



2009 Philippines'  
**GATS** > Global Adult Tobacco Survey

# Country Report

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CDC FOUNDATION



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**The 2009 Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), was a nationally representative household survey of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older, designed to produce internationally comparable data on tobacco use and tobacco control measures using a standardized questionnaire, sample design, data collection, and management procedures.**

**The Philippine GATS was conducted through joint collaborative efforts of the Department of Health (DOH) and the National Statistics Office (NSO). The NSO was the lead agency in implementing the survey, while the DOH coordinated the analyses and writing of the final report. Technical assistance was provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Financial support for the survey was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use.**

**The 2009 Philippine GATS used a three-stage stratified cluster sample design to produce key indicators for the country as a whole stratified by male/female and urban/rural areas. A total of 12,086 households were selected; 10,701 households were screened; 9,984 individuals aged 15 years and older were identified; and 9,705 interviews were completed. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. The household response rate was 97.3% (97.3% urban, 97.3% rural); the individual response rate was 97.4% (96.9% urban, 97.8% rural); and the overall response rate was 94.8%. GATS provides information on tobacco use, cessation, second-hand smoke (SHS), economics, media, knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions.**

***Prevalence of Tobacco Use:*** Overall, 28.3% (17.3 million) of population aged 15 years old and over in the Philippines currently smoke tobacco; 47.7 % ( 14.6 million) men, and 9.0% (2.8 million) women. Eighty percent of current smokers are daily smokers; manufactured cigarettes are the type of product smoked by 98% of men and 83% of women smokers. Among daily cigarette smokers, on average, men smoke 11.3 cigarettes per day and women 7.0 cigarettes. The mean or average age of initiation of smoking among ever daily smokers age 18-34 years was 17.4 years for men and 19.1 years for women.

Overall, 2.8% of men and 1.2% of women currently use smokeless tobacco.

***Cessation:*** Among ever daily smokers, 21.5% quit smoking. Among those who smoked in the last 12 months, 47.8% made a quit attempt, 12.3% stated they used counseling and or advice as their cessation method, but only 4.5% successfully quit. Among current cigarette smokers, 60.6% stated they are interested in quitting.

***Second-hand smoke (SHS):*** Among the 61.3 million adults aged 15 and older in the Philippines, 48.8% (29.8 million) allow smoking in their home; and 39.6% were exposed to smoke in their home daily in the last 30 days.

Among those who work indoors or in enclosed areas, 36.9% (6.1 million) were exposed to SHS at work; including 30.8% (3.7 million) non-smokers. For these workers, 65.4% of their worksites have policies “disallowing’ smoking in any closed area; yet 13.9% were exposed to SHS in the past 30 days.

Exposure to SHS was 55.3% in public transport, 33.6% in restaurants, 25.5% in government buildings, and 7.6% in health care facilities.

***Economics:*** Among manufactured cigarette smokers, 96.2% bought their last cigarettes in a store and 90.6% reported that they noticed health warnings on the packages. Average cigarette expenditure

per month among manufactured cigarette smokers was Php326.4. Fortune was the most popular brand purchased, followed by Marlboro, Champion, and Hope. Annually, an estimated 1-2% of GDP is spent on health and economic costs due to tobacco-related death, disease and lost productivity.

*Media:* Overall, 80.0% noticed anti-cigarette advertisements, mostly at health care facilities (47.2%), on TV (59.7%), radio (38.6%), in newspapers and magazines (30.9%), on billboards (25.9%), and in malls (23.6%).

Overall, 71.2% noticed pro-cigarette advertising, mostly in stores (53.7%), on posters, leaflets, or calendars (31.7%), or on TV (24.3%). Overall, 29.1% noticed pro-cigarette promotions, such as clothing with a brand name or logo on it (18.3%); and 2.8% noticed pro-cigarette sponsorship.

*Knowledge, attitude, and perceptions:* Overall, 94.0% believe that smoking causes serious illness. But the belief that smoking causes specific illness varies: stroke (75.5%), heart attack (81.3%), and lung cancer (95.6%).

*Policy implications:* GATS provides important information on key indicators of tobacco control by socio-demographic characteristics and creates an opportunity for policy-makers and the tobacco control community at different levels to make or modify targeted interventions in different areas of tobacco control. Based on the findings from the 2009 Philippine GATS, the following specific recommendations need to be implemented:

1. GATS has proved to be an invaluable addition to the Global Tobacco Surveillance System effort being conducted by the DOH and other partners in the Philippines. The goal now must be to sustain this effort and to “link” the data to tobacco control program objectives.

- 2. The Philippines must amend R.A. 9211 to ensure complete smoke-free environments in all indoor public space and workplaces, and in outdoor public spaces such as parks, markets, transport terminals, waiting sheds and public utility vehicles (without air-conditioning) such as jeepers, tricycles and (“non-air-conditioned”) buses, etc. Implementation and enforcement will be crucial in this effort.**
- 3. Developing and implementing an effective comprehensive cessation program should be a high priority.**
- 4. The Philippines must pass laws requiring pictorial warnings on all cigarette packages, including local and multi-national brands.**
- 5. Passing a law requiring a 100% ban on all pro-tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship (direct and indirect) should be a high priority.**
- 6. Progressive taxes on tobacco products must be periodically adjusted to keep pace with inflation.**

## I. Introduction

Tobacco use is a major preventable cause of premature death and disease, presently causing over 5 million deaths each year and expected to increase to over 8 million deaths yearly by 2030 (1). Unless current trends are changed, the vast majority of these deaths are projected to occur in the developing world. The World Health Organization (WHO) – Tobacco Free Initiative (TFI) is working with countries to reduce the global burden of disease and death caused by tobacco, thereby protecting present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. WHO is accomplishing this by providing global tobacco control policy leadership -- promoting the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and the MPOWER (1) package<sup>1</sup> of tobacco policies as a key entry point to the WHO FCTC (2). The WHO FCTC encourages countries to adhere to its principles, and TFI supports countries in their efforts to implement comprehensive tobacco control programs through MPOWER.

Monitoring the tobacco epidemic through an efficient surveillance system is one of the essential components of a comprehensive tobacco control program. In August 2006, WHO and the CDC convened a group of tobacco control experts to discuss the need for adult tobacco surveillance. The group concluded an adult tobacco survey was needed but it needed to be based on having a consistent core questionnaire and methodology. The group also recognized the challenges of limited funding and methodological complexities when conducting systematic adult tobacco surveys.

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<sup>1</sup> The MPOWER package is a series of six proven policies aimed at reversing the global tobacco epidemic and include: **M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies; **P**rotect people from tobacco smoke; **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use; **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco; **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship; and **R**aise taxes on tobacco.

The Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use offered resources to fill the data gap for measuring adult tobacco use globally and to optimize the reach and results of the ongoing Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), which was originally comprised of three school-based surveys for youth and selected adult populations: the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), the Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS), and the Global Health Professions Student Survey (GHPSS) (3).

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a household survey that was launched in February 2007 as a new component of the ongoing GTSS. The GATS will enable countries to collect data on key tobacco control measures in the adult population. Results from the GATS will assist countries in the formulation, tracking and implementation of effective tobacco control interventions, and countries will be able to compare results of their survey with results from other countries implementing GATS.

The GATS is being implemented initially in 14 countries where it is estimated that more than half of the world's smokers live and that consequently bear the highest burden of tobacco use: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Vietnam.

In the Philippines, monitoring and surveillance measures on tobacco and its use date back to the 1980s, and the following are the dates when the indicators first became available, the frequency of reporting, and the responsible agency in-charge of primary data collection and reporting:

A. *Participation in smoking, intensity of smoking, exposure to smoke-*

Tobacco production and consumption was first reported in 1970 and done annually by the National Statistics Office (NSO); Adult smoking prevalence was first officially determined in 1989 by the Lung Center of the Philippines of the Department of Health (DOH) (4), and in 1995 by the DOH (5); while the study of smoking prevalence among youth ages 13-15 was first done in 2000 also by the DOH, and repeated in 2003,

and 2007 through GYTS (6); Sales and prices of tobacco products by brands and tobacco use was determined annually since 1970 by the National Tobacco Administration (7); Recent quitting activity, and success rates of quitting and relapse were studied in the Baseline Behavioral Risk Factor Survey of the University of the Philippines College of Public Health and the DOH in 2001(8).

*B. Determinants of smoking, others-*

The tax rates and revenue on tobacco products was initially reported in 1970 and done annually by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of Finance, and the Bureau of Customs. Price of cigarettes study was, likewise, initiated in 1970 through a quarterly cigarette and tax price index by the NSO. General consumer price index to calculate the real tobacco and price index is done quarterly by the NSO since 1970. Household expenditures on tobacco were first studied in 1997 through a periodic Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted every three years also by the NSO (9).

*C. Program inputs and outputs-*

The DOH has monitored news items since 1998 through a weekly and a quarterly surveillance by the Media Relations Unit of the DOH; and the annual total expenditure on tobacco control programs was reported by the Planning Bureau and Health Policy of the DOH since 1988. Notably, the DOH commissioned the Social Weather Station (SWS) to conduct public opinion polls on tobacco use, knowledge, attitudes and practices in 2007 before a house bill was filed for the amendment of Republic Act 9211. This study was repeated in late 2009 to serve as baseline data for monitoring implementation and potential localization of tobacco laws in the country as part of the Bloomberg Project, “Effective Legislation in the Philippines: Localization of the Tobacco Regulations Act in 12 Pilot Provinces”. The objectives of the survey were to: determine public awareness and support of smoke-free laws or ordinances; assess the benefits of smoke-free public places and work places; and determine compliance of people to smoke-free law or ordinance (10).

## 1.1 Burden of Tobacco in the Philippines

### Adult Smoking -

The 1989 DOH-Lung Center of the Philippines Smoking Prevalence Survey was the first nationwide survey among adults which reported that over half (58.6%) of adult Filipinos 18 years and over currently smoke. This survey served as the baseline data for the DOH's National Tobacco Control Program. Several follow-up surveys by the DOH (5), Social Weather Stations (SWS)(10) and the National Nutrition and Health Surveys (NNHeS)(11)(Table 1) showed that around one-third of adult Filipinos aged 18 years and over currently smoked over the years from 1995 to 2003; and the rates for males and females were relatively stable. The Baseline Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS) (8) in 2001 and the Philippines' World Health Survey (WHS)(12) in 2003 had sub-national estimates which reported that only a quarter smoked (23.5% and 23.6% respectively); but the rates for males and females approximated the rest of the published results. Among the previous and on-going surveys on tobacco use in adults, only the NNHeS and SWS have comparable methodologies; the NNHeS having employed WHO-STEPS survey instrument across its three periodic surveys in 1998, 2003 and 2008; and SWS who have followed their own survey methodology in 1996, 2007 and 2009.

Interestingly, the results of the 2009 GATS and 2009 SWS on prevalence of current tobacco use approximated each other, GATS data (Total=28.2; Male=47.7; Female=9.0) and SWS data (Total=27.0; Male=46.0; Female=8.0).

**Table 1. Prevalence (%) of current cigarette smoking, adults (≥18 years and over) by gender, Various Sources, Philippines 1989-2009**

	1989 (LCP- DOH) n=4,373; ≥18y.o.	1995 (DOH) n=3,264; ≥18y.o.	1996 (SWS)	1998 (NNHeS) n=4,541; ≥20y.o.	2001 (DOH- UPM) n=10,400; ≥18y.o.	2003 WHS n=10,071; ≥18y.o.	2003 (NNHeS) n=4,753; ≥18y.o.	2007 (SWS) n=2,100; ≥20y.o.	2009 (SWS) n=2,100; ≥18y.o.
<b>Total</b>	58.6	33.0	32.0	31.6	23.5	23.6	33.8	27.0	27.0
<b>Men</b>	80.5		54.0	54.0	53.4	40.3	56.3	46.0	46.0
<b>Women</b>	23.7		10.0	11.1	8.1	7.1	12.1	7.0	8.0

Data source: Baquilod, MM, Review of previous national surveys on prevalence of cigarette smoking in the Philippines 1989-2009.

## **Teenage and Young Adult Smoking**

The GYTS was conducted in the Philippines in 2000, 2003, and 2007 (5). Results from the most recent round of GYTS show for students 13 to 15 years of age the prevalence of tobacco use was 22.7%. In 2007, 17.5% of the students currently smoked cigarettes and 7.7% currently used other tobacco products. Boys (23.4%) were more likely than girls (12.0%) to currently smoke cigarettes; however, there was no gender difference in the use of other tobacco products (8.2% and 7.2%, respectively). Overall, 12.9% of never smokers indicated they were likely to initiate smoking in the next year. In 2007, 54.1% of the students reported one or more of their parents smoke and 11.9% of their friends smoke.

The Philippines was one of the pilot countries who conducted the GHPSS in 2005 among students in pharmacy colleges (13). GHPSS results indicated that 22.1% of 3<sup>rd</sup> year pharmacy students currently smoked cigarettes (37.8% men and 18.1% women). Only 3.0% of the students indicated they currently used other tobacco products. In 2009 GHPSS was conducted among 3<sup>rd</sup> year medical students and found the prevalence of current cigarette smoking was 20.6%, and the prevalence of current use of any tobacco product was 21.4% (14).

## **Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)**

Overall, 54.5% of students in the 2007 GYTS reported exposure to SHS in their home in the week prior to the survey (6). Over two-thirds of the students (64.8%) reported exposure to SHS in public places. Overall, 90.9% of students think smoking should be banned in public places. Similarly 58.2% of pharmacy students in the 2005 GHPSS indicated that they were exposed to smoke at home and 82.0% were exposed to smoke in public. In the 2009 GHPSS, 34% of medical students reported they were exposed to SHS at home, and 63.9% were exposed to SHS in others places (14).

## **Costs of illness attributable to smoking**

Annual productivity losses from premature deaths for four smoking-related diseases (lung cancer, cardiovascular, coronary artery disease, and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases) investigated in “Tobacco and Poverty Study in the Philippines” ranged from US\$ 65.4 million to US\$ 1.08 billion using the conservative Peto-Lopez estimates (15). It could be as high as US\$ 2.93 billion using the Smoking Attributable Morbidity and Mortality and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) estimates. Overall productivity losses from the four diseases were estimated at US\$2.23 billion using Peto-Lopez figures to US\$5.00 billion using SAMMEC estimates. Productivity losses from work days lost, on the other hand, were estimated at about US\$ 120 million to as high as US\$ 185 million. Total costs of illness for the four smoking-related diseases studied were estimated at US\$ 6.05 billion using SAMMEC figures while Peto-Lopez estimates yield a more conservative but still substantial loss of US\$ 2.86 billion.

The Philippines is categorized by the World Bank as a medium income country. In 2009 (Q4) the per capita gross national product (GNP) was Php2,478,809billion, with reported growth rate of 5.4% (Q2 2008-2009); and the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was at Php2,205,490billion (Q4 2009), accounting for 6.3% growth rate (4Q 2008-2009 )(16). The share of health expenditures to GDP was lower at 3.3% and has not improved, even decreasing. Thus, the Philippines is still way below the 5% standard (share of health expenditures to GDP) set by the WHO for developing countries.

## Mortality associated with the use of tobacco

The Tobacco and Poverty study (15) which determined the prevalence of tobacco use, household expenditures and tobacco, analysis of demand for tobacco and burden of tobacco related-diseases and health-related costs, likewise, estimated the deaths in 2003 for the four smoking-related diseases of interest using cause-specific mortality rates from 2002. Among the four diseases, cerebro-vascular diseases (CVD) and coronary artery diseases (CAD) caused the majority of deaths. Two methods were used to estimate smoking-attributable mortality (SAM): the SAMMEC method and the Peto-Lopez method. The SAMMEC method yielded SAM estimates of 35,845 for all four diseases. This comprises a little over 8% of mortality from all causes. The majority of deaths attributable to smoking come from chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and cerebro-vascular diseases. Using the Peto-Lopez methodology, SAM decreases to 23 250, or almost 6% of all deaths.

**Age-sex-specific smoking-attributable mortality for four smoking-related diseases, 2003\***

Age groups	Lung cancer		CVD		CAD		COPD	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
35-39	62	24	334	98	518	32	205	147
40-44	148	49	599	166	721	114	250	131
45-49	306	72	949	267	952	142	374	178
50-54	538	107	1240	367	1204	180	621	234
55-59	758	120	1438	401	1271	236	838	199
60-64	861	165	1616	525	1392	338	1405	340
65-69	969	215	690	312	615	228	1746	568
70+	607	199	884	466	969	640	2508	1,106
Total	4150	952	7739	2603	7642	1909	7947	2903

\*Using SAMMEC methodology

**Age-sex-specific smoking-attributable mortality for four smoking-related diseases, 2003\*\***

Age Groups	Lung Cancer		CVD		CAD		COPD	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
35-39	62	30	353	102	523	57	203	179
40-44	138	57	437	132	481	164	214	147
45-49	287	35	712	39	655	43	324	84
50-54	500	80	893	108	793	106	529	172
55-59	702	69	1013	77	817	93	707	113
60-64	781	110	1045	126	815	164	1139	223
65-69	773	129	357	99	255	67	1350	339
70+	468	86	266	95	229	122	1506	473
Total	3711	596	5076	778	4567	817	5973	1732

\*\*Using Peto-Lopez methodology

## **1.2 Current Tobacco Control Policies in the Philippines**

Prior to 2000, tobacco control was only a component program of the National Cardiovascular and Cancer Control Programs in the Philippines (18). In 1999, the Philippines' parliament passed the Clean Air Act or Republic Act 8749 which included provisions for protection from secondhand smoke (SHS) (19). The Clean Air Act identified cigarette smoke as a pollutant and instituted smoke-free indoor laws; unfortunately, the Act allowed designated smoking areas in enclosed public places and other indoor areas.

In June 2003, Republic Act (R.A. 9211), also known as the Tobacco Regulation Act of 2003, became a law in the Philippines (20). The Tobacco Regulatory Act included landmark legislation with provisions on effective tobacco control, including: promotion of a healthful environment; informing the public of the health risks associated with cigarette smoking and tobacco use; regulation and subsequent banning of all tobacco advertisements and sponsorships; regulation of placing health warning labels on tobacco products; and prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors.

On the international front, the WHO FCTC was adopted by the 56th World Health Assembly in May 2003 and became international law on February 27, 2005 (2). The Philippines ratified the WHO FCTC on June 6, 2005. The WHO FCTC calls for countries to establish programs for national, regional, and global tobacco surveillance. WHO FCTC also encourages countries to develop and implement tobacco control action plans to include public policies, such as bans on direct and indirect tobacco advertising, tobacco taxes and price increases, promoting smoke-free public places and workplaces, and including health messages on tobacco packaging. Many of the Articles of the WHO FCTC are consistent with the provisions of the Tobacco Regulatory Act.

In response to the tobacco epidemic, the DOH has instituted tobacco control initiatives which dates back to 1988 through its programs on prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (18). However, the initiative was formalized on 15 January 2007 through an Administrative Order No. 2007-0004 which mandated creation of the National Tobacco Prevention and Control Program (NTCP). The NTCP shall be in accordance with the thrust of the Formula One for Health (F1) (21), the implementation framework for health sector reforms in the Philippines for the medium term covering 2005-2010 and beyond. It is designed to implement critical health interventions as a single package, backed by effective management infrastructure and financing arrangements. National Objectives for Health (2005-2010), Medium Term Development Plan of the Department of Health (2002-2010) and the Millenium Development Goals (2005-2015). Therefore, NTCP is envisioned to set directions as to how the prevention and control of tobacco-related diseases will be implemented in a comprehensive, systematic, integrated and holistic manner.

Prior to this, the DOH had issued on 10 December 2003, A.O No. 122 entitled “A Smoking Cessation Program to support provisions of RA 9211 and the National Healthy Lifestyles Program.” Section 33-(b) and (c) of the tobacco law required that the DOH establish “withdrawal clinics” and this A.O. provides the specific guidelines in implementing a National Smoking Cessation Program (NSCP) for such provisions.

It covers all DOH offices, attached agencies, retained DOH hospitals and health facilities, permanent or temporary, fixed or mobile units, and other institutions with health facilities such as schools, industrial establishments, and other government or private agencies or establishments are encouraged to participate in the NSCP.

Likewise “Prohibition on Partnerships with Tobacco Industry and any of its by-products,” prohibits all DOH offices and attached agencies to engage and/or forge partnership, joint sponsorships or any other activity with the tobacco industry or any event that will promote, advertise or enhance any tobacco company or their by-products.

## **Tax Policy and Prices**

In the Philippines, the National Internal Revenue Code (or the Tax Code) sets the policy regarding tax rates and tax administration. Enacted in 1939 through Commonwealth Act No. 466, it covers the imposition of excise and value-added taxes on certain goods, properties, and services, including tobacco products. Over the years, sections of the Tax Code have been amended several times to keep up with changes in the economy, including those pertaining to tobacco excise taxes. In the various versions of the law, tobacco excise taxes were either specific or ad valorem, but in a few cases, a combination of both types. Since 1997, a combination of ad valorem and multi-tiered specific tax structure has been in place. For cigarettes, excise taxes are multi-tiered specific.

Over the years, Philippine tax laws seem to have been shaped largely by the presence of a strong local tobacco lobby. Historically, Philippine tobacco taxes and their increases have been low. The Philippine Report of the “Six-Country Taxation Study” or Economics of Tobacco Taxation in the Philippines (22) estimated that taxes as a share of gross retail prices were about 11- 43 percent (depending on the cigarette type). With the stipulated tax increases in 2005, the tax share increased to 21-49 percent although this continues to be considerably lower than the World Bank (1999) recommended 65 percent tax share. Further, the system of identifying applicable tax rates for cigarette brands as provided by the law has benefited incumbent firms which in effect created barriers to entry.

The current tax system (Republic Act 9334 or the “Sin Tax Law”)(23) is a four-tiered specific tax system that mimics an ad valorem tax by providing for higher specific taxes for cigarettes with higher net retail prices, and contains features that benefit Fortune Tobacco Corporation. The law requires that classifications of cigarettes were determined on the basis of a price survey and included in the law, and classifications could only be changed with an appropriate revision of the law. This “frozen tier” feature is advantageous to the incumbent

dominant firm, at the expense of potential entrants. Indirect taxation had been gaining prominence as a large and stable source of revenues, with the share of value added taxes (VAT) increasing from 15 to 22 percent in the last 7 years. Meanwhile, the share of excise taxes declined from 15 to 9 percent in the same period, prompting government to examine ways to increase the contribution of excise taxes to total tax revenues through indexation. This move demonstrated Congress' resolve to heed the challenge of addressing the fiscal crisis.

**Table 2. Shares of Types of Taxes to Total Tax Collections, 2001 and 2006**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>
Taxes on Net Income and Profit	57.48	55.59
Excise Tax	15.10	9.40
Share of Tobacco to Total Excise Taxes	32.97	46.02
Share of Tobacco to Total Tax	4.98	4.32
Value-added Tax	15.24	22.74
Percentage Taxes	7.15	6.12
Other Taxes	5.02	6.16

Note: Total taxes do not include non-BIR operations; Source: Basic data from BIR Annual Reports (2002 and 2006)

Recently, the Department of Finance (DOF) seems to be favoring a uniform specific tax, which is clearly advantageous from an administrative efficiency standpoint. Specific taxation also makes evasion more difficult as production volumes are more difficult to dispute compared to selling prices.

### **1.3 Survey Objectives**

The objectives of the GATS are:

- To systematically monitor adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless tobacco products);
- To track key tobacco control indicators in a nationally representative sample of the Philippines;
- To track implementation of WHO FCTC recommended policies outlined in the MPOWER (1) package.

The aim of the GATS is to collect data from adults aged 15 and older on: prevalence of tobacco use; interest in cessation; exposure to SHS; awareness of pro-tobacco advertising, sponsorship and promotion; awareness of health warning labels on cigarette packages; and attitudes and perceptions regarding tobacco use.

The nationwide implementation of the GATS in the Philippines is deemed essential to assess the country's national plan of action; also GATS is envisioned to assess progress in achieving local tobacco control program objectives. Further, it would allow standardized comparison of the tobacco-related situation at the national, regional and global levels.

In the Philippines, the initial GATS project meeting or country engagement mission was held on 1-5 September 2008. At this meeting, the DOH and the Philippines Country Office of the WHO committed to conduct GATS in the country.

Prior to the country engagement mission, a Department Personnel Order (DPO) No. 2008-0904 was issued for the Creation of a National Project Steering, Management, and Technical Committee for the conduct of the GATS in the country. This was deemed essential after the participation of the DOH's representative to the first orientation briefing on GATS at the WHO-Western Pacific Regional Office held in February 2008.

The in-country GATS Coordinating Committee is composed of the DOH, NSO, and independent advisers from the academe and Framework Convention Alliance of the Philippines (FCAP). The Country Office of World Health Organization in the Philippines (WHO-CO), the Tobacco Free Initiative of the WHO-Western Pacific Regional Office (TFI-WPRO), and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US CDC) provided technical resources and assistance to the country committees and teams.

With close technical guidance from the WHO-CO, the DOH was tasked to oversee the overall conduction of the GATS, and ensured that project objectives were accomplished. The DOH, having the oversight function on the GATS implementation, participated in all of the GATS processes from commencement activity in the country engagement mission, completion of the survey, analyses, and the dissemination of the results. DOH key responsibilities included: questionnaire adaptation, data analyses, report writing, data dissemination and publications.

The NSO was recommended by the Executive Committee of the DOH to be the GATS field implementing agency. They were responsible for the design of the pretest, finalization of the questionnaire and language translations, training and field implementation (pre-test and full survey), sample design, the national training of trainers and task force, regional 2<sup>nd</sup> Level and Field Enumerators' Training on the handheld administration, data collection, consolidation, data weighting and management. NSO has supported the DOH in the finalization of the country report particularly on the completion of the methods section and provided inputs to the interpretation of the results and in the discussions.

The independent country advisers from the academe and FCAP have provided expertise and technical inputs on the questionnaire adaptation, data analyses, discussion of the results and recommendations, and on the finalization of the full country survey report.

Four technical missions were conducted from September 2008 to February 2010 that have included: development of, adaptation and finalization of the questionnaire and sample design; training and conduction of a pretest; IT training on GATS software and system; field testing of the handhelds; in the full proposal development and completion; national training of trainers and task forces; and 2<sup>nd</sup> Level regional trainings of the field staff and handheld enumerators; data management and analyses; finalization of the country report, and in the data dissemination forum.

## **II. Methodology**

Adhering to the global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators, the 2009 Philippines GATS was a cross-sectional household survey that aimed to producing national level estimates. The design also allowed estimates of indicators of interest at an acceptable level of precision by age group, education, and residence by wealth index.

### **2.1 Study Population**

The target population for the survey included all men and women in the Philippines aged 15 years and over who considered the country to be their primary place of residence irrespective of citizenship. For logistical reasons, the survey was not conducted in collective dwellings, such as military installations, prisons, convents, hotels, etc. Also excluded were the homeless.

### **2.2 Eligibility Criteria**

The eligible respondents were all non-institutionalized persons age 15 years and over who resided in the country. The respondents were excluded if their primary place of residence was in an institutionalized living quarter such as hospitals, prisons, dormitories, and nursing homes.

### **2.3 Sampling Design**

The 2009 Philippines GATS used the 2003 Master Sample (MS) created for NSO's household-based surveys with some modifications to conform with GATS protocol on sampling design (see Appendix A for details). One of the four replicates of the 2003 MS was used for the GATS.

The 2003 MS was a three-staged sample design. At the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected with probability proportional to the estimated number of households from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH). PSUs consisted of one barangay or a group of contiguous barangays. There were 794 PSUs selected for the GATS. At the second stage of selection, enumeration areas (EAs) within each sampled PSU were selected with probability proportional to the number of households in the EA. An EA was defined as an area with discernable boundaries consisting of approximately 350 contiguous households. There were 405 sample EAs (51%) selected in the urban areas while 389 EAs (49%) were selected in the rural areas. At the third stage of selection, on the average, 15 housing units in each EA were systematically selected.

Half of the selected households were randomly assigned to be "male" respondent households and the other half, "female" respondent households. One male member age 15 years or older was randomly selected from each "male" household, and one female member age 15 years or older from each "female" household.

### **2.4 Questionnaires**

The 2009 Philippines GATS used two types of questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire and the Individual Questionnaire. The questionnaires were based on a core set of questions designed for all GATS participating countries. Country-specific questions, which were recommended by the DOH, NSO, CDC, and WHO to address relevant issues in the country and approved by the CDC Questionnaire Review Committee, were added in the questionnaires (see Appendix B). The questionnaires were developed in English and

translated into six popular local languages namely: Tagalog, Ilocano, Bicol, Waray, Hiligaynon and Cebuano.

The questionnaires were also back translated to check the quality of the translations.

The Household Questionnaire was used to collect information on the number of persons in the sampled household who consider the selected housing unit as their primary place of residence a night prior to the survey date and whose age was 15 years and older to identify the number of eligible persons in the household (either “male” or “female” based on sampling strategy). Information on age, sex, and current use of smoked and smokeless tobacco was collected from all male eligible respondents for each “male” respondent household and from all female eligible respondents for each “female” respondent household. The information on age was used to identify an eligible random respondent for the individual questionnaire.

The Individual Questionnaire was used to collect information from each selected eligible male or female respondent. The questionnaire consists of eight (8) sections:

- 1) Section A - Background characteristics: Questions on sex, age, education, work status, possession of household items and monthly income were included.
- 2) Section B - Tobacco smoking: Questions covered patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past tobacco consumption, age of initiation of daily smoking, consumption of different tobacco products, (cigarettes, pipes, cigars and other smoked tobacco), nicotine dependence, and frequency of consultations from a health care provider.
- 3) Section C - Smokeless tobacco: Questions on patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past use of smokeless tobacco, age of initiation of daily use of smokeless tobacco, and consumption of different smokeless tobacco products (chewing tobacco, betel quid, etc.) were included.

- 4) Section D - Cessation: Questions related to advice to quit smoking by health care provider, and methods used to try to stop smoking were included. Similar information was asked for cessation on smokeless tobacco as well.
- 5) Section E - Secondhand smoke: Questions were included about smoking allowed in the home, exposure to secondhand smoke at home, indoor smoking policy at work place, and exposure in last 30 days in: work place, government buildings/offices, health care facilities, restaurants, and public transportation. Additional item on knowledge on serious illness in non-smokers due to secondhand smoke was also included.
- 6) Section F - Economics: Questions pertaining to the brand, quantity, cost and source of manufactured cigarette(s) purchased were included.
- 7) Section G - Media: Questions regarding exposure to pro- and anti- tobacco advertisement on media such as: television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers/magazines, cinema, internet, public transportation, public walls, others; exposure to sporting events connected with tobacco; exposure to music, art or fashion events connected with tobacco; exposure to tobacco promotion activities; reaction to health warning labels on cigarette packages; and exposure to information on dangers of smoking were included. The reference period for the questions in this section is last 30 days.
- 8) Section H - Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions: Questions on knowledge about health effects of both smoking and smokeless tobacco were included.

Information on the ownership of various household items and durable goods, e.g. electricity, flush toilet, fixed telephone, cellular phone, television, radio/radio cassette, etc. obtained from Section A was used in the computation of the wealth index.

The wealth index (23, 24) is a proxy measure of the long-term standard of living of the household. It is based on household ownership of household items and durable goods related to the household's socioeconomic status. A wealth index for the GATS was constructed by assigning a weight or factor score to each household asset through principal component analysis. These scores were summed by household, and individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they reside. The sample individuals were then divided into quintiles—five groups, each with the same number of individuals.

## **2.5. Recruitment, training and fieldwork**

### **2.5.1 Implementing agencies**

The NSO was the implementing agency responsible for the 2009 Philippines GATS data collection. Funding for the survey was provided by the BI through the CDCF, and the WHO. Technical support was also provided by these organizations as well as RTI and the DOH.

The NSO Administrator, through the Director of the Household Statistics Department (HSD), provided the overall direction on the implementation of the survey. The 17 Regional Directors (RDs) of NSO served as field coordinators in their respective regions, while the 81 Provincial Statistics Officers (PSOs) supervised the field activities in their provinces. There were a total of 100 teams nationwide. In general, each team was composed of one team supervisor and two to three field interviewers (FIs).

### **2.5.2 Pretest**

The NSO conducted the pretest for the GATS on December 8-10, 2008. The pretest ensured the applicability of the questionnaire in the Philippines in terms of clarity of the questions, logical flow or sequence of the questions, adequacy and appropriateness of response categories used, and clarity and correctness of translations. Also, the pretest aimed to determine if the respondent's attitude, interest and motivation to answer the questions would be sustained; establish average interview time in order to set a reasonable quota per day;

and assess problems during the pretest that would likely be encountered during the actual GATS field operation, and identify solutions for such problems. Another important objective of the pretest was to test the use of handhelds (IPAQ) in data collection.

The training for the pretest was held for 6 days which included a session for the IT technical persons of the NSO Central Office that focused on the use of the handheld computer such as installation of the software, loading of the case files and questions, troubleshooting, data management, program tools and IPAQ unit features. Participants of the training included 12 interviewers, 6 observers, 2 team supervisors, one IT supervisor, one overall supervisor and those who were involved in the pretest of the 5 other local languages (which was held at the NSO Central Office). Fieldwork was conducted in urban and rural areas, with a total of 146 respondents adequately distributed by sex, urban/rural residence, smoking status and different age groups.

### **2.5.3 Training**

In order to prepare NSO Central Office Statisticians and Regional IT Personnel, two trainings were held prior to the training on field operations, namely: training of trainers and training of Regional IT personnel. The trainers' training was held to identify which particular items and instructions needed extra emphasis and preempt issues that would arise during the training of field staff. This was participated in by the NSO GATS core team who assisted in the pre-test and the finalization of the questionnaires and manuals. Meanwhile, the IT training for the Regional IT personnel was held to provide instructions on the initialization/configuration, use, care, and trouble-shooting techniques of the IPAQs, as well as loading of case files for the training and the enumeration.

The training for all personnel who were involved in the field operations for the 2009 Philippines GATS was conducted in two levels. The first-level training or the Task Force training was conducted on August 24-29, 2009, with the 17 GATS Regional Supervisors (RSs), and 17 Regional IT Personnel from the NSO Regional Offices, and the GATS Team from the NSO Central Office as participants. Staff from the NSO Central Office served as trainers, while the GATS team from the WHO, CDC, and DOH served as resource persons. The second-level training was held at each of the 17 regions from August 31 to September 5, 2009 with the Task Force training participants as trainers and the 81 Provincial Supervisors (PSs), 78 Team Supervisors (TSs), and 189 hired field interviewers (FIs) as participants. Each level of training consisted of lectures on the survey concepts and definitions, questionnaire administration using the IPAQ, and other field operation procedures. Both levels consisted of classroom lectures, written exercises, demonstration interviews, role playing, mock interviews and field practice.

#### **2.5.4 Fieldwork**

For the 2009 Philippines GATS, NSO employed a total of 189 interviewers distributed to 100 teams nationwide. A team supervisor was responsible for one to three interviewers and ensured that the team strictly followed the protocol or the prescribed procedures in interviewing the sample household and the sample male/female individual. In each province, a District Statistics Officer or the Provincial Statistician was designated as Provincial Supervisor to monitor the progress of each team in his/her province and ascertain that the workload was completed within the survey period. Regional Supervisors were assigned to supervise the conduction of the survey in their respective regions and provide technical assistance on survey concepts, questionnaire items and field operation procedures. A technical staff from the NSO Regional/Provincial Office was designated as Regional IT personnel to provide technical assistance on the use of IPAQs. RDs, PSOs and members of the GATS team from the NSO Central Office also supervised the GATS interview teams. All supervisors conducted spot checks and short verification interviews. They also accomplished re-interview forms while observing the conduct of the interviews by the FIs. GATS fieldwork, which was scheduled on

September 8, 2009, was moved to September 10 due to a technical problem in the IPAQ system. Completion was targeted on October 5, 2009 but was extended to October 12 due to typhoon “Ondoy” (International name: Ketsana), and again to a later date in some provinces in Luzon due to typhoon “Pepeng” (International name: Parma).

### **2.5.5 Confidentiality / Informed Consent**

Parental consent was required for participants age 15-17 years. The verbal consent by these respondents was obtained in the presence of his or her parents.

Commonwealth Act 591, Section 4 stipulates that data collected through the GATS are confidential. Respondents were assured that all answers in the survey will be used only for research and analysis and cannot be used for any other purpose and that their identifying data, such as name and address, will never be associated with their interview responses. In addition, the FIs signed a Statement of Confidentiality to ensure that they will keep the confidentiality of the data.

### **2.6 Data processing and aggregation**

The GATS used an electronic questionnaire which was posted on the IPAQs. An international team advisor (RTI) handled the design of the questionnaire and software for processing, management and integration of data.

At the NSO Central Office, a technical staff from the Information and Resources Department served as GATS Data Manager. The FIs exported data files on a daily basis and transmitted the data files to their TSs two times a week. Every Friday of the week, the GATS Provincial Supervisors (PSs) collected the exported datafiles from the TSs and transmitted these to the GATS Data Manager.

The Data Manager received and managed the data files transmitted by the PSs. For the early detection and resolution of problems in the data files, the GATS Data Manager viewed and scrutinized the data upon receipt.

The Data Manager routinely reviewed and monitored the transmitted data files. He provided a weekly status report which indicated the number of worked and unworked cases per FI. The GSS aggregation software was used to provide the status report that listed this information.

During processing, the aggregation software sorted and processed the files in the selected folders by the most recent submitted sdf files. After ensuring the completeness of the sdf files, the Data Manager merged and aggregated all the files to a single sdf file using an aggregation module of the GSS software. The aggregated data was converted into CSPro format for initial evaluation of data quality and for the generation and attachment of the wealth index variable and the sampling weights. Then, using the export module of the CSPro, the GATS data file was converted into SAS format for easy review and tabulation by NSO and analysis by the DOH with the support from CDC and WHO.

## **2.7 Statistical Analysis**

The sample weights were computed for each respondent following the standard procedures of the CDC contained in the GATS sample weights manual. The details of the sampling weight process are described in Appendix A. Weighted point estimates and standard error calculations were estimated using SAS Version 9.2 (refer to Appendix C).

## **2.8 Response Rates and Weighting**

### **Response Rates**

GATS was applied to the selected 12,086 households throughout the country with results shown in Table 2.1. The overall household response rate was 97.3%; 97.3% urban and 97.3% rural. In total, the household roster was completed in 9,984 households. From the 9,984 households, 9,705 individual interviews were completed – 4,335 urban and 5,370 rural. The individual response rates were 97.4% overall, 96.9% urban and 97.8% rural. The total response rates were 94.8% overall, 94.3% urban and 95.1% rural.

### **Weighting**

Weighting is a method used to obtain parameters from the data set resulting from sampling so as to represent the universe. A three step weighting procedure was used in accordance with the GATS Sample Weights Manual.

#### **First Step of Weighting**

Base weights were calculated which are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample respondent. Calculations in this stage, included: probabilities of selection of clusters, households, and eligible individuals. Base weights were calculated using these probabilities based on the household and individual.

#### **Second Step of Weighting**

In the second stage, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to nonresponse. In this stage, household-level nonresponse adjustments were performed by using unweighted data on cluster base; individual-level nonresponse adjustments were done by using weighted data on eight cells which constituted taking into account urbanization, gender and tobacco use.

The household-level nonresponse adjustments were done by using household-level response rate calculating formula based on each cluster:

$$\text{Household-Level Response Rate} = 200 + 201 / 200 + 201 + 202 + 203 + 204 + 207 + 208$$

Where:

200 = Completed Household Questionnaire, 1 person selected

201 = Completed Household Questionnaire, no one selected

202 = Completed part of the household questionnaire, could not finish roster

203 = Household questionnaire not complete, could not identify an appropriate screening respondent

204 = Household refusal

207 = Household respondent incapacitated

208 = Other Household non-response

Individual-level non response adjustment was done by using individual-level response rate calculating formula on eight weighting classes which constituted taking into account urbanization, gender and tobacco use.

$$\text{Individual-Level Response Rate} = 400 / 400 + 404 + 407 + 408$$

Where:

400 = Completed Individual Questionnaire

404 = Selected respondent refusal

407 = Selected respondent incapacitated

408 = Other individual non response

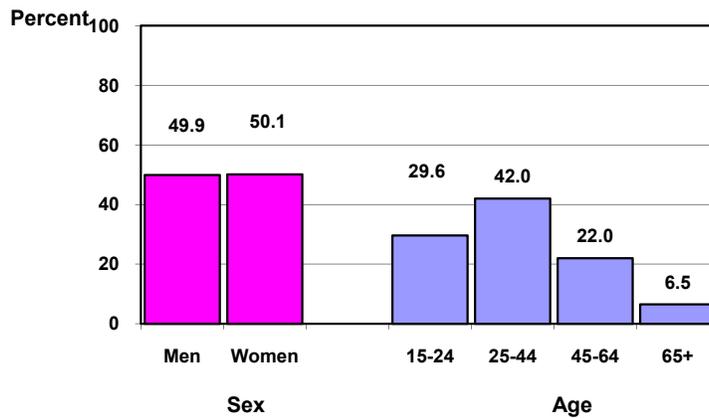
### **Third Step of Weighting**

In the final stage of the weighting, calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to the 2000 Census distribution along with 2009 population projections. The variables used for calibration were gender, age, residence, and education.

## 2.9 Population Characteristics (All results are shown in Appendix D)

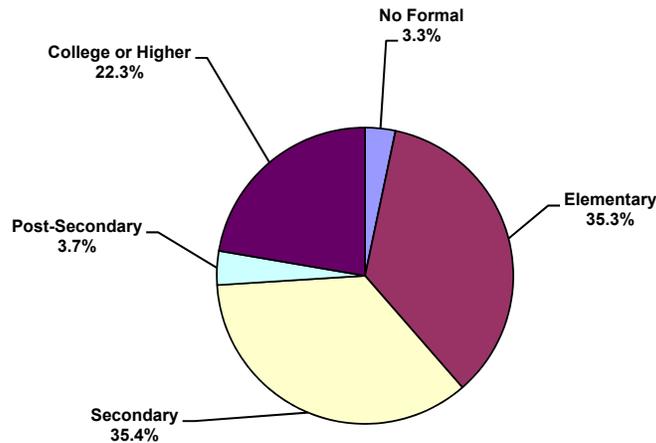
The 9,705 completed interviews represents an estimated 61.3 million adults aged 15 and older in Philippines (Figure 1 and Table 2.2). Overall, for adults aged 15 and over, 49.9% were men and 50.1% were women. Highest percent of individual respondents were aged 25-44 years old (42%) and lowest for 65 years and above (6.5%). While percent of respondents aged 15-24 years and 45-64 years were 29.6% and 22% respectively.

**Figure 1: Percent Distribution of Individual Respondents by Sex and Age; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009**



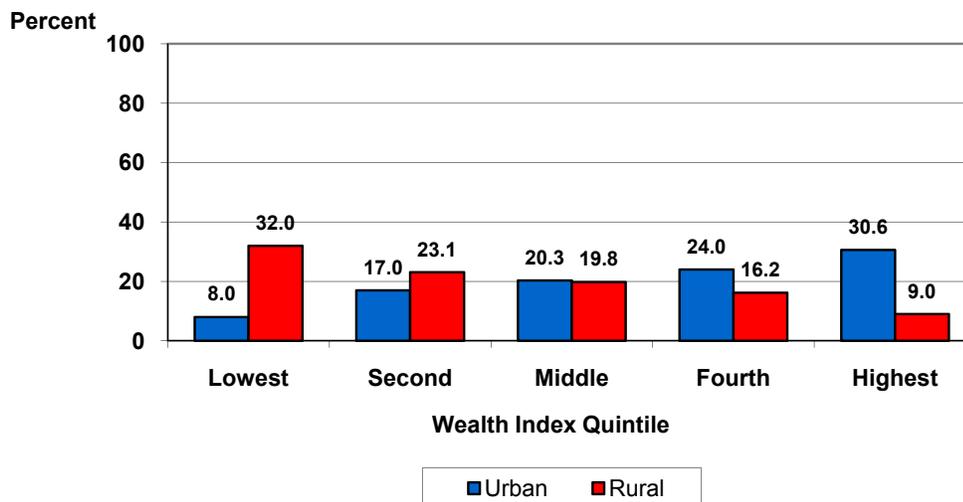
One in three of the individual respondents have completed elementary (35.3%) and secondary (35.4%) education (Figure 2). Over two in five of the individual respondents got a college or higher educational degree (22.3%) and only 3.7% have post secondary education and 3.3% have not attended any formal schooling.

**Figure 2: Percent Distribution of Individual Respondents by Educational Level; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009**



Half (49.8%) lived in urban areas and 50.2% in rural areas. In the urban areas, 30.6% of the respondents live in the wealthiest households, compared to 8.0% living in the poorest households (based on the DHS Wealth Index (12, 13). In the rural areas, the opposite was found, 32.0% of the respondents lived in the poorest households and 9.0% lived in the wealthiest households (Figure 3). Because GATS calibrates the sample data by age, gender, residence, and education, these distributions match those of the 2000 Census.

**Figure 3: Percent Distribution of Individual Respondents by Residence and Wealth Index; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009**

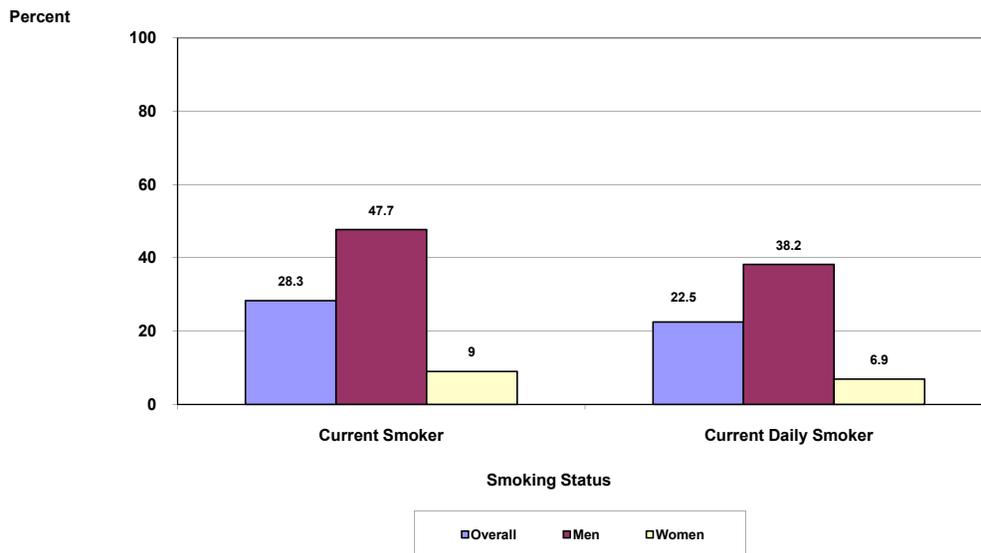


### III. Results

#### 3.1 Tobacco Use

Among adults 15 years or older, 28.3% were current tobacco smokers, representing 17.3 million Filipinos (Figure 4 and Tables 3.1 and 3.2). Men (47.7%) were more likely than women (9.0%) to smoke tobacco. Approximately 14.6 million men and 2.8 million women were current tobacco smokers. For men, 38.2% were daily smokers (representing 80% of all current smokers) and 6.9% of women were current daily smokers (representing 76.4% of all current smokers).

Figure 4: Percentage Distribution of Adults 15 years & older by smoking status and sex; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009



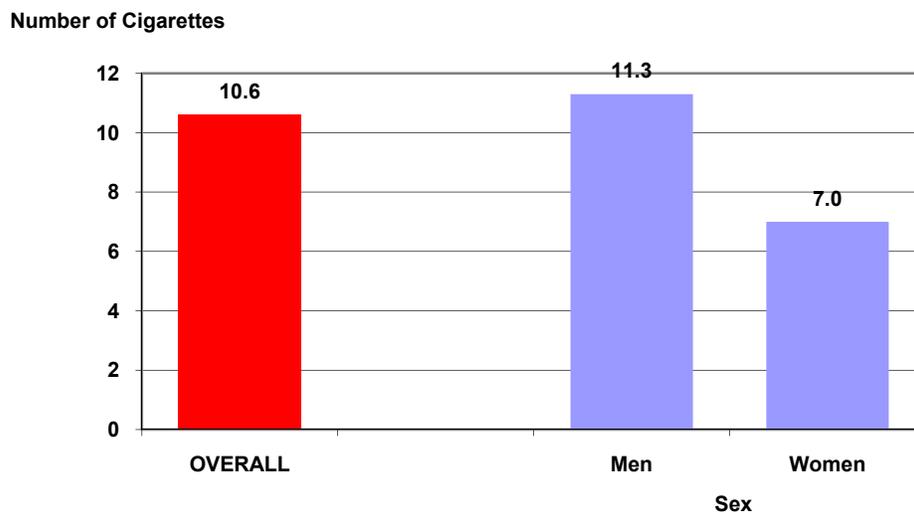
There were 13.8 million daily smokers in the Philippines (11.7 million men and 2.1 million women). For men, daily smoking was highest for ages 25-44 (46.4%); and for those with no formal (48.6%) or elementary (47.8%) (Table 3.3). In both the urban and rural areas, daily smoking was inversely related to the household wealth index. Over half of the men who lived in the poorest quintile in the urban and rural areas were daily smokers; compared to 21.1% urban and 27.7% rural men who lived in the wealthiest quintile. For women, daily smoking increased with age from ages 15-24 (1.7%) to 15.3% for ages 65 and older; and was

highest for those with elementary (10.8%) or no formal education (19.2%). There was no difference in daily smoking by wealth index for women who lived in urban areas; however in rural areas, daily smoking was highest for women who lived in the poorest quintile (10.5%) and lowest for those who lived in the wealthiest quintile (2.7%). For men, occasional smoking did not differ by age, education, or residence/wealth index; however, for women, occasional smoking was higher and for those with no formal education (5.9%) than those with college or higher education (0.7%). Occasional smoking did not differ across the wealth index quintiles for women in either the urban or rural areas.

Overall, 27.9% of adults smoked cigarettes – 27.0% manufactured and 1.9% hand-rolled (Table 3.4). Men (46.6%) were more likely than women (7.5%) to have smoked manufactured cigarettes. An estimated 14.3 million men and 2.3 million women smoked manufactured cigarettes (Table 3.5). The prevalence of men who smoked manufactured cigarettes increased with age from 38.3% for ages 15-24 to 54.9% for ages 25-44; and was higher for those with elementary education than those with secondary or higher education. Smoking manufactured cigarettes was inversely associated with the wealth index in both urban and rural areas. Men who lived in the wealthiest quintiles in the urban area were the least likely to smoke manufactures cigarettes (26.7%) compared to almost 61.8% who lived in the poorest quintiles. With respect to the rural areas, 39.9% of men who lived in the wealthiest quintile smoked manufactured cigarettes compared to 58.4% in the lowest quintile. For women, smoking manufactured cigarettes increased with age from 3.0% at ages 15-24 to over 12% for those ages 45 and older; women with elementary or no formal education (over 10%) were more likely to have smoked manufactured cigarettes than those with secondary or higher education (approximately 5%). In the urban and rural areas those who lived in the poorest quintile (13.3% urban and 8.4% rural) were more likely than those who lived in the wealthiest quintile (3.7% urban and 3.3% rural) to have smoked manufactured cigarettes. Smoking hand rolled cigarettes was highest for men and women ages 45 and older; those with no formal or elementary education; and those who lived in the poorest urban and rural quintiles.

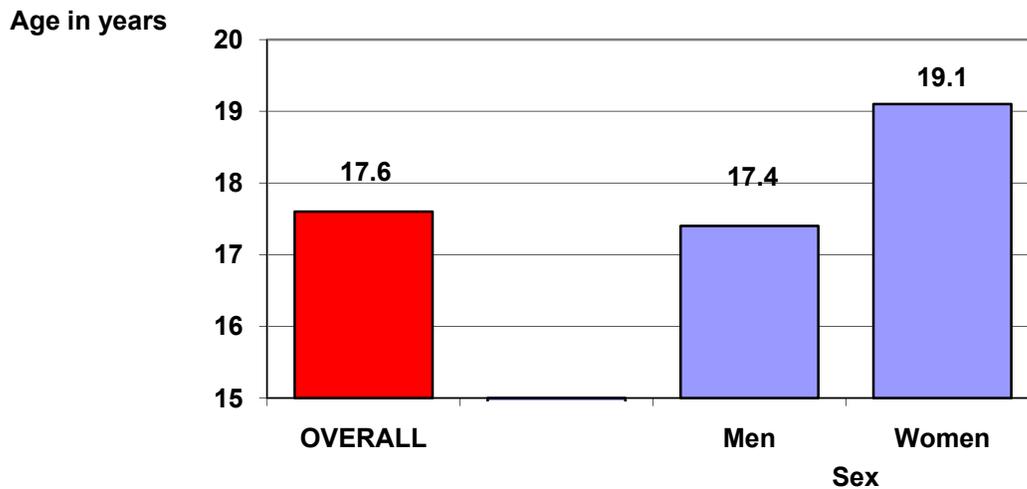
Over two-thirds (69.0%) of current daily cigarette smokers consumed less than 11 cigarettes per day (Table 3.6). Only 4.1% indicated that they consumed more than 20 cigarettes daily. Two-thirds (66.0%) of men who smoked daily consumed less than 11 cigarettes daily; 4.5% consumed over 20 cigarettes daily. In contrast, 86.4% of women who smoked daily consumed less than 11 cigarettes daily (56.3% consumed 1-5 cigarettes per day). Daily cigarette smokers smoked on average 10.6 cigarettes per day – 11.3 cigarettes for men and 7.0 cigarettes for women (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Average Number of Cigarette Smoked by Daily Cigarette Smokers by Sex; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009**



Over half (53.9%) of ever daily smokers aged 18 to 34 years initiated daily smoking before age 18, the legal age for purchasing tobacco in the Philippines (Table 3.7). Over half of men (55.1%) reported they initiated daily smoking before age 18; whereas 43.5% of women reported they initiated after age 20. The average age of initiation of daily smoking for men was 17.4 years compared to 19.1 years for women (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Average Age of Initiation of Daily Smoking Among Ever Daily Smokers 18-34 years old by Sex; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009**

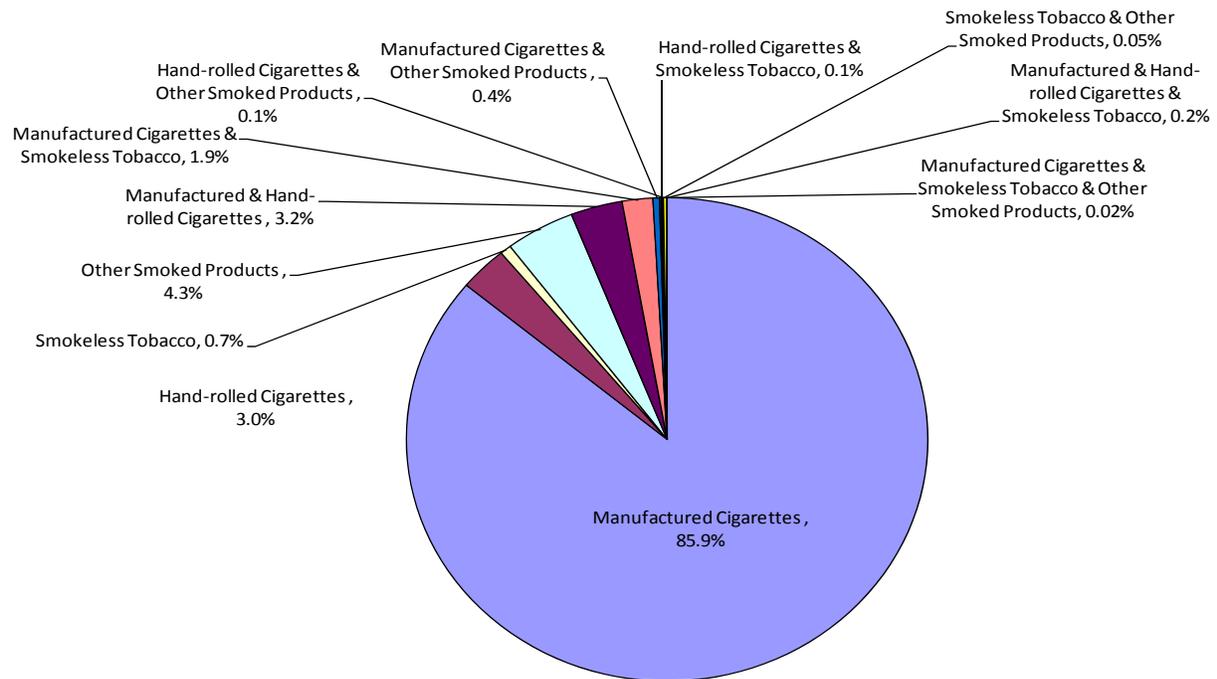


Overall, 56.6% of daily smokers smoked tobacco within 30 minutes of awakening (20.8% within 5 minutes of awakening) (Table 3.8). Having first cigarette within 30 minutes of awakening was highest for men (59.7%) than women (39.4%) and for those ages 45-64 (62.0%); but did not differ across education or the wealth index quintiles.

Overall, 2.0% of adults ages 15 and over used smokeless tobacco (SLT) (Table 3.9). Use of SLT was 2.8% for men and 1.2% for women. For men and women, current use of SLT was higher for those ages 65 and older (5.6% and 5.2%, respectively) than those ages 15-24 (1.4% and 0.1%, respectively); for those with no formal education (13.5% and 9.0%, respectively); and for those who lived in the poorest quintile in the rural areas. Among adults in the Philippines 29.4% or 18 million Pilipino reported currently using tobacco products, the majority of whom smoke cigarettes (27.9%) (Tables 3.10 and 3.11).

Figure 7 shows the extent to which current smokers used single products compared to multiple product use. Overall, 85.9% of current tobacco users smoked manufactured cigarettes only, followed by 4.3% who only smoked other tobacco products, 3.2% who smoked manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, and 3.0% who only smoked hand-rolled cigarettes.

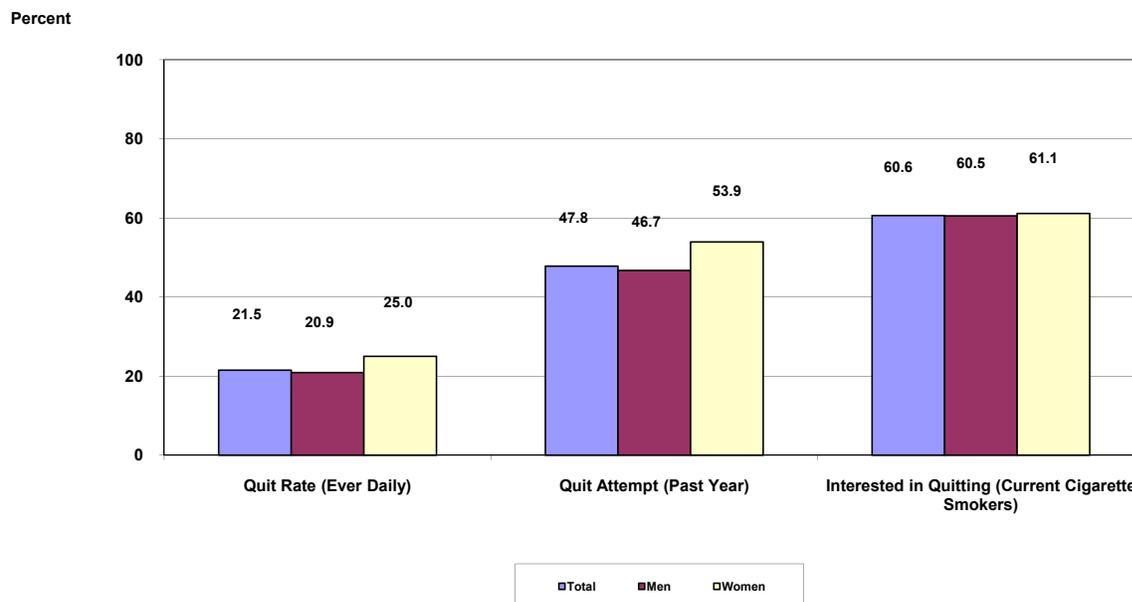
**Figure 7: Percentage of adults 15 years and older who are current users of various tobacco, including smoked and smokeless, products ; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.**



### 3.2 Cessation

One in five (21.5%) of those who had ever smoked daily were former smokers in 2009 (Figure 8 and Table 3.12). There was no difference in quitting smoking for women (25.0%) and men (20.9%). Quitting smoking increased with age for men (5.5% for ages 15-24 to 50.0% for ages 65 and over); but did not differ for women. Men who lived in the wealthiest quintiles in both the urban and rural areas were more likely to have quit smoking than those who lived in the poorest quintiles. There was no difference by education for either men or women; and no difference across the wealth index quintiles for women.

Figure 8: Smoking Cessation Status of Adults 15 years and older by Sex; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey GATS), 2009



More than one third (37.5%) of former daily smokers quit smoking during the past 5 years; compared to 47.5% who quit 10 or more years ago (Table 3.13). Quitting in the past 5 years was higher for women (43.0%) than men (36.3%). Quitting smoking in the past 5 years decreased with age – from 92.0% for ages 15-24 to 27.5% for ages 65 and over; but did not differ by education. With respect to former daily smokers who quit 10 or more years ago, the rate was highest for those ages 65 or older (63.1%) but did not differ by education or across the wealth index quintiles.

Almost half (47.8%) of persons who were smoking during the previous year (current smokers and former smokers who quit in the past 12 months) made a quit attempt during the past year (Table 3.14). There was no difference in trying to quit by gender or age. Men with no formal education were less likely to have tried to quit in the past year as compared to those with college or higher education. Women in the wealthiest quintile in urban areas (80.3%) were more likely to have tried to quit smoking and with respect to the men, those in the rural areas in the poorest quintile were the least likely to have tried to quit. Only 4.5% of those who smoked in the past year were successful in quitting; there was no difference in success with quitting between men and women by age, education, or the wealth index quintiles.

Overall one quarter (24.9%) of smokers indicated that they visited a health care provider in the past 12 months (Table 3.15). Women (35.0%) were more likely than men (23.0%) to have visited a health care provider; as were those ages 65 and older (44.6%) compared to those less than 65 years. Those with a college or higher education were more likely to have visited a health care provider (36.9%) compared to those with an elementary or secondary education (22.1% and 23.9%). In the urban areas, those who lived in the wealthiest quintile (39.0%) were most likely to have visited a health care provider; there was no difference in wealth index quintiles in the rural areas. Over two-thirds (67.5%) of the smokers who visited health care providers were asked by the provider if they smoked. Men (71.6%) were more likely to be asked than women (53.4%). There was no difference by age, education, or the wealth index quintiles. Three quarters (76.5%) of those who visited a health care provider, and were asked if they smoked, were advised by their health care provider to quit. Having been advised to quit smoking did not differ by gender, age, education, or the wealth index quintiles. Of those smokers who had been advised to quit smoking by a health care provider only 7.3% had actually quit. There was no difference by gender, age, education, or the wealth index quintiles.

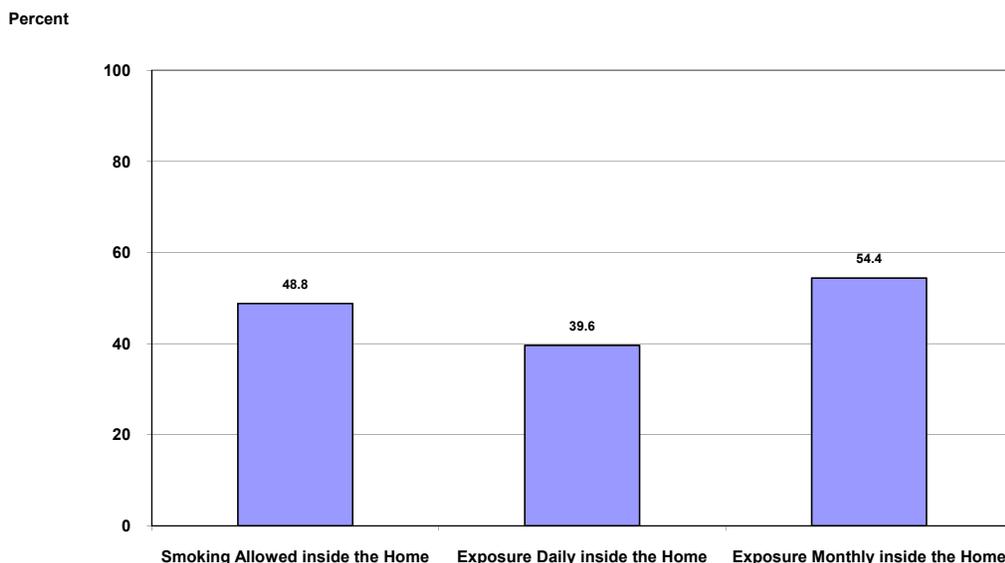
Among smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, 5.9% used pharmacotherapy, 12.3% used counseling or advice, and 14.5% used self-education materials (Table 3.16). Use of pharmacotherapy or counseling did not differ by gender, age, education, or the wealth index quintiles.

Six in 10 (60.6%) current cigarette smokers stated they were interested in quitting; but only 10.5% stated they planned to quit in the next month (Table 3.17). Overall 10.4 million current cigarette smokers were interested in quitting – 8.7 million men and 1.6 million women. Overall, 28.7% of current cigarette smokers were not interested in quitting. Interest in quitting was highest in the urban and rural areas among those living in the wealthiest quintiles (68.4% urban; 80.6% rural). There was no difference in interest in quitting by gender, age, or education.

### 3.3 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

Among adults in the Philippines, 29.8 million (48.8%) reported living in homes where smoking was allowed (Figure 9 and Table 3.18). Those with no formal education (64.7%) were more likely to allow smoking inside the home compared to those with secondary (47.7%), post-secondary (43.3%), or college or higher education (37.0%). Similarly with respect to the wealth index, those who lived in the poorest quintiles allowed smoking at higher rates compared to those who lived in the wealthiest quintiles for both the urban and rural areas. Almost 23.9 million adults (39.6%) reported that someone smoked at least daily inside their home. Over 32.9 million (54.4%) reported that someone smoked at least monthly inside their home. Exposure to daily smoking was highest among those with elementary or lower education compared to those with post-secondary or higher education; and in urban and rural areas among those who lived in the poorest quintiles compared to those who lived in the wealthiest quintiles. Exposure to at least monthly smoking was higher among those with elementary or lower education (over 60%) than those with secondary or higher education; and in urban and rural areas among those who lived in the poorest quintiles compared to those who lived in the wealthiest quintiles.

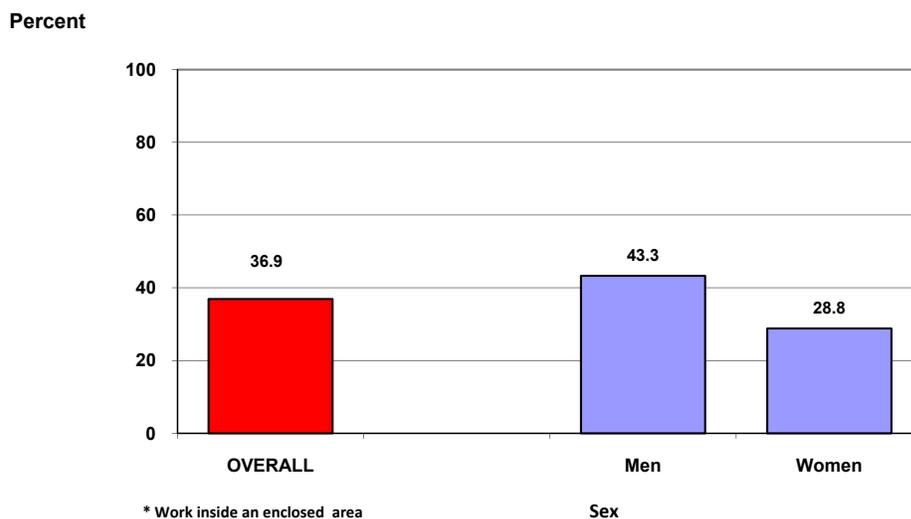
Figure 9: SecondHand Smoke Exposure at Home; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009



For non-smokers, 43.8% (19.2 million) lived in a home where smoking was allowed; 28.6% (12.3 million) reported that someone smoked daily inside their home; and 44.8% (19.3 million) reported someone smoked at least monthly inside their home.

Overall 6.1 million adults (36.9%) who work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area reported that they were exposed to tobacco smoke at their indoor workplace (Figure 10 and Table 3.19). Exposure to smoke at work was higher among men (43.3%) than women (28.8%).

**Figure 10: SecondHand Smoke Exposure at Work\* by Sex; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009**

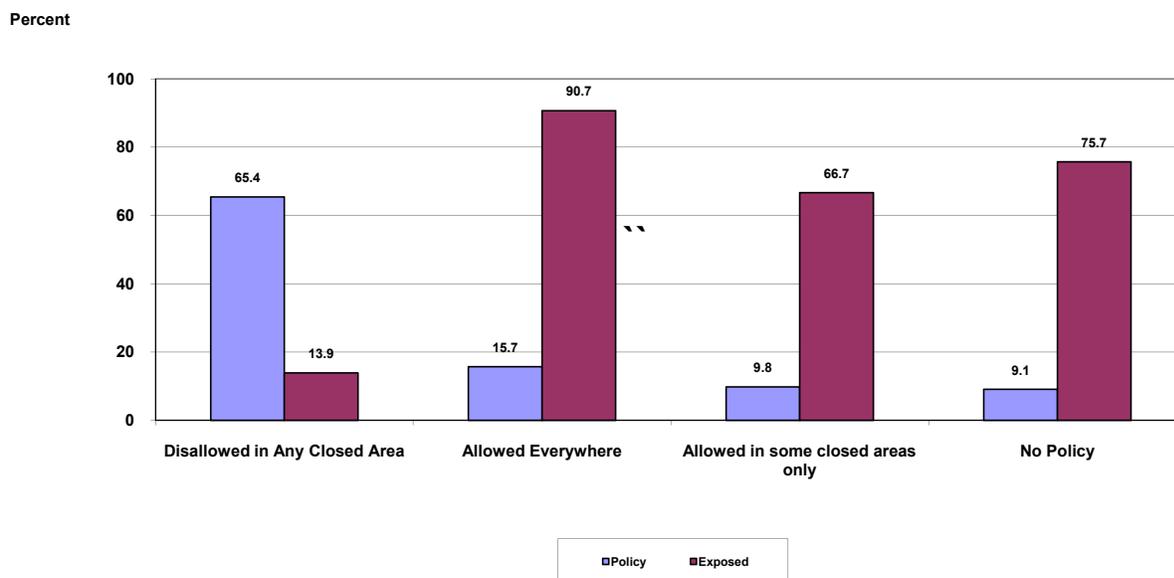


An estimated 4.0 million men and 2.1 million women who worked indoors were exposed to SHS at their work. Exposure to SHS at work was higher in the rural areas among those who lived in the poorest quintile (62.5%) than those who lived in the wealthiest quintile (40.7%). Nearly 3.7 million (30.8%) non-smokers were exposed to tobacco smoke at their work. Among non-smokers 1.8 million men (35.4%) and 1.8 million women (27.4%) were exposed to SHS at their work.

Almost two-thirds (65.4%) of adults who worked indoors, worked in businesses where smoking was disallowed in all closed areas; smoking was allowed everywhere in 15.7% of the worksites; allowed in some areas in 9.8% of the worksites; and there was no policy in 9.1% of the worksites (Figure 11 and Table 3.20). Women (69.7%) were more likely than men (61.9%) to have worked in sites where smoking was disallowed, as

are those aged 15-24 years (70.0%) compared to those who were 45 years and older. Those workers who lived in rural areas in the poorest quintile were the least likely to work in sites which disallowed smoking (36.9%).

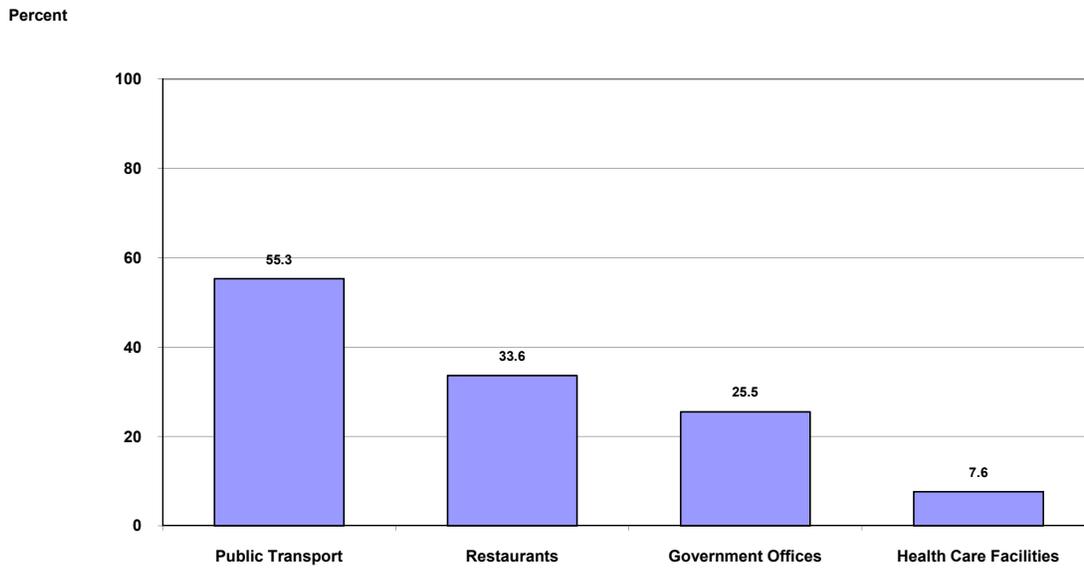
Figure 11: Smoking Policy for Indoor Work Places; Philippines  
Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009



For adults who worked indoors, exposure to tobacco smoke at work varied by the smoking policy at the worksite (Figure 11 and Table 3.21). Overall, 13.9% of those who worked in sites where smoking was not allowed were exposed to smoke compared to 66.7% exposed where smoking was allowed in some closed areas and 90.7% were exposed in sites where smoking was allowed everywhere. For sites with no policy, 75.7% were exposed.

For specified locations, exposure to SHS was lowest in health care facilities (7.6%); however, exposure was 55.3% in public transportation, 33.6% in restaurants, and 25.5% in government buildings (Figure 12 and Table 3.22). During the past 30 days, 28 million adults who used public transportation; 9.8 million who visited restaurants; and 6.2 million who visited a government building were exposed to SHS. Exposure to SHS in restaurants was higher among men (38.3%) than women (28.6%); among those in urban areas who lived in the poorest quintile (40.4%); and among current smokers (40.7%) than non-smokers (31.1%).

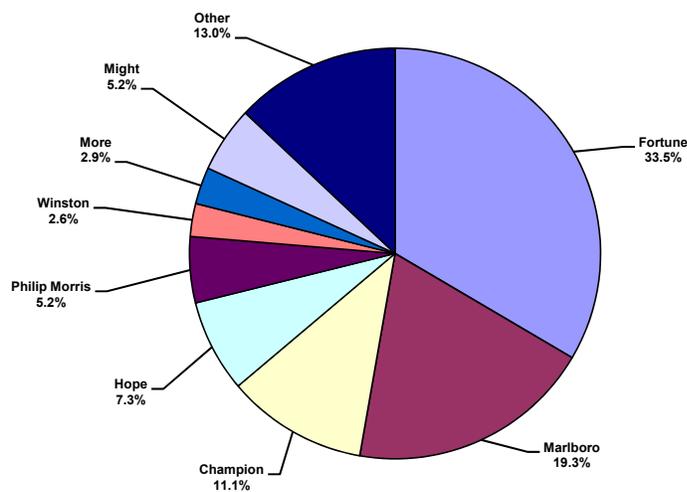
Figure 12: SecondHand Smoke Exposure in Public Places;  
Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009



### 3.4 Economics

Among those who currently smoke manufactured cigarettes, Fortune (33.5%) was the most popular brand, followed by Marlboro (19.3%), Champion (11.1%), Hope (7.3%), Phillip Morris (5.2%), Might (5.2%), More (2.9%), and Winston (2.6%) (Figure 13 and Table 3.23).

Figure 13: Percent Distribution of Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers by Last Brand of Manufactured Cigarettes Purchased; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009

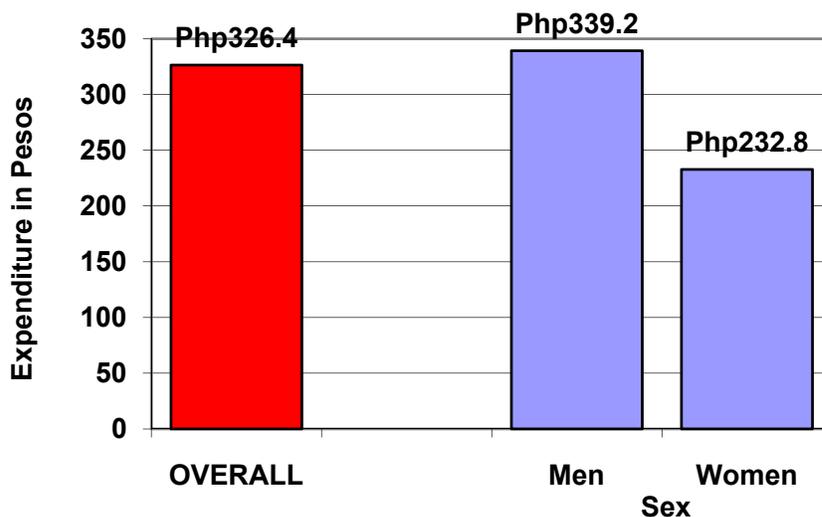


Marlboro was more popular among men than women; ages 15-24 compared those 25 years and older, more popular among those with secondary or higher education than those with no formal or elementary education; and in urban and rural areas among those who lived in the wealthier quintiles compared to those who lived in the poorest quintiles. Fortune was most popular among those with elementary or lower education; and those in urban and rural areas who lived in the poorest quintiles.

Overall, 96.2% of those who smoked manufactured cigarettes, made their last purchase in a store (Table 3.24). There was no difference in place of purchase by gender, age, education, or wealth index quintiles.

Current smokers of manufactured cigarettes spent an average of 326.4 pesos per month for their cigarettes (Figure 14 and Table 3.25). Men (339.2 pesos) spent more than women (232.8 pesos). On average, current manufactured cigarette smokers purchased 18.5 cigarettes at their last purchase.

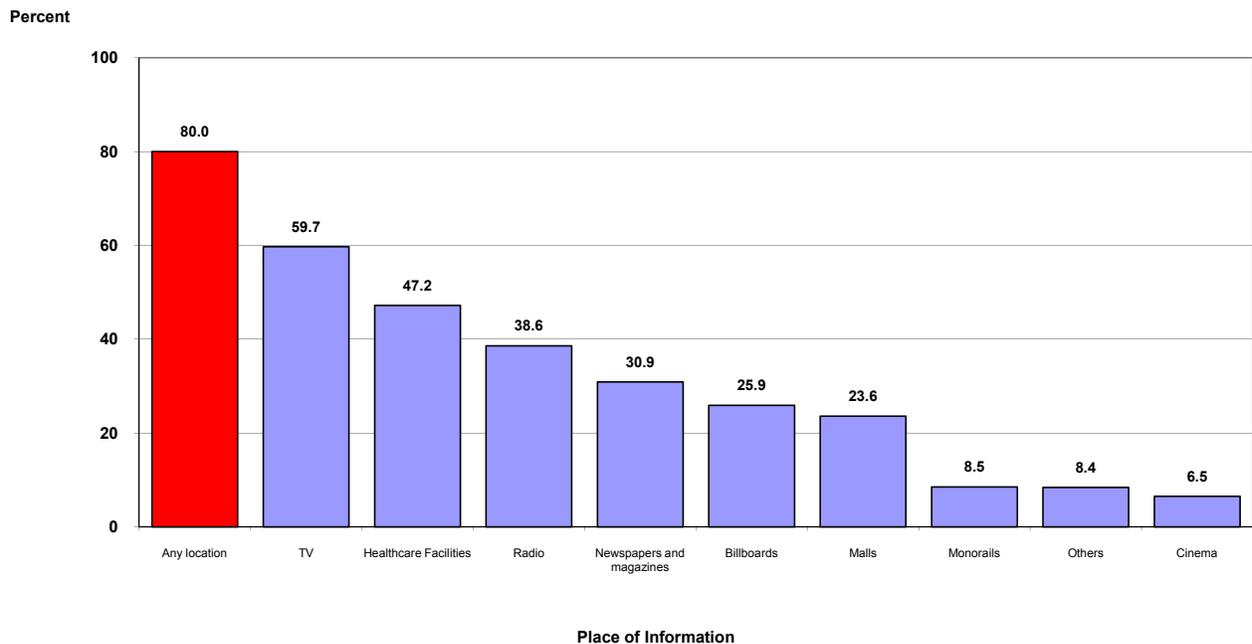
**Figure 14: Average Cigarette Expenditure per Month Among Manufactured Cigarette Smokers by Sex; Philippine Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009**



### 3.5 Media

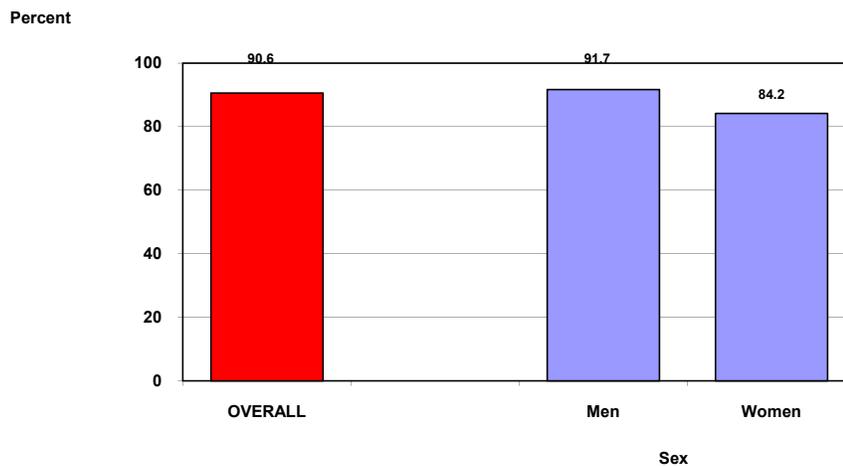
Among adults in the Philippines, 80.0% noticed an anti-cigarette smoking message in any location, with highest exposure on television (59.7%), followed by health care facilities (47.2%), radio (38.6%), newspapers and magazines (30.9%), billboards (25.9%), and malls (23.6%) (Figure 15 and Table 3.26). Across all the locations, having noticed anti-cigarette messages was lowest among those aged 65 and over compared to the younger ages; those with no formal education; and those in urban and rural areas who lived in the poorest quintiles. Current non-smokers (81.4%) were more likely than current smokers (76.7%) to have noticed anti-cigarette smoking messages.

Figure 15: Percent of Respondents Who Noticed Anti-Cigarette Smoking Information; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009



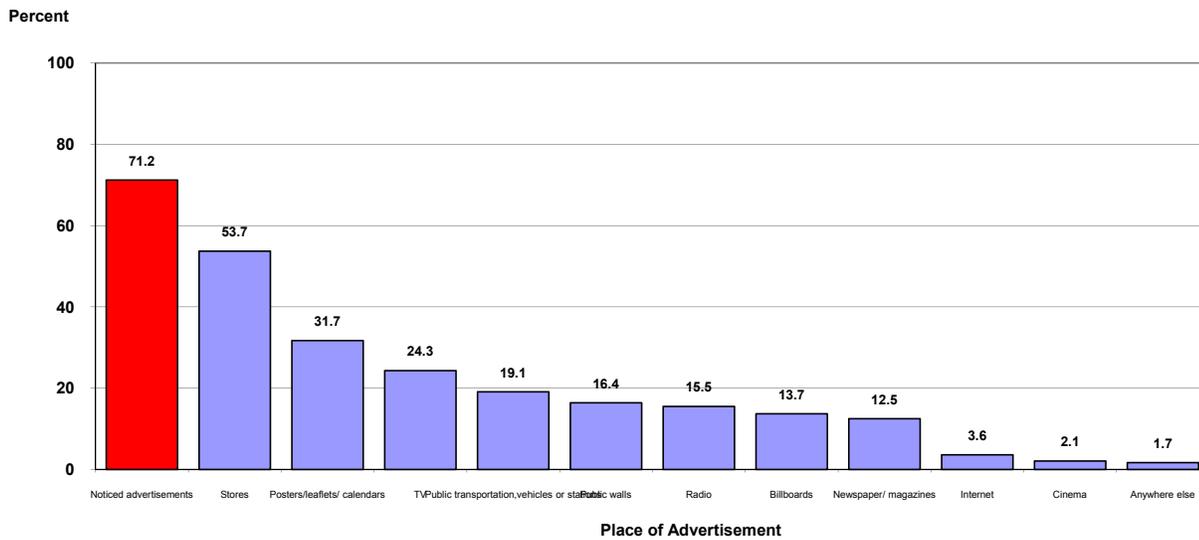
Among current manufactured cigarette smokers, 90.6% noticed health warnings on cigarette packages during the past 30 days (Figure 16 and Table 3.27). Men (91.7%) were more likely than women (84.2%) to have noticed health warnings; those aged 65 and older (69.3%) were the least likely of any of the age groups to have noticed the health warnings; those with secondary or higher education (over 90%) were more likely than those with no formal education (70.6%) to have noticed health warnings; and in the urban and rural areas those who lived in the poorest quintiles were the least likely to have noticed health warnings. Overall, 38.2% of current smokers of manufactured cigarettes who noticed health warnings thought about quitting because of the warning label. There was no difference in having thought about quitting because of seeing the warning labels by gender, age, residence, or education.

Figure 16: Percent Distribution of Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers Who Noticed Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages by Sex; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009



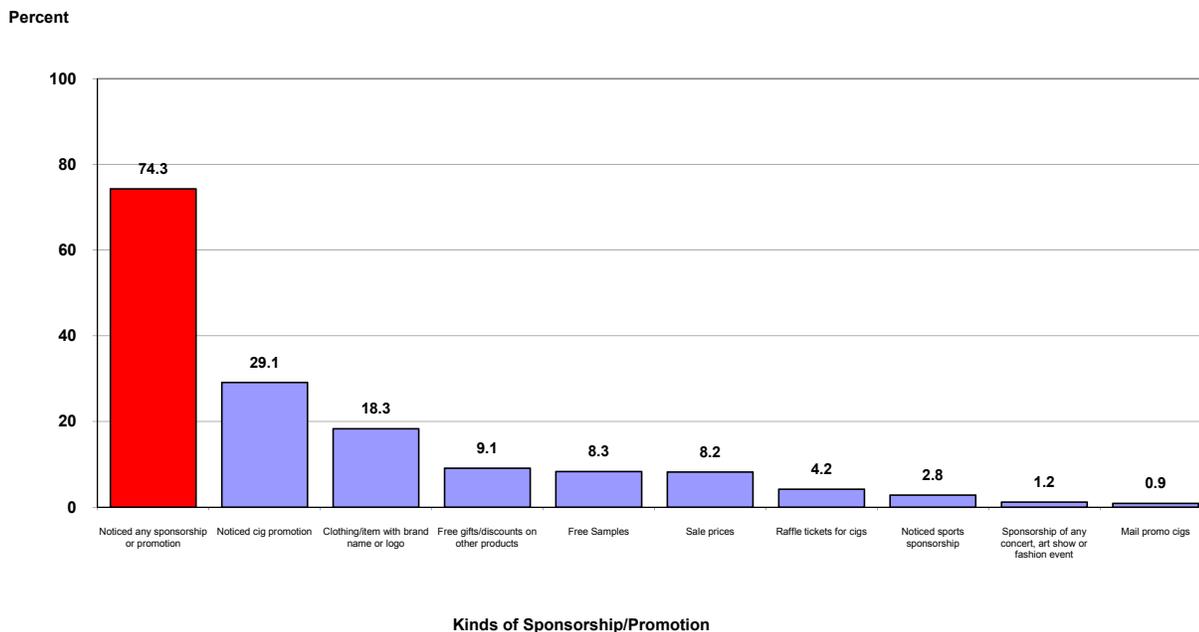
Overall, 71.2% of adults in the Philippines noticed pro-cigarette marketing in the last 30 days (Figure 17 and Table 3.28a). Having seen pro-cigarette marketing advertisement was higher among men (74.7%) than women (67.7%); those aged 15-24 years (76.6%) than those aged 25 or older (68.9%); those with secondary or higher education than those with no formal education; and of those who lived in rural areas in the wealthiest quintile. Advertising was highest in stores (53.7%).

**Figure 17: Percent of Respondents Who Noticed Pro-Cigarette Advertisement; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**



Overall, 74.3% of adults in the Philippines noticed any tobacco sponsorship or promotion in the last 30 days, 2.8% noticed sports sponsorships, and 29.1% noticed cigarette promotions (Figure 18 and Table 3.28b). Cigarette promotions were more commonly observed in the form of having clothing items with a brand name or logo (18.3%), receiving free gifts or discounts (9.1%), and sales prices (8.2%).

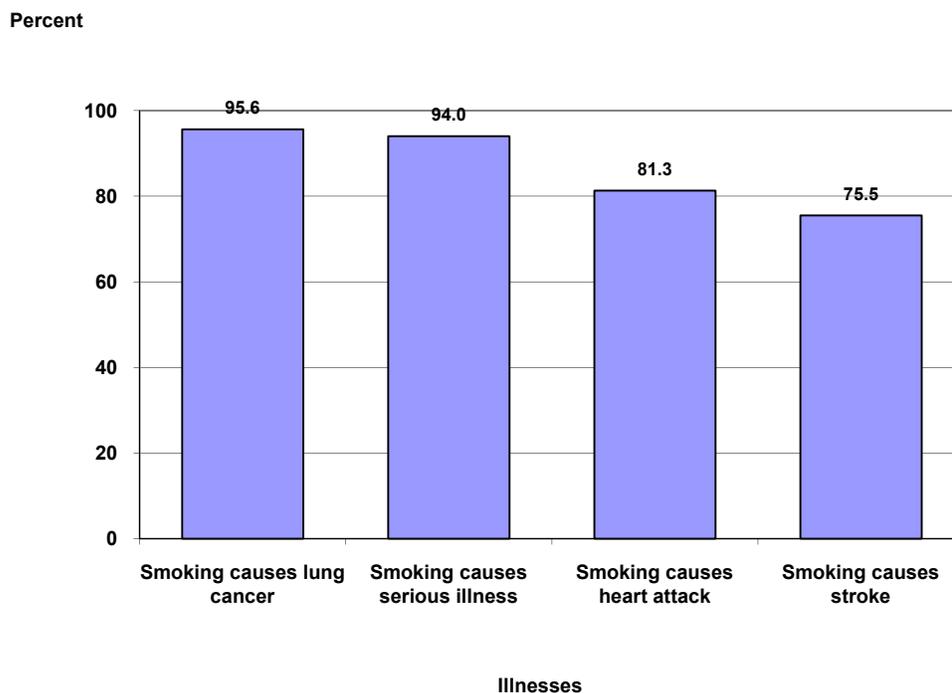
**Figure 18: Percent of Respondents Who Noticed Cigarette Sponsorship or Promotion; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009**



### 3.6 Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions

Overall, 94.0% of adults in the Philippines reported believing that smoking causes serious illness, including 95.6% for lung cancer and 81.3% for heart attack, compared to 75.5% who reported believing that smoking causes stroke (Figure 19 and Table 3.29). Half (48.2%) reported believing that SLT causes serious illness and 91.0% reported believing that cigarettes are addictive. Overall, 91.6% of adults reported believing that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness.

**Figure 19: Percent of Respondents Who Reported Believing That Smoking Causes Certain Illness; Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009**



## **IV. Discussion**

The Philippines was an active participant in the negotiations of the WHO FCTC having signed the Treaty on 23 September 2003 and ratified on 6 June 2005. The Philippines has attempted to meet the obligations of the WHO FCTC and to develop an effective national tobacco control program. The following sections will describe, briefly, the progress the Philippines is making in their tobacco control efforts. This section will include Articles from the WHO FCTC as well as information related to WHO MPOWER (1). MPOWER is a set of six tobacco control measures that have been proven to be cost-effective and if implemented will save lives. By effectively implementing MPOWER, countries can impact the tobacco epidemic and meet their commitments to WHO FCTC.

### **Monitor – WHO FCTC: Article 20 “Research, surveillance and exchange of information”**

Article 20 recommends countries develop surveillance programs which include “...programmes for national, regional and global surveillance of the magnitude, patterns, determinants and consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke” (2). The Philippines has participated in three of four surveys that comprise the WHO/CDC Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS): the GYTS was initiated in 2000 and has been repeated in 2003 and 2007; the GHPSS was conducted among pharmacy students in 2005 and medical students in 2009; and GATS was conducted in 2009.

The findings in the 2009 GATS showed men (47.7%) were five times as likely as women (9.0%) to smoke, with overall prevalence of current smoking of 28.3%. These findings are consistent with results from the SWS Survey (10) conducted in December 2009 which showed a prevalence of 46% for men and 8.0% for women, and an overall prevalence of current smoking of 27% (18 years and over).

DOH's National Objectives for Health 2005-2010 set a target to reduce tobacco smoking to less than 40% for males and less than 9% for females. Based on the GATS results, these targets were not met. The recently released 2010-2014 WHO/WPR Regional Action Plan for the Tobacco set a target for countries to reduce tobacco prevalence of adults (men and women) by 10% from the most recent baseline (25). Thus, DOH can use the GATS data as a baseline and set the 2014 target for males (43%) and females (8%). DOH and other partners can now set their program efforts to achieve the 2014 targets.

**Protect – WHO FCTC: Article 8 “Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke”**

The WHO FCTC, Article 8, urges the parties to implement control measures to avoid exposure to tobacco use, and enact and enforce laws providing for protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places, and, as appropriate, other public places (2). MPOWER states, “There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke. Only a total ban on smoking in public places, including all indoor workplaces, protects people from the harms of secondhand smoke, helps smokers quit and reduces youth smoking” (1).

Results from GATS shows exposure to SHS is high for all workers (36.9% overall and 30.8% non-smokers). Exposure to SHS caused over 20% of the number of heart attacks in Metro Manila in 2009 as reported by a DOH-National Capital Region Center for Health Development's Study with the World Lung Foundation through the Bloomberg Grant (26).

Most of the enforced legislation on exposure to SHS has been done in Local Government Units (LGUs). LGUs with existing Anti-Smoking Ordinances or that have passed Smoke-Free Legislation are the cities in the National Capital Region: Makati, Manila, Pasay, Marikina and Quezon City; Legaspi City in Southern Tagalog Region; Cebu City in Central Visayas Region; Iloilo City in Western Visayas Region and Davao City in Eastern

Mindanao Region. Recently, Municipalities in Talisayan, Misamis Oriental in Northern Mindanao Region and in Amlan, Negros, Oriental in Central Visayas Region have passed and implemented 100% Smoke-free jurisdictions. In addition, the FCAP reports that several municipalities and cities in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao have initiatives under review calling for smoke-free ordinances and or administrative orders banning smoking in public places, invoking 100% smoke-free jurisdictions.

The Tobacco Regulatory Act of 2003 (Section 1 of the IRR), prohibits smoking in public places such as centers of youth activity, elevators and stairwells, locations in which fire hazards are present, within the buildings and premises of public and private hospitals, and health care facilities. However, Section 6 of the said R.A. allows designated smoking areas in all enclosed places that are open to the general public, private workplaces and other places not covered under Section 5.

Four months prior to the GATS survey, the Philippines Civil Service Commission (CSC) issued a Memorandum Circular No.17 Series 2009 which mandates all government agencies to adopt and promulgate a 100% SMOKE FREE POLICY and SMOKING PROHIBITION in all areas of government premises, buildings and grounds, except for open spaces designated as smoking area, in order to ensure a healthy and productive workforce and any violation of this Circular shall be considered ground for disciplinary action. However, this has yet to be fully enforced and complied with. The very high exposure to SHS which was 55.3% in public transportation, 33.6% in restaurants, and 25.5% in government buildings, show that the Philippines is not 100% smoke-free. Most recently, a Memorandum Circular No. 2009-036 dated December 21, 2009 of the Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC)-Land Transportation and Franchising Regulatory Board (LTFRB) imposes a 100% SMOKE FREE policy on all public utility vehicles and public transport terminals. Failure to comply with the said memorandum shall be subject to appropriate penalties. This took effect on January 7, 2010 and is to be nationally implemented and Adapted. There is need in the Philippines for a complete ban of smoking in workplaces.

An alarming finding from the 2009 GATS is that smoking is allowed in almost half of all houses in the Philippines (23.9 million residents are exposed at home on a daily basis). This has to be attributed to the fact that all existing laws, issuances, and ordinances do not cover regulation of smoking at homes. With this, there should be a “high-level” policy statement from the Secretary of Health and Secretary of Education, with consistent campaign messages focused on the urgency to protect children and vulnerable household members from SHS at homes. Noteworthy, the DOH’s “Garantisadong Pambata” campaign, a nationwide institutionalized pre-schoolers health campaign where a package of health services and relevant information is delivered twice a year (April and October) to under-5 year old children, continues to implement programs and activities that reduce child deaths and ensure survival among children now includes protection of children from SHS at home.

Going 100% “smoke-free” in the Philippines has large public support as evidenced in the 2001 BRFS and 2007 and 2009 SWS survey.

**Offer – WHO FCTC: Article 14 “Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation”**

The WHO FCTC recommends in Article 14 that Parties implement best practices to promote cessation of tobacco use and implement the treatment of nicotine addiction (2). MPOWER notes, “When informed of the risks, most tobacco users want to quit, but few get help and support to overcome their dependence” (1). The 1987 Philippine Constitution, Article II, Section 15 states that the state shall protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them. Further, Section 16 states that the state shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balance and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature. Relative to this, Section 33 of R.A. 9211 provides for the establishment of the “National Smoking Cessation Program” as well as the “Smoking Withdrawal Clinics” under the DOH. Further, the law

states that the DOH will be responsible for awarding grants to all medical institutions for the purpose of planning, carrying out, and evaluating activities related to smoking-related illnesses. In relation to the law, the DOH issued an A.O. number 122 series 2003, which provides for the establishment of a “Smoking Cessation Program” to promote and advocate cessation in the Philippines and to provide smoking cessation services to current smokers interested in quitting the habit. Since 2003 capacity building and training workshops were held, however, an evaluation study conducted by NEC-DOH (27) showed that out of 69 pilot areas, only two had established a Smoking Cessation Clinic (SCC).

Results from the 2009 GATS are consistent with low levels of cessation care for smokers. Only 21.5% of ever daily smokers have quit; 47.8% of smokers made a quit attempt in the past year; but only 4.5% were successful. In addition, only 25% of smokers visited a health care provider in the past year. Of those who visited health care provider, 67.5% were asked if they smoked and 76.5% were advised by the health care provider to quit, however, only 7.3% quit. Overall, 12.3% of those who made a quit attempt in the past year used counseling/advice as their method for cessation. These results are discouraging, but it is encouraging that among current cigarette smokers 60.6% are interested in quitting.

The WPR Regional Action Plan for the Tobacco Free Initiative recommends countries “scale up” their cessation services, including “establish or strengthen behavioral intervention services for the treatment of tobacco dependence; increase availability, accessibility, and affordability of Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) and other effective pharmaceutical interventions.” Clearly, DOH has much work to do in the area of cessation services.

## **Warn – WHO FCTC: Article 11 “Packaging and labeling of tobacco products”**

The WHO FCTC, in Article 11 states that each Party will implement effective health warnings on packages including pictograms of all products of tobacco use within three years of adoption of the FCTC (2). MPOWER notes, “Health warnings on tobacco packaging reach all smokers and cost governments nothing...pictures of diseases has a greater impact than words alone” (1). In the Philippines, Section 13 of R.A. No. 9211 states that all tobacco packages provided to consumers, withdrawn from the manufacturing facility of all manufacturers or imported in the Philippines intended for sale to the market starting January 1, 2004 shall print the health warning such as: “GOVERNMENT WARNING: Cigarette Smoking is Dangerous to Your Health.” The act, however, does not include graphical health warnings on packages of cigarettes. Furthermore, the Philippines have yet to comply with the obligation to FCTC’s provisions for implementation of the graphic health warning which was supposed to have occurred September 2008.

The 2009 GATS shows 90.6% of current manufactured cigarette smokers noticed health warnings on their cigarette packages. However, only 38.2% thought about quitting because of seeing the warning label. This shows the existing textual health warnings are not sufficient to communicate the objectives of the law; therefore, passage of the graphic health warning bill (GHW) which was by-passed in the last session of congress should be pursued. The GHW is the most cost-effective means of educating the public without cost to the government. Placing GHW and pictograms counteracts the advertisement of the tobacco industry. Further, it will be more helpful if the GHW should also feature “Quit line” numbers taking advantage of the availability of telephone lines since there is a limited access to health care facility and availability of health care providers. The DOH for their part is set to issue an Administrative Order: (a) Requiring GHW on the front and back panels of tobacco product packages; (b) Measures to ensure that tobacco product packaging do not promote tobacco products by any means that is false, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression.

The provisions in R.A. 9211 need to be amended to require the display of the pictograms that should be at least 50% of the front of the packages.

### **Enforce – WHO FCTC: Article 13 “Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship”**

The WHO FCTC, in Article 13 states “Parties recognize that a comprehensive ban on advertising, promotion and sponsorship would reduce the consumption of tobacco products” (2). MPOWER notes, “A total ban on direct and indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship can substantially reduce tobacco consumption and protect people, particularly youths, from industry marketing tactics” (1).

In the Philippines, Sections 22-25 of R.A. 9211 prohibits all forms of tobacco advertisements, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS). Beginning 1 July 2008, a total ban on all forms of tobacco advertisement should have been implemented. However, Section 15-(e) of the law only restricts portrayal or depiction of scenes where the actual use of, or the act of using, puffy or lighting cigarettes or other tobacco products to tobacco advertisements only and not to television programs or movies. There should be a complete ban of all forms of advertisement without exception. Currently, tobacco advertisements are allowed but with restrictions in points of sales (POS) and these restrictions are circumvented. There are real gaps in the implementation of the provision of R.A. 9211 on TAPS.

The 2009 GATS shows 71.2% of adult Filipinos report they noticed some form of pro-tobacco advertising in the past 30 days. This is a clear violation of the implementation of the complete ban on tobacco advertising which should have been implemented beginning 1 January 2007 for TV and radio; 1 July 2007 for cinema and outdoor advertising; 1 July 2008 for mass media advertising. Over half noticed advertising in stores, apparently circumventing the interpretation of the provision on “POS”. Likewise, there is an apparent opportunity for advertisement at “POS” in duty free and shopping malls. This highlights how well the tobacco industry manipulated the gaps of the law.

In addition, 2.8% noticed sports sponsorship and 29.1% noticed pro-cigarette promotions (18.3% who noticed promotions of clothing items with cigarette brand names or logos) when beginning 01 January 2007, there was already an absolute ban on sponsorships and promotions.

The government should ensure strict enforcement on ban on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorships of all forms. It is very crucial that the local government units should ensure also that the law is enforced at least within their area of jurisdiction. Furthermore, components and language must be strengthened to move the Philippines toward a total ban on direct and indirect advertising. The agency concerned should make public announcements on establishments who made blatant violations of these bans and that a new law has to be passed promulgating absolute bans without exceptions and restrictions. Enforcement and apprehension of what is existing is not just necessary but should be strictly implemented. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen collaboration with the Philippine National Police, National Police Commission and the Dept of Interior and Local Govt on the Monitoring and Enforcement Guidelines (MEG) of R.A. 9211; with the Department of Trade and Industry on “Access Restrictions” and; with the DOH on sustaining a “Healthful Environment and Advertising and Promotions”.

#### **Raise – WHO FCTC: Article 6 “Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco”**

The WHO FCTC, in Article 6 states “The Parties recognize that price and tax measures are an effective and important means of reducing tobacco consumption by various segments of the population, in particular young persons” (2). MPOWER concludes, “Tobacco taxes are generally well accepted by the public and raise government revenues....Taxes need to be increased regularly to correct for inflation and consumer purchasing power” (1). It is widely believed that increasing the price of tobacco through increased excise tax is the most effective tool to reduce tobacco consumption and encourage tobacco users to quit. A tax increase also directly benefits governments, as increased revenues can be used for tobacco control and other important health and

social programs. However in the existing tobacco tax four-tiered structure, it appears that increased taxes alone do not effectively reduce consumption because of the possibility that some individuals when faced with price increases switch to a cheaper brand rather than quit smoking. Increased taxes under the current tax structure (four-tier) could, in fact, result in increased consumption particularly of the cheapest brand.

In the Philippines, the average current cigarette tax is 46-49% of the total retail price. The net retail price for tax purposes is determined by the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) based on prices in 20 major supermarkets in Metro Manila (for national brands) or in five major supermarkets in the region for regional brands not marketed in Manila. Currently only imported tobacco products are marked with white tax stamps to indicate payment of the excise tax.

According to the Tobacco National Administration, the total government revenue generated from the tobacco industry in 2003 was estimated at Php25.65 billion pesos (US\$465.45 million). About 80% of these revenues were collected from excise tax for cigars and cigarettes. Customs duties and value added tax (VAT) accounted for 3% and 4%, respectively. Generally, the share of tax revenue from tobacco and cigarettes of total tax revenue collection is low and has been decreasing since 1993 from 7.1% to 4.7% in 2003.

There are three types of taxes applied on tobacco products. These include excise tax, VAT and import tariffs. VAT is levied on cigarette price after all other taxes have been applied. The current VAT rate is 12%. It is applied to both imported and domestically manufactured cigarettes.

A four-tier tax system (very high-priced, high-priced, medium-priced and low priced) that depends on the net retail price per pack is currently applied. The same rate is applied for both imported and locally produced cigarettes. In July 2004, RA No. 9334 increased the excise tax imposed on tobacco and alcohol effective 01 January 2005. In 2007, the tax rates for each classification of net retail price (before excise duty

and VAT) of machine-packed cigarettes were: very high-priced cigarette (up to P26.06/pack); high-priced (P10.88/pack); medium-priced (P6.74/pack) and low-priced (P2.23/pack). Rate for hand-packed cigarettes is P2.23/pack in 2007. It applied to both imported and domestically manufactured cigarettes. Any amendment to the tax R.A.9334 has to be legislated which should not be the case. Excise taxes should be simple and easy to implement and need to be regularly adjusted for inflation and consumer purchasing power to maintain their ability to reduce tobacco use. In the Philippine, it took 17 years to pass R.A.9211 and it would be too costly for the country in terms of productivity losses and economic costs to wait another 17 years for any amendment of a tobacco law or R.A.9334 to be passed.

The Philippine Report on “Six-Country Taxation Study” or on “The Economics of Tobacco and Tobacco Taxation in the Philippines” had compared tobacco consumption outcomes across uniform and four-tiered tax schemes. Results showed that high uniform tax scheme can make a difference because it will consistently reduce consumption of cigarettes across all types even the switching assumption. While, tax increases under four-tier are not only weak measures but could, in fact, be counter-productive as it encourages consumption of cheaper brands.

There were proposed bills on excise taxes in the last congress, i.e. Suarez’ Bill which favours a uniform excise tax rate of Php14 across all brands to remove legislative protection and level the playing field. Under R.A. 9334, cigarette brands introduced before 1997 enjoy legislative protection as they are taxed based on their prices before 1997. Those introduced after 1997 are taxed based on their current prices.

British American Tobacco (BAT) supports the “stamp-based” tracking system to be affixed on both local and imported brands to reduce the incidence of smuggling and evasion of excise taxes. BAT seems to mistrust the current procedure wherein excise taxes are paid based on "withdrawal" from the factory and believes that only a highly visible security mark can sufficiently prove that taxes have been paid.

## V. Recommendations

The ratification of WHO FCTC in 2005 marked a significant milestone for the control of tobacco in the Philippines. Republic Act 9211 was the first tobacco control act in the Philippines and was only signed into law in 2003 after more than 13 years of deliberation. As the law preceded WHO FCTC ratification it may need to be amended or superseded by new legislation that will address critical aspects of Article 5.3 (protection of public policy from interference of the tobacco industry), Article 8 (abolition of provisions that allows indoor smoking spaces in public places), Article 11 (use of graphic health warnings) and Article 13 (ban on point of sale advertising.)

RA 9211 provides important leverage points for regulation of tobacco that has been strengthened through the Department of Health's Administrative issuances on tobacco control. This has been further advanced through the Bloomberg grants: 100% Smoke-Free Metro Manila; Passage, Implementation and Enforcement of Smoke Free Ordinance in Albay Province; Enforcement of 100% Smoke Free Environment Policy in Metro Manila Development Authority; Effective Legislation in the Philippines: Localization of the Tobacco Regulatory Act of 2003 in selected Formula One (F1) Pilot Sites; Continuing FCAP's Effective Tobacco Control Policy through Intensified Capacity and Alliance Building for Effective Tobacco Control Policy Advocacy; Moving to the Next Level in the Philippines: Complete Implementation of the WHO FCTC; Communicating with Parliamentarians to advocate for effective tobacco control media messages, etc.

The passage of the Local Government Code in the Philippines in 1992 provided the platform for local governments to pass ordinances and regulations that may be stronger than national laws in tobacco control. This has been previously demonstrated in Davao City and Makati City that have been able to show how 100% indoor bans on smoking can be achieved in the absence of national law. These good practices can be replicated

across the country and applied to other aspects of tobacco control such as ban on point of sale advertising, sale to minors and protection of public health policy from interference of the tobacco industry.

To formalize and firm up all these initiatives, the National Health Sector Meeting in November 2008 passed Resolution 2008, 03-07 for the creation of the “Sector Wide Anti-Tobacco Council” (SWAT). Through the leadership of the National Tobacco Control of Program of the Department of Health, this was established in August of 2009 and is expected to support progress in implementation of the WHO FCTC, R.A.9211 and MPOWER in the country. The SWAT can build on the results of the GATS to strengthen intersectoral linkages at national and institutional linkages for the control of global tobacco.

The GATS provides good baseline data on a wide range of indicators that can be adapted as part of the work of the SWAT and could be used as part of the national objectives for health and the national health sector reform agenda. Reduction of prevalence and exposure to second hand smoke as well as MPOWER compliance can be benchmarked through the results of the GATS. It is important that the GATS baseline data be widely disseminated and used as a national resource for monitoring and implementing the WHO FCTC.

Therefore, we recommend the following to strengthening tobacco control policies and programmes in the country:

#### **M – MONITOR**

- Sustain the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) in the Philippines; Implement a single system for epidemiological surveillance of tobacco in the country, which allows monitoring of the epidemic behavior in adolescents, adults, vulnerable groups and interest groups (e.g. health professionals) at the national and local levels, determine trends and determinants in order to monitor and assess effectiveness, and impact of tobacco control policies, initiatives and measures but to obtain data comparable globally;

- Sustain the system for the conduction of the four component surveys of the GTSS (GYTS, GATS, GHPSS, GSPS); and ensure funding support with GAA counterpart allocation for the repeat of GTSS surveys on a regular basis;
- Introduce core indicators of the GATS in other national surveys and as a part of regular political polling on knowledge, attitudes and behaviors in relation to tobacco use;
- Develop a national tobacco control research agenda and establish a clearing house for release of official data through a consortium of research institutions that have agreed to reject all funding from the tobacco industry and its network;
- Work closely with NGOs and the tobacco control community to monitor tobacco industry interference as provided for in Article 5.3 guidelines of the FCTC and expose violations;
- Build capacity of local governments including chief executives and mayors to appreciate the economic and health benefits of good tobacco control programmes and strong surveillance systems to monitor progress of interventions within their jurisdictions;

## **P – PROTECT**

### **At the national level,**

- Amend national legislation to abolish the clause allowing designated smoking rooms in in-door public places;
- Enact and enforce the guidelines of Article 8 which requires the adoption of effective measures to protect people from SHS in (1) indoor workplaces, (2) indoor public places, (3) public transport, and (4) “as appropriate” in “other public places”. This creates an obligation to provide universal protection by ensuring that all of the above are 100% free from SHS. No exemptions are allowed on the basis of health or law arguments.
- Make reduction of adult exposure to second-hand smoke in enclosed workplaces and buildings to 0% as a national objective for health in collaboration with the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, the

Occupational Health and Safety Centre and other stakeholders that protect the right to health of workers in the Philippines;

- Highlight the harm caused by SHS to children and link this to national efforts to attain the Millennium Development Goals as well as Convention on the Rights of the Child and sustain efforts to educate parents on smoking at home through public messages of the Secretary of Health and through the national programme for health of preschool children (GARantisadong Pambata) as well as other initiatives for children;
- Revive the national campaign on tobacco control, "Yosi Kadiri" to continue to educate the public on the danger and damage caused by SHS

At the local jurisdictions,

- Advocate to LGUs to strictly implement existing smoke-free ordinances.
- Advocate to LGUs to pass 100% smoke-free ordinances in their jurisdictions.
- The DOH to provide incentives and support to LGUs that would like to implement 100% smoke free indoor policies and programmes

## **O – OFFER**

**At the national level:**

- Develop a comprehensive national programme on treatment of tobacco dependence with a range of interventions including the following:
  - Training primary health care workers, midwives, barangay health workers and other frontline health staff to provide brief advice to smokers
  - Establish referral networks and more advanced programmes for treatment of tobacco dependence in secondary and tertiary hospitals so that heavy smokers can be referred for treatment, counseling and motivational interviewing;

- Implement financing for treatment and counseling by doctors and other health workers through the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC)

Develop Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) which include Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) and other drugs as reimbursable items under the PHIC programme;

- Conduct trainings for Health Care Professionals/Providers to treat tobacco dependence through networks of pediatricians, pulmonologists, cardiologists and other specialists;

- Establish Quitlines services to improve access to information and referral systems

- Integrate tobacco control in the national tuberculosis control programme and include brief advice and referral in DOTS treatment

**At the local jurisdictions:**

- Develop local programmes on treatment of tobacco dependence;
- Conduct trainings and capacity building for community-based approaches to cessation, including support groups;

**W – WARN**

**At the national level:**

- Pass the law on Graphic Health Warnings (House Bill 3364 – An Act to Effectively Instill Health Consciousness Through Picture-based Health Access to information regarding the adverse health, economics, and environmental consequences of tobacco production and consumption); build citizens support for mandatory GHW in cigarette packaging and labeling; regardless of the size of cigarettes, all packages should have pictorial label. Put a minimum size for packs & pictures (at least 50% of front and back which is the minimum)
- Use graphic health warnings to educate the public on quitlines and referral centres for treatment of tobacco dependence;

- Create greater visibility of the dangers of tobacco through posters and warnings in health centers and health facilities;
- Develop counter advertisements to SHS;

## **E- ENFORCEMENT**

### **At the national level:**

- Expose violations and abuses of point of sale advertising through statements of the Secretary of Health, NGOs and other stakeholders
- Amend the law to remove point of sale advertising;
- Develop strategies to report violations of RA 9211 and publicize this;
- Enable healthworkers and NGOs to play a lead role in monitoring violations;
- Advocate to the Movie Television Review Classification Board (MTRCB) the removal of scenes depicting smoking, and the re-classification of movies & TV shows.
- Advocate for showing of anti-smoking scenes prior to movie screening in movie houses.
- Total ban on the import of promotional materials with tobacco company logo (e.g.in T-shirts, bags)

### **At the local jurisdictions:**

- Advocate that LGUs, law enforcers, implement anti-smoking laws and ordinances, where there would be apprehension of violations and imposition of corresponding penalties.
- Monitoring guidelines and evaluation tools of enforcement status be systematized and synergized!

## **R – RAISE TAXES**

- Advocate for and legislate a uniform scheme of taxation on all tax of cigarette - inflation rate based on tax index
- Legislate the creation of a health promotion foundation or board that can use earmarked revenues from excise tobacco taxes intended for health promotion and tobacco control as well as treatment of tobacco dependence;
- Work toward 60% of retail price coming from excise tax and increasing this when it has been achieved;
- Ban the sale of “Kiddies packs” and single sticks
- Ensure that taxes for “kiddies packs” = 20 sticks.
- Collaborate with other partners, especially nongovernmental organizations and media, to gain support for tobacco tax measures.
- All tobacco products should be subject to excise taxation

The Philippines has made good progress in tobacco control despite the political challenges and interference from the tobacco industry. The GATS provides a good opportunity for the SWAT Council to use data for action in various sectors: Health, Education, Economics, Finance, Agriculture, Foreign Trade, Social Development. Utilization of the GATS data can be a rallying point for academics, institutions that work in tobacco control, NGOs and communities to benchmark where they are in relation to the national statistics, set indicators and monitor progress over time.

Tobacco use is a major risk factor for heart disease, cancer and lung disease that accounts for millions of deaths each year. A strong tobacco control programme is an evidence based way to bring down premature deaths from non communicable disease. The WHO FCTC provides the policy and international mandate to pass new legislation, enforce existing laws, build capacity and strengthen the health sector response in providing services and financing the treatment of tobacco dependence.

Through the GATS, a good characterization of the epidemic is now available to guide policy, programmes and action that should redound to regulation of a product that causes death, suffering and poverty. A focus on MPOWER in the Philippines would save millions of lives and protect the health of future generations of Filipinos.

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## Appendix A: Sample Design

The 2009 Philippine GATS was a nationally representative household survey of all non-institutionalized men and women age 15 years and older (household population 15 years or older) designed to produce internationally comparable data on tobacco use and tobacco measures for the country as a whole. The survey allows estimation of indicators of interest namely, gender, age, and educational groups as well as residence by wealth indices, at an acceptable level of precision. The 2009 Philippine GATS used one of the four replicates of the NSO's 2003 Master Sample (MS) with some modification to conform to the GATS protocol on sampling design. One replicate of the 2003 MS consists of approximately 794 PSUs which can be used for smaller surveys that require national level estimation.

During the development of the 2003 MS, the data on urban/rural classification of barangays from the 2000 Census of Population were not yet available. In the absence of such information, alternative variables were considered as stratification variables. The variables used are per capita income at the city or municipality level, percentage of households in the barangay that are engaged in agriculture or fisheries, and percentage in the barangay of households living in housing units with roof and outer walls made of strong materials. The use of these stratification variables resulted in an urban-rural distribution of population in sampled barangays which is similar to the distribution of the total population in the country by urban-rural residence. Appendix Table A1 shows the distribution of number of PSUs by urban areas (51%) and rural areas (49%).

Appendix Table A1. Number and percent distribution of PSUs by urban and rural areas.

Urban/Rural Status	Number	Percent
Urban	405	51.0
Rural	389	49.0
Total	794	100.0

Section 4 of the GATS Sampling Manual indicates that the minimum acceptable household sample size for the GATS should be 8000 respondents assuming a design effect (DEFT) of 2.00. The GATS protocol also requires that for each urban and rural strata, 2000 males and 2000 females should be sampled. An adjustment in the sample size was made to account for ineligibility of some sample households and possible nonresponse based on previous surveys of the NSO. Using the following response and eligibility rates (Appendix Table A2), the NSO came up with an initial sample size of 12,029. However, there were sample housing units with more than one household. Thus, the total sample size became 12,086. The detailed computations are shown below. Appendix Table A3 presents the number of sample households by urban/rural and by gender.

Appendix Table A2. Response and eligibility rates for household surveys in the Philippines.

Response and Eligibility Rates	Percentage
Household Eligibility Rate (HER)	80%
Household Response Rate (HRR)	95%
Household Screening Rate (HSR)	95%
Person Eligibility Rate (PER)	98%
Person Response Rate for Males (PRR <sub>Males</sub> )	93%
Person Response Rate for Females (PRR <sub>Females</sub> )	95%

*Note: Based on previous surveys of NSO, Philippines (Labor Force Survey, National Demographic and Health Survey, Family Planning Survey, Family Income and Expenditures Survey, Functional Literacy and Mass Media Survey, Annual Poverty Indicators Surveys)*

### Computation of Total Sample Size

$$\text{Male Sample} = \frac{4000}{\text{PER} * \text{PRR}_{\text{Males}}} = \frac{4000}{(0.98 * 0.93)} = 4,389$$

$$\text{Female Sample} = \frac{4000}{\text{PER} * \text{PRR}_{\text{Females}}} = \frac{4000}{(0.98 * 0.95)} = 4,296$$

$$\text{Initial Total Sample Size} = \frac{4,389 + 4,296}{\text{HER} * \text{HSR} * \text{HRR}} = \frac{8,685}{0.8 * 0.95 * 0.95} = 12,029$$

Since there were some sample housing units with more than one household, the sample size was adjusted to 12,086.

Appendix Table A3. Overall number of sample households by urban/rural and by gender.

Gender	Urban/Rural Status		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Female	2,707	3,324	6,031
Male	2,718	3,337	6,055
Total	5,425	6,661	12,086

## **Stages of Selection**

The 2003 MS used a stratified three-stage sample design. At the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected systematically by probability proportional to the estimated number of households from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH). PSUs consisted of one barangay or combination of barangays. The total number of PSUs is shown in Appendix Table A1.

At the second stage of selection, EAs within sampled PSU were selected with probability proportional to the number of households in the EA. An EA is defined as an area with discernable boundaries consisting of approximately 350 contiguous households. There were 405 sample EAs (51%) in the urban areas while 389 sample EAs (49%) in the rural areas.

At the third stage, on the average, 15 housing units in each EA were systematically selected. During the development of the 2003 MS, the lists of households for the sampled EAs were updated in 2003 to reflect a more updated record of housing units and households. For 2009 Philippine GATS, the listing of households was updated based on the results of the 2007 Census of Population.

Half of the selected households were randomly assigned to be “male” respondent households and the other half, “female” respondent households. One male member aged 15 years old and older was randomly selected from each “male” household, and one female member aged 15 years or older from each “female” household. There were no substitutes or replacement for the eligible individual.

## **Weighting**

Weighting is a method used to obtain parameters from the data set resulting from sampling so as to represent the universe. A three step weighting procedure was used in accordance with the GATS Sample Weights Manual: (Step 1) computation of base weight for each sample respondent; (Step 2) adjustment of the base weights for the non-response; and (Step 3) post-stratification calibration adjustment of weights to known population.

### **Base Weight**

Base weights were calculated which are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample respondent (Step 1). Calculations in this stage included probabilities of selection of primary sampling units, enumeration areas, households, and eligible individuals. Base weights were calculated using these probabilities based on the household and individual.

### **Adjustment for Unit Non-response**

In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to nonresponse. In this step, household-level nonresponse adjustment was performed by using weighted data by PSU level. For the person-level nonresponse adjustment, weighting cells were formed taking into account residence, current smoking status (smoking, not smoking), gender and roster-reported age using weighted data. There were 40 weighting cells formed for person-level non-response adjustment. In the GATS protocol, it is recommended that any household- or person-level nonresponse adjustment components that exceed 3.00, should be set to 3.00. For the 2009 Philippine GATS, there were no values larger than 3.0 in either the household-level and the person-level adjustment factors for nonresponse.

### Household-level Response Rate

Using the household disposition codes, the household-level response rates were computed separately for each sample PSU using the formula below.

$$\text{Household-Level Response Rate} = \frac{200+201}{(200 + 201 + 202 + 203 + 204 + 207 + 208)}$$

where:

- 200 = Completed Household Questionnaire, 1 person selected
- 201 = Completed Household Questionnaire, no one selected
- 202 = Completed part of the household questionnaire, could not finish roster
- 203 = Household questionnaire not complete, could not identify an appropriate screening respondent
- 204 = Household refusal
- 207 = Household respondent incapacitated
- 208 = Other Household non-response

The corresponding household-level weighting class adjustment was computed as one divided by the weighted household response rate for each sample PSUs. For the household-level nonresponse adjustments, the minimum value was 1.000, maximum value was 2.000 and the median value was 1.000. Appendix Table A4 lists all household-level nonresponse adjustment factors.

### Person-level Response Rate

Person-level non response adjustment was done by using individual-level response rate calculating formula by a combination of weighting class variables. As with the household adjustment component, the person-level adjustment component was computed as one divided by the weighted response rate for each person's weighting class.

$$\text{Individual-Level Response Rate} = \frac{400}{(400 + 404 + 407 + 408)}$$

where:

- 400 = Completed Individual Questionnaire
- 404 = Selected respondent refusal
- 407 = Selected respondent incapacitated
- 408 = Other individual non response

The corresponding household-level weighting class adjustment was computed as one divided by the weighted person-level response rate for each weighting cell. Appendix Table A5 shows the person-level nonresponse adjustment factors. The minimum value was 1.000 while the maximum value was 1.088 with a median value of 1.026.

Appendix Table A4. Household-level nonresponse adjustment factors.

EA-UNIQUE	Household-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor	EA-UNIQUE	Household-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor	EA-UNIQUE	Household-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor	EA-UNIQUE	Household-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor
012809004-000	1.000	023115043-000	1.000	035409008-017	1.000	056203028-000	1.143
012812059-000	1.000	023119009-000	1.000	035409011-003	1.000	056204008-000	1.071
012815004-000	1.214	023119012-000	1.000	035409012-002	1.000	056206029-001	1.000
012816005-000	1.000	023122005-001	1.000	035410009-000	1.250	056212028-000	1.056
012823001-000	1.000	023126005-000	1.000	035411026-000	1.000	056216006-004	1.000
012903037-000	1.125	023127009-000	1.000	035416032-002	1.000	056216030-001	1.000
012904006-000	1.143	023130002-000	1.000	035418011-002	1.125	060404011-000	1.050
012920025-000	1.000	023130018-000	1.000	035421006-003	1.143	060407015-001	1.043
012924044-000	1.063	023132020-001	1.000	036904001-002	1.000	060415003-000	1.000
012930037-000	1.000	023135011-003	1.000	036905037-000	1.000	060601018-000	1.000
013303028-000	1.000	025003014-000	1.000	036906011-000	1.000	060606005-000	1.000
013306010-000	1.063	025004001-000	1.000	036910003-000	1.000	060609016-000	1.000
013310036-000	1.067	025004007-001	1.000	036911004-002	1.000	061901008-000	1.000
013311018-000	1.000	025011001-000	1.000	036914006-000	1.000	061908012-002	1.000
013314059-003	1.000	025703023-000	1.000	036916012-002	1.000	061909006-000	1.000
013317020-000	1.000	025706011-001	1.071	036916052-004	1.000	061914035-002	1.000
015506022-000	1.059	030801003-002	1.067	037107017-001	1.000	061914047-001	1.037
015507020-000	1.125	030805009-000	1.000	037112014-000	1.000	063001028-000	1.000
015510013-000	1.071	030805021-000	1.071	037113004-000	1.000	063007014-000	1.000
015512015-003	1.000	030808004-001	1.063	037113028-000	1.063	063015026-002	1.000
015513011-000	1.231	031403019-002	1.000	037702013-000	1.000	063019004-001	1.000
015515010-000	1.231	031404004-000	1.000	050502021-000	1.000	063021041-000	1.000
015517017-002	1.000	031405005-000	1.000	050503022-000	1.063	063022004-001	1.000
015517020-000	1.000	031410025-003	1.091	050506002-000	1.000	063022019-000	1.000
015523014-000	1.231	031410029-002	1.118	050506055-002	1.000	063022044-000	1.000
015525007-000	1.000	031410053-002	1.077	050507031-002	1.000	063023009-000	1.000
015526003-001	1.000	031411005-001	1.000	050513003-000	1.143	063028069-000	1.000
015528004-000	1.000	031411006-006	1.000	050514023-000	1.059	063029044-000	1.000
015531013-000	1.000	031412015-003	1.000	050516021-000	1.000	063036004-001	1.043
015532053-000	1.000	031412016-000	1.000	050517049-000	1.000	063037052-000	1.000
015532074-000	1.000	031415006-000	1.063	051601019-000	1.000	063042002-000	1.000
015535013-000	1.071	031418008-000	1.000	051603005-003	1.000	064501003-001	1.000
015538021-000	1.000	031420004-008	1.077	051610011-000	1.000	064501047-001	1.250
015539004-000	1.067	031420033-002	1.167	051612016-002	1.067	064501051-010	1.000
015543023-000	1.000	031421006-000	1.091	051701030-000	1.000	064501057-009	1.000
015545001-000	1.000	031421059-001	1.000	051709013-002	1.000	064501059-011	1.000
015547003-001	1.000	034901038-000	1.000	051709015-000	1.000	064501060-002	1.167
020902010-000	1.000	034905004-002	1.000	051710004-000	1.000	064504007-000	1.000
021502006-000	1.000	034906043-001	1.000	051718008-000	1.056	064504012-003	1.000
021502011-000	1.000	034907008-001	1.000	051718021-000	1.000	064504019-002	1.000
021502024-000	1.000	034908001-000	1.000	051718061-000	1.200	064509007-001	1.067
021503010-000	1.154	034908022-000	1.000	051720003-000	1.000	064510002-002	1.556
021506032-000	1.158	034912003-000	1.000	051724026-002	1.087	064510008-001	1.000
021511011-000	1.000	034914009-001	1.091	051727007-001	1.182	064511016-002	1.000
021522003-002	1.273	034919003-001	1.000	051728004-000	1.294	064515004-002	1.167
021526010-000	1.000	034921013-001	1.056	051734048-000	1.077	064516001-001	1.000
021527034-000	1.000	034925002-002	1.000	052004018-000	1.000	064517012-001	1.053
021529034-003	1.000	034926006-003	1.000	052006014-000	1.000	064520009-002	1.095
021529045-000	1.167	035401003-014	1.000	054103002-000	1.000	064523001-001	1.000
023102035-000	1.000	035401026-002	1.000	054103012-000	1.000	064523016-010	1.063
023104007-000	1.000	035401028-006	1.071	054112005-000	1.000	064524016-001	1.154
023108044-000	1.000	035402012-004	1.000	054114011-000	1.000	064527013-002	1.200
023109002-000	1.000	035406021-001	1.000	054121005-000	1.143	064528013-000	1.118
023114067-000	1.000	035408010-002	1.000	054121020-000	1.056	067901020-002	1.000

Appendix Table A4.Continued...

EA-UNIQUE	Hosehold-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor	EA-UNIQUE	Hosehold-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor	EA-UNIQUE	Hosehold-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor	EA-UNIQUE	Hosehold-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor
071214020-000	1.000	083723010-002	1.077	097332076-005	1.000	112319011-009	1.000
071219010-000	1.000	083724007-000	1.000	097332085-004	1.000	112319025-002	1.000
071221005-000	1.071	083728008-000	1.000	097332087-015	1.000	112401025-001	1.000
071224009-000	1.071	083729008-001	1.111	097332094-003	1.000	112402003-000	1.077
071229001-000	1.000	083731003-000	1.000	097340011-000	1.000	112402020-019	1.000
071231017-000	1.000	083738070-000	1.000	098301011-000	1.091	112402022-001	1.000
071242002-002	1.125	083738072-000	1.000	098303008-002	1.105	112402026-008	1.000
071243017-000	1.059	083740014-000	1.000	098305013-000	1.154	112402036-001	1.063
072201004-000	1.000	083740050-000	1.000	098306026-000	1.000	112402061-013	1.000
072205040-000	1.067	083747136-001	1.000	098316026-000	1.143	112402069-001	1.000
072206026-001	1.000	083751017-000	1.000	099701039-000	1.000	112402073-004	1.053
072208017-000	1.000	083751026-000	1.000	101301015-001	1.000	112402075-010	1.000
072211010-001	1.063	084805003-001	1.000	101304023-000	1.000	112402087-012	1.000
072214010-001	1.067	084806051-000	1.000	101304030-000	1.000	112402106-001	1.000
072214012-003	1.000	084810003-000	1.000	101311006-001	1.071	112402116-023	1.000
072217015-002	1.000	084816007-000	1.000	101312014-002	1.000	112402152-012	1.000
072217029-006	1.000	086003010-002	1.000	101315006-002	1.000	112402164-001	1.000
072217032-002	1.000	086003050-001	1.000	101315012-001	1.000	112402179-003	1.000
072217041-005	1.000	086003178-000	1.000	101320015-000	1.095	112402194-002	1.000
072217049-004	1.000	086006002-000	1.063	101320030-000	1.286	112404023-000	1.000
072217062-001	1.000	086012002-000	1.000	101321018-000	1.000	112407015-002	1.000
072217064-007	1.000	086012009-000	1.063	101804011-003	1.000	112409007-000	1.000
072219012-000	1.000	086402025-000	1.000	103501016-000	1.000	112412004-001	1.000
072219017-000	1.000	086403004-000	1.053	103502015-001	1.077	112413011-001	1.000
072226012-005	1.100	086415009-000	1.000	103503003-000	1.000	112416005-000	1.000
072226017-001	1.000	087801007-000	1.000	103504016-001	1.000	112503006-000	1.000
072226018-002	1.000	087808017-001	1.000	103504029-000	1.063	112507006-002	1.063
072226022-001	1.000	097202007-003	1.000	103504030-007	1.000	112507016-000	1.000
072230008-000	1.000	097202013-003	1.412	103504040-001	1.000	112509005-008	1.000
072230021-005	1.071	097206002-001	1.083	103519002-002	1.214	112509006-000	1.000
072234014-002	1.000	097206025-000	1.071	104207015-000	1.000	118204031-000	1.000
072243013-000	1.400	097211002-000	1.000	104210002-004	1.000	118207017-001	1.000
072248002-000	1.067	097214030-000	1.100	104212012-000	1.000	118207022-004	1.000
072250004-002	1.053	097216018-000	1.375	104214018-002	1.000	118209011-004	1.000
072250013-001	1.000	097218004-000	1.083	104216002-000	1.000	118210008-000	1.000
072251011-002	1.000	097218007-000	1.100	104302003-002	1.000	118211011-001	1.000
074604013-000	1.045	097220001-000	1.000	104305001-001	1.067	124702021-000	1.000
074606012-001	1.000	097302042-003	1.000	104305005-003	1.000	124703008-002	1.000
074610001-002	1.000	097308013-000	1.000	104305042-008	1.000	124704032-003	1.000
074613006-000	1.000	097312022-001	1.000	104305043-002	1.000	124704038-001	1.000
074614021-000	1.000	097318003-000	1.000	104305049-006	1.000	124708008-000	1.000
074619027-000	1.000	097319012-000	1.000	104305053-018	1.083	124709008-000	1.000
074620010-000	1.000	097322016-000	1.000	104305056-001	1.000	124709032-000	1.050
074621014-000	1.000	097327005-000	1.000	104306002-000	1.000	124710014-000	1.000
074625006-002	1.000	097330016-000	1.000	104307015-002	1.000	124711007-002	1.000
076103002-000	1.000	097330023-002	1.000	104311007-001	1.000	124712060-000	1.000
082606004-000	1.000	097332004-003	1.000	104318008-000	1.000	124714005-001	1.000
082606047-000	1.091	097332024-001	1.000	104318012-001	1.000	126302021-002	1.000
082609050-002	1.000	097332031-001	1.000	104322011-001	1.000	126303011-018	1.000
082622008-000	1.000	097332051-002	1.000	112301009-000	1.000	126303023-013	1.000
083707029-001	1.000	097332059-002	1.000	112301029-000	1.000	126303028-002	1.000
083708013-000	1.000	097332065-005	1.000	112305021-004	1.000	126303033-030	1.000
083714011-000	1.000	097332067-004	1.000	112305032-000	1.000	126303036-001	1.000
083719020-002	1.000	097332072-007	1.000	112314014-002	1.000	126303037-013	1.000

Appendix Table A4.Continued...

EA-UNIQUE	Household-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor	EA-UNIQUE	Household-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor	EA-UNIQUE	Household-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor	EA-UNIQUE	Household-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor
126306008-008	1.000	137404005-007	1.000	137502008-003	1.000	140114006-000	1.000
126306015-002	1.000	137404009-019	1.000	137502015-005	1.000	140117007-000	1.000
126312016-003	1.000	137404012-019	1.000	137502019-008	1.000	140127002-000	1.000
126312024-002	1.000	137404020-006	1.000	137502021-002	1.000	141101005-001	1.071
126314006-003	1.000	137404022-012	1.000	137503007-003	1.000	141102041-000	1.000
126316017-000	1.000	137404025-023	1.000	137503008-001	1.000	141102066-000	1.150
126318002-002	1.000	137404029-004	1.000	137503010-014	1.000	141102067-000	1.083
126319018-000	1.000	137404031-002	1.038	137503013-005	1.000	141102130-000	2.000
126501003-001	1.000	137404041-008	1.000	137504002-001	1.000	141102132-000	1.000
126504009-001	1.091	137404046-007	1.182	137504008-006	1.111	141102154-001	1.182
126506020-001	1.000	137404049-001	1.000	137504009-003	1.000	141105013-002	1.000
126509042-001	1.000	137404051-005	1.250	137504011-013	1.000	141105015-002	1.000
126512004-001	1.000	137404058-004	1.000	137504012-002	1.000	141106001-008	1.000
126512011-002	1.000	137404064-006	1.000	137504016-002	1.000	141108018-000	1.000
128001010-007	1.000	137404066-016	1.000	137504018-008	1.000	141110005-005	1.063
128002027-000	1.000	137404071-002	1.000	137504020-001	1.000	141111001-001	1.000
128002029-001	1.000	137404076-002	1.000	137504031-003	1.000	141111010-001	1.000
128003005-001	1.000	137404079-006	1.000	137601006-008	1.000	141113003-003	1.000
128006001-001	1.000	137404082-008	1.000	137601008-002	1.000	142704026-000	1.133
129804023-001	1.000	137404084-005	1.000	137601010-006	1.000	142707015-000	1.000
129804035-000	1.000	137404090-007	1.000	137601012-005	1.000	142710005-000	1.000
133901105-007	1.000	137404096-004	1.333	137601014-005	1.000	143209021-000	1.000
133901119-002	1.000	137404102-005	1.200	137601016-002	1.000	143213040-000	1.000
133901147-000	1.154	137404106-012	1.000	137601018-006	1.000	143215008-000	1.083
133901151-000	1.111	137404112-003	1.000	137601020-007	1.000	144402008-000	1.000
133901199-002	1.000	137404115-008	1.000	137602003-009	1.000	144402012-000	1.000
133901254-000	1.000	137404120-021	1.233	137602007-010	1.000	144402022-000	1.000
133902002-000	1.056	137404124-007	1.063	137602010-002	1.000	148101005-000	1.000
133905014-002	1.000	137404125-002	1.400	137602015-002	1.250	148106009-000	1.000
133906107-000	1.000	137404132-003	1.250	137602018-003	1.000	150702049-000	1.000
133906120-000	1.000	137404134-002	1.000	137602020-002	1.000	150705010-000	1.000
133907012-002	1.000	137404138-035	1.000	137602026-001	1.100	153601026-000	1.000
133910047-000	1.300	137404139-017	1.000	137602028-003	1.000	153603055-000	1.063
133911031-000	1.000	137404141-001	1.000	137602032-002	1.000	153609010-000	1.067
133913001-005	1.000	137405016-004	1.000	137603001-013	1.000	153615018-000	1.083
133914038-000	1.125	137501008-010	1.000	137603004-012	1.000	153617129-000	1.059
133914061-000	1.083	137501014-002	1.000	137603006-022	1.000	153625005-000	1.000
137401007-001	1.000	137501018-001	1.000	137603008-012	1.000	153634030-000	1.000
137401017-005	1.000	137501035-010	1.000	137604004-003	1.000	153640003-000	1.222
137401024-003	1.000	137501140-000	1.000	137604006-002	1.000	153803039-004	1.000
137402002-001	1.000	137501154-001	1.000	137604008-024	1.000	153808034-001	1.000
137402003-012	1.000	137501160-005	1.000	137604011-006	1.000	153809004-002	1.167
137402005-012	1.000	137501163-004	1.000	137604013-025	1.000	153811010-000	1.040
137402007-011	1.125	137501166-008	1.000	137605119-000	1.000	153811012-006	1.000
137402010-012	1.083	137501168-004	1.000	137605127-000	1.000	153812010-001	1.000
137403001-009	1.000	137501172-004	1.000	137605145-003	1.000	153813003-000	1.273
137403005-004	1.000	137501175-017	1.000	137605183-017	1.000	153816002-000	1.000
137403006-002	1.000	137501176-067	1.000	137606007-004	1.000	153816020-000	1.000
137403011-005	1.000	137501176-084	1.000	137606008-003	1.000	153817010-002	1.000
137403014-001	1.000	137501178-005	1.000	137607002-013	1.000	153822005-000	1.133
137403016-011	1.000	137501181-006	1.000	137607008-020	1.000	156603012-002	1.000
137403022-014	1.000	137501187-001	1.000	137607016-005	1.000	156606002-000	1.150
137403029-009	1.000	137501188-005	1.000	137607018-036	1.000	156607007-000	1.000
137403031-016	1.000	137502005-003	1.000	140101023-000	1.000	156607028-000	1.000

Appendix Table A4.Continued...

EA-UNIQUE	Hosehold-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor	EA-UNIQUE	Hosehold-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor	EA-UNIQUE	Hosehold-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor
156612019-000	1.000	412103066-001	1.040	415809007-002	1.000
156612041-000	1.000	412103068-003	1.000	415810006-002	1.000
156613039-000	1.000	412106042-001	1.000	415810007-001	1.000
157002043-000	1.000	412106047-001	1.000	415811010-003	1.050
157002045-000	1.143	412106056-001	1.000	415813001-015	1.000
157005004-002	1.000	412108014-002	1.059	415813004-025	1.000
157007047-000	1.167	412108023-013	1.000	424001042-000	1.000
160202003-001	1.000	412109026-001	1.111	424002005-001	1.000
160202039-001	1.000	412109039-004	1.077	424004003-002	1.000
160202054-004	1.000	412111005-002	1.000	425105010-001	1.000
160202056-001	1.071	412112001-000	1.000	425107001-000	1.000
160202100-000	1.000	412117011-002	1.000	425107012-000	1.063
160203006-000	1.000	412117016-002	1.000	425110020-002	1.071
160203032-000	1.000	412118026-001	1.000	425111001-002	1.000
160204011-000	1.000	412118028-000	1.000	425205062-000	1.000
160205002-002	1.143	413401009-001	1.000	425207007-000	1.000
160301024-001	1.000	413403006-010	1.333	425208004-000	1.000
160301030-000	1.000	413403022-003	1.050	425208030-000	1.077
160303003-000	1.083	413405011-001	1.000	425209009-000	1.000
160306031-001	1.000	413405026-003	1.000	425209034-002	1.000
160308007-000	1.000	413405035-000	1.000	425209035-002	1.077
160309005-000	1.000	413405038-001	1.000	425213003-000	1.071
160309006-000	1.000	413407011-000	1.000	425215004-000	1.000
160312002-000	1.000	413417034-002	1.000	425305007-000	1.000
166709004-000	1.000	413417045-000	1.000	425306005-000	1.045
166714005-000	1.000	413421008-002	1.000	425315011-000	1.000
166715016-000	1.500	413424002-000	1.000	425315015-001	1.000
166724031-002	1.000	413424036-004	1.000	425316047-007	1.000
166724048-004	1.000	413424061-002	1.000	425316067-001	1.000
166725015-000	1.000	413425016-011	1.000	425318030-000	1.050
166728011-002	1.154	413428023-003	1.095	425319005-000	1.118
166802004-000	1.000	415610026-000	1.125	425320015-000	1.200
166803002-000	1.000	415617015-000	1.000	425320027-000	1.063
166803009-014	1.000	415618024-000	1.000	425323004-000	1.000
166803025-000	1.000	415623006-001	1.000	425903013-000	1.000
166807008-000	1.000	415624002-003	1.000	425909017-001	1.000
166807010-000	1.000	415630006-002	1.000	425910004-000	1.000
166809010-000	1.000	415640002-003	1.778	425915002-000	1.000
166819002-003	1.000	415645023-001	1.000		
411001008-000	1.000	415645030-000	1.000		
411006022-003	1.000	415646011-000	1.000		
411011006-000	1.000	415648015-001	1.000		
411014005-002	1.000	415801012-004	1.000		
411017012-000	1.000	415802002-027	1.000		
411022031-000	1.000	415802004-009	1.000		
411023017-001	1.000	415802008-006	1.000		
411026022-000	1.067	415802010-001	1.167		
411027016-000	1.538	415802013-002	1.000		
411028020-002	1.000	415802015-004	1.050		
411028029-000	1.000	415802017-020	1.000		
411030020-000	1.000	415804032-000	1.000		
411033011-000	1.273	415805014-033	1.000		
412103046-017	1.000	415805016-025	1.100		
412103047-002	1.000	415808002-004	1.000		

Appendix Table A5. Person-level nonresponse adjustment factors.

Urban/ Rural Status	Gender	Age Group	Current Smoking Status	Person-level Adjustment Factor
Urban	Male	15-24	Smoking	1.021
			Not Smoking	1.035
		25-34	Smoking	1.059
			Not Smoking	1.081
		35-44	Smoking	1.037
			Not Smoking	1.083
		45-54	Smoking	1.039
			Not Smoking	1.088
		55+	Smoking	1.063
			Not Smoking	1.032
	Female	15-24	Smoking	1.000
			Not Smoking	1.026
		25-34	Smoking	1.000
			Not Smoking	1.028
35-44		Smoking	1.000	
		Not Smoking	1.016	
45-54	Smoking	1.000		
	Not Smoking	1.016		
Rural	Male	15-24	Smoking	1.000
			Not Smoking	1.019
		25-34	Smoking	1.030
			Not Smoking	1.035
		35-44	Smoking	1.044
			Not Smoking	1.076
		45-54	Smoking	1.027
			Not Smoking	1.025
		55+	Smoking	1.013
			Not Smoking	1.031
	Female	15-24	Smoking	1.000
			Not Smoking	1.010
		25-34	Smoking	1.000
			Not Smoking	1.026
35-44		Smoking	1.000	
		Not Smoking	1.030	
45-54	Smoking	1.000		
	Not Smoking	1.004		
55+	Smoking	1.002		
	Not Smoking	1.035		

## **Post-stratification Calibration Adjustment**

In the final stage of the weighting process (Step 3), calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to conform with the projected population for year 2009 and with the 2000 Census population distribution by urban/rural residence, gender, age group, and education. These variables are known to be correlated with the key measures of tobacco use. As in the GATS protocol, these predictor variables were used to form weighting cells. Weighting cells with less than 30 observations were collapsed with other adjacent weighting cells to have a sufficient number of observations. For example, the weighting cell *Urban/Male/15-24 age group/With no formal education* which had 1 observation was collapsed with the weighting cell *Urban/Male/15-24 age group/Elementary* with 71 observations. Appendix Table A6 presents the post-stratification calibration adjustment factors. As shown in the table, the calibration adjustment factors are relatively close to 1. The mean calibration adjustment factor was 1.220.

## **Final Weights**

The final weights assigned to each responding unit were computed as the product of the base weights, the nonresponse adjustment factors and post-stratification calibration adjustment factors. The final weights were used in all analysis to produce estimates of population parameters.

Appendix Table A6. Post-stratification calibration adjustment factors.

Urban/Rural Status	Gender	Age Group	Education	Calibration Adjustment Factor
Urban	Male	15-24	No Formal Education	1.330
			Elementary	1.330
			Secondary	1.149
			Post-Secondary	0.920
			College or Higher	0.920
		25-44	No Formal Education	1.848
			Elementary	1.848
			Secondary	1.007
			Post-Secondary	1.909
			College or Higher	0.768
	45-64	No Formal Education	1.574	
		Elementary	1.574	
		Secondary	0.920	
		Post-Secondary	0.877	
		College or Higher	0.877	
	65+	No Formal Education	1.286	
		Elementary	1.286	
		Secondary	0.494	
		Post-Secondary	0.406	
		College or Higher	0.406	
Female	15-24	No Formal Education	1.926	
		Elementary	1.926	
		Secondary	1.103	
		Post-Secondary	0.967	
		College or Higher	0.967	
	25-44	No Formal Education	1.660	
		Elementary	1.660	
		Secondary	0.923	
		Post-Secondary	3.150	
		College or Higher	0.782	
45-64	No Formal Education	1.367		
	Elementary	1.367		
	Secondary	0.826		
	Post-Secondary	0.743		
	College or Higher	0.743		
65+	No Formal Education	1.262		
	Elementary	1.262		
	Secondary	0.451		
	Post-Secondary	0.884		
	College or Higher	0.884		

Appendix Table A6. Continued...

Urban/Rural Status	Gender	Age Group	Education	Calibration Adjustment Factor
Rural	Male	15-24	No Formal Education	1.778
			Elementary	1.605
			Secondary	1.193
			Post-Secondary	1.243
			College or Higher	1.243
		25-44	No Formal Education	1.778
			Elementary	1.383
			Secondary	1.011
			Post-Secondary	2.274
			College or Higher	1.080
	45-64	No Formal Education	2.436	
		Elementary	1.370	
		Secondary	0.760	
		Post-Secondary	0.798	
		College or Higher	0.798	
	65+	No Formal Education	2.436	
		Elementary	1.312	
		Secondary	0.480	
		Post-Secondary	0.480	
		College or Higher	0.480	
Female	15-24	No Formal Education	2.121	
		Elementary	2.121	
		Secondary	1.208	
		Post-Secondary	1.160	
		College or Higher	1.160	
	25-44	No Formal Education	1.792	
		Elementary	1.802	
		Secondary	0.988	
		Post-Secondary	1.132	
		College or Higher	1.132	
45-64	No Formal Education	1.703		
	Elementary	1.339		
	Secondary	0.743		
	Post-Secondary	0.656		
	College or Higher	0.656		
65+	No Formal Education	1.962		
	Elementary	0.832		
	Secondary	0.290		
	Post-Secondary	0.656		
	College or Higher	0.656		

## Effect of Variable

### Sample Weights on the Precision of Survey Weights

Variation in sample weights can increase the amount of sampling error in survey estimates and standard errors of these estimates. More specifically, the survey estimates for the set of sample estimates. The more value of  $Meff_w$ . It is 2.00. In Appendix Table A7, the value of  $Meff_w$  for urban is 1.604 and for rural, it is 1.526. This means that variation in sample weights increases the variation of all estimates for urban areas and the variation of all estimates for rural areas by these  $Meff_w$  factors respectively. In this case, the values of  $Meff_w$  are considerably low for urban and rural estimates which imply that the effort to reduce the effect of variable weights on estimates, such as weight trimming, is not required.

Appendix Table A7. Multiplicative effect ( $Meff$ ) by urban/rural status.

Strata	$Meff$
Urban	1.604
Rural	1.526
Overall	1.586

increase the amount thus lead to larger specifically, the survey estimates for the set of sample estimates. The more value of  $Meff_w$ . It is 2.00. In Appendix

### Other Computational Checks

To validate if the calibration reflects the distribution of the known population by urban/rural, sample weights were computed by strata. Appendix Table A8 reveals that the population counts are the same as the sum of the sample weights by urban/rural stratum.

Appendix Table A8. Sum of final weights by urban/rural status.

Strata	Sample Weights	Population Counts
Urban	30,515,283.06	30,515,283.00
Rural	30,796,902.94	30,796,903.00
Overall	61,312,186.00	61,312,186.00

**Global Adult Tobacco Survey  
(GATS)  
Core Questionnaire with  
Optional Questions**

**Philippines**

**August, 2009**



ines  
OFFICE

**2009 GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY**  
**HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**

CONFIDENTIALITY: This survey is authorized by Commonwealth Act No. 591. All data obtained cannot be used for taxation, investigation or law enforcement purposes

QUESTIONNAIRE ID NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ [USE PRE-PRINTED LABEL IF APPLICABLE]

HOUSEHOLD DESIGNATION: \_\_ MALE \_\_ FEMALE

REGION \_\_\_\_\_  
 PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY/MUNICIPALITY \_\_\_\_\_  
 BARANGAY \_\_\_\_\_  
 URBAN/RURAL \_\_\_\_\_  
 EA \_\_\_\_\_

REPLICATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 STRATUM \_\_\_\_\_  
 PSU NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 ROTATION GROUP \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

VISIT RECORD				
Visit Number	1	2	3	4
Date of visit	Day Month	Day Month	Day Month	Day Month
Household Result*	_____	_____	_____	_____
Individual Result*	_____	_____	_____	_____
Interviewer	_____	_____	_____	_____
Team Supervisor/Editor	_____	_____	_____	_____
Supervisor (PS, RS, RD, PSO, CO)	_____	_____	_____	_____



## Result Codes

### Household Questionnaire Pending Result Codes

- 102: Completed Part of Household Questionnaire, Could Not Finish Roster
- 103: Household Questionnaire Not Complete, Could Not Identify An Appropriate Screening Respondent
- 104: Household Refusal
- 105: Unoccupied/Vacant/Demolished House
- 106: Selected Address is Not a Household
- 107: Household Respondent Incapacitated
- 108: Other Household Nonresponse
- 109: Nobody Home

### Household Questionnaire Final Result Codes

- 200: Completed Household Questionnaire, One Person Selected
- 201: Completed Household Questionnaire, No One Selected
- 202: Completed Part of Household Questionnaire, Could Not Finish Roster
- 203: Household Questionnaire Not Complete, Could Not Identify An Appropriate Screening Respondent
- 204: Household Refusal
- 205: Unoccupied/Vacant/Demolished House
- 206: Selected Address is Not a Household
- 207: Household Respondent Incapacitated
- 208: Other Household Nonresponse
- 888: Household Transferred to Another Field Interviewer
- 999: Household Replaced by Another Randomly Selected Address in the Missed Housing Unit Procedure

### Individual Questionnaire Pending Result Codes

- 302: Completed Part of Individual Questionnaire
- 303: Selected Individual was Later Determine to be Survey Ineligible
- 304: Selected Respondent Refusal
- 307: Selected Respondent Incapacitated
- 308: Other Individual Nonresponse
- 309: Selected Respondent Not Home

**Individual Questionnaire Final Result Codes**

400: Completed Individual Questionnaire

401: Not Eligible for Individual Questionnaire

403: Selected Individual Was Later Determine to Be Survey Ineligible

404: Selected Respondent Refusal

407: Selected Respondent Incapacitated

408: Other Individual Nonresponse

888: Transferred to Another Field Interviewer

999: Household Replaced by Another Randomly Selected Address in the Missed Housing Unit Procedure

## Household Questionnaire

TIME HH INTERVIEW STARTED \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
[24 HOUR CLOCK] HRS MINS

INTERVIEWER: THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT MUST BE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER AND YOU MUST BE CONFIDENT THAT THIS PERSON CAN PROVIDE ACCURATE INFORMATION ABOUT ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

IF NEEDED, VERIFY THE AGE OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT TO MAKE SURE HE/SHE IS 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.

INTRO: An important survey of adult tobacco use behavior is being conducted by the National Statistics Office, in collaboration with the Department of Health and your household has been selected to participate. All houses selected were chosen from a scientific sample and it is very important to the success of this project that each participates in the survey. All information gathered will be kept strictly confidential. I have a few questions to find out who in your household is eligible to participate.

HH1. First, I'd like to ask you a few questions about your household. In total, how many persons live in this household?

INTERVIEWER: INCLUDE ANYONE WHO CONSIDERS THIS HOUSEHOLD THEIR PRIMARY PLACE OF RESIDENCE LAST NIGHT, AND OFW WHO IS PRESENT AT THE TIME OF INTERVIEW.

PERSONS

HH2. How many of these household members are 15 years of age or older?

PERSONS

HH3. How many (male/female) household members are 15 years of age or older?

PERSONS

IF HH3 = 00 (NO ELIGIBLE MALES/FEMALES IN HOUSEHOLD), END INTERVIEW AND RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW ENDED. ENTER RESULT CODE 201.

HH4. I now would like to collect information about the (males/females) that live in this household who are 15 years of age or older. Let's start listing the (males/females) from oldest to youngest.

ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND RECORD ANSWERS IN TABLE BELOW

a. What is this person's first name?

b. What is this person's age? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE FOR AN ESTIMATE

c. IF REPORTED AGE IS 15 THROUGH 17, ASK FOR BIRTH DATE: What is the month and year of this person's date of birth?

CHECK TO VERIFY IF DATE OF BIRTH FALLS BEFORE THE DATE OF [FILL MONTH/YEAR] TO MAKE SURE PERSON IS 15 OR OLDER. IF NOT 15 OR OLDER, DELETE LINE.

IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW DATE OF BIRTH, CONTINUE TO d

d. RECORD GENDER (FOR VERIFICATION IF NECESSARY)

e. Does this person currently smoke tobacco, including: cigarettes, cigars, pipes?

MALE DESIGNATED HH.....  1  
 FEMALE DESIGNATED HH..  2

	a. First Name	b. Age	ONLY IF AGE = 15-17		d. Gender		e. Current Smoker?		
			c. Date of Birth	M	F	YES	NO	DK	
1	_____	____	Month: ____ Year: ____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	
2	_____	____	Month: ____ Year: ____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	
3	_____	____	Month: ____ Year: ____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	
4	_____	____	Month: ____ Year: ____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	
5	_____	____	Month: ____ Year: ____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	
6	_____	____	Month: ____ Year: ____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	
7	_____	____	Month: ____ Year: ____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	
8	_____	____	Month: ____ Year: ____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	
9	_____	____	Month: ____ Year: ____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	
10	_____	____	Month: ____ Year: ____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	

**NOTE: SELECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT WILL BE PERFORMED AUTOMATICALLY BY THE IPAQ HANDHELD PROGRAM. HH5 AND HH6 WILL ALSO BE CODED AUTOMATICALLY.**

**SELECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT USING RANDOMIZATION TABLE:**

NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE MALES/FEMALES IN HOUSEHOLD	LAST DIGIT OF QUESTIONNAIRE ID NUMBER									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	END INTERVIEW									
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3
7	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2
9	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

USE RANDOMIZATION TABLE ABOVE TO SELECT INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT AND WRITE THE SELECTED NUMBER IN HH5 BELOW

- IF ONLY ONE ELIGIBLE (MALE/FEMALE) LIVES IN THE HOUSEHOLD, WRITE "1" IN HH5
- IF NO ELIGIBLE (MALES/FEMALES) LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, WRITE "0" IN HH5 AND END INTERVIEW
- IF MORE THAN 20 (MALES/FEMALES) LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, END THE INTERVIEW AND CONSULT WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR BEFORE SELECTING ANYONE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW

HH5. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER NUMBER OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE MALE/FEMALE

HH6. FILL IN QUESTIONNAIRE ID NUMBER

QUESTIONNAIRE ID NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

INT: IF YOU DO NOT SPEAK WITH THE SELECTED RESPONDENT OR IF HE/SHE IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR AN INTERVIEW AT THAT TIME, WRITE DOWN HIS/HER NAME AND SCHEDULE ANOTHER VISIT (DATE AND TIME)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF THE NEXT VISIT: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

<p>TIME HH INTERVIEW ENDED [24 HOUR CLOCK]</p>	<p>____ : ____ HRS    MINS</p>
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## 2009 GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

RE

QUESTIONNAIRE ID NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

CONSENT1. CHECK AGE OF SELECTED RESPONDENT FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE CASE DETAILS, AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE CATEGORY BELOW:

- 15-17 ..... <sub>1</sub> [GO TO CONSENT2]  
 18 OR OLDER ..... <sub>2</sub> [GO TO CONSENT5]  
 EMANCIPATED MINOR (15-17) ..... <sub>3</sub> [GO TO CONSENT5]

CONSENT2. Before starting the interview, I need to obtain consent from a parent or guardian of [NAME OF RESPONDENT] and from [NAME OF RESPONDENT].

IF BOTH SELECTED RESPONDENT AND PARENT/GUARDIAN ARE AVAILABLE, CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW.

IF PARENT/GUARDIAN IS NOT AVAILABLE, BREAK-OFF INTERVIEW AND SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT TO RETURN.

IF MINOR RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, CONTINUE WITH OBTAINING PARENTAL CONSENT.

CONSENT3. READ THE FOLLOWING TO THE PARENT/GUARDIAN AND SELECTED RESPONDENT (IF AVAILABLE):

I am working with National Statistics Office. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Philippines. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Department of Health.

Your household and [NAME OF RESPONDENT] have been selected at random. [NAME OF RESPONDENT] responses are very important to us and the community, as these answers will represent many other persons.

The interview will last around 30 minutes. [NAME OF RESPONDENT] participation in this survey is entirely voluntary. The information that [NAME OF RESPONDENT] will provide will be kept strictly confidential and [NAME OF RESPONDENT] will not be identified by his/her responses. Personal information will not be shared with anyone else, not even other family members including you. [NAME OF RESPONDENT] can withdraw from the study at any time, and may refuse to answer any question.

We will leave the necessary contact information with you. If you have any questions about this survey, you can contact the telephone numbers listed.

If you agree with [NAME OF RESPONDENT]'s participation in this survey, we will conduct a private interview with him/her.

ASK PARENT/GUARDIAN: Do you agree with [NAME OF RESPONDENT]'s participation?

YES .....  1 [GO TO CONSENT4]

NO .....  2 [END INTERVIEW]

CONSENT4. WAS THE SELECTED MINOR RESPONDENT PRESENT?

PRESENT .....  1 [GO TO CONSENT6]

NOT PRESENT .....  2 [GO TO CONSENT5]

CONSENT5. READ TO THE SELECTED RESPONDENT:

I am working with National Statistics Office. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Philippines. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Department of Health.

Your household and you have been selected at random. Your responses are very important to us and the community, as these answers will represent many other persons. The interview will last around 30 minutes. Your participation in this survey is entirely voluntary. The information that you will provide us will be kept strictly confidential, and you will not be identified by your responses. Personal information will not be shared with anyone else, not even other family members. You can withdraw from the study at any time, and may refuse to answer any question.

We will leave the necessary contact information with you. If you have any questions about this survey, you can contact the telephone numbers listed.

{FILL IF CONSENT4=2: Your parent/guardian has given his/her permission for you to participate in this study}

If you agree to participate, we will conduct a private interview with you.

CONSENT6. ASK SELECTED RESPONDENT: Do you agree to participate?

YES ..... 1 [PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW]

NO ..... 2 [END INTERVIEW]

FILL IN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

INTERVIEW LANGUAGE	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ENGLISH	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 CEBUANO
	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 TAGALOG	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 WARAY
	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 ILOCANO	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 BICOLANO
	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 ILONGGO	
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN [24 HOUR CLOCK]	_____ : _____ HRS MINS	

**SECTION A. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS**

INTRO: I am going to first ask you a few questions about your background.

A1. INTERVIEWER: RECORD GENDER FROM OBSERVATION. ASK IF NECESSARY.

MALE.....  1  
FEMALE ....  2

A2. What is the month and year of your date of birth?

MONTH: 

--	--

 IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "77"  
IF REFUSED, ENTER "99"  
YEAR: 

--	--	--	--

 IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "7777"  
IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "9999"

INT: IF MONTH=77 OR YEAR=7777 IN A2, ASK A3. OTHERWISE SKIP TO A4.

A3. How old are you?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT IS UNSURE, PROBE FOR AN ESTIMATE AND RECORD AN ANSWER

--	--	--

 YEARS OLD

A3a. INTERVIEWER: WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?

YES .....  1  
NO .....  2  
DON'T KNOW .....  7

A4. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

INTERVIEWER: SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY

NO FORMAL SCHOOLING .....  1  
ELEMENTARY UNDERGRADUATE .....  2  
ELEMENTARY GRADUATE .....  3  
HIGH SCHOOL UNDERGRADUATE .....  4  
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE .....  5  
POST SECONDARY, INCLUDES IN YRS 1, 2, OR 3.....  6  
COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATE .....  7  
COLLEGE GRADUATE .....  8  
POST GRADUATE DEGREE COMPLETED.....  9  
DON'T KNOW .....  77  
REFUSED .....  99

A5. Which of the following best describes your main work status over the past 12 months? Worked for private household, worked for private establishment, worked for gov't/gov't corporation, self-employed without any employee, employer in own-family operated farm or business, worked with pay on own-family operated farm or business, worked without pay in own-family operated farm or business, student, housekeeper, retired, unemployed-able to work, unemployed-unable to work.

(PLEASE SHOW CARD)

- WORKED FOR PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD .....  1
- WORKED FOR PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT .....  2
- WORKED FOR GOV'T/GOV'T CORPORATION .....  3
- SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT ANY EMPLOYEE .....  4
- EMPLOYER IN OWN-FAMILY OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS .....  5
- WORKED WITH PAY ON OWN-FAMILY OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS .....  6
- WORKED WITHOUT PAY IN OWN-FAMILY OPERATED FARM OR BUSINESS .....  7
- STUDENT .....  8
- HOUSEKEEPER .....  9
- RETIRED .....  10
- UNEMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK .....  11
- UNEMPLOYED, UNABLE TO WORK .....  12
- DON'T KNOW .....  77
- REFUSED .....  99

A6. Please tell me whether this household or any person who lives in the household has the following items:

READ EACH ITEM:	YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
a. Electricity? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
b. Flush toilet? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
c. Fixed telephone (Landline)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
d. Cellular phone? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
e. Television? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
f. Radio/Radio cassette? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
g. Refrigerator/Freezer? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
j. Washing machine? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
l. CD/VCD/DVD Player? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
m. Component/Karaoke? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
n. Personal computer/Laptop .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
h. Car/Jeep/Van? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
i. Scooter/motorcycle/tricycle? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
k. Bicycle/pedicab? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
o. Tractor .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
p. Motorized banca/boat? .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	9

AA6 Please look at this card and let me know which category your monthly income falls under.

INTERVIEWER: HAND SHOWCARD TO RESPONDENT AND ENTER ONLY 1 CATEGORY

- NO INCOME .....  0
- 1 TO 3,499 .....  1
- 3,500 TO 4,999 .....  2
- 5,000 TO 8,499 .....  3
- 8,500 TO 20,999 .....  4
- 21,000 OR HIGHER .....  5
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

**SECTION B. TOBACCO SMOKING**

INTRO: I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes.

Please do not answer about smokeless tobacco at this time.

B1. Do you currently smoke tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

- DAILY .....  1 → SKIP TO B4
- LESS THAN DAILY .....  2
- NOT AT ALL .....  3 → SKIP TO B3
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO SECTION C
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO SECTION C

B2. Have you smoked tobacco daily in the past?

- YES .....  1 → SKIP TO B8
- NO .....  2 → SKIP TO B10
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO B10
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO B10

B3. In the past, have you smoked tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT HAS DONE BOTH "DAILY" AND "LESS THAN DAILY" IN THE PAST, CHECK "DAILY"

- DAILY .....  1 → SKIP TO B11
- LESS THAN DAILY .....  2 → SKIP TO B13
- NOT AT ALL .....  3 → SKIP TO SECTION C
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO SECTION C
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO SECTION C

**[CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS]**

B4. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco daily?

YEARS OLD IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER "99"

INT: IF B4 = 99, ASK B5. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B6.

B5. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco daily?

YEARS IF REFUSED, ENTER "99"

B6. On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you smoke the product, but not every day.

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT REPORTS SMOKING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, ENTER 888; IF RESPONDENT REPORTS NON-USE OF THE PRODUCT, ENTER "0"

IF RESPONDENT REPORTS IN PACKS OR CARTONS, PROBE TO FIND OUT HOW MANY ARE IN EACH AND CALCULATE TOTAL NUMBER

READ EACH ITEM:

a. Manufactured cigarettes?				PER DAY
a1. [IF B6a=888] On average, how many manufactured cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
b. Hand-rolled cigarettes?				PER DAY
b1. [IF B6b=888] On average, how many hand-rolled cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
c. Kreteks?				PER DAY
c1. [IF B6c=888] On average, how many kreteks do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
d. Pipes full of tobacco?				PER DAY
d1. [IF B6d=888] On average, how many pipes full of tobacco do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
e. Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?				PER DAY
e1. [IF B6e=888] On average, how many cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
f. Number of water pipe sessions per day?				PER DAY
f1. [IF B6f=888] On average, how many water pipe sessions do you currently participate in each week?				PER WEEK
g. Any others? (Specify type:_____)				PER DAY
g1. [IF B6g=888] On average, how many [FILL PRODUCT] do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK

B7. How soon after you wake up do you usually have your first smoke? Would you say within 5 minutes, 6 to 30 minutes, 31 to 60 minutes, or more than 60 minutes?

- WITHIN 5 MINUTES .....  1
- 6 TO 30 MINUTES .....  2
- 31 TO 60 MINUTES .....  3
- MORE THAN 60 MINUTES/1 HOUR.....  4
- REFUSED .....  9, SKIP TO SECTION C

INT: SKIP TO SECTION C

**[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS]**

B8. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco daily?

YEARS OLD IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "99"

INT: IF B8 = 99, ASK B9. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B10.

B9. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco daily?

YEARS IF REFUSED, ENTER "99"

B10. How many of the following do you currently smoke during a usual week?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT REPORTS DOING THE ACTIVITY WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BUT LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK, ENTER 888;

IF RESPONDENT REPORTS IN PACKS OR CARTONS, PROBE TO FIND OUT HOW MANY ARE IN EACH AND CALCULATE TOTAL NUMBER

READ EACH ITEM:

a. Manufactured cigarettes? .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
b. Hand-rolled cigarettes? .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
c. Kreteks?.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
d. Pipes full of tobacco? .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
e. Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
f. Number of water pipe sessions per week? ...	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
g. Any others? .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
→ Specify type: _____				

INT: SKIP TO SECTION C

**[FORMER SMOKERS]**

B11. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco daily?

YEARS OLD IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "99"

INT: IF B11 = 99, ASK B12. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B13.

B12. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco daily?

YEARS IF REFUSED, ENTER "99"

B13. How long has it been since you stopped smoking?

INTERVIEWER: ONLY INTERESTED IN WHEN RESPONDENT STOPPED SMOKING REGULARLY -- DO NOT INCLUDE RARE INSTANCES OF SMOKING

ENTER UNIT AND NUMBER

YEARS .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
MONTHS....	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
WEEKS .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
DAYS.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

LESS THAN ONE DAY (24 HOURS) .....  5  
DON'T KNOW .....  7  
REDUSED .....  9

INT: IF B13 < 1 YEAR (< 12 MONTHS), THEN CONTINUE WITH B14. OTHERWISE SKIP TO SECTION C.

B14. Have you visited consulted a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2 → SKIP TO B18
- REFUSED .  9 → SKIP TO B18

B15. How many times did you visit consult a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

- 1 OR 2 .....  1
- 3 TO 5 .....  2
- 6 OR MORE ...  3
- REFUSED .....  9

B16. During any visit consultation to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you smoke tobacco?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2 → SKIP TO B18
- REFUSED .  9 → SKIP TO B18

B17. During any visit consultation to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit smoking tobacco?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- REFUSED .  9

B18. During the past 12 months, did you try any of the following to stop smoking tobacco?

READ EACH ITEM:

YES	NO	REFU- SED
▼	▼	

- a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic? .....  1 .....  2 .....  9
- b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum? .....  1 .....  2 .....  9
- c. Other prescription medications, for example Champix? .....  1 .....  2 .....  9
- d. Traditional medicines, for example Chinese Meds, Acupuncture,  
Non-Tobacco Cigarettes? .....  1 .....  2 .....  9
- f. Switching to smokeless tobacco? .....  1 .....  2 .....  9
- f1. Self-educational materials such as posters, pamphlets,  
informational sheets, etc. ....  1 .....  2 .....  9
- g. Anything else? Specify: \_\_\_\_\_ .....  1 .....  2 .....  9

**SECTION C. SMOKELESS TOBACCO**

INTRO: The next questions are about using smokeless tobacco, such as chewing tobacco.

C1. Do you currently use smokeless tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

- DAILY .....  1 → SKIP TO C4
- LESS THAN DAILY .....  2
- NOT AT ALL .....  3 → SKIP TO C3
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO SECTION D1
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO SECTION D1

C2. Have you used smokeless tobacco daily in the past?

- YES .....  1 → SKIP TO C10a
- NO .....  2 → SKIP TO C10a
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO C10a
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO C10a

C3. In the past, have you used smokeless tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT HAS DONE BOTH "DAILY" AND "LESS THAN DAILY" IN THE PAST, CHECK "DAILY"

- DAILY .....  1 → SKIP TO SECTION D1
- LESS THAN DAILY .....  2 → SKIP TO SECTION D1
- NOT AT ALL .....  3 → SKIP TO SECTION D1
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO SECTION D1
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO SECTION D1

**[CURRENT DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]**

C4. How old were you when you first started using smokeless tobacco daily?

YEARS OLD IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "99"

INT: IF C4 = 99, ASK C5. OTHERWISE SKIP TO C6.

C5. How many years ago did you first start using smokeless tobacco daily?

YEARS

C6. On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, ENTER 888; IF NOT ENTER 0

READ EACH ITEM:

a. Chewing tobacco?				PER DAY
a1. [IF C6a=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use chewing tobacco?				PER WEEK
b. Betel quid with tobacco?				PER DAY
b1. [IF C6b=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use betel quid with tobacco?				PER WEEK
c. Any others? (Specify type:_____)				PER DAY
c1. [IF C6c=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use [FILL PRODUCT]?				PER WEEK

SKIP TO SECTION D1

**[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]**

C10. How many times a week do you usually use the following?

INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT REPORTS DOING THE ACTIVITY WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BUT LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK, ENTER 888; IF NOT ENTER 000

READ EACH ITEM:

a. Chewing tobacco? .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK
b. Betel quid with tobacco? .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK
c. Any others? .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK
→ Specify type: _____				

INT: SKIP TO SECTION D1

**SECTION D1. CESSATION – TOBACCO SMOKING**

**INT: CHECK THE ANSWER TO B1 AND RECORD BELOW:**

**B1 = \_\_\_\_**

**IF B1 = 1 or 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION D1 ..... 1**

**IF B1 = 3 or 7 (RESPONDENT DOES NOT CURRENTLY SMOKE TOBACCO), THEN SKIP TO SECTION D2..... 2**

**INTRO:** The next questions ask about any attempts to stop smoking that you might have made during the past 12 months. Please think about tobacco smoking.

**D1.** During the past 12 months, have you tried to stop smoking?

YES ..... 1

NO ..... 2 → SKIP TO D4

REFUSED. 9 → SKIP TO D4

**D2.** Thinking about the last time you tried to quit, how long did you stop smoking?

**INTERVIEWER: ENTER UNIT AND NUMBER**

MONTHS.... <input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
WEEKS ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
DAYS..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

LESS THAN ONE DAY (24 HOURS) ..... 4

DON'T KNOW ..... 7

REFUSED ..... 9

D3. During the past 12 months, did you try any of the following to stop smoking tobacco?

READ EACH ITEM:

YES	NO	REFU- SED
▼	▼	

- a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic? .....  1 .....  2 .....  9
- b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum? .....  1 .....  2 .....  9
- c. Other prescription medications, for example Champix? .....  1 .....  2 .....  9
- d. Traditional medicines, for example Chinese Meds, Acupuncture,  
Non-Tobacco Cigarettes? .....  1 .....  2 .....  9
- f. Switching to smokeless tobacco? .....  1 .....  2 .....  9
- f1. Self-educational materials such as posters, pamphlets,  
informational sheets, etc. ....  1 .....  2 .....  9
- g. Anything else? Specify: \_\_\_\_\_ .....  1 .....  2 .....  9

D4. Have you visited consulted a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2 → SKIP TO D8
- REFUSED.  9 → SKIP TO D8

D5. How many times did you visit consult a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

- 1 OR 2 .....  1
- 3 TO 5 .....  2
- 6 OR MORE ...  3
- REFUSED .....  9

D6. During any visit consultation to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you smoke tobacco?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2 → SKIP TO D8
- REFUSED.  9 → SKIP TO D8

D7. During any visit consultation to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit smoking tobacco?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- REFUSED.  9

D8. Which of the following best describes your thinking about quitting smoking? I am planning to quit within the next month, I am thinking about quitting within the next 12 months, I will quit someday but not within the next 12 months, or I am not interested in quitting?

- QUIT WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH.....  1
- THINKING WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS.....  2
- QUIT SOMEDAY, BUT NOT NEXT 12 MONTHS. ...  3
- NOT INTERESTED IN QUITTING .....  4
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

**SECTION D2. CESSATION – SMOKELESS TOBACCO**

**INT: CHECK THE ANSWER TO C1 AND RECORD BELOW:**

**C1 = \_\_\_\_**

**IF C1 = 1 or 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY USES SMOKELESS TOBACCO), THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION D2 ... 1**

**IF C1 = 3 or 7 (RESPONDENT DOES NOT CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO), THEN SKIP TO SECTION E..... 2**

**INTRO:** The next questions ask about any attempts to stop using smokeless tobacco that you might have made during the past 12 months. Please think about your use of smokeless tobacco.

**D9.** During the past 12 months, have you tried to stop using smokeless tobacco?

YES ..... 1

NO ..... 2 → SKIP TO INT INSTRUCTION BEFORE D12

REFUSED. 9 → SKIP TO INT INSTRUCTION BEFORE D12

**D10.** Thinking about the last time you tried to quit, how long did you stop using smokeless tobacco?

**INTERVIEWER: ENTER UNIT AND NUMBER**

MONTHS.... <input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
WEEKS ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
DAYS..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

LESS THAN ONE DAY (24 HOURS) ..... 4

DON'T KNOW ..... 7

REFUSED ..... 9

D11. During the past 12 months, did you try any of the following to stop using smokeless tobacco?

READ EACH ITEM:

	YES	NO	REFU- SED
a. Counseling, including at a cessation clinic?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Other prescription medications, for example Champed?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Traditional medicines, for example Chinese Meds, Acupuncture, Non-Tobacco Cigarettes? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f1. Self-educational materials such as posters, pamphlets, informational sheets, etc. ....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. Anything else? Specify: _____ .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

**INT:** IF BOTH B14 AND D4 HAVE NOT BEEN ASKED → CONTINUE WITH D12  
 IF B14 OR D4 = YES → SKIP TO D14  
 IF B14 OR D4 = NO → SKIP TO D16

D12. Have you visited consulted a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

YES .....  1  
 NO .....  2 → SKIP TO D16  
 REFUSED.  9 → SKIP TO D16

D13. How many times did you visit consult a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

1 OR 2 .....  1  
 3 TO 5 .....  2  
 6 OR MORE ...  3  
 REFUSED .....  9

D14. During any visit consultation to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you use smokeless tobacco?

YES .....  1  
 NO .....  2 → SKIP TO D16  
 REFUSED.  9 → SKIP TO D16

D15. During any visit consultation to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to stop using smokeless tobacco?

YES .....  1  
 NO .....  2  
 REFUSED.  9

D16. Which of the following best describes your thinking about quitting smokeless tobacco? I am planning to quit within the next month, I am thinking about quitting within the next 12 months, I will quit someday but not within the next 12 months, or I am not interested in quitting?

QUIT WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH.....  1  
 THINKING WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS.....  2  
 QUIT SOMEDAY, BUT NOT NEXT 12 MONTHS. ...  3  
 NOT INTERESTED IN QUITTING .....  4  
 DON'T KNOW .....  7  
 REFUSED .....  9



**SECTION E. SECONDHAND SMOKE**

INTRO: I would now like to ask you a few questions about smoking in various places.

E1. Which of the following best describes the rules about smoking inside of your home: Smoking is allowed inside of your home, smoking is generally not allowed inside of your home but there are exceptions, smoking is never allowed inside of your home, or there are no rules about smoking in your home?

- ALLOWED .....  1
- NOT ALLOWED, BUT EXCEPTIONS ....  2
- NEVER ALLOWED .....  3 → SKIP TO E4
- NO RULES .....  4 → SKIP TO E3
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO E3
- REFUSED .....  7 → SKIP TO E3

E2. Inside your home, is smoking allowed in every room?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

E3. How often does anyone smoke inside your home? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never?

- DAILY .....  1
- WEEKLY .....  2
- MONTHLY .....  3
- LESS THAN MONTHLY .....  4
- NEVER .....  5
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

E4. Do you currently work outside of your home?

- YES .....  1
- NO/DON'T WORK .....  2 → SKIP TO E9
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO E9

E5. Do you usually work indoors or outdoors?

- INDOORS .....  1 → SKIP TO E7
- OUTDOORS .....  2
- BOTH .....  3 → SKIP TO E7
- REFUSED .....  9

E6. Are there any indoor areas at your work place?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2 → SKIP TO E9
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO E9
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO E9

E7. Which of the following best describes the indoor smoking policy where you work: Smoking is allowed anywhere, smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas, smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas, or there is no policy?

- ALLOWED ANYWHERE.....  1
- ALLOWED ONLY IN SOME INDOOR AREAS....  2
- NOT ALLOWED IN ANY INDOOR AREAS .....  3
- THERE IS NO POLICY .....  4
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

E8. During the past 30 days, did anyone smoke in indoor areas where you work?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- DON'T KNOW .....  9

E9. During the past 30 days, did you visit any government buildings or government offices?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2 → SKIP TO E11
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO E11
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO E11

E10. Did anyone smoke inside of any government buildings or government offices that you visited in the past 30 days?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

E11. During the past 30 days, did you visit any health care facilities?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2 → SKIP TO E13
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO E13
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO E13

E12. Did anyone smoke inside of any health care facilities that you visited in the past 30 days?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

E13. During the past 30 days, did you visit any restaurants?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2 → SKIP TO E15
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO E15
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO E15

E14. Did anyone smoke inside of any restaurants that you visited in the past 30 days?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

E15. During the past 30 days, did you use any public transportation?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2 → SKIP TO E17
- DON'T KNOW .....  7 → SKIP TO E17
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO E17

E16. Did anyone smoke inside of any public transportation that you used in the past 30 days?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

E17. Based on what you know or believe, does breathing other people's smoke cause serious illness in non-smokers?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

**SECTION F. ECONOMICS – MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES**

**INT: CHECK THE ANSWERS TO B1, B6a, AND B10a. RECORD BELOW:**

B1 = \_\_\_\_  
 B6a = \_\_\_\_  
 B10a = \_\_\_\_

**IF B1 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES DAILY OR LESS THAN DAILY)**

**AND**

**[B6a OR B10a] > 0 OR = 888 (RESPONDENT SMOKES MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES)**

**THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION F** <sub>1</sub>

**OTHERWISE, SKIP TO SECTION G** <sub>2</sub>

**INTRO:** The next few questions are about the last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself.

F1. The last time you bought cigarettes for yourself, how many cigarettes did you buy?

INTERVIEWER: ENTER UNIT AND NUMBER

--	--	--

- CIGARETTES .....  1
- PACKS .....  2 → How many cigarettes were in each pack?
- CARTONS .....  3 → How many cigarettes were in each carton?
- OTHER SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_ ..  4 → How many cigarettes were in each [FILL]?
- NEVER BOUGHT CIGARETTES .....  5 → SKIP TO SECTION G
- REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO F3

F2. In total, how much money did you pay for this purchase?

INTERVIEWER: IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 999

--	--	--

*Peso*

F3. What brand did you buy the last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself?

- AL HAMBRA .....  1
- BATAAN .....  2
- CAMEL .....  3
- CHAMPION .....  4
- FORTUNE .....  5
- HOPE .....  6
- LA CAMPANA .....  7
- MARK .....  8
- MARLBORO .....  9
- MEMPHIS .....  10
- PHILIP MORRIS .....  11
- WINSTON .....  12
- OTHER .....  13 → SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_
- REFUSED .....  99

F4. The last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself, where did you buy them?

- VENDING MACHINE .....  1
- STORE .....  2
- STREET VENDOR("TAKATAK") .....  3
- MILITARY STORE .....  4
- DUTY-FREE SHOP .....  5
- OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY .....  6
- KIOSKS .....  7
- INTERNET .....  8
- FROM ANOTHER PERSON .....  9
- CONVENIENCE STORE/GROCERY .....  10
- OTHER .....  11 → SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_
- DON'T REMEMBER .....  77
- REFUSED .....  99

F6. Were these cigarettes labeled as light, mild, or low tar?

- LIGHT .....  1
- MILD .....  2
- LOW TAR .....  3
- NONE OF THE ABOVE ..  4
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

FF7a. Would you stop smoking if the price of a {FILL UNIT FROM FI: cigarette/pack/carton/(OTHER SPECIFY)} was to increase from {FILL: CALCULATE F2/F1 ROUNDING TO 1 DECIMAL PLACE} pesos to {CALCULATE [(F2/F1)\*1.25] ROUNDING TO 2 DECIMAL PLACES} pesos?

- YES .....  1 → SKIP TO SECTION G
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

FF7b. Would you stop smoking if the price of a {FILL UNIT FROM FI: cigarette/pack/carton/(OTHER SPECIFY)} was to increase from {FILL: CALCULATE F2/F1 ROUNDING TO 1 DECIMAL PLACE} pesos to {CALCULATE [(F2/F1)\*1.5] ROUNDING TO 2 DECIMAL PLACES } pesos?

- YES .....  1 → SKIP TO SECTION G
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

FF7c. Would you stop smoking if the price of a {FILL UNIT FROM FI: cigarette/pack/carton/(OTHER SPECIFY)} was to increase from {FILL: CALCULATE F2/F1 ROUNDING TO 1 DECIMAL PLACE} pesos to {CALCULATE [(F2/F1)\*2] ROUNDING TO 2 DECIMAL PLACES } pesos?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

**SECTION G. MEDIA**

INTRO: The next few questions ask about your exposure to the media and advertisements in the last 30 days.

G1. In the last 30 days, have you noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?

READ EACH ITEM:

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED
a. In newspapers or in magazines? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. on television? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. On the radio? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. On billboards? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d1. On monorails (MRT/LRT)? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d2. Cinema advertisements? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d3. In health care facilities? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d4. In malls? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. Somewhere else? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2		

→ Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

G2. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on cigarette packages?

YES .....  1

NO .....  2 → SKIP TO G4a

DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKAGES ...  3 → SKIP TO G4a

REFUSED .....  9 → SKIP TO G4a

G3. [INT: ADMINISTER IF B1 = 1 OR 2. ELSE GO TO G4]

In the last 30 days, have warning labels on cigarette packages led you to think about quitting?

YES .....  1

NO .....  2

DON'T KNOW .....  7

REFUSED .....  9

G4. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in the following?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED
a. In stores where cigarettes are sold? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. On television? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. On the radio? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. On billboards? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. On posters, leaflets, calendars? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. In newspapers or magazines? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. In cinemas? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
h. On the internet? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
i. On public transportation vehicles or stations? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
j. On public walls? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
k. Other? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2		

→ Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

G5. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with cigarette brands or cigarette companies?

YES .....  1  
 NO .....  2  
 DON'T KNOW .....  7  
 REFUSED .....  9

G6. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following types of cigarette promotions?

READ EACH ITEM:

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED
a. Free samples of cigarettes? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Cigarettes at sale prices? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Raffle tickets for cigarettes? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Cigarette promotions in the mail? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. Sponsor in any concert, art show, or fashion events? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

**SECTION H. KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS**

H1. Based on what you know or believe, does smoking tobacco cause serious illness?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2 → SKIP TO H3
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

H2. Based on what you know or believe does smoking tobacco cause the following...

READ EACH ITEM:

YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED
----------	---------	--------------------	---------

- a. Stroke (blood clots in the brain that may cause paralysis)? .....  1 .....  2 .....  7 .....  9
- b. Heart attack? .....  1 .....  2 .....  7 .....  9
- c. Lung cancer? .....  1 .....  2 .....  7 .....  9

H3. Based on what you know or believe, does using smokeless tobacco cause serious illness?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

[IF (B1=1 OR 2) AND (H1=1 OR 7), GO TO H2\_1. OTHERWISE SKIP TO H2\_2.]

H2\_1. Based on your experience of smoking, do you think that your current brand might be a little less harmful, is no different, or might be a little more harmful, compared to other cigarettes?

- A LITTLE LESS HARMFUL ..  1 → SKIP TO H2\_3
- NO DIFFERENT .....  2
- A LITTLE MORE HARMFUL.  3 → SKIP TO H2\_3
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

H2\_2. [IF H1=2, SKIP TO H2\_3. OTHERWISE ADMINISTER:] Do you think that some types of cigarettes could be less harmful than other types, or are all cigarettes equally harmful?

- COULD BE LESS HARMFUL ....  1
- ALL EQUALLY HARMFUL .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

H2\_3. Do you believe cigarettes are addictive?

- YES .....  1
- NO .....  2
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED .....  9

H4. Would you favor or oppose a law that would completely prohibit smoking in indoor workplaces like restaurants and bars and public places, such as restaurants and bars like terminals, waiting shed, and “carindaria/turo-turo”?

FAVOR..... 1

→ a. would you strongly favor or somewhat favor this law? OPPOSE  2 → b. would you strongly oppose or somewhat oppose this law?

DON'T KNOW.. 7

REFUSED ..... 9



## Appendix C: Estimates of Sampling Errors

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the GATS Philippines to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the GATS Philippines is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the GATS Philippines' sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the GATS Philippines is a Macro SAS procedure (SAS version 9.2). This procedure used the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate,  $r = y/x$ , where  $y$  represents the total sample value for variable  $y$ , and  $x$  represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of  $r$  is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[ \frac{m_h(1 - f_h)}{m_h - 1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rX_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rX_h$$

Where  $h$  represents the stratum which is 1 for urban and 2 for rural;  
 $m_y$  is the total number of PSUs selected in the  $h$ th stratum;

$y_{hi}$  is the sum of weighted values of variable  $y$  in the  $i$ th PSUs in the  $h$ th stratum;  
 $x_{hi}$  is the sum of weighted number of cases in the  $i$ th PSUs in the  $h$ th stratum; and  
 $f_h$  is the sampling fraction in stratum  $h$ , which is so small that it is ignored.

In addition to the standard error, the procedure computes the *design effect (DEFT)* for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error because of the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The procedure also computes the relative error and confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the GATS Philippines are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole and by gender. Appendix Table C1 shows the list of indicators, the type of estimate, and the base population of the indicator. Appendix Table C2 to Appendix Table C4 on the other hand present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (W) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ( $R \pm 1.96SE$ ), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Appendix Table C1. List of indicators for sampling errors, GATS Philippines 2009

Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
Current Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Current Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Current smokeless tobacco users	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Former daily tobacco smokers (among ever daily smokers)	Proportion	Ever daily smokers = 15 years old
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months = 15 years old
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months = 15 years old
Current smokers who are interested in quitting	Proportion	Current cigarette smokers = 15 years old
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider among those who smoked in the past 12 months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, who visited a HCP during the past 12 months and were asked by an HCP if they smoked = 15 years old
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace in the past month	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old who work outside of the home who usually work indoors and outdoors with an enclosed area
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace where smoking is disallowed in any closed area	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old who work outside of the home who usually work indoors and outdoors with an enclosed area
Exposed to SHS in Health Care Facilities	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old who visited Health Care Facilities in the past 30 days
Exposed to SHS in Government buildings/offices	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old who visited Government buildings/offices in the past 30 days
Exposed to SHS in Public Transportation	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old who used Public Transportation in the past 30 days
Smoking is allowed inside the home	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Someone smoked inside the home in the past month	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Last purchased in a store	Proportion	Current manufactured cigarette smokers = 15 years old
Adults who noticed any advertisements for cigarettes	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements for sports sponsorships	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults who noticed any type of cigarette promotions	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of noticing warning labels on cigarette packages	Proportion	Current manufactured cigarette smokers = 15 years old
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on any media	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on TV	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at health care facilities	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on radio	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults believe smoking causes serious illness	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults who believe that cigarettes are addictive	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old
Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	Proportion	Adults = 15 years old

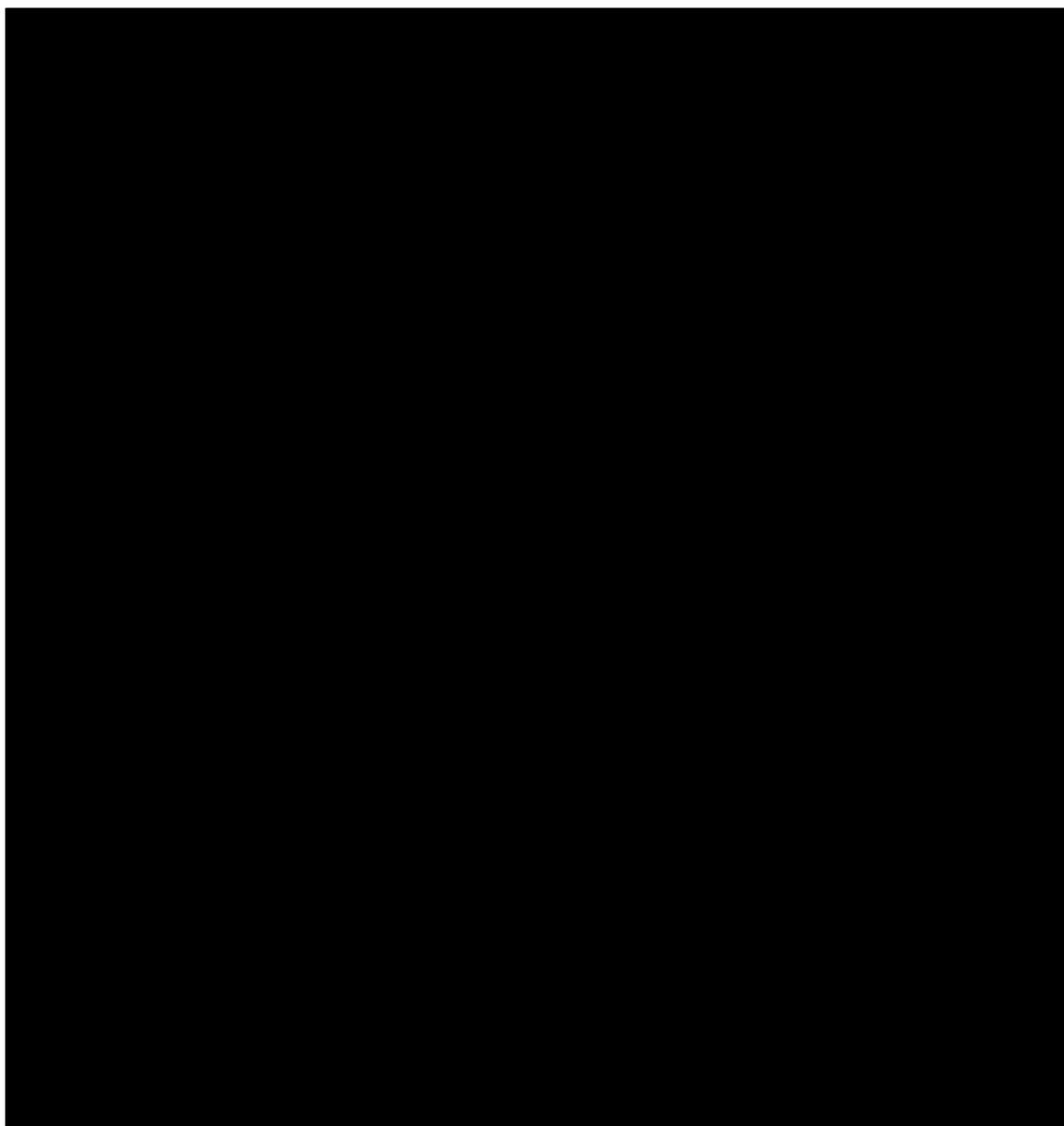
Appendix Table C2. Sampling errors for national sample, GATS Philippines 2009

Indicator	Estimate Percent (R)	Standard Error of Estimate (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			95% Lower Limit (R - 2SE)	95% Upper Limit (R + 2SE)
Current Tobacco Smokers	28.258	0.617	9,705	61,312,186	1.747	0.060	27.046	29.470
Daily Tobacco Smokers	22.497	0.574	9,705	61,312,186	1.674	0.068	21.371	23.623
Current Cigarette Smokers	27.946	0.615	9,705	61,312,186	1.785	0.062	26.738	29.153
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	26.996	0.605	9,705	61,312,186	1.732	0.067	25.809	28.184
Current smokeless tobacco users	1.961	0.246	9,705	61,312,186	1.755	0.176	1.479	2.444
Daily Tobacco Smokers	29.451	0.628	9,705	61,312,186	1.674	0.056	28.218	30.683
Former daily tobacco smokers (among ever daily smokers)	21.510	0.923	3,202	19,270,722	3.918	0.092	19.699	23.321
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	47.837	1.233	2,906	18,143,856	5.564	0.053	45.416	50.258
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	4.514	0.476	2,906	18,143,856	5.108	0.220	3.580	5.448
Current smokers who are interested in quitting	60.624	1.434	2,735	17,125,396	6.263	0.056	57.809	63.439
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider among those who smoked in the past 12 months	76.545	2.525	519	3,049,220	22.927	0.043	71.588	81.501
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace in the past month	36.884	1.396	2,666	16,587,411	6.219	0.062	34.144	39.624
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace where smoking is disallowed in any closed area	13.933	1.133	1,663	10,737,294	9.659	0.130	11.710	16.157
Exposed to SHS in Health Care Facilities	7.601	0.618	3,742	22,211,358	4.536	0.100	6.388	8.813
Exposed to SHS in Government buildings/offices	25.511	1.128	4,064	24,362,186	4.992	0.059	23.296	27.726
Exposed to SHS in Public Transportation	55.296	1.026	7,875	50,681,641	2.243	0.025	53.283	57.310
Smoking is allowed inside the home	48.795	1.177	9,705	61,312,186	2.376	0.028	46.485	51.105
Someone smoked inside the home in the past month	54.374	0.965	9,705	61,312,186	1.734	0.022	52.479	56.269
Last purchased in a store	96.228	0.452	2,577	48,386,720	6.283	0.012	95.340	97.116
Adults who noticed any advertisements for cigarettes	71.172	0.977	9,705	61,312,186	1.832	0.017	69.254	73.090
Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores	53.737	1.023	9,705	61,312,186	2.136	0.023	51.728	55.746

Appendix Table C2. Continued...

Indicator	Estimate Percent (R)	Standard Error of Estimate (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			95% Lower Limit (R - 2SE)	95% Upper Limit (R + 2SE)
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements for sports sponsorships	2.760	0.271	9,705	61,312,186	2.985	0.156	2.229	3.291
Adults who noticed any type of cigarette promotions	29.078	0.917	9,705	61,312,186	2.459	0.041	27.278	30.879
Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items	18.268	0.802	9,705	61,312,186	2.738	0.056	16.693	19.843
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of noticing warning labels on cigarette packages	38.155	1.372	2,614	16,520,214	6.034	0.091	35.462	40.849
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on any media	79.984	0.879	9,705	61,312,186	1.521	0.012	78.259	81.710
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information on TV	59.732	1.075	9,705	61,312,186	2.110	0.021	57.622	61.842
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information at healthcare facilities	47.199	1.059	9,705	61,312,186	2.290	0.025	45.119	49.278
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information on radio	38.644	1.055	9,705	61,312,186	2.088	0.030	36.573	40.715
Adults believe smoking causes serious illness	94.032	0.431	9,705	61,312,186	0.983	0.005	93.186	94.877
Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer	95.640	0.316	9,705	61,312,186	0.951	0.004	95.020	96.260
Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack	81.342	0.768	9,705	61,312,186	1.482	0.011	79.834	82.851
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke	75.537	0.822	9,705	61,312,186	1.439	0.012	73.924	77.150
Adults who believe that cigarettes are addictive	91.004	0.412	9,705	61,312,186	0.963	0.005	90.195	91.814
Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	91.615	0.470	9,705	61,312,186	1.014	0.006	90.692	92.538

Appendix Table C3. Sampling errors for male sample, GATS Philippines 2009



Appendix Table C3. Continued...

Indicator	Estimate Percent (R)	Standard Error of Estimate (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			95% Lower Limit (R - 2SE)	95% Upper Limit (R + 2SE)
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements for sports sponsorships	3.065	0.321	4,742	30,574,861	1.655	0.105	2.435	3.695
Adults who noticed any type of cigarette promotions	33.351	1.119	4,742	30,574,861	2.322	0.034	31.155	35.548
Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items	20.567	0.950	4,742	30,574,861	2.415	0.046	18.703	22.431
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of noticing warning labels on cigarette packages	38.261	1.413	2,248	14,226,888	7.217	0.037	35.488	41.034
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on any media	79.773	1.010	4,742	30,574,861	1.637	0.013	77.790	81.757
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information on TV	60.520	1.214	4,742	30,574,861	2.024	0.020	58.136	62.903
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information at healthcare facilities	45.295	1.171	4,742	30,574,861	2.129	0.026	42.996	47.593
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information on radio	39.589	1.272	4,742	30,574,861	2.738	0.032	37.092	42.087
Adults believe smoking causes serious illness	93.123	0.580	4,742	30,574,861	0.994	0.006	91.984	94.261
Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer	95.136	0.451	4,742	30,574,861	0.985	0.005	94.250	96.022
Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack	80.618	0.902	4,742	30,574,861	1.462	0.011	78.848	82.388
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke	74.228	1.041	4,742	30,574,861	1.563	0.014	72.184	76.272
Adults who believe that cigarettes are addictive	89.333	0.590	4,742	30,574,861	0.958	0.007	88.175	90.490
Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	90.171	0.647	4,742	30,574,861	1.055	0.007	88.901	91.441

Appendix Table C4. Sampling errors for female sample, GATS Philippines 2009

Indicator	Estimate Percent (R)	Standard Error of Estimate (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			95% Lower Limit (R - 2SE)	95% Upper Limit (R + 2SE)
Current Tobacco Smokers	8.960	0.542	4,963	30,737,325	1.747	0.060	7.896	10.024
Daily Tobacco Smokers	6.857	0.469	4,963	30,737,325	1.674	0.068	5.937	7.778
Current Cigarette Smokers	8.747	0.542	4,963	30,737,325	1.785	0.062	7.683	9.811
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	7.461	0.497	4,963	30,737,325	1.732	0.067	6.486	8.436
Current smokeless tobacco users	1.170	0.206	4,963	30,737,325	1.755	0.176	0.766	1.573
Daily Tobacco Smokers	9.989	0.561	4,963	30,737,325	1.674	0.056	8.888	11.089
Former daily tobacco smokers (among ever daily smokers)	24.952	2.305	546	6,942,156	3.918	0.092	20.427	29.477
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	53.859	2.862	495	2,938,686	5.564	0.053	48.241	59.476
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	6.293	1.386	495	2,938,686	5.108	0.220	3.573	9.013
Current smokers who are interested in quitting	61.080	3.436	450	2,688,504	6.263	0.056	54.336	67.824
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider among those who smoked in the past 12 months	86.605	3.708	107	622,870	22.927	0.043	79.327	93.883
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace in the past month	28.812	1.799	1,206	7,355,346	6.219	0.062	25.280	32.344
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace where smoking is disallowed in any closed area	11.121	1.442	801	5,100,456	9.659	0.130	8.291	13.951
Exposed to SHS in Health Care Facilities	7.327	0.734	2,278	12,450,710	4.536	0.100	5.887	8.767
Exposed to SHS in Government buildings/offices	23.184	1.377	2,080	12,316,148	4.992	0.059	20.482	25.886
Exposed to SHS in Public Transportation	49.701	1.229	4,111	25,748,678	2.243	0.025	47.289	52.113
Smoking is allowed inside the home	46.711	1.291	4,963	30,737,325	2.376	0.028	44.176	49.246
Someone smoked inside the home in the past month	50.618	1.137	4,963	30,737,325	1.734	0.022	48.386	52.850
Last purchased in a store	95.378	1.184	353	2,244,530	6.283	0.012	93.053	97.704
Adults who noticed any advertisements for cigarettes	67.678	1.128	4,963	30,737,325	1.832	0.017	65.464	69.893
Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores	49.265	1.147	4,963	30,737,325	2.136	0.023	47.013	51.517

Appendix Table C4. Continued...

Indicator	Estimate Percent (R)	Standard Error of Estimate (SE)	Number of Cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Confidence Interval	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			95% Lower Limit (R - 2SE)	95% Upper Limit (R + 2SE)
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements for sports sponsorships	2.457	0.383	4,963	30,737,325	2.985	0.156	1.705	3.209
Adults who noticed any type of cigarette promotions	24.826	1.013	4,963	30,737,325	2.459	0.041	22.837	26.814
Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items	15.980	0.893	4,963	30,737,325	2.738	0.056	14.227	17.733
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of noticing warning labels on cigarette packages	37.499	3.423	366	2,293,327	6.034	0.091	30.780	44.218
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on any media	80.194	0.994	4,963	30,737,325	1.521	0.012	78.243	82.145
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information on TV	58.949	1.213	4,963	30,737,325	2.110	0.021	56.568	61.330
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information at healthcare facilities	49.088	1.246	4,963	30,737,325	2.290	0.025	46.643	51.533
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information on radio	37.704	1.127	4,963	30,737,325	2.088	0.030	35.491	39.916
Adults believe smoking causes serious illness	94.936	0.441	4,963	30,737,325	0.983	0.005	94.070	95.802
Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer	96.135	0.355	4,963	30,737,325	0.951	0.004	95.438	96.832
Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack	82.052	0.929	4,963	30,737,325	1.482	0.011	80.228	83.875
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke	76.819	0.929	4,963	30,737,325	1.439	0.012	74.996	78.642
Adults who believe that cigarettes are addictive	92.667	0.497	4,963	30,737,325	0.963	0.005	91.692	93.643
Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	93.051	0.528	4,963	30,737,325	1.014	0.006	92.014	94.088

## **Appendix D: Philippines GATS Tables**

**Table 2.1:** Number of households and persons interviewed and response rates by residence and region (unweighted) – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Selected household</b>			
Completed – one person selected	4,486	5,498	9,984
Completed – no one selected	315	402	717
Completed part but not finished	1	0	1
Not complete – no appropriate screening respondent	7	7	14
Household refusal	12	1	13
Unoccupied/vacant	445	588	1,033
Selected address not a household	48	9	57
Household respondent incapacitated	5	8	13
Other household non-response	106	148	254
<b>Total Number of Sampled Households</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>6,661</b>	<b>12,086</b>
<b>Household Response Rate</b>	<b>97.3%</b>	<b>97.3%</b>	<b>97.3%</b>
<b>Selected person</b>			
Completed	4,335	5,370	9,705
Not eligible	0	0	0
Selected person later determined ineligible	13	6	19
Refused	6	3	9
Incapacitated	23	38	61
Other	109	81	190
<b>Total Number of Sampled Persons</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>5,498</b>	<b>9,984</b>
<b>Person-level Response Rate</b>	<b>96.9%</b>	<b>97.8%</b>	<b>97.4%</b>
<b>Total Response Rate</b>	<b>94.3%</b>	<b>95.1%</b>	<b>94.8%</b>

Total Response Rate = Household Response Rate x Person-level Response Rate

**Table 2.2:** Unweighted sample counts and weighted population estimates by demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Unweighted Count	Weighted Population Estimates	
		Number (in thousands)	Percentage (95% CI <sup>1</sup> )
<b>Overall</b>	9,705	61,312	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15-24	1,989	18,135	29.6 (28.4 - 30.8)
25-44	4,583	25,736	42.0 (40.7 - 43.3)
45-64	2,360	13,479	22.0 (21.0 - 23.0)
65+	773	3,962	6.5 (5.8 - 7.1)
<b>Gender</b>			
Men	4,742	30,575	49.9 (49.0 - 50.8)
Women	4,963	30,737	50.1 (49.2 - 51.0)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>			
No formal	264	2,041	3.3 (2.6 - 4.0)
Elementary	3,009	21,638	35.3 (33.6 - 37.0)
Secondary	3,742	21,716	35.4 (34.1 - 36.7)
Post-Secondary	246	2,258	3.7 (3.0 - 4.4)
College or Higher	2,443	13,652	22.3 (20.8 - 23.8)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>			
<b>Urban</b>			
Lowest	363	2,437	8.0 (6.6 - 9.4)
Second	800	5,196	17.0 (15.2 - 18.8)
Middle	875	6,204	20.3 (18.7 - 21.9)
Fourth	1,071	7,337	24.0 (22.4 - 25.7)
Highest	1,226	9,342	30.6 (27.8 - 33.4)
<b>Rural</b>			

Lowest	1,801	9,848	32.0 (28.7 - 35.2)
Second	1,304	7,103	23.1 (21.5 - 24.6)
Middle	981	6,091	19.8 (18.1 - 21.4)
Fourth	849	4,977	16.2 (14.5 - 17.8)
Highest	435	2,778	9.0 (7.7 - 10.4)

Note: The following observations were missing: [0] for age, [0] for gender, [0] for residence, and [1] for education

<sup>1</sup> 95 % Confidence Interval

<sup>9</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro.

**Table 3.1:** Percentage of adults 15 years and older, by smoking status and gender – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Smoking Status	Overall	Men	Women
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<b>Current smoker</b>	<b>28.3</b> <b>(27.0 - 29.5)</b>	<b>47.7</b> <b>(45.7 - 49.6)</b>	<b>9.0</b> <b>(7.9 - 10.0)</b>
Daily smoker	22.5 (21.4 - 23.6)	38.2 (36.3 - 40.1)	6.9 (5.9 - 7.8)
Occasional smoker	5.8 (5.1 - 6.4)	9.4 (8.3 - 10.6)	2.1 (1.6 - 2.7)
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	2.2 (1.8 - 2.5)	3.7 (3.0 - 4.3)	0.7 (0.4 - 1.0)
Occasional smoker, never daily	3.6 (3.1 - 4.1)	5.7 (4.8 - 6.6)	1.4 (1.0 - 1.9)
<b>Former Smoker</b>	<b>11.3</b> <b>(10.4 - 12.1)</b>	<b>16.7</b> <b>(15.4 - 18.1)</b>	<b>5.9</b> <b>(5.0 - 6.7)</b>
Former daily smoker	6.8 (6.1 - 7.4)	11.0 (10.0 - 12.1)	2.5 (2.0 - 3.0)
Former occasional smoker	4.5 (3.9 - 5.1)	5.7 (4.8 - 6.5)	3.3 (2.7 - 4.0)
<b>Never smoker</b>	<b>60.4</b> <b>(59.1 - 61.8)</b>	<b>35.6</b> <b>(33.6 - 37.6)</b>	<b>85.2</b> <b>(83.9 - 86.4)</b>

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use

**Table 3.2:** Number of adults 15 years and older, by smoking status and gender – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Smoking Status	Overall	Men	Women
	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>		
<b>Current smoker</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>14,571</b>	<b>2,754</b>
Daily smoker	13,793	11,685	2,108
Occasional smoker	3,532	2,886	646
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	1,333	1,124	208
Occasional smoker, never daily	2,183	1,745	438
<b>Former Smoker</b>	<b>6,912</b>	<b>5,114</b>	<b>1,798</b>
Former daily smoker	4,145	3,375	770
Former occasional smoker	2,767	1,739	1,028
<b>Never smoker</b>	<b>37,061</b>	<b>10,885</b>	<b>26,176</b>

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use

**Table 3.3:** Percentage distribution of adults 15 years and older who are currently daily, occasional, or non-smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Smoking status			Total
	Daily	Occasional <sup>1</sup>	Current Non-smoker	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>Overall</b>	22.5 (21.4 - 23.6)	5.8 (5.1 - 6.4)	71.7 (70.5 - 73.0)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	14.0 (12.2 - 15.9)	6.8 (5.5 - 8.1)	79.2 (77.0 - 81.3)	100.0
25-44	26.4 (24.8 - 28.0)	5.6 (4.7 - 6.5)	68.0 (66.3 - 69.8)	100.0
45-64	27.0 (24.6 - 29.4)	4.3 (3.3 - 5.4)	68.7 (66.1 - 71.2)	100.0
65+	20.5 (16.8 - 24.2)	7.1 (4.4 - 9.8)	72.4 (68.3 - 76.6)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	32.6 (25.0 - 40.3)	7.8 (4.5 - 11.1)	59.6 (51.5 - 67.7)	100.0
Elementary	29.9 (27.9 - 32.0)	7.1 (5.8 - 8.3)	63.0 (60.9 - 65.2)	100.0
Secondary	20.7 (19.2 - 22.3)	5.8 (4.8 - 6.9)	73.5 (71.7 - 75.2)	100.0
Post-Secondary	17.5 (11.5 - 23.4)	6.0 (2.6 - 9.5)	76.5 (70.0 - 83.0)	100.0
College or Higher	12.8 (11.2 - 14.5)	3.3 (2.5 - 4.1)	83.9 (82.0 - 85.8)	100.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	29.9 (25.0 - 34.7)	9.4 (4.9 - 13.9)	60.8 (54.7 - 66.8)	100.0
Second	28.9 (24.7 - 33.1)	5.4 (3.4 - 7.3)	65.8 (61.5 - 70.0)	100.0
Middle	23.1 (19.5 - 26.7)	6.3 (4.1 - 8.6)	70.6 (67.0 - 74.1)	100.0
Fourth	18.6 (15.6 - 21.6)	4.8 (2.9 - 6.7)	76.6 (73.3 - 79.9)	100.0
Highest	11.3 (9.1 - 13.6)	2.9 (1.7 - 4.0)	85.8 (83.2 - 88.4)	100.0
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	30.2 (27.4 - 32.9)	7.0 (5.6 - 8.4)	62.8 (59.8 - 65.8)	100.0
Second	24.6 (21.7 - 27.6)	7.5 (5.6 - 9.5)	67.8 (64.4 - 71.2)	100.0

Middle	25.5 (22.2 - 28.8)	6.5 (4.6 - 8.5)	68.0 (64.5 - 71.5)	100.0
Fourth	20.9 (17.3 - 24.5)	4.4 (2.8 - 6.1)	74.7 (71.0 - 78.4)	100.0
Highest	14.2 (10.5 - 18.0)	6.1 (3.1 - 9.1)	79.6 (75.2 - 84.1)	100.0
<b>Men</b>				
	38.2 (36.3 - 40.1)	9.4 (8.3 - 10.6)	52.3 (50.4 - 54.3)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	26.3 (22.9 - 29.6)	12.2 (9.7 - 14.7)	61.5 (57.7 - 65.3)	100.0
25-44	46.4 (43.7 - 49.0)	9.1 (7.5 - 10.7)	44.5 (41.8 - 47.2)	100.0
45-64	41.2 (37.6 - 44.8)	6.3 (4.6 - 8.1)	52.5 (48.8 - 56.1)	100.0
65+	27.6 (21.7 - 33.6)	9.0 (4.4 - 13.5)	63.4 (57.1 - 69.8)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	48.6 (36.2 - 60.9)	10.0 (4.0 - 16.0)	41.4 (29.0 - 53.9)	100.0
Elementary	47.8 (44.6 - 51.0)	10.4 (8.2 - 12.6)	41.8 (38.7 - 45.0)	100.0
Secondary	37.5 (34.8 - 40.3)	10.1 (8.2 - 12.1)	52.3 (49.4 - 55.3)	100.0
Post-Secondary	25.3 (17.5 - 33.2)	10.3 (4.5 - 16.0)	64.4 (55.8 - 72.9)	100.0
College or Higher	23.4 (20.3 - 26.5)	6.3 (4.6 - 8.1)	70.3 (66.8 - 73.7)	100.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	51.2 (42.6 - 59.7)	11.9 (4.7 - 19.0)	37.0 (28.1 - 45.8)	100.0
Second	47.2 (41.2 - 53.2)	8.6 (5.0 - 12.1)	44.3 (38.6 - 49.9)	100.0
Middle	36.3 (30.7 - 42.0)	11.1 (7.0 - 15.1)	52.6 (47.5 - 57.7)	100.0
Fourth	32.9 (27.8 - 38.0)	6.6 (3.9 - 9.3)	60.5 (55.4 - 65.6)	100.0
Highest	21.1 (17.1 - 25.2)	5.7 (3.3 - 8.2)	73.1 (68.4 - 77.8)	100.0
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	50.9 (46.4 - 55.4)	11.2 (8.7 - 13.7)	37.9 (33.4 - 42.4)	100.0
Second	40.3 (35.4 - 45.3)	12.4 (8.8 - 16.0)	47.3 (42.2 - 52.4)	100.0
Middle	40.6 (35.6 - 45.6)	9.8 (6.8 - 12.8)	49.6 (44.7 - 54.5)	100.0

Fourth	36.2 (30.1 - 42.4)	7.6 (4.5 - 10.7)	56.2 (49.9 - 62.4)	100.0
Highest	27.7 (20.3 - 35.1)	12.2 (6.2 - 18.3)	60.1 (52.0 - 68.2)	100.0
<b>Women</b>				
	6.9 (5.9 - 7.8)	2.1 (1.6 - 2.7)	91.0 (90.0 - 92.1)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	1.7 (0.8 - 2.6)	1.3 (0.3 - 2.3)	97.0 (95.6 - 98.3)	100.0
25-44	5.8 (4.5 - 7.1)	1.9 (1.1 - 2.7)	92.3 (90.9 - 93.8)	100.0
45-64	12.9 (10.3 - 15.5)	2.3 (1.4 - 3.3)	84.8 (82.0 - 87.6)	100.0
65+	15.3 (11.1 - 19.4)	5.7 (2.3 - 9.1)	79.0 (73.8 - 84.2)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	19.2 (12.4 - 26.0)	5.9 (1.9 - 9.9)	74.9 (66.8 - 83.0)	100.0
Elementary	10.8 (8.7 - 12.8)	3.5 (2.2 - 4.9)	85.7 (83.4 - 88.0)	100.0
Secondary	4.0 (3.0 - 4.9)	1.5 (0.9 - 2.1)	94.6 (93.4 - 95.7)	100.0
Post-Secondary	6.5 (0.0 - 13.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	93.4 (86.7 - 100.0)	100.0
College or Higher	3.8 (2.5 - 5.1)	0.7 (0.2 - 1.2)	95.5 (94.1 - 96.9)	100.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	8.1 (3.9 - 12.2)	6.8 (1.0 - 12.6)	85.1 (77.8 - 92.3)	100.0
Second	11.2 (6.6 - 15.8)	2.3 (0.8 - 3.9)	86.5 (81.7 - 91.3)	100.0
Middle	8.6 (5.0 - 12.1)	1.1 (0.2 - 2.0)	90.3 (86.7 - 93.9)	100.0
Fourth	4.8 (2.8 - 6.8)	3.0 (0.5 - 5.6)	92.2 (89.1 - 95.3)	100.0
Highest	3.3 (1.7 - 4.8)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.0)	96.3 (94.6 - 97.9)	100.0
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	10.5 (8.0 - 13.0)	3.1 (1.8 - 4.3)	86.4 (83.6 - 89.2)	100.0
Second	7.3 (3.7 - 11.0)	2.2 (0.9 - 3.4)	90.5 (86.7 - 94.3)	100.0
Middle	5.1 (2.3 - 7.9)	2.0 (0.0 - 4.0)	92.9 (89.5 - 96.2)	100.0
Fourth	6.4 (3.8 - 8.9)	1.5 (0.1 - 2.9)	92.2 (89.3 - 95.0)	100.0

Highest	2.7 (0.7 - 4.8)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.4)	96.3 (93.7 - 98.9)	100.0
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<sup>1</sup> Occasional refers to less than daily use

<sup>5</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.4:** Percentage of adults 15 years and older who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of Cigarette		Kretek	Pipe	Cigars, Cheroots, or Cigarillos	Water Pipe	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled					
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>									
<b>Overall</b>	28.3 (27.0 - 29.5)	27.9 (26.7 - 29.2)	27.0 (25.8 - 28.2)	1.9 (1.5 - 2.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.4)	0.0	0.0
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	20.8 (18.7 - 23.0)	20.7 (18.6 - 22.9)	20.7 (18.6 - 22.9)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.0	0.0
25-44	32.0 (30.2 - 33.7)	31.8 (30.0 - 33.5)	31.4 (29.7 - 33.1)	1.5 (1.0 - 2.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)
45-64	31.3 (28.8 - 33.9)	31.0 (28.4 - 33.5)	28.9 (26.4 - 31.4)	3.9 (2.8 - 4.9)	0.0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.0
65+	27.6 (23.4 - 31.7)	25.9 (21.9 - 30.0)	20.6 (16.8 - 24.3)	6.3 (4.1 - 8.6)	0.0	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	1.9 (0.4 - 3.3)	0.0	0.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>									
No formal	40.4 (32.3 - 48.5)	36.7 (28.8 - 44.6)	30.4 (22.8 - 38.0)	9.1 (4.5 - 13.7)	0.0	1.5 (0.0 - 3.7)	3.7 (0.0 - 7.6)	0.0	0.0
Elementary	37.0 (34.8 - 39.1)	36.6 (34.4 - 38.8)	34.7 (32.6 - 36.9)	4.1 (3.2 - 5.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
Secondary	26.5 (24.8 - 28.3)	26.4 (24.7 - 28.1)	26.2 (24.5 - 28.0)	0.4 (0.2 - 0.6)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	0.0
Post-Secondary	23.5 (17.0 - 30.0)	23.5 (17.0 - 30.0)	23.5 (16.9 - 30.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
College or Higher	16.1 (14.2 - 18.0)	16.0 (14.2 - 17.9)	16.0 (14.1 - 17.8)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	0.0	0.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>									
<b>Urban</b>									
Lowest	39.2 (33.2 - 45.3)	38.9 (32.9 - 44.9)	37.8 (31.8 - 43.9)	2.9 (1.0 - 4.8)	0.0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	0.0	0.0

Second	34.2 (30.0 - 38.5)	33.8 (29.6 - 38.1)	33.6 (29.4 - 37.8)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.8)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.0	0.0
Middle	29.4 (25.9 - 33.0)	29.3 (25.7 - 32.9)	28.8 (25.3 - 32.3)	1.2 (0.2 - 2.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fourth	23.4 (20.1 - 26.7)	23.4 (20.1 - 26.7)	23.3 (20.0 - 26.6)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highest	14.2 (11.6 - 16.8)	14.1 (11.5 - 16.7)	14.1 (11.5 - 16.7)	0.0	0.0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.0
<b>Rural</b>									
Lowest	37.2 (34.2 - 40.2)	36.3 (33.3 - 39.4)	32.7 (29.8 - 35.7)	6.8 (5.0 - 8.6)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.8)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.6)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
Second	32.2 (28.8 - 35.6)	32.0 (28.6 - 35.4)	30.8 (27.4 - 34.1)	2.2 (1.2 - 3.2)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
Middle	32.0 (28.5 - 35.5)	31.4 (28.0 - 34.9)	30.7 (27.4 - 34.1)	2.1 (0.9 - 3.3)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)	0.0	0.0
Fourth	25.3 (21.6 - 29.0)	25.0 (21.4 - 28.7)	24.7 (21.1 - 28.3)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.0	0.0	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)	0.0	0.0
Highest	20.4 (15.9 - 24.8)	20.4 (15.9 - 24.8)	20.2 (15.7 - 24.6)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.0
<b>Men</b>	47.7 (45.7 - 49.6)	47.2 (45.3 - 49.2)	46.6 (44.7 - 48.6)	2.3 (1.7 - 2.9)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.0	0.0
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	38.5 (34.7 - 42.3)	38.3 (34.5 - 42.0)	38.3 (34.5 - 42.0)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.8)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
25-44	55.5 (52.8 - 58.2)	55.2 (52.5 - 57.9)	54.9 (52.2 - 57.6)	2.2 (1.4 - 3.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.0
45-64	47.5 (43.9 - 51.2)	47.0 (43.3 - 50.7)	45.5 (41.8 - 49.2)	4.3 (2.7 - 5.9)	0.0	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.0	0.0
65+	36.6 (30.2 - 42.9)	34.9 (28.6 - 41.2)	32.0 (25.9 - 38.2)	5.0 (2.4 - 7.7)	0.0	0.5 (0.0 - 1.2)	1.8 (0.0 - 4.2)	0.0	0.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>									
No formal	58.6 (46.1 - 71.0)	53.4 (40.7 - 66.1)	50.8 (38.2 - 63.3)	7.9 (2.5 - 13.3)	0.0	3.3 (0.0 - 8.0)	4.8 (0.0 - 11.3)	0.0	0.0

Elementary	58.2 (55.0 - 61.3)	57.7 (54.6 - 60.8)	56.3 (53.2 - 59.5)	4.9 (3.6 - 6.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
Secondary	47.7 (44.7 - 50.6)	47.5 (44.5 - 50.4)	47.4 (44.5 - 50.3)	0.6 (0.3 - 0.9)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.0
Post-Secondary	35.6 (27.1 - 44.2)	35.6 (27.1 - 44.2)	35.6 (27.1 - 44.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
College or Higher	29.7 (26.3 - 33.2)	29.6 (26.2 - 33.1)	29.6 (26.2 - 33.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.0	0.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>									
<b>Urban</b>									
Lowest	63.0 (54.2 - 71.9)	62.7 (53.9 - 71.5)	61.8 (52.9 - 70.8)	3.8 (0.9 - 6.7)	0.0	0.3 (0.0 - 1.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Second	55.7 (50.1 - 61.4)	54.9 (49.1 - 60.7)	54.9 (49.1 - 60.7)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.0
Middle	47.4 (42.3 - 52.5)	47.2 (42.0 - 52.3)	47.2 (42.0 - 52.3)	1.3 (0.0 - 2.6)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fourth	39.5 (34.4 - 44.6)	39.5 (34.4 - 44.6)	39.4 (34.3 - 44.5)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highest	26.9 (22.2 - 31.6)	26.7 (22.0 - 31.4)	26.7 (22.0 - 31.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.9)	0.0	0.0
<b>Rural</b>									
Lowest	62.1 (57.6 - 66.6)	61.1 (56.5 - 65.7)	58.4 (54.0 - 62.8)	8.0 (5.2 - 10.7)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.7)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.3)	0.0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)
Second	52.7 (47.6 - 57.8)	52.6 (47.5 - 57.7)	51.5 (46.3 - 56.6)	2.7 (1.3 - 4.1)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	0.0
Middle	50.4 (45.5 - 55.3)	49.6 (44.8 - 54.5)	49.6 (44.8 - 54.5)	2.0 (0.4 - 3.7)	0.0	0.0	0.5 (0.0 - 1.4)	0.0	0.0
Fourth	43.8 (37.6 - 50.1)	43.7 (37.4 - 49.9)	43.7 (37.4 - 49.9)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highest	39.9 (31.8 - 48.0)	39.9 (31.8 - 48.0)	39.9 (31.8 - 48.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.0
<b>Women</b>	9.0 (7.9 - 10.0)	8.7 (7.7 - 9.8)	7.5 (6.5 - 8.4)	1.6 (1.1 - 2.1)	0.0	0.0	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	0.0	0.0

<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	3.0 (1.7 - 4.4)	3.0 (1.7 - 4.4)	3.0 (1.7 - 4.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-44	7.7 (6.2 - 9.1)	7.6 (6.1 - 9.0)	7.2 (5.7 - 8.6)	0.8 (0.3 - 1.2)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
45-64	15.2 (12.4 - 18.0)	15.0 (12.2 - 17.7)	12.3 (9.7 - 14.9)	3.4 (2.2 - 4.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.0	0.0
65+	21.0 (15.8 - 26.2)	19.4 (14.3 - 24.5)	12.2 (7.9 - 16.6)	7.3 (4.0 - 10.6)	0.0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	1.9 (0.3 - 3.4)	0.0	0.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>									
No formal	25.1 (17.0 - 33.2)	22.6 (14.8 - 30.4)	13.3 (7.7 - 19.0)	10.1 (3.9 - 16.3)	0.0	0.0	2.9 (0.0 - 5.8)	0.0	0.0
Elementary	14.3 (12.0 - 16.6)	14.0 (11.7 - 16.3)	11.6 (9.4 - 13.8)	3.2 (2.2 - 4.3)	0.0	0.0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
Secondary	5.4 (4.3 - 6.6)	5.4 (4.3 - 6.5)	5.1 (4.0 - 6.2)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	0.0	0.0
Post-Secondary	6.6 (0.0 - 13.3)	6.6 (0.0 - 13.3)	6.5 (0.0 - 13.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
College or Higher	4.5 (3.1 - 5.9)	4.5 (3.1 - 5.9)	4.3 (3.0 - 5.7)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>									
<b>Urban</b>									
Lowest	14.9 (7.7 - 22.2)	14.5 (7.3 - 21.8)	13.3 (6.1 - 20.6)	2.0 (0.4 - 3.6)	0.0	0.0	0.7 (0.0 - 1.8)	0.0	0.0
Second	13.5 (8.7 - 18.3)	13.5 (8.7 - 18.3)	13.1 (8.4 - 17.8)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle	9.7 (6.1 - 13.3)	9.7 (6.1 - 13.3)	8.6 (5.2 - 12.0)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fourth	7.8 (4.7 - 10.9)	7.8 (4.7 - 10.9)	7.8 (4.7 - 10.9)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highest	3.7 (2.1 - 5.4)	3.7 (2.1 - 5.4)	3.7 (2.1 - 5.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Rural</b>									

Lowest	13.6 (10.8 - 16.4)	12.9 (10.1 - 15.7)	8.4 (6.3 - 10.6)	5.7 (3.6 - 7.8)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.0	0.6 (0.0 - 1.2)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
Second	9.5 (5.7 - 13.3)	9.2 (5.4 - 13.0)	7.9 (4.2 - 11.6)	1.7 (0.4 - 3.0)	0.0	0.0	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)
Middle	7.1 (3.8 - 10.5)	6.9 (3.5 - 10.2)	5.2 (2.1 - 8.3)	2.2 (0.5 - 3.8)	0.0	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	0.0
Fourth	7.8 (5.0 - 10.7)	7.4 (4.7 - 10.1)	6.8 (4.1 - 9.4)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.4)	0.0	0.0	0.6 (0.0 - 1.6)	0.0	0.0
Highest	3.7 (1.1 - 6.3)	3.7 (1.1 - 6.3)	3.3 (0.8 - 5.8)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use

<sup>1</sup> Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, daily and occasional

<sup>2</sup> Includes dahun, fortu, and dried

<sup>5</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.5:** Number of adults 15 years and older who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of Cigarette		Kretek	Pipe	Cigars, Cheroots, or Cigarillos	Water Pipe	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled					
<i>Number (in thousands)</i>									
<b>Overall</b>	17,325	17,134	16,552	1,192	21	63	157	3	21
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	3,781	3,759	3,759	36	3	13	13	0	8
25-44	8,227	8,174	8,083	384	14	4	37	1	14
45-64	4,225	4,174	3,895	520	3	33	32	2	0
65+	1,092	1,027	815	251	0	13	74	0	0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>									
No formal	825	749	621	185	0	31	76	0	0
Elementary	8,002	7,922	7,517	890	13	19	45	0	21
Secondary	5,762	5,734	5,697	95	3	13	26	0	0
Post-Secondary	531	531	530	1	0	0	0	0	0
College or Higher	2,198	2,191	2,180	20	4	0	9	3	0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>									
<b>Urban</b>									
Lowest	956	948	922	71	0	4	9	0	0
Second	1,779	1,757	1,746	19	7	0	4	0	0
Middle	1,825	1,817	1,785	76	3	0	0	0	0
Fourth	1,716	1,716	1,711	40	0	0	0	0	0
Highest	1,326	1,318	1,318	5	0	16	13	1	0
<b>Rural</b>									
Lowest	3,660	3,578	3,223	670	11	35	80	0	15
Second	2,285	2,272	2,185	159	0	4	13	0	7
Middle	1,950	1,915	1,872	128	0	5	19	0	0

Fourth	1,261	1,246	1,230	18	0	0	16	0	0
Highest	566	566	560	6	0	0	2	2	0
<b>Men</b>	14,571	14,446	14,259	696	17	59	90	2	8
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	3,506	3,484	3,484	36	3	13	13	0	8
25-44	7,254	7,216	7,175	287	14	4	30	0	0
45-64	3,201	3,163	3,064	289	0	33	16	2	0
65+	611	583	535	84	0	8	31	0	0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>									
No formal	546	499	473	74	0	31	45	0	0
Elementary	6,513	6,462	6,308	553	10	14	20	0	8
Secondary	5,170	5,148	5,141	61	3	13	20	0	0
Post-Secondary	469	469	469	0	0	0	0	0	0
College or Higher	1,866	1,861	1,860	8	4	0	6	2	0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>									
<b>Urban</b>									
Lowest	777	773	762	47	0	4	0	0	0
Second	1,421	1,399	1,399	7	7	0	4	0	0
Middle	1,539	1,531	1,531	41	3	0	0	0	0
Fourth	1,425	1,425	1,421	40	0	0	0	0	0
Highest	1,134	1,126	1,126	5	0	16	13	0	0
<b>Rural</b>									
Lowest	2,973	2,925	2,796	382	7	35	50	0	8
Second	1,965	1,962	1,919	101	0	4	4	0	0
Middle	1,765	1,737	1,737	72	0	0	17	0	0
Fourth	1,061	1,057	1,057	2	0	0	0	0	0
Highest	511	511	511	0	0	0	2	2	0
<b>Women</b>	2,754	2,689	2,293	496	3	5	67	1	14
<b>Age (years)</b>									
15-24	275	275	275	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-44	973	958	908	97	0	0	8	1	14

45-64	1,025	1,011	831	231	3	0	16	0	0
65+	481	444	280	168	0	5	43	0	0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>									
No formal	278	251	148	112	0	0	32	0	0
Elementary	1,489	1,460	1,209	337	3	5	26	0	14
Secondary	592	586	555	34	0	0	7	0	0
Post-Secondary	62	62	61	1	0	0	0	0	0
College or Higher	333	330	320	13	0	0	3	1	0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>									
<b>Urban</b>									
Lowest	180	175	161	24	0	0	9	0	0
Second	358	358	346	12	0	0	0	0	0
Middle	287	287	254	35	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth	290	290	290	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highest	192	192	192	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Rural</b>									
Lowest	687	654	427	288	3	0	29	0	7
Second	320	311	266	58	0	0	9	0	7
Middle	185	178	135	56	0	5	3	0	0
Fourth	200	190	173	17	0	0	16	0	0
Highest	55	55	49	6	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use

<sup>1</sup> Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, daily and occasional

<sup>2</sup> Includes dahun, fortu, and dried

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.6:** Percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers 15 years and older, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day <sup>1</sup>					Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Overall</b>	33.9 (31.0 - 36.8)	35.1 (32.5 - 37.6)	7.6 (6.2 - 9.1)	19.3 (17.1 - 21.4)	4.1 (3.2 - 5.1)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	42.8 (36.2 - 49.5)	35.6 (29.4 - 41.9)	7.5 (3.8 - 11.1)	12.4 (7.8 - 17.1)	1.6 (0.0 - 3.3)	100.0
25-44	30.9 (27.2 - 34.6)	37.6 (34.0 - 41.1)	7.8 (5.8 - 9.7)	19.4 (16.7 - 22.2)	4.3 (3.0 - 5.7)	100.0
45-64	29.1 (24.5 - 33.7)	32.0 (27.3 - 36.7)	8.2 (5.4 - 10.9)	25.5 (21.0 - 30.0)	5.3 (3.1 - 7.4)	100.0
65+	54.4 (45.0 - 63.9)	25.5 (16.9 - 34.0)	4.3 (0.8 - 7.8)	10.9 (4.6 - 17.3)	4.9 (0.4 - 9.4)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>5</sup></b>						
No formal	41.7 (27.8 - 55.6)	21.7 (9.1 - 34.4)	7.4 (0.9 - 13.8)	19.6 (7.3 - 31.9)	9.6 (2.3 - 16.9)	100.0
Elementary	33.4 (29.1 - 37.7)	33.7 (29.7 - 37.7)	7.8 (5.5 - 10.1)	20.6 (17.3 - 23.9)	4.5 (2.9 - 6.1)	100.0
Secondary	32.7 (28.5 - 37.0)	38.9 (34.9 - 43.0)	7.4 (5.3 - 9.5)	18.0 (15.0 - 21.1)	2.9 (1.8 - 4.0)	100.0
Post-Secondary	34.9 (17.9 - 51.8)	30.6 (14.6 - 46.6)	9.1 (0.0 - 20.7)	18.8 (4.2 - 33.4)	6.7 (0.0 - 14.5)	100.0
College or Higher	36.3 (29.4 - 43.2)	35.9 (29.5 - 42.2)	7.3 (4.3 - 10.2)	17.5 (12.6 - 22.5)	3.0 (1.3 - 4.7)	100.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>						
<b>Urban</b>						
Lowest	26.5 (17.8 - 35.3)	30.6 (20.4 - 40.9)	8.2 (3.2 - 13.2)	30.3 (19.9 - 40.7)	4.2 (0.0 - 10.0)	100.0
Second	38.3 (29.5 - 47.2)	40.0 (28.9 - 51.0)	6.2 (2.2 - 10.2)	14.4 (8.8 - 20.0)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.2)	100.0
Middle	35.2 (27.3 - 43.1)	34.3 (27.0 - 41.7)	6.7 (3.3 - 10.1)	23.1 (15.4 - 30.8)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.7)	100.0
Fourth	37.3 (28.7 - 46.0)	39.5 (30.9 - 48.2)	11.5 (5.7 - 17.3)	9.2 (4.8 - 13.7)	2.4 (0.0 - 4.9)	100.0
Highest	32.6 (23.1 - 42.1)	38.1 (29.0 - 47.2)	7.8 (2.4 - 13.1)	17.7 (10.2 - 25.3)	3.8 (0.2 - 7.5)	100.0
<b>Rural</b>						
Lowest	37.7 (30.6 - 44.7)	31.3 (26.0 - 36.7)	8.9 (5.5 - 12.2)	16.4 (12.0 - 20.7)	5.8 (3.8 - 7.8)	100.0
Second	29.1 (21.5 - 36.6)	36.8 (30.1 - 43.5)	5.8 (3.0 - 8.6)	24.0 (18.5 - 29.4)	4.4 (1.6 - 7.2)	100.0
Middle	32.2 (24.4 - 40.0)	31.5 (24.2 - 38.8)	7.8 (4.1 - 11.4)	22.7 (15.6 - 29.8)	5.8 (2.6 - 9.0)	100.0

Fourth	32.5 (24.0 - 41.0)	38.0 (27.8 - 48.1)	6.7 (1.1 - 12.4)	16.3 (9.8 - 22.8)	6.5 (2.4 - 10.7)	100.0
Highest	22.5 (11.2 - 33.8)	30.3 (16.3 - 44.3)	2.6 (0.0 - 5.8)	36.8 (22.7 - 50.8)	7.9 (0.0 - 15.9)	100.0
<b>Men</b>						
	30.0 (27.0 - 32.9)	36.0 (33.2 - 38.7)	8.4 (6.8 - 10.0)	21.2 (18.8 - 23.6)	4.5 (3.4 - 5.5)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	41.5 (34.6 - 48.5)	36.8 (30.2 - 43.4)	7.2 (3.4 - 11.1)	12.7 (7.8 - 17.5)	1.7 (0.0 - 3.5)	100.0
25-44	28.2 (24.5 - 32.0)	38.2 (34.5 - 41.9)	8.3 (6.2 - 10.5)	20.5 (17.6 - 23.5)	4.7 (3.2 - 6.2)	100.0
45-64	22.3 (17.6 - 27.0)	30.9 (25.6 - 36.1)	10.1 (6.6 - 13.6)	30.5 (24.9 - 36.0)	6.3 (3.6 - 8.9)	100.0
65+	38.8 (25.7 - 51.8)	32.2 (19.9 - 44.6)	5.1 (0.0 - 10.4)	18.9 (8.5 - 29.3)	5.0 (0.0 - 10.6)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No formal	31.3 (12.7 - 49.9)	27.0 (9.7 - 44.2)	8.6 (0.0 - 18.0)	26.7 (8.7 - 44.8)	6.4 (0.0 - 13.4)	100.0
Elementary	28.7 (24.4 - 33.0)	33.8 (29.3 - 38.3)	8.8 (6.1 - 11.5)	23.4 (19.4 - 27.3)	5.3 (3.5 - 7.2)	100.0
Secondary	30.5 (26.1 - 34.9)	39.8 (35.5 - 44.0)	7.7 (5.6 - 9.9)	18.9 (15.7 - 22.2)	3.1 (1.9 - 4.3)	100.0
Post-Secondary	30.2 (12.9 - 47.6)	34.9 (16.3 - 53.5)	10.7 (0.0 - 24.3)	16.3 (2.5 - 30.1)	7.9 (0.0 - 17.1)	100.0
College or Higher	32.7 (25.5 - 39.9)	36.2 (29.5 - 42.9)	8.3 (4.9 - 11.8)	19.4 (13.8 - 25.0)	3.4 (1.4 - 5.4)	100.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>						
<b>Urban</b>						
Lowest	22.3 (13.1 - 31.5)	34.2 (22.6 - 45.7)	8.7 (3.0 - 14.3)	30.4 (19.1 - 41.8)	4.5 (0.0 - 11.0)	100.0
Second	35.9 (26.5 - 45.2)	42.0 (31.2 - 52.9)	7.3 (2.4 - 12.2)	13.7 (8.1 - 19.3)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.5)	100.0
Middle	31.2 (23.0 - 39.4)	33.5 (25.5 - 41.4)	6.7 (3.0 - 10.3)	27.8 (18.9 - 36.8)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.1)	100.0
Fourth	34.7 (25.4 - 44.0)	39.3 (30.0 - 48.6)	12.6 (6.1 - 19.2)	10.6 (5.5 - 15.7)	2.8 (0.0 - 5.7)	100.0
Highest	28.8 (18.9 - 38.7)	38.8 (29.0 - 48.7)	9.2 (2.9 - 15.5)	19.1 (10.5 - 27.6)	4.1 (0.0 - 8.4)	100.0
<b>Rural</b>						
Lowest	33.0 (25.4 - 40.6)	32.5 (26.3 - 38.6)	9.7 (5.8 - 13.5)	18.5 (13.4 - 23.6)	6.3 (4.0 - 8.6)	100.0
Second	22.9 (16.7 - 29.1)	38.4 (31.4 - 45.4)	6.6 (3.4 - 9.8)	27.3 (21.3 - 33.4)	4.7 (1.6 - 7.9)	100.0
Middle	31.1 (22.9 - 39.3)	31.3 (23.6 - 39.1)	8.5 (4.5 - 12.5)	23.7 (16.1 - 31.2)	5.4 (2.3 - 8.5)	100.0

Fourth	26.9 (17.5 - 36.2)	39.9 (28.8 - 51.0)	7.9 (1.2 - 14.6)	17.6 (10.4 - 24.9)	7.7 (2.8 - 12.5)	100.0
Highest	18.8 (7.3 - 30.3)	30.8 (15.8 - 45.8)	1.6 (0.0 - 4.0)	40.1 (24.7 - 55.5)	8.8 (0.0 - 17.7)	100.0
<b>Women</b>	56.3 (49.5 - 63.2)	30.1 (23.7 - 36.4)	3.2 (1.4 - 5.1)	8.3 (4.8 - 11.8)	2.1 (0.4 - 3.8)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
25-44	52.9 (41.1 - 64.8)	32.2 (21.6 - 42.7)	3.2 (0.0 - 6.5)	10.2 (3.1 - 17.3)	1.4 (0.0 - 3.1)	100.0
45-64	50.8 (39.7 - 61.9)	35.7 (24.8 - 46.6)	1.9 (0.2 - 3.6)	9.5 (4.4 - 14.6)	2.1 (0.0 - 4.4)	100.0
65+	75.8 (63.1 - 88.4)	16.2 (6.0 - 26.4)	3.2 (0.0 - 7.2)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	4.7 (0.0 - 12.6)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No formal	63.1 (45.3 - 81.0)	10.9 (1.4 - 20.4)	4.7 (0.0 - 11.3)	4.9 (0.0 - 11.4)	16.3 (1.4 - 31.3)	100.0
Elementary	56.0 (45.6 - 66.4)	33.3 (23.3 - 43.3)	3.1 (0.4 - 5.8)	7.2 (2.7 - 11.7)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)	100.0
Secondary	54.2 (42.7 - 65.7)	31.2 (20.4 - 42.1)	4.4 (0.0 - 9.1)	9.3 (2.0 - 16.6)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.6)	100.0
Post-Secondary	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
College or Higher	55.2 (37.9 - 72.4)	34.1 (17.8 - 50.5)	1.7 (0.0 - 5.0)	7.9 (0.1 - 15.7)	1.1 (0.0 - 3.3)	100.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>						
<b>Urban</b>						
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Second	48.2 (26.6 - 69.7)	31.7 (7.6 - 55.8)	1.8 (0.0 - 5.0)	17.3 (2.0 - 32.5)	1.1 (0.0 - 3.2)	100.0
Middle	53.9 (32.0 - 75.7)	38.4 (17.7 - 59.2)	6.7 (0.0 - 15.8)	1.0 (0.0 - 3.1)	0.0	100.0
Fourth	55.0 (34.4 - 75.6)	41.2 (20.8 - 61.6)	3.8 (0.0 - 9.3)	0.0	0.0	100.0
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Rural</b>						
Lowest	59.5 (47.1 - 71.8)	25.8 (15.9 - 35.8)	5.1 (0.4 - 9.9)	6.5 (1.1 - 11.9)	3.1 (0.0 - 6.9)	100.0
Second	67.1 (46.3 - 87.9)	27.0 (9.2 - 44.7)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.4)	3.1 (0.0 - 7.2)	2.1 (0.0 - 5.2)	100.0
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Fourth	64.9 (45.4 - 84.3)	26.5 (8.3 - 44.7)	0.0	8.6 (0.0 - 19.6)	0.0	100.0
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	100.0

<sup>¶</sup> Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured and hand-rolled

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

\* Cell size less than 25

Mean number of cigarettes smoked daily is 10.6 (10.1 – 11.1), the mean number of cigarettes smoked daily for men is 11.3 (10.7 – 11.8), and the mean number of cigarettes smoked daily for women is 7.0 (6.1 – 7.8).

**Table 3.7:** Percentage distribution of age at daily smoking initiation among ever daily smokers 18-34 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Age at Daily Smoking Initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>				Total
	<15	15-17	18-19	20+	
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	13.7 (11.0 - 16.4)	40.2 (36.4 - 44.0)	25.2 (21.6 - 28.8)	20.8 (17.9 - 23.8)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	14.2 (11.3 - 17.0)	40.9 (36.8 - 44.9)	26.3 (22.5 - 30.1)	18.7 (15.7 - 21.7)	100.0
Women	9.3 (0.9 - 17.6)	33.7 (21.3 - 46.0)	13.6 (6.0 - 21.2)	43.5 (30.5 - 56.5)	100.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>					
<b>Urban</b>					
Lowest	22.2 (8.1 - 36.3)	35.2 (20.0 - 50.3)	26.4 (9.3 - 43.6)	16.3 (6.5 - 26.0)	100.0
Second	20.9 (10.8 - 31.0)	44.7 (34.1 - 55.4)	16.1 (8.7 - 23.5)	18.3 (10.0 - 26.6)	100.0
Middle	7.6 (1.8 - 13.4)	46.7 (34.7 - 58.7)	20.8 (11.5 - 30.0)	24.9 (16.2 - 33.7)	100.0
Fourth	18.1 (8.0 - 28.2)	35.7 (24.8 - 46.5)	30.1 (19.3 - 40.9)	16.1 (8.4 - 23.8)	100.0
Highest	18.0 (7.3 - 28.7)	32.4 (18.3 - 46.4)	22.5 (10.8 - 34.2)	27.2 (14.6 - 39.7)	100.0
<b>Rural</b>					
Lowest	10.7 (6.3 - 15.1)	45.7 (37.4 - 54.0)	26.5 (18.2 - 34.7)	17.1 (11.3 - 23.0)	100.0
Second	6.6 (2.9 - 10.2)	48.5 (37.3 - 59.7)	22.2 (13.3 - 31.1)	22.7 (14.3 - 31.0)	100.0
Middle	11.0 (4.5 - 17.6)	30.8 (20.3 - 41.3)	28.2 (17.7 - 38.8)	29.9 (19.4 - 40.5)	100.0
Fourth	11.9 (2.0 - 21.7)	32.2 (16.6 - 47.9)	39.8 (23.9 - 55.7)	16.1 (6.5 - 25.7)	100.0
Highest	*	*	*	*	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Among respondents 18-34 years of age who are ever daily smokers and initiated daily smoking at 5 yrs and older

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

\* Cell size less than 25

Among respondents 18-34 years of age the mean age of smoking initiation is 17.6 (17.3 – 17.8), the mean age of smoking initiation for men is 17.4 (17.1 – 17.7), and the mean age of smoking initiation for women is 19.1 (18.0 – 20.2).

**Table 3.8:** Percentage distribution of time to first tobacco use after waking among daily smokers 15 years and older, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Time to first smoke				Total
	≤5 minutes	6-30 minutes	31-60 minutes	>60 minutes	
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	20.8 (18.3 - 23.3)	35.8 (32.9 - 38.7)	17.3 (14.9 - 19.6)	26.1 (23.4 - 28.9)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	21.9 (19.3 - 24.6)	37.8 (34.7 - 40.9)	16.9 (14.6 - 19.3)	23.3 (20.7 - 26.0)	100.0
Women	14.6 (10.4 - 18.8)	24.8 (19.1 - 30.4)	19.0 (13.4 - 24.6)	41.6 (34.5 - 48.7)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	12.0 (7.6 - 16.5)	37.9 (31.1 - 44.7)	21.1 (15.4 - 26.8)	29.0 (22.9 - 35.1)	100.0
25-44	20.9 (17.9 - 23.8)	36.6 (33.0 - 40.3)	16.4 (13.7 - 19.2)	26.1 (22.5 - 29.7)	100.0
45-64	26.0 (21.5 - 30.6)	36.0 (31.2 - 40.9)	14.6 (10.9 - 18.3)	23.3 (19.0 - 27.7)	100.0
65+	24.5 (15.6 - 33.3)	21.3 (13.2 - 29.3)	24.3 (15.1 - 33.6)	29.9 (20.8 - 39.0)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No formal	32.4 (20.5 - 44.2)	20.1 (10.0 - 30.3)	24.8 (14.3 - 35.2)	22.8 (11.6 - 33.9)	100.0
Elementary	23.5 (19.6 - 27.3)	37.3 (33.1 - 41.5)	16.3 (12.9 - 19.8)	22.9 (19.1 - 26.6)	100.0
Secondary	17.2 (13.8 - 20.5)	38.4 (33.9 - 42.9)	18.8 (15.2 - 22.3)	25.7 (21.6 - 29.7)	100.0
Post-Secondary	17.4 (3.5 - 31.4)	31.0 (14.4 - 47.7)	7.4 (1.1 - 13.6)	44.2 (26.3 - 62.1)	100.0
College or Higher	16.8 (12.1 - 21.5)	30.3 (24.3 - 36.4)	16.2 (11.4 - 21.1)	36.6 (30.0 - 43.2)	100.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>					
<b>Urban</b>					
Lowest	29.7 (18.9 - 40.4)	35.4 (25.0 - 45.7)	12.3 (3.7 - 21.0)	22.6 (13.7 - 31.6)	100.0
Second	20.3 (13.1 - 27.5)	27.9 (19.6 - 36.2)	26.1 (15.4 - 36.8)	25.7 (18.0 - 33.4)	100.0
Middle	19.7 (13.2 - 26.1)	35.3 (27.4 - 43.1)	19.3 (12.6 - 26.0)	25.8 (18.6 - 32.9)	100.0
Fourth	17.2 (10.4 - 24.1)	39.9 (30.8 - 48.9)	11.5 (7.0 - 15.9)	31.4 (22.6 - 40.2)	100.0
Highest	12.3 (6.1 - 18.5)	33.9 (24.5 - 43.2)	14.7 (8.4 - 21.0)	39.1 (29.1 - 49.2)	100.0

<b>Rural</b>					
Lowest	23.9 (18.5 - 29.3)	36.9 (30.9 - 43.0)	18.9 (14.1 - 23.8)	20.3 (15.9 - 24.6)	100.0
Second	18.1 (12.5 - 23.7)	40.7 (33.5 - 48.0)	14.0 (9.8 - 18.3)	27.1 (19.5 - 34.7)	100.0
Middle	23.2 (16.1 - 30.2)	35.2 (27.6 - 42.8)	20.0 (13.1 - 26.8)	21.7 (14.8 - 28.5)	100.0
Fourth	19.5 (10.9 - 28.1)	34.5 (25.3 - 43.6)	12.7 (7.3 - 18.0)	33.4 (23.9 - 42.9)	100.0
Highest	29.0 (16.9 - 41.1)	34.9 (21.2 - 48.7)	15.5 (5.0 - 26.1)	20.5 (8.6 - 32.5)	100.0

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.9:** Percentage of adults 15 years and older who are currently daily, occasional, or non-users of smokeless tobaccos, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Smokeless tobacco frequency			
	Current user SLT	Daily	Occasional <sup>1</sup>	Current non-user of SLT
	Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>Overall</b>	2.0 (1.5 - 2.4)	1.4 (1.0 - 1.8)	0.6 (0.4 - 0.8)	98.0 (97.6 - 98.5)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	0.8 (0.3 - 1.3)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.7)	99.2 (98.7 - 99.7)
25-44	1.8 (1.2 - 2.5)	1.1 (0.6 - 1.5)	0.8 (0.4 - 1.1)	98.2 (97.5 - 98.8)
45-64	2.8 (1.8 - 3.8)	2.4 (1.4 - 3.4)	0.4 (0.1 - 0.6)	97.2 (96.2 - 98.2)
65+	5.4 (3.4 - 7.3)	4.2 (2.4 - 5.9)	1.2 (0.3 - 2.1)	94.6 (92.7 - 96.6)
<b>Education Level<sup>5</sup></b>				
No formal	11.0 (6.4 - 15.7)	10.2 (5.7 - 14.7)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.8)	89.0 (84.3 - 93.6)
Elementary	3.2 (2.2 - 4.1)	2.3 (1.5 - 3.1)	0.9 (0.5 - 1.3)	96.8 (95.9 - 97.8)
Secondary	0.7 (0.4 - 1.1)	0.4 (0.2 - 0.7)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.4)	99.3 (98.9 - 99.6)
Post-Secondary	1.3 (0.0 - 3.2)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.0)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.7)	98.7 (96.8 - 100.0)
College or Higher	0.7 (0.2 - 1.2)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.5 (0.1 - 1.0)	99.3 (98.8 - 99.8)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>11</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	2.2 (0.3 - 4.0)	1.4 (0.1 - 2.7)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.7)	97.8 (96.0 - 99.7)
Second	1.0 (0.0 - 2.1)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.9)	99.0 (97.9 - 100.0)
Middle	0.8 (0.0 - 1.6)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.2)	99.2 (98.4 - 100.0)
Fourth	0.9 (0.0 - 1.8)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.6)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	99.1 (98.2 - 100.0)
Highest	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.0	99.8 (99.5 - 100.0)
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	4.7 (3.2 - 6.2)	3.8 (2.5 - 5.1)	0.9 (0.5 - 1.4)	95.3 (93.8 - 96.8)
Second	3.7 (2.0 - 5.4)	3.1 (1.6 - 4.7)	0.6 (0.1 - 1.0)	96.3 (94.6 - 98.0)
Middle	2.4 (1.1 - 3.7)	0.9 (0.2 - 1.7)	1.5 (0.4 - 2.6)	97.6 (96.3 - 98.9)

Fourth	1.4 (0.4 - 2.4)	1.0 (0.1 - 1.9)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	98.6 (97.6 - 99.6)
Highest	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.0	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	99.7 (99.3 - 100.0)
<b>Men</b>				
	2.8 (2.0 - 3.5)	1.8 (1.2 - 2.4)	1.0 (0.6 - 1.4)	97.2 (96.5 - 98.0)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	1.4 (0.4 - 2.4)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.4)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.4)	98.6 (97.6 - 99.6)
25-44	3.0 (1.9 - 4.1)	1.8 (1.0 - 2.5)	1.2 (0.6 - 1.9)	97.0 (95.9 - 98.1)
45-64	3.3 (1.9 - 4.8)	2.8 (1.4 - 4.1)	0.6 (0.1 - 1.0)	96.7 (95.2 - 98.1)
65+	5.6 (2.6 - 8.6)	3.6 (1.3 - 6.0)	1.9 (0.0 - 3.8)	94.4 (91.4 - 97.4)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	13.5 (5.8 - 21.2)	13.5 (5.8 - 21.2)	0.0	86.5 (78.8 - 94.2)
Elementary	4.1 (2.7 - 5.4)	2.6 (1.5 - 3.8)	1.4 (0.7 - 2.1)	95.9 (94.6 - 97.3)
Secondary	1.3 (0.7 - 1.9)	0.8 (0.3 - 1.3)	0.5 (0.2 - 0.8)	98.7 (98.1 - 99.3)
Post-Secondary	2.3 (0.0 - 5.4)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.7)	1.7 (0.0 - 4.6)	97.7 (94.6 - 100.0)
College or Higher	1.5 (0.4 - 2.5)	0.4 (0.1 - 0.7)	1.0 (0.1 - 2.0)	98.5 (97.5 - 99.6)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	1.5 (0.0 - 3.1)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.5)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.2)	98.5 (96.9 - 100.0)
Second	2.1 (0.0 - 4.3)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	1.6 (0.0 - 3.8)	97.9 (95.7 - 100.0)
Middle	1.5 (0.1 - 3.0)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.4)	98.5 (97.0 - 99.9)
Fourth	0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)	0.0	0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)	99.7 (99.4 - 100.0)
Highest	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.0	99.5 (98.9 - 100.0)
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	7.1 (4.7 - 9.6)	5.9 (3.7 - 8.1)	1.3 (0.4 - 2.1)	92.9 (90.4 - 95.3)
Second	4.0 (1.6 - 6.5)	3.1 (0.8 - 5.4)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.7)	96.0 (93.5 - 98.4)
Middle	3.6 (1.4 - 5.7)	1.3 (0.1 - 2.5)	2.3 (0.4 - 4.1)	96.4 (94.3 - 98.6)
Fourth	2.5 (0.5 - 4.6)	1.7 (0.0 - 3.4)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.9)	97.5 (95.4 - 99.5)

Highest	0.6 (0.0 - 1.5)	0.0	0.6 (0.0 - 1.5)	99.4 (98.5 - 100.0)
<b>Women</b>	1.2 (0.8 - 1.6)	1.0 (0.6 - 1.3)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.3)	98.8 (98.4 - 99.2)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	99.9 (99.7 - 100.0)
25-44	0.6 (0.2 - 1.0)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.5)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)	99.4 (99.0 - 99.8)
45-64	2.2 (1.1 - 3.4)	2.1 (0.9 - 3.3)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	97.8 (96.6 - 98.9)
65+	5.2 (2.7 - 7.8)	4.6 (2.2 - 7.0)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.4)	94.8 (92.2 - 97.3)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	9.0 (4.0 - 14.0)	7.4 (2.9 - 11.9)	1.6 (0.0 - 3.3)	91.0 (86.0 - 96.0)
Elementary	2.3 (1.3 - 3.3)	1.9 (1.0 - 2.8)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	97.7 (96.7 - 98.7)
Secondary	0.2 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	99.8 (99.7 - 100.0)
Post-Secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
College or Higher	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	99.9 (99.8 - 100.0)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	2.9 (0.0 - 5.9)	2.2 (0.0 - 4.3)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.9)	97.1 (94.1 - 100.0)
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Fourth	1.5 (0.0 - 3.3)	1.4 (0.0 - 3.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	98.5 (96.7 - 100.0)
Highest	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	2.4 (1.2 - 3.6)	1.8 (0.8 - 2.8)	0.6 (0.1 - 1.2)	97.6 (96.4 - 98.8)
Second	3.4 (1.7 - 5.1)	3.2 (1.5 - 4.8)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	96.6 (94.9 - 98.3)
Middle	0.8 (0.0 - 1.8)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.8)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.3)	99.2 (98.2 - 100.0)
Fourth	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.0	99.7 (99.3 - 100.0)
Highest	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Occasional refers to less than daily use

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.10:** Percentage of adults 15 years and older who currently use tobacco, by type of tobacco used and selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Current tobacco use			
	Cigarettes	Smokeless tobacco	Other smoked <sup>1</sup>	Any tobacco use
	Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>Overall</b>	27.9 (26.7 - 29.2)	2.0 (1.5 - 2.4)	0.4 (0.2 - 0.6)	29.4 (28.2 - 30.7)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	20.7 (18.6 - 22.9)	0.8 (0.3 - 1.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	21.1 (18.9 - 23.2)
25-44	31.8 (30.0 - 33.5)	1.8 (1.2 - 2.5)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	32.9 (31.1 - 34.6)
45-64	31.0 (28.4 - 33.5)	2.8 (1.8 - 3.8)	0.5 (0.1 - 0.9)	33.5 (31.0 - 36.0)
65+	25.9 (21.9 - 30.0)	5.4 (3.4 - 7.3)	2.2 (0.7 - 3.7)	31.9 (27.7 - 36.1)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	36.7 (28.8 - 44.6)	11.0 (6.4 - 15.7)	5.3 (1.0 - 9.5)	49.7 (42.0 - 57.5)
Elementary	36.6 (34.4 - 38.8)	3.2 (2.2 - 4.1)	0.4 (0.2 - 0.6)	39.0 (36.8 - 41.2)
Secondary	26.4 (24.7 - 28.1)	0.7 (0.4 - 1.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	26.8 (25.1 - 28.6)
Post-Secondary	23.5 (17.0 - 30.0)	1.3 (0.0 - 3.2)	0.0	23.9 (17.2 - 30.6)
College or Higher	16.0 (14.2 - 17.9)	0.7 (0.2 - 1.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	16.3 (14.4 - 18.2)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	38.9 (32.9 - 44.9)	2.2 (0.3 - 4.0)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	40.3 (34.0 - 46.7)
Second	33.8 (29.6 - 38.1)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	34.2 (30.0 - 38.4)
Middle	29.3 (25.7 - 32.9)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.6)	0.0	29.6 (26.1 - 33.2)
Fourth	23.4 (20.1 - 26.7)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.8)	0.0	24.2 (20.9 - 27.4)
Highest	14.1 (11.5 - 16.7)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	14.2 (11.6 - 16.8)
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	36.3 (33.3 - 39.4)	4.7 (3.2 - 6.2)	1.4 (0.5 - 2.4)	40.4 (37.4 - 43.4)
Second	32.0 (28.6 - 35.4)	3.7 (2.0 - 5.4)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)	35.2 (31.8 - 38.6)
Middle	31.4 (28.0 - 34.9)	2.4 (1.1 - 3.7)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)	32.9 (29.4 - 36.4)

Fourth	25.0 (21.4 - 28.7)	1.4 (0.4 - 2.4)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.8)	26.4 (22.6 - 30.1)
Highest	20.4 (15.9 - 24.8)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	20.4 (15.9 - 24.8)
<b>Men</b>				
	47.2 (45.3 - 49.2)	2.8 (2.0 - 3.5)	0.5 (0.2 - 0.8)	49.0 (47.0 - 51.0)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	38.3 (34.5 - 42.0)	1.4 (0.4 - 2.4)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	38.8 (35.1 - 42.6)
25-44	55.2 (52.5 - 57.9)	3.0 (1.9 - 4.1)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.5)	56.7 (54.0 - 59.4)
45-64	47.0 (43.3 - 50.7)	3.3 (1.9 - 4.8)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.4)	49.9 (46.2 - 53.5)
65+	34.9 (28.6 - 41.2)	5.6 (2.6 - 8.6)	2.3 (0.0 - 4.8)	40.7 (34.2 - 47.1)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	53.4 (40.7 - 66.1)	13.5 (5.8 - 21.2)	8.1 (0.3 - 16.0)	70.0 (60.2 - 79.8)
Elementary	57.7 (54.6 - 60.8)	4.1 (2.7 - 5.4)	0.4 (0.1 - 0.7)	60.1 (57.0 - 63.2)
Secondary	47.5 (44.5 - 50.4)	1.3 (0.7 - 1.9)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	48.1 (45.2 - 51.1)
Post-Secondary	35.6 (27.1 - 44.2)	2.3 (0.0 - 5.4)	0.0	36.3 (27.6 - 45.1)
College or Higher	29.6 (26.2 - 33.1)	1.5 (0.4 - 2.5)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	30.2 (26.7 - 33.7)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	62.7 (53.9 - 71.5)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.1)	0.3 (0.0 - 1.0)	63.0 (54.2 - 71.9)
Second	54.9 (49.1 - 60.7)	2.1 (0.0 - 4.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	55.7 (49.9 - 61.4)
Middle	47.2 (42.0 - 52.3)	1.5 (0.1 - 3.0)	0.0	47.8 (42.7 - 52.9)
Fourth	39.5 (34.4 - 44.6)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)	0.0	39.7 (34.5 - 44.8)
Highest	26.7 (22.0 - 31.4)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.0)	26.9 (22.2 - 31.6)
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	61.1 (56.5 - 65.7)	7.1 (4.7 - 9.6)	2.1 (0.5 - 3.7)	66.5 (62.2 - 70.8)
Second	52.6 (47.5 - 57.7)	4.0 (1.6 - 6.5)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	55.6 (50.4 - 60.8)
Middle	49.6 (44.8 - 54.5)	3.6 (1.4 - 5.7)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.4)	51.3 (46.4 - 56.2)
Fourth	43.7 (37.4 - 49.9)	2.5 (0.5 - 4.6)	0.0	45.7 (39.4 - 51.9)

Highest	39.9 (31.8 - 48.0)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.5)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	39.9 (31.8 - 48.0)
<b>Women</b>	8.7 (7.7 - 9.8)	1.2 (0.8 - 1.6)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.4)	10.0 (8.9 - 11.1)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	3.0 (1.7 - 4.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	3.1 (1.8 - 4.5)
25-44	7.6 (6.1 - 9.0)	0.6 (0.2 - 1.0)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	8.3 (6.8 - 9.7)
45-64	15.0 (12.2 - 17.7)	2.2 (1.1 - 3.4)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.5)	17.1 (14.3 - 20.0)
65+	19.4 (14.3 - 24.5)	5.2 (2.7 - 7.8)	2.1 (0.5 - 3.7)	25.6 (20.0 - 31.1)
<b>Education Level<sup>5</sup></b>				
No formal	22.6 (14.8 - 30.4)	9.0 (4.0 - 14.0)	2.9 (0.0 - 5.8)	32.7 (24.0 - 41.4)
Elementary	14.0 (11.7 - 16.3)	2.3 (1.3 - 3.3)	0.5 (0.1 - 0.8)	16.3 (14.0 - 18.7)
Secondary	5.4 (4.3 - 6.5)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	5.6 (4.4 - 6.7)
Post-Secondary	6.6 (0.0 - 13.3)	0.0	0.0	6.6 (0.0 - 13.3)
College or Higher	4.5 (3.1 - 5.9)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.0	4.5 (3.1 - 5.9)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	14.5 (7.3 - 21.8)	2.9 (0.0 - 5.9)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.8)	17.1 (9.3 - 24.9)
Second	13.5 (8.7 - 18.3)	0.0	0.0	13.5 (8.7 - 18.3)
Middle	9.7 (6.1 - 13.3)	0.0	0.0	9.7 (6.1 - 13.3)
Fourth	7.8 (4.7 - 10.9)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.3)	0.0	9.1 (5.7 - 12.6)
Highest	3.7 (2.1 - 5.4)	0.0	0.0	3.7 (2.1 - 5.4)
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	12.9 (10.1 - 15.7)	2.4 (1.2 - 3.6)	0.8 (0.1 - 1.5)	15.6 (12.7 - 18.6)
Second	9.2 (5.4 - 13.0)	3.4 (1.7 - 5.1)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.0)	12.6 (8.6 - 16.6)
Middle	6.9 (3.5 - 10.2)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.8)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	8.0 (4.5 - 11.4)
Fourth	7.4 (4.7 - 10.1)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.6)	8.1 (5.3 - 11.0)
Highest	3.7 (1.1 - 6.3)	0.0	0.0	3.7 (1.1 - 6.3)

<sup>1</sup> Includes kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, water pipe, dahun, fortu, and dried

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.11:** Number of adults 15 years and older who currently use tobacco, by type of tobacco used and selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Current tobacco use			
	Cigarettes	Smokeless tobacco	Other smoked <sup>1</sup>	Any tobacco use
	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>			
<b>Overall</b>	17,134	1,191	239	18,054
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	3,759	133	21	3,818
25-44	8,174	470	63	8,458
45-64	4,174	376	69	4,512
65+	1,027	212	87	1,265
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	749	224	107	1,015
Elementary	7,922	686	92	8,436
Secondary	5,734	154	26	5,825
Post-Secondary	531	30	0	540
College or Higher	2,191	97	14	2,230
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	948	52	13	982
Second	1,757	53	4	1,777
Middle	1,817	48	0	1,837
Fourth	1,716	67	0	1,772
Highest	1,318	22	17	1,327
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	3,578	464	140	3,977
Second	2,272	262	24	2,499
Middle	1,915	146	24	2,004
Fourth	1,246	68	16	1,313
Highest	566	8	2	566
<b>Men</b>	14,446	834	150	14,984
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	3,484	125	21	3,535
25-44	7,216	391	41	7,411
45-64	3,163	225	49	3,358
65+	583	93	39	679
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	499	124	76	653
Elementary	6,462	451	45	6,730
Secondary	5,148	138	20	5,218
Post-Secondary	469	30	0	478
College or Higher	1,861	92	10	1,898
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				

<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	773	18	4	777
Second	1,399	53	4	1,419
Middle	1,531	48	0	1,551
Fourth	1,425	11	0	1,431
Highest	1,126	22	16	1,135
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	2,925	342	100	3,185
Second	1,962	147	8	2,073
Middle	1,737	124	17	1,797
Fourth	1,057	61	0	1,105
Highest	511	8	2	511
<b>Women</b>	2,689	357	89	3,070
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	275	8	0	283
25-44	958	78	22	1,047
45-64	1,011	151	19	1,154
65+	444	119	48	586
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	251	100	32	362
Elementary	1,460	235	47	1,707
Secondary	586	16	7	607
Post-Secondary	62	0	0	62
College or Higher	330	5	4	333
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	175	34	9	206
Second	358	0	0	358
Middle	287	0	0	287
Fourth	290	56	0	341
Highest	192	0	1	192
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	654	123	40	792
Second	311	114	16	426
Middle	178	22	7	207
Fourth	190	7	16	207
Highest	55	0	0	55

<sup>1</sup> Includes kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, water pipe, dahun, fortu, and dried

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.12:** Percentage of ever daily smokers 15 years and older who have quit smoking (quit rate), by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Former Daily Smokers (Among Ever Daily Smokers) <sup>1,2</sup>		
	Total	Men	Women
	Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>Overall</b>	21.5 (19.7 - 23.3)	20.9 (19.0 - 22.8)	25.0 (20.4 - 29.5)
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15-24	6.6 (3.8 - 9.4)	5.5 (2.9 - 8.2)	19.7 (2.7 - 36.8)
25-44	14.8 (12.6 - 17.0)	14.5 (12.2 - 16.7)	17.3 (10.5 - 24.1)
45-64	31.8 (28.3 - 35.3)	33.8 (29.8 - 37.8)	24.1 (17.2 - 31.1)
65+	46.2 (39.8 - 52.6)	50.0 (42.1 - 58.0)	39.7 (29.1 - 50.3)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>			
No formal	17.9 (9.6 - 26.1)	16.8 (6.1 - 27.6)	19.9 (7.3 - 32.6)
Elementary	23.0 (20.1 - 25.8)	22.0 (18.9 - 25.2)	27.0 (20.6 - 33.5)
Secondary	17.1 (14.6 - 19.5)	16.0 (13.5 - 18.5)	25.9 (17.3 - 34.4)
Post-Secondary	30.7 (18.4 - 43.0)	32.2 (19.3 - 45.1)	*
College or Higher	25.9 (20.7 - 31.0)	27.0 (21.7 - 32.3)	18.8 (6.0 - 31.7)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>			
<b>Urban</b>			
Lowest	18.3 (11.5 - 25.2)	14.9 (7.4 - 22.4)	32.7 (13.2 - 52.2)
Second	16.4 (11.0 - 21.8)	16.0 (10.6 - 21.3)	18.0 (6.2 - 29.7)
Middle	20.4 (15.2 - 25.6)	21.0 (15.3 - 26.7)	17.3 (4.7 - 29.8)
Fourth	27.5 (21.1 - 33.9)	25.5 (18.8 - 32.2)	38.3 (21.5 - 55.1)
Highest	30.7 (23.5 - 37.9)	32.1 (24.5 - 39.7)	21.3 (4.3 - 38.4)
<b>Rural</b>			
Lowest	13.7 (10.7 - 16.7)	13.0 (9.6 - 16.4)	16.7 (9.9 - 23.4)
Second	22.5 (17.7 - 27.3)	20.6 (15.6 - 25.7)	32.1 (17.1 - 47.1)
Middle	22.5 (17.8 - 27.2)	22.4 (17.3 - 27.5)	23.5 (9.3 - 37.7)

Fourth	26.0 (20.1 - 32.0)	24.7 (18.4 - 30.9)	32.9 (16.5 - 49.3)
Highest	31.0 (20.1 - 41.8)	28.9 (17.7 - 40.1)	*

<sup>1</sup> Current non-smokers

<sup>2</sup> Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

\* Cell size less than 25

**Table 3.13:** Percentage distribution of time since quitting smoking among former daily smokers 15 years and older who have quit, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Time since quitting smoking (years) <sup>1</sup>				Total
	<1	1 to <5	5 to <10	≥10	
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	12.2 (9.3 - 15.2)	25.3 (21.4 - 29.3)	15.0 (11.9 - 18.0)	47.5 (42.9 - 52.1)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	12.2 (9.0 - 15.4)	24.1 (19.7 - 28.6)	15.9 (12.4 - 19.5)	47.8 (42.7 - 52.9)	100.0
Women	12.4 (5.0 - 19.9)	30.6 (21.7 - 39.5)	10.6 (4.9 - 16.3)	46.3 (36.5 - 56.2)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	25.4 (4.3 - 46.5)	66.6 (44.7 - 88.4)	8.0 (0.0 - 19.3)	0.0	100.0
25-44	14.6 (9.3 - 19.8)	29.4 (21.9 - 36.8)	19.6 (12.9 - 26.2)	36.5 (28.8 - 44.3)	100.0
45-64	11.3 (6.6 - 16.0)	20.3 (15.0 - 25.6)	15.1 (10.5 - 19.6)	53.4 (46.7 - 60.1)	100.0
65+	7.4 (3.1 - 11.8)	20.1 (11.7 - 28.5)	9.4 (4.7 - 14.1)	63.1 (53.5 - 72.6)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>5</sup></b>					
No formal	*	*	*	*	100.0
Elementary	12.7 (8.2 - 17.2)	25.7 (19.7 - 31.7)	10.2 (6.7 - 13.8)	51.3 (44.3 - 58.4)	100.0
Secondary	10.2 (5.5 - 15.0)	22.4 (15.9 - 28.9)	24.0 (16.5 - 31.6)	43.4 (35.3 - 51.4)	100.0
Post-Secondary	*	*	*	*	100.0
College or Higher	14.5 (7.0 - 21.9)	25.9 (17.0 - 34.8)	15.8 (8.1 - 23.6)	43.8 (34.1 - 53.4)	100.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>					
<b>Urban</b>					
Lowest	13.4 (0.3 - 26.5)	40.3 (18.3 - 62.2)	7.0 (0.0 - 15.3)	39.3 (17.2 - 61.4)	100.0
Second	8.1 (1.2 - 15.1)	27.7 (14.8 - 40.5)	22.9 (10.5 - 35.3)	41.3 (26.4 - 56.1)	100.0
Middle	7.6 (1.5 - 13.6)	27.3 (13.6 - 41.1)	24.0 (9.2 - 38.7)	41.1 (26.0 - 56.2)	100.0
Fourth	14.6 (5.0 - 24.1)	30.0 (17.1 - 42.9)	9.9 (3.2 - 16.6)	45.5 (31.7 - 59.4)	100.0
Highest	10.8 (1.7 - 19.8)	21.7 (10.7 - 32.6)	14.5 (5.2 - 23.9)	53.0 (40.0 - 66.0)	100.0
<b>Rural</b>					
Lowest	15.7 (7.4 - 24.1)	31.2 (20.5 - 41.8)	12.0 (3.1 - 20.9)	41.1 (29.4 - 52.8)	100.0

Second	8.1 (2.5 - 13.6)	29.8 (18.0 - 41.6)	14.7 (8.1 - 21.4)	47.4 (35.9 - 58.9)	100.0
Middle	17.8 (6.9 - 28.8)	13.3 (5.0 - 21.5)	15.0 (7.2 - 22.8)	53.9 (41.6 - 66.3)	100.0
Fourth	14.2 (3.3 - 25.1)	16.8 (7.5 - 26.2)	17.0 (6.9 - 27.0)	52.0 (38.7 - 65.3)	100.0
Highest	9.1 (0.0 - 20.0)	18.4 (4.6 - 32.2)	9.9 (0.0 - 21.9)	62.6 (44.4 - 80.8)	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Among former daily smokers (current non-smokers)

<sup>5</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

\* Cell size less than 25

**Table 3.14:** Percentage of smokers<sup>1</sup> 15 years and older who made a quit attempt and of those who made a quit attempt and successfully quit, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Smoking cessation -- made quit attempt <sup>1</sup>			Smoking cessation -- successfully quit <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Overall</b>	47.8 (45.4 - 50.3)	46.7 (44.0 - 49.4)	53.9 (48.2 - 59.5)	4.5 (3.6 - 5.4)	4.2 (3.2 - 5.2)	6.3 (3.6 - 9.0)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	47.8 (42.4 - 53.1)	46.5 (40.9 - 52.0)	61.3 (42.3 - 80.3)	6.0 (3.2 - 8.9)	4.6 (1.8 - 7.3)	21.4 (6.5 - 36.3)
25-44	47.0 (43.5 - 50.6)	46.8 (43.1 - 50.5)	48.7 (39.2 - 58.1)	3.3 (2.3 - 4.3)	3.1 (2.1 - 4.1)	4.8 (1.7 - 7.9)
45-64	50.2 (45.8 - 54.6)	46.0 (41.0 - 50.9)	63.6 (55.1 - 72.1)	5.2 (3.1 - 7.2)	5.6 (3.2 - 8.1)	3.7 (0.0 - 7.5)
65+	44.9 (36.2 - 53.6)	49.8 (38.4 - 61.1)	38.6 (25.4 - 51.9)	5.6 (2.4 - 8.8)	6.6 (1.6 - 11.6)	4.4 (0.9 - 7.8)
<b>Education Level<sup>5</sup></b>						
No formal	30.2 (20.0 - 40.3)	30.3 (18.7 - 42.0)	29.8 (11.1 - 48.5)	1.7 (0.0 - 3.7)	2.6 (0.0 - 5.5)	0.0
Elementary	44.1 (40.4 - 47.8)	42.7 (38.5 - 47.0)	50.1 (41.9 - 58.3)	4.0 (2.6 - 5.4)	3.9 (2.3 - 5.5)	4.5 (1.3 - 7.7)
Secondary	52.0 (48.1 - 55.8)	49.7 (45.5 - 53.8)	70.2 (61.4 - 79.1)	4.6 (3.0 - 6.3)	3.7 (2.0 - 5.3)	12.2 (5.6 - 18.9)
Post-Secondary	54.2 (39.3 - 69.1)	54.3 (39.3 - 69.3)	*	8.4 (0.8 - 15.9)	9.4 (1.1 - 17.7)	*
College or Higher	55.1 (49.4 - 60.8)	54.6 (48.7 - 60.4)	58.1 (42.7 - 73.5)	6.0 (3.4 - 8.6)	5.5 (3.1 - 7.9)	8.8 (0.0 - 18.8)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>						
<b>Urban</b>						
Lowest	44.1 (34.1 - 54.2)	44.5 (33.1 - 55.8)	42.7 (22.4 - 63.0)	3.7 (0.5 - 6.9)	2.3 (0.0 - 4.7)	9.3 (0.0 - 22.4)
Second	41.8 (34.2 - 49.4)	38.7 (30.3 - 47.1)	54.2 (34.4 - 74.0)	1.6 (0.3 - 3.0)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.1)	2.0 (0.0 - 4.9)
Middle	52.5 (45.1 - 59.8)	52.5 (44.7 - 60.3)	52.3 (32.5 - 72.0)	5.3 (1.5 - 9.0)	5.1 (0.8 - 9.4)	5.9 (0.0 - 11.9)
Fourth	53.2 (45.6 - 60.8)	52.0 (44.2 - 59.8)	58.9 (37.0 - 80.8)	6.3 (2.7 - 9.8)	6.1 (2.5 - 9.7)	7.2 (0.0 - 18.4)
Highest	56.3 (47.1 - 65.5)	52.2 (42.5 - 61.8)	80.3 (65.1 - 95.4)	8.4 (3.2 - 13.7)	8.2 (2.4 - 14.0)	9.8 (0.0 - 21.3)
<b>Rural</b>						
Lowest	38.0 (33.3 - 42.7)	35.8 (30.7 - 40.9)	47.5 (37.5 - 57.5)	3.0 (1.7 - 4.4)	2.4 (1.0 - 3.8)	5.7 (1.4 - 10.0)
Second	49.5 (43.9 - 55.1)	48.1 (41.6 - 54.5)	57.8 (46.1 - 69.6)	2.4 (0.9 - 3.8)	1.8 (0.4 - 3.2)	5.6 (0.6 - 10.6)

Middle	48.8 (41.8 - 55.8)	49.1 (41.7 - 56.4)	46.2 (25.3 - 67.0)	5.2 (2.2 - 8.3)	5.5 (2.1 - 8.9)	3.0 (0.0 - 7.2)
Fourth	56.2 (48.1 - 64.3)	56.1 (47.0 - 65.2)	56.7 (38.4 - 75.0)	7.9 (3.5 - 12.4)	6.7 (2.5 - 11.0)	13.7 (0.0 - 29.7)
Highest	53.5 (41.5 - 65.4)	54.3 (41.6 - 67.1)	*	4.8 (0.0 - 9.6)	5.3 (0.0 - 10.5)	*

<sup>1</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

\* Cell size less than 25

**Table 3.15:** Percentage of smokers<sup>1</sup> 15 years and older who made a quit attempt and received health care provider assistance in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior			
	Visited a HCP <sup>1</sup>	Asked by HCP if a smoker <sup>2</sup>	Advised to quit by HCP <sup>3</sup>	Advised to quit by HCP and successfully quit <sup>3</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>Overall</b>	24.9 (22.8 - 27.1)	67.5 (62.7 - 72.2)	76.5 (71.6 - 81.5)	7.3 (4.4 - 10.1)
<b>Gender</b>				
Men	23.0 (20.8 - 25.1)	71.6 (66.6 - 76.6)	74.3 (68.6 - 80.1)	7.2 (4.1 - 10.3)
Women	35.0 (29.2 - 40.9)	53.4 (43.5 - 63.2)	86.6 (79.3 - 93.9)	7.5 (0.6 - 14.5)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	17.8 (13.5 - 22.1)	56.4 (42.6 - 70.2)	76.5 (60.5 - 92.5)	7.9 (0.0 - 17.9)
25-44	22.5 (19.9 - 25.1)	71.7 (65.8 - 77.7)	68.8 (60.8 - 76.7)	3.7 (1.5 - 5.9)
45-64	30.9 (26.8 - 35.0)	69.7 (61.9 - 77.4)	86.8 (81.2 - 92.4)	11.6 (5.1 - 18.2)
65+	44.6 (35.6 - 53.6)	61.0 (48.1 - 73.8)	79.2 (63.2 - 95.2)	8.9 (0.3 - 17.5)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	24.8 (14.9 - 34.8)	60.2 (42.3 - 78.2)	*	*
Elementary	22.1 (19.1 - 25.1)	63.5 (55.8 - 71.2)	77.1 (68.4 - 85.8)	9.5 (3.8 - 15.1)
Secondary	23.9 (20.6 - 27.1)	69.3 (62.2 - 76.4)	76.9 (69.5 - 84.3)	4.9 (1.6 - 8.1)
Post-Secondary	26.6 (13.8 - 39.4)	*	*	*
College or Higher	36.9 (31.3 - 42.5)	73.1 (64.2 - 81.9)	68.1 (55.9 - 80.2)	7.7 (1.2 - 14.2)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	17.6 (9.7 - 25.6)	68.0 (46.1 - 89.8)	*	*
Second	28.0 (20.6 - 35.3)	70.3 (53.4 - 87.3)	70.2 (52.7 - 87.8)	4.5 (0.0 - 10.3)
Middle	20.4 (15.1 - 25.7)	71.1 (54.9 - 87.2)	78.5 (62.0 - 95.0)	2.2 (0.0 - 6.4)
Fourth	34.1 (26.5 - 41.7)	61.7 (47.3 - 76.0)	59.1 (44.4 - 73.8)	8.7 (1.1 - 16.3)

Highest	39.0 (30.8 - 47.2)	70.8 (57.5 - 84.1)	78.4 (65.8 - 91.0)	5.8 (0.0 - 11.9)
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	17.3 (13.8 - 20.8)	55.5 (44.0 - 67.1)	89.2 (83.0 - 95.5)	3.4 (0.0 - 7.4)
Second	23.1 (17.9 - 28.3)	77.0 (67.8 - 86.2)	78.8 (66.9 - 90.8)	6.8 (0.7 - 12.9)
Middle	27.4 (21.3 - 33.4)	68.3 (55.8 - 80.7)	74.5 (61.0 - 88.1)	12.7 (0.0 - 26.1)
Fourth	22.8 (16.6 - 29.1)	73.0 (60.1 - 85.9)	79.2 (65.0 - 93.3)	17.9 (1.6 - 34.2)
Highest	31.5 (20.1 - 42.9)	62.9 (43.1 - 82.7)	*	*

HCP = health care provider

<sup>1</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months

<sup>2</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months

<sup>3</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, who visited a HCP during the past 12 months and were asked by an HCP if they smoked

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

\* Cell size less than 25

**Table 3.16:** Percentage of current and recently quit smokers<sup>1</sup> 15 years and older who made a quit attempt in past 12 months and used various cessation methods, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Use of Cessation Method <sup>2</sup>			
	Pharmacotherapy <sup>3</sup>	Counseling/Advice <sup>4</sup>	Self-Education Materials	Other <sup>5</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>Overall</b>	5.9 (3.9 - 7.9)	12.3 (9.8 - 14.8)	14.5 (11.7 - 17.3)	39.2 (35.3 - 43.0)
<b>Gender</b>				
Men	5.9 (3.7 - 8.1)	12.8 (10.0 - 15.5)	15.6 (12.5 - 18.7)	39.3 (35.2 - 43.4)
Women	6.2 (2.7 - 9.8)	10.1 (5.8 - 14.5)	9.6 (5.1 - 14.0)	38.4 (30.2 - 46.6)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	7.2 (2.4 - 11.9)	10.2 (5.2 - 15.3)	21.0 (14.3 - 27.6)	44.1 (35.8 - 52.4)
25-44	7.0 (3.8 - 10.2)	11.2 (8.1 - 14.3)	14.0 (10.4 - 17.7)	36.2 (31.4 - 41.1)
45-64	3.3 (1.5 - 5.0)	12.9 (8.7 - 17.1)	9.7 (6.4 - 13.0)	40.2 (33.4 - 47.1)
65+	4.5 (0.0 - 10.6)	25.4 (13.0 - 37.8)	14.7 (5.5 - 23.9)	38.6 (25.2 - 51.9)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	0.0	17.0 (0.2 - 33.9)	7.4 (0.0 - 17.5)	53.0 (33.8 - 72.3)
Elementary	5.7 (2.5 - 9.0)	13.3 (9.3 - 17.3)	9.8 (6.2 - 13.4)	39.6 (33.7 - 45.4)
Secondary	4.3 (2.3 - 6.3)	10.0 (7.0 - 13.0)	16.3 (11.9 - 20.7)	38.2 (33.0 - 43.4)
Post-Secondary	10.2 (0.0 - 20.4)	22.7 (9.7 - 35.8)	17.4 (2.6 - 32.2)	29.9 (11.6 - 48.2)
College or Higher	10.1 (3.2 - 17.0)	11.5 (6.8 - 16.1)	24.3 (17.6 - 31.1)	40.1 (32.0 - 48.1)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	5.1 (0.3 - 10.0)	8.4 (0.5 - 16.3)	9.9 (2.6 - 17.1)	38.1 (23.7 - 52.5)
Second	8.4 (0.5 - 16.4)	10.9 (5.0 - 16.8)	10.2 (4.3 - 16.0)	40.0 (27.0 - 53.0)
Middle	9.7 (0.5 - 18.8)	7.9 (3.1 - 12.7)	23.8 (12.8 - 34.9)	35.3 (24.7 - 45.9)
Fourth	7.7 (1.1 - 14.3)	12.9 (5.4 - 20.5)	17.9 (10.4 - 25.5)	37.5 (27.5 - 47.4)

Highest	9.4 (2.7 - 16.1)	11.9 (4.5 - 19.3)	18.5 (10.0 - 27.0)	34.1 (22.8 - 45.4)
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	4.1 (1.7 - 6.6)	14.1 (7.7 - 20.4)	7.8 (3.7 - 11.9)	44.6 (36.6 - 52.5)
Second	2.6 (0.7 - 4.5)	11.4 (5.6 - 17.2)	10.6 (5.4 - 15.8)	36.3 (27.8 - 44.8)
Middle	4.0 (0.3 - 7.6)	17.8 (10.4 - 25.1)	15.3 (8.2 - 22.5)	41.9 (31.9 - 51.9)
Fourth	6.1 (1.6 - 10.5)	12.7 (5.5 - 19.9)	19.0 (10.2 - 27.9)	36.5 (26.3 - 46.7)
Highest	0.8 (0.0 - 2.5)	10.8 (0.0 - 21.7)	11.9 (0.8 - 23.1)	52.9 (35.8 - 69.9)

<sup>1</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months

<sup>2</sup> Among current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months

<sup>3</sup> Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications

<sup>4</sup> Counseling/Advice includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quitline/helpline

<sup>5</sup> Other includes traditional medicines, switching to smokeless, and other products

<sup>6</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.17:** Percentage distribution and number of current cigarette smokers 15 years and older by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Interest in Quitting Smoking <sup>1</sup>					
	Interested in Quitting	Planning to Quit Within Next Month	Thinking About Quitting Within Next 12 Months	Will Quit Someday, But Not in the Next 12 Months	Not Interested in Quitting	Don't Know
	Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Overall</b>	<b>60.6</b> (57.8 - 63.4)	10.5 (8.9 - 12.1)	10.2 (8.6 - 11.8)	39.9 (37.3 - 42.6)	<b>28.7</b> (26.1 - 31.3)	<b>10.7</b> (8.6 - 12.8)
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	<b>60.5</b> (57.6 - 63.5)	9.6 (8.1 - 11.1)	10.3 (8.6 - 12.1)	40.6 (37.7 - 43.4)	<b>29.6</b> (26.8 - 32.3)	<b>9.9</b> (7.9 - 11.9)
Women	<b>61.1</b> (54.3 - 67.8)	15.2 (10.3 - 20.1)	9.4 (6.3 - 12.5)	36.5 (30.3 - 42.7)	<b>24.1</b> (18.1 - 30.0)	<b>14.8</b> (9.5 - 20.2)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	<b>62.8</b> (57.3 - 68.3)	12.0 (8.3 - 15.6)	12.0 (8.0 - 15.9)	38.9 (33.4 - 44.4)	<b>25.5</b> (20.4 - 30.6)	<b>11.7</b> (8.1 - 15.4)
25-44	<b>62.5</b> (58.8 - 66.1)	9.6 (7.6 - 11.6)	10.0 (7.9 - 12.1)	42.9 (39.2 - 46.5)	<b>26.3</b> (23.0 - 29.7)	<b>11.2</b> (8.6 - 13.9)
45-64	<b>57.9</b> (52.9 - 62.8)	8.9 (6.5 - 11.2)	10.0 (7.4 - 12.5)	39.0 (34.6 - 43.4)	<b>32.7</b> (28.1 - 37.2)	<b>9.5</b> (6.1 - 12.8)
65+	<b>49.4</b> (39.5 - 59.2)	18.8 (10.3 - 27.3)	6.2 (2.4 - 10.0)	24.3 (16.9 - 31.7)	<b>43.4</b> (33.6 - 53.1)	<b>7.3</b> (2.6 - 12.0)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No formal	<b>48.2</b> (35.6 - 60.7)	12.6 (3.5 - 21.6)	5.2 (0.1 - 10.4)	30.4 (17.8 - 42.9)	<b>41.0</b> (28.7 - 53.3)	<b>10.8</b> (3.9 - 17.8)
Elementary	<b>55.0</b> (50.8 - 59.2)	8.8 (6.7 - 10.9)	7.6 (5.6 - 9.6)	38.6 (34.5 - 42.7)	<b>34.7</b> (30.7 - 38.8)	<b>10.3</b> (7.4 - 13.2)
Secondary	<b>64.0</b> (60.1 - 67.9)	12.5 (9.8 - 15.1)	12.6 (9.9 - 15.2)	39.0 (35.2 - 42.7)	<b>25.8</b> (22.3 - 29.3)	<b>10.2</b> (7.6 - 12.8)
Post-Secondary	<b>78.9</b> (66.8 - 91.1)	4.3 (0.0 - 8.6)	15.8 (3.5 - 28.1)	58.8 (43.3 - 74.4)	<b>13.3</b> (3.8 - 22.7)	<b>7.8</b> (0.0 - 16.4)
College or Higher	<b>72.1</b> (67.0 - 77.3)	12.4 (8.5 - 16.2)	13.7 (9.2 - 18.2)	46.1 (40.0 - 52.3)	<b>14.2</b> (10.7 - 17.7)	<b>13.7</b> (9.2 - 18.2)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>						
<b>Urban</b>						
Lowest	<b>45.4</b> (34.6 - 56.2)	13.8 (6.2 - 21.4)	7.8 (2.3 - 13.4)	23.8 (15.7 - 31.9)	<b>40.2</b> (29.1 - 51.4)	<b>14.3</b> (5.3 - 23.4)
Second	<b>55.5</b> (47.2 - 63.8)	7.4 (3.5 - 11.2)	9.1 (5.5 - 12.7)	39.0 (31.6 - 46.5)	<b>29.1</b> (21.7 - 36.5)	<b>15.4</b> (6.5 - 24.2)
Middle	<b>57.5</b> (49.5 - 65.5)	7.8 (4.2 - 11.4)	13.1 (8.2 - 18.0)	36.6 (28.6 - 44.6)	<b>26.2</b> (19.0 - 33.3)	<b>16.3</b> (9.5 - 23.2)
Fourth	<b>62.7</b> (54.4 - 71.0)	10.9 (6.4 - 15.4)	9.5 (5.2 - 13.8)	42.3 (34.2 - 50.4)	<b>22.6</b> (15.3 - 29.9)	<b>14.7</b> (8.8 - 20.6)

Highest	<b>68.4</b> (60.4 - 76.4)	14.8 (8.4 - 21.2)	9.7 (4.9 - 14.5)	43.9 (35.1 - 52.6)	<b>20.3</b> (13.3 - 27.3)	<b>11.3</b> (6.0 - 16.5)
<b>Rural</b>						
Lowest	<b>53.0</b> (47.0 - 59.0)	10.1 (7.1 - 13.1)	6.9 (4.0 - 9.7)	36.1 (30.7 - 41.5)	<b>36.7</b> (31.1 - 42.4)	<b>10.2</b> (6.2 - 14.2)
Second	<b>67.2</b> (60.9 - 73.5)	9.4 (5.4 - 13.4)	10.1 (6.3 - 13.8)	47.7 (40.5 - 55.0)	<b>27.6</b> (21.5 - 33.8)	<b>5.2</b> (2.4 - 8.0)
Middle	<b>62.8</b> (55.5 - 70.1)	10.3 (6.4 - 14.2)	10.4 (6.0 - 14.8)	42.1 (34.7 - 49.5)	<b>30.0</b> (23.0 - 37.0)	<b>7.2</b> (3.3 - 11.1)
Fourth	<b>70.2</b> (61.6 - 78.9)	13.3 (7.8 - 18.9)	13.9 (7.1 - 20.6)	43.1 (34.2 - 52.0)	<b>25.3</b> (17.2 - 33.4)	<b>4.5</b> (0.9 - 8.0)
Highest	<b>80.6</b> (70.3 - 90.8)	13.4 (5.1 - 21.7)	24.1 (12.7 - 35.6)	43.0 (30.7 - 55.3)	<b>11.0</b> (2.1 - 19.9)	<b>8.4</b> (2.0 - 14.9)
	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>					
<b>Overall</b>	<b>10,382</b>	1,797	1,746	6,839	<b>4,915</b>	<b>1,828</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	<b>8,740</b>	1,389	1,493	5,858	<b>4,268</b>	<b>1,429</b>
Women	<b>1,642</b>	408	253	981	<b>647</b>	<b>399</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	<b>2,361</b>	449	449	1,462	<b>958</b>	<b>441</b>
25-44	<b>5,100</b>	784	816	3,499	<b>2,149</b>	<b>916</b>
45-64	<b>2,415</b>	370	416	1,628	<b>1,363</b>	<b>396</b>
65+	<b>507</b>	193	64	250	<b>445</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No formal	<b>361</b>	94	39	228	<b>307</b>	<b>81</b>
Elementary	<b>4,355</b>	696	603	3,056	<b>2,749</b>	<b>813</b>
Secondary	<b>3,667</b>	714	720	2,233	<b>1,479</b>	<b>585</b>
Post-Secondary	<b>419</b>	23	84	312	<b>70</b>	<b>41</b>
College or Higher	<b>1,581</b>	271	300	1,011	<b>310</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>						
<b>Urban</b>						
Lowest	<b>431</b>	130	74	226	<b>381</b>	<b>136</b>
Second	<b>975</b>	130	159	686	<b>512</b>	<b>270</b>
Middle	<b>1,043</b>	142	238	663	<b>474</b>	<b>296</b>
Fourth	<b>1,076</b>	186	163	726	<b>388</b>	<b>253</b>
Highest	<b>901</b>	195	127	578	<b>268</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Lowest	<b>1,895</b>	361	245	1,289	<b>1,313</b>	<b>365</b>
Second	<b>1,527</b>	214	229	1,084	<b>627</b>	<b>118</b>
Middle	<b>1,203</b>	197	200	806	<b>575</b>	<b>137</b>
Fourth	<b>875</b>	166	173	537	<b>315</b>	<b>56</b>
Highest	<b>456</b>	76	137	244	<b>62</b>	<b>48</b>

<sup>†</sup> Among current daily or less than daily smokers

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.18:** Percentage and number of adults 15 years and older who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Smoking is allowed inside the home <sup>1</sup>	Someone smokes at least daily inside the home	Someone smokes at least monthly inside the home
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
<b>Overall</b>	48.8 (46.5 - 51.1)	39.6 (37.9 - 41.2)	54.4 (52.5 - 56.3)
<b>Gender</b>			
Men	50.9 (48.3 - 53.5)	43.1 (41.0 - 45.2)	58.1 (55.9 - 60.4)
Women	46.7 (44.2 - 49.2)	36.0 (34.0 - 38.0)	50.6 (48.4 - 52.8)
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15-24	47.9 (44.6 - 51.2)	38.3 (35.6 - 41.0)	53.1 (50.1 - 56.2)
25-44	48.7 (46.0 - 51.4)	40.5 (38.3 - 42.6)	55.2 (52.9 - 57.5)
45-64	50.0 (46.6 - 53.4)	40.0 (37.1 - 43.0)	54.3 (51.2 - 57.4)
65+	49.4 (44.2 - 54.7)	37.8 (33.1 - 42.5)	54.9 (50.2 - 59.5)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>			
No formal	64.7 (55.8 - 73.7)	57.5 (48.9 - 66.1)	79.1 (72.8 - 85.4)
Elementary	56.3 (53.1 - 59.6)	48.6 (46.0 - 51.1)	66.5 (64.0 - 68.9)
Secondary	47.7 (45.0 - 50.5)	38.9 (36.7 - 41.1)	52.8 (50.3 - 55.2)
Post-Secondary	43.3 (35.5 - 51.2)	31.1 (23.8 - 38.3)	41.2 (34.0 - 48.5)
College or Higher	37.0 (34.0 - 40.1)	25.2 (22.9 - 27.5)	36.4 (33.6 - 39.3)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>			
<b>Urban</b>			
Lowest	52.8 (45.3 - 60.4)	49.1 (42.2 - 55.9)	66.9 (60.2 - 73.6)
Second	51.9 (46.7 - 57.1)	41.9 (37.0 - 46.7)	56.0 (51.2 - 60.8)
Middle	44.7 (39.4 - 50.1)	38.3 (34.0 - 42.7)	50.5 (46.1 - 54.8)
Fourth	39.6 (35.3 - 43.8)	31.0 (27.2 - 34.9)	41.9 (37.9 - 45.8)

Highest	30.8 (26.5 - 35.0)	20.7 (17.6 - 23.9)	27.2 (23.6 - 30.8)
<b>Rural</b>			
Lowest	64.3 (59.6 - 69.0)	53.6 (50.0 - 57.3)	74.8 (71.7 - 77.8)
Second	55.2 (50.6 - 59.7)	50.1 (46.0 - 54.3)	68.8 (65.1 - 72.4)
Middle	52.9 (48.2 - 57.5)	44.1 (40.0 - 48.1)	61.1 (56.8 - 65.5)
Fourth	54.0 (49.2 - 58.9)	39.2 (34.9 - 43.4)	55.7 (51.2 - 60.1)
Highest	44.1 (37.9 - 50.2)	30.4 (25.0 - 35.7)	48.7 (42.3 - 55.1)
<b>Current Smoking Status</b>			
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	43.8 (41.3 - 46.2)	28.6 (26.9 - 30.3)	44.8 (42.7 - 46.9)
	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>		
<b>Overall</b>	29,832	23,927	32,885
<b>Gender</b>			
Men	15,521	13,074	17,612
Women	14,311	10,854	15,273
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15-24	8,639	6,857	9,508
25-44	12,501	10,269	14,014
45-64	6,733	5,322	7,216
65+	1,959	1,479	2,146
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>			
No formal	1,307	1,131	1,557
Elementary	12,152	10,337	14,146
Secondary	10,344	8,357	11,337
Post-Secondary	979	701	931
College or Higher	5,043	3,393	4,907
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>			
<b>Urban</b>			
Lowest	1,262	1,155	1,576
Second	2,681	2,151	2,879
Middle	2,776	2,328	3,064
Fourth	2,899	2,268	3,060
Highest	2,865	1,923	2,522
<b>Rural</b>			
Lowest	6,296	5,184	7,227

Second	3,919	3,513	4,817
Middle	3,220	2,658	3,687
Fourth	2,689	1,921	2,729
Highest	1,224	825	1,324
<b>Current Smoking Status</b>			
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	19,177	12,343	19,339

<sup>1</sup> Smoking is allowed or allowed, with exceptions

<sup>2</sup> Among former and never smokers

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.19:** Percentage and number of adults 15 years and older who work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work <sup>1</sup>	
	Overall	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>Overall</b>	36.9 (34.1 - 39.6)	30.8 (27.9 - 33.8)
<b>Gender</b>		
Men	43.3 (39.7 - 46.9)	35.4 (30.8 - 39.9)
Women	28.8 (25.3 - 32.3)	27.4 (23.8 - 30.9)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15-24	37.1 (31.7 - 42.6)	30.0 (24.2 - 35.8)
25-44	33.3 (30.3 - 36.3)	28.4 (24.8 - 32.0)
45-64	43.5 (38.3 - 48.7)	35.2 (29.7 - 40.7)
65+	57.6 (43.8 - 71.3)	51.8 (35.3 - 68.3)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>		
No formal	*	*
Elementary	55.6 (49.8 - 61.5)	47.9 (40.4 - 55.5)
Secondary	37.0 (33.0 - 41.0)	31.4 (26.8 - 36.0)
Post-Secondary	28.2 (17.7 - 38.8)	26.2 (14.7 - 37.8)
College or Higher	25.0 (21.6 - 28.3)	22.7 (19.1 - 26.3)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>		
<b>Urban</b>		
Lowest	35.2 (23.4 - 47.0)	35.4 (18.6 - 52.2)
Second	33.4 (25.1 - 41.7)	24.1 (14.9 - 33.2)
Middle	31.8 (24.8 - 38.7)	28.6 (20.6 - 36.6)
Fourth	30.5 (24.6 - 36.5)	26.1 (19.7 - 32.5)

Highest	25.5 (20.7 - 30.3)	24.0 (18.8 - 29.3)
<b>Rural</b>		
Lowest	62.5 (54.7 - 70.4)	50.4 (39.7 - 61.1)
Second	56.4 (48.7 - 64.1)	47.2 (37.4 - 57.0)
Middle	46.6 (39.4 - 53.7)	39.2 (30.3 - 48.1)
Fourth	40.5 (32.5 - 48.5)	32.7 (24.1 - 41.2)
Highest	40.7 (30.5 - 50.9)	36.0 (23.8 - 48.3)
	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>	
<b>Overall</b>	6,118	3,654
<b>Gender</b>		
Men	3,999	1,814
Women	2,119	1,840
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15-24	1,247	741
25-44	3,045	1,835
45-64	1,610	926
65+	217	152
<b>Education Level<sup>s</sup></b>		
No formal	*	*
Elementary	2,146	1,092
Secondary	2,041	1,157
Post-Secondary	275	214
College or Higher	1,509	1,129
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>Urban</b>		
Lowest	184	96
Second	455	206
Middle	675	391
Fourth	855	553
Highest	959	781
<b>Rural</b>		
Lowest	763	382
Second	678	355
Middle	702	355
Fourth	541	324
Highest	306	212

<sup>1</sup> In the past 30 days. Among those respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors and outdoors with an enclosed area

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

\* Cell size less than 25

**Table 3.20:** Percentage distribution of adults 15 years and older who work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area by the policy they have at work and selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey, (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Disallowed in any closed area	Allowed Everywhere	Allowed in some closed areas only	No policy	Total
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	65.4 (62.6 - 68.1)	15.7 (13.5 - 17.8)	9.8 (8.2 - 11.5)	9.1 (7.4 - 10.8)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	61.9 (58.4 - 65.3)	17.5 (14.8 - 20.1)	10.5 (8.3 - 12.6)	10.2 (8.0 - 12.4)	100.0
Women	69.7 (66.1 - 73.3)	13.4 (10.6 - 16.3)	9.1 (6.8 - 11.4)	7.8 (5.7 - 9.8)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	70.0 (64.5 - 75.4)	11.8 (8.2 - 15.4)	13.6 (9.1 - 18.0)	4.7 (2.3 - 7.1)	100.0
25-44	67.1 (64.0 - 70.3)	14.0 (11.6 - 16.4)	9.1 (7.1 - 11.1)	9.8 (7.6 - 11.9)	100.0
45-64	58.4 (53.1 - 63.7)	21.4 (16.7 - 26.1)	8.7 (6.1 - 11.3)	11.5 (8.2 - 14.8)	100.0
65+	48.8 (33.7 - 63.9)	36.5 (22.3 - 50.8)	5.9 (0.2 - 11.6)	8.8 (2.0 - 15.6)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No formal	*	*	*	*	100.0
Elementary	45.4 (39.6 - 51.3)	31.1 (25.9 - 36.4)	9.6 (6.3 - 12.9)	13.8 (9.5 - 18.1)	100.0
Secondary	68.7 (64.8 - 72.6)	14.1 (11.4 - 16.7)	8.7 (6.3 - 11.1)	8.5 (6.2 - 10.9)	100.0
Post-Secondary	72.1 (62.0 - 82.2)	8.4 (3.5 - 13.2)	7.5 (1.0 - 14.1)	12.0 (5.1 - 18.9)	100.0
College or Higher	75.5 (72.2 - 78.7)	7.3 (5.4 - 9.3)	11.4 (8.9 - 14.0)	5.8 (4.0 - 7.5)	100.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>					
<b>Urban</b>					
Lowest	67.3 (55.0 - 79.5)	13.3 (6.4 - 20.2)	9.5 (1.6 - 17.3)	9.9 (2.4 - 17.4)	100.0
Second	70.7 (62.7 - 78.8)	13.1 (7.3 - 19.0)	9.6 (4.3 - 14.9)	6.5 (3.2 - 9.9)	100.0
Middle	69.4 (62.7 - 76.1)	13.5 (8.6 - 18.5)	8.5 (4.7 - 12.2)	8.6 (4.3 - 13.0)	100.0
Fourth	76.2 (70.4 - 81.9)	8.5 (4.7 - 12.4)	10.9 (6.5 - 15.4)	4.4 (2.2 - 6.6)	100.0

Highest	76.6 (72.2 - 81.1)	6.8 (4.1 - 9.4)	9.7 (6.8 - 12.6)	6.9 (4.0 - 9.8)	100.0
<b>Rural</b>					
Lowest	36.9 (28.9 - 44.8)	45.8 (36.9 - 54.8)	7.8 (3.2 - 12.4)	9.5 (4.0 - 15.0)	100.0
Second	42.0 (34.2 - 49.7)	29.4 (21.5 - 37.2)	8.8 (4.5 - 13.2)	19.9 (12.8 - 26.9)	100.0
Middle	52.4 (45.1 - 59.7)	24.2 (17.8 - 30.5)	9.5 (5.3 - 13.8)	13.9 (7.7 - 20.2)	100.0
Fourth	60.8 (52.3 - 69.4)	16.3 (10.0 - 22.7)	10.2 (5.9 - 14.5)	12.6 (7.4 - 17.8)	100.0
Highest	61.8 (51.5 - 72.0)	12.1 (6.2 - 18.1)	16.2 (6.8 - 25.6)	9.9 (3.3 - 16.4)	100.0

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

\* Cell size less than 25

**Table 3.21:** Percentage of adults 15 years and older who work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by the policy they have at work and selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey, (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work <sup>1</sup>			
	Disallowed in any closed area	Allowed Everywhere	Allowed in some closed areas only	No policy
	Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>Overall</b>	13.9 (11.7 - 16.2)	90.7 (87.2 - 94.3)	66.7 (59.3 - 74.1)	75.7 (68.5 - 83.0)
<b>Gender</b>				
Men	16.5 (13.4 - 19.6)	94.4 (90.0 - 98.7)	71.5 (62.9 - 80.1)	86.7 (80.6 - 92.8)
Women	11.1 (8.3 - 14.0)	84.8 (78.4 - 91.1)	59.4 (47.1 - 71.6)	57.8 (45.0 - 70.6)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	16.6 (11.4 - 21.7)	99.4 (98.1 - 100.0)	72.0 (58.6 - 85.4)	*
25-44	11.4 (9.0 - 13.8)	88.7 (82.7 - 94.7)	62.3 (51.1 - 73.6)	76.4 (67.2 - 85.6)
45-64	16.6 (12.2 - 21.1)	91.0 (85.4 - 96.6)	69.8 (56.4 - 83.1)	70.9 (58.1 - 83.6)
65+	34.1 (9.4 - 58.8)	81.7 (67.5 - 95.9)	*	*
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	*	*	*	*
Elementary	21.2 (14.4 - 28.0)	93.4 (89.8 - 96.9)	73.0 (58.1 - 87.8)	70.6 (56.7 - 84.6)
Secondary	14.5 (10.9 - 18.1)	96.1 (92.5 - 99.7)	71.3 (59.3 - 83.3)	84.8 (77.2 - 92.4)
Post-Secondary	12.1 (2.2 - 21.9)	*	*	*
College or Higher	11.0 (8.6 - 13.4)	79.0 (65.1 - 92.9)	63.4 (52.2 - 74.6)	63.9 (48.6 - 79.2)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	10.7 (1.0 - 20.4)	*	*	*
Second	17.4 (9.3 - 25.5)	95.7 (89.7 - 100.0)	*	*
Middle	12.7 (7.3 - 18.2)	96.4 (91.1 - 100.0)	49.4 (25.0 - 73.8)	*

Fourth	16.3 (10.6 - 22.0)	91.3 (82.1 - 100.0)	71.2 (55.2 - 87.1)	*
Highest	10.2 (6.7 - 13.8)	78.9 (56.6 - 100.0)	68.2 (52.7 - 83.7)	82.6 (69.9 - 95.2)
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	21.3 (10.4 - 32.2)	90.1 (82.9 - 97.3)	*	71.3 (44.6 - 98.1)
Second	17.6 (8.7 - 26.5)	91.0 (83.2 - 98.8)	*	79.3 (65.3 - 93.4)
Middle	14.4 (8.3 - 20.6)	92.0 (86.2 - 97.8)	72.2 (53.6 - 90.8)	74.2 (54.3 - 94.1)
Fourth	14.9 (8.4 - 21.5)	85.9 (72.9 - 98.9)	68.0 (47.7 - 88.3)	81.8 (67.6 - 96.1)
Highest	11.8 (5.2 - 18.3)	*	*	*

<sup>1</sup> In the past 30 days. Among those respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors and outdoors with an enclosed area

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

\* Cell size less than 25

**Table 3.22:** Percentage and number of adults 15 years and older who were exposed to tobacco smoke in public places in the past 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Among those who visited the following locations in the past 30 days, the percentage exposed to tobacco smoke			
	Government Buildings/ Offices	Health Care Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation
	Percentage (95% CI)			
<b>Overall</b>	25.5 (23.3 - 27.7)	7.6 (6.4 - 8.8)	33.6 (31.2 - 36.0)	55.3 (53.3 - 57.3)
<b>Gender</b>				
Men	27.9 (25.2 - 30.6)	8.0 (6.2 - 9.8)	38.3 (35.2 - 41.4)	61.1 (58.6 - 63.5)
Women	23.2 (20.5 - 25.9)	7.3 (5.9 - 8.8)	28.6 (25.9 - 31.3)	49.7 (47.3 - 52.1)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	25.7 (21.6 - 29.8)	9.2 (6.5 - 12.0)	33.8 (30.0 - 37.6)	57.4 (54.4 - 60.5)
25-44	25.2 (22.7 - 27.8)	6.9 (5.3 - 8.6)	35.1 (32.2 - 37.9)	56.6 (53.9 - 59.3)
45-64	25.4 (22.0 - 28.7)	7.0 (5.1 - 9.0)	30.1 (26.3 - 34.0)	52.1 (49.1 - 55.2)
65+	27.8 (20.2 - 35.3)	7.7 (3.2 - 12.2)	32.4 (24.1 - 40.7)	44.9 (38.8 - 51.1)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	33.3 (17.8 - 48.8)	10.0 (0.9 - 19.0)	52.6 (32.7 - 72.5)	54.3 (43.5 - 65.1)
Elementary	23.3 (19.7 - 26.9)	6.5 (4.6 - 8.5)	39.1 (34.8 - 43.4)	49.2 (46.1 - 52.2)
Secondary	25.2 (22.1 - 28.4)	6.9 (5.2 - 8.6)	33.1 (29.8 - 36.4)	56.3 (53.6 - 59.0)
Post-Secondary	21.1 (13.1 - 29.1)	11.1 (2.6 - 19.7)	33.1 (23.3 - 43.0)	59.6 (51.1 - 68.1)
College or Higher	28.3 (24.7 - 31.9)	8.8 (6.6 - 11.0)	29.1 (26.1 - 32.2)	61.6 (58.5 - 64.8)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	17.3 (9.6 - 25.0)	7.8 (2.5 - 13.1)	40.4 (29.5 - 51.2)	52.4 (45.1 - 59.7)
Second	22.8 (16.8 - 28.7)	8.4 (4.4 - 12.4)	38.3 (31.1 - 45.5)	57.7 (52.5 - 62.9)
Middle	20.9 (15.7 - 26.1)	6.3 (3.7 - 8.8)	32.9 (26.5 - 39.3)	58.6 (52.9 - 64.2)
Fourth	24.3 (19.4 - 29.3)	5.9 (2.9 - 8.9)	24.1 (19.6 - 28.6)	60.3 (56.1 - 64.6)

Highest	26.5 (22.0 - 31.1)	10.2 (6.7 - 13.6)	21.3 (17.6 - 25.1)	61.9 (58.0 - 65.7)
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	25.7 (19.9 - 31.4)	6.8 (4.1 - 9.4)	46.7 (38.8 - 54.5)	49.8 (44.7 - 54.8)
Second	26.9 (21.6 - 32.2)	7.5 (4.5 - 10.5)	38.9 (32.8 - 45.0)	49.6 (45.4 - 53.7)
Middle	24.0 (18.1 - 29.9)	9.0 (4.9 - 13.0)	39.5 (33.6 - 45.5)	50.7 (46.1 - 55.3)
Fourth	32.0 (25.9 - 38.0)	5.4 (2.6 - 8.2)	43.1 (37.1 - 49.2)	52.0 (47.4 - 56.6)
Highest	28.9 (21.0 - 36.7)	8.2 (2.9 - 13.5)	39.3 (31.7 - 46.9)	54.0 (46.7 - 61.3)
<b>Current Smoking Status</b>				
Current Cigarette Smokers <sup>1</sup>	26.5 (23.1 - 30.0)	7.3 (5.0 - 9.6)	40.7 (36.8 - 44.5)	59.9 (56.8 - 62.9)
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	25.1 (22.8 - 27.5)	7.7 (6.3 - 9.0)	31.1 (28.5 - 33.6)	53.7 (51.4 - 55.9)
	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>			
<b>Overall</b>	6,215	1,688	9,841	28,025
<b>Gender</b>				
Men	3,360	704	5,755	15,228
Women	2,855	984	4,086	12,797
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	1,711	544	3,224	9,020
25-44	2,717	712	4,561	12,181
45-64	1,467	337	1,769	5,649
65+	320	95	288	1,174
<b>Education Level<sup>5</sup></b>				
No formal	133	43	316	627
Elementary	1,736	458	2,748	8,212
Secondary	2,074	522	3,324	10,588
Post-Secondary	242	124	462	1,166
College or Higher	2,023	533	2,984	7,424
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>				
<b>Urban</b>				
Lowest	135	60	316	1,026
Second	383	168	774	2,534
Middle	468	139	861	3,268
Fourth	720	175	1,003	4,036
Highest	1,073	382	1,432	5,017
<b>Rural</b>				
Lowest	892	215	1,535	3,373

Second	730	180	936	2,797
Middle	629	177	1,130	2,588
Fourth	759	96	1,143	2,182
Highest	425	96	711	1,203
<b>Current Smoking Status</b>				
Current Cigarette Smokers <sup>1</sup>	1,675	340	3,136	8,376
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	4,516	1,345	6,694	19,616

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers

<sup>2</sup> Among former and never smokers

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.23:** Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years and older, by last brand of manufactured cigarettes purchased and selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Last Brand Purchased									Total
	Fortune	Marlboro	Champion	Hope	Philip Morris	Winston	More	Might	Other	
	Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>Overall</b>	33.5 (30.7 - 36.3)	19.3 (17.0 - 21.6)	11.1 (9.2 - 13.0)	7.3 (5.9 - 8.6)	5.2 (4.0 - 6.3)	2.6 (1.8 - 3.5)	2.9 (1.9 - 3.9)	5.2 (3.9 - 6.5)	13.0 (11.0 - 14.9)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>										
Men	34.7 (31.8 - 37.6)	20.5 (18.1 - 23.0)	11.0 (9.0 - 13.0)	6.7 (5.4 - 8.0)	3.9 (2.9 - 5.0)	2.9 (1.9 - 3.8)	3.2 (2.1 - 4.4)	5.0 (3.7 - 6.3)	12.0 (10.0 - 14.1)	100.0
Women	26.2 (20.0 - 32.5)	11.4 (6.6 - 16.2)	11.8 (7.8 - 15.8)	10.9 (6.4 - 15.4)	12.9 (7.4 - 18.4)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.0)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	6.5 (3.3 - 9.7)	18.8 (13.8 - 23.7)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>										
15-24	33.7 (28.2 - 39.1)	32.8 (26.9 - 38.7)	8.4 (4.8 - 12.0)	5.5 (3.1 - 8.0)	5.0 (1.9 - 8.1)	1.9 (0.3 - 3.5)	5.2 (2.3 - 8.0)	2.4 (0.5 - 4.3)	5.1 (2.4 - 7.8)	100.0
25-44	35.0 (31.2 - 38.8)	19.8 (17.0 - 22.7)	9.3 (6.8 - 11.7)	6.7 (4.9 - 8.6)	6.5 (4.7 - 8.3)	2.6 (1.6 - 3.6)	2.7 (1.7 - 3.7)	5.1 (3.3 - 6.9)	12.2 (9.8 - 14.6)	100.0
45-64	32.4 (27.5 - 37.4)	7.4 (5.0 - 9.8)	16.5 (12.9 - 20.2)	9.7 (6.9 - 12.4)	3.4 (2.0 - 4.8)	3.4 (1.1 - 5.7)	1.3 (0.0 - 2.6)	8.4 (5.6 - 11.2)	17.6 (13.8 - 21.4)	100.0
65+	23.4 (14.2 - 32.6)	8.4 (0.0 - 17.3)	15.9 (7.7 - 24.1)	9.1 (3.1 - 15.2)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.3)	2.7 (0.0 - 6.6)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.8)	3.3 (0.0 - 6.7)	34.8 (25.4 - 44.2)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>										
No formal	34.0 (20.7 - 47.3)	0.0	6.1 (1.1 - 11.2)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.7)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.3)	0.0	4.1 (0.0 - 8.9)	2.1 (0.0 - 5.0)	52.5 (37.5 - 67.4)	100.0
Elementary	40.5 (36.5 - 44.5)	5.6 (3.5 - 7.6)	16.3 (13.1 - 19.4)	6.3 (4.4 - 8.2)	2.8 (1.3 - 4.3)	2.2 (0.9 - 3.6)	2.0 (0.7 - 3.3)	8.1 (5.8 - 10.5)	16.2 (13.4 - 18.9)	100.0
Secondary	31.9 (27.9 - 35.9)	28.1 (24.1 - 32.1)	7.5 (5.1 - 9.9)	8.1 (5.9 - 10.2)	6.0 (4.1 - 7.9)	2.8 (1.6 - 4.1)	4.0 (2.4 - 5.7)	3.5 (2.2 - 4.9)	8.0 (6.0 - 10.0)	100.0
Post-Secondary	18.6 (8.2 - 29.0)	38.5 (23.8 - 53.1)	4.4 (0.0 - 12.3)	11.7 (1.6 - 21.8)	10.5 (0.0 - 22.1)	6.8 (0.0 - 16.4)	1.2 (0.0 - 3.4)	0.0	8.4 (0.0 - 16.9)	100.0
College or Higher	17.2 (12.7 - 21.8)	44.4 (38.5 - 50.3)	5.8 (3.6 - 8.1)	9.1 (5.9 - 12.4)	10.9 (7.1 - 14.7)	3.1 (1.6 - 4.7)	2.8 (1.2 - 4.3)	1.4 (0.1 - 2.8)	5.2 (2.7 - 7.7)	100.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>										

<b>Urban</b>										
Lowest	48.5 (38.2 - 58.8)	3.1 (0.5 - 5.7)	11.1 (3.3 - 18.9)	5.9 (0.2 - 11.6)	7.6 (0.0 - 16.8)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.3)	2.0 (0.0 - 4.5)	10.7 (3.5 - 17.8)	10.2 (5.2 - 15.2)	100.0
Second	35.9 (26.5 - 45.4)	18.7 (12.2 - 25.1)	5.6 (0.5 - 10.7)	10.3 (5.7 - 14.9)	7.9 (3.9 - 12.0)	4.1 (1.0 - 7.3)	4.7 (1.5 - 7.9)	5.0 (1.9 - 8.1)	7.7 (3.0 - 12.3)	100.0
Middle	28.5 (21.2 - 35.8)	26.4 (19.5 - 33.2)	4.5 (1.6 - 7.4)	10.0 (5.2 - 14.8)	9.2 (4.9 - 13.4)	3.9 (0.7 - 7.2)	1.7 (0.1 - 3.2)	8.8 (3.7 - 13.8)	7.1 (3.1 - 11.1)	100.0
Fourth	20.3 (13.7 - 26.9)	40.2 (32.0 - 48.5)	3.8 (1.2 - 6.4)	11.8 (7.4 - 16.1)	10.9 (5.8 - 15.9)	4.9 (0.7 - 9.2)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.7)	4.6 (1.0 - 8.3)	2.7 (0.8 - 4.7)	100.0
Highest	14.8 (7.9 - 21.7)	53.5 (45.3 - 61.7)	2.8 (0.0 - 5.7)	9.4 (4.2 - 14.5)	9.3 (5.5 - 13.1)	5.1 (1.8 - 8.4)	1.8 (0.0 - 3.9)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.3)	2.6 (0.3 - 4.9)	100.0
<b>Rural</b>										
Lowest	42.3 (36.9 - 47.6)	1.6 (0.3 - 3.0)	17.3 (12.4 - 22.2)	2.6 (1.2 - 4.0)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	1.4 (0.1 - 2.8)	2.2 (0.7 - 3.8)	6.5 (3.3 - 9.7)	25.8 (20.4 - 31.2)	100.0
Second	43.4 (36.5 - 50.2)	7.9 (4.1 - 11.6)	16.4 (10.9 - 22.0)	6.0 (3.0 - 9.0)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.9)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.6)	3.0 (1.0 - 5.0)	4.0 (1.6 - 6.3)	17.4 (12.5 - 22.2)	100.0
Middle	38.7 (31.8 - 45.6)	11.9 (6.9 - 17.0)	14.5 (9.5 - 19.5)	7.6 (3.7 - 11.6)	3.8 (0.2 - 7.3)	2.2 (0.0 - 4.9)	3.6 (0.9 - 6.4)	3.0 (0.4 - 5.7)	14.5 (8.8 - 20.2)	100.0
Fourth	23.7 (16.2 - 31.2)	24.6 (16.3 - 32.8)	14.7 (9.0 - 20.4)	5.2 (2.1 - 8.3)	3.8 (0.6 - 7.0)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.1)	7.0 (1.9 - 12.0)	4.8 (1.1 - 8.5)	15.2 (9.5 - 20.9)	100.0
Highest	18.3 (9.5 - 27.2)	39.0 (26.2 - 51.8)	16.3 (6.5 - 26.0)	7.5 (1.2 - 13.8)	4.6 (0.4 - 8.8)	1.1 (0.0 - 2.3)	2.6 (0.0 - 7.7)	2.7 (0.0 - 7.5)	7.9 (1.4 - 14.4)	100.0

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.24:** Percentage distribution of the source of last purchase of cigarettes among manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years and older, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Where bought last manufactured cigarettes				Total
	Store	Convenience Store or Supermarket	Street Vendor (TAKATAK)	Other	
	Percentage (95% CI)				
<b>Overall</b>	96.2 (95.3 - 97.1)	1.4 (0.9 - 1.8)	0.7 (0.3 - 1.1)	1.7 (1.1 - 2.4)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Men	96.4 (95.4 - 97.3)	1.3 (0.8 - 1.8)	0.8 (0.3 - 1.2)	1.6 (0.9 - 2.3)	100.0
Women	95.4 (93.1 - 97.7)	1.9 (0.6 - 3.1)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	2.3 (0.4 - 4.3)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	96.7 (94.3 - 99.0)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.2)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.6)	2.0 (0.0 - 4.2)	100.0
25-44	97.2 (96.3 - 98.2)	0.8 (0.3 - 1.3)	0.6 (0.2 - 1.0)	1.3 (0.6 - 2.0)	100.0
45-64	94.0 (92.0 - 96.0)	3.0 (1.6 - 4.3)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.5)	2.3 (1.1 - 3.5)	100.0
65+	94.7 (90.6 - 98.8)	2.5 (0.2 - 4.8)	1.6 (0.0 - 4.7)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.9)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No formal	96.1 (91.6 - 100.0)	1.2 (0.0 - 3.5)	2.7 (0.0 - 6.7)	0.0	100.0
Elementary	97.4 (96.4 - 98.4)	0.9 (0.4 - 1.5)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.1)	1.1 (0.5 - 1.8)	100.0
Secondary	95.8 (94.0 - 97.5)	1.2 (0.5 - 1.8)	0.8 (0.1 - 1.5)	2.3 (0.7 - 3.8)	100.0
Post-Secondary	96.7 (92.5 - 100.0)	0.8 (0.0 - 2.4)	0.0	2.5 (0.0 - 6.4)	100.0
College or Higher	93.2 (90.7 - 95.8)	3.5 (1.5 - 5.4)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.4)	2.6 (1.1 - 4.1)	100.0
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>  </sup></b>					
<b>Urban</b>					
Lowest	94.5 (87.2 - 100.0)	0.0	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)	5.1 (0.0 - 12.4)	100.0
Second	98.0 (96.6 - 99.4)	1.2 (0.1 - 2.3)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.4)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)	100.0
Middle	97.1 (94.7 - 99.4)	1.7 (0.0 - 3.6)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.5)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.7)	100.0
Fourth	94.3 (91.3 - 97.4)	1.0 (0.0 - 2.1)	1.5 (0.0 - 2.9)	3.2 (0.6 - 5.7)	100.0

Highest	93.1 (89.3 - 96.8)	3.4 (0.8 - 5.9)	1.3 (0.0 - 3.3)	2.3 (0.3 - 4.3)	100.0
<b>Rural</b>					
Lowest	98.2 (97.0 - 99.5)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.3)	0.8 (0.0 - 1.7)	100.0
Second	96.1 (93.3 - 98.9)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.4)	1.0 (0.0 - 3.1)	1.6 (0.1 - 3.2)	100.0
Middle	97.3 (95.5 - 99.0)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.8)	0.4 (0.0 - 1.2)	1.5 (0.2 - 2.7)	100.0
Fourth	94.2 (90.8 - 97.6)	2.8 (0.4 - 5.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	2.8 (0.6 - 5.1)	100.0
Highest	94.0 (88.4 - 99.6)	3.7 (0.0 - 8.5)	0.0	2.3 (0.0 - 5.3)	100.0

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.25:** Average cigarette expenditures per month among manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years and older, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Cigarette expenditures per month <sup>1</sup> (Pesos)	No. of cigarettes purchased last time
	<i>Average (95% CI)</i>	
<b>Overall</b>	326.4 (306.0 - 346.8)	18.5 (15.4 - 21.7)
<b>Gender</b>		
Men	339.2 (317.3 - 361.1)	18.1 (15.1 - 21.0)
Women	232.8 (195.1 - 270.4)	21.6 (9.9 - 33.2)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15-24	316.8 (259.1 - 374.5)	13.4 (6.0 - 20.8)
25-44	347.2 (322.5 - 372.0)	18.2 (14.1 - 22.3)
45-64	308.8 (280.6 - 336.9)	22.2 (16.4 - 27.9)
65+	197.8 (150.0 - 245.5)	27.7 (16.5 - 38.9)
<b>Education Level<sup>5</sup></b>		
No formal	265.9 (169.5 - 362.3)	40.1 (17.6 - 62.6)
Elementary	269.5 (246.5 - 292.4)	19.1 (14.2 - 23.9)
Secondary	360.5 (324.7 - 396.3)	15.4 (11.9 - 18.9)
Post-Secondary	479.8 (319.8 - 639.7)	8.2 (5.5 - 10.9)
College or Higher	407.3 (359.6 - 455.0)	21.3 (13.8 - 28.8)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>		
<b>Urban</b>		
Lowest	289.0 (233.3 - 344.6)	20.1 (10.7 - 29.6)
Second	290.9 (253.5 - 328.3)	12.1 (8.0 - 16.2)
Middle	347.7 (297.9 - 397.6)	8.9 (6.4 - 11.4)
Fourth	383.1 (327.6 - 438.6)	21.0 (11.0 - 30.9)
Highest	503.7 (404.6 - 602.7)	15.4 (8.8 - 21.9)

<b>Rural</b>		
Lowest	237.0 (204.8 - 269.2)	27.1 (15.7 - 38.5)
Second	285.7 (249.0 - 322.5)	15.3 (10.7 - 19.9)
Middle	331.7 (249.3 - 414.0)	19.0 (13.4 - 24.5)
Fourth	336.3 (281.9 - 390.6)	25.1 (10.0 - 40.3)
Highest	484.0 (370.9 - 597.0)	14.3 (9.7 - 18.9)

<sup>1</sup> Among daily manufactured cigarette smokers

<sup>5</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.26:** Percentage of adults 15 years and older who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status, and selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in....									
	Any location	Newspapers and Magazines	Television	Radio	Billboards	Monorails	Cinema	Health Care Facilities	Malls	Other
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>									
<b>Overall</b>	80.0 (78.3 - 81.7)	30.9 (29.1 - 32.6)	59.7 (57.6 - 61.8)	38.6 (36.6 - 40.7)	25.9 (24.1 - 27.7)	8.5 (7.0 - 10.1)	6.5 (5.5 - 7.5)	47.2 (45.1 - 49.3)	23.6 (21.6 - 25.5)	8.4 (7.4 - 9.4)
<b>Gender</b>										
Men	79.8 (77.8 - 81.8)	31.7 (29.6 - 33.8)	60.5 (58.1 - 62.9)	39.6 (37.1 - 42.1)	26.3 (24.3 - 28.4)	9.0 (7.3 - 10.7)	6.3 (5.2 - 7.4)	45.3 (43.0 - 47.6)	23.4 (21.2 - 25.5)	8.4 (7.2 - 9.6)
Women	80.2 (78.2 - 82.1)	30.0 (27.9 - 32.1)	58.9 (56.6 - 61.3)	37.7 (35.5 - 39.9)	25.6 (23.5 - 27.7)	8.1 (6.4 - 9.8)	6.6 (5.3 - 7.9)	49.1 (46.6 - 51.5)	23.7 (21.5 - 26.0)	8.5 (7.3 - 9.6)
<b>Age (years)</b>										
15-24	82.0 (79.6 - 84.4)	32.9 (30.1 - 35.6)	63.5 (60.5 - 66.5)	35.1 (32.1 - 38.2)	25.8 (23.1 - 28.5)	9.9 (7.4 - 12.3)	8.1 (6.3 - 9.8)	47.7 (44.5 - 51.0)	27.5 (24.4 - 30.6)	11.0 (9.2 - 12.8)
25-44	80.6 (78.6 - 82.7)	31.5 (29.3 - 33.7)	59.3 (56.9 - 61.8)	38.6 (36.1 - 41.1)	28.9 (26.7 - 31.1)	9.3 (7.7 - 11.0)	6.9 (5.7 - 8.1)	51.0 (48.4 - 53.6)	25.1 (22.8 - 27.4)	8.6 (7.4 - 9.8)
45-64	80.0 (77.6 - 82.3)	30.1 (27.4 - 32.8)	60.0 (57.0 - 63.0)	43.5 (40.6 - 46.4)	24.6 (22.1 - 27.1)	7.3 (5.4 - 9.1)	4.8 (3.5 - 6.2)	44.5 (41.6 - 47.3)	19.6 (17.2 - 21.9)	6.6 (5.2 - 8.0)
65+	66.5 (61.8 - 71.3)	20.2 (16.4 - 24.0)	44.2 (39.3 - 49.1)	38.4 (33.7 - 43.1)	11.9 (9.2 - 14.7)	1.7 (0.5 - 2.8)	1.8 (0.6 - 3.0)	29.4 (25.3 - 33.6)	8.6 (6.4 - 10.9)	1.7 (0.9 - 2.4)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>										
No formal	44.4 (35.9 - 52.8)	5.2 (2.0 - 8.4)	20.9 (14.0 - 27.8)	29.6 (21.2 - 38.0)	3.0 (0.5 - 5.5)	0.0	0.0	17.2 (10.6 - 23.9)	3.0 (0.6 - 5.3)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.6)
Elementary	70.9 (68.3 - 73.6)	19.7 (17.2 - 22.2)	46.9 (43.9 - 49.9)	38.4 (35.7 - 41.2)	15.9 (13.8 - 17.9)	2.5 (1.6 - 3.4)	2.1 (1.1 - 3.0)	36.8 (34.0 - 39.5)	11.6 (9.9 - 13.2)	4.0 (2.9 - 5.1)
Secondary	83.9 (81.9 - 85.8)	33.9 (31.5 - 36.3)	66.0 (63.6 - 68.5)	39.3 (36.7 - 42.0)	27.8 (25.4 - 30.2)	9.5 (7.7 - 11.3)	5.9 (4.8 - 7.1)	49.4 (46.7 - 52.1)	26.6 (24.0 - 29.2)	9.6 (8.2 - 11.0)
Post-Secondary	92.8 (89.2 - 96.4)	35.7 (27.8 - 43.5)	73.8 (67.3 - 80.3)	37.0 (29.0 - 45.1)	36.8 (28.7 - 44.9)	6.6 (2.4 - 10.8)	8.5 (2.8 - 14.1)	63.0 (54.9 - 71.1)	30.4 (23.1 - 37.6)	13.6 (8.0 - 19.2)
College or Higher	91.4 (89.7 - 93.0)	46.7 (43.8 - 49.7)	73.5 (70.8 - 76.2)	39.5 (36.2 - 42.9)	40.6 (37.1 - 44.1)	18.2 (14.5 - 21.9)	14.9 (12.3 - 17.6)	61.9 (58.6 - 65.2)	39.6 (35.8 - 43.4)	14.0 (11.8 - 16.1)

<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>										
<b>Urban</b>										
Lowest	67.6 (59.4 - 75.8)	23.9 (18.2 - 29.6)	37.5 (30.6 - 44.4)	34.8 (27.3 - 42.3)	16.9 (11.3 - 22.6)	3.6 (0.9 - 6.2)	1.5 (0.0 - 3.1)	39.5 (32.1 - 46.9)	16.2 (10.6 - 21.7)	7.0 (2.2 - 11.8)
Second	82.7 (78.7 - 86.7)	33.9 (29.0 - 38.9)	65.6 (60.5 - 70.6)	40.8 (35.5 - 46.1)	25.4 (21.0 - 29.9)	13.2 (9.8 - 16.7)	5.9 (3.5 - 8.3)	48.7 (43.6 - 53.8)	22.6 (18.3 - 26.9)	5.8 (3.9 - 7.7)
Middle	85.7 (81.6 - 89.8)	37.7 (33.3 - 42.0)	69.0 (64.3 - 73.6)	35.9 (30.9 - 40.9)	28.4 (24.3 - 32.4)	13.0 (9.4 - 16.6)	5.7 (3.7 - 7.7)	52.7 (48.0 - 57.4)	29.6 (25.0 - 34.3)	9.0 (6.6 - 11.4)
Fourth	92.0 (89.9 - 94.0)	38.9 (35.1 - 42.8)	75.7 (72.3 - 79.0)	38.2 (34.0 - 42.4)	35.6 (31.0 - 40.2)	17.1 (12.8 - 21.3)	9.7 (7.1 - 12.3)	58.7 (54.2 - 63.1)	35.7 (30.8 - 40.6)	11.4 (9.0 - 13.8)
Highest	89.8 (87.5 - 92.0)	43.8 (39.8 - 47.7)	74.5 (71.0 - 78.0)	39.0 (34.2 - 43.8)	42.2 (37.7 - 46.8)	21.2 (16.9 - 25.6)	17.9 (14.2 - 21.5)	57.6 (52.7 - 62.4)	39.2 (34.1 - 44.3)	12.0 (9.5 - 14.5)
<b>Rural</b>										
Lowest	55.2 (50.7 - 59.7)	12.5 (10.1 - 14.9)	21.5 (18.5 - 24.6)	32.8 (28.6 - 37.1)	9.8 (7.4 - 12.2)	0.7 (0.0 - 1.6)	1.3 (0.3 - 2.4)	30.7 (26.8 - 34.6)	6.9 (5.0 - 8.7)	3.2 (2.2 - 4.2)
Second	76.8 (73.3 - 80.2)	24.0 (19.7 - 28.3)	55.8 (51.7 - 60.0)	42.6 (38.7 - 46.4)	17.1 (14.1 - 20.0)	1.4 (0.5 - 2.4)	2.8 (1.1 - 4.4)	39.6 (35.6 - 43.5)	12.5 (9.9 - 15.1)	5.3 (3.0 - 7.5)
Middle	82.6 (79.5 - 85.8)	25.7 (22.0 - 29.3)	65.5 (61.5 - 69.5)	41.7 (37.3 - 46.1)	23.0 (19.3 - 26.8)	1.8 (0.9 - 2.7)	3.0 (1.7 - 4.2)	45.0 (40.5 - 49.5)	17.7 (14.4 - 20.9)	8.7 (6.2 - 11.2)
Fourth	83.8 (80.5 - 87.0)	31.3 (27.0 - 35.5)	66.4 (62.1 - 70.7)	39.6 (35.4 - 43.8)	25.9 (21.9 - 29.9)	2.0 (0.9 - 3.1)	3.6 (2.1 - 5.1)	46.9 (42.3 - 51.5)	24.5 (20.4 - 28.7)	10.8 (7.8 - 13.8)
Highest	92.0 (88.5 - 95.4)	44.5 (38.0 - 51.0)	76.8 (71.2 - 82.5)	45.9 (39.5 - 52.3)	35.4 (29.5 - 41.3)	1.7 (0.3 - 3.1)	7.5 (4.3 - 10.7)	56.5 (50.5 - 62.6)	31.8 (26.4 - 37.2)	15.2 (10.6 - 19.9)
<b>Current Smoking Status</b>										
Current Cigarette Smokers <sup>1</sup>	76.7 (74.2 - 79.2)	29.4 (26.8 - 32.0)	57.0 (54.1 - 60.0)	40.3 (37.4 - 43.1)	23.9 (21.4 - 26.4)	7.8 (6.3 - 9.3)	5.5 (4.1 - 6.9)	44.7 (41.8 - 47.7)	20.9 (18.6 - 23.3)	6.9 (5.4 - 8.4)
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	81.4 (79.7 - 83.2)	31.5 (29.6 - 33.4)	61.0 (58.7 - 63.2)	38.0 (35.8 - 40.2)	26.8 (24.9 - 28.8)	8.9 (7.1 - 10.6)	6.9 (5.8 - 8.0)	48.3 (46.1 - 50.4)	24.6 (22.5 - 26.8)	9.0 (8.0 - 10.1)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers

<sup>2</sup> Among former and never smokers

<sup>5</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.27:** Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years and older who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning label on cigarette packages during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Current manufactured cigarette smokers <sup>1</sup> who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package <sup>2</sup>	Thought about quitting because of warning label <sup>2</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)	
<b>Overall</b>	90.6 (88.9 - 92.3)	38.2 (35.5 - 40.8)
<b>Gender</b>		
Men	91.7 (89.9 - 93.4)	38.3 (35.5 - 41.0)
Women	84.2 (79.4 - 89.0)	37.5 (30.8 - 44.2)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15-24	93.6 (90.3 - 96.9)	42.1 (36.0 - 48.2)
25-44	92.7 (90.8 - 94.7)	38.0 (34.7 - 41.3)
45-64	87.8 (84.4 - 91.1)	36.7 (31.8 - 41.6)
65+	69.3 (58.9 - 79.7)	28.5 (19.2 - 37.9)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>		
No formal	70.6 (57.2 - 84.0)	27.3 (13.5 - 41.0)
Elementary	84.7 (81.6 - 87.8)	32.4 (28.7 - 36.2)
Secondary	96.7 (95.5 - 98.0)	44.8 (40.7 - 48.9)
Post-Secondary	99.5 (98.4 - 100.0)	37.1 (22.1 - 52.1)
College or Higher	98.5 (97.3 - 99.6)	44.0 (38.1 - 49.9)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>		
<b>Urban</b>		
Lowest	84.5 (76.2 - 92.8)	28.2 (17.9 - 38.6)
Second	94.8 (91.2 - 98.4)	36.2 (28.0 - 44.4)
Middle	93.8 (89.9 - 97.8)	42.9 (34.4 - 51.3)
Fourth	93.4 (88.7 - 98.1)	31.0 (23.7 - 38.4)

Highest	98.3 (96.2 - 100.0)	38.7 (29.7 - 47.6)
<b>Rural</b>		
Lowest	81.4 (76.4 - 86.3)	33.0 (27.9 - 38.0)
Second	91.3 (87.3 - 95.3)	39.7 (32.6 - 46.8)
Middle	93.5 (90.0 - 97.0)	45.7 (38.5 - 52.9)
Fourth	90.0 (84.3 - 95.6)	42.9 (34.3 - 51.6)
Highest	93.0 (86.1 - 99.8)	53.8 (41.1 - 66.5)

<sup>1</sup> Among daily or less than daily manufactured cigarette smokers

<sup>2</sup> During the last 30 days

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.28a:** Percentage of adults 15 years and older who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Noticed Advertisement	Noticed advertisements	In stores	On billboards	On posters, leaflets, calendars	In news or mags	In cinemas	On the internet	On public trans vehicles or stations	On public walls	On TV	On radio	Anywhere else
	Percentage (95% CI)											
<b>Overall</b>	71.2 (69.3 - 73.1)	53.7 (51.7 - 55.7)	13.7 (12.4 - 15.0)	31.7 (29.7 - 33.7)	12.5 (11.3 - 13.7)	2.1 (1.7 - 2.5)	3.6 (3.0 - 4.2)	19.1 (17.5 - 20.7)	16.4 (15.0 - 17.9)	24.3 (22.6 - 26.1)	15.5 (14.2 - 16.9)	1.7 (1.3 - 2.0)
<b>Gender</b>												
Men	74.7 (72.5 - 76.8)	58.2 (55.8 - 60.7)	15.8 (14.2 - 17.5)	35.2 (32.9 - 37.5)	13.2 (11.8 - 14.7)	2.6 (1.9 - 3.2)	3.7 (2.9 - 4.5)	20.8 (18.7 - 22.8)	18.1 (16.2 - 19.9)	25.5 (23.4 - 27.7)	17.1 (15.4 - 18.9)	2.0 (1.5 - 2.6)
Women	67.7 (65.5 - 69.9)	49.3 (47.0 - 51.5)	11.6 (10.3 - 12.9)	28.2 (26.1 - 30.4)	11.8 (10.4 - 13.1)	1.6 (1.2 - 2.0)	3.5 (2.6 - 4.3)	17.5 (15.8 - 19.2)	14.8 (13.2 - 16.5)	23.2 (21.2 - 25.1)	13.9 (12.5 - 15.4)	1.3 (0.9 - 1.7)
<b>Age (years)</b>												
15-24	76.6 (73.9 - 79.3)	59.3 (56.3 - 62.4)	14.9 (12.8 - 17.0)	35.2 (32.3 - 38.1)	15.2 (13.0 - 17.3)	2.2 (1.4 - 2.9)	7.0 (5.4 - 8.5)	21.6 (19.1 - 24.1)	20.6 (18.1 - 23.0)	27.9 (25.2 - 30.6)	14.8 (12.9 - 16.7)	2.0 (1.2 - 2.8)
25+	68.9 (66.9 - 70.9)	51.4 (49.3 - 53.5)	13.2 (11.9 - 14.5)	30.2 (28.2 - 32.3)	11.4 (10.2 - 12.6)	2.1 (1.6 - 2.6)	2.2 (1.7 - 2.7)	18.1 (16.4 - 19.7)	14.7 (13.3 - 16.1)	22.8 (21.0 - 24.7)	15.8 (14.4 - 17.3)	1.5 (1.1 - 1.9)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>												
No formal	44.9 (36.2 - 53.5)	31.4 (23.1 - 39.6)	1.4 (0.0 - 2.9)	16.6 (9.6 - 23.6)	1.8 (0.0 - 4.0)	0.9 (0.0 - 2.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	8.3 (3.9 - 12.7)	5.8 (2.4 - 9.2)	9.9 (4.5 - 15.4)	10.7 (5.4 - 16.1)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)
Elementary	65.6 (62.8 - 68.3)	48.1 (45.2 - 51.0)	10.1 (8.6 - 11.6)	27.3 (24.7 - 29.8)	7.3 (5.9 - 8.7)	0.8 (0.4 - 1.2)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)	13.4 (11.6 - 15.2)	12.1 (10.3 - 13.9)	19.9 (17.7 - 22.0)	16.0 (14.0 - 17.9)	1.0 (0.6 - 1.4)
Secondary	76.5 (74.1 - 78.8)	60.0 (57.4 - 62.6)	14.8 (12.9 - 16.7)	33.8 (31.2 - 36.4)	14.4 (12.6 - 16.2)	2.3 (1.7 - 3.0)	3.0 (2.3 - 3.8)	23.5 (21.1 - 26.0)	19.8 (17.6 - 22.0)	28.0 (25.4 - 30.5)	17.5 (15.6 - 19.4)	1.9 (1.2 - 2.6)

Post-Secondary	74.5 (66.8 - 82.1)	58.5 (50.2 - 66.8)	16.9 (10.8 - 23.0)	37.0 (28.9 - 45.2)	13.4 (8.3 - 18.4)	4.2 (1.0 - 7.4)	5.1 (1.9 - 8.2)	18.7 (12.5 - 25.0)	17.1 (11.5 - 22.7)	24.3 (17.5 - 31.1)	12.2 (7.4 - 17.1)	2.0 (0.3 - 3.7)
College or Higher	75.0 (72.4 - 77.6)	55.2 (52.3 - 58.2)	18.8 (16.6 - 21.0)	36.7 (33.6 - 39.9)	19.2 (16.9 - 21.5)	3.6 (2.6 - 4.5)	10.0 (7.9 - 12.2)	22.8 (20.1 - 25.5)	19.4 (16.9 - 21.9)	27.8 (25.2 - 30.4)	13.0 (11.2 - 14.8)	2.5 (1.6 - 3.5)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>												
<b>Urban</b>												
Lowest	73.6 (67.4 - 79.8)	56.7 (49.1 - 64.3)	12.6 (6.7 - 18.5)	32.3 (25.9 - 38.8)	9.3 (5.5 - 13.0)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.6)	0.0	20.3 (14.2 - 26.4)	16.2 (10.9 - 21.5)	17.4 (12.2 - 22.6)	14.7 (9.9 - 19.5)	2.7 (0.5 - 5.0)
Second	76.5 (71.9 - 81.1)	59.6 (54.1 - 65.0)	14.2 (11.0 - 17.4)	29.4 (24.6 - 34.1)	13.3 (9.9 - 16.7)	1.6 (0.5 - 2.7)	1.1 (0.3 - 1.8)	18.4 (14.6 - 22.2)	20.0 (15.8 - 24.1)	29.5 (24.7 - 34.3)	18.7 (15.0 - 22.4)	1.9 (0.6 - 3.2)
Middle	75.4 (70.8 - 80.0)	56.9 (51.8 - 61.9)	13.8 (10.8 - 16.8)	31.1 (26.7 - 35.6)	14.2 (11.0 - 17.4)	2.3 (1.1 - 3.5)	3.8 (2.3 - 5.4)	21.9 (18.0 - 25.7)	17.1 (13.4 - 20.8)	27.8 (23.5 - 32.1)	13.7 (10.7 - 16.7)	2.0 (0.9 - 3.1)
Fourth	76.0 (72.0 - 80.1)	56.0 (51.7 - 60.4)	14.9 (12.1 - 17.6)	33.5 (29.1 - 37.8)	16.4 (13.4 - 19.4)	2.4 (1.4 - 3.5)	5.7 (3.8 - 7.6)	26.2 (22.2 - 30.3)	19.1 (15.7 - 22.5)	27.4 (23.4 - 31.4)	13.9 (11.2 - 16.6)	1.6 (0.8 - 2.4)
Highest	74.2 (71.0 - 77.4)	55.6 (52.1 - 59.1)	17.3 (14.2 - 20.4)	34.1 (29.5 - 38.7)	18.9 (15.8 - 22.0)	4.6 (3.0 - 6.2)	11.0 (8.4 - 13.7)	23.4 (19.9 - 26.9)	21.1 (17.6 - 24.6)	25.9 (22.5 - 29.4)	13.0 (10.3 - 15.7)	2.2 (1.1 - 3.3)
<b>Rural</b>												
Lowest	58.4 (53.2 - 63.7)	42.7 (37.9 - 47.5)	7.3 (5.4 - 9.3)	28.4 (24.2 - 32.7)	5.2 (3.8 - 6.7)	0.7 (0.2 - 1.2)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)	10.3 (8.2 - 12.4)	8.3 (6.5 - 10.2)	12.3 (9.9 - 14.7)	15.7 (12.7 - 18.7)	0.5 (0.1 - 0.8)
Second	66.3 (62.2 - 70.3)	49.0 (44.8 - 53.1)	11.4 (8.8 - 14.0)	29.8 (26.0 - 33.6)	8.9 (6.5 - 11.4)	0.8 (0.1 - 1.6)	0.8 (0.1 - 1.6)	15.7 (12.7 - 18.7)	14.0 (11.2 - 16.7)	21.8 (18.5 - 25.0)	18.0 (14.9 - 21.0)	0.8 (0.3 - 1.2)
Middle	73.8 (69.9 - 77.7)	57.4 (52.9 - 61.8)	14.0 (11.1 - 17.0)	31.5 (27.6 - 35.3)	10.4 (7.9 - 12.9)	2.2 (1.1 - 3.3)	2.0 (0.7 - 3.4)	17.8 (14.1 - 21.5)	17.0 (13.9 - 20.1)	28.7 (24.3 - 33.0)	18.2 (14.7 - 21.6)	2.3 (1.0 - 3.6)
Fourth	74.6 (70.8 - 78.5)	58.1 (53.5 - 62.7)	16.1 (12.4 - 19.7)	34.9 (30.5 - 39.2)	12.3 (9.6 - 15.1)	1.5 (0.5 - 2.5)	2.4 (1.2 - 3.6)	20.1 (16.3 - 23.9)	16.9 (12.8 - 21.0)	30.7 (26.2 - 35.2)	15.2 (12.2 - 18.2)	1.7 (0.6 - 2.7)

Highest	72.2 (66.9 - 77.5)	56.3 (51.0 - 61.5)	21.6 (16.5 - 26.8)	35.3 (29.1 - 41.5)	17.9 (13.4 - 22.3)	2.8 (1.1 - 4.5)	4.9 (2.4 - 7.5)	21.0 (15.9 - 26.0)	18.9 (14.1 - 23.7)	27.9 (22.6 - 33.2)	15.4 (11.4 - 19.5)	2.8 (0.1 - 5.5)
<b>Current Smoking Status</b>												
Current Cigarette Smokers <sup>1</sup>	74.1 (71.5 - 76.7)	57.8 (54.7 - 60.8)	14.9 (12.9 - 17.0)	34.7 (31.8 - 37.6)	12.4 (10.6 - 14.1)	2.5 (1.7 - 3.4)	2.3 (1.5 - 3.1)	19.4 (17.0 - 21.7)	17.8 (15.6 - 20.0)	25.1 (22.5 - 27.8)	17.2 (15.1 - 19.2)	1.9 (1.2 - 2.6)
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	70.1 (68.0 - 72.1)	52.2 (50.1 - 54.3)	13.2 (11.9 - 14.5)	30.5 (28.4 - 32.7)	12.6 (11.3 - 13.9)	1.9 (1.5 - 2.4)	4.1 (3.3 - 4.9)	19.0 (17.3 - 20.8)	16.0 (14.4 - 17.5)	24.1 (22.2 - 26.0)	14.9 (13.5 - 16.3)	1.6 (1.1 - 2.0)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers

<sup>2</sup> Among former and never smokers

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.28b:** Percentage of adults 15 years and older who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Noticed Sponsorship or Promotion	Noticed sports sponsorship	Noticed cig promos	Free samples	Sale prices	Free gifts/ discounts on other products	Clothing/ item with brand name or logo	Mail promo cigs	Raffle tickets for cigs	Sponsorship of any concert, art show, or fashion event	Noticed any sponsorship, or promotion
	Percentage (95% CI)									
<b>Overall</b>	2.8 (2.2 - 3.3)	29.1 (27.3 - 30.9)	8.3 (7.4 - 9.3)	8.2 (7.4 - 9.1)	9.1 (8.1 - 10.1)	18.3 (16.7 - 19.8)	0.9 (0.6 - 1.2)	4.2 (3.6 - 4.9)	1.2 (0.9 - 1.6)	74.3 (72.4 - 76.1)
<b>Gender</b>										
Men	3.1 (2.4 - 3.7)	33.4 (31.2 - 35.5)	11.1 (9.7 - 12.4)	10.0 (8.8 - 11.3)	10.3 (9.0 - 11.6)	20.6 (18.7 - 22.4)	1.0 (0.6 - 1.5)	5.2 (4.3 - 6.2)	1.5 (1.0 - 2.1)	77.9 (75.9 - 80.0)
Women	2.5 (1.7 - 3.2)	24.8 (22.8 - 26.8)	5.6 (4.6 - 6.6)	6.5 (5.5 - 7.5)	7.9 (6.8 - 9.0)	16.0 (14.2 - 17.7)	0.8 (0.5 - 1.2)	3.2 (2.5 - 3.9)	0.9 (0.6 - 1.3)	70.6 (68.4 - 72.8)
<b>Age (years)</b>										
15-24	3.1 (2.2 - 4.0)	33.4 (30.6 - 36.3)	8.3 (6.6 - 10.0)	10.2 (8.6 - 11.9)	9.0 (7.4 - 10.5)	22.4 (19.9 - 25.0)	1.0 (0.3 - 1.6)	4.8 (3.6 - 6.1)	1.9 (1.1 - 2.7)	79.4 (76.8 - 82.0)
25+	2.6 (2.0 - 3.2)	27.3 (25.4 - 29.1)	8.3 (7.3 - 9.3)	7.4 (6.5 - 8.3)	9.2 (8.1 - 10.2)	16.5 (15.0 - 18.1)	0.9 (0.6 - 1.2)	4.0 (3.3 - 4.7)	1.0 (0.6 - 1.3)	72.1 (70.1 - 74.1)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>										
No formal	0.0	17.5 (9.7 - 25.4)	1.7 (0.3 - 3.2)	2.4 (0.4 - 4.4)	4.2 (1.3 - 7.2)	12.1 (4.5 - 19.6)	0.0	0.6 (0.0 - 1.4)	0.0	47.8 (38.5 - 57.1)
Elementary	1.9 (1.2 - 2.7)	26.9 (24.5 - 29.4)	8.7 (7.1 - 10.3)	8.5 (7.1 - 9.9)	7.9 (6.6 - 9.3)	16.0 (13.9 - 18.1)	0.7 (0.3 - 1.1)	3.0 (2.1 - 3.8)	0.9 (0.5 - 1.4)	69.1 (66.3 - 71.9)
Secondary	2.9 (2.1 - 3.7)	30.7 (28.3 - 33.1)	9.0 (7.7 - 10.2)	9.1 (7.8 - 10.3)	10.4 (9.0 - 11.8)	20.4 (18.3 - 22.5)	1.0 (0.5 - 1.4)	4.9 (3.9 - 5.9)	0.8 (0.5 - 1.1)	78.9 (76.7 - 81.1)

Post-Secondary	6.2 (1.9 - 10.6)	29.4 (22.2 - 36.7)	6.7 (3.1 - 10.4)	7.7 (4.1 - 11.4)	9.8 (5.2 - 14.5)	15.8 (9.8 - 21.7)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.4)	3.1 (1.2 - 5.0)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.6)	76.7 (69.5 - 83.9)
College or Higher	3.7 (2.7 - 4.8)	31.5 (28.8 - 34.2)	7.8 (6.3 - 9.4)	7.5 (6.1 - 8.9)	9.4 (7.7 - 11.1)	19.8 (17.1 - 22.4)	1.5 (0.7 - 2.3)	5.9 (4.5 - 7.2)	2.7 (1.6 - 3.8)	78.5 (76.1 - 80.9)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>										
<b>Urban</b>										
Lowest	3.7 (1.0 - 6.4)	34.8 (28.3 - 41.3)	11.8 (7.4 - 16.1)	12.3 (7.6 - 17.0)	9.0 (5.1 - 12.9)	20.4 (15.6 - 25.3)	0.5 (0.0 - 1.2)	5.7 (2.2 - 9.2)	1.7 (0.4 - 3.0)	76.6 (70.6 - 82.5)
Second	3.3 (1.8 - 4.8)	28.8 (23.7 - 33.9)	8.8 (6.3 - 11.3)	9.7 (6.7 - 12.8)	10.7 (7.5 - 13.8)	17.6 (13.6 - 21.5)	2.2 (0.4 - 4.0)	5.3 (3.2 - 7.5)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.4)	80.2 (75.8 - 84.6)
Middle	2.4 (1.2 - 3.6)	31.3 (27.0 - 35.6)	7.8 (5.5 - 10.2)	7.7 (5.7 - 9.8)	9.3 (6.7 - 11.9)	20.7 (17.0 - 24.3)	0.9 (0.3 - 1.6)	5.1 (3.4 - 6.7)	0.7 (0.2 - 1.2)	79.4 (75.4 - 83.4)
Fourth	4.9 (2.7 - 7.1)	32.2 (28.2 - 36.2)	7.7 (5.7 - 9.8)	10.0 (7.5 - 12.5)	10.0 (7.7 - 12.3)	19.4 (15.9 - 22.9)	1.7 (0.6 - 2.9)	5.1 (3.2 - 7.1)	1.5 (0.6 - 2.3)	78.9 (75.0 - 82.8)
Highest	4.5 (2.8 - 6.3)	27.7 (24.0 - 31.4)	8.2 (6.2 - 10.2)	6.8 (4.9 - 8.7)	8.4 (6.2 - 10.6)	17.7 (14.2 - 21.1)	1.2 (0.4 - 2.1)	4.4 (2.8 - 6.1)	2.8 (1.4 - 4.1)	76.4 (73.3 - 79.5)
<b>Rural</b>										
Lowest	0.9 (0.3 - 1.4)	25.1 (21.0 - 29.2)	6.2 (4.7 - 7.8)	6.3 (4.6 - 8.0)	8.3 (6.1 - 10.5)	15.8 (12.0 - 19.7)	0.4 (0.0 - 0.9)	2.2 (1.4 - 3.1)	0.8 (0.2 - 1.5)	61.7 (56.3 - 67.0)
Second	2.1 (1.0 - 3.3)	28.0 (24.3 - 31.7)	9.8 (6.9 - 12.7)	8.9 (6.7 - 11.1)	8.1 (6.1 - 10.1)	17.0 (14.0 - 20.1)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.4)	2.3 (1.3 - 3.3)	0.9 (0.0 - 1.8)	70.0 (65.8 - 74.1)
Middle	1.5 (0.7 - 2.3)	30.7 (26.7 - 34.8)	8.7 (6.5 - 10.9)	8.3 (6.1 - 10.6)	10.3 (7.8 - 12.8)	20.0 (16.5 - 23.6)	0.3 (0.0 - 0.6)	4.3 (2.7 - 5.9)	0.7 (0.1 - 1.3)	76.6 (72.8 - 80.5)
Fourth	1.9 (0.7 - 3.0)	29.6 (25.5 - 33.7)	8.7 (6.5 - 10.9)	8.4 (6.2 - 10.6)	9.0 (6.7 - 11.4)	18.6 (15.2 - 22.0)	1.2 (0.0 - 2.3)	4.3 (2.5 - 6.1)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.1)	77.3 (73.6 - 80.9)

Highest	2.9 (1.0 - 4.8)	28.4 (22.7 - 34.1)	9.5 (5.7 - 13.3)	7.8 (4.8 - 10.8)	8.4 (5.4 - 11.4)	18.6 (13.5 - 23.7)	0.6 (0.0 - 1.2)	7.8 (4.4 - 11.2)	1.0 (0.0 - 1.9)	74.9 (69.7 - 80.2)
<b>Current Smoking Status</b>										
Current Cigarette Smokers <sup>1</sup>	3.0 (2.2 - 3.7)	36.8 (33.8 - 39.7)	12.2 (10.2 - 14.2)	10.7 (9.1 - 12.4)	11.9 (10.1 - 13.6)	21.7 (19.1 - 24.3)	1.0 (0.4 - 1.6)	6.1 (4.8 - 7.4)	1.3 (0.7 - 1.9)	78.0 (75.5 - 80.4)
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	2.7 (2.1 - 3.3)	26.1 (24.3 - 28.0)	6.8 (5.9 - 7.8)	7.3 (6.4 - 8.2)	8.0 (7.0 - 9.1)	17.0 (15.4 - 18.5)	0.9 (0.6 - 1.2)	3.5 (2.9 - 4.2)	1.2 (0.8 - 1.6)	72.9 (70.8 - 74.9)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers

<sup>2</sup> Among former and never smokers

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

**Table 3.29:** Percentage and number of adults 15 years and older who believe that smoking causes serious illness, stroke, heart attack, lung cancer, smokeless tobacco causes serious illness, cigarettes are addictive, or breathing other people’s smoke causes serious illness by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – Philippines Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2009.

Characteristic	Adults who believe that...						
	smoking causes serious illness	smoking causes stroke	smoking causes heart attack	smoking causes lung cancer	smokeless tobacco causes serious illness	cigarettes are addictive	breathing other people’s smoke causes serious illness
	Percentage (95% CI)						
<b>Overall</b>	94.0 (93.2 - 94.9)	75.5 (73.9 - 77.2)	81.3 (79.8 - 82.9)	95.6 (95.0 - 96.3)	48.2 (46.1 - 50.3)	91.0 (90.2 - 91.8)	91.6 (90.7 - 92.5)
<b>Gender</b>							
Men	93.1 (92.0 - 94.3)	74.2 (72.2 - 76.3)	80.6 (78.8 - 82.4)	95.1 (94.2 - 96.0)	46.2 (43.7 - 48.6)	89.3 (88.2 - 90.5)	90.2 (88.9 - 91.4)
Women	94.9 (94.1 - 95.8)	76.8 (75.0 - 78.6)	82.1 (80.2 - 83.9)	96.1 (95.4 - 96.8)	50.2 (47.9 - 52.5)	92.7 (91.7 - 93.6)	93.1 (92.0 - 94.1)
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15-24	95.0 (93.7 - 96.3)	73.7 (71.1 - 76.3)	81.3 (79.1 - 83.5)	97.2 (96.3 - 98.0)	49.5 (46.5 - 52.5)	91.8 (90.3 - 93.3)	92.7 (91.1 - 94.2)
25-44	94.2 (93.2 - 95.3)	76.9 (74.9 - 78.8)	82.1 (80.4 - 83.9)	96.2 (95.4 - 96.9)	47.7 (45.2 - 50.3)	90.3 (89.2 - 91.5)	92.9 (91.8 - 93.9)
45-64	93.8 (92.2 - 95.4)	77.0 (74.5 - 79.5)	82.1 (79.8 - 84.5)	94.4 (92.9 - 95.8)	48.9 (45.9 - 52.0)	91.8 (90.4 - 93.1)	90.1 (88.3 - 91.9)
65+	89.0 (86.0 - 92.0)	70.4 (65.5 - 75.3)	73.6 (68.9 - 78.2)	89.4 (86.5 - 92.3)	42.5 (37.7 - 47.2)	89.2 (86.3 - 92.1)	83.9 (80.3 - 87.6)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>							
No formal	84.0 (78.6 - 89.4)	60.3 (51.5 - 69.0)	63.8 (56.1 - 71.5)	86.1 (81.4 - 90.7)	39.0 (30.8 - 47.2)	85.9 (80.7 - 91.1)	68.7 (61.0 - 76.5)
Elementary	90.4 (88.7 - 92.1)	69.6 (66.9 - 72.3)	73.8 (71.3 - 76.3)	92.1 (90.7 - 93.6)	44.9 (42.0 - 47.8)	88.9 (87.5 - 90.3)	87.3 (85.5 - 89.1)
Secondary	95.9 (95.1 - 96.7)	75.9 (73.8 - 78.0)	83.3 (81.4 - 85.3)	97.4 (96.8 - 98.1)	47.1 (44.5 - 49.7)	92.3 (91.3 - 93.4)	93.6 (92.6 - 94.7)
Post-Secondary	95.8 (92.4 - 99.1)	87.0 (82.3 - 91.6)	90.4 (86.2 - 94.6)	98.7 (97.0 - 100.0)	46.2 (38.2 - 54.3)	87.4 (81.5 - 93.3)	96.5 (93.9 - 99.2)
College or Higher	98.0 (97.4 - 98.7)	84.4 (82.4 - 86.4)	90.8 (89.2 - 92.4)	99.0 (98.6 - 99.5)	56.8 (53.7 - 59.9)	93.6 (92.4 - 94.8)	97.8 (97.1 - 98.5)
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>¶</sup></b>							
<b>Urban</b>							
Lowest	91.5 (87.7 - 95.2)	67.6 (60.4 - 74.9)	77.5 (71.1 - 83.9)	93.5 (90.2 - 96.8)	50.0 (42.6 - 57.4)	85.6 (81.2 - 90.0)	85.8 (81.2 - 90.4)
Second	93.2 (90.8 - 95.5)	78.1 (74.0 - 82.1)	82.4 (78.3 - 86.5)	96.3 (94.6 - 97.9)	41.6 (36.2 - 47.0)	90.8 (88.3 - 93.3)	90.0 (86.5 - 93.5)

Middle	94.8 (92.9 - 96.8)	77.0 (73.0 - 81.0)	82.8 (78.5 - 87.1)	96.8 (95.3 - 98.2)	46.3 (41.9 - 50.7)	89.8 (87.1 - 92.4)	94.7 (92.9 - 96.5)
Fourth	95.4 (93.7 - 97.0)	84.8 (81.9 - 87.8)	89.5 (87.0 - 91.9)	97.6 (96.5 - 98.8)	52.4 (48.1 - 56.8)	91.9 (89.6 - 94.2)	94.9 (93.1 - 96.6)
Highest	97.9 (96.9 - 98.9)	85.4 (82.6 - 88.2)	90.8 (88.4 - 93.2)	98.8 (98.0 - 99.5)	53.9 (49.8 - 58.0)	94.3 (92.5 - 96.0)	96.7 (95.4 - 98.1)
<b>Rural</b>							
Lowest	88.9 (86.2 - 91.5)	63.5 (59.7 - 67.4)	68.7 (64.7 - 72.6)	90.2 (87.9 - 92.5)	43.3 (39.2 - 47.5)	89.0 (86.9 - 91.1)	83.4 (80.5 - 86.4)
Second	93.7 (92.0 - 95.5)	69.3 (65.4 - 73.1)	76.0 (72.7 - 79.2)	94.8 (93.3 - 96.3)	45.7 (41.3 - 50.0)	90.2 (88.4 - 92.1)	91.8 (90.0 - 93.7)
Middle	93.3 (90.6 - 95.9)	71.9 (67.7 - 76.1)	78.1 (74.6 - 81.7)	95.1 (93.3 - 97.0)	48.7 (44.2 - 53.2)	90.6 (88.4 - 92.8)	90.9 (88.2 - 93.6)
Fourth	95.7 (93.6 - 97.8)	74.4 (70.3 - 78.5)	81.7 (78.3 - 85.0)	96.4 (94.6 - 98.1)	49.5 (44.5 - 54.5)	91.9 (89.6 - 94.3)	93.7 (91.6 - 95.8)
Highest	97.2 (95.4 - 99.1)	83.4 (79.1 - 87.7)	89.4 (85.9 - 92.9)	98.9 (98.0 - 99.8)	52.7 (46.6 - 58.7)	93.8 (90.9 - 96.8)	93.1 (89.9 - 96.4)
<b>Current Smoking Status</b>							
Current Cigarette Smokers <sup>1</sup>	90.0 (88.2 - 91.8)	69.2 (66.5 - 71.9)	75.7 (73.3 - 78.2)	92.7 (91.3 - 94.2)	41.5 (38.6 - 44.3)	88.4 (86.8 - 90.0)	86.4 (84.4 - 88.3)
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	95.7 (95.0 - 96.5)	78.0 (76.4 - 79.6)	83.5 (82.0 - 85.0)	96.8 (96.2 - 97.3)	50.8 (48.7 - 53.0)	92.1 (91.2 - 93.0)	93.8 (92.9 - 94.6)
	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>						
<b>Overall</b>	57,617	44,901	48,355	56,859	29,523	55,782	56,165
<b>Gender</b>							
Men	28,448	21,824	23,706	27,985	14,109	27,310	27,564
Women	29,169	23,077	24,649	28,874	15,415	28,472	28,601
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15-24	17,215	12,986	14,333	17,127	8,964	16,633	16,805
25-44	24,232	19,185	20,502	24,018	12,282	23,244	23,894
45-64	12,647	10,087	10,758	12,358	6,598	12,371	12,142
65+	3,522	2,643	2,761	3,355	1,680	3,534	3,324
<b>Education Level<sup>5</sup></b>							
No formal	1,715	1,147	1,218	1,642	797	1,751	1,400
Elementary	19,543	14,322	15,185	18,972	9,718	19,239	18,895
Secondary	20,811	16,123	17,700	20,691	10,208	20,036	20,331
Post-Secondary	2,162	1,920	1,996	2,178	1,043	1,973	2,179
College or Higher	13,379	11,388	12,256	13,368	7,758	12,776	13,352
<b>Residence x Wealth Index Quintile<sup>1</sup></b>							
<b>Urban</b>							
Lowest	2,229	1,571	1,799	2,171	1,218	2,085	2,090
Second	4,841	3,939	4,158	4,857	2,161	4,716	4,676
Middle	5,884	4,643	4,995	5,827	2,871	5,570	5,876
Fourth	6,980	6,079	6,410	6,995	3,847	6,742	6,959
Highest	9,146	7,879	8,379	9,114	5,037	8,807	9,038

<b>Rural</b>							
Lowest	8,734	5,923	6,406	8,424	4,257	8,750	8,212
Second	6,658	4,746	5,204	6,494	3,237	6,409	6,523
Middle	5,680	4,225	4,592	5,591	2,967	5,519	5,539
Fourth	4,763	3,625	3,980	4,695	2,465	4,576	4,664
Highest	2,702	2,271	2,433	2,692	1,464	2,607	2,587
<b>Current Smoking Status</b>							
Current Cigarette Smokers <sup>1</sup>	15,409	11,115	12,166	14,908	7,100	15,138	14,792
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	42,083	33,708	36,104	41,818	22,349	40,483	41,239

<sup>1</sup> Among daily or less than daily cigarette smokers

<sup>2</sup> Among former and never smokers

<sup>§</sup> Education Level: No Formal = No formal schooling; Elementary = Elementary undergraduate or elementary graduate; Secondary = High school undergraduate or high school graduate; Post-Secondary = Post-secondary years 1, 2 or 3; College or Higher = College undergraduate, college graduate, or post graduate degree completed

<sup>¶</sup> National Statistics Office (NSO) [Philippines], and ICF Macro. 2009. National Demographic and Health Survey 2008. Calverton, Maryland: NSO and ICF Macro

## **Appendix E- List of Officials and Personnel Involved in 2009 PHL GATS**

## Pretest 1

### CENTRAL OFFICE

- |                       |                   |                      |               |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| • Glenn Barcenas      | - Stat. III       | • Maritess Tan       | - Asst. Stat. |
| • Edgar Fajutagana    | - Info. Tech. III | • Gemelyn Macabiog   | - Asst. Stat. |
| • Erma Aquino         | - Stat. III       | • Filipinas Lim      | - Asst. Stat. |
| • Marjorie Villaver   | - Stat. II        | • Gerome Maguddayao  | - Asst. Stat. |
| • Ma. Virginia Olveña | - Stat. II        | • Nenita Marquez     | - Asst. Stat. |
| • Pepito Escarian     | - Comp. Prog. II  | • Joan Martinez      | - Stat Aide.  |
| • Karen Miranda       | - Stat. I         | • Fe Sinson          | - DOH         |
| • Felicitas Agustin   | - Stat. I         | • Lea Mylene Rebanal | - DOH         |
| • Amelia Saripada     | - Stat. I         | • Christian Halnin   | - DOH         |
| • Wilma Sulit         | - Stat. I         | • Annie Ador         | - DOH         |
| • Ma. Theresa Rapanan | - Stat. I         | • Emy Baltazar       | - DOH         |

## Pretest 2

### TRANSLATION (DIALECT)

- |                   |                 |                       |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
|                   | <b>Bicolano</b> |                       | <b>Ilocano</b>    |
| • Namer Ariate    | - Stat. I       | • Ma. Theresa Rapanan | - Stat. I         |
| • Aurora Reolalas | - Stat. IV      | • Jeremias Luis       | - Stat. III       |
|                   | <b>Cebuano</b>  |                       | <b>Hiligaynon</b> |
| • Lily Eligue     | - Stat. I       | • Ma. Goretti Novilla | - Stat. II        |
| • Guillermo Lipio | - Stat. II      | • Solficar Pescuela   | - Stat. III       |
|                   | <b>Waray</b>    |                       |                   |
| • Abraham Abelido | - Stat. I       |                       |                   |

## CENTRAL OFFICE

- |                      |                       |                       |                  |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| • Rosalinda Bautista | - OIC, Director       | • Priscilla Bacus     | - Stat. II       |
| • Socorro Abejo      | - Chief, DSSD         | • Edna Rapanot        | - Stat. II       |
| • Benedicta Yabut    | - Stat. IV            | • Pepito Escarian     | - Comp. Prog. II |
| • Aurora Reolalas    | - Stat. IV            | • Karina Bacuyag      | - Comp. Prog. II |
| • Gene Lorica        | - Info. Sys. Anal. IV | • Renato Asuncion     | - Comp. Prog. II |
| • Edgar Fajutagana   | - Info Tech. III      | • Virginia Belen      | - Comp. Prog. II |
| • Florante Varona    | - Stat. III           | • Ma. Theresa Rapanan | - Stat. I        |
| • Glenn Barcenas     | - Stat. III           | • Wilma Sulit         | - Stat. I        |
| • Elpidio Maramot    | - Stat. II            | • Karen Miranda       | - Stat. I        |
| • Marjorie Villaver  | - Stat. II            | • Maritess Tan        | - Asst. Stat.    |

## FIELD OFFICE

- |   |                  |                                     |                  |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Cordillera Administrative Region</b> |                  | <b>Region I - Ilocos</b>            |                  |
| • Delano Bolislis Jr.                   | - Admin. Off. I. | • Arturo de Sola                    | - Stat. III      |
| • Camille Carla Beltran                 | - Asst. Stat.    | • Divino Amor Rivera                | - SCO I          |
| <b>Region II – Cagayan Valley</b>       |                  | <b>Region III – Central Luzon</b>   |                  |
| • Angelita Buenaventura                 | - Admin Aide VI  | • Ma. Virginia Olveña               | - Stat. III      |
| • Mary Jane Altre                       | - Stat. Aide     | • Norman Bundalian                  | - Stat. I        |
| <b>Region IVA - CALABARZON</b>          |                  | <b>Region IVB – MIMAROPA</b>        |                  |
| • Charity Bautista                      | - Stat. III      | • Maribel Bernardo                  | - Stat. III      |
| • Elvin Arasula                         | - SCO I          | • Efren Armonia                     | - PSO            |
| <b>Region V - Bicol</b>                 |                  | <b>Region VI – Western Visayas</b>  |                  |
| • Amelia Rebollo                        | - Stat. III      | • Arleen Bagoning                   | - Asst. Stat.    |
| • Ray Merjilla                          | - Stat. II       | • April Dream Pugon                 | - Stat. Aide     |
| <b>Region VII – Central Visayas</b>     |                  | <b>Region VII – Eastern Visayas</b> |                  |
| • Edwina Carriaga                       | - Stat. III      | • Mae Almonte                       | - Stat. III      |
| • Felixberto Sato, Jr.                  | - SCO I          | • Alexis Matienzo                   | - Admin. Aide I  |
| <b>Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula</b>  |                  | <b>Region X – Northern Mindanao</b> |                  |
| • Ma. Florida Tan                       | - Stat I         | • Janith Aves                       | - Stat. I        |
| • Carmelo Arabes                        | - Admin Aide VI  | • Frezier Binondo                   | - Admin. Aide II |
| <b>Region XI - Davao</b>                |                  | <b>Region XII - SOCSARGEN</b>       |                  |
| • Ma. Leah Magracia                     | - Stat. III      | • Jeffrey Superlativo               | - SCO I          |
| • Corazon Dres                          | - Stat. I        | • Rodolfo Mendoza                   | - Stat. Aide     |

- |   |               |                       |                  |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| <b>Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao</b> |               | <b>Caraga</b>         |                  |
| • Noronisa Macadadaya                       | - Stat. III   | • Cleobelle Navarette | - Stat. Aide     |
| • Ysmael Baraquir                           | - Asst. Stat. | • Reynelo Magno       | - Stat. III      |
| <b>National Capital Region</b>              |               |                       |                  |
| • Marilyn Vergara                           | - Stat. III   | • Minerva Zambrano    | - Admin. Aide VI |



## **TASK FORCE**

- |                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| • Dr. Sara Mesa       | - Consultant |
| • Dr. Franklin Dizon  | - DOH        |
| • Dr. Soe Nyunt-U     | - WHO        |
| • Dr. Marina Baquilod | - WHO        |
| • Dr. Ali Akbar       | - WHO        |

## **2ND LEVEL TRAINING**

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| • Dr. Marina Baquilod    | - WHO, Regions VII, XI                      |
| • Dr. Ali Akbar          | - WHO, Regions VII, XI                      |
| • Dr. Florante Trinidad  | - WHO, NCR                                  |
| • Dr. Agnes Segarra      | - DOH, Region IX                            |
| • Dr. Frank Diza         | - DOH, Region XII, ARMM                     |
| • Dr. Raquel Rimando     | - DOH, Region I                             |
| • Dr. Angelita Legaspi   | - City Health Office of Calapan, Region IVB |
| • Dr. Cristobal Tabajero | - DOH, Region VII                           |
| • Ms. Fe Sinson          | - DOH, Caraga                               |

**Dialect  
Translators /  
Reviewers**

<u>DIALECT</u>	<u>TRANSLATOR</u>	<u>BACK TRANSLATOR</u>	<u>REVIEWER</u>
Tagalog	Maritess Tan	Ma. Virginia Olveña	Benedicta Yabut
Bicol	Clemente Manaog	Blanca Ortiz	Aurora Reolalas
Cebuano	Liliy Elegue	Gerardo Taguibolos	Guillermo Lipio Jr
Hiligaynon	Ma. Goretti Novilla	Shanna Elaine Rogan	Solficar Pescuela
Ilocano	Ma. Theresa Rapanan	Erma Aquino	Jeremias Luis
Waray	Ronel Pacanan	Ruth Polo	Mae Almonte

**2<sup>nd</sup> Level  
Trainers**

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DESIGNATION/STATION</u>	<u>AREA OF ASSIGNMENT</u>
• Edna Rapanot	- Stat II/Central Office	Region I
• Arturo de Sola	- RS/Stat III	
• Divino Amor Rivera	- IT/SCO I	
• Benedicta Yabut	- Stat IV/Central Office	Region II
• Angelita Buenaventura	- RS/Admin Aide VI	
• Mary Jane Altre	- IT/Stat. Aide	
• Wilma Sulit	- Stat I/Central Office	Region III
• Ma. Virginia Olveña	- RS/Stat III	
• Norman Bundalian	- IT/Stat I	
• Glenn Barcenás	- Stat. III/Central Office	Region IVA
• Charity Bautista	- RS/Stat. III	
• Elvin Arasula	- IT/SCO I	
• Edgar Fajutagana	- Info. Tech .III/Central Office	Region IVB
• Maribel Bernardo	- RS/Stat. III	
• Efrén Armonia	- IT/PSO	
• Amelia Rebollo	- RS/Stat. III	Region V
• Ray Merjilla	- IT/Stat. II	

• Renato Asuncion	- Comp. Prog. II/Central Office	Region VI
• Arleen Bagoning	- RS/Asst. Stat.	
• April Dream Pugon	- IT/Stat. Aide	
• Karen Miranda	- Stat I/Central Office	Region VII
• Edwina Carriaga	- RS/Stat. III	
• Felixberto Sato, Jr.	- IT/SCO I	
• Florante Varona	- Stat III/Central Office	Region VIII
• Mae Almonte	- RS/Stat III	
• Alexis Matienzo	- IT/Admin. Aide I	
• Maritess Tan	- Asst. Stat./Central Office	Region IX
• Ma. Flerida Tan	- RS/Stat. I	
• Carmelo Arabes	- IT/Admin. Aide VI	
• Pepito Escarian	- Comp. Prog. II/Central Office	Region X
• Janith Aves	- RS/Stat. I	
• Frezier Binondo	- IT/Admin. Aide III	
• Marjorie Villaver	- Stat II/Central Office	Region XI
• Ma. Leah magracia	- RS/Stat. III	
• Corazon Dres	- IT/Stat. I	
• Priscilla Bacus	- Stat II/Central Office	Region XII
• Jeffrey Superlativo	- RS/SCO I	
• Rodolfo Mendoza	- IT/Stat. Aide	
• Elpidio Maramot	- Stat II/Central Office	ARMM
• Noronisa Macadadaya	- RS/Stat. III	
• Ysmael Baraquir	- IT/Asst. State	
• Ma. Theresa Rapanan	- Stat. I/Central Office	Caraga
• Cleobelle Navarette	- RS/Stat. Aide	
• Reynelo Magno	- IT/Stat. III	
• Karina Bacuyag	- Comp. Prog. II/Central Office	CAR
• Delano Bolisli Jr.	- RS/Admin. Off. I	
• Camille Carla Beltran	- IT/Asst. Stat.	
• Virginia Belen	- Comp. Prog. II/Central Office	NCR
• Marilyn Vergara	- RS/Stat III	
• Minerva Zambrano	- IT/Admin. Aide VI	

**FIELD OFFICE**

**Cordillera Administrative Region**

- Olivia Gulla - RD

**ABRA**

- Villafe Alibuyog - PSO
- Felixberto Perdido - PS/TS/SCO II
- Arturo Purugganan Jr - FI

**BENGUET**

- David Lupante - PSO
- Marilyn Santiago - PS/Stat. II
- Eric Aplosen - TS
- Almera Carias - FI
- Raquel Encarnacion - FI
- Maris Dilan - FI

**IFUGAO**

- Ester Dulnuan - PSO
- John Tungod - PS/TS/SCO
- Eizon Dilonmangan - FI

**KALINGA-APAYAO**

- Avelino Cadalig Jr - OIC, PSO
- Geoffrey Caiimuhayan - PS/DSO
- Randolph Laderas - TS/SCO I
- Jobert Ambatali - FI
- Gallardo Ignacio - FI

**MT. PROVINCE**

- Adrian Cerezo - PSO
- Valentina Dumaoa - PS/SCO II
- Myrna Emminga - FI

**Region I - Ilocos**

- Alfredo Batoy - RD

**ILOCOS NORTE**

- Alejandro Rapacon - OIC PSO
- Michael Gapuzan - PS/Asst. Stat.
- Rodel Ragonjan - TS/SCO I
- Arwin Moñaco - FI
- Rodel Ubaldo - FI

**ILOCOS SUR**

- Urbana Romano - PSO
- Reynor Fernando - PS/Stat. II
- Gloria Pascua - TS
- Caridad Ramos - TS
- Florentino Quelnan - TS
- Quintin Camanga - TS
- Filipina Paguirigan - FI

**PANGASINAN**

- Dante Pescador - PSO
- Edgar Norberte - PS/Stat. II
- Eduardo Madrid - TS/SCO II
- Victor Dojillo - TS/SCO I
- Rolando Salvador - TS/SCO I
- John Bautista - FI
- Invensor Maramba - FI
- Joel Fernandez - FI
- Franz Aquino - FI
- Dennis Dizon - FI

**LA UNION**

- Imelda Buyuccan - PSO
- Rosalina Abellera - PS/Stat. II

- |                      |      |                         |            |
|----------------------|------|-------------------------|------------|
| • Mayvelyn Pascua    | - FI | • Romeo Tan             | - TS/SCO I |
| • Emelita Baltazar   | - FI | • Julius Caesar Abenoja | - FI       |
| • Mary Rose Castillo | - FI | • Jojit Sabio           | - FI       |
| • Wilma Angala       | - FI |                         |            |
| • Aline Dagusen      | - FI |                         |            |
| • Gretchen Yatar     | - FI |                         |            |

## Region II – Cagayan Valley

Annabelle Langbayan - OIC, RD

- |                        |                |                            |                  |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| <b>BATANES</b>         |                | <b>NUEVA VIZCAYA</b>       |                  |
| • Johnny Agustin       | - PSO/PS/TS    | • Lauro Marquez            | - PSO            |
| • Nestor Guisando      | - FI           | • Cholly Bayon             | - PS/TS/Stat. II |
|                        |                | • Ann Kristine Tuazon      | - FI             |
| <b>CAGAYAN</b>         |                | <b>ISABELA</b>             |                  |
| • Magdalena Bautista   | - PSO          | • Tomas Domingo            | - OIC, PSO       |
| • Ramil Abad           | - PS/SCO I     | • Reyma Tabalno            | - PS/Stat. II    |
| • Randolph Valdez      | - TS/OIC DSO   | • Jose Marie John Geronimo | - TS/SCO I       |
| • Rodora Santos        | - FI           | • Ryan Castillo            | - FI             |
| • Pepito Bautista Jr.  | - FI           | • Ritzchalle Garcia        | - FI             |
| • Romel Guzman         | - FI           | • Ian Dexter Pascual       | - FI             |
| <b>QUIRINO</b>         |                |                            |                  |
| • Cherry Grace Agustin | - OIC, PSO     |                            |                  |
| • Julius Emperador     | - PS/TS/SCO II |                            |                  |
| • Allan Somera         | - FI           |                            |                  |

## Region III – Central Luzon

Alberto Miranda - RD

- |                      |             |                          |                 |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>AURORA</b>        |             | <b>NUEVA ECIJA</b>       |                 |
| • Mercy Duaso        | - OIC, PSO  | • Elizabeth Rayo         | - PSO           |
| • Julita Valdez      | - PS/TS/DSO | • Julius Villamin        | - PS/SCO I      |
| • Elizabeth Lopez    | - FI        | • Winnie Grace dela Cruz | - TS/Stat. Aide |
|                      |             | • Ursula Legaspi         | - FI            |
|                      |             | • Christian Albers Cruz  | - FI            |
|                      |             | • Rhodora Sebastian      | - FI            |
| <b>BULACAN</b>       |             | <b>PAMPANGA</b>          |                 |
| • Arturo Reyes       | - PSO       | • Arlene Divino          | - PSO           |
| • Concepcion Angeles | - PS        | • Isidro Mariano         | - PS/Stat. II   |
| • Marcelino de Mesa  | - TS/SCO I  | • Rosalia de Leon        | - TS/SCO II     |
| • Apolinar Abat      | - TS/SCO I  |                          |                 |
| • Ma. Cristina Lopez | - FI/SCO II |                          |                 |
| • Llewelyn Buan      | - FI        |                          |                 |

- Elena de Gracia - FI/Asst. Stat.
  - Cordella delos Santos - FI
- BATAAN**
- Edgardo Pare - PSO
  - Francisco Copuz - PS/TS
  - Allan Brunc - FI
- ZAMBALES**
- Florencio Angulo Jr. - PSO
  - Ray Frondarina - PS/TS/Stat. II
  - Silver Castillo - FI/SCO II
- Analyn Alinea - FI/SCO
  - Bonito Bundalian - FI/SCO
  - Crisol Gamido - FI/Stat. Aide
- TARLAC**
- Socrates Ramores - PSO
  - Corazon Bonifacio - PS/Stat.
  - Noli Gravidez - TS/SCO I
  - Jude Eric Galang - FI
  - Arniel Andres - FI

## Region IVA – CALABARZON

Charito Armonia - OIC, RD

- CAVITE**
- Lucia Iraide Soneja - PSO
  - Erminda Sierra - PS/SCO I
  - Lolita Ragas - TS/SCO I
  - Eliad Ragas Jr. - TS/SCO I
  - Mary Grace Ambat - FI
  - Khristine Ernacio - FI
  - Adelyn Gonzales - FI
  - Criselda Rodil - FI
- LAGUNA**
- Magdalena Serqueña - PSO
  - Annelyn Aguila - PS
  - Catherine Brosas - TS/SCO I
  - Salvacion Gomez - TS/SCO I
  - Edna Calinawan - FI
  - Nathaniel Vines - FI
  - Marion Magcamit - FI
  - Ariane Iranzo - FI
- RIZAL**
- Nelia Ballesfin - PSO
  - Ronaldo Tibay - PS/SCO
  - Ma. Cristina Crisol - TS
  - Gemalli Agustin - TS
  - Vivencio Racho Jr. - FI
  - Joyceyn Diocares - FI
  - Cherry Anne Villanueva - FI
  - Donna Rose Troyo - FI
- BATANGAS**
- Rosenda Bagay - OIC, PSO
  - Amelia Atienza - PS/Stat. I
  - Arcanghel Malabanan - TS/SCO I
  - Gemma Mercado - FI
  - Christine Joy Bagay - FI
  - Elbert Hernandez - FI
- QUEZON**
- Airene Pucyutan - PSO
  - Roberto Ramos - PS/SCO II
  - Alex Veluz - TS/
  - Mercy Anulao - TS/
  - Eman Ebonia - FI
  - Darold Jopson - FI
  - Meldy Zamora - FI

## Region IV – MIMAROPA

Flordeliza - RD  
Monteclaro

### MARINDUQUE

- Leni Rioflorido - PSO
- Gemma Opis - PS/TS/Asst. Stat.
- Roselle Jardeliza - FI

### OCCIDENTAL MINDORO

- Samuel Villar - OIC, PSO
- Nathalie Torreliza - PS/DSO
- Melvin Macaldao - TS
- Mary Louise Ainza - FI
- Enelyn Ramos - FI

### ROMBLON

- Abraham Fabicon - PSO
- Johnny Solis - PS/SCO
- Roboam Fabula - FI

### ORIENTAL MINDORO

- Efren Armonia - PSO
- Pepito David - PS
- Charlyn Cantos - TS/Stat. Aide
- Erlyn Rafa - FI
- John Paul Castillo - FI

### PALAWAN

- Benjamin Quintero - PSO
- Evelyn Apellido - PS
- Augusto Trinidad - TS
- Jesus Sorima - TS/SCO I
- Mark Jerico Lusoc - FI
- Cyrene Jo Gedalanga - FI
- Jenny Ann Militante - FI

## Region V – Bicol

Cynthia - OIC, RD  
Perdiz

### ALBAY

- Cecil Brondial - OIC, PSO
- Emelinda Gualvez - PS/SCO. II
- Coney Frances Bragais - TS/SCO I
- Miren Begonia Achaval - FI
- Ruel Atanante - FI

### CAMARINES SUR

- Clemente Manaog - OIC, PSO
- Ma. Dulce Padayao - PS/Stat. II
- Nancy Nillo - TS/DSO
- Ma. Rizalyn Agustin - FI
- Luningning Caringal - FI
- Maricel Amoroso - FI

### CAMARINES NORTE

- Rodolfo Guevarra - PSO
- John Vincent Ramorez - PS/TS/SCO II
- Jimmy Cereno Jr. - FI

### CATANDUANES

- Elisa Solares - PSO
- Nestor Manlangit - PS/TS/Stat. II
- Alvin Evangelista - FI

### MASBATE

- Arnulfo Virtuco - PSO
- Regina Densing - PS/Stat. II
- Erlita Oliverio - TS/SCO I
- Marie Ann Clores - FI
- Ritchie Ponteras - FI

### SORSOGON

- Elvira Apognol - OIC, PSO
- Gemma Red - PS/Stat. II
- Henry Rodriguez - TS/DSO
- Ma. Donna Elano - FI
- Ma. Emmienor Jazmin - FI

## Region VI – Western Visayas

	Norman Julag-ay	- RD			
	<b>AKLAN</b>			<b>NEGROS OCCIDENTAL</b>	
•	Blas Solidum	- PSO	•	Fred Sollesta	- PSO
•	Ferex Revestir	- PS/TS	•	John Campones	- PS/SCO I
•	Leonilo Jizmundo	- FI	•	Ildefonso Rollo	- TS/SCO II
			•	Irna Asuero	- TS/SCO I
	<b>ANTIQUE</b>		•	Ruby Aimee Licañel	- FI
•	Jesus Escote Jr.	- PSO	•	Rico Claveraz	- FI
•	Randy Tacogdoy	- PS/TS/SCO I	•	Claudio Suico Jr	- FI
•	Jeffrey Moreno	- FI	•	Ligaya Gillesania	- FI
			•	Mary Joy Toledo	- FI
	<b>CAPIZ</b>			<b>ILOILO</b>	
•	Eriberto Esclamad	- PSO	•	Harry Dolendo	- PSO
•	Frankie Dorda	- PS/Stat. II	•	Nelida Amolar	- PS/Stat. II
•	Joebel Cobrador	- TS/SCO I	•	Dominador Cabrera Jr.	- TS/SCO I
•	Jenny Bagohara	- FI	•	Elmer Tumlos	- TS
•	Meaziel Esmael	- FI	•	Rowena Lescaín	- FI
			•	Mayflor Calawigan	- FI
			•	Rechelle Tenezo	- FI
			•	Juby Espinosa	- FI

## Region VII – Central Visayas

	Engr. Ariel Florendo	- OIC, RD			
	<b>BOHOL</b>			<b>CEBU</b>	
•	Jessamyn Alcazaren	- PSO	•	Firmo Diputado	- PSO
•	Fidel Antopina Jr.	- PS/SCO I	•	Roland Largado	- PS/SCO I
•	Epifania Antopina	- TS/ SCO I	•	Gil Mlechor Rubia	- TS/SCO I
•	Yvonne Cainday	- FI	•	Jimjim Zabate	- TS/SCO I
•	Joseph Jim Abadingo	- FI	•	Marie Fatima Maglinte	- FI
			•	Glen Paolo Reyes	- FI
	<b>NEGROS ORIENTAL</b>		•	Jennifer Catostos	- FI
•	Ariel Fortuito	- OIC, PSO	•	Ana Emilie Tayad	- FI
•	Alberto Girasol	- PS/SCO I	•	Mary Anne Morata	- FI
•	Harold Roy Infante	- TS/ Stat. Aide	•	Jeffrey Cañete	- FI
•	Walter Vendiola	- FI		<b>SIQUIJOR</b>	
•	Tony Peñañiel	- FI	•	Ronaldo Taghap	- PSO/PS/TS
			•	Jesus Gonzaga	- FI

## Region VIII – Eastern Visayas

Raul Dones - OIC, RD

### LEYTE

- Wilma Perante - PSO
- Bienvenido Barreta - PS/Stat. II
- Felipe Panal - TS/SCO
- Edna Felicita - TS/SCO
- Chantel Luz Yulo - FI
- Jeny Ann Duran - FI
- Maristela Mandras - FI
- Ligaya Durna - FI

### EASTERN SAMAR

- Ronnie Bajado - PSO
- Suzanne Amosco - TS/SCO
- Alisa Abella - FI

### BILIRAN

- Rose Marie Lumbré - PSO/TS
- Miguelito Cua - FI/SCO

### SAMAR (WESTERN)

- Letecia Chu - PSO/PS
- Guillermo Lagbo - TS/SCO I
- Brandy Solayao - FI
- Abraham Abelido - FI

### NORTHERN SAMAR

- Eutemio Llevado Jr - OIC, PSO
- Mae Moreno - TS/SCO
- Julie Ann Mijares - FI

### SOUTHERN LEYTE

- Nestor Tabasa - PSO
- Cirilo Banal Jr - TS/Stat. Aide
- Arvin Orit - FI

## Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula

Expedito Rebollos - OIC, RD

### ZAMBOANGA CITY

- Hja. Sabtura Centi - PS/Asst. Stat.
- Makbul Isniril - TS
- Josenover Centino - FI
- Alan Sauti - FI
- Alvin Dasmariñas - FI

### ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE

- Ma. Lila Daan - OIC, PSO
- Carlos Silva - PS/SCO II
- Angelica Guirgio - TS/SCO I
- Jamela Gimar - FI
- Arle Morados - FI

### ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

- Adelaida Cuarte - OIC, PSO
- Dimna Bienes - PS
- Arli Jone Monarca - TS
- Rommel Victor del Pilar - TS
- Manilyn Gay Burlado - FI
- Ariel Budyungan - FI
- Pompey Egui - FI
- Cheryl Lachica - FI

### BASILAN

- Jalandoni Besas - PSO
- Pedro Baradi Jr. - PS
- Tanjir Jackaria - FI

## Region X – Northern Mindanao

Salvador Aves - RD

### BUKIDNON

- Eddie Nasol - PSO
- Belen Esponilla - PS/SCO I
- Jonathan Cabugas - TS/SA II
- Ronald Cardoza - FI
- Ma. Criezel Guzman - FI

### LANAO DEL NORTE

- Ruben Gamale - OIC, PSO
- Alejandro Burias - PS/SCO II
- Osler Mejares - TS/SCO I
- Phoebe Marie Manreal - FI
- Lady Lou Plantar - FI

### CAMIGUIN

- Norma Quilala - PSO
- Eva Tortusa - PS/TS
- Francis Israel Genelsa - FI

### MISAMIS ORIENTAL

- Marilou Igdon - PSO
- Cesar Pagalan - PS/DSO
- Julieta Nacario - TS
- Jim Boy Buton - FI
- Vicente Lorono - FI
- Jem Guillano - FI

### MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

- Julito Pilar - PSO
- Beau Cabahug - PS/DSO
- Rene Pangilinan - TS
- Jenley Pagalaran - FI
- Ma. Razeleene Rebollos - FI

## Region XI – Davao

Jaime Paller - RD

### DAVAO DEL NORTE/COMPOSTELLA VALLEY

- Pepito Amoyen - PSO
- Jessie Madulin - PS/SCO II
- Dante Plaza - TS/ SCO II
- MarivicMensis - TS/ Stat. Aide
- Honey Faye Espinosa - FI
- Michael Benesson - FI
- Mary Joy Macarayan - FI
- Aida Oronan - FI

### DAVAO DEL SUR

- Raul Gomez - PSO
- Randolph Anthony Gales - PS/SCO II
- Diosdado Manzano - TS/SCO II
- Jesus Abante - TS/SCO I
- Nichelle Adovo - FI
- Lucero Montoya - FI
- Ryan Casil - FI
- Shahanie Mendoza - FI

### DAVAO ORIENTAL

- Abraham Enrico Gulay Jr. - PSO
- Genoveva Manio - PS/TS/SCO II
- Richelle Casagda - FI
- Cris Roy Villaflor - FI

## Region XII – SOCSARGEN

Atty. Mactahar Manulon - RD

### COTABATO

- Belinda Penuela - PSO
- Ronilo Geveso - PS/SCO I
- Helen Colango - TS/SCO I
- Solaiba Andatuan - FI
- Nelly Abalos - FI
- Rizalito Pancho Jr. - FI

### SULTAN KUDARAT

- Rafael Sambrano - PSO
- Tomas Rodolfo Jr - PS/SCO II
- Teddy Mundo - TS /SCO I
- Alexis Ganayo - FI/SCO I
- Rowena Isugon - FI

### SOUTH COTABATO/SARANGGANI

- Ruben Abaro Jr. - PSO
- Marifi De Asis - PS/Stat. II
- Jeffrey Superlativo - TS/SCO I
- Rachel Fe Cortez - TS/SCO I
- Love Joy Zaragosa - FI
- Delia Damolo - FI
- Mary Nanette Español - FI
- Roey Laud - FI

## Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao

Commando Pilimpinas - RD

### LANAO DEL SUR

- Datu Suod Barodi - PSO
- Aquessa Macud - PS/Asst. Stat.
- Abdulkhair Ditucalan - TS/SCO I
- Alnairah Macalaba - FI/SCO
- Amerol Cuaro - FI

### MAGUINDANAO

- 
- Razulden Mangelen - PSO
- Estrella Padilla - PS
- Abdulradzak Ayob - TS
- Wahida Naces - FI
- Fatima Abdulkari - FI
- Sofia Sali - FI

### SULU

- Iskan Mahadali - PSO
- Moh. Farouk Simihag - PS/TS/SCO
- Kaama Kuhutan - TS/DSO
- Darwin Bangsa - FI
- Aladin Abu - FI

### TAWI-TAWI

- Bassal Ladjudin - PSO
- Hobnel Monel - PS/Stat II
- Benzahud Bili - TS/ Stat. Aide
- Berto Kahiyalan - FI
- Kadil Jala - FI

## Caraga

Rosalinda Celeste - OIC, RD

### AGUSAN DEL NORTE

- Ricardo Galarse - PSO
- Eddie Cabonillas - PS/Stat. II
- Pederito Palisan - TS/SCO I
- Mia Enot - FI
- Evangeline Demaulo - FI

### AGUSAN DEL SUR

- Jesus Apellado - PSO
- Brigidito Acebu - PS
- Demetrio Dejolde - TS/SCO
- Jackilyn Aratea - FI
- Janel Cornelio - FI

### SURIGAO DEL NORTE

- Nicasio Hubilla - PSO
- Virgilio Avelina Jr - PS/Stat. II
- Nanette Nellas - TS/Stat. Alde
- Queenette Toldo - FI
- Sunday Lopez - FI

### SURIGAO DEL SUR

- Ruel Dres - PSO
- Marito Elisan - PS/Stat. II
- Jennifer Estose - TS/SCO
- Jhunnybe Escartin - FI
- Vivian Malingin - FI

## National Capital Region

Lourdes Homecillo

- OIC, RD

### NCR I

- Belen Razo - OIC, PSO
- Marilyn Miranda - PS
- Juliet Pascubillo - TS
- Arlyn Lapuz - FI
- Anisa Abing - FI
- Roni Payawal - FI

### NCR II

- Danilo Cubinar - PSO
- Estrella Vargas - PS/Stat. II
- Bambie Villaruel - TS
- Cynthia Laxina - TS
- Armando Hermogeno - FI
- Jezelle Abuda - FI
- Melchor Behino Jr - FI
- Randy Membrene - FI

### NCR III

- Victorino Suarez - PSO
- Glenda Angeles - PS/Stat. II
- Narciso Dino - TS
- George Gajiton - FI
- Ann Khrislyn Supil - FI

### NCR IV

- Ma. Francia Nepomuceno - PSO
- Sahabil Abtuh - PS
- Leonilda Baldo - TS
- Perla Gabriel - TS
- Jan Feliderick Felipe - FI
- Victor Apa - FI
- Oliver Vitus - FI
- Marites Dominguez - FI

### NCR V

- Levitico Balajadia - PSO
- Elnora Estale - PS/SCO I
- Famela Siosana - TS
- Lorna Torralba - FI
- Norma Jacela - FI

### NCR VI

- Paciano Dizon - OIC, PSO
- Ruth Adela Helmuth - PS/SCO I
- Rosanno Maniquis - TS
- Amylen Fadriquela - FI
- Dennis Gutierrez - FI
- Dona Jane Sibug - FI

## **Appendix F- DOH Administrative Issuances on Tobacco Control**



Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Health  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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Trunk Line 743-83-01 Direct Line: 711-9501; Fax: 743-1829; 743-1786  
URL: <http://www.doh.gov.ph>; e-mail: [osec@doh.gov.ph](mailto:osec@doh.gov.ph)



February 12, 2008

Department Personnel Order  
No. 2008- 0904

Subject : Creation of a National Project Steering, Management, and Technical Committee for the Conduct of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in the Philippines.

The Philippines is one of the countries in the Western Pacific Region with high prevalence of tobacco use. One out of four youth, and one out of three adults currently smokes (2007). Tobacco-related deaths had continued to dominate top leading causes of deaths in the country for the last decade. As stated in the rationale of DPO No. 2007-0829 re: “Authority to Pilot Test the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Questionnaire and to Conduct GATS in the Philippines”, we have passed landmark legislations on how to effectively curb the tobacco epidemic in the country, however, there is a need to have a standardized tool to measure and report program’s and project’s effectiveness.

The GATS was developed and is intended to provide evidence for action, as validated from the experiences of this country and India in its pilot testing. The WHO has laid out six proven strategies in its Global Tobacco Control or MPOWER report lately, and monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies is the 1<sup>st</sup> thrust identified. Therefore, conduct of GATS in the country, taking off from the success of the Global Youth Tobacco Surveys (GYTS), will provide the necessary information for tobacco control policy re-formulations, program implementation and evaluation, and will allow standardized comparison of the status of tobacco-related conditions at the local, national, regional, and global levels.

To reiterate provision of DPO No. 2007-0829 on its vital importance, authority is hereby granted to the National Center for Disease Prevention and Control and the National Epidemiology Center, Policy and Standards Development Team for Service Delivery, with technical and resource assistance from the Tobacco-Free Initiative of the World Health Organization, and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to manage and coordinate the implementation the GATS nationwide

To ensure effective project management which will involve a number of activities to be performed, and require thorough collaborative efforts of various offices and stakeholders, and to fully achieve efficiency in its implementation, a Project Steering, Management and Technical Committee are hereby designated and shall be composed of the following officials:

A. Project Steering Committee:

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| Chairman   | - Undersecretary Mario C. Villaverde   |
| Vice-Chair | - Undersecretary David C. Lozada, Jr.  |
| Members    | - Director Yolanda E. Oliveros,<br>National Center Center for Disease Prevention and Control |
|            | - Director Enrique A. Tayag,<br>National Epidemiology Center                                 |
|            | - Dr. Ma. Virginia G. Ala<br>Bureau of International Health Cooperation                      |
|            | -Centers for Health Development Directors  |

B. Project Management Committee- this consists of three groups, the Technical Development Group, User's Group, and Documentation Group.

Technical Development Group:

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Dr. Ernie V. Vera      | - Project Manager, NCDPC                        |
| 2. Dr. Marina M. Baquilod | - National GATS Research Coordinator, NEC       |
| 3. Dr. Franklin C. Diza   | - Assistant Project Manager, NCDPC              |
| 4. Dr. Agnes B. Segarra   | - Project Advisor (Epidemiology), NEC           |
| 5. Ms. Jovy Aragona       | - Project Advisor (Information Technology), IMS |
| 6. Ms. Theresa D. Timbang | - Statistician, NEC                             |
| 7. Mr. Herdie Hizon       | - Systems Analyst and Evaluation Officer, NEC   |

User's Group:

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. CHD Representatives | - Research Coordinators/ Epidemiology Surveillance Officers |
| 2. LGU Representatives | - DOH Representatives                                       |

Documentation Group:

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ms. Cristina Raymundo                         | - NCDPC                         |
| 2. Ms. Fe Sinson                                 | - Statistician, NEC             |
| 3. Ms. Lea Mylene Rebanal                        | - Administrative Assistant, NEC |
| 4. Centers for Health Development Representative |                                 |

## Duties and Responsibilities

Duties and Responsibilities of the mentioned-committeés are a follows:

### A. Project Steering Committee:

1. Oversee overall conduct of the GATS, and ensure that project objectives are accomplished.
2. Provide project policies and direction.
3. Meet periodically to assess the overall status of the project.
4. Resolve issues, concerns and/ or problems, and make recommendations and decisions that should support effective implementation of the GATS in terms of strategic direction, scope, timing, resource and cost requirements.

### B. Project Management and Technical Committee

1. Prepare the required component project proposals in collaboration with the WHO and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Global Tobacco Surveillance System GATS Team, the WHO-Tobacco Free Initiative's Western Pacific Regional Office and Office of the Representative in the Philippines, and local external technical experts
2. Secure funding support to implement the different phases of the project.
3. Coordinate with appropriate agencies for efficient conduct of the GATS.
4. Train and supervise regional project research coordinators.
5. Screen, recruit and train field research staff and data collectors with technical assistance from collaborating partners.
6. Coordinate, collect, edit, process and consolidate field data reports, make initial analyses, make progress reports and feedback and documentation of processes and initial results.
7. Submit to US CDC for final processing, analysis and for technical assistance in completion of the country study report.
8. Make appropriate recommendations to policy makers, US CDC, WHO and officially disseminate results.

### C. User's Group-

#### Center for Health Development-

1. Designate a regional project research coordinator (RC), either a research coordinator or a regional epidemiology surveillance officer who had been involved in the conduct of the GYTS.
2. The RC shall be responsible for the initial screening, recruitment of field survey supervisors, and data collectors.

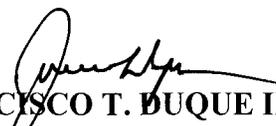
3. Assist the national project GATS research coordinator in the training of the field survey supervisors and data collectors.
4. Coordinate with concerned agencies, local government units in securing clearances for the implementation of the project.
5. Provide the national project research coordinator, and national data base administrator a regional consolidated data set, reports and initial or preliminary analyses.
6. Responsible for submission of audited financial statement.

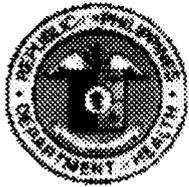
A. Documentation Group-

1. Assist the Technical and User's Groups in the conduct of the different phases of the project.
2. Assist, and participate in the conduct of actual survey whenever feasible.
3. Document meetings of the National Steering and Technical Committee, make progress reports and feedback.
4. Assist in the administrative and financial matters relative to the requirements of the project.
5. Assist in the analyses, and preparation of the final report of the project.

Likewise, support from the National Statistical Coordination Board and National Statistics Office, from the academe such as the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics of the College of Public Health, University of the Philippines Manila, Local Government Units shall be solicited.

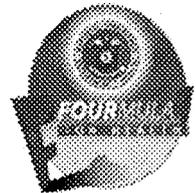
Under this Order, the Committees are directed to conduct regular meetings to carry out above-mentioned tasks. Expenses incurred relative to the implementation of these surveys such as meals for meetings, trainings, transport, honoraria and per diem expenses of the National Steering and Management Committee, field and support staff, drivers shall be chargeable against the CDC Foundation and WHO Tobacco Free Initiative Funds allotted for this project subject to prevailing accounting and auditing rules and regulations.

  
**FRANCISCO T. BUQUE III, MD, MSc**  
Secretary of Health



Republic of the Philippines  
*Department of Health*  
**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

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E-mail: osec@doh.gov.ph



21 July 2008

**Department Personnel Order**

No. 2008 - 0904 - A

**Subject: Amendment to DPO No. 2008 - 0904 dated February 12, 2008  
“Creation of a National Project Steering, Management and  
Technical Committee for the Conduct of the Global Adult Tobacco  
Survey (GATS) in the Philippines”.**

Because of recent new assignments in the Central DOH management and retirement of technical staff originally involved, DPO No. 2008-0904 dated February 12, 2008 “Creation of a National Project Steering, Management, and Technical Committee for the Conduct of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in the Philippines” is hereby amended to include the following:

As members of the Steering Committee:

1. Usec. Alexander A. Padilla
2. Asec. Paulyn Jean Rosell-Ubial
3. Dir. Crispinita A. Valdez
4. Dir. Mylene M. Beltran

As the GATS Country Research Co-Coordiators:

1. Dr. Franklin C. Diza -NCDPC
2. Dr. Agnes Benegas-Segarra -NEC

and further, requested to act as the GATS In-Country External Consultants:

1. Marilyn E. Crisostomo- Biostatistician
2. Dr. Maricar B. Limpin- Tobacco Advocate and FCAP President
3. NSO Representative
4. NSCB Representative

All other provisions of DPO No.2008-0904 remain in effect unless otherwise amended.

  
**FRANCISCO T. DUQUE III, MD, MSc**  
Secretary of Health



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September 29, 2008

**Department Personnel Order**

No. 2008- 0904-B

**Subject: Amendment to DPO NO. 2008-0904 dated February 12, 2008, and to DPO No. 2008-0904-A dated July 21, 2008: Creation of Project Steering, Management and Technical Committees for the Conduct of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in the Philippines and defining the operational guidelines relative to the GATS Implementation in the country.**

The Department Personnel Order No. 2008-0904 dated February 12, 2008, and amended by DPO No. 2008-0904-A dated July 21, 2008, created the Project Steering, Management and Technical Committees for the Conduct of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in the Philippines. These committees shall be further amended and be reconstituted to wit:

**A. The Country Coordinating Committee shall now be composed of the following officials:**

Chairman: Usec. Mario C. Villaverde  
Vice-Chairman: Usec Alexander A. Padilla

Members:

1. Usec. David J. Lozada, Jr.
2. Director Lina Castro - National Statistical Coordination Board
3. Administrator Carmelita Ericta – National Statistics Office
4. Dr. Soe Nyunt - U, WHO Representative in the Philippines
5. One Member – UP-NIH

**B. The Technical Coordination Group and Secretariat shall consist of:**

Chairman: Dr. Enrique A. Tayag - NEC  
Co-Chair: Dir. Socorro Abejo - NSO

Members:

1. Dr. Virginia Ala, BIHC
2. Dir. Crispinita Valdez - IMS
3. Dr. Yolanda Oliveros – NCDPC
4. Representative from UP-NIH
5. Dr. Marina Baquilod- WHO-WR

**B.1. Committee on Planning, Coordination (Pre-test and Full Implementation), Training, Data Collection, Processing, Management, Analysis and Resource Management**

Chair: Dr. Agnes Benegas-Segarra- NEC  
Co-Chair: Ms. Aurora Reolalas-NSO  
Members:

1. Dr. Franklin Diza - NCDPC

2. Fe Sinson - NEC
3. Theresa Timbang – NEC
4. Herdie Hizon - NEC
5. Jovita Aragona – IMS
6. Robert Manuel - IMS
7. Glenn Barcenas – NSO
8. Gene Lorica - NSO

## **B.2. Committee on Report Analysis, Policy Implications, and Dissemination**

Chair: Dr. Yolanda E. Oliveros - NCDPC  
Co-Chair: Dir. Maylene Beltran – HPDPB

### Members:

1. Dr. Ernie Vera – NCDPC
2. Dr. Agnes Benegas-Segarra - NEC
3. Dr. Ma. Encarnita Blanco-Limpin – FCAP
4. Prof. Marilyn E. Crisostomo –
5. Dr. Florante Trinidad - WR-PHL
6. Dr. John Julliard Go - WR-PHL
7. UP-NIH Representative

The DOH through the Country Coordinating Committee shall request the Office of the WHO Philippine Representative to monitor and report on the collaborative agreements, contracts, and or memorandum of understanding to ensure successful GATS execution.

Further, based on the recommendations and agreements made during the GATS Country Engagement and 1<sup>st</sup> Technical Missions held last September 1-5, 2008 and per endorsement by the DOH-Executive Committee in its 134<sup>th</sup> meeting dated September 2, 2008, **the Operational Guidelines of the Technical Committee in the Implementation of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)** defines the scope, functions and/or guidelines of the Technical Committee involved in the implementation of the GATS. Major functions shall include Fund Management, System Requirements, Information Technology Resource Management, System Testing, System Training, System Pretest and Full Implementation, Data Processing, Data Analysis and Reporting. Annex 1.0 presents the GATS Matrix of Operational Guidelines by Functions.

All other provisions in the previous DPO's remain in effect until otherwise rescinded.

  
**FRANCISCO T. DUQUE III, MD, MSc**  
Secretary of Health

**Annex1.0 - GATS Matrix of Operational Guidelines by Functions**

#	Functions	NCDCPC	NEC	IMS	NSO	WHO/CDC Foundation	UP-NIH Consortium
1	Resource mobilization and Funds management	Assist in resource mobilization	Coordinate with WHO/CDC Foundation the funds required to pretest and implement GATS.	Coordinate with NSO, CDC/RTI the required Information Technology (IT) resource requirements.	Coordinate with DOH/WHO the required manpower cost to hire field supervisors and interviewers, and number of handhels required for the pretest and full implementation.	Provide the over-all technical and administrative assistance, funds to support the GATS pretest and full implementation.	-
2	System Requirements	Provide inputs to finalize the questionnaire.	*Finalize and submit the questionnaire to WHO/CDC Foundation for review. Endorse questionnaire to WHO-CO the GATS Questionnaire Review Committee.	Assess the existing DOH Information Technology infrastructure and resources based on the GATS requirements. Assist NSO in coordination with CDC/RTI, finalize the type of data transmission and data processing to be adapted. Assist NSO to put in place the IT resources needed for aggregating data prior to pretest and full implementation.	Provide inputs to finalize the questionnaire, the questionnaire, Assess the existing NSO Information Technology infrastructure and resources based on the GATS requirements. In coordination with CDC/RTI, finalize the type of data transmission and data processing to be adapted. Put in place the IT resources needed for aggregating data prior to pretest and full implementation. *Translate the questionnaire into the local major dialects. *Finalize the survey design, population sampling, and data security/confidentiality requirements.	-	-

**Annex1.0 - GATS Matrix of Operational Guidelines by Functions**

#	Functions	NCDDPC	NEC	IMS	NSO	WHO/CDC Foundation	UP-NIH Consortium
3	Information Technology Resource Management	-	-	<p>Inspect the handhelds received from the CDC Foundation/WHO.</p> <p>Distribute to NSO the required handhelds.</p> <p>Make an inventory list of the handhelds received, distributed, and returned.</p> <p>Assume custody of the hardware, server, database and/or handhelds after the GATS.</p> <p>Backup the GATS database.</p>	<p>Inspect the handhelds received from IMS.</p> <p>Return the handhelds to IMS after the pretest.</p>	<p>Provide the necessary IT equipment, resource requirement</p>	-
4	System Testing	Participate in the GATS System Testing prior to pretest and/or full implementation. (NSO as the lead agency)					
5	System Training	Participate in the GATS System Training to be conducted by the GATS partner organizations. (NSO as the lead agency)					
6	System Pretest	<p>Provide assistance or support related to standard operating procedures, policies and guidelines as far as GATS are concerned.</p>	<p>*Provide assistance or support related to standard operating procedures, policies and guidelines as far as GATS are concerned.</p>	<p>Ensure that the database, server, and connection for uploading or transmitting data to the DOH are up and running for 24X7.</p>	<p>Ensure that the database, server, and connection for uploading or transmitting data to the NSO are up and running for 24X7.</p>		

**Annex1.0 - GATS Matrix of Operational Guidelines by Functions**

#	Functions	NCDPC	NEC	IMS	NSO	WHO/CDC Foundation	UP-NIH Consortium
7	Data Processing	View the reports.	View and validate the reports	Assist NSO to ensure that the database, server, and connection are up and running for data processing activities.	Ensure that the database, server, and connection are up and running for data processing activities.  * Perform data check or cleanup to ensure the quality of data prior to data processing. * Process data to generate the reports.	View the reports.	View the reports.
8	Data Analysis and Reporting	Provide inputs in the analysis of data/reports.	Provide inputs in the analysis of data/reports.	-	Provide statistical tables for the analysis of data/reports.	-	* Analyze the data/reports.

**Annex1.0 - GATS Matrix of Operational Guidelines by Functions**

#	Functions	NCDPC	NEC	IMS	NSO	WHO/CDC Foundation	UP-NIH Consortium
		Write the final report.  Submit to WHO/CDC Foundation the final report.			Assist in the analysis and data reporting	Assist in report writing and review preliminary and final reports.	Assists in report writing and dissemination of the GATS survey report.  Assist in the advocacy to policymakers and media of significant results that would strengthen tobacco control initiatives in the country.
9	System Maintenance	Perform processing and/or further reviews utilizing software such as EPI Info, SPSS, Stata or CS Pro	Perform processing and/or further reviews utilizing software such as EPI Info, SPSS, Stata or CS Pro	Assist NSO to ensure that the database, server, and connection are up and running for data processing activities.	Perform processing and/or further reviews utilizing software such as EPI Info, SPSS, Stata or CS Pro  Ensure that the database, server, and connection are up and running for data processing activities.	-	-

Legend: (\*) Lead Entity