



**tobaccotaxation**

Economic Research Informing  
Tobacco Taxation Policy



## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro



Podgorica, 2020

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>KEY FINDINGS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES IN THE APPENDIX</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>GLOSSARY</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>14</b>
1.1. General country information.....	14
1.1.1. Population size and demographic structure.....	14
1.1.2. Tobacco consumption and trends .....	15
1.2. Current tobacco control policies .....	18
<b>CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>20</b>
2.1. Study population .....	20
2.2. Sampling design.....	20
2.3. Survey questionnaire.....	20
2.4. Implementing agency .....	22
2.5. Pretest/pilot.....	22
2.6. Training.....	22
2.7. Fieldwork .....	22
2.8. Confidentiality/informed consent.....	23
2.9. Quality assurance mechanisms .....	23
2.10. Data processing and aggregation .....	23
2.11. Statistical analysis.....	23
2.12. Sample and population characteristics .....	24
<b>CHAPTER 3: TOBACCO USE</b> .....	<b>25</b>
3.1. Tobacco use .....	25
3.2. Use of various smoked tobacco products .....	26
3.3. Cigarettes smoked per day .....	27

3.4. Age of initiation of daily smoking .....	27
<b>CHAPTER 4: CESSATION.....</b>	<b>29</b>
4.1. Quitting smoking .....	29
4.2. Main reasons for quit attempts.....	31
4.3. Cessation methods .....	31
<b>CHAPTER 5: SECONDHAND SMOKE (SHS) EXPOSURE AND MEDIA .....</b>	<b>32</b>
5.1. Smoking restrictions and attitude toward smoking.....	32
5.2. Exposure to SHS at home .....	33
5.3. Smoking policies in the workplace .....	34
5.4. Exposure to SHS in public places .....	34
5.5. Media.....	35
<b>CHAPTER 6: ECONOMICS.....</b>	<b>36</b>
6.1. Cigarette prices.....	36
6.2. Cigarette expenditure.....	36
6.3. Smokers' responses to the last price increase .....	37
<b>CHAPTER 7: ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS .....</b>	<b>39</b>
7.1. History of smoking behavior.....	39
7.2. Attitudes towards tobacco prices and tobacco taxation .....	41
<b>CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>APPENDIX.....</b>	<b>49</b>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tobacco use increases the risk of numerous diseases and premature death. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 8 million people die annually from diseases attributed to tobacco use.<sup>1</sup> Exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) can also be deadly for non-smokers. Approximately 700 million children worldwide are exposed to SHS.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, most of the adverse health effects and deaths related to tobacco use occur in low- and middle-income countries. Montenegro has the highest prevalence of adult tobacco smoking of all countries in the Southeastern European region, according to WHO estimates.<sup>3</sup> There was a marked increase in smoking prevalence in Montenegro in 2017<sup>4</sup> compared to 2012, which is mainly attributable to an increase in smoking among women. The increase in smoking among women is visible across all age groups, including youth.

While the government of Montenegro has adopted all relevant legislation for tobacco control, more needs to be done to ensure the legislation is effective. Smoking prevalence is still very high and these recent changes in legislation have not yet made the expected impact. In 2019, major changes were introduced, including a ban on smoking in public places, but it is yet to be seen how effective these changes will be in reducing smoking prevalence and intensity. Monitoring the enforcement of these policies is one of the first steps in improving the implementation of the recent legislation. Additionally, more internationally comparable data on smoking prevalence among adults is needed. This study intends to fill this gap in evidence and increase awareness of the harmful effects of tobacco use. Also, based on the findings, this report provides recommendations to policymakers to improve existing measures focused on reducing tobacco use.

The survey on tobacco use among adults in Montenegro was part of the regional Survey on Tobacco Consumption in Southeastern European Countries (STC-SEE),<sup>5</sup> which was conducted during September and October of 2019 and captured all relevant information related to tobacco demand, supply, control, and price policies. The interviews were conducted face-to-face in respondents' homes and included 1,000 adults from 18 to 85 years of age. The sampling frame was based on the latest census in Montenegro, conducted in 2011. The data were weighted according to five factors leading to a representative sample in terms of geo-economic region, type of residence (urban or rural), age group, gender, and level of education.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.who.int/health-topics/tobacco>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.who.int/features/qa/60/en/>

<sup>3</sup> World Health Organization. Age-standardized prevalence of tobacco smoking among persons 15 years and older, by WHO region, 2016. <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.sdg.3-a-viz?lang=en> (accessed 28 May 2018).

<sup>4</sup> Institute of Public Health. Study of quality of life, life styles and health risks in Montenegro, 2017.

<http://www.ijzcg.me/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ISTRAZIVANJE-O-KVALITETU-ZIVOTA-ZIVOTNIM-STILOVIMA-I-ZDRAVSTVENIM-RIZICIMA-STANOVNIKA-CG-U-2017.-GODINI.pdf>

ESPAD Report. Substance Use Among Students in 36 European Countries, 2011. [http://www.espad.org/sites/espad.org/files/The\\_2011\\_ESPAD\\_Report\\_FULL\\_2012\\_10\\_29.pdf](http://www.espad.org/sites/espad.org/files/The_2011_ESPAD_Report_FULL_2012_10_29.pdf);

ESPAD Report. Results from the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs, 2015.

[http://www.espad.org/sites/espad.org/files/ESPAD\\_report\\_2015.pdf](http://www.espad.org/sites/espad.org/files/ESPAD_report_2015.pdf) (accessed 5 July 2018).

Institute of Public Health Global youth tobacco survey – GYTS, 2004, 2008, 2014, 2018. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/GTSSDataSurveyResources/Ancillary/DataReports.aspx?CAID=1>

<sup>5</sup> STC-SEE was implemented in six countries in the region, including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia.

The analysis shows that Montenegro has a problem with high smoking prevalence in adults, equally in males and females, with smoking initiation at a very early age, a low level of cessation and almost no assistance to support cessation, and a low level of awareness of the harmful impacts of smoking and secondhand smoke exposure. There is practically no interest for use of any evidence-based cessation counseling or medications. Even though there is low exposure to smoke at work and in public places, the results show very high exposure to smoke at home.

## KEY FINDINGS

### ***Tobacco Use***

Despite the adoption of tobacco control policies, the overall prevalence for all tobacco products (mostly manufactured cigarettes) in Montenegro is still high (40.7 percent).

### ***Secondhand Smoke***

Nearly 9 in 10 adults (86.7 percent) in Montenegro allow smoking in their home, regardless of whether they are smokers or non-smokers.

### ***Cessation***

While some cessation programs are available, only 1 in 10 smokers tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months, and 52.9 percent of those did so because of health-related reasons.

### ***Economics***

The average smoker's monthly expenditure for cigarettes is 52.54 EUR (or 11.4 percent of average household monthly income).

### ***Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions***

More than 70.0 percent of respondents consider cigarettes to be expensive or very expensive, and more than 50.0 percent are opposed to cigarette price increases.

### ***Recommendations***

Based on the survey findings, this study proposes the following key recommendations to advance evidence-based policymaking:

1. Significantly increase cigarette prices through higher excise taxes in order to reduce prevalence.
2. Systematically monitor the implementation of existing tobacco control policies to ensure that they are having significant effect on smoking behavior and to strengthen their enforcement as needed.
3. Increase awareness of the negative consequences of tobacco use through more intensive public campaigns (specifically targeting women, youth, and adults with lower education levels) and include anti-smoking educational programs for elementary and secondary schools under subjects related to public health, and with promotion of available cessation programs and behavioural therapies.
4. Create stronger mass media campaigns that encourage limiting secondhand smoke exposure in homes and implement policy changes that demand zero tolerance for childhood exposure to secondhand smoke.
5. Develop customized cessation programs and assistance services covering relapse issues. Create a holistic cessation strategy, which would include a set of more customized programs and more accessible services in line with WHO recommendations (including free telephone quitlines, specialized cessation clinics, training to cope with smoking relapse, and courses for primary health care workers) strongly supported by public health awareness campaigns.

## LIST OF TABLES IN THE APPENDIX

- Table 1.1. Weights according to five factors
- Table 2.1. Sampling errors for national sample
- Table 2.2. Sampling errors for male sample
- Table 2.3. Sampling errors for female sample
- Table 2.4. Sampling errors for urban sample
- Table 2.5. Sampling errors for rural sample
- Table 3.1. Percentage of adults who are current smokers of various tobacco products
- Table 3.2. Percentage distribution of adults by smoking frequency of smoked tobacco products
- Table 3.3. Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking status, gender and other selected demographic characteristics
- Table 3.4. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by type of smoked tobacco products and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 3.5. Percentage distribution of current smokers of smoked tobacco products, by type of product and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 3.6. Percentage distribution of current smokers by the average number of cigarettes smoked per day, by selected demographic characteristics
- Table 3.7. Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers, by age at daily smoking initiation
- Table 3.8. Percentage distribution of current smokers by the age at daily smoking initiation and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 4.1. Percentage distribution of current smokers who tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics
- Table 4.2. Percentage distribution of current smokers who tried to quit in the past 12 months, by the number of months of abstinence and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 4.2a. Percentage distribution of current smokers who tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by average number smoking duration and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 4.3. Percentage distribution of current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, by main reasons for quitting and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 4.4. Percentage distribution of current smokers who tried to quit in the past 12 months, by method of cessation
- Table 4.5. Quit ratio, by selected demographic characteristics
- Table 5.1. Percentage distribution of current and former smokers who face restrictions to smoking at work, home and public places, by demographic characteristics
- Table 5.2. Percentage distribution of current and former smokers, by the frequency of being told that their smoking bothered other people
- Table 5.3. Percentage distribution of current and former smokers who have been told either a few or many times that their smoking bothered other people, by demographic characteristics



- Table 5.4. Restrictions to smoking posed to current and former smokers due to their religious beliefs
- Table 5.5. Percentage distribution of adults by smoking policy at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 5.6. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 5.6a. Perception of exposure to smoke at home by smoking status and by rooms/places where smoking is allowed
- Table 5.7. Percentage of adults working indoors and outdoors
- Table 5.8. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 5.9. Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in public place, by selected demographic characteristics
- Table 5.10. Percent of adults who have seen various types of tobacco products promotion
- Table 6.1. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by the average amount (in EUR) spent on a pack of 20 cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 6.2. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by the average amount (in EUR) spent per month on cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 6.3. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by the average percent of monthly household income spent on cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 6.4. Percentage distribution of current smokers of manufactured cigarettes, by their reaction to previous price increase and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 6.5. Percentage distribution of current smokers who permanently changed smoking behavior due to the previous price increase, by selected demographic characteristics
- Table 7.1. Percentage distribution of current smokers, by smoking intensity in the past versus today and demographic characteristics
- Table 7.2. Percentage distribution of current smokers who smoke less today, by reasons for reduced smoking intensity and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 7.3. Percentage distribution of adults based on their perception on cigarettes prices, by selected demographic characteristics
- Table 7.4. Percentage distribution of adults, by their reaction to a 5 percent price increase and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 7.5. Percentage distribution of adults, by their reaction to a 20 percent price increase and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 7.6. Percentage distribution of adults, by perception of usefulness of strategies for tobacco control
- Table 7.7. Percentage distribution of adults, by perception of usefulness of free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy and selected demographic characteristics
- Table 7.8. Percentage distribution of adults, by perception of usefulness of making smoking or tobacco products sales illegal and selected demographic characteristics

Table 7.9. Percentage distribution of adults, by perception of usefulness of raising the price of tobacco products and selected demographic characteristics.

## LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1.1. Population of Montenegro, nationally and by region (Census 2003 and 2011)
- Figure 1.2. Changes in population across municipalities (Census 2011 compared to 2003)
- Figure 1.3. Tobacco production and employment in manufacturing
- Figure 1.4. Exports and imports of cigarettes and raw tobacco (in EUR)
- Figure 1.5. Smoking prevalence among youth 13-15 years old
- Figure 1.6. Regulative Framework – MPOWER
- Figure 3.1. The prevalence of daily smoking is especially high among adults up to 65 years of age
- Figure 3.2. One in four ever daily smokers started smoking daily before they became adults
- Figure 3.3. Almost half of ever smokers tried their first cigarette before 18 years of age
- Figure 4.1. Most smokers who attempted to quit relapsed after one month or less, especially women
- Figure 4.2. The quit ratio increases with age of the smokers
- Figure 5.1. Four in five smokers have been told at least once that their smoking bothered other people
- Figure 5.2. Most adults in Montenegro allow smoking in their homes
- Figure 5.3. Exposure to SHS in public places is very low
- Figure 6.1. More than one in four current smokers of manufactured cigarettes changed their smoking behavior after the last price increase
- Figure 7.1. Most current smokers who smoke less today than in the past are 65 or more years old
- Figure 7.2. Health reasons are the most dominant reasons for smoking less today than before
- Figure 7.3. The highest percent of current smokers who smoke less today are in the lowest and in the highest income groups
- Figure 7.4. More than 60.0 percent of adults in Montenegro think that cigarettes are expensive
- Figure 7.5. More than 70.0 percent of smokers and nearly 40.0 percent of non-smokers are strongly against a tobacco price increase
- Figure 7.6. Every second adult thinks that all tobacco control strategies could be useful measures for smoking reduction

## GLOSSARY

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

**Smoked tobacco products** – Tobacco smoking products that include manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, tobacco pipes, 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, flavourings, 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 and smokes now, but does not use tobacco products every day.

**Never smoker** – An individual who has never tried smoking or who has smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

**Non-smoker** – An individual who is not a current user of tobacco products. Non-smokers refer not only to people who never used tobacco, but also 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 smoking** – Share of former smokers among ever smokers.

**Secondhand smoke** – 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, or 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 of tobacco leaf that are manufactured to be used for smoking, sucking, chewing, or snuffing.

**Primary education level** – Consists of 9 school grades.

**Secondary education level** – Consists of 3 or 4 years of secondary education.

**Higher education** – Consists of 3 or more years at an accredited university that resulted in one or more degrees.

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

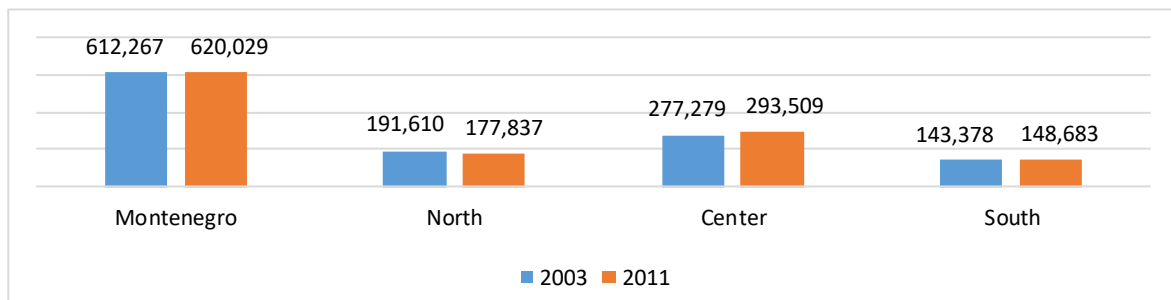
### 1.1. GENERAL COUNTRY INFORMATION

Montenegro is a small, central Mediterranean country in Southeast Europe on the Balkan Peninsula with a coastline on the Adriatic Sea. It covers an area of 13,812 km<sup>2</sup>, with a coast that is 295 km long including 72 km of beaches. The population is 620,029, according to the last census, conducted in 2011. The largest city and capital of Montenegro is Podgorica, home to approximately 185,937 people or one third of the country’s population. The country has a relatively stable economy, with GDP real growth of 3.1 percent, average monthly net wage of 520 EUR, CPI annual growth of 0.36 percent, and an unemployment rate of 14.6 percent in 2019. Montenegro is striving to join the European Union (EU) in 2025.

#### 1.1.1. Population size and demographic structure

According to the latest Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings in 2011, the population includes 620,029 inhabitants, of which 51 percent are female (313,793) and 49 percent are male (306,236). The three biggest municipalities are Podgorica, Nikšić, and Bijelo Polje, where approximately 50 percent of Montenegro’s total population lives. Most of the population (63 percent) lives in urban settlements, while the remaining 37 percent live in rural areas. Comparing the data between censuses conducted in 2003 and 2011, there is a noticeable increase in the total number of residents by 7,762. There was a population decrease in the northern region by 7.2 percent, but the central and southern regions observed increases of 5.8 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively (Figure 1.1).

**Figure 1.1.** Population of Montenegro, nationally and by region\* (Census 2003 and 2011)

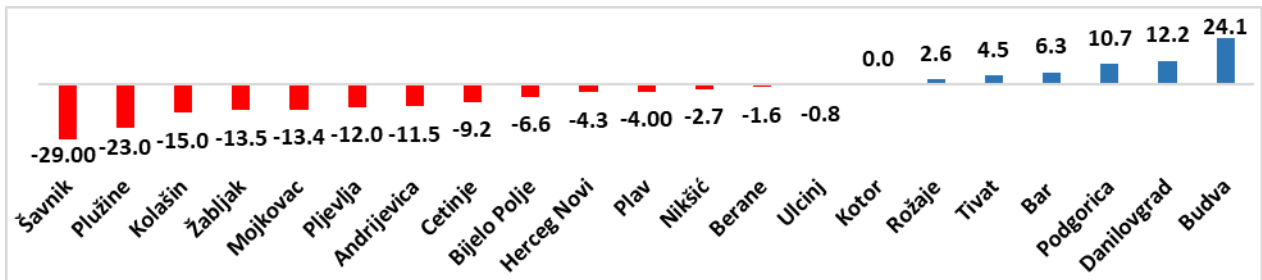


Note: \*Region represents geo-economic region.

Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro – Monstat

The data show that the least developed northern region has experienced the most significant decline in the number of residents, with the highest outflow of population from the Šavnik municipality (29.0 percent decrease) (Figure 1.2). On the other hand, the southern region has seen a high increase in population, especially in the Budva municipality (24.1 percent).

**Figure 1.2.** Changes in population across municipalities (Census 2011 compared to 2003)



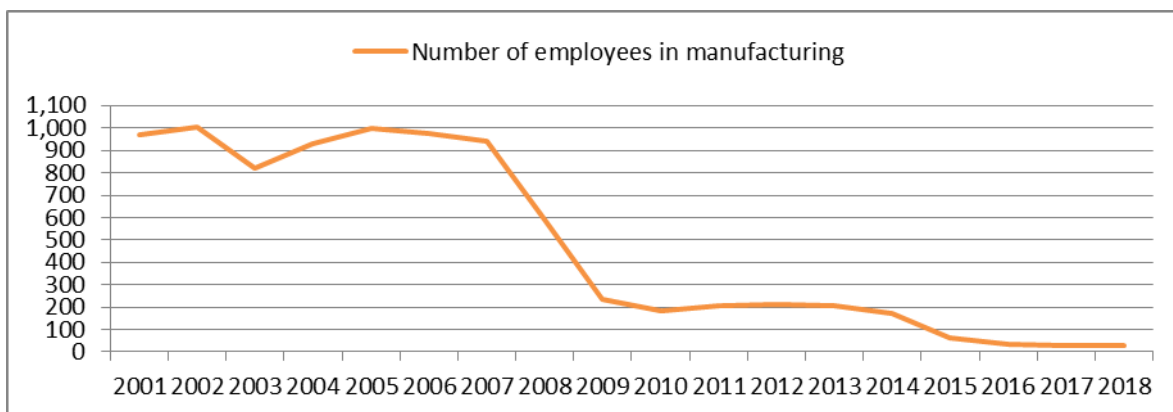
Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro – Monstat

In 2011, 52.0 percent of the total population has achieved a secondary level, 17.0 percent has a higher level, and the rest of the population has an elementary level of education or no schooling. In Montenegro, 46.0 percent of residents are aged 15 years and older, and as such are considered economically active. The most economically active are males, representing 56.0 percent of the workforce, while females comprise 44.0 percent. The age group in the range of 30 to 49 years has the highest percentage of economically active adults (72.0 percent) compared to other age groups.

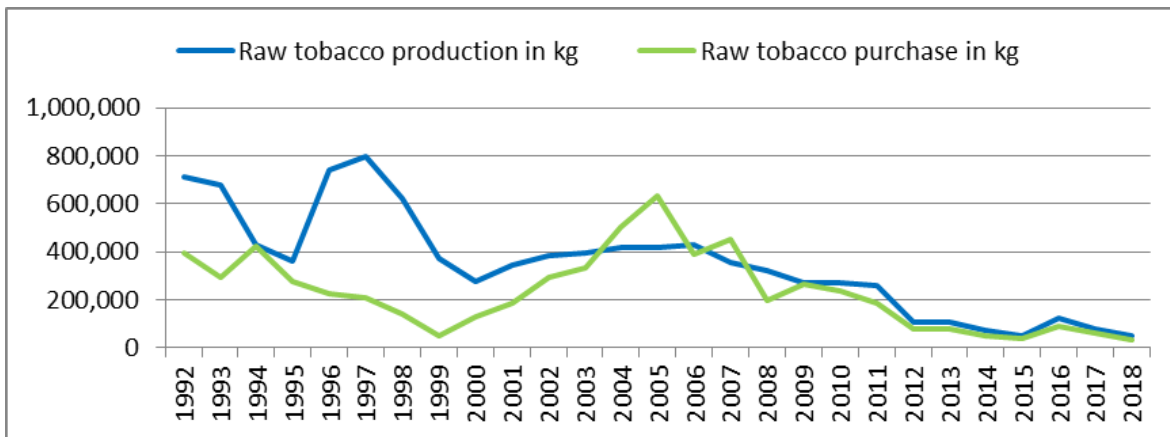
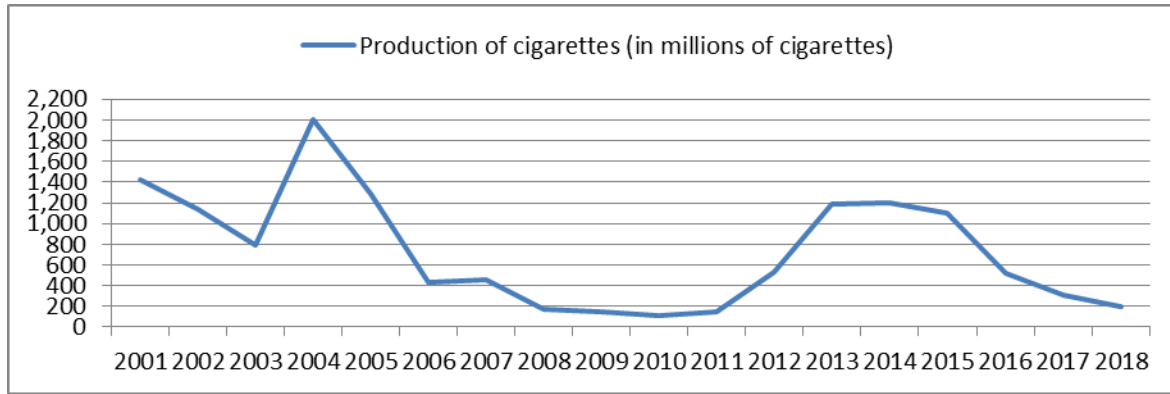
### 1.1.2. Tobacco consumption and trends

Montenegro has a long history of tobacco production and use since the end of the 19th century. Until 2000, Duvanski Kombinat Podgorica (DKP) was the main producer of cigarettes and raw tobacco products, holding a large share of the market. But during the last two decades, growth in purchases of raw tobacco (dry tobacco leaf purchases made by DKP) and production has significantly reduced (Figure 1.3). The same trend applies to cigarette production. The number of employees in tobacco manufacturing from 2002 to 2017 reduced more than six fold. The reduction occurred mainly due to the dominance of new cigarette brands that are based on a mixture of different types of tobacco as well as liquidation of the main domestic producer, Duvanski Kombinat Podgorica (DKP) in 2016 after 113 years of existence. Montenegro’s cigarette market now depends mostly on imports (Figure 1.4).

**Figure 1.3.** Tobacco production and employment in manufacturing

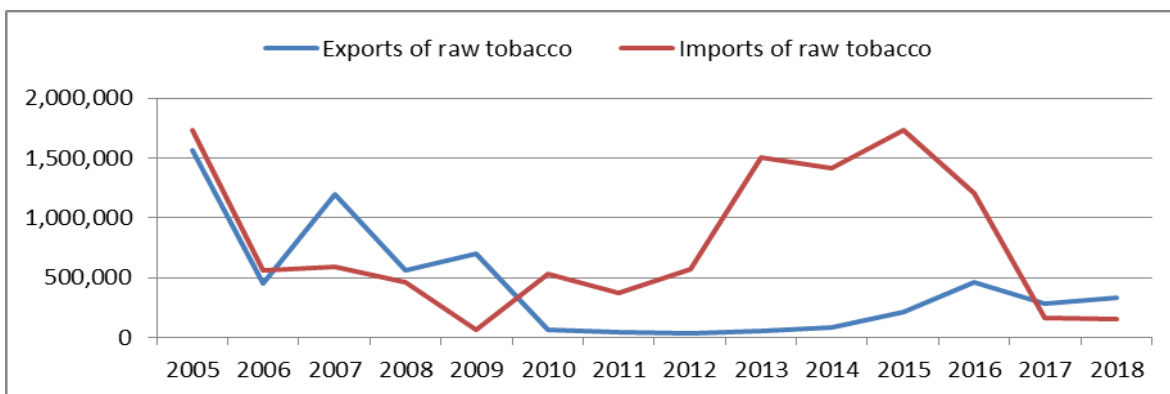
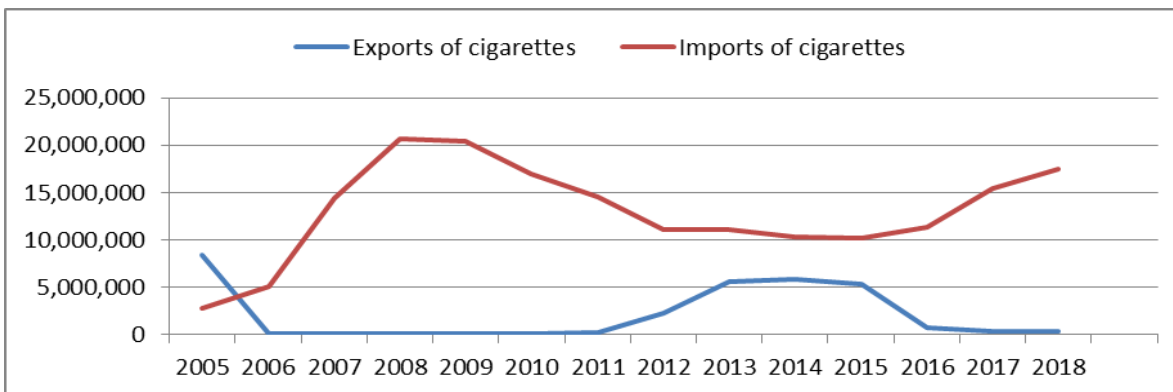


## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro



Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro – Monstat

**Figure 1.4. Exports and imports of cigarettes and raw tobacco (in EUR)**

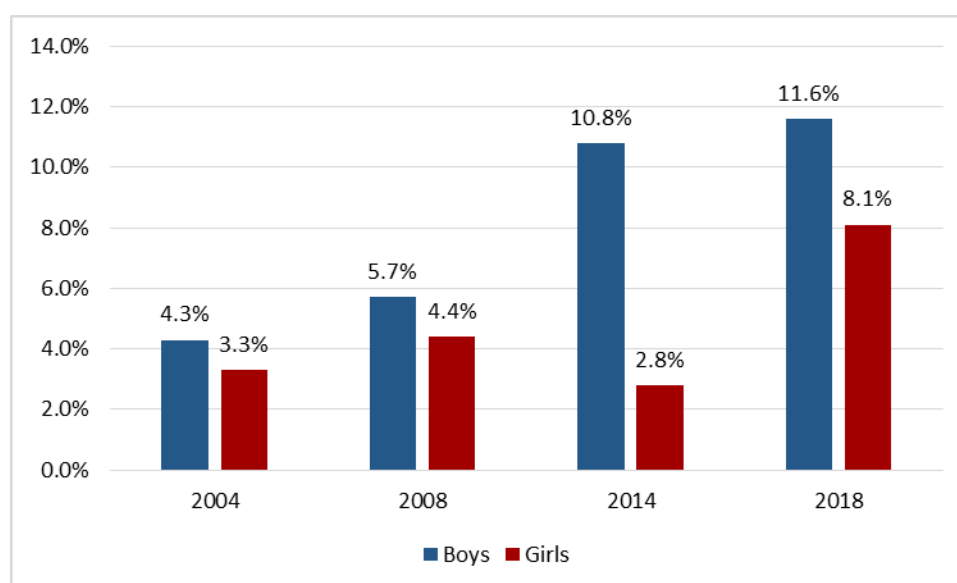


Source: Statistical Office of Montenegro – Monstat



Despite a decrease in prevalence among adults in the last two decades (from 43.0 percent in 2000), smoking prevalence is still high, with an increase from 31.0 percent in 2012 to 35.4 percent in 2017 (Institute of Public Health of Montenegro, 2017).<sup>6</sup> This increase is mainly due to an increase in female smoking prevalence by 7.5 percentage points (from 27.0 percent in 2012 to 34.5 percent in 2017). The increase in prevalence for adult women was observed among youth as well. Results from ESPAD,<sup>7</sup> GYTS,<sup>8</sup> and the Institute of Public Health (2017) show an increasing trend of female smokers among youth: while the overall youth smoking prevalence was 18.7 percent, the prevalence was higher for females (19.1 percent) than males (18.3 percent). The most worrying result comes from recent GYTS, where the prevalence of smoking among girls increased by approximately five percentage points in 2018 compared to 2014 (Figure 1.5).

**Figure 1.5. Smoking prevalence among youth 13-15 years old**



Source: Institute of Public Health Global Youth Tobacco Survey – GYTS, 2004, 2008, 2014, 2018

Moreover, Montenegro had the highest smoking prevalence in the EU region in 2017, based on data provided by the WHO. According to a WHO study<sup>9</sup> on the long term health and economic effects of recent fiscal measures, Montenegro would have approximately 52.0 percent active smokers by 2035, with the majority being women.

<sup>6</sup> Institute of Public Health. *Study of quality of life, lifestyles and health risks in Montenegro, 2017.* <http://www.ijzcg.me/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/ISTRAZIVANJE-O-KVALITETU-ZIVOTA-ZIVOTNIM-STILOVIMA-I-ZDRAVSTVENIM-RIZICIMA-STANOVNIKA-CG-U-2017.-GODINI.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> ESPAD Report. *Substance use among students in 36 European countries, 2011.* [http://www.espad.org/sites/espad.org/files/The\\_2011\\_ESPAD\\_Report\\_FULL\\_2012\\_10\\_29.pdf](http://www.espad.org/sites/espad.org/files/The_2011_ESPAD_Report_FULL_2012_10_29.pdf); ESPAD Report. *Results from the European school survey project on alcohol and other drugs, 2015.* [http://www.espad.org/sites/espad.org/files/ESPAD\\_report\\_2015.pdf](http://www.espad.org/sites/espad.org/files/ESPAD_report_2015.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Institute of Public Health Global Youth Tobacco Survey – GYTS, 2004, 2008, 2014, 2018. <https://nccd.cdc.gov/GTSSDataSurveyResources/Ancillary/DataReports.aspx?CAID=1>

<sup>9</sup> Government of Montenegro, Press release 21.02.2018. <http://www.gov.me/vijesti/181922/Odrzana-konstitutivna-sjednica-Nacionalnog-savjeta-za-koordinaciju-i-prevenciju-hronicnih-nezaraznih-bolesti-u-CG-SZO-podrzava-u.html>

## 1.2. CURRENT TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES

Montenegro has adopted all relevant legislation related to tobacco taxation and control policies. The main laws are the Law on Tobacco, the Law on Limiting Use of Tobacco Products, the Law on Excise Taxes, and the Law on Ratification of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).<sup>10</sup> The government of Montenegro, as a signatory of the WHO FCTC, encourages the reduction of tobacco products use through a set of smoking control measures. It is of utmost importance to note that the new Law on Limiting Use of Tobacco Products came into force in the second half of 2019, bringing a crucial change: smoking prohibition in all public places and workplaces. Moreover, new tobacco products are defined by the Law (electronic cigarettes and nargile are defined as tobacco products and cannot be used by minors), and new measures were introduced which are in line with the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (tracking and tracing, articles 50–52). Four strategies have been adopted: Strategy for Health Care Development (2003–2020), Strategy for Tobacco Control (2005),<sup>11</sup> Strategy for Prevention and Control of Chronic Non-communicable Diseases (2008–2020), and Strategy for Elimination of Illicit Trade of Tobacco Products (2015).<sup>12</sup> The time frame of some strategies has expired or is going to expire in 2020, which—with the new law—makes the timing optimal for the adoption of new action plans and a new time frame, specifically regarding the Strategy for Tobacco Control. In the context of MPOWER, it can be concluded that all measures are nearly implemented (Figure 1.6).

**Figure 1.6. Regulative Framework – MPOWER**

MPOWER	Status
Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies	Adults (Institute of Public Health 2000, 2008, 2012, 2017), Youth (GYTS 2004, 2008, 2014, 2018 and ESPAD 2008, 2011, 2015)
Protect people from tobacco smoke	Smoking is completely prohibited in public places and workplaces (Law on Limiting Use of Tobacco Products, Official Gazette of Montenegro 46/19, article 15)
Offer help to quit tobacco use	In all Health Centers in Montenegro there are Youth Counseling Centers, established from 2008 with preliminary focus on smoking cessation
Warn about the dangers of tobacco	Tobacco products: Text and illustration warnings Heat-not-burn tobacco products: Text warning (Law on Limiting Use of Tobacco Products Official Gazette of Montenegro 46/19, articles: 40,41,42,43,44,45,46)

<sup>10</sup> Law on Limiting Use of Tobacco Products, Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, P.L.No. 052/04 and Official Gazette of Montenegro, P.L.No. 032/11, 047/11, 003/16

Law on Ratification of the Framework Convention of the World Health Organisation on Tobacco Control with annexes, Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro-International Treaties, P.L.No. 16/05

Law on Excises Tax, Official Gazette of Republic Montenegro, P.L.No. 065/01, 012/02, 076/05 and Official Gazette of Montenegro P.L.No. 076/08, 050/09, 078/10, 040/11, 061/11, 028/12, 038/13, 045/14 008/15, 001/17, 50/17, 55/18

<sup>11</sup> No timeframe defined

<sup>12</sup> Ministry of Health. <http://mzdravlja.gov.me/en/library?alphabet=lat>. No timeframe defined.

MPOWER	Status
Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship	Ban all forms of advertising and promotion of tobacco products and sponsorship; any direct or indirect commercial communication on tobacco products is prohibited (Law on Limiting Use of Tobacco Products, Official Gazette of Montenegro 46/19, articles: 6,7,13,48).
Raise taxes on tobacco	2019–2024: 3.5 EUR annual increase in specific excise until 2024, with a reduction of ad valorem tax by 1.5 percentage points annually (Law on Excise Taxes, Official Gazette of Montenegro 55/18, article: 87f)

Source: Institute of Public Health, Espad, GYTS, Law on Excise Taxes, Law on Limiting Use of Tobacco Products

Montenegro has a mixed excise tax system with an ad valorem excise tax (based on retail price) and a specific excise tax. The excise tax calendar assumes the increase of specific excise tax from 33.50 EUR in 2020 to 47.50 EUR in 2024, while ad valorem decreases from 30.5 percent to 24.5 percent in the same period. The price is regulated officially, having a weighted average price of cigarettes (WAPC) from 2014.

## CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

The Survey on Tobacco Consumption in Montenegro, as part of STC-SEE, was conducted in order to capture information related to tobacco use, cessation, economic, etc. The survey sample consisted of 1,000 respondents that are representative of the national population aged 18 to 85. The process involved a face-to-face in-home survey, where respondents answered 107 questions (multiple choice and single answer). The survey was administered using a CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing) data collection method. The sampling frame was based on data from the latest census in Montenegro, conducted in 2011. The data were weighted according to five factors: geo-economic region, type of residence (urban or rural), age group, gender, and level of education. Fieldwork was conducted from September 17 to October 7, 2019.

Deep Dive, a market research agency based in Belgrade, Serbia, was contracted to conduct the Survey in the SEE region through their network of regional partner agencies. DeFacto agency, based in Podgorica, as a partner of Deep Dive, carried out the survey data collection in Montenegro.

### 2.1. STUDY POPULATION

The target population included all men and women ages 18 to 85 years, which corresponds to 474,655 adults based on the latest census (2011). For logistical reasons, the survey was not conducted in institutionalized living facilities or collective dwellings. Therefore, respondents were excluded if their primary places of residence were military institutions, prisons, convents, hotels, dormitories, hospitals, or nursing homes.

### 2.2. SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey was designed as national, face-to-face, in-home survey and employed a three-stage probability sample.

At the first stage, PSUs were selected randomly by probability proportional to the size of the geo-economic region. PSUs were equal to voting precincts defined by National Electoral Commissions of each respective country. Those PSUs consisted of eligible voters (citizens at least 18 years old). There were 100 PSUs selected, with urban versus rural split in accordance with the proportion in the population.

At the second stage, ten housing units in each PSU were randomly selected by a random route technique, starting from the randomly selected address with a fixed, periodic interval (the sampling interval).

At the third stage, household members were randomly selected using a next-birthday method.

### 2.3. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The survey was conducted using a questionnaire, which was designed based on the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), International Tobacco Control (ITC) Project, and Pricing Policies and Control of Tobacco in Europe (PPACTE) questionnaires.<sup>13</sup> The questionnaire was first designed in

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/global/gtss/index.htm>  
<https://itcproject.org>  
<https://www.tri.ie/ppacte.html>

English and then translated to Montenegrin. It was divided into 14 sections and included 107 questions. The interview was conducted in accordance with the ESOMAR (European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research) code of conduct that sets accepted global professional standards. At the beginning of the interview the respondents were asked for their age and gender. The questionnaire consisted of the following sections related to tobacco use, cessation, SHS, media, economics, and knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions:

1. Section A – Tobacco status and tobacco products usage. Questions on whether respondent is a current or former smoker, tried several times or once, or never tried. Tobacco products include: manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, pipes full of tobacco, nargile/shisha (waterpipe tobacco smoking), cigars and cigarillos as well as electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes), heated tobacco products (HTP), and smokeless tobacco products.
2. Section B – Tobacco smoking (includes all products where tobacco burns as it is smoked). Questions on patterns of use, age of initiation, quantity of tobacco products used, money spent on tobacco products, and reasons for smoking certain tobacco products.
3. Section C – Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) and other vaping devices. Questions on patterns of use, period of usage, money spent, reason for smoking e-cigarettes, and the location and country of purchase.
4. Section D – Heated tobacco products (products that heat tobacco sticks or capsules that contain tobacco to produce an aerosol or “vapor”. They are different from e-cigarettes, which heat a liquid only and do not contain tobacco leaf). Questions on patterns of use, age of initiation, period of usage, money spent, reason for smoking heated tobacco products, and the place of purchase.
5. Section E – Smokeless tobacco (smokeless tobacco that is chewed, held in the mouth, or sniffed through the nose). Questions on patterns of use, age of initiation, period of usage, money spent, reason for smoking smokeless tobacco, and the place of purchase.
6. Section F – Waterpipes with tobacco (nargile or shisha). Questions on patterns of use, age of initiation, and period of usage.
7. Section G – Economics (all tobacco products). Questions on packaging, tax stamps, health warnings, brands, location and country of purchase, and reasons for changing brands.
8. Section H – History of smoking behavior (all five types of tobacco products). Questions on attitudes, how much has respondent smoked in the past, reasons for smoking more or less, cigarette prices (price increases, prices before and after the increase), quitting because of the price increase.
9. Sections I, J, and K – Cessation of tobacco smoking, heated tobacco, and smokeless tobacco, respectively. Questions on quitting, period of quitting, reasons for quitting, and methods used to try to quit.
10. Section L – Knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions. Questions on attitudes towards prices and tobacco control policies.
11. Section M – Secondhand smoke (SHS) and media (tobacco smoking only). Questions on indoor smoking policy and exposure to SHS in public places and at home, exposure to SHS in public places in last 30 days, sponsorship of events related to tobacco industry, and tobacco promotions in last six months (free gifts, special events, etc.).

12. Section N – Sample characteristics. Questions on the level of education, income, work status, health status, number of household members, age, and marital status.

#### **2.4. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**

Deep Dive, a market research and consulting firm based in Belgrade, Serbia, was responsible for STC-SEE data collection in all six countries of the region. Data collection outside Serbia was carried out through Deep Dive's subcontracting network throughout the region. DeFacto agency, based in Podgorica, Montenegro, conducted the survey data collection in Montenegro.<sup>14</sup>

The Deep Dive project manager provided overall direction for implementation of the survey in Montenegro and was in continuous day-to-day communication with fieldwork directors to ensure that all procedures were properly followed. Subcontractors were obliged to adhere to the same rules and regulations as the Deep Dive agency, as stipulated in contract agreements between the agency and each of the subcontractors. Contracts addressed the business terms of the engagement (including statement of work, term, and insurance) as well as data protection requirements and information security requirements.

#### **2.5. PRETEST/PILOT**

The pilot study (pretest) was conducted in June of 2019. The pilot survey ensured clarity of the questions, logical flow or sequence of the questions, adequacy and appropriateness of response categories used, and clarity and correctness of formulations in local languages. Also, the pilot aimed to determine if respondents' attitude, interest, and motivation to answer the questions would continue throughout the survey as well as to establish the average interview time in order to set a reasonable quota per day. Another important objective of the pilot was to test the script (programmed questionnaire) as the survey was administered using a CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing) data collection method. The pilot survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas, with a total of ten respondents. Pilot interviews were adequately distributed by gender, urban/rural residence, smoking status, and age group.

#### **2.6. TRAINING**

The training for all personnel involved in the field operations for STC-SEE was conducted in three regional sessions during the period from September 2 to September 13, 2019. Study project managers served as trainers, while participants in regional training sessions included regional supervisors, fieldwork supervisors, and fieldwork interviewers. Each training session covered survey concepts and definitions and questionnaire administration using tablet computers.

#### **2.7. FIELDWORK**

DeFacto employed a total of 22 fieldwork interviewers, distributed among 14 municipalities and three geo-economic regions (northern, central, and southern). A team supervisor was responsible for all of the interviewers and ensured that the team strictly followed the protocol and prescribed procedures. Three regional fieldwork managers were assigned to supervise implementation of the survey in their designated areas and provide 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 IT team addressed

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<sup>14</sup> <http://www.defacto.me/portfolio/index.html>

more complex technical issues. The fieldwork supervisors conducted spot checks, and the DeFacto quality control supervisors conducted short verification interviews. Fieldwork was conducted from September 17 to October 7, 2019.

## **2.8. CONFIDENTIALITY/INFORMED CONSENT**

Taking into account the surveyed population (adults), 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, and that their identifying data, such as name and address, would never be associated with their responses.

## **2.9. QUALITY ASSURANCE MECHANISMS**

Fieldwork control was done via telephone on at least 12 percent of the interviews in all strata, proportional to the sample size, while logic and consistency control of collected data were performed on all (100 percent) interviews. The quality assurance interviews were conducted according to the checklist prepared by Deep Dive and included 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.

## **2.10. DATA PROCESSING AND AGGREGATION**

The survey used an electronic questionnaire via tablet computers. The survey setup, 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 were uploaded on the Deep Dive server on a daily basis. For the early detection and resolution of problems in the data files, DeFacto data managers, in cooperation with Deep Dive, 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, the Deep Dive data managers converted the data into SPSS format for initial evaluation of data quality.

Data were adjusted in order to correct weights to the 2011 census distribution. The variables used for calibration were geo-economic region, type of residence (urban or rural), age group, gender, and level of education.

## **2.11. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

According to the given sample design and weighting, the survey error was calculated. Mean estimates, standard errors, confidence interval, and design effect were calculated on the whole sample for all analysed indicators as well as across demographic characteristics including gender, type of residence, age, region, and education (income was included in cases where it was applicable). The calculations were done using SPSS. The results are presented in the Appendix. As the sample in this survey is one of many samples that could have been chosen, the results of this sample would be different compared to those from other samples. Therefore, it is important to measure the variability between all possible samples using sampling errors (standard error).

## 2.12. SAMPLE AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

The survey sample in Montenegro included 1,000 adults from 18 to 85 years of age. The weighting was done by five factors: geo-economic region, type of residence, age group, gender, and level of education (details are given in Table 1.1 in the Appendix). The sample distribution across these factors is the following:

1. Northern: 28.0 percent (127,237), Central: 47.0 percent (213,666), and Southern: 25.0 percent (111,164);
2. Urban: 63.0 percent (284,802) and Rural: 37.0 percent (167,265);
3. Age group 18–24: 9.0 percent, 25–34: 20.0 percent, 35–44: 18.0 percent, 45–54: 19.0 percent, 55–64: 17.0 percent, 65–74: 10.0 percent, and 75–85: 6.0 percent;
4. Male: 49.0 percent and Female: 51.0 percent;
5. Higher education level: 18.8 percent, secondary education level: 55.5 percent, primary education level: 25.7 percent.



## CHAPTER 3: TOBACCO USE



### Key Findings

- 1. The overall smoking prevalence for all tobacco products among adults in Montenegro is 40.7 percent, with most smokers consuming manufactured cigarettes.*
- 2. The average number of cigarettes (manufactured and hand-rolled) smoked per day is 19.7 (16.5 for female smokers and 23.1 for male smokers).*
- 3. One out of five smokers tried their first cigarette before they turned 16, and nearly one out of four smokers started smoking daily before they turned 18.*

This chapter presents the main findings on tobacco use and prevalence in Montenegro. The survey included various types of tobacco products: smoked tobacco (manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, pipes full of tobacco, nargile/shisha waterpipe tobacco smoking, and cigars and cigarillos); electronic cigarettes; heated tobacco products; and smokeless tobacco, which is either sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed. Since the results show that smokers in Montenegro mostly use smoked tobacco products, especially manufactured cigarettes, the focus of the analysis is on the smokers of this type of product. Use of some other tobacco products, such as hand-rolled cigarettes and electronic cigarettes, is discussed briefly as well.

### 3.1. TOBACCO USE

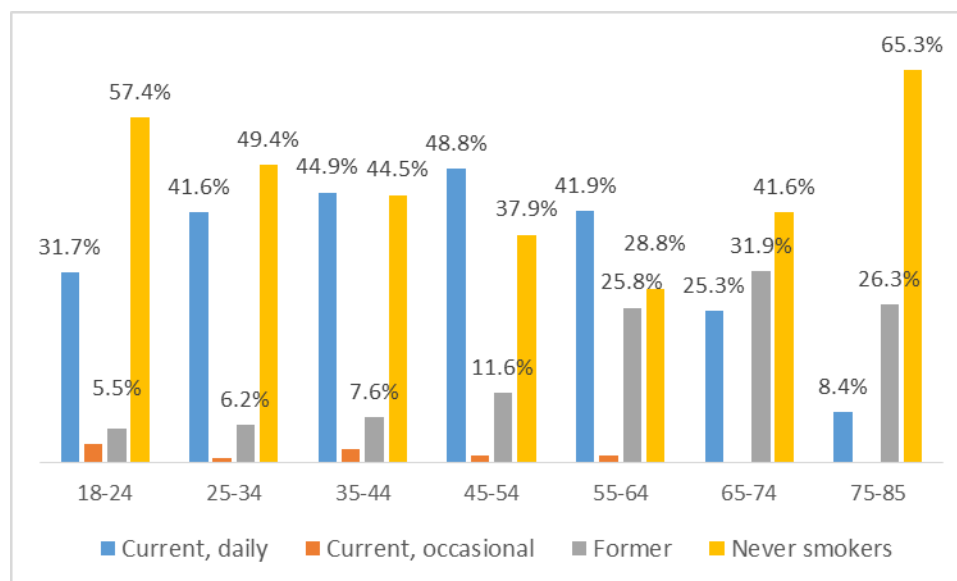
The prevalence of current smoking (daily and less than daily) in Montenegro is very high, as 40.7 percent of adults used some type of tobacco product (Table 3.1 in the Appendix). The use of smoked tobacco products is dominant, as 99.3 percent of smokers use this type of product. Use of other tobacco products is not significant (less than 1 percent for each product). For this reason, the focus of the analysis will be on the use of smoked tobacco products.

More than half of the adults in Montenegro (55.1 percent) use some type of smoked tobacco products (as current or former smokers). The prevalence of current smoking of smoked tobacco products is 40.4 percent. There are no differences in terms of gender since 40.7 percent of women and 40.2 percent of men use smoked tobacco products. Smoked tobacco use is more prevalent among adults with secondary education (46.3 percent) than among those with primary education or less (34.7 percent). A high percentage of smoked tobacco use is also found among respondents with higher education (31.0 percent) (Table 3.1 in the Appendix).

The majority of current users of smoked tobacco products report smoking manufactured cigarettes (94.7 percent). Electronic cigarettes are used by 0.7 percent of adults, and most of them have used this type of cigarette for less than two years (Table 3.1 in the Appendix).

Most current smokers of smoked tobacco products in Montenegro (96.8 percent) are daily smokers, which represents 39.2 percent of adults 18 to 85 years of age, with similar prevalence in men and women — 39.4 percent and 39.0 percent, respectively (Table 3.2 in the Appendix).

**Figure 3.1.** The prevalence of daily smoking is especially high among adults up to 65 years of age



Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

Figure 3.1. shows that the prevalence of daily smoking, in general, is highest among adults 25–65 years of age (between 41.6 and 48.8 percent) and the lowest in the age group of 75–85. The prevalence is also very high in the age group of 18–24.

In terms of education level, the prevalence of daily smoking is highest among those with a secondary level of education (45.5 percent) and lowest among adults with higher education (29.6 percent). There is a small difference in prevalence of daily smoking by region in Montenegro — the prevalence is highest in the southern region (41.0 percent), lower in the northern region (39.8 percent), and the lowest in the central region (37.9 percent). As for income level, prevalence is lowest in the group with household monthly income of 1,201–1,600 EUR (36.2 percent) and the highest for the group with an income above 1,600 EUR (49.8 percent). For more details see Table 3.2 in the Appendix.

For men, the prevalence of daily smoking is the highest for the age groups 35–44 and 45–54 (50.8 percent and 52.8 percent, respectively). The situation for women is slightly different, since the prevalence of daily smoking is the highest in age groups 45–54 and 55–64 (45.5 percent and 44.5 percent, respectively). Men and women with secondary education (44.4 percent and 46.8 percent, respectively) and men and women living in rural areas (45.1 percent and 42.7 percent, respectively) have a relatively larger percentage of daily smokers than other groups. Among income groups, the percentage of daily smokers is highest for men with a monthly household income above 1,600 EUR (55.6 percent) and for women with income of 400 EUR or less and 801–1,200 EUR (43.0 percent for both groups). For other income groups, for both men and women, prevalence is between 34.6 percent and 40.8 percent (Table 3.3 in the Appendix).

### 3.2. USE OF VARIOUS SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Manufactured cigarettes are the most commonly used of all smoked tobacco products. The prevalence of smoking this type of product among adults in Montenegro is 38.8 percent, and the consumption of other tobacco products is not significant: 2.9 percent for hand-rolled

cigarettes, 0.4 percent for pipes, 0.1 percent for cigars or cigarillos, and 0.3 percent for waterpipes (Table 3.4 in the Appendix).

The prevalence of smoking manufactured cigarettes is the highest within the age group of 45–54 (48.9 percent), in the rural parts of Montenegro (43.2 percent), among adults with secondary education (45.2 percent), and in the southern part of Montenegro (42.7 percent). Analysis within different income groups shows that respondents with the highest income smoke the most (54.5 percent), while in other income groups the prevalence of smoking manufactured cigarettes is between 34.5 percent and 38.6 percent (Table 3.4 in the Appendix).

Hand-rolled cigarettes are mostly used by adults aged 55–64 (5.2 percent) and 35–44 (4.1 percent). There is a small difference in consumption of hand-rolled cigarettes between male and female (3.5 percent and 2.3 percent, respectively) and between urban and rural areas (2.6 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively). This type of cigarette is smoked more in the northern part of Montenegro (6.2 percent) than in other parts (1.2 percent in central and 2.3 percent in southern). Adults with primary education smoke hand-rolled cigarettes more (4.1 percent) than adults with secondary (2.6 percent) and higher (2.1 percent) education (Table 3.4 in the Appendix).

### **3.3. CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY**

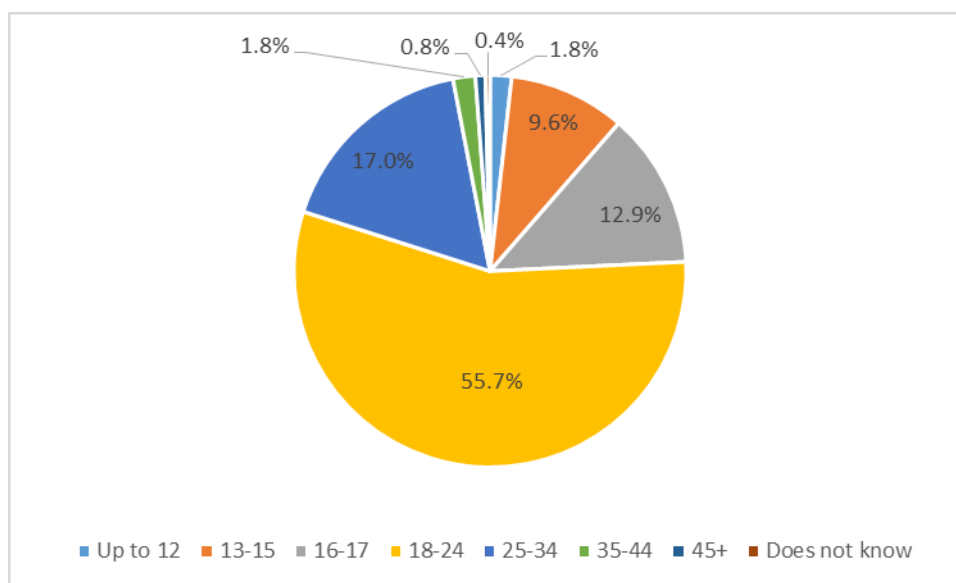
The average number of cigarettes smoked per day (manufactured and hand-rolled) per current smoker is 19.7 cigarettes. Men smoke more cigarettes than women (23.1 and 16.5, respectively). Smokers from rural areas smoke more than those from urban areas (22.2 compared to 18.1). The average number of smoked cigarettes is lower in the northern part of Montenegro (14.9) than in other regions (20.9 for central and 23.1 for southern). Smokers with the highest household income per month smoke relatively more (29.4 cigarettes per day) than smokers from other income groups (between 15.7 and 24.1).

The data are similar for current smokers of manufactured cigarettes since smokers predominantly smoke this type of cigarette. The average number of hand-rolled cigarettes smoked daily is 17.7 (18.5 for men and 16.6 for women). Detailed data for other demographic characteristics are presented in Table 3.6 in the Appendix.

### **3.4. AGE OF INITIATION OF DAILY SMOKING**

More than half of ever daily smokers (55.7 percent) started smoking daily between the age of 18 and 24, but almost one in four started before they became adults (Figure 3.2). While there is no significant difference between men and women in daily smoking initiation between the age of 18–24 (55.8 percent and 55.5 percent, respectively), relatively more men than women started smoking daily before 18 years of age (29.5 percent versus 18.3 percent, respectively) (Table 3.7 in Appendix). Moreover, almost half of ever smokers (44.9 percent) tried their first cigarette before 18 years of age (Figure 3.3).

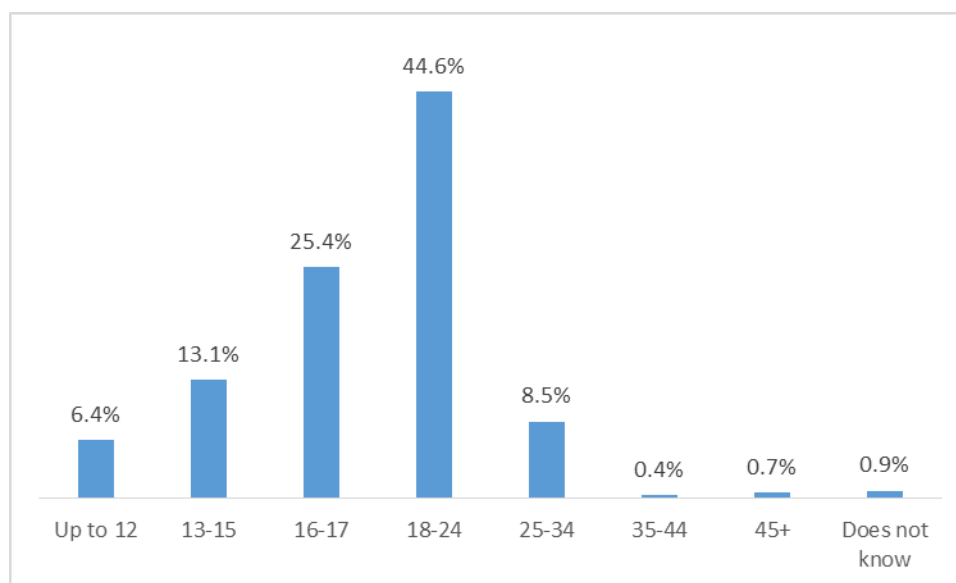
**Figure 3.2.** One in four ever daily smokers started smoking daily before they became adults



Note: Sample size = 512 respondents

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

**Figure 3.3.** Almost half of ever smokers tried their first cigarette before 18 years of age



Note: Sample size = 551 respondents

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

While there is no major difference between male and female smokers who first tried smoking between the age of 18–24 (43.0 percent of men and 46.5 percent of women), relatively more male than female smokers first tried smoking by age 16 (27.6 percent versus 10.2 percent, respectively) (Table 3.8 in the Appendix).

## CHAPTER 4: CESSATION



### Key Findings

- 1. Only 1 in 10 current smokers tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months, and more than 50.0 percent of those who tried, gave up after only one month or less.*
  - 2. More than 50.0 percent of smokers who tried to quit did so for health-related reasons and 17.4 percent because cigarettes became too expensive.*
  - 3. One third of smokers who tried to quit in the past 12 months did so without any assistance.*
- 

Due to traditionally widespread and socially acceptable smoking behavior, cessation measures do not have sizable effects in Montenegro, despite national cessation programs and tobacco control policies.

In order to improve public health goals, the Ministry of Health and Health Insurance Fund, in cooperation with the Institute of Public Health, adopted the Smoking Reduction Program in 2008. The program is conducted by the Youth Counseling Centers, established within Health Centers, five days a week, two hours per day, through regular workshops as well as through individual, voluntary, and confidential counseling. For this purpose, the Institute of Public Health prepared a smoking cessation manual<sup>15</sup> and published various guidelines related to the health consequences of tobacco use. In the beginning, the preliminary focus of Youth Counseling Centers was on smoking prevention, but later they have been covering other addiction topics and wellbeing concerns related to the youth population. There have also been occasional initiatives conducted by various NGOs, offering cessation counseling support in the form of short seminars. “Healthy Lifestyles” has been available as an elective course in elementary and secondary schools since 2008 to prevent early and youth smoking. “Healthy Lifestyles” was introduced as a regular subject at the Faculty of Sport and Physical Education in 2011, and since 2017, it has also been offered at higher academic levels, including bachelor’s and master’s level programs.<sup>16</sup>

This chapter presents findings on cessation, focusing on current tobacco smokers<sup>17</sup> who have tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months.

### 4.1. QUITTING SMOKING

Only 10.9 percent of the current smokers surveyed had made attempts to quit smoking in the past 12 months (Table 4.1 in the Appendix) – 12.0 percent of female and 9.7 percent of male smokers. Most smokers who tried to quit (30.1 percent) were between 18 and 34 years of age and among smokers with the lowest level of education (15.0 percent) (Table 4.1 in the Appendix).

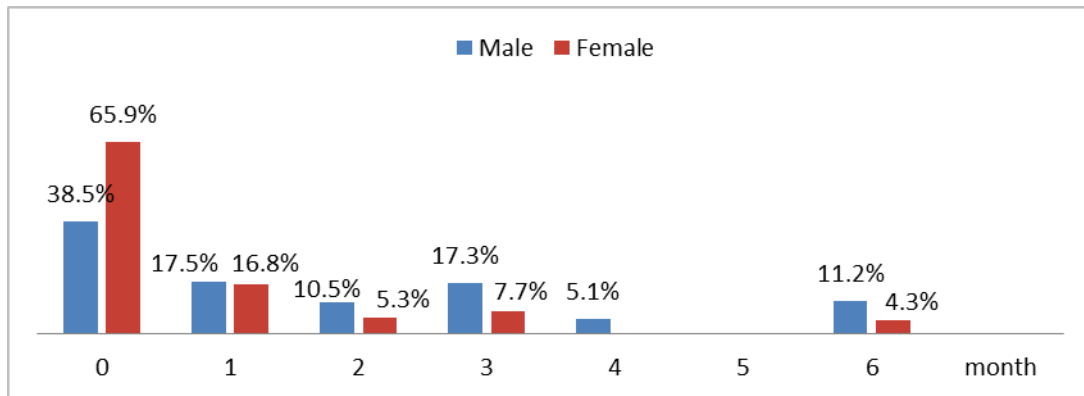
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<sup>15</sup> Ljajević, A., Zvrko, E., & Crnogorac, N. (2009). *Smoking cessation manual*, Institute of Public Health, Montenegro.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.ucg.ac.me/objava/blog/10/objava/1613-zdravi-stilovi-zivota-na-fakultetu-za-sport>

<sup>17</sup> Out of 44 current smokers, 43 smoke manufactured cigarettes and 1 smokes hand-rolled cigarettes.

**Figure 4.1.** Most smokers who attempted to quit relapsed after one month or less, especially women



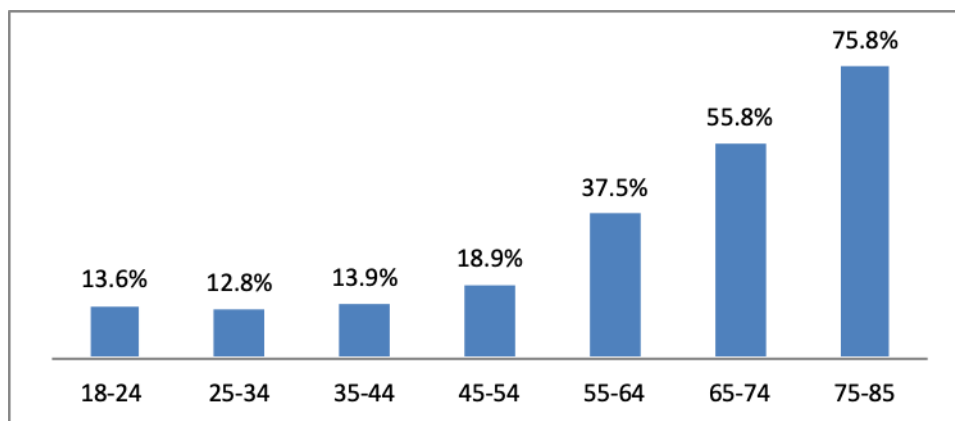
Note: Sample size = 36 respondents (while 44 respondents did attempt to quit smoking in the past 12 months, only 36 of them could remember the length of abstinence); no respondent who tried to quit in the past 12 months managed to abstain for longer than 6 months

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

Figure 4.1 shows that most female smokers (82.7 percent) managed to abstain from smoking for a maximum of one month, while most male smokers (83.7 percent) manage to do so for up to three months. Smokers in the age group 25–34 (35.3 percent), those living in urban areas (10.3 percent), and those with a monthly household income between 801 and 1,200 EUR (34.6 percent) managed to abstain from smoking for six months (Table 4.2 in the Appendix).

The quit ratio in Montenegro is 26.5 percent. It is relatively higher among male smokers (32.5 percent) than among female smokers (20.0 percent) and among those with a higher level of education (40.9 percent) (Table 4.5 in the Appendix). In addition, for smokers between 45 and 85 years of age, the quit ratio increases with the age group (Figure 4.2).

**Figure 4.2.** The quit ratio increases with age of the smokers



Note: Sample size = 551 respondents

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

#### 4.2. MAIN REASONS FOR QUIT ATTEMPTS

Out of 44 current smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, 52.9 percent did so for health-related reasons, and 17.4 percent did so because cigarettes became too expensive (Table 4.3 in the Appendix).

Health care provider advice was the predominant reason for attempting to quit among female smokers, smokers mainly in middle age groups, smokers in rural areas, and those with the lowest household income. Increased knowledge about the harmful effects of smoking was the main reason for higher-educated smokers (48.2 percent). Illness or medical conditions provided a “wake-up call” to quit smoking for 33.1 percent of the youngest adults (Table 4.3 in the Appendix).

The price of cigarettes was a relatively more important reason for quitting among women (21.3 percent), smokers aged 65 and older (100.0 percent), and the least-educated smokers (24.6 percent). See Table 4.3 in the Appendix for more details.

#### 4.3. CESSATION METHODS

Tobacco smoking causes multiple harmful effects and is a leading cause of numerous diseases. According to Montenegro's Minister of Health, 400 people (0.06 percent of total population) develop lung cancer every year, and it costs about 70,000 EUR to treat just one patient (data from 2015).<sup>18</sup> To improve public health goals and reduce smoking-attributable health care spending, it is essential to reduce smoking prevalence and increase long-term quit success by focusing on effective cessation programs and services.

Smoking cessation support, within the Counseling Center, is available in some primary care facilities, and national health insurance covers the costs of this support. Nicotine replacement therapy (patch, gum, lozenges) can be legally purchased in a pharmacy without a prescription, but they are still not on the essential drugs list. Smoking cessation services, such as free quitlines and specialized cessation facilities are still unavailable to those most in need of them. The current challenges are also illustrated by this survey's results, in which hardly anyone used available cessation programs. Every third smoker who tried to quit in the past 12 months tried to quit without any assistance (Table 4.4 in the Appendix).

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<sup>18</sup> <https://m.cdm.me/drustvo/alarmantno-u-brezoviku-se-godisnje-400-pacijenata-lijeci-od-karcinoma-pluca/>

## CHAPTER 5: SECONDHAND SMOKE (SHS) EXPOSURE AND MEDIA



### Key Findings

- 1. Most adults in Montenegro (86.8 percent) allow smoking in their homes, including 4 in 5 non-smokers.*
  - 2. In public places, exposure to SHS is the highest in restaurants, bars, and night clubs (43.9 percent).*
  - 3. Less than 3.0 percent of respondents noticed any kind of tobacco promotion.*
- 

Secondhand smoke (SHS) is smoke from burning tobacco products as well as smoke that has been exhaled by a person who is smoking.<sup>19</sup> Therefore it is divided into two forms:

1. Mainstream smoke – smoke exhaled by a smoker;
2. Sidestream smoke – smoke from a burning cigarette, pipe, or cigar. This smoke is more toxic than mainstream smoke.

Passive smoking, also called environmental tobacco smoke (ETS),<sup>20</sup> has adverse health effects, as tobacco products contain toxic chemicals and are harmful to health for everyone who is exposed to smoke, even those who are not smoking. According to previous research, in the last 55 years approximately 2,500,000 non-smokers have died due to health complications caused by exposure to secondhand smoke.

People can be exposed to secondhand smoke everywhere. These places can be public, such as bars, restaurants, public transportation, and governmental institutions. Private spaces like homes, workplaces, and cars can also be sites of secondhand smoke exposure.

This chapter presents findings on exposure to secondhand smoke at home, work, and public places as well as exposure to tobacco products promotion. According to the new Law on Limiting Use of Tobacco Products, which came into force on August 15, 2019, smoking is prohibited in all public and work places. Moreover, new tobacco products are defined by the Law (electronic cigarettes and nargile are defined as tobacco products and cannot be used by minors) along with other measures that are in line with the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products (tracking and tracing, Articles 50–52).

### 5.1. SMOKING RESTRICTIONS AND ATTITUDE TOWARD SMOKING

The presence of restrictions on smoking at work, at home, and in public places was reported by 39.3 percent of current and former smokers. The awareness of smoking restrictions was relatively more present among women (44.7 percent) than among men (34.3 percent). A lower percentage of smokers above 55 years in each age category reported restrictions on smoking at work, home, and in public places (less than 30 percent). Moreover, more adults living in urban areas reported restrictions (49.4 percent) than those in rural areas (23.7 percent). The results

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<sup>19</sup> [https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/fact\\_sheets/secondhand\\_smoke/general\\_facts/index.htm#what-is-shs](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/secondhand_smoke/general_facts/index.htm#what-is-shs)

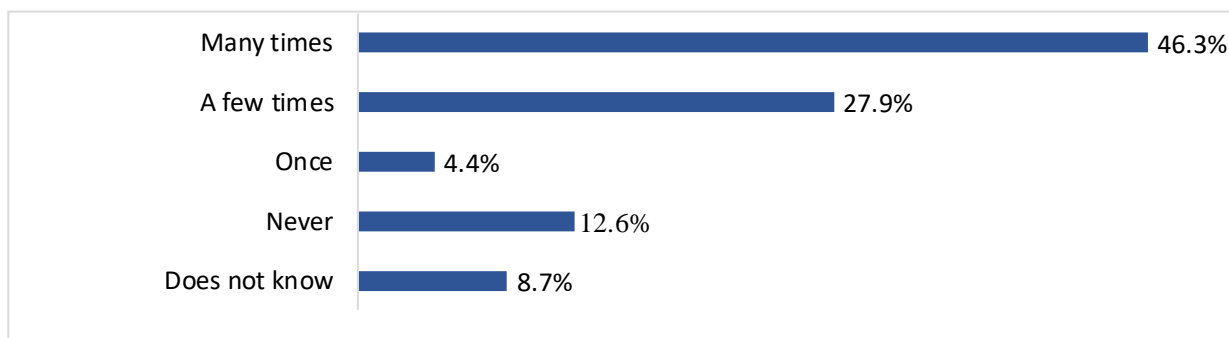
<sup>20</sup> <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes/tobacco-and-cancer/secondhand-smoke.html>



are very similar across education levels (between 37.9 percent and 41.9 percent) (Table 5.1 in the Appendix).

Regarding public awareness and reaction to SHS exposure, almost 79 percent of smokers reported that other people complained at least once about their smoking (Figure 5.1).

**Figure 5.1.** *Four in five smokers have been told at least once that their smoking bothered other people*



Note: Sample size = 551 respondents; “Does not know” includes those who either did not know, could not remember, or refused to answer

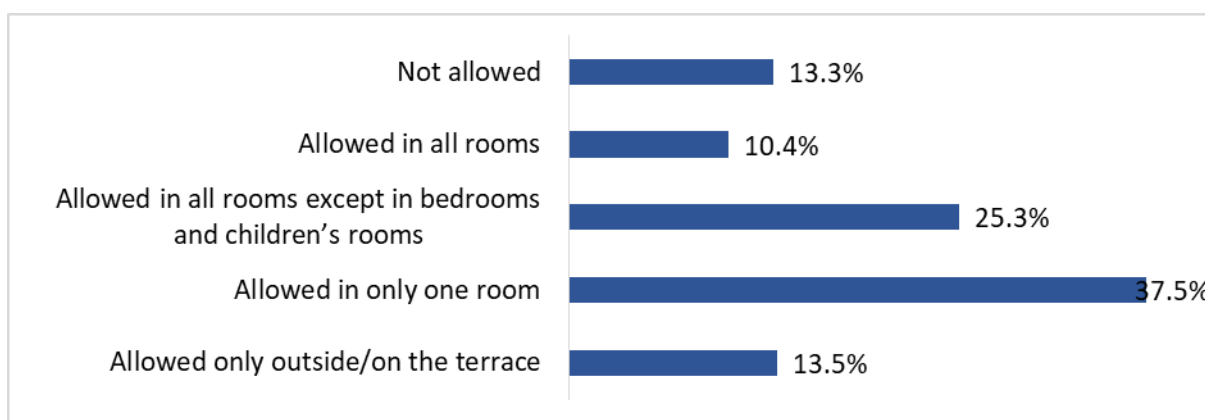
Source: Authors’ calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

Male smokers were told that their smoking bothered other people relatively more often than female smokers (51.8 percent versus 40.2 percent, respectively). More details can be found in Tables 5.2 and 5.3 in the Appendix.

## 5.2. EXPOSURE TO SHS AT HOME

Most adults in Montenegro (86.8 percent) allow smoking in their homes (Figure 5.2), although current smokers report slightly higher rates compared to non-smokers (94.4 percent versus 81.5 percent, respectively) (Table 5.5 in the Appendix).

**Figure 5.2.** *Most adults in Montenegro allow smoking in their homes*



Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents; 0.1% of adults (1 respondent) refused to answer

Source: Authors’ calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

When it comes to exposure to SHS at home, the percentages are high, especially among current smokers (84.2 percent), with similar percentages between male and female smokers (87.1 percent and 81.6 percent, respectively). Children are highly exposed to SHS at home, regardless of their age or the number of children in the household. For example, 85.1 percent of smokers with more than one child under five years of age and 83.8 percent of smokers with more than one child 5–14 years of age report exposure to SHS at home (Table 5.6 in the Appendix). Current smokers with monthly household income up to 400 EUR and 1,201–1,600 EUR are less likely to be exposed to SHS (78.6 percent and 69.1 percent, respectively), compared to those in other income groups (88.3 percent of adults or above).

On the other hand, while 81.5 percent of non-smokers allow smoking at home, only 39.5 percent report exposure to SHS at home, similarly among males and females (39.2 percent and 39.9 percent, respectively) (Table 5.6 in the Appendix). This difference may suggest that around 40 percent of non-smokers may not be aware of the harmful effects of SHS. For example, while 40.1 percent of non-smokers allow smoking in only one room in their home, and 15.3 percent allow it only outside, only 16.7 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively, say that they are exposed to SHS (Table 5.6a in the Appendix).

Non-smokers under 25 years of age report relatively more exposure to secondhand smoke at home than older non-smokers. Compared to non-smoking respondents living in urban areas, a lower percentage of non-smokers living in rural areas report exposure to smoke at home (42.5 percent compared to 34.2 percent, respectively), in central and northern regions compared to southern (37.6 percent, 37.4 percent, and 46.5 percent, respectively) and among non-smokers with higher education than those with secondary and primary (24.7 percent, 40.3 percent, and 49.2 percent, respectively). Contrary to smokers in households with children, 27.2 percent of non-smokers with more than one child under 5 years and 41.2 percent of non-smokers with older children reported exposure to SHS. Finally, non-smokers with income above 1,600 EUR report the highest exposure to SHS at home (55.9 percent) compared to non-smokers with lower incomes (Table 5.6 in the Appendix).

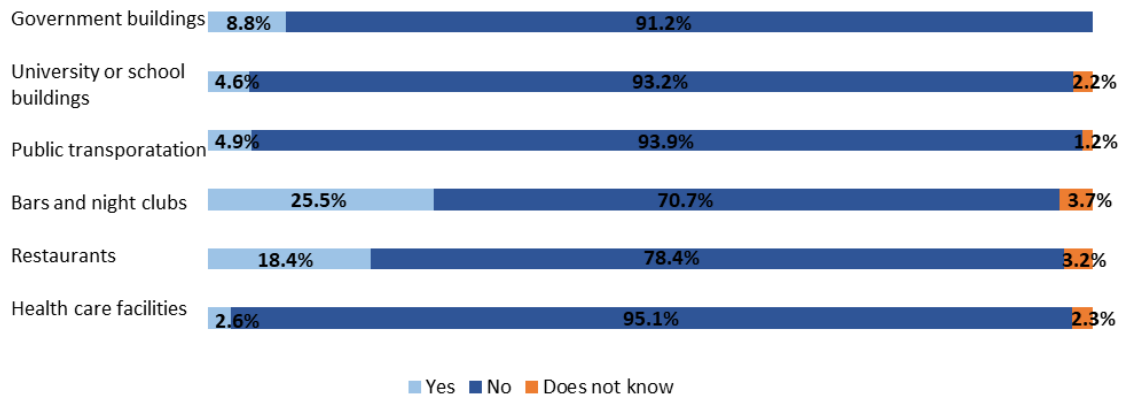
### **5.3. SMOKING POLICIES IN THE WORKPLACE**

The majority of (69.1 percent) of adults who work either only indoors or both indoors and outdoors report that smoking is not allowed at all at work (Table 5.8 in the Appendix). Non-smokers report relatively higher percentages of exposure to smoke at work than smokers (75.9 percent versus 59.8 percent, respectively). Additionally, relatively more females than males report exposure to smoke in their workplace (72.9 percent versus 65.2 percent, respectively).

### **5.4. EXPOSURE TO SHS IN PUBLIC PLACES**

The survey asked respondents about exposure to SHS in the past 30 days in public places such as government buildings, health care facilities, restaurants, bars and nightclubs, public transportation, and in university or school buildings. As seen in Figure 5.3, exposure to SHS in most public places is very low, except in restaurants and bars and nightclubs (18.4 percent and 25.5 percent, respectively).

**Figure 5.3. Exposure to SHS in public places is very low**



Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

The lowest exposure to smoke is reported in health care facilities (2.6 percent), followed by university and school buildings, public transport, and government buildings (4.6, 4.9, and 8.8 percent, respectively). More details can be found in Table 5.9 in the Appendix.

### 5.5. MEDIA

In order to provide information related to tobacco products promotion, respondents were asked if they had seen any tobacco promotion activities in the last six months. Based on the results from the survey, most adults in Montenegro did not notice any promotion of tobacco products (Table 5.10 in the Appendix).

## CHAPTER 6: ECONOMICS



### Key Findings

- 1. The average amount spent on a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes in Montenegro is 1.89 EUR, while the average amount spent on 20 hand-rolled cigarettes is 1.03 EUR. However, 53.0 percent of smokers consume cigarettes that are cheaper than the average price.**
- 2. The average monthly expenditure for cigarettes is 52.54 EUR (or 11.4 percent of average household monthly income).**
- 3. Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes, 26.8 percent changed their smoking behaviour after the last price increase, and for 46.0 percent of those this change was permanent.**

This chapter focuses on economic aspects of smoking, covering important issues such as average cigarette prices, how much smokers pay per pack, and how they reacted to price increases in recent years.

### 6.1. CIGARETTE PRICES

The average amount spent on 20 cigarettes (both manufactured and hand-rolled) is 1.82 EUR, and the median amount is 1.50 EUR. Male and female smokers pay a similar amount (1.81 and 1.84 EUR, respectively). The highest average amount paid is in the southern region (2.09 EUR) and by smokers with a household monthly income of 1,201–1,600 EUR (2.27 EUR).

The average price paid for a pack of manufactured cigarettes is 1.89 EUR, and the median price is 1.50 EUR. In general, there are no significant differences between demographic categories in terms of the average cigarette price, except that males, smokers with the highest education levels, and the youngest adult smokers (age groups 18–24 and 25–34) smoke, on average, relatively more expensive cigarettes (prices above 2.00 EUR per pack).

The average amount paid for 20 hand-rolled cigarettes, of 1.03 EUR is less than the cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes, and men pay relatively more than women (1.13 EUR and 0.88 EUR, respectively) (Table 6.1 in the Appendix).

### 6.2. CIGARETTE EXPENDITURE

The average monthly expenditure for cigarettes is 52.54 EUR. Male smokers spend almost twice as much on cigarettes than female smokers (67.29 EUR compared to 38.46 EUR, respectively).

The average monthly expenditure for manufactured cigarettes is 52.11 EUR. On average, men spend relatively more on manufactured cigarettes than women (65.51 EUR compared to 39.44 EUR, respectively). The youngest smokers (age group 18–24) have the highest monthly expenditures (77.43 EUR) as well as those with a monthly household income higher than 1,600

EUR (116.72 EUR). Average monthly spending on hand-rolled cigarettes is significantly lower than on manufactured cigarettes, at 14.97 EUR (see Table 6.2 in the Appendix for more details).

Smokers spend, on average, 11.4 percent of their household monthly income on cigarettes. This percentage is similar among male and female smokers and across age groups. Smokers from rural areas spend a relatively higher percentage of their monthly income on cigarettes (15.1 percent) than those from urban areas (8.8 percent). Differences are present between smokers with different levels of education, since smokers with primary or less education spend 20.6 percent of their monthly household income on cigarettes, while those with secondary or higher and above education spend only 8.9 and 8.3 percent, respectively. Moreover, smokers with lower income (up to 400 EUR per month) spend the highest percentage of their monthly income on cigarettes (22.1 percent), while smokers in other income groups spend between 5.3 and 7.1 percent.

Since most current smokers use manufactured cigarettes, the percentages for all smokers are similar to those for only smokers of manufactured cigarettes.

Smokers of hand-rolled cigarettes report average spending of 7.6 percent of their household monthly income on cigarettes. Those with primary or less education and those with the lowest monthly household income (400 EUR or less) spend the highest percent of their monthly household income on hand-rolled cigarettes (11.1 and 12.7 percent, respectively).

More detailed data are presented in Table 6.3 in the Appendix.

### 6.3. SMOKERS' RESPONSES TO THE LAST PRICE INCREASE

Cigarette prices have increased significantly since 2010. Excise tax and VAT represent nearly 80.0 percent of the retail price of a pack of cigarettes, but tobacco prices in Montenegro are still low when compared to the European Union (EU).<sup>21</sup> The weighted average price of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes is 2.10 EUR in Montenegro, while the EU average is 4.80 EUR.<sup>22</sup>

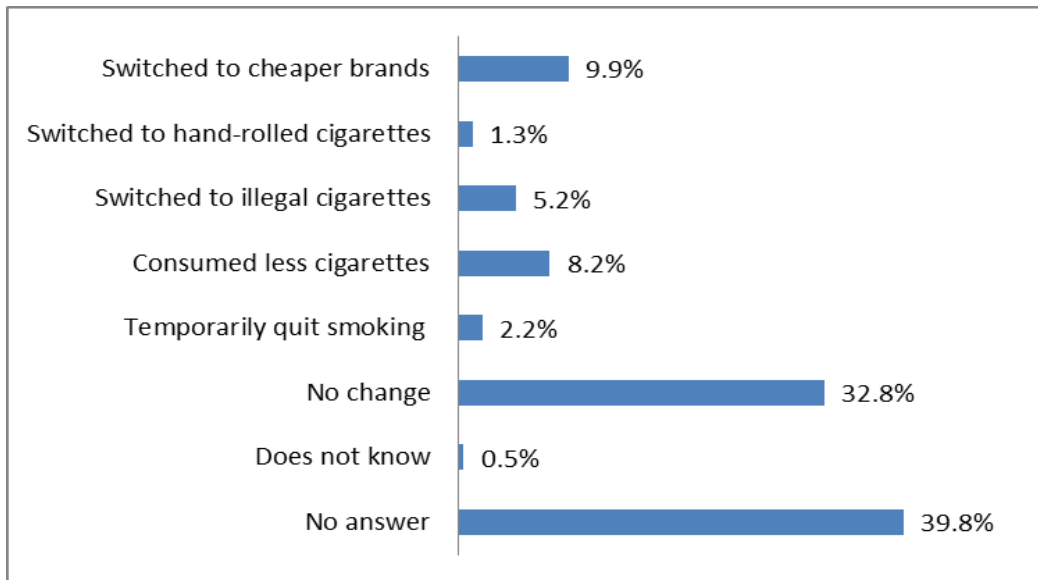
Figure 6.1 shows that 26.8 percent of current smokers of manufactured cigarettes changed their smoking behavior after the last price increase. Those current smokers who reacted to the last price increase switched to cheaper brands (9.9 percent), from manufactured to hand-rolled cigarettes (1.3 percent), or to illicit tobacco (5.2 percent). Other smokers decided to consume less cigarettes (8.2 percent), and only 2.2 percent temporarily quit smoking.

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<sup>21</sup> Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco, Eurostat, 2019. [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php/Comparative\\_price\\_levels\\_for\\_food,\\_beverages\\_and\\_tobacco](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statisticsexplained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food,_beverages_and_tobacco)

<sup>22</sup> <https://taxfoundation.org/cigarette-tax-europe-2019/>

**Figure 6.1.** More than one in four current smokers of manufactured cigarettes changed their smoking behavior after the last price increase



Note: Sample size = 388 respondents

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

Switching to cheaper brands was relatively more common among women than among men (12.2 percent versus 7.5 percent, respectively). Brand switching was also more common among smokers 75–85 years of age (51.7 percent) and smokers with a lower level of education (15.1 percent). Smokers in the age group 55–64 (7.8 percent), those with only a primary education (6.4 percent), smokers from the central region (2.9 percent) and rural areas (2.2 percent), and those with the lowest household income (3.4 percent) switched to hand-rolled cigarettes. Around 8.2 percent of respondents reduced their smoking consumption—relatively more women (10.6 percent) than men (5.8 percent). Less cigarettes were consumed by smokers in the 25–34 and 65–74 age groups as well as smokers with lower household income. Around 50.0 percent of smokers with higher household income did not change their smoking behavior after the last price increase (Table 6.4 in the Appendix). For 46.0 percent of current smokers who changed their smoking behavior after the last price increase, the change was permanent. The oldest smokers, those with secondary education, and smokers from the southern region were more willing or able to permanently change their smoking behavior than other groups (Table 6.5 in the Appendix).

## CHAPTER 7: ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS



### Key Findings

1. Only 9.1 percent of smokers smoke less today than in the past, mainly due to health reasons (44.2 percent) and price increases (30.2 percent).
2. Current smokers consider cigarettes to be expensive relatively more than non-smokers (83.3 percent versus 64.5 percent, respectively). More than 70.0 percent of current smokers and nearly 40.0 percent of non-smokers are against price increases.
3. Every second adult in Montenegro thinks that tobacco control policies would be very useful for reducing tobacco use.

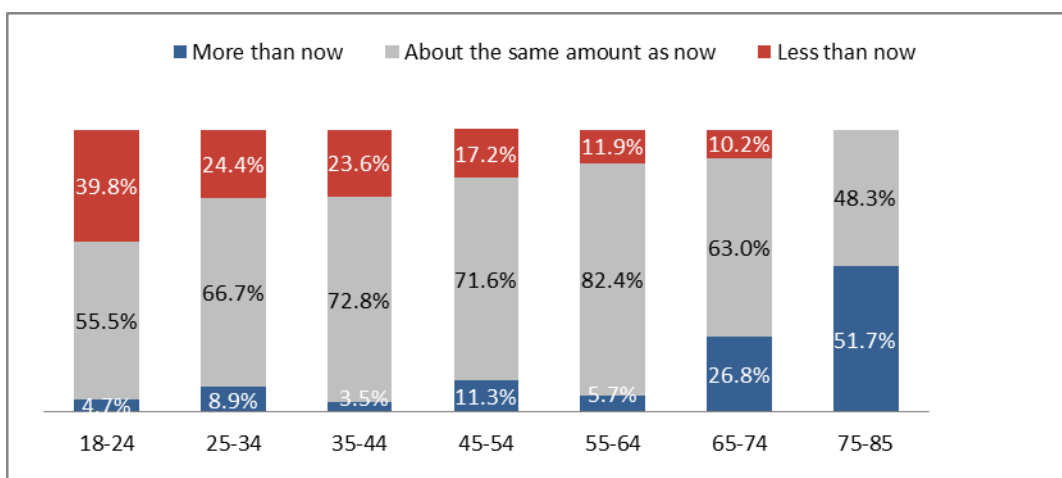
The Government of Montenegro, as a signatory to the WHO FCTC, encourages the reduction of tobacco use through a set of tobacco control measures. This study shows that most current smokers smoke about the same amount today as they did in the past, which represents an alarming need for more restrictive interventions targeting smoking as socially irresponsible behaviour and better enforcement of anti-tobacco measures, including introduction of higher penalties and fines.

This chapter describes findings about smoking habits, main reasons for smoking less today, respondents' perceptions of potential tobacco price increases, and their perceptions about the effectiveness of further government strategies.

### 7.1. HISTORY OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR

Most current smokers (70.6 percent) smoke the same amount today as they did in the past, while 9.1 percent smoke less. There is no significant variation by gender, type of residence, or educational profile; however, significant differences are observed by age group (Figure 7.1).

**Figure 7.1.** Most current smokers who smoke less today than in the past are 65 or more years old

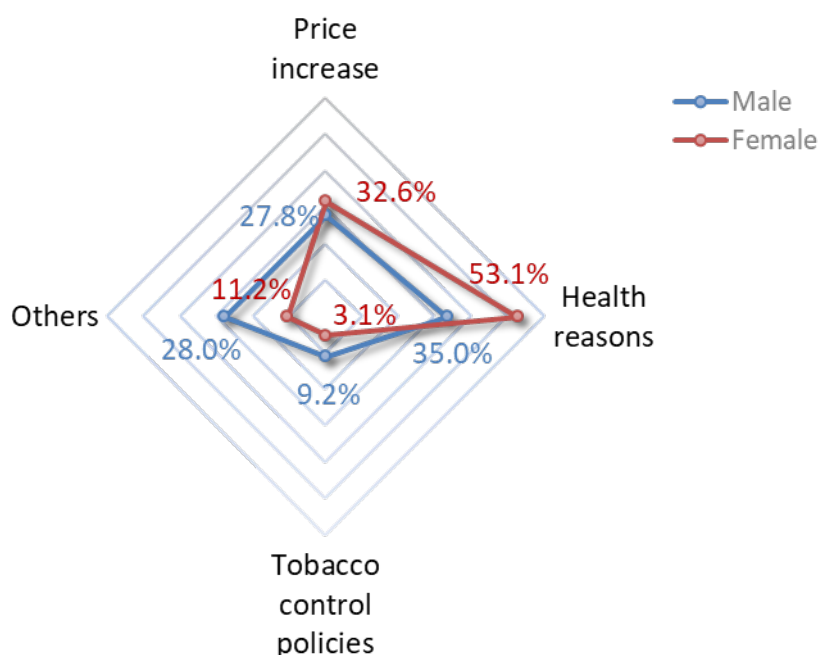


Note: Sample size = 404 respondents

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

Figure 7.1 shows that most current smokers who smoke less today than in the past are aged 65 and older. Additionally, 75.6 percent of smokers up to 45 years of age smoke today either more or about the same as before, which increases their health risks and potentially reduces their future economic productivity. The fact that two in five young adult smokers smoke more now than before is not surprising given that they have relatively more recently started smoking and are developing a smoking addiction. On the other hand, smokers above 65 years of age are relatively more health conscious, as a larger percentage of them smokes less today. See Table 7.1 in the Appendix for further details.

**Figure 7.2.** Health reasons are the most dominant reasons for smoking less today than before



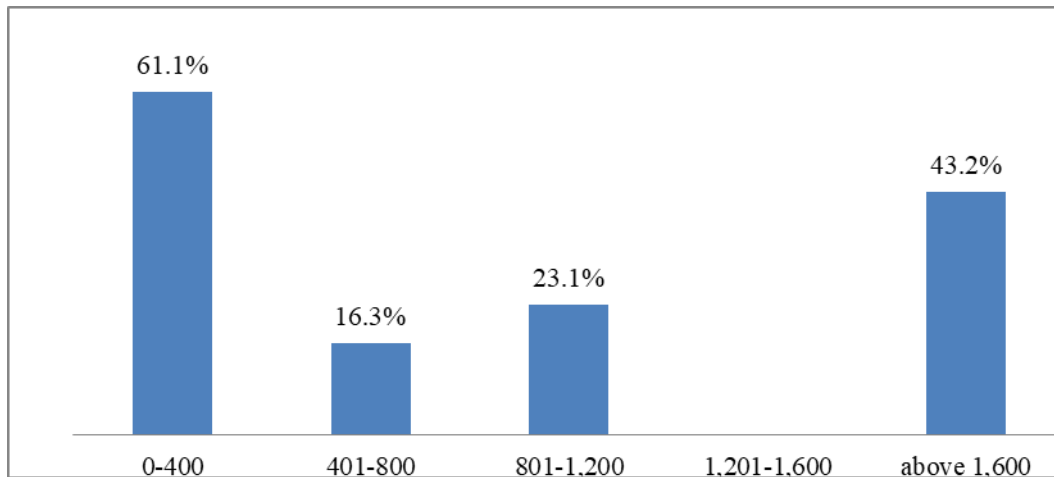
Note: Sample size = 37 respondents (out of 44 respondents, 37 answered and 7 refused to answer)  
 Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

Figure 7.2 presents the most common reasons behind the decision of those 9.1 percent of smokers who decided to smoke less. Overall, health reasons were the most common for 44.2 percent of smokers who decided to smoke less, which indicates the effectiveness of health campaigns in raising the awareness of the harmful effects of smoking. Similarly, price was a very important factor for 30.2 percent of smokers who decided to smoke less, especially for older smokers. For more information see Table 7.2 in the Appendix.

Both women and men are mainly driven by health reasons to reduce smoking (53.1 percent and 35.0 percent, respectively). The second most important reason was a price increase (32.6 percent for women and 27.8 percent for men). Other tobacco control measures seem to have been relatively less influential in decisions to reduce smoking intensity (Table 7.2 in the Appendix).



**Figure 7.3.** The highest percent of current smokers who smoke less today are in the lowest and in the highest income groups



Note: Sample size = 37 respondents (9.0 percent of 404 current smokers who smoke less today than before)

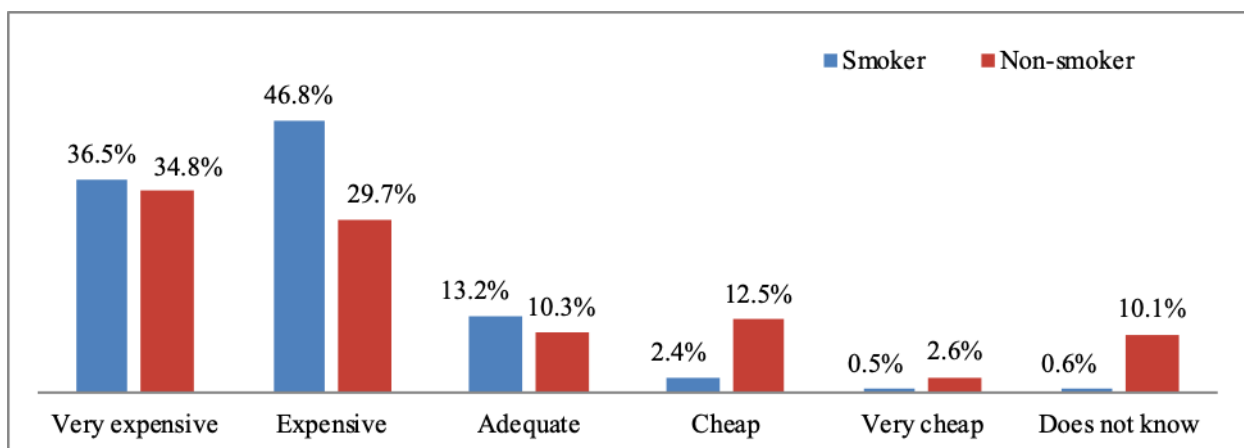
Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

Figure 7.3 shows that smokers from the bottom and the top income groups had the highest percentage of those who reduced smoking due to price increases.

## 7.2. ATTITUDES TOWARDS TOBACCO PRICES AND TOBACCO TAXATION

The average price of a pack (20 sticks) of manufactured cigarettes is 1.89 EUR, and the median price is 1.50 EUR. Although the average weighted price has risen 3.5 times since 2010, cigarette prices in Montenegro are still low when compared to the EU average.<sup>23</sup>

**Figure 7.4.** More than 60.0 percent of adults in Montenegro think that cigarettes are expensive



Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

<sup>23</sup> Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco, Eurostat, 2019.

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Comparative\\_price\\_levels\\_for\\_food,\\_beverages\\_and\\_tobacco](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food,_beverages_and_tobacco)

Most adults in Montenegro (83.3 percent of smokers and 64.5 percent of non-smokers) think that cigarettes are expensive or very expensive (Figure 7.4). There is no significant variation with regard to demographics by gender, type of residence, educational profile, or household income (Table 7.3 in the Appendix).

**Figure 7.5.** More than 70.0 percent of smokers and nearly 40.0 percent of non-smokers are strongly against a tobacco price increase



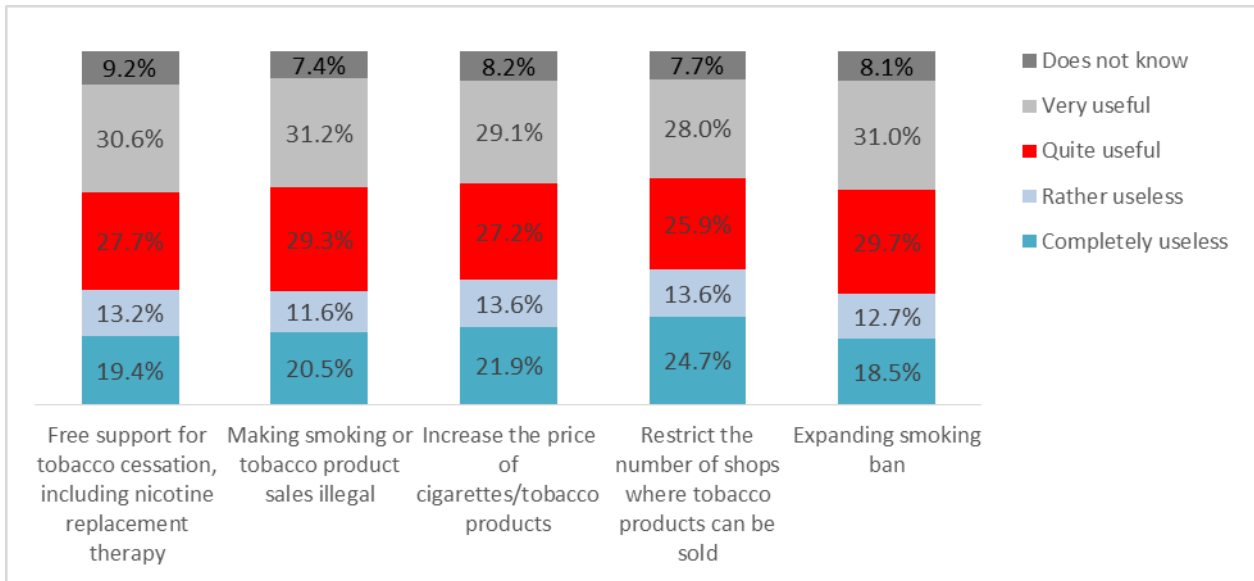
Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

Figure 7.5 shows that more than 70.0 percent of smokers and nearly 40.0 percent of non-smokers are strongly or moderately against a price increase of either 5.0 or 20.0 percent. Both male and female smokers as well as smokers who live in the northern region and those with the lowest household income are strongly against a price increase of either 5.0 or 20.0 percent. It is interesting that four out of five smokers and every second non-smoker who are in the age groups of 18–24 and 75–85 are strongly against a price increase of 20.0 percent (Table 7.5 in the Appendix). However, contrary to what might be expected, 47.4 percent of smokers with more than 1,600 EUR of household monthly income are strongly against a price increase of 5.0 percent, and 68.1 percent are strongly against a 20.0 percent price increase (Tables 7.4 and 7.5 in the Appendix).

Non-smokers with the highest level of education, those who are in the age group of 25–44 years, and those with household income between 1,201 and 1,600 EUR are strongly in favor of a 5.0 percent or 20.0 percent price increase (Tables 7.4 and 7.5 in the Appendix).

**Figure 7.6.** Every second adult thinks that all tobacco control strategies could be useful measures for smoking reduction



Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents

Source: Authors' calculations using STC-SEE data for Montenegro

Figure 7.6 shows that more than 50.0 percent of adults think that all tobacco control strategies could be useful measures for reducing smoking. Expansion of smoking bans and making smoking and cigarette sales illegal are considered just slightly more effective, while restriction of the number of sales locations is seen as the least effective measure. There is no significant difference in opinion between different demographic categories (see Tables 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, and 7.9 in the Appendix).

## CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

STC-SEE was conducted in Montenegro in 2019 on a sample of 1,000 adults 18–85 years of age. The survey provides nationally representative information on tobacco consumption with demographic breakdowns across gender, age, education level, settlement type, and geo-economic regions. The objective of the survey and this study is to investigate different aspects of smoking behaviour among Montenegrin adults, including patterns and products of tobacco use; reasons and methods for cessation; exposure to SHS; underlying tobacco economics; and smoking habits, attitudes, and perceptions.

Smoking prevalence among adults in Montenegro is still very high at 40.7 percent among both men and women, and most smokers in Montenegro (94.7 percent) use manufactured cigarettes. This high prevalence is accompanied with smoking initiation at an early age, as one in five smokers tried their first cigarette before age 15, and one in four smokers started smoking on a daily basis before 18 years of age. Although all relevant legislation has been passed, it is evident that there are still challenges regarding its implementation and enforcement as well as coordination between key stakeholders (Ministry of Finance- Customs Office and Department of Public Revenues, Ministry of Health- Institute for Public Health). Therefore it is necessary to precisely define the mechanisms of stakeholders' inter-sectorial coordination, through different programs (for example, improve the information systems for all stakeholders to enhance the efficacy of information exchange and creation of national database of tobacco related indicators).

Moreover, the average price of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes is 1.89 EUR, and smokers spend monthly, on average, 52.11 EUR on manufactured cigarettes, or 11.5 percent of their household monthly income. The highest monthly expenditures on cigarettes (77.43 EUR) are reported among young smokers (age group of 18–24) and those with a monthly household income above 1,600 EUR (116.72 EUR). Although the average weighted price has increased more than three times since 2010, and excise tax and VAT together represent nearly 80.0 percent of the retail price for a pack of cigarettes, prices in Montenegro are still low compared to the EU average.

Survey results show very high SHS exposure at home: in three of four Montenegrin households, smoking is allowed in at least one room. At the same time, SHS exposure at work and in indoor public places is very low, due to strict legal prohibition. The majority of adults do not seem to be aware of the harmful effects of smoking, which calls for more organized activities of stakeholders in regard to promotion of anti-smoking policies.

Recommendation(s):

- Significantly increase prices of tobacco through higher excise taxes in order to reduce tobacco use, and change social norms.
- Systematically monitor the implementation of existing tobacco control policies to ensure that they are having significant effect on smoking behavior and strengthen their enforcement.
- Anti-smoking policies should further focus on early prevention, health programs in primary and secondary schools, and family counselling.
- The protection of children specifically from SHS exposure should be encouraged through stronger mass media campaigns.

- Workshops to train inspection officers should be organized to improve the enforcement of smoke-free laws.

Only 10.0 percent of smokers tried to quit in the past 12 months, and most of them relapsed after only one month or less. Most smokers (more than 50.0 percent) tried to quit for health-related reasons, and more than 20.0 percent did so because of economic factors, mostly price increases. Among smokers who tried to quit, 82.7 percent of female and 55.9 percent of male smokers managed to quit smoking for only up to one month, which implies significant relapse problems and a necessity for behavioural therapies and timely critical assistance programs. Every third smoker who had made a quit attempt in the past year tried to stop smoking without any assistance, and almost no smoker used any cessation programs, as many of them are not yet offered in Montenegro.

Recommendation(s):

- Create a holistic Cessation Strategy, as a set of more customized programs and more accessible services in line with WHO recommendations (including free telephone quitlines, specialized cessation clinics, training to cope with smoking relapse, and courses for primary health care workers, strongly supported by public health awareness campaigns).
- Create locally customized, more health-conscious and more accessible and promoted cessation assistance.
- Develop online training for primary care providers on delivering brief advice for tobacco cessation.

Only 26.8 percent of all current smokers of manufactured cigarettes in Montenegro changed their smoking behaviour after the last price increase, but most of the change was in terms of switching to cheaper alternatives (cheaper brands, hand-rolled cigarettes, or illicit cigarettes). For almost half (46.0 percent) of current smokers who changed their smoking behaviour after the last price increase (or 12.3 percent of all smokers), this change was permanent.

Recommendation:

- Reduce the gap between the price of the most expensive and the cheapest tobacco brands by increasing excise taxes, with the focus on excise tax as well as WAPC, to limit downward substitution to cheaper brands.

Only one in ten smokers smokes less today than before, and this is mainly for health-related reasons (44.2 percent) and price increases (30.2 percent). While less than 10.0 percent of smokers are strongly in favour of a price increase and more than 80.0 percent of smokers consider cigarettes to be expensive or very expensive (although the percentages are highest among low-income smokers), 56.3 percent of adults consider increases in tobacco prices as a useful policy for reducing tobacco use. Moreover, other policies, such as expansion of smoking bans or making the use or sale of tobacco products illegal are considered as useful policies to reduce tobacco use by more than 60.0 percent of adults.

Recommendation(s):

- Government intervention should be focused on more aggressive both direct (retail price increases) and indirect (excise tax increases) pricing strategies.

- Price increases should be combined with other non-price measures, especially considering the lower exposure to various tobacco product promotions (special price offers or discounts for cigarettes).
- Create a new Strategy for Tobacco Control in line with WHO recommendations.
- Implement pilot studies to identify reliable, scalable methods for monitoring the implementation of various government tobacco control policies and obtain measurable results.

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## APPENDIX

### SECTION 1. SAMPLE DESIGN

The Survey on Tobacco Consumption in Southeastern European Countries (STC-SEE) was conducted as a door-to-door, face-to-face survey, interviewing respondents in their homes using a CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews) methodology. A face-to-face interview is a data collection method where the interviewer directly communicates with the respondent using the prepared questionnaire. This method enables researchers to acquire factual information as well as respondents' evaluations, attitudes, preferences, and other information revealed during the conversation with the respondent.

The sample size consisted of 1,000 respondents selected to be nationally representative using the framing of the latest census, conducted in 2011. The target population was citizens aged 18 to 85 years. Out of 1,000 respondents, 51.5 percent were women and 48.5 percent were men. About half of the respondents were from the central geo-economic region (47.2 percent), and the others were from the northern and the southern regions (28.2 percent and 24.6 percent, respectively). Respondents were mainly located in urban areas (63.1 percent) compared to rural ones (36.9 percent). Approximately half of the respondents in the sample (55.5 percent) had a secondary level of education. Slightly more than half of the sample population (57.5 percent) were adults from 25 to 54 years of age.

Sampling consisted of the following stages:

- Geo-economic regions;
- Type of residence (urban versus rural);
- Households by random route technique starting from given addresses;
- Household members with equal probability;
- 10 respondents per primary sampling unit (PSU).

Allocation of the sample by strata is proportional to size of the stratum (number of persons ages 18 to 85 years). Post stratification was done with regard to five factors: gender, age, type of settlement, geo-economic region, and education level.

The survey employed a three-stage sampling design. In the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected randomly by probability proportional to the size of the geo-economic region. PSUs were equal to voting precincts defined by National Electoral Commissions of each respective country. Those PSUs consisted of eligible voters (citizens 18 years old and older). There were 100 PSUs selected with urban versus rural split in accordance with the proportion in each of the populations.

In the second stage, ten housing units in each PSU were selected by random route technique starting from the randomly selected address with a fixed, periodic interval (the sampling interval). In the third stage, household members were selected randomly using a next-birthday method.

**BASE WEIGHT**

Data were adjusted in order to correct weights to the 2011 census distribution. The variables used for calibration were geo-economic region, type of residence (urban versus rural), age group, gender, and education level (Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1.** Weighting according to five factors

Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Education level	Weight
Center	Urban	Male	18–24	Primary or less	1.111269
Center	Urban	Male	18–24	Secondary	0.479665
Center	Urban	Male	18–24	Higher	0.709289
Center	Urban	Male	25–34	Primary or less	1.824872
Center	Urban	Male	25–34	Secondary	0.787682
Center	Urban	Male	25–34	Higher	1.164759
Center	Urban	Male	35–44	Primary or less	1.756075
Center	Urban	Male	35–44	Secondary	0.757987
Center	Urban	Male	35–44	Higher	1.120848
Center	Urban	Male	45–54	Primary or less	1.605536
Center	Urban	Male	45–54	Secondary	0.693008
Center	Urban	Male	45–54	Higher	1.024763
Center	Urban	Male	55–64	Primary or less	1.681346
Center	Urban	Male	55–64	Secondary	0.725731
Center	Urban	Male	55–64	Higher	1.073151
Center	Urban	Male	65+	Primary or less	2.001931
Center	Urban	Male	65+	Secondary	0.864107
Center	Urban	Male	65+	Higher	1.277770
Center	Urban	Female	18–24	Primary or less	0.925699
Center	Urban	Female	18–24	Secondary	0.399566
Center	Urban	Female	18–24	Higher	0.590845
Center	Urban	Female	25–34	Primary or less	1.000000
Center	Urban	Female	25–34	Secondary	0.656147
Center	Urban	Female	25–34	Higher	0.970256
Center	Urban	Female	35–44	Primary or less	1.462829
Center	Urban	Female	35–44	Secondary	0.631411
Center	Urban	Female	35–44	Higher	0.933678
Center	Urban	Female	45–54	Primary or less	1.337428
Center	Urban	Female	45–54	Secondary	0.577283
Center	Urban	Female	45–54	Higher	0.853638
Center	Urban	Female	55–64	Primary or less	1.400579
Center	Urban	Female	55–64	Secondary	0.604541
Center	Urban	Female	55–64	Higher	0.893946
Center	Urban	Female	65+	Primary or less	1.667630
Center	Urban	Female	65+	Secondary	0.719810
Center	Urban	Female	65+	Higher	1.064396
Center	Rural	Male	18–24	Primary or less	1.000000
Center	Rural	Male	18–24	Secondary	1.212502
Center	Rural	Male	18–24	Higher	1.792947

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Education level	Weight
Center	Rural	Male	25–34	Primary or less	1.000000
Center	Rural	Male	25–34	Secondary	1.000000
Center	Rural	Male	25–34	Higher	2.944290
Center	Rural	Male	35–44	Primary or less	1.000000
Center	Rural	Male	35–44	Secondary	1.916046
Center	Rural	Male	35–44	Higher	2.833290
Center	Rural	Male	45–54	Primary or less	4.058489
Center	Rural	Male	45–54	Secondary	1.751793
Center	Rural	Male	45–54	Higher	1.000000
Center	Rural	Male	55–64	Primary or less	4.250125
Center	Rural	Male	55–64	Secondary	1.834510
Center	Rural	Male	55–64	Higher	2.712722
Center	Rural	Male	65+	Primary or less	4.408605
Center	Rural	Male	65+	Secondary	2.184299
Center	Rural	Male	65+	Higher	1.000000
Center	Rural	Female	18–24	Primary or less	1.000000
Center	Rural	Female	18–24	Secondary	1.010026
Center	Rural	Female	18–24	Higher	1.000000
Center	Rural	Female	25–34	Primary or less	1.000000
Center	Rural	Female	25–34	Secondary	1.658616
Center	Rural	Female	25–34	Higher	2.452624
Center	Rural	Female	35–44	Primary or less	3.697754
Center	Rural	Female	35–44	Secondary	1.596086
Center	Rural	Female	35–44	Higher	2.360160
Center	Rural	Female	45–54	Primary or less	3.380764
Center	Rural	Female	45–54	Secondary	1.459262
Center	Rural	Female	45–54	Higher	2.157836
Center	Rural	Female	55–64	Primary or less	3.540398
Center	Rural	Female	55–64	Secondary	1.528166
Center	Rural	Female	55–64	Higher	1.000000
Center	Rural	Female	65+	Primary or less	4.215452
Center	Rural	Female	65+	Secondary	1.819544
Center	Rural	Female	65+	Higher	2.690591
North	Urban	Male	18–24	Primary or less	1.462550
North	Urban	Male	18–24	Secondary	0.631291
North	Urban	Male	18–24	Higher	1.000000
North	Urban	Male	25–34	Primary or less	1.000000
North	Urban	Male	25–34	Secondary	1.036674
North	Urban	Male	25–34	Higher	1.532948
North	Urban	Male	35–44	Primary or less	1.000000
North	Urban	Male	35–44	Secondary	0.997592
North	Urban	Male	35–44	Higher	1.475156
North	Urban	Male	45–54	Primary or less	1.000000
North	Urban	Male	45–54	Secondary	0.912073
North	Urban	Male	45–54	Higher	1.348699
North	Urban	Male	55–64	Primary or less	2.212833

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Education level	Weight
North	Urban	Male	55–64	Secondary	0.955140
North	Urban	Male	55–64	Higher	1.412382
North	Urban	Male	65+	Primary or less	2.634758
North	Urban	Male	65+	Secondary	1.137258
North	Urban	Male	65+	Higher	1.681683
North	Urban	Female	18–24	Primary or less	1.218320
North	Urban	Female	18–24	Secondary	0.525872
North	Urban	Female	18–24	Higher	0.777615
North	Urban	Female	25–34	Primary or less	2.000665
North	Urban	Female	25–34	Secondary	0.863561
North	Urban	Female	25–34	Higher	1.276962
North	Urban	Female	35–44	Primary or less	1.925240
North	Urban	Female	35–44	Secondary	0.831004
North	Urban	Female	35–44	Higher	1.228821
North	Urban	Female	45–54	Primary or less	1.760199
North	Urban	Female	45–54	Secondary	0.759767
North	Urban	Female	45–54	Higher	1.123480
North	Urban	Female	55–64	Primary or less	1.843313
North	Urban	Female	55–64	Secondary	0.795642
North	Urban	Female	55–64	Higher	1.176529
North	Urban	Female	65+	Primary or less	2.194780
North	Urban	Female	65+	Secondary	0.947348
North	Urban	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000
North	Rural	Male	18–24	Primary or less	0.914052
North	Rural	Male	18–24	Secondary	0.394538
North	Rural	Male	18–24	Higher	1.000000
North	Rural	Male	25–34	Primary or less	1.501011
North	Rural	Male	25–34	Secondary	0.647892
North	Rural	Male	25–34	Higher	0.958048
North	Rural	Male	35–44	Primary or less	1.000000
North	Rural	Male	35–44	Secondary	0.623466
North	Rural	Male	35–44	Higher	0.921930
North	Rural	Male	45–54	Primary or less	1.320600
North	Rural	Male	45–54	Secondary	0.570020
North	Rural	Male	45–54	Higher	0.842898
North	Rural	Male	55–64	Primary or less	1.382957
North	Rural	Male	55–64	Secondary	0.596935
North	Rural	Male	55–64	Higher	0.882698
North	Rural	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.000000
North	Rural	Male	65+	Secondary	0.710754
North	Rural	Male	65+	Higher	1.051003
North	Rural	Female	18–24	Primary or less	0.761415
North	Rural	Female	18–24	Secondary	0.328655
North	Rural	Female	18–24	Higher	0.485987
North	Rural	Female	25–34	Primary or less	1.250358
North	Rural	Female	25–34	Secondary	0.539700

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Education level	Weight
North	Rural	Female	25–34	Higher	0.798064
North	Rural	Female	35–44	Primary or less	1.203220
North	Rural	Female	35–44	Secondary	0.519354
North	Rural	Female	35–44	Higher	0.767977
North	Rural	Female	45–54	Primary or less	1.100074
North	Rural	Female	45–54	Secondary	0.474832
North	Rural	Female	45–54	Higher	1.000000
North	Rural	Female	55–64	Primary or less	1.152017
North	Rural	Female	55–64	Secondary	0.497253
North	Rural	Female	55–64	Higher	0.735297
North	Rural	Female	65+	Primary or less	1.371674
North	Rural	Female	65+	Secondary	1.000000
North	Rural	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000
South	Urban	Male	18–24	Primary or less	1.021205
South	Urban	Male	18–24	Secondary	0.440790
South	Urban	Male	18–24	Higher	1.000000
South	Urban	Male	25–34	Primary or less	1.676973
South	Urban	Male	25–34	Secondary	0.723843
South	Urban	Male	25–34	Higher	1.070360
South	Urban	Male	35–44	Primary or less	1.613752
South	Urban	Male	35–44	Secondary	0.696555
South	Urban	Male	35–44	Higher	1.030007
South	Urban	Male	45–54	Primary or less	1.475413
South	Urban	Male	45–54	Secondary	0.636843
South	Urban	Male	45–54	Higher	0.941710
South	Urban	Male	55–64	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Urban	Male	55–64	Secondary	0.666913
South	Urban	Male	55–64	Higher	0.986176
South	Urban	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.839683
South	Urban	Male	65+	Secondary	0.794075
South	Urban	Male	65+	Higher	1.174212
South	Urban	Female	18–24	Primary or less	0.850675
South	Urban	Female	18–24	Secondary	0.367182
South	Urban	Female	18–24	Higher	0.542959
South	Urban	Female	25–34	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Urban	Female	25–34	Secondary	0.602969
South	Urban	Female	25–34	Higher	0.891621
South	Urban	Female	35–44	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Urban	Female	35–44	Secondary	0.580237
South	Urban	Female	35–44	Higher	0.858007
South	Urban	Female	45–54	Primary or less	1.229034
South	Urban	Female	45–54	Secondary	0.530496
South	Urban	Female	45–54	Higher	0.784454
South	Urban	Female	55–64	Primary or less	1.287067
South	Urban	Female	55–64	Secondary	0.555546
South	Urban	Female	55–64	Higher	0.821495

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Geo-economic region	Type of residence	Gender	Age	Education level	Weight
South	Urban	Female	65+	Primary or less	1.532475
South	Urban	Female	65+	Secondary	0.661472
South	Urban	Female	65+	Higher	0.978131
South	Rural	Male	18–24	Primary or less	4.266461
South	Rural	Male	18–24	Secondary	1.841561
South	Rural	Male	18–24	Higher	1.000000
South	Rural	Male	25–34	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Rural	Male	25–34	Secondary	3.024122
South	Rural	Male	25–34	Higher	1.000000
South	Rural	Male	35–44	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Rural	Male	35–44	Secondary	2.910113
South	Rural	Male	35–44	Higher	4.303234
South	Rural	Male	45–54	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Rural	Male	45–54	Secondary	2.660644
South	Rural	Male	45–54	Higher	1.000000
South	Rural	Male	55–64	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Rural	Male	55–64	Secondary	2.786275
South	Rural	Male	55–64	Higher	4.120113
South	Rural	Male	65+	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Rural	Male	65+	Secondary	3.317539
South	Rural	Male	65+	Higher	1.000000
South	Rural	Female	18–24	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Rural	Female	18–24	Secondary	1.000000
South	Rural	Female	18–24	Higher	1.000000
South	Rural	Female	25–34	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Rural	Female	25–34	Secondary	2.519125
South	Rural	Female	25–34	Higher	3.725074
South	Rural	Female	35–44	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Rural	Female	35–44	Secondary	2.424155
South	Rural	Female	35–44	Higher	1.000000
South	Rural	Female	45–54	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Rural	Female	45–54	Secondary	2.216344
South	Rural	Female	45–54	Higher	1.000000
South	Rural	Female	55–64	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Rural	Female	55–64	Secondary	2.320996
South	Rural	Female	55–64	Higher	1.000000
South	Rural	Female	65+	Primary or less	1.000000
South	Rural	Female	65+	Secondary	2.763545
South	Rural	Female	65+	Higher	1.000000

Source: Deep Dive

**SECTION 2. SAMPLING ERRORS**

*Table 2.1. Sampling errors for national sample*

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of all tobacco products	40.72	1.71	1,000	1.22	0.04	3.35	37.35	44.10
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of smoked tobacco products	40.44	1.72	1,000	1.23	0.04	3.37	37.06	43.81
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of electronic cigarettes	0.70	0.26	1,000	0.95	0.37	0.51	0.31	1.42
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of heated tobacco products	0.24	0.14	1,000	0.81	0.58	0.27	0.10	0.70
Percentage of adults who are current daily smokers of smoked tobacco products	39.19	1.71	1,000	1.23	0.04	3.35	35.82	42.63
Percentage of adults who are current occasional smokers of smoked tobacco products	1.25	0.31	1,000	0.79	0.25	0.61	0.81	2.01

### Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are former smokers of smoked tobacco products	14.62	1.15	1,000	1.06	0.08	2.25	12.51	17.00
Percentage of adults who are never smokers of smoked tobacco products	43.54	1.62	1,000	1.07	0.04	3.18	40.42	46.71
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of manufactured cigarettes	38.81	1.73	1,000	2.55	0.04	3.39	35.41	42.20
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of hand-rolled cigarettes	2.89	0.53	1,000	1.01	0.18	1.04	2.00	4.10
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of pipes full of tobacco	0.38	0.29	1,000	2.21	0.76	0.57	0.10	1.70
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of cigars or cigarillos	0.13	0.93	1,000	0.65	7.15	1.82	0.00	0.50
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of waterpipes	0.31	0.14	1,000	0.60	0.45	0.27	0.10	0.70



## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Average monthly expenditure on cigarettes (in EUR)	52.54	2.82	404	0.65	0.05	5.53	46.99	58.10
Average monthly expenditure on hand-rolled cigarettes (in EUR)	14.97	0.71	29	0.19	0.05	1.39	12.71	17.24
Average monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (in EUR)	52.11	1.53	388	0.54	0.03	3.01	49.09	55.13
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	19.73	0.55	404	0.55	0.03	1.08	18.65	20.82
Average number of manufactured cigarettes smoked per day	19.55	0.52	388	0.69	0.03	1.03	18.52	20.58
Average number of hand-rolled cigarettes smoked per day	13.79	2.13	29	1.53	0.15	4.18	9.40	18.18
The average price paid for a pack of cigarettes	1.82	0.03	404	0.88	0.02	0.06	1.76	1.88
The average price paid for a pack of manufactured cigarettes	1.89	0.02	388	0.61	0.01	0.05	1.84	1.93
The average price paid for a pack of hand-rolled cigarettes	1.03	0.08	29	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.77	1.30

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on cigarettes	11.40	0.42	353	0.41	0.04	0.83	10.57	12.23
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on manufactured cigarettes	11.51	0.42	333	0.37	0.04	0.82	10.68	12.33
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on hand-rolled cigarettes	7.57	0.76	25	0.22	0.10	1.50	5.14	10.00
Percentage of current smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months	10.90	1.69	48	1.22	0.16	3.31	7.99	14.69
Average smoking abstinence duration (months) of the last quit attempt in the past 12 months among current smokers	1.19	0.04	36	0.02	0.03	0.07	1.10	1.28
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at work (allowed everywhere)	3.90	1.20	14	1.59	0.31	2.35	5.64	22.76

### Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home (current smokers)	84.20	1.90	308	0.92	0.02	3.72	80.30	87.50
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home (non-smokers)	39.50	4.60	68	1.25	0.12	9.02	34.50	44.80
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in government buildings	8.80	4.90	57	2.03	0.56	9.60	2.80	24.40
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in health care facilities	2.60	0.90	479	1.40	0.35	1.76	1.30	5.00
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants	18.40	1.70	589	1.31	0.09	3.33	15.20	22.00
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in bars or night clubs	25.50	2.70	312	1.35	0.11	5.29	20.60	31.20
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation	4.90	1.00	394	0.94	0.20	1.96	3.30	7.40

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in university or school buildings	4.60	1.30	245	1.15	0.28	2.55	2.60	8.00
Percentage of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothered other people (many times)	46.30	2.30	255	1.14	0.05	4.51	41.90	50.90
Percentage of smokers who consumed fewer cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	8.24	1.38	388	1.00	0.17	2.70	5.91	11.38
Percentage of smokers who tried to quit smoking due to last cigarette price increase	2.25	0.75	388	1.02	0.33	1.47	1.16	4.31
Percentage of smokers who switched completely or partially to illegal cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	5.23	1.16	388	1.07	0.22	2.27	3.38	8.03

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of smokers who switched completely or partially to cheaper brands due to last cigarette price increase	9.89	1.96	388	1.70	0.20	3.83	6.66	14.44
Percentage of smokers who switched completely or partially to hand-rolled cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	1.35	1.00	388	3.01	0.75	1.97	0.31	5.67
Percentage of smokers who believe that cigarette prices are very expensive	36.53	2.55	404	1.14	0.07	5.00	31.68	41.67
Percentage of non-smokers who believe that cigarette prices are very expensive	34.76	2.22	596	1.30	0.06	4.36	30.53	39.24
Percentage of smokers who are strongly in favor of a 5 percent price increase	55.99	2.57	404	1.08	0.05	5.04	50.91	60.96

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of smokers who are strongly in favor of a 20 percent price increase	66.50	2.40	404	1.05	0.04	4.71	61.64	71.04
Percentage of adults who think that free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy, is a very useful strategy	30.62	1.52	1,000	1.08	0.05	2.97	27.72	33.67
Percentage of adults who think that making smoking or tobacco product sales illegal is a very useful strategy	31.18	1.80	1,000	1.52	0.06	3.54	27.75	34.83
Percentage of adults who think that raising the price of tobacco products is a very useful strategy	29.15	1.67	1,000	1.35	0.06	3.28	25.98	32.54

**Table 2.2.** Sampling errors for male sample

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of all tobacco products	40.20	2.51	485	1.28	0.06	4.92	35.41	45.23
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of smoking tobacco products	40.20	2.51	485	1.28	0.06	4.92	35.41	45.23
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of electronic cigarettes	0.30	0.24	485	0.70	0.80	0.47	0.11	1.10
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of heated tobacco products	0.10	0.10	485	0.67	1.00	0.20	0.01	1.11
Percentage of adults who are current daily smokers of smoked tobacco products	39.41	2.50	485	1.27	0.06	4.90	34.60	44.44
Percentage of adults who are current occasional smokers of smoked tobacco products	0.82	0.39	485	1.27	0.48	0.76	0.19	2.41

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are former smokers of smoked tobacco products	19.42	1.81	485	1.00	0.09	3.55	16.12	23.10
Percentage of adults who are never smokers of smoked tobacco products	39.41	2.32	485	1.09	0.06	4.55	34.89	44.01
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of manufactured cigarettes	38.91	2.49	485	1.31	0.06	4.88	34.00	43.90
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of hand-rolled cigarettes	3.50	1.01	485	1.33	0.29	1.98	2.11	6.02
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of pipes full of tobacco	0.50	0.49	485	2.67	0.98	0.96	0.10	3.79
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of cigars or cigarillos	0.30	0.20	485	0.66	0.67	0.39	0.10	1.10
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of waterpipes	0.59	0.30	485	0.63	0.51	0.59	0.20	1.50



## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Average monthly expenditure on cigarettes (in EUR)	67.29	5.48	198	0.67	0.08	10.73	56.52	78.07
Average monthly expenditure on hand-rolled cigarettes (in EUR)	12.85	0.45	17	0.06	0.03	0.87	11.43	14.27
Average monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (in EUR)	65.51	2.52	189	0.50	0.04	4.94	60.55	70.47
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	23.12	0.92	198	0.87	0.04	1.80	21.31	24.93
Average number of manufactured cigarettes smoked per day	22.88	0.83	189	0.71	0.04	1.62	22.92	26.29
Average number of hand-rolled cigarettes smoked per day	18.50	0.56	17	0.03	0.03	1.09	16.72	20.27
The average price paid for a pack of cigarettes	1.81	0.05	198	1.10	0.03	0.09	1.71	1.90
The average price paid for a pack of manufactured cigarettes	2.06	0.04	189	0.60	0.02	0.07	1.98	2.13
The average price paid for a pack of hand-rolled cigarettes	1.14	0.00	17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13	1.14
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on cigarettes	11.87	0.54	171	0.33	0.05	1.07	10.80	12.94

## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on manufactured cigarettes	12.10	0.53	160	0.28	0.04	1.03	11.06	13.14
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on hand-rolled cigarettes	6.39	0.11	15	0.00	0.02	0.21	6.04	6.74
Percentage of current smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months	9.70	2.03	21	0.94	0.21	3.98	6.38	14.48
Average smoking abstinence duration (months) of the last quit attempt in the past 12 months among current smokers	1.78	0.08	15	0.02	0.04	0.15	1.60	1.95
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at work (allowed everywhere)	5.50	1.80	10	1.33	0.33	3.53	2.70	10.30
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home (current smokers)	87.10	2.40	155	0.87	0.03	4.70	81.70	91.00

## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home (non-smokers)	39.20	6.10	37	1.40	0.16	11.96	32.10	46.80
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in government buildings	14.20	8.80	30	2.19	0.62	17.25	3.90	40.50
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in health care facilities	2.70	1.70	206	2.16	0.63	3.33	0.80	8.90
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants	20.60	2.70	320	1.58	0.13	5.29	15.80	26.40
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in bars or night clubs	26.50	3.80	188	1.57	0.14	7.45	19.70	34.60
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation	5.30	1.90	177	1.41	0.36	3.72	2.60	10.70
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in university or school buildings	5.40	2.10	123	1.23	0.39	4.12	2.50	11.20

### Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothered other people (many times)	51.80	3.10	150	1.10	0.06	6.08	45.70	57.90
Percentage of smokers who consumed fewer cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	5.79	1.57	189	0.87	0.27	3.07	3.38	9.75
Percentage of smokers who tried to quit smoking due to last cigarette price increase	1.28	0.81	189	1.00	0.63	1.59	0.37	4.36
Percentage of smokers who switched completely or partially to illegal cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	4.71	1.87	189	1.50	0.40	3.66	2.14	10.06
Percentage of smokers who switched completely or partially to cheaper brands due to last cigarette price increase	7.48	2.78	189	2.15	0.37	5.44	3.55	15.09

## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of smokers who switched completely or partially to hand-rolled cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	0.89	0.88	189	1.71	0.99	1.73	0.13	6.04
Percentage of smokers who believe that cigarette prices are very expensive	34.31	3.85	195	1.28	0.11	7.54	27.19	42.20
Percentage of non-smokers who believe that cigarette prices are very expensive	32.65	3.31	291	0.88	0.10	6.49	64.88	96.71
Percentage of smokers who are strongly in favor of a 5 percent price increase	51.91	3.69	195	1.06	0.07	7.23	44.68	59.06
Percentage of smokers who are strongly in favor of a 20 percent price increase	64.54	3.35	195	0.96	0.05	6.57	57.72	70.81
Percentage of adults who think that free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy, is a very useful strategy	31.19	2.19	485	1.08	0.07	4.29	27.06	35.64

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who think that making smoking or tobacco product sales illegal is a very useful strategy	34.52	2.90	485	1.81	0.08	5.69	29.06	40.42
Percentage of adults who think that raising the price of tobacco products is a very useful strategy	31.71	2.88	485	1.86	0.09	5.64	26.34	37.61

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

**Table 2.3.** Sampling errors for female sample

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of all tobacco products	41.20	2.31	515	1.17	0.06	4.53	36.72	45.90
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of smoked tobacco products	40.71	2.42	515	1.18	0.06	4.74	36.21	45.44
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of electronic cigarettes	1.10	0.57	515	1.03	0.52	1.12	0.51	2.52
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of heated tobacco products	0.30	0.20	515	0.86	0.67	0.39	0.01	1.10
Percentage of adults who are current daily smokers of smoked tobacco products	39.00	2.31	515	1.19	0.06	4.53	34.50	43.60
Percentage of adults who are current occasional smokers of smoked tobacco products	1.71	0.39	515	0.59	0.23	0.76	1.01	2.79
Percentage of adults who are former smokers of smoked tobacco products	10.23	1.52	515	1.21	0.15	2.98	7.59	13.41
Percentage of adults who are never smokers of smoked tobacco products	47.49	2.33	515	1.07	0.05	4.57	43.10	51.90

## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of manufactured cigarettes	38.70	2.41	515	1.21	0.06	4.72	34.21	43.49
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of hand-rolled cigarettes	2.31	0.49	515	0.54	0.21	0.96	1.50	3.40
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of pipes full of tobacco	0.21	0.20	515	1.15	0.95	0.39	0.01	1.61
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of cigars or cigarillos	0.00	-	515	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of waterpipes	0.00	-	515	-	-	-	-	-
Average monthly expenditure on cigarettes (in EUR)	38.46	1.75	206	0.89	0.05	2.94	35.02	41.91
Average monthly expenditure on hand-rolled cigarettes (in EUR)	18.08	1.63	12	0.26	0.38	3.19	12.90	23.25
Average monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (in EUR)	39.44	1.80	199	0.90	0.05	3.53	35.89	42.98
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	16.48	0.62	206	0.79	0.04	1.22	15.25	17.71



## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Average number of manufactured cigarettes smoked per day	16.37	0.65	199	0.80	0.04	1.28	15.09	17.66
Average number of hand-rolled cigarettes smoked per day	16.59	1.71	12	0.72	0.10	3.35	11.16	22.03
The average price paid for a pack of cigarettes	1.84	0.04	206	0.63	0.02	0.06	1.77	1.91
The average price paid for a pack of manufactured cigarettes	1.73	0.03	199	0.74	0.02	0.06	1.67	1.79
The average price paid for a pack of hand-rolled cigarettes	0.88	0.20	12	1.01	0.03	0.40	0.23	1.53
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on cigarettes	10.95	0.64	182	0.50	0.06	1.25	9.69	12.20
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on manufactured cigarettes	10.96	0.64	173	0.47	0.06	1.26	9.69	12.23
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on hand-rolled cigarettes	9.43	1.96	10	0.47	0.21	3.84	3.20	15.67
Percentage of current smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months	12.01	2.65	27	1.43	0.22	5.20	7.70	18.26

## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Average smoking abstinence duration (months) of the last quit attempt in the past 12 months among current smokers	0.76	0.04	21	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.68	0.85
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at work (allowed everywhere)	2.40	1.50	4	2.00	0.63	2.94	0.70	7.90
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home (current smokers)	81.60	2.80	153	1.10	0.03	5.49	81.70	86.30
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home (non-smokers)	39.90	6.60	31	0.97	0.17	12.94	32.90	47.30
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in government buildings	3.10	3.00	27	0.99	0.97	5.88	0.40	18.70
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in health care facilities	2.60	0.90	273	0.81	0.35	1.76	1.30	5.00
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants	15.70	2.00	269	0.90	0.13	3.92	76.30	84.80

## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in bars or night clubs	24.10	3.70	124	1.02	0.15	7.25	17.70	32.00
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation	4.60	1.00	217	0.49	0.22	1.96	3.00	6.90
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in university or school buildings	3.90	1.60	122	1.04	0.41	3.14	1.70	8.70
Percentage of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothered other people (many times)	40.20	3.30	105	1.18	0.08	6.47	33.90	46.90
Percentage of smokers who consumed fewer cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	10.56	2.23	199	1.07	0.21	4.36	6.92	15.79
Percentage of smokers who tried to quit smoking due to last cigarette price increase	3.17	1.25	199	1.03	0.39	2.44	1.45	6.77
Percentage of smokers who switched completely or partially to illegal cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	5.73	1.40	199	0.74	0.24	2.74	3.53	9.18

## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of smokers who switched completely or partially to cheaper brands due to last cigarette price increase	12.17	2.73	199	1.42	0.22	5.35	7.74	18.62
Percentage of smokers who switched completely or partially to hand-rolled cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	1.78	1.76	199	3.64	0.99	3.46	0.25	11.62
Percentage of smokers who believe that cigarette prices are very expensive	38.60	3.42	209	1.03	0.09	6.70	32.14	45.48
Percentage of non-smokers who believe that cigarette prices are very expensive	36.76	2.99	305	1.17	0.08	5.85	31.12	42.80
Percentage of smokers who are strongly in favor of a 5 percent price increase	59.80	3.61	209	1.14	0.06	7.08	52.55	66.65
Percentage of smokers who are strongly in favor of a 20 percent price increase	68.33	3.46	209	1.16	0.05	6.79	61.18	74.71
Percentage of adults who think that free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy, is a very useful strategy	30.07	2.10	515	1.08	0.07	4.12	26.12	34.35

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who think that making smoking or tobacco product sales illegal is a very useful strategy	28.03	2.19	515	1.22	0.08	4.29	23.94	32.52
Percentage of adults who think that raising the price of tobacco products is a very useful strategy	26.73	1.79	515	0.84	0.07	3.50	23.37	30.39

**Table 2.4.** Sampling errors for urban sample

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of all tobacco products	38.19	1.80	631	0.83	0.05	3.53	34.82	41.73
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of smoked tobacco products	37.70	1.80	631	0.83	0.05	3.53	34.51	41.43
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of electronic cigarettes	0.30	0.20	631	0.71	0.67	0.39	0.10	1.00
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of heated tobacco products	0.40	0.20	631	0.80	0.50	0.39	0.10	1.20
Percentage of adults who are current daily smokers of smoked tobacco products	36.40	1.81	631	0.84	0.05	3.55	33.01	39.89
Percentage of adults who are current occasional smokers of smoked tobacco products	1.49	0.40	631	0.63	0.27	0.78	0.89	2.41

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are former smokers of smoked tobacco products	14.91	1.33	631	0.85	0.09	2.61	12.49	17.70
Percentage of adults who are never smokers of smoked tobacco products	45.70	1.89	631	0.89	0.04	3.70	41.11	39.40
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of manufactured cigarettes	36.30	1.81	631	0.84	0.05	3.55	32.89	39.81
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of hand-rolled cigarettes	2.60	0.60	631	0.76	0.23	1.18	1.70	3.90
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of pipes full of tobacco	0.00	-	631	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of cigars or cigarillos	0.10	0.10	631	0.67	1.00	1.32	0.00	0.71
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of waterpipes	0.30	0.20	631	0.63	0.67	0.39	0.10	1.00
Average monthly expenditure on cigarettes (in EUR)	51.44	4.43	240	0.67	0.09	8.69	42.72	60.17

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Average monthly expenditure on hand-rolled cigarettes (in EUR)	14.66	1.23	16	0.30	0.08	2.40	10.76	18.56
Average monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (in EUR)	49.63	1.96	229	0.54	0.04	3.83	45.78	53.48
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	18.06	0.59	240	0.59	0.03	1.15	16.91	19.22
Average number of manufactured cigarettes smoked per day	17.88	0.61	229	0.59	0.03	1.19	16.69	19.07
Average number of hand-rolled cigarettes smoked per day	18.35	0.62	16	0.05	0.03	1.21	16.38	20.31
The average price paid for a pack of cigarettes	1.89	0.04	240	0.74	0.02	0.07	1.81	1.96
The average price paid for a pack of manufactured cigarettes	1.97	0.03	229	0.61	0.02	0.06	1.91	2.03
The average price paid for a pack of hand-rolled cigarettes	0.80	0.04	16	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.69	0.92
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on cigarettes	8.83	0.49	209	0.58	0.06	0.97	7.86	9.81



Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on manufactured cigarettes	8.95	0.51	197	0.57	0.06	1.00	7.94	9.95
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on hand-rolled cigarettes	6.59	0.55	13	0.11	0.08	1.07	4.85	8.34
Percentage of current smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months	12.90	2.04	37	0.90	0.16	3.99	9.40	17.45
Average smoking abstinence duration (months) of the last quit attempt in the past 12 months among current smokers	1.21	0.05	25	0.02	0.04	0.11	1.08	1.33
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at work (allowed everywhere)	3.00	1.10	8	1.15	0.37	2.16	1.50	6.00
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home (current smokers)	81.10	2.50	168	0.82	0.03	4.90	75.70	85.50

### Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home (non-smokers)	42.50	5.70	52	1.21	0.13	11.17	37.30	48.00
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in government buildings	5.70	3.40	42	1.06	0.60	6.66	1.70	17.40
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in health care facilities	3.00	1.10	309	1.31	0.37	2.16	1.40	6.20
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants	12.30	1.50	418	1.00	0.12	2.94	9.60	15.60
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in bars or night clubs	21.70	2.50	211	0.89	0.12	4.90	17.20	27.10
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation	3.30	0.90	270	0.74	0.27	1.76	1.90	5.60
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in university or school buildings	3.90	1.20	186	0.82	0.31	2.35	2.20	7.00

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothered other people (many times)	41.40	2.40	138	0.81	0.06	4.70	36.70	46.30
Percentage of adults who consumed fewer cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	8.67	1.76	229	0.91	0.20	3.45	5.78	12.80
Percentage of adults who tried to quit smoking due to last cigarette price increase	1.03	0.65	229	0.97	0.63	1.27	0.30	3.50
Percentage of adults who switched completely or partially to illegal cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	7.12	1.52	229	0.82	0.21	2.98	4.65	10.75
Percentage of adults who switched completely or partially to cheaper brands due to last cigarette price increase	8.82	1.76	229	0.91	0.20	3.46	5.92	12.95

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who switched completely or partially to hand-rolled cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	0.73	0.73	229	1.71	0.99	1.43	0.10	5.02
Percentage of smokers who believe that cigarette prices are very expensive	33.75	2.73	239	0.80	0.08	5.36	28.61	39.30
Percentage of non-smokers who believe that cigarette prices are very expensive	34.82	2.52	392	1.09	0.07	4.94	30.05	39.91
Percentage of smokers who are strongly in favor of a 5 percent price increase	22.93	2.12	239	1.00	0.09	4.16	19.03	27.35
Percentage of smokers who are strongly in favor of a 20 percent price increase	63.35	2.65	239	0.72	0.04	5.18	58.02	68.37
Percentage of adults who think that free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy, is a very useful strategy	30.00	1.70	631	0.83	0.06	3.33	26.90	33.40

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who think that making smoking or tobacco product sales illegal is a very useful strategy	31.22	1.81	631	0.96	0.06	3.54	27.79	34.87
Percentage of adults who think that raising the price of tobacco products is a very useful strategy	31.30	1.75	631	0.89	0.06	3.42	27.98	34.83

**Table 2.5. Sampling errors for rural sample**

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of all tobacco products	45.10	3.60	369	1.88	0.08	5.65	38.31	52.14
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of smoked tobacco products	44.81	3.60	369	1.89	0.08	25.72	38.00	51.81
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of electronic cigarettes	1.30	0.60	369	1.06	0.46	1.18	0.50	3.33
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of heated tobacco products	0.00	-	369	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of adults who are current daily smokers of smoked tobacco products	43.91	3.50	369	1.87	0.08	6.86	37.10	50.89
Percentage of adults who are current occasional smokers of smoked tobacco products	0.89	0.49	369	1.24	0.55	0.96	0.29	2.90

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are former smokers of smoked tobacco products	14.11	2.21	369	1.44	0.16	4.33	10.41	19.01
Percentage of adults who are never smokers of smoked tobacco products	39.90	3.01	369	1.39	0.08	5.90	34.12	45.90
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of manufactured cigarettes	43.20	3.61	369	1.93	0.08	7.08	36.60	50.30
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of hand-rolled cigarettes	3.40	1.10	369	1.32	0.32	2.16	1.81	6.32
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of pipes full of tobacco	1.00	0.79	369	2.22	0.79	1.55	0.21	4.49
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of cigars or cigarillos	0.21	0.21	369	0.65	1.00	0.41	0.00	1.21
Percentage of adults who are current smokers of waterpipes	0.30	0.20	369	0.54	0.67	0.39	0.10	1.10

## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Average monthly expenditure on cigarettes (in EUR)	54.16	2.47	164	0.57	0.05	5.65	49.31	59.02
Average monthly expenditure on hand-rolled cigarettes (in EUR)	15.37	0.38	13	0.03	0.02	0.75	14.16	16.59
Average monthly expenditure on manufactured cigarettes (in EUR)	55.72	2.47	159	0.54	0.04	4.84	50.86	60.58
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	22.17	1.05	164	1.05	0.04	0.07	20.09	24.24
Average number of manufactured cigarettes smoked per day	21.95	0.93	159	0.87	0.04	1.83	20.12	23.79
Average number of hand-rolled cigarettes smoked per day	16.91	1.57	13	0.27	0.09	3.08	11.90	21.91
The average price paid for a pack of cigarettes	1.73	0.05	164	1.14	0.03	0.10	1.63	1.84
The average price paid for a pack of manufactured cigarettes	1.77	0.04	159	0.64	0.02	0.07	1.70	1.84
The average price paid for a pack of hand-rolled cigarettes	1.33	0.18	13	0.15	0.14	0.36	0.74	1.92
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on cigarettes	15.12	0.75	144	0.36	0.05	1.46	13.65	16.59



Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on manufactured cigarettes	15.23	0.71	136	0.30	0.05	1.40	13.82	16.63
Average percentage of monthly household income spent on hand-rolled cigarettes	8.56	1.43	12	0.27	0.17	2.80	4.01	13.11
Percentage of current smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months	8.00	2.88	11	1.91	0.36	5.65	3.87	15.79
Average smoking abstinence duration (months) of the last quit attempt in the past 12 months among current smokers	1.15	0.00	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	1.15
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at work (allowed everywhere)	6.35	3.20	6	2.09	0.50	6.27	2.20	16.20
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home (current smokers)	88.40	2.70	140	1.10	0.03	5.29	82.10	92.70

### Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home (non-smokers)	34.20	7.80	16	1.56	0.23	15.29	24.50	45.40
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in government buildings	17.30	14.70	15	2.69	0.85	28.81	2.70	61.00
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in health care facilities	1.90	1.40	170	1.64	0.74	2.74	0.50	7.50
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in restaurants	33.30	4.70	171	1.89	0.14	9.21	24.80	43.10
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in bars or night clubs	33.60	6.60	101	2.18	0.20	12.94	22.10	47.40
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke on public transportation	8.60	2.60	124	1.13	0.30	5.10	4.70	15.20
Percentage of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in university or school buildings	6.90	4.00	59	1.76	0.58	7.84	2.10	20.20

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of current smokers who were told that their smoking bothered other people (many times)	53.90	4.40	117	1.67	0.08	8.62	45.20	62.30
Percentage of adults who consumed fewer cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	7.63	2.21	159	1.13	0.29	4.33	4.27	13.26
Percentage of adults who tried to quit smoking due to last cigarette price increase	4.01	1.58	159	1.06	0.39	3.10	1.83	8.55
Percentage of adults who switched completely or partially to illegal cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	2.52	1.76	159	2.06	0.70	3.46	0.63	9.57
Percentage of adults who switched completely or partially to cheaper brands due to last cigarette price increase	11.42	4.04	159	2.62	0.35	7.91	5.57	22.01

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who switched completely or partially to hand-rolled cigarettes due to last cigarette price increase	2.22	2.21	159	3.65	0.99	4.32	0.31	14.29
Percentage of smokers who believe that cigarette prices are very expensive	40.56	4.85	165	1.61	0.12	9.51	31.49	50.31
Percentage of non-smokers who believe that cigarette prices are very expensive	34.64	4.34	204	1.69	0.13	8.50	26.68	43.57
Percentage of smokers who are strongly in favor of a 5 percent price increase	25.46	4.18	165	1.87	0.16	8.19	18.15	34.47
Percentage of smokers who are strongly in favor of a 20 percent price increase	71.07	4.40	165	1.55	0.06	8.62	61.75	78.90
Percentage of adults who think that free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy, is a very useful strategy	31.60	3.00	369	1.50	0.09	5.88	26.10	37.70

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Estimate (R)	Standard error (SE)	Sample size (N)	Design effect (DEFF)	Relative error (SE/R)	Margin of error (MOE)	Confidence intervals	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Percentage of adults who think that making smoking or tobacco product sales illegal is a very useful strategy	31.11	3.79	369	2.47	0.12	7.43	24.19	38.99
Percentage of adults who think that raising the price of tobacco products is a very useful strategy	25.46	3.41	369	2.26	0.13	6.69	19.36	32.72

## SECTION 3. TOBACCO USE

**Table 3.1.** Percentage of adults who are current smokers of various tobacco products

Demographic characteristics	All tobacco products	Smoked tobacco	Electronic cigarettes	Heated tobacco
<b>Overall</b>	<b>40.7 (37.4, 44.1)</b>	<b>40.4 (37.1, 43.9)</b>	<b>0.7 (0.3, 1.4)</b>	<b>0.2 (0.1, 0.7)</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	40.2 (35.4, 45.2)	40.2 (35.4, 45.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)
Female	41.2 (36.7, 45.9)	40.7 (36.2, 45.4)	1.1 (0.5, 2.5)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)
<b>Age</b>				
18–24	34.7 (24.2, 47.0)	34.7 (24.2, 37.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.9 (0.1, 6.2)
25–34	42.8 (36.0, 49.9)	42.4 (35.6, 49.5)	0.6 (0.1, 2.4)	0.4 (0.1, 3.0)
35–44	47.7 (40.6, 55.0)	47.3 (40.1, 54.6)	0.8 (0.2, 3.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
45–54	49.9 (43.0, 56.7)	49.9 (43.0, 56.7)	0.8 (0.1, 5.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
55–64	43.6 (34.0, 53.7)	42.9 (33.3, 53.1)	1.8 (0.6, 5.3)	0.4 (0.1, 2.8)
65–74	25.3 (15.4, 38.6)	25.3 (15.4, 38.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
75–85	8.4 (2.7, 23.1)	8.4 (2.7, 23.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>				
Urban	38.2 (34.8, 41.7)	37.7 (34.5, 41.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.4 (0.1, 1.2)
Rural	45.1 (38.3, 52.1)	44.8 (38.0, 51.8)	1.3 (0.5, 3.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Education level</b>				
Primary or less	35.1 (27.4, 43.7)	34.7 (27.0, 43.3)	0.9 (0.2, 3.3)	0.3 (0.0, 2.3)
Secondary	46.6 (42.4, 50.8)	46.3 (42.1, 50.5)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)
Higher	31.0 (24.8, 37.9)	31.0 (24.8, 37.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Region</b>				
Center	38.7 (33.7, 43.9)	38.7 (33.7, 43.9)	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
North	42.2 (36.8, 47.8)	41.2 (35.7, 46.9)	1.5 (0.6, 3.7)	0.3 (0.1, 2.2)
South	43.0 (36.0, 50.3)	43.0 (36.0, 50.3)	0.5 (0.1, 2.0)	0.6 (0.2, 2.5)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>				
0–400	41.7 (34.5, 49.3)	41.3 (33.9, 49.1)	1.0 (0.3, 3.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
401–800	39.9 (34.7, 45.3)	39.7 (34.5, 45.1)	0.9 (0.3, 2.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.6)
801–1,200	40.3 (32.8, 48.3)	40.3 (32.8, 48.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.5 (0.1, 3.6)
1,201–1,600	36.2 (21.5, 54.0)	36.2 (21.5, 54.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
above 1,600	52.3 (26.6, 76.8)	49.8 (27.0, 72.7)	2.4 (0.3, 15.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Notes: Sample size = 1,000 respondents (only 894 respondents answered the question on their household income, while 106 respondents replied that they did not know their household income or refused to answer); No respondents reported using smokeless tobacco products.

**Table 3.2.** Percentage distribution of adults by smoking frequency of smoked tobacco products

Demographic characteristics	Smoking status			
	Current daily	Current occasional	Former	Never smoker
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>				
<b>Overall</b>	<b>39.2 (35.9, 42.6)</b>	<b>1.3 (0.8, 2.0)</b>	<b>14.6 (12.5, 17.0)</b>	<b>43.5 (40.4, 46.7)</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	39.4 (34.6, 44.4)	0.8 (0.2, 2.4)	19.4 (16.1, 23.1)	39.4 (34.9, 44.0)
Female	39.0 (34.5, 43.6)	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)	10.2 (7.6, 13.4)	47.5 (43.0, 51.9)
<b>Age</b>				
18–24	31.7 (21.5, 44.0)	3.1 (1.0, 8.9)	5.5 (3.1, 9.8)	57.4 (45.6, 68.5)
25–34	41.6 (35.0, 48.6)	0.8 (0.1, 5.2)	6.2 (3.7, 10.3)	49.4 (42.3, 56.6)
35–44	44.9 (37.9, 52.3)	2.3 (1.3, 4.1)	7.6 (5.0, 11.5)	44.5 (37.3, 51.9)
45–54	48.8 (42.0, 55.7)	1.1 (0.3, 3.4)	11.6 (7.6, 17.4)	37.9 (31.7, 44.5)
55–64	41.9 (32.2, 52.1)	1.1 (0.2, 4.8)	25.8 (17.8, 35.7)	28.8 (21.9, 36.7)
65–74	25.3 (15.4, 38.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	31.9 (23.7, 41.3)	41.6 (30.8, 53.3)
75–85	8.4 (2.7, 23.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	26.3 (19.4, 34.7)	65.3 (53.4, 75.5)
<b>Type of residence</b>				
Urban	36.4 (33.0, 39.9)	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)	14.9 (12.5, 17.7)	45.7 (42.0, 39.4)
Rural	43.9 (37.1, 50.9)	0.9 (0.3, 2.9)	14.1 (10.4, 19.0)	39.9 (34.1, 45.9)
<b>Education level</b>				
Primary or less	32.5 (25.0, 41.1)	2.2 (1.0, 4.7)	16.8 (11.6, 23.6)	46.6 (39.4, 53.9)
Secondary	45.5 (41.1, 49.8)	0.8 (0.3, 1.7)	11.3 (9.0, 14.0)	41.4 (37.6, 45.5)
Higher	29.6 (23.5, 36.5)	1.4 (0.5, 4.0)	21.5 (17.0, 27.0)	45.5 (38.6, 52.6)
<b>Region</b>				
Center	37.9 (32.9, 43.1)	0.8 (0.3, 2.0)	14.7 (11.4, 18.7)	44.9 (40.4, 49.4)
North	39.8 (34.4, 45.4)	1.4 (0.6, 3.1)	17.8 (13.8, 22.7)	39.4 (33.8, 45.4)
South	41.0 (34.1, 48.4)	2.0 (0.9, 4.4)	10.9 (8.0, 14.5)	45.7 (38.8, 52.7)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>				
0–400	40.1 (32.8, 47.8)	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)	19.7 (14.2, 26.6)	38.3 (32.5, 44.5)
401–800	38.8 (33.7, 44.2)	0.9 (0.3, 2.4)	12.0 (9.0, 15.9)	46.7 (41.2, 52.2)
801–1,200	38.7 (31.2, 46.7)	1.6 (0.6, 4.5)	15.4 (11.3, 20.8)	42.5 (34.8, 50.6)
1,201–1,600	36.2 (21.5, 54.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	11.7 (4.8, 25.9)	52.2 (34.8, 69.0)
above 1,600	49.8 (27.0, 72.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	20.9 (10.2, 38.2)	25.9 (9.0, 55.1)

Notes: Sample size = 1,000 respondents (only 894 respondents answered the question on their household income, while 106 respondents replied that they did not know their household income or refused to answer).

**Table 3.3.** Percentage distribution of adults, by smoking status, gender and other selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Smoking status		
	Daily smokers	Occasional smokers	Non-smokers
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
<b>Male</b>	<b>39.4 (34.6, 44.4)</b>	<b>0.8 (0.2, 2.4)</b>	<b>59.8 (54.8, 64.6)</b>
<b>Age</b>			
18–24	37.6 (23.4, 55.7)	2.0 (0.3, 13.4)	60.4 (42.5, 75.9)
25–34	36.9 (27.0, 48.0)	1.7 (0.2, 11.2)	61.4 (49.9, 71.8)
35–44	50.8 (40.3, 61.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	49.2 (38.7, 59.7)
45–54	52.8 (42.5, 62.8)	1.0 (0.1, 7.1)	46.2 (36.3, 56.4)
55–64	39.5 (26.4, 54.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	60.5 (45.8, 73.6)
65–74	14.7 (5.9, 31.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	85.3 (68.1, 94.1)
75–85	14.2 (4.4, 37.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	85.8 (62.8, 95.6)
<b>Type of residence</b>			
Urban	35.8 (31.0, 41.0)	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)	63.8 (58.7, 68.7)
Rural	45.1 (35.5, 55.1)	1.4 (0.4, 5.7)	53.4 (43.4, 63.2)
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	31.7 (19.9, 46.0)	1.5 (0.2, 10.0)	66.9 (51.9, 79.0)
Secondary	44.4 (38.6, 50.3)	0.4 (0.1, 3.0)	55.2 (49.3, 61.0)
Higher	33.7 (24.4, 44.4)	0.9 (0.1, 6.2)	65.4 (54.8, 74.7)
<b>Region</b>			
Center	41.6 (34.1, 49.5)	0.6 (0.1, 3.8)	57.9 (50.0, 65.4)
North	31.8 (24.1, 40.6)	1.3 (0.2, 8.5)	66.9 (57.8, 75.0)
South	42.4 (33.6, 51.7)	0.6 (0.1, 4.5)	56.9 (47.7, 65.7)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>			
0–400	35.8 (25.1, 48.1)	1.3 (0.2, 9.1)	62.9 (50.4, 73.9)
401–800	40.8 (33.5, 48.6)	0.6 (0.1, 4.3)	58.5 (50.8, 65.9)
801–1,200	34.6 (24.9, 45.8)	1.1 (0.2, 7.4)	64.3 (53.1, 74.2)
1,201–1,600	34.7 (16.1, 59.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	65.3 (40.3, 83.9)
above 1,600	55.6 (20.8, 85.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	44.4 (14.3, 79.2)
<b>Female</b>	<b>39.0 (34.5, 43.6)</b>	<b>1.7 (1.0, 2.8)</b>	<b>59.3 (54.6, 63.8)</b>
<b>Age</b>			
18–24	21.8 (13.7, 32.8)	4.8 (1.3, 15.6)	73.4 (61.5, 82.7)
25–34	45.5 (36.7, 54.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	54.5 (45.5, 63.3)
35–44	39.8 (30.4, 50.0)	4.4 (2.5, 7.7)	55.8 (45.7, 65.4)
45–54	45.3 (36.3, 54.6)	1.1 (0.3, 4.3)	53.6 (44.3, 62.7)
55–64	44.5 (31.2, 58.5)	2.2 (0.5, 9.7)	53.3 (39.4, 66.7)
65–74	32.1 (17.6, 51.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	67.9 (48.7, 82.4)
75–85	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	100 (100.0, 100.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>			
Urban	36.9 (32.3, 41.8)	2.5 (1.5, 4.2)	60.6 (55.7, 65.2)
Rural	42.7 (33.4, 52.6)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)	57.0 (47.2, 66.4)
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	33.0 (23.8, 43.8)	2.7 (1.2, 5.6)	64.3 (53.7, 73.7)
Secondary	46.8 (40.8, 52.8)	1.1 (0.5, 2.5)	52.1 (46.1, 58.1)



Demographic characteristics	Smoking status		
	Daily smokers	Occasional smokers	Non-smokers
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>			
Higher	24.5 (17.7, 32.8)	2.0 (0.6, 6.6)	73.5 (65.1, 80.4)
<b>Region</b>			
Center	34.6 (28.3, 41.6)	1.0 (0.4, 2.8)	64.4 (57.4, 70.8)
North	45.6 (38.5, 53.0)	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	52.9 (45.5, 60.1)
South	39.0 (28.2, 51.0)	3.9 (1.6, 9.4)	57.1 (45.2, 68.2)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>			
0–400	43.0 (33.8, 52.7)	1.2 (1.1, 1.3)	55.8 (46.1, 65.0)
401–800	36.8 (29.7, 44.4)	1.1 (0.3, 3.5)	62.1 (54.5, 69.2)
801–1,200	43.0 (32.1, 54.6)	2.2 (0.7, 7.1)	54.8 (43.2, 65.8)
1,201–1,600	38.0 (18.3, 62.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	62.0 (37.3, 81.7)
above 1,600	37.5 (16.9, 64.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	62.5 (35.9, 83.1)

*Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents (only 894 respondents answered the question on their household income, while 106 respondents replied that they did not know their household income or refused to answer).*

**Table 3.4.** Percentage distribution of current smokers, by type of smoked tobacco products and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes	Pipes full of tobacco	Cigars, cigarillos	Waterpipes
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>					
<b>Overall</b>	38.8 (35.5, 42.2)	2.9 (2.0, 4.1)	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	38.9 (34.0, 43.9)	3.5 (2.1, 6.0)	0.5 (0.1, 3.8)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)
Female	38.7 (34.2, 43.5)	2.3 (1.5, 3.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
<b>Age</b>					
18–24	33.4 (23.1, 45.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.3 (0.0, 2.4)
25–34	42.2 (35.3, 49.3)	1.5 (0.5, 4.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.3 (0.0, 2.3)	1.4 (0.6, 3.5)
35–44	43.8 (36.6, 51.2)	4.1 (2.7, 6.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
45–54	48.9 (41.9, 55.9)	3.8 (1.4, 9.8)	1.4 (0.2, 9.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
55–64	40.0 (30.6, 50.2)	5.2 (2.7, 9.6)	0.7 (0.1, 4.8)	0.4 (0.1, 2.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
65–74	24.0 (14.3, 37.4)	2.3 (0.7, 7.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
75–85	8.4 (2.7, 23.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>					
Urban	36.3 (32.9, 39.8)	2.6 (1.7, 3.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)
Rural	43.2 (36.3, 50.3)	3.4 (1.8, 6.3)	1.0 (0.2, 4.5)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)
<b>Education level</b>					
Primary or less	31.9 (24.2, 40.7)	4.1 (2.5, 6.4)	0.4 (0.1, 3.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Secondary	45.2 (41.0, 49.4)	2.6 (1.5, 4.6)	0.5 (0.1, 3.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)
Higher	29.6 (23.5, 36.5)	2.1 (0.8, 5.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Region</b>					
Center	37.8 (33.0, 43.1)	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
North	36.9 (31.4, 42.8)	6.2 (4.2, 9.2)	0.4 (0.1, 2.9)	0.2 (0.0, 1.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.5)
South	42.7 (35.7, 50.0)	2.3 (0.8, 6.5)	1.1 (0.1, 7.4)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)	0.9 (0.3, 2.5)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>					
0–400	37.8 (30.7, 45.6)	5.2 (3.1, 8.6)	0.4 (0.1, 2.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)
401–800	38.5 (33.4, 43.9)	1.4 (0.6, 3.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)
801–1,200	38.6 (31.1, 46.6)	3.0 (0.9, 9.2)	1.6 (0.2, 10.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.4 (0.1, 3.0)
1,201–1,600	34.5 (20.1, 52.4)	1.7 (0.2, 11.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
above 1,600	54.5 (28.3, 78.5)	3.5 (0.5, 21.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	2.1 (0.3, 13.6)

Notes: Sample size = 1,000 respondents (only 894 respondents answered the question on their household income, while 106 respondents replied that they did not know their household income or refused to answer).

**Table 3.5.** Percentage distribution of current smokers of smoked tobacco products, by type of product and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes	Pipes full of tobacco	Cigars, cigarillos	Waterpipes
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>					
<b>Overall</b>	94.7 (92.3, 96.4)	5.9 (4.0, 8.7)	0.9 (0.2, 41.)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	95.5 (91.0, 97.8)	7.2 (3.9, 13.0)	1.4 (0.2, 9.1)	0.7 (0.2, 2.7)	1.4 (0.6, 3.6)
Female	94.0 (90.9, 96.1)	4.8 (3.3, 6.8)	0.6 (0.1, 3.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Age</b>					
18–24	94.9 (83.4, 98.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
25–34	98.1 (92.5, 99.5)	3.5 (1.3, 9.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.8 (0.1, 5.3)	3.3 (1.3, 8.2)
35–44	92.6 (86.4, 96.1)	8.6 (5.6, 13.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
45–54	96.9 (90.3, 99.0)	5.8 (1.8, 16.7)	2.8 (0.4, 7.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
55–64	90.0 (80.5, 95.2)	9.3 (4.3, 18.8)	1.6 (0.2, 0.7)	0.9 (0.1, 6.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
65–74	95.0 (81.0, 98.8)	5.0 (1.2, 19.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
75–85	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>					
Urban	94.7 (92.0, 96.5)	4.8 (3.1, 7.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.3 (0.0, 2.0)	0.9 (0.3, 2.6)
Rural	94.8 (89.4, 97.6)	7.6 (4.0, 14.0)	2.3 (0.5, 9.8)	0.4 (0.1, 2.8)	0.4 (0.1, 2.8)
<b>Education level</b>					
Primary or less	90.6 (83.5, 94.8)	9.7 (6.1, 15.1)	1.3 (0.2, 8.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Secondary	96.5 (93.5, 98.1)	4.8 (2.6, 9.0)	1.0 (0.1, 7.0)	0.5 (0.1, 2.0)	1.1 (0.4, 2.8)
Higher	93.5 (83.6, 97.6)	5.1 (1.6, 14.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Region</b>					
Center	96.2 (92.0, 98.2)	3.1 (1.3, 7.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
North	88.7 (82.5, 92.9)	11.8 (7.9, 17.3)	1.0 (0.1, 6.8)	0.6 (0.1, 3.9)	0.6 (0.1, 3.9)
South	98.8 (95.0, 99.7)	4.5 (1.3, 14.1)	2.5 (0.3, 6.0)	0.6 (0.1, 4.4)	2.0 (0.7, 5.8)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>					
0–400	89.2 (82.4, 93.6)	10.1 (5.9, 16.8)	1.0 (0.1, 6.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.6 (0.1, 4.4)
401–800	96.6 (92.4, 98.5)	2.9 (1.2, 6.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.9 (0.2, 3.4)	0.4 (0.1, 3.0)
801–1,200	95.7 (88.6, 98.5)	7.5 (2.4, 21.1)	4.0 (0.6, 2.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.1 (0.1, 7.3)
1,201–1,600	95.3 (72.5, 99.4)	4.7 (0.6, 27.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
above 1,600	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	7.1 (1.0, 37.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	4.3 (0.6, 25.8)

Note: Sample size = 404 respondents; Some smokers use more than one smoked tobacco product.

**Table 3.6.** Percentage distribution of current smokers by the average number of cigarettes smoked per day, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Cigarettes	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes
<b>Average (95% CI)</b>			
<b>Overall</b>	19.7 (18.6, 20.8)	19.5 (18.5, 20.6)	17.7 (15.3, 20.2)
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	23.1 (21.3, 24.9)	22.9 (21.3, 24.5)	18.5 (16.7, 20.3)
Female	16.5 (15.2, 17.7)	16.4 (15.1, 17.7)	16.6 (11.2, 20.0)
<b>Age</b>			
18–24	21.1 (18.5, 23.7)	21.1 (18.5, 23.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
25–34	16.5 (14.9, 18.1)	16.6 (14.9, 18.2)	6.5 (3.5, 9.8)
35–44	19.2 (17.1, 21.3)	19.0 (16.9, 21.2)	16.2 (7.6, 24.8)
45–54	19.3 (16.1, 22.5)	19.1 (16.4, 21.7)	13.1 (6.7, 19.5)
55–64	23.7 (21.2, 26.1)	23.8 (21.0, 26.5)	22.9 (19.4, 26.5)
65–74	21.4 (18.1, 24.8)	20.6 (17.0, 24.1)	30.8 (24.7, 36.9)
75–85	13.8 (13.8, 13.8)	13.8 (13.8, 13.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>			
Urban	18.1 (16.9, 19.2)	17.9 (16.7, 19.1)	18.3 (16.4, 20.3)
Rural	22.2 (20.1, 24.2)	21.9 (20.1, 23.8)	16.9 (11.9, 21.9)
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	18.8 (17.7, 19.9)	19.1 (17.9, 20.2)	14.7 (8.7, 20.8)
Secondary	19.7 (18.1, 21.3)	19.4 (17.9, 20.9)	17.6 (15.4, 19.8)
Higher	21.1 (18.7, 23.6)	20.8 (18.3, 23.3)	25.9 (2.9, 54.9)
<b>Region</b>			
Center	20.9 (19.5, 22.3)	20.8 (19.4, 22.2)	23.9 (22.2, 25.8)
North	14.9 (13.1, 16.7)	14.3 (12.3, 16.3)	17.0 (13.1, 21.0)
South	23.1 (20.3, 25.8)	22.5 (20.3, 24.7)	13.7 (3.5, 23.8)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>			
0–400	20.2 (18.3, 22.0)	20.3 (18.3, 22.4)	19.1 (17.8, 20.4)
401–800	15.7 (14.1, 17.2)	15.3 (13.8, 16.9)	22.2 (16.6, 27.9)
801–1200	24.1 (20.1, 28.2)	23.5 (20.4, 26.6)	16.1 (1.5, 30.7)
1201–1600	22.1 (15.9, 28.3)	22.4 (15.9, 28.9)	15.0 (15.0, 15.0)
above 1600	29.4 (25.9, 32.8)	29.1 (25.9, 32.4)	3.6 (3.6, 3.6)

Note: Sample size = 404 respondents: 388 for manufactured cigarettes and 29 for hand-rolled cigarettes (some smokers use both manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes).

**Table 3.7. Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers, by age at daily smoking initiation**

Demographic characteristics	Age at daily smoking initiation (years)													
	Up to 12		13–15		16–17		18–24		25–34		35–44		45+	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
<b>Overall</b>	1.8	(0.8, 3.7)	9.6	(7.4, 12.5)	12.9	(9.9, 16.6)	55.7	(51.2, 60.1)	17.0	(13.7, 21.0)	1.8	(1.0, 3.5)	0.8	(0.4, 1.6)
<b>Age</b>														
18–24	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	28.0	(15.4, 45.3)	23.2	(13.0, 37.8)	48.8	(31.3, 66.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
25–34	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	6.6	(3.3, 12.8)	16.7	(10.8, 24.9)	64.6	(54.8, 73.3)	10.8	(6.2, 18.0)	1.4	(0.2, 9.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
35–44	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	20.7	(13.0, 31.3)	16.9	(10.4, 26.2)	38.6	(29.0, 49.1)	23.1	(16.1, 32.1)	0.7	(0.1, 4.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
45–54	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	1.8	(0.6, 5.5)	11.6	(6.5, 20.0)	66.4	(56.0, 75.5)	19.7	(13.1, 28.5)	0.5	(0.1, 3.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
55–64	5.2	(2.4, 10.7)	7.0	(3.8, 12.5)	9.6	(3.4, 24.2)	52.6	(45.1, 60.1)	18.2	(10.1, 30.6)	5.2	(2.3, 11.3)	1.7	(1.5, 1.9)
65–74	1.4	(0.2, 9.1)	8.0	(2.7, 21.2)	6.6	(2.3, 17.6)	51.7	(36.9, 66.2)	23.6	(12.9, 39.1)	2.4	(0.3, 15.0)	4.0	(1.3, 12.1)
75–85	17.6	(1.9, 70.4)	5.8	(0.8, 32.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	76.7	(29.8, 96.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>														
Urban	1.5	(0.4, 5.2)	10.3	(7.7, 13.8)	12.6	(9.8, 16.1)	59.0	(53.6, 64.3)	14.8	(11.4, 19.0)	0.8	(0.3, 2.3)	0.9	(0.8, 1.0)
Rural	2.2	(1.0, 4.9)	8.5	(5.1, 13.9)	13.2	(7.7, 21.7)	50.5	(42.9, 58.2)	20.5	(14.2, 28.6)	3.4	(1.5, 7.4)	0.7	(0.1, 4.7)
<b>Education level</b>														
Primary or less	2.2	(0.3, 14.5)	5.5	(2.3, 12.8)	11.4	(5.3, 22.8)	55.1	(44.9, 64.9)	16.6	(8.9, 28.9)	5.3	(2.2, 12.1)	2.7	(1.2, 6.2)
Secondary	0.9	(0.2, 3.8)	11.8	(8.7, 15.8)	14.6	(10.8, 19.4)	55.8	(50.1, 61.4)	15.7	(11.8, 20.5)	1.0	(0.4, 2.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
Higher	4.2	(2.3, 7.3)	7.7	(3.8, 15.1)	8.9	(5.1, 15.2)	56.0	(46.6, 65.0)	22.1	(16.0, 29.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	1.1	(0.9, 1.2)
<b>Region</b>														
Center	2.5	(1.2, 5.1)	12.0	(8.2, 17.2)	14.3	(9.7, 20.7)	56.7	(50.3, 62.9)	14.3	(9.3, 21.1)	0.3	(0.0, 1.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
North	1.7	(0.2, 11.1)	1.3	(0.4, 4.7)	7.0	(3.9, 12.3)	56.7	(48.5, 64.6)	25.2	(19.2, 32.4)	4.8	(2.3, 9.9)	2.0	(0.9, 4.6)
South	0.6	(0.1, 4.4)	15.8	(10.7, 22.5)	17.6	(11.3, 26.5)	52.4	(43.1, 61.6)	11.8	(6.9, 19.6)	1.0	(0.2, 3.8)	0.8	(0.7, 0.9)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>														
0–400	1.7	(0.2, 11.0)	3.6	(1.5, 8.2)	12.5	(7.0, 21.6)	53.7	(45.6, 61.6)	20.9	(13.6, 30.8)	4.6	(2.1, 9.9)	2.1	(0.9, 4.8)
401–800	2.5	(1.1, 5.4)	7.2	(4.0, 12.7)	11.8	(8.2, 16.7)	60.9	(53.4, 67.9)	16.6	(11.5, 23.4)	1.0	(0.3, 3.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
801–1,200	2.1	(0.5, 8.4)	9.4	(4.6, 18.5)	16.0	(9.0, 26.6)	54.1	(43.6, 64.3)	16.6	(10.9, 24.6)	0.6	(0.1, 4.2)	1.1	(0.9, 1.4)
1,201–1,600	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	14.5	(4.4, 38.2)	6.8	(1.6, 24.8)	62.7	(38.8, 81.7)	15.9	(4.9, 41.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
above 1,600	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	43.9	(24.5, 65.4)	9.1	(3.1, 23.5)	47.0	(25.3, 69.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)

Note: Sample size = 512 respondents

**Table 3.8.** Percentage distribution of current smokers by the age at daily smoking initiation and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Age at daily smoking initiation (years)						
	Up to 12	13–15	16–17	18–24	25–34	35–44	45+
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>							
<b>Overall</b>	6.4 (4.3, 9.1)	13.1 (10.3, 16.4)	25.4 (21.7, 29.7)	44.6 (40.2, 49.2)	8.5 (6.3, 11.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	10.5 (7.0, 15.5)	17.1 (12.9, 22.4)	22.7 (17.4, 29.1)	43.0 (36.7, 49.5)	5.7 (3.2, 9.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Female	1.6 (0.6, 4.4)	8.6 (5.6, 12.9)	28.6 (23.3, 34.4)	46.5 (40.3, 52.8)	11.5 (8.2, 16.1)	0.9 (0.2, 3.9)	1.6 (0.8, 3.0)
<b>Age</b>							
18–24	5.2 (1.3, 18.2)	27.5 (16.1, 43.0)	34.3 (19.2, 53.4)	33.0 (21.2, 47.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
25–34	3.1 (1.2, 7.8)	10.6 (6.3, 17.3)	33.2 (24.6, 43.0)	47.7 (37.8, 57.8)	5.4 (2.6, 10.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
35–44	7.4 (3.2, 15.9)	20.2 (13.5, 29.2)	32.0 (24.3, 40.7)	27.5 (19.7, 36.9)	11.8 (6.1, 21.5)	0.6 (0.1, 4.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
45–54	2.3 (0.3, 14.7)	9.4 (4.7, 17.8)	23.3 (15.7, 33.1)	50.8 (41.2, 60.5)	14.2 (9.1, 21.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
55–64	8.1 (4.6, 13.9)	9.3 (5.3, 16.0)	18.5 (10.5, 30.7)	52.3 (41.7, 62.7)	8.4 (4.3, 15.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.6 (1.4, 1.8)
65–74	9.1 (3.5, 21.7)	9.9 (3.7, 24.0)	17.0 (9.2, 29.1)	52.4 (37.1, 67.3)	4.5 (0.9, 19.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	3.6 (1.1, 11.0)
75–85	24.9 (5.5, 65.3)	15.0 (1.7, 64.8)	19.2 (6.1, 46.6)	31.4 (18.8, 47.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	9.5 (1.4, 43.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>							
Urban	6.6 (4.3, 10.1)	13.9 (10.5, 18.1)	25.6 (21.6, 30.0)	43.3 (38.4, 48.3)	8.7 (6.1, 12.1)	0.7 (0.2, 3.1)	0.8 (0.8, 0.9)
Rural	5.7 (2.9, 11.2)	11.9 (7.8, 17.6)	25.4 (18.3, 34.0)	46.7 (38.4, 55.3)	8.1 (4.7, 13.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.6 (0.1, 4.4)
<b>Education level</b>							
Primary or less	3.3 (0.8, 12.9)	12.5 (6.9, 21.6)	18.7 (10.7, 30.6)	55.4 (44.4, 65.9)	5.3 (2.2, 12.4)	1.3 (0.2, 8.4)	2.4 (1.0, 5.6)
Secondary	7.3 (4.6, 12.6)	13.4 (10.9, 17.7)	27.6 (22.8, 33.0)	40.3 (34.8, 46.0)	10.2 (7.2, 14.3)	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Higher	7.0 (3.8, 12.6)	12.9 (8.2, 19.8)	27.9 (21.1, 35.9)	44.4 (35.6, 53.5)	6.8 (3.2, 13.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.0 (0.9, 1.1)
<b>Region</b>							
Center	8.5 (5.5, 13.0)	11.4 (8.1, 15.9)	22.5 (17.1, 29.0)	47.7 (40.6, 54.9)	7.5 (4.7, 11.8)	0.9 (0.2, 4.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
North	2.5 (0.6, 9.5)	10.8 (6.4, 17.7)	23.7 (18.0, 30.5)	48.4 (41.0, 55.8)	12.1 (8.0, 18.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.9 (0.8, 4.4)
South	6.8 (3.2, 14.0)	19.1 (12.8, 27.3)	33.5 (25.0, 43.3)	34.2 (26.4, 42.9)	5.7 (2.3, 13.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.7 (0.6, 0.8)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>							
0–400	3.3 (1.0, 10.1)	10.8 (6.5, 17.4)	20.6 (13.9, 29.5)	54.0 (44.5, 63.1)	8.1 (4.9, 12.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.9 (0.8, 4.4)
401–800	6.6 (4.0, 10.6)	8.3 (4.7, 14.1)	28.0 (22.3, 34.5)	45.8 (38.5, 53.1)	10.2 (6.1, 16.4)	1.2 (0.3, 5.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
801–1,200	8.4 (3.9, 17.4)	15.1 (9.2, 23.9)	29.2 (20.3, 40.1)	39.7 (30.6, 49.6)	6.4 (2.9, 13.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.1 (0.9, 1.3)
1,201–1,600	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	22.4 (9.0, 45.8)	50.2 (28.0, 72.2)	22.4 (9.0, 45.6)	5.1 (0.7, 28.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
above 1,600	11.1 (4.7, 23.9)	35.8 (19.5, 56.3)	28.7 (9.6, 60.5)	24.4 (11.1, 45.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)

Note: Sample size = 551 respondents

**SECTION 4. CESSATION**

**Table 4.1.** Percentage distribution of current smokers who tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>Overall</b>	10.9	(8.0, 14.7)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	9.7	(6.4, 14.5)
Female	12.0	(7.7, 18.3)
<b>Age</b>		
18–24	17.6	(8.2, 33.9)
25–34	12.5	(7.7, 19.7)
35–44	13.0	(7.6, 21.6)
45–54	4.9	(2.2, 10.8)
55–64	13.2	(5.2, 29.6)
65–74	7.7	(1.1, 39.4)
<b>Type of residence</b>		
Urban	12.9	(9.4, 17.4)
Rural	8.0	(3.9, 15.8)
<b>Education level</b>		
Primary or less	15.0	(7.3, 28.6)
Secondary	9.9	(6.9, 13.9)
Higher	9.0	(4.3, 17.8)
<b>Region</b>		
Central	9.9	(5.6, 16.9)
North	12.5	(7.5, 20.2)
South	10.9	(6.9, 16.8)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>		
0–400	13.7	(7.1, 24.9)
401–800	7.5	(4.4, 12.4)

## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

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Demographic characteristics	Percentage (95% CI)	
801–1,200	11.0	(5.9, 19.8)
1,201–1,600	5.1	(0.7, 29.6)
above 1,600	26.7	(11.4, 50.7)

*Note: Sample size = 404 respondents*



**Table 4.2.** Percentage distribution of current smokers who tried to quit in the past 12 months, by the number of months of abstinence and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Number of months of abstinence						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	6*	
<i>(Percentage 95% CI)</i>							
<b>Overall</b>	54.5	17.0	7.5	11.7	2.1	7.2	100.0
	(36.8, 71.1)	(7.7, 33.7)	(2.4, 21.4)	(3.7, 31.7)	(0.3, 13.8)	(3.4, 14.5)	
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	38.5	17.4	10.5	17.3	5.1	11.2	100.0
	(18.8, 63.0)	(5.0, 45.4)	(2.7, 33.5)	(4.1, 50.5)	(0.7, 28.9)	(6.8, 17.8)	
Female	65.9	16.8	5.3	7.7	0.0	4.3	100.0
	(40.7, 84.5)	(5.7, 40.2)	(0.7, 30.0)	(1.1, 38.9)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.6, 25.6)	
<b>Age</b>							
18–24	59.8	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	(17.9, 91.1)	(8.9, 82.1)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	
25–34	43.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	35.3	100.0
	(20.1, 69.3)	(0.0, 0.0)	(6.0, 54.7)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(16.7, 59.9)	
35–44	55.2	8.2	0.0	27.7	8.9	0.0	100.0
	(24.6, 82.3)	(1.1, 41.9)	(0.0, 0.0)	(7.0, 66.3)	(1.2, 44.2)	(0.0, 0.0)	
45–54	49.4	27.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	(15.7, 83.7)	(6.2, 68.2)	(3.4, 72.3)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	
55–64	51.5	26.4	22.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	(12.4, 88.8)	(5.0, 71.2)	(2.8, 73.7)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	
<b>Type of residence</b>							
Urban	52.7	24.5	6.3	3.1	3.1	10.3	100.0
	(34.6, 70.2)	(11.5, 44.7)	(1.6, 21.8)	(0.4, 18.9)	(0.4, 18.9)	(5.0, 20.3)	
Rural	58.4	0.0	10.1	31.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
	(21.3, 7.9)	(0.0, 0.0)	(1.3, 49.4)	(7.5, 2.3)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	
<b>Education level</b>							
Primary or less	53.9	23.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	100.0

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Number of months of abstinence						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	6*	
	<i>(Percentage 95% CI)</i>						
	(20.7, 84.0)	(5.5, 1.8)	(1.2, 45.5)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(6.1, 8.1)	
Secondary	50.8	16.3	7.9	21.1	3.8	0.0	100.0
	(30.9, 70.5)	(6.6, 34.9)	(2.0, 26.5)	(7.0, 48.7)	(0.5, 22.9)	(0.0, 0.0)	
Higher	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	100.0
	(25.5, 96.6)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(3.4, 74.5)	
<b>Region</b>							
Central	47.5	9.3	10.4	27.8	5.0	0.0	100.0
	(18.9, 77.8)	(1.3, 45.2)	(2.4, 35.3)	(8.3, 61.9)	(0.7, 29.9)	(0.0, 0.0)	
North	60.2	29.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	(28.7, 85.0)	(9.0, 63.1)	(1.5, 48.8)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	
South	58.9	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	100.0
	(36.5, 78.1)	(5.1, 40.8)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(12.0, 44.7)	
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>							
0–400	62.2	23.5	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
	(27.0, 88.0)	(6.3, 58.4)	(0.0, 0.0)	(1.9, 58.5)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	
401–800	54.6	0.0	35.4	0.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
	(24.0, 82.1)	(0.0, 0.0)	(11.9, 69.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(1.4, 47.3)	(0.0, 0.0)	
801–1,200	36.7	7.1	0.0	21.5	0.0	34.6	100.0
	(13.8, 67.8)	(1.0, 37.9)	(0.0, 0.0)	(3.4, 68.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(14.8, 61.8)	
1,201–1,600	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	(100.0, 100.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	
above 1,600	70.1	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	(28.8, 93.2)	(6.8, 71.2)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	

Note: \*No respondent who tried to quit in the last 12 months managed to abstain for longer than 6 months.

Sample size = 36 respondents (while 44 respondents did attempt to quit smoking in the last 12 months, only 36 of them could remember the length of abstinence)

**Table 4.2a.** Percentage distribution of current smokers who tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by average number smoking duration and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Average number of months	(95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	1.19	(1.1, 1.3)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	1.78	(1.6, 2.0)
Female	0.76	(0.7, 0.8)
<b>Age</b>		
18–24	0.40	(0.2, 0.6)
25–34	2.55	(2.6, 2.6)
35–44	1.27	(1.0, 1.6)
45–54	0.74	(0.4, 1.1)
55–64	0.93	(0.9, 0.9)
<b>Type of residence</b>		
Urban	1.21	(1.1, 1.3)
Rural	1.15	(1.1, 1.1)
<b>Education level</b>		
Primary or less	1.24	(1.2, 1.2)
Secondary	1.11	(0.9, 1.3)
Higher	1.45	(1.4, 1.4)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>		
0–400	0.66	(0.5, 0.8)
401–800	1.11	(0.8, 1.4)
801–1,200	2.79	(1.9, 3.7)
1,201–1,600	0.00	(0.0, 0.0)
above 1,600	0.30	(-0.1, 0.7)

Note: Sample size = 36 respondents (while 44 respondents did attempt to quit smoking in the last 12 months, only 36 of them could remember the length of abstinence)

**Table 4.3.** Percentage distribution of current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, by main reasons for quitting and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Cigarettes became too expensive	Other economic reasons (e.g., lower pay, layoff, or needed money for other purposes)	Illness (any medical condition)	Advice from physician or health care provider	Increased knowledge of the harmful effects of smoking	Smoke-free legislation	Pregnancy or birth of a child	Pressure to quit by partner or relatives	Other reason	Does not know	Refused to answer
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>											
<b>Overall</b>	17.4 (8.3, 33.1)	6.5 (1.9, 19.6)	9.7 (4.2, 21.0)	22.8 (10.8, 42.0)	16.8 (9.2, 28.6)	3.5 (0.8, 14.1)	3.6 (0.5, 21.5)	14.5 (6.7, 28.4)	2.4 (0.6, 9.3)	0.8 (0.1, 5.8)	1.9 (0.3, 12.3)
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	12.3 (4.0, 32.2)	11.2 (2.6, 37.1)	17.8 (7.1, 38.2)	17.5 (6.5, 39.2)	14.8 (5.4, 34.6)	5.5 (0.8, 30.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	18.6 (6.9, 41.2)	2.3 (0.3, 15.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Female	21.3 (8.1, 45.4)	3.0 (0.4, 19.0)	3.5 (0.5, 21.6)	26.9 (9.7, 55.6)	18.3 (8.5, 35.1)	2.1 (0.3, 13.7)	6.3 (0.9, 33.7)	11.4 (3.4, 32.0)	2.4 (0.3, 15.6)	1.5 (0.2, 10.0)	3.3 (0.5, 20.5)
<b>Age</b>											
18–24	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	25.2 (3.9, 73.4)	33.1 (9.4, 70.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	27.9 (7.6, 64.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	7.6 (1.0, 40.8)	6.3 (0.8, 35.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
25–34	14.9 (3.9, 43.0)	6.1 (0.9, 33.0)	8.4 (1.2, 41.0)	13.6 (3.4, 41.3)	11.9 (3.0, 37.6)	9.8 (1.4, 45.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	29.6 (14.5, 51.1)	5.7 (0.8, 31.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
35–44	17.9 (5.6, 44.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	12.9 (3.1, 40.6)	29.2 (10.9, 58.2)	13.8 (3.4, 42.3)	4.6 (0.6, 27.1)	14.2 (2.1, 55.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	7.4 (1.0, 38.3)
45–54	23.3 (3.4, 72.3)	16.1 (2.1, 62.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	13.5 (1.8, 57.4)	47.2 (14.6, 82.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
55–64	8.4 (1.0, 45.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	49.6 (13.4, 86.3)	7.8 (3.0, 18.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	34.2 (7.6, 76.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
65–74	100.0 (100.0, 100.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>											

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Cigarettes became too expensive	Other economic reasons (e.g., lower pay, layoff, or needed money for other purposes)	Illness (any medical condition)	Advice from physician or health care provider	Increased knowledge of the harmful effects of smoking	Smoke-free legislation	Pregnancy or birth of a child	Pressure to quit by partner or relatives	Other reason	Does not know	Refused to answer
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>											
Urban	21.3 (9.8, 40.4)	7.2 (1.7, 25.7)	9.9 (4.1, 22.1)	17.4 (8.3, 33.0)	18.8 (9.4, 34.1)	3.4 (0.5, 20.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	14.7 (6.9, 28.5)	3.4 (0.8, 12.9)	1.2 (0.2, 8.1)	2.7 (0.4, 16.9)
Rural	8.3 (1.1, 42.8)	4.9 (0.6, 29.7)	9.2 (1.2, 45.4)	35.5 (9.0, 75.4)	12.1 (4.3, 29.8)	3.9 (0.5, 25.1)	12.1 (1.6, 53.1)	13.9 (1.9, 57.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Education level</b>											
Primary or less	24.6 (5.7, 63.8)	10.9 (1.5, 50.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	35.1 (8.8, 75.2)	6.4 (0.8, 35.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	23.0 (7.7, 51.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
Secondary	17.3 (7.8, 33.9)	5.5 (1.4, 19.9)	10.5 (3.3, 28.7)	16.7 (7.5, 33.2)	15.8 (7.3, 30.9)	6.1 (1.4, 22.7)	6.3 (0.9, 33.0)	13.0 (3.9, 35.6)	4.1 (1.0, 15.5)	1.4 (0.2, 9.7)	3.3 (0.5, 20.0)
Higher	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	30.5 (9.5, 64.5)	21.3 (3.2, 68.8)	48.2 (18.3, 79.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Region</b>											
Central	20.0 (7.6, 43.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	14.9 (4.8, 37.7)	38.2 (14.6, 69.1)	4.4 (0.6, 26.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	8.9 (1.2, 43.2)	22.2 (6.8, 52.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
North	28.1 (9.1, 60.3)	34.1 (14.9, 60.4)	22.6 (1.7, 2.0)	36.3 (14.5, 65.5)	26.3 (10.5, 52.0)	10.7 (2.4, 36.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	16.0 (3.9, 47.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	5.7 (0.8, 31.9)
South	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	7.7 (1.1, 38.6)	13.8 (3.5, 41.2)	10.5 (2.7, 33.8)	55.2 (34.1, 74.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	19.8 (10.4, 34.3)	9.0 (2.2, 30.6)	3.2 (0.4, 19.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>											
0–400	23.4 (6.2, 58.3)	18.5 (5.1, 48.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	30.3 (7.3, 70.4)	10.5 (2.8, 32.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	17.4 (3.9, 52.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
401–800	36.0 (15.5, 63.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	34.5 (14.5, 62.1)	8.3 (1.2, 41.1)	13.8 (3.2, 43.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	7.4 (1.0, 37.9)
801–1,200	0.0	0.0	12.0	11.2	18.6	0.0	21.5	30.7	5.9	0.0	0.0

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Cigarettes became too expensive	Other economic reasons (e.g., lower pay, layoff, or needed money for other purposes)	Illness (any medical condition)	Advice from physician or health care provider	Increased knowledge of the harmful effects of smoking	Smoke-free legislation	Pregnancy or birth of a child	Pressure to quit by partner or relatives	Other reason	Does not know	Refused to answer
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>											
	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(1.7, 52.0)	(1.6, 50.0)	(4.5, 52.8)	(0.0, 0.0)	(3.4, 68.0)	(13.8, 55.1)	(0.8, 33.3)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)
1,201–1,600	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(100.0, 100.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)
above 1,600	0.0	0.0	42.5	0.0	57.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(14.3, 76.7)	(0.0, 0.0)	(23.3, 85.7)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)

Note: Sample size = 44 respondents

**Table 4.4.** Percentage distribution of current smokers who tried to quit in the past 12 months, by method of cessation

Demographic characteristics	None of the methods offered (counseling, nicotine replacement therapy, other prescription medications, a quitline or telephone support line, using e-cigarettes or heated tobacco products instead)	Traditional medicines	Tried to quit without assistance	Does not know	Refused to answer
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>					
<b>Overall</b>	57.4 (42.1, 71.4)	2.6 (0.4, 16.4)	33.0 (20.9, 47.7)	3.3 (0.8, 12.7)	3.7 (0.9, 13.9)

Note: Sample size = 44 respondents

**Table 4.5.** Quit ratio, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Percentage (95% CI)
<b>Overall</b>	26.5 (22.6, 30.5)
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	32.5 (26.7, 38.3)
Female	20.0 (14.5, 25.4)
<b>Age</b>	
18–24	13.6 (5.2, 22.3)
25–34	12.8 (6.4, 19.2)
35–44	13.9 (8.1, 19.5)
45–54	18.9 (11.4, 36.4)
55–64	37.5 (24.9, 50.1)
65–74	55.8 (40.3, 71.2)
75–85	75.8 (54.6, 97.2)
<b>Type of residence</b>	
Urban	28.2 (23.8, 32.6)
Rural	23.9 (16.5, 31.4)
<b>Education level</b>	
Primary or less	32.6 (21.2, 43.9)
Secondary	19.6 (15.4, 23.8)
Higher	40.9 (32.4, 49.6)
<b>Region</b>	
Center	27.5 (20.9, 34.2)
North	30.2 (23.4, 37.0)
South	20.2 (14.0, 26.3)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>	
0–400	32.3 (22.4, 42.1)
401–800	23.2 (17.1, 29.4)
801–1,200	27.6 (19.8, 35.6)
1,201–1,600	24.4 (4.9, 43.8)
above 1,600	29.6 (10.4, 48.8)

Note: Sample size = 551 respondents

**SECTION 5. SECONDHAND SMOKE EXPOSURE AND MEDIA**

**Table 5.1.** Percentage distribution of current and former smokers who face restrictions to smoking at work, home, and public places, by demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Percentage (95% CI)		Number
<b>Overall</b>	39.3	(35.3, 43.4)	551
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	34.3	(28.8, 40.2)	289
Female	44.7	(39.0, 50.6)	262
<b>Age</b>			
18–24	44.3	(30.0, 60.0)	38
25–34	50.7	(41.0, 61.0)	97
35–44	50.3	(42.0, 59.0)	100
45–54	43.7	(34.0, 54.0)	118
55–64	28.4	(21.0, 37.0)	115
65–74	19.3	(11.0, 32.0)	65
75–85	15.4	(8.0, 29.0)	18
<b>Type of residence</b>			
Urban	49.4	(44.5, 54.2)	333
Rural	23.7	(17.7, 31.0)	218
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	37.9	(27.9, 49.0)	132
Secondary	38.7	(34.3, 43.6)	320
Higher	41.9	(34.0, 51.4)	99
<b>Region</b>			
Center	36.6	(30.7, 42.9)	252
North	46.1	(38.6, 53.8)	166
South	35.7	(28.8, 43.2)	133

Note: Sample size = 551 respondents



**Table 5.2.** Percentage distribution of current and former smokers, by the frequency of being told that their smoking bothered other people

	Percentage (95% CI)		Number
Never	12.6	(0.10, 0.16)	70
Once	4.4	(0.03, 0.07)	24
A few times	27.9	(0.24, 0.32)	154
Many times	46.3	(0.42, 0.51)	255
Does not know	8.4	(0.06, 0.11)	47
Refused to answer	0.2	(0.00, 0.02)	1

Note: Sample size = 551 respondents

**Table 5.3.** Percentage distribution of current and former smokers who have been told either a few or many times that their smoking bothered other people, by demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Many times		A few times			
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number	Percentage (95% CI)	Number		
<b>Overall</b>	46.3	(42.0, 51.0)	255	27.9	(24.0, 32.1)	154
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	51.8	(45.7, 57.9)	150	28.9	(23.5, 35)	84
Female	40.2	(33.9, 46.9)	105	26.8	(21.5, 32.9)	70
<b>Age</b>						
18–24	51.3	(35.1, 67.2)	20	19.8	(10.6, 33.9)	8
25–34	38.3	(29.1, 48.5)	37	28.7	(21.1, 37.8)	28
35–44	47.2	(37.9, 56.6)	47	34.7	(26.0, 44.6)	35
45–54	41.5	(30.8, 53.1)	49	32.1	(22.3, 43.6)	38
55–64	59.3	(49.6, 68.3)	68	21.2	(13.8, 31.2)	24
65–74	38.3	(26.1, 52.2)	25	24.7	(15.4, 37.1)	16
75–85	52.0	(34.4, 69.1)	9	29.9	(14.9, 50.9)	5
<b>Type of residence</b>						
Urban	41.4	(36.7, 46.3)	138	32.7	(28.4, 37.3)	109
Rural	53.9	(45.2, 62.3)	117	20.6	(14.1, 29.2)	45
<b>Education level</b>						

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Many times			A few times		
	Percentage (95% CI)		Number	Percentage (95% CI)		Number
Primary or less	43.4	(32.1, 55.5)	57	27.2	(18.1, 38.3)	36
Secondary	47.6	(42.2, 53.0)	152	30.6	(25.8, 35.9)	98
Higher	46.1	(38.1, 54.4)	46	20.1	(13.8, 28.3)	20
<b>Region</b>						
Center	49.3	(42.2, 56.5)	124	34.4	(27.7, 41.7)	86
North	49.5	(42.2, 56.8)	82	11.5	(7.4, 17.6)	19
South	36.7	(28.2, 46.2)	49	36.3	(28.4, 45.0)	48

Notes: Sample size = 551 respondents; Only answers “many times” and “a few times” are shown in table.

**Table 5.4.** Restrictions to smoking posed to current and former smokers due to their religious beliefs

Overall	Percentage (95% CI)		Number
Yes	23.9	(20.2, 28.0)	132
No	66.7	(62.3, 70.8)	367
Does not know	8.2	(6.3, 10.5)	45
Refused to answer	1.2	(0.6, 2.5)	7

Note: Sample size = 551 respondents

**Table 5.5.** Percentage distribution of adults by smoking policy at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Allowed			Not allowed		
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number	Percentage (95% CI)	Number		
<b>Smoking status</b>						
Current smoker	94.4	(92.1, 96.0)	382	5.6	(4.0, 7.9)	22
Non-smoker	81.5	(77.7, 84.7)	486	18.5	(15.3, 22.3)	110
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	86.7	(83.4, 89.5)	421	13.3	(10.5, 16.6)	64
Female	86.5	(83.0, 89.6)	447	13.5	(10.4, 17.0)	68
<b>Age</b>						
18–24	80.6	(73.8, 86.0)	76	19.4	(14.0, 26.2)	18
25–34	83.1	(77.3, 87.6)	166	16.9	(12.4, 22.7)	34
35–44	83.9	(77.1, 89.0)	153	16.1	(11.0, 22.9)	29
45–54	90.3	(85.0, 93.9)	174	9.7	(6.1, 15.0)	19
55–64	88.9	(82.3, 93.2)	149	11.1	(6.8, 17.7)	19
65–74	90.7	(77.4, 96.5)	102	9.3	(3.5, 22.6)	11
75–85	92.7	(81.2, 97.4)	47	7.3	(2.6, 18.8)	4
<b>Type of residence</b>						
Urban	83.8	(80.9, 86.3)	529	16.2	(13.7, 19.1)	102
Rural	91.7	(86.5, 95.0)	338	8.3	(5.0, 13.5)	31
<b>Education level</b>						
Primary or less	86.6	(80.6, 91.0)	222	13.4	(9.0, 19.4)	34
Secondary	88.0	(84.9, 90.6)	489	12	(9.4, 15.1)	67
Higher	82.9	(77.1, 87.5)	156	17.1	(12.5, 22.9)	32
<b>Region</b>						
Center	87.7	(84.2, 90.5)	413	12.3	(9.5, 15.8)	58
North	85.5	(81.0, 89.0)	241	14.5	(11.0, 19.0)	41
South	86.2	(79.9, 90.8)	212	13.8	(9.2, 20.1)	34
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>						
0–400	87.0	(81.6, 91.1)	239	13	(8.9, 18.4)	36

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Allowed			Not allowed		
	Percentage (95% CI)		Number	Percentage (95% CI)		Number
401–800	87.2	(82.8, 90.6)	332	12.8	(9.4, 17.2)	49
801–1,200	92.0	(87.3, 95.1)	154	8.0	(4.9, 12.7)	13
1,201–1,600	82.3	(67.0, 91.4)	31	17.7	(8.6, 33.0)	6
above 1,600	85.6	(72.4, 93.1)	29	14.4	(6.9, 27.6)	5

Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents; 894 for income (106 of respondents did not respond)

**Table 5.6.** Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic	Smokers		Non-smokers	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
<b>Overall</b>	84.2	(80.3, 87.5)	39.5	(34.5, 44.8)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	87.1	(81.7, 91.0)	39.2	(32.1, 46.8)
Female	81.6	(75.7, 86.3)	39.9	(32.9, 47.3)
<b>Age</b>				
18–24	78.5	(60.8, 89.6)	65.2	(53.6, 75.2)
25–34	74.2	(64.0, 82.0)	35.2	(26.4, 45.1)
35–44	90.7	(83.0, 95.1)	31.7	(23.0, 41.9)
45–54	86.5	(78.2, 92.0)	38.0	(26.5, 51.1)
55–64	84.8	(72.9, 92.0)	41.0	(29.2, 54.1)
65–74	90.4	(71.2, 97.3)	40.0	(29.1, 52.0)
75–85	79.5	(27.2, 97.6)	31.7	(9.7, 66.8)
<b>Type of residence</b>				
Urban	81.1	(75.7, 85.5)	42.5	(37.3, 48.0)
Rural	88.4	(82.1, 92.7)	34.2	(24.5, 45.4)
<b>Education level</b>				
Primary or less	74.8	(62.9, 83.8)	49.2	(35.5, 63.0)
Secondary	88.4	(84.3, 91.6)	40.3	(34.9, 45.9)
Higher	80.4	(68.5, 88.6)	24.7	(17.9, 33.0)
<b>Region</b>				
Center	89.8	(84.5, 93.5)	37.6	(29.9, 45.9)
North	75.3	(66.6, 82.4)	37.4	(28.7, 47.0)
South	84.9	(77.0, 90.5)	46.5	(37.8, 55.3)
<b>Children age 5–14</b>				
None	84.5	(79.3, 88.5)	39.0	(33.8, 45.5)
1 or more	83.8	(77.1, 88.7)	41.2	(32.4, 50.7)

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic	Smokers		Non-smokers	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
<b>Children age &lt;5</b>				
None	84.1	(79.8, 87.6)	40.9	(35.5, 46.7)
1 or more	85.1	(71.9, 92.7)	27.2	(17.9, 39.0)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>				
0–400	88.3	(82.4, 92.4)	36.2	(29.7, 43.3)
401–800	90.0	(77.7, 95.9)	41.3	(31.1, 52.4)
801–1,200	69.1	(38.6, 88.8)	29.9	(13.5, 53.9)
1,201–1,600	90.5	(64.8, 98.0)	55.9	(24.7, 83.0)
above 1,600				

*Note: Sample size = 867 respondents (only 785 respondents answered the question on their household income, while 82 respondents replied that they did not know their household income or refused to answer)*

**Table 5.6a.** Perception of exposure to smoke at home by smoking status and by rooms/places where smoking is allowed

	Adults allowing smoking at home				Adults being exposed to smoke at home			
	Smokers		Non-smokers		Smokers		Non-smokers	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>							
Allowed in all rooms	16.9	(12.8, 22.1)	6.0	(4.4, 8.0)	17.7	(13.4, 23.1)	5.4	(3.8, 7.5)
Allowed in all rooms except in bedroom and children's room	33.0	(28.0, 38.5)	20.1	(16.6, 24.1)	32.5	(27.3, 38.2)	12.6	(9.9, 16.0)
Allowed only in one room	33.5	(28.6, 38.8)	40.1	(35.9, 44.5)	32.1	(27.1, 37.5)	20.5	(16.3, 25.5)
Allowed only outside or on the terrace	10.9	(8.2, 14.4)	15.3	(12.3, 18.9)	1.9	(0.8, 4.3)	1.0	(0.5, 2.3)
Total	94.4	(92.1, 96.0)	81.5	(77.7, 84.7)	84.2	(80.3, 87.5)	39.5	(34.5, 44.8)

Note: Sample size = 867 respondents (133 respondents answered that smoking is not allowed at their home)

**Table 5.7.** Percentage of adults working indoors and outdoors

Overall		Number (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)	
Total	Indoors	285	(259.4, 311.5)	60.9	(56.4, 65.2)
	Outdoors	105	(84.5, 126.2)	22.5	(18.7, 26.8)
	Both	79	(60.6, 95.2)	16.6	(13.3, 20.5)

Notes: Sample size = 469 respondents; 364 respondents work either only indoors or both indoors and outdoors

**Table 5.8.** Exposure to smoke at work by smoking status and demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>Overall</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>(64.0, 73.8)</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	65.2	(57.4, 72.4)
Female	72.9	(66.3, 78.7)
<b>Smoking status</b>		
Smoker	59.8	(52.3, 66.9)
Non-smoker	75.9	(69.2, 81.5)
<b>Age</b>		
18–24	70.6	(57.2, 81.2)
25–34	68.6	(56.4, 78.7)
35–44	72.7	(64.6, 79.4)
45–54	64.3	(53.6, 73.7)
55–64	74.2	(57.9, 85.8)
65–74	22.7	(2.5, 77.4)
75–85	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>		
Urban	67.5	(62.0, 72.5)
Rural	73.2	(61.4, 82.5)
<b>Education level</b>		
Primary or less	62.7	(36.6, 83.1)
Secondary	65.2	(58.7, 71.2)
Higher	79.5	(71.5, 85.7)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>		
0–400	53.6	(39.1, 67.5)
401–800	59.1	(51.0, 66.7)



Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Percentage (95% CI)	
801–1,200	84.6	(76.1, 90.4)
1,201–1,600	87.6	(58.2, 97.3)
above 1,600	86.9	(59.9, 96.7)

Notes: Table shows only percentages of respondents who replied that smoking at work was not allowed; Sample size = 364 respondents (only 346 answered the question on their household income, while 18 respondents replied that they did not know their household income or refused to answer)

**Table 5.9.** Percentage distribution of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke in public place, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Restaurants		Bars or night clubs		Public transport		University or school buildings	
	Percentage (95% CI)											
<b>Overall</b>	8.8	(2.8, 24.4)	2.6	(1.3, 5.0)	18.4	(15.2, 22.0)	25.5	(20.6, 1.2)	4.9	(3.3, 7.4)	4.6	(2.6, 8.0)
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	14.2	(3.9, 40.5)	2.7	(0.8, 8.9)	20.6	(15.8, 26.4)	26.5	(19.7, 34.6)	5.3	(2.5, 10.7)	5.4	(2.5, 11.2)
Female	3.1	(0.4, 18.7)	2.6	(1.3, 5.0)	15.7	(12.1, 20.1)	24.1	(17.7, 32.0)	4.6	(3.0, 6.9)	3.9	(1.7, 8.7)
<b>Age</b>												
18–24	30.6	(7.7, 69.9)	1.2	(0.2, 8.4)	28.1	(17.5, 41.9)	39.0	(24.6, 55.6)	7.4	(3.2, 16.1)	20.0	(11.0, 33.5)
25–34	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	1.3	(0.3, 5.1)	17.8	(12.2, 25.2)	20.3	(13.7, 29.1)	9.6	(5.9, 15.1)	1.6	(0.2, 10.6)
35–44	13.9	(1.9, 57.4)	2.7	(0.6, 10.8)	14.5	(8.9, 22.7)	20.2	(11.5, 33.0)	1.4	(0.2, 9.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
45–54	15.0	(2.3, 57.0)	1.8	(0.6, 5.6)	13.2	(7.3, 22.7)	14.5	(5.9, 31.7)	7.9	(3.3, 17.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
55–64	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	1.7	(0.4, 6.8)	21.3	(14.2, 30.7)	40.0	(25.0, 57.2)	1.1	(0.1, 7.6)	95.9	(75.2, 99.4)
65–74	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	1.2	(0.2, 7.9)	24.4	(14.7, 37.9)	49.6	(26.7, 72.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
75–85	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	13.3	(3.3, 40.5)	14.1	(1.7, 60.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>												
Urban	5.7	(1.7, 17.4)	3.0	(1.4, 6.2)	12.3	(9.6, 15.6)	21.7	(17.2, 27.1)	3.3	(1.9, 5.6)	3.9	(2.2, 7.0)
Rural	17.3	(2.7, 61.0)	1.9	(0.5, 7.5)	33.3	(24.8, 43.1)	33.6	(22.1, 47.4)	8.6	(4.7, 15.2)	6.9	(2.1, 20.2)
<b>Education level</b>												
Primary or less	10.5	(1.3, 50.2)	2.9	(0.7, 11.4)	15.9	(6.6, 33.5)	22.7	(7.4, 51.7)	99.1	(94.1, 99.8)	8.1	(2.4, 24.1)
Secondary	9.5	(1.8, 37.2)	3.3	(1.5, 6.7)	16.3	(12.6, 20.7)	26.0	(20.3, 32.7)	6.2	(3.6, 10.4)	4.3	(1.9, 9.3)

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demo-graphic chara-cteristics	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Restaurants		Bars or night clubs		Public transport		University or school buildings	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>												
Higher	6.7	(0.9, 35.5)	0.8	(0.1, 5.7)	24.7	(19.2, 31.1)	25.9	(18.3, 35.3)	9.3	(5.7, 14.7)	3.6	(1.3, 9.4)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>												
0–400	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	3.0	(0.8, 10.1)	16.4	(10.7, 24.3)	22.3	(15.1, 31.7)	1.9	(0.6, 5.9)	98.7	(91.3, 99.8)
401–800	4.6	(0.6, 26.4)	2.1	(0.6, 7.1)	20.1	(15.3, 25.9)	25.7	(17.5, 36.2)	5.6	(3.0, 10.4)	5.3	(2.2, 12.2)
801–1,200	14.3	(3.3, 44.6)	0.8	(0.1, 5.7)	16.1	(11.2, 22.6)	27.1	(19.5, 36.5)	4.9	(1.6, 13.5)	8.0	(3.3, 17.8)
1,201–1,600	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	6.7	(1.8, 21.4)	13.8	(4.5, 35.2)	7.9	(1.7, 29.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
above 1,600	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	32.1	(8.8, 69.9)	36.4	(12.3, 70.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	8.4	(0.0, 0.0)
<b>Number of respon-dents</b>	<b>57</b>		<b>479</b>		<b>589</b>		<b>312</b>		<b>394</b>		<b>245</b>	

Notes: Sample size = 1,000 respondents; As this was a multiple-choice question, percentages do not add up to 100; Number of responses by income group are lower than for other demographic categories as not all respondents answered question on income (Government: 50, Health care facilities: 420, Restaurants: 521, Bars or night clubs: 270, Public transportation: 343, Universities: 205)

**Table 5.10.** Percent of adults who have seen various types of tobacco products promotion

Seen or heard about any events sponsored by or connected with either cigarette brands, e-cigarette brands or tobacco companies in the last 6 months	Free samples of manufactured cigarettes	Special price offers for other tobacco products (hand-rolled, e-cig, heated tobacco, etc.)	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, in excursions or extreme sports	Email messages promoting cigarettes	Mail promoting other tobacco products
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>							
2.6 (1.8, 3.7)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	2.2 (1.4, 3.4)	1.0 (0.5, 1.7)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)

Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents

## SECTION 6. ECONOMICS OF TOBACCO USE

**Table 6.1.** Percentage distribution of current smokers, by the average amount (in EUR) spent on a pack of 20 cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Cigarettes	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes
	<i>Average (95% CI)</i>		
<b>Overall</b>	1.82 (1.76, 1.88)	1.89 (1.84, 1.93)	1.03 (0.76, 1.30)
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	1.81 (1.71, 1.90)	2.06 (1.98, 2.13)	1.13 (0.30, 1.90)
Female	1.84 (1.77, 1.91)	1.72 (1.67, 1.79)	0.88 (0.20, 1.53)
<b>Age</b>			
18–24	1.87 (1.73, 2.01)	2.41 (2.29, 2.54)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)
25–34	1.99 (1.88, 2.10)	2.02 (1.92, 2.13)	2.94 (2.74, 3.34)
35–44	1.81 (1.69, 1.93)	1.92 (1.81, 2.02)	1.00 (0.22, 2.03)
45–54	1.84 (1.68, 2.00)	1.79 (1.67, 1.91)	1.04 (0.10, 2.20)
55–64	1.69 (1.52, 1.86)	1.69 (1.61, 1.77)	0.60 (0.30, 0.90)
65–74	1.71 (1.48, 1.94)	1.64 (1.47, 1.81)	0.30 (0.20, 0.80)
75–85	1.79 (1.61, 1.96)	1.38 (1.23, 1.52)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)
<b>Type of residence</b>			
Urban	1.88 (1.81, 1.96)	1.97 (1.91, 2.03)	0.80 (0.69, 0.91)
Rural	1.73 (1.63, 1.83)	1.77 (1.70, 1.84)	1.33 (0.74, 1.92)
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	1.64 (1.54, 1.73)	1.75 (1.68, 1.82)	0.92 (0.21, 1.63)
Secondary	1.90 (1.82, 1.99)	1.87 (1.81, 1.94)	0.87 (0.75, 1.00)
Higher	1.89 (1.76, 2.03)	2.14 (1.99, 2.28)	1.91 (1.61, 2.31)
<b>Region</b>			
Center	1.72 (1.64, 1.81)	1.76 (1.70, 1.82)	0.70 (0.37, 1.03)
North	1.73 (1.61, 1.86)	1.81 (1.72, 1.90)	1.32 (0.90, 1.74)
South	2.09 (1.98, 2.19)	2.17 (2.07, 2.27)	0.45 (0.05, 0.95)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>			

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Cigarettes	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes
	<i>Average (95% CI)</i>		
0–400	1.64 (1.54, 1.73)	1.60 (1.52, 1.67)	0.73 (0.69, 0.78)
401–800	1.95 (1.85, 2.04)	1.93 (1.84, 2.01)	1.63 (1.15, 2.41)
801–1,200	1.88 (1.73, 2.04)	2.00 (1.87, 2.14)	0.98 (0.74, 1.98)
1,201–1,600	2.27 (2.10, 2.44)	2.31 (2.07, 2.57)	1.80 (1.80, 1.80)
above 1,600	1.77 (1.57, 1.97)	2.64 (2.44, 2.84)	2.50 (2.50, 2.50)

*Note: Sample size = 404 respondents in total (388 for manufactured cigarettes and 29 for hand-rolled cigarettes)*

**Table 6.2.** Percentage distribution of current smokers, by the average amount (in EUR) spent per month on cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Cigarettes	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes
<b>Average (95% CI)</b>			
<b>Overall</b>	52.54 (46.99, 58.09)	52.11 (49.09, 55.13)	14.97 (12.71, 17.23)
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	67.29 (56.52, 78.07)	65.51 (60.55, 70.47)	12.85 (11.43, 14.27)
Female	38.46 (35.02, 41.91)	39.44 (35.89, 42.98)	18.07 (12.90, 23.25)
<b>Age</b>			
18–24	77.43 (67.57, 87.28)	77.43 (67.57, 87.28)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)
25–34	46.63 (41.59, 51.67)	46.83 (41.69, 51.98)	19.60 (9.40, 29.80)
35–44	58.72 (35.49, 81.94)	49.85 (43.49, 56.21)	17.23 (9.06, 25.41)
45–54	47.98 (39.89, 56.08)	49.22 (40.99, 57.44)	10.57 (4.81, 16.33)
55–64	51.72 (45.46, 57.97)	56.54 (50.02, 63.06)	15.57 (12.74, 18.39)
65–74	45.76 (38.41, 53.10)	48.73 (40.86, 56.60)	13.54 (12.04, 14.25)
75–85	27.08 (27.98, 27.08)	27.08 (27.08, 27.08)	0.00 (0.00, 0.00)
<b>Type of residence</b>			
Urban	51.44 (42.72, 66.17)	49.63 (45.78, 53.48)	14.66 (10.76, 18.56)
Rural	54.16 (49.31, 59.02)	55.72 (50.86, 60.58)	15.37 (14.15, 16.59)
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	46.25 (42.92, 49.59)	49.42 (46.32, 52.52)	16.34 (14.87, 17.81)
Secondary	52.94 (44.57, 61.31)	50.46 (46.51, 54.42)	13.44 (9.07, 17.82)
Higher	60.46 (50.58, 70.33)	63.60 (53.31, 73.90)	16.97 (2.63, 31.32)
<b>Region</b>			
Center	49.60 (45.79, 53.41)	50.53 (46.82, 54.25)	20.19 (9.97, 30.67)
North	35.40 (29.54, 41.27)	37.93 (31.42, 44.43)	16.87 (15.24, 18.51)
South	76.76 (57.61, 95.61)	68.65 (62.13, 75.17)	4.00 (0.54, 13.54)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>			
0–400	41.35 (36.72, 45.98)	44.79 (36.93, 49.65)	16.90 (16.43, 17.37)
401–800	40.08 (35.59, 44.56)	40.73 (36.14, 45.31)	17.53 (12.98, 22.08)

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Cigarettes	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes
<b>Average (95% CI)</b>			
801–1,200	62.83 (54.56, 71.09)	63.87 (55.74, 72.00)	7.04 (7.04, 7.04)
1,201–1,600	73.48 (46.50, 100.47)	74.96 (46.89, 103.04)	43.20 (43.20, 43.20)
above 1,600	118.10 (100.51, 135.69)	116.72 (101.16, 132.75)	20.00 (20.00, 20.80)

Notes: Sample size = 404 respondents (388 for manufactured cigarettes, 29 for hand-rolled cigarettes (some respondents answered for both types of cigarettes))

**Table 6.3.** Percentage distribution of current smokers, by the average percent of monthly household income spent on cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Cigarettes	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>			
<b>Overall</b>	11.4 (10.6, 12.2)	11.5 (10.7, 12.3)	7.6 (5.1, 10.0)
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	11.9 (10.8, 12.9)	12.1 (11.1, 13.1)	6.4 (6.0, 6.7)
Female	10.9 (9.7, 12.2)	10.9 (9.7, 12.2)	9.4 (3.2, 15.7)
<b>Age</b>			
18–24	9.1 (8.0, 10.1)	9.0 (7.9, 10.1)	12.0 (12.0, 12.0)
25–34	11.0 (9.2, 12.9)	11.1 (9.2, 12.9)	4.8 (2.2, 7.4)
35–44	7.3 (5.7, 8.9)	7.1 (5.5, 8.8)	7.6 (5.1, 20.4)
45–54	9.6 (7.6, 11.7)	9.7 (7.8, 11.5)	5.2 (0.9, 11.4)
55–64	17.3 (15.3, 19.2)	18.3 (16.2, 20.4)	9.6 (8.9, 10.3)
65–74	17.9 (14.3, 21.5)	18.8 (14.9, 22.7)	9.5 (3.7, 14.3)
75–85	4.2 (3.6, 5.2)	4.1 (3.5, 4.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>			
Urban	8.8 (7.9, 9.8)	8.9 (7.9, 9.9)	6.6 (4.8, 8.3)
Rural	15.1 (13.6, 16.6)	15.2 (13.8, 16.6)	8.6 (4.0, 13.1)
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	20.6 (18.9, 22.4)	21.5 (20.0, 22.9)	11.1 (4.3, 17.8)
Secondary	8.9 (7.8, 10.0)	9.0 (7.9, 10.1)	5.1 (3.5, 6.7)
Higher	8.3 (6.7, 9.9)	8.3 (6.6, 9.9)	9.1 (9.1, 9.1)
<b>Region</b>			
Center	10.3 (9.5, 11.2)	10.5 (9.7, 11.4)	5.8 (1.9, 9.6)
North	14.8 (12.8, 16.7)	15.4 (13.3, 17.4)	9.7 (6.1, 13.2)
South	9.1 (7.5, 10.8)	9.1 (7.4, 10.8)	0.4 (0.4, 0.7)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>			
0–400	22.1 (19.9, 24.3)	23.4 (21.2, 25.6)	12.7 (11.6, 13.7)
401–800	7.1 (6.1, 7.9)	7.1 (6.2, 8.0)	4.4 (3.5, 5.3)



Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Cigarettes	Manufactured cigarettes	Hand-rolled cigarettes
Percentage (95% CI)			
801–1,200	6.5 (5.7, 7.4)	6.7 (5.8, 7.5)	0.7 (0.1, 1.4)
1,201–1,600	5.3 (3.2, 7.4)	5.4 (3.2, 7.6)	3.3 (3.3, 3.3)
above 1,600	6.3 (5.4, 7.2)	6.2 (5.4, 7.1)	1.0 (1.0, 1.0)

Notes: Sample size = 353 respondents (333 for manufactured cigarettes, 25 for hand-rolled cigarettes (some respondents answered for both types of cigarettes))

**Table 6.4.** Percentage distribution of current smokers of manufactured cigarettes, by their reaction to previous price increase and selected demographic characteristics

	Temporarily quit smoking	Consumed less cigarettes	Switched to illegal or smuggled cigarettes	Switched to hand-rolled cigarettes	Switched to cheaper brands	No change	Does not remember	No answer
Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Overall</b>	2.2 (1.2, 4.3)	8.2 (5.9, 11.4)	5.2 (3.4, 8.0)	1.3 (0.3, 5.7)	9.9 (6.7, 14.4)	32.8 (27.6, 38.4)	0.5 (0.1, 1.9)	39.8 (34.7, 45.1)
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	1.3 (0.4, 4.4)	5.8 (3.4, 9.7)	4.7 (1.5, 8.0)	0.9 (0.1, 6.0)	7.5 (3.5, 15.1)	36.7 (28.8, 45.5)	0.9 (0.2, 3.9)	42.2 (34.8, 49.9)
Female	3.2 (1.5, 6.8)	10.6 (6.9, 15.8)	5.7 (0.7, 16.0)	1.8 (0.2, 11.6)	12.2 (7.7, 18.6)	29.0 (22.7, 36.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	37.6 (30.7, 45.0)
<b>Age</b>								
18–24	1.4 (0.2, 9.5)	2.5 (0.6, 10.2)	4.2 (1.3, 12.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.4 (0.2, 9.5)	36.6 (19.4, 57.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	53.9 (35.4, 71.4)
25–34	5.9 (2.6, 13.0)	11.5 (6.4, 19.8)	0.8 (0.1, 5.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	9.3 (4.9, 16.9)	26.4 (18.9, 35.5)	1.4 (0.2, 9.1)	44.8 (34.3, 55.8)
35–44	0.8 (0.1, 5.4)	5.0 (2.3, 10.8)	5.4 (2.0, 13.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	6.4 (2.2, 17.1)	43.9 (33.2, 55.3)	0.8 (0.1, 5.4)	37.7 (27.9, 48.5)
45–54	1.4 (0.2, 9.3)	9.5 (5.1, 17.0)	3.6 (1.7, 7.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	9.6 (3.3, 24.7)	44.8 (32.2, 58.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	31.0 (22.0, 41.9)
55–64	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	7.0 (2.8, 16.2)	7.6 (3.1, 17.5)	7.8 (1.8, 28.5)	12.6 (5.6, 25.9)	23.0 (12.4, 38.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	42.0 (29.7, 55.4)
65–74	5.1 (0.7, 29.2)	14.2 (3.9, 40.2)	20.4 (7.4, 45.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	19.7 (7.2, 43.9)	2.9 (0.4, 18.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	37.7 (16.1, 65.6)
75–85	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	51.7 (11.3, 90.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	48.3 (10.0, 88.7)
<b>Type of residence</b>								
Urban	1.0 (0.3, 3.5)	8.7 (5.8, 12.8)	7.1 (0.8, 22.0)	0.7 (0.1, 5.0)	8.8 (5.9, 13.0)	34.8 (29.4, 40.5)	0.5 (0.1, 3.5)	38.4 (32.9, 44.1)
Rural	4.0 (1.8, 8.5)	7.6 (4.3, 13.3)	2.5 (2.1, 2.0)	2.2 (0.3, 14.3)	11.4 (5.6, 22.0)	29.9 (20.6, 41.3)	0.4 (0.1, 2.7)	41.9 (32.5, 51.9)
<b>Education level</b>								

## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

	Temporarily quit smoking		Consumed less cigarettes		Switched to illegal or smuggled cigarettes		Switched to hand-rolled cigarettes		Switched to cheaper brands		No change		Does not remember		No answer	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>															
Primary or less	6.4	(2.5, 15.0)	9.8	(4.4, 20.6)	6.2	(2.3, 15.8)	6.4	(1.4, 24.1)	15.1	(6.4, 31.9)	23.2	(10.7, 43.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	32.9	(21.0, 47.5)
Secondary	0.9	(0.3, 2.4)	7.9	(5.4, 11.3)	6.1	(3.8, 9.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	9.9	(6.4, 15.1)	35.7	(30.0, 41.7)	0.2	(0.0, 1.7)	39.3	(33.4, 45.6)
Higher	2.3	(0.3, 14.6)	7.6	(2.8, 19.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	2.0	(0.3, 13.4)	33.9	(23.4, 46.3)	2.1	(0.3, 13.3)	52.1	(39.5, 64.4)
<b>Region</b>																
Center	0.4	(0.0, 2.5)	9.0	(5.7, 13.9)	10.1	(6.3, 15.8)	2.9	(0.7, 11.9)	8.2	(3.8, 16.8)	30.2	(22.3, 39.3)	0.7	(0.1, 4.5)	38.6	(30.6, 47.3)
North	7.4	(3.6, 14.5)	14.7	(8.9, 23.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	13.2	(7.7, 21.8)	26.3	(19.2, 34.9)	0.6	(0.1, 4.1)	37.9	(29.5, 47.1)
South	0.4	(0.1, 2.9)	0.6	(0.1, 4.4)	2.1	(0.7, 5.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	9.5	(4.7, 18.3)	43.7	(33.6, 54.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	43.7	(34.3, 53.6)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>																
0—400	6.1	(2.8, 13.0)	13.3	(7.5, 22.4)	3.0	(0.7, 11.7)	3.4	(0.5, 20.9)	11.4	(6.1, 20.2)	21.4	(13.8, 31.6)	0.6	(0.1, 4.2)	40.8	(30.0, 52.6)
401—800	1.3	(0.3, 5.5)	11.6	(7.6, 17.3)	8.8	(5.3, 14.3)	1.1	(0.2, 7.7)	7.0	(3.3, 14.3)	26.5	(19.9, 34.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	43.6	(35.4, 52.1)
801—1,200	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	1.8	(0.4, 7.0)	3.9	(0.9, 15.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	10.2	(4.7, 20.7)	45.2	(33.2, 57.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	39.0	(27.8, 51.4)
1,201—1,600	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	50.7	(24.3, 76.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	49.3	(23.4, 75.7)
above 1,600	2.4	(0.3, 16.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	6.3	(1.5, 23.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	6.1	(1.4, 23.5)	48.1	(23.2, 74.0)	6.3	(0.9, 34.1)	30.8	(15.1, 52.7)

Note: Sample size = 388 respondents

**Table 6.5.** Percentage distribution of current smokers who permanently changed smoking behaviour due to the previous price increase, by selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>Overall</b>	46.0	(35.4, 57.0)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	48.3	(30.2, 66.9)
Female	44.5	(31.9, 58.0)
<b>Age</b>		
18–24	26.8	(6.6, 65.6)
25–34	27.8	(15.6, 44.5)
35–44	64.2	(41.2, 82.1)
45–54	28.8	(11.6, 55.5)
55–64	52.9	(28.8, 75.7)
65–74	63.3	(31.8, 86.5)
75–85	100.0	(100.0, 100.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>		
Urban	44.5	(33.5, 56.1)
Rural	49.1	(27.1, 71.5)
<b>Education level</b>		
Primary or less	36.2	(18.1, 59.3)
Secondary	53.3	(41.0, 65.2)
Higher	18.3	(2.4, 67.0)
<b>Region</b>		
Center	35.1	(21.7, 51.3)
North	50.2	(33.1, 67.4)
South	77.2	(51.9, 91.4)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>		

## Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

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Demographic characteristics	Percentage (95% CI)	
0–400	45.6	(26.9, 65.5)
401–800	28.1	(15.0, 46.4)
801–1,200	76.2	(48.0, 91.7)
1,201–1,600	100.0	(100.0, 100.0)
above 1,600	80.1	(28.5, 97.6)

*Note: Sample size = 96 respondents*

**SECTION 7. KNOWLEDGE, PERCEPTIONS, AND ATTITUDES**

**Table 7.1.** Percentage distribution of current smokers, by smoking intensity in the past versus today and demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	More than now	About the same amount as now	Less than now
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
<b>Overall</b>	9.1	70.6	20.3
	(6.4, 12.9)	(65.5, 75.2)	(16.4, 24.9)
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	9.3	71.1	19.6
	(5.5, 15.3)	(63.0, 78.0)	(13.8, 27.0)
Female	8.9	70.1	21.0
	(5.4, 14.2)	(63.4, 76.0)	(16.1, 27.0)
<b>Age</b>			
18–24	4.7	55.5	39.8
	(1.3, 15.3)	(36.7, 72.8)	(22.5, 60.1)
25–34	8.9	66.7	24.4
	(4.0, 18.5)	(55.3, 76.3)	(15.8, 35.8)
35–44	3.5	72.8	23.6
	(1.5, 8.4)	(62.5, 81.2)	(15.8, 33.9)
45–54	11.3	71.6	17.2
	(5.8, 20.6)	(61.2, 80.0)	(11.2, 25.4)
55–64	5.7	82.4	11.9
	(1.9, 15.9)	(72.0, 89.5)	(6.9, 19.8)
65–74	26.8	63.0	10.2
	(10.6, 52.9)	(38.2, 82.5)	(2.1, 37.7)
75–85	51.7	48.3	0.0
	(11.3, 90.9)	(10.0, 88.7)	(0.0, 0.0)
<b>Type of residence</b>			
Urban	9.1	71.8	19.1
	(6.2, 13.1)	(66.4, 76.7)	(15.0, 24.0)

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	More than now	About the same amount as now	Less than now
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Rural	9.2 (4.7, 17.3)	68.7 (58.8, 77.2)	22.1 (15.1, 31.1)
<b>Education level</b>			
Primary or less	5.0 (1.5, 15.4)	70.9 (57.6, 81.3)	24.2 (14.4, 37.6)
Secondary	11.1 (7.4, 16.3)	69.7 (63.5, 75.2)	19.3 (15.0, 24.3)
Higher	6.8 (2.9, 15.1)	74.1 (60.9, 84.0)	19.1 (10.5, 32.3)
<b>Region</b>			
Center	5.5 (2.6, 11.1)	78.8 (71.4, 84.7)	15.7 (10.9, 22.2)
North	10.6 (6.0, 17.9)	62.6 (53.8, 70.6)	26.9 (19.7, 35.5)
South	13.8 (7.7, 23.6)	65.2 (54.0, 74.9)	21.0 (13.3, 31.7)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>			
0–400	10.8 (5.7, 19.6)	69.8 (59.4, 78.4)	19.5 (12.5, 28.9)
401–800	8.9 (4.9, 15.9)	73.5 (65.6, 80.1)	17.6 (12.4, 24.3)
801–1,200	5.9 (2.4, 13.5)	68.8 (56.7, 78.9)	25.3 (16.1, 37.4)
1,201–1,600	4.7 (0.6, 27.7)	82.5 (55.7, 94.7)	12.8 (3.0, 40.6)
above 1,600	7.2 (1.7, 26.6)	50.9 (24.2, 77.2)	41.8 (16.0, 73.0)

Note: Sample size = 404 respondents

**Table 7.2.** Percentage distribution of current smokers who smoke less today, by reasons for reduced smoking intensity and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Price increase		Health reasons		Adopted tobacco control policies		Other		Total
	Percentage (95% CI)								
<b>Overall</b>	30.2	(16.7, 48.3)	44.2	(26.9, 62.9)	6.1	(1.9, 18.3)	19.5	(8.2, 39.8)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	27.8	(12.5, 50.7)	35.0	(14.4, 63.3)	9.2	(2.1, 32.9)	28.0	(9.6, 58.8)	100.0
Female	32.6	(13.3, 60.2)	53.1	(28.0, 76.7)	3.1	(0.4, 19.7)	11.2	(3.0, 34.3)	100.0
<b>Age</b>									
18–24	21.3	(2.2, 76.1)	55.0	(9.9, 93.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	23.7	(2.5, 78.8)	100.0
25–34	36.2	(11.4, 71.5)	42.1	(10.8, 81.3)	13.7	(1.8, 57.9)	8.0	(1.0, 42.6)	100.0
35–44	20.6	(2.8, 70.3)	37.6	(9.0, 78.6)	19.0	(2.5, 67.7)	22.8	(3.2, 72.5)	100.0
45–54	19.8	(5.8, 49.6)	39.3	(14.0, 72.1)	5.9	(0.8, 33.6)	35.0	(9.0, 74.6)	100.0
55–64	31.5	(5.7, 77.6)	45.1	(7.7, 88.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	23.5	(2.8, 76.3)	100.0
65–74	52.6	(16.7, 86.0)	37.0	(9.5, 76.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	10.4	(1.2, 51.7)	100.0
75–85	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	100.0	(100.0, 100.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	100.0
<b>Type of residence</b>									
Urban	32.5	(16.2, 54.5)	36.2	(19.4, 57.2)	10.4	(3.2, 28.8)	21.0	(8.9, 41.9)	100.0
Rural	27.0	(8.9, 58.2)	55.5	(24.1, 83.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	17.5	(2.6, 63.2)	100.0
<b>Education level</b>									
Primary or less	49.7	(8.0, 91.8)	50.3	(8.2, 92.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	100.0
Secondary	31.4	(16.8, 50.9)	39.3	(21.0, 61.3)	7.9	(2.4, 23.2)	21.4	(8.3, 45.0)	100.0
Higher	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	71.7	(16.1, 97.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	28.3	(2.9, 83.9)	100.0
<b>Region</b>									
Center	46.7	(16.7, 79.3)	53.3	(20.7, 83.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	100.0
North	43.8	(19.4, 71.7)	30.8	(10.5, 62.7)	8.4	(1.2, 41.8)	16.9	(3.9, 50.6)	100.0
South	7.4	(1.7, 27.0)	49.2	(22.3, 76.5)	8.3	(1.9, 29.7)	35.0	(12.4, 67.2)	100.0
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>									

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Price increase		Health reasons		Adopted tobacco control policies		Other		Total
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>								
0–400	61.1	(29.2, 85.6)	38.9	(14.4, 70.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	100.0
401–800	16.3	(4.9, 42.8)	56.3	(27.7, 81.2)	12.0	(2.7, 40.2)	15.4	(3.7, 46.3)	100.0
801–1,200	23.1	(3.2, 73.0)	41.5	(10.5, 81.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	35.4	(8.3, 76.9)	100.0
1,201–1,600	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	100.0	(100.0, 100.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	100.0
above 1,600	43.2	(4.5, 92.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	56.8	(7.6, 95.5)	100.0

Note: Sample size = 37 respondents



Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

**Table 7.3.** Percentage distribution of adults based on their perception on cigarettes prices, by selected demographic characteristics

Demo-graphic characteristics	Smoker						Non-smoker					
	Very expensive	Expensive	Adequate	Cheap	Very cheap	Does not know	Very expensive	Expensive	Adequate	Cheap	Very cheap	Does not know
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>												
<b>Overall</b>	36.5	46.8	13.2	2.4	0.5	0.6	34.8	29.7	10.3	12.5	2.6	10.1
	(31.7, 41.7)	(41.3, 52.3)	(9.4, 18.1)	(1.3, 4.6)	(0.1, 2.1)	(0.2, 1.6)	(30.5, 39.2)	(25.8, 34.0)	(7.8, 13.5)	(9.8, 15.8)	(1.5, 4.6)	(7.3, 13.8)
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	34.3	48.3	15.0	2.0	0.0	0.4	32.6	30.9	9.8	12.9	4.1	9.7
	(27.2, 42.2)	(39.8, 56.9)	(9.5, 22.8)	(0.8, 4.8)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.1, 2.7)	(26.5, 39.5)	(26.0, 36.3)	(5.9, 15.6)	(8.8, 18.4)	(2.1, 8.0)	(6.0, 15.3)
Female	38.6	45.3	11.5	2.8	1.0	0.8	36.8	28.6	10.8	12.2	1.2	10.5
	(32.1, 45.5)	(38.5, 52.3)	(7.0, 18.3)	(1.1, 6.8)	(0.2, 4.0)	(0.3, 2.5)	(31.1, 42.8)	(22.7, 35.2)	(8.0, 14.4)	(9.0, 16.3)	(0.5, 2.9)	(6.7, 16.0)
<b>Age</b>												
18–24	26.0	32.6	38.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	35.3	21.0	16.9	13.8	1.2	11.9
	(15.2, 40.8)	(20.0, 48.3)	(21.6, 58.4)	(0.4, 19.5)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(22.2, 51.1)	(12.5, 32.9)	(9.1, 29.1)	(5.0, 33.0)	(0.3, 4.7)	(6.4, 21.1)
25–34	37.1	49.1	8.6	3.4	1.1	0.8	32.5	35.0	10.1	10.1	5.8	6.5
	(28.0, 47.2)	(39.3, 58.9)	(4.5, 15.6)	(1.1, 10.5)	(0.1, 7.1)	(0.1, 5.3)	(24.3, 41.9)	(26.4, 44.7)	(5.1, 19.1)	(5.9, 16.7)	(2.0, 15.8)	(3.3, 12.4)
35–44	33.6	47.4	11.8	4.3	1.4	1.5	21.3	34.9	12.9	21.2	3.4	6.3
	(25.2, 43.2)	(38.2, 56.8)	(6.4, 21.0)	(1.5, 11.8)	(0.2, 9.4)	(0.4, 5.9)	(14.6, 29.9)	(27.0, 43.8)	(8.1, 20.0)	(13.4, 31.8)	(1.2, 9.1)	(3.1, 12.3)
45–54	35.1	50.8	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	33.1	10.0	9.0	1.4	11.8
	(25.0, 46.8)	(37.1, 64.4)	(6.3, 28.4)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(25.4, 45.3)	(23.5, 44.5)	(5.5, 17.7)	(4.6, 16.6)	(0.2, 9.3)	(5.4, 24.0)
55–64	41.1	49.7	6.6	2.0	0.0	0.7	43.9	25.9	8.6	12.2	2.0	7.4
	(28.8, 54.5)	(36.8, 62.6)	(3.5, 12.1)	(0.3, 12.6)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.1, 4.8)	(32.5, 55.9)	(18.5, 35.1)	(3.8, 18.4)	(6.7, 21.2)	(0.5, 7.6)	(3.3, 15.8)
65–74	54.4	25.7	17.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	42.5	26.6	5.2	13.2	0.8	11.7
	(30.1, 76.8)	(10.9, 49.4)	(3.4, 54.9)	(0.4, 17.9)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(29.2, 57.1)	(15.7, 41.3)	(3.0, 8.7)	(8.9, 19.1)	(0.1, 5.4)	(5.9, 21.9)
75–85	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	23.9	9.5	5.7	2.5	23.4
	(0.0, 0.0)	(100.0, 100.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(22.6, 50.1)	(9.5, 48.2)	(1.2, 48.0)	(0.7, 32.7)	(2.2, 2.7)	(6.4, 57.7)
<b>Type of residence</b>												

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Smoker						Non-smoker					
	Very expensive	Expensive	Adequate	Cheap	Very cheap	Does not know	Very expensive	Expensive	Adequate	Cheap	Very cheap	Does not know
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>												
Urban	33.7	52.5	9.6	3.2	0.4	0.6	34.8	34.5	9.1	10.2	2.4	9.1
	(28.6, 39.3)	(46.8, 58.2)	(6.8, 13.3)	(1.5, 6.3)	(0.1, 2.6)	(0.1, 2.4)	(30.1, 39.9)	(30.3, 38.9)	(6.8, 12.1)	(7.4, 13.8)	(1.3, 4.3)	(6.6, 12.3)
Rural	40.6	38.4	18.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	34.6	20.6	12.5	17.1	3.1	12.1
	(31.5, 50.3)	(28.6, 49.3)	(10.8, 29.3)	(0.3, 6.0)	(0.1, 5.1)	(0.2, 2.5)	(26.7, 43.6)	(13.4, 30.2)	(7.3, 20.7)	(11.8, 24.2)	(1.1, 8.7)	(6.2, 22.2)
<b>Education level</b>												
Primary or less	46.8	32.3	16.8	2.7	1.4	0.0	41.7	29.2	6.0	10.7	0.0	12.5
	(34.7, 59.4)	(19.9, 47.8)	(6.5, 37.0)	(0.7, 10.5)	(0.2, 9.2)	(0.0, 0.0)	(31.5, 52.7)	(20.1, 40.3)	(2.2, 15.1)	(5.4, 20.2)	(0.0, 0.0)	(5.8, 24.8)
Secondary	33.0	51.7	12.3	2.0	0.0	0.9	29.8	33.1	11.5	13.3	2.5	9.8
	(27.4, 39.1)	(45.5, 57.9)	(8.9, 16.9)	(0.8, 4.7)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.3, 2.5)	(25.2, 34.9)	(28.2, 38.4)	(8.3, 15.7)	(9.9, 17.6)	(1.0, 5.9)	(7.1, 13.5)
Higher	36.4	47.0	11.3	3.9	1.5	0.0	37.2	22.7	13.0	13.2	6.4	7.6
	(24.9, 49.7)	(35.2, 59.1)	(6.6, 18.7)	(1.0, 14.3)	(0.2, 10.1)	(0.0, 0.0)	(29.0, 46.2)	(16.8, 29.9)	(7.8, 20.9)	(9.1, 18.8)	(3.2, 12.5)	(3.9, 14.1)
<b>Region</b>												
Center	32.5	47.5	16.3	2.9	0.0	0.8	34.3	35.6	10.2	6.0	1.3	12.6
	(25.5, 40.3)	(38.8, 56.3)	(10.3, 24.9)	(1.2, 7.2)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.2, 3.1)	(28.3, 40.9)	(29.2, 42.7)	(6.5, 15.8)	(3.9, 9.0)	(0.4, 3.5)	(7.9, 19.6)
North	59.0	35.7	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.9	47.6	14.4	7.5	14.2	3.5	12.7
	(50.1, 67.3)	(27.8, 44.4)	(0.5, 5.7)	(0.4, 6.8)	(0.1, 7.1)	(0.2, 3.5)	(39.1, 56.3)	(9.8, 20.8)	(4.6, 12.0)	(9.0, 21.7)	(1.7, 6.9)	(8.3, 19.0)
South	18.9	57.8	20.2	2.4	0.8	0.0	20.5	35.6	13.7	24.1	4.4	1.8
	(11.4, 29.6)	(46.6, 68.2)	(12.1, 31.6)	(0.7, 7.3)	(0.1, 5.8)	(0.0, 0.0)	(13.6, 29.7)	(27.8, 44.2)	(8.7, 20.9)	(16.8, 33.3)	(1.5, 12.6)	(0.6, 4.9)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>												
0–400	61.6	28.5	9.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	40.7	25.7	9.0	11.0	1.6	12.0
	(50.6, 71.5)	(20.0, 38.9)	(4.2, 19.1)	(0.1, 4.6)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(31.9, 50.1)	(17.9, 35.5)	(4.3, 17.7)	(6.8, 17.4)	(0.8, 3.2)	(5.9, 22.7)
401–800	29.3	59.6	8.2	1.7	0.0	1.2	30.3	31.3	12.8	14.4	1.8	9.5
	(22.5, 37.2)	(51.4, 67.3)	(4.7, 14.0)	(0.5, 5.6)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.4, 3.7)	(24.2, 37.1)	(25.4, 37.8)	(9.0, 18.0)	(10.3, 19.9)	(0.6, 4.8)	(5.6, 15.5)

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demo-graphic character-istics	Smoker						Non-smoker					
	Very expensive	Expensive	Adequate	Cheap	Very cheap	Does not know	Very expensive	Expensive	Adequate	Cheap	Very cheap	Does not know
<b>Percentage (95% CI)</b>												
801–1,200	30.0	49.5	12.3	5.9	1.3	1.0	34.0	33.4	8.9	6.4	3.5	13.8
	(19.6, 42.9)	(37.5, 61.5)	(7.1, 20.6)	(2.1, 15.7)	(0.2, 8.8)	(0.1, 6.7)	(25.3, 44.0)	(24.1, 44.2)	(4.0, 18.6)	(3.2, 12.4)	(1.2, 9.4)	(8.3, 22.1)
1,201–1,600	15.9	42.8	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	31.4	9.5	13.7	16.7	3.9
	(4.0, 46.4)	(20.0, 69.2)	(17.6, 69.7)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(11.7, 44.9)	(15.4, 53.4)	(2.7, 28.6)	(2.5, 49.4)	(3.8, 50.6)	(0.5, 24.2)
above 1,600	8.2	27.5	57.2	0.0	7.1	0.0	37.7	25.5	0.0	31.8	5.0	0.0
	(2.0, 28.0)	(12.8, 49.5)	(31.3, 79.7)	(0.0, 0.0)	(1.0, 37.4)	(0.0, 0.0)	(16.2, 65.6)	(9.4, 52.8)	(0.0, 0.0)	(7.9, 71.6)	(0.7, 29.5)	(0.0, 0.0)

Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

**Table 7.4.** Percentage distribution of adults, by their reaction to a 5 percent price increase and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Smokers					Non-smokers				
	Does not know	Strongly against	Moderately against	Moderately in favor	Strongly in favor	Does not know	Strongly against	Moderately against	Moderately in favor	Strongly in favor
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>										
<b>Overall</b>	3.9	56.0	17.4	15.4	7.2	13.5	23.8	14.9	15.5	32.4
	(2.0, 7.4)	(50.9, 61.0)	(13.9, 21.6)	(12.5, 18.9)	(4.8, 10.7)	(10.5, 17.0)	(20.1, 27.9)	(11.7, 18.7)	(12.9, 18.5)	(28.5, 36.6)
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	3.4	51.9	18.9	18.4	7.4	10.8	23.2	16.6	16.6	32.8
	(0.9, 11.8)	(44.7, 59.1)	(14.3, 24.6)	(14.1, 23.6)	(4.5, 11.9)	(7.4, 15.4)	(17.6, 29.9)	(11.8, 22.7)	(12.6, 21.7)	(26.8, 39.4)
Female	4.4	59.8	16.1	12.6	7.1	16.0	24.4	13.2	14.4	32.1
	(2.3, 8.1)	(52.6, 66.6)	(11.2, 22.5)	(8.9, 17.7)	(3.7, 13.2)	(11.6, 21.7)	(19.7, 29.7)	(9.3, 18.5)	(11.3, 18.1)	(27.2, 37.3)
<b>Age</b>										
18–24	20.5	44.7	22.2	8.4	4.3	13.6	28.7	22.5	14.9	20.4
	(6.4, 49.4)	(29.4, 61.1)	(12.9, 35.4)	(3.4, 19.3)	(1.0, 16.8)	(8.1, 21.9)	(16.3, 45.3)	(10.7, 41.2)	(8.5, 24.8)	(13.4, 29.7)
25–34	3.7	63.5	11.7	15.7	5.3	13.1	14.1	13.7	16.7	42.4
	(1.2, 11.0)	(54.3, 71.8)	(7.0, 18.9)	(9.7, 24.6)	(2.0, 13.4)	(8.3, 20.2)	(9.0, 21.6)	(8.7, 21.0)	(10.3, 25.8)	(32.8, 52.6)
35–44	3.5	57.0	16.7	12.0	10.7	17.7	15.3	10.4	17.3	39.4
	(1.0, 11.4)	(46.9, 66.7)	(12.2, 22.6)	(7.5, 18.6)	(5.2, 20.5)	(10.6, 28.0)	(9.1, 24.4)	(6.1, 16.9)	(12.2, 24.1)	(29.3, 50.5)
45–54	2.6	53.4	18.1	22.6	3.4	19.5	18.6	17.4	21.1	23.4
	(0.8, 7.7)	(44.0, 62.5)	(11.1, 28.1)	(16.0, 30.9)	(1.4, 8.1)	(11.4, 31.1)	(11.6, 28.4)	(10.0, 28.6)	(14.0, 30.6)	(16.3, 32.4)
55–64	0.7	56.7	15.6	13.0	14.0	10.7	28.5	7.1	18.6	35.1
	(0.1, 4.8)	(42.4, 70.0)	(9.1, 25.5)	(7.1, 22.7)	(6.1, 28.7)	(5.0, 21.4)	(19.4, 39.8)	(3.6, 13.4)	(12.3, 27.2)	(24.5, 47.3)
65–74	0.0	54.8	28.4	14.0	2.8	12.6	28.6	19.3	9.5	30.0
	(0.0, 0.0)	(30.4, 77.0)	(9.8, 59.3)	(5.0, 33.5)	(0.4, 17.9)	(4.8, 29.3)	(19.5, 39.9)	(10.3, 33.2)	(5.1, 17.0)	(21.6, 40.0)
75–85	0.0	0.0	27.8	51.7	20.5	0.0	51.4	19.4	1.9	27.3
	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(7.8, 63.6)	(11.3, 90.0)	(2.4, 72.8)	(0.0, 0.0)	(29.1, 73.2)	(6.8, 44.5)	(0.3, 12.3)	(15.0, 44.3)
<b>Type of residence</b>										
Urban	3.6	53.0	18.1	18.9	6.3	13.2	22.9	14.2	16.4	33.2
	(2.0, 6.6)	(47.7, 58.3)	(14.5, 22.4)	(15.1, 23.4)	(3.9, 10.0)	(10.2, 17.1)	(19.0, 27.4)	(11.3, 17.7)	(13.3, 20.0)	(28.8, 38.1)
Rural	4.4	60.3	16.4	10.4	8.6	13.9	25.5	16.1	13.7	30.9

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Smokers					Non-smokers				
	Does not know	Strongly against	Moderately against	Moderately in favor	Strongly in favor	Does not know	Strongly against	Moderately against	Moderately in favor	Strongly in favor
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>										
	(1.2, 14.1)	(50.4, 69.4)	(10.3, 25.2)	(6.5, 16.2)	(4.3, 16.3)	(8.4, 22.2)	(18.1, 34.5)	(9.4, 26.2)	(9.4, 19.5)	(23.8, 39.0)
<b>Education level</b>										
Primary or less	6.0	57.6	14.1	13.8	8.5	13.5	30.5	23.4	8.9	23.7
	(1.2, 24.6)	(44.0, 70.1)	(6.9, 26.5)	(9.4, 19.8)	(2.8, 23.0)	(7.2, 24.0)	(21.2, 41.7)	(14.7, 35.1)	(5.6, 13.9)	(16.5, 32.8)
Secondary	2.5	56.0	17.8	16.4	7.3	13.7	19.8	12.9	21.0	32.6
	(1.2, 5.2)	(50.0, 61.8)	(13.6, 22.9)	(12.5, 21.2)	(4.8, 11.1)	(10.2, 18.1)	(15.9, 24.5)	(9.9, 16.8)	(16.7, 25.9)	(27.4, 38.3)
Higher	6.8	53.7	21.2	13.4	4.9	12.9	24.2	8.2	11.4	43.3
	(2.5, 17.0)	(42.4, 64.7)	(14.0, 30.8)	(7.2, 23.7)	(1.5, 14.4)	(8.5, 19.2)	(18.1, 31.6)	(4.4, 14.9)	(7.5, 16.9)	(35.2, 51.7)
<b>Region</b>										
Center	3.1	44.9	15.5	26.6	9.9	13.5	27.3	15.2	16.0	28.0
	(1.3, 7.1)	(36.6, 53.4)	(9.9, 23.4)	(21.0, 33.1)	(5.4, 17.5)	(9.3, 19.1)	(21.8, 33.5)	(10.4, 21.8)	(12.6, 20.2)	(22.9, 33.8)
North	4.8	81.4	7.9	1.3	4.7	20.9	22.4	10.1	8.5	38.1
	(2.2, 10.1)	(74.5, 86.7)	(4.7, 12.9)	(0.3, 5.2)	(2.2, 9.5)	(14.9, 28.6)	(16.2, 30.2)	(6.7, 15.0)	(5.5, 12.8)	(30.4, 46.4)
South	4.4	47.3	31.4	11.6	5.4	4.6	18.3	19.6	22.6	34.9
	(0.7, 22.0)	(37.7, 57.1)	(23.8, 40.1)	(6.6, 19.5)	(3.2, 9.0)	(1.7, 11.7)	(11.6, 27.7)	(12.8, 28.9)	(15.7, 31.5)	(26.7, 43.9)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>										
0–400	2.2	72.5	11.6	5.1	8.6	14.8	24.5	21.5	7.0	32.2
	(0.8, 6.0)	(60.6, 81.8)	(5.3, 23.6)	(3.3, 8.0)	(3.7, 18.8)	(8.3, 25.0)	(16.5, 34.9)	(13.6, 32.3)	(4.8, 10.0)	(24.8, 40.6)
401–800	1.7	46.3	23.4	24.0	4.5	11.9	21.8	11.9	25.7	28.7
	(0.5, 5.7)	(38.5, 54.4)	(17.8, 30.1)	(18.3, 30.9)	(2.1, 9.2)	(8.0, 17.3)	(16.4, 28.5)	(8.3, 16.7)	(20.1, 32.3)	(22.9, 35.2)
801–1,200	5.3	58.8	13.1	10.2	12.6	13.2	23.8	12.0	12.2	38.8
	(1.8, 14.7)	(46.7, 69.9)	(7.8, 21.1)	(5.1, 19.3)	(6.0, 24.8)	(8.0, 21.2)	(15.2, 35.2)	(6.9, 20.2)	(8.3, 17.7)	(29.0, 49.4)
1,201–1,600	15.4	48.8	8.8	27.1	0.0	20.9	18.1	3.9	1.5	55.6
	(3.8, 45.4)	(23.7, 74.5)	(2.1, 30.5)	(8.1, 61.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(8.8, 41.8)	(7.1, 39.0)	(0.5, 24.2)	(0.2, 10.5)	(33.3, 75.8)
above 1,600	25.2	47.4	5.2	5.7	16.5	6.1	35.7	25.0	0.0	33.2
	(4.3, 71.4)	(22.5, 73.6)	(1.2, 19.3)	(0.8, 32.1)	(9.0, 28.2)	(0.8, 33.9)	(15.0, 63.5)	(4.2, 71.7)	(0.0, 0.0)	(13.6, 61.0)

Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents

**Table 7.5.** Percentage distribution of adults, by their reaction to a 20 percent price increase and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Smokers					Non-smokers				
	Does not know	Strongly against	Moderately against	Moderately in favor	Strongly in favor	Does not know	Strongly against	Moderately against	Moderately in favor	Strongly in favor
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>										
<b>Overall</b>	2.4	66.5	7.7	15.7	7.7	12.8	29.3	10.0	16.0	31.9
	(1.2, 4.6)	(61.6, 71.0)	(5.5, 10.6)	(12.5, 19.6)	(5.2, 11.3)	(9.9, 16.4)	(25.3, 33.6)	(7.3, 13.4)	(13.3, 19.0)	(28.0, 36.1)
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	2.0	64.5	7.0	17.3	9.1	10.7	29.9	10.8	17.1	31.6
	(0.7, 5.6)	(57.7, 70.8)	(4.2, 11.5)	(13.3, 22.3)	(5.9, 13.8)	(7.3, 15.4)	(23.8, 36.8)	(7.2, 15.9)	(13.1, 21.9)	(25.4, 38.4)
Female	2.7	68.3	8.3	14.1	6.4	14.8	28.8	9.2	14.9	32.3
	(1.2, 6.3)	(61.2, 74.7)	(5.4, 12.6)	(9.5, 20.6)	(3.2, 12.6)	(10.5, 20.5)	(23.9, 34.2)	(5.7, 14.4)	(11.6, 19.0)	(27.5, 37.4)
<b>Age</b>										
18–24	5.9	77.1	3.9	8.8	4.2	11.9	47.0	6.4	9.6	25.2
	(1.7, 19.1)	(61.6, 87.6)	(1.2, 12.0)	(3.0, 23.0)	(1.3, 12.7)	(6.7, 20.1)	(34.6, 59.7)	(2.7, 14.7)	(5.7, 15.6)	(16.3, 36.8)
25–34	4.4	68.1	11.2	10.8	5.5	12.6	19.1	9.8	17.8	40.7
	(1.4, 12.9)	(59.2, 75.8)	(6.1, 19.7)	(6.3, 17.9)	(2.1, 13.6)	(7.8, 19.5)	(12.3, 28.4)	(5.6, 16.5)	(11.2, 27.1)	(30.7, 51.5)
35–44	1.8	69.3	6.0	12.3	10.5	17.7	16.2	7.4	19.3	39.4
	(0.3, 12.1)	(58.8, 78.1)	(2.8, 12.5)	(7.6, 19.4)	(5.4, 19.5)	(10.6, 28.0)	(9.9, 25.5)	(4.0, 13.3)	(13.8, 26.4)	(29.2, 50.5)
45–54	2.5	64.2	8.0	21.8	3.5	18.0	26.4	12.6	22.3	20.6
	(0.8, 7.3)	(55.3, 72.1)	(4.0, 15.6)	(15.3, 30.0)	(1.5, 8.2)	(10.3, 29.5)	(17.9, 37.3)	(6.0, 24.5)	(14.9, 32.1)	(14.0, 29.3)
55–64	0.0	61.7	6.6	18.6	13.1	9.9	30.9	6.8	20.2	32.2
	(0.0, 0.0)	(47.4, 74.2)	(3.3, 13.0)	(11.5, 28.6)	(5.5, 28.1)	(4.4, 20.7)	(21.5, 42.1)	(3.5, 12.6)	(13.5, 29.3)	(21.9, 44.6)
65–74	0.0	59.1	9.3	23.0	8.6	12.6	32.9	14.1	8.8	31.6
	(0.0, 0.0)	(34.3, 80.0)	(2.3, 31.2)	(6.4, 56.4)	(1.9, 31.8)	(4.8, 29.3)	(23.3, 44.2)	(6.4, 28.1)	(4.0, 18.1)	(23.5, 41.1)
75–85	0.0	79.5	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	54.4	14.4	4.0	27.3
	(0.0, 0.0)	(27.2, 97.6)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(2.4, 72.8)	(0.0, 0.0)	(30.8, 76.2)	(3.2, 45.9)	(3.6, 4.4)	(15.0, 44.3)
<b>Type of residence</b>										
Urban	2.4	63.3	8.6	17.4	8.3	12.6	26.8	9.9	17.2	33.5

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Smokers					Non-smokers				
	Does not know	Strongly against	Moderately against	Moderately in favor	Strongly in favor	Does not know	Strongly against	Moderately against	Moderately in favor	Strongly in favor
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>									
	(1.1, 5.2)	(58.0, 68.4)	(6.0, 12.0)	(13.7, 21.8)	(5.5, 12.4)	(9.6, 16.4)	(22.6, 31.5)	(7.4, 13.1)	(14.0, 20.8)	(29.0, 38.3)
Rural	2.4	71.1	6.4	13.2	6.9	13.2	34.1	10.1	13.7	28.9
	(0.7, 7.4)	(61.8, 78.9)	(3.3, 12.4)	(7.9, 21.1)	(3.1, 14.5)	(7.8, 21.5)	(26.1, 43.1)	(5.0, 19.5)	(9.3, 19.8)	(21.7, 37.3)
<b>Education level</b>										
Primary or less	2.9	60.9	4.2	22.6	9.3	12.8	38.3	14.5	13.0	21.3
	(0.7, 11.2)	(47.2, 73.1)	(1.3, 12.6)	(14.3, 33.9)	(3.2, 24.1)	(6.6, 23.3)	(28.6, 49.1)	(7.6, 25.9)	(8.8, 18.9)	(14.4, 30.3)
Secondary	1.5	67.5	8.5	14.6	7.8	12.4	24.4	9.6	19.0	34.5
	(0.6, 4.1)	(62.0, 72.6)	(5.9, 12.3)	(10.9, 19.2)	(5.3, 11.4)	(9.1, 16.8)	(20.1, 29.4)	(7.1, 12.9)	(15.0, 23.9)	(29.2, 40.3)
Higher	5.3	70.5	9.3	10.0	4.9	13.6	28.9	5.1	12.7	39.7
	(1.7, 15.5)	(59.1, 79.9)	(4.4, 18.6)	(4.9, 19.4)	(1.5, 14.4)	(9.0, 19.9)	(21.6, 37.5)	(2.3, 10.9)	(8.5, 18.6)	(31.3, 48.8)
<b>Region</b>										
Center	2.3	52.1	10.9	22.2	12.5	13.2	30.0	13.3	16.3	27.2
	(0.8, 6.4)	(43.9, 60.2)	(7.1, 16.4)	(16.4, 29.2)	(7.6, 20.0)	(9.1, 18.9)	(24.2, 36.6)	(8.7, 19.7)	(12.8, 20.5)	(21.9, 33.1)
North	4.4	85.1	5.7	1.8	3.0	19.0	31.6	6.2	10.7	32.6
	(1.8, 10.5)	(77.8, 90.2)	(2.8, 11.3)	(0.6, 5.5)	(1.1, 7.7)	(13.1, 26.6)	(24.5, 39.7)	(3.4, 10.9)	(6.9, 16.1)	(25.4, 40.8)
South	0.3	70.9	4.3	19.8	4.6	4.6	25.1	7.7	21.6	40.9
	(0.0, 2.4)	(62.1, 78.4)	(2.1, 8.6)	(13.5, 28.1)	(2.7, 7.7)	(1.7, 11.7)	(17.8, 34.0)	(4.2, 13.9)	(15.0, 30.1)	(32.2, 50.3)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>										
0–400	3.0	75.4	5.3	10.2	6.1	13.4	30.7	16.2	9.4	30.2
	(1.0, 8.5)	(63.8, 84.3)	(2.2, 12.2)	(4.8, 20.1)	(2.0, 17.2)	(7.1, 23.9)	(22.1, 40.9)	(8.9, 27.6)	(6.5, 13.5)	(23.1, 38.5)
401–800	0.8	60.9	8.9	21.1	8.4	11.8	25.8	8.0	25.0	29.4
	(0.1, 5.8)	(53.3, 68.0)	(5.5, 13.9)	(15.7, 27.7)	(4.9, 14.0)	(7.9, 17.2)	(19.9, 32.8)	(5.3, 11.8)	(19.5, 31.4)	(23.5, 36.1)
801–1,200	4.3	65.7	9.6	10.9	9.5	12.4	30.1	7.6	11.8	38.1
	(1.2, 14.2)	(53.6, 76.0)	(5.1, 17.3)	(5.5, 20.7)	(4.0, 21.0)	(7.3, 20.3)	(20.6, 41.7)	(3.7, 14.8)	(8.0, 17.2)	(28.7, 48.4)
1,201–1,600	15.4	57.8	4.8	22.0	0.0	20.9	22.0	0.0	0.0	57.1
	(3.8, 45.4)	(29.7, 81.7)	(0.7, 28.3)	(5.1, 59.4)	(0.0, 0.0)	(8.8, 41.8)	(9.3, 43.9)	(0.0, 0.0)	(0.0, 0.0)	(34.8, 76.8)

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Smokers					Non-smokers				
	Does not know	Strongly against	Moderately against	Moderately in favor	Strongly in favor	Does not know	Strongly against	Moderately against	Moderately in favor	Strongly in favor
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>										
above 1,600	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	68.1 (44.1, 85.3)	7.1 (1.0, 37.4)	5.7 (0.8, 32.1)	19.1 (9.9, 33.6)	6.1 (0.8, 33.9)	60.7 (32.5, 83.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	6.8 (0.9, 36.5)	26.5 (10.3, 53.1)

Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents

**Table 7.6.** Percentage distribution of adults, by perception of usefulness of strategies for tobacco control

Strategies to control and limit tobacco use	Completely useless	Rather useless	Quite useful	Very useful	Does not know
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy	19.4 (16.8, 22.2)	13.2 (10.8, 15.9)	27.7 (24.7, 30.9)	30.6 (27.7, 33.7)	9.2 (7.4, 11.4)
Making smoking or tobacco product sales illegal	20.5 (18.1, 23.1)	11.6 (9.6, 13.9)	29.3 (26.3, 32.4)	31.2 (27.8, 34.8)	7.4 (5.8, 9.5)
Increase the price of cigarettes/tobacco products	21.9 (19.2, 24.9)	13.6 (11.3, 16.2)	27.2 (24.1, 30.6)	29.1 (26.0, 32.5)	8.2 (6.4, 10.3)



Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Strategies to control and limit tobacco use	Completely useless		Rather useless		Quite useful		Very useful		Does not know	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>										
Restrict the number of shops where tobacco products can be sold	24.7	(22.0, 27.5)	13.6	(11.6, 15.9)	25.9	(22.9, 29.2)	28.0	(24.9, 31.4)	7.7	(5.9, 10.0)
Expanding smoking ban	18.5	(16.2, 21.1)	12.7	(10.5, 15.3)	29.7	(26.5, 33.0)	31.0	(27.6, 34.7)	8.1	(6.3, 10.2)

Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents

**Table 7.7.** Percentage distribution of adults, by perception of usefulness of free support for tobacco cessation, including nicotine replacement therapy and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristics	Completely useless		Rather useless		Quite useful		Very useful		Does not know	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>Overall</b>	19.4	(16.8, 22.2)	13.2	(10.8, 15.9)	27.7	(24.7, 30.9)	30.6	(27.7, 33.7)	9.2	(7.4, 11.4)
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	20.4	(16.7, 24.8)	13.7	(10.4, 17.9)	27.1	(22.4, 32.4)	31.2	(27.1, 35.6)	7.6	(5.5, 10.3)
Female	18.4	(15.1, 22.2)	12.6	(9.6, 16.4)	28.2	(24.7, 32.1)	30.1	(26.1, 34.4)	10.7	(7.9, 14.3)
<b>Age</b>										
18–24	21.1	(12.4, 33.4)	8.9	(4.5, 16.8)	31.9	(21.8, 44.2)	33.6	(23.3, 45.7)	4.5	(2.3, 8.9)
25–34	14.8	(10.7, 20.1)	12.4	(8.4, 17.9)	27.1	(21.3, 33.8)	34.3	(28.0, 41.2)	11.4	(7.9, 16.1)
35–44	18.1	(13.1, 24.3)	16.4	(11.6, 22.6)	27.7	(21.8, 34.4)	30.5	(24.8, 36.7)	7.5	(4.6, 11.8)
45–54	21.6	(16.1, 28.4)	12.8	(7.8, 20.4)	24.9	(18.4, 32.8)	29.4	(22.9, 36.9)	11.2	(7.1, 17.3)
55–64	27.6	(19.9, 36.8)	9.7	(5.4, 16.8)	25.3	(17.4, 35.3)	29.4	(22.5, 37.3)	8.0	(4.8, 13.3)
65–74	18.9	(11.9, 28.6)	15.8	(7.8, 29.2)	29.4	(21.0, 39.4)	24.7	(16.6, 35.0)	11.3	(4.6, 25.4)
75–85	4.0	(1.7, 9.1)	19.3	(9.3, 35.9)	37.0	(28.3, 46.8)	33.1	(23.3, 44.6)	6.6	(2.1, 19.2)
<b>Type of residence</b>										
Urban	19.0	(16.3, 22.1)	12.6	(10.1, 15.6)	28.2	(25.0, 31.5)	30.0	(26.9, 33.4)	10.2	(8.1, 12.6)
Rural	19.9	(15.1, 25.7)	14.1	(9.9, 19.8)	26.9	(21.1, 33.6)	31.6	(26.1, 37.7)	7.5	(4.5, 12.2)
<b>Education level</b>										
Primary or less	14.7	(9.1, 22.7)	15.9	(10.2, 23.9)	31.4	(24.2, 39.7)	29.8	(23.1, 37.6)	8.2	(4.2, 15.3)
Secondary	20.6	(17.6, 23.9)	11.9	(9.3, 15.1)	25.3	(21.9, 29.1)	32.0	(28.5, 35.6)	10.3	(8.2, 12.8)
Higher	22.2	(17.1, 28.2)	13.2	(9.4, 18.4)	29.6	(23.3, 36.9)	27.7	(21.9, 34.4)	7.2	(4.3, 11.9)
<b>Region</b>										
Center	18.5	(14.8, 22.9)	12.4	(9.2, 16.6)	35.0	(30.3, 40.1)	25.3	(21.3, 29.6)	8.8	(6.1, 12.7)
North	16.9	(13.0, 21.8)	17.3	(12.9, 22.9)	20.0	(15.6, 25.3)	29.6	(24.4, 35.4)	16.2	(12.4, 20.8)
South	23.8	(18.6, 30.0)	9.8	(6.1, 15.6)	22.5	(16.9, 29.3)	42.0	(35.7, 48.6)	1.8	(0.8, 4.1)
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>										
0–400	17.7	(12.8, 23.9)	17.0	(12.4, 23.0)	27.5	(21.5, 34.3)	25.8	(20.3, 32.1)	12.1	(7.5, 18.8)
401–800	14.0	(10.9, 17.8)	13.4	(9.9, 17.8)	31.0	(26.6, 35.7)	33.6	(28.9, 38.7)	8.0	(5.8, 10.8)

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demographic characteristics	Completely useless		Rather useless		Quite useful		Very useful		Does not know	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>									
801–1,200	26.9	(20.8, 34.1)	11.7	(7.3, 18.2)	22.6	(16.5, 30.2)	32.0	(25.3, 39.5)	6.8	(3.9, 11.4)
1,201–1,600	27.3	(14.9, 44.7)	22.4	(10.1, 42.4)	22.4	(10.1, 42.4)	35.2	(19.7, 54.6)	15.1	(7.0, 29.6)
above 1,600	37.5	(16.0, 65.3)	1.3	(0.2, 8.7)	19.5	(10.1, 34.2)	30.5	(11.0, 61.0)	11.2	(4.3, 26.4)

Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents

**Table 7.8.** Percentage distribution of adults, by perception of usefulness of making smoking or tobacco products sales illegal and selected demographic characteristics

Demo-graphic character-istics	Completely useless		Rather useless		Quite useful		Very useful		Does not know	
Percentage (95% CI)										
<b>Overall</b>	20.5	(18.1, 23.1)	11.6	(9.6, 13.9)	29.3	(26.3, 32.4)	31.2	(27.8, 34.8)	7.4	(5.8, 9.5)
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	23.1	(19.5, 27.1)	10.3	(7.6, 13.9)	25.8	(21.6, 30.5)	34.5	(29.1, 40.4)	6.2	(4.5, 8.7)
Female	18.1	(15.1, 21.5)	12.8	(10.1, 16.1)	32.5	(28.5, 36.9)	28.0	(23.9, 32.5)	8.6	(6.0, 12.0)
<b>Age</b>										
18–24	29.9	(20.1, 41.9)	7.4	(4.6, 11.6)	25.2	(18.4, 33.4)	31.5	(20.9, 44.5)	6.0	(3.3, 10.6)
25–34	19.0	(14.2, 25.1)	11.5	(7.6, 16.9)	27.0	(21.9, 32.8)	32.1	(25.9, 39.1)	10.4	(7.0, 15.2)
35–44	16.8	(12.5, 22.2)	15.5	(10.9, 21.4)	28.2	(22.6, 34.6)	33.9	(27.2, 41.4)	5.6	(3.3, 9.4)
45–54	24.8	(19.8, 30.5)	9.9	(6.1, 15.7)	27.0	(20.6, 34.6)	30.1	(22.6, 38.9)	8.2	(4.5, 14.4)
55–64	22.0	(16.8, 28.4)	15.2	(9.2, 23.9)	27.0	(20.9, 34.0)	29.9	(21.9, 39.3)	5.9	(3.2, 10.6)
65–74	17.9	(11.1, 27.6)	11.4	(6.5, 19.2)	36.6	(26.1, 48.6)	26.4	(18.4, 36.2)	7.7	(2.4, 21.8)
75–85	6.7	(1.8, 21.9)	1.4	(1.4, 1.4)	49.2	(24.4, 74.4)	36.1	(14.0, 66.3)	6.6	(2.1, 19.2)
<b>Type of residence</b>										
Urban	17.4	(14.9, 20.3)	10.5	(8.3, 13.1)	32.2	(28.8, 35.8)	31.2	(27.8, 34.9)	8.7	(6.8, 11.1)
Rural	25.7	(21.1, 30.9)	13.6	(9.9, 18.3)	24.3	(19.0, 30.6)	31.1	(24.2, 39.0)	5.3	(2.8, 9.8)
<b>Education level</b>										
Primary or less	9.6	(5.8, 15.4)	13.1	(8.8, 19.2)	36.7	(28.4, 45.7)	32.1	(23.2, 42.5)	8.5	(4.4, 15.5)
Secondary	22.8	(19.7, 26.3)	11.4	(8.8, 14.5)	26.9	(23.8, 30.3)	31.7	(27.9, 35.7)	7.2	(5.6, 9.2)
Higher	28.5	(22.8, 35.1)	10.2	(7.4, 14.0)	26.1	(20.6, 32.4)	28.4	(22.3, 35.5)	6.7	(4.0, 11.3)
<b>Region</b>										
Center	22.9	(19.3, 26.9)	11.4	(8.8, 14.8)	32.4	(27.5, 37.7)	26.7	(21.6, 32.6)	6.5	(4.1, 10.1)
North	5.9	(3.6, 9.6)	15.1	(11.2, 19.9)	31.1	(26.0, 36.8)	34.6	(28.9, 40.7)	13.4	(9.9, 17.8)
South	32.7	(26.9, 39.0)	8.0	(4.6, 13.6)	21.1	(16.8, 26.1)	35.8	(29.1, 43.1)	2.4	(1.2, 4.8)

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demo-graphic character-istics	Completely useless		Rather useless		Quite useful		Very useful		Does not know	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>										
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>										
0–400	13.6	(9.9, 18.6)	14.8	(10.5, 20.5)	33.0	(27.0, 39.7)	29.3	(22.7, 36.9)	9.3	(5.3, 15.7)
401–800	16.3	(12.8, 20.5)	12.3	(9.1, 16.4)	33.1	(28.4, 38.1)	32.6	(27.5, 38.2)	5.7	(3.9, 8.3)
801–1,200	27.7	(21.2, 35.2)	10.8	(7.0, 16.4)	25.3	(19.0, 32.7)	28.8	(21.8, 36.8)	7.5	(4.4, 12.3)
1,201–1,600	38.5	(23.0, 56.7)	2.8	(0.4, 17.3)	13.5	(6.1, 27.3)	34.6	(19.0, 54.5)	10.6	(4.2, 24.0)
above 1,600	49.3	(24.4, 74.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	6.8	(4.0, 11.6)	36.2	(14.8, 65.0)	7.7	(2.5, 21.6)

Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents

**Table 7.9.** Percentage distribution of adults, by perception of usefulness of raising the price of tobacco products and selected demographic characteristics

Demo-graphic characteristics	Completely useless		Rather useless		Quite useful		Very useful		Does not know	
Percentage (95% CI)										
<b>Overall</b>	21.9	(19.2, 24.9)	13.6	(11.3, 16.2)	27.2	(24.1, 30.6)	29.1	(26.0, 32.5)	8.2	(6.4, 10.3)
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	24.2	(19.8, 29.1)	12.2	(9.3, 15.8)	25.5	(21.1, 30.4)	31.7	(26.3, 37.6)	6.4	(4.5, 9.1)
Female	19.7	(16.6, 23.3)	14.9	(11.6, 18.9)	28.8	(24.5, 33.6)	26.7	(23.4, 30.4)	9.8	(7.2, 13.3)
<b>Age</b>										
18–24	26.0	(16.5, 38.4)	9.4	(5.1, 16.8)	27.9	(17.8, 41.0)	30.9	(21.1, 42.8)	5.8	(3.1, 10.4)
25–34	19.5	(14.7, 25.3)	13.7	(9.4, 19.7)	25.5	(19.4, 32.7)	29.5	(22.8, 37.1)	11.9	(8.3, 16.7)
35–44	23.8	(18.6, 29.9)	15.3	(10.6, 21.6)	17.8	(13.2, 23.5)	37.6	(30.7, 45.2)	5.5	(3.1, 9.4)
45–54	20.3	(15.1, 26.6)	11.0	(6.6, 17.6)	29.7	(22.5, 38.0)	29.6	(22.8, 37.5)	9.4	(5.6, 15.5)
55–64	27.4	(20.2, 36.2)	16.2	(10.5, 24.2)	25.4	(18.4, 33.9)	25.2	(18.0, 34.1)	5.7	(3.1, 10.3)
65–74	14.0	(8.4, 22.4)	10.6	(5.4, 19.6)	47.3	(35.4, 59.5)	21.2	(14.7, 29.7)	6.9	(2.0, 21.6)
75–85	22.4	(7.8, 49.5)	22.7	(10.3, 42.7)	18.7	(7.0, 41.1)	22.7	(7.5, 51.6)	13.5	(4.9, 32.5)
<b>Type of residence</b>										
Urban	18.7	(16.2, 21.5)	12.9	(10.5, 15.7)	27.5	(24.3, 30.9)	31.3	(28.0, 34.8)	9.6	(7.5, 12.2)
Rural	27.3	(21.6, 34.0)	14.8	(10.5, 20.4)	26.8	(20.6, 34.0)	25.5	(19.4, 32.7)	5.7	(3.1, 10.0)
<b>Education level</b>										
Primary or less	12.2	(6.8, 21.1)	14.0	(9.1, 20.9)	37.4	(28.6, 47.1)	27.3	(19.7, 36.6)	9.1	(4.8, 16.5)
Secondary	23.8	(20.6, 27.3)	14.6	(11.7, 18.0)	23.9	(20.8, 27.4)	29.9	(26.2, 33.8)	7.8	(6.2, 9.9)
Higher	29.5	(23.8, 35.9)	10.1	(6.7, 15.0)	23.0	(17.5, 29.7)	29.5	(23.5, 36.4)	7.9	(4.8, 12.8)
<b>Region</b>										
Center	28.6	(24.0, 33.7)	12.9	(9.7, 16.9)	30.9	(25.9, 36.5)	20.7	(16.4, 25.7)	6.9	(4.4, 10.5)
North	4.9	(3.0, 7.9)	18.5	(14.3, 23.6)	26.2	(21.4, 31.6)	34.2	(28.7, 40.2)	16.2	(12.2, 21.2)
South	28.5	(22.7, 35.1)	9.2	(5.4, 15.3)	21.3	(15.8, 27.9)	39.6	(32.5, 47.2)	1.4	(0.6, 3.5)

Adult Tobacco Use in Montenegro

Demo-graphic character-istics	Completely useless		Rather useless		Quite useful		Very useful		Does not know	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>										
<b>Household income per month (EUR)</b>										
0–400	18.5	(12.7, 26.0)	14.7	(10.7, 19.8)	29.5	(23.3, 36.6)	28.1	(22.2, 35.0)	9.2	(5.3, 15.6)
401–800	17.0	(13.5, 21.2)	13.9	(10.4, 18.3)	29.8	(25.3, 34.8)	32.2	(27.4, 37.6)	7.1	(4.9, 10.1)
801–1,200	28.5	(22.2, 35.7)	16.3	(10.7, 24.2)	23.3	(17.3, 30.5)	24.5	(18.7, 31.4)	7.4	(4.3, 12.4)
1,201–1,600	42.6	(26.4, 60.5)	2.8	(0.4, 17.3)	8.3	(3.0, 21.0)	31.2	(15.8, 52.1)	15.2	(7.1, 29.6)
above 1,600	49.1	(24.3, 74.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	5.6	(1.7, 16.8)	32.7	(12.5, 62.3)	12.6	(5.4, 26.9)

Note: Sample size = 1,000 respondents