

TOBACCO BURDEN FACTS UKRAINE



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

TOBACCO CONSUMPTION

- 26.3% of Ukrainian adults (age 18+) are current smokers.¹
 - 45.2% of Ukrainian men and 10.9% of women smoke tobacco products.
- Among youth (ages 13-15):²
 - 19.3% currently use any tobacco product (boys 22.6; girls 15.7%)
 - 16.6% currently smoke cigarettes (boys 18.7%; girls 14.4%)
- Ukrainians consumed over 82 billion cigarettes in 2014.³

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.⁴

- In 2015, 15% of adults reported being exposed to secondhand smoke in the workplace, and 32% reported exposure in restaurants.⁵
- In 2011, 57% of youth (age 13-15) in Ukraine reported exposure to secondhand smoke in public places and 22% reported exposure to secondhand smoke in the home.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills at least half of lifetime users.⁶

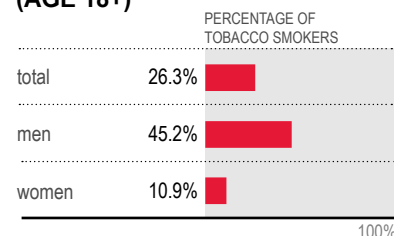
- Over 63,000 Ukrainians die each year from smoking-related diseases.⁷
- In Ukraine, smoking is estimated to be the cause of 24% of all male deaths and of about 40% of male deaths from cancer.⁸

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

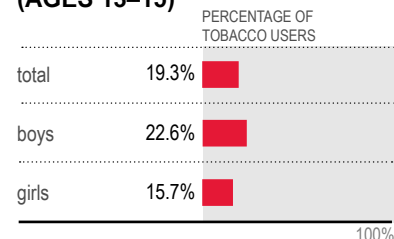
- Expenditures on cigarettes in Ukraine totaled 55.8 billion UAH (2.4 billion USD) in 2014, or 1.8 percent of GDP.^{3,9}
- Productivity losses due to tobacco use amount to 3 billion USD, over 3.6% of Ukraine's GDP. This is an underestimation as it does not include tobacco-related healthcare costs or costs associated with secondhand smoke exposure.¹⁰
- On average, 2-9% of a Ukrainian smoker's monthly income goes toward buying cigarettes.¹⁰

ADULT SMOKED TOBACCO USE (AGE 18+)



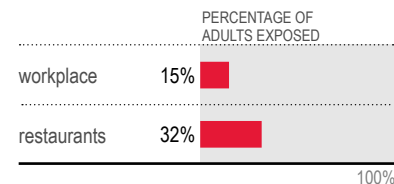
SOURCE: KIIS, 2014

YOUTH TOBACCO USE (AGES 13-15)



SOURCE: GYTS, 2011

ADULT SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE (AGE 18+)



SOURCE: KIIS, 2015

1. Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS), 2014. Reported in World Health Organization (WHO) Report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2015: Country profile Ukraine. Geneva: WHO. Available from: http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/policy/country_profile/ukr.pdf?ua=1. 2. Ukraine Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS). National, 2011. Available from: <http://ncod.cdc.gov/GTSSData/default/default.aspx>. 3. Euromonitor International, (database online). 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: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgr/2006/index.htm. 5. The results of Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS) survey on tobacco smoking in Ukraine as of 2015 compared to 2013-2014. Available from: <http://www.kiis.com.ua/?lang=eng&cat=reports&id=587&page=1>. 6. Eriksen M et al. The Tobacco Atlas. Fifth Ed. Atlanta, GA: American Cancer Society; 2015. 7. Krasovsky K et al. Tobacco Control in Ukraine: Second National Report. Kyiv: Ministry of Health of Ukraine; 2014. 8. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2013. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); University of Washington; 2015. Available from: <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>. 9. World Bank Data [database on the internet]. GDP (current US\$). World Bank. c2015 [cited 2015 October 30]. Available from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>. 10. Ross HZ et al. Economics of tobacco taxation in Ukraine. Paris: International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease; 2009.