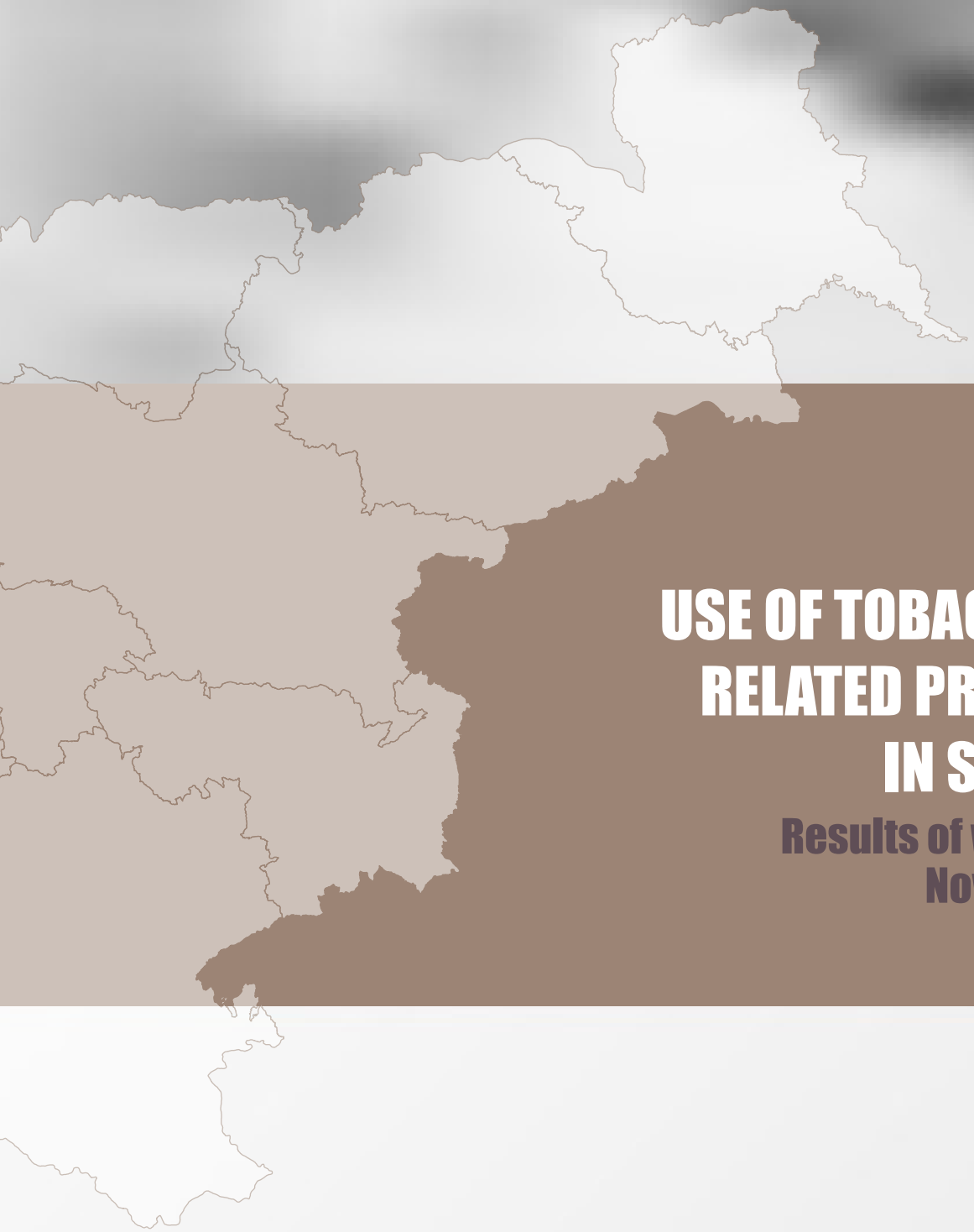
NIJZ National Institute of Public Health

100 Years



USE OF TOBACCO AND RELATED PRODUCTS IN SLOVENIA

Results of web survey Nov/Dec 2022

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CONTENTS

KEY FINDINGS[1]

Ever smoking/use of different tobacco and related products, total and by gender

Ever smoking/use of at least one tobacco or related products was reported by more than half of respondents, the percentage is statistically significantly higher among male than female respondents (Figure 1). Percentages of ever smokers/users are statistically significantly higher among male than female respondents for all individual products and product groups, except heated tobacco products.

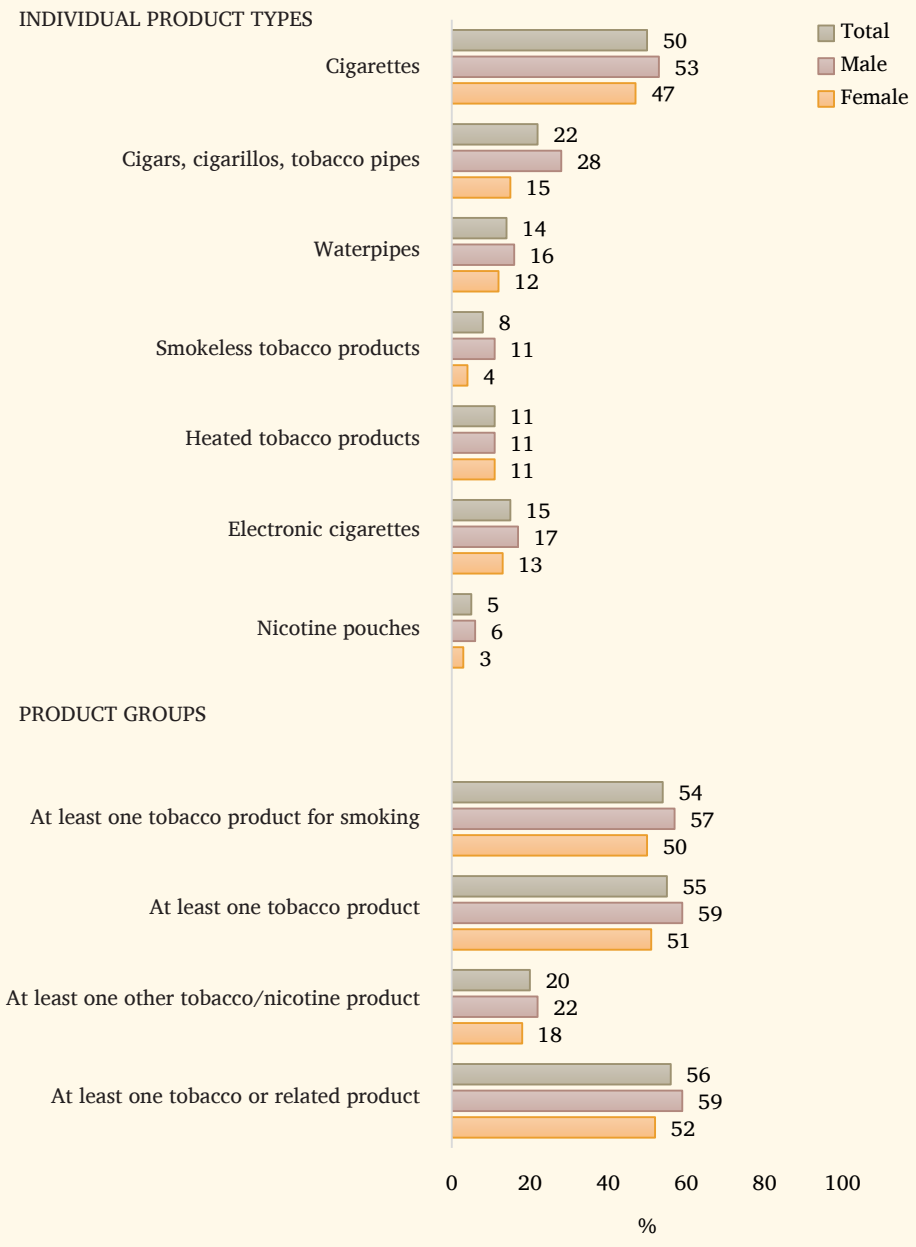

Figure 1: Ever smoking/use of different tobacco and related products among respondents, aged 18–74, total and by gender.

[1]The most frequently used terms are explained in the Glossary of the most frequently used terms on page 17.

Current smoking/use of different tobacco and related products, total and by gender

Current use of at least one tobacco or related product was reported by almost a third of respondents, the percentage is statistically significantly higher among male than female respondents (Figure 2). The percentages of current smokers/users are statistically significantly higher among male than female respondents for cigars, cigarillos and tobacco pipes, waterpipes, smokeless tobacco products, nicotine pouches and other tobacco/nicotine products.

Figure 2: Current smoking/use of different tobacco and related products among respondents, aged 18–74, total and by gender.

Daily smoking/use of different tobacco and related products, total and by gender

Daily use of at least one tobacco or related product was reported by approximately a fifth of respondents, there is no statistically significant difference among genders (Figure 3). Statistically significant differences among genders in the percentages of daily smokers/users are present for waterpipes, smokeless tobacco products, electronic cigarettes and nicotine pouches, where percentages of smokers/users are statistically significantly higher among male that female respondents.

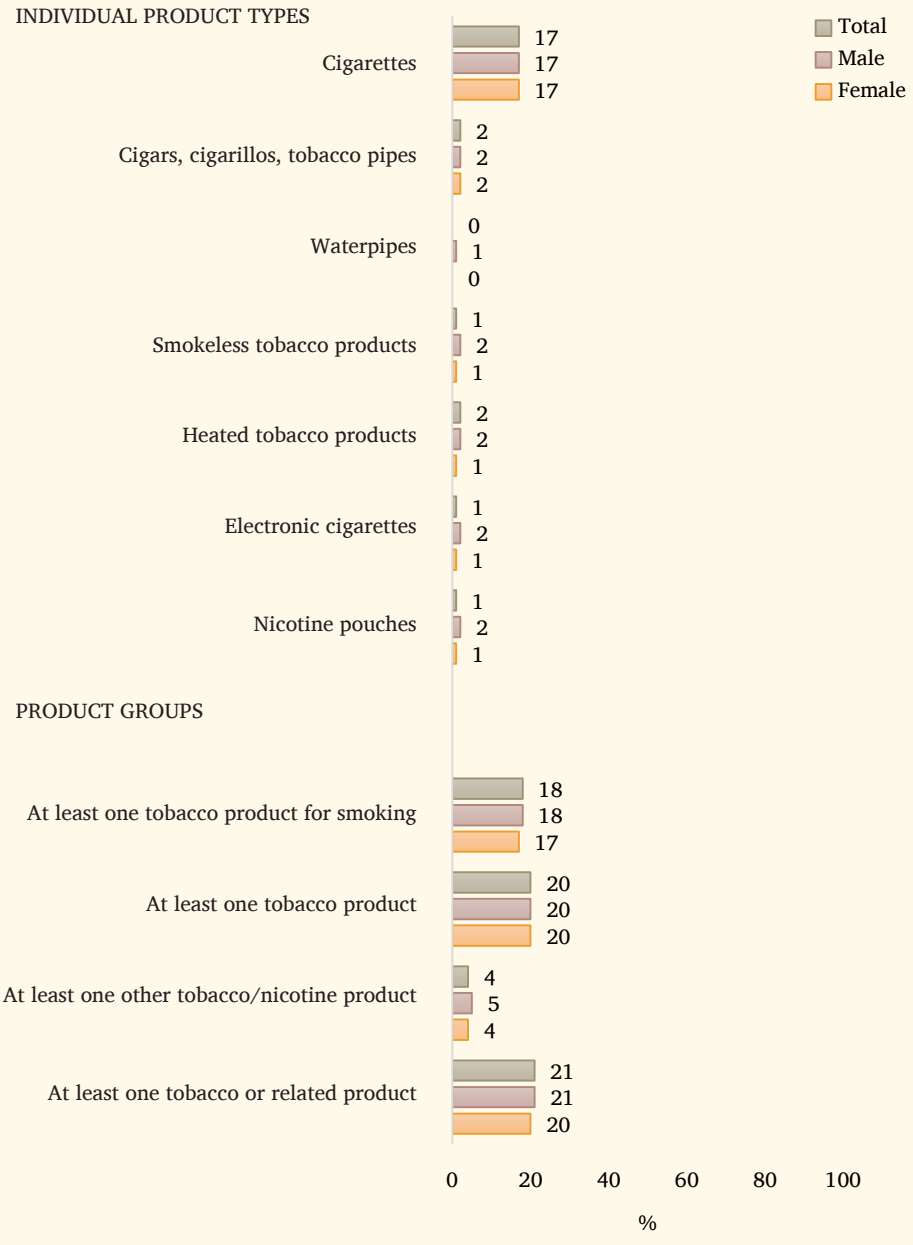

Figure 3: Daily smoking/use of different tobacco and related products among respondents, aged 18–74, total and by gender.

Current smoking/use of different tobacco and related products by age

Current smoking/use of at least one tobacco or related product was reported by a third of respondents in the younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44), almost a third in the age group 45–64 years and approximately one seventh of respondents in the oldest age group (65–74 years) (Figure 4). For all individual products and product groups, the percentages differ statistically significantly by age – the percentages tend to be statistically significantly higher in younger age groups.

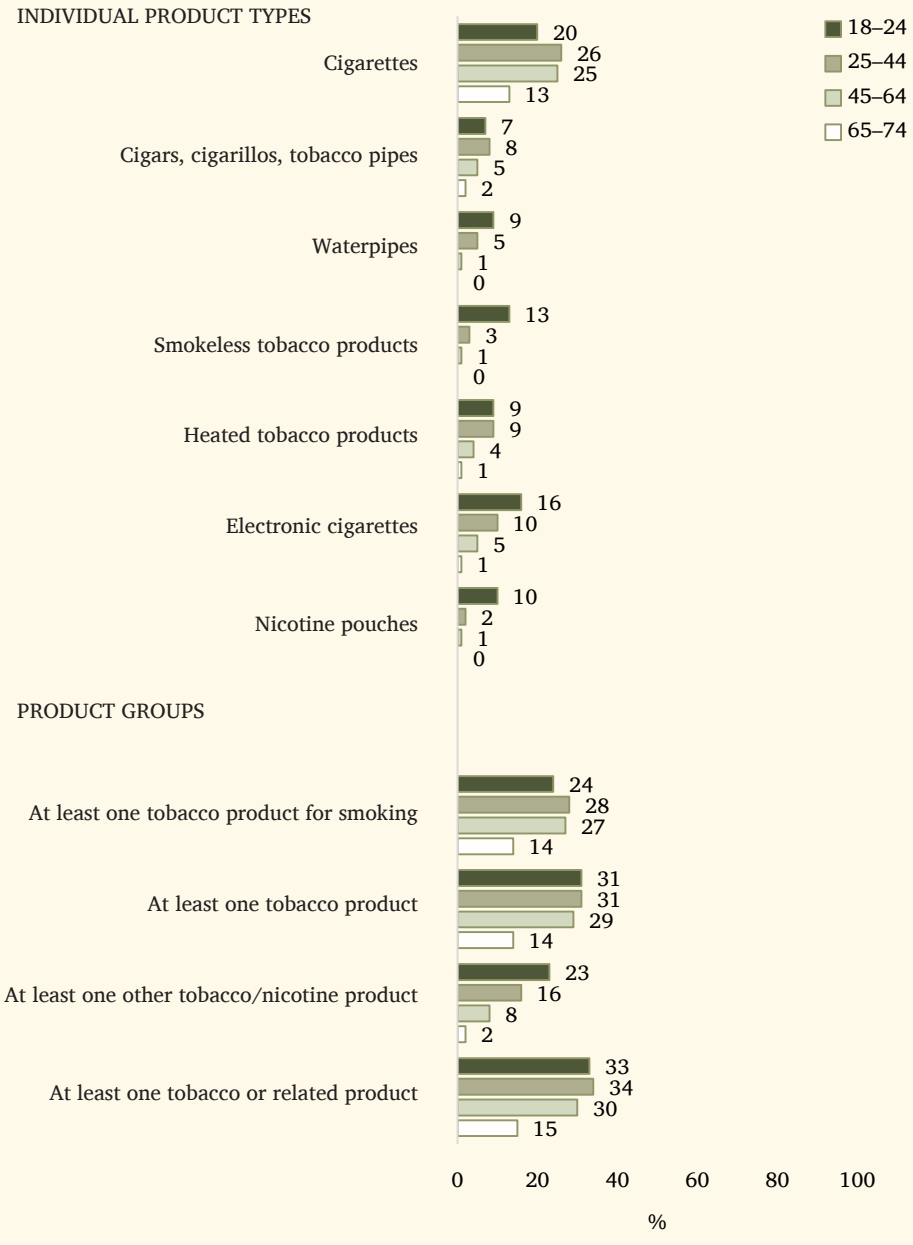

Figure 4: Current smoking/use of different tobacco and related products among respondents, aged 18–74, by age.

Daily smoking/use of different tobacco and related products by age

Daily smoking/use of at least one tobacco or related product was reported by almost a fifth of respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years), just over a fifth of respondents in age groups 25–44 and 45–64 years and approximately one eighth of respondents in the oldest age group (65–74 years) (Figure 5). For all individual products and product groups, the percentages differ statistically significantly by age – the percentages are generally statistically significantly lower in the oldest age group.

Figure 5: Daily smoking/use of different tobacco and related products among respondents, aged 18–74, by age.

Inequalities in current smoking/use of different tobacco and related products

Ever, current and daily smoking/use of most of the individual products and product groups differ statistically significantly by education level, employment status and whether the respondent lives alone or not. Approximately one third of respondents with secondary education or less and one quarter of respondents with tertiary education or more currently smoke/use at least one of the tobacco and related products (Figure 6). Percentages of current smokers/users differ statistically significantly by level of education for most of the individual products (except for cigars, cigarillos and tobacco pipes, waterpipes and nicotine pouches) and for all product groups – the percentages are statistically significantly higher among respondents with secondary education.

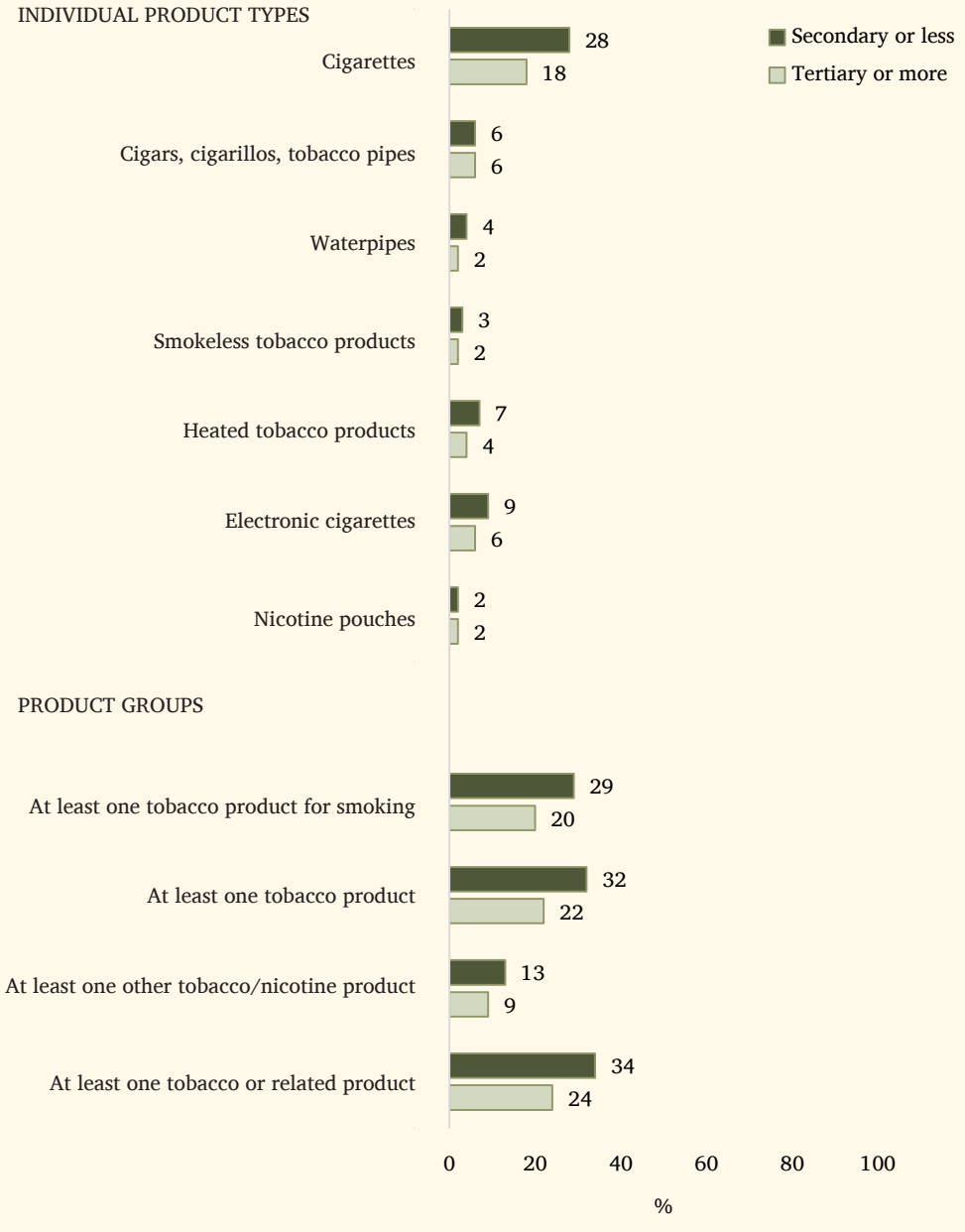

Figure 6: Daily smoking/use of different tobacco and related products among respondents, aged 18–74, by education.

Smoking/use of different tobacco and related products by the presence of depressive disorder or mental health problems

Ever, current and daily smoking/use of most of the individual products and product groups differ statistically significantly by the presence of depressive disorder or mental health problems. The percentages of smokers/users are generally statistically significantly higher among respondents with depressive disorder or mental health problems compared to those without mental health problems. Current smoking/use of at least one tobacco or related product was reported by a third of respondents with depressive disorder or mental health problems and just over a fifth of respondents without mental health problems (Figure 7). There are statistically significant differences in the percentages of current smokers/users among respondents with depressive disorder or mental health problems compared to those without mental health problems in the use of cigarettes, heated tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, nicotine pouches, tobacco products, other tobacco/nicotine products and tobacco and related products.

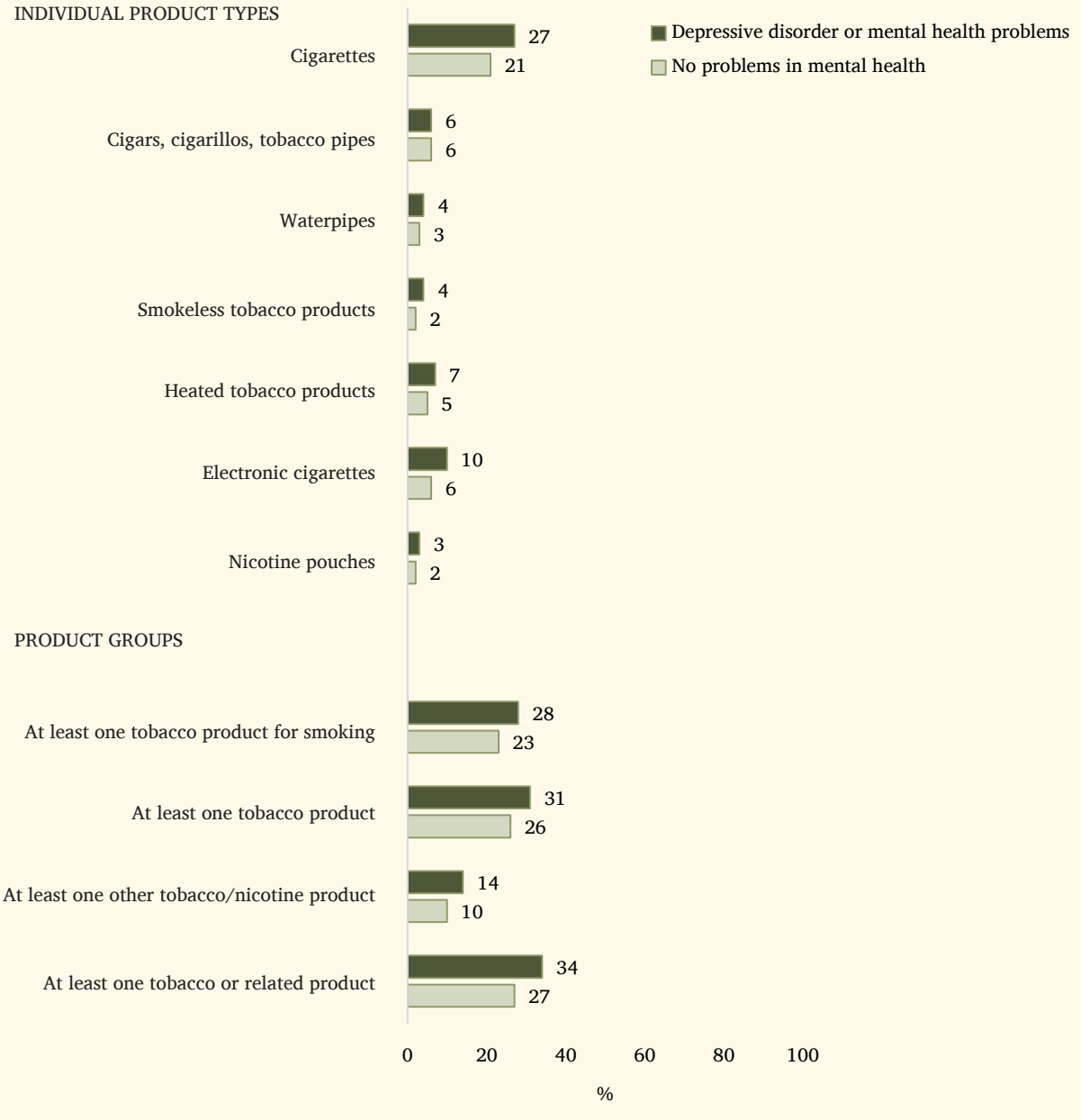

Figure 7: Daily smoking/use of different tobacco and related products among respondents, aged 18–74, by presence of depressive disorder or mental health problems.

Impact of recently implemented legislative measures on cigarette smoking cessation and quit attempts

Among former smokers of cigarettes who quit smoking cigarettes between 2017 and 2022, 14% reported that the legislative measures introduced during this period, i.e. large pictorial health warnings, plain packaging and the ban on characterizing flavours (all measures apply to cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco), had encouraged them to quit smoking cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot. The data suggest that plain packaging and the ban on the characterizing flavour menthol had a greater impact on cigarette smoking cessation than large pictorial health warnings and the ban on all other characterizing flavours.

Among respondents who are current smokers of cigarettes, and who had made at least one quit attempt in the last few years, 25% indicated that the above measures had encouraged them to try to quit cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot.

Opinions on the harmfulness and addictiveness of heated tobacco products and electronic cigarettes

A majority (89%) of respondents consider smoking tobacco products to be very or quite harmful to health, three quarters (75%) of respondents consider heated tobacco products to be the same, and less than three quarters (72%) consider electronic cigarettes to be the same. However, just under a tenth (9%) of respondents consider smoking tobacco products to be of little or no harm to health, for heated tobacco products less than a tenth (7%) and for electronic cigarettes just over a tenth (12%). Around 2% of respondents ticked the answer Don't know when asked about the harmfulness of smoking tobacco products, followed by around a sixth (17%) for heated tobacco products and also around a sixth (16%) for electronic cigarettes.

Compared to cigarettes, heated tobacco products are considered equally harmful by less than half (44%) of respondents, while electronic cigarettes are considered equally harmful by half (49%). Just under a fifth (18%) of respondents consider heated tobacco products to be more harmful than cigarettes, while approximately a sixth (16%) consider electronic cigarettes to be more harmful than cigarettes. Over a quarter (28%) of respondents and about one sixth (17%) think heated tobacco products and electronic cigarettes are less harmful than cigarettes. When asked about harmfulness, a tenth (10%) of respondents answered Don't know for heated tobacco products and a just under a fifth (18%) for electronic cigarettes.

Compared to cigarettes, heated tobacco products are considered equally addictive by around half (52%) of respondents, as are electronic cigarettes (56%). Around a tenth of respondents (10% for heated tobacco products and 9% for electronic cigarettes) consider both products to be more addictive than cigarettes, while 6% of respondents consider heated tobacco products to be less addictive and just over a tenth (12%) consider electronic cigarettes to be less addictive than cigarettes. Around 1% of respondents answered that these products are not addictive, while almost a third (31%) answered Don't know for heated tobacco products and just over a fifth (22%) for electronic cigarettes.

Opinions on the effectiveness of heated tobacco products and electronic cigarettes as smoking cessation aids

About half of respondents (53%) do not consider heated tobacco products to be effective smoking cessation aids, and almost two-thirds of respondents (62%) do not consider electronic cigarettes to be effective smoking cessation aids. The percentage of respondents who believe that these products are effective smoking cessation aids is 6% for heated tobacco products and about a tenth (9%) for electronic cigarettes. Significant percentages of respondents answered *Don’t know* about the effectiveness of these products as smoking cessation aids, with 41% for heated tobacco products and just under a third (29%) for electronic cigarettes.

Exposure to aerosol of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors

Just over half (53%) of respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes are exposed to aerosol from heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes, 8% at least weekly, 45% less than weekly. The percentage of exposed respondents decreases statistically significantly with age and is statistically significantly higher among men than women. 4% of respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes are exposed to aerosols from heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes on a daily basis. The percentage of daily exposure is also statistically significantly higher among respondents in younger age groups.

Use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors in the home living environment by respondent, other household members or visitors

Among respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes, about a quarter (24%) reported that they, other household members or visitors use heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors in their home living environment. This was reported mainly by respondents in the younger age groups. At least weekly use of these products indoors in the home living environment was reported by 6% of respondents, while less than weekly use was reported by 18% of respondents. Daily use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors in the home was reported by slightly less than 4% of respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes, again mainly those in the younger age groups. The percentages do not differ according to whether the premises are occupied by under-aged children or by people at risk (aged 65+ or with chronic diseases).

Opinions on the harmful effects of exposure to aerosol of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors

About two thirds of respondents (68%) who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes think that exposure to aerosol of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors is harmful to health, about a quarter (26%) are undecided and just over one in twenty (6%) think that such exposure is not harmful to health.

Observation of use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes in different indoor environments in the last 12 months

The highest percentage of respondents, who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes, that is almost a third (31%), report having seen the use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes in restaurants, bars or clubs. Around one eighth (13%) reported seeing use of these products in the workplace, and around one tenth (9%) in the home living environment.

Sources of information about heated tobacco products, electronic cigarettes and nicotine pouches

More than a third (39%) of respondents, who have heard about these products, reported getting information about heated tobacco products, electronic cigarettes and nicotine pouches on the internet, just under a third (31%) from friends and relatives, a fifth (20%) from users of these products, and about a sixth (17%) on social media, all of which are generally non-credible sources of information about these products. Only 5% of respondents refer to scientific literature and 3% to information from professional organisations or institutions, which are credible sources.

Almost all respondents (97%), who have heard about these products, use mainly non-credible sources to get information about heated tobacco products, electronic cigarettes and nicotine pouches – just under a third (31%) use exclusively non-credible sources and almost two thirds (65%) use more non-credible sources. Around 3% of respondents, who have heard about these products, use mainly credible sources, but most of these also combine them with non-credible sources ones.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLICATION

In Slovenia, surveys to monitor the use of tobacco and related products among the Slovenian population, are regularly conducted. In the absence of larger nationally representative surveys, we have included questions on this topic in the SI-PANDA online survey to assess the situation.

Different types of tobacco and nicotine products have appeared in Slovenia over the last decades, and the questions on the use of all the different products present in Slovenia were included in the survey. In addition, for the first time in Slovenia, the survey also collected data on smoking cessation and attempts to quit smoking in relation to several new legislative measures, opinions on the harmfulness and addictiveness of heated tobacco products and electronic cigarettes, opinions on the effectiveness of both products as smoking cessation aids, on the exposure to aerosol of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes in indoor environments, the use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors in the domestic living environment, opinions on the harms of aerosol exposure to heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes, sources of information about heated tobacco products, electronic cigarettes and nicotine pouches, and on the observed use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes in different types of indoor environments.

The research was carried out within the CRP project V3-2237 “Creating a future without tobacco and nicotine” (UP-TiN).

Project web address: https://nijz.si/projekti/kljucni-vidiki-na-podrocju-tobacnih-in-povezanih-izdelkov-s-poudarkom-na-neenakostih-ozavescanje-ter-predlogi-ukrepanja-za-slovenijo-brez-tobaka-in-nikotina-v3-2237/.

METHODS

The SI-PANDA survey was carried out as an online survey to which selected members of the online panel were invited. A representative sample of approximately 1,000 adults aged 18 to 74 years participated in each round of online survey. From December 2020 to April 2023, 26 rounds of SI-PANDA online surveys were conducted on behalf of the NIJZ by Mediana, from 1st till 12th round of survey bi-weekly and from the 13th round of survey onwards the surveys were conducted by Valicon once a month. The data presented in the publication are weighted by gender, age group and statistical region.

Questions on tobacco and related products were included in the 22nd and 23rd round of the SI-PANDA survey, which were conducted consecutively from 22 November 2022 to 25 November 2022 on a sample of 1,033 adults aged 18–74 years and from 14 December 2022 to 17 December 2022 on a sample of 1,014 adults aged 18–74 years. Some questions were included in both rounds of the survey, others in only one of them. The questions included in both rounds are questions on the use of different tobacco and related products and questions on smoking cessation and attempts to quit in relation to several new legislative measures. The questions included in both rounds are analysed by combining the responses from both surveys.

The data in the publication are presented by gender, age (age groups 18–24, 25–44, 45–64 and 65–74 years), level of education (secondary or less, tertiary or more), employment status (employed, inactive, unemployed), whether or not living alone, cohesion region, living environment (urban, suburban, rural) and presence of depressive disorder or mental health problems.

In the survey, we asked the respondents about their use of different tobacco and related products. Beside the tobacco products for smoking (cigarettes (manufactured and/or hand-rolled), cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes, waterpipes), other products such as electronic cigarettes, heated tobacco products, nicotine pouches and smokeless tobacco products are also available on the Slovenian market. We have grouped products into different categories: other tobacco products for smoking (cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes); tobacco products for smoking (cigarettes (manufactured and/or hand-rolled), cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes, waterpipes); tobacco products (cigarettes (manufactured and/or hand-rolled), cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes, waterpipes, smokeless tobacco products, heated tobacco products); other tobacco/nicotine products (electronic cigarettes, heated tobacco products, nicotine pouches); tobacco or related products (cigarettes (manufactured and/or hand-rolled), cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes, waterpipes, smokeless tobacco products, heated tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, nicotine pouches).

To analyse the associations between the selected variables, we used the chi-square test ($\chi 2$) and Bonferroni correction. The two-tailed test was used to test for differences in answer proportions between groups within the same socio-demographic variable (e.g. proportion of current smokers by age group – comparisons between all different pairs of age groups). Here again, Bonferroni correction was considered for the interpretation of differences and p-values. A statistical significance value of $p < 0.05$ was considered in all cases. Percentages for certain groups may differ due to rounding to decimal places (e.g. the percentage may exceed or be less than 100%). The possibility of fragmenting the data into more numerous groups is limited by the sample size. The publication largely publishes data where the standard error of the share estimate is 5% or less, which means that the estimate is sufficiently precise and is therefore published without restriction. If the standard error of the estimate is more than 5%, an M is added to the share as a less precise estimate. If a particular phenomenon has not been reported, this is indicated by a line in the table.

The survey has certain limitations. Selection bias and bias due to self-reporting are possible. Potential bias in the results could also stem from the fact that online surveys face a lower number and lower response rate of less educated people in Slovenia, and that online panels are based on a voluntary basis, i.e. a person has to be a member of the panel to participate in surveys of this kind, which usually requires access to the internet and computer literacy. Comparative analyses of the results of the online survey have shown the suitability of using an online survey for a given purpose, compared to data from the National electronic registry of vaccinated individuals and adverse events following vaccination (eRCO) (Lavtar et al., 2022) and also in comparison to

cross-sectional survey data (Berzelak, 2022). Every two weeks or once a month, selected members of the online panel were invited randomly and proportionally, according to selected demographic characteristics (gender, age and statistical region) and population structure, to a representative sampling frame. Approximately 1,000 adults aged between 18 and 74 years participated in each round of the online survey. The survey on tobacco and related products was integrated into an existing survey, SI-PANDA, which otherwise investigates the impact of the pandemic on individuals' lives. At the end of 2022, when the survey on tobacco and related products was included in the SI-PANDA online survey, although the COVID-19 pandemic was not in full swing, and no special epidemic measures were in place due to the pandemic, there could be response bias due to a different topic than the respondent would have expected, given the title of the SI-PANDA survey and the introduction to the survey. Analyses by level of educational attainment should take into account the fact that younger people may still be in education, and analyses are thus carried out by reference to the level of education they have currently attained. Due to the existence of many tobacco and related products and the distinction between them, each tobacco and related products topic was preceded by an introduction that instructed the respondent which products to have in mind when answering the next few questions. While we have tried to keep the explanation and description of the products as simple as possible, there is still a possibility that this may not have been fully taken into account by the respondents. As the last question in the online survey, we gave respondents the option to leave us a message if they wished. There were only a few comments on the topic of tobacco and related products, in which respondents asked us why so many questions about smoking or the use of tobacco and related products if they had answered that they did not smoke at the start of the tobacco strand. As the tobacco industry affects both smokers and non-smokers, it is important to consider the perspective of those who do not use tobacco or other products.

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS IN THE PUBLICATION

Individual products:

- **cigarettes** (rolls of tobacco, wrapped in paper, stuffed with fine-cut tobacco, factory-made or hand-rolled);
- **cigarillos** (a small cigar, larger and thicker than a cigarette but smaller and thinner than a cigar, with an outer wrapper of natural tobacco, filled with crushed tobacco);
- **cigars** (a larger roll of tobacco with an outer wrapper of natural tobacco and filled with crushed tobacco);
- **tobacco pipes** (smoking tobacco with a smoking aid, in this case a pipe);
- **waterpipes** (a device for smoking tobacco or herbal preparations);
- **smokeless tobacco products** (tobacco for oral use (snus) in the form of small pouches which are placed by the user on the gum beneath the upper lip; snuff or chewing tobacco - the user sniffs (inhales) it into the nose or chews tobacco);
- **heated tobacco products** (the user inserts a specially shaped, shorter cigarette containing tobacco into the battery-operated device, the device heats the cigarette, an aerosol containing nicotine and other chemical substances is produced and the user inhales it);
- **electronic cigarettes** (use a battery to heat a liquid containing nicotine (some liquids do not contain nicotine), humectants, flavours, water and other substances to produce an aerosol which is inhaled by the user);
- **nicotine pouches** (small white sachets which are placed against the gum under the upper lip, and contain nicotine, flavours, sweeteners and fillers).

Product groups:

- **other tobacco products for smoking** (cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes);
- **tobacco products for smoking** (cigarettes (manufactured and/or hand-rolled), cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes, waterpipes);
- **tobacco products** (cigarettes (manufactured and/or hand-rolled), cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes, waterpipes, smokeless tobacco products, heated tobacco products);
- **other tobacco/nicotine products** (electronic cigarettes, heated tobacco products, nicotine pouches);
- **tobacco and related products** (cigarettes (manufactured and/or hand-rolled), cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes, waterpipes, smokeless tobacco products, heated tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, nicotine pouches).

Use and frequency of use:

- **ever smoking/use** (smoked/used the product at least once in lifetime);
- **current smoking/use** (current smoking/use of the product, daily or occasionally);
- **daily smoking/use** (current daily smoking/use of the product);
- **occasional smoking/use (**current occasional smoking/use of the product, i.e. less often than every day).

CIGARETTES
(manufactured and/or hand rolled)

Ever smokers of cigarettes

Half (50%) of respondents reported ever smoking of cigarettes (Table 1). Percentages of ever smokers of cigarettes are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in age groups 25–44, 45–64 and 65–74 years compared to those in the youngest age group (18–24 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents that live in Eastern Slovenia compared to those that live in Western Slovenia.

Current (daily, occasional) and former smokers of cigarettes

Just under a quarter (23%) of respondents are current cigarette smokers and just over a quarter (27%) former cigarette smokers (Table 2). Percentages of current cigarette smokers are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age groups 18–24, 25–44 and 45–64 years compared to those in the oldest age group (65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed and unemployed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in urban environment compared to those living in rural or suburban environment;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Approximately every sixth respondent smokes cigarettes daily (17%) and occasionally approximately one in twenty (6 %) (Table 2). Percentages of daily cigarette smokers are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age groups 25–44 and 45–64 years compared to those in the youngest (18–24 years) and oldest age group (65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed and unemployed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in urban environment compared to those living in rural and suburban environment;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Table 1: Percentages of ever smokers of cigarettes and those that never smoked cigarettes in life among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Ever smokers of cigarettes %	Never smokers of cigarettes %
Total (n = 2,047)		50.2	49.8
Gender	Male	53.4	46.6
	Female	46.8	53.2
Age	18–24 years	37.6	62.4
	25–44 years	48.2	51.8
	45–64 years	54.3	45.7
	65–74 years	51.8	48.2
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	[M]30.6	[M]69.4
	Male, 25–44 years	53.0	47.0
	Male, 45–64 years	57.7	42.3
	Male, 65–74 years	57.0	43.0
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	[M]45.4	[M]54.6
	Female, 25–44 years	42.6	57.4
	Female, 45–64 years	50.7	49.3
	Female, 65–74 years	46.9	53.1
Education	Secondary or less	55.8	44.2
	Tertiary or more	44.0	56.0
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	60.1	39.9
	Male, tertiary or more	45.4	54.6
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	50.9	49.1
	Female, tertiary or more	42.6	57.4
Employment status	Employed	50.0	50.0
	Inactive	50.9	49.1
	Unemployed	[M]46.8	[M]53.2
Living alone	No	48.5	51.5
	Yes	62.8	37.2
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	52.2	47.8
	Western Slovenia	48.0	52.0
Living environment	Rural	47.7	52.3
	Suburban	50.8	49.2
	Urban	52.3	47.7
Mental health	No problems in mental health	50.9	49.1
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	49.8	50.2

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

Table 2: Percentages of current (daily, occasional) and former cigarette smokers among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Current cigarette smokers	Current daily cigarette smokers	Current occasional cigarette smokers	Former cigarette smokers
		%	%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		23.1	17.2	5.9	27.1
Gender	Male	22.9	17.0	5.9	30.5
	Female	23.3	17.4	5.9	23.5
Age	18–24 years	20.4	11.6	8.7	17.2
	25–44 years	25.8	17.5	8.4	22.3
	45–64 years	25.4	20.6	4.8	28.9
	65–74 years	13.1	11.4	1.7	38.7
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	14.4	7.0	7.5	16.2
	Male, 25–44 years	27.8	19.5	8.3	25.2
	Male, 45–64 years	25.0	20.4	4.6	32.7
	Male, 65–74 years	10.6	8.0	2.5	46.5
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	27.0	16.8	10.1	18.4
	Female, 25–44 years	23.6	15.1	8.5	19.1
	Female, 45–64 years	25.8	20.9	4.9	25.0
	Female, 65–74 years	15.4	14.4	1.0	31.5
Education	Secondary or less	27.6	21.6	6.1	28.2
	Tertiary or more	18.1	12.3	5.7	25.9
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	26.7	20.3	6.4	33.4
	Male, tertiary or more	18.3	13.0	5.3	27.1
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	28.7	23.0	5.7	22.3
	Female, tertiary or more	17.8	11.7	6.1	24.8
Employment status	Employed	25.9	19.0	6.9	24.1
	Inactive	17.5	13.7	3.8	33.4
	Unemployed	27.1	18.6	8.6	19.6
Living alone	No	21.6	15.9	5.7	26.9
	Yes	34.2	26.7	7.6	28.5
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	24.4	17.9	6.5	27.8
	Western Slovenia	21.6	16.4	5.2	26.4
Living environment	Rural	21.4	15.4	6.0	26.3
	Suburban	20.9	15.3	5.6	29.9
	Urban	26.0	20.0	6.0	26.3
Mental health	No problems in mental health	21.1	15.8	5.3	28.8
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	27.5	20.2	7.3	23.4

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS FOR SMOKING (cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes)

Ever smokers of other tobacco products for smoking

Just over a fifth (22%) of respondents reported ever smoking of other tobacco products for smoking (Table 3). Percentages of ever smokers of other tobacco products for smoking are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in age groups 25–44, 45–64 in 65–74 years compared to those in the youngest age group (18–24 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed and inactive respondents compared to unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone.

Current (daily, occasional) and former smokers of other tobacco products for smoking

Approximately one in twenty (6%) respondents are current smokers of other tobacco products for smoking and approximately every sixth (16%) is a former smoker of other tobacco products for smoking (Table 4). Percentages of current smokers of other tobacco products for smoking are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in age groups 18–24, 25–44 and 45–64 years compared to those in the oldest age group (65–74 years);
- employed respondents compared to inactive and unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone.

Approximately 2% of respondents smoke other tobacco products for smoking daily, occasionally 4% (Table 4). Percentages of daily smokers of other tobacco products for smoking are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age group 25–44 years compared to those in other age groups (18–24, 45–64 and 65–74 years);
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone.

Table 3: Percentages of ever smokers of other tobacco products for smoking and those that never smoked other tobacco products for smoking in life among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Ever smokers of other tobacco products for smoking	Never smokers of other tobacco products for smoking
		%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		21.7	78.3
Gender	Male	28.1	71.9
	Female	15.0	85.0
Age	18–24 years	17.0	83.0
	25–44 years	23.2	76.8
	45–64 years	21.1	78.9
	65–74 years	22.6	77.4
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	15.7	84.3
	Male, 25–44 years	28.5	71.5
	Male, 45–64 years	28.4	71.6
	Male, 65–74 years	33.9	66.1
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	18.4	81.6
	Female, 25–44 years	17.1	82.9
	Female, 45–64 years	13.6	86.4
	Female, 65–74 years	12.3	87.7
Education	Secondary or less	24.3	75.7
	Tertiary or more	18.9	81.1
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	33.4	66.6
	Male, tertiary or more	21.8	78.2
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	14.0	86.0
	Female, tertiary or more	16.0	84.0
Employment status	Employed	21.8	78.2
	Inactive	22.4	77.6
	Unemployed	14.8	85.2
Living alone	No	20.5	79.5
	Yes	31.1	68.9
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	22.7	77.3
	Western Slovenia	20.6	79.4
Living environment	Rural	20.0	80.0
	Suburban	23.2	76.8
	Urban	22.6	77.4
Mental health	No problems in mental health	20.6	79.4
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	22.3	77.7

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

Table 4: Percentages of current (daily, occasional) and former smokers of other tobacco products for smoking among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Current smokers of other tobacco products for smoking	Current daily smokers of other tobacco products for smoking	Current occasional smokers of other tobacco products for smoking	Former smokers of other tobacco products for smoking
		%	%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		5.8	1.9	4.0	15.9
Gender	Male	6.6	2.1	4.5	21.4
	Female	5.0	1.6	3.4	10.0
Age	18–24 years	7.4	1.1	6.4	9.5
	25–44 years	8.4	3.2	5.2	14.8
	45–64 years	4.9	1.0	3.8	16.3
	65–74 years	1.7	1.4	0.3	20.9
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	7.0	1.1	5.9	8.6
	Male, 25–44 years	9.3	3.7	5.6	19.2
	Male, 45–64 years	5.4	0.7	4.7	22.9
	Male, 65–74 years	3.0	2.3	0.7	30.9
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	7.9	1.1	6.8	10.5
	Female, 25–44 years	7.3	2.6	4.7	9.8
	Female, 45–64 years	4.3	1.3	2.9	9.3
	Female, 65–74 years	0.5	0.5	-	11.8
Education	Secondary or less	5.9	2.3	3.6	18.4
	Tertiary or more	5.8	1.4	4.3	13.1
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	7.3	2.2	5.1	26.1
	Male, tertiary or more	5.9	2.1	3.9	15.9
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	4.3	2.4	2.0	9.6
	Female, tertiary or more	5.6	0.8	4.8	10.4
Employment status	Employed	7.1	2.0	5.1	14.7
	Inactive	3.8	1.5	2.3	18.7
	Unemployed	3.4	2.3	1.2	11.3
Living alone	No	5.2	1.5	3.6	15.3
	Yes	11.0	4.3	6.7	20.1
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	6.2	1.9	4.3	16.5
	Western Slovenia	5.4	1.8	3.6	15.2
Living environment	Rural	5.5	1.5	4.0	14.5
	Suburban	6.3	1.5	4.9	16.9
	Urban	5.9	2.4	3.4	16.7
Mental health	No problems in mental health	5.8	1.7	4.2	16.4
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	5.8	2.3	3.6	14.7

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

- no occurrence.

WATERPIPES WITH TOBACCO OR HERBAL PREPARATIONS (nargila, shisha)

Ever smokers of waterpipes

One in seven (14%) respondents reported ever smoking a waterpipe (Table 5). Percentages of ever smokers of waterpipes are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in both younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years) compared to those in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years);
- employed and unemployed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in urban and suburban environment compared to those living in rural environment.

Current (daily, occasional) and former smokers of waterpipes

Approximately 3% of respondents are current smokers of waterpipes and approximately a tenth (11%) are former smokers of waterpipes (Table 6). Percentages of current smokers of waterpipes are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in both younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years) compared to those in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years);
- employed and unemployed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in urban environment compared to those living in rural environment.

Less than 1% of respondents smokes waterpipes daily, while occasionally almost 3% (Table 6). Percentages of daily smokers of waterpipes are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in the age group 25–44 years compared to respondents in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone.

Table 5: Percentages of ever smokers of waterpipes, those that never smoked waterpipes in life or never heard of them among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Ever smokers of waterpipes	Never smokers of waterpipes	Never heard of waterpipes
		%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		13.8	83.8	2.4
Gender	Male	15.7	81.8	2.5
	Female	11.7	85.9	2.4
Age	18–24 years	18.7	78.5	2.8
	25–44 years	22.0	76.4	1.7
	45–64 years	9.0	88.7	2.3
	65–74 years	4.5	91.4	4.1
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	16.2	81.4	2.4
	Male, 25–44 years	24.8	73.6	1.6
	Male, 45–64 years	10.4	87.2	2.5
	Male, 65–74 years	6.8	88.7	4.6
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	21.4	75.3	3.4
	Female, 25–44 years	18.7	79.6	1.7
	Female, 45–64 years	7.6	90.2	2.2
	Female, 65–74 years	2.5	93.9	3.6
Education	Secondary or less	13.0	83.7	3.3
	Tertiary or more	14.7	83.9	1.4
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	15.4	81.2	3.4
	Male, tertiary or more	16.1	82.6	1.4
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	10.2	86.6	3.2
	Female, tertiary or more	13.3	85.2	1.5
Employment status	Employed	16.2	82.0	1.8
	Inactive	8.7	87.6	3.7
	Unemployed	19.5	79.2	1.2
Living alone	No	13.3	84.5	2.2
	Yes	17.7	78.4	3.9
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	12.9	84.5	2.7
	Western Slovenia	14.8	83.1	2.1
Living environment	Rural	11.1	86.5	2.3
	Suburban	16.1	81.3	2.6
	Urban	15.1	82.4	2.4
Mental health	No problems in mental health	13.4	84.2	2.4
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	14.6	82.9	2.5

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

Table 4: Percentages of current (daily, occasional) and former smokers of waterpipes among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Current smokers of waterpipes	Current daily smokers of waterpipes	Current occasional smokers of waterpipes	Former smokers of waterpipes
		%	%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		3.1	0.4	2.7	10.7
Gender	Male	4.2	0.7	3.5	11.5
	Female	1.8	-	1.8	9.9
Age	18–24 years	8.6	0.7	7.9	10.1
	25–44 years	5.1	0.8	4.3	16.8
	45–64 years	1.1	0.0	1.1	7.9
	65–74 years	0.2	-	0.2	4.3
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	6.2	1.2	4.9	10.1
	Male, 25–44 years	8.0	1.5	6.5	16.8
	Male, 45–64 years	1.8	0.0	1.8	8.6
	Male, 65–74 years	-	-	-	6.8
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	11.3	-	11.3	10.1
	Female, 25–44 years	1.9	-	1.9	16.8
	Female, 45–64 years	0.3	-	0.3	7.3
	Female, 65–74 years	0.5	-	0.5	2.0
Education	Secondary or less	3.6	0.6	3.0	9.4
	Tertiary or more	2.5	0.1	2.4	12.2
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	4.7	1.1	3.6	10.7
	Male, tertiary or more	3.7	0.2	3.5	12.4
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	2.3	-	2.3	7.8
	Female, tertiary or more	1.3	-	1.3	12.0
Employment status	Employed	3.6	0.5	3.1	12.6
	Inactive	2.1	0.2	1.9	6.6
	Unemployed	3.6	-	3.6	15.9
Living alone	No	2.6	0.2	2.5	10.6
	Yes	6.2	1.7	4.5	11.4
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	3.2	0.5	2.7	9.7
	Western Slovenia	2.9	0.2	2.7	11.8
Living environment	Rural	3.8	0.6	3.2	7.3
	Suburban	3.6	-	3.6	12.5
	Urban	2.0	0.3	1.8	13.1
Mental health	No problems in mental health	2.8	0.4	2.4	10.6
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	3.6	0.3	3.3	11.0

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

- no occurrence.

SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS
(tobacco for oral use (snus), snuff or chewing tobacco)

Ever users of smokeless tobacco products

One in thirteen (8%) respondents reported ever use of smokeless tobacco products (Table 7). Percentages of ever users of smokeless tobacco products are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years) compared to respondents in other age groups (25–44, 45–64 and 65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Current (daily, occasional) and former users of smokeless tobacco products

Approximately 3% of respondents are current users of smokeless tobacco products and approximately one in twenty (5%) former users (Table 8). Percentages of current users of smokeless tobacco products are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years) compared to respondents in other age groups (25–44, 45–64 and 65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed and inactive respondents compared to unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in Western Slovenia compared to those living in Eastern Slovenia.

Just over 1% of respondents use smokeless tobacco products daily and the same percentage occasionally (Table 8). Percentages of current users of smokeless tobacco products are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years) compared to respondents in other age groups (25–44, 45–64 and 65–74 years);
- employed and inactive respondents compared to unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Table 7: Percentages of ever users of smokeless tobacco products, those that never used smokeless tobacco products in life or never heard of them among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Ever users of smokeless tobacco products	Never users of smokeless tobacco products	Never heard of smokeless tobacco products
		%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		7.6	89.8	2.6
Gender	Male	11.0	86.3	2.7
	Female	4.0	93.4	2.6
Age	18–24 years	20.0	78.6	1.3
	25–44 years	10.7	87.4	1.9
	45–64 years	4.1	93.3	2.6
	65–74 years	2.1	92.9	5.1
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	23.9	73.5	2.6
	Male, 25–44 years	16.1	82.1	1.8
	Male, 45–64 years	6.0	91.3	2.7
	Male, 65–74 years	3.2	92.0	4.8
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	15.7	84.3	-
	Female, 25–44 years	4.7	93.3	2.0
	Female, 45–64 years	2.1	95.4	2.5
	Female, 65–74 years	1.0	93.7	5.3
Education	Secondary or less	9.1	88.4	2.5
	Tertiary or more	6.0	91.3	2.8
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	13.4	83.9	2.7
	Male, tertiary or more	8.1	89.3	2.6
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	4.1	93.7	2.2
	Female, tertiary or more	3.9	93.2	3.0
Employment status	Employed	8.5	89.3	2.2
	Inactive	6.3	90.3	3.3
	Unemployed	4.4	93.1	2.5
Living alone	No	7.2	90.4	2.4
	Yes	10.4	85.3	4.3
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	7.2	89.5	3.3
	Western Slovenia	8.1	90.1	1.8
Living environment	Rural	7.6	89.6	2.8
	Suburban	7.8	89.7	2.5
	Urban	7.5	90.0	2.6
Mental health	No problems in mental health	6.8	90.2	3.0
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	9.3	88.8	1.9

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

- no occurrence.

Table 8: Percentages of current (daily, occasional) and former users of smokeless tobacco products among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Current users of smokeless tobacco products	Current daily users of smokeless tobacco products	Current occasional users of smokeless tobacco products	Former users of smokeless tobacco products
		%	%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		2.8	1.4	1.4	4.8
Gender	Male	3.9	1.9	2.0	7.0
	Female	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.4
Age	18–24 years	12.9	6.9	6.0	7.1
	25–44 years	3.3	1.7	1.7	7.4
	45–64 years	1.0	0.4	0.6	3.1
	65–74 years	0.3	-	0.3	1.7
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	13.5	7.0	6.5	10.4
	Male, 25–44 years	5.5	2.6	2.9	10.6
	Male, 45–64 years	1.4	0.7	0.7	4.6
	Male, 65–74 years	0.7	-	0.7	2.5
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	12.2	6.7	5.5	3.5
	Female, 25–44 years	0.9	0.6	0.3	3.8
	Female, 45–64 years	0.5	-	0.5	1.6
	Female, 65–74 years	-	-	-	1.0
Education	Secondary or less	3.4	1.6	1.8	5.6
	Tertiary or more	2.1	1.0	1.0	3.9
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	4.8	2.4	2.4	8.6
	Male, tertiary or more	3.0	1.3	1.7	5.1
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.2
	Female, tertiary or more	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.6
Employment status	Employed	2.7	1.3	1.5	5.8
	Inactive	3.1	1.6	1.5	3.2
	Unemployed	1.1	-	1.1	3.4
Living alone	No	2.6	1.2	1.4	4.6
	Yes	4.4	2.6	1.8	6.0
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	2.2	1.1	1.2	4.9
	Western Slovenia	3.4	1.7	1.8	4.6
Living environment	Rural	3.2	1.6	1.6	4.4
	Suburban	2.9	1.9	1.0	4.9
	Urban	2.4	0.8	1.6	5.1
Mental health	No problems in mental health	2.4	1.0	1.4	4.4
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	3.6	2.1	1.5	5.7

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age).

- no occurrence.

HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Ever users of heated tobacco products

Approximately every tenth (11%) respondent reported ever use of heated tobacco products (Table 9). Percentages of ever users of heated tobacco products are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age groups 18–24 and 25–44 years compared to those in both other age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed respondents compared to inactive and unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in suburban environment compared to those living in rural environment;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Current (daily, occasional) and former users of heated tobacco products

Approximately one in twenty (6%) respondents are current users of heated tobacco products and also one in twenty (5%) former users (Table 10). Percentages of current users of heated tobacco products are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age group 25–44 years compared to those in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed respondents compared to inactive and unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Almost 3% of respondents use heated tobacco products daily and just over 3% occasionally (Table 10). Percentages of current users of heated tobacco products are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age group 25–44 years compared to those in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed respondents compared to inactive and unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone.

Table 9: Percentages of ever users of heated tobacco products, those that never used heated tobacco products in life or never heard of them among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Ever users of heated tobacco products	Never users of heated tobacco products	Never heard of heated tobacco products
		%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		11.2	81.3	7.5
Gender	Male	11.4	82.4	6.1
	Female	10.9	80.1	9.0
Age	18–24 years	15.8	83.1	1.1
	25–44 years	17.6	76.4	6.0
	45–64 years	7.8	84.2	8.0
	65–74 years	2.5	84.2	13.2
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	12.8	87.2	-
	Male, 25–44 years	19.5	74.9	5.5
	Male, 45–64 years	6.9	87.0	6.1
	Male, 65–74 years	2.5	86.1	11.4
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	19.2	78.5	2.3
	Female, 25–44 years	15.4	78.2	6.4
	Female, 45–64 years	8.8	81.2	10.0
	Female, 65–74 years	2.6	82.5	14.9
Education	Secondary or less	13.4	80.0	6.6
	Tertiary or more	8.7	82.8	8.5
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	13.6	80.0	6.4
	Male, tertiary or more	8.9	85.3	5.9
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	13.2	80.0	6.8
	Female, tertiary or more	8.5	80.3	11.2
Employment status	Employed	14.3	79.3	6.4
	Inactive	6.1	84.5	9.4
	Unemployed	6.7	85.5	7.8
Living alone	No	10.6	82.3	7.1
	Yes	15.8	73.5	10.7
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	11.5	80.2	8.3
	Western Slovenia	10.8	82.5	6.6
Living environment	Rural	9.6	83.5	6.9
	Suburban	13.0	79.8	7.2
	Urban	11.8	79.9	8.3
Mental health	No problems in mental health	10.0	82.1	7.9
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	13.8	79.5	6.6

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

- no occurrence.

Table 8: Percentages of current (daily, occasional) and former users of heated tobacco products among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Current users of heated tobacco products	Current daily users of heated tobacco products	Current occasional users of heated tobacco products	Former users of heated tobacco products
		%	%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		5.8	2.5	3.3	5.4
Gender	Male	6.1	2.3	3.8	5.4
	Female	5.5	2.7	2.9	5.4
Age	18–24 years	9.4	2.3	7.1	6.4
	25–44 years	8.7	4.1	4.6	8.9
	45–64 years	4.3	1.9	2.4	3.6
	65–74 years	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.4
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	7.5	1.1	6.4	5.3
	Male, 25–44 years	10.5	4.1	6.4	9.1
	Male, 45–64 years	3.6	1.8	1.9	3.3
	Male, 65–74 years	0.7	-	0.7	1.9
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	11.4	3.6	7.9	7.7
	Female, 25–44 years	6.7	4.0	2.7	8.7
	Female, 45–64 years	4.9	2.0	2.9	3.9
	Female, 65–74 years	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
Education	Secondary or less	7.1	3.4	3.7	6.3
	Tertiary or more	4.3	1.4	2.9	4.4
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	7.2	3.3	4.0	6.4
	Male, tertiary or more	4.7	1.1	3.6	4.2
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	7.1	3.6	3.5	6.2
	Female, tertiary or more	3.9	1.7	2.2	4.6
Employment status	Employed	7.9	3.6	4.4	6.4
	Inactive	2.6	0.8	1.8	3.4
	Unemployed	-	-	-	6.7
Living alone	No	5.4	2.0	3.4	5.2
	Yes	9.2	6.4	2.8	6.6
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	5.8	2.7	3.1	5.7
	Western Slovenia	5.8	2.2	3.6	5.0
Living environment	Rural	5.5	2.4	3.1	4.1
	Suburban	5.0	1.8	3.3	8.0
	Urban	6.5	2.9	3.6	5.2
Mental health	No problems in mental health	5.1	2.4	2.7	4.9
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	7.3	2.6	4.7	6.5

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

- no occurrence.

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

Ever users of electronic cigarettes

One in seven (15%) respondents reported ever use of electronic cigarettes (Table 11). Percentages of ever users of electronic cigarettes are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in younger age groups compared to those in older age groups – percentage is decreasing from the youngest to the oldest age group;
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed respondents compared to inactive and unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents that live in Eastern Slovenia compared to those that live in Western Slovenia;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Current (daily, occasional) and former users of electronic cigarettes

One in fourteen (7%) respondents are current users of electronic cigarettes and just under a tenth of respondents (8%) are former users (Table 12). Percentages of current users of electronic cigarettes are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in younger age groups compared to those in older age groups – percentage is decreasing from the youngest to the oldest age group;
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed respondents compared to inactive and unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents that live in Eastern Slovenia compared to those that live in Western Slovenia;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Just under 2% of respondents use electronic cigarettes daily, while occasionally approximately one in twenty (6%) (Table 12). Percentages of current users of electronic cigarettes are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in age groups 25–44 and 45–64 years compared to those in the older age group (65–74 years);
- employed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone.

Table 11: Percentages of ever users of electronic cigarettes, those that never used electronic cigarettes in life or never heard of them among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Ever users of electronic cigarettes	Never users of electronic cigarettes	Never heard of electronic cigarettes
		%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		15.4	83.0	1.7
Gender	Male	17.4	81.1	1.5
	Female	13.2	84.9	1.9
Age	18–24 years	31.5	67.1	1.3
	25–44 years	21.4	78.0	0.6
	45–64 years	10.7	87.6	1.7
	65–74 years	4.4	91.4	4.2
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	[M]28.5	[M]69.0	2.6
	Male, 25–44 years	25.3	74.2	0.6
	Male, 45–64 years	11.9	86.9	1.2
	Male, 65–74 years	5.7	90.7	3.6
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	[M]34.9	[M]65.1	-
	Female, 25–44 years	17.0	82.4	0.6
	Female, 45–64 years	9.4	88.4	2.2
	Female, 65–74 years	3.2	92.0	4.8
Education	Secondary or less	17.6	81.2	1.2
	Tertiary or more	12.9	84.9	2.2
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	19.9	78.7	1.4
	Male, tertiary or more	14.5	84.0	1.6
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	15.1	84.0	1.0
	Female, tertiary or more	11.3	85.8	2.8
Employment status	Employed	17.9	80.9	1.3
	Inactive	11.2	86.2	2.6
	Unemployed	12.7	87.3	-
Living alone	No	14.6	84.1	1.3
	Yes	21.5	74.3	4.1
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	16.6	81.1	2.3
	Western Slovenia	14.0	85.0	1.0
Living environment	Rural	15.2	83.3	1.5
	Suburban	15.5	82.3	2.2
	Urban	15.5	83.0	1.5
Mental health	No problems in mental health	13.5	84.5	2.0
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	19.5	79.5	1.0

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

- no occurrence.

Table 12: Percentages of current (daily, occasional) and former users of electronic cigarettes among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Current users of electronic cigarettes	Current daily users of electronic cigarettes	Current occasional users of electronic cigarettes	Former users of electronic cigarettes
		%	%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		7.3	1.5	5.8	8.1
Gender	Male	8.2	2.3	5.9	9.2
	Female	6.4	0.8	5.6	6.9
Age	18–24 years	15.8	1.7	14.0	15.8
	25–44 years	10.5	2.6	7.9	10.9
	45–64 years	4.9	1.2	3.7	5.8
	65–74 years	1.5	-	1.5	2.9
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	14.6	2.3	12.3	13.9
	Male, 25–44 years	12.7	4.0	8.7	12.6
	Male, 45–64 years	5.0	1.5	3.6	6.8
	Male, 65–74 years	1.3	-	1.3	4.4
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	17.1	1.1	16.0	17.9
	Female, 25–44 years	7.9	1.0	6.9	9.1
	Female, 45–64 years	4.7	0.9	3.8	4.8
	Female, 65–74 years	1.6	-	1.6	1.6
Education	Secondary or less	8.9	1.8	7.1	8.7
	Tertiary or more	5.5	1.2	4.3	7.4
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	9.8	2.7	7.1	10.1
	Male, tertiary or more	6.3	1.7	4.5	8.2
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	7.9	0.8	7.0	7.2
	Female, tertiary or more	4.8	0.7	4.1	6.5
Employment status	Employed	8.9	2.1	6.9	8.9
	Inactive	4.7	0.6	4.1	6.5
	Unemployed	4.7	1.2	3.5	8.0
Living alone	No	6.9	1.3	5.5	7.7
	Yes	10.7	3.0	7.7	10.8
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	8.4	1.6	6.8	8.2
	Western Slovenia	6.1	1.5	4.6	7.9
Living environment	Rural	7.9	1.5	6.5	7.3
	Suburban	7.1	1.0	6.1	8.4
	Urban	6.8	1.9	4.9	8.7
Mental health	No problems in mental health	6.3	1.3	5.0	7.2
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	9.6	2.1	7.5	9.9

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

- no occurrence.

NICOTINE POUCHES

Ever users of nicotine pouches

One in twenty (5%) respondents reported ever use of nicotine pouches (Table 13). Percentages of ever users of nicotine pouches are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years) compared to those in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years) – the percentage is also higher among respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years) compared to those in the age group 25–44 years;
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed and inactive respondents compared to unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Current (daily, occasional) and former users of nicotine pouches

2% of respondents are current users of nicotine pouches and approximately 3% are former users (Table 14). Percentages of current users of nicotine pouches are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years) compared to those in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years) – the percentage is also higher among respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years) compared to those in the age group 25–44 years;
- employed and inactive respondents compared to unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Approximately 1% of respondents use smokeless tobacco products daily and similar percentage occasionally (Table 14). Percentages of current users of nicotine pouches are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years) compared to those in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years) – the percentage is also higher among respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years) compared to those in the age group 25–44 years;
- employed and inactive respondents compared to unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Table 13: Percentages of ever users of nicotine pouches, those that never used nicotine pouches in life or never heard of them among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Ever users of nicotine pouches	Never users of nicotine pouches	Never heard of nicotine pouches
		%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		4.9	83.2	11.9
Gender	Male	6.4	83.6	10.0
	Female	3.3	82.7	14.0
Age	18–24 years	12.1	80.3	7.5
	25–44 years	6.5	83.4	10.1
	45–64 years	2.9	83.8	13.3
	65–74 years	2.0	82.9	15.1
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	11.8	83.2	5.0
	Male, 25–44 years	8.8	82.3	8.9
	Male, 45–64 years	4.2	84.5	11.3
	Male, 65–74 years	2.6	85.0	12.4
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	12.5	77.1	10.4
	Female, 25–44 years	3.9	84.6	11.5
	Female, 45–64 years	1.5	83.1	15.3
	Female, 65–74 years	1.5	80.9	17.6
Education	Secondary or less	5.7	83.4	10.9
	Tertiary or more	4.0	83.0	13.0
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	7.6	82.3	10.0
	Male, tertiary or more	4.9	85.2	10.0
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	3.5	84.5	12.0
	Female, tertiary or more	3.1	80.9	16.0
Employment status	Employed	5.5	83.4	11.1
	Inactive	4.2	82.3	13.5
	Unemployed	1.3	87.1	11.6
Living alone	No	4.6	83.8	11.6
	Yes	7.3	78.5	14.2
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	4.6	83.0	12.4
	Western Slovenia	5.2	83.4	11.4
Living environment	Rural	5.2	84.0	10.8
	Suburban	4.7	84.2	11.1
	Urban	4.7	81.8	13.5
Mental health	No problems in mental health	4.1	84.3	11.6
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	6.6	80.8	12.6

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

Table 14: Percentages of current (daily, occasional) and former users of nicotine pouches among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Current users of nicotine pouches	Current daily users of nicotine pouches	Current occasional users of nicotine pouches	Former users of nicotine pouches
		%	%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		2.0	1.1	0.9	2.9
Gender	Male	2.7	1.6	1.1	3.6
	Female	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.1
Age	18–24 years	10.0	5.8	4.1	2.2
	25–44 years	2.3	1.4	0.9	4.3
	45–64 years	0.6	0.2	0.4	2.3
	65–74 years	0.3	-	0.3	1.7
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	10.7	5.9	4.7	1.1
	Male, 25–44 years	3.2	2.4	0.8	5.7
	Male, 45–64 years	1.2	0.5	0.7	3.0
	Male, 65–74 years	0.7	-	0.7	1.9
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	9.2	5.7	3.5	3.3
	Female, 25–44 years	1.2	0.3	1.0	2.7
	Female, 45–64 years	-	-	-	1.5
	Female, 65–74 years	-	-	-	1.5
Education	Secondary or less	2.4	1.3	1.1	3.3
	Tertiary or more	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.4
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	3.2	2.1	1.2	4.4
	Male, tertiary or more	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.8
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	1.4	0.4	1.0	2.1
	Female, tertiary or more	1.1	0.8	0.2	2.1
Employment status	Employed	2.0	1.1	0.9	3.5
	Inactive	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.9
	Unemployed	-	-	-	1.3
Living alone	No	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.9
	Yes	4.4	3.0	1.4	2.9
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.9
	Western Slovenia	2.3	1.4	1.0	2.8
Living environment	Rural	2.2	1.1	1.1	3.0
	Suburban	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.8
	Urban	1.4	0.8	0.5	3.3
Mental health	No problems in mental health	1.6	0.8	0.7	2.6
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	3.0	1.8	1.2	3.6

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

- no occurrence.

USE OF AT LEAST ONE TOBACCO PRODUCT FOR SMOKING (cigarettes (manufactured and/or hand-rolled), cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes, waterpipes)

Ever smokers of at least one tobacco product for smoking

Just over half (54%) of respondents reported ever smoking of at least one tobacco product for smoking (Table 15). Percentages of ever smokers of at least one tobacco product for smoking are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in age groups 25–44, 45–64 in 65–74 years compared to those in the youngest age group (18–24 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in urban environment compared to those living in rural environment.

Current (daily, occasional) and former smokers of at least one tobacco product for smoking

A quarter (25%) of respondents are current smokers of at least one tobacco product for smoking (Table 15). Percentages of current smokers of at least one tobacco product for smoking are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age groups 18–24, 25–44 and 45–64 years compared to those in the oldest age group (65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- inactive respondents compared to employed and unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone.

Almost every fifth (18%) respondent smokes at least one tobacco product for smoking daily (Table 15). Percentages of daily smokers of at least one tobacco product for smoking are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age groups 25–44 and 45–64 years compared to those in the youngest (18–24 years) and oldest age group (65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- inactive respondents compared to employed and unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in urban environment compared to those living in suburban or rural environment.

Table 15: Percentages of ever, current and daily smokers of at least one tobacco product for smoking among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Ever smokers of at least one tobacco product for smoking	Current smokers of at least one tobacco product for smoking	Current daily smokers of at least one tobacco product for smoking
		%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		54.0	25.0	17.6
Gender	Male	57.4	25.3	17.7
	Female	50.5	24.7	17.4
Age	18–24 years	41.7	23.8	12.3
	25–44 years	53.7	28.3	17.8
	45–64 years	56.7	26.8	20.8
	65–74 years	55.3	14.1	12.2
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	[M]35.4	16.9	8.2
	Male, 25–44 years	58.8	31.3	20.3
	Male, 45–64 years	59.6	26.6	20.7
	Male, 65–74 years	61.6	12.3	9.8
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	[M]48.6	31.5	16.8
	Female, 25–44 years	47.8	24.8	15.1
	Female, 45–64 years	53.7	27.1	20.9
	Female, 65–74 years	49.5	15.8	14.4
Education	Secondary or less	58.7	29.2	21.9
	Tertiary or more	48.8	20.4	12.8
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	62.9	28.3	20.9
	Male, tertiary or more	50.8	21.7	14.0
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	54.0	30.2	23.0
	Female, tertiary or more	46.9	19.2	11.7
Employment status	Employed	54.1	28.0	19.2
	Inactive	54.2	19.0	14.3
	Unemployed	[M]51.3	[M]30.6	19.7
Living alone	No	52.3	23.6	16.4
	Yes	67.0	36.1	26.7
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	54.7	26.2	18.2
	Western Slovenia	53.3	23.7	16.9
Living environment	Rural	51.0	23.8	16.0
	Suburban	54.9	23.2	15.8
	Urban	56.6	27.3	20.1
Mental health	No problems in mental health	53.8	23.4	16.3
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	54.5	28.5	20.3

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

USE OF AT LEAST ONE TOBACCO PRODUCT (cigarettes (manufactured and/or hand-rolled), cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes, waterpipes, smokeless tobacco products, heated tobacco products)

Ever users of at least one tobacco product

Over half (55%) of respondents reported ever use of at least one tobacco product (Table 16). Percentages of ever users of at least one tobacco product are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in age groups 25–44, 45–64 and 65–74 years compared to those in the youngest age group (18–24 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in urban environment compared to those living in rural environment.

Current (daily, occasional) and former users of at least one tobacco product

More than a quarter (28%) of respondents are current users of at least one tobacco product (Table 16). Percentages of current users of at least one tobacco product are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age groups 18–24, 25–44 and 45–64 years compared to those in the oldest age group (65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed and unemployed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Every fifth (20%) respondent uses at least one tobacco product daily (Table 15). Percentages of daily users of at least one tobacco product are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age groups 25–44 and 45–64 years compared to those in the oldest age group (65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in urban environment compared to those living in suburban or rural environment;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Table 16: Percentages of ever, current and daily users of at least one tobacco product among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Ever users of at least one tobacco product	Current users of at least one tobacco product	Current daily users of at least one tobacco product
		%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		55.0	27.5	19.8
Gender	Male	58.6	28.4	19.9
	Female	51.1	26.5	19.7
Age	18–24 years	45.7	31.3	18.7
	25–44 years	54.3	31.1	20.5
	45–64 years	57.3	28.7	22.5
	65–74 years	55.8	14.4	12.7
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	[M]42.2	26.8	14.2
	Male, 25–44 years	59.6	34.8	23.0
	Male, 45–64 years	60.4	29.1	22.4
	Male, 65–74 years	61.6	12.3	9.8
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	[M]49.7	[M]36.2	23.8
	Female, 25–44 years	48.3	27.0	17.6
	Female, 45–64 years	54.2	28.4	22.6
	Female, 65–74 years	50.5	16.4	15.4
Education	Secondary or less	60.2	32.2	24.8
	Tertiary or more	49.2	22.3	14.4
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	64.6	32.1	23.7
	Male, tertiary or more	51.5	24.1	15.5
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	55.3	32.2	26.0
	Female, tertiary or more	46.9	20.6	13.3
Employment status	Employed	54.9	30.7	21.7
	Inactive	55.5	21.3	16.5
	Unemployed	[M]51.3	[M]30.6	19.7
Living alone	No	53.4	26.0	18.5
	Yes	67.0	38.4	29.8
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	55.6	28.4	20.1
	Western Slovenia	54.3	26.4	19.6
Living environment	Rural	51.9	26.5	18.4
	Suburban	55.9	26.0	17.9
	Urban	57.5	29.3	22.3
Mental health	No problems in mental health	54.7	25.7	18.3
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	55.6	31.2	23.3

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

USE OF AT LEAST ONE OTHER TOBACCO/NICOTINE PRODUCT (electronic cigarettes, heated tobacco products, nicotine pouches)

Ever users of at least one other tobacco/nicotine product

A fifth (20%) of respondents reported ever use of at least one other tobacco/nicotine product (Table 17). Percentages of ever users of at least one other tobacco/nicotine product are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in younger age groups compared to those in older age groups – percentage is decreasing from the youngest to the oldest age group;
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed respondents compared to inactive and unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Current (daily, occasional) and former users of at least one other tobacco/nicotine product

Approximately a tenth (11%) of respondents are current users of at least one other tobacco/nicotine product (Table 17). Percentages of current users of at least one other tobacco/nicotine product are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in younger age groups compared to those in older age groups – percentage is decreasing from the youngest to the oldest age group;
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed respondents compared to inactive and unemployed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

One in twenty (5%) respondents uses at least one other tobacco/nicotine product daily (Table 17). Percentages of daily users of at least one other tobacco/nicotine product are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age groups 18–24 and 25–44 years compared to those in both older age groups (45–64, 65–74 years), and also among respondents in the age group 45–64 years compared to those in the oldest age group (65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone.

Table 17: Percentages of ever, current and daily users of at least one other tobacco/nicotine product among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Ever users of at least one other tobacco/ nicotine product	Current users of at least one other tobacco/ nicotine product	Current daily users of at least one other tobacco/ nicotine product
		%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		20.3	11.1	4.5
Gender	Male	22.3	12.3	5.0
	Female	18.1	9.7	3.9
Age	18–24 years	38.1	22.7	8.7
	25–44 years	28.3	16.0	6.7
	45–64 years	14.7	7.6	3.1
	65–74 years	6.2	2.0	0.5
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	[M]34.5	19.5	8.3
	Male, 25–44 years	32.8	19.4	7.9
	Male, 45–64 years	15.7	8.2	3.4
	Male, 65–74 years	6.3	1.3	-
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	[M]42.0	26.3	9.3
	Female, 25–44 years	23.2	12.2	5.3
	Female, 45–64 years	13.6	7.0	2.8
	Female, 65–74 years	6.2	2.6	1.0
Education	Secondary or less	23.1	13.1	5.7
	Tertiary or more	17.2	8.9	3.1
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	24.9	13.8	6.6
	Male, tertiary or more	19.2	10.5	3.1
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	21.0	12.2	4.8
	Female, tertiary or more	15.2	7.3	3.1
Employment status	Employed	23.6	13.6	5.7
	Inactive	14.9	7.3	2.7
	Unemployed	15.0	4.7	1.2
Living alone	No	19.4	10.4	3.9
	Yes	27.0	15.9	9.0
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	20.8	11.3	4.3
	Western Slovenia	19.7	10.8	4.7
Living environment	Rural	19.3	11.0	4.4
	Suburban	21.3	11.3	4.0
	Urban	20.7	11.0	4.8
Mental health	No problems in mental health	18.2	9.9	4.1
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	24.8	13.7	5.3

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

- no occurrence.

USE OF AT LEAST ONE TOBACCO OR RELATED PRODUCT (cigarettes (manufactured and/or hand-rolled), cigars, cigarillos, tobacco pipes, waterpipes, smokeless tobacco products, heated tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, nicotine pouches)

Ever users of at least one tobacco or related product

Over half (56%) of respondents reported ever use of at least one tobacco or related product (Table 18). Percentages of ever users of at least one or related tobacco product are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in the age group 18–24 years compared to those in the age group 45–64 years;
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in urban environment compared to those living in rural environment.

Current (daily, occasional) and former users of at least one tobacco or related product

Somewhat less than a third (29%) of respondents are current users of at least one tobacco or related product (Table 18). Percentages of current users of at least one tobacco or related product are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age groups 18–24, 25–44 in 45–64 years compared to those in the oldest age group (65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed and unemployed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Approximately every fifth (21%) respondent uses at least one tobacco or related product daily (Table 18). Percentages of daily users of at least one tobacco or related product are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age groups 18–24, 25–44 in 45–64 years compared to those in the oldest age group (65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed and unemployed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Table 18: Percentages of ever, current and daily users of at least one tobacco or related product among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Ever users of at least one tobacco or related product	Current users of at least one tobacco or related product	Current daily users of at least one tobacco or related product
		%	%	%
Total (n = 2,047)		55.9	29.2	20.7
Gender	Male	59.4	30.6	21.1
	Female	52.2	27.8	20.3
Age	18–24 years	49.3	33.4	19.4
	25–44 years	55.6	33.9	21.8
	45–64 years	57.5	30.0	23.4
	65–74 years	56.4	15.0	12.7
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	[M]46.0	26.8	15.4
	Male, 25–44 years	60.8	38.9	24.6
	Male, 45–64 years	60.4	30.5	23.6
	Male, 65–74 years	61.6	12.9	9.8
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	[M]53.0	[M]40.7	23.8
	Female, 25–44 years	49.7	28.1	18.7
	Female, 45–64 years	54.4	29.4	23.2
	Female, 65–74 years	51.5	16.9	15.4
Education	Secondary or less	61.0	33.8	25.8
	Tertiary or more	50.3	24.2	15.1
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	65.2	34.1	25.1
	Male, tertiary or more	52.5	26.4	16.4
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	56.2	33.5	26.7
	Female, tertiary or more	48.1	22.0	13.8
Employment status	Employed	55.5	32.6	22.9
	Inactive	57.0	22.8	16.8
	Unemployed	[M]52.4	[M]31.8	21.0
Living alone	No	54.4	27.8	19.4
	Yes	67.3	40.1	31.1
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	56.7	30.1	20.7
	Western Slovenia	55.0	28.3	20.8
Living environment	Rural	52.5	28.1	19.4
	Suburban	57.1	28.4	18.9
	Urban	58.7	30.8	23.1
Mental health	No problems in mental health	55.6	27.1	19.0
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	56.6	33.8	24.6

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

IMPACT OF RECENTLY IMPLEMENTED LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ON CIGARETTE SMOKING CESSATION (large pictorial health warnings, plain packaging, ban on characterizing flavours, including menthol)

214 former cigarette smokers surveyed had quit smoking cigarettes between 2017 and 2022. We wanted to know to what extent the appearance of the packaging and the ban on characterizing flavours influenced their quitting during this time. The appearance of packaging of cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco changed during this period due to two new legislative measures, namely large pictorial health warnings introduced in the first half of 2017 and plain packaging introduced in early 2020. The ban on characterizing flavours in cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco also came into force during this period – the ban on non-menthol characterizing flavours was introduced in the first half of 2017 and the ban on menthol characterizing flavour in the first half of 2020.

Among the 214 former cigarette smokers surveyed, 18 (8.5%) reported that the appearance of the packaging had encouraged them to quit smoking cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot; 21 (10.0%) reported that the ban on characterizing flavours (menthol, sweet, fruity and others) in cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco had encouraged them to quit smoking cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot. Nine respondents indicated both measures. In summary, among the 214 former cigarette smokers surveyed, 30 (14%) indicated that at least one of the above legislative measures had encouraged them to quit smoking cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot in the period 2017–2022.

We wanted to know whether any of the individual measures had a greater impact. Of the 214 former cigarette smokers surveyed, 90 quit smoking cigarettes between 2017 and 2019 and 124 quit between 2020 and 2022. Among the 90 former cigarette smokers who quit smoking cigarettes between 2017 and 2019, 3 (3.5%) reported that the appearance of the packaging (a novelty during this period were the large pictorial health warnings on the packaging of cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco) encouraged them to quit smoking cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot, and 3 (3.5%) reported that the ban on characterizing flavours in cigarettes and roll-your own tobacco (at the time the ban did not include menthol) encouraged them to quit smoking cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot. One former cigarette smoker surveyed indicated both measures, so out of 90 former cigarette smokers, 5 indicated that at least one of the abovementioned legislative measures had encouraged them to quit smoking cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot. In summary, among the 90 former cigarette smokers surveyed, 5 (5.5%) indicated that at least one of the two legislative measures (large pictorial health warnings and ban on characterizing flavours with the exception of menthol flavour, both for cigarettes and roll-your own tobacco) had encouraged them to quit smoking cigarettes in the period 2017–2019 to a great extent or quite a lot. Among 124 former cigarette smokers who quit smoking between 2020 and 2022, 15 (12.1%) reported that the appearance of the packaging (a novelty during this period was the plain packaging of cigarettes and roll-your-own tobacco) encouraged them to quit smoking cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot, and 18 (14.7%) reported that the ban on all characterizing flavours (the ban on the characterizing flavour menthol in cigarettes and roll-your own tobacco was implemented during this period) encouraged them to quit smoking cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot. Seven respondents indicated both measures, so among 124 former cigarette smokers, 26 indicated that at least one of the two legislative measures (plain packaging, ban on menthol flavour) had encouraged them to quit smoking cigarettes between 2020 and 2022. In summary, among the 124 former cigarette smokers surveyed, 26 (20.9%) reported that at least one of the above-mentioned legislative measures had motivated them to quit smoking cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot between 2017 and 2019. During the same period, 1.7% of those who had quit cited having or being worried about the COVID-19 disease as a reason for quitting (none of these respondents cited any of the legislative measures as a likely reason for quitting).

There are no statistically significant differences by gender, education level and cohesion region, while other independent indicators (age, living alone or not, type of living environment, employment status, presence of depressive disorder or mental health problems) show statistically significant differences for each of the observed indicators.

IMPACT OF RECENTLY IMPLEMENTED LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ON CIGARETTE SMOKING QUIT ATTEMPTS (large pictorial health warnings, plain packaging, ban on characterizing flavours, including menthol)

In the last few years, 264 of the surveyed current cigarette smokers had tried to quit smoking cigarettes at least once. We wanted to know to what extent the attempts to quit in the last few years have been influenced by the changes in appearance of the packaging and the ban on characterizing flavours. Among the 264 current cigarette smokers surveyed, 56 (21.1%) reported that the appearance of the packaging had encouraged them to try to quit smoking cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot; 37 (14.2%) reported that the ban on characterizing flavours (including menthol) had encouraged them to try to quit smoking cigarettes to a great extent or quite a lot. 26 of the current cigarette smokers surveyed reported both measures as an incentive to try to quit. In summary, among the 264 current cigarette smokers surveyed, a total of 67 (25%) indicated that at least one of the legislative measures mentioned above had encouraged them to try to quit smoking cigarettes in the period of 2017–2022.

OPINIONS ON THE HARMFULNESS OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS FOR SMOKING, HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

Tobacco products for smoking

Vast majority (89%) of respondents think that tobacco products for smoking are very or quite harmful to health, just below a tenth (9 %) think they are only slightly or not at all harmful, while about 2% ticked the answer *Don't know* (Table 19). The percentage of those who think that tobacco products for smoking are only slightly or not at all harmful to health is statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age group 45–64 years compared to those in the age group 18–24 years;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone.

The percentage of those who ticked the answer *Don't know* is statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed and inactive respondents compared to unemployed.

Heated tobacco products

Three quarters (75%) of respondents think that heated tobacco products are very or quite harmful to health, less than one tenth (7%) think they are only slightly or not at all harmful, while about one-sixth (17%) ticked the answer *Don't know* (Table 19). The percentage of those who think that heated tobacco products are only slightly or not at all harmful to health is statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in age groups 18–24, 25–44 and 45–64 years compared to those in the oldest age group (65–74 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- employed respondents compared to unemployed and inactive.

The percentage of those who ticked the answer *Don't know* is statistically significantly higher among:

- female respondents compared to male respondents;
- respondents in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years) compared to those in both younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years);
- unemployed and inactive respondents compared to employed.

Electronic cigarettes

Just below three quarters (72%) of respondents think that electronic cigarettes are very or quite harmful to health, just over one tenth (12%) think they are only slightly or not at all harmful, while about one-sixth (16%) ticked the answer *Don't know* (Table 19). The percentage of those who think that electronic cigarettes are only slightly or not at all harmful to health is statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone.

The percentage of those who ticked the answer *Don't know* is statistically significantly higher among:

- female respondents compared to male respondents;
- respondents in age group 65–74 years compared to those in other age groups (18–24, 25–44 and 45–64 years), and also among respondents in age group 45–64 years compared to those in both younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years);
- respondents with secondary education or less compared to those with tertiary education or more;
- unemployed respondents compared to employed;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone.

Table 19: Opinion on the harmfulness of tobacco products for smoking, heated tobacco products and electronic cigarettes to health, among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Harmfulness of tobacco products for smoking to health			Harmfulness of heated tobacco products to health			Harmfulness of electronic cigarettes to health		
		Very or quite	Slightly or not at all	Don't know	Very or quite	Slightly or not at all	Don't know	Very or quite	Slightly or not at all	Don't know
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total (n = 1,033)		88.9	9.0	2.1	75.2	7.4	17.3	72.1	11.6	16.2
Gender	Male	88.5	9.2	2.3	76.6	10.6	12.8	71.3	14.4	14.3
	Female	89.3	8.7	2.0	73.8	4.1	22.1	73.0	8.7	18.3
Age	18–24 years	93.5	5.4	1.1	83.1	10.2	6.7	76.6	13.8	9.6
	25–44 years	91.3	7.6	1.1	79.6	8.8	11.6	77.5	12.0	10.5
	45–64 years	85.5	11.5	3.0	71.7	7.7	20.6	71.8	11.9	16.3
	65–74 years	89.2	7.9	2.8	69.8	2.4	27.8	58.7	9.1	32.3
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	95.4	4.6	-	[M]86.1	11.5	2.5	[M]77.3	[M]15.9	6.7
	Male, 25–44 years	90.8	8.7	0.5	78.3	12.3	9.3	74.5	15.5	10.0
	Male, 45–64 years	84.7	11.4	3.9	74.9	11.3	13.8	70.1	15.1	14.8
	Male, 65–74 years	88.3	7.9	3.8	[M]70.9	3.9	25.2	[M]63.1	9.0	[M]27.8
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	91.4	6.3	2.2	[M]79.9	8.7	11.4	[M]75.8	11.4	12.8
	Female, 25–44 years	91.8	6.4	1.8	81.0	4.7	14.3	80.9	7.9	11.2
	Female, 45–64 years	86.3	11.5	2.2	68.4	3.9	27.7	73.7	8.6	17.7
	Female, 65–74 years	90.1	8.0	1.9	68.8	1.0	30.3	[M]54.6	9.1	36.4
Education	Secondary or less	86.8	10.2	3.0	72.4	9.4	18.2	68.6	12.4	19.0
	Tertiary or more	91.1	7.7	1.2	78.4	5.3	16.4	76.0	10.8	13.2
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	87.1	10.0	2.8	73.1	13.0	13.8	69.1	14.9	15.9
	Male, tertiary or more	90.1	8.3	1.6	80.4	7.9	11.7	73.8	13.8	12.4
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	86.5	10.3	3.2	71.6	5.5	22.9	68.1	9.7	22.2
	Female, tertiary or more	92.3	7.0	0.8	76.2	2.5	21.2	78.3	7.6	14.1
Employment status	Employed	88.1	9.7	2.2	75.8	9.5	14.7	73.8	12.5	13.7
	Inactive	90.3	7.5	2.2	73.9	4.4	21.7	69.2	10.0	20.8
	Unemployed	89.7	10.3	-	[M]77.4	1.9	[M]20.7	[M]70.4	12.1	[M]17.5
Living alone	No	89.8	8.2	2.0	76.9	7.2	15.9	73.8	10.7	15.5
	Yes	82.7	14.1	3.2	63.3	9.4	27.3	60.2	18.4	21.4
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	88.3	9.5	2.2	73.1	8.2	18.7	70.1	12.8	17.1
	Western Slovenia	89.6	8.4	2.0	77.6	6.6	15.7	74.4	10.4	15.3
Living environment	Rural	89.2	8.5	2.2	76.7	7.6	15.7	71.8	11.1	17.1
	Suburban	90.6	6.9	2.5	74.7	7.9	17.5	69.3	11.5	19.1
	Urban	87.5	10.7	1.8	74.1	7.0	18.9	74.2	12.3	13.5
Mental health	No problems in mental health	88.7	9.0	2.3	74.7	6.9	18.4	71.6	11.1	17.3
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	89.2	8.9	1.9	76.5	8.4	15.1	73.3	12.8	13.9

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

- no occurrence.

OPINIONS ON THE HARMFULNESS OF HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES COMPARED TO CIGARETTES

Heated tobacco products

Just under half (44%) of respondents think that heated tobacco products are as harmful as cigarettes, just under a fifth (18%) think they are more harmful, a tenth (10%) think they are less harmful, and more than a quarter (28%) ticked the answer *Don't know* (Table 20).

The percentage of those who think that heated tobacco products are less harmful to health than cigarettes is statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years) compared to those in other age groups (25–44, 45–64 and 65–74 years), also among respondents in the age group 25–44 years compared to those in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years);
- employed respondents compared to unemployed and inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in urban environment compared to those living in rural environment.

The percentage of those who ticked the answer *Don't know* is statistically significantly higher among:

- female respondents compared to male respondents;
- respondents in the oldest age group (65–74 years) compared to those in other age groups (18–24, 25–44 and 45–64 years), also among respondents in the age group 45–64 years compared to those in both younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years);
- inactive respondents compared to employed.

Electronic cigarettes

A half (49%) of respondents think that electronic cigarettes are as harmful as cigarettes, about a sixth (16%) think they are more harmful, also one sixth (17%) think they are less harmful, and just under a fifth (18%) ticked the answer *Don't know* (Table 20).

The percentage of those who think that electronic cigarettes are less harmful to health than cigarettes is statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years) compared to those in other age groups (25–44, 45–64 and 65–74 years), also among respondents in the age groups 25–44 and 45–64 years compared to those in oldest age group (65–74 years);
- employed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

The percentage of those who ticked the answer *Don't know* is statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in the oldest age group (65–74 years) compared to those in other age groups (18–24, 25–44 and 45–64 years);
- unemployed and inactive respondents compared to employed.

Table 20: Opinion on the harmfulness of heated tobacco products and electronic cigarettes compared to cigarettes, among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Harmfulness of heated tobacco products compared to cigarettes				Harmfulness of electronic cigarettes compared to cigarettes			
		More	Same	Less	Don't know	More	Same	Less	Don't know
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total (n = 1,033)		18.3	43.5	10.4	27.8	16.4	49.2	16.8	17.6
Gender	Male	17.5	45.7	13.5	23.4	15.5	47.9	20.8	15.8
	Female	19.1	41.3	7.2	32.4	17.3	50.6	12.6	19.5
Age	18–24 years	8.9	[M]51.6	24.8	14.7	10.2	[M]45.6	30.9	13.2
	25–44 years	17.8	47.0	12.8	22.4	16.4	50.3	19.1	14.2
	45–64 years	21.5	41.3	7.7	29.5	20.2	48.6	14.6	16.6
	65–74 years	16.8	37.0	3.7	42.6	10.5	50.2	9.2	30.1
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	6.7	[M]54.5	[M]22.9	[M]15.9	8.9	[M]40.7	[M]37.0	[M]13.5
	Male, 25–44 years	16.1	46.1	16.9	20.9	15.9	49.2	21.6	13.3
	Male, 45–64 years	22.5	42.8	10.8	23.9	19.3	46.3	19.8	14.6
	Male, 65–74 years	14.6	[M]46.3	6.6	[M]32.5	8.5	[M]53.3	11.7	26.5
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	11.3	[M]48.3	[M]27.0	[M]13.4	11.8	[M]51.2	[M]24.2	12.9
	Female, 25–44 years	19.8	48.0	8.2	24.0	16.9	51.5	16.3	15.2
	Female, 45–64 years	20.4	39.7	4.6	35.3	21.1	51.0	9.3	18.6
	Female, 65–74 years	18.8	28.4	0.9	[M]51.9	12.4	[M]47.4	6.8	33.3
Education	Secondary or less	20.1	42.7	10.1	27.2	17.5	48.3	15.2	19.1
	Tertiary or more	16.2	44.5	10.9	28.4	15.2	50.2	18.6	16.0
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	20.5	43.7	13.6	22.2	17.7	46.7	19.6	16.0
	Male, tertiary or more	14.1	47.8	13.5	24.6	13.0	49.1	22.2	15.7
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	19.7	41.5	6.3	32.5	17.2	50.0	10.4	22.4
	Female, tertiary or more	18.5	41.1	8.1	32.4	17.5	51.2	14.9	16.4
Employment status	Employed	18.0	45.2	12.3	24.5	16.1	49.1	19.2	15.6
	Inactive	17.8	41.2	7.6	33.3	16.3	50.2	12.9	20.7
	Unemployed	[M]25.0	[M]38.1	5.7	[M]31.2	[M]20.5	[M]42.3	13.8	[M]23.3
Living alone	No	19.0	43.9	9.7	27.4	16.4	49.7	16.6	17.3
	Yes	13.0	40.8	16.0	30.2	16.4	45.5	18.4	19.7
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	20.0	42.4	9.5	28.1	18.2	47.5	16.9	17.4
	Western Slovenia	16.3	44.8	11.5	27.3	14.3	51.1	16.7	17.9
Living environment	Rural	20.1	44.9	7.4	27.5	19.1	45.4	16.4	19.0
	Suburban	15.1	41.9	11.9	31.1	15.2	48.0	16.5	20.2
	Urban	18.3	43.1	12.7	25.9	14.3	53.8	17.4	14.6
Mental health	No problems in mental health	18.3	42.9	10.3	28.6	15.8	51.2	15.2	17.8
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	18.2	44.9	10.8	26.1	17.6	45.1	20.1	17.2

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

OPINIONS ON THE ADDICTIVENESS OF HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES COMPARED TO CIGARETTES

Heated tobacco products

Approximately half (52%) of respondents think that heated tobacco products are as addictive as cigarettes, a tenth (10%) think they are more addictive, approximately one in twenty (6%) thinks they are less addictive, while almost a third (31%) ticked the answer *Don't know* (Table 21). Less than 1% of respondents think they are not addictive.

The percentages of respondents who think that heated tobacco products are less addictive than cigarettes do not differ statistically significantly between the different subgroups.

The percentage of those who ticked the answer *Don't know* is statistically significantly higher among:

- female respondents compared to male respondents;
- respondents in the oldest age group (65–74 years) compared to those in other age groups (18–24, 25–44 and 45–64 years), also among respondents in the age group 45–64 years compared to those in both younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years);
- inactive and unemployed respondents compared to employed.

Electronic cigarettes

More than a half (56%) of respondents think that electronic cigarettes are as addictive as cigarettes, approximately a tenth (9%) think they are more addictive, just above a tenth (12%) think they are less addictive, while more than a fifth (22%) ticked the answer *Don't know* (Table 21). 1% of respondents think they are not addictive.

The percentage of respondents who think that electronic cigarettes are less addictive than cigarettes is statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years) compared to those in age groups 45–64 and 65–74 years.

The percentage of those who ticked the answer *Don't* know is statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in the oldest age group (65–74 years) compared to those in other age groups (18–24, 25–44 and 45–64 years), also among respondents in the age group 45–64 years compared to those in both younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years).

Table 21: Opinion on the addictiveness of heated tobacco products and electronic cigarettes compared to cigarettes among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Addictiveness of heated tobacco products compared to cigarettes					Addictiveness of electronic cigarettes compared to cigarettes				
		More	Same	Less	Not addictive	Don't know	More	Same	Less	Not addictive	Don't know
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total (n = 1,033)		9.7	52.4	6.2	0.4	31.3	8.9	56.1	11.7	1.0	22.3
Gender	Male	10.9	53.5	7.4	0.6	27.7	9.5	54.7	13.8	1.4	20.7
	Female	8.4	51.4	4.9	0.2	35.2	8.4	57.6	9.5	0.6	23.9
Age	18–24 years	11.5	[M]62.1	9.9	-	16.6	10.8	[M]58.2	17.8	1.1	12.1
	25–44 years	8.9	59.5	7.1	0.6	23.9	10.1	58.7	14.1	1.1	15.9
	45–64 years	11.2	48.6	5.3	0.5	34.4	9.3	55.7	9.4	1.0	24.7
	65–74 years	6.7	40.9	4.1	-	48.3	4.5	50.2	8.5	0.7	36.1
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	[M]13.6	[M]66.0	6.7	-	[M]13.7	[M]16.0	[M]59.0	[M]13.7	0.0	11.3
	Male, 25–44 years	9.1	58.8	9.3	0.5	22.4	11.7	53.0	17.2	1.6	16.4
	Male, 45–64 years	13.0	49.5	5.3	1.0	31.2	9.0	55.6	10.6	1.5	23.4
	Male, 65–74 years	8.3	[M]43.0	8.5	-	[M]40.1	1.2	[M]53.8	13.6	1.4	[M]30.1
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	9.0	[M]57.7	[M]13.5	-	[M]19.7	4.9	[M]57.3	[M]22.4	2.4	12.9
	Female, 25–44 years	8.6	60.3	4.7	0.7	25.6	8.3	65.2	10.5	0.6	15.4
	Female, 45–64 years	9.4	47.6	5.2	-	37.8	9.6	55.7	8.2	0.5	26.0
	Female, 65–74 years	5.2	39.0	-	-	[M]55.8	7.5	[M]47.0	3.9	-	41.7
Education	Secondary or less	11.6	49.0	6.6	0.8	32.0	10.2	54.5	10.6	0.8	23.9
	Tertiary or more	7.5	56.2	5.7	-	30.5	7.5	57.9	12.9	1.3	20.5
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	14.2	48.8	8.0	1.1	28.0	11.4	53.7	12.5	1.1	21.3
	Male, tertiary or more	7.3	58.6	6.8	-	27.3	7.3	55.8	15.1	1.7	20.1
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	8.9	49.1	5.1	0.5	36.4	9.0	55.3	8.6	0.4	26.7
	Female, tertiary or more	7.7	53.8	4.6	-	33.8	7.7	60.0	10.5	0.8	20.9
Employment status	Employed	8.9	56.4	6.6	0.5	27.5	9.0	57.2	12.2	1.1	20.4
	Inactive	10.7	45.9	5.3	0.3	37.8	8.6	54.6	10.4	0.9	25.6
	Unemployed	12.0	[M]46.1	6.2	-	[M]35.7	9.9	[M]52.3	14.2	-	[M]23.6
Living alone	No	9.9	52.8	6.1	0.2	31.0	9.3	56.4	11.4	0.9	22.0
	Yes	8.1	50.1	6.5	1.6	33.8	6.2	53.8	14.1	1.6	24.3
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	10.5	53.1	4.9	0.4	31.0	9.7	55.6	11.8	1.2	21.7
	Western Slovenia	8.8	51.7	7.5	0.4	31.6	8.1	56.6	11.6	0.8	22.9
Living environment	Rural	13.0	48.8	5.8	0.8	31.6	12.2	53.1	9.3	1.5	23.9
	Suburban	8.3	52.1	6.6	-	33.0	7.8	54.8	13.1	0.9	23.4
	Urban	7.1	56.4	6.3	0.3	30.0	6.3	60.0	13.3	0.5	19.9
Mental health	No problems in mental health	9.2	53.6	5.6	0.4	31.2	8.6	56.5	10.5	1.5	22.8
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	10.7	50.0	7.3	0.4	31.6	9.5	55.2	14.2	-	21.1

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

- no occurrence.

OPINIONS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES AS SMOKING CESSATION AIDS

Heated tobacco products

About half of respondents (53%) think heated tobacco products are not effective smoking cessation aids, 6% think they are, while less than half (41%) ticked the answer *Don't know* (Table 22).

The percentages of respondents who think that heated tobacco products are effective smoking cessation aids are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in the age group 25–44 years compared to those in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years);
- employed and inactive respondents compared to unemployed;
- respondents living in urban environment compared to those living in rural environment.

The percentage of those who ticked the answer *Don't know* is statistically significantly higher among:

- female respondents compared to male respondents;
- respondents in the age group 25–44 years compared to respondents in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years);
- inactive respondents compared to employed and unemployed, and also among unemployed respondents compared to employed.

Electronic cigarettes

Almost two thirds (62%) of respondents think electronic cigarettes are not effective smoking cessation aids, approximately a tenth (9%) think they are, while less than a third (29%) ticked the answer *Don't know* (Table 22).

The percentages of respondents who think that electronic cigarettes are effective smoking cessation aids are statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- respondents in age groups 18–24 and 25–44 years compared to those in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years), additionally among respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years) compared to those in age group 25–44 years;
- employed respondents compared to inactive.

The percentage of those who ticked the answer *Don't know* is statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age group 65–74 years compared to those in age groups 25–44 and 45–64 years, and also among respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years) compared to those in the age group 25–44 years;
- inactive respondents compared to employed and unemployed and also among unemployed respondents compared to employed.

Table 22: Opinions on the effectiveness of heated tobacco products and electronic cigarettes as smoking cessation aids among respondents aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Heated tobacco products as smoking cessation aids			Electronic cigarettes as smoking cessation aids		
		Effective	Not effective	Don't know	Effective	Not effective	Don't know
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Total (n = 1,033)		6.0	53.1	40.9	9.4	61.9	28.7
Gender	Male	6.9	59.5	33.6	11.5	62.1	26.5
	Female	4.9	46.3	48.7	7.2	61.7	31.1
Age	18–24 years	7.0	[M]50.7	[M]42.3	18.6	[M]47.5	[M]33.9
	25–44 years	9.5	55.6	34.8	12.8	62.4	24.8
	45–64 years	4.2	53.2	42.6	7.3	66.7	26.0
	65–74 years	1.7	48.7	49.6	1.6	57.3	41.1
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	9.3	[M]56.2	[M]34.4	[M]20.9	[M]42.8	[M]36.3
	Male, 25–44 years	11.5	58.4	30.1	15.5	61.8	22.7
	Male, 45–64 years	3.8	61.2	34.9	9.4	68.2	22.5
	Male, 65–74 years	2.4	[M]59.7	[M]37.9	1.1	[M]58.9	[M]40.0
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	4.5	[M]44.6	[M]51.0	[M]16.0	[M]52.7	[M]31.3
	Female, 25–44 years	7.3	52.5	40.2	9.8	63.0	27.2
	Female, 45–64 years	4.6	44.8	50.5	5.2	65.1	29.7
	Female, 65–74 years	1.0	38.6	60.3	2.0	[M]55.8	[M]42.2
Education	Secondary or less	6.3	52.2	41.5	8.6	61.8	29.6
	Tertiary or more	5.6	54.1	40.3	10.2	62.0	27.8
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	7.1	61.5	31.4	10.4	63.6	26.0
	Male, tertiary or more	6.8	57.2	35.9	12.6	60.4	27.1
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	5.6	42.2	52.3	6.7	59.8	33.5
	Female, tertiary or more	4.2	50.8	45.0	7.7	63.7	28.6
Employment status	Employed	7.2	55.3	37.5	11.2	63.4	25.4
	Inactive	4.5	50.2	45.3	6.1	59.8	34.1
	Unemployed	-	[M]44.0	[M]56.0	8.9	[M]55.7	[M]35.5
Living alone	No	5.7	53.4	40.9	9.1	62.3	28.6
	Yes	7.8	51.4	40.9	11.0	58.9	30.0
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	5.4	52.3	42.3	8.4	62.7	28.9
	Western Slovenia	6.6	54.0	39.5	10.5	60.9	28.6
Living environment	Rural	4.0	52.8	43.2	8.1	60.8	31.0
	Suburban	6.4	51.2	42.4	9.3	59.7	31.0
	Urban	7.7	54.6	37.7	10.7	64.3	25.0
Mental health	No problems in mental health	5.2	53.8	40.9	9.0	62.0	29.0
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	7.5	51.6	40.9	10.2	61.6	28.2

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

- no occurrence.

EXPOSURE TO AEROSOL OF HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND/OR ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES INDOORS

Just over half (53%) of respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes are exposed to aerosol from heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes, mostly less than weekly (Table 23). The percentage of exposed respondents is statistically significantly higher among:

- male respondents compared to female respondents;
- is decreasing by age and is the highest in the youngest age group (18–24 years) and the lowest in the oldest age group (65–74 years);
- employed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

4% of respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes report daily exposure to aerosol from heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes (Table 24). The percentage of daily exposed respondents is statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years) compared to those in the oldest age group (65–74 years), also among respondents in age group 25–44 years compared to those in the age group 65–44 years;
- employed respondents compared to inactive;
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents living in urban environment compared to those living in rural environment.

Table 23: Percentages of exposed and frequency of exposure to aerosol from heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors among respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Exposed to aerosol from heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes	Frequency of exposure to aerosol from heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes		
			At least weekly	Less than weekly	Never
		%	%	%	%
Total (n = 1,020)		52.7	7.5	45.2	47.3
Gender	Male	57.1	8.3	48.8	42.9
	Female	48.0	6.7	41.3	52.0
Age	18–24 years	75.1	15.6	[M]59.5	24.9
	25–44 years	61.1	9.9	51.2	38.9
	45–64 years	47.0	5.8	41.2	53.0
	65–74 years	34.9	1.7	33.2	65.1
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	[M]70.1	[M]13.4	[M]56.6	[M]29.9
	Male, 25–44 years	64.6	11.4	53.2	35.4
	Male, 45–64 years	51.9	6.7	45.1	48.1
	Male, 65–74 years	[M]43.9	1.4	[M]42.5	[M]56.1
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	[M]80.6	[M]18.0	[M]62.6	[M]19.4
	Female, 25–44 years	57.0	8.1	48.9	43.0
	Female, 45–64 years	41.9	4.9	37.0	58.1
	Female, 65–74 years	26.5	1.9	24.6	73.5
Education	Secondary or less	52.2	9.3	42.9	47.8
	Tertiary or more	53.2	5.5	47.7	46.8
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	60.8	11.7	49.1	39.2
	Male, tertiary or more	53.0	4.6	48.4	47.0
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	43.0	6.8	36.2	57.0
	Female, tertiary or more	53.5	6.5	47.0	46.5
Employment status	Employed	55.8	8.8	47.1	44.2
	Inactive	46.7	5.3	41.3	53.3
	Unemployed	[M]53.6	6.1	[M]47.5	[M]46.4
Living alone	No	52.5	6.5	46.0	47.5
	Yes	54.0	14.5	39.5	46.0
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	53.7	8.1	45.5	46.3
	Western Slovenia	51.6	6.8	44.8	48.4
Living environment	Rural	53.5	7.5	46.0	46.5
	Suburban	50.2	5.5	44.7	49.8
	Urban	53.4	8.8	44.6	46.6
Mental health	No problems in mental health	50.3	6.7	43.6	49.7
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	57.6	9.1	48.5	42.4

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

Table 24: Percentages of daily exposed to aerosol from heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors among respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Daily exposure to aerosol from heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes %
Total (n = 1,020)		4.0
Gender	Male	4.4
	Female	3.6
Age	18–24 years	6.7
	25–44 years	6.3
	45–64 years	2.5
	65–74 years	1.0
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	6.7
	Male, 25–44 years	6.6
	Male, 45–64 years	3.4
	Male, 65–74 years	-
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	6.7
	Female, 25–44 years	5.9
	Female, 45–64 years	1.6
	Female, 65–74 years	1.9
Education	Secondary or less	5.1
	Tertiary or more	2.8
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	5.7
	Male, tertiary or more	2.9
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	4.4
	Female, tertiary or more	2.8
Employment status	Employed	5.3
	Inactive	1.6
	Unemployed	3.6
Living alone	No	3.2
	Yes	9.8
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	4.7
	Western Slovenia	3.3
Living environment	Rural	2.6
	Suburban	3.4
	Urban	5.8
Mental health	No problems in mental health	3.5
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	5.0

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

- no occurrence.

USE OF HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND/OR ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES INDOORS IN THE HOME LIVING ENVIRONMENT BY RESPONDENT, OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OR VISITORS

Approximately a quarter (24%) of respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes, report that they, other household members or visitors use heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors in the respondents' home living environment (Table 25). The percentage is statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years) compared to those in older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years);
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Daily use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors in the respondents' home living environment by the respondent, other household members or visitors was reported by just below 4% of respondents, who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes (Table 26). The percentage is statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in younger age groups (18–24 and 25–44 years) compared to those in older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years);
- respondents that live alone compared to those that do not live alone;
- respondents with mental health problems compared to those without them.

Table 25: Use and frequency of use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors in the respondents' home living environment by the respondent, other household members or visitors, among respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Use of use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors in the respondents' home living environment	Frequency of use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors in the respondents' home living environment		
			At least weekly	Less than weekly	Never
		%	%	%	%
Total (n = 1,020)		23.7	5.9	17.8	76.3
Gender	Male	23.7	6.0	17.8	76.3
	Female	23.6	5.8	17.8	76.4
Age	18–24 years	M35.6	11.4	24.2	M64.4
	25–44 years	29.1	9.4	19.8	70.9
	45–64 years	19.2	3.6	15.6	80.8
	65–74 years	15.4	0.5	14.9	84.6
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	M29.4	11.3	M18.1	M70.6
	Male, 25–44 years	29.6	9.7	19.9	70.4
	Male, 45–64 years	19.1	3.4	15.6	80.9
	Male, 65–74 years	17.8	-	17.8	82.2
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	M42.4	11.4	M31.1	M57.6
	Female, 25–44 years	28.6	9.0	19.6	71.4
	Female, 45–64 years	19.4	3.8	15.6	80.6
	Female, 65–74 years	13.1	1.0	12.2	86.9
Education	Secondary or less	24.8	6.4	18.4	75.2
	Tertiary or more	22.5	5.4	17.1	77.5
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	28.2	6.3	21.9	71.8
	Male, tertiary or more	18.7	5.5	13.2	81.3
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	21.0	6.4	14.6	79.0
	Female, tertiary or more	26.5	5.2	21.2	73.5
Employment status	Employed	25.2	6.8	18.3	74.8
	Inactive	20.8	4.1	16.7	79.2
	Unemployed	M24.4	6.2	M18.1	M75.6
Living alone	No	22.7	5.0	17.7	77.3
	Yes	30.9	12.2	18.7	69.1
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	24.2	5.9	18.4	75.8
	Western Slovenia	23.1	6.0	17.1	76.9
Living environment	Rural	23.7	5.3	18.4	76.3
	Suburban	23.8	5.3	18.5	76.2
	Urban	23.5	6.8	16.7	76.5
Mental health	No problems in mental health	21.6	4.8	16.8	78.4
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	27.9	8.2	19.7	72.1
Living with children, younger than 18 years	No	22.5	5.7	16.8	77.5
	Yes	26.3	6.3	20.0	73.7
Living with persons aged 65+ or with chronic diseases	No	23.8	6.5	17.3	76.2
	Yes	23.3	4.3	19.0	76.7

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

M less precise estimate.

- no occurrence.

Table 26: Daily use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors in the respondents' home living environment by the respondent, other household members or visitors, among respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Daily use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors in the respondents' home living environment %
Total (n = 1,020)		3.7
Gender	Male	3.7
	Female	3.7
Age	18–24 years	8.0
	25–44 years	5.6
	45–64 years	2.3
	65–74 years	0.5
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	9.0
	Male, 25–44 years	5.3
	Male, 45–64 years	2.4
	Male, 65–74 years	-
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	6.7
	Female, 25–44 years	6.0
	Female, 45–64 years	2.1
	Female, 65–74 years	1.0
Education	Secondary or less	4.1
	Tertiary or more	3.3
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	4.4
	Male, tertiary or more	3.0
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	3.7
	Female, tertiary or more	3.6
Employment status	Employed	4.2
	Inactive	2.8
	Unemployed	3.8
Living alone	No	3.0
	Yes	8.8
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	3.7
	Western Slovenia	3.7
Living environment	Rural	2.9
	Suburban	3.4
	Urban	4.7
Mental health	No problems in mental health	2.7
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	5.8
Living with children, younger than 18 years	No	3.7
	Yes	3.8
Living with persons aged 65 + or with chronic diseases	No	4.2
	Yes	2.5

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

- no occurrence.

OPINIONS ON THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO AEROSOL OF HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND/OR ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES INDOORS

About two-thirds of respondents (68%) who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes think that exposure to aerosol from heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes indoors is harmful to health, about a quarter (26%) are undecided and 6% think that such exposure is not harmful to health (Table 27). The percentage of those who consider this type of exposure not harmful to health is statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in both older age groups (45–64 and 65–74 years) compared to the respondents in the youngest age group (18–24 years), also among respondents from the oldest age group (65–74 years) compared to those in the age group 45–64 years;
- unemployed respondents compared to employed.

Table 27: Opinion on the harmful effects of exposure to aerosol of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes indoors, among respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Exposure to aerosol of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes		
		is harmful to my health	is neither harmful, nor harmless to my health	is not harmful to my health
		%	%	%
Total (n = 1,020)		68.4	25.6	6.0
Gender	Male	68.9	24.9	6.3
	Female	68.0	26.3	5.7
Age	18–24 years	78.3	19.5	2.1
	25–44 years	71.5	24.0	4.6
	45–64 years	65.3	28.1	6.6
	65–74 years	63.5	26.5	10.0
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	[M]72.5	[M]25.2	2.3
	Male, 25–44 years	69.7	24.9	5.4
	Male, 45–64 years	67.1	26.0	6.9
	Male, 65–74 years	[M]69.1	21.5	9.4
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	[M]84.8	[M]13.3	2.0
	Female, 25–44 years	73.5	22.9	3.7
	Female, 45–64 years	63.4	30.3	6.3
	Female, 65–74 years	[M]58.4	31.2	10.5
Education	Secondary or less	63.9	29.0	7.1
	Tertiary or more	73.4	21.8	4.8
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	64.9	28.0	7.1
	Male, tertiary or more	73.3	21.4	5.3
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	62.9	30.1	7.0
	Female, tertiary or more	73.5	22.2	4.3
Employment status	Employed	69.5	25.6	4.9
	Inactive	68.0	24.6	7.3
	Unemployed	[M]56.3	[M]31.9	11.8
Living alone	No	69.2	24.9	5.8
	Yes	62.7	30.2	7.2
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	67.8	26.3	5.9
	Western Slovenia	69.1	24.7	6.2
Living environment	Rural	71.7	22.6	5.7
	Suburban	69.2	23.6	7.2
	Urban	64.6	29.8	5.6
Mental health	No problems in mental health	69.6	24.8	5.7
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	66.1	27.2	6.7

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER TOBACCO/NICOTINE PRODUCTS (heated tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, nicotine pouches)

The highest percentage of respondents who have heard of other tobacco/nicotine products, that is more than a third (39%), report that they obtain information about other tobacco/nicotine products online, just under a third (31%) from friends and relatives, a fifth (20%) from users of these products, and about a sixth (17%) from social media, all of which are generally non-credible sources of information about these products (Figure 8). Only 5% of respondents who have heard of these products refer to professional literature and 3% to information from professional organisations or institutions, which are credible sources.

Figure 8: Sources of information about other tobacco/nicotine products, among respondents who have heard of other tobacco/nicotine products, aged 18–74 years (n = 1,020).

Almost all respondents (97%) who have heard of other tobacco/nicotine products use mainly non-credible sources (Table 29) – just under a third (31%) use exclusively non-credible sources and almost two-thirds (65%) use more non-credible sources (Table 29). 3% of respondents who have heard of other tobacco/nicotine products use mainly credible sources, but most of these combine credible sources with non-credible sources.

The percentages of those using only non-credible sources are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age group 45–64 years compared to those in youngest age group (18–24 years);
- unemployed respondents compared to employed;
- respondents living in suburban environment compared to those living in urban environment.

The percentages of those using mostly non-credible sources are statistically significantly higher among:

- respondents in age groups 25–44 in 45–64 years compared to those in the youngest age group (18–24 years);
- respondents living in urban environment compared to those living in suburban environment.

Table 28: Sources of information about other tobacco/nicotine products (heated tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, nicotine pouches), among respondents who have heard of other tobacco/nicotine products aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Only non-credible sources	More non-credible sources	More credible sources	Only credible sources
		%	%	%	%
Total (n = 753)		31.4	65.1	3.3	0.1
Gender	Male	29.1	66.9	4.0	-
	Female	34.0	63.2	2.6	0.2
Age	18–24 years	[M]41.1	[M]50.7	8.2	-
	25–44 years	31.0	66.2	2.4	0.3
	45–64 years	29.6	68.3	2.1	-
	65–74 years	29.9	64.9	5.2	-
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	[M]32.3	[M]54.4	[M]13.3	-
	Male, 25–44 years	30.2	67.7	2.1	-
	Male, 45–64 years	26.9	70.4	2.7	-
	Male, 65–74 years	[M]29.1	[M]65.1	5.8	-
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	[M]50.9	[M]46.6	2.6	-
	Female, 25–44 years	32.0	64.5	2.8	0.6
	Female, 45–64 years	32.4	66.1	1.5	-
	Female, 65–74 years	[M]30.6	[M]64.7	4.7	-
Education	Secondary or less	31.3	65.3	3.4	-
	Tertiary or more	31.6	64.9	3.2	0.2
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	27.2	68.1	4.7	-
	Male, tertiary or more	31.2	65.5	3.3	-
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	35.9	62.1	2.0	-
	Female, tertiary or more	32.0	64.3	3.2	0.5
Employment status	Employed	30.0	66.9	2.9	0.2
	Inactive	33.0	62.5	4.5	-
	Unemployed	[M]42.2	[M]57.8	-	-
Living alone	No	31.9	65.3	2.8	-
	Yes	28.5	63.7	6.9	0.9
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	32.8	64.6	2.6	-
	Western Slovenia	30.0	65.7	4.1	0.2
Living environment	Rural	31.4	65.3	3.3	-
	Suburban	37.3	59.3	3.3	-
	Urban	28.0	68.3	3.3	0.3
Mental health	No problems in mental health	31.7	64.8	3.4	0.2
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	31.0	65.8	3.2	-

The coloured groups by independent variables are those with statistically significant differences present between categories within the same independent variable ($p < 0.050$); the percentages shown are statistically significantly different within individual categories of the same independent variable (Bonferroni correction). E.g., if the cells are coloured in independent variable Gender, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the genders; if the cells are coloured in independent variable Age, then the percentages are statistically significantly different between the age groups. For most of the variables, the explanation on which groups have statistically significantly different percentages is included in the text (except for sex X age and sex X education).

[M] less precise estimate.

- no occurrence.

OBSERVATION OF USE OF HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND/OR ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES IN DIFFERENT INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

The highest percentage of respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes, that is almost a third (31%), report that they observed the use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes in restaurants, bars or clubs, approximately one in eight (13%) in the workplace, approximately one in ten (11%) elsewhere and also approximately one in ten (9%) in home living environment (Figure 9 and Table 29).

Figure 9: Observation of use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes in different indoor environments in the last 12 months, among respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes aged 18–74 years (n = 1,020).

Table 29: Observation of use of heated tobacco products and/or electronic cigarettes in different indoor environments in the last 12 months, among respondents who have heard of heated tobacco products and/or e-cigarettes aged 18–74 years, by socio-demographic and other selected independent variables.

		Home living environment	Workplace	Educational institutions	Public transport	Private vehicles	Restaurants, bars, clubs	Elsewhere	Nowhere
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total (n = 1,020)		9.0	13.2	3.9	5.6	7.6	30.7	10.8	47.8
Gender	Male	8.0	17.1	3.7	7.3	9.9	33.6	12.5	42.2
	Female	10.1	9.0	4.1	3.7	5.1	27.5	9.1	53.8
Age	18–24 years	17.6	13.3	18.7	20.2	16.8	[M]59.7	12.4	18.3
	25–44 years	10.7	19.3	4.4	6.0	7.5	33.9	9.8	43.6
	45–64 years	7.3	11.9	1.3	2.6	7.0	23.0	10.9	53.4
	65–74 years	4.6	2.5	0.6	3.6	3.6	25.2	12.1	60.6
Gender X Age	Male, 18–24 years	11.3	11.3	[M]16.0	[M]24.3	[M]16.0	[M]63.1	[M]13.5	[M]20.9
	Male, 25–44 years	10.6	24.7	5.0	7.5	9.1	34.1	12.3	37.0
	Male, 45–64 years	6.2	16.6	1.0	3.8	11.0	28.0	11.2	46.4
	Male, 65–74 years	4.0	2.8	-	5.3	5.2	[M]28.2	15.6	[M]57.4
Gender X Age	Female, 18–24 years	[M]24.6	[M]15.4	[M]21.8	[M]15.8	[M]17.6	[M]55.9	11.2	[M]15.3
	Female, 25–44 years	10.8	13.0	3.7	4.2	5.8	33.7	7.0	51.1
	Female, 45–64 years	8.4	6.9	1.5	1.3	2.8	17.7	10.6	60.8
	Female, 65–74 years	5.2	2.3	1.2	2.1	2.1	22.5	8.7	63.6
Education	Secondary or less	9.0	15.2	5.2	7.1	6.9	28.2	9.2	48.7
	Tertiary or more	9.0	10.9	2.4	4.0	8.3	33.3	12.6	46.8
Gender X Education	Male, secondary or less	6.7	20.9	5.2	9.1	9.9	33.0	10.4	41.0
	Male, tertiary or more	9.4	12.8	2.1	5.3	9.8	34.3	14.8	43.4
Gender X Education	Female, secondary or less	11.6	9.0	5.2	4.8	3.7	23.1	7.9	56.9
	Female, tertiary or more	8.6	9.0	2.8	2.5	6.6	32.4	10.4	50.4
Employment status	Employed	10.3	18.9	3.3	4.5	8.7	30.3	10.4	44.7
	Inactive	6.5	3.9	4.9	8.2	6.3	31.6	11.9	51.6
	Unemployed	10.0	2.2	4.2	1.8	2.0	[M]28.4	8.6	[M]63.5
Living alone	No	8.7	12.9	3.9	5.2	7.4	30.9	11.2	47.8
	Yes	11.7	15.2	3.8	8.2	9.0	29.0	7.9	47.8
Cohesion region	Eastern Slovenia	8.4	14.3	3.8	5.7	6.6	30.2	9.9	47.2
	Western Slovenia	9.8	11.9	4.0	5.4	8.6	31.2	11.9	48.4
Living environment	Rural	7.1	13.1	3.8	5.4	6.6	31.8	10.8	49.4
	Suburban	8.0	13.9	4.2	5.4	6.6	29.4	10.0	48.6
	Urban	11.6	12.8	3.8	5.9	9.1	30.3	11.4	45.6
Mental health	No problems in mental health	7.7	13.0	2.8	4.8	6.3	28.2	10.5	51.5
	Depressive disorder or mental health problems	11.8	13.6	6.1	7.2	10.2	35.8	11.5	40.3

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[M] less precise estimate.

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