


BACKGROUND

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. GATS is a nationally representative household survey of persons 15 years of age and older, and designed to produce estimates overall and by gender and residence. It was implemented by the Information and Publishing Center “Statistics of Russia” under the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) and the Research Pulmonology Institute, under the coordination of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. In the Russian Federation, GATS was first conducted in 2009 and repeated in 2016. Both surveys used similar multistage stratified cluster sample designs to produce nationally representative data. There were 11,406 interviews conducted in the 2009 survey with an overall response rate of 97.7%. There were overall 11,458 interviews conducted in the 2016 survey with a response rate of 98.2%. However, for all comparisons in this factsheet the same regions [60 regions] from GATS 2009 sample were mapped with GATS 2016 sample and 10,688 interviews from GATS 2016 data were included in the analysis to produce comparison estimates between 2009 and 2016. The estimates produced using this reduced sample might be different from the estimates produced using the full sample of GATS 2016 data. For more information, refer to the GATS 2009 and 2016 Country Factsheets.

GATS enhances countries’ capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC that include:



- Monitor tobacco use & prevention policies
- Protect people from tobacco smoke
- Offer help to quit tobacco use
- Warn about the dangers of tobacco
- Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, & sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

KEY POLICY CHANGES

The Russian Federation introduced the National Strategy on Creation of a Public Policy to Combat Tobacco Consumption from 2010 to 2015 (<https://rg.ru/2011/02/08/antitabak-site-dok.html>), followed by the Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 15-FZ on Protecting the Health of Citizens from the Effects of Second-hand Tobacco Smoke and the Consequences of Tobacco Consumption (http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_142515) in 2013. The comprehensive Federal Tobacco Control Law addresses the following:

- In 2013, implemented a 100% smoke-free policy in all public places.
- Continued increasing the tax on tobacco products in an incremental basis.
- In 2013, banned all forms of tobacco advertisement, promotions, and sponsorships.
- Increased anti-tobacco use campaigns in various types of media, such as but not limited to television, the Internet, and print media.
- In 2015, the Federal Tobacco Control Law of 2013 was amended to include the ban on the sale of snus and chewing tobacco.

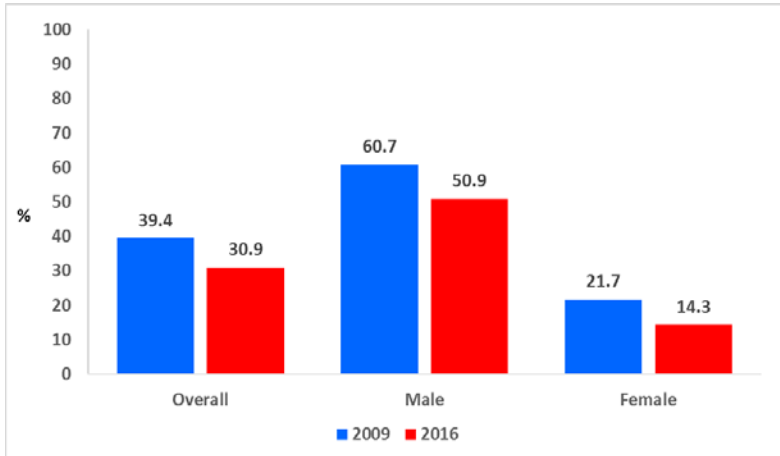
In addition, a decree was issued by the Ministry of Health introducing pictorial health warnings on cigarette packages in 2012. (http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_129598/)

KEY FINDINGS

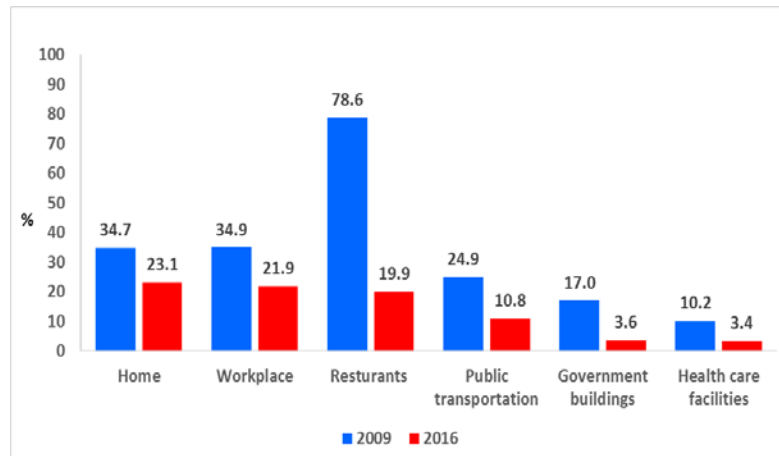
- Tobacco use prevalence significantly decreased among adults from 39.4% in 2009 to 30.9% in 2016 (from 60.7% to 50.9% among males; from 21.7% to 14.3% among females). This represents a 21.5% relative decline of tobacco use prevalence (16.0% decline for males; 34.0% decline for females).
- Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes and public places significantly declined. In homes, the exposure declined from 34.7% in 2009 to 23.1% in 2016. Among adults who visited various public places in the past 30 days, the exposure declined from 34.9% to 21.9% in indoor areas of the work place, from 17.0% to 3.6% in government buildings, from 24.9% to 10.8% in public transportation, from 10.2% to 3.4% in health care facilities, from 78.6% to 19.9% in restaurants.
- The proportion of current smokers who were advised to quit by health care providers increased significantly from 31.7% in 2009 to 47.9% in 2016. There was no significant change in the percentage of smokers who made quit attempts in the last 12 months.
- The percentage of current smokers who thought of quitting smoking because of health warnings on cigarette packages increased significantly from 31.7% in 2009 to 36.0% in 2016. The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in any location increased significantly from 68.1% in 2009 to 81.3% in 2016 including almost two-fold significant increase on television (from 38.6% in 2009 to 74.4% in 2016) and more than two-fold significant increase on public transportation stations (from 7.6% in 2009 to 19.1% in 2016).
- The exposure to any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship in the past 30 days decreased significantly from 68.0% in 2009 to 23.1% in 2016. Similarly, it decreased significantly in stores where cigarettes are sold from 43.6% in 2009 to 5.5% in 2016.
- Among current manufactured cigarette smokers, the average (median) cigarette expenditure per month increased significantly from 560.8 Rubles in 2009 to 1670.9 Rubles in 2016. Likewise, the average (median) cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes increased more than three-fold during the same period (from 24.5 Rubles in 2009 to 79.7 Rubles in 2016).

Russian Federation 2009 and 2016

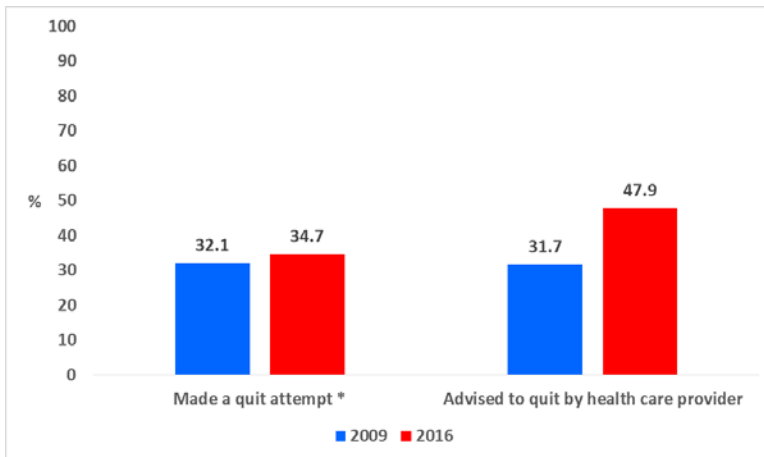
m Prevalence of current tobacco use by gender, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016



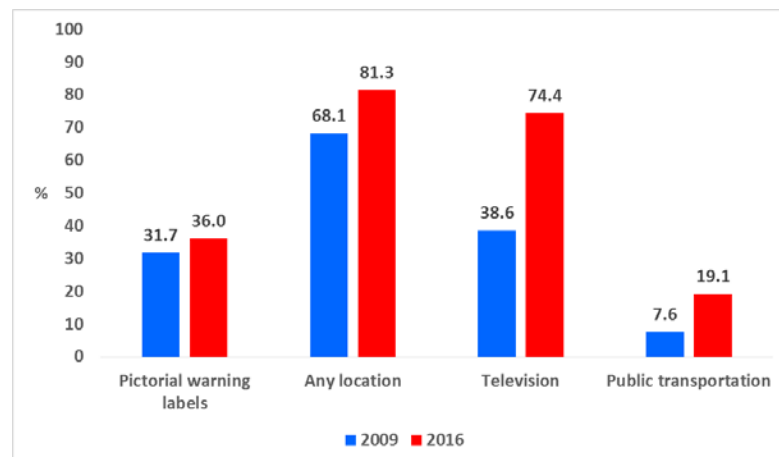
p Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes, workplaces, and in various public places that were visited in the past 30 days, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016



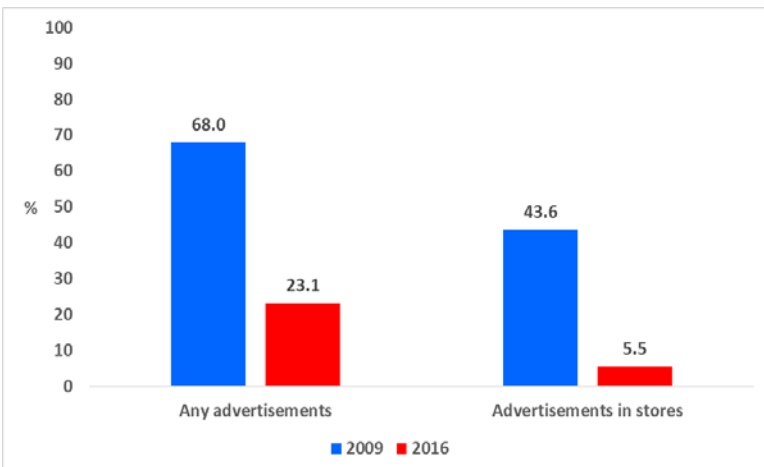
o Quit attempts and advised to quit by a health care provider among smokers who visited in the past 12 months, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016



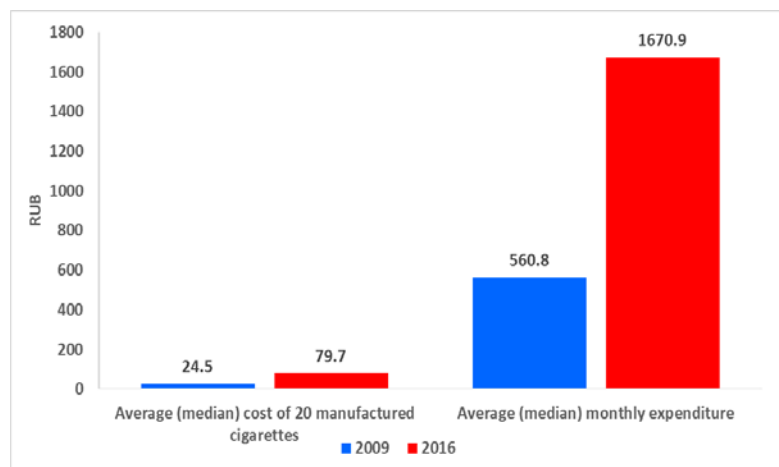
w Thought about quitting because of pictorial warning labels and noticing anti-cigarette smoking information, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016



e Noticed any advertisements, sponsorships, or promotions, and advertisements in stores in the past 30 days, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016



r Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes and monthly expenditure, GATS Russian Federation 2009 and 2016



GATS Russian Federation 2009 cost data were adjusted for inflation for direct comparison to 2016

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups. All comparisons presented in this factsheet are significant at p<0.05, unless otherwise indicated (*) as unchanged. For all comparisons in this factsheet, the same regions from GATS 2009 sample were mapped with GATS 2016 sample and were included in the analysis to produce comparison estimates between 2009 and 2016.

Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies and the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe in the context of the project on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, funded through a voluntary contribution of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. Technical assistance was provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, and RTI International. Program support is provided by the CDC Foundation.

The findings and conclusion in this factsheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Last Updated: 5.18.2017