

# TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS UKRAINE



Ukraine ratified the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on June 6, 2006.

## TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- 40.1% of men, 8.9% of women, and 23.0% of adults overall currently use tobacco products (age 15+).<sup>1</sup>
- Among youth (ages 13–15):<sup>2</sup>
  - 14.9% currently use any tobacco product (boys 17.8; girls 12.1%)
  - 9.2% currently smoke cigarettes (boys 10.8%; girls 7.7%)
- Ukrainians consumed 67 billion cigarettes in 2017.<sup>3</sup>

## SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

**There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.<sup>4</sup>**

- In 2017, 10.5% of adults reported being exposed to secondhand smoke in the workplace, 24.0% reported exposure in restaurants, and 43.4% reported exposure in bars or night clubs.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2017, 51.6% of youth (age 13–15) in Ukraine reported exposure to secondhand smoke in public places and 20.5% reported exposure to secondhand smoke at home.<sup>2</sup>

## HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

**Tobacco use is deadly. Tobacco kills up to half its users.<sup>5</sup>**

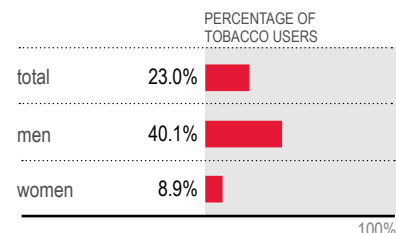
- Over 130,000 Ukrainians die each year from tobacco-related diseases.<sup>6</sup>
- In Ukraine, tobacco is estimated to cause about 30% of all male deaths and 7% of female deaths.<sup>6</sup>

## COSTS TO SOCIETY

**Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.**

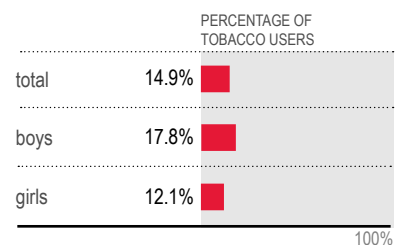
- Expenditures on cigarettes in Ukraine totaled 61.1 billion UAH (2.5 billion USD) in 2017, or 2.2% of GDP.<sup>3, 7</sup>
- Productivity losses due to tobacco use amount to 3 billion USD, over 3.6% of Ukraine's GDP. This is an underestimation as it does not include tobacco-related healthcare costs or costs associated with secondhand smoke exposure.<sup>8</sup>
- On average, 2–9% of a Ukrainian smoker's monthly income goes toward buying cigarettes.<sup>8</sup>

### ADULT TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



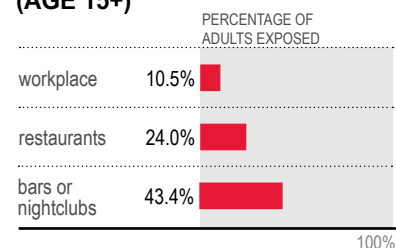
SOURCE: GATS, 2017

### YOUTH TOBACCO USE (AGES 13–15)



SOURCE: GYTS, 2017

### ADULT SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE (AGE 15+)



SOURCE: GATS, 2017

1. Ukraine Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); 2017. Available from: [www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/survey/gats/gats\\_ukr\\_2017\\_fact\\_sheet.PDF](http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/survey/gats/gats_ukr_2017_fact_sheet.PDF).  
 2. Ukraine Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS). National, 2017. Available from: <http://ncod.cdc.gov/GTSSData/default/default.aspx>.  
 3. Euromonitor International, (database online), 2018.  
 4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2006. Available from: [www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/sgr/2006/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgr/2006/index.htm).  
 5. World Health Organization. Tobacco fact sheet. 2018 [cited 2019 February 5]. Available from: [www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs339/en/](http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs339/en/).  
 6. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2017. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington; 2018. Available from: <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>.  
 7. World Bank Data [database on the internet]. GDP (current US\$). World Bank. c2018 [cited 2018 December 11]. Available from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>.  
 8. Ross HZ et al. Economics of tobacco taxation in Ukraine. Paris: International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease; 2009.