

Statistical Annex

Statistical Annex

List of data sources and method used to calculate each estimate.

Chapter 2

Estimated and projected number of tobacco smokers and average prevalence rates for tobacco smoking by WHO Region and country income group (Tables 2.1 and 2.2, Figures 2.1 and 2.2)

Source of prevalence rates: *WHO Global Report on Trends in Prevalence of Tobacco Smoking, 2000–2025*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015. Available from: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/156262/1/9789241564922_eng.pdf?ua=1.

Source of population numbers: *World Population Prospects*, 2012 revision, medium fertility variant, population estimates by sex and year for 2010. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2012. Available from: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>.

Description of statistical model that produced the prevalence rates: “Global trends and projections for tobacco use, 1990–2025: an analysis of smoking indicators from the WHO Comprehensive Information Systems for Tobacco Control,” Bilano et al., *Lancet* 2015;385(9972):966–76. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25784347>.

Method: For each year, for each country, and for each sex, the number of current smokers was calculated using the estimated prevalence rate published in the source report and multiplying it by the population age 15+ for the appropriate sex and year. Countries without a published estimated prevalence rate were assumed to have the same prevalence as other countries in the same UN subregion (Table A-1). For countries without a published age-breakdown of their total population figure, the population age 15+ was estimated based on the proportion of the population age 15+ in a neighboring country in the same World Bank country income group. This method produced an estimated number of smokers in all WHO Member States. These numbers were then summed to calculate total smokers in each region by grouping WHO Member States into their World Bank country income group (Table A-2) or into WHO Regions and high-income OECD countries within each WHO Region (Table A-3). These totals were then divided by the summed populations age 15+ for each region to calculate average prevalence rates for each region.

Global consumption of cigarette sticks per capita by WHO Region and country income groups (Table 2.9, Figures 2.11 and 2.12)

Source of consumption data: *Euromonitor International* Internet database. London: Euromonitor International. Accessed 20 Feb 2016. Available by subscription from: <http://www.euromonitor.com>.

Source of population numbers: *World Population Prospects*, 2012 revision, medium fertility variant, population estimates by sex and year for 2010. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2012. Available from: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>.

Method: Legal sales, measured in millions of sticks, are used as a proxy for consumption. This is done only for around 80 countries. For all other Member States, Euromonitor International makes estimates of consumption looking at level of development, neighboring countries and other factors. Countries without a published age-breakdown of their total population figure had their population age 15+

estimated based on the proportion of the population age 15+ in a neighboring country in the same World Bank country income group. Per capita calculation was made by dividing the consumption by the population age 15+ for each country.

Estimated number of young people ages 13–15 who smoke cigarettes and average prevalence of cigarette smoking among youth ages 13–15 by WHO Region and country income group

Source of prevalence rates from Global Youth Tobacco Surveys (GYTS): Factsheets published by countries that ran the survey. Surveys used are listed in Table A-4.

Source of prevalence rates from Health Behaviour in School-aged Children surveys: *Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) Study: International Report from the 2013/2014 Survey*. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2016. Available from: <http://www.hbsc.org/publications/international>. Surveys used are listed in Table A-4.

Source of population numbers: *World Population Prospects*, 2012 revision, medium fertility variant, population estimates by sex and year for 2010. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2012. Available from: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>.

Source for U.S. prevalence rates: *National Youth Tobacco Survey*. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health; 2015. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/surveys/nyts.

Method: For each country and for each sex, the number of current cigarette smokers ages 13–15 was calculated using the current cigarette use prevalence rates from the most recent Global Youth Tobacco Survey undertaken between 2007 and 2014, or from smoking prevalence rates from the 2013/2014 Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children survey conducted at a national level and published in the source report. Surveys were administered in 156 countries, and the most recent survey conducted between 2007 and 2014 in each country was used. HBSC surveys publish rates separately for 13-year-olds and 15-year-olds; when an HBSC survey was used, the number of smokers ages 13–15 was calculated using the mean of the two prevalence rates and multiplying by the population ages 13–15, separately for each sex. The resulting numbers of smokers ages 13–15 in countries that reported an HBSC survey were then added to the numbers of cigarette smokers ages 13–15 in countries that reported a GYTS (or, in the USA, an NYTS) and summarized by World Bank country income groups (Table A-2) and by WHO Regions and high-income OECD countries (Table A-3). Although tobacco smoking rates are not strictly comparable with cigarette smoking rates, in HBSC countries the rates were assumed to be close enough not to bias the analysis. Finally, to calculate average prevalence rates and total number of cigarette smokers for each region, countries without data were assumed to experience the average prevalence rates for boys and girls in the same UN subregion (regions defined in Table A-1). For countries without a published age-breakdown of their total population figure, the population ages 13–15 was estimated based on the proportion of the population ages 13–15 in a neighboring country in the same World Bank country income group.

Estimated number of current smokeless tobacco users age 15+ and average prevalence of smokeless tobacco use by WHO Region and country income group (Table 2.10)

Source of prevalence rates: *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2015*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015, Appendix XI. Available from:

http://www.who.int/entity/tobacco/global_report/2015/table_11_2_adult_tobacco_surveys_smokeless_tobacco_use.xls.

Source of population numbers: *World Population Prospects, 2012 revision, medium fertility variant, population estimates by sex and year for 2010*. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2012. Available from: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>.

Method: For each country and for each sex, the number of current smokeless tobacco users age 15+ was calculated using the prevalence rates published in the source report (latest adult survey undertaken by each country during the period 2004–2014) and multiplying them by the population age 15+ for the appropriate sex in 2010. The median survey year in terms of population coverage was 2010. Countries without a published survey reporting smokeless tobacco use in the period 2004–2014 were assumed to have no smokeless tobacco users, with the exception of the People’s Republic of China, where unpublished results from the 2009 Global Adult Tobacco Survey were used. In total, 79% of the world’s population age 15+ is covered by a survey. At least half of the population age 15+ in each group of countries (WHO Region or World Bank country income group) was represented by a survey, with the sole exception of low-income countries (40% of the population over 15 was represented). This method resulted in a global undercount of smokeless tobacco users which will be corrected in the future as more countries survey smokeless use. Countries with a survey reporting smokeless tobacco use among people in an age range other than 15+ were included in the analysis by assuming the total age rate was not too dissimilar from the rate for people age 15+. This assumption may result in some overstated and understated rates. These numbers were then summed to calculate total smokeless tobacco users in each region by grouping WHO Member States into their World Bank country income groups (Table A-2) or their WHO Regions and high-income OECD countries (Table A-3). Finally, to calculate average prevalence rates for each region, the total number of smokeless tobacco users was divided by the summed populations age 15+ in each region. For countries without a published age-breakdown of their total population figure, the population age 15+ was estimated based on the proportion of the population age 15+ in a neighboring country in the same World Bank country income group.

Estimated number of young people ages 13–15 who use smokeless tobacco and average prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among youth ages 13–15 by WHO Region and country income group (Table 2.11, Figures 2.13, and 2.14)

Source of prevalence rates from Global Youth Tobacco Surveys: Factsheets published by countries that ran the survey. Surveys used are listed in Table A-5.

Source for Norway prevalence rates (an HBSC survey): *Helse og Trivsel Blant Barn og Unge*. HEMIL-rapport 1/2016, HEMIL-senteret, Universitetet i Bergen, 2016. Available from:

<http://filer.uib.no/psyfa/HEMIL-senteret/HEVAS/HEMIL-rapport2016.pdf>.

Source for U.S. prevalence rates: *National Youth Tobacco Survey*. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health; 2015. Available from:

http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/surveys/nyts.

Source of population numbers: *World Population Prospects*, 2012 revision, medium fertility variant, population estimates by sex and year for 2010. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2012. Available from: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>.

Method: For each country and for each sex, the number of current smokeless tobacco users ages 13–15 was calculated using the smokeless tobacco use prevalence rates published in the source report (latest Global Youth Tobacco Survey undertaken by each country during the period 2007–2014, the HBSC Norwegian survey, or the NYTS in the United States) and multiplying them by the population ages 13–15 for the appropriate sex in 2010. The median survey year in terms of population coverage was 2010, and surveys were conducted in 94 countries. Countries without a survey reporting smokeless tobacco use in the period 2007–2014 were assumed to have no smokeless tobacco users. HBSC surveys in 14 other European countries that have no GYTS data could not be used because smokeless tobacco use was not reported. In total, 73% of the world’s population ages 13–15 is covered by a survey run between 2007 and 2014. WHO Regions and World Bank country income groups that are poorly represented (under 50% of their populations surveyed) are the African Region, Americas Region, high-income OECD countries group, World Bank high-income group, and World Bank low-income group. Estimates for these groups cannot be considered representative. This method results in a global undercount of smokeless tobacco users ages 13–15 which will be corrected in the future as more countries survey smokeless tobacco use. Because the Norway HBSC survey publishes rates separately for 13-year-olds and 15-year-olds, the number of smokeless tobacco users ages 13–15 was calculated using the mean of the two prevalence rates and multiplying by the population ages 13–15, separately for each sex. The resulting numbers of smokeless tobacco users ages 13–15 were summed globally and summarized by World Bank country income groups (Table A-2) and by WHO Regions and high-income OECD countries (Table A-3). For countries without a published age-breakdown of their total population figure, the population ages 13–15 was estimated based on the proportion of the population ages 13–15 in a neighboring country in the same World Bank country income group.

Percentage of youth ages 13 to 15 years exposed to secondhand smoke inside the home or outside the home, by WHO Region and country income group (Tables 2.13 and 2.14)

Source of prevalence rates: Tabulated data provided by U.S. Centers for Disease Control summarizing data from 124 countries who reported these indicators in a national Global Youth Tobacco Survey between the years 2004 and 2014. Surveys used are listed in Table A-6. Individual survey data are available from: <http://nccd.cdc.gov/gtssdata/Default/SelectIndicator.aspx>.

Source of population numbers: *World Population Prospects*, 2012 revision, medium fertility variant, population estimates by sex and year for 2010. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2012. Available from: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>.

Method: The range of years covered by these surveys was 2004–2014, and 124 countries were covered by a survey. Not all surveys reported both indicators: 123 (representing 78% of the world’s population ages 13–15) reported exposure to secondhand smoke at home, and 79 (representing 21% of the world’s population ages 13–15) reported exposure to secondhand smoke outside the home. Countries without a reported indicator or survey were assumed to experience the average prevalence rates for boys and girls ages 13–15 in the same UN subregion (regions defined in Table A-1). The results are not representative of all regions and should be used with caution. For each country and for each sex, the number of boys and girls ages 13–15 exposed to secondhand smoke in the home was calculated using the prevalence

rates given in the source surveys and multiplying by the population ages 13–15 by sex. The same was done for the number of boys and girls ages 13–15 exposed to secondhand smoke outside the home. For countries without a published age-breakdown of their total population figure, the population ages 13–15 was estimated based on the proportion of the population ages 13–15 in a neighboring country in the same World Bank country income group. To calculate average prevalence per region, the calculated number of boys and girls ages 13–15 exposed to secondhand smoke in the home was summed by World Bank country income groups (Table A-2) and by WHO Regions and high-income OECD countries (Table A-3) and divided by the summed population ages 13–15. The same method was used to summarize the exposure to secondhand smoke outside the home, by region.

Chapter 16

Estimated number of smokers living below the poverty line

Source of prevalence rates: *WHO Global Report on Trends in Prevalence of Tobacco Smoking, 2000-2025*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015. Available from: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/156262/1/9789241564922_eng.pdf?ua=1.

Source of population numbers: *World Population Prospects*, 2012 revision, medium fertility variant, population estimates by sex and year for 2013. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2012. Available from: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population>.

Source of poverty ratio: *PovcalNet: An Online Analysis Tool for Global Poverty Monitoring*. World Bank, 2016. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line in 2011 PPP. Available from: <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet>.

Method: WHO estimated prevalence rates for 2013 were multiplied by the population age 15+ in each country in 2013 to calculate an estimate of the number of smokers in each country in 2013. The number of smokers was then multiplied by the poverty rate to calculate the likely number of smokers living below the national poverty line in each country. Where prevalence rates were missing, the population-weighted average prevalence rate of the World Bank country income group was used. Where the poverty ratio was missing, the population-weighted average poverty ratio of the World Bank country income group was used. This method assumed the smoking prevalence rate among people living below the poverty line was the same as the rate for those living above the poverty line. Since evidence shows that smoking rates vary by income level, and are generally higher among lower income groups, this method of estimation is likely to yield an underestimate.

Table A-1 Modified UN Subregions

UN subregion	Countries
African Islands	Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles
Australasia	Australia, New Zealand
Caribbean	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago
Central America	Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama
Eastern Africa	Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Eastern Asia	China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea
Eastern Europe	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
Middle Africa	Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe
Northern Africa	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia
Northern Europe	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Oceania	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands
Micronesia	Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
South America	Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Southcentral Asia	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
Southeastern Asia	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam
Southern Africa	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland
Southern Europe	Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey
USA and Canada	Canada, United States of America
Western Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo
Western Asia	Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
Western Europe	Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland

Note: UN = United Nations.

Table A-2 World Bank Income Grouping of Countries (2014)

World Bank income group	Countries
High-income	Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay
Upper middle-income	Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cook Islands,* Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nauru,* Niue,* Palau, Panama, Peru, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, Suriname, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
Lower middle-income	Armenia, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.
Low-income	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tajikistan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe.

*Cook Islands, Nauru, and Niue were not allocated to an income group by the World Bank. To avoid excluding these three countries from the analysis, we used the World Bank allocation criteria and the GDP sourced from the CIA Factbook to allocate them to the appropriate income group.

Table A-3 World Health Organization Grouping of Countries, and High-Income OECD Countries Within Each Region, 2014

WHO Region	Countries	High-income OECD countries
African Region	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	None
Region of the Americas	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Canada, Chile, United States of America
South-East Asia Region	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste	None
European Region	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan	Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Eastern Mediterranean Region	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen	None
Western Pacific Region	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Japan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam	Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea

Note: WHO = World Health Organization. High-income OECD countries = countries defined as high-income by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Table A-4 Survey of Cigarette Use by Young People Aged 13–15 Used for Each Country (Most Recent Global Youth Tobacco Survey or Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey Completed Between 2007 and 2014)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Algeria	AFR	AFR	Northern Africa	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2013
Angola	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Upper middle-income	—	—
Benin	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Botswana	AFR	AFR	Southern Africa	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2008
Burkina Faso	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Burundi	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2008
Cameroon	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Cabo Verde	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2007
Central African Republic	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Low-income	—	—
Chad	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2008
Comoros	AFR	AFR	African Islands	Low-income	GYTS	2007
Congo	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Côte d'Ivoire	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Democratic Republic of the Congo	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Low-income	—	—
Equatorial Guinea	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2008
Eritrea	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	—	—
Ethiopia	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	—	—
Gabon	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Gambia	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Ghana	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Guinea	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2008
Guinea-Bissau	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Kenya	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Lesotho	AFR	AFR	Southern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2008
Liberia	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Madagascar	AFR	AFR	African Islands	Low-income	GYTS	2008
Malawi	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2009
Mali	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2008
Mauritania	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Mauritius	AFR	AFR	African Islands	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2008
Mozambique	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2013

Table A-4 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Namibia	AFR	AFR	Southern Africa	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2008
Niger	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2009
Nigeria	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Lower middle-income	—	—
Rwanda	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2008
Sao Tome and Principe	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2010
Senegal	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2013
Seychelles	AFR	AFR	African Islands	High-income	GYTS	2007
Sierra Leone	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
South Africa	AFR	AFR	Southern Africa	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2011
South Sudan	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	—	—
Swaziland	AFR	AFR	Southern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Togo	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2013
Uganda	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2011
United Republic of Tanzania	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	—	—
Zambia	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2011
Zimbabwe	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2014
Antigua and Barbuda	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	High-income	GYTS	2009
Argentina	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2012
Bahamas	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	High-income	GYTS	2013
Barbados	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	High-income	GYTS	2013
Belize	AMR	AMR	Central America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	AMR	AMR	South America	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2012
Brazil	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	—	—
Canada	AMR	High-income OECD	Northern America	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Chile	AMR	High-income OECD	South America	High-income	—	—
Colombia	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	—	—
Costa Rica	AMR	AMR	Central America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2013
Cuba	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2010
Dominica	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Dominican Republic	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2011
Ecuador	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	—	—
El Salvador	AMR	AMR	Central America	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009

Table A-4 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Grenada	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Guatemala	AMR	AMR	Central America	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2008
Guyana	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2010
Haiti	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Low-income	—	—
Honduras	AMR	AMR	Central America	Lower middle-income	—	—
Jamaica	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2010
Mexico	AMR	AMR	Central America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2011
Nicaragua	AMR	AMR	Central America	Lower middle-income	—	—
Panama	AMR	AMR	Central America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2012
Paraguay	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Peru	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	High-income	GYTS	2010
Saint Lucia	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2011
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2011
Suriname	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Trinidad and Tobago	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	High-income	GYTS	2011
United States of America	AMR	High-income OECD	Northern America	High-income	National Youth Tobacco Survey*	2013
Uruguay	AMR	AMR	South America	High-income	GYTS	2007
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2010
Afghanistan	EMR	EMR	Southcentral Asia	Low-income	—	—
Bahrain	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	High-income	—	—
Djibouti	EMR	EMR	Eastern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Egypt	EMR	EMR	Northern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	EMR	EMR	Southcentral Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2007
Iraq	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Jordan	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Kuwait	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	High-income	GYTS	2009
Lebanon	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2013
Libya	EMR	EMR	Northern Africa	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2010
Morocco	EMR	EMR	Northern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2010
Oman	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	High-income	GYTS	2010

Table A-4 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Pakistan	EMR	EMR	Southcentral Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Qatar	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	High-income	GYTS	2013
Saudi Arabia	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	High-income	GYTS	2010
Somalia	EMR	EMR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	—	—
Sudan	EMR	EMR	Northern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Syrian Arab Republic	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2010
Tunisia	EMR	EMR	Northern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2010
United Arab Emirates	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	High-income	GYTS	2013
Yemen	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Albania	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Andorra	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	High-income	—	—
Armenia	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Austria	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Azerbaijan	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	—	—
Belarus	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	—	—
Belgium	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	—	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2013
Bulgaria	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2008
Croatia	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2011
Cyprus	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2011
Czech Republic	EUR	High-income OECD	Eastern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2011
Denmark	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Estonia	EUR	High-income OECD	Eastern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2007
Finland	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2012
France	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Georgia	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Germany	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Greece	EUR	High-income OECD	Southern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2013
Hungary	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2013
Iceland	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Ireland	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Israel	EUR	High-income OECD	Southern Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Italy	EUR	High-income OECD	Southern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2014

Table A-4 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Kazakhstan	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Kyrgyzstan	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Latvia	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2011
Lithuania	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2014
Luxembourg	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Malta	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Monaco	EUR	EUR	Western Europe	High-income	—	—
Montenegro	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2008
Netherlands	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Norway	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Poland	EUR	High-income OECD	Eastern Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Portugal	EUR	High-income OECD	Southern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2013
Republic of Moldova	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Romania	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2013
Russian Federation	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	HBSC	2013-14
San Marino	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2014
Serbia	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2013
Slovakia	EUR	High-income OECD	Eastern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2011
Slovenia	EUR	High-income OECD	Southern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2011
Spain	EUR	High-income OECD	Southern Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Sweden	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Switzerland	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	HBSC	2013-14
Tajikistan	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2008
Turkey	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2012
Turkmenistan	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	—	—
Ukraine	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2011
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	—	—
Uzbekistan	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Bangladesh	SEAR	SEAR	Southcentral Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Bhutan	SEAR	SEAR	Southcentral Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013

Table A-4 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SEAR	SEAR	Eastern Asia	Low-income	—	—
India	SEAR	SEAR	Southcentral Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Indonesia	SEAR	SEAR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	—	—
Maldives	SEAR	SEAR	Southcentral Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2011
Myanmar	SEAR	SEAR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2011
Nepal	SEAR	SEAR	Southcentral Asia	Low-income	GYTS	2011
Sri Lanka	SEAR	SEAR	Southcentral Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2011
Thailand	SEAR	SEAR	Southeastern Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Timor-Leste	SEAR	SEAR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Australia	WPR	High-income OECD	Australasia	High-income	—	—
Brunei Darussalam	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	High-income	GYTS	2013
Cambodia	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2010
China	WPR	WPR	Eastern Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Cook Islands	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2008
Fiji	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Japan	WPR	High-income OECD	Eastern Asia	High-income	—	—
Kiribati	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Lao People's Democratic Republic	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2011
Malaysia	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Marshall Islands	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Micronesia (Federated States of)	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Mongolia	WPR	WPR	Eastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Nauru	WPR	WPR	Oceania	High-income	—	—
New Zealand	WPR	High-income OECD	Australasia	High-income	GYTS	2008
Niue	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Palau	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2013
Papua New Guinea	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2007
Philippines	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2011
Republic of Korea	WPR	High-income OECD	Eastern Asia	High-income	GYTS	2013
Samoa	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2007
Singapore	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	High-income	—	—

Table A-4 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Solomon Islands	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2008
Tonga	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2010
Tuvalu	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Upper middle-income	—	—
Vanuatu	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2007
Viet Nam	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014

*USA National Youth Tobacco Survey follows a methodology comparable to the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), but the reported rates are for “high-school students” and not for ages 13–15.

Notes: Some countries that may have completed other types of youth surveys are not used in this analysis. WHO = World Health Organization, high-income OECD countries = countries defined as high-income by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, UN = United Nations, Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC), AFR = African Region, AMR = Region of the Americas, EMR = Eastern Mediterranean Region, EUR = European Region, SEAR = South-East Asia Region, and WPR = Western Pacific Region.

Table A-5 Survey of Smokeless Tobacco Use by Young People Aged 13–15 Used for Each Country (Most Recent Global Youth Tobacco Survey or Health Behaviour in School-aged Children Survey Conducted Between 2007 and 2014)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Algeria	AFR	AFR	Northern Africa	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2013
Angola	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Upper middle-income	—	—
Benin	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Botswana	AFR	AFR	Southern Africa	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2008
Burkina Faso	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Burundi	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	—	—
Cameroon	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Cabo Verde	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Lower middle-income	—	—
Central African Republic	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Low-income	—	—
Chad	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Low-income	—	—
Comoros	AFR	AFR	African Islands	Low-income	—	—
Congo	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Côte d'Ivoire	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Lower middle-income	—	—
Democratic Republic of the Congo	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Low-income	—	—
Equatorial Guinea	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Upper middle-income	—	—
Eritrea	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	—	—
Ethiopia	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	—	—
Gabon	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Gambia	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Ghana	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Lower middle-income	—	—
Guinea	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Guinea-Bissau	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Kenya	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Lesotho	AFR	AFR	Southern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2008
Liberia	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Madagascar	AFR	AFR	African Islands	Low-income	GYTS	2008
Malawi	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2009
Mali	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Mauritania	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Lower middle-income	—	—
Mauritius	AFR	AFR	African Islands	Upper middle-income	—	—
Mozambique	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2013

Table A-5 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Namibia	AFR	AFR	Southern Africa	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2008
Niger	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
Nigeria	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Lower middle-income	—	—
Rwanda	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2008
Sao Tome and Principe	AFR	AFR	Middle Africa	Lower middle-income	—	—
Senegal	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2013
Seychelles	AFR	AFR	African Islands	High-income	GYTS	2007
Sierra Leone	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	—	—
South Africa	AFR	AFR	Southern Africa	Upper middle-income	—	—
South Sudan	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	—	—
Swaziland	AFR	AFR	Southern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Togo	AFR	AFR	Western Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2013
Uganda	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2011
United Republic of Tanzania	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	—	—
Zambia	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Lower middle-income	—	—
Zimbabwe	AFR	AFR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	GYTS	2014
Antigua and Barbuda	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	High-income	GYTS	2009
Argentina	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2012
Bahamas	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	High-income	GYTS	2013
Barbados	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	High-income	GYTS	2007
Belize	AMR	AMR	Central America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	AMR	AMR	South America	Lower middle-income	—	—
Brazil	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	—	—
Canada	AMR	High-income OECD	Northern America	High-income	—	—
Chile	AMR	High-income OECD	South America	High-income	—	—
Colombia	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	—	—
Costa Rica	AMR	AMR	Central America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2013
Cuba	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	—	—
Dominica	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Dominican Republic	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	—	—
Ecuador	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	—	—
El Salvador	AMR	AMR	Central America	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Grenada	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009

Table A-5 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Guatemala	AMR	AMR	Central America	Lower middle-income	—	—
Guyana	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2010
Haiti	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Low-income	—	—
Honduras	AMR	AMR	Central America	Lower middle-income	—	—
Jamaica	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2010
Mexico	AMR	AMR	Central America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2011
Nicaragua	AMR	AMR	Central America	Lower middle-income	—	—
Panama	AMR	AMR	Central America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2012
Paraguay	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Peru	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	High-income	—	—
Saint Lucia	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	—	—
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	Upper middle-income	—	—
Suriname	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Trinidad and Tobago	AMR	AMR	Caribbean	High-income	—	—
United States of America	AMR	High-income OECD	Northern America	High-income	National Youth Tobacco Survey*	2013
Uruguay	AMR	AMR	South America	High-income	—	—
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	AMR	AMR	South America	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2010
Afghanistan	EMR	EMR	Southcentral Asia	Low-income	—	—
Bahrain	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	High-income	—	—
Djibouti	EMR	EMR	Eastern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Egypt	EMR	EMR	Northern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	EMR	EMR	Southcentral Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2007
Iraq	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Jordan	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Kuwait	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	High-income	—	—
Lebanon	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	Upper middle-income	—	—
Libya	EMR	EMR	Northern Africa	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2010
Morocco	EMR	EMR	Northern Africa	Lower middle-income	—	—
Oman	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	High-income	GYTS	2010
Pakistan	EMR	EMR	Southcentral Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013

Table A-5 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Qatar	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	High-income	GYTS	2013
Saudi Arabia	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	High-income	GYTS	2010
Somalia	EMR	EMR	Eastern Africa	Low-income	—	—
Sudan	EMR	EMR	Northern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Syrian Arab Republic	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2010
Tunisia	EMR	EMR	Northern Africa	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2010
United Arab Emirates	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	High-income	GYTS	2013
Yemen	EMR	EMR	Western Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Albania	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Andorra	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	High-income	—	—
Armenia	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Austria	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	—	—
Azerbaijan	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	—	—
Belarus	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	—	—
Belgium	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	—	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2013
Bulgaria	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	—	—
Croatia	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2011
Cyprus	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	High-income	—	—
Czech Republic	EUR	High-income OECD	Eastern Europe	High-income	—	—
Denmark	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	—	—
Estonia	EUR	High-income OECD	Eastern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2007
Finland	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2012
France	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	—	—
Georgia	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Germany	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	—	—
Greece	EUR	High-income OECD	Southern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2013
Hungary	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2013
Iceland	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	—	—
Ireland	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	—	—
Israel	EUR	High-income OECD	Southern Europe	High-income	—	—
Italy	EUR	High-income OECD	Southern Europe	High-income	—	—
Kazakhstan	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014

Table A-5 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Kyrgyzstan	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Latvia	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2014
Lithuania	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2014
Luxembourg	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	—	—
Malta	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	High-income	—	—
Monaco	EUR	EUR	Western Europe	High-income	—	—
Montenegro	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Netherlands	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	—	—
Norway	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	HBSC†	2014
Poland	EUR	High-income OECD	Eastern Europe	High-income	—	—
Portugal	EUR	High-income OECD	Southern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2013
Republic of Moldova	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Romania	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	—	—
Russian Federation	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	—	—
San Marino	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	High-income	GYTS	2014
Serbia	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2013
Slovakia	EUR	High-income OECD	Eastern Europe	High-income	—	—
Slovenia	EUR	High-income OECD	Southern Europe	High-income	—	—
Spain	EUR	High-income OECD	Southern Europe	High-income	—	—
Sweden	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	—	—
Switzerland	EUR	High-income OECD	Western Europe	High-income	—	—
Tajikistan	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	Upper middle-income	—	—
Turkey	EUR	EUR	Southern Europe	Upper middle-income	—	—
Turkmenistan	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Upper middle-income	—	—
Ukraine	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Lower middle-income	—	—
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	EUR	High-income OECD	Northern Europe	High-income	—	—
Uzbekistan	EUR	EUR	Eastern Europe	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Bangladesh	SEAR	SEAR	Southcentral Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Bhutan	SEAR	SEAR	Southcentral Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SEAR	SEAR	Eastern Asia	Low-income	—	—

Table A-5 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
India	SEAR	SEAR	Southcentral Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2009
Indonesia	SEAR	SEAR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Maldives	SEAR	SEAR	Southcentral Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2011
Myanmar	SEAR	SEAR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2011
Nepal	SEAR	SEAR	Southcentral Asia	Low-income	GYTS	2011
Sri Lanka	SEAR	SEAR	Southcentral Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2011
Thailand	SEAR	SEAR	Southeastern Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Timor-Leste	SEAR	SEAR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Australia	WPR	High-income OECD	Australasia	High-income	—	—
Brunei Darussalam	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	High-income	GYTS	2013
Cambodia	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2010
China	WPR	WPR	Eastern Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2014
Cook Islands	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2008
Fiji	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Upper middle-income	—	—
Japan	WPR	High-income OECD	Eastern Asia	High-income	—	—
Kiribati	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	—	—
Lao People's Democratic Republic	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	—	—
Malaysia	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Marshall Islands	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Upper middle-income	—	—
Micronesia (Federated States of)	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2013
Mongolia	WPR	WPR	Eastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014
Nauru	WPR	WPR	Oceania	High-income	—	—
New Zealand	WPR	High-income OECD	Australasia	High-income	—	—
Niue	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2009
Palau	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Upper middle-income	GYTS	2013
Papua New Guinea	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	—	—
Philippines	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2011
Republic of Korea	WPR	High-income OECD	Eastern Asia	High-income	GYTS	2013
Samoa	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	—	—
Singapore	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	High-income	—	—
Solomon Islands	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	—	—
Tonga	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	—	—

Table A-5 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	WHO Region with high-income OECD countries in a separate group	Modified UN subregion	World Bank income group 2016	Survey name	Survey year
Tuvalu	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Upper middle-income	—	—
Vanuatu	WPR	WPR	Oceania	Lower middle-income	—	—
Viet Nam	WPR	WPR	Southeastern Asia	Lower middle-income	GYTS	2014

*The National Youth Tobacco Survey used in the United States follows a methodology comparable to the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), but the reported rates are for “high-school students” and not for ages 13–15.

†Source for Norway prevalence rates is the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children Survey conducted in Norway and uses a methodology similar to the GYTS.

Note: Other types of youth surveys may have measured smokeless tobacco use in countries during this period but are not used in this analysis.

WHO = World Health Organization, high-income OECD countries = countries defined as high-income by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, UN = United Nations, AFR = African Region, AMR = Region of the Americas, EMR = Eastern Mediterranean Region, EUR = European Region, SEAR = South-East Asia Region, and WPR = Western Pacific Region.

Table A-6 Survey of Youth Exposed to Secondhand Smoke Used for Each Country

Country	WHO Region	Survey name	Survey year
Algeria	AFR	GYTS	2013
Botswana	AFR	GYTS	2008
Burundi	AFR	GYTS	2008
Cabo Verde	AFR	GYTS	2007
Chad	AFR	GYTS	2008
Comoros	AFR	GYTS	2007
Congo	AFR	GYTS	2009
Côte d'Ivoire	AFR	GYTS	2009
Equatorial Guinea	AFR	GYTS	2008
Ghana	AFR	GYTS	2009
Guinea	AFR	GYTS	2008
Kenya	AFR	GYTS	2013
Lesotho	AFR	GYTS	2008
Madagascar	AFR	GYTS	2008
Malawi	AFR	GYTS	2009
Mali	AFR	GYTS	2008
Mauritania	AFR	GYTS	2009
Mauritius	AFR	GYTS	2008
Mozambique	AFR	GYTS	2013
Namibia	AFR	GYTS	2008
Niger	AFR	GYTS	2009
Rwanda	AFR	GYTS	2008
Sao Tome and Principe	AFR	GYTS	2010
Senegal	AFR	GYTS	2013
Seychelles	AFR	GYTS	2007
Sierra Leone	AFR	GYTS	2008
South Africa	AFR	GYTS	2011
Swaziland	AFR	GYTS	2009
Togo	AFR	GYTS	2013
Uganda	AFR	GYTS	2011
Zambia	AFR	GYTS	2011
Antigua and Barbuda	AMR	GYTS	2009
Argentina	AMR	GYTS	2012
Bahamas	AMR	GYTS	2013
Barbados	AMR	GYTS	2013

Table A-6 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	Survey name	Survey year
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	AMR	GYTS	2012
Brazil	AMR	GYTS	2012
Costa Rica	AMR	GYTS	2013
Cuba	AMR	GYTS	2010
Dominica	AMR	GYTS	2009
Dominican Republic	AMR	GYTS	2011
El Salvador	AMR	GYTS	2009
Grenada	AMR	GYTS	2009
Guatemala	AMR	GYTS	2008
Guyana	AMR	GYTS	2010
Jamaica	AMR	GYTS	2010
Mexico	AMR	GYTS	2011
Panama	AMR	GYTS	2012
Paraguay	AMR	GYTS	2008
Peru	AMR	GYTS	2007
Saint Kitts and Nevis	AMR	GYTS	2010
Saint Lucia	AMR	GYTS	2011
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	AMR	GYTS	2011
Suriname	AMR	GYTS	2009
Trinidad and Tobago	AMR	GYTS	2011
United States of America	AMR	National Youth Tobacco Survey	2014
Uruguay	AMR	GYTS	2007
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	AMR	GYTS	2010
Djibouti	EMR	GYTS	2013
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	EMR	GYTS	2007
Kuwait	EMR	GYTS	2009
Lebanon	EMR	GYTS	2011
Libya	EMR	GYTS	2010
Morocco	EMR	GYTS	2010
Oman	EMR	GYTS	2010
Pakistan	EMR	GYTS	2013
Qatar	EMR	GYTS	2013
Saudi Arabia	EMR	GYTS	2010
Sudan	EMR	GYTS	2009
Syrian Arab Republic	EMR	GYTS	2010

Table A-6 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	Survey name	Survey year
Tunisia	EMR	GYTS	2010
United Arab Emirates	EMR	GYTS	2013
Albania	EUR	GYTS	2009
Armenia	EUR	GYTS	2009
Azerbaijan	EUR	GYTS	2011
Bosnia and Herzegovina	EUR	GYTS	2008
Bulgaria	EUR	GYTS	2008
Croatia	EUR	GYTS	2011
Cyprus	EUR	GYTS	2011
Czech Republic	EUR	GYTS	2011
Estonia	EUR	GYTS	2007
Finland	EUR	GYTS	2012
Greece	EUR	GYTS	2013
Hungary	EUR	GYTS	2008
Latvia	EUR	GYTS	2011
Lithuania	EUR	GYTS	2009
Republic of Moldova	EUR	GYTS	2013
Romania	EUR	GYTS	2013
Russian Federation	EUR	GYTS	2004
San Marino	EUR	GYTS	2010
Serbia	EUR	GYTS	2013
Slovakia	EUR	GYTS	2011
Slovenia	EUR	GYTS	2011
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	EUR	GYTS	2008
Turkey	EUR	GYTS	2012
Ukraine	EUR	GYTS	2011
Bangladesh	SEAR	GYTS	2013
Bhutan	SEAR	GYTS	2013
India	SEAR	GYTS	2009
Indonesia	SEAR	GYTS	2014
Maldives	SEAR	GYTS	2011
Myanmar	SEAR	GYTS	2011
Nepal	SEAR	GYTS	2011
Sri Lanka	SEAR	GYTS	2011
Thailand	SEAR	GYTS	2009

Table A-6 (continued)

Country	WHO Region	Survey name	Survey year
Timor-Leste	SEAR	GYTS	2013
Brunei Darussalam	WPR	GYTS	2013
Cambodia	WPR	GYTS	2010
China	WPR	GYTS	2014
Cook Islands	WPR	GYTS	2008
Fiji	WPR	GYTS	2009
Kiribati	WPR	GYTS	2009
Lao People's Democratic Republic	WPR	GYTS	2011
Malaysia	WPR	GYTS	2009
Marshall Islands	WPR	GYTS	2009
Micronesia (Federated States of)	WPR	GYTS	2013
Niue	WPR	GYTS	2009
Palau	WPR	GYTS	2013
Papua New Guinea	WPR	GYTS	2007
Philippines	WPR	GYTS	2011
Republic of Korea	WPR	GYTS	2013
Samoa	WPR	GYTS	2007
Solomon Islands	WPR	GYTS	2008
Tonga	WPR	GYTS	2010
Vanuatu	WPR	GYTS	2007
Viet Nam	WPR	GYTS	2007

Note: WHO = World Health Organization, AFR = African Region, AMR = Region of the Americas, EMR = Eastern Mediterranean Region, EUR = European Region, SEAR = South-East Asia Region, and WPR = Western Pacific Region.