

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+).¹
- 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 72 billion cigarettes in 2016.³

SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE

There is no safe level of secondhand smoke.⁴

- 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.¹
- In 2011, 57.2% of youth (age 13–15) in Ukraine reported exposure to secondhand smoke in public places and 22.2% reported exposure to secondhand smoke in the home.²

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

Tobacco use is deadly. Smoking kills at least half of lifetime users.⁵

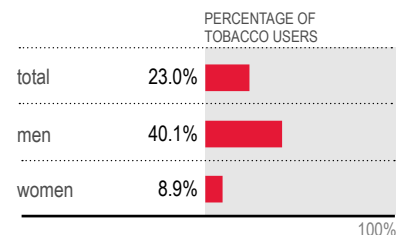
- Over 96,000 Ukrainians die each year from tobacco-related diseases.⁶
- In Ukraine, tobacco is estimated to cause about 24% of all male deaths and 5% of female deaths.⁶

COSTS TO SOCIETY

Tobacco exacts a high cost on society.

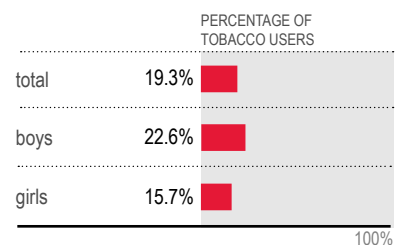
- Expenditures on cigarettes in Ukraine totaled 61.7 billion UAH (2.4 billion USD) in 2016, or 2.6% of GDP.^{3, 7}
- Productivity losses due to tobacco use amount to 3 billion USD, over 3.6% of Ukraine's GDP. This is an underestimation as it does not include tobacco-related healthcare costs or costs associated with secondhand smoke exposure.⁸
- On average, 2–9% of a Ukrainian smoker's monthly income goes toward buying cigarettes.⁸

ADULT TOBACCO USE (AGE 15+)



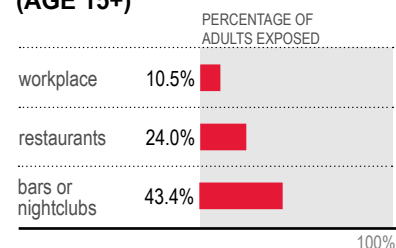
SOURCE: GATS, 2017

YOUTH TOBACCO USE (AGES 13–15)



SOURCE: GYTS, 2011

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: http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/survey/gats/gats_ukr_2017_fact_sheet.PDF.
 2. Ukraine Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS). National, 2011. Available from: <http://ncod.cdc.gov/GTSSData/default/default.aspx>.
 3. Euromonitor International, (database online), 2017.
 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.
 5. Eriksen M et al. The Tobacco Atlas. Fifth Ed. Atlanta, GA: American Cancer Society; 2015.
 6. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2016. Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), University of Washington; 2017. Available from: <http://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>.
 7. World Bank Data [database on the internet]. GDP (current US\$). World Bank. c2017 [cited 2017 July 31]. 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.