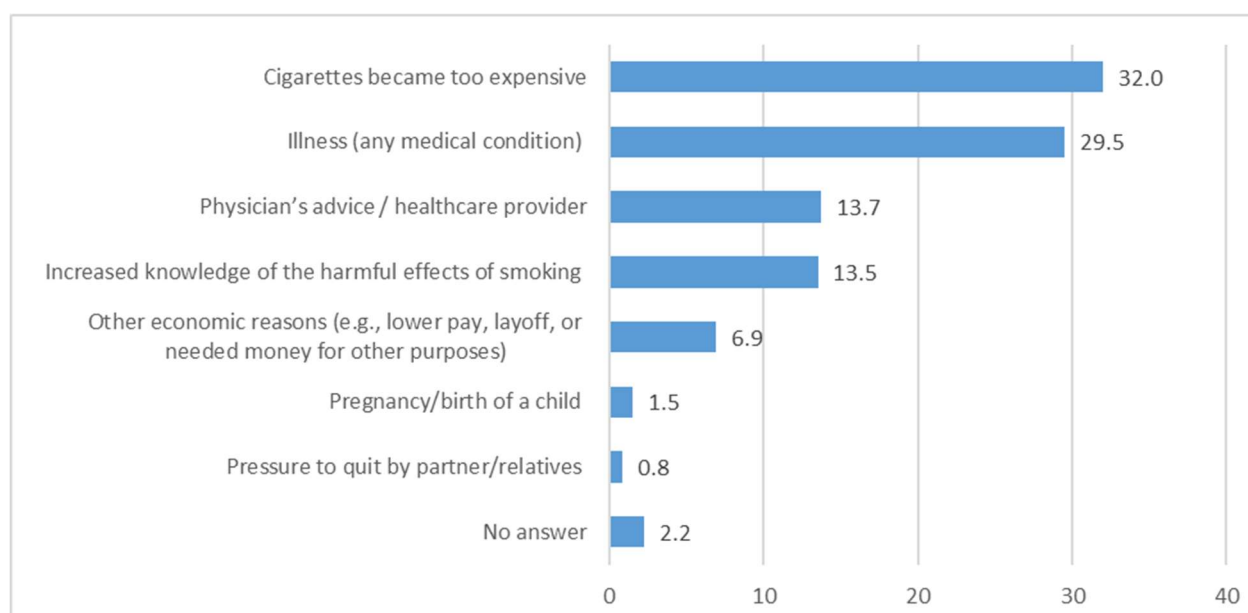
## 5.1. QUIT ATTEMPTS

Approximately 9.5 percent of current smokers tried to quit smoking over the last 12 months. Smokers between the ages of 25 and 34 are more likely to try to quit than other age groups. Namely, 14.2 percent of current smokers in this age group tried to quit smoking during the last 12 months, compared to only 6.4 percent among 55-to-64-year-olds. One in twenty current tobacco users from Belgrade made an unsuccessful quit attempt last year, which is significantly lower than tobacco users from Central and Western parts of the country, where one in eight current smokers made a quit attempt (Table A5.1).

As for reasons for trying to quit, most respondents cited the price of cigarettes and health concerns as the most important motivators (Table A5.2). Pressures from partners and relatives as well as pregnancy/birth of a child do not appear to be relevant factors affecting decisions to make a quit attempt (Figure 5.1).

**The price of cigarettes and health issues are the main motivating factors for those who try to quit smoking.**

**Figure 5.1** Percentage of current daily smokers who made an (unsuccessful) attempt to quit smoking in the past 12 months by reasons for quitting



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

## 5.2. ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FOR QUITTING

Tobacco control policies aimed at supporting current smokers in Serbia to quit smoking are not sufficiently developed. Institutional support for smoking cessation is very weak. For example, there are no smoking cessation assistance telephone lines (quitlines), and while nicotine replacement therapy is sold in pharmacies it is not reimbursable.

Therefore, it is not surprising that most smokers who made a quit attempt tried to do so without any form of institutional support. Approximately 93.5 percent of current smokers who tried to quit last year did not use any form of cessation support. Nearly five percent of

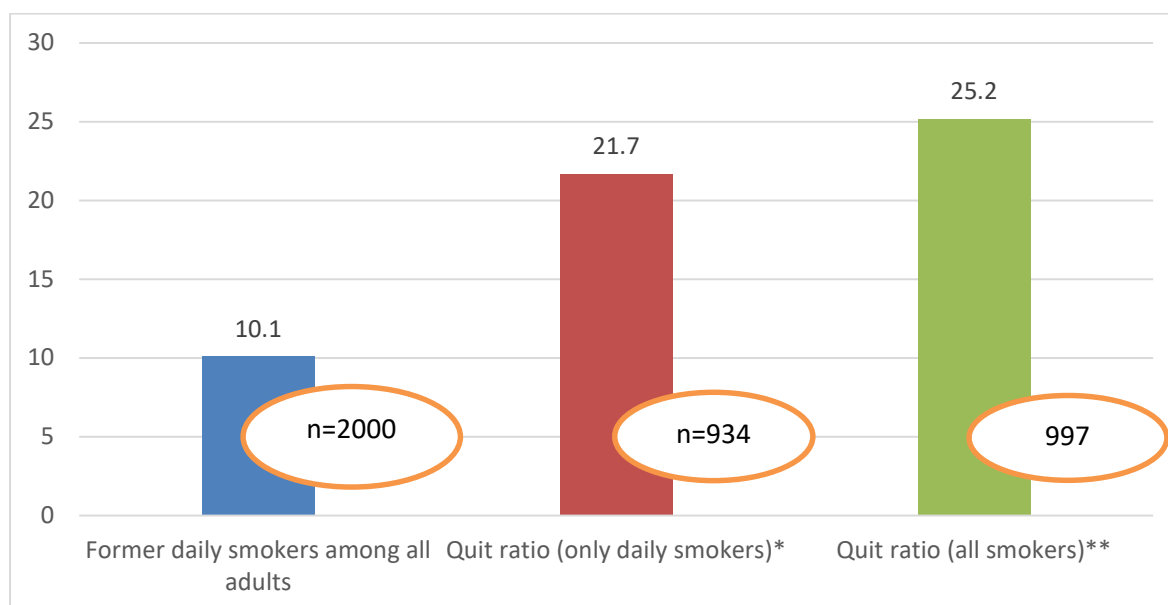
respondents reported using e-cigarettes and heated tobacco products as alternatives to help them quit smoking (Table A5.3).

### 5.3. QUIT RATIO FOR SMOKING AND DAILY SMOKING

The percentage of former smokers among ever smokers (known as the quit ratio for smoking) equals 25.2 percent. This percentage is slightly higher compared to the share of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers (21.7 percent), proving that quitting is more likely for the less-than daily than for daily smokers (Figure 5.2). As expected, the quit ratio is higher among the older population (aged 65 to 85). Similarly, the share of female former smokers (16.3 percent) is lower than the share of male ones (26.2 percent) (Table A5.4).

**Quitting is harder for daily smokers than for less than daily smokers. The share of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers is lower than the share of former smokers among ever smokers.**

**Figure 5.2** Percentage of former cigarette smokers among ever daily and ever smokers



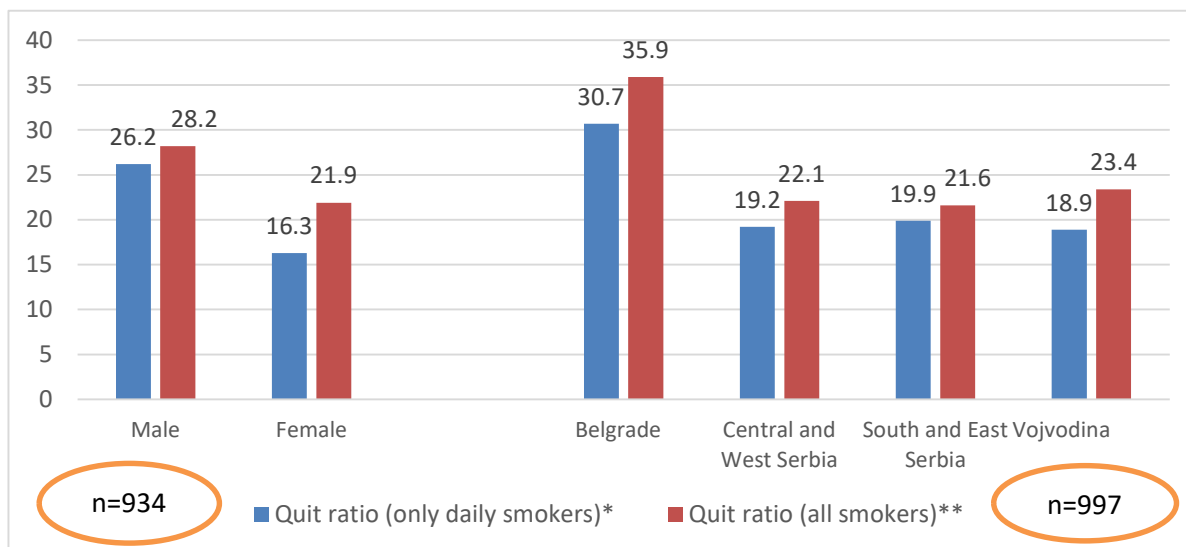
Note: \*also known as the quit rate for daily smoking; \*\*also known as the quit rate for smoking.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

Additionally, in line with lower prevalence rates, the quit ratio is higher in Belgrade relative to other regions. The share of former smokers among ever smokers (known as the quit ratio for smoking) in Belgrade is 35.9 percent, whereas in other regions it varies from 21.6 percent in Southern and Eastern Serbia to 23.4 percent in Vojvodina (Figure 5.3).

Both the quit ratios for smoking and for daily smoking are significantly higher among men than among women as well as for people living in Belgrade compared to other regions in Serbia.

**Figure 5.3** Percentage of former smokers among ever daily and ever smokers, by selected gender and regions

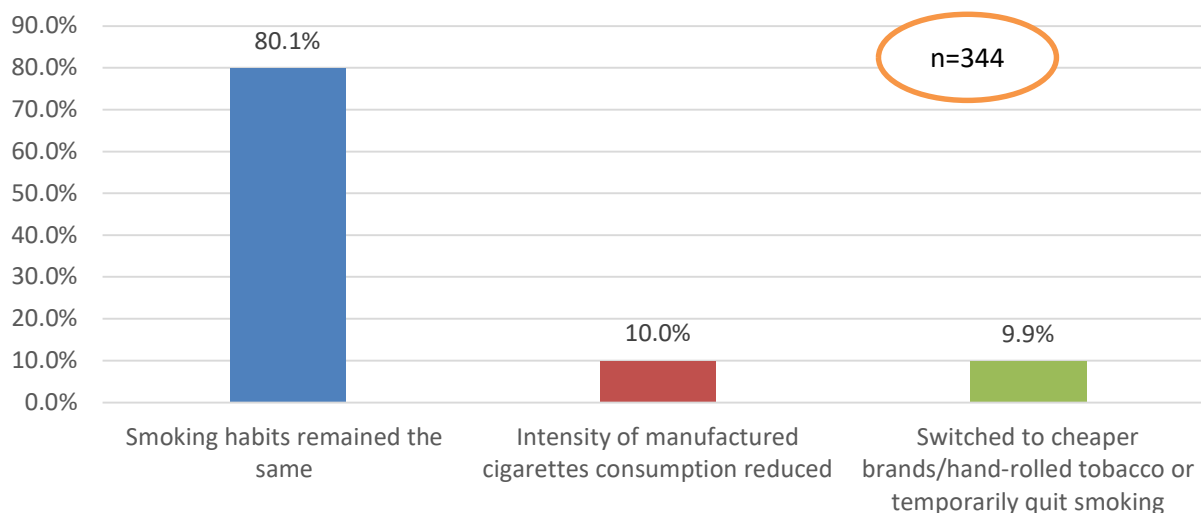


Note: \*also known as the quit rate for daily smoking; \*\*also known as the quit rate for smoking.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

The vast majority (80.1 percent) of current smokers did not change smoking habits as a result of the last price increase.

**Figure 5.4** Percentage distribution of current cigarette smokers, by reaction to the last price increase



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

In terms of smoking behavior, the vast majority of current cigarette smokers claim they smoke the same quantity of cigarettes as they did before. Only 8.7 percent of respondents stated that they smoke more now than before, while 16.4 percent claimed they smoke less than before. Gender is not likely to have any impact on changes in smoking intensity (Tables A5.5 and A5.6). When asked about their reaction to the last price increase, four in five current smokers stated that their smoking habits remained the same. Approximately ten percent of those who did alter their smoking habits as a result of the price increase reduced smoking intensity, while others in this group mainly switched to other brands or products. There is a relatively insignificant share of current smokers (approximately 1.3 percent) who temporarily quit smoking (Figure 5.4 and Table A5.8).

## CHAPTER 6: EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE



### Key Findings

1. *Children are often exposed to smoke at home - more than 80 percent of households with children up to 14 years old allow smoking inside the house.*
2. *A majority (62.5 percent) of adults work for companies where smoking is not allowed indoors nor outdoors in an enclosed area, while 9.3 percent of adults work for companies without smoke-free policies.*
3. *The highest percentage of adults (91.8 percent) are exposed to tobacco smoke in bars and night clubs as well as in restaurants (86.5 percent), while the lowest percentage (3.8 percent) are exposed to smoke in government buildings and offices.*

Secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure is involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke. It refers to smoke from burning tobacco products (manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, cigars, or pipes) exhaled or breathed out by people who are smoking<sup>13</sup>. All generations (including children, infants, and even unborn fetuses) can be exposed and experience the negative effects of SHS. Tobacco smoke contains more than 7,000 chemicals, including hundreds that are toxic and approximately 70 that can cause cancer<sup>14</sup>. When non-smokers are directly exposed to tobacco smoke (staying in the same place or room where smoking is allowed), they inhale nicotine and toxic chemicals in the same way as smokers do. The longer they stay in such areas, the more harmful the effects on their health. According to the American Cancer Society, one of the three most significant places of SHS exposure for many adults is the workplace, followed by homes where they live, and restaurants and bars<sup>15</sup>. In fact, people can (involuntarily) be exposed to tobacco smoke anywhere someone is smoking — government buildings and offices, health care facilities, universities, restaurants, bars, cafes, and public transport as well as their workplaces and homes. Since Serbia has adopted smoke-free legislation, which prohibits smoking in public places<sup>16, 17, 18</sup>, this chapter measures exposure to SHS in private and public areas.

<sup>13</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Smoking & Tobacco Use, Fast Facts and Facts Sheets, Secondhand Smoke Exposure Facts, [https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/fact\\_sheets/secondhand\\_smoke/general\\_facts/index.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/secondhand_smoke/general_facts/index.htm).

<sup>14</sup> US Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). *The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health.

<sup>15</sup> Drope, J., Schluger, N., Cahn, Z., Drope, J., Hamill, S., Islami, F., Liber, A., Nargis, N., & Stoklosa, M. (2018). *The Tobacco Atlas*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society and Vital Strategies.

<sup>16</sup> Law on Tobacco, Official Gazette of RS, no. 108/2013, <https://www.tobaccocontrolaws.org/files/live/Serbia/Serbia%20-%20Law%20on%20Tobacco.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> Law on Ban on Smoking in Enclosed Premises, Official Gazette of RS, no. 16/95; 101/2005.

<sup>18</sup> Law on the Protection of the Population from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke, Official Gazette of RS, no. 30/2010.

In Serbia, smoking is prohibited in all enclosed areas, business and public. In addition, smoking is prohibited in areas that are not considered public but which constitute a functional part of an area designated for the provision of health care, education, public child care, or social support service, including all garden areas and open areas used for theatrical, cinema, and other types of events. However, smoking is not completely prohibited in catering facilities (cafes and restaurants providing food and drink and hotels) and all other public premises (World Health Organization, 2019).

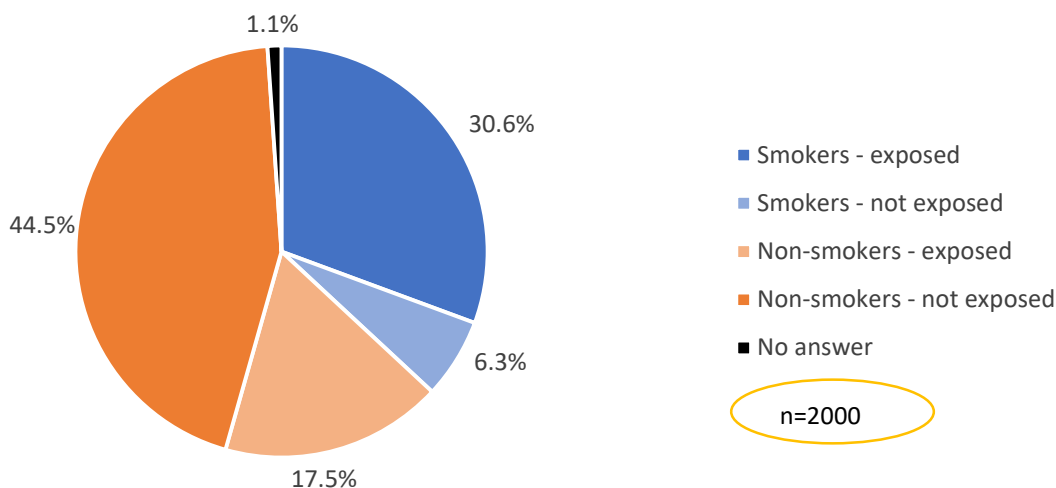
It should be noted that the Republican Expert Committee for Tobacco Control prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Health amendments to the Law on the Protection of the Population from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke in December 2015. In July 2016, the same body developed and submitted to the same Ministry a draft National Strategy for Tobacco Control (2016–2025) including a related Action Plan for the period of 2016–2020. Within the proposed amendments to the Law on the Protection of the Population from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke, one major change refers to a strict smoking ban indoors for all cafes and restaurants (Krstev, 2018). The amendment would stipulate fines for violations of the smoking ban that would be paid by both the smoker and the institution in case the ban is not respected (Institute of Public Health of Serbia Batut, 2017).

### **6.1. EXPOSURE TO SHS AT HOME**

Survey results show that 48.1 percent of adults in Serbia are exposed to tobacco smoke at home (Figure 6.1). Men are slightly more exposed to tobacco smoke in their homes compared to women (49.7 percent and 46.6 percent, respectively) (Table A6.1). On the other hand, more than 56 percent of respondents aged 25–34 and 55–64 were exposed to smoke in their homes (56.2 percent and 56.6 percent, respectively). People aged 75 years and older are significantly less exposed to tobacco smoke at home, with only 17.5 percent exposure. Adults in rural areas (48.8 percent) were slightly more exposed to tobacco smoke in their homes than adults in urban areas (47.6 percent). At the same time, adults in Vojvodina (55.4 percent) and Belgrade (49.1 percent) were slightly more exposed to tobacco smoke in their homes than adults in Central and Western Serbia (45.8 percent) and Southern and Eastern Serbia (43.2 percent). People with lower education were more exposed to tobacco smoke at home compared to those with higher education. The same figure 6.1 shows the percentage of adults exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status. Smokers are significantly more likely to be exposed to tobacco smoke at home compared to non-smokers (30.6 percent and 17.5 percent, respectively) (Figure 6.1).

More than 48 percent of adults in Serbia are exposed to tobacco smoke at home — most of them are current daily and less-than daily tobacco users (30.6 percent of adults).

**Figure 6.1** Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status

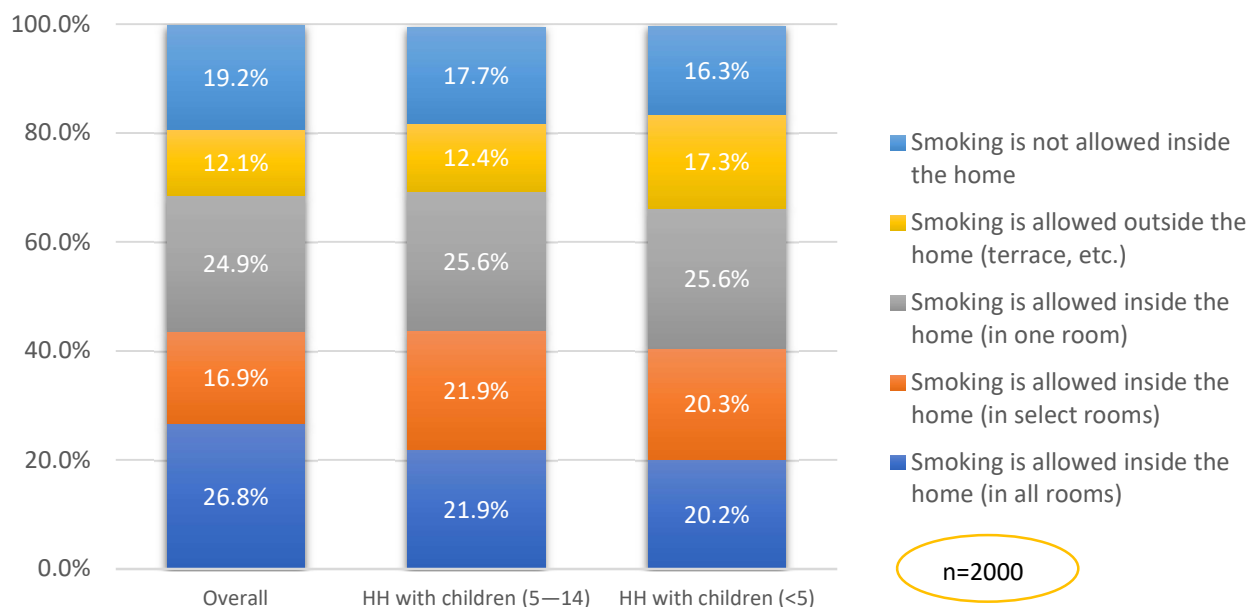


Note: “No answer” includes those who answered “do not know” and those who refused to answer.

Source: Authors’ calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

Children are exposed to smoke at home - more than 80 percent of households with children up to 14 years old allow smoking in the home.

**Figure 6.2** Percentage of adults by smoking policy at home (overall and by households with children)



Source: Authors’ calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.



Figure 6.2 shows that 68.6 percent of adults in Serbia are living in homes where smoking is allowed in at least one room (more details in Table A6.2), while only 19.2 percent of respondents live in homes where smoking is not allowed. The results show that, on average, only 17.7 percent of households with children up to 14 years old prohibit smoking in the home. There is no significant difference in that respect between households with children of less than five years of age and those with children aged five to 14.

Men are more likely than women to live in homes where smoking is allowed in all rooms (30.2 percent versus 23.6 percent, respectively). Adults in urban areas (27.6 percent) are more likely to live in homes where smoking is allowed inside compared to those in rural areas. Those who live in Vojvodina (37.1 percent) or Southern and Eastern Serbia (26.1 percent) are also more likely to live in homes where smoking is allowed inside compared to Belgrade (25.0 percent) and Central and Western Serbia (20.4 percent). The survey indicates that people with a lower level of education (high school or less) tend to live in households where smoking is allowed in all rooms. Among respondents who reported a household net monthly income of less than €200, 40.3 percent live in homes where smoking is allowed in all rooms. Nevertheless, approximately one-third of households with higher net monthly income allow smoking in all rooms inside households (31.7 percent of those with monthly incomes greater than €800) (Table A6.2).

Nearly half of current daily and less-than daily tobacco users (44.5 percent) live in homes where smoking is allowed everywhere, while only 4.7 percent live in households where smoking is prohibited. Results show that 29.6 percent of non-smokers live in homes where smoking is allowed in one room, while only 15.9 percent live in homes where smoking is allowed everywhere. Finally, more than half of non-smokers allow smoking inside their homes (Table A6.2).

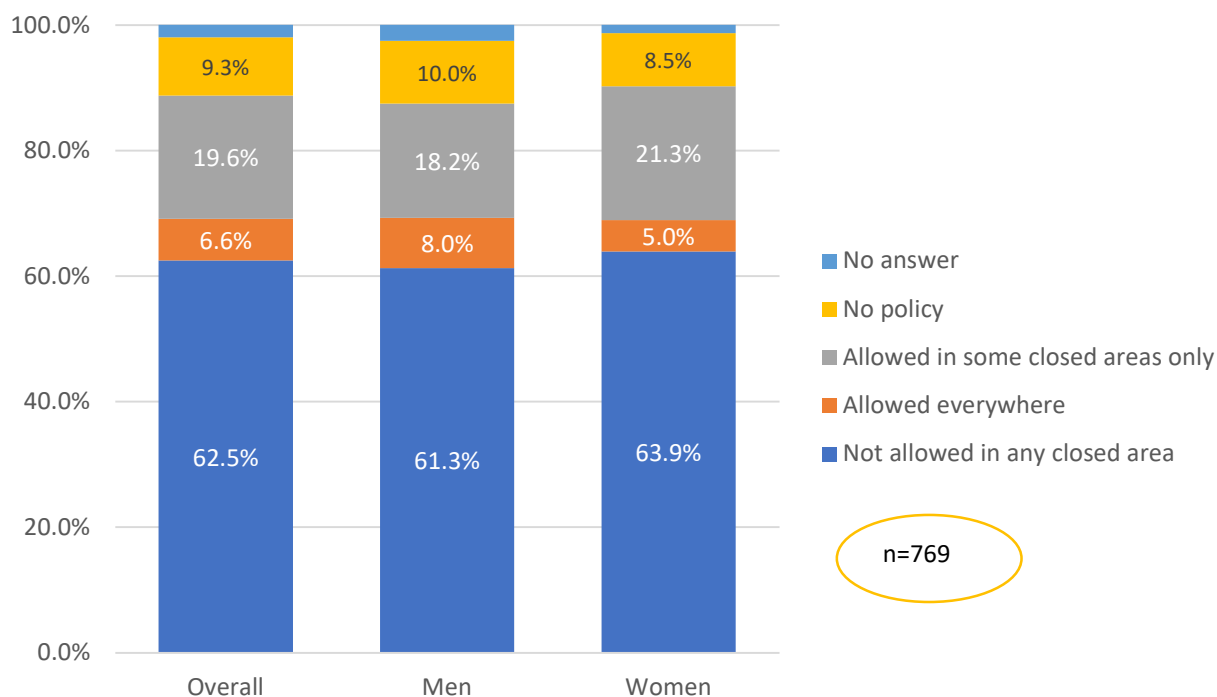
## **6.2. EXPOSURE TO SHS AT WORK**

Overall survey results for Serbia show that 62.5 percent of adults work for companies where smoking is not allowed (indoors or both indoors and outdoors) in any enclosed area (Figure 6.3.). One out of five adults works for a company where smoking is allowed in some indoor areas, while 6.6 percent of adults are employed at workplaces that allow smoking everywhere (both indoors and outdoors). Despite the fact that smoking is prohibited in workplaces, 9.3 percent of adults work for companies without smoke-free policies.

More than 60 percent of men and women are not exposed to tobacco smoke at work because their companies prohibit smoking in all indoor areas (61.3 percent of men and 63.9 percent of women). Adults in urban areas (10.3 percent) are more likely to work in places without smoke-free policies compared to those in rural areas (6.6 percent). Those in the region of Central and Western Serbia (13.3 percent) are also more likely to work in places without smoke-free policies compared to the other three regions. Moreover, a higher share of people with lower levels of education (high school, vocational, primary school or less) are employed by companies without smoke-free policies (12.5 percent, 13.7 percent, and 7.1 percent, respectively) (Table A6.3).

Although more than 60 percent of adults work for companies where smoking indoors or outdoors within an enclosed area is not allowed, one in ten works for a company with no smoke-free policy.

**Figure 6.3** Percentage of adults by workplace smoking policy, overall and by gender



Note: “No answer” includes those who answered “do not know” and those who refused to answer.

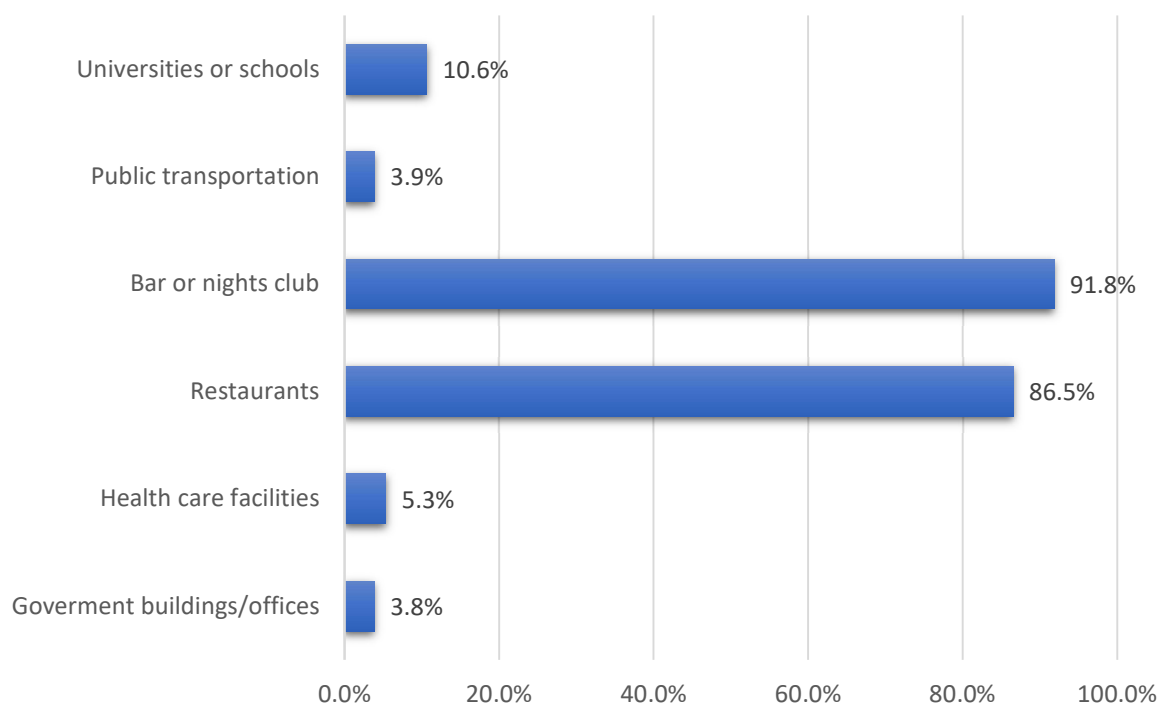
Source: Authors’ calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

### 6.3. EXPOSURE TO SHS IN PUBLIC PLACES

During the past 30 days, 91.8 percent of adults who visited bars or night clubs reported exposure to SHS, while 86.5 percent who visited restaurants reported exposure to SHS (Figure 6.4). Exposure to SHS in other public places is significantly lower than in bars and restaurants — 10.6 percent at universities or schools, 5.3 percent in health care facilities, 3.9 percent on public transport, and 3.8 percent in government buildings and offices. Younger adults aged 18 to 44 were more likely to be exposed to SHS in bars/night clubs/restaurants relative to older people (Table A6.4). There are no significant differences in SHS exposure in public places among adults in urban or rural areas as well as between different regions in Serbia. The exposure pattern across demographic characteristics and smoking status shows no significant difference.

**Reported exposure to tobacco smoke at bars/nightclubs and restaurants is the highest (91.8 and 86.5 percent, respectively), while exposure in government buildings and offices (3.8 percent) is the lowest.**

**Figure 6.4** Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places (sample size is different for every variable)



Note: Respondents were first asked if they visited any of these facilities in the last 30 days. If they confirmed, they were then asked if they were exposed to SHS inside those places.

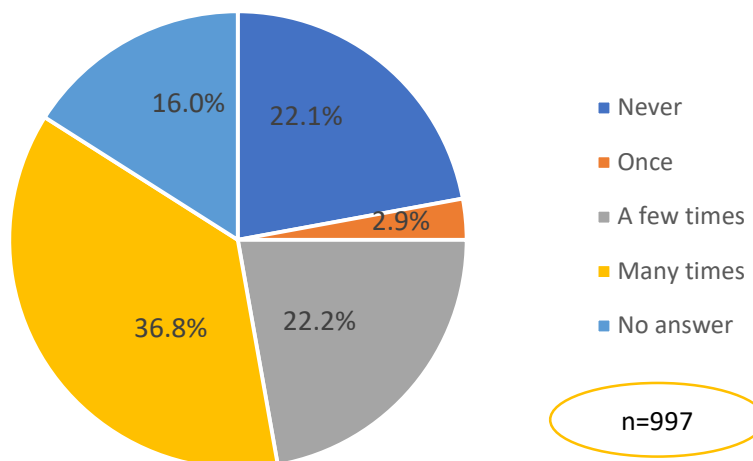
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

In general, survey results show that smoking inside the home is a major source of SHS exposure for many adults in Serbia. While most respondents work at companies where smoking is prohibited everywhere, a significant number are employed by companies without smoke-free policies. Exposure to SHS is the highest among adults who visited bars/nightclubs and restaurants, where nine out of ten respondents are exposed to tobacco smoke.

Regardless of location, most smokers report that they have been told that their smoking bothers other people (Figure 6.5). Among current smokers, 36.6 percent of them report that they have been told many times that their smoking bothers other people, while the results showed a slightly higher share for former smokers (37.6 percent). Also, 20.2 percent of current smokers and 27.8 percent of former smokers report that they have never been told that their smoking bothers other people. The detailed distribution of answers among current and former smokers is presented in Table A6.5.

Nearly two-thirds (63.1 percent) of all smokers have been told at least once that their smoking bothers other people.

**Figure 6.5** Percentage of smokers who have been told that their smoking bothers other people



Note: "No answer" includes those who answered "do not know" and those who refused to answer.  
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

## CHAPTER 7: ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE



### Key Findings

1. *The average amount of money spent on one 20-cigarette pack among adult smokers of manufactured cigarettes is €2.29, while the average amount spent on one pack of 20 hand-rolled cigarettes is €1.87.*
2. *The average weekly expenditure on hand-rolled cigarettes among current smokers is €4.99 — far below the average expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (€14.03). Smokers spend far more on manufactured cigarettes than hand-rolled: the share of household monthly income spent on manufactured cigarettes is 12.6 percent, while the share of household monthly income spent on hand-rolled cigarettes is 7.3 percent.*
3. *Nearly all smokers of manufactured cigarettes (97.1 percent) buy them in grocery stores, while only 1.2 percent buy them on the street or at an open market.*

Economic aspects of tobacco use among current smokers are presented in this chapter. Various indicators used in the analysis were calculated based on the data obtained from the survey. The focus of the findings is average weekly expenditures on various tobacco products (manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes) and the average cost of the last-purchased cigarette pack. Moreover, the results demonstrate the distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers by brand and location of last-purchased cigarette pack.

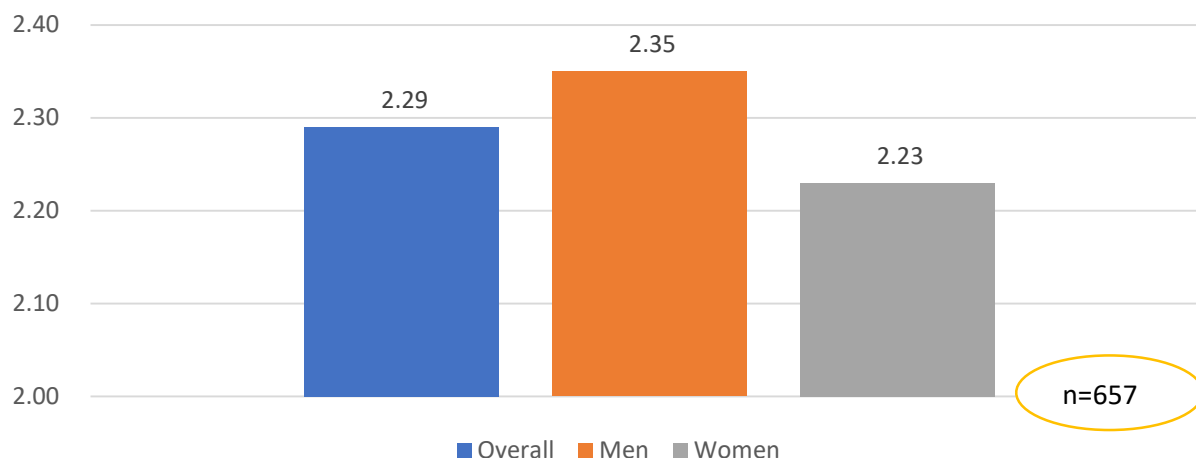
According to the WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic (2019), the retail price of a pack (20 cigarettes) of the cheapest brand in Serbia in 2018 was US\$ 2.10, while a premium pack of cigarettes was sold for US\$ 3.30. The weighted average price was US\$ 2.48, which, according to the STC-SEE data, increased to \$2.56 in 2019. Regarding affordability, the cost of 100 cigarette packs of the most-sold brand of cigarettes equaled 3.7 percent of GDP per capita (WHO, 2019). The retail price of a standard pack of 20 hand-rolled cigarettes was US\$ 1.99. Total taxes as a share of retail price on the weighted average pack equaled 77.3 percent, including 27.7 percent of specific excise, 33 percent of ad valorem excise, and 16.7 percent of VAT (WHO, 2019). Custom or other duties do not exist.

### 7.1. CIGARETTE EXPENDITURES

Expenditures on tobacco products on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis are important indicators of the economics of tobacco use. Selected indicators are common in the analysis — the average amount spent on a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes (or hand-rolled cigarettes equivalent), the average price of the last-purchased cigarette pack, and the average weekly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (or hand-rolled cigarettes equivalent). The results are summarized in Tables A7.1 to A7.3 in the Appendix.

The average price of the smoker's last-purchased manufactured 20-cigarette pack is €2.29.

**Figure 7.1** Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (last-purchased cigarette pack), overall and by gender

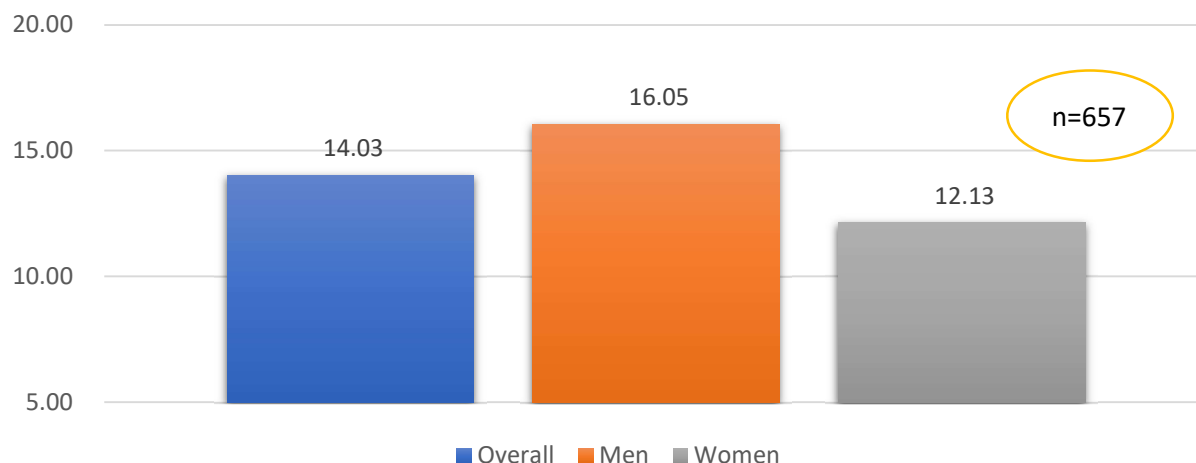


Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

Figure 7.1 shows that the average amount spent on a 20-stick pack of manufactured cigarettes among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes is €2.29. The average price is calculated based on the reported price of the last cigarette pack bought. Men, on average, purchase slightly more expensive cigarettes than women (€2.35 and €2.23, respectively, for a 20-stick pack of manufactured cigarettes). There is no significant difference by other demographic characteristics in the price of cigarettes consumed, leading to the conclusion that the consumption pattern is quite similar within different age groups, educational levels, and residences (Table A7.1).

On average, a smoker spends €14.03 per week on manufactured cigarettes.

**Figure 7.2** Cigarette expenditures per week among manufactured cigarette smokers, overall and by gender



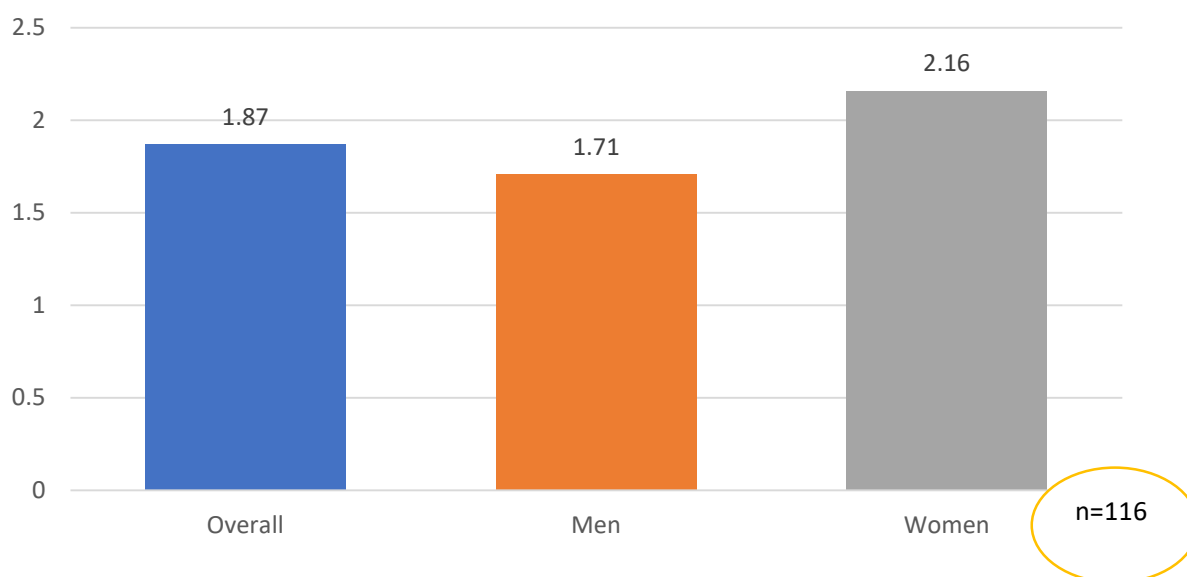
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

Figure 7.2 shows weekly cigarette expenditures among smokers of manufactured cigarettes. The average weekly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes among smokers is €14.03. On average, men spend more (€16.05) than women (€12.13), which is in line with prices per pack paid by men and women. At the same time, there is no significant difference in expenditure among other demographic characteristics. However, expenditures vary by income level: overall weekly expenditures are the lowest among adults with monthly income lower than €200 compared to other income groups (Table A7.2).

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 cigarette smoked on a weekly basis. Results show that the average amount spent on 20 hand-rolled cigarettes is €1.87. Figure 7.3 also shows the average amount by gender. The average amount by other demographic characteristics is presented in Table A7.3 in the Appendix.

**The average amount spent on 20 hand-rolled cigarettes is €1.87, which is significantly less than the average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes.**

**Figure 7.3** Average amount spent on 20 hand-rolled cigarettes (based on unit value in euros), overall and by gender



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

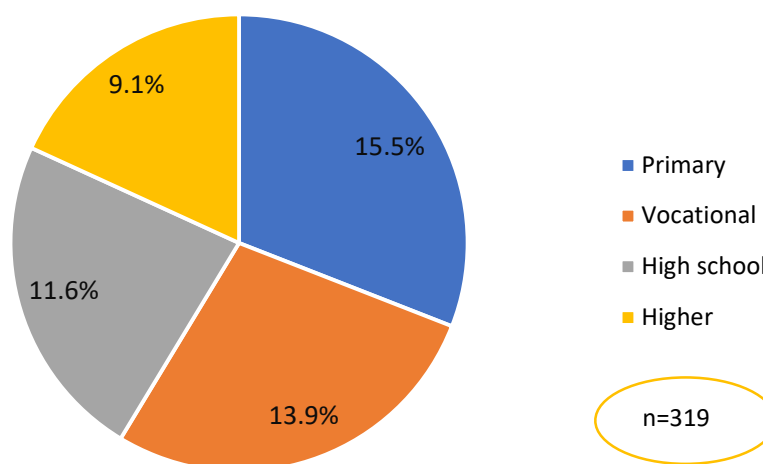
Table A7.4 in the Appendix presents weekly expenditures on hand-rolled cigarettes among selected demographic characteristics. Results show that the average weekly expenditure is €4.99, which is significantly lower than expenditures for smokers of manufactured cigarettes. Men reported slightly higher weekly expenditures on hand-rolled cigarettes than women, and respondents in rural areas reported slightly higher weekly expenditures on hand-rolled cigarettes than those in urban areas.

The average share of income spent on manufactured cigarettes among adults in Serbia is 12.6 percent, and the distribution by gender is 12.1 percent for women and 13.0 percent for men. The detailed results by demographic characteristics are shown in Tables A7.5 and

A7.5a in the Appendix, while Figure 7.4 shows the percentage of income spent on manufactured cigarettes by education level.

**Adults with lower education reported spending a higher share of their income on manufactured cigarettes compared to adults with higher education.**

**Figure 7.4** Share of income spent on manufactured cigarettes, by education level



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

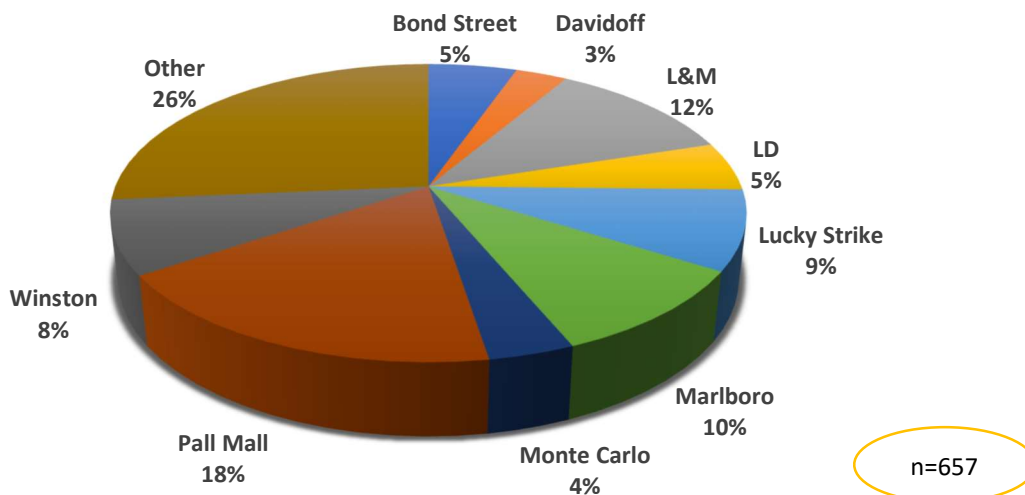
## 7.2. LAST-PURCHASED BRAND OF MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES

Figure 7.5 shows the distribution of the last brand purchased by smokers. The most purchased brand was Pall Mall (18.1 percent) followed by L&M (11.6 percent), Marlboro (9.8 percent), Lucky Strike (8.6 percent), and Winston (8.0 percent). Results by demographic characteristics are shown in Table A7.6. Men were more likely to purchase Marlboro cigarettes (16.2 percent) than women (3.7 percent). On the other hand, women were more likely to buy Pall Mall cigarettes (20.5 percent) than men (15.8 percent). The oldest cohort (aged 65–74 and 75–85) purchase Pall Mall (31.7 percent and 36.1 percent) more often than younger (aged 18–24) adults (9.8 percent). There is no significant difference in last-purchased brands between urban and rural areas as well as between regions. The most purchased brand among those with less-than secondary level education is Pall Mall (26.4 percent), followed by L&M (14.1 percent), and Bond Street (8.3 percent). Adults with a higher level of education, in most cases, purchased Marlboro (14.5 percent), followed by Pall Mall (14.1 percent), and Lucky Strike (13.6 percent).



The most purchased brand of manufactured cigarettes among smokers is Pall Mall (18.1 percent), followed by L&M (11.6 percent), and Marlboro (9.8 percent).

**Figure 7.5** Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers, by last brand purchased



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

### 7.3. LOCATION OF LAST CIGARETTE PACK PURCHASE

Current smokers of manufactured cigarettes were also asked about the place where they last bought a pack of manufactured cigarettes. Nearly 100 percent of respondents bought them in grocery stores. Only 0.3 percent bought them in specialized tobacco shops, while 1.2 percent and 1.1 percent purchased them on the street or in other countries, respectively. The purchase pattern is similar across age and educational groups, residences, and regions. Detailed results are shown in Table A7.7 in the Appendix.

## CHAPTER 8: MEDIA



### Key Findings

- 1. Smokers were more likely than non-smokers to notice all types of tobacco promotion during the last six months.*
  - 2. More than 90 percent of adults did not notice any tobacco sponsorship of events in the last six months. Nearly all smokers of manufactured cigarettes (97.1 percent) buy them in grocery stores, while only 1.2 percent buy them on the street or at an open market.*
- 

In the 2016 Law on Advertising, Serbia introduced various prohibitions on tobacco and tobacco product advertising (Government of Serbia, 2016). According to the WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic (2019), the prohibitions can be divided into two groups: the first group includes bans on direct tobacco advertising (direct bans), while the second includes bans on tobacco promotion and sponsorship. First, direct tobacco advertising refers to national and international TV and radio, local and international magazines and newspapers, billboards and other types of outdoor advertising as well as advertising at the point of sale and on the Internet. Secondly, bans on tobacco promotion and sponsorship refer to free distribution, promotional discounts, and product placement of tobacco brands in TV and/or film.

The World Health Organization measures compliance of these measures on a scale of one to ten; for direct bans, Serbia received a score of eight<sup>19</sup>. This score indicates that some of the adopted measures are not implemented or enforced, so there is room for improvement. For example, advertising at the point of sale, which is still allowed in Serbia, should be prohibited. In terms of tobacco promotion and sponsorship, the WHO compliance score for Serbia is very low — four points out of ten. This low score implies that significant improvements are required, mainly to enforce the bans on sponsorship and product placement in TV and/or film.

The Law on Advertising prohibits the advertising of tobacco products and distributing free tobacco products to consumers (Government of Serbia, 2016). According to the Law, there are several restrictions on different types of direct and indirect advertising. Restrictions on direct advertising primarily include advertising on national and foreign TV and radio stations, local and international journals and newspapers, billboards, and the Internet. Regarding indirect promotion, it is forbidden to deliver free samples by mail or any other way, to offer promotional discounts, and to advertise tobacco brands on TV or in cinemas (Institute of Public Health of Serbia Batut, 2017).

However, there are no restrictions on promotion and sponsorship of non-tobacco products identified with tobacco brands, use of non-tobacco products visually similar to tobacco

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<sup>19</sup> Detailed information about compliance score of direct and indirect bans in WHO Report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2019 – Country profile: Serbia.

products with the purpose of indirect promotion, nor appearance of tobacco products in TV shows and movies.

Furthermore, there is no regulation on obligatory advertisements against smoking before, during, or after any shows in which tobacco products appear (visual or in use). There is no complete restriction of sponsorships (events or sports), promotional activities by the tobacco industry related to corporate social responsibility, nor promotion of the tobacco industry by third parties. There is also no restriction on tobacco companies financing media campaigns or in any other way supporting non-smoking campaigns, including those for youth. Finally, although the Law prohibits tobacco vending machines, it does not restrict Internet sales of tobacco products or advertisement at the point of sale.

### 8.1. TOBACCO PROMOTION

**Less than ten percent of adults noticed tobacco promotion during the last six months.**

**Figure 8.1** Percentage of adults who noticed tobacco promotion, by promotion type

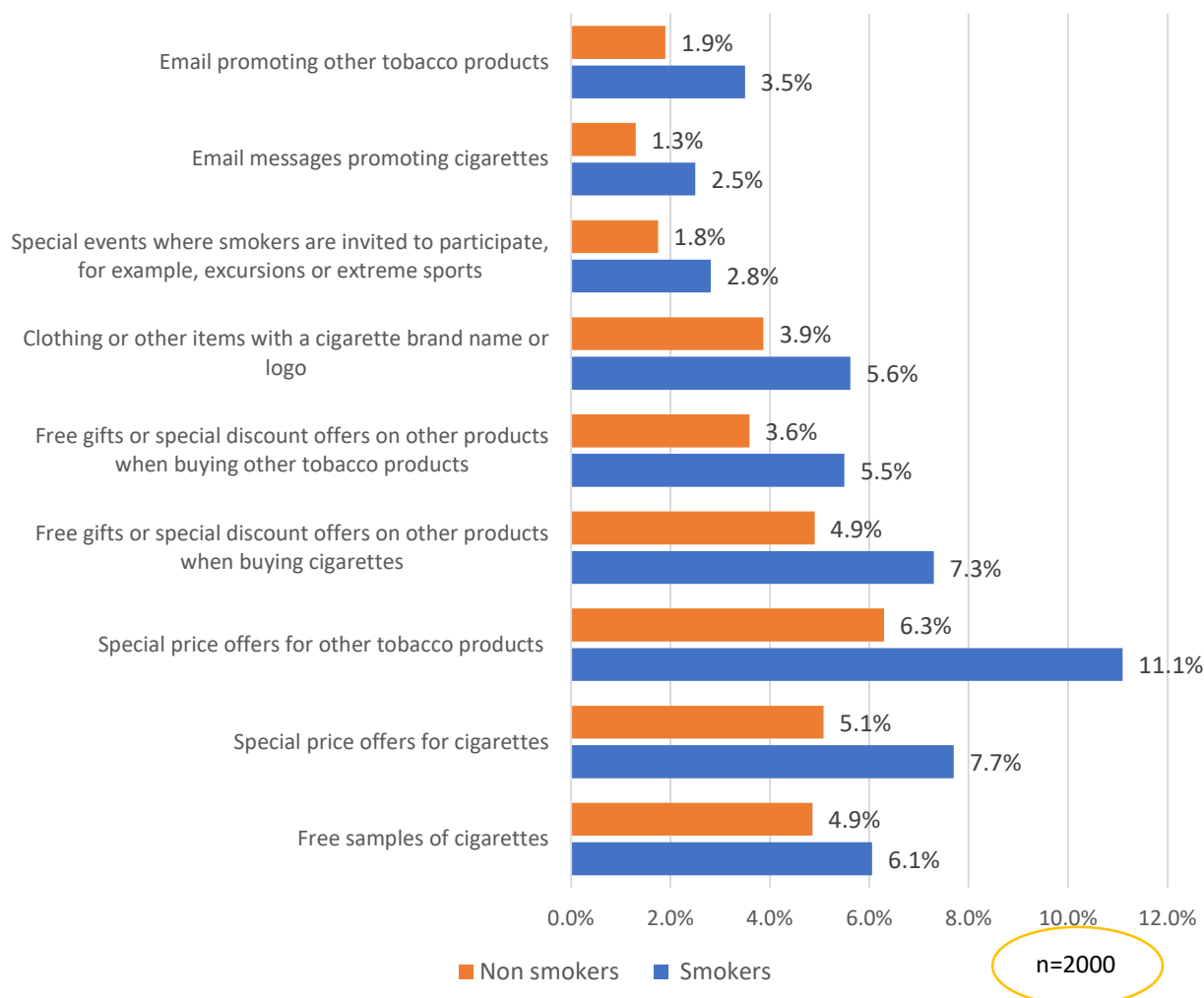


Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

Figure 8.1 shows the percentage of adults who noticed specific types of tobacco promotion in the previous six months. The most noticed activity was a special price offer for tobacco products other than cigarettes (8.1 percent) followed by special price offers for cigarettes (6.1 percent) and free samples of cigarettes (5.3 percent). Detailed results by selected demographic characteristics are presented in Table A8.1 in the Appendix.

**Smokers were more likely than non-smokers to notice all types of tobacco promotion during the last six months.**

**Figure 8.2** Percentage of adults who noticed tobacco promotion, by promotion type and smoking status



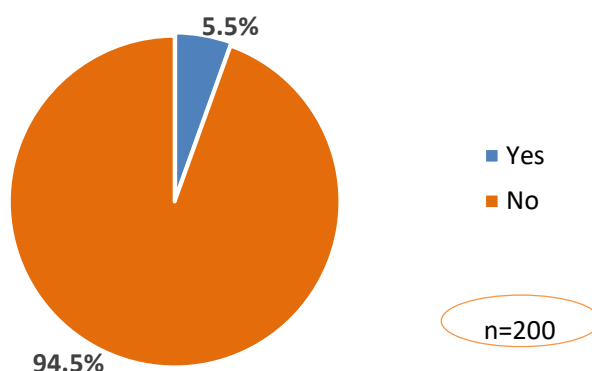
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia

Figure 8.2 and Table A8.2 present the percentage of adults (by smoking status) who noticed specific tobacco promotions during the last six months. The survey results show that smokers are more likely to notice tobacco promotion compared to non-smokers. The most noticeable type of promotion by both smokers and non-smokers was special price offers for other tobacco products (11.1 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively). Among all groups, the least noticeable forms of promotion were email messages promoting cigarettes and invitations to special events for smokers.

## 8.2. TOBACCO SPONSORSHIP

**More than 90 percent of adults did not notice any tobacco sponsorship of events in the last six months.**

**Figure 8.3.** Percentage of adults who noticed tobacco sponsorship of events

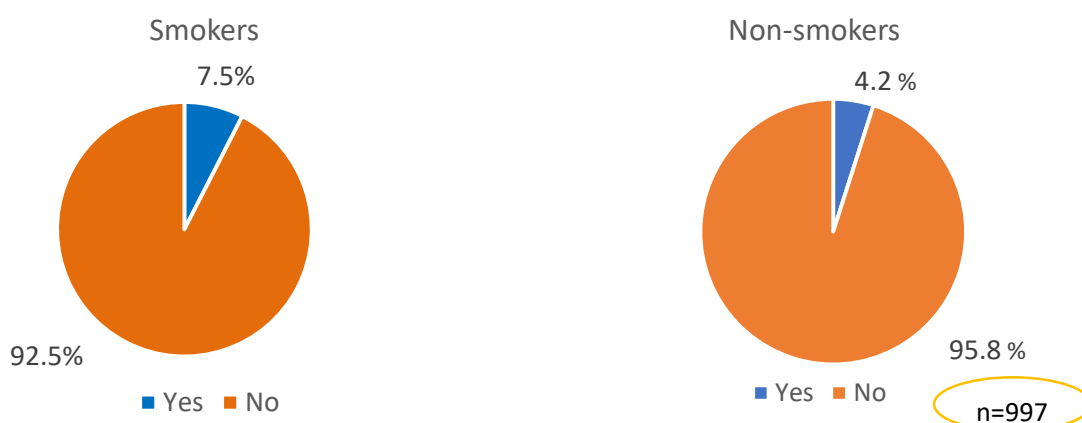


Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

Figure 8.3 shows the percentage of adults who noticed any event that was sponsored by or connected with either cigarette brands or tobacco companies in the last six months. Only five percent of adults in Serbia noticed tobacco sponsorship during the previous six months. Men were more likely to notice sponsorship of the events (8.1 percent) than women (3.1 percent). Across the regions, 12.8 percent of adults in Central and Western Serbia noticed sponsorship, which is substantially higher than in other regions. The distribution of adults by other demographic characteristics is presented in Table A8.3.

**Only 7.5 percent of smokers and 4.2 percent of non-smokers noticed any event that was sponsored by tobacco companies in the last six months.**

**Figure 8.4** Percentage of adults who noticed tobacco sponsorship of events, by smoking status



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

Among both smokers and non-smokers, the percentage of those who noticed any event sponsored by tobacco companies was far less than ten percent (7.5 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively).

## CHAPTER 9: ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS



### Key Findings

- 1. Although a significant number of adults see adoption of tobacco control strategies as either quite useful or very useful, the vast majority of them believe that cigarettes in Serbia are already expensive or very expensive.*
  - 2. More than 30 percent of smokers believe that free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy, would be very useful or quite useful (14.8 percent and 21.0 percent, respectively).*
  - 3. Most non-smokers view the expansion of smoking bans as useful tobacco control strategy. Additionally, 19.5 percent consider it to be very useful and 30.8 percent quite useful.*
- 

The most effective and efficient tobacco control policy is increasing the prices of tobacco products. One way to increase prices is by increasing taxes on tobacco (US National Cancer Institute; World Health Organization, 2016). Based on research conducted in low- and middle-income countries, tobacco taxation policy is considered to be a very useful policy in reducing tobacco use as well as improving public health.

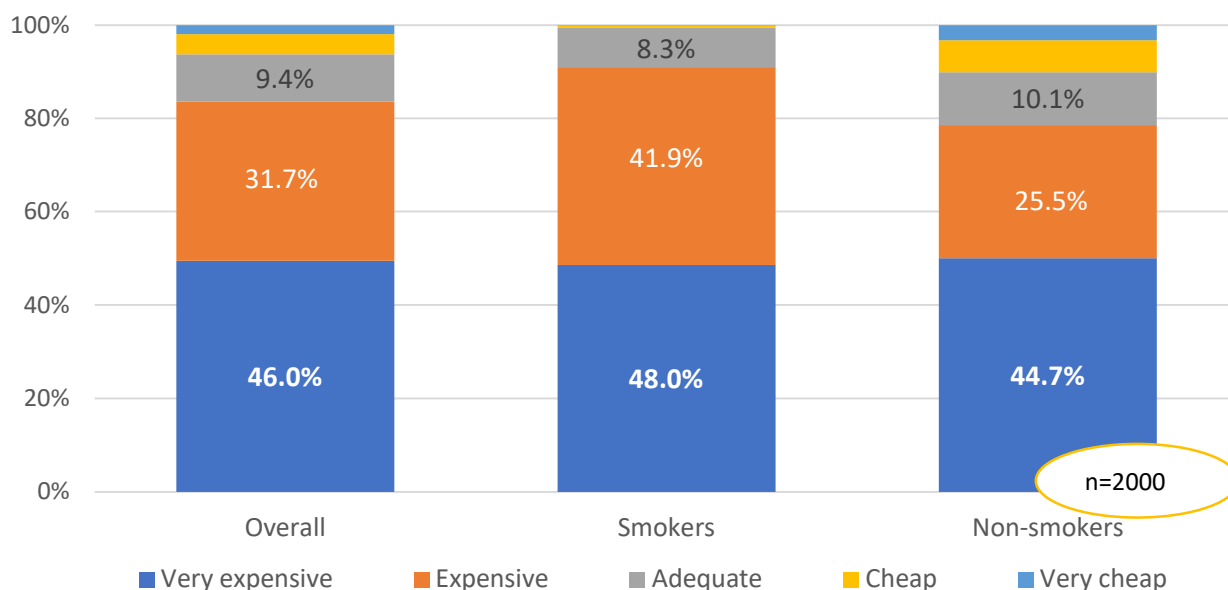
This chapter provides data on attitudes towards tobacco prices and tobacco taxation policy. Respondents were asked about their support for the introduction of the new tobacco control activities and legislation. Some examples of policies suggested include expanded smoke-free places and price increases on tobacco products (by five percent and 20 percent).

### 9.1. TOBACCO TAX AND PRICE INCREASES

Figure 9.1 and Table A9.1 show attitudes about cigarette price increases. Overall, more than two-thirds of respondents think that cigarettes in Serbia are expensive or very expensive. The percentage of non-smokers (44.7 percent) who believe that cigarettes are very expensive is slightly lower relative to smokers (48.0 percent). Less than one percent of smokers believe that cigarettes are cheap or very cheap.

**Three out of four respondents think that cigarettes in Serbia are expensive or very expensive.**

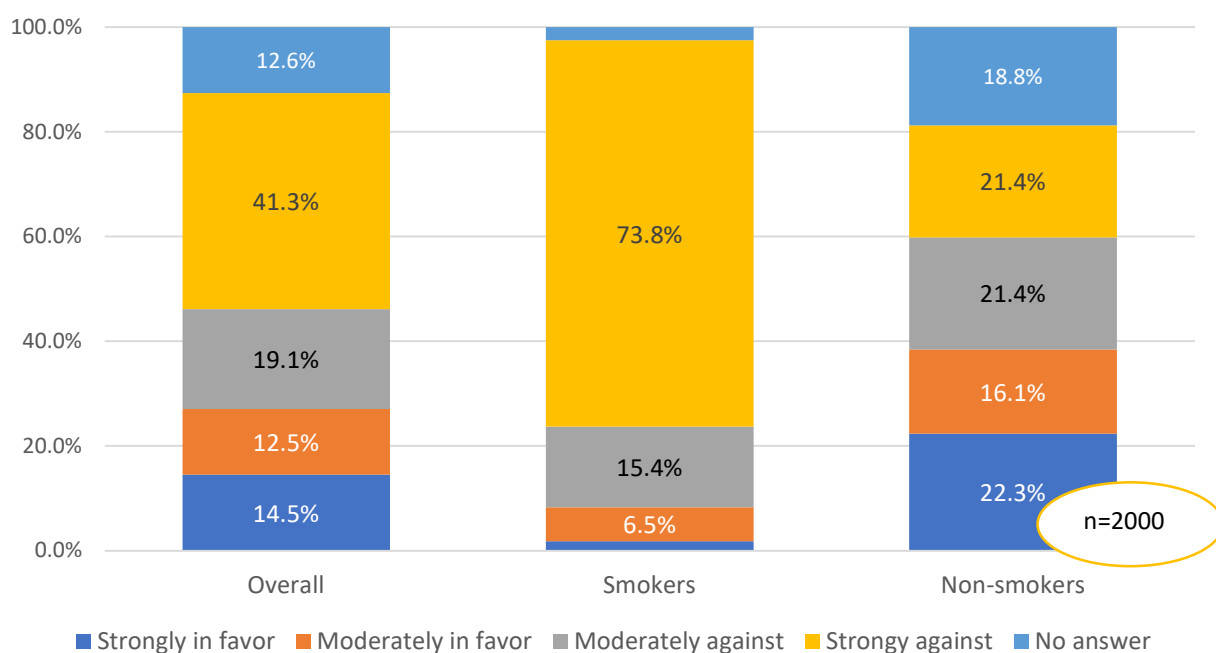
**Figure 9.1** Attitudes of respondents towards cigarette prices



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

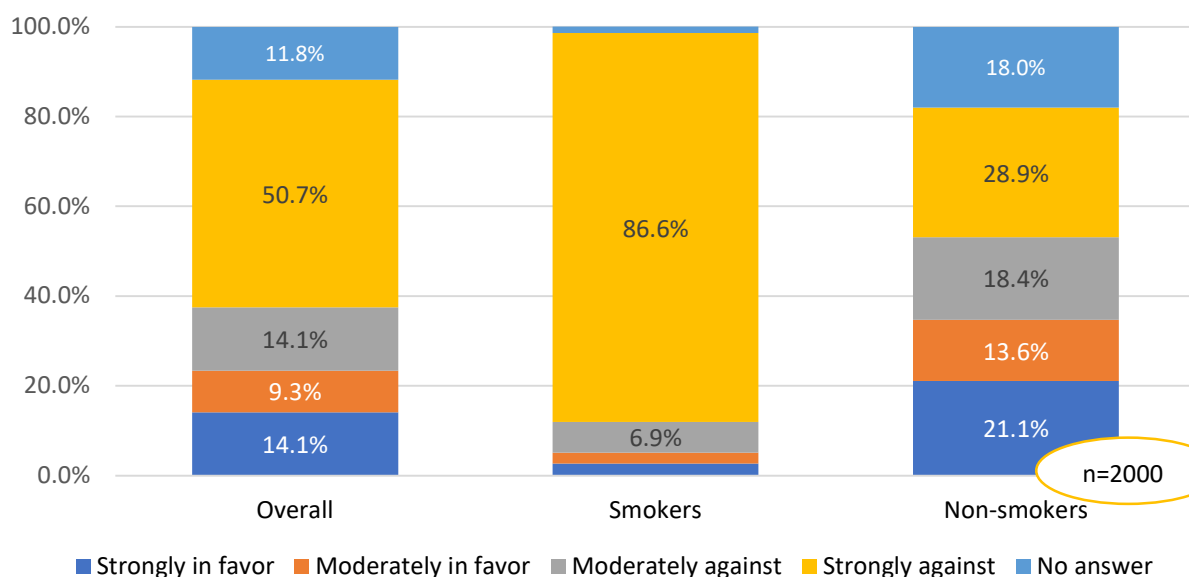
**More than 60 percent of respondents were against raising tobacco prices by five percent and 20 percent.**

**Figure 9.2a** Attitudes of respondents towards raising cigarette prices by five percent



Note: "No answer" includes those who answered "do not know" and those who refused to answer.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

**Figure 9.2b** Attitudes of respondents towards raising cigarette prices by 20 percent

Note: "No answer" includes those who answered "do not know" and those who refused to answer.

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

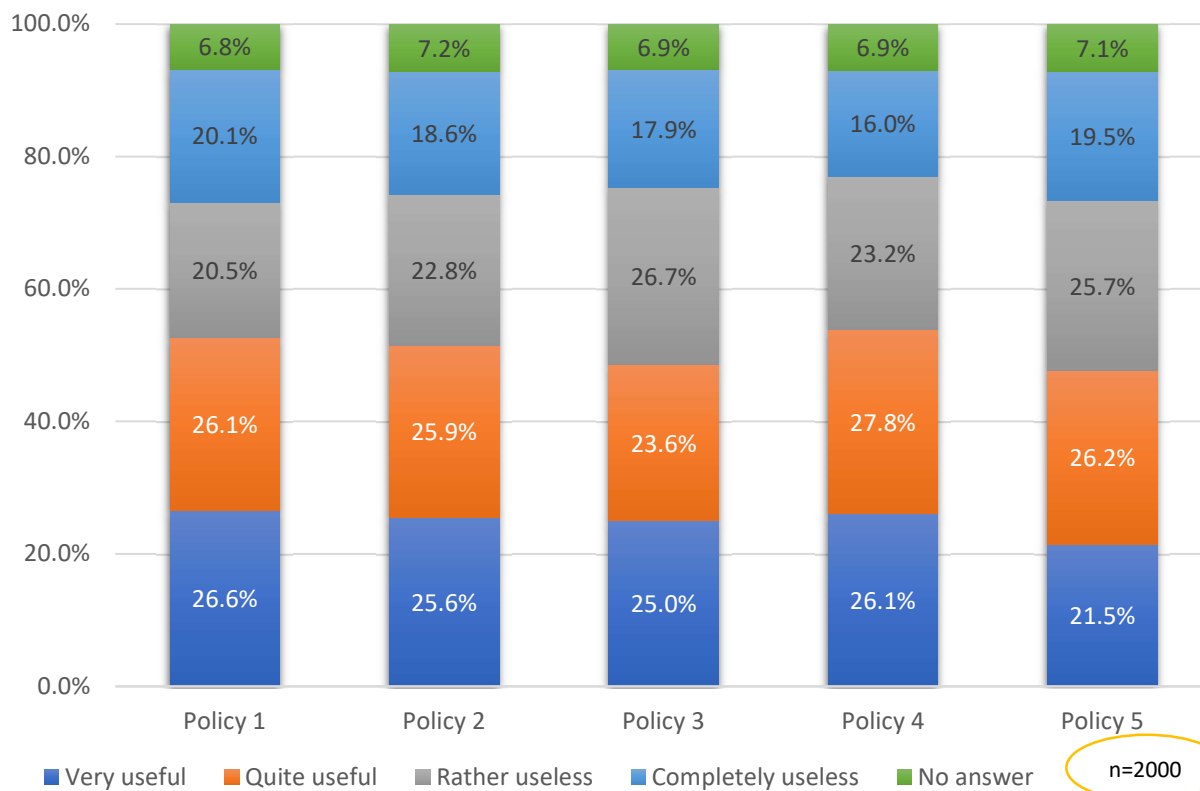
Figures 9.2a and 9.2b present respondent attitudes about raising the price of tobacco products by five percent and 20 percent. Most respondents were strongly or moderately against price increases. At the same time, 21.1 percent of non-smokers were strongly in favor of raising tobacco prices by 20 percent, and 22.3 percent of them supported raising the price by five percent. However, nearly 90 percent of smokers were strongly against this policy measure in both cases. Compared by demographic characteristics (gender, age, residence, region, and educational level), there is no variation in attitudes towards raising prices of tobacco products. Tables A9.2 and A9.3 in the Appendix show the percentage of adults who are in favor or against tobacco price increases of five percent and 20 percent, respectively, by demographic characteristics.

Policymakers in Serbia can use best practices from other countries and adopt various tobacco control strategies to reduce smoking prevalence. Figure 9.3 shows that most adults in Serbia consider the adoption of tobacco control strategies to be useful and very useful. Every third smoker believes that free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy, would be quite useful or very useful (Table A9.4 in the Appendix). At the same time, more than half of non-smokers consider the expansion of smoking bans to be the most useful tobacco control strategy (Table A9.9 in the Appendix). More than 56 percent of women believe that the expansion of smoking bans would be either very useful or quite useful, while 50 percent of men believe that free support for tobacco cessation would be either very useful or quite useful.



The percentage of adults who believe that the adoption of several tobacco control strategies would be very useful and quite useful is greater than 45 percent.

**Figure 9.3** Attitudes of respondents towards adoption of tobacco control policies



Note: Policy 1 – Free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy; Policy 2 – Making smoking or tobacco products sales illegal; Policy 3 – Raising the price of cigarettes / raising the price of other tobacco products; Policy 4 – Expansion of smoking bans; Policy 5 – Restrict the number of shops that tobacco products can be sold in; “No answer” includes those who answered “do not know / not sure,” and those who refused to answer.

Source: Authors’ calculations based on data from STC-SEE for Serbia.

## CHAPTER 10: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the introduction of MPOWER measures, the WHO has prepared a 2019 report on Serbia (World Health Organization, 2019), which is enriched by the findings from the STC-SEE survey.

**Table 10.1** Summarized MPOWER results for Serbia, 2019

<b>M</b>		<b>P</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>W</b>		<b>E</b>	<b>R</b>	
MONITORING		SMOKE-FREE POLICIES	CESSATION PROGRAMS	HEALTH WARNINGS	MASS MEDIA	ADVERTISING BANS	TAXATION	CIGARETTES LESS AFFORDABLE SINCE 2008
		4				6	77.3 percent	YES
<b>M</b>	Monitoring: Prevalence data		Recent, representative, and periodic data for both adults and youth					
<b>P</b>	Smoke-free policies: Policies on smoke-free environments		Three to five public places completely smoke-free					
<b>O</b>	Cessation programs: Treatment of tobacco dependence		NRT and/or some cessation services (at least one of which is cost-covered)					
<b>W</b>	Health warnings: Health warnings on cigarette packages		Medium-size warnings missing some or many appropriate characteristics OR large warnings missing many characteristics					
	Mass media: Anti-tobacco campaigns		No national campaign conducted between July 2016 and June 2018 with a duration of at least three weeks					
<b>E</b>	Advertising bans: Bans on advertising, promotion, and sponsorship		Ban on national TV, radio, and print media as well as on some but not all other forms of direct and/or indirect advertising					
<b>R</b>	Taxation: Share of total taxes in the retail price of the most-sold brand of cigarettes		≥75 percent of the retail price is tax					
	Affordability		Cigarettes less affordable — per capita GDP needed to buy 2000 cigarettes of the most sold brand increased on average between 2008 and 2018.					

Source: World Health Organization (2019).

This study presents results from the STC-SEE in Serbia conducted in 2019 on various aspects of tobacco use. Below is a summary of findings and policy recommendations from the STC-SEE that are relevant to the MPOWER measures. As this study did not include a discussion on warning labels, the discussion below will not address that part of the MPOWER measures.

1. *Monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies* is a way of strengthening the evidence base for tobacco control and helps policymakers enact more effective policies and better evaluate implementation. Tobacco control monitoring includes monitoring tobacco use indicators, monitoring exposure to tobacco smoke, and monitoring policies designed to reduce tobacco use or exposure to tobacco smoke (World Health Organization, 2017).

Results of STC-SEE in Serbia conducted on the sample size of 2,000 adults indicate an overall tobacco prevalence of 37.9 percent (40.1 percent among men and 35.9 percent among women). Prevalence of daily smoking is estimated at 37.0 percent (39.4 percent and 34.8 percent for men and women, respectively). The prevalence of consuming manufactured cigarettes is the highest among all tobacco products at 32.8 percent (33.3 percent for men and 32.4 percent for women). The next most commonly consumed tobacco product is hand-rolled tobacco, with a prevalence of 6.3 percent, followed by heated tobacco products and e-cigarettes (0.7 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively).

Recommendations related to monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies are as follows:

1. Adopt a new Tobacco Control Strategy, prepared by an interdisciplinary team, that will be periodically and thoroughly monitored.
2. Take more decisive actions in the formation of prevention policies and policies for the reduction of tobacco use prevalence in the educational system (especially among young people aged 13 to 15).

2. *Protection from tobacco smoke* is mainly implemented through smoke-free laws serving to reduce exposure to SHS at home or work. As the most important measure of the MPOWER model aimed at protecting people from exposure to tobacco smoke, the Republican Expert Committee for Tobacco Control suggests a complete ban of smoking (including not only catering facilities but other open areas as well). The committee argued against the reintroduction of smoking zones at airports and pointed out the widespread opening of hookah bars, easy licensing and misclassification, and aggressive advertising of new tobacco products (e-cigarettes, IQOS, Glo) without any prior study of the adverse health effects (Krstev, 2018).

Results of the STC-SEE indicate that nearly one in five adults work for companies where smoking is allowed in some indoor areas, while 6.6 percent work for companies that allow smoking everywhere (both indoors and/or outdoors). Despite regulations, 9.3 percent of adults work for companies without smoke-free policies.

Recommendations related to protection from tobacco smoke in Serbia are as follows:

1. Completely prohibit tobacco use in catering facilities and all other closed public premises.
2. Enforce penalties on violators of smoking bans in all closed (business and public) areas as well as punishing the institutions where the violation occurs.
3. Establish local or regional compliance centers for reporting breaches of smoking bans in workplaces or closed public premises to facilitate and expedite prosecution of aforementioned violations.
4. Create educational campaigns on the harmfulness of smoking and SHS exposure (especially for children who are in phases of growth and development).
5. Promote smoke-free legislation as a basic human right.

3. *Offer help to quit tobacco use* – Because tobacco is highly addictive, designing and implementing effective programs and offering help to quit tobacco use can be effective tools to decrease the prevalence of tobacco consumption. Investing in these programs long term can also reduce health care system costs related to tobacco use.

Recommendations related to offering help to quit tobacco use in Serbia are as follows:

1. Introduce a free telephone service that can provide help to quit smoking or a live call available to discuss cessation.
2. Formalize and finance a larger number of mental health centres for tobacco cessation.
3. Implement programs that include involvement of the smoker's family in the process of quitting tobacco consumption.
4. Cover all costs of nicotine replacement therapy and other medicines for the treatment of smoking cessation using resources from the national health insurance fund.
5. Legalize medicines that enable tobacco cessation.

4. *Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship* – Bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship can help reduce the social acceptance of tobacco use. In Serbia, the Law on Advertising prohibits the advertising of tobacco products as well as distributing free tobacco products to consumers (Government of Serbia, 2016). It is forbidden to deliver free samples by mail or any other way, to offer promotional discounts, and to advertise tobacco brands on TV or in cinemas (Institute of Public Health of Serbia Batut, 2017).

However, there are no restrictions on promotion and sponsorship. There is no regulation on obligatory advertisements against smoking before, during, or after any shows in which tobacco products appear (visual or in use). The Law prohibits tobacco vending machines, but it does not restrict Internet sales of tobacco products or advertisement at the point of sale.

Results of STC-SEE in Serbia showed that most adults (more than 90 percent) did not notice any promotion of tobacco or sponsorship of events by the tobacco industry in the last six months, although smokers were slightly more likely to notice them than non-smokers.

Recommendations related to enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship in Serbia are as follows:

1. Require as obligatory the display of stipulated anti-smoking advertisements before, during, and after the broadcast of any visual entertainment content displaying tobacco products.
2. Ban sponsorship of sports, music, and cultural events by the tobacco industry.
3. Ban advertising and exposure of tobacco products at points of sale.
4. Ban sales of tobacco products over the Internet.

5. *Raise taxes on tobacco* – The results from STC-SEE in Serbia show that the average price of a pack of manufactured cigarettes in 2019 was €2.29, while in the EU only the average excise duty was €3.09. The average amount spent on one pack of 20 hand-rolled cigarettes in Serbia in 2019 was €1.87.

Recommendations related to raising taxes on tobacco in Serbia are as follows:

1. Increase the excise tax on tobacco products by 44 percent which would increase the price by 25 percent.
2. Harmonize taxation of all types of tobacco products in order to avoid providing cheaper tobacco alternatives to consumers.

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## APPENDIX A: SAMPLE DESIGN

STC-SEE in Serbia is based on a nationally representative survey of all non-institutionalized adults 18 -85 years of age. STC-SEE is a part of the regional survey conducted in 2019 in six SEE countries – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia. It provides comparable data on tobacco use and tobacco measures by gender, age, type of residence, regions and educational levels at an acceptable level of precision.

### STAGES OF SELECTION

STC-SEE employed 3-staged probability sample. At the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected randomly by probability proportional to the size or the geo-economical region. PSUs were equal to voting precincts defined by the Republic Electoral Commission for the 2017 nationwide presidential elections, and those PSUs consisted of eligible voters (citizens 18–85 years old). There were 119 PSUs selected in the urban areas and 81 PSUs in the rural areas.

At the second stage, 10 housing units in each PSU were randomly selected by random route technique starting from the randomly selected address with a fixed, periodic interval (the sampling interval). At the third stage, household members are randomly selected using a next birthday method. There was no replacement for the eligible respondent.

According to the data from the last Census 2011, the percentage distribution of sample by regions is as follows: Belgrade (23.1 percent), Vojvodina (26.9 percent), Central and West Serbia (28.3 percent) and South and East Serbia (21.8 percent). By type of residence, urban areas are 59.4 percent of the territory of the country while rural areas are 40.6 percent.

The following tables provide detailed information on sample design (Tables A2.1 to A2.5). Also, Table A2.6 presents the number of sample points by districts – 7 in Vojvodina, 9 in South and East Serbia and 8 in Central and West Serbia while the city of Belgrade presents a district of its own.

**Table A2.1** Sample design, by regions and type of residence (percentage; size 2,000)

	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Central and West Serbia	South and East Serbia
Urban	81.0	59.4	47.4	52.2
Rural	19.0	40.6	52.6	47.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table A2.2** Sample design: Region Belgrade, by age and gender (size 462)

Age	%	M	W
<b>18-24</b>	10.0%	23	23
<b>25-34</b>	16.5%	38	38
<b>35-44</b>	16.2%	38	37
<b>45-54</b>	16.9%	39	39
<b>55-64</b>	19.0%	44	44
<b>65+</b>	21.2%	49	49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>231</b>



**Table A2.3** Sample design: Region Vojvodina, by age and gender (size 537)

Age	%	M	W
18-24	10.0%	27	27
25-34	16.5%	45	44
35-44	16.2%	43	44
45-54	16.9%	45	46
55-64	19.0%	51	51
65+	21.2%	57	57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>269</b>

**Table A2.4** Sample design: Region Central and West Serbia, by age and gender (size 673)

Age	%	M	W
18-24	10.2%	29	29
25-34	16.6%	47	47
35-44	16.3%	46	46
45-54	17.0%	48	48
55-64	18.9%	53	54
65+	21.2%	60	60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>283</b>

**Table A2.5** Sample design: Region South and East Serbia, by age and gender (size 328)

Age	%	M	W
18-24	10.1%	22	22
25-34	16.6%	36	36
35-44	16.1%	35	35
45-54	17.1%	37	37
55-64	18.9%	41	41
65+	21.2%	46	46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>217</b>

**Table A2.6** Sample Points by districts and residence in Serbia

#	N	Sample Point	Urban	Rural
<b>Belgrade</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Vojvodina</b>	537	53	31	22
Severno-backi okrug	52	5	3	2
Srednje-banatski okrug	52	5	3	2
Severno-banatski okrug	41	4	2	2
Južno-banatski okrug	82	8	5	3
Zapadno-backi okrug	52	5	3	2
Južno-backi okrug	171	17	10	7
Sremski okrug	87	9	5	4
<b>Central and West Serbia</b>	673	69	33	36
Macvanski okrug	83	8	4	4
Kolubarski okrug	49	5	2	3
Podunavski okrug	55	6	3	3
Branicevski okrug	51	5	2	3
Šumadijski okrug	81	8	4	4
Pomoravski okrug	60	6	3	3
Zlatiborski okrug	80	8	4	4
Moravicki okrug	59	6	3	3
Raški okrug	86	9	4	5
Rasinski okrug	67	7	3	4
<b>South and East Serbia</b>	328	32	17	15
Borski okrug	35	3	2	1
Zajecarski okrug	33	3	2	1
Nišavski okrug	105	10	5	5
Toplicki okrug	25	3	2	1
Pirotski okrug	26	3	1	2
Jablanicki okrug	60	6	3	3
Pcinjski okrug	44	4	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>81</b>

## WEIGHTING

Weighting or data adjustment was made in order to correct weights to the 2011 Census distribution. The variables used for calibration were NUTS2 regions, type of residence (urban vs rural), age group, gender and level of education.

**Table A2.7** Weights: Region Belgrade, urban residence

	NUTS2 region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
1	Belgrade	Urban	18-24	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
2	Belgrade	Urban	18-24	Male	Vocational	2.25911
3	Belgrade	Urban	18-24	Male	High school	1.20558
4	Belgrade	Urban	18-24	Male	Higher	1.10387
5	Belgrade	Urban	18-24	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
6	Belgrade	Urban	18-24	Female	Vocational	1.62937
7	Belgrade	Urban	18-24	Female	High school	0.86952
8	Belgrade	Urban	18-24	Female	Higher	0.79616
9	Belgrade	Urban	25-34	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
10	Belgrade	Urban	25-34	Male	Vocational	2.50704
11	Belgrade	Urban	25-34	Male	High school	1.33789
12	Belgrade	Urban	25-34	Male	Higher	1.22502
13	Belgrade	Urban	25-34	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
14	Belgrade	Urban	25-34	Female	Vocational	1.80820
15	Belgrade	Urban	25-34	Female	High school	0.96495
16	Belgrade	Urban	25-34	Female	Higher	0.88354
17	Belgrade	Urban	35-44	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
18	Belgrade	Urban	35-44	Male	Vocational	2.05209
19	Belgrade	Urban	35-44	Male	High school	1.09511
20	Belgrade	Urban	35-44	Male	Higher	1.00271
21	Belgrade	Urban	35-44	Female	Primary or less	4.52853
22	Belgrade	Urban	35-44	Female	Vocational	1.48006
23	Belgrade	Urban	35-44	Female	High school	0.78984
24	Belgrade	Urban	35-44	Female	Higher	0.72320
25	Belgrade	Urban	45-54	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
26	Belgrade	Urban	45-54	Male	Vocational	2.26158
27	Belgrade	Urban	45-54	Male	High school	1.20690
28	Belgrade	Urban	45-54	Male	Higher	1.10508
29	Belgrade	Urban	45-54	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
30	Belgrade	Urban	45-54	Female	Vocational	1.63116
31	Belgrade	Urban	45-54	Female	High school	0.87047
32	Belgrade	Urban	45-54	Female	Higher	0.79703
33	Belgrade	Urban	55-64	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
34	Belgrade	Urban	55-64	Male	Vocational	2.26256
35	Belgrade	Urban	55-64	Male	High school	1.20742
36	Belgrade	Urban	55-64	Male	Higher	1.10556
37	Belgrade	Urban	55-64	Female	Primary or	4.52853

	NUTS2 region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
					less	
38	Belgrade	Urban	55-64	Female	Vocational	1.63187
39	Belgrade	Urban	55-64	Female	High school	0.87085
40	Belgrade	Urban	55-64	Female	Higher	0.79738
41	Belgrade	Urban	65-85	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
42	Belgrade	Urban	65-85	Male	Vocational	1.07650
43	Belgrade	Urban	65-85	Male	High school	0.57448
44	Belgrade	Urban	65-85	Male	Higher	0.52601
45	Belgrade	Urban	65-85	Female	Primary or less	2.94957
46	Belgrade	Urban	65-85	Female	Vocational	0.77643
47	Belgrade	Urban	65-85	Female	High school	0.41434
48	Belgrade	Urban	65-85	Female	Higher	0.37938

**Table A2.8** Weights: Region Belgrade, rural residence

	Geo-economical region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
1	Belgrade	Rural	18-24	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
2	Belgrade	Rural	18-24	Male	Vocational	1.00000
3	Belgrade	Rural	18-24	Male	High school	1.04086
4	Belgrade	Rural	18-24	Male	Higher	1.00000
5	Belgrade	Rural	18-24	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
6	Belgrade	Rural	18-24	Female	Vocational	1.00000
7	Belgrade	Rural	18-24	Female	High school	0.75072
8	Belgrade	Rural	18-24	Female	Higher	1.00000
9	Belgrade	Rural	25-34	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
10	Belgrade	Rural	25-34	Male	Vocational	1.00000
11	Belgrade	Rural	25-34	Male	High school	1.15509
12	Belgrade	Rural	25-34	Male	Higher	1.05764
13	Belgrade	Rural	25-34	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
14	Belgrade	Rural	25-34	Female	Vocational	1.00000
15	Belgrade	Rural	25-34	Female	High school	0.83311
16	Belgrade	Rural	25-34	Female	Higher	0.76282
17	Belgrade	Rural	35-44	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
18	Belgrade	Rural	35-44	Male	Vocational	1.77171
19	Belgrade	Rural	35-44	Male	High school	0.94548
20	Belgrade	Rural	35-44	Male	Higher	0.86571
21	Belgrade	Rural	35-44	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
22	Belgrade	Rural	35-44	Female	Vocational	1.27784
23	Belgrade	Rural	35-44	Female	High school	0.68192
24	Belgrade	Rural	35-44	Female	Higher	0.62439
25	Belgrade	Rural	45-54	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
26	Belgrade	Rural	45-54	Male	Vocational	1.95257
27	Belgrade	Rural	45-54	Male	High school	1.04200
28	Belgrade	Rural	45-54	Male	Higher	1.00000
29	Belgrade	Rural	45-54	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
30	Belgrade	Rural	45-54	Female	Vocational	1.40829
31	Belgrade	Rural	45-54	Female	High school	0.75154
32	Belgrade	Rural	45-54	Female	Higher	1.00000
33	Belgrade	Rural	55-64	Male	Primary or less	4.52853
34	Belgrade	Rural	55-64	Male	Vocational	1.95342
35	Belgrade	Rural	55-64	Male	High school	1.04245
36	Belgrade	Rural	55-64	Male	Higher	1.00000

	Geo-economical region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
37	Belgrade	Rural	55-64	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
38	Belgrade	Rural	55-64	Female	Vocational	1.40890
39	Belgrade	Rural	55-64	Female	High school	0.75186
40	Belgrade	Rural	55-64	Female	Higher	0.68843
41	Belgrade	Rural	65-85	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
42	Belgrade	Rural	65-85	Male	Vocational	0.92942
43	Belgrade	Rural	65-85	Male	High school	0.49599
44	Belgrade	Rural	65-85	Male	Higher	0.45414
45	Belgrade	Rural	65-85	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
46	Belgrade	Rural	65-85	Female	Vocational	0.67034
47	Belgrade	Rural	65-85	Female	High school	0.35773
48	Belgrade	Rural	65-85	Female	Higher	1.00000

**Table A2.9** *Weights: Region Vojvodina, urban residence*

	NUTS2 region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
1	Vojvodina	Urban	18-24	Male	Primary or less	4.52853
2	Vojvodina	Urban	18-24	Male	Vocational	1.00000
3	Vojvodina	Urban	18-24	Male	High school	0.64651
4	Vojvodina	Urban	18-24	Male	Higher	1.00000
5	Vojvodina	Urban	18-24	Female	Primary or less	3.31937
6	Vojvodina	Urban	18-24	Female	Vocational	1.00000
7	Vojvodina	Urban	18-24	Female	High school	0.46629
8	Vojvodina	Urban	18-24	Female	Higher	0.42695
9	Vojvodina	Urban	25-34	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
10	Vojvodina	Urban	25-34	Male	Vocational	1.34443
11	Vojvodina	Urban	25-34	Male	High school	0.71746
12	Vojvodina	Urban	25-34	Male	Higher	0.65693
13	Vojvodina	Urban	25-34	Female	Primary or less	3.68367
14	Vojvodina	Urban	25-34	Female	Vocational	0.96967
15	Vojvodina	Urban	25-34	Female	High school	0.51747
16	Vojvodina	Urban	25-34	Female	Higher	0.47381
17	Vojvodina	Urban	35-44	Male	Primary or less	4.18053
18	Vojvodina	Urban	35-44	Male	Vocational	1.10046
19	Vojvodina	Urban	35-44	Male	High school	0.58726
20	Vojvodina	Urban	35-44	Male	Higher	0.53772
21	Vojvodina	Urban	35-44	Female	Primary or less	3.01520
22	Vojvodina	Urban	35-44	Female	Vocational	0.79370
23	Vojvodina	Urban	35-44	Female	High school	0.42356
24	Vojvodina	Urban	35-44	Female	Higher	0.38783
25	Vojvodina	Urban	45-54	Male	Primary or less	4.52853
26	Vojvodina	Urban	45-54	Male	Vocational	1.21280
27	Vojvodina	Urban	45-54	Male	High school	0.64721
28	Vojvodina	Urban	45-54	Male	Higher	0.59261
29	Vojvodina	Urban	45-54	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
30	Vojvodina	Urban	45-54	Female	Vocational	0.87473
31	Vojvodina	Urban	45-54	Female	High school	0.46680
32	Vojvodina	Urban	45-54	Female	Higher	0.42742
33	Vojvodina	Urban	55-64	Male	Primary or less	4.52853
34	Vojvodina	Urban	55-64	Male	Vocational	1.21332
35	Vojvodina	Urban	55-64	Male	High school	0.64749
36	Vojvodina	Urban	55-64	Male	Higher	0.59287
37	Vojvodina	Urban	55-64	Female	Primary or	3.32445

	NUTS2 region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
					less	
38	Vojvodina	Urban	55-64	Female	Vocational	0.87511
39	Vojvodina	Urban	55-64	Female	High school	0.46700
40	Vojvodina	Urban	55-64	Female	Higher	0.42760
41	Vojvodina	Urban	65-85	Male	Primary or less	2.19306
42	Vojvodina	Urban	65-85	Male	Vocational	0.57729
43	Vojvodina	Urban	65-85	Male	High school	0.30807
44	Vojvodina	Urban	65-85	Male	Higher	0.28208
45	Vojvodina	Urban	65-85	Female	Primary or less	1.58174
46	Vojvodina	Urban	65-85	Female	Vocational	0.41637
47	Vojvodina	Urban	65-85	Female	High school	0.22220
48	Vojvodina	Urban	65-85	Female	Higher	0.20584



**Table A2.10** Weights: Region Vojvodina, rural residence

#	NUTS2 region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
1	Vojvodina	Rural	18-24	Male	Primary or less	4.52853
2	Vojvodina	Rural	18-24	Male	Vocational	1.23142
3	Vojvodina	Rural	18-24	Male	High school	0.65715
4	Vojvodina	Rural	18-24	Male	Higher	1.00000
5	Vojvodina	Rural	18-24	Female	Primary or less	3.37402
6	Vojvodina	Rural	18-24	Female	Vocational	0.88815
7	Vojvodina	Rural	18-24	Female	High school	0.47397
8	Vojvodina	Rural	18-24	Female	Higher	0.43398
9	Vojvodina	Rural	25-34	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
10	Vojvodina	Rural	25-34	Male	Vocational	1.36656
11	Vojvodina	Rural	25-34	Male	High school	0.72927
12	Vojvodina	Rural	25-34	Male	Higher	0.66774
13	Vojvodina	Rural	25-34	Female	Primary or less	3.74432
14	Vojvodina	Rural	25-34	Female	Vocational	0.98563
15	Vojvodina	Rural	25-34	Female	High school	0.52599
16	Vojvodina	Rural	25-34	Female	Higher	0.48161
17	Vojvodina	Rural	35-44	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
18	Vojvodina	Rural	35-44	Male	Vocational	1.11857
19	Vojvodina	Rural	35-44	Male	High school	0.59693
20	Vojvodina	Rural	35-44	Male	Higher	0.54657
21	Vojvodina	Rural	35-44	Female	Primary or less	3.06484
22	Vojvodina	Rural	35-44	Female	Vocational	0.80677
23	Vojvodina	Rural	35-44	Female	High school	0.43053
24	Vojvodina	Rural	35-44	Female	Higher	0.39421
25	Vojvodina	Rural	45-54	Male	Primary or less	4.52853
26	Vojvodina	Rural	45-54	Male	Vocational	1.23276
27	Vojvodina	Rural	45-54	Male	High school	0.65787
28	Vojvodina	Rural	45-54	Male	Higher	0.60237
29	Vojvodina	Rural	45-54	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
30	Vojvodina	Rural	45-54	Female	Vocational	0.88913
31	Vojvodina	Rural	45-54	Female	High school	0.47449
32	Vojvodina	Rural	45-54	Female	Higher	0.43445
33	Vojvodina	Rural	55-64	Male	Primary or less	4.52853
34	Vojvodina	Rural	55-64	Male	Vocational	1.23330
35	Vojvodina	Rural	55-64	Male	High school	0.65815
36	Vojvodina	Rural	55-64	Male	Higher	0.60263
37	Vojvodina	Rural	55-64	Female	Primary or	3.37918

#	NUTS2 region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
					less	
<b>38</b>	Vojvodina	Rural	55-64	Female	Vocational	0.88951
<b>39</b>	Vojvodina	Rural	55-64	Female	High school	0.47469
<b>40</b>	Vojvodina	Rural	55-64	Female	Higher	0.43464
<b>41</b>	Vojvodina	Rural	65-85	Male	Primary or less	2.22917
<b>42</b>	Vojvodina	Rural	65-85	Male	Vocational	0.58679
<b>43</b>	Vojvodina	Rural	65-85	Male	High school	0.31314
<b>44</b>	Vojvodina	Rural	65-85	Male	Higher	0.28672
<b>45</b>	Vojvodina	Rural	65-85	Female	Primary or less	1.60778
<b>46</b>	Vojvodina	Rural	65-85	Female	Vocational	0.42322
<b>47</b>	Vojvodina	Rural	65-85	Female	High school	0.22585
<b>48</b>	Vojvodina	Rural	65-85	Female	Higher	0.20680

**Table A2.11** *Weights: Region South and Eastern Serbia (SE Serbia), urban residence*

#	NUTS2 region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
1	SE Serbia	Urban	18-24	Male	Primary or less	4.52853
2	SE Serbia	Urban	18-24	Male	Vocational	2.54141
3	SE Serbia	Urban	18-24	Male	High school	1.35624
4	SE Serbia	Urban	18-24	Male	Higher	1.00000
5	SE Serbia	Urban	18-24	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
6	SE Serbia	Urban	18-24	Female	Vocational	1.83299
7	SE Serbia	Urban	18-24	Female	High school	0.97818
8	SE Serbia	Urban	18-24	Female	Higher	1.00000
9	SE Serbia	Urban	25-34	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
10	SE Serbia	Urban	25-34	Male	Vocational	2.82034
11	SE Serbia	Urban	25-34	Male	High school	1.50508
12	SE Serbia	Urban	25-34	Male	Higher	1.37810
13	SE Serbia	Urban	25-34	Female	Primary or less	4.52853
14	SE Serbia	Urban	25-34	Female	Vocational	2.03416
15	SE Serbia	Urban	25-34	Female	High school	1.08554
16	SE Serbia	Urban	25-34	Female	Higher	0.99395
17	SE Serbia	Urban	35-44	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
18	SE Serbia	Urban	35-44	Male	Vocational	2.30853
19	SE Serbia	Urban	35-44	Male	High school	1.23196
20	SE Serbia	Urban	35-44	Male	Higher	1.12802
21	SE Serbia	Urban	35-44	Female	Primary or less	4.52853
22	SE Serbia	Urban	35-44	Female	Vocational	1.66502
23	SE Serbia	Urban	35-44	Female	High school	0.88854
24	SE Serbia	Urban	35-44	Female	Higher	0.81358
25	SE Serbia	Urban	45-54	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
26	SE Serbia	Urban	45-54	Male	Vocational	2.54420
27	SE Serbia	Urban	45-54	Male	High school	1.35772
28	SE Serbia	Urban	45-54	Male	Higher	1.24317
29	SE Serbia	Urban	45-54	Female	Primary or less	4.52853
30	SE Serbia	Urban	45-54	Female	Vocational	1.83500
31	SE Serbia	Urban	45-54	Female	High school	0.97925
32	SE Serbia	Urban	45-54	Female	Higher	0.89663
33	SE Serbia	Urban	55-64	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
34	SE Serbia	Urban	55-64	Male	Vocational	2.54530
35	SE Serbia	Urban	55-64	Male	High school	1.35831
36	SE Serbia	Urban	55-64	Male	Higher	1.24371
37	SE Serbia	Urban	55-64	Female	Primary or	1.00000

#	NUTS2 region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
					less	
38	SE Serbia	Urban	55-64	Female	Vocational	1.83579
39	SE Serbia	Urban	55-64	Female	High school	0.97968
40	SE Serbia	Urban	55-64	Female	Higher	0.89702
41	SE Serbia	Urban	65-85	Male	Primary or less	4.52853
42	SE Serbia	Urban	65-85	Male	Vocational	1.21103
43	SE Serbia	Urban	65-85	Male	High school	0.64627
44	SE Serbia	Urban	65-85	Male	Higher	0.59174
45	SE Serbia	Urban	65-85	Female	Primary or less	3.31816
46	SE Serbia	Urban	65-85	Female	Vocational	0.87345
47	SE Serbia	Urban	65-85	Female	High school	0.46612
48	SE Serbia	Urban	65-85	Female	Higher	0.42679

**Table A2.12** Weights: Region South and Eastern Serbia (SE Serbia), rural residence

#	NUTS2 region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
1	SE Serbia	Rural	18-24	Male	Primary or less	4.52853
2	SE Serbia	Rural	18-24	Male	Vocational	1.00000
3	SE Serbia	Rural	18-24	Male	High school	1.17687
4	SE Serbia	Rural	18-24	Male	Higher	1.00000
5	SE Serbia	Rural	18-24	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
6	SE Serbia	Rural	18-24	Female	Vocational	1.59057
7	SE Serbia	Rural	18-24	Female	High school	0.84881
8	SE Serbia	Rural	18-24	Female	Higher	1.00000
9	SE Serbia	Rural	25-34	Male	Primary or less	4.52853
10	SE Serbia	Rural	25-34	Male	Vocational	2.44734
11	SE Serbia	Rural	25-34	Male	High school	1.30603
12	SE Serbia	Rural	25-34	Male	Higher	1.19584
13	SE Serbia	Rural	25-34	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
14	SE Serbia	Rural	25-34	Female	Vocational	1.76514
15	SE Serbia	Rural	25-34	Female	High school	0.94197
16	SE Serbia	Rural	25-34	Female	Higher	0.86250
17	SE Serbia	Rural	35-44	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
18	SE Serbia	Rural	35-44	Male	Vocational	2.00322
19	SE Serbia	Rural	35-44	Male	High school	1.06903
20	SE Serbia	Rural	35-44	Male	Higher	0.97883
21	SE Serbia	Rural	35-44	Female	Primary or less	4.52853
22	SE Serbia	Rural	35-44	Female	Vocational	1.44482
23	SE Serbia	Rural	35-44	Female	High school	0.77103
24	SE Serbia	Rural	35-44	Female	Higher	0.70598
25	SE Serbia	Rural	45-54	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
26	SE Serbia	Rural	45-54	Male	Vocational	2.20772
27	SE Serbia	Rural	45-54	Male	High school	1.17816
28	SE Serbia	Rural	45-54	Male	Higher	1.00000
29	SE Serbia	Rural	45-54	Female	Primary or less	4.52853
30	SE Serbia	Rural	45-54	Female	Vocational	1.59231
31	SE Serbia	Rural	45-54	Female	High school	0.84974
32	SE Serbia	Rural	45-54	Female	Higher	0.77805
33	SE Serbia	Rural	55-64	Male	Primary or less	4.52853
34	SE Serbia	Rural	55-64	Male	Vocational	2.20868
35	SE Serbia	Rural	55-64	Male	High school	1.17867
36	SE Serbia	Rural	55-64	Male	Higher	1.00000
37	SE Serbia	Rural	55-64	Female	Primary or	4.52853

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					less	
38	SE Serbia	Rural	55-64	Female	Vocational	1.59300
39	SE Serbia	Rural	55-64	Female	High school	0.85011
40	SE Serbia	Rural	55-64	Female	Higher	0.77839
41	SE Serbia	Rural	65-85	Male	Primary or less	3.99215
42	SE Serbia	Rural	65-85	Male	Vocational	1.05087
43	SE Serbia	Rural	65-85	Male	High school	0.56080
44	SE Serbia	Rural	65-85	Male	Higher	0.51349
45	SE Serbia	Rural	65-85	Female	Primary or less	2.87933
46	SE Serbia	Rural	65-85	Female	Vocational	0.75794
47	SE Serbia	Rural	65-85	Female	High school	0.40448
48	SE Serbia	Rural	65-85	Female	Higher	0.37035

**Table A2.13** Weights: Region Central and West Serbia (CW Serbia), urban residence

#	NUTS2 region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
1	CW Serbia	Urban	18-24	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
2	CW Serbia	Urban	18-24	Male	Vocational	1.00000
3	CW Serbia	Urban	18-24	Male	High school	0.92396
4	CW Serbia	Urban	18-24	Male	Higher	1.00000
5	CW Serbia	Urban	18-24	Female	Primary or less	4.52853
6	CW Serbia	Urban	18-24	Female	Vocational	1.24875
7	CW Serbia	Urban	18-24	Female	High school	0.66640
8	CW Serbia	Urban	18-24	Female	Higher	1.00000
9	CW Serbia	Urban	25-34	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
10	CW Serbia	Urban	25-34	Male	Vocational	1.92140
11	CW Serbia	Urban	25-34	Male	High school	1.02536
12	CW Serbia	Urban	25-34	Male	Higher	0.93885
13	CW Serbia	Urban	25-34	Female	Primary or less	4.52853
14	CW Serbia	Urban	25-34	Female	Vocational	1.38580
15	CW Serbia	Urban	25-34	Female	High school	0.73954
16	CW Serbia	Urban	25-34	Female	Higher	0.67715
17	CW Serbia	Urban	35-44	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
18	CW Serbia	Urban	35-44	Male	Vocational	1.57272
19	CW Serbia	Urban	35-44	Male	High school	0.83929
20	CW Serbia	Urban	35-44	Male	Higher	0.76848
21	CW Serbia	Urban	35-44	Female	Primary or less	4.30918
22	CW Serbia	Urban	35-44	Female	Vocational	1.13432
23	CW Serbia	Urban	35-44	Female	High school	0.60534
24	CW Serbia	Urban	35-44	Female	Higher	0.55426
25	CW Serbia	Urban	45-54	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
26	CW Serbia	Urban	45-54	Male	Vocational	1.73328
27	CW Serbia	Urban	45-54	Male	High school	0.92497
28	CW Serbia	Urban	45-54	Male	Higher	0.84693
29	CW Serbia	Urban	45-54	Female	Primary or less	4.52853
30	CW Serbia	Urban	45-54	Female	Vocational	1.25012
31	CW Serbia	Urban	45-54	Female	High school	0.66713
32	CW Serbia	Urban	45-54	Female	Higher	0.61085
33	CW Serbia	Urban	55-64	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
34	CW Serbia	Urban	55-64	Male	Vocational	1.73403
35	CW Serbia	Urban	55-64	Male	High school	0.92537
36	CW Serbia	Urban	55-64	Male	Higher	0.84730
37	CW Serbia	Urban	55-64	Female	Primary or	4.52853

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					less	
38	CW Serbia	Urban	55-64	Female	Vocational	1.25066
39	CW Serbia	Urban	55-64	Female	High school	0.66742
40	CW Serbia	Urban	55-64	Female	Higher	0.61111
41	CW Serbia	Urban	65-85	Male	Primary or less	3.13422
42	CW Serbia	Urban	65-85	Male	Vocational	0.82503
43	CW Serbia	Urban	65-85	Male	High school	0.44028
44	CW Serbia	Urban	65-85	Male	Higher	0.40314
45	CW Serbia	Urban	65-85	Female	Primary or less	2.26055
46	CW Serbia	Urban	65-85	Female	Vocational	0.59505
47	CW Serbia	Urban	65-85	Female	High school	0.31755
48	CW Serbia	Urban	65-85	Female	Higher	0.29076



**Table A2.14** *Weights: Region Central and West Serbia (CW Serbia), rural residence*

#	NUTS2 region	Residence	Age (years)	Gender	Education level	Weight
1	CW Serbia	Rural	18-24	Male	Primary or less	1.00000
2	CW Serbia	Rural	18-24	Male	Vocational	0.61377
3	CW Serbia	Rural	18-24	Male	High school	0.32754
4	CW Serbia	Rural	18-24	Male	Higher	1.00000
5	CW Serbia	Rural	18-24	Female	Primary or less	1.00000
6	CW Serbia	Rural	18-24	Female	Vocational	0.44268
7	CW Serbia	Rural	18-24	Female	High school	0.23624
8	CW Serbia	Rural	18-24	Female	Higher	1.00000
9	CW Serbia	Rural	25-34	Male	Primary or less	2.58754
10	CW Serbia	Rural	25-34	Male	Vocational	0.68113
11	CW Serbia	Rural	25-34	Male	High school	0.36349
12	CW Serbia	Rural	25-34	Male	Higher	0.33282
13	CW Serbia	Rural	25-34	Female	Primary or less	1.86625
14	CW Serbia	Rural	25-34	Female	Vocational	0.49126
15	CW Serbia	Rural	25-34	Female	High school	0.26216
16	CW Serbia	Rural	25-34	Female	Higher	0.24004
17	CW Serbia	Rural	35-44	Male	Primary or less	2.11798
18	CW Serbia	Rural	35-44	Male	Vocational	0.55752
19	CW Serbia	Rural	35-44	Male	High school	0.29752
20	CW Serbia	Rural	35-44	Male	Higher	0.27242
21	CW Serbia	Rural	35-44	Female	Primary or less	1.52758
22	CW Serbia	Rural	35-44	Female	Vocational	0.40211
23	CW Serbia	Rural	35-44	Female	High school	0.21459
24	CW Serbia	Rural	35-44	Female	Higher	0.20584
25	CW Serbia	Rural	45-54	Male	Primary or less	2.33419
26	CW Serbia	Rural	45-54	Male	Vocational	0.61444
27	CW Serbia	Rural	45-54	Male	High school	0.32790
28	CW Serbia	Rural	45-54	Male	Higher	0.30023
29	CW Serbia	Rural	45-54	Female	Primary or less	1.68353
30	CW Serbia	Rural	45-54	Female	Vocational	0.44316
31	CW Serbia	Rural	45-54	Female	High school	0.23650
32	CW Serbia	Rural	45-54	Female	Higher	0.21654
33	CW Serbia	Rural	55-64	Male	Primary or less	2.33520
34	CW Serbia	Rural	55-64	Male	Vocational	0.61470
35	CW Serbia	Rural	55-64	Male	High school	0.32804
36	CW Serbia	Rural	55-64	Male	Higher	0.30036
37	CW Serbia	Rural	55-64	Female	Primary or	1.68426

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					less	
<b>38</b>	CW Serbia	Rural	55-64	Female	Vocational	0.44335
<b>39</b>	CW Serbia	Rural	55-64	Female	High school	0.23660
<b>40</b>	CW Serbia	Rural	55-64	Female	Higher	0.21664
<b>41</b>	CW Serbia	Rural	65-85	Male	Primary or less	1.11107
<b>42</b>	CW Serbia	Rural	65-85	Male	Vocational	0.29247
<b>43</b>	CW Serbia	Rural	65-85	Male	High school	0.20584
<b>44</b>	CW Serbia	Rural	65-85	Male	Higher	0.20584
<b>45</b>	CW Serbia	Rural	65-85	Female	Primary or less	0.80135
<b>46</b>	CW Serbia	Rural	65-85	Female	Vocational	0.21094
<b>47</b>	CW Serbia	Rural	65-85	Female	High school	0.20584
<b>48</b>	CW Serbia	Rural	65-85	Female	Higher	0.20584

**APPENDIX B: TABLES****Table A3.1** Distribution of adults, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristics	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Number of adults	Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)	Number of adults (population)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,931,461</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Men	865	43.3	47.7 (45.5 - 49.9)	2,829,305
Women	1,135	56.8	52.3 (50.1 - 54.5)	3,102,156
<b>Age (years)</b>				
18–24	173	8.7	9.4 (8.1 - 10.7)	558,326
25–34	348	17.4	16.4 (14.8 - 18.0)	972,770
35–44	403	20.2	16.9 (15.2 - 18.5)	999,542
45–54	320	16.0	16.7 (15.0 - 18.3)	987,538
55–64	305	15.3	18.4 (16.7 - 20.1)	1,089,815
65–74	311	15.6	14.5 (12.9 - 16.0)	858,526
75–85	140	7.0	7.8 (6.7 - 9.0)	464,944
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	1,190	59.5	60.2 (58.0 - 62.3)	3,570,330
Rural	810	40.5	39.8 (37.7 - 42.0)	2,361,131
<b>Region</b>				
Belgrade	460	23.0	23.8 (21.9 - 25.7)	1,412,308
Central and Western Serbia	670	33.5	27.4 (25.5 - 29.4)	1,626,218
Southern and Eastern Serbia	330	16.5	26.1 (24.2 - 28.0)	1,548,522
Vojvodina	540	27.0	22.7 (20.8 - 24.5)	1,344,413
<b>Education level</b>				
Primary or less	312	15.6	32.4 (30.3 - 34.4)	1,919,845
Vocational	324	16.2	19.6 (27.8 - 21.3)	1,159,899
High school	858	42.9	29.4 (27.4 - 31.4)	1,744,250
Higher	491	24.6	16.5 (14.9 - 18.1)	979,823

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Characteristics	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Number of adults	Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)	Number of adults (population)
Refused to answer	15	0.8	2.2 (1.5 - 2.7)	127,644
<b>Work status</b>				
Employee in the public sector	233	11.7	9.0 (7.8 - 10.3)	534,183
Employee in the private sector	672	33.6	31.3 (29.2 - 33.3)	1,855,085
Self-employed / agriculture worker	89	4.5	4.1 (3.2 - 4.9)	242,006
Occasional / part-time worker	37	1.9	2.3 (1.7 - 3.0)	139,022
Student	115	5.8	6.2 (5.1 - 7.2)	365,049
Homemaker (person who manages a home)	108	5.4	6.3 (5.3 - 7.4)	376,281
Retired	513	25.7	26.8 (24.8 - 28.7)	1,588,636
Unemployed, able to work	174	8.7	9.6 (8.3 - 10.8)	566,220
Unemployed, unable to work	10	0.5	0.6 (0.3 - 1.0)	36,262
Refused to answer	49	2.5	3.9 (3.0 - 4.7)	228,718
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>				
Less than 200	99	4.9	7.5 (6.3 - 8.6)	443,273
Between 201 and 400	248	12.4	13.2 (11.8 - 14.7)	785,904
Between 401 and 600	225	11.2	10.8 (9.4 - 12.1)	638,936
Between 601 and 800	186	9.3	8.2 (7.0 - 9.4)	484,325
Greater than 800	242	12.1	9.6 (8.3 - 10.9)	567,710
Refused to answer / does not know	1,000	50.0	5.1 (4.9 - 5.3)	3,011,313

Note: sample size = 2,000.

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**Table A4.1** Percentage of current tobacco users, by demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Current users of all tobacco products
	Percentage (95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>37.9 (35.8 - 40.1)</b>
<b>Gender</b>	
Men	40.1 (37.0 - 43.3)
Women	35.9 (33.0 - 38.8)
<b>Age (years)</b>	
18–24	30.4 (23.8 - 37.1)
25–34	38.7 (33.4 - 44.0)
35–44	50.4 (45.0 - 55.8)
45–54	48.5 (43.1 - 53.9)
55–64	47.7 (42.6 - 52.8)
65–74	19.9 (15.3 - 24.6)
75–85	6.4 (2.5 - 10.3)
<b>Residence</b>	
Urban	37.8 (35.1 - 40.6)
Rural	38.1 (34.7 - 41.4)
<b>Region</b>	
Belgrade	29.8 (25.7 - 33.9)
Central and Western Serbia	37.9 (33.8 - 42.0)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	40.2 (36.0 - 44.4)
Vojvodina	43.9 (39.3 - 48.4)
<b>Education level</b>	
Primary or less	33.9 (30.2 - 37.5)
Vocational	45.5 (40.6 - 50.5)
High school	38.6 (34.7 - 42.6)
Higher	37.3 (32.0 - 42.5)
Refused to answer	25.0 (11.6 - 38.5)
<b>Work status</b>	
Employee in the public sector	45.1 (37.7 - 52.4)
Employee in the private sector	47.0 (43.1 - 51.0)
Self-employed / agriculture worker	43.9 (32.9 - 54.9)

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Characteristic	Current users of all tobacco products
	Percentage (95% CI)
Occasional / part-time worker	57.8 (43.1 - 72.4)
Student	24.0 (16.3 - 31.7)
Homemaker (person who manages a home)	33.9 (25.5 - 42.2)
Retired	22.2 (18.7 - 25.8)
Unemployed, able to work	53.5 (46.4 - 60.7)
Unemployed, unable to work	39.3 (7.3 - 71.3)
Refused to answer / does not know	0
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>	
Less than 200	36.7 (28.9 - 44.5)
Between 201 and 400	34.3 (28.6 - 40.1)
Between 401 and 600	35.9 (29.4 - 42.4)
Between 601 and 800	40.0 (32.4 - 47.6)
Greater than 800	43.8 (36.7 - 50.9)
Refused to answer / does not know	38.0 (35.0 - 41.0)

Note: sample size = 2,000

**Table A4.1a** Percentage distribution of current tobacco users, by type of product used – STC-SEE

	Distribution by type of tobacco product used (total = 100%)		
	Manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, cigars, and cigarillos	Electronic cigarettes that produce a vapor from a liquid	Heated tobacco products
	Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>Overall</b>	97.7 (96.6 - 98.7)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.0)	1.8 (0.9 - 2.8)

Note: sample size = 758.

**Table A4.1b** Percentage distribution of current users of “classic” tobacco products used – STC-SEE

	Distribution by type of tobacco product used (total = 100%)				
	Manufactured	Hand-rolled cigarettes	Cigars and cigarillos	Manufactured and hand-rolled	Manufactured and cigars, cigarillos
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	83.1 (80.4 - 85.8)	12.1 (9.7 - 14.4)	0.0 (0.0 - 0.3)	4.7 (3.1 - 6.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)

Note: sample size =747.

**Table A4.2** Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking status, gender, and selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Smoking status			Non-smokers			
	Daily smokers	Less-than daily smokers	Non-smokers	Former smokers	Tried several times but have never used continuously (i.e., 2–3 months or longer)	Tried once	Never smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>Overall</b>	<b>37.0 (34.9 - 39.1)</b>	<b>0.9 (0.5 - 1.3)</b>	<b>62.1 (59.9 - 64.2)</b>	<b>10.0 (8.6 - 11.3)</b>	<b>5.7 (4.7 - 6.7)</b>	<b>8.3 (7.1 - 9.6)</b>	<b>38.1 (35.9 - 40.2)</b>
<b>Gender</b>							
Men	39.4 (36.3 - 42.6)	0.7 (0.2 - 1.2)	59.8 (56.8 - 63.0)	12.6 (10.5 - 14.7)	6.6 (5.0 - 8.1)	8.3 (6.6 - 10.1)	32.3 (29.3 - 35.3)
Women	34.8 (31.9 - 37.7)	1.1 (0.4 - 1.7)	64.1 (61.2 - 67.0)	7.5 (5.9 - 9.1)	4.9 (3.6 - 6.2)	8.3 (6.7 - 10.0)	43.3 (40.3 - 46.3)
<b>Age (years)</b>							
18–24	30.2 (23.6 - 36.8)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.9)	69.6 (62.9 - 76.2)	2.1 (0.0 - 4.2)	7.2 (3.5 - 10.9)	15.1 (9.9 - 20.3)	45.1 (38.0 - 52.3)
25–34	37.8 (32.6 - 43.1)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.8)	61.3 (56.0 - 66.6)	2.8 (0.0 - 4.6)	10.2 (6.9 - 13.5)	14.2 (10.4 - 18.0)	34.1 (29.0 - 39.3)
35–44	48.2 (42.9 - 53.6)	2.2 (0.6 - 3.8)	49.6 (44.2 - 54.9)	7.2 (4.5 - 10.0)	4.1 (2.0 - 6.3)	8.9 (5.9 - 12.0)	29.2 (24.4 - 34.1)
45–54	46.9 (41.5 - 52.3)	1.6 (0.2 - 2.9)	51.5 (46.1 - 56.9)	10.9 (7.6 - 14.3)	3.7 (1.6 - 5.7)	6.2 (3.6 - 8.8)	30.7 (25.7 - 35.6)
55–64	47.7 (42.6 - 52.8)	0 (n/a)	52.3 (47.2 - 57.4)	13.4 (9.9 - 16.9)	3.7 (1.7 - 5.6)	5.7 (3.3 - 8.1)	29.4 (24.8 - 34.1)
65–74	19.7 (15.1 - 24.3)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)	80.0 (75.4 - 84.7)	19.5 (14.9 - 24.1)	5.2 (2.6 - 7.7)	3.7 (1.5 - 6.0)	51.6 (45.8 - 57.4)
75–85	5.3 (1.7 - 8.8)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.8)	93.6 (89.7 - 97.4)	12.2 (7.1 - 17.4)	7.9 (3.6 - 12.1)	5.8 (2.1 - 9.5)	67.6 (60.2 - 75.0)
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	37.0 (34.3 - 39.7)	0.8 (0.3 - 1.3)	62.1 (59.4 - 64.9)	9.5 (7.8 - 11.1)	7.1 (5.6 - 8.6)	10.1 (8.4 - 11.8)	35.5 (32.7 - 38.2)
Rural	37.0 (33.7 - 40.4)	1.0 (0.3 - 1.7)	61.9 (58.6 - 65.3)	10.7 (8.5 - 12.8)	3.6 (2.3 - 4.9)	5.7 (4.1 - 7.3)	42.0 (38.5 - 45.4)
<b>Region</b>							
Belgrade	29.5 (25.4 - 33.6)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)	70.2 (66.0 - 74.3)	10.9 (8.1 - 13.8)	10.9 (8.1 - 13.7)	16.8 (13.5 - 20.2)	31.5 (27.3 - 35.7)
Central and Western Serbia	37.6 (33.6 - 41.7)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	62.1 (58.0 - 66.2)	9.9 (7.4 - 12.4)	4.4 (2.7 - 6.1)	5.6 (3.6 - 7.5)	42.3 (38.1 - 46.4)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	38.3 (34.1 - 42.5)	1.8 (0.7 - 3.1)	59.8 (55.6 - 64.0)	9.4 (6.9 - 11.9)	2.4 (1.0 - 3.6)	3.2 (1.7 - 4.8)	44.8 (40.5 - 49.1)
Vojvodina	42.7 (38.1 - 47.2)	1.2 (0.2 - 2.2)	56.1 (51.5 - 60.7)	9.7 (6.9 - 12.4)	5.7 (3.5 - 7.8)	8.7 (6.1 - 11.3)	32.1 (27.8 - 36.4)
<b>Education level</b>							

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Characteristic	Smoking status			Non-smokers			
	Daily smokers	Less-than daily smokers	Non-smokers	Former smokers	Tried several times but have never used continuously (i.e., 2–3 months or longer)	Tried once	Never smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Primary or less	32.9 (29.3 - 36.6)	0.9 (0.1 - 1.7)	66.1 (62.4 - 69.8)	9.1 (6.9 - 11.3)	3.9 (2.4 - 5.4)	2.6 (1.3 - 3.8)	50.5 (46.7 - 54.4)
Vocational	44.9 (40.0 - 49.9)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.3)	54.5 (49.5 - 59.4)	13.6 (10.2 - 17.0)	3.9 (2.0 - 5.9)	8.9 (6.1 - 11.7)	28.0 (23.6 - 32.5)
High school	37.7 (33.8 - 41.6)	0.9 (0.1 - 1.7)	61.4 (57.4 - 65.3)	9.5 (7.1 - 11.9)	6.4 (4.4 - 8.4)	11.0 (8.4 - 13.5)	34.5 (30.6 - 38.3)
Higher	36.0 (30.8 - 41.2)	1.3 (0.1 - 2.5)	62.7 (57.5 - 68.0)	7.4 (4.6 - 10.2)	9.5 (6.3 - 12.7)	12.7 (9.1 - 16.3)	33.1 (28.0 - 38.2)
Refused to answer	25.0 (11.6 - 38.5)	0 (n/a)	75.0 (61.5 - 88.4)	15.1 (4.0 - 26.3)	10.5 (0.0 - 20.1)	21.0 (8.4 - 33.7)	28.3 (14.2 - 42.3)
<b>Work status</b>							
Employee in the public sector	43.3 (36.0 - 50.6)	1.8 (0.0 - 37.7)	54.9 (47.6 - 62.2)	8.7 (4.6 - 12.9)	6.6 (2.9 - 10.3)	5.5 (2.2 - 8.9)	34.0 (27.0 - 41.0)
Employee in the private sector	45.8 (41.9 - 49.7)	1.3 (0.4 - 2.1)	52.9 (49.0 - 56.9)	6.1 (4.2 - 7.9)	7.0 (5.0 - 9.0)	11.6 (9.1 - 14.1)	28.3 (24.8 - 31.8)
Self-employed / agriculture worker	43.9 (32.9 - 54.9)	0 (n/a)	56.1 (45.1 - 67.1)	10.4 (3.7 - 17.2)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.8)	7.6 (1.7 - 13.4)	37.3 (26.6 - 48.0)
Occasional / part-time worker	57.8 (43.1 - 72.4)	0 (n/a)	42.2 (27.5 - 56.9)	11.1 (1.7 - 20.4)	2.0 (0.0 - 6.3)	12.1 (2.4 - 21.8)	17.0 (5.8 - 28.2)
Student	24.0 (16.3 - 31.7)	0 (n/a)	76.0 (68.3 - 83.6)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.5)	9.7 (4.4 - 15.0)	13.4 (7.3 - 19.5)	52.0 (43.1 - 61.0)
Homemaker (person who manages a home)	30.3 (22.2 - 38.4)	3.6 (0.3 - 6.8)	66.1 (57.8 - 74.5)	10.1 (4.8 - 15.4)	3.1 (0.0 - 6.1)	9.1 (4.1 - 14.2)	43.8 (35.0 - 52.5)
Retired	21.8 (18.3 - 25.3)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)	77.7 (74.2 - 81.3)	18.3 (15.1 - 21.6)	5.7 (3.7 - 7.6)	4.2 (2.5 - 5.9)	49.6 (45.3 - 53.8)
Unemployed - able to work	53.5 (46.4 - 60.7)	0 (n/a)	46.5 (39.3 - 53.6)	6.6 (3.0 - 10.1)	2.8 (0.5 - 5.2)	4.6 (1.6 - 7.6)	32.4 (25.7 - 39.1)
Unemployed, unable to work	39.3 (7.3 - 71.3)	0 (n/a)	60.7 (28.7 - 92.7)	20.4 (0.0 - 46.9)	0 (n/a)	3.9 (0.0 - 16.5)	36.4 (4.8 - 67.9)
Refused to answer	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	5.8 (0.5 - 11.1)	7.0 (1.1 - 12.8)	16.7 (8.2 - 25.2)	0 (n/a)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>							
Less than 200	36.7 (28.9 - 44.5)	0 (n/a)	63.3 (55.5 - 71.1)	3.9 (0.7 - 7.0)	4.1 (0.9 - 7.4)	3.5 (0.5 - 6.5)	51.7 (43.6 - 59.8)



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Characteristic	Smoking status			Non-smokers			
	Daily smokers	Less-than daily smokers	Non-smokers	Former smokers	Tried several times but have never used continuously (i.e., 2–3 months or longer)	Tried once	Never smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Between 201 and 400	33.9 (28.2 - 39.7)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)	65.7 (59.9 - 71.4)	15.8 (11.4 - 20.2)	8.3 (5.0 - 11.7)	4.0 (1.6 - 6.4)	37.5 (31.7 - 43.4)
Between 401 and 600	35.6 (29.2 - 42.1)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.1)	64.1 (57.6 - 70.5)	12.1 (7.7 - 16.5)	3.1 (0.7 - 5.4)	7.6 (4.0 - 11.1)	41.3 (34.6 - 47.9)
Between 601 and 800	39.7 (32.1 - 47.3)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.2)	60.0 (52.4 - 67.6)	7.5 (3.4 - 11.5)	7.1 (3.1 - 11.0)	10.9 (6.1 - 15.7)	34.6 (27.2 - 41.9)
Greater than 800	42.1 (35.1 - 49.2)	1.7 (0.0 - 3.6)	56.1 (49.1 - 63.2)	7.0 (3.3 - 10.6)	5.1 (1.9 - 8.2)	12.9 (8.1 - 17.7)	31.2 (24.6 - 37.8)
Refused to answer / does not know	36.8 (33.8 - 39.7)	1.2 (0.6 - 1.9)	62.0 (59.0 - 65.0)	9.8 (8.0 - 11.7)	5.7 (4.3 - 7.1)	9.1 (7.3 - 10.9)	37.4 (34.4 - 40.3)

Note: sample size = 2,000.

**Table A4.3** Percentage of adults, by smoking status and gender – STC-SEE

	Overall	Male	Female
<b>Smoking status</b>	<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>		
<b>Current tobacco smokers</b>	<b>37.9 (35.8 - 40.1)</b>	<b>40.1 (37.0 - 43.3)</b>	<b>35.9 (33.0 - 38.8)</b>
Daily	37.0 (34.9 - 39.1)	39.4 (36.3 - 42.6)	34.8 (31.9 - 37.7)
Less-than daily	0.9 (0.5 - 1.3)	0.7 (0.2 - 1.2)	1.1 (0.4 - 1.7)
<b>Non-smokers</b>	<b>62.1 (59.9 - 64.2)</b>	<b>59.8 (56.8 - 63.0)</b>	<b>64.1 (61.2 - 67.0)</b>
Former smokers	10.0 (8.6 - 11.3)	12.6 (10.5 - 14.7)	7.5 (5.9 - 9.1)
Never tried	38.1 (35.9 - 40.2)	32.3 (29.3 - 35.3)	43.3 (40.3 - 46.3)
Tried several times	5.7 (4.7 - 6.7)	6.6 (5.0 - 8.1)	4.9 (3.6 - 6.2)
Tried once	8.3 (7.1 - 9.6)	8.3 (6.6 - 10.1)	8.3 (6.7 - 10.0)

Note: sample size = 2,000.

**Table A4.4** Number of adults, by smoking status and gender – STC-SEE

	Overall	Male	Female
<b>Smoking status</b>	<b>Number (overall population)</b>		
<b>Current tobacco smokers</b>	<b>2,249,719</b>	<b>1,136,217</b>	<b>1,113,502</b>
Daily	2,196,028	1,116,200	1,079,828
Less-than daily	53,691	20,017	33,674
<b>Non-smokers</b>	<b>3,681,742</b>	<b>1,693,088</b>	<b>1,988,654</b>
Former smokers	590,576	356,663	233,913
Never tried	2,257,696	914,085	1,343,610
Tried several times	338,344	186,203	152,141
Tried once	495,127	236,137	258,990

Note: total population size = 5,931,461.

**Table A4.5** Percentage of adults who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco*	Any cigarette	Type of cigarette**		Cigars, cigarillos
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
			Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>Overall</b>	<b>37.4 (35.3 - 39.5)</b>	<b>37.4 (35.2 - 39.5)</b>	<b>32.8 (30.8 - 34.9)</b>	<b>6.3 (5.2 - 7.3)</b>	<b>0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>					
18–24	28.8 (22.2 - 35.3)	28.8 (22.2 - 35.3)	28.8 (22.2 - 35.3)	2.5 (0.0 - 1.0)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)
25–34	37.6 (32.3 - 42.8)	37.6 (32.3 - 42.8)	36.7 (31.4 - 41.9)	1.3 (0.1 - 2.6)	0 (n/a)
35–44	48.5 (43.1 - 53.9)	48.3 (43.0 - 53.7)	45.1 (39.8 - 45.4)	4.7 (2.5 - 7.0)	0 (n/a)
45–54	47.1 (41.7 - 52.5)	47.1 (41.7 - 52.5)	40.3 (35.0 - 45.6)	7.8 (4.9 - 10.7)	0 (n/a)
55–64	49.6 (44.5 - 54.8)	49.6 (44.5 - 54.8)	37.1 (32.1 - 42.1)	17.9 (13.9 - 21.8)	0 (n/a)
65–74	19.9 (15.2 - 24.5)	19.9 (15.2 - 24.5)	17.4 (13.0 - 21.8)	3.7 (1.5 - 5.9)	0 (n/a)
75–85	6.4 (2.5 - 10.3)	6.4 (2.5 - 10.3)	6.0 (2.8 - 9.8)	1.4 (0.0 - 3.2)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	37.3 (34.6 - 40.0)	37.3 (34.5 - 40.0)	33.5 (30.8 - 36.1)	5.1 (3.8 - 6.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
Rural	37.5 (34.1 - 40.1)	37.5 (34.1 - 40.9)	31.8 (28.6 - 35.1)	8.0 (6.1 - 10.0)	0 (n/a)
<b>Region</b>					
Belgrade	28.3 (24.2 - 32.4)	28.3 (24.2 - 32.4)	25.6 (21.7 - 29.5)	8.0 (6.1 - 9.9)	0 (n/a)
Central and Western Serbia	37.5 (33.5 - 41.6)	37.5 (33.5 - 41.6)	33.6 (29.6 - 37.6)	3.6 (1.9 - 5.3)	0 (n/a)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	39.4 (35.2 - 43.6)	39.4 (35.2 - 43.6)	37. (32.9 - 41.2)	4.8 (3.0 - 6.6)	0 (n/a)
Vojvodina	44.4 (39.8 - 49.0)	44.2 (39.7 - 48.8)	34.7 (30.3 - 39.1)	12.4 (9.3 - 15.4)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)
<b>Education level</b>					
Primary or less	34.5 (30.9 - 38.2)	34.5 (30.9 - 38.2)	27.1 (23.7 - 30.6)	11.4 (9.0 - 13.9)	0 (n/a)
Vocational	43.6 (38.7 - 48.5)	43.6 (38.7 - 48.5)	37.6 (32.8 - 42.4)	7.0 (4.5 - 9.6)	0 (n/a)
High school	38.3 (34.3 - 42.2)	38.3 (34.3 - 42.2)	35.6 (31.7 - 39.5)	3.3 (1.8 - 4.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
Higher	35.6 (30.4 - 40.8)	35.5 (30.3 - 40.7)	34.5 (29.3 - 39.6)	1.4 (0.1 - 2.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.6)
Refused to answer	25.0 (11.6 - 38.5)	25.0 (11.6 - 38.5)	25.0 (11.6 - 38.5)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Work status</b>					
Employee in the public sector	44.6 (37.3 - 51.9)	44.6 (37.3 - 51.9)	44.3 (36.9 - 51.6)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.9)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.9)

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco*	Any cigarette	Type of cigarette**		Cigars, cigarillos
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
			Percentage (95% CI)		
Employee in the private sector	45.8 (41.9 - 49.7)	45.7 (41.8 - 49.6)	41.0 (37.2 - 44.9)	5.6 (3.8 - 7.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
Self-employed / agriculture worker	44.3 (33.3 - 55.3)	44.3 (33.3 - 55.3)	32.8 (22.4 - 43.2)	11.5 (4.5 - 18.6)	0 (n/a)
Occasional / part-time worker	56.8 (42.1 - 71.5)	56.8 (42.1 - 71.5)	42.9 (28.2 - 57.6)	13.9 (3.6 - 24.2)	0 (n/a)
Student	22.6 (15.1 - 30.1)	22.6 (15.1 - 30.1)	22.1 (14.7 - 29.6)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.5)	0 (n/a)
Homemaker (person who manages a home)	33.5 (25.1 - 41.8)	33.5 (25.1 - 41.8)	32.1 (23.9 - 40.4)	2.4 (0.0 - 5.1)	0 (n/a)
Retired	23.1 (19.5 - 26.6)	23.1 (19.5 - 26.6)	19.5 (16.2 - 22.9)	6.3 (4.2 - 8.3)	0 (n/a)
Unemployed, able to work	52.3 (45.2 - 59.5)	52.3 (45.2 - 59.5)	42.6 (35.6 - 49.7)	15.8 (10.6 - 21.0)	0 (n/a)
Unemployed, unable to work	39.3 (7.3 - 71.3)	39.3 (7.3 - 71.3)	11.0 (0.0 - 31.5)	28.3 (0.0 - 57.8)	0 (n/a)
Refused to answer / does not know	25.4 (15.5 - 35.4)	25.4 (15.5 - 35.4)	23.1 (13.5 - 32.7)	2.4 (0.0 - 5.9)	0 (n/a)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>					
Less than 200	36.7 (28.9 - 44.5)	36.7 (28.9 - 44.5)	29.9 (22.4 - 37.3)	10.5 (5.5 - 15.5)	0 (n/a)
Between 201 and 400	35.1 (29.3 - 40.9)	35.1 (29.3 - 40.9)	28.6 (23.1 - 34.1)	7.1 (4.0 - 10.2)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)
Between 401 and 600	36.5 (30.1 - 43.0)	36.5 (30.1 - 43.0)	28.9 (22.8 - 35.0)	9.4 (5.5 - 13.4)	0 (n/a)
Between 601 and 800	40.4 (32.8 - 48.0)	40.4 (32.8 - 48.0)	34.2 (26.8 - 41.5)	7.0 (3.1 - 11.0)	0 (n/a)
Greater than 800	43.8 (36.7 - 50.9)	43.5 (36.4 - 50.6)	42.4 (35.4 - 49.5)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.6)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.0)
Refused to answer / does not know	36.6 (33.6 - 39.5)	36.6 (33.6 - 39.5)	33.2 (30.3 - 36.1)	5.6 (4.2 - 7.0)	0 (n/a)

Notes: sample size = 2,000;

\*no respondent reported using pipes full of tobacco nor waterpipes with tobacco;

\*\*some people reported using both manufactured cigarettes in combination with hand-rolled or cigars and cigarillos. Therefore, the sum of the columns is not equal to "any cigarette" or "any tobacco."

**Table A4.5a** Percentage of adults who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Any cigarette	Type of cigarette	
		Manufactured	Hand-rolled
	Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>Men</b>	<b>39.3 (36.2 - 42.4)</b>	<b>33.3 (30.4 - 36.3)</b>	<b>7.9 (6.2 - 9.6)</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>			
18–24	29.5 (20.5 - 38.4)	29.5 (20.5 - 38.4)	0 (n/a)
25–34	37.5 (30.0 - 45.1)	36.0 (28.5 - 43.5)	2.4 (0.0 - 4.8)
35–44	50.7 (43.0 - 58.4)	47.2 (39.5 - 54.9)	3.5 (0.7 - 6.3)
45–54	43.3 (35.7 - 50.1)	34.5 (27.2 - 41.9)	8.8 (4.4 - 13.2)
55–64	48.7 (41.4 - 56.2)	33.3 (26.3 - 40.3)	23.5 (17.2 - 29.8)
65–74	27.5 (19.9 - 35.0)	23.5 (16.3 - 30.6)	6.3 (2.2 - 10.4)
75–85	9.5 (5.0 - 18.6)	8.2 (0.0 - 16.6)	1.3 (0.0 - 4.9)
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	37.1 (33.0 - 41.2)	32.9 (28.9 - 36.9)	4.7 (2.9 - 6.5)
Rural	42.1 (37.3 - 46.9)	34.0 (29.4 - 38.5)	12.0 (8.9 - 15.2)
<b>Region</b>			
Belgrade	33.1 (27.0 - 39.3)	29.9 (23.9 - 35.8)	5.3 (2.3 - 8.2)
Central and Western Serbia	37.9 (31.6 - 44.1)	34.1 (28.0 - 40.2)	3.8 (1.3 - 6.2)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	40.1 (34.2 - 46.0)	36.9 (31.1 - 42.7)	7.0 (3.9 - 10.0)
Vojvodina	46.0 (39.4 - 52.7)	31.9 (25.7 - 38.0)	16.1 (11.2 - 21.0)
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	39.8 (33.5 - 46.2)	28.0 (22.1 - 33.8)	18.7 (13.6 - 23.8)
Vocational	41.5 (35.2 - 47.7)	34.2 (28.1 - 40.2)	7.7 (4.3 - 11.1)
High school	40.3 (34.8 - 45.8)	37.5 (32.0 - 42.9)	3.3 (1.3 - 5.3)
Higher	33.0 (25.5 - 40.5)	31.3 (23.9 - 38.7)	2.1 (0.0 - 4.4)
Refused to answer	38.4 (14.5 - 62.2)	38.3 (14.5 - 62.2)	0 (n/a)
<b>Work status</b>			
Employee in the public sector	46.0 (34.7 - 57.3)	45.2 (34.0 - 56.5)	0.7 (0.0 - 2.7)
Employee in the private sector	43.1 (37.0 - 48.1)	37.9 (32.9 - 42.8)	5.5 (3.2 - 7.9)

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

Characteristic	Any cigarette	Type of cigarette	
		Manufactured	Hand-rolled
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Self-employed / agriculture worker	42.6 (29.7 - 55.6)	27.6 (15.9 - 39.3)	15.0 (5.7 - 24.4)
Occasional / part-time worker	67.4 (47.0 - 88.0)	39.6 (18.2 - 61.0)	27.8 (8.2 - 47.4)
Student	25.4 (15.1 - 35.7)	24.6 (14.3 - 34.8)	0.8 (0.0 - 3.0)
Homemaker (person who manages a home)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Retired	24.7 (18.8 - 30.5)	22.6 (16.9 - 28.3)	5.7 (2.6 - 8.9)
Unemployed - able to work	57.5 (47.1 - 68.0)	43.3 (32.8 - 53.8)	38.8 (0.0 - 78.7)
Unemployed, unable to work	42.8 (22.6 - 83.4)	40.7 (0.0 - 20.3)	0 (n/a)
Refused to answer / does not know	29.1 (14.4 - 43.9)	29.1 (14.4 - 43.9)	0 (n/a)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>			
Less than 200	37.6 (21.6 - 53.7)	21.0 (7.6 - 34.5)	28.4 (13.5 - 43.3)
Between 201 and 400	36.0 (27.2 - 44.8)	31.5 (23.0 - 39.9)	4.6 (0.7 - 8.4)
Between 401 and 600	39.1 (29.3 - 48.9)	29.2 (20.1 - 38.3)	9.9 (3.9 - 15.9)
Between 601 and 800	43.6 (32.3 - 54.9)	39.9 (28.7 - 51.1)	5.5 (0.3 - 10.7)
Greater than 800	41.4 (31.4 - 51.3)	40.1 (30.2 - 50.1)	1.2 (0.0 - 3.5)
Refused to answer / does not know	39.1 (34.9 - 43.3)	33.2 (29.2 - 37.3)	8.3 (6.0 - 10.7)
<b>Women</b>	<b>35.6 (32.7 - 38.5)</b>	<b>32.4 (29.5 - 35.2)</b>	<b>4.8 (3.5 - 6.1)</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>			
18–24	27.9 (18.2 - 37.7)	27.9 (18.6 - 37.7)	0.6 (0.0 - 2.2)
25–34	37.6 (30.2 - 45.0)	37.3 (29.9 - 44.7)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.1)
35–44	46.1 (38.6 - 53.6)	43.1 (35.7 - 50.6)	5.9 (2.4 - 9.5)
45–54	50.8 (43.2 - 58.5)	45.9 (38.3 - 53.5)	6.8 (3.0 - 10.8)
55–64	50.4 (43.2 - 57.6)	40.7 (33.6 - 47.8)	12.6 (7.8 - 17.3)
65–74	12.9 (7.5 - 18.3)	11.7 (6.5 - 16.9)	1.3 (0.0 - 3.1)
75–85	5.2 (1.0 - 9.4)	5.2 (1.0 - 9.4)	1.4 (0.0 - 3.6)
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	37.4 (33.7 - 41.1)	34.0 (30.4 - 37.6)	5.4 (3.7 - 7.1)

## Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

Characteristic	Any cigarette	Type of cigarette	
		Manufactured	Hand-rolled
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Rural	32.5 (27.8 - 37.2)	29.6 (25.0 - 34.2)	3.7 (1.8 - 5.7)
<b>Region</b>			
Belgrade	23.9 (18.5 - 29.2)	21.7 (16.5 - 26.9)	2.1 (0.3 - 4.0)
Central and Western Serbia	37.3 (31.9 - 42.7)	33.2 (28.0 - 38.5)	5.6 (3.1 - 8.2)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	38.7 (32.7 - 44.8)	37.2 (31.2 - 43.2)	2.6 (0.6 - 4.6)
Vojvodina	42.6 (36.1 - 49.0)	37.3 (31.1 - 43.6)	8.8 (5.1 - 12.5)
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	31.6 (27.1 - 36.1)	26.7 (22.4 - 30.9)	7.4 (4.8 - 9.9)
Vocational	47.0 (39.0 - 55.1)	43.1 (35.1 - 51.1)	5.9 (2.1 - 9.7)
High school	36.0 (30.3 - 41.6)	33.5 (28.0 - 39.1)	3.3 (1.2 - 5.4)
Higher	37.7 (30.4 - 44.9)	37.2 (30.0 - 44.4)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.1)
Refused to answer	14.2 (0.0 - 29.4)	14.2 (0.0 - 29.3)	0 (n/a)
<b>Work status</b>			
Employee in the public sector	43.5 (33.7 - 53.3)	43.5 (33.7 - 53.3)	0.6 (0.0 - 2.2)
Employee in the private sector	49.6 (43.4 - 55.8)	45.8 (39.6 - 51.9)	5.7 (2.8 - 8.6)
Self-employed / agriculture worker	48.8 (26.2 - 71.4)	46.7 (24.1 - 69.2)	2.1 (0.0 - 8.7)
Occasional / part-time worker	46.2 (24.4 - 68.0)	46.2 (24.4 - 68.0)	0 (n/a)
Student	18.8 (7.8 - 29.9)	18.8 (7.8 - 29.9)	0.9 (0.0 - 3.6)
Homemaker (person who manages a home)	33.5 (25.1 - 41.8)	32.1 (23.9 - 40.4)	2.4 (0.0 - 5.1)
Retired	22.0 (17.5 - 26.6)	17.5 (13.4 - 21.7)	6.6 (3.9 - 9.4)
Unemployed, able to work	47.7 (37.8 - 57.6)	42.0 (32.3 - 51.8)	7.5 (2.3 - 12.8)
Unemployed, unable to work	29.7 (0.0 - 100.0)	29.7 (0.0 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)
Refused to answer / does not know	21.5 (7.7 - 35.4)	16.6 (4.0 - 29.1)	4.9 (0.0 - 12.2)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>			
Less than 200	36.4 (27.3 - 45.5)	32.9 (24.0 - 41.8)	4.3 (0.5 - 8.2)
Between 201 and 400	34.4 (26.6 - 42.1)	26.3 (19.1 - 33.5)	9.2 (4.4 - 13.9)
Between 401 and 600	34.4 (25.6 - 43.1)	28.6 (20.3 - 36.9)	9.1 (3.8 - 14.3)

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

Characteristic	Any cigarette	Type of cigarette	
		Manufactured	Hand-rolled
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Between 601 and 800	37.4 (27.0 - 47.9)	29.1 (19.3 - 38.8)	8.3 (2.4 - 14.3)
Greater than 800	45.7 (35.5 - 56.0)	44.8 (34.6 - 55.1)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.9)
Refused to answer / does not know	33.8 (29.7 - 38.0)	33.1 (29.0 - 37.3)	2.7 (1.2 - 4.1)

Notes: sample size for male = 954; sample size for female = 1,046.



**Table A4.6** Number of adults who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Any smoked	Any cigarette	Type of cigarette		Cigars, cigarillos
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
			Number (overall population)		
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2,217,694</b>	<b>2,216,099</b>	<b>1,947,696</b>	<b>372,009</b>	<b>2,851</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>					
18–24	160,645	160,645	160,645	1,406	0 (n/a)
25–34	365,531	365,531	356,690	12,949	0 (n/a)
35–44	484,774	483,179	450,883	47,420	2,851
45–54	465,356	465,356	397,728	77,362	0 (n/a)
55–64	540,894	540,894	404,498	194,707	0 (n/a)
65–74	170,602	170,602	149,110	31,724	0 (n/a)
75–85	29,892	29,892	28,141	6,441	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	1,332,030	1,330,435	1,195,534	182,004	2,851
Rural	885,664	885,665	752,161	190,005	0 (n/a)
<b>Region</b>					
Belgrade	399,730	399,730	361,742	51,419	0 (n/a)
Central and Western Serbia	610,684	610,684	546,397	78,910	0 (n/a)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	610,656	610,656	573,564	75,513	0 (n/a)
Vojvodina	596,624	595,029	465,992	166,168	2,851
<b>Education level</b>					
Primary or less	663,104	663,104	520,773	219,094	0 (n/a)
Vocational	505,908	505,908	436,340	81,507	0 (n/a)
High school	667,499	667,499	620,934	57,590	1,256
Higher	349,217	347,623	337,684	13,818	1,595
Refused to answer	31,965	31,965	31,965	0	0 (n/a)
<b>Work status</b>					

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

Characteristic	Any smoked	Any cigarette	Type of cigarette		Cigars, cigarillos
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
			Number (overall population)		
Employee in the public sector	238,186	238,186	236,446	3,639	0 (n/a)
Employee in the private sector	849,169	847,575	761,798	104,085	0 (n/a)
Self-employed / agriculture worker	107,236	107,236	79,316	27,920	1,256
Occasional / part-time worker	79,006	79,006	59,628	19,378	1,595
Student	82,650	82,650	80,880	3,176	0 (n/a)
Homemaker (person who manages a home)	125,970	125,970	120,865	8,934	0 (n/a)
Retired	366,584	366,584	310,573	99,822	0 (n/a)
Unemployed, able to work	296,415	296,415	241,423	89,344	0 (n/a)
Unemployed, unable to work	14,251	14,251	3,982	10,269	0 (n/a)
Refused to answer / does not know	58,227	58,227	52,785	5,442	0 (n/a)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>					0 (n/a)
Less than 200	162,735	162,735	132,378	46,691	0 (n/a)
Between 201 and 400	275,952	275,952	224,724	55,918	1,256
Between 401 and 600	233,569	233,569	184,414	60,451	0 (n/a)
Between 601 and 800	195,503	195,503	165,615	33,996	0 (n/a)
Greater than 800	248,742	247,147	240,984	6,164	1,595
Refused to answer / does not know	1,101,194	1,101,194	999,581	168,789	0 (n/a)

Note: total population size = 5,931,461.

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A4.6a** Number of adults who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Any smoked	Any cigarette	Type of cigarette	
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled
Number of adults				
<b>Men</b>	<b>1,112,731</b>	<b>1,111,136</b>	<b>943,720</b>	<b>223,387</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>				
18–24	90,558	90,558	90,558	0
25–34	179,571	179,571	172,158	11,521
35–44	248,164	246,570	229,495	17,074
45–54	211,496	211,496	168,549	42,947
55–64	257,517	257,517	175,730	124,030
65–74	112,996	112,996	96,552	26,065
75–85	12,427	12,427	10,677	1,750
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	596,082	594,487	527,120	75,999
Rural	516,649	516,649	416,600	147,389
<b>Region</b>				
Belgrade	224,038	224,038	201,907	35,562
Central and Western Serbia	263,688	263,688	237,297	26,391
Southern and Eastern Serbia	321,294	321,294	295,453	55,818
Vojvodina	303,711	302,116	209,064	105,617
<b>Education level</b>				
Primary or less	273,380	273,380	191,875	128,300
Vocational	295,154	295,154	243,274	54,996
High school	369,926	369,926	343,543	30,463
Higher	152,296	150,701	143,053	9,629
Refused to answer	21,975	21,975	21,975	0
<b>Work status</b>				
Employee in the public sector	106,648	106,648	104,907	1,740
Employee in the private sector	477,335	475,740	418,514	61,335

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

Characteristic	Any smoked	Any cigarette	Type of cigarette	
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled
Number of adults				
Self-employed / agriculture worker	75,086	75,086	48,575	26,512
Occasional / part-time worker	46,947	46,947	27,569	19,378
Student	53,849	53,849	52,079	1,770
Homemaker (person who manages a home)	0	0	0	35,707
Retired	153,990	153,990	141,333	66,676
Unemployed, able to work	153,039	153,039	115,176	10,269
Unemployed, unable to work	11,347	11,347	1,078	0
Refused to answer / does not know	34,490	34,490	34,490	0
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>				
Less than 200	42,989	42,989	24,024	32,395
Between 201 and 400	126,354	126,354	110,327	16,027
Between 401 and 600	114,606	114,606	85,519	29,086
Between 601 and 800	100,000	100,000	91,442	12,666
Greater than 800	121,364	119,769	116,189	3,581
Refused to answer / does not know	607,419	607,419	516,220	129,632
<b>Women</b>	<b>1,104,963</b>	<b>1,104,963</b>	<b>1,003,975</b>	<b>148,622</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>				
18–24	70,087	70,087	70,087	1,406
25–34	185,960	185,960	184,532	1,428
35–44	236,609	236,609	221,388	30,346
45–54	253,860	253,860	229,179	34,415
55–64	283,377	283,377	228,768	70,677

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

Characteristic	Any smoked	Any cigarette	Type of cigarette	
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled
Number of adults				
65–74	57,606	57,606	52,557	5,659
75–85	17,464	17,464	17,464	4,691
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	735,948	735,948	668,414	106,005
Rural	369,016	369,016	335,561	42,616
<b>Region</b>				
Belgrade	175,692	175,692	159,835	15,857
Central and Western Serbia	346,997	346,997	309,101	52,519
Southern and Eastern Serbia	289,362	289,362	278,111	19,694
Vojvodina	292,913	292,913	256,928	60,551
<b>Education level</b>				
Primary or less	389,724	389,724	328,898	90,794
Vocational	210,755	210,755	193,066	26,510
High school	297,573	297,573	277,391	27,127
Higher	196,921	196,921	194,631	4,190
Refused to answer	9,990	9,990	9,990	
<b>Work status</b>				
Employee in the public sector	131,538	131,538	131,538	1,899
Employee in the private sector	371,834	371,834	343,285	42,750
Self-employed / agriculture worker	32,149	32,149	30,742	1,408
Occasional / part-time worker	32,059	32,059	32,059	0
Student	28,801	28,801	28,801	1,406
Homemaker (person who manages a home)	125,970	125,970	120,865	8,934
Retired	212,594	212,594	169,239	64,115
Unemployed, able to work	143,376	143,376	126,247	22,668
Unemployed, unable to work	2,904	2,904	2,904	0

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

Characteristic	Any smoked	Any cigarette	Type of cigarette	
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled
Number of adults				
Refused to answer / does not know	23,737	23,737	18,295	5,442
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>				
Less than 200	119,746	119,746	108,354	14,296
Between 201 and 400	149,598	149,598	114,398	39,891
Between 401 and 600	118,963	118,963	98,894	31,365
Between 601 and 800	95,503	95,503	74,173	21,330
Greater than 800	127,378	127,378	124,795	2,583
Refused to answer / does not know	493,775	493,775	483,361	39,156

Note: total population size = 5,931,461.

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A4.7** Average number of cigarettes\* smoked per day and percentage distribution of current daily cigarette smokers, by number of cigarettes smoked per day and demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	Number of cigarettes smoked per day				
		<5	5–10	10–14	15–19	≥20
	Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	<b>16.6 (15.8 - 17.4)</b>	<b>19.4 (16.5 - 22.2)</b>	<b>14.5 (11.9 - 17.1)</b>	<b>7.8 (5.8 - 9.8)</b>	<b>41.7 (38.1 - 45.3)</b>	<b>16.5 (13.8 - 19.2)</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>						
18–24	16.2 (13.1 - 19.2)	28.0 (15.6 - 40.2)	7.4 (0.2 - 14.5)	5.1 (0.0 - 11.0)	44.5 (30.9 - 58.1)	15.1 (5.3 - 24.9)
25–34	17.6 (15.8 - 19.3)	13.5 (7.3 - 19.7)	15.1 (8.6 - 21.5)	9.6 (4.3 - 14.9)	45.7 (36.7 - 54.7)	16.1 (9.5 - 22.7)
35–44	17.1 (15.4 - 18.8)	16.1 (10.3 - 21.8)	17.7 (11.8 - 23.7)	7.2 (3.2 - 11.2)	41.7 (34.0 - 49.4)	17.3 (11.4 - 23.2)
45–54	16.7 (15.0 - 18.4)	19.5 (13.1 - 25.9)	15.0 (9.3 - 20.8)	4.7 (1.3 - 8.1)	46.4 (38.4 - 54.5)	14.3 (8.7 - 20.0)
55–64	15.7 (14.0 - 17.5)	27.1 (20.3 - 33.8)	11.8 (6.9 - 16.7)	8.5 (4.3 - 12.8)	32.0 (24.9 - 39.1)	20.7 (14.5 - 26.8)
65–74	17.2 (14.6 - 19.9)	7.2 (0.2 - 14.3)	16.1 (6.1 - 26.1)	15.3 (5.6 - 25.1)	48.7 (35.2 - 62.3)	12.6 (3.6 - 21.6)
75–85	10.5 (3.7 - 17.2)	37.1 (0.0 - 80.4)	27.5 (0.0 - 67.6)	2.6 (0.0 - 16.8)	32.8 (0.0 - 75.0)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	16.5 (15.5 - 17.5)	18.5 (14.9 - 22.2)	15.6 (12.2 - 19.0)	7.7 (5.2 - 10.2)	42.3 (37.7 - 47.0)	15.8 (12.4 - 19.3)
Rural	16.8 (15.5 - 18.1)	20.8 (16.0 - 25.5)	12.8 (8.8 - 16.7)	8.0 (4.8 - 11.2)	40.8 (35.0 - 46.6)	17.6 (13.1 - 22.1)
<b>Region</b>						
Belgrade	19.3 (18.0 - 20.7)	4.3 (0.8 - 7.8)	13.4 (7.6 - 19.3)	10.0 (4.8 - 15.2)	54.5 (45.9 - 63.0)	17.8 (11.2 - 24.3)
Central and Western Serbia	15.8 (14.3 - 17.2)	19.3 (13.7 - 24.8)	17.7 (12.4 - 23.1)	8.8 (4.9 - 12.8)	41.3 (34.4 - 48.1)	12.9 (8.2 - 17.6)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	19.5 (17.9 - 21.1)	12.1 (7.6 - 16.7)	11.7 (7.2 - 16.2)	6.0 (2.7 - 9.3)	47.8 (40.9 - 54.8)	22.4 (16.5 - 28.2)
Vojvodina	12.5 (11.0 - 14.0)	38.0 (31.0 - 45.0)	14.9 (9.8 - 20.0)	7.0 (3.4 - 10.7)	26.7 (20.3 - 33.1)	13.3 (8.4 - 18.2)
<b>Education level</b>						
Primary or less	13.9 (12.3 - 15.4)	32.7 (26.2 - 39.2)	14.4 (9.5 - 19.3)	6.1 (2.8 - 9.4)	29.4 (23.1 - 35.7)	17.3 (12.1 - 22.6)
Vocational	18.5 (16.9 - 20.2)	16.3 (10.7 - 21.9)	9.2 (4.9 - 13.6)	5.9 (2.4 - 9.5)	49.3 (41.7 - 56.8)	19.2 (13.3 - 25.2)
High school	17.6 (16.2 - 19.1)	15.1 (10.3 - 19.8)	15.5 (10.7 - 20.3)	9.1 (5.3 - 12.9)	43.4 (36.8 - 50.0)	16.9 (11.9 - 21.9)
Higher	17.0 (15.5 - 18.5)	10.4 (4.7 - 16.1)	16.5 (9.6 - 23.4)	11.9 (5.9 - 17.9)	49.3 (40.0 - 58.5)	11.9 (5.9 - 17.9)
Refused to answer	14.1 (10.6 - 17.7)	0 (n/a)	58.4 (23.2 - 93.7)	0 (n/a)	41.5 (6.3 - 76.8)	0 (n/a)

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

Characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	Number of cigarettes smoked per day				
		<5	5–10	10–14	15–19	≥20
	Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>						
Less than 200	16.4 (12.8 - 20.1)	29.9 (17.1 - 42.7)	15.0 (5.0 - 25.0)	1.7 (0.0 - 5.3)	32.3 (19.3 - 45.4)	21.1 (9.7 - 32.5)
Between 201 and 400	15.8 (13.7 - 17.9)	26.1 (16.5 - 35.7)	5.0 (0.3 - 9.8)	6.4 (1.0 - 11.7)	45.1 (34.2 - 56.0)	17.3 (9.0 - 25.6)
Between 401 and 600	14.7 (12.7 - 16.7)	25.0 (15.1 - 34.9)	11.1 (3.9 - 18.3)	11.1 (3.9 - 18.3)	44.3 (33.0 - 55.7)	8.5 (2.1 - 14.9)
Between 601 and 800	16.0 (13.1 - 19.1)	23.8 (13.2 - 34.5)	15.2 (6.2 - 24.2)	6.7 (0.4 - 12.9)	37.8 (25.7 - 50.0)	16.4 (7.1 - 25.6)
Greater than 800	15.8 (13.7 - 17.9)	18.3 (9.7 - 27.0)	15.5 (7.4 - 23.6)	8.1 (2.0 - 14.3)	49.0 (37.8 - 60.1)	9.0 (2.6 - 15.4)
Refused to answer / does not know	17.6 (16.4 - 18.7)	14.6 (10.9 - 18.2)	17.0 (13.1 - 20.9)	8.4 (5.6 - 11.3)	40.9 (35.8 - 46.0)	19.1 (15.0 - 23.1)

Note: sample size = 732;

\*includes both manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.



Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A4.7a** Average number of cigarettes smoked per day and percentage distribution of daily cigarette smokers, by number of cigarettes smoked per day, gender, and demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	Number of cigarettes smoked per day				
		<5	5–10	10–14	15–19	≥20
	Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Men</b>	<b>18.8 (17.6 - 20.0)</b>	<b>18.1 (14.1 - 22.0)</b>	<b>8.6 (5.7 - 11.4)</b>	<b>6.8 (4.2 - 9.4)</b>	<b>42.0 (36.9 - 47.1)</b>	<b>24.5 (20.1 - 29.0)</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>						
18–24	18.8 (14.2 - 23.4)	24.1 (8.0 - 40.2)	0 (n/a)	2.1 (0.0 - 7.5)	52.7 (33.9 - 71.4)	21.1 (5.7 - 36.4)
25–34	19.9 (17.5 - 22.3)	7.5 (0.7 - 14.4)	11.0 (2.9 - 19.1)	11.2 (3.0 - 19.3)	45.4 (32.5 - 58.3)	24.9 (13.7 - 36.1)
35–44	17.8 (15.4 - 20.3)	17.7 (9.2 - 26.1)	12.2 (0.5 - 10.7)	5.6 (0.5 - 10.7)	48.0 (37.0 - 59.1)	16.5 (8.3 - 24.7)
45–54	18.5 (15.6 - 21.4)	23.0 (12.8 - 33.1)	8.3 (1.7 - 14.9)	5.3 (0.0 - 10.7)	39.6 (27.8 - 51.4)	23.9 (13.6 - 34.1)
55–64	19.6 (16.7 - 22.5)	24.7 (15.3 - 34.2)	5.4 (0.5 - 10.4)	2.1 (0.0 - 5.3)	28.1 (18.2 - 37.9)	39.6 (28.9 - 50.4)
65–74	18.4 (14.6 - 22.2)	7.0 (0.0 - 15.7)	7.6 (0.0 - 16.7)	20.3 (6.4 - 34.1)	51.2 (34.0 - 68.4)	14.0 (2.1 - 25.9)
75–85	12.5 (3.7 - 24.6)	14.8 (0.0 - 82.9)	45.3 (0.0 - 100.0)	5.3 (0.0 - 48.3)	34.6 (0.0 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	19.7 (18.0 - 21.3)	14.8 (9.8 - 19.8)	9.3 (5.2 - 13.4)	5.9 (2.5 - 9.2)	44.2 (37.2 - 51.2)	25.8 (19.6 - 32.0)
Rural	17.7 (16.0 - 19.5)	21.9 (15.6 - 28.2)	7.7 (3.7 - 11.8)	7.9 (3.8 - 12.1)	39.4 (31.9 - 46.8)	23.0 (16.6 - 29.5)
<b>Region</b>						
Belgrade	21.2 (19.4 - 23.0)	1.6 (0.0 - 4.5)	7.9 (1.7 - 14.2)	10.2 (3.2 - 17.2)	54.8 (43.3 - 66.3)	25.5 (15.4 - 35.6)
Central and Western Serbia	18.8 (19.2 - 21.4)	15.6 (7.6 - 23.5)	14.0 (6.4 - 21.6)	6.2 (0.9 - 11.5)	44.9 (34.0 - 55.7)	19.4 (10.7 - 28.0)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	22.0 (19.6 - 24.3)	10.4 (4.5 - 16.3)	6.7 (1.9 - 11.5)	4.7 (0.6 - 8.8)	44.5 (35.0 - 54.1)	33.7 (24.6 - 42.8)
Vojvodina	13.5 (11.3 - 15.7)	40.9 (31.1 - 50.8)	6.6 (1.6 - 11.6)	7.0 (1.9 - 12.2)	27.1 (18.2 - 36.0)	18.3 (10.6 - 26.0)
<b>Education level</b>						
Primary or less	16.4 (13.7 - 19.0)	34.0 (23.8 - 44.2)	3.6 (0.0 - 7.7)	7.2 (1.6 - 12.8)	28.0 (18.3 - 37.7)	27.2 (17.6 - 36.7)
Vocational	20.3 (18.1 - 22.5)	15.4 (8.1 - 22.6)	3.6 (0.0 - 7.4)	2.3 (0.0 - 5.3)	51.9 (41.9 - 62.0)	26.8 (17.9 - 35.7)
High school	19.5 (17.2 - 21.7)	15.2 (8.8 - 21.6)	11.3 (5.7 - 17.0)	7.1 (2.5 - 11.7)	42.4 (33.5 - 51.2)	24.0 (16.4 - 31.7)
Higher	19.4 (17.0 - 21.9)	5.6 (0.0 - 12.2)	8.9 (0.7 - 17.1)	15.4 (5.0 - 25.8)	49.8 (35.4 - 64.2)	20.4 (8.8 - 32.0)
Refused to answer	11.5 (8.1 - 14.9)	0 (n/a)	85.0 (51.0 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	15.0 (0.0 - 49.0)	0 (n/a)

## Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

Characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	Number of cigarettes smoked per day				
		<5	5–10	10–14	15–19	≥20
	Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>						
Less than 200	21.7 (11.5 - 31.9)	24.4 (0.0 - 52.6)	7.6 (0.0 - 25.0)	7.3 (0.0 - 24.4)	23.4 (0.0 - 51.3)	37.2 (5.4 - 69.0)
Between 201 and 400	16.3 (13.5 - 19.2)	23.6 (10.0 - 37.2)	4.1 (0.0 - 10.5)	5.1 (0.0 - 12.1)	50.7 (34.7 - 66.7)	16.4 (4.6 - 28.3)
Between 401 and 600	16.8 (13.7 - 19.9)	22.7 (8.4 - 37.0)	3.3 (0.0 - 9.4)	12.7 (1.4 - 24.0)	45.6 (28.7 - 62.6)	15.7 (3.3 - 28.1)
Between 601 and 800	20.4 (15.5 - 25.3)	16.4 (3.2 - 29.6)	3.6 (0.0 - 10.2)	10.3 (0.0 - 21.1)	39.4 (22.0 - 56.8)	30.2 (13.9 - 46.6)
Greater than 800	16.7 (13.3 - 20.1)	22.6 (8.9 - 36.3)	7.0 (0.0 - 15.3)	3.2 (0.0 - 8.9)	53.8 (37.5 - 70.1)	13.4 (2.2 - 24.5)
Refused to answer / does not know	19.6 (17.9 - 21.2)	15.1 (10.1 - 20.1)	11.6 (7.2 - 16.1)	6.2 (2.8 - 9.5)	38.8 (32.0 - 45.6)	28.2 (22.0 - 34.5)
<b>Women</b>	<b>14.4 (13.5 - 15.4)</b>	<b>20.8 (16.5 - 25.0)</b>	<b>20.6 (16.4 - 24.8)</b>	<b>8.8 (5.9 - 11.8)</b>	<b>41.5 (36.3 - 46.6)</b>	<b>8.3 (5.4 - 11.2)</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>						
18–24	12.8 (9.1 - 16.6)	32.8 (12.6 - 53.0)	16.7 (0.7 - 32.8)	8.8 (0.0 - 21.0)	34.2 (13.7 - 54.6)	7.5 (0.0 - 18.9)
25–34	15.3 (12.8 - 17.8)	19.4 (9.2 - 29.6)	19.1 (9.0 - 29.2)	8.1 (1.1 - 15.1)	46.0 (33.2 - 58.9)	7.4 (0.6 - 14.1)
35–44	16.3 (13.9 - 18.7)	14.5 (6.6 - 22.4)	23.3 (13.8 - 32.9)	8.9 (2.5 - 15.3)	35.3 (24.5 - 46.0)	18.0 (9.4 - 26.7)
45–54	15.1 (13.2 - 17.0)	16.6 (8.3 - 24.9)	20.8 (11.8 - 29.8)	4.1 (0.0 - 8.5)	52.3 (41.2 - 63.4)	6.2 (0.8 - 11.5)
55–64	12.0 (10.3 - 13.7)	29.4 (19.5 - 39.2)	17.9 (9.6 - 26.2)	14.8 (7.1 - 22.4)	35.7 (25.4 - 46.1)	2.2 (0.0 - 5.4)
65–74	15.1 (12.1 - 18.1)	7.7 (0.0 - 20.6)	31.4 (9.0 - 53.8)	6.4 (0.0 - 18.2)	44.4 (20.4 - 68.4)	10.1 (0.0 - 24.6)
75–85	8.5 (0.0 - 23.0)	58.3 (0.0 - 100.0)	10.6 (0.0 - 65.7)	0 (n/a)	31.1 (0.0 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	13.9 (12.9 - 15.0)	21.6 (16.3 - 26.8)	20.8 (15.6 - 25.9)	9.1 (5.5 - 12.8)	40.8 (34.6 - 47.0)	7.7 (4.4 - 11.1)
Rural	15.5 (13.5 - 17.4)	19.1 (11.7 - 26.4)	20.2 (12.7 - 27.7)	8.2 (3.1 - 13.3)	43.0 (33.7 - 52.3)	9.5 (4.1 - 15.0)
<b>Region</b>						
Belgrade	16.9 (15.0 - 18.9)	7.8 (0.7 - 14.9)	20.5 (9.8 - 31.2)	9.8 (1.9 - 17.6)	54.1 (40.9 - 67.2)	7.8 (0.7 - 15.0)
Central and Western Serbia	13.6 (12.0 - 15.2)	21.9 (14.3 - 29.6)	20.4 (13.0 - 27.9)	10.8 (5.0 - 16.5)	38.7 (29.7 - 47.7)	8.2 (3.2 - 13.3)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	16.6 (14.7 - 18.6)	14.1 (6.9 - 21.3)	17.5 (9.6 - 25.3)	7.5 (2.1 - 13.0)	51.7 (41.3 - 62.0)	9.3 (3.3 - 15.3)

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

Characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	Number of cigarettes smoked per day				
		<5	5–10	10–14	15–19	≥20
	Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)				
Vojvodina	11.5 (9.4 - 13.5)	34.8 (24.7 - 44.9)	24.1 (15.0 - 33.2)	7.0 (1.6 - 12.5)	26.3 (16.9 - 35.6)	7.7 (2.1 - 13.4)
<b>Education level</b>						
Primary or less	12.0 (10.3 - 13.7)	31.8 (23.3 - 40.4)	22.3 (14.7 - 29.9)	5.3 (1.2 - 9.4)	30.5 (22.0 - 38.9)	10.1 (4.6 - 15.7)
Vocational	16.2 (13.6 - 18.7)	17.6 (8.7 - 26.6)	16.8 (8.0 - 25.6)	10.8 (3.5 - 18.1)	45.7 (34.0 - 57.4)	9.0 (2.3 - 15.8)
High school	15.3 (13.6 - 16.9)	14.9 (7.7 - 22.1)	20.9 (12.6 - 29.1)	11.6 (5.1 - 18.2)	44.8 (34.7 - 54.9)	7.8 (2.4 - 13.3)
Higher	15.2 (13.4 - 17.0)	14.1 (5.4 - 22.7)	22.3 (12.0 - 32.7)	9.3 (2.1 - 16.5)	48.9 (36.4 - 61.3)	5.4 (0.0 - 11.1)
Refused to answer	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>						
Less than 200	14.8 (11.1 - 18.6)	31.5 (16.6 - 46.5)	17.2 (5.1 - 29.4)	0 (n/a)	35.0 (19.7 - 50.4)	16.2 (4.3 - 28.1)
Between 201 and 400	15.3 (12.1 - 18.4)	28.5 (14.4 - 42.6)	5.9 (0.0 - 13.3)	7.6 (0.0 - 15.9)	39.7 (24.5 - 55.0)	18.2 (6.1 - 30.2)
Between 401 and 600	12.7 (10.2 - 15.2)	27.1 (12.7 - 41.5)	18.2 (5.7 - 30.7)	9.6 (0.0 - 19.1)	43.1 (27.1 - 59.2)	1.9 (0.0 - 6.3)
Between 601 and 800	11.3 (8.4 - 14.2)	31.8 (14.5 - 49.2)	27.9 (11.2 - 44.5)	2.7 (0.0 - 8.8)	36.1 (18.3 - 54.0)	1.4 (0.0 - 5.7)
Greater than 800	14.9 (12.3 - 17.5)	14.2 (3.1 - 25.4)	23.7 (10.1 - 37.3)	12.9 (2.2 - 23.7)	44.3 (28.4 - 60.2)	4.8 (0.0 - 11.6)
Refused to answer / does not know	15.0 (13.6 - 16.4)	13.9 (8.5 - 19.3)	23.7 (17.1 - 30.4)	11.3 (6.3 - 16.3)	43.5 (35.7 - 51.3)	7.5 (3.4 - 11.7)

Note: sample size for male = 372, sample size for female = 360;

\*includes both manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A4.7b** Average number of cigarettes (by type) smoked per day by current daily smokers, total and by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes
	Mean (95% CI)	
<b>Overall</b>	<b>17.3 (16.5 - 18.1)</b>	<b>14.6 (12.3 - 16.8)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Men	19.6 (18.4 - 20.8)	17.4 (14.4 - 20.4)
Women	15.1 (14.2 - 16.1)	9.8 (7.1 - 12.4)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
18–24	16.4 (13.3 - 19.5)	0 (n/a)
25–34	17.5 (15.7 - 19.3)	16.3 (1.4 - 31.1)
35–44	17.4 (15.7 - 19.2)	14.0 (7.7 - 20.3)
45–54	17.9 (16.2 - 19.6)	11.0 (6.3 - 15.7)
55–64	17.3 (15.5 - 19.0)	15.9 (12.6 - 19.2)
65–74	17.2 (14.3 - 20.1)	17.7 (9.4 - 25.9)
75–85	10.8 (4.0 - 17.7)	7.4 (0.0 - 79.5)
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	17.0 (16.0 - 18.0)	10.4 (7.9 - 12.9)
Rural	17.9 (16.5 - 19.2)	18.3 (14.9 - 21.7)
<b>Region</b>		
Belgrade	19.1 (17.8 - 20.4)	22.6 (16.3 - 28.9)
Central and Western Serbia	16.6 (15.1 - 18.1)	12.7 (7.9 - 17.6)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	19.7 (18.1 - 21.3)	19.0 (13.7 - 24.2)
Vojvodina	13.9 (12.2 - 15.6)	10.6 (7.7 - 13.5)
<b>Education level</b>		
Primary or less	15.9 (14.3 - 17.5)	14.1 (11.0 - 17.3)
Vocational	19.2 (17.4 - 21.0)	14.6 (10.1 - 19.2)
High school	17.5 (16.1 - 18.9)	15.4 (9.9 - 20.9)
Higher	17.0 (15.5 - 18.5)	16.6 (5.4 - 27.8)
Refused to answer	14.1 (10.6 - 17.7)	0 (n/a)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>		
Less than 200	17.7 (13.7 - 21.8)	21.0 (12.8 - 29.1)

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Characteristic	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes
	Mean (95% CI)	
Between 201 and 400	16.6 (14.5 - 18.7)	10.2 (4.3 - 16.2)
Between 401 and 600	16.7 (14.7 - 18.7)	7.0 (4.1 - 9.8)
Between 601 and 800	17.1 (13.8 - 20.4)	16.8 (12.6 - 20.9)
Greater than 800	16.0 (13.9 - 18.1)	2.8 (n/a)
Refused to answer / does not know	17.9 (16.8 - 19.0)	16.3 (13.0 - 19.6)

*Note: sample size for manufactured cigarettes = 644, sample size for hand-rolled cigarettes = 118.*

**Table A4.8** Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers\* by age of initiation of daily smoking, overall and by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Age at daily smoking initiation (years)								
	<12	13–15	16–17	18–24	25–34	35–44	45+	Does not know	Refused to answer
	Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Overall</b>	<b>0.8 (0.2 - 1.4)</b>	<b>6.3 (4.7 - 7.8)</b>	<b>20.2 (17.6 - 22.7)</b>	<b>49.9 (46.7 - 53.2)</b>	<b>14.2(11.97 - 16.4)</b>	<b>3.2 (2.1 - 4.4)</b>	<b>1.4 (0.6 - 2.2)</b>	<b>3.7 (2.5 - 4.9)</b>	<b>0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)</b>
Men	1.1 (0.2 - 2.1)	5.6 (3.6 - 7.6)	21.9 (18.3 - 25.6)	52.4 (48.0 - 56.7)	10.7 (8.0 - 13.4)	3.3 (1.7 - 4.9)	1.2 (0.3 - 2.2)	3.7 (2.2 - 5.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
Women	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)	7.1 (4.6 - 9.5)	18.1 (14.4 - 21.7)	47.1 (42.4 - 51.9)	18.3 (14.7 - 22.0)	3.2 (1.5 - 4.9)	1.7 (0.4 - 2.9)	3.8 (2.0 - 5.6)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)
<b>Age (years)</b>									
18–24	0 (n/a)	2.0 (0.0 - 5.7)	65.8 (53.2 - 78.4)	31.1 (18.8 - 43.4)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	1.1 (0.0 - 3.9)	0 (n/a)
25–34	0 (n/a)	9.7 (4.7 - 14.8)	22.3 (15.2 - 29.3)	58.1 (49.8 - 66.5)	7.6 (3.1 - 12.1)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	1.7 (0.0 - 3.9)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.7)
35–44	0 (n/a)	10.8 (6.4 - 15.2)	15.5 (10.3 - 20.7)	57.3 (50.2 - 64.4)	12.3 (7.6 - 17.0)	2.7 (0.4 - 5.0)	0 (n/a)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.2)	0 (n/a)
45–54	1.0 (0.0 - 2.5)	8.1 (4.2 - 12.0)	18.4 (12.8 - 24.0)	49.5 (42.3 - 56.7)	14.7 (9.6 - 19.8)	5.6 (2.3 - 8.9)	0.2 (0.0 - 1.0)	1.8 (0.0 - 3.8)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.8)
55–64	1.6 (0.0 - 3.3)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.1)	16.2 (11.3 - 21.0)	44.1 (37.6 - 50.6)	21.7 (16.3 - 27.1)	3.9 (1.4 - 6.4)	5.1 (2.2 - 8.0)	5.9 (2.8 - 9.0)	0 (n/a)
65–74	1.8 (0.0 - 4.3)	4.1 (0.3 - 7.9)	13.7 (7.1 - 20.3)	53.6 (44.1 - 63.2)	15.3 (8.4 - 22.2)	5.2 (0.9 - 9.5)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.5)	5.5 (1.1 - 9.8)	0 (n/a)
75–85	0 (n/a)	0.8 (0.0 - 4.6)	17.3 (1.5 - 33.1)	32.6 (13.0 - 52.1)	22.2 (4.8 - 39.5)	1.7 (0.0 - 7.0)	1.2 (0.0 - 5.6)	24.3 (6.4 - 42.3)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	0.6 (0.0 - 1.2)	4.9 (3.1 - 6.7)	21.4 (18.0 - 24.8)	50.8 (46.7 - 55.0)	13.4 (10.6 - 16.3)	3.3 (1.8 - 4.8)	1.2 (0.3 - 2.1)	4.0 (2.4 - 5.7)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)
Rural	1.1 (0.1 - 2.2)	8.3 (5.5 - 11.1)	18.3 (14.4 - 22.2)	48.6 (43.5 - 53.7)	15.4 (11.7 - 19.0)	3.2 (1.4 - 4.9)	1.7 (0.4 - 3.1)	3.3 (1.4 - 5.1)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)
<b>Region</b>									
Belgrade	0 (n/a)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.0)	23.7 (17.6 - 29.7)	65.8 (59.0 - 72.5)	8.5 (4.6 - 12.5)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.5)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.9)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.5)	0 (n/a)
Central and Western Serbia	2.0 (0.3 - 3.8)	7.0 (3.8 - 10.1)	15.4 (10.9 - 19.9)	41.4 (35.3 - 47.5)	18.6 (13.8 - 23.4)	6.1 (3.2 - 9.1)	3.1 (0.9 - 5.2)	5.7 (2.8 - 8.5)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.8)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.9 (0.0 - 2.1)	7.2 (4.0 - 10.5)	16.9 (12.2 - 21.5)	51.7 (45.4 - 57.9)	18.4 (13.6 - 23.3)	2.6 (0.6 - 4.6)	1.8 (0.1 - 3.5)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.3)	0 (n/a)
Vojvodina	0 (n/a)	9.4 (5.6 - 13.1)	26.0 (20.4 - 31.6)	44.5 (38.1 - 50.9)	9.6 (5.8 - 13.4)	2.7 (0.6 - 4.7)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.8)	7.7 (4.3 - 11.1)	0 (n/a)
<b>Education level</b>									
Primary or less	2.0 (0.3 - 3.7)	11.3 (7.5 - 15.1)	21.3 (16.3 - 26.3)	35.7 (29.9 - 41.5)	14.0 (9.8 - 18.3)	5.1 (2.5 - 7.8)	4.0 (1.7 - 6.4)	6.2 (3.3 - 9.2)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)
Vocational	0 (n/a)	5.4 (2.4 - 8.3)	18.0 (13.0 - 23.0)	54.4 (47.9 - 60.8)	15.5 (10.8 - 20.3)	3.3 (1.0 - 5.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.6)	3.3 (0.9 - 5.6)	0 (n/a)
High school	0.8 (0.0 - 1.9)	4.6 (2.1 - 7.1)	22.5 (17.5 - 27.4)	55.4 (49.5 - 61.3)	11.6 (7.8 - 15.4)	2.1 (0.4 - 3.8)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.3)	2.4 (0.6 - 4.1)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)
Higher	0 (n/a)	2.4 (0.0 - 5.0)	16.7 (10.5 - 22.8)	60.0 (51.9 - 68.1)	16.6 (10.4 - 22.7)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.6)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.8)	1.8 (0.0 - 3.9)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.6)

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Characteristic	Age at daily smoking initiation (years)								
	<12	13–15	16–17	18–24	25–34	35–44	45+	Does not know	Refused to answer
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Refused to answer	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	24.6 (2.9 - 46.3)	39.7 (15.0 - 64.3)	20.6 (0.2 - 41.0)	6.0 (0.0 - 18.0)	0 (n/a)	9.1 (0.0 - 23.7)	0 (n/a)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>									
Less than 200	6.8 (0.2 - 13.3)	22.5 (11.6 - 33.4)	15.6 (6.1 - 25.1)	24.2 (13.1 - 35.4)	6.3 (0.0 - 12.6)	1.4 (0.0 - 4.5)	10.9 (2.7 - 19.0)	12.3 (3.7 - 20.8)	0 (n/a)
Between 201 and 400	0.7 (0.0 - 2.1)	10.5 (5.3 - 15.7)	15.5 (9.3 - 21.6)	46.9 (38.4 - 55.4)	18.1 (11.5 - 24.6)	4.0 (0.7 - 7.3)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.3)	3.9 (0.6 - 7.2)	0 (n/a)
Between 401 and 600	0 (n/a)	0.7 (0.0 - 2.5)	16.0 (8.6 - 23.4)	61.8 (52.0 - 71.6)	10.1 (4.1 - 16.2)	9.5 (13.6 - 15.4)	0 (n/a)	1.8 (0.0 - 4.5)	0 (n/a)
Between 601 and 800	0 (n/a)	1.9 (0.0 - 5.1)	22.3 (12.5 - 32.0)	61.0 (49.6 - 72.4)	5.0 (0.0 - 10.1)	1.5 (0.0 - 4.4)	6.1 (0.5 - 11.8)	2.1 (0.0 - 5.5)	0 (n/a)
Greater than 800	0 (n/a)	6.1 (1.2 - 11.0)	25.5 (16.5 - 34.4)	52.5 (42.2 - 62.8)	12.8 (5.9 - 19.7)	1.0 (0.0 - 3.1)	0	1.1 (0.0 - 3.2)	1.0 (0.0 - 3.0)
Refused to answer / does not know	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	4.8 (2.9 - 6.8)	21.6 (17.9 - 25.3)	49.4 (44.9 - 53.9)	16.6 (13.3 - 20.0)	2.7 (1.2 - 4.1)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	3.7 (2.0 - 5.4)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)

Note: sample size = 934;

\*includes both current and former daily smokers.

**Table A4.8a** Percentage distribution of current daily smokers by age of initiation of daily smoking, overall and by gender – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Age at daily smoking initiation (years)								
	<12	13–15	16–17	18–24	25–34	35–44	45+	Does not know	Refused to answer
	Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Overall</b>	<b>0.9 (0.2 - 1.6)</b>	<b>6.8 (5.0 - 8.6)</b>	<b>19.9 (16.0 - 21.7)</b>	<b>48.0 (44.3 - 51.6)</b>	<b>16.4 (13.7 - 19.0)</b>	<b>3.7 (2.3 - 5.0)</b>	<b>1.8 (0.8 - 2.8)</b>	<b>3.4 (2.1 - 4.7)</b>	<b>0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)</b>
Men	1.5 (0.3 - 2.8)	5.4 (3.1 - 7.7)	21.2 (17.0 - 25.3)	50.5 (45.4 - 55.6)	12.7 (9.3 - 16.1)	3.6 (1.7 - 5.5)	1.6 (0.3 - 2.9)	3.4 (1.6 - 5.3)	0 (n/a)
Women	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)	8.3 (5.4 - 11.2)	16.5 (12.6 - 20.3)	45.2 (40.0 - 50.4)	20.1 (15.9 - 24.3)	3.7 (1.8 - 5.7)	2.0 (0.5 - 5.4)	3.4 (1.5 - 5.3)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.1)

Note: sample size = 729.

**Table A4.9** Electronic cigarettes and heated tobacco products use among adults, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Current tobacco use	
	E-cigarettes	Heated tobacco products
	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>Overall</b>	<b>0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)</b>	<b>0.7 (0.3 - 1.1)</b>
Men	0.4 (0.0 - 0.8)	0.9 (0.3 - 1.5)
Women	0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)	0.5 (0.1 - 1.9)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
18–24	0 (n/a)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.8)
25–34	0.7 (0.0 - 1.7)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.3)
35–44	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)	1.9 (0.4 - 3.3)
45–54	0 (n/a)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)
55–64	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
65–74	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
75–85	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	1.0 (0.4 - 1.6)
Rural	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)
<b>Region</b>		
Belgrade	0 (n/a)	1.5 (0.4 - 2.6)
Central and Western Serbia	0.0 (0.0 - 0.2)	0 (n/a)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)	0 (n/a)
Vojvodina	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)	1.5 (0.4 - 2.6)
<b>Education level</b>		
Primary or less	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Vocational	0.9 (0.0 - 1.8)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.3)
High school	0.04 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)
Higher	0 (n/a)	1.3 (0.0 - 2.5)
Refused to answer	0 (n/a)	1.0 (0.4 - 1.9)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>		
Less than 200	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Between 201 and 400	0.5 (0.0 - 1.3)	0 (n/a)
Between 401 and 600	0 (n/a)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)



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Characteristic	Current tobacco use	
	E-cigarettes	Heated tobacco products
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Between 601 and 800	0	0
Greater than 800	0	0.5 (0.0 - 1.5)
Refused to answer / does not know	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	1.2 (0.5 - 1.9)

*Note: sample size = 2,000.*

**Table A5.1** Percentage of current daily smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Percentage of smokers who tried to quit smoking cigarettes in the last 12
	Percentage (95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>9.5 (7.4 - 11.6)</b>
Men	8.1 (5.3 - 10.9)
Women	10.9 (7.7 - 14.1)
<b>Age (years)</b>	
18–24	6.1 (0.0 - 12.6)
25–34	14.2 (8.0 - 20.4)
35–44	12.2 (7.1 - 17.2)
45–54	7.6 (3.4 - 11.8)
55–64	6.4 (2.7 - 10.0)
65–74	8.6 (1.1 - 16.1)
75–85	15.3 (0.0 - 42.2)
<b>Residence</b>	
Urban	9.9 (7.1 - 12.6)
Rural	8.9 (5.7 - 12.1)
<b>Region</b>	
Belgrade	5.1 (1.3 - 8.8)
Central and Western Serbia	13.1 (8.4 - 17.7)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.9 (5.0 - 12.9)
Vojvodina	9.2 (5.1 - 13.3)
<b>Education level</b>	
Primary or less	7.2 (3.7 - 10.6)
Vocational	7.9 (3.8 - 7.0)
High school	10.1 (6.1 - 14.1)
Higher	13.9 (7.6 - 20.2)
Refused to answer	19.6 (0.0 - 48.0)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>	
Less than 200	10.6 (2.2 - 19.1)
Between 201 and 400	8.8 (2.8 - 14.8)
Between 401 and 600	9.2 (2.6 - 15.8)

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Characteristic	Percentage of smokers who tried to quit smoking cigarettes in the last 12
	Percentage (95% CI)
Between 601 and 800	3.7 (0.0 - 8.4)
Greater than 800	11.2 (4.3 - 18.1)
Refused to answer / does not know	10.1 (7.1 - 13.2)

Note: sample size = 732.

**Table A5.2** Percentage of current daily smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by reasons for quitting – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Percentage of current daily smokers who tried to quit smoking cigarettes in the last 12 months, by reasons for quitting
	Percentage (95% CI)
<b>Cigarettes became too expensive</b>	32.0 (20.3 - 43.6)
<b>Other economic reasons (e.g., lower pay, layoff, or needed money for other purposes)</b>	6.9 (0.6 - 13.2)
<b>Illness (any medical condition)</b>	29.5 (18.1 - 40.9)
<b>Physician's advice / health care provider</b>	13.7 (5.1 - 22.2)
<b>Increased knowledge of the harmful effects of smoking</b>	13.5 (5.0 - 22.0)
<b>Pregnancy / birth of a child</b>	1.5 (0.0 - 4.5)
<b>Pressure to quit by partner/relatives</b>	0.8 (0.0 - 2.9)
<b>Does not know</b>	2.2 (0.0 - 5.8)

Note: sample size = 66.

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**Table A5.3** Percentage of current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, by cessation method used and selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Traditional medicines*	Other prescription medications	Using e-cigarettes instead	Using heated tobacco products instead	Tried to quit without any assistance	Does not know	Refused to answer
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1.9 (0.0 - 5.2)</b>	<b>1.1 (0.0 - 3.5)</b>	<b>2.3 (0.0 - 5.9)</b>	<b>2.5 (0.0 - 6.2)</b>	<b>93.5 (87.7 - 99.4)</b>	<b>1.0 (0.0 - 3.3)</b>	<b>1.1 (0.0 - 3.6)</b>
<b>Gender</b>							
Men	3.0 (0.0 - 5.5)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	95.1 (87.0 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	1.8 (0.0 - 6.9)
Women	1.1 (0.0 - 4.4)	1.9 (0.0 - 6.2)	4.0 (0.0 - 10.4)	4.3 (0.0 - 10.9)	92.3 (83.8 - 100.0)	1.7 (0.0 - 5.8)	0.6 (0.0 - 3.0)
<b>Age (years)</b>							
18–24	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	14.2 (0.0 - 99.3)	85.8 (0.6 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
25–34	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	2.9 (0.0 - 11.7)	93.2 (80.1 - 100.0)	3.9 (0.0 - 13.8)	0 (n/a)
35–44	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	2.1 (0.0 - 9.1)	0 (n/a)	97.9 (90.9 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
45–54	0 (n/a)	6.2 (0.0 - 22.2)	6.2 (0.0 - 22.2)	6.2 (0.0 - 22.2)	93.8 (77.8 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
55–64	12.3 (0.0 - 35.2)	0 (n/a)	4.0 (0.0 - 17.6)	0 (n/a)	89.6 (68.2 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	2.1 (0.0 - 12.2)
65–74	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	88.6 (44.0 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	11.3 (0.0 - 56.0)
75–85	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	-	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	2.1 (0.0 - 6.5)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	1.2 (0.0 - 4.5)	95.2 (88.6 - 100.0)	1.5 (0.0 - 5.3)	0 (n/a)
Rural	1.7 (0.0 - 6.8)	2.8 (0.0 - 9.5)	6.1 (0.0 - 15.8)	4.6 (0.0 - 13.1)	90.8 (79.1 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	3.0 (0.0 - 9.9)
<b>Region</b>							
Belgrade	0 (n/a)	11.0 (0.0 - 42.7)	11.0 (0.0 - 42.7)	11.0 (0.0 - 42.7)	89.0 (57.3 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Central and Western Serbia	5.0 (0.0 - 13.8)	0 (n/a)	1.6 (0.0 - 6.7)	0 (n/a)	93.2 (83.1 - 100.0)	2.5 (0.0 - 8.7)	0.9 (0.0 - 4.6)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0.0	0 (n/a)	97.0 (88.4 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	3.0 (0.0 - 11.6)
Vojvodina	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	2.4 (0.0 - 10.2)	5.5 (0.0 - 17.1)	92.1 (78.4 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Education level</b>							
Primary or less	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	-	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Vocational	3.2 (0.0 - 14.0)	0 (n/a)	3.2 (0.0 - 14.0)	0 (n/a)	82.9 (66.1 - 99.6)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
High school	4.1 (0.0 - 12.9)	3.3 (0.0 - 11.2)	5.2 (0.0 - 15.1)	7.7 (0.0 - 19.5)	95.9 (85.2 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	3.5 (0.0 - 11.7)
Higher	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	93.5 (87.7 - 99.4)	4.1 (0.0 - 14.8)	0 (n/a)
Refused to answer	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)		0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)

Note: sample size = 71

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**Table A5.4** Percentage of former cigarette smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Among all adults	Quit ratio (only daily smokers)	
		Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>Overall</b>	<b>10.1 (8.8 - 11.4)</b>	<b>21.7 (19.0 - 24.3)</b>	<b>25.2 (22.5 - 27.9)</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Men	13.9 (11.7 - 16.1)	26.2 (22.4 - 30.1)	28.2 (24.3 - 32.0)
Women	6.7 (5.2 - 8.2)	16.3 (12.8 - 19.8)	21.9 (18.2 - 25.7)
<b>Age (years)</b>			
18–24	1.5 (0.0 - 3.3)	5.1 (0.0 - 10.9)	11.9 (3.6 - 20.1)
25–34	4.9 (2.5 - 7.3)	11.7 (6.3 - 17.1)	18.3 (12.1 - 24.5)
35–44	8.9 (5.8 - 11.9)	15.6 (10.4 - 20.1)	18.0 (12.7 - 23.4)
45–54	10.4 (7.1 - 13.7)	18.4 (12.8 - 24.0)	20.0 (14.4 - 25.6)
55–64	13.7 (10.2 - 17.3)	22.3 (16.9 - 27.8)	24.9 (19.3 - 30.4)
65–74	17.7 (13.3 - 22.1)	47.4 (37.8 - 57.0)	51.7 (42.6 - 60.9)
75–85	10.9 (6.0 - 15.9)	67.5 (47.9 - 87.0)	67.1 (49.4 - 84.7)
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	10.1 (8.4 - 11.8)	21.3 (18.3 - 25.1)	25.6 (22.1 - 29.1)
Rural	10.1 (8.0 - 12.2)	21.6 (17.4 - 25.8)	24.6 (20.4 - 28.9)
<b>Region</b>			
Belgrade	12.4 (9.4 - 15.3)	30.7 (24.1 - 37.2)	35.9 (29.4 - 42.4)
Central and Western Serbia	8.9 (6.5 - 11.3)	19.2 (14.3 - 24.0)	22.1 (17.1 - 27.1)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	9.5 (7.0 - 12.1)	19.9 (14.9 - 24.9)	21.6 (16.6 - 26.5)
Vojvodina	9.8 (7.1 - 12.6)	18.9 (13.8 - 23.9)	23.4 (18.1 - 28.6)
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	8.1 (6.0 - 10.2)	19.7 (14.9 - 24.5)	23.5 (18.6 - 28.5)
Vocational	14.5 (11.0 - 18.0)	24.8 (19.2 - 30.4)	26.7 (21.0 - 32.4)
High school	9.6 (7.2 - 12.0)	20.4 (15.6 - 25.2)	24.0 (19.1 - 28.9)
Higher	8.8 (5.7 - 11.9)	20.2 (13.6 - 26.9)	24.7 (17.9 - 31.5)
Refused to answer	17.8 (5.9 - 29.7)	41.6 (16.7 - 66.4)	50.6 (27.8 - 73.4)

Note: sample size = 997;

\*calculated as (former daily and less-than daily smokers)/(current and former daily and less-than daily smokers).

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**Table A5.5** History of smoking behavior – Percentage distribution of current smokers by smoking intensity today versus in the past (same, more, less), by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Smoked in the past...		
	...more than now	...the same amount as now	...less than now
	Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>Overall</b>	<b>8.7 (6.7 - 10.8)</b>	<b>74.8 (71.8 - 77.9)</b>	<b>16.4 (13.7 - 19.0)</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Men	8.1 (5.4 - 10.9)	75.4 (71.1 - 79.7)	16.5 (12.7 - 20.2)
Women	9.4 (6.4 - 12.4)	74.3 (69.8 - 78.7)	16.3 (12.5 - 20.0)
<b>Age (years)</b>			
18–24	0.00	77.0 (65.7 - 88.2)	23.0 (11.8 - 34.3)
25–34	6.3 (2.0 - 10.5)	75.7 (68.1 - 83.2)	18.1 (11.3 - 24.8)
35–44	12.2 (7.3 - 17.2)	71.0 (64.1 - 77.9)	16.8 (11.1 - 22.4)
45–54	4.8 (1.5 - 8.1)	81.1 (75.0 - 87.2)	14.0 (8.7 - 19.5)
55–64	13.6 (8.5 - 18.7)	71.7 (64.9 - 78.4)	14.7 (9.4 - 20.0)
65–74	9.1 (1.4 - 16.8)	74.4 (62.8 - 86.0)	16.5 (6.6 - 26.3)
75–85	9.4 (0.0 - 31.4)	74.8 (42.3 - 100.0)	15.7 (0.0 - 43.0)
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	8.8 (6.2 - 11.4)	75.7 (71.8 - 79.7)	15.4 (12.1 - 18.7)
Rural	8.7 (5.5 - 11.9)	73.6 (68.5 - 78.5)	17.6 (13.2 - 21.9)
<b>Region</b>			
Belgrade	11.7 (6.4 - 17.1)	79.9 (73.2 - 86.5)	8.4 (3.8 - 12.0)
Central and Western Serbia	10.0 (5.9 - 14.1)	72.7 (66.6 - 78.8)	17.3 (12.1 - 22.5)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.0 (4.3 - 11.7)	69.8 (63.5 - 76.0)	22.2 (16.6 - 28.0)
Vojvodina	6.2 (2.8 - 9.6)	78.8 (73.1 - 84.6)	14.9 (9.9 - 19.9)
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	8.3 (4.7 - 12.0)	77.6 (72.1 - 83.2)	14.0 (9.4 - 18.6)
Vocational	7.7 (3.7 - 11.7)	75.6 (69.2 - 82.0)	16.7 (11.2 - 22.2)
High school	10.0 (6.0 - 13.9)	71.9 (66.0 - 77.8)	18.1 (13.1 - 23.2)
Higher	9.6 (4.3 - 14.9)	73.4 (65.5 - 81.3)	16.9 (10.2 - 23.7)
Refused to answer	0.0	84.4 (58.4 - 100.0)	15.6 (0.0 - 41.6)

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Characteristic	Smoked in the past...		
	...more than now	...the same amount as now	...less than now
	Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>			
Less than 200	16.9 (6.7 - 27.2)	55.4 (41.8 - 69.0)	27.6 (15.4 - 39.9)
Between 201 and 400	10.1 (3.8 - 16.4)	76.8 (68.0 - 85.6)	13.1 (6.0 - 20.2)
Between 401 and 600	5.6 (0.4 - 10.9)	83.4 (75.0 - 91.9)	10.9 (3.8 - 18.0)
Between 601 and 800	5.7 (0.0 - 11.5)	78.5 (68.3 - 88.7)	15.8 (6.7 - 24.9)
Greater than 800	9.2 (2.9 - 15.5)	71.9 (62.1 - 81.8)	18.9 (10.3 - 27.4)
Refused to answer / does not know	8.4 (5.6 - 11.1)	75.4 (71.1 - 79.7)	16.2 (12.5 - 19.9)

Note: sample size = 759.

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**Table A5.6** History of smoking behavior – Percentage distribution of current smokers who smoke less today, by reasons for reducing smoking intensity – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Because of price increase	Because of health-related reasons	Because of adopted tobacco control policies (e.g., ban on smoking in public places, etc.)
	Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>Overall</b>	<b>43.4 (31.1 - 55.6)</b>	<b>50.1 (37.7 - 62.4)</b>	<b>6.5 (0.4 - 12.7)</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Men	39.9 (21.7 - 58.1)	49.2 (30.6 - 67.8)	10.9 (0.0 - 22.4)
Women	46.4 (29.1 - 63.7)	50.8 (33.5 - 68.1)	2.8 (0.0 - 8.4)
<b>Age (years)</b>			
18–24	0	0	0
25–34	64.0 (20.9 - 100.0)	36.0 (0.0 - 79.1)	0
35–44	41.7 (18.5 - 64.8)	45.2 (21.8 - 68.5)	13.2 (0.0 - 29.0)
45–54	40.5 (0.0 - 85.5)	38.5 (0.0 - 83.1)	21.0 (0.0 - 58.3)
55–64	46.9 (25.3 - 68.5)	53.1 (31.4 - 74.7)	0
65–74	14.8 (0.0 - 61.5)	85.2 (38.4 - 100.0)	0
75–85	0	0	0
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	32.9 (17.7 - 48.1)	58.9 (42.9 - 74.8)	8.2 (0.7 - 17.1)
Rural	59.2 (39.2 - 79.3)	36.7 (17.0 - 56.4)	4.0 (0.0 - 12.1)
<b>Region</b>			
Belgrade	81.8 (61.1 - 100.0)	18.2 (0.0 - 38.9)	0
Central and Western Serbia	35.8 (13.2 - 58.3)	64.2 (41.6 - 86.7)	0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.3 (0.0 - 17.3)	75.7 (52.8 - 98.7)	18.9 (0.0 - 39.9)
Vojvodina	55.7 (23.4 - 88.0)	34.7 (3.8 - 65.6)	9.6 (0.0 - 28.7)
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	66.1 (42.2 - 90.1)	33.9 (9.9 - 57.8)	0
Vocational	20.9 (0.0 - 45.6)	79.0 (54.4 - 100.0)	0
High school	45.3 (23.1 - 67.5)	42.8 (20.7 - 64.9)	11.9 (0.0 - 26.4)
Higher	30.5 (0.0 - 61.4)	55.4 (22.1 - 88.7)	14.1 (0.0 - 37.4)
Refused to answer	0		0
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>			
Less than 200	90.0 (66.2 - 100.0)	9.9 (0.0 - 33.8)	0



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Characteristic	Because of price increase	Because of health-related reasons	Because of adopted tobacco control policies (e.g., ban on smoking in public places, etc.)
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Between 201 and 400	50.7 (10.5 - 90.8)	38.7 (0.0 - 77.8)	10.7 (0.0 - 35.5)
Between 401 and 600	27.8 (0.0 - 100.0)	47.7 (0.0 - 100.0)	24.5 (0.0 - 94.7)
Between 601 and 800	0	82.6 (5.0 - 100.0)	17.4 (0.0 - 95.0)
Greater than 800	40.5 (0.0 - 85.8)	37.8 (0.0 - 82.5)	21.6 (0.0 - 59.6)
Refused to answer / does not know	35.6 (18.2 - 53.1)	64.4 (47.0 - 81.8)	0

Note: sample size = 67.

**Table A5.7** Percentage distribution by smoking abstinence duration (<1 month, 1–3 months, 4–6 months, >6 months) of the last quit attempt in the past 12 months among current smokers, by gender – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Smoking abstinence duration			
	Less than 1 month	1–3 months	4–6 months	More than 6 months
	Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>Overall</b>	<b>48.8 (32.1 - 65.4)</b>	<b>40.0 (23.7 - 56.3)</b>	<b>8.0 (0.0 - 17.1)</b>	<b>3.2 (0.0 - 9.1)</b>
<b>Gender</b>	37.5 (8.9 - 66.0)	41.6 (12.5 - 70.7)	12.4 (0.0 - 31.9)	8.5 (0.0 - 25.0)
Men	55.6 (34.0 - 77.1)	39.0 (17.8 - 60.1)	5.4 (0.0 - 15.2)	0
Women	48.8 (32.1 - 65.4)	40.0 (23.7 - 56.3)	8.0 (0.0 - 17.1)	3.2 (0.0 - 9.1)

Note: sample size = 38.

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**Table A5.8** Percentage distribution of current cigarette smokers by reaction to the last price increase, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Temporarily quit smoking	Consumed less cigarettes	Switched completely or partially to smokeless tobacco (including snuff, snus, or chewing tobacco)	Switched completely or partially to illegal or smuggled cigarettes	Switched completely or partially to hand-rolled cigarettes	Switched completely or partially to cheaper brands	Did not change smoking habit	Does not know / no answer
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>								
<b>Overall*</b>	<b>1.3 (0.1 - 2.5)</b>	<b>10.0 (6.8 - 13.2)</b>	<b>0 (n/a)</b>	<b>0.5 (0.0 - 1.2)</b>	<b>5.7 (3.2 - 8.2)</b>	<b>3.9 (1.8 - 5.9)</b>	<b>80.1 (75.8 - 84.3)</b>	<b>0.5 (0.0 - 1.3)</b>
<b>Gender</b>								
Men	1.2 (0.0 - 2.9)	9.0 (4.7 - 13.2)	0 (n/a)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.3)	8.4 (4.2 - 12.5)	2.0 (0.0 - 4.1)	78.4 (72.2 - 84.6)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.5)
Women	1.3 (0.0 - 3.1)	11.1 (6.3 - 15.8)	0 (n/a)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.8)	3.0 (0.4 - 5.6)	5.8 (2.2 - 9.3)	81.7 (75.8 - 87.6)	0 (n/a)
<b>Age (years)</b>								
18–24	8.7 (0.0 - 23.1)	14.0 (0.0 - 31.6)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	2.6 (0.0 - 10.6)	71.4 (48.4 - 94.3)	3.3 (0.0 - 12.6)
25–34	2.3 (0.0 - 6.1)	5.3 (0.0 - 10.9)	0 (n/a)	1.1 (0.0 - 3.7)	0 (n/a)	5.4 (0.0 - 11.1)	86.8 (78.2 - 95.4)	0 (n/a)
35–44	1.4 (0.0 - 3.8)	16.5 (9.1 - 23.9)	0 (n/a)	0.6 (0.0 - 2.1)	4.2 (0.2 - 8.2)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.8)	79.9 (71.9 - 87.9)	1.1 (0.0 - 3.2)
45–54	0 (n/a)	10.8 (3.1 - 18.5)	0 (n/a)	0.7 (0.0 - 2.6)	0.7 (0.0 - 2.6)	9.4 (2.2 - 16.6)	79.8 (69.8 - 89.7)	0 (n/a)
55–64	0 (n/a)	(0.0 - 11.4)	n/a	0 (n/a)	17.4 (8.1 - 26.8)	2.1 (0.0 - 5.7)	74.7 (63.9 - 85.3)	0 (n/a)
65–74	0 (n/a)	2.2 (0.0 - 8.2)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	12.4 (0.0 - 26.0)	3.4 (0.0 - 10.8)	84.2 (69.1 - 99.2)	0 (n/a)
75–85	0 (n/a)	12.9 (0.0 - 96.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	87.1 (3.9 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	1.6 (0.0 - 3.4)	9.9 (5.8 - 14.0)	0 (n/a)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.0)	3.1 (0.7 - 5.5)	2.8 (0.5 - 5.0)	85.1 (80.1 - 89.9)	0 (n/a)
Rural	0.7 (0.0 - 2.2)	10.2 (5.1 - 15.4)	0 (n/a)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.3)	9.6 (4.6 - 14.6)	5.5 (1.6 - 9.4)	72.4 (64.8 - 80.0)	1.3 (0.0 - 3.1)
<b>Region</b>								
Belgrade	0 (n/a)	13.4 (5.2 - 21.5)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	4.1 (0.0 - 8.9)	83.3 (74.4 - 92.3)	0 (n/a)
Central and Western Serbia	1.1 (0.0 - 3.5)	8.5 (2.4 - 14.7)	0 (n/a)	0.7 (0.0 - 26.1)	0.5 (0.0 - 2.0)	1.0 (0.0 - 3.1)	87.4 (80.1 - 94.7)	0.7 (0.0 - 2.6)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.7 (0.0 - 2.3)	7.8 (2.9 - 12.6)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	10.2 (4.7 - 15.6)	4.4 (0.7 - 8.1)	77.7 (70.1 - 85.2)	0 (n/a)
Vojvodina	3.7 (0.0 - 8.2)	12.4 (4.5 - 20.3)	0 (n/a)	1.6 (0.0 - 4.6)	9.9 (2.7 - 17.1)	6.0 (0.3 - 11.7)	72.2 (61.4 - 82.9)	1.6 (0.0 - 4.6)
<b>Education level</b>								

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Characteristic	Temporarily quit smoking	Consumed less cigarettes	Switched completely or partially to smokeless tobacco (including snuff, snus, or chewing tobacco)	Switched completely or partially to illegal or smuggled cigarettes	Switched completely or partially to hand-rolled cigarettes	Switched completely or partially to cheaper brands	Did not change smoking habit	Does not know / no answer
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>								
Primary or less	0 (n/a)	8.9 (2.5 - 15.3)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	18.0 (9.3 - 26.6)	5.7 (0.5 - 10.9)	71.2 (61.1 - 81.4)	0 (n/a)
Vocational	0 (n/a)	10.8 (3.7 - 17.9)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	5.8 (0.4 - 11.1)	0 (n/a)	82.2 (73.4 - 90.9)	2.2 (0.0 - 5.7)
High school	2.1 (0.0 - 4.7)	10.0 (4.7 - 15.4)	0 (n/a)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.8)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.5)	6.6 (2.0 - 11.1)	81.7 (74.6 - 88.8)	0 (n/a)
Higher	3.2 (0.0 - 7.6)	11.9 (3.6 - 20.2)	0 (n/a)	1.8 (0.0 - 5.6)	0.7 (0.0 - 2.8)	1.7 (0.0 - 4.9)	83.0 (73.4 - 92.6)	0 (n/a)
Refused to answer	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	100 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>								
Less than 200	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	25.6 (4.3 - 46.9)	0 (n/a)	74.4 (53.1 - 95.6)	0 (n/a)
Between 201 and 400	1.3 (0.0 - 5.0)	13.0 (1.7 - 24.3)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	1.5 (0.0 - 5.7)	87.0 (75.7 - 98.3)	0 (n/a)
Between 401 and 600	0 (n/a)	17.0 (4.4 - 29.6)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	10.2 (0.0 - 20.3)	16.5 (4.0 - 28.9)	66.5 (50.7 - 82.3)	0 (n/a)
Between 601 and 800	1.3 (0.0 - 5.4)	5.3 (0.0 - 13.1)	0 (n/a)	1.9 (0.0 - 6.7)	0 (n/a)	5.2 (0.0 - 13.0)	86.2 (74.1 - 98.3)	0 (n/a)
Greater than 800	0 (n/a)	13.8 (3.2 - 24.3)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	86.2 (75.7 - 96.8)	0 (n/a)
Refused to answer / does not know	2.0 (0.0 - 4.2)	8.9 (4.6 - 13.3)	0 (n/a)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.8)	6.3 (2.6 - 10.0)	2.8 (0.3 - 5.3)	79.3 (73.1 - 85.4)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.5)

Note: sample size = 344 (all current users of manufactured cigarettes with “yes” answer – Question H3 under section H – History of smoking behavior in the Questionnaire);

\* Percentages add up to more than 100 because 6 out of 344 respondents provided more than one response on this question.

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**Table A6.1** Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by selected demographic characteristics and smoking status – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Exposed to tobacco smoke at home	Not exposed to tobacco smoke at home	Does not know	Refused to answer
<b>Overall</b>	<b>48.1 (45.9 - 50.3)</b>	<b>50.8 (48.6 - 52.9)</b>	<b>0.6 (0.2 - 0.9)</b>	<b>0.6 (0.2 - 0.9)</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Men	49.7 (46.5 - 52.9)	49.3 (46.1 - 52.5)	0.8 (0.2 - 1.4)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)
Women	46.6 (43.6 - 49.7)	52.1 (49.0 - 55.1)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.9 (0.3 - 1.5)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
18–24	49.5 (42.3 - 56.7)	49.7 (42.5 - 56.9)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.1)	0 (n/a)
25–34	56.2 (50.8 - 61.6)	43.0 (37.6 - 48.3)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.3)
35–44	52.0 (46.7 - 57.4)	47.5 (42.1 - 52.9)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.2)	0 (n/a)
45–54	53.0 (47.7 - 58.4)	43.9 (38.5 - 49.2)	1.5 (0.1 - 2.8)	1.6 (0.2 - 3.0)
55–64	56.6 (51.5 - 61.7)	41.5 (36.4 - 46.5)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.5)	1.2 (0.1 - 2.4)
65–74	33.4 (28.0 - 38.9)	66.6 (61.1 - 72.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
75–85	17.5 (11.5 - 23.6)	82.5 (76.5 - 88.5)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	47.6 (44.8 - 50.4)	51.5 (48.6 - 54.3)	0.5 (0.1 - 0.9)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.8)
Rural	48.8 (45.3 - 52.3)	49.7 (46.2 - 53.2)	0.7 (0.1 - 1.2)	0.8 (0.2 - 1.4)
<b>Region</b>				
Belgrade	49.1 (44.6 - 53.6)	50.9 (46.4 - 55.4)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Central and Western Serbia	45.8 (41.6 - 50.0)	53.4 (49.2 - 57.6)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	43.2 (38.9 - 47.5)	53.3 (49.0 - 57.6)	1.5 (0.5 - 2.6)	2.0 (0.8 - 3.2)
Vojvodina	55.4 (50.8 - 59.9)	44.5 (39.9 - 49.1)	0 (n/a)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.5)
<b>Education level</b>				
Primary or less	44.3 (40.5 - 48.1)	55.0 (51.2 - 58.9)	0 (n/a)	0.7 (0.1 - 1.3)
Vocational	55.9 (50.9 - 60.8)	42.3 (37.3 - 47.2)	1.4 (0.3 - 2.6)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)
High school	52.7 (48.6 - 56.7)	46.3 (42.2 - 50.3)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.3)
Higher	39.2 (33.9 - 44.5)	59.2 (53.9 - 64.5)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.1)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.4)
Refused to answer	39.5 (23.9 - 55.2)	60.5 (44.8 - 76.1)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Current smoking status</b>				
Smokers*	81.0 (78.1 - 83.8)	16.7 (14.1 - 19.4)	1.1 (0.3 - 1.8)	1.2 (0.4 - 2.0)
Non-smokers**	28.1 (25.5 - 30.6)	71.5 (68.9 - 74.0)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)

Note: sample size = 2,000; \*includes current daily and less-than daily smokers; \*\*includes never smokers, former daily and less-than daily smokers, adults who tried tobacco once or several times but have never used it continuously.

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**Table A6.2** Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking policy at home and selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Smoking is allowed in all rooms	Smoking is allowed in select rooms	Smoking is allowed in only one room	Smoking is allowed only outside (e.g., terrace)	Smoking is not allowed
	<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>				
<b>Overall</b>	<b>26.8 (24.8 - 28.7)</b>	<b>16.9 (15.2 - 18.5)</b>	<b>24.9 (23.0 - 26.8)</b>	<b>12.1 (10.6 - 13.5)</b>	<b>19.2 (17.4 - 20.9)</b>
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	30.2 (27.3 - 33.1)	17.0 (14.6 - 19.4)	23.1 (20.4 - 25.8)	9.5 (7.6 - 11.4)	19.9 (17.4 - 22.5)
Women	23.6 (21.1 - 26.2)	16.8 (14.6 - 19.1)	26.5 (23.8 - 29.2)	14.4 (12.3 - 16.6)	18.4 (16.1 - 20.8)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
18–24	27.8 (21.3 - 34.2)	20.5 (14.6 - 26.3)	20.4 (14.6 - 26.2)	8.9 (4.8 - 13.1)	22.2 (16.2 - 28.2)
25–34	29.1 (24.2 - 37.1)	21.4 (16.9 - 25.9)	18.9 (14.7 - 23.3)	12.2 (8.6 - 15.8)	18.4 (14.2 - 22.6)
35–44	25.5 (20.8 - 30.2)	20.3 (16.0 - 24.7)	24.1 (19.6 - 28.7)	10.7 (7.4 - 14.0)	18.5 (14.3 - 22.6)
45–54	25.3 (20.6 - 29.9)	19.8 (15.5 - 24.1)	23.8 (19.2 - 28.4)	15.6 (11.7 - 19.5)	15.3 (11.4 - 19.2)
55–64	34.9 (30.0 - 39.8)	15.5 (11.8 - 19.2)	26.0 (21.5 - 30.5)	9.1 (6.1 - 12.0)	14.5 (10.9 - 18.1)
65–74	21.8 (17.0 - 26.6)	9.5 (6.1 - 12.9)	32.8 (27.3 - 38.2)	14.8 (10.7 - 18.9)	21.0 (16.3 - 25.8)
75–85	16.6 (10.7 - 22.4)	6.5 (2.6 - 10.4)	29.5 (22.3 - 36.8)	13.2 (7.8 - 18.5)	34.3 (26.8 - 41.8)
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	27.6 (25.0 - 30.1)	15.1 (13.1 - 17.1)	22.9 (20.5 - 25.3)	12.3 (10.5 - 14.2)	22.0 (19.6 - 24.3)
Rural	25.5 (22.5 - 28.6)	19.6 (16.8 - 22.4)	27.9 (24.8 - 31.0)	11.7 (9.5 - 14.0)	14.9 (12.4 - 17.4)
<b>Region</b>					
Belgrade	25.0 (21.1 - 28.9)	16.6 (13.2 - 19.9)	26.4 (22.4 - 30.4)	15.8 (12.5 - 19.1)	16.1 (12.8 - 19.4)
Central and Western Serbia	20.4 (17.0 - 23.8)	18.3 (15.0 - 21.5)	34.8 (30.8 - 38.8)	14.6 (11.6 - 17.5)	11.4 (8.7 - 14.0)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	26.1 (22.3 - 29.9)	16.1 (12.9 - 19.3)	20.9 (17.4 - 24.4)	9.2 (6.7 - 11.7)	27.8 (23.9 - 31.6)
Vojvodina	37.1 (32.6 - 41.5)	16.5 (13.1 - 20.0)	15.9 (12.6 - 19.3)	8.5 (6.0 - 11.1)	21.8 (18.0 - 25.7)
<b>Education level</b>					
Primary or less	27.3 (23.8 - 30.7)	12.6 (10.0 - 15.1)	30.7 (27.2 - 34.3)	9.6 (7.3 - 11.8)	19.8 (16.7 - 22.9)
Vocational	29.3 (24.8 - 33.8)	25.1 (20.8 - 29.5)	21.9 (17.8 - 26.0)	9.8 (6.9 - 12.8)	17.8 (10.3 - 17.2)
High school	27.6 (23.9 - 31.2)	18.2 (15.1 - 21.3)	23.9 (20.4 - 27.3)	12.3 (9.7 - 15.0)	25.4 (14.7 - 20.9)
Higher	21.3 (16.9 - 25.8)	15.0 (11.1 - 18.9)	21.6 (17.1 - 26.0)	16.7 (12.7 - 20.8)	29.0 (20.7 - 30.1)

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Characteristic	Smoking is allowed in all rooms	Smoking is allowed in select rooms	Smoking is allowed in only one room	Smoking is allowed only outside (e.g., terrace)	Smoking is not allowed
	<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>				
Refused to answer	27.1 (13.2 - 40.9)	3.9 (0.0 - 9.9)	3.6 (0.0 - 9.3)	31.6 (17.1 - 46.0)	29.0 (14.9 - 43.1)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>					
Less than 200	40.3 (32.3 - 48.2)	9.1 (4.4 - 13.8)	22.8 (16.0 - 29.6)	7.3 (3.5 - 11.5)	20.6 (14.0 - 27.1)
Between 201 and 400	29.6 (24.1 - 35.1)	16.3 (11.8 - 20.8)	22.9 (17.8 - 28.0)	10.4 (6.7 - 14.1)	20.8 (15.9 - 25.7)
Between 401 and 600	24.8 (19.0 - 30.6)	11.5 (7.2 - 15.8)	34.0 (27.6 - 40.4)	14.0 (9.4 - 18.7)	15.7 (10.8 - 20.6)
Between 601 and 800	24.5 (17.8 - 31.1)	27.0 (20.1 - 33.9)	22.3 (15.5 - 28.8)	10.4 (5.6 - 15.1)	15.9 (10.2 - 21.6)
Greater than 800	31.7 (25.0 - 38.3)	19.8 (14.1 - 25.5)	15.2 (10.1 - 20.4)	11.0 (6.6 - 15.5)	22.0 (16.1 - 27.9)
Refused to answer / does not know	23.9 (21.3 - 26.5)	17.2 (14.9 - 19.5)	26.0 (23.3 - 28.7)	13.3 (11.2 - 15.4)	19.2 (16.8 - 21.7)
<b>Household members</b>					
HH with kids (aged 5–14)	21.9 (18.1 - 25.7)	21.9 (18.1 - 25.6)	25.6 (21.6 - 29.6)	12.4 (9.3 - 15.4)	17.7 (14.2 - 22.2)
HH with kids (aged <5)	20.2 (15.0 - 25.4)	20.3 (15.1 - 25.5)	25.6 (19.9 - 31.2)	17.3 (12.4 - 22.2)	16.3 (11.5 - 21.0)
<b>Current smoking status</b>					
Smokers*	44.5 (40.9 - 48.0)	25.3 (22.1 - 28.3)	17.2 (14.5 - 19.9)	7.9 (5.9 - 9.8)	4.7 (3.2 - 6.2)
Non-smokers**	15.9 (13.9 - 18.0)	11.8 (10.0 - 13.6)	29.6 (27.0 - 32.1)	14.7 (12.7 - 16.6)	28.0 (25.5 - 30.5)

Note: sample size = 2,000;

\*includes current daily and less-than daily smokers;

\*\*includes never smokers, former daily and less-than daily smokers, adults who tried tobacco once or several times but have never used it continuously.

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**Table A6.3** Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking policy at work and selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Not allowed in any closed area	Allowed everywhere	Allowed in some closed areas only	There is no policy	Does not know	Refused to answer
<b>Overall</b>	<b>62.5 (59.1 - 65.9)</b>	<b>6.6 (4.8 - 8.4)</b>	<b>19.6 (16.8 - 22.5)</b>	<b>9.3 (7.2 - 11.3)</b>	<b>0.6 (0.0 - 1.0)</b>	<b>1.4 (0.5 - 2.2)</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	61.3 (56.5 - 66.0)	8.0 (5.4 - 10.7)	18.2 (14.4 - 21.9)	10.0 (7.1 - 12.9)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	2.2 (0.8 - 3.6)
Women	63.9 (59.0 - 68.9)	5.0 (2.8 - 7.3)	21.3 (17.1 - 25.5)	8.5 (5.6 - 11.4)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.7)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.2)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
18–24	58.8 (43.9 - 73.6)	8.2 (0.0 - 16.4)	27.9 (14.4 - 41.5)	5.1 (0.0 - 11.8)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
25–34	69.5 (63.1 - 76.0)	4.6 (1.7 - 7.5)	15.9 (10.8 - 21.0)	7.7 (4.0 - 11.4)	1.6 (0.0 - 3.3)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.0)
35–44	57.5 (50.8 - 64.2)	9.8 (5.7 - 13.8)	24.1 (18.3 - 29.8)	5.8 (2.6 - 8.9)	0 (n/a)	2.9 (0.6 - 5.2)
45–54	68.6 (61.9 - 75.3)	4.5 (1.5 - 7.5)	12.0 (7.3 - 16.7)	14.2 (9.2 - 19.2)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.1)
55–64	51.6 (42.5 - 60.8)	6.4 (2.0 - 10.9)	27.1 (18.9 - 35.2)	12.5 (6.4 - 18.5)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.8)	1.9 (0.0 - 4.4)
65–74	59.2 (0.0 - 100.0)	22.5 (0.0 - 77.3)	18.3 (0.0 - 68.9)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
75–85	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	62.0 (58.0 - 66.0)	6.3 (4.3 - 8.3)	19.7 (16.4 - 23.0)	10.3 (7.8 - 12.8)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.3)	1.1 (0.2 - 1.9)
Rural	64.0 (57.4 - 70.5)	7.5 (3.9 - 11.1)	19.4 (14.0 - 24.9)	6.6 (3.2 - 10.0)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.1)	2.2 (0.2 - 4.2)
<b>Region</b>						
Belgrade	68.3 (62.6 - 74.0)	5.3 (2.5 - 8.0)	20.0 (15.1 - 24.9)	6.4 (3.4 - 9.4)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Central and Western Serbia	51.1 (43.5 - 58.8)	9.3 (4.9 - 13.8)	24.3 (17.8 - 30.9)	13.3 (8.1 - 18.4)	1.6 (0.0 - 3.5)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.3)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	63.0 (56.0 - 70.0)	4.1 (1.2 - 7.0)	16.0 (10.7 - 21.4)	11.0 (6.4 - 15.5)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.6)	5.4 (2.1 - 8.6)
Vojvodina	64.7 (57.0 - 72.3)	8.9 (4.4 - 13.4)	18.3 (12.1 - 24.4)	7.8 (3.5 - 12.0)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.5)	0 (n/a)
<b>Education level</b>						
Primary or less	39.6 (25.1 - 54.0)	11.4 (1.9 - 20.7)	35.0 (20.8 - 49.1)	12.5 (2.7 - 22.3)	0 (n/a)	1.6 (0.0 - 5.4)
Vocational	51.4 (44.1 - 58.7)	10.6 (6.1 - 15.0)	21.6 (15.6 - 27.6)	13.7 (8.7 - 18.7)	0 (n/a)	2.8 (0.4 - 5.2)
High school	63.4 (57.8 - 69.0)	6.8 (3.9 - 9.7)	20.9 (16.2 - 25.6)	7.1 (4.1 - 10.0)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.5)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.5)
Higher	75.7 (70.2 - 81.2)	2.6 (0.6 - 4.6)	14.0 (9.6 - 18.4)	6.2 (3.2 - 9.3)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.4)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)
Refused to answer	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	100.0 ( n/a )	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)

Note: sample size = 769.

**Table A6.4** Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at various public places, by selected demographic characteristics and smoking status – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Among those who visited the following locations in the past 30 days, the percentage exposed to tobacco smoke					
	Government buildings /offices	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Bars or night clubs	Public transportation	Universities or schools
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Overall</b>	<b>3.8 (0.0 - 9.1)</b>	<b>5.3 (3.7 - 6.9)</b>	<b>86.5 (84.0 - 89.1)</b>	<b>91.8 (89.3 - 94.3)</b>	<b>3.9 (2.6 - 5.1)</b>	<b>10.6 (7.0 - 14.2)</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	2.8 (0.0 - 9.2)	7.2 (4.1 - 10.2)	89.2 (86.1 - 92.3)	92.2 (89.0 - 95.5)	5.8 (3.4 - 8.1)	12.8 (6.2 - 19.4)
Women	5.0 (0.0 - 14.0)	4.3 (2.5 - 6.1)	83.2 (79.1 - 87.4)	91.2 (87.0 - 95.3)	2.6 (1.2 - 3.9)	9.4 (5.1 - 13.7)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
18–24	0 (n/a)	3.3 (0.0 - 9.3)	91.6 (85.3 - 97.9)	92.0 (87.5 - 96.6)	4.9 (1.0 - 8.8)	10.6 (4.3 - 16.9)
25–34	3.3 (0.0 - 13.4)	3.5 (0.3 - 6.8)	86.4 (81.5 - 91.4)	93.9 (90.2 - 97.5)	4.1 (1.2 - 7.0)	17.8 (8.3 - 27.3)
35–44	14.4 (0.0 - 39.6)	9.5 (4.2 - 14.8)	91.8 (87.4 - 96.2)	91.7 (85.8 - 97.7)	3.7 (0.5 - 7.0)	6.7 (0.7 - 12.7)
45–54	0 (n/a)	8.3 (2.7 - 13.9)	83.8 (77.5 - 90.0)	85.2 (73.7 - 96.8)	4.7 (1.4 - 8.1)	8.3 (0.0 - 17.5)
55–64	0 (n/a)	1.8 (0.0 - 4.1)	82.8 (75.2 - 90.5)	80.9 (56.4 - 100.0)	2.1 (0.0 - 4.4)	0 (n/a)
65–74	0 (n/a)	3.2 (0.3 - 6.0)	74.7 (61.6 - 87.9)	100 (n/a)	5.5 (1.2 - 9.7)	12.2 (0.0 - 100.0)
75–85	0 (n/a)	8.8 (2.8 - 14.8)	100 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	3.0 (0.0 - 8.2)	4.9 (3.0 - 6.9)	87.4 (84.5 - 90.3)	91.0 (87.8 - 94.1)	3.6 (2.1 - 5.2)	11.9 (7.2 - 16.5)
Rural	7.6 (0.0 - 27.3)	6.0 (3.2 - 8.7)	84.4 (79.2 - 89.5)	94.1 (89.8 - 98.3)	4.3 (2.1 - 6.5)	8.0 (2.3 - 13.7)
<b>Region</b>						
Belgrade	0 (n/a)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.7)	83.1 (77.6 - 88.5)	87.1 (81.9 - 92.2)	1.8 (0.5 - 3.2)	12.7 (4.9 - 20.5)
Central and Western Serbia	3.9 (0.0 - 13.4)	9.9 (6.1 - 13.6)	90.1 (86.1 - 94.1)	96.3 (92.1 - 100.0)	8.6 (4.6 - 12.7)	16.9 (8.3 - 25.5)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	21.0 (0.0 - 100.0)	7.1 (3.2 - 11.1)	85.2 (79.6 - 90.8)	93.0 (86.6 - 99.4)	3.4 (0.8 - 6.1)	6.2 (0.0 - 12.8)
Vojvodina	7.0 (0.0 - 31.1)	2.0 (0.0 - 4.2)	87.1 (81.6 - 92.5)	94.4 (90.5 - 98.3)	3.7 (0.7 - 6.6)	5.7 (0.4 - 10.9)
<b>Education level</b>						
Primary or less	0 (n/a)	5.9 (3.0 - 8.7)	82.7 (74.5 - 90.9)	100 (n/a)	4.4 (1.7 - 7.1)	0 (n/a)
Vocational	0 (n/a)	3.8 (0.3 - 7.2)	89.5 (84.0 - 94.9)	90.8 (84.1 - 97.5)	2.5 (0.1 - 4.9)	6.9 (0.0 - 18.0)
High school	9.4 (0.0 - 27.0)	6.8 (3.4 - 10.3)	89.6 (85.8 - 93.4)	91.0 (87.0 - 95.1)	3.8 (1.6 - 5.9)	14.9 (8.5 - 21.3)



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Characteristic	Among those who visited the following locations in the past 30 days, the percentage exposed to tobacco smoke					
	Government buildings /offices	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Bars or night clubs	Public transportation	Universities or schools
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Higher	3.4 (0.0 - 11.5)	4.4 (0.8 - 8.0)	82.5 (77.3 - 87.7)	89.4 (83.8 - 95.0)	2.9 (0.3 - 5.5)	15.5 (6.5 - 24.6)
Refused to answer	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	87.3 (74.2 - 100.0)	100 (n/a)	12.8 (12.2 - 24.3)	0 (n/a)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>						
Less than 200	0 (n/a)	4.3 (0.0 - 8.7)	100 (0.0 - 100.0)	100 (0.0 - 100.0)	4.4 (0.0 - 9.9)	71.8 (n/a)
Between 201 and 400	0 (n/a)	14.1 (7.4 - 20.9)	82.0 (71.0 - 93.0)	93.2 (81.5 - 100.0)	5.4 (0.9 - 10.0)	6.3 (0.0 - 16.9)
Between 401 and 600	24.14 (0.0 - 40.4)	2.1 (0.0 - 5.4)	92.5 (86.1 - 98.9)	95.3 (88.0 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	8.3 (0.0 - 21.8)
Between 601 and 800	11.0 (0.0 - 43.0)	9.3 (2.0 - 16.7)	91.7 (85.2 - 98.1)	98.9 (95.8 - 100.0)	3.9 (0.0 - 8.2)	13.9 (1.2 - 22.6)
More than 800	0 (n/a)	3.8 (0.0 - 8.7)	85.9 (78.8 - 92.9)	96.9 (92.7 - 100.0)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.9)	18.1 (4.6 - 31.6)
Refused to answer / does not know	2.0 (0.0 - 6.6)	3.3 (1.5 - 5.1)	85.0 (81.5 - 88.5)	88.7 (84.9 - 92.4)	4.7 (2.8 - 6.5)	8.7 (4.4 - 13.0)
<b>Current smoking status</b>						
Smokers*	4.7 (0.0 - 16.0)	6.1 (3.1 - 9.2)	87.2 (83.3 - 91.0)	93.2 (89.5 - 96.9)	4.2 (1.9 - 6.5)	10.8 (4.4 - 17.2)
Non-smokers*	3.5 (0.0 - 9.6)	5.0 (3.1 - 6.8)	86.1 (82.7 - 89.4)	90.8 (87.3 - 94.3)	3.7 (2.2 - 5.2)	10.5 (6.1 - 14.9)

Note: sample size = 2,000; \*includes current daily and less-than daily smokers; \*\*includes never smokers, former daily and less-than daily smokers, adults who tried tobacco once or several times but have never used it continuously.

**Table A6.5** Percentage of current and former smokers who were told that their smoking bothers other people – STC-SEE

Current smoking status	Never	Once	A few times	Many times	Does not know	Refused to answer
Current smokers*	20.2 (17.3 - 23.0)	3.1 (1.9 - 4.4)	23.4 (20.4 - 26.4)	36.6 (33.1 - 40.1)	14.1 (11.6 - 16.6)	2.6 (1.5 - 3.8)
Former smokers**	27.8 (22.2 - 33.4)	2.1 (0.3 - 3.8)	18.5 (13.7 - 23.3)	37.6 (31.5 - 43.6)	13.9 (9.6 - 18.2)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)

Note: sample size = 997; \*includes daily and less-than daily smokers of “classic” tobacco smoking products; \*\*includes former daily and less-than daily smokers of “classic” tobacco smoking products.

**Table A7.1** Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (in €) by manufactured cigarette smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Last-purchased cigarettes (€/pack)
	Average (95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>2.29 (2.26 - 2.31)</b>
<b>Gender</b>	
Men	2.35 (2.32 - 2.39)
Women	2.23 (2.19 - 2.26)
<b>Age (years)</b>	
18–24	2.33 (2.26 - 2.41)
25–34	2.44 (2.38 - 2.49)
35–44	2.34 (2.28 - 2.39)
45–54	2.29 (2.23 - 2.35)
55–64	2.17 (2.11 - 2.22)
65–74	2.09 (2.03 - 2.15)
75–85	2.11 (1.93 - 2.29)
<b>Residence</b>	
Urban	2.32 (2.28 - 2.35)
Rural	2.24 (2.20 - 2.27)
<b>Region</b>	
Belgrade	2.49 (2.42 - 2.55)
Central and Western Serbia	2.22 (2.17 - 2.26)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.17 (2.13 - 2.21)
Vojvodina	2.36 (2.32 - 2.41)
<b>Education level</b>	
Primary or less	2.08 (2.04 - 2.12)
Vocational	2.30 (2.25 - 2.35)
High school	2.38 (2.33 - 2.43)
Higher	2.42 (2.36 - 2.48)
Refused to answer	2.34 (2.14 - 2.55)

Note: sample size = 657.

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**Table A7.2** Average expenditures per week (in €) on manufactured cigarettes among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Cigarette expenditures (€/ week)
	Average (95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>14.03 (13.39 - 14.67)</b>
<b>Gender</b>	
Men	16.05 (15.05 - 17.06)
Women	12.13 (11.38 - 12.88)
<b>Age (years)</b>	
18–24	13.15 (10.84 - 15.46)
25–34	15.25 (13.69 - 16.82)
35–44	14.41 (12.99 - 15.83)
45–54	14.88 (13.44 - 16.32)
55–64	12.80 (11.52 - 14.07)
65–74	13.14 (11.10 - 15.17)
75–85	8.06 (4.28 - 11.85)
<b>Residence</b>	
Urban	14.47 (13.66 - 15.29)
Rural	13.33 (12.30 - 14.36)
<b>Region</b>	
Belgrade	16.60 (15.38 - 17.81)
Central and Western Serbia	13.35 (12.12 - 14.58)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	14.20 (12.96 - 15.49)
Vojvodina	12.63 (11.31 - 13.94)
<b>Education level</b>	
Primary or less	11.72 (10.67 - 12.76)
Vocational	15.78 (14.22 - 17.33)
High school	14.58 (13.38 - 15.77)
Higher	14.60 (13.25 - 15.95)
Refused to answer	11.37 (8.95 - 13.79)
<b>Household income (in €/month)</b>	

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

Characteristic	Cigarette expenditures (€/ week)
	Average (95% CI)
Less than 200	11.02 (8.52 -13.52)
Between 201 and 400	14.02 (12.69 - 15.34)
Between 401 and 600	13.46 (11.87 - 15.04)
Between 601 and 800	13.87 (11.32 - 16.42)
Greater than 800	13.84 (12.07 - 15.61)
Refused to answer / does not know	0 (n/a)

*Note: sample size = 657.*

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A7.3** Average amount (in €) spent on 20 hand-rolled cigarettes (based on unit values)\* among current hand-rolled smokers, overall and by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristics	Price for 20 hand-rolled cigarettes
	Average (95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>1.87 (1.31 - 2.11)</b>
<b>Gender</b>	
Men	1.71 (1.31 - 2.11)
Women	2.16 (1.53 - 2.78)
<b>Age (years)</b>	
18–24	0 (n/a)
25–34	2.65 (0.48 - 4.83)
35–44	1.85 (0.95 - 2.74)
45–54	2.72 (1.44 - 4.01)
55–64	1.68 (1.33 - 2.03)
65–74	1.07 (0.38 - 1.76)
75–85	1.35 (0.87 - 1.84)
<b>Residence</b>	
Urban	2.08 (1.48 - 2.68)
Rural	1.67 (1.33 - 2.02)
<b>Region</b>	
Belgrade	1.1 (0.65 - 1.56)
Central and Western Serbia	1.8 (1.13 - 2.47)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.24 (0.89 - 3.59)
Vojvodina	1.97 (1.57 - 2.36)
<b>Education level</b>	
Primary or less	1.59 (1.29 - 1.89)
Vocational	2.48 (1.35 - 3.61)
High school	2.02 (1.17 - 2.88)
Higher	1.61 (0.17 - 3.04)
Refused to answer	0 (n/a)

Note: sample size = 116; \*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.

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A7.4** Percentage distribution of average weekly expenditures on hand-rolled cigarettes among current smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Hand-rolled cigarette expenditures (€/week)
	Average (95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>4.99 (4.20 - 5.80)</b>
<b>Gender</b>	
Men	5.04 (4.04 - 6.04)
Women	4.92 (3.42 - 6.41)
<b>Age (years)</b>	
18–24	0.00 (n/a)
25–34	4.66 (0.84 - 8.48)
35–44	4.65 (3.22 - 6.09)
45–54	5.52 (3.03 - 7.07)
55–64	5.28 (4.0 - 5.56)
65–74	2.8 (1.06 - 4.54)
75–85	3.18 (0.0 - 18.1)
<b>Residence</b>	
Urban	4.20 (3.13 - 5.26)
Rural	5.75 (4.47 - 7.03)
<b>Region</b>	
Belgrade	5.62 (4.13 - 7.10)
Central and Western Serbia	4.68 (1.90 - 7.45)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	7.54 (5.23 - 9.85)
Vojvodina	3.79 (3.10 - 4.47)
<b>Education level</b>	
Primary or less	4.20 (3.11 - 5.28)
Vocational	7.23 (5.19 - 9.27)
High school	4.57 (3.27 - 5.87)
Higher	6.10 (0.0 - 14.9)
Refused to answer	0 (n/a)

Note: sample size = 83.

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A7.5** Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers by percent of income spent on tobacco, total and by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristics	Percent of income
	Percentage (95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>12.6 (11.5 - 13.6)</b>
<b>Gender</b>	
Men	13.0 (11.5- 14.6)
Women	12.1 (10.6 - 13.6)
<b>Age (years)</b>	
18–24	6.3 (3.9 - 8.8)
25–34	10.2 (8.3 - 12.1)
35–44	11.2 (9.1 - 13.2)
45–54	13.8 (11.5 - 16.2)
55–64	16.2 (13.0 - 19.5)
65–74	17.6 (13.7 - 21.3)
75–85	11.6 (1.8 - 21.4)
<b>Residence</b>	
Urban	13.0 (11.6 - 14.5)
Rural	11.7 (10.0 - 13.4)
<b>Region</b>	
Belgrade	9.9 (7.9 - 11.9)
Central and Western Serbia	14.9 (12.6 - 17.2)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	16.2 (13.7 - 18.6)
Vojvodina	9.2 (7.7 - 10.7)
<b>Education level</b>	
Primary or less	15.5 (13.1 - 18.0)
Vocational	13.9 (11.6 - 16.3)
High school	11.6 (9.8 - 13.4)
Higher	9.1 (7.0 - 11.0)
Refused to answer	0.0 (n/a)

Note: sample size = 319.

**Table A7.5a** Percentage distribution of current hand-rolled cigarette smokers by percent of income spent on tobacco, total and by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristics	Percent of income
	Percentage (95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>7.3 (4.4 - 10.3)</b>
<b>Gender</b>	
Men	5.2 (1.8 - 8.6)
Women	8.7 (4.4 - 13.1)
<b>Age (years)</b>	
18–24	0 (n/a)
25–34	2.3 (0.0 - 6.10)
35–44	12.3 (2.2 - 22.4)
45–54	4.6 (0.4 - 8.7)
55–64	7.5 (3.2 - 11.8)
65–74	5.8 (0.0 - 100.0)
75–85	3.8 (0.0 - 8.3)
<b>Residence</b>	
Urban	4.4 (2.4 - 6.3)
Rural	13.4 (5.8 - 21.1)
<b>Region</b>	
Belgrade	4.1 (1.1 - 7.2)
Central and Western Serbia	3.2 (0.0 - 6.8)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.9 (0.0 - 18.7)
Vojvodina	9.2 (4.5 - 14.0)
<b>Education level</b>	
Primary or less	8.2 (3.4 - 12.9)
Vocational	9.1 (3.1 - 15.2)
High school	3.2 (0.7 - 5.6)
Higher	1.9 (0.0 - 6.6)
Refuse	0 (n/a)

Note: sample size = 51.



Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A7.6** Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Last brand purchased									
	Bond Street	Davidoff	L&M	LD	Lucky Strike	Marlboro	Monte Carlo	Pall Mall	Winston	Other
	Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>Overall</b>	<b>5.3 (3.6 - 7.0)</b>	<b>3.1 (1.8 - 4.5)</b>	<b>11.6 (9.1 - 14.0)</b>	<b>5.3 (3.6 - 7.0)</b>	<b>8.6 (6.5 - 10.8)</b>	<b>9.8 (7.5 - 12.0)</b>	<b>3.7 (2.3 - 5.2)</b>	<b>18.1(15.2 - 21.1)</b>	<b>8.0 (5.9 - 10.1)</b>	<b>26.4 (23.0 - 29.8)</b>
<b>Gender</b>										
Men	5.5 (3.0 - 8.0)	2.9 (1.0 - 4.7)	10.3 (6.9 - 13.6)	2.2 (0.6 - 3.8)	10.4 (7.0 - 13.8)	16.2 (12.1 - 20.2)	4.0 (1.8 - 6.2)	15.8 (11.8 - 19.8)	10.9 (7.5 - 14.4)	21.9 (17.2 - 26.4)
Women	5.2 (2.8 - 7.6)	3.4 (1.4 - 5.3)	12.9 (9.3 - 16.4)	8.2 (5.2 - 11.1)	7.0 (4.2 - 9.7)	3.7 (1.7 - 5.7)	3.5 (1.5 - 5.4)	20.3 (16.0 - 24.6)	5.2 (2.8 - 7.6)	30.7 (25.8 - 35.8)
<b>Age (years)</b>										
18–24	9.5 (1.4 - 17.6)	1.6 (0.0 - 5.0)	19.3 (8.5 - 30.2)	2.9 (0.0 - 7.6)	13.8 (4.3 - 23.3)	11.0 (2.4 - 19.6)	7.8 (0.4 - 15.1)	9.8 (1.6 - 18.0)	6.2 (0.0 - 12.8)	18.1 (7.5 - 28.7)
25–34	0.6 (0.0 - 1.9)	6.0 (1.7 - 10.3)	8.4 (3.4 - 13.4)	2.0 (0.0 - 4.5)	10.4 (4.8 - 15.9)	21.3 (13.9 - 28.7)	2.5 (0.0 - 5.3)	21.6 (14.1 - 29.0)	12.5 (6.5 - 18.5)	14.8 (8.3 - 21.2)
35–44	3.3 (0.4 - 6.2)	3.2 (0.3 - 6.0)	10.3 (5.4 - 15.2)	5.7 (2.0 - 9.4)	8.0 (3.6 - 12.3)	10.3 (5.4 - 15.2)	5.3 (1.7 - 8.9)	15.6 (9.7 - 21.4)	9.1 (4.5 - 13.8)	29.3 (21.9 - 33.6)
45–54	6.3 (2.1 - 10.5)	1.8 (0.0 - 4.1)	11.7 (6.2 - 17.3)	3.0 (0.1 - 5.9)	12.1 (6.4 - 17.6)	8.5 (3.7 - 13.3)	5.0 (1.2 - 8.7)	17.8 (11.2 - 24.3)	8.0 (3.3 - 12.7)	25.8 (18.3 - 33.3)
55–64	7.1 (2.7 - 11.4)	2.7 (0.0 - 5.5)	11.1 (5.8 - 16.4)	9.6 (4.6 - 14.6)	4.1 (0.7 - 7.5)	3.8 (0.5 - 7.0)	1.9 (0.0 - 4.2)	15.4 (9.3 - 21.5)	6.0 (1.9 - 10.0)	38.3 (31.0 - 46.6)
65–74	6.8 (0.0 - 13.9)	3.0 (0.0 - 7.8)	17.5 (6.6 - 28.3)	7.4 (0.0 - 14.9)	5.8 (0.0 - 12.5)	0.6 (0.0 - 2.9)	0 (n/a)	31.7 (18.4 - 45.0)	2.5 (0.0 - 7.0)	24.7 (12.4 - 37.1)
75–85	28.4 (0.0 - 63.7)	0 (n/a)	2.2 (0.0 - 13.6)	11.3 (0.0 - 36.2)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	36.1 (0.0 - 73.7)	0 (n/a)	22.0 (0.0 - 54.5)
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	4.8 (2.7 - 6.9)	3.9 (2.0 - 5.8)	10.6 (7.6 - 13.6)	4.0 (2.1 - 5.9)	9.3 (6.5 - 12.2)	10.5 (7.5 - 13.5)	4.0 (2.1 - 6.0)	18.0 (14.2 - 21.7)	8.5 (5.8 - 11.3)	26.4 (22.1 - 30.7)
Rural	6.3 (3.2 - 9.3)	1.9 (0.0 - 3.6)	13.2 (9.0 - 17.4)	7.3 (4.1 - 10.5)	7.6 (4.1 - 10.8)	8.6 (5.1 - 12.0)	3.2 (1.0 - 5.4)	18.4 (13.6 - 23.2)	7.1 (3.9 - 10.3)	26.4 (20.9 - 31.9)
<b>Region</b>										
Belgrade	2.5 (0.0 - 5.2)	8.6 (3.6 - 13.7)	5.6 (1.5 - 9.8)	1.4 (0.0 - 3.5)	16.2 (9.6 - 22.8)	14.2 (7.9 - 20.4)	1.9 (0.0 - 4.4)	21.0 (13.6 - 28.3)	5.1 (1.1 - 9.0)	23.6 (15.9 - 31.2)
Central and Western Serbia	11.3 (6.7 - 15.9)	2.1 (0.0 - 4.1)	9.3 (5.0 - 13.5)	3.7 (0.9 - 6.4)	8.5 (4.4 - 12.5)	9.4 (5.1 - 13.6)	1.6 (0.0 - 3.4)	13.7 (8.7 - 18.7)	11.5 (6.8 - 18.1)	29.1 (22.5 - 35.7)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.6 (0.0 - 3.4)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.2)	14.0 (9.0 - 18.9)	8.8 (4.8 - 12.9)	3.7 (1.0 - 6.4)	6.1 (2.7 - 9.5)	5.7 (2.9 - 9.0)	23.9 (17.9 - 30.0)	5.5 (2.3 - 8.8)	29.7 (23.2 - 36.2)
Vojvodina	5.1 (1.6 - 8.6)	2.9 (0.2 - 5.5)	15.9 (10.1 - 21.7)	5.8 (2.1 - 9.5)	9.0 (4.5 - 13.5)	11.3 (6.3 - 16.4)	5.2 (1.7 - 8.7)	14.0 (8.5 - 19.0)	9.2 (4.6 - 13.8)	21.5 (15.0 - 28.0)
<b>Education level</b>										
Primary or less	8.3 (4.2 - 12.5)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.8)	14.1 (8.9 - 19.3)	5.1 (1.8 - 8.4)	8.2 (4.1 - 12.3)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.4)	2.3 (0.1 - 4.5)	26.4 (19.8 - 33.0)	2.3 (0.1 - 4.5)	32.2 (25.2 - 39.2)
Vocational	3.1 (0.2 - 5.9)	1.9 (0.0 - 4.1)	13.0 (7.5 - 18.5)	8.3 (3.8 - 12.8)	4.4 (1.0 - 7.6)	12.6 (7.2 - 18.0)	4.2 (0.9 - 7.5)	18.0 (11.7 - 24.3)	11.8 (6.6 - 17.1)	22.6 (15.8 - 29.5)
High school	5.7 (2.5 - 8.9)	3.2 (0.8 - 5.7)	10.6 (6.4 - 14.8)	5.6 (2.5 - 8.8)	9.7 (5.6 - 13.7)	11.5 (7.1 - 15.9)	5.6 (2.5 - 8.8)	13.6 (8.9 - 18.3)	10.3 (6.1 - 14.4)	24.1 (18.2 - 29.9)
Higher	2.5 (0.0 - 5.4)	8.6 (3.4 - 13.3)	5.5 (1.2 - 9.7)	1.4 (0.0 - 3.7)	13.6 (7.2 - 20.0)	14.5 (7.9 - 21.0)	2.1 (0.0 - 4.7)	14.1 (7.6 - 20.6)	8.4 (3.2 - 13.6)	29.2 (20.7 - 37.7)
Refused to answer	10.3 (0.0 - 32.0)	0 (n/a)	35.3 (1.1 - 69.4)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	38.8 (4.0 - 73.6)	0 (n/a)	15.6 (0.0 - 41.6)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)

Note: sample size = 657.

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A7.7** Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers, by the source of last-purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Place of purchase of the last pack of manufactured cigarettes					
	Grocery stores	Specialized tobacco shops	In other countries	Duty-free shops	On the street or at an open market	Cafe/Restaurant /Club
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Overall</b>	<b>97.1 (95.9 - 98.4)</b>	<b>0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)</b>	<b>1.1 (0.3 - 1.9)</b>	<b>0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)</b>	<b>1.2 (0.3 - 2.0)</b>	<b>0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	99.0 (97.9 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.1)
Women	95.4 (93.1 - 97.6)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.3)	2.2 (0.6 - 3.8)	0 (n/a)	1.9 (0.4 - 3.4)	0 (n/a)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
18–24	100 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
25–34	99.7 (98.7 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.3)
35–44	97.6 (95.1 - 100.0)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.6)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.8)	0 (n/a)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.3)	0 (n/a)
45–54	95.3 (91.6 - 98.9)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.9)	3.4 (0.3 - 6.5)	0 (n/a)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.6)	0.7 (0.0 - 2.1)
55–64	94.8 (91.0 - 98.6)	0 (n/a)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.5)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.6)	3.8 (0.6 - 7.1)	0 (n/a)
65–74	98.0 (94.0 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	2.0 (0.0 - 6.0)	0 (n/a)
75–85	96.9 (83.4 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	3.1 (0.0 - 16.6)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	97.5 (95.9 - 99.0)	0 (n/a)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	1.8 (0.5 - 3.1)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)
Rural	96.6 (94.4 - 98.9)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.7)	2.4 (0.5 - 4.4)	0 (n/a)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.6)
<b>Region</b>						
Belgrade	100 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Central and Western Serbia	93.7 (90.1 - 97.2)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.4)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.1)	0 (n/a)	3.9 (1.1 - 6.7)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.9)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.9 (94.5 - 99.4)	0 (n/a)	3.1 (0.6 - 5.6)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)
Vojvodina	99.2 (97.9 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0.4	0.3	0 (n/a)
<b>Education level</b>						
Primary or less	94.0 (90.4 - 97.5)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.3)	2.6 (0.2 - 4.9)	0 (n/a)	2.6 (0.2 - 4.9)	0 (n/a)
Vocational	98.0 (95.7 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	1.8 (0.0 - 4.0)	0 (n/a)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.9)	0 (n/a)
High school	98.4 (96.7 - 100.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.6)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.4)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.7)
Higher	98.4 (96.0 - 100.0)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	1.6	0 (n/a)
Refused to answer	100 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)

Note: sample size = 657.

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A8.1** Percentage of adults who noticed tobacco promotions during the last six months in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Free samples of cigarettes	Special price offers for cigarettes	Special price offers for other tobacco products	Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes	Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying other tobacco products	Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo	Special events where smokers are invited to participate – for example: excursions or extreme sports	Email messages promoting cigarettes	Email promoting other tobacco products
	Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Overall</b>	<b>5.3 (4.3 - 6.3)</b>	<b>6.1 (5.0 - 7.1)</b>	<b>8.1 (6.9 - 9.3)</b>	<b>5.8 (4.8 - 6.8)</b>	<b>4.3 (3.4 - 5.2)</b>	<b>4.5 (3.6 - 5.4)</b>	<b>2.2 (1.5 - 2.8)</b>	<b>1.8 (1.1 - 2.3)</b>	<b>2.5 (1.8 - 3.2)</b>
<b>Gender</b>									
Men	4.9 (3.5 - 6.3)	5.7 (4.2 - 7.1)	8.0 (6.2 - 9.7)	6.0 (4.5 - 7.5)	6.3 (4.8 - 7.8)	6.5 (4.9 - 8.0)	2.7 (1.7 - 3.8)	2.3 (1.3 - 3.2)	3.0 (1.9 - 4.1)
Women	5.7 (4.3 - 7.1)	6.5 (5.0 - 8.0)	8.3 (6.6 - 9.9)	5.7 (4.3 - 7.1)	2.5 (1.6 - 3.5)	2.8 (1.8 - 3.8)	1.6 (0.9 - 2.4)	1.3 (0.6 - 2.0)	2.0 (1.1 - 2.8)
<b>Age (years)</b>									
18–24	7.1 (3.4 - 10.9)	9.4 (5.2 - 13.6)	15.6 (10.4 -	9.0 (4.9 - 13.1)	5.7 (2.3 - 9.0)	9.5 (5.3 - 13.8)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.8)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.6)	3.0 (0.5 - 5.5)
25–34	8.7 (5.7 - 11.8)	11.8 (8.3 - 15.3)	16.9 (12.9 -	9.1 (6.0 - 12.3)	6.3 (3.6 - 8.9)	7.0 (4.3 - 9.8)	1.5 (0.2 - 2.8)	2.4 (0.8 - 4.1)	2.9 (1.1 - 4.7)
35–44	5.4 (3.0 - 7.8)	6.0 (3.5 - 8.5)	8.2 (5.3 - 11.2)	6.4 (3.8 - 9.0)	3.6 (1.6 - 5.6)	5.0 (2.7 - 7.3)	3.1 (1.2 - 4.9)	2.3 (0.7 - 3.9)	3.9 (1.8 - 6.0)
45–54	7.3 (4.5 - 10.1)	5.0 (2.6 - 7.3)	7.1 (4.4 - 9.9)	7.2 (4.4 - 10.0)	5.0 (2.6 - 7.3)	4.6 (2.3 - 6.9)	2.5 (0.8 - 4.1)	1.7 (0.3 - 3.1)	2.8 (1.0 - 4.6)
55–64	3.2 (1.4 - 5.0)	5.8 (3.4 - 8.2)	4.6 (2.5 - 6.8)	4.7 (2.6 - 6.9)	3.8 (1.8 - 5.8)	3.2 (1.4 - 4.9)	3.6 (1.7 - 5.6)	3.0 (1.2 - 4.7)	2.3 (0.8 - 3.9)
65–74	3.1 (1.1 - 5.0)	2.4 (0.6 - 4.1)	2.4 (0.6 - 4.1)	1.6 (0.2 - 3.1)	3.6 (1.5 - 5.8)	1.8 (0.3 - 3.4)	1.4 (0.0 - 2.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.3)
75–85	0.7 (0.0 - 2.0)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.1)	1.3 (0.0 - 3.1)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.3)	1.2 (0.0 - 3.0)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.1)	0 (n/a)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.7)	0 (n/a)
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	6.1 (4.8 - 7.5)	7.6 (6.1 - 9.1)	9.7 (8.0 - 11.4)	7.1 (5.6 - 8.5)	5.0 (3.8 - 6.2)	4.6 (3.4 - 5.8)	2.1 (1.3 - 2.9)	1.6 (0.9 - 2.3)	2.9 (1.9 - 3.8)
Rural	4.1 (2.7 - 5.5)	3.9 (2.5 - 5.2)	5.7 (4.1 - 7.4)	3.9 (2.5 - 5.2)	3.3 (2.1 - 4.6)	4.6 (3.0 - 5.9)	2.2 (1.2 - 3.2)	2.0 (1.0 - 2.9)	1.8 (0.9 - 2.8)
<b>Region</b>									
Belgrade	10.0 (7.3 - 12.7)	9.5 (6.9 - 12.2)	13.7 (10.6 -	4.8 (2.9 - 6.7)	2.6 (1.2 - 4.1)	1.6 (0.5 - 2.7)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.6)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.3)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.3)
Central and Western Serbia	7.2 (5.1 - 9.4)	8.5 (6.2 - 10.9)	7.7 (5.5 - 9.9)	9.6 (7.1 - 12.0)	6.0 (4.0 - 8.0)	7.9 (5.6 - 10.1)	6.4 (4.4 - 8.5)	4.9 (3.1 - 6.7)	7.4 (5.2 - 9.6)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.5 (0.4 - 2.5)	2.5 (1.2 - 3.9)	4.3 (2.5 - 6.0)	6.0 (3.9 - 8.0)	4.5 (2.8 - 6.3)	2.8 (1.4 - 4.3)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)	1.0 (0.1 - 1.8)	0 (n/a)
Vojvodina	2.5 (1.1 - 4.0)	3.6 (1.9 - 5.3)	7.2 (4.8 - 9.5)	2.1 (0.8 - 3.5)	3.8 (2.1 - 5.6)	5.5 (3.4 - 7.6)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.2)	0 (n/a)	1.3 (0.2 - 2.3)

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Characteristic	Free samples of cigarettes	Special price offers for cigarettes	Special price offers for other tobacco products	Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes	Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying other tobacco products	Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo	Special events where smokers are invited to participate – for example: excursions or extreme sports	Email messages promoting cigarettes	Email promoting other tobacco products
	Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Education level</b>									
Primary or less	2.1 (1.0 - 3.2)	1.9 (0.9 - 3.0)	1.6 (0.6 - 2.6)	1.4 (0.5 - 2.3)	2.1 (1.0 - 3.2)	1.4 (0.5 - 2.3)	0.7 (0.1 - 1.4)	0 (n/a)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)
Vocational	6.1 (3.7 - 8.5)	7.3 (4.7 - 9.9)	9.0 (6.2 - 11.9)	5.6 (3.3 - 7.9)	3.6 (1.7 - 5.5)	4.3 (2.3 - 6.4)	3.7 (1.8 - 5.6)	3.8 (1.9 - 5.7)	3.9 (2.0 - 5.8)
High school	4.8 (3.1 - 6.5)	7.3 (5.2 - 9.4)	9.3 (6.9 - 11.6)	7.9 (5.7 - 10.0)	4.3 (2.6 - 5.9)	5.5 (3.6 - 7.3)	1.2 (0.3 - 2.0)	1.3 (0.4 - 2.3)	1.8 (0.7 - 2.8)
Higher	8.4 (5.4 - 11.4)	10.8 (7.4 - 14.2)	12.7 (9.1 - 16.3)	7.9 (5.0 - 10.9)	6.2 (3.6 - 8.8)	4.6 (2.4 - 6.9)	3.1 (1.2 - 4.9)	2.2 (0.6 - 3.7)	4.0 (1.9 - 6.1)
Refused to answer	30.4 (16.1 - 44.7)	4.9 (0.0 - 11.7)	47.0 (31.5 - 62.5)	29.8 (15.5 - 44.0)	31.2 (16.8 - 45.6)	39.4 (24.2 - 54.6)	16.1 (4.7 - 27.6)	11.8 (1.8 - 21.8)	19.7 (7.3 - 32.0)

Note: sample size = 2,000.

**Table A8.2** Percentage of adults who noticed tobacco promotions during the last six months in various places, by current smoking status – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Free samples of cigarettes	Special price offers for cigarettes	Special price offers for other tobacco products	Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes	Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying other tobacco products	Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo	Special events where smokers are invited to participate, – for example: excursion or extreme sports	Email messages promoting cigarettes	Email promoting other tobacco products
	Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Current smoking status</b>									
Smokers*	6.1 (4.4 - 7.8)	7.7 (5.8 - 9.6)	11.1 (8.9 -13.4)	7.3 (5.4 - 9.1)	5.5 (3.9 - 7.2)	5.6 (4.0 - 7.6)	2.8 (1.6 - 4.0)	2.5 (1.4 - 3.7)	3.5 (2.1 - 4.7)
Non-smokers**	4.9 (3.7 - 6.1)	5.1 (3.9 - 6.3)	6.3 (4.9 - 7.6)	4.9 (3.7 - 6.1)	3.6 (2.6 - 4.6)	3.9 (2.8 - 4.9)	1.8 (0.1 - 2.4)	1.3 (0.6 - 1.9)	1.9 (1.1 - 2.6)

Note: sample size = 2,000; \*includes current daily and less-than daily smokers; \*\*includes never smokers, former current daily and less-than daily smokers, adults who tried tobacco once or several times but have never used it continuously.

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**Table A8.3** Percentage of adults who saw or heard about any event sponsored by or connected with either cigarette brands or tobacco companies in the last six months, by current smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Yes	No
	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>Overall</b>	<b>5.5 (4.5 - 6.5)</b>	<b>94.5 (93.5 - 95.5)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Men	8.1 (6.4 - 9.8)	91.2 (90.2 - 93.7)
Women	3.1 (2.1 - 4.2)	96.9 (95.8 - 97.9)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
18–24	4.1 (1.2 - 6.9)	95.9 (93.1 - 98.8)
25–34	6.7 (4.0 - 9.4)	93.3 (90.6 - 96.0)
35–44	7.1 (4.3 - 9.9)	92.9 (90.1 - 95.7)
45–54	5.1 (2.7 - 7.4)	94.9 (92.6 - 97.3)
55–64	7.0 (4.4 - 9.6)	93.0 (90.4 - 95.6)
65–74	4.2 (1.9 - 6.5)	95.8 (93.5 - 98.1)
75–85	1.1 (0.0 - 2.7)	98.9 (97.3 - 100.0)
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	6.1 (4.7 - 7.5)	93.9 (92.6 - 95.3)
Rural	4.6 (3.1 - 6.0)	95.4 (94.0 - 96.9)
<b>Region</b>		
Belgrade	3.5 (1.8 - 5.1)	96.5 (94.9 - 98.2)
Central and Western Serbia	12.8 (10.0 - 15.6)	87.2 (84.4 - 90.0)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.1 (0.2 - 2.0)	98.9 (98.0 - 99.8)
Vojvodina	3.8 (2.1 - 5.6)	96.2 (94.4 - 98.0)
<b>Education level</b>		
Primary or less	2.2 (1.0 - 3.3)	97.8 (96.7 - 99.0)
Vocational	7.6 (5.0 - 10.3)	92.4 (89.7 - 95.0)
High school	4.7 (2.9 - 6.4)	95.4 (93.6 - 97.1)
Higher	7.5 (4.6 - 10.3)	92.5 (89.7 - 95.4)
Refused to answer	32.1 (17.6 - 46.6)	67.9 (53.4 - 82.4)
<b>Current smoking status</b>		
Smokers*	7.5 (5.6 - 9.4)	92.5 (90.6 - 94.3)
Non-smokers**	4.2 (2.6 - 7.2)	95.8 (92.8 - 97.4)

Note: sample size = 2,000; \*includes current daily and less-than daily smokers; \*\*includes never smokers, former daily and less-than daily smokers, adults who tried tobacco once or several times but have never used it continuously.

**Table A9.1** Percentage of adults by attitudes on cigarette prices, by smoking status (manufactured-cigarette smokers) – STC-SEE

Thinks that cigarettes are...	Overall	Smokers*	Non-smokers*
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Very expensive	46.0 (43.8 - 48.1)	45.4 (41.5 - 49.2)	62.0 (56.8 - 67.1)
Expensive	31.7 (29.7 - 33.8)	43.5 (39.7 - 47.3)	27.5 (22.7 - 32.3)
Adequate	9.4 (8.1 - 10.7)	9.3 (7.1 - 11.5)	3.9 (1.9 - 6.0)
Cheap	4.0 (3.1 - 4.9)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.0)	3.1 (1.2 - 4.9)
Very cheap	1.9 (1.3 - 2.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.1)
Does not know	6.6 (5.5 - 7.7)	1.3 (0.4 - 2.1)	2.5 (0.8 - 4.2)
Refused to answer	0.4 (0.1 - 0.7)	0 (n/a)	0 (n/a)

Note: sample size = 2,000 (overall); sample size = 997 (smoking status);

\*includes current daily and less-than daily manufactured cigarette smokers;

\*\*includes never smokers, former daily and less-than daily manufactured cigarette smokers and adults who tried tobacco once or several times but have never used it continuously.

**Table A9.1a** Percentage of adults by attitudes on cigarette prices, by smoking status (all smokers) – STC-SEE

Thinks that cigarettes are...	Smokers*	Non-smokers**
	Percentage (95%CI)	
Very expensive	48.0 (44.4 - 51.6)	44.7 (41.9 - 47.4)
Expensive	41.9 (38.3 - 45.4)	25.5 (23.1 - 28.0)
Adequate	8.3 (6.4 - 10.3)	10.1 (8.4 - 11.8)
Cheap	0.5 (0.0 - 1.0)	6.1 (4.8 - 7.5)
Very cheap	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	2.9 (2.0 - 3.9)
Do not know	1.1 (0.4 - 1.9)	10.0 (8.3 - 11.6)
Refuse	0.0 (0.0 - 0.1)	0.7 (0.2 - 1.1)

Note: sample size = 2,000;

\*includes current daily and less-than daily smokers;

\*\*includes never smokers, former daily and less-than daily smokers, and adults who tried tobacco once or several times but have never used it continuously.

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**Table A9.2** Percentage of adults who are in favor or against tobacco price increase by five percent, by selected demographic characteristics and smoking status – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Strongly in favor	Moderately in favor	Moderately against	Strongly against	Does not know / refused to answer
	<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>				
<b>Overall</b>	<b>14.5 (12.9 - 16.1)</b>	<b>12.5 (11.0 - 13.9)</b>	<b>19.1 (17.4 - 20.8)</b>	<b>41.3 (39.2 - 43.4)</b>	<b>12.6 (11.1 - 14.1)</b>
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	16.1 (13.8 - 18.5)	12.0 (9.9 - 14.1)	18.4 (15.9 - 20.8)	41.8 (38.6 - 44.9)	11.7 (9.7 - 13.8)
Women	13.1 (11.0 - 15.1)	12.9 (10.8 - 14.9)	19.8 (17.3 - 22.2)	40.9 (37.9 - 43.9)	13.4 (11.4 - 15.5)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
18–24	10.8 (6.3 - 15.3)	12.9 (8.1 - 17.8)	15.1 (9.9 - 20.2)	35.1 (28.2 - 42.0)	26.1 (19.7 - 32.4)
25–34	14.6 (10.7 - 18.4)	12.1 (8.5 - 15.6)	17.5 (13.3 - 21.6)	42.5 (37.1 - 47.9)	13.4 (9.7 - 17.1)
35–44	13.0 (9.3 - 16.6)	12.5 (9.0 - 16.1)	23.6 (19.0 - 28.1)	46.1 (40.8 - 51.5)	4.9 (2.5 - 7.2)
45–54	14.5 (10.7 - 18.3)	12.6 (9.1 - 16.2)	18.1 (13.9 - 22.2)	46.3 (41.0 - 51.7)	8.5 (5.5 - 11.5)
55–64	11.5 (8.2 - 14.7)	14.0 (10.4 - 17.5)	15.1 (11.5 - 18.8)	52.3 (47.2 - 57.4)	7.1 (4.5 - 9.8)
65–74	15.6 (11.4 - 19.8)	11.2 (7.5 - 14.8)	24.8 (19.8 - 29.8)	29.8 (24.5 - 35.1)	18.6 (14.1 - 23.1)
75–85	27.6 (20.6 - 34.7)	10.9 (6.0 - 15.8)	18.7 (12.5 - 24.9)	20.6 (14.2 - 27.0)	22.2 (15.6 - 28.8)
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	15.1 (13.0 - 17.1)	13.5 (11.6 - 15.5)	20.0 (17.7 - 22.2)	39.3 (36.5 - 42.1)	12.1 (10.3 - 14.0)
Rural	13.7 (11.3 - 16.1)	10.8 (8.6 - 13.0)	17.8 (15.1 - 20.5)	44.3 (40.9 - 47.8)	13.4 (11.0 - 15.7)
<b>Region</b>					
Belgrade	12.3 (9.4 - 15.3)	18.8 (15.3 - 22.3)	28.5 (24.4 - 32.6)	31.0 (26.8 - 35.1)	9.4 (6.8 - 12.0)
Central and Western Serbia	13.9 (11.0 - 16.8)	15.5 (12.4 - 18.5)	20.7 (17.3 - 24.1)	34.2 (30.2 - 38.1)	15.7 (12.7 - 18.8)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	14.2 (11.2 - 17.2)	4.5 (2.7 - 6.3)	12.7 (9.8 - 15.5)	57.1 (52.9 - 61.4)	11.5 (8.7 - 14.2)
Vojvodina	18.0 (14.4 - 21.5)	11.2 (8.3 - 14.1)	14.7 (11.4 - 18.0)	42.6 (38.0 - 47.2)	13.5 (10.4 - 16.7)
<b>Education level</b>					
Primary or less	11.8 (9.3 - 14.2)	8.6 (6.4 - 10.8)	16.4 (13.6 - 19.3)	44.8 (41.0 - 48.7)	18.4 (15.4 - 21.4)
Secondary	9.4 (6.5 - 12.3)	15.8 (12.1 - 19.4)	16.3 (12.6 - 20.0)	51.6 (46.6 - 56.5)	7.0 (4.4 - 9.5)
High school	19.3 (16.1 - 22.5)	14.3 (11.5 - 17.1)	19.7 (16.4 - 22.9)	36.0 (32.1 - 39.9)	10.7 (8.2 - 13.2)

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Characteristic	Strongly in favor	Moderately in favor	Moderately against	Strongly against	Does not know / refused to answer
	<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>				
Higher	19.5 (15.2 - 23.7)	11.7 (8.2 - 15.1)	22.7 (18.2 - 27.3)	36.5 (31.3 - 41.7)	9.7 (6.5 - 12.9)
Refused to answer	0 (n/a)	21.1 (8.4 - 33.8)	49.6 (34.0 - 65.1)	3.9 (0.0 - 9.9)	25.4 (11.8 - 38.9)
<b>Current manufactured cigarette smoking status</b>					
Manufactured cigarette smokers*	1.7 (0.7 - 2.7)	6.6 (4.7 - 8.5)	14.9 (12.2 - 17.7)	74.8 (71.5 - 78.2)	2.0 (0.9 - 3.0)
Manufactured cigarette non-smokers**	10.0 (6.8 - 13.3)	11.0 (7.7 - 14.4)	27.4 (22.7 - 32.2)	42.2 (36.9 - 47.4)	9.4 (6.3 - 12.5)
<b>Current smoking status</b>					
Smokers***	1.8 (0.8 - 2.7)	6.5 (4.7 - 8.2)	15.4 (12.8 - 18.0)	73.8 (70.7 - 76.9)	2.5 (1.4 - 3.7)
Non-smokers****	22.3 (20.0 - 24.6)	16.1 (14.0 - 18.1)	21.4 (19.1 - 23.6)	21.4 (19.2 - 23.7)	18.8 (16.6 - 20.9)

Note: sample size = 2,000;

\*includes current daily and less-than daily manufactured cigarette smokers (sample size 997);

\*\*includes never smokers, former daily and less-than daily manufactured cigarette smokers, adults who tried manufactured cigarettes once or several times but have never used it continuously;

\*\*\*includes current daily and less-than daily smokers (sample size 2,000);

\*\*\*\*includes never smokers, former daily and less-than daily smokers, adults who tried manufactured cigarette once or several times but have never used it continuously.



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**Table A9.3** Percentage of adults who are in favor or against tobacco price increase by 20 percent, by selected demographic characteristics and smoking status – STC-SEE

Position on increasing prices on tobacco products	Strongly in favor	Moderately in favor	Moderately against	Strongly against	Does not know / refused to answer
	<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>				
<b>Overall</b>	<b>14.1 (12.6 - 15.6)</b>	<b>9.3 (8.04 - 10.6)</b>	<b>14.1 (12.5 - 15.6)</b>	<b>50.7 (48.5 - 52.9)</b>	<b>11.8 (10.3 - 13.2)</b>
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	15.7 (13.3 - 18.0)	8.9 (7.0 - 10.7)	12.7 (10.6 - 14.8)	51.5 (48.3 - 54.6)	11.4 (9.3 - 13.4)
Women	12.7 (10.7 - 14.8)	9.8 (8.0 - 11.6)	15.3 (13.1 - 17.5)	50.1 (47.0 - 53.1)	12.1 (10.2 - 14.1)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
18–24	9.9 (5.6 - 14.2)	8.0 (4.1 - 12.0)	14.5 (9.4 - 19.5)	44.6 (37.5 - 51.8)	23.0 (16.9 - 29.1)
25–34	13.6 (9.9 - 17.3)	8.8 (5.7 - 11.8)	9.5 (6.3 - 12.7)	55.7 (50.3 - 61.1)	12.4 (8.8 - 16.0)
35–44	13.6 (9.9 - 17.3)	8.9 (5.9 - 12.0)	15.5 (11.6 - 19.4)	57.5 (52.2 - 62.8)	4.5 (2.2 - 6.7)
45–54	15.3 (11.4 - 19.1)	7.4 (4.6 - 10.3)	14.4 (10.6 - 18.2)	54.5 (49.1 - 59.9)	8.4 (5.4 - 11.4)
55–64	10.3 (7.2 - 13.5)	10.2 (7.1 - 13.3)	11.2 (8.0 - 14.5)	61.7 (56.7 - 66.7)	6.5 (4.0 - 9.1)
65–74	16.3 (12.0 - 20.6)	9.8 (6.3 - 13.2)	19.1 (14.5 - 23.7)	36.6 (31.0 - 42.1)	18.3 (13.8 - 22.7)
75–85	23.9 (17.2 - 30.7)	14.1 (8.6 - 19.6)	16.5 (10.6 - 22.3)	25.4 (18.5 - 32.3)	20.1 (13.7 - 26.4)
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	14.8 (12.8 - 16.8)	9.8 (8.1 - 11.4)	15.2 (13.1 - 17.2)	49.4 (46.6 - 52.2)	10.9 (9.1 - 12.6)
Rural	13.1 (10.8 - 15.4)	8.7 (6.7 - 10.6)	12.4 (10.1 - 14.7)	52.8 (49.3 - 56.2)	13.1 (10.8 - 15.5)
<b>Region</b>					
Belgrade	11.4 (8.5 - 14.2)	10.6 (7.8 - 13.3)	22.3 (18.5 - 26.0)	47.0 (42.5 - 51.5)	8.8 (6.2 - 11.3)
Central and Western Serbia	14.3 (11.3 - 17.2)	13.7 (10.8 - 16.6)	15.1 (12.0 - 18.0)	41.7 (37.6 - 45.8)	15.3 (12.3 - 18.3)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	13.5 (10.6 - 16.4)	4.8 (2.9 - 6.6)	10.8 (8.1 - 13.4)	60.9 (56.7 - 65.1)	10.1 (7.5 - 12.7)
Vojvodina	14.1 (14.1 - 21.1)	9.3 (5.4 - 10.4)	14.1 (5.5 - 10.5)	50.7 (49.4 - 58.6)	11.8 (9.5 - 15.6)
<b>Education level</b>					
Primary or less	11.0 (8.6 - 13.4)	8.7 (6.5 - 10.9)	12.3 (9.8 - 14.8)	50.8 (46.9 - 54.6)	17.2 (14.3 - 20.1)
Secondary	9.8 (6.9 - 12.8)	9.4 (6.5 - 12.3)	13.3 (9.9 - 16.6)	61.3 (56.4 - 66.1)	6.3 (3.9 - 8.7)
High school	18.6 (15.0 - 21.2)	9.4 (7.0 - 11.8)	14.8 (11.9 - 17.7)	47.7 (43.6 - 51.7)	10.1 (7.6 - 12.5)
Higher	18.6 (14.4 - 22.8)	9.3 (6.2 - 12.5)	14.8 (10.9 - 18.6)	47.9 (42.5 - 53.3)	9.4 (6.3 - 12.6)
Refused to answer	12.2 (2.0 - 22.4)	16.7 (5.1 - 28.2)	32.1 (17.6 - 46.7)	18.0 (6.0 - 29.9)	21.0 (8.4 - 33.7)

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Position on increasing prices on tobacco products	Strongly in favor	Moderately in favor	Moderately against	Strongly against	Does not know / refused to answer
<b>Current manufactured cigarette smoking status</b>					
	<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>				
Manufactured cigarette smokers*	2.6 (1.4 - 3.8)	2.5 (1.3 - 3.7)	6.6 (4.7 - 8.5)	87.5 (85.0 - 90.1)	0.8 (0.1 - 1.5)
Non-smokers**	10.4 (7.2 - 13.7)	6.5 (3.8 - 9.1)	20.1 (15.8 - 24.4)	52.9 (47.6 - 58.2)	10.2 (6.9 - 13.4)
<b>Current smoking status</b>					
Smokers***	2.7 (1.5 - 3.8)	2.4 (1.3 - 3.4)	6.9 (5.1 - 8.7)	86.6 (84.1 - 89.0)	1.5 (0.6 - 2.4)
Non-smokers****	21.1 (18.9 - 23.4)	13.6 (11.7 - 15.5)	18.4 (16.3 - 20.6)	28.9 (26.3 - 31.4)	18.0 (15.9 - 20.2)

Note: sample size = 2,000;

\*includes current daily and less-than daily manufactured cigarette smokers (sample size 997);

\*\*includes never smokers, former daily and less-than daily manufactured cigarette smokers, adults who tried manufactured cigarettes once or several times but have never used it continuously;

\*\*\*includes current daily and less-than daily smokers (sample size 2,000);

\*\*\*\*includes never smokers, former daily and less-than daily smokers, adults who tried tobacco once or several times but have never used it continuously.

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A9.4** Percentage of adults who consider free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy, to be a very useful tobacco control strategy, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Very useful	Quite useful	Rather useless	Completely useless	Does not know
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	<b>26.6 (24.6 - 28.5)</b>	<b>26.1 (24.1 - 28.0)</b>	<b>20.5 (18.7 - 22.3)</b>	<b>20.1 (18.3 - 21.8)</b>	<b>6.8 (5.7 - 7.9)</b>
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	26.1 (23.3 - 28.8)	24.3 (21.6 - 27.1)	20.5 (17.9 - 23.1)	22.2 (19.5 - 24.8)	7.0 (5.3 - 8.6)
Women	27.0 (24.3 - 29.7)	27.6 (24.9 - 30.4)	20.5 (18.1 - 23.0)	18.2 (15.8 - 20.5)	6.7 (5.1 - 8.2)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
18–24	26.2 (19.9 - 32.5)	23.6 (17.5 - 29.7)	12.7 (7.9 - 17.4)	29.3 (22.8 - 35.9)	8.2 (4.2 - 12.2)
25–34	31.8 (26.8 - 36.9)	27.5 (22.6 - 32.2)	18.5 (14.2 - 22.7)	17.4 (13.3 - 21.5)	4.8 (2.5 - 7.2)
35–44	23.5 (18.9 - 28.0)	29.5 (24.6 - 34.4)	23.2 (18.6 - 27.7)	17.5 (13.4 - 21.6)	6.3 (3.7 - 9.0)
45–54	18.8 (14.6 - 23.0)	21.8 (17.3 - 26.2)	25.8 (21.1 - 30.5)	26.6 (21.9 - 31.4)	7.0 (4.2 - 9.7)
55–64	20.0 (15.9 - 24.1)	25.9 (21.4 - 30.4)	25.9 (21.4 - 30.4)	22.4 (18.1 - 26.7)	5.8 (3.4 - 8.2)
65–74	27.4 (22.2 - 32.5)	33.4 (27.9 - 38.9)	14.1 (10.1 - 18.2)	15.7 (11.5 - 19.9)	9.4 (6.0 - 12.8)
75–85	52.9 (45.0 - 60.8)	14.7 (9.1 - 20.3)	16.3 (10.4 - 22.1)	8.9 (4.4 - 13.4)	7.3 (3.2 - 11.4)
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	25.6 (23.1 - 28.0)	26.2 (23.7 - 28.7)	21.1 (18.8 - 23.4)	20.2 (18.0 - 22.5)	6.9 (5.4 - 8.3)
Rural	28.1 (25.0 - 31.2)	25.8 (22.8 - 28.9)	19.6 (16.8 - 22.3)	19.8 (17.1 - 22.6)	6.7 (5.0 - 8.4)
<b>Region</b>					
Belgrade	28.3 (24.3 - 32.4)	26.0 (22.0 - 29.9)	29.7 (25.6 - 33.8)	11.0 (8.2 - 13.8)	5.0 (3.1 - 7.0)
Central and Western Serbia	29.5 (25.6 - 33.3)	26.5 (22.8 - 30.2)	23.4 (19.9 - 27.0)	17.4 (14.2 - 20.6)	3.2 (1.7 - 4.7)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	21.1 (17.6 - 24.6)	25.5 (21.7 - 29.2)	13.1 (10.2 - 16.0)	28.2 (24.3 - 32.1)	12.1 (9.3 - 14.9)
Vojvodina	27.5 (23.4 - 31.6)	26.3 (22.2 - 30.3)	15.8 (12.5 - 19.2)	23.5 (19.6 - 27.4)	6.9 (4.5 - 9.2)
<b>Education level</b>					
Primary or less	30.6 (27.1 - 34.2)	25.2 (21.8 - 28.5)	14.7 (11.9 - 17.4)	21.3 (18.1 - 24.4)	8.3 (6.1 - 10.4)
Vocational	22.6 (18.4 - 26.7)	27.0 (22.5 - 31.4)	24.3 (20.0 - 28.6)	18.9 (15.0 - 22.8)	7.2 (4.7 - 9.8)
High school	24.7 (21.2 - 28.2)	26.3 (22.7 - 29.8)	23.9 (20.5 - 27.4)	19.9 (16.7 - 23.2)	5.2 (3.4 - 7.0)
Higher	29.3 (24.3 - 34.2)	23.6 (19.0 - 28.2)	22.5 (18.0 - 27.1)	17.5 (13.4 - 21.6)	7.1 (4.3 - 9.9)
Refused to answer	6.1 (0.0 - 13.6)	47.4 (31.8 - 62.9)	11.8 (1.8 - 21.9)	34.7 (19.9 - 49.5)	0 (n/a)

Note: sample size = 2,000.

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A9.5** Percentage of adults who consider making smoking or tobacco product sales illegal to be a very useful tobacco control strategy, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Very useful	Quite useful	Rather useless	Completely useless	Does not know
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	<b>25.6 (23.6 - 27.5)</b>	<b>25.9 (24.0 - 27.8)</b>	<b>22.8 (21.0 - 24.7)</b>	<b>18.6 (16.9 - 20.3)</b>	<b>7.2 (6.0 - 8.3)</b>
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	25.7 (22.9 - 28.5)	23.6 (20.9 - 26.3)	24.2 (21.5 - 26.9)	18.4 (15.9 - 20.9)	8.1 (6.3 - 9.8)
Women	25.4 (22.8 - 28.1)	27.9 (25.2 - 30.1)	21.6 (19.1 - 24.0)	18.7 (16.4 - 21.1)	6.4 (4.9 - 7.8)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
18–24	27.7 (21.2 - 34.2)	23.2 (17.1 - 29.3)	13.1 (8.2 - 17.9)	22.2 (16.2 - 28.2)	13.8 (8.8 - 18.7)
25–34	25.5 (20.8 - 30.2)	29.9 (24.9 - 34.9)	22.8 (18.2 - 27.4)	17.0 (12.9 - 21.1)	4.7 (2.4 - 7.0)
35–44	23.3 (18.8 - 27.9)	26.8 (22.1 - 31.6)	27.8 (23.0 - 32.6)	15.8 (11.9 - 19.7)	6.2 (3.6 - 8.8)
45–54	19.3 (15.0 - 23.6)	28.2 (23.3 - 33.0)	25.2 (20.5 - 29.9)	21.9 (17.4 - 26.3)	5.4 (3.0 - 7.8)
55–64	20.5 (16.4 - 24.7)	21.3 (17.1 - 25.5)	26.8 (22.2 - 31.3)	24.8 (20.3 - 29.2)	6.6 (4.0 - 9.2)
65–74	28.1 (22.9 - 33.3)	26.6 (21.5 - 31.7)	20.2 (15.5 - 24.8)	16.5 (12.2 - 20.8)	8.6 (5.3 - 11.8)
75–85	48.2 (40.3 - 56.2)	23.4 (16.7 - 30.0)	14.0 (8.5 - 19.5)	5.6 (2.0 - 9.3)	8.8 (4.3 - 13.2)
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	24.0 (21.5 - 26.4)	27.9 (25.3 - 30.4)	23.3 (20.9 - 25.6)	17.8 (15.6 - 19.9)	7.1 (5.7 - 8.6)
Rural	28.0 (24.8 - 31.1)	22.9 (20.0 - 25.9)	22.1 (19.2 - 25.0)	19.8 (17.0 - 22.6)	7.2 (5.4 - 9.0)
<b>Region</b>					
Belgrade	19.1 (15.5 - 22.6)	33.5 (29.2 - 37.7)	28.6 (24.5 - 32.64)	11.3 (8.4 - 14.1)	7.6 (5.2 - 10.0)
Central and Western Serbia	29.3 (25.4 - 33.1)	23.2 (19.7 - 26.8)	24.4 (20.9 - 28.0)	20.4 (17.0 - 23.8)	2.7 (1.3 - 4.0)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	24.9 (21.1 - 28.6)	21.3 (17.8 - 24.9)	20.1 (16.7 - 23.6)	22.0 (18.4 - 25.5)	11.7 (8.9 - 14.4)
Vojvodina	28.7 (24.5 - 32.9)	26.3 (22.3 - 30.4)	17.9 (14.3 - 21.4)	20.1 (16.4 - 23.8)	7.0 (4.6 - 9.3)
<b>Education level</b>					
Primary or less	31.2 (27.6 - 34.8)	20.5 (17.3 - 23.6)	19.9 (16.8 - 23.0)	21.1 (17.9 - 24.2)	7.3 (5.2 - 9.2)
Vocational	19.4 (15.4 - 23.3)	27.2 (22.8 - 31.7)	23.6 (19.3 - 27.8)	20.4 (16.4 - 24.4)	9.4 (6.5 - 12.3)
High school	24.1 (20.7 - 27.7)	26.7 (23.1 - 30.3)	25.3 (21.8 - 28.8)	18.3 (15.2 - 21.4)	5.6 (3.7 - 7.4)
Higher	24.9 (20.2 - 29.6)	34.2 (29.0 - 39.3)	20.0 (15.6 - 24.3)	13.9 (10.1 - 17.6)	7.1 (4.3 - 9.9)
Refused to answer	21.0 (8.3 - 33.7)	19.9 (7.5 - 32.3)	47.3 (31.8 - 62.8)	39.1 (0.0 - 9.9)	7.8 (0.0 - 16.2)

Note: sample size = 2,000.

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A9.6** Percentage of adults who consider raising the price of cigarettes/other tobacco products to be a very useful tobacco control strategy, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Very useful	Quite useful	Rather useless	Completely useless	
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	<b>25.0 (23.1 - 26.9)</b>	<b>23.6 (21.7 - 25.4)</b>	<b>26.7 (24.8 - 28.7)</b>	<b>17.9 (16.2 - 19.5)</b>	<b>6.9 (5.8 - 8.0)</b>
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	23.8 (21.1 - 26.5)	22.6 (19.9 - 25.2)	28.9 (26.0 - 31.8)	17.3 (15.0 - 19.8)	7.4 (5.7 - 9.0)
Women	26.0 (23.3 - 28.7)	24.5 (21.9 - 27.1)	24.7 (22.1 - 27.3)	18.3 (16.0 - 20.7)	6.4 (4.9 - 7.9)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
18–24	28.1 (21.6 - 34.6)	20.0 (14.2 - 25.7)	24.7 (18.4 - 30.6)	16.5 (11.1 - 21.8)	10.8 (6.3 - 15.3)
25–34	26.6 (21.8 - 31.4)	29.8 (24.8 - 34.7)	23.4 (18.8 - 28.1)	14.6 (10.7 - 18.4)	5.6 (3.1 - 8.1)
35–44	20.3 (16.0 - 24.6)	23.8 (19.2 - 28.3)	32.8 (27.7 - 37.8)	18.4 (14.2 - 22.6)	4.8 (2.5 - 7.1)
45–54	23.5 (18.9 - 28.1)	22.1 (17.6 - 26.6)	23.7 (19.1 - 28.3)	25.2 (20.4 - 29.9)	5.6 (3.1 - 8.0)
55–64	23.1 (18.7 - 27.4)	20.9 (16.7 - 25.0)	30.2 (25.5 - 34.9)	20.2 (16.1 - 24.4)	5.6 (3.2 - 7.9)
65–74	24.5 (19.5 - 29.5)	22.8 (17.9 - 27.7)	27.5 (22.4 - 32.7)	16.7 (12.4 - 21.0)	8.4 (5.2 - 11.6)
75–85	36.3 (28.7 - 43.9)	25.4 (18.5 - 32.3)	19.8 (13.5 - 26.1)	6.2 (2.4 - 10.0)	12.3 (7.0 - 17.5)
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	25.5 (23.0 - 27.9)	26.1 (23.6 - 28.6)	25.0 (22.6 - 27.5)	16.2 (14.1 - 18.3)	7.1 (5.7 - 8.6)
Rural	24.2 (21.2 - 27.2)	19.7 (17.0 - 22.5)	29.2 (26.1 - 32.4)	20.3 (17.5 - 23.1)	6.5 (4.8 - 8.2)
<b>Region</b>					
Belgrade	31.6 (27.4 - 35.8)	30.6 (26.5 - 34.8)	26.0 (22.1 - 30.0)	4.6 (2.7 - 6.4)	7.2 (4.8 - 9.5)
Central and Western Serbia	24.6 (20.9 - 28.2)	25.0 (21.4 - 28.7)	27.9 (24.2 - 31.7)	18.6 (15.3 - 21.9)	3.9 (2.2 - 5.5)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	22.4 (18.8 - 26.0)	19.2 (15.8 - 22.5)	22.2 (18.6 - 25.7)	26.5 (22.7 - 30.3)	9.8 (7.2 - 12.3)
Vojvodina	21.4 (17.6 - 25.2)	19.5 (15.9 - 23.2)	31.2 (26.9 - 35.4)	20.9 (17.2 - 24.7)	6.9 (4.5 - 9.3)
<b>Education level</b>					
Primary or less	24.9 (21.5 - 28.2)	19.6 (16.5 - 22.6)	27.9 (24.4 - 31.3)	19.6 (16.5 - 22.7)	8.1 (6.0 - 10.2)
Vocational	20.6 (16.6 - 24.6)	22.1 (18.0 - 26.2)	28.5 (23.6 - 32.5)	22.3 (18.2 - 26.5)	6.9 (4.4 - 9.5)
High school	27.1 (23.5 - 30.7)	24.6 (21.1 - 28.1)	26.0 (22.4 - 29.5)	16.8 (13.8 - 19.8)	5.5 (3.7 - 7.4)
Higher	27.1 (22.3 - 31.9)	30.4 (25.4 - 35.4)	23.0 (18.4 - 27.5)	12.3 (8.8 - 15.9)	7.1 (4.3 - 9.9)
Refused to answer	21.0 (8.4 - 33.7)	30.9 (16.5 - 45.3)	35.9 (20.9 - 50.8)	7.8 (0.0 - 16.2)	4.3 (0.0 - 10.7)

Note: sample size = 2,000.

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A9.7** Percentage of adults who consider expansion of smoking bans to be a very useful tobacco control strategy, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Very useful	Quite useful	Rather useless	Completely useless	Does not know
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	<b>26.1 (24.1 - 27.9)</b>	<b>27.8 (25.8 - 29.8)</b>	<b>23.2 (21.3 - 25.0)</b>	<b>16.0 (14.3 - 17.6)</b>	<b>7.0 (5.8 - 8.11)</b>
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	24.8 (22.1 - 27.6)	26.2 (23.4 - 29.0)	23.8 (21.1 - 26.5)	18.0 (15.5 - 20.4)	7.1 (5.5 - 8.8)
Women	27.2 (24.4 - 29.9)	29.3 (26.5 - 32.0)	22.6 (20.0 - 25.1)	14.1 (12.0 - 16.2)	6.9 (5.3 - 8.4)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
18–24	25.8 (19.5 - 32.1)	26.1 (19.8 - 32.4)	18.0 (12.5 - 23.5)	17.7 (12.2 - 23.2)	12.4 (7.7 - 17.1)
25–34	26.4 (21.6 - 31.1)	31.1 (26.1 - 36.2)	23.5 (18.9 - 28.2)	14.6 (10.8 - 18.4)	4.4 (2.1 - 6.6)
35–44	23.4 (18.9 - 28.0)	31.7 (26.7 - 36.7)	25.2 (20.6 - 30.0)	14.6 (10.8 - 18.3)	5.1 (2.7 - 7.4)
45–54	23.7 (19.1 - 28.3)	21.2 (16.8 - 25.6)	29.7 (24.7 - 34.6)	18.3 (14.1 - 22.4)	7.1 (4.3 - 9.9)
55–64	19.4 (15.3 - 23.5)	28.4 (23.8 - 33.1)	25.6 (21.1 - 30.1)	20.3 (16.2 - 24.4)	6.2 (3.7 - 8.6)
65–74	24.8 (19.8 - 29.8)	30.3 (24.9 - 35.6)	19.8 (15.1 - 24.4)	15.1 (11.0 - 19.3)	10.0 (6.5 - 13.5)
75–85	54.0 (46.1 - 61.9)	22.6 (16.0 - 29.2)	10.9 (5.9 - 15.8)	6.2 (2.3 - 10.0)	6.3 (2.4 - 10.1)
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	24.9 (22.4 - 27.3)	28.5 (25.9 - 31.0)	25.2 (22.7 - 27.6)	14.6 (12.6 - 16.6)	6.8 (5.4 - 8.2)
Rural	27.8 (24.7 - 30.9)	26.7 (23.7 - 29.8)	20.2 (17.4 - 22.9)	18.1 (15.4 - 20.7)	7.2 (5.4 - 9.0)
<b>Region</b>					
Belgrade	22.3 (18.5 - 26.0)	36.9 (32.6 - 41.2)	27.2 (23.1 - 31.1)	7.4 (5.0 - 9.8)	6.2 (4.0 - 8.4)
Central and Western Serbia	26.2 (22.5 - 29.9)	26.8 (23.1 - 30.5)	27.6 (23.9 - 31.4)	17.1 (13.9 - 20.2)	2.2 (1.0 - 3.5)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	30.2 (26.3 - 34.2)	20.9 (17.4 - 24.4)	18.3 (15.0 - 21.7)	17.4 (14.1 - 20.6)	13.1 (10.2 - 16.0)
Vojvodina	25.0 (21.0 - 29.0)	27.3 (23.3 - 31.4)	19.2 (15.5 - 22.8)	22.0 (18.1 - 25.8)	6.5 (4.2 - 8.8)
<b>Education level</b>					
Primary or less	31.7 (28.1 - 35.3)	23.3 (20.0 - 26.6)	19.2 (16.2 - 22.2)	16.8 (14.0 - 19.7)	8.9 (6.7 - 11.0)
Vocational	24.2 (19.9 - 28.4)	28.4 (23.9 - 32.9)	23.7 (19.5 - 27.9)	15.1 (11.5 - 18.6)	8.6 (5.8 - 11.3)
High school	23.4 (19.9 - 26.8)	28.9 (25.2 - 32.5)	25.9 (22.3 - 29.4)	17.1 (14.0 - 20.1)	4.8 (3.0 - 6.5)
Higher	23.8 (19.2 - 28.4)	32.5 (27.4 - 37.5)	22.4 (17.9 - 26.9)	14.9 (11.1 - 18.8)	6.3 (3.6 - 8.9)
Refused to answer	10.5 (0.9 - 20.0)	39.3 (24.1 - 54.5)	46.2 (30.7 - 61.8)	3.9 (0.0 - 9.9)	0.0

Note: sample size = 2,000.

Adult Tobacco Consumption in Serbia, 2019

**Table A9.8** Percentage of adults who consider restricting the number of shops that tobacco products can be sold in to be a very useful tobacco control strategy, by selected demographic characteristics – STC-SEE

Characteristic	Very useful	Quite useful	Rather useless	Completely useless	Does not know
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	<b>21.5 (19.7 - 23.3)</b>	<b>26.2 (24.2 - 28.1)</b>	<b>25.7 (23.8 - 27.6)</b>	<b>19.5 (17.8 - 21.2)</b>	<b>7.1 (6.0 - 8.3)</b>
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	20.4 (17.8 - 22.9)	25.7 (22.9 - 28.4)	27.3 (24.4 - 30.1)	19.0 (16.5 - 21.5)	7.7 (5.9 - 9.3)
Women	22.4 (19.9 - 24.9)	26.7 (24.0 - 29.3)	24.3 (21.7 - 26.9)	19.9 (17.4 - 22.3)	6.6 (5.1 - 8.2)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
18–24	20.6 (14.8 - 26.4)	28.6 (22.1 - 35.1)	21.3 (15.4 - 27.1)	18.8 (13.2 - 24.4)	10.7 (6.2 - 15.2)
25–34	20.5 (16.1 - 24.9)	28.0 (23.2 - 32.9)	27.1 (22.2 - 31.9)	19.1 (14.9 - 23.4)	5.3 (2.8 - 7.7)
35–44	18.7 (14.4 - 22.8)	27.8 (23.0 - 32.6)	31.3 (26.3 - 36.3)	18.6 (14.4 - 22.7)	3.6 (1.6 - 5.6)
45–54	19.2 (14.9 - 23.4)	22.6 (18.1 - 27.1)	27.8 (22.9 - 32.6)	24.2 (19.6 - 28.8)	6.3 (3.6 - 8.9)
55–64	17.5 (13.6 - 21.4)	25.6 (21.1 - 30.1)	28.2 (23.6 - 32.9)	22.4 (18.1 - 26.7)	6.2 (3.7 - 8.7)
65–74	19.9 (15.2 - 24.5)	31.8 (26.4 - 37.2)	20.0 (15.3 - 24.6)	18.4 (13.9 - 22.9)	9.9 (6.4 - 13.3)
75–85	47.7 (39.7 - 55.5)	14.7 (9.1 - 20.3)	16.5 (10.6 - 22.3)	8.0 (3.7 - 12.3)	13.2 (7.8 - 18.5)
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	20.3 (18.1 - 22.6)	27.7 (25.1 - 30.2)	24.7 (22.2 - 27.2)	19.2 (16.9 - 21.4)	8.2 (6.6 - 9.7)
Rural	23.2 (20.2 - 26.1)	24.1 (21.1 - 27.0)	27.2 (24.1 - 30.3)	20.0 (17.2 - 22.7)	5.6 (4.0 - 7.2)
<b>Region</b>					
Belgrade	18.5 (15.0 - 22.0)	33.8 (29.5 - 28.1)	31.2 (27.1 - 35.4)	8.6 (6.1 - 11.1)	7.8 (5.4 - 10.1)
Central and Western Serbia	26.0 (22.3 - 29.7)	22.5 (19.0 - 26.0)	27.0 (23.2 - 30.1)	20.9 (17.4 - 24.3)	3.6 (2.1 - 5.2)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	20.0 (16.5 - 23.4)	26.1 (22.2 - 29.8)	21.2 (17.7 - 24.7)	21.4 (17.8 - 24.9)	11.4 (8.6 - 14.11)
Vojvodina	20.7 (17.0 - 24.5)	22.9 (19.0 - 26.7)	23.6 (19.7 - 27.5)	27.0 (22.9 - 31.1)	5.8 (3.6 - 7.9)
<b>Education level</b>					
Primary or less	24.1 (20.7 - 27.4)	25.9 (20.6 - 27.1)	21.8 (18.6 - 24.9)	21.6 (18.4 - 24.8)	8.7 (6.5 - 10.9)
Vocational	18.5 (14.6 - 22.3)	27.9 (23.4 - 32.4)	24.1 (19.8 - 28.3)	22.0 (17.8 - 26.1)	7.6 (4.9 - 10.2)
High school	21.8 (18.4 - 25.1)	25.9 (22.3 - 29.4)	29.5 (25.8 - 33.1)	18.1 (15.0 - 21.2)	4.7 (3.0 - 6.5)
Higher	20.4 (16.0 - 24.8)	28.9 (24.0 - 33.8)	27.8 (22.9 - 32.7)	15.6 (11.6 - 19.5)	7.4 (4.5 - 10.2)
Refused to answer	13.1 (2.6 - 23.6)	29.6 (15.3 - 43.8)	32.4 (17.8 - 47.0)	14.4 (3.5 - 25.4)	10.5 (0.9 - 20.1)

Note: sample size = 2,000.

**Table A9.9** Percentage distribution of adults aged 18 to 85, by manufactured cigarette smoking status and their position on the adoption of tobacco control strategies – STC-SEE

Adoption of tobacco control strategies	Free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy	Making smoking or tobacco product sales illegal	Raising the price of cigarettes / raising the price of tobacco products	Expansion of smoking bans	Restrict the number of shops that tobacco products can be sold in
<b>Smokers*</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Very useful	14.8 (12.1 - 17.6)	10.7 (8.3 - 13.0)	9.5 (7.3 - 11.8)	9.2 (7.0 - 11.4)	8.0 (5.9 - 10.1)
Quite useful	21.0 (17.9 - 24.1)	23.0 (19.8 - 26.3)	17.2 (14.3 - 20.1)	23.4 (20.0 - 26.5)	19.6 (16.6 - 22.7)
Rather useless	27.0 (23.6 - 30.4)	31.3 (27.8 - 34.9)	38.6 (34.8 - 42.3)	34.5 (30.9 - 38.2)	38.0 (34.3 - 41.8)
Completely useless	31.3 (27.8 - 34.9)	29.8 (26.3 - 33.3)	30.1 (26.6 - 33.7)	26.2 (22.9 - 29.6)	29.8 (26.3 - 33.3)
Does not know	5.8 (4.0 - 7.6)	5.2 (3.5 - 6.9)	4.5 (2.9 - 6.1)	6.8 (4.8 - 8.7)	4.6 (3.0 - 6.2)
<b>Non-smokers**</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Very useful	16.5 (12.5 - 20.5)	18.7 (14.5 - 22.8)	19.6 (15.3 - 23.8)	19.5 (15.2 - 23.7)	11.7 (8.2 - 15.1)
Quite useful	32.8 (27.8 - 37.8)	26.4 (21.7 - 31.1)	25.2 (20.5 - 29.8)	30.8 (25.8 - 35.7)	34.9 (29.8 - 40.0)
Rather useless	24.7 (20.1 - 29.3)	26.1 (21.4 - 30.8)	29.7 (24.8 - 34.6)	26.1 (21.4 - 30.8)	22.6 (18.1 - 27.1)
Completely useless	21.6 (17.2 - 26.0)	23.1 (18.6 - 27.6)	20.3 (16.0 - 24.6)	18.9 (14.7 - 23.0)	26.0 (21.3 - 30.7)
Does not know	4.3 (2.2 - 6.5)	5.8 (3.3 - 8.3)	5.4 (3.0 - 7.8)	4.8 (2.5 - 7.1)	4.8 (2.6 - 7.1)

Note: sample size = 997;

\*includes current daily and less-than daily manufactured cigarette smokers (sample size 997);

\*\*includes never smokers, former daily and less-than daily manufactured cigarette smokers, and adults who tried manufactured cigarettes once or several times but have never used them continuously.



**Table A9.9a** Percentage distribution of adults aged 18 to 85, by smoking status and their position on the adoption of tobacco control strategies – STC-SEE

Adoption of tobacco control strategies	Free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy	Making smoking or tobacco product sales illegal	Raising the price of cigarettes / raising the price of tobacco products	Expansion of smoking bans	Restrict the number of shops that tobacco products can be sold in
<b>Smokers*</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Very useful	13.6 (11.1 - 16.0)	9.7 (7.6 - 11.2)	9.2 (7.1 - 11.2)	8.6 (6.6 - 10.6)	7.1 (5.2 - 8.9)
Quite useful	21.2 (18.3 - 24.1)	22.6 (19.7 - 25.6)	17.1 (14.4 - 19.8)	23.0 (20.0 - 26.0)	21.0 (18.1 - 23.9)
Rather useless	26.6 (23.4 - 29.8)	30.7 (27.4 - 34.0)	37.1 (33.7 - 40.5)	33.7 (30.3 - 37.1)	35.4 (32.0 - 38.8)
Completely useless	32.2 (28.9 - 35.6)	31.7 (28.4 - 35.1)	31.8 (28.4 - 35.1)	28.0 (24.8 - 31.2)	31.7 (28.3 - 35.0)
Does not know	6.4 (4.6 - 8.1)	5.3 (3.7 - 6.9)	4.8 (3.3 - 6.3)	6.7 (4.9 - 8.4)	4.8 (3.2 - 6.3)
<b>Non-smokers**</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Very useful	34.5 (31.9 - 37.1)	35.3 (32.6 - 37.9)	34.6 (32.0 - 37.2)	36.7 (34.0 - 39.4)	30.3 (27.7 - 32.9)
Quite useful	29.0 (26.5 - 31.6)	27.9 (25.4 - 30.4)	27.5 (25.0 - 30.0)	30.8 (28.2 - 33.3)	29.4 (26.9 - 32.0)
Rather useless	16.8 (14.7 - 18.8)	18.0 (15.8 - 20.1)	20.4 (18.1 - 22.6)	16.8 (14.7 - 18.8)	19.8 (17.6 - 22.0)
Completely useless	12.7 (10.8 - 14.5)	10.5 (8.8 - 12.2)	9.4 (7.7 - 11.0)	8.6 (7.1 - 10.2)	12.0 (10.2 - 13.8)
Does not know	7.1 (5.6 - 8.5)	8.3 (6.8 - 9.9)	8.1 (6.7 - 9.7)	7.2 (5.7 - 8.6)	8.6 (7.0 - 10.1)

Note: sample size = 2,000;

\*includes current daily and less-than daily smokers;

\*\*includes never smokers, former daily and less-than daily smokers, adults who tried tobacco once or several times but have never used it continuously.