

GATS | UGANDA



GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY: COUNTRY REPORT 2013



Foreword

Tobacco use is a major cause of preventable premature death and disability in developing countries like Uganda. Current scientific evidence has established that tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke causes disease, disability and death. Tobacco products are engineered to create and maintain addiction. Various factors may contribute to tobacco use.

Comprehensive, evidence-based population level data were not available in the Ministry of Health to show the magnitude, trends and impact of the tobacco epidemic in the country. But through a detailed and documented account of tobacco use and key tobacco control policies at a national level, this major gap has been addressed by the 2013 Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Uganda. GATS complements other government agency efforts in periodically monitoring the tobacco epidemic and provides comprehensive evidence and information for informing tobacco control planning and policy development.

The Government of Uganda is committed to controlling tobacco use through promoting tobacco prevention and control efforts, identification of interventions, and development and implementation of tobacco control laws and regulations. The country's commitment was demonstrated through the signing in 2005 and ratification of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) in 2007. GATS Uganda fulfills Article 20 of the WHO FCTC which obligates countries to monitor tobacco use.

This survey has been a collaborative activity by both national and international partners, namely: Ministry of Health (MoH), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), World Health Organization (WHO), Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and The CDC Foundation (CDCF).

The Ministry of Health expresses its gratitude and appreciation to all partners and participants in the GATS survey.

It is our hope that these nationally representative findings in this report will be useful to all stakeholders in the tobacco control community and will significantly contribute to our efforts in planning, development, implementation and evaluation of tobacco control policies in our effort to save current and future generations from the effects of tobacco.

Dr. Elioda Tumwesigye

MINISTER OF HEALTH

Acknowledgement

The Uganda Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2013 was successfully conducted due to tireless efforts and involvement of several organizations, both local and international, at the various stages of the survey. We would like to sincerely thank everyone who helped make the survey a success.

We are grateful to the Ministry of Health Uganda, for the leadership, Vision and Support during the GATS implementation. We would like to thank Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), our implementing partner, for carrying out the survey in a timely manner.

Special thanks also go to the World Health Organization (WHO), The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), The CDC Foundation, and RTI International for the financial and technical support to the survey. We acknowledge the help and cooperation from the members of the following GATS review committees: Questionnaire review committee, Sample review committee, and Analysis Review Committee, for their technical reviews that ensured internationally acceptable standards and comparability of the survey results.

Our gratitude goes to all the field workers and their supervisors, who despite the challenges of the rainy season and poor roads during the survey, demonstrated courage and resilience which ensured timely completion of the survey.

This success could not have been achieved but for the excellent roles of various stakeholders who provided their maximum support and commitment at every phase of the GATS project that resulted in this huge success.

I am hopeful that this report will provide a new impetus to the development of policy, strategic plan and regulations for effective tobacco control in Uganda.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. The 2013 Uganda GATS was a nationally representative household survey of non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years or older. The survey was designed to produce internationally comparable data for the country as a whole, and by gender and place of residence (urban/rural).

GATS Uganda was conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) on behalf of the Ministry of Health. Technical assistance was provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies.

GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control programs. It also assists countries in implementing the WHO MPOWER policy package. WHO MPOWER is a technical package summarizing tobacco control approaches contained in the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). The major objectives of the survey were to systematically monitor adult use of tobacco (smoking and smokeless) and other key tobacco control indicators by using a nationally representative sample of Ugandan adults.

Methodology

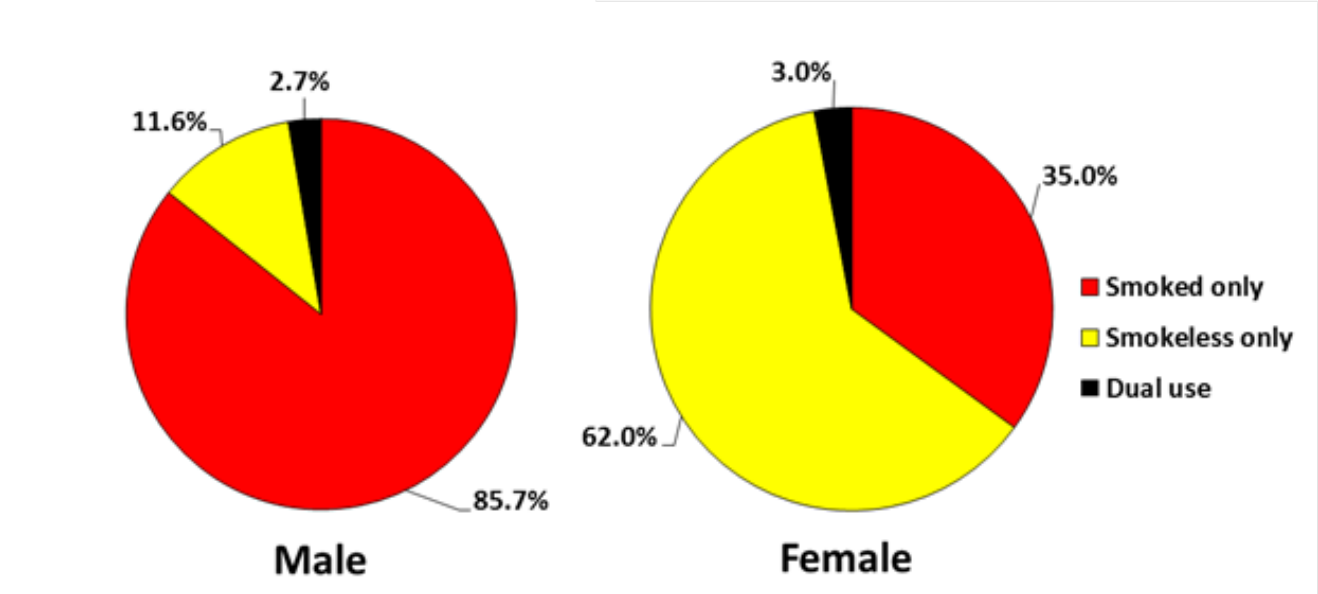
GATS Uganda used a standardized questionnaire, sample design, data collection, and management procedures. A multi-stage stratified cluster sampling design was used to produce key indicators for the country as a whole and by gender and residence (urban or rural). In Uganda, GATS was conducted in 2013, and it was the first stand-alone survey on tobacco use with a very large scope and nationwide coverage. Electronic handheld devices were used for data collection and management. A total of 10,382 households were sampled; 8,982 households completed screening and 8,508 individuals were successfully interviewed (one individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey). The overall response rate for GATS Uganda was 86.6%. The household response rate was 91.2% (89.3% urban, 93.1% rural), while the individual response rate was 94.9% (94.8% urban, 95.0% rural).

The survey provided information on tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, exposure to secondhand smoke, and tobacco-related economics, media knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions. The data from GATS will assist Uganda to enhance its capacity to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control programs and to fulfill its obligations under the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries.

Key Findings

Tobacco Use: In 2013, 7.9% (1.3 million) Ugandan adults aged 15 years or older currently use tobacco products: 11.6% of men and 4.6% of women. Overall, 5.8% (0.96 million) of adults (10.3% of men and 1.8% of women) currently smoked tobacco, and 5.3% (0.88 million) of adults (9.6% of men and 1.4% of women) currently smoked cigarettes. Smokeless tobacco products were used by 2.4% (0.39 million) of adults (1.7% of men and 3.0% of women). Among tobacco users, the majority of men used smoked tobacco, while most women used smokeless tobacco (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Type of Tobacco use, by Gender, GATS Uganda, 2013



Overall, 4.8% of adults (0.8 million) were daily smokers (8.6% of men, 1.3% of women), while 1% (0.17 million) were occasional smokers (1.6% of men and 0.4% of women). Daily cigarette smokers smoked an average of 7 cigarettes per day (7 cigarettes per day in urban areas and 6 cigarettes per day in rural areas). Seventy-three percent of 20 to 34 year old males who had ever smoked on a daily basis started smoking daily before the age of 20 years. Almost three quarters of all current daily tobacco users (72.3%) had their first tobacco use of the day within 30 minutes of waking (Table 4.11).

Smoking Cessation: Slightly over four in ten (43.9%) past-year smokers (current smokers or former smokers who quit in past 12 months) aged 15 years or above in Uganda had made an attempt to quit smoking in the past 12 months. Three out of four (75.7%) past-year smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months tried to quit without any assistance. Only 45.2% of past-year smokers who had visited a health care provider in the past 12 months received advice to quit smoking from the provider. Overall, nearly two in three (63.6%) current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking someday.

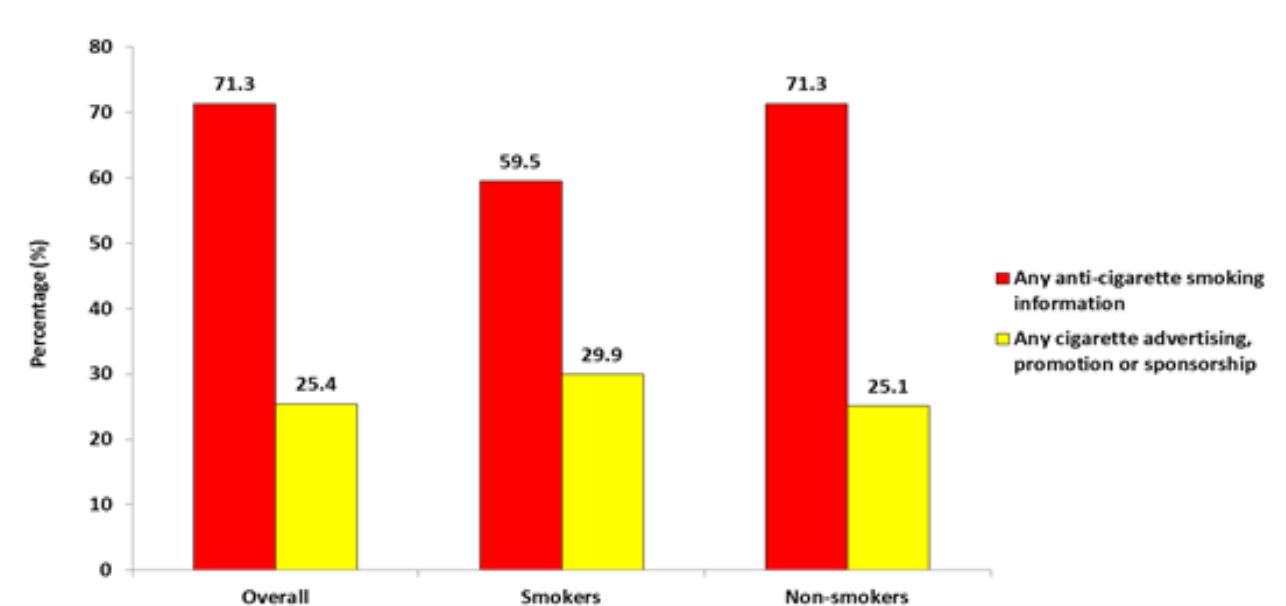
Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: An estimated 20.4% (0.5 million) of adults who worked indoors had been exposed to secondhand smoke in their workplace in the past 30 days; for non-smokers, the estimate was 18.7% (0.4 million). An estimated 13.1% (2.2 million) of adults in Uganda were exposed to secondhand smoke at home. Among non-smokers, the estimated prevalence of exposure in the home was 10% (1.6 million); 8.8% for men (0.6 million) and 11% for women (0.9 million). Among adults who had visited different public places in the past 30 days, 62.3% (60.9% of non-smokers) were exposed to secondhand smoke in bars and night clubs; 7.8% (7.7%, non-smokers) in public transportation; 5.7% (5.8%, non-smokers) in government buildings; 16.0% (16.1%, non-smokers) in restaurants and 4.5% (4.5%, non-smokers) in health-care facilities.

Economics of Tobacco Smoking: The five most purchased brands of manufactured cigarettes were: Supermatch (44.1%), Sportsman (37.7%), Safari (13.0%), Sweet Menthol (3.6%), and Rex (1%). The median amount spent on manufactured cigarettes per month was UGX11,980 (UGX = Uganda Shillings, the currency for Uganda). On average, a current cigarette smoker in Uganda spent UGX 20,730 per month on manufactured cigarettes. The average cost of 2000 manufactured cigarettes (100 packs) as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2013] was 16.4%.

In general, 88.2% of Ugandan adults favored increasing taxes on tobacco products, and 9 in 10 (89.3%) Ugandan adults favored a complete ban on tobacco advertising (Table 7.4).

Media: In the previous 30 days prior to the survey, 70.6% of Ugandan adults (59.5% current smokers and 71.3% non-smokers) noticed anti-cigarette smoking information. Overall, 31.9% of current smokers thought about quitting because they noticed a warning label on a cigarette package. The percentage of adults who noticed any cigarette advertising, promotion or sponsorship in the last 30 days was 25.4% (29.9% of smokers and 25.1% of non-smokers) (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Exposure to Anti- and Pro- Cigarette Smoking Information, GATS Uganda 2013



Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions: More than 94.6% of Ugandan adults (87.0% of current smokers and 95.0% of non-smokers) believed that smoking causes serious illness. About one-third (36.3%) of current smokers believed that smoking can cause stroke, while for non-smokers, a higher percentage (59.0%) believed that smoking can cause stroke.

Policy Implications and Recommendations

The GATS Uganda survey was the first of the kind in Uganda, and it provided critical information on tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators by socio-demographic characteristics for use by policy makers and the tobacco control community. The overall findings from GATS Uganda indicated that there was positive environment for tobacco control with public support for key tobacco control interventions. The key recommendations from the study, as aligned with the MPOWER framework, are as follows:

- Regular periodic monitoring of tobacco use and other key tobacco indicators is critical to track the implementation of the MPOWER policy package.
- There is significant exposure to secondhand smoke in Uganda, especially in workplaces, public places and in the hospitality industry such as bars and hotels. Implementation of 100% smoke-free policies that cover all public places and workplaces has been shown to protect non-smokers from exposure to secondhand smoke. Smoke-free laws can improve public health by reducing public exposure to secondhand smoke and increasing cessation.

- Over three-quarters of past-year smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months did so without assistance, and almost half of past-year smokers who report visiting a health care provider were not advised to quit smoking by a health care professional. This indicates opportunities for increasing the current capacity among health-care providers in providing cessation support.
- Over 70% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in media, while over 30% of current smokers reported thinking about quitting after noticing warning labels on cigarette packs. Anti-tobacco advertisement campaigns, effective media messages, and pictorial health warnings on all tobacco products packaging can be used to increase cessation of tobacco products among users and discourage initiation.
- One in every 4 adults reported noticing tobacco advertising, promotion or sponsorship through various media outlets, especially at the point of sale. Total bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS), in concert with effective enforcement, have been shown to have a significant impact on delaying initiation of tobacco use and increasing cessation.
- The relative cost of cigarettes as a percentage of the GDP was low compared to household necessities like bread and sugar. Raising the prices of tobacco products through taxation can make them less affordable, thus encouraging cessation and preventing initiation.

1.0 Introduction

Tobacco use is a leading cause of preventable death and disease in the world. Worldwide, tobacco use causes more than 5 million deaths each year and current trends show that it will result in over 8 million deaths annually by 2030. The vast majority of these deaths are projected to occur in the developing world (1-3).

The World Health Organization (WHO) has taken leadership to reduce the global burden of disease and death caused by tobacco, thereby protecting present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. This is accomplished through the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and the MPOWER package¹ of tobacco policies. It obligates countries to adhere to the provisions and guidelines of the WHO FCTC.

An efficient and systematic surveillance mechanism to monitor the tobacco epidemic is one of the essential components of a comprehensive tobacco control program. To this end, the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) was launched in February 2007. GATS enables countries to measure tobacco use and other key tobacco control indicators. Results from GATS assist countries in the formulation, implementation, tracking and evaluation of effective tobacco control interventions. GATS also allows countries to compare results of their survey with results from other countries implementing the survey.

The CDC, CDC Foundation, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHSPH), RTI International, WHO and countries throughout the world are working together to implement GATS.

1.1 Background

Uganda Country Profile

Uganda is located in eastern Africa and is bordered to the east by Kenya, to the north by South Sudan, and to the west by the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It covers an estimated area of 241,550.7 square kilometres (sq.km), of which 41,743.2 sq km are open water and swamps while 199,807.4 sq km is land. The altitude above sea level ranges from 620 metres (Albert Nile) to 5,111 metres (Mt. Rwenzori peak).

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

The country is composed of 112 districts with a population of 34.9 Million Ugandans. Its annual growth rate is 3.0% with a population density 174 per sq.km and has a sex ratio of 100.5 males per 100 females (4). The gross domestic product per capita is USD 572 with a growth rate of 1.1% (5).

Uganda signed and ratified the WHO FCTC treaty in 2004 and 2007, respectively, making it legally bound by the provisions and guidelines of the treaty.

Figure 3: Map of Uganda showing districts



1.2 Tobacco Use in Uganda

The Uganda Demographic Health Survey (6) found that tobacco use prevalence amongst adults was 15% for males and 3% for females nationally. The Uganda DHS showed a decline in tobacco use among male adults from 23% in 2006 to 15% in 2011, while among female adults there was a decline from 4% in 2006 to 3% in 2011. According to the 2011 Uganda Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), 10.9% of the students had ever smoked cigarettes, while 17.3% were current tobacco users (7). GYTS 2011 also showed current smokeless tobacco use among youth was

10.0%, 11.6% among boys, and 8.9% among girls (7). There were no major changes in tobacco use among Uganda youth between 2006 and 2011 (7).

Smokeless tobacco products use in Uganda is common, especially among youth (including school going children), while snuff taking is commonly practiced by the elderly (7). Imported smokeless tobacco products are widely available in the market which is mostly preferred by the younger generation (7). There is currently no existing data on the use of water pipe/hookah/shisha in Uganda. However, anecdotal information indicate that use of tobacco through water pipes (Shisha) was an emerging practice in the more affluent communities with a false belief that this kind of tobacco use is harmless (8,9).

1.3 Tobacco and Health

According to WHO, tobacco causes numerous diseases such as asthma, bronchitis, heart diseases, high blood pressure, stroke, stomach ulcers and, many cancers such as cancer of lungs, throat, uterus and mouth (10). It is also linked with miscarriages, premature birth and impotence in men. Tobacco use also increases complications of tuberculosis (TB), diabetes and HIV/AIDS (WHO, 2011). Data available from WHO indicates that in Uganda, 26% of deaths due to cancers of the respiratory system and 14.0% of deaths due to other respiratory diseases were attributable to tobacco (WHO, 2011). Tobacco use is a major cause of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs), which account for 25 % of all deaths in Uganda, with exposure to tobacco use as a major risk factor (11). Evidence from the Uganda Cancer Institute (UCI) shows that every one out of four lung cancer patients were tobacco users and 20.0% of patients with esophageal cancers were tobacco users; moreover, 16.0%, 13.7% and 12.6% of those with oral, stomach and throat cancer used tobacco formerly (12). In addition, 45.0% of all the male COPD patients at Mulago (the largest hospital in Uganda) were attributed to tobacco smoking.

Tobacco growing causes green tobacco sickness (GTS) among the people who handle the tobacco leaf during cultivation and harvesting. In addition, the harvested tobacco is stored in the same home stead where people live thus exposing the occupants to fumes coming from the process of curing which increases the incidence of various respiratory diseases. It has also been noted that women handling tobacco have higher incidences of miscarriages, low birth weight of babies and still births (10, 13).

1.4 The Economic Role of Tobacco in Uganda

Uganda is mainly a tobacco growing country with very minimal manufacturing of tobacco products. According to the information provided by the minister of trade, industry and cooperatives to the parliamentary health committee (2014), the tobacco industry paid UGX 55.4 billion to 60,000 farmers' country wide. Accordingly, the average income of a tobacco

farmer in Uganda in 2013 was 76,000 UGX (UGX = Uganda Shillings, the currency for Uganda) per month compared to 232,700 UGX which is the average monthly household expenditures according to Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) household survey 2009/2010 (14). This indicates that a tobacco farmer earns only 33% of the average basic household expenditures; yet, tobacco growing is labour intensive, does not allow inter cropping, and is a year round crop.

Furthermore, the 2005/06 (15) and 2009/2010 (16) Uganda National Household Surveys indicate that overall, on average, the share of food, drinks and tobacco in total household expenditure was the highest (45%). Likewise, the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2011 showed that smoking prevalence is high in West Nile at 33.7%, which implies that the expenditure on tobacco products are relatively higher in the same regions that grow it (6).

According to Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, tobacco contribution to the total government revenue has been declining and is currently at less than 1% (Figure below).

The Statistical Abstract, 2013 (14) reports that as a contribution to national GDP, the total household expenditure on tobacco products in 2012 was 539 billion UGX while the tobacco industry contributed a total of 289.15 billion UGX.

1.5 Current Tobacco Control Policies in Uganda

Uganda ratified the WHO FCTC in 2007. The objective of the WHO FCTC is “to protect present and future generations from the devastating effects of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke”(17). The country is in the process of developing the Tobacco Control Policy and National Tobacco Control Strategic Plan. Currently, the only existing legal framework for tobacco control is the National Environment regulation 2004 (control of smoking in public places). A Tobacco Control Bill which is FCTC compliant is currently under consideration by the Ugandan parliament for enactment into a comprehensive Tobacco Control law.

1.6 Survey Objectives

The specific objectives of the GATS are:

- Systematically monitor adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and track key tobacco control indicators; track implementation of FCTC recommended policies outlined in the MPOWER package.
- Establish the baseline information on tobacco use and tobacco control measures in a nationally representative sample with regards to exposure to secondhand smoke,

cessation, risk perceptions, knowledge and attitudes, exposure to media, price and taxation issues by utilizing a global standard protocol while adapting to the country specific situation.

- Enable comparison of nationally representative data on adult tobacco use and key tobacco control measures in Uganda with regional and global data.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Population

GATS Uganda 2013 targeted women and men aged 15 years and older who considered Uganda to be their usual place of residence. A 'usual' member of a sampled household was any otherwise-eligible resident who had no other residence, or who had multiple residences but had been living in the selected household for at least half of the time during the past 12 months. This also included individuals living in the household for more than 6 months (e.g. newly married women in households or young adults who had started their own households). The sample did not include those who were visitors (e.g., tourists), institutionalized in hospitals, or residing in an assisted living facility/nursing home, on a military base, in group quarters, or in a prison.

2.2 Sampling Design

The survey was designed to generate precise cross-sectional estimates at the national level, including by gender and residence (urban/rural). In selecting the sample, explicit stratification was done by dividing the country into four statistical regions (i.e. Central, Eastern, Northern and Western) to allow for proportional allocation of the sample. A multi-stage stratified cluster sampling was adopted with the enumeration area (EA) as the Primary Sampling Unit; the household was the Secondary Sampling Unit and the selected respondent in the household as the Ultimate Sampling Unit.

Following the GATS sampling protocol, a sample of at least 8,000 respondents was required with 4,000 adults each from urban and rural areas. The household sample size was then adjusted to account for the potential sample size loss due to ineligibility and non-response. A total of 10,400 households were sampled, with equal proportions in both urban and rural. One eligible household member was randomly selected from each participating household which would have resulted in 10,400 individuals completing the survey since on average according to previous surveys, each household was expected to have at least one adult. Sample weights were calculated according to standard procedures in the GATS Sample Design and Sample Weights manuals (18,19). The calculation involved three steps: (1) the determination of a base weight, which was calculated from the probability of selection at each step in the sample design; (2) an adjustment for non-response/ineligibility for household and individual samples;

and (3) a post-stratification calibration to national population counts of people aged 15 years or above by residence, gender, and age groups.

2.3 Questionnaire

GATS Uganda included a household questionnaire and an individual questionnaire. Both were based on the GATS Core Questionnaire with Optional Questions (19), which was designed for use in countries implementing GATS. The GATS Uganda 2013 questionnaire was finalized and approved in June 2012 as it had no major changes after the pretest in December 2012.

2.4 Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire was used to collect information about household members who considered the selected household as their usual place of residence. The head of household was the preferred respondent, but any adult aged 18 years and above with sufficient knowledge of all the members of the household could be chosen in the absence of the head of household. The household questionnaire included basic information on age, gender, current smoking status, and the respondent's relationship with the head of household (if not the same person). Household members information collected was used to randomly select an eligible household member (aged 15 years or above) to complete the individual questionnaire.

2.5 Individual Questionnaire

The individual questionnaire was administered to a randomly selected adult from sampled households included nine sections:

Background Characteristics: Questions on gender, age, marital status, literacy, education, employment status, possession of household items, type of house, ethnicity, marital status, religion, and literacy.

Tobacco Smoking: Questions covered patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily (occasional) consumption, not at all), former/past tobacco consumption, age at initiation of daily smoking, consumption of different tobacco products (cigarettes, pipes, cigars, and other smoked tobacco), nicotine dependence (mean cigarettes smoked per day, time to first cigarette).

Smokeless Tobacco: Questions on patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past use of smokeless tobacco and consumption of different smokeless tobacco products (snuff, chewing tobacco, drinking tobacco, etc.).

Cessation, Smoked Tobacco: Questions related to any attempts to stop smoking, frequency of quit attempts, and visits to a doctor or other health care provider, provider screening and provider advice, and method used to try to stop smoking.

Cessation, Smokeless Tobacco: Questions related to any attempts to stop using smokeless tobacco and method used to try to stop.

Secondhand Smoke: Questions about rules of smoking in the home; exposure to secondhand smoke at home; indoor smoking policy at the workplace; exposure to secondhand smoke in the last 30 days in public places (workplace, government buildings/offices, health care facilities, restaurants, bars / nightclubs, cafés / coffee/tea shops, indoor shopping complex, and public transportation); and knowledge about the harms of secondhand smoke. Questions assessing opinion on smoking bans in public places were also included.

Economics: Questions covering the most recent purchase of manufactured cigarettes, including quantity bought, cost, brand, and source of purchase.

Media: Questions on exposure tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; reaction to health warning labels on cigarette packages; and exposure to anti-tobacco information. The reference period for questions on media was 30 days.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions: Questions regarding knowledge about the health effects of both smoking and smokeless tobacco; questions regarding increasing the tax on tobacco products.

2.6 Programming of the Questionnaire and the Preparation of Handheld Computers

GATS Uganda 2013 used electronic handheld devices – iPAQ for data collection. The programming was supported mainly by RTI International and WHO. The programming of the questionnaire using General Survey System (GSS) software was carried out in collaboration with the Directorate of Information Technology personnel associated with GATS Uganda. Repeated quality control mechanisms were employed to test the quality of questionnaire programming, in accordance with the GATS Programmer’s Guide to General Survey System Manual (20).

The main steps involved in checking quality control were version control/verification for the household and individual questionnaires; date and time verification; verification of skip patterns; and validation checks. The entire process, including administration of the questionnaires, data collection using handheld devices, and data management and aggregation (preparing raw data for analysis), was pretested before the actual survey process began.

Handheld programming was finalized and the final questionnaire for data collection was uploaded to the handheld devices in December 2012 in preparation for the pretest. The electronic case files (used to identify the selected household addresses) were completed after completion of the entire household listing.

2.7 Data Collection

Implementing Agency for GATS Uganda

Uganda Bureau of Statistics was requested by the Ministry of Health to act as the implementing agency for GATS. The Bureau was responsible for overall coordination and management of the survey and collaborated with the Tobacco Control Program of the Ministry of Health and the WHO Country Office.

Pretest

GATS Uganda carried out a pretest in both urban and rural enumeration areas from December 7th - 10th, 2012, covering two enumeration areas in each of the four statistical regions of the country. Pretest sample was equally distributed by gender and smoking status and were individuals 15 years and older. The pretest was conducted in close coordination with CDC and WHO experts, especially in terms of wording and comprehensibility; inconsistencies in skip patterns; the sequencing of questions; completeness of response categories; workload; interview time; availability and callbacks; and other issues. Other important objectives of the pretest were to test procedures for handheld data collection; assess problems in the process of data transfer and aggregation; and develop a data management system for implementation of GATS Uganda.

IT Training

The training of the information technology (IT)/data management staff was conducted two days prior to the training of fieldworkers and was coordinated by RTI. A total of 12 fieldworkers were trained (8 Interviewers and 4 supervisors). These are experienced fieldworkers who had used handheld devices before in data collection. Training was based on standard GATS manuals and procedures and included class sessions, paired mock interviews, and role-playing. Field interviewers had the opportunity to practice various scenarios in a number of combinations.

Field Staff Training

The training of fieldworkers was centrally located and was carried out from 14th – 18th October 2013. It involved presentations, discussions, role play and demonstrations in-front of the class and focused on both the paper questionnaire and hands on practice using the iPAQ. In addition, trainees had a day of field practice of interviewing people in selected villages to practice the use

of handheld devices. The training covered all sections of the questionnaire and all questions therein.

To standardize the survey procedures and minimize non-sampling errors, the GATS manuals were used. Training of field staff for enumeration area mapping and household listing had been previously conducted on September 26th -27th, 2013, where enumerators were trained in map reading and use of the listing forms.

Fieldwork

The fieldwork, which was conducted in over a period of two months (29th October to 20th December 2013) spread over two field trips. The field interviewers and field supervisors who had participated in the training workshop were sent to work areas based on their local language proficiency. Each team comprised of a Supervisor, 4 Interviewers and a driver.

Field Interviewers were responsible for collecting survey information using the handheld devices and submitting the data saved on a secured digital card (SD card) to their respective supervisors.

Field Supervisors were the team leaders for their respective assigned teams with specific assigned enumeration areas (EA). They were responsible for locating the EA and introducing the team to the community leader(s). They were also responsible for collecting survey information using the handheld devices and submitting the data saved on a SD card to the data management supervisor.

The country was divided into four statistical regions and each region had a coordinator who was responsible for the overall operation of the field activities in their respective region. They were tasked to coordinate with the survey management teams on issues that appeared within each of the teams under their control.

Statistical Analysis

Complex survey data analysis was used to obtain prevalence and population estimates with 95.0% confidence intervals. To improve the representativeness of the sample in terms of the size, distribution, and characteristics of the study population, sample weights were calculated for each respondent prior to the analysis. The analysis was carried out using SPSS version 19, SAS version 9.2, and SUDAAN version 10.1 software. Standard errors were calculated using Taylor series linearization (see Appendix for details).

Statistical significance was measured by comparing the 95.0% confidence intervals of two estimates to determine whether they were differently statistically. This report states two estimates are different, either higher or lower, only if their confidence intervals are non-overlapping (21).

3.0 Sample Characteristics and Population

3.1 Household and Person-Level Response Rate

Table 3.1 presents the number of households and persons interviewed and the response rate by residence. Of the 10,382 selected households for the survey, 8,982 (91.2%) completed the household interview. In urban areas, 4359 of 5521 (89.3%) selected households completed the household interview and in rural areas, 4623 of 5171 (93.1%) of the selected households completed the household interview.

A total of 8,508 persons completed the individual survey out of 8,982 households that had completed the household survey, yielding response rate of 94.9%. The completion rates of individual survey in both urban areas and rural areas, as proportion of completed household surveys, were almost the same at 94.8% and 95.0%, respectively.

The overall response rate for the survey was 86.6%, with 84.7% for urban areas and 88.4% for rural areas. More details on calculation of response rates are available elsewhere (18).

3.2 Sample and Population Characteristics

Table 3.2 presents the un-weighted sample size and the weighted population estimates by selected demographic characteristics. The total un-weighted sample was 8,508. Based on 2001 population census, the weighted number of adults aged 15 years or older was 16.7 million.

Of the 8,508 respondents, 47.2% were males and 52.8% females representing about 7.8 million and 8.8 million of their gender respectively. The distribution by residence was 25.8% urban (4.3 million) and 74.2% rural (12.4 million). Distribution by age was 35.6% for 15-24 years (5.9 million), 41.2% for 25-44 years, 16.5% for 45-64 years (2.8 million) and 6.7% for 65 years and over (1.1 million). Over half (58.5%) were married (9.8 million) and 41.5% were unmarried (6.9 million).

The distribution by education was 16.5% for no formal education, 39.2% for primary school incomplete (2.7 million), 12.7% for primary school complete (6.5 million), and 31.6 for secondary and higher (5.3 million). In addition, 69.3% (11.6 million) could read and write and 30.7% (5.1 million) could not read and write.

Table 3.1: Number and percent of households and persons interviewed and response rates by residence (unweighted) – GATS Uganda 2013.

	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural			
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<i>Selected household</i>						
Completed, person selected for interview	4359	83.6	4623	89.4	8982	86.5
Completed, noone eligible for interview	4	0.1	2	0.0	6	0.1
Incomplete	38	0.7	24	0.5	62	0.6
No screening respondent	76	1.5	49	0.9	125	1.2
Nobody home	312	6.0	202	3.9	514	5.0
Refused	28	0.5	20	0.4	48	0.5
Unoccupied	286	5.5	186	3.6	472	4.5
Address not a dwelling	41	0.8	16	0.3	57	0.5
Other	67	1.3	49	0.9	116	1.1
Total Households Selected	5211	100	5171	100	10382	100
Household Response Rate	89.3%		93.1%		91.2%	
<i>Selected person</i>						
Completed	4126	94.7	4382	94.8	8508	94.7
Incomplete	14	0.3	16	0.3	30	0.3
Not eligible	5	0.1	10	0.2	15	0.2
Not at home	177	4.1	191	4.1	368	4.1
Refused	8	0.2	3	0.1	11	0.1
Incapacitated	22	0.5	15	0.3	37	0.4
Other	7	0.2	6	0.1	13	0.1
Total Eligible Persons	4359	100	4623	100	8982	100
Person-level Response Rate	94.8%		95.0%		94.9%	
Total Response Rate	84.7%		88.4%		86.6%	

Table 3.2: Distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Weighted		Unweighted
	%	Number of Adults (in thousands)	Number of Adults
Overall	100.0	16,674	8,508
Gender			
Male	47.2 (45.7, 48.7)	7,870	3,853
Female	52.8 (51.3, 54.3)	8,804	4,655
Age			
15-24	35.6 (34.1, 37.1)	5,933	2,355
25-44	41.2 (39.8, 42.6)	6,869	4,230
45-64	16.5 (15.4, 17.7)	2,754	1,349
65+	6.7 (5.9, 7.6)	1,117	574
Residence			
Urban	25.8 (24.0, 27.7)	4,308	4,126
Rural	74.2 (72.3, 76.0)	12,366	4,382
Education			
No education	16.5 (14.8, 18.3)	2,748	1,400
Primary incomplete	39.2 (37.4, 41.0)	6,529	3,031
Primary complete	12.7 (11.8, 13.8)	2,122	1,036
Secondary or higher	31.6 (29.6, 33.7)	5,271	3,034
Marital status			
Married	58.5 (56.8, 60.1)	9,749	5,013
Not married	41.5 (39.9, 43.2)	6,925	3,495
Literacy			
Can read and write	69.3 (67.3, 71.3)	11,562	6,003
Cannot read and write	30.7 (28.7, 32.7)	5,112	2,505

Note: The following observations were missing: 7 for education

¹ 95 % Confidence Interval

Note: Weighted to 2001 census

4.0 TOBACCO USE

This chapter presents: 1) the prevalence of tobacco use; 2) the use of various tobacco products; and 3) demographic and behavioral patterns of smoking, including number of cigarettes smoked daily, age of initiation of daily smokers, the prevalence of former daily smoking and quit ratio, and indicators of tobacco dependence (time to first tobacco use upon waking).

Key Findings

- *11.6% of men, 4.6% of women, and 7.9% of adults overall (1.3 million) currently used tobacco products.*
- *10.3% of men, 1.8% of women, and 5.8% of adults overall (961,700) currently smoked tobacco.*
- *1.7% of men, 3.0% of women, and 2.4% of adults overall (394,300) currently used smokeless tobacco.*
- *9.6% of men, 1.4% of women, and 5.3% of adults overall (877,000) currently smoked cigarettes.*
- *8.6% of men, 1.3% of women, and 4.8% of adults overall (796,700) currently smoked tobacco on a daily basis.*
- *Daily cigarette smokers smoked an average of 7 cigarettes per day; 7 cigarettes per day in urban areas; 6 cigarettes per day in rural areas.*
- *63.4% of 20 to 34 year old males who had ever smoked on a daily basis started smoking daily before the age of 20 years.*
- *Almost three quarters (72.3%) of all current daily tobacco users had their first use of tobacco of the day within 30 minutes of waking up.*

4.1 Tobacco Smoking

Table 4.1 provides the prevalence of tobacco smoking by “current tobacco smokers” and “non-smokers” for both males and females. Current tobacco smokers include “daily smokers” and “occasional smokers” while non-smokers include “former daily smokers” and “never daily smokers”. Never daily smokers include “former occasional users and never users. The overall prevalence rate of current tobacco smokers is 5.8%. The current tobacco smoking prevalence among males is 10.3% and among women is 1.8%. Majority of adults (94.2%) are non-smokers and include 3.9% former daily smokers and 90.4% never daily smokers. The never daily smokers include 1.8% are former occasional smokers and 88.6% never smokers.

Among the males, 89.7% are non-smokers which include 5.8% former daily smokers and 83.9% never daily smokers. Among the females, 98.2% are non-smokers which include 2.2% former daily smokers and 96.1% were never daily smokers.

Table 4.1: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old, by detailed smoking status and gender - GATS Uganda 2013

Smoking status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	5.8 (5.0, 6.6)	10.3 (9.0, 11.7)	1.8 (1.3, 2.4)
Daily smoker	4.8 (4.2, 5.4)	8.6 (7.5, 9.9)	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)
Occasional smoker	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.0
Occasional smoker, never daily	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)
Non-smoker	94.2 (93.4, 95.0)	89.7 (88.3, 91.0)	98.2 (97.6, 98.7)
Former daily smoker	3.9 (3.3, 4.5)	5.8 (4.7, 7.1)	2.2 (1.6, 2.8)
Never daily smoker	90.4 (89.3, 91.3)	83.9 (82.0, 85.7)	96.1 (95.2, 96.8)
Former occasional smoker	1.8 (1.4, 2.3)	2.8 (2.2, 3.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)
Never smoker	88.6 (87.4, 89.6)	81.1 (79.0, 83.0)	95.2 (94.3, 96.1)

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

Table 4.1A presents the estimated weighted number of users of any type of tobacco classified by detailed smoking status and gender. There were 961,700 tobacco smokers aged 15 years or above in Uganda. Of this group, 807,500 were men and 154,200 were women. GATS Uganda estimated the number of daily tobacco smokers to be 796,700 (679,000 men and 117,800 women). In addition to these daily tobacco smokers, 165,000 adults smoked tobacco occasionally.

Table 4.1A: Number of adults ≥ 15 years old in thousands, by detailed smoking status and gender - GATS Uganda 2013

Smoking status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	961.7	807.5	154.2
Daily smoker	796.7	679.0	117.8
Occasional smoker	165.0	128.5	36.5
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	58.0	54.5	3.5
Occasional smoker, never daily	107.0	74.0	33.0
Non-smoker	15,712.3	7,062.9	8,649.4
Former daily smoker	646.7	457.4	189.3
Never daily smoker	15,065.5	6,605.5	8,460.1
Former occasional smoker	298.2	223.4	74.8
Never smoker	14,767.4	6,382.1	8,385.3

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

4.2 Smokeless Tobacco

Overall, 2.4% adults aged 15 years or older used smokeless tobacco. A slightly higher proportion of females (3.0%) used smokeless tobacco compared to only 1.7% of men. The majority of smokeless tobacco users were daily users (2.2%).

Table 4.2 presents the estimated number of adults Ugandans aged 15 years and older who currently used smokeless tobacco. The use of smokeless tobacco was relatively low compared with smoked tobacco.

Table 4.2: Number of adults ≥ 15 years old in thousands, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status and gender - GATS Uganda 2013

Smoking status	Overall	Male	Female
Current smokeless tobacco user	394.3	130.4	263.8
Daily user	358.6	119.7	238.9
Occasional user	35.6	10.7	24.9
Occasional user, formerly daily	13.1	6.1	6.9
Occasional user, never daily	22.6	4.6	18.0
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	16,268.1	7,739.1	8,529.0
Former daily user	141.5	25.5	116.0
Never daily user	16,126.5	7,713.6	8,412.9
Former occasional user	148.0	109.7	38.4
Never user	15,978.5	7,603.9	8,374.6

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

4.3 The Prevalence of Various Smoked Tobacco Products

Overall, 5.8% of adults were current smokers of any smoked tobacco product; 5.3% smoked cigarettes (3.8% smoked manufactured cigarettes; 2.4% smoked hand-rolled cigarettes); and 0.7% smoked other types of tobacco. Of Ugandan men, 10.3% smoked any tobacco product; 9.6% smoked cigarettes (7.7% smoked manufactured cigarettes; 3.8% smoked hand-rolled); and 1.0% smoked other tobacco products. Among women, 1.8% smoked any tobacco product and 1.4% smoked cigarettes (0.4% smoked manufactured cigarettes; 1.1% smoked hand-rolled cigarettes); and 0.4%, smoked other tobacco products.

By age group, the 15-24 year olds had the lowest percentage (1.2%) of using any smoked tobacco products, any type of cigarette (1.1%), and manufactured cigarettes (1.0%).

By place of residence, there was no significant difference between urban and rural residents who used cigarettes (4.8 and 5.4% respectively).

Table 4.3 presents the prevalence of different types of smoked tobacco products by gender and selected demographic characteristics. These products consisted of cigarettes (manufactured,

hand-rolled) and other smoked tobacco products. The corresponding population estimates can be found in Table 4.4 which presents the number of current smokers aged 15 years or above by the same characteristics.

Table 4.3: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of cigarette		Other smoked tobacco ²
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
Overall	5.8 (5.0, 6.6)	5.3 (4.6, 6.1)	3.8 (3.3, 4.4)	2.4 (1.9, 3.0)	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)
Age					
15-24	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)
25-44	6.6 (5.7, 7.7)	6.1 (5.3, 7.2)	5.2 (4.4, 6.1)	2.1 (1.7, 2.8)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)
45-64	11.1 (8.8, 13.9)	10.9 (8.6, 13.7)	6.7 (5.3, 8.6)	5.9 (3.9, 8.6)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)
65+	11.3 (8.5, 15.0)	8.0 (5.7, 11.2)	3.0 (1.7, 5.2)	6.2 (4.1, 9.2)	3.6 (2.0, 6.5)
Residence					
Urban	5.5 (4.6, 6.5)	4.8 (4.0, 5.7)	4.2 (3.5, 5.0)	1.5 (1.1, 2.2)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)
Rural	5.9 (5.0, 6.9)	5.4 (4.5, 6.5)	3.7 (3.0, 4.5)	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)
Education					
No education	8.5 (6.6, 11.0)	6.6 (4.8, 8.9)	2.7 (1.9, 3.8)	4.4 (3.1, 6.4)	2.2 (1.4, 3.5)
Primary incomplete	7.5 (6.3, 8.8)	7.1 (6.0, 8.4)	5.4 (4.5, 6.5)	3.3 (2.6, 4.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)
Primary complete	4.7 (3.4, 6.4)	4.6 (3.3, 6.3)	4.2 (2.9, 5.8)	1.4 (0.7, 2.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
Secondary or higher	2.6 (2.1, 3.3)	2.6 (2.0, 3.3)	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
Marital status					
Married	6.4 (5.5, 7.5)	5.9 (5.0, 7.0)	4.5 (3.8, 5.3)	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)
Not married	4.8 (4.0, 5.8)	4.3 (3.5, 5.2)	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)	2.0 (1.5, 2.7)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)
Literacy					
Can read and write	5.0 (4.3, 5.8)	4.8 (4.1, 5.5)	4.0 (3.4, 4.7)	1.8 (1.4, 2.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)
Cannot read and write	7.5 (6.1, 9.2)	6.3 (5.0, 8.0)	3.4 (2.6, 4.3)	3.9 (2.8, 5.2)	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)

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

¹Includes manufactured, hand rolled and kretek cigarettes.

²Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots or cigarillos, water pipe and any others.

Table 4.3 (Cont.): Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of cigarette		Other smoked tobacco ²
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
Male	10.3 (9.0, 11.7)	9.6 (8.4, 11.0)	7.7 (6.6, 8.9)	3.8 (3.0, 4.9)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)
Age					
15-24	2.2 (1.4, 3.7)	2.2 (1.3, 3.7)	2.0 (1.2, 3.5)	0.8 (0.3, 2.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)
25-44	12.8 (11.0, 14.7)	12.2 (10.4, 14.2)	10.8 (9.1, 12.7)	3.9 (3.0, 5.2)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)
45-64	19.5 (15.5, 24.2)	19.2 (15.3, 23.8)	13.6 (10.6, 17.3)	9.1 (6.1, 13.4)	1.1 (0.4, 3.1)
65+	16.6 (11.3, 23.7)	11.1 (6.9, 17.2)	4.9 (2.5, 9.4)	7.5 (4.2, 13.1)	6.2 (3.1, 12.3)
Residence					
Urban	9.9 (8.3, 11.8)	9.5 (7.9, 11.4)	8.7 (7.1, 10.4)	2.8 (1.9, 4.1)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)
Rural	10.4 (8.8, 12.2)	9.6 (8.1, 11.4)	7.3 (6.0, 8.9)	4.2 (3.2, 5.5)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)
Education					
No education	19.2 (14.4, 25.1)	14.3 (10.0, 20.0)	8.2 (5.6, 11.8)	7.5 (4.2, 12.9)	5.4 (3.0, 9.5)
Primary incomplete	14.5 (12.3, 17.0)	14.0 (11.8, 16.5)	11.1 (9.1, 13.4)	6.3 (4.8, 8.2)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)
Primary complete	8.3 (5.9, 11.4)	8.1 (5.8, 11.3)	7.9 (5.6, 11.1)	2.1 (0.9, 4.9)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)
Secondary or higher	4.5 (3.5, 5.7)	4.4 (3.5, 5.7)	4.0 (3.0, 5.1)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)
Marital status					
Married	12.1 (10.6, 13.9)	11.4 (9.8, 13.2)	9.1 (7.7, 10.8)	4.7 (3.6, 6.1)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)
Not married	7.6 (6.1, 9.4)	7.1 (5.7, 8.8)	5.6 (4.3, 7.2)	2.6 (1.8, 3.9)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)
Literacy					
Can read and write	8.5 (7.4, 9.8)	8.3 (7.2, 9.6)	7.2 (6.1, 8.4)	2.9 (2.2, 3.8)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)
Cannot read and write	17.1 (13.8, 21.2)	14.7 (11.5, 18.7)	9.5 (7.4, 12.2)	7.6 (5.2, 11.0)	3.0 (1.7, 5.1)

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

¹Includes manufactured, hand rolled and kretek cigarettes.

²Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots or cigarillos, water pipe and any others.

Table 4.3 (Cont.): Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of cigarette		Other smoked tobacco ²
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
Female	1.8 (1.3, 2.4)	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)
Age					
15-24	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)
25-44	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)
45-64	3.8 (2.2, 6.3)	3.6 (2.1, 6.2)	0.8 (0.3, 1.8)	3.0 (1.6, 5.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)
65+	7.1 (4.4, 11.3)	5.6 (3.2, 9.6)	1.4 (0.5, 4.2)	5.1 (2.8, 9.1)	1.6 (0.6, 3.9)
Residence					
Urban	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)
Rural	1.8 (1.2, 2.6)	1.6 (1.0, 2.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)
Education					
No education	4.7 (3.2, 6.8)	3.8 (2.4, 5.9)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	3.3 (2.1, 5.4)	1.1 (0.6, 2.0)
Primary incomplete	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)
Primary complete	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	0.0	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)
Secondary or higher	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Marital status					
Married	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)
Not married	2.4 (1.7, 3.3)	1.8 (1.3, 2.7)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	1.4 (0.9, 2.2)	0.7 (0.3, 1.2)
Literacy					
Can read and write	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)
Cannot read and write	3.1 (2.2, 4.4)	2.5 (1.7, 3.7)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	2.2 (1.4, 3.4)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)

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

¹Includes manufactured, hand rolled and kretek cigarettes.

²Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots or cigarillos, water pipe and any others.

4.4 Number of Users of Various Smoked Tobacco Products

Table 4.4 presents the number of users of different smoked tobacco products, classified by age, residence, gender, and other demographic characteristics. There were 961,700 current adult tobacco smokers in Uganda (807,500 male, 154,200 female). Most of the current smokers (636,100) smoked manufactured cigarettes; additionally, 401,000 adults smoked hand-rolled cigarettes and 115,000 adults smoked other tobacco products.

Overall, the 25-44 age group had the highest number of current smokers in all categories, including other smoked tobacco with estimates of 456,200 for any smoked tobacco product; 421,700 for cigarettes; 355,800 for manufactured cigarettes; 146,700 for hand-rolled; and 42,900 for other smoked tobacco.

By residence, the overall number of smokers for any smoked tobacco product and for any cigarette was almost three times more in rural areas (726,300-any smoked tobacco, 669,900 - any cigarette) than in urban areas (235,400 - any smoked tobacco, 207,100 - any cigarette).

In terms of education, the number of smokers was smallest for those with primary complete and highest with those with no education which represents the greatest number of smokers.

Table 4.4: Number of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product (in thousands)	Any cigarette ¹ (in thousands)	Type of cigarette		Other smoked tobacco ² (in thousands)
			Manufactured (in thousands)	Hand-rolled (in thousands)	
Overall	961.7	877.0	636.1	400.7	115.0
Age					
15-24	73.6	66.3	61.1	23.6	12.3
25-44	456.2	421.7	355.8	146.7	42.9
45-64	305.2	299.5	185.9	161.2	19.0
65+	126.7	89.5	33.3	69.1	40.7
Residence					
Urban	235.4	207.1	180.1	66.6	33.9
Rural	726.3	669.9	456.0	334.1	81.0
Education					
No education	234.7	180.8	73.1	122.1	60.9
Primary incomplete	487.1	462.5	353.3	216.1	42.9
Primary complete	99.3	97.4	88.2	30.1	2.6
Secondary or higher	138.6	136.4	121.5	32.4	6.5
Marital status					
Married	627.5	578.7	435.0	263.8	68.7
Not married	334.2	298.3	201.1	136.9	46.2
Literacy					
Can read and write	578.6	553.6	464.2	202.9	42.6
Cannot read and write	383.1	323.4	171.9	197.7	72.4

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

¹Includes manufactured, hand rolled and kretek cigarettes.

²Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots or cigarillos, water pipe and any others.

Table 4.4 (Cont.): Number of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product (in thousands)	Any cigarette ¹ (in thousands)	Type of cigarette		Other smoked tobacco ² (in thousands)
			Manufactured (in thousands)	Hand-rolled (in thousands)	
Male	807.5	756.0	603.8	302.9	77.3
Age					
15-24	64.6	63.5	58.6	23.3	6.1
25-44	410.9	391.9	346.7	125.9	26.1
45-64	249.6	245.7	174.1	116.2	14.1
65+	82.4	54.9	24.3	37.5	31.0
Residence					
Urban	196.2	188.4	171.5	55.6	12.2
Rural	611.2	567.6	432.3	247.3	65.1
Education					
No education	140.0	104.5	59.6	54.6	39.3
Primary incomplete	443.1	429.1	338.9	192.9	31.3
Primary complete	92.2	90.7	88.2	23.4	2.2
Secondary or higher	132.2	131.6	117.1	32.1	4.5
Marital status					
Married	560.5	525.5	422.1	217.4	54.9
Not married	247.0	230.5	181.7	85.5	22.3
Literacy					
Can read and write	534.0	520.6	451.9	182.2	29.6
Cannot read and write	273.5	235.4	151.9	120.7	47.6

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

¹Includes manufactured, hand rolled and kretek cigarettes.

²Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots or cigarillos, water pipe and any others.

Table 4.4 (Cont.): Number of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product (in thousands)	Any cigarette ¹ (in thousands)	Type of cigarette		Other smoked tobacco ² (in thousands)
			Manufactured (in thousands)	Hand-rolled (in thousands)	
Female	154.2	121.0	32.3	97.7	37.7
Age					
15-24	9.1	2.9	2.5	0.4	6.2
25-44	45.4	29.8	9.0	20.8	16.8
45-64	55.5	53.8	11.8	45.0	5.0
65+	44.3	34.6	9.0	31.6	9.7
Residence					
Urban	39.2	18.7	8.6	11.0	21.8
Rural	115.1	102.3	23.7	86.7	16.0
Education					
No education	94.8	76.3	13.5	67.5	21.6
Primary incomplete	44.0	33.4	14.4	23.2	11.6
Primary complete	7.1	6.6	0.0	6.6	0.4
Secondary or higher	6.3	4.7	4.4	0.4	2.0
Marital status					
Married	67.0	53.2	12.9	46.3	13.8
Not married	87.2	67.9	19.3	51.4	23.9
Literacy					
Can read and write	44.6	33.0	12.3	20.7	13.0
Cannot read and write	109.6	88.0	19.9	77.0	24.7

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

¹Includes manufactured, hand rolled and kretek cigarettes.

²Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots or cigarillos, water pipe and any others.

4.5 Frequency of Smoking

The prevalence of daily smokers increased with age, from 0.7% in the 15–24 age group to 9.6% among those in the age groups 45-64 and 65+.

The prevalence of daily smokers was 4.9% in rural areas and 4.4% in urban areas, and there was no difference by residence among occasional smokers (1.0% in rural, 1.1% in urban). The percentage of residents who were non-smokers was approximately 94% in both places.

The results show that the prevalence of daily smoking decreased as education level increased. Overall, 7.3% of adults with no education were daily smokers and 2.2% of those with secondary education and higher were daily smokers.

Table 4.5 presents the percentage distribution of the adult population by smoking frequency (daily use, occasional use (less than daily use), and non-smoker). Among Uganda adults, 4.8% were daily smokers, 1.0% were occasional smokers, and the remaining 94.2% were currently

non-smokers. The percentage of men who were daily smokers, occasional smokers, and current non-smokers were 8.6%, 1.6%, and 89.7% respectively. Among the women, 1.3% were daily smokers, 0.4% were occasional smokers, and the remaining 98.2% were currently non-smokers.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old who are daily, occasional or non-smokers, by gender and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Smoking frequency			Total
	Daily	Occasional ¹	Non-smoker	
Overall	4.8 (4.2, 5.4)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	94.2 (93.4, 95.0)	100
Age				
15-24	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	98.8 (98.0, 99.2)	100
25-44	5.5 (4.7, 6.5)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	93.4 (92.3, 94.3)	100
45-64	9.6 (7.8, 11.9)	1.4 (0.7, 2.8)	88.9 (86.1, 91.2)	100
65+	9.6 (7.0, 13.1)	1.8 (0.8, 3.6)	88.7 (85.0, 91.5)	100
Residence				
Urban	4.4 (3.6, 5.4)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	94.5 (93.5, 95.4)	100
Rural	4.9 (4.2, 5.8)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	94.1 (93.1, 95.0)	100
Education				
No education	7.3 (5.7, 9.3)	1.3 (0.6, 2.6)	91.5 (89.0, 93.4)	100
Primary incomplete	6.0 (5.0, 7.2)	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	92.5 (91.2, 93.7)	100
Primary complete	4.0 (2.8, 5.7)	0.7 (0.4, 1.5)	95.3 (93.6, 96.6)	100
Secondary or higher	2.2 (1.7, 2.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	97.4 (96.7, 97.9)	100
Marital status				
Married	5.4 (4.7, 6.3)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	93.6 (92.5, 94.5)	100
Not married	3.9 (3.2, 4.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.4)	95.2 (94.2, 96.0)	100
Literacy				
Can read and write	4.2 (3.6, 4.9)	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	95.0 (94.2, 95.7)	100
Cannot read and write	6.1 (5.0, 7.4)	1.4 (0.9, 2.2)	92.5 (90.8, 93.9)	100

¹Occasional refers to less than daily use.

Table 4.5 (Cont.): Percentage distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old who are daily, occasional or non-smokers, by gender and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Smoking frequency			Total
	Daily	Occasional ¹	Non-smoker	
Male	8.6 (7.5, 9.9)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	89.7 (88.3, 91.0)	100
Age				
15-24	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)	1.0 (0.4, 2.2)	97.8 (96.3, 98.6)	100
25-44	10.8 (9.2, 12.7)	2.0 (1.4, 2.7)	87.2 (85.3, 89.0)	100
45-64	17.9 (14.0, 22.4)	1.6 (0.9, 3.1)	80.5 (75.8, 84.5)	100
65+	13.3 (8.8, 19.8)	3.3 (1.4, 7.5)	83.4 (76.3, 88.7)	100
Residence				
Urban	7.8 (6.3, 9.6)	2.1 (1.4, 3.1)	90.1 (88.2, 91.7)	100
Rural	8.9 (7.5, 10.5)	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	89.6 (87.8, 91.2)	100
Education				
No education	17.3 (12.8, 23.1)	1.9 (0.9, 3.8)	80.8 (74.9, 85.6)	100
Primary incomplete	11.8 (9.7, 14.2)	2.7 (1.9, 3.9)	85.5 (83.0, 87.7)	100
Primary complete	6.9 (4.7, 10.0)	1.3 (0.6, 2.7)	91.7 (88.6, 94.1)	100
Secondary or higher	3.9 (3.0, 5.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	95.5 (94.3, 96.5)	100
Marital status				
Married	10.5 (9.0, 12.1)	1.7 (1.1, 2.4)	87.9 (86.1, 89.4)	100
Not married	6.0 (4.7, 7.6)	1.6 (1.0, 2.6)	92.4 (90.6, 93.9)	100
Literacy				
Can read and write	7.2 (6.1, 8.5)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	91.5 (90.2, 92.6)	100
Cannot read and write	14.2 (11.2, 17.8)	2.9 (1.9, 4.6)	82.9 (78.8, 86.2)	100

¹Occasional refers to less than daily use.

Table 4.5 (Cont.): Percentage distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old who are daily, occasional or non-smokers, by gender and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Smoking frequency			Total
	Daily	Occasional ¹	Non-smoker	
Female	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	98.2 (97.6, 98.7)	100
Age				
15-24	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	99.7 (99.2, 99.9)	100
25-44	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	98.8 (98.1, 99.2)	100
45-64	2.5 (1.5, 4.0)	1.3 (0.4, 4.4)	96.2 (93.7, 97.8)	100
65+	6.6 (4.0, 10.7)	0.5 (0.2, 2.0)	92.9 (88.7, 95.6)	100
Residence				
Urban	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	98.3 (97.4, 98.9)	100
Rural	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	98.2 (97.4, 98.8)	100
Education				
No education	3.7 (2.5, 5.2)	1.0 (0.3, 3.2)	95.3 (93.2, 96.8)	100
Primary incomplete	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	98.7 (97.9, 99.2)	100
Primary complete	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	99.3 (97.7, 99.8)	100
Secondary or higher	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	99.7 (99.3, 99.9)	100
Marital status				
Married	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	0.4 (0.2, 1.3)	98.7 (97.9, 99.2)	100
Not married	2.0 (1.4, 2.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	97.6 (96.7, 98.3)	100
Literacy				
Can read and write	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	99.2 (98.6, 99.5)	100
Cannot read and write	2.4 (1.7, 3.4)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	96.9 (95.6, 97.8)	100

¹Occasional refers to less than daily use.

4.6 Number of Manufactured Cigarettes Smoked per Day

The daily frequency of cigarette smoking (including manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes) is an important variable because the number of cigarettes smoked per day could be used as an indicator of the degree of dependence on nicotine (22). A daily cigarette smoker in Uganda smoked an average of 6.5 cigarettes per day. Overall, 46.8% of daily cigarette smokers smoked fewer than 5 cigarettes a day; 29.3% smoked 5-9; 12.5% smoked 10-14; 10.6% smoked 15-24; and 0.8% smoked 25 or more cigarettes per day (Table 4.6).

By gender, the average number of smoked cigarettes per day on average was approximately 6.9 among males and 3.7 among females.

Table 4.6: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by gender and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
	number of cigarettes	number of cigarettes		
Overall	6.5 (5.8, 7.2)	4.8 (3.9, 4.9)	1	49
Male	6.9 (6.1, 7.8)	4.8 (4.7, 5.0)	1	49
Female	3.7 (2.8, 4.5)	2.5 (1.8, 3.4)	1	13
Age				
15-24	*	*	*	*
25-44	6.8 (5.9, 7.7)	4.7 (4.4, 5.0)	1	49
45-64	6.3 (4.9, 7.7)	3.9 (3.4, 4.9)	1	41
65+	5.1 (2.3, 7.9)	2.7 (2.0, 4.2)	1	25
Residence				
Urban	6.7 (5.6, 7.9)	4.8 (3.7, 4.9)	1	49
Rural	6.4 (5.5, 7.3)	4.4 (3.9, 4.8)	1	41
Education				
No education	5.2 (3.7, 6.7)	3.9 (2.9, 4.6)	1	25
Primary incomplete	6.3 (5.4, 7.2)	4.8 (3.8, 5.0)	1	41
Primary complete	8.6 (5.5, 11.6)	7.3 (2.7, 9.6)	1	20
Secondary or higher	7.2 (5.8, 8.7)	4.2 (3.6, 5.2)	1	49
Marital status				
Married	6.9 (6.0, 7.8)	4.8 (4.0, 5.0)	1	49
Not married	5.7 (4.7, 6.8)	3.9 (2.8, 4.7)	1	41
Literacy				
Can read and write	6.6 (5.6, 7.7)	4.8 (3.7, 4.9)	1	49
Cannot read and write	6.3 (5.1, 7.4)	4.5 (3.9, 5.0)	1	25

¹ Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled and kreteks.

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

Table 4.6A: Percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by gender and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day ¹					Total
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
Overall	46.8 (40.8, 52.9)	29.3 (24.5, 34.5)	12.5 (9.3, 16.5)	10.6 (7.0, 15.9)	0.8 (0.2, 3.6)	100
Male	42.8 (36.6, 49.4)	31.0 (25.7, 36.7)	13.0 (9.5, 17.6)	12.2 (8.0, 18.1)	1.0 (0.2, 4.2)	100
Female	74.0 (56.6, 86.1)	17.5 (8.0, 34.3)	8.5 (3.0, 22.0)	0.0	0.0	100
Age						
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	
25-44	40.5 (33.9, 47.4)	35.0 (27.6, 43.3)	11.8 (8.0, 17.0)	12.4 (7.8, 19.3)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	100
45-64	51.1 (39.8, 62.3)	23.8 (15.5, 34.5)	15.4 (8.8, 25.6)	9.3 (3.8, 21.2)	0.3 (0.0, 2.5)	100
65+	68.1 (47.1, 83.6)	20.5 (9.1, 40.0)	5.0 (1.0, 21.7)	0.0	6.4 (0.9, 33.9)	100
Residence						
Urban	46.5 (36.7, 56.6)	25.6 (17.2, 36.3)	15.9 (10.7, 23.0)	11.6 (7.2, 18.0)	0.5 (0.1, 3.2)	100
Rural	46.9 (39.7, 54.1)	30.4 (24.8, 36.6)	11.4 (7.8, 16.5)	10.4 (6.0, 17.4)	1.0 (0.2, 4.9)	100
Education						
No education	56.1 (41.3, 69.9)	29.7 (19.0, 43.2)	11.2 (3.8, 28.5)	0.0	3.1 (0.4, 18.9)	100
Primary incomplete	44.7 (36.5, 53.3)	34.1 (26.6, 42.6)	10.5 (7.1, 15.2)	10.4 (6.0, 17.6)	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	100
Primary complete	39.4 (23.4, 58.1)	11.0 (4.6, 24.3)	25.8 (13.5, 43.5)	23.8 (9.5, 48.1)	0.0	100
Secondary or higher	47.0 (34.4, 60.0)	26.3 (16.6, 39.0)	10.9 (5.5, 20.3)	15.2 (8.8, 24.9)	0.6 (0.1, 4.5)	100
Marital status						
Married	44.6 (37.5, 51.9)	30.0 (23.8, 37.1)	12.3 (8.8, 17.0)	12.0 (7.5, 18.5)	1.1 (0.2, 5.7)	100
Not married	51.3 (40.5, 62.0)	27.7 (18.7, 38.9)	12.8 (6.8, 22.9)	7.9 (3.5, 16.7)	0.4 (0.1, 2.7)	100
Literacy						
Can read and write	47.0 (39.6, 54.5)	28.5 (22.4, 35.5)	11.8 (8.2, 16.7)	12.3 (7.5, 19.6)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	100
Cannot read and write	46.3 (36.6, 56.3)	30.7 (22.3, 40.6)	13.7 (7.6, 23.2)	7.6 (3.3, 16.3)	1.8 (0.2, 11.6)	100

¹ Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled and kreteks.

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

4.7 Average Age at Initiation of Daily Smoking and Distribution of Initial Age

Out of ever daily cigarette smokers aged 20–34, 12.8% started smoking daily before the age of 15; 17.9% at age 15–16; 32.4% at age 17–19; and 37.0% at age 20 or older. **Table 4.7** shows the distribution of ever daily smokers aged 20–34 years by average age at daily smoking initiation.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of age at smoking initiation among ever daily smokers 20-34 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013¹

Demographic characteristics	Mean age in years	Median age in years	Age at Daily Smoking Initiation (years)				Total
			<15	15-16	17-19	20+	
Overall	18.2 (17.5, 18.9)	17.2 (16.6, 17.8)	12.8 (8.0, 19.7)	17.9 (12.9, 24.3)	32.4 (23.6, 42.6)	37.0 (29.7, 44.9)	100.0
Gender							
Male	18.1 (17.4, 18.8)	17.1 (16.6, 17.7)	13.7 (8.6, 21.1)	17.1 (12.0, 23.8)	32.8 (23.6, 43.5)	36.4 (28.8, 44.7)	100.0
Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Residence							
Urban	18.5 (17.4, 19.6)	17.1 (15.9, 19.1)	11.3 (6.2, 19.7)	27.8 (19.3, 38.1)	22.2 (13.3, 34.7)	38.7 (27.3, 51.4)	100.0
Rural	18.1 (17.3, 19.0)	17.2 (16.6, 17.9)	13.4 (7.4, 23.1)	13.7 (8.2, 22.0)	36.6 (25.1, 49.9)	36.3 (27.3, 46.3)	100.0

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

¹ Among respondents 20-34 years of age who are ever daily smokers.

4.8 Prevalence of Former Daily Smoking and the Quit Ratio

Table 4.8 presents the prevalence of former daily smokers among all adults aged 15 years or above and quit ratios² by selected demographic characteristics. In Uganda, 3.9% of all adults formerly smoked tobacco daily. The prevalence of former daily smokers among all adults ranged from 0.5% in the 15-24 age group to 17.4% in those aged ≥ 65 years. The quit ratios ranged from 30.7% in 25-44 years to 61.4% in those aged 65 and over.

By residence, the prevalence of former daily smokers in rural areas was 4.1% and in urban areas 3.3%. The quit ratio was 43.8% in rural areas and 40.6% in urban areas. The prevalence of former daily smokers ranged from 1.3% among those with secondary education or higher 7.7% among those with no education. However, there was no visual trend apparent for the quit ratio across education levels.

² Quit ratio is the percentage of ever daily tobacco smokers who currently do not smoke tobacco. The indicator indicates the success of efforts to encourage cessation among established tobacco smokers

Table 4.8: Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers ≥ 15 years old who are former daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokers (Among All Adults)¹	Former Daily Smokers² (Among Ever Daily Smokers)
Overall	3.9 (3.3, 4.5)	43.1 (38.4, 47.9)
Gender		
Male	5.8 (4.7, 7.1)	38.4 (33.1, 44.0)
Female	2.2 (1.6, 2.8)	61.0 (51.2, 69.9)
Age		
15-24	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	37.8 (18.0, 62.8)
25-44	2.6 (2.1, 3.3)	30.7 (25.5, 36.5)
45-64	8.8 (6.9, 11.2)	46.7 (38.5, 55.0)
65+	17.4 (13.3, 22.4)	61.4 (50.8, 71.0)
Residence		
Urban	3.3 (2.7, 4.1)	40.6 (33.9, 47.7)
Rural	4.1 (3.3, 4.9)	43.8 (38.1, 49.7)
Education		
No education	7.7 (5.8, 10.1)	50.8 (42.4, 59.1)
Primary incomplete	3.6 (2.8, 4.7)	35.5 (28.3, 43.3)
Primary complete	3.0 (1.9, 4.7)	42.1 (29.5, 55.8)
Secondary or higher	2.6 (1.9, 3.5)	51.1 (41.2, 60.9)
Marital status		
Married	4.9 (4.0, 6.0)	45.8 (40.2, 51.5)
Not married	2.4 (1.9, 3.2)	36.9 (29.6, 44.8)
Literacy		
Can read and write	3.5 (2.8, 4.3)	43.7 (37.6, 49.9)
Cannot read and write	4.8 (3.8, 6.1)	42.1 (35.3, 49.3)

¹ Current non-smokers.

² Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

4.9 Time since Quitting Smoking

In Uganda, about 6 in 10 (61.3%) adult former daily smokers had stopped smoking for 10 years or longer; 16.6% had stopped smoking for more than 5 years; 15.3% had quit for 1 to < 5 years; and 6.8% had stayed quit for less than one year.

Almost two-thirds (63.0%) of former smokers in rural areas had quit smoking for 10 years or longer, and slightly over half (55.1%) of former smokers in urban areas had stopped smoking for the same period. By education, the proportion of former daily smokers who had quit for 10 years or longer was 77.5% among those with no education; the proportion of former smokers with primary incomplete education who quit smoking for 10 years or longer was 62.5%. Among former smokers with completed primary education, 60.4% had quit for 10 years or longer and among those who had completed secondary education or higher 34.9% had quit for 10 years or longer and for those.

Table 4.9 presents the percentage distribution of former daily smokers (who are current non-smokers) by duration in years since quitting.

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of time since quitting among former daily smokers ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Time since quitting smoking (years) ¹				Total
	< 1	1 to <5	5 to <10	≥10	
Overall	6.8 (4.4, 10.3)	15.3 (10.9, 21.1)	16.6 (12.3, 21.9)	61.3 (55.1, 67.2)	100
Gender					
Male	8.9 (5.6, 13.9)	17.4 (11.7, 25.1)	19.9 (14.3, 27.0)	53.8 (45.9, 61.5)	100
Female	1.8 (0.6, 4.9)	10.3 (5.6, 18.1)	8.6 (4.1, 17.4)	79.3 (68.9, 86.9)	100
Age					
15-24	*	*	*	*	
25-44	17.4 (10.3, 27.9)	17.8 (10.5, 28.5)	31.1 (20.9, 43.7)	33.6 (23.5, 45.6)	100
45-64	2.9 (1.3, 6.1)	11.8 (6.2, 21.1)	13.8 (7.9, 23.1)	71.5 (61.4, 79.9)	100
65+	0.0 (0., 0.)	9.5 (4.6, 18.6)	8.0 (3.3, 18.5)	82.4 (71.0, 90.0)	100
Residence					
Urban	5.9 (2.9, 11.6)	20.8 (12.9, 31.9)	18.2 (10.4, 29.8)	55.1 (43.7, 66.0)	100
Rural	7.1 (4.3, 11.4)	13.8 (8.8, 20.9)	16.1 (11.4, 22.4)	63.0 (55.7, 69.8)	100
Education					
No education	3.1 (1.3, 6.9)	13.3 (8.1, 21.2)	6.1 (3.0, 11.9)	77.5 (67.1, 85.4)	100
Primary incomplete	8.0 (4.0, 15.3)	14.9 (8.5, 25.0)	14.5 (7.7, 25.7)	62.5 (49.4, 74.0)	100
Primary complete	8.0 (2.0, 26.9)	16.4 (5.6, 39.4)	15.2 (6.2, 32.7)	60.4 (38.2, 79.0)	100
Secondary or higher	9.8 (4.3, 20.7)	18.4 (6.7, 41.5)	36.9 (23.8, 52.4)	34.9 (22.5, 49.9)	100
Marital status					
Married	7.1 (4.3, 11.3)	12.7 (8.6, 18.5)	19.5 (14.1, 26.5)	60.6 (53.3, 67.6)	100
Not married	6.1 (3.0, 12.1)	22.5 (11.6, 38.9)	8.3 (4.4, 15.1)	63.2 (49.1, 75.3)	100
Literacy					
Can read and write	8.2 (4.9, 13.4)	16.1 (10.0, 24.9)	22.4 (16.1, 30.2)	53.3 (45.4, 61.1)	100
Cannot read and write	4.6 (2.1, 9.5)	14.0 (8.7, 21.9)	7.2 (4.0, 12.7)	74.2 (64.4, 82.1)	100

¹ Among former daily smokers (current non-smokers).

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

4.10 Prevalence of Current Tobacco Users by Type of Tobacco Product Used

The overall prevalence of current tobacco users (including daily and occasional tobacco smokers and all smokeless tobacco users) was 7.9%, of whom 70.1% smoked tobacco products only; 27.1% smokeless tobacco only; and 2.8% used both smoked and smokeless products. A large proportion of men who were current tobacco users smoked tobacco only (85.7%); 11.6% used smokeless tobacco only; and 2.7% used both smoked and smokeless tobacco. However, over 6 in 10 women (62.0%) who were current tobacco users used smokeless tobacco only while 35.0% used smoked tobacco. The percentage of women tobacco users who both smoked and used smokeless tobacco was 3.0%.

Table 4.10 presents the prevalence of current tobacco users aged 15 years or above, both overall and in three categories of use, by selected demographic characteristics. These categories were: smoked only, smokeless only, and both smoked and smokeless.

In terms of age, older adults had a higher prevalence of tobacco use than the younger adults with the proportion of current tobacco users increasing with age. The percentages were 1.5%, 8.4%, 15.8%, and 19.4% for groups 15-24, 25-44, 45 –64, and those aged 65 years, respectively. Young adults, 15-24 were more likely to use both smoked and smokeless tobacco (8.2%) than other age groups where all proportions were less than 10 percent. Use of smoked and smokeless tobacco was 3.0% among residents in urban areas and 2.7% among those in rural areas.

As high as 84.6% of current tobacco users with primary complete level of education used smoked tobacco only; 3.6% used smokeless tobacco only; and 3.2% used both. Comparatively, 44.7% of current users with no education used smoked tobacco; 52.8% used smoked tobacco only; and 2.6% used both.

Table 4.10: Percentage of adults who are current tobacco users and the percentage distribution of tobacco use patterns among current tobacco users ≥ 15 years old by demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Current Tobacco Users ¹	Type of Current Tobacco Use			Total
		Smoked only	Smokeless only	Both smoked and smokeless	
Overall	7.9 (6.9, 9.0)	70.1 (61.0, 77.9)	27.1 (19.4, 36.5)	2.8 (1.7, 4.5)	100
Gender					
Male	11.6 (10.3, 13.1)	85.7 (79.7, 90.2)	11.6 (7.6, 17.4)	2.7 (1.3, 5.3)	100
Female	4.6 (3.4, 6.2)	35.0 (23.9, 48.0)	62.0 (48.6, 73.7)	3.0 (1.5, 6.1)	100
Age					
15-24	1.5 (1.0, 2.3)	74.4 (57.6, 86.1)	17.5 (7.7, 34.9)	8.2 (2.2, 25.8)	100
25-44	8.4 (7.3, 9.7)	77.1 (67.2, 84.7)	20.9 (13.5, 30.8)	2.1 (1.0, 4.1)	100
45-64	15.8 (13.0, 19.2)	66.9 (55.6, 76.5)	30.1 (20.1, 42.3)	3.0 (1.1, 8.1)	100
65+	19.4 (15.2, 24.6)	56.4 (41.0, 70.6)	41.6 (27.4, 57.4)	2.0 (0.7, 5.5)	100
Residence					
Urban	6.1 (5.2, 7.1)	87.0 (80.2, 91.7)	10.0 (5.9, 16.4)	3.0 (1.2, 7.5)	100
Rural	8.6 (7.3, 10.1)	65.9 (55.2, 75.3)	31.3 (22.0, 42.5)	2.7 (1.5, 4.8)	100
Education					
No education	18.1 (14.9, 21.7)	44.7 (32.9, 57.1)	52.8 (40.5, 64.7)	2.6 (1.2, 5.3)	100
Primary incomplete	8.5 (7.2, 10.0)	84.6 (74.8, 91.0)	12.3 (6.3, 22.6)	3.2 (1.3, 7.4)	100
Primary complete	4.9 (3.6, 6.6)	96.4 (89.4, 98.8)	3.6 (1.2, 10.6)	0.0 (0., 0.)	100
Secondary or higher	3.1 (2.4, 3.8)	83.3 (68.3, 92.0)	13.8 (5.9, 29.3)	2.8 (0.6, 11.7)	100
Marital status					
Married	8.7 (7.5, 10.1)	71.5 (61.3, 79.9)	26.3 (18.1, 36.6)	2.2 (1.0, 4.9)	100
Not married	6.8 (5.6, 8.1)	67.5 (56.8, 76.7)	28.6 (19.4, 40.0)	3.9 (2.1, 7.1)	100
Literacy					
Can read and write	5.5 (4.8, 6.3)	89.3 (83.7, 93.2)	8.7 (5.2, 14.0)	2.0 (0.6, 6.0)	100
Cannot read and write	13.4 (11.1, 16.1)	52.4 (40.3, 64.1)	44.1 (32.5, 56.4)	3.5 (2.0, 6.1)	100

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers or smokeless users.

4.11 Time to First Tobacco Use After Awakening

Nicotine contained in tobacco products is highly addictive and therefore the use of tobacco within a short time after awakening is considered an indirect indicator of nicotine dependence (8, 17). More than 7 in 10 adults (72.3%) of daily tobacco users aged 15 years used tobacco within 30 minutes of waking up (43.8% within the first 5 minutes and 28.5% within 6 minutes). One-tenth (10.5%) used tobacco 31 to 60 minutes after waking up, and 17.2% used tobacco more than 1 hour after awakening.

The results further show that 50.0% of tobacco users used tobacco within 5 minutes of waking up; this value was 41.0% among male tobacco users. Considering residence, 45.7% of residents in rural areas used tobacco within 5 minutes of waking up compared to 35.3% of urban residents. The pattern of distribution by education shows that more than half (51.9%) of tobacco users with no education used tobacco within 5 minutes of waking up compared to 35.9% of tobacco users with secondary or higher.

Table 4.11 presents the distribution of daily tobacco users by the amount of time between waking up and having the first tobacco use of the day.

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of time to first tobacco use upon waking among daily smokers and/or smokeless tobacco users ≥ 15 years old, by demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Time to first smoke or smokeless tobacco use				Total
	≤5 minutes	6-30 minutes	31-60 minutes	> 60 minutes	
Overall	43.8 (38.5, 49.2)	28.5 (23.9, 33.6)	10.5 (8.0, 13.8)	17.2 (13.3, 21.9)	100
Gender					
Male	41.0 (35.0, 47.3)	31.1 (25.3, 37.5)	8.7 (6.0, 12.4)	19.2 (14.3, 25.3)	100
Female	50.0 (39.6, 60.4)	22.7 (16.9, 29.9)	14.7 (9.0, 23.0)	12.6 (8.1, 19.1)	100
Age					
15-24	60.8 (39.8, 78.4)	28.1 (14.0, 48.4)	0.5 (0.1, 4.0)	10.5 (3.2, 29.3)	100
25-44	39.5 (32.6, 46.9)	31.7 (26.0, 38.1)	12.0 (8.4, 17.0)	16.7 (12.2, 22.6)	100
45-64	46.2 (36.7, 56.0)	25.4 (17.9, 34.8)	10.7 (6.3, 17.5)	17.7 (11.1, 26.9)	100
65+	44.4 (32.7, 56.8)	26.5 (16.0, 40.5)	9.7 (4.5, 19.6)	19.4 (11.2, 31.4)	100
Residence					
Urban	35.3 (27.5, 44.1)	31.0 (23.7, 39.4)	10.7 (7.0, 16.1)	22.9 (16.4, 31.0)	100
Rural	45.7 (39.6, 51.8)	27.9 (22.6, 33.9)	10.5 (7.6, 14.4)	15.9 (11.6, 21.5)	100
Education					
No education	51.9 (43.7, 60.1)	25.4 (19.3, 32.5)	9.1 (5.8, 14.0)	13.6 (8.7, 20.8)	100
Primary incomplete	39.6 (32.5, 47.1)	28.5 (21.3, 37.0)	11.6 (7.5, 17.4)	20.4 (14.8, 27.4)	100
Primary complete	35.6 (21.5, 52.7)	29.9 (15.0, 50.8)	14.8 (6.5, 30.3)	19.8 (8.6, 39.2)	100
Secondary or higher	35.9 (23.8, 50.2)	37.8 (26.4, 50.8)	9.7 (3.9, 22.1)	16.6 (8.7, 29.2)	100
Marital status					
Married	42.0 (35.4, 48.8)	29.6 (23.5, 36.5)	10.5 (7.3, 14.9)	17.9 (13.6, 23.3)	100
Not married	47.2 (39.0, 55.4)	26.4 (19.9, 34.2)	10.6 (7.0, 15.7)	15.8 (10.5, 23.1)	100
Literacy					
Can read and write	38.5 (31.5, 46.0)	28.1 (21.9, 35.2)	12.3 (8.4, 17.7)	21.1 (15.5, 28.1)	100
Cannot read and write	48.4 (40.7, 56.1)	28.8 (22.7, 35.8)	9.0 (6.0, 13.4)	13.8 (9.4, 19.7)	100

5.0 CESSATION

This chapter discusses the findings on tobacco cessation attempts, cessation methods, and interest in quitting tobacco use. It also highlights the extent to which the health care providers ask patients about their use and the advice to quit tobacco.

Key Findings

- *More than 4 out of 10 past-year smokers aged 15 years or above made an attempt to quit smoking in the past 12 months.*
- *Three out of four past-year smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months tried to quit without any assistance.*
- *About four out of ten past-year smokers who had visited a health care provider in the past 12 months received advice to quit smoking from the provider.*

Among past-year smokers (current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months), less than half (43.9%) had made at least one attempt to quit smoking for at least 24 hours in the past 12 months (quit attempt).

More than half (50.9%) of past-year smokers had visited a health care provider (HCP) in the previous 12 months. Of this group, only half (54.6%) had been asked by their HCP if they smoked and 45.2% being advised to quit by their HCP. There was no difference in the distribution of those who were asked about their smoking status by their HCP and those advised to quit by the HCP in the urban and rural areas.

More than half (58.9%) of past-year smokers with secondary school education or higher made at least one quit attempt which was higher than the third (30.1%) of past-year smokers with no education made a quit attempt. However 67.0% of past-year smokers with no education who visited a HCP were asked if smoker by the HCP compared to 55.4% of past-year smokers with secondary or higher education (**Table 5.1**).

Table 5.1: Percentage of smokers ≥ 15 years old who made a quit attempt and received health care provider assistance in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior			
	Made quit attempt ¹	Visited a HCP ²	Asked by HCP if a smoker ³	Advised to quit by HCP ³
Overall	43.9 (38.9, 49.1)	50.9 (45.9, 55.9)	54.6 (48.0, 61.2)	45.2 (39.0, 51.5)
Gender				
Male	44.8 (39.3, 50.4)	48.5 (42.9, 54.1)	55.6 (48.2, 62.7)	44.6 (37.8, 51.7)
Female	39.2 (28.2, 51.4)	64.1 (50.3, 75.8)	50.7 (34.6, 66.8)	47.4 (31.8, 63.4)
Age				
15-24	51.0 (32.6, 69.2)	50.7 (34.8, 66.4)	*	*
25-44	55.5 (47.9, 62.9)	50.1 (42.8, 57.4)	53.3 (44.2, 62.2)	43.3 (35.4, 51.6)
45-64	31.6 (23.3, 41.3)	50.0 (40.7, 59.2)	60.7 (47.9, 72.3)	50.9 (38.2, 63.4)
65+	23.2 (12.8, 38.3)	56.7 (40.7, 71.4)	70.2 (50.1, 84.8)	57.0 (35.3, 76.3)
Residence				
Urban	51.0 (42.8, 59.2)	54.9 (47.8, 61.8)	53.5 (43.1, 63.6)	48.0 (38.0, 58.1)
Rural	41.6 (35.6, 47.9)	49.6 (43.4, 55.8)	55.1 (46.8, 63.1)	44.2 (36.7, 51.9)
Education				
No education	30.1 (22.1, 39.5)	58.4 (47.7, 68.3)	67.0 (49.9, 80.6)	60.4 (43.1, 75.4)
Primary incomplete	47.0 (40.1, 54.0)	49.3 (42.0, 56.5)	45.7 (36.4, 55.4)	35.0 (26.9, 44.0)
Primary complete	36.4 (23.3, 51.7)	38.1 (25.4, 52.6)	66.1 (44.8, 82.4)	59.8 (38.5, 77.9)
Secondary or higher	58.9 (47.8, 69.1)	53.2 (42.5, 63.6)	55.4 (40.5, 69.3)	43.4 (29.8, 58.2)
Marital status				
Married	45.2 (39.1, 51.5)	47.9 (41.5, 54.4)	55.3 (47.2, 63.2)	46.2 (39.0, 53.7)
Not married	41.3 (33.1, 50.1)	56.7 (48.3, 64.6)	53.6 (41.5, 65.2)	43.4 (32.3, 55.2)
Literacy				
Can read and write	51.5 (44.9, 58.0)	48.7 (42.0, 55.5)	52.8 (44.4, 61.0)	39.8 (32.2, 48.0)
Cannot read and write	31.3 (24.9, 38.5)	54.6 (47.1, 61.8)	57.5 (45.4, 68.7)	53.1 (41.1, 64.8)

¹ Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

² HCP = health care provider.

³ Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months.

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

Table 5.1A: Percentage of smokeless tobacco users ≥ 15 years old who made a quit attempt and received health care provider assistance in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Smokeless tobacco cessation and health care seeking behavior			
	Made quit attempt ¹	Visited a HCP ²	Asked by HCP if a smokeless user ³	Advised to quit by HCP ³
Overall	18.1 (12.2, 26.1)	66.9 (57.4, 75.1)	20.2 (11.0, 34.2)	16.1 (8.0, 29.7)
Gender				
Male	29.1 (16.0, 47.1)	67.6 (51.3, 80.6)	24.9 (9.6, 50.8)	21.8 (7.6, 48.6)
Female	12.1 (6.4, 21.6)	66.4 (57.4, 74.4)	17.5 (9.5, 30.0)	12.8 (6.3, 24.3)
Age				
15-24	*	*	*	*
25-44	9.1 (4.0, 19.5)	64.0 (53.1, 73.6)	17.2 (7.1, 36.1)	12.6 (4.1, 32.9)
45-64	23.1 (13.8, 36.0)	74.2 (54.6, 87.3)	26.0 (10.1, 52.3)	26.0 (10.1, 52.3)
65+	11.1 (4.5, 24.9)	73.3 (59.4, 83.7)	17.1 (8.1, 32.7)	6.7 (2.3, 17.8)
Residence				
Urban	35.6 (19.6, 55.7)	45.9 (29.3, 63.5)	34.0 (16.2, 57.9)	25.7 (10.4, 51.0)
Rural	16.3 (10.3, 24.8)	69.1 (59.1, 77.5)	19.3 (9.9, 34.1)	15.4 (7.2, 30.0)
Education				
No education	9.6 (5.0, 17.8)	63.3 (54.2, 71.4)	16.9 (9.4, 28.6)	12.4 (6.0, 24.0)
Primary incomplete	35.6 (19.6, 55.5)	75.0 (50.4, 89.9)	19.6 (6.1, 47.8)	16.4 (4.5, 44.7)
Primary complete	*	*	*	*
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*
Marital status				
Married	19.1 (11.8, 29.5)	67.1 (54.2, 77.8)	19.8 (8.4, 39.8)	15.8 (5.9, 36.0)
Not married	16.6 (8.1, 31.1)	66.6 (56.0, 75.7)	20.9 (11.5, 34.9)	16.5 (7.7, 31.7)
Literacy				
Can read and write	44.8 (24.7, 66.7)	62.5 (40.5, 80.3)	*	*
Cannot read and write	11.9 (7.5, 18.4)	67.9 (58.5, 76.0)	15.1 (7.9, 27.0)	10.1 (4.5, 21.0)

¹ Among current smokeless users and former smokeless users who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

² HCP = health care provider.

³ Among current smokeless users and former smokeless users who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months.

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

5.2 Cessation Methods Used by Those Who Attempted to Quit Smoking

Among all past-year smokers who had made an attempt to quit smoking in the past 12 months, 75.7% attempted to quit without any assistance while 5.5% used pharmacotherapy (nicotine replacement and/or prescription medications), 12.6% used counseling/advice, and 16.2% used other quit methods.

Among past-year smokers in rural areas, 79.2% attempted to quit without assistance compared to 67.0% in the urban areas (**Table 5.2**).

Table 5.2: Percentage of smokers ≥ 15 years old who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months and used various cessation methods for their last quit attempt, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Cessation Method ¹			
	Pharmacotherapy ²	Counseling/Advice ³	Quit without assistance	Other ⁴
Overall	5.5 (2.7, 11.0)	12.6 (8.3, 18.7)	75.7 (69.3, 81.2)	16.2 (11.7, 21.9)
Gender				
Male	6.2 (2.9, 12.5)	13.1 (8.5, 19.5)	76.3 (68.8, 82.5)	16.1 (11.0, 22.9)
Female	1.5 (0.3, 6.3)	9.9 (4.0, 22.5)	71.9 (54.8, 84.4)	16.9 (7.8, 32.8)
Age				
15-24	*	*	*	*
25-44	2.6 (1.2, 6.0)	8.1 (4.2, 15.1)	81.1 (73.1, 87.2)	15.5 (9.8, 23.6)
45-64	3.8 (0.9, 14.7)	22.3 (12.8, 36.0)	71.1 (57.4, 81.7)	10.5 (5.4, 19.3)
65+	*	*	*	*
Residence				
Urban	2.7 (0.9, 7.6)	13.5 (8.1, 21.6)	67.0 (56.7, 75.8)	19.7 (11.5, 31.8)
Rural	6.6 (2.9, 14.4)	12.3 (7.0, 20.7)	79.2 (71.3, 85.4)	14.8 (9.9, 21.5)
Education				
No education	8.7 (3.0, 22.5)	25.5 (11.4, 47.6)	72.7 (58.1, 83.7)	10.6 (4.4, 23.5)
Primary incomplete	4.1 (1.3, 11.6)	9.9 (5.2, 18.1)	73.1 (62.1, 81.8)	16.6 (10.0, 26.2)
Primary complete	1.8 (0.2, 12.2)	16.0 (6.6, 33.9)	66.8 (46.4, 82.4)	26.2 (11.0, 50.4)
Secondary or higher	8.5 (2.2, 27.9)	8.9 (4.0, 18.8)	89.2 (80.5, 94.3)	14.3 (7.3, 26.0)
Marital status				
Married	4.9 (2.1, 11.3)	9.9 (6.0, 16.0)	82.6 (75.8, 87.8)	14.2 (9.3, 21.1)
Not married	6.8 (2.3, 18.5)	18.3 (10.3, 30.6)	61.1 (47.2, 73.5)	20.3 (11.4, 33.6)
Literacy				
Can read and write	5.6 (2.4, 12.5)	11.0 (6.7, 17.6)	76.7 (68.5, 83.2)	18.4 (12.6, 26.2)
Cannot read and write	5.3 (1.9, 13.7)	17.0 (8.1, 32.4)	73.2 (61.1, 82.5)	10.1 (5.0, 19.2)

¹ Among current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

² Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications.

³ Includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quit line/helpline.

⁴ Other includes traditional medicines and other products.

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

5.3 Interest in Quitting Smoking

Among current smokers, 12.4% reported planning to quit within the next month and 14.9% reported planning to quit within the next 12 months. Slightly over a third of current smokers reported willingness to quit someday but not in the next 12 months and 32.7% were not interested in quitting with only 3.7% indicating “don’t know.”

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of current smokers ≥ 15 years old by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Interest in Quitting Smoking ¹					Total
	Planning to Quit Within Next Month	Thinking About Quitting Within the Next 12 Months	Will Quit Someday, But Not in the next 12 Months	Not Interested in Quitting	Don't Know	
Overall	12.4 (8.8, 17.3)	14.9 (11.4, 19.2)	36.3 (31.0, 41.9)	32.7 (27.7, 38.2)	3.7 (2.2, 6.1)	100
Gender						
Male	14.1 (9.9, 19.6)	14.5 (10.7, 19.2)	37.6 (32.2, 43.3)	30.5 (25.3, 36.3)	3.3 (1.8, 6.1)	100
Female	3.7 (1.3, 10.5)	17.0 (8.8, 30.4)	29.3 (18.7, 42.7)	44.2 (31.4, 57.8)	5.8 (2.3, 13.7)	100
Age						
15-24	8.7 (2.8, 23.8)	21.6 (8.2, 45.9)	17.4 (7.5, 35.5)	37.6 (19.4, 60.3)	14.7 (5.1, 35.5)	100
25-44	18.8 (12.8, 26.7)	16.3 (11.7, 22.4)	40.6 (34.4, 47.0)	21.0 (16.1, 27.0)	3.3 (1.8, 6.0)	100
45-64	8.4 (4.4, 15.3)	10.3 (5.7, 17.7)	39.4 (29.0, 50.8)	40.4 (30.2, 51.6)	1.5 (0.5, 4.3)	100
65+	1.3 (0.3, 5.7)	16.8 (7.9, 32.4)	24.2 (12.5, 41.8)	53.5 (37.7, 68.6)	4.1 (1.3, 12.3)	100
Residence						
Urban	11.7 (7.9, 17.1)	14.7 (10.3, 20.6)	43.4 (36.1, 51.1)	24.4 (17.5, 33.0)	5.7 (2.5, 12.7)	100
Rural	12.7 (8.2, 19.1)	14.9 (10.6, 20.5)	33.9 (27.6, 40.9)	35.4 (29.3, 42.1)	3.1 (1.6, 5.7)	100
Education						
No education	9.1 (4.4, 18.0)	13.3 (7.2, 23.1)	22.7 (15.2, 32.5)	50.8 (40.6, 61.0)	4.1 (1.8, 9.3)	100
Primary incomplete	14.3 (9.6, 20.9)	15.7 (11.0, 21.9)	38.4 (31.5, 45.9)	27.5 (21.3, 34.7)	4.0 (2.0, 8.0)	100
Primary complete	13.9 (6.6, 27.1)	8.6 (3.9, 17.7)	35.3 (21.9, 51.4)	37.6 (22.2, 56.1)	4.6 (1.4, 14.1)	100
Secondary or higher	10.5 (5.2, 20.2)	19.5 (12.0, 30.0)	52.9 (41.2, 64.2)	15.8 (8.5, 27.4)	1.3 (0.3, 6.3)	100
Marital status						
Married	12.8 (9.0, 17.8)	15.2 (11.0, 20.7)	37.1 (30.5, 44.2)	32.6 (25.9, 40.0)	2.3 (1.0, 5.1)	100
Not married	11.7 (6.4, 20.4)	14.2 (8.9, 22.0)	34.7 (26.7, 43.7)	33.0 (25.0, 42.2)	6.4 (3.4, 11.7)	100
Literacy						
Can read and write	15.6 (10.6, 22.3)	13.9 (10.2, 18.7)	44.3 (38.2, 50.5)	23.2 (17.7, 29.7)	3.1 (1.4, 6.5)	100
Cannot read and write	7.7 (4.3, 13.4)	16.4 (10.6, 24.4)	24.2 (17.6, 32.3)	47.1 (39.0, 55.4)	4.7 (2.3, 9.3)	100

¹ Among current daily or less than daily smokers.

Table 5.3a: Percentage distribution of current smokeless users ≥ 15 years old by interest in quitting and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Interest in Quitting Smokeless Tobacco ¹					Total
	Planning to Quit Within Next	Thinking About Quitting Within Next 12 Months	Will Quit Someday, But Not in the next 12 Months	Not Interested in Quitting	Don't Know	
Overall	6.1 (2.8, 12.6)	7.1 (3.9, 12.4)	20.1 (14.4, 27.3)	62.8 (51.8, 72.5)	4.1 (1.3, 11.8)	100
Gender						
Male	10.4 (3.5, 26.9)	6.6 (2.8, 15.0)	18.7 (9.9, 32.5)	56.7 (39.8, 72.1)	7.6 (1.4, 32.9)	100
Female	3.9 (1.5, 9.8)	7.3 (3.4, 14.7)	20.7 (14.2, 29.2)	65.8 (53.7, 76.1)	2.3 (1.0, 5.0)	100
Age						
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	
25-44	7.2 (2.8, 17.5)	7.3 (3.2, 16.0)	34.8 (25.6, 45.4)	49.6 (39.0, 60.2)	1.1 (0.2, 6.8)	100
45-64	5.5 (1.1, 23.7)	8.7 (3.4, 20.4)	13.4 (6.1, 26.6)	63.2 (43.6, 79.3)	9.2 (2.5, 29.0)	100
65+	3.8 (0.8, 17.3)	4.3 (1.2, 14.5)	9.3 (3.7, 21.7)	81.1 (64.8, 90.9)	1.4 (0.2, 9.6)	100
Residence						
Urban	13.7 (4.8, 33.6)	12.8 (4.4, 31.7)	23.7 (10.0, 46.4)	45.6 (27.1, 65.4)	4.2 (1.4, 11.9)	100
Rural	5.3 (2.2, 12.7)	6.5 (3.4, 12.1)	19.7 (13.8, 27.3)	64.4 (52.9, 74.4)	4.0 (1.2, 12.9)	100
Education						
No education	2.6 (0.8, 7.9)	4.4 (1.9, 10.3)	24.1 (17.3, 32.5)	66.6 (57.1, 74.9)	2.2 (1.0, 4.8)	100
Primary incomplete	15.0 (4.6, 39.1)	12.4 (4.7, 28.7)	2.7 (0.5, 12.6)	68.5 (43.8, 85.8)	1.5 (0.2, 10.8)	100
Primary complete	*	*	*	*	*	
Secondary or higher	*	*	*	*	*	
Marital status						
Married	8.6 (3.6, 19.1)	4.7 (1.9, 11.3)	24.3 (16.7, 34.0)	58.2 (45.5, 69.9)	4.2 (0.8, 19.7)	100
Not married	2.0 (0.6, 7.0)	10.8 (5.2, 21.0)	13.2 (7.0, 23.6)	70.0 (56.6, 80.8)	3.9 (1.7, 8.8)	100
Literacy						
Can read and write	18.5 (6.1, 44.3)	16.4 (7.1, 33.5)	25.1 (11.3, 46.8)	27.2 (11.2, 52.5)	12.8 (1.9, 52.6)	100
Cannot read and write	3.5 (1.4, 8.4)	5.1 (2.4, 10.4)	19.0 (13.3, 26.3)	70.1 (60.8, 78.0)	2.3 (1.1, 4.6)	100

¹ Among current daily or less than daily smokeless tobacco users.

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

6.0 SECONDHAND SMOKE

This chapter provides estimates on exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) among adults aged 15 years and above at: home; the workplace; and in various public places, including government buildings, health-care facilities, restaurants, public transportation, bars/night clubs, cafes/coffee shops/tea houses, universities, and schools/educational facilities.

Key Findings

- *Among Ugandans who worked indoors, 20.4% or 496,500 were exposed to SHS in the workplace.*
- *13.1% or 2.2 million Ugandans were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.*
- *62.3% of adults (2.5 million adults) who visited bars or nightclubs were exposed to tobacco smoke.*
- *16.0% of adults who visited a restaurant in the past 30 days were exposed to SHS.*
- *5.7% of adults who visited government buildings were exposed to SHS and 7.8% of adults who used public transportation were exposed to SHS.*
- *4.5% of adults who visited a health-care facility were exposed to SHS.*

6.1 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in the Workplace

The prevalence and estimated numbers of adults exposed to SHS at the workplace (among those working exclusively indoors or both indoors and outdoors) over the past 30 days, by smoking status, are shown in Table 6.1. Exposure to SHS in the workplace was measured only among adults who worked outside of their home. Table 6.1 shows that in Uganda, 20.4% of adults (496,500 persons) had been exposed to SHS in the workplace in the past 30 days; among non-smokers, 18.7% (428,700 persons) had been exposed to SHS.

Men (26.0% overall, 23.6% of non-smokers) were exposed to SHS at the workplace at a higher rate than women (13.7% overall, 13.1% of non-smokers). The prevalence of SHS exposure in the workplace for residents of rural areas (26.7% overall, 23.6% of non-smokers) was almost double than those residing in urban areas (13.7% overall, 13.1% of non-smokers). Adults with secondary and higher (12.9% overall, 12.0% among non-smokers) had the lowest exposure to SHS at work.

Table 6.1: Percentage and number of adults ≥ 15 years old who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work ¹			
	Overall		Non-smokers	
	Percentage (95%CI)	Number (in thousands)	Percentage (95%CI)	Number (in thousands)
Overall	20.4 (17.6, 23.5)	496.5	18.7 (16.0, 21.6)	428.7
Gender				
Male	26.0 (21.7, 30.8)	344.7	23.6 (19.3, 28.5)	285.4
Female	13.7 (11.0, 17.1)	151.8	13.1 (10.4, 16.4)	143.3
Age				
15-24	20.5 (14.0, 29.2)	110.3	20.8 (14.1, 29.6)	107.4
25-44	18.1 (15.0, 21.7)	265.5	16.6 (13.5, 20.3)	232.4
45-64	29.6 (22.2, 38.1)	115.3	24.3 (17.7, 32.3)	84.3
65+	*	5.6	*	4.6
Residence				
Urban	13.5 (11.0, 16.5)	156.2	12.7 (10.3, 15.6)	139.2
Rural	26.7 (22.0, 32.0)	340.3	24.1 (19.6, 29.2)	289.5
Education				
No education	28.9 (18.0, 43.0)	30.9	27.0 (16.2, 41.5)	26.6
Primary incomplete	32.1 (25.8, 39.1)	170.5	30.6 (24.5, 37.5)	148.1
Primary complete	33.5 (24.1, 44.5)	104.6	29.4 (19.9, 41.0)	82.2
Secondary or higher	12.9 (10.3, 16.0)	190.6	12.0 (9.5, 15.0)	171.8
Marital status				
Married	22.7 (19.2, 26.5)	367.9	20.0 (16.6, 24.0)	304.9
Not married	15.9 (11.9, 20.9)	128.6	15.9 (11.9, 21.0)	123.8
Literacy				
Can read and write	19.7 (16.7, 23.1)	419.6	18.0 (15.1, 21.3)	362.1
Cannot read and write	25.2 (17.2, 35.3)	77.0	23.6 (15.7, 33.8)	66.6

¹ In the past 30 days. Among those respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

6.2 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home

Exposure to SHS at home was measured among adults who lived in a home in which smoking occurred daily, weekly, or monthly. The prevalence and estimated numbers of people exposed to SHS at home both overall and among non-smokers (Table 6.2) shows that 13.1% of adults in Uganda (2.2 million persons) were exposed to SHS at home; among non-smokers, 10.0% of adults (1.6 million persons) had been exposed.

Overall, 14.2% of men (1.1 million persons) and 12.0% of women (1.0 million persons) were exposed to SHS at home. Adults living in rural areas (14.7%; 1.8 million) had a higher prevalence of exposure than those living in urban areas (8.4%; 356,200).

By educational attainment, adults with a secondary or higher education (7.2%, 375,600) had the lowest estimate of SHS exposure at home; the findings for other groups were 10.3% (213,700) for primary school complete; 16.4% (1.1 million) for primary incomplete; and 18.8% (507,900) for those with no education.

Among current non-smokers, 10.0% (1.6 million persons) were exposed to SHS at home. The pattern of SHS exposure in non-smokers was similar to that among all adults across various demographic variables. Among non-smokers living in rural areas, 11.4% (1.3 million) were exposed to SHS at home, and 6.1% (245,000) of non-smokers residing in urban areas were exposed. Exposure to tobacco smoke at home decreased with the level of education; for example non-smokers with secondary or higher were 6.0% compared to 13.6% for those with no education.

Table 6.2: Percentage and number of adults ≥ 15 years old who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home ¹			
	Overall		Non-smokers	
	Percentage (95%CI)	Number (in thousands)	Percentage (95%CI)	Number (in thousands)
Overall	13.1 (11.8, 14.5)	2,152.8	10.0 (9.0, 11.3)	1,558.2
Gender				
Male	14.2 (12.6, 16.1)	1,107.4	8.8 (7.5, 10.3)	615.8
Female	12.0 (10.6, 13.6)	1,045.4	11.0 (9.7, 12.6)	942.3
Age				
15-24	11.2 (9.5, 13.2)	657.7	10.6 (9.0, 12.6)	615.5
25-44	12.5 (10.9, 14.3)	851.2	9.1 (7.8, 10.7)	579.4
45-64	16.8 (13.9, 20.1)	456.3	11.4 (8.9, 14.5)	275.2
65+	17.1 (13.0, 22.1)	187.6	9.1 (6.0, 13.5)	88.1
Residence				
Urban	8.4 (7.1, 9.9)	356.2	6.1 (5.0, 7.4)	244.8
Rural	14.7 (13.1, 16.5)	1,796.6	11.4 (10.0, 13.0)	1,313.3
Education				
No education	18.8 (16.1, 21.8)	507.9	13.6 (11.3, 16.3)	337.2
Primary incomplete	16.4 (14.2, 18.8)	1,052.6	12.7 (10.8, 15.0)	757.1
Primary complete	10.3 (7.7, 13.5)	213.7	7.9 (5.5, 11.2)	156.2
Secondary or higher	7.2 (5.8, 8.8)	375.6	6.0 (4.7, 7.7)	306.6
Marital status				
Married	14.1 (12.6, 15.8)	1,357.6	10.7 (9.4, 12.2)	966.1
Not married	11.6 (10.1, 13.3)	795.2	9.1 (7.6, 10.8)	592.1
Literacy				
Can read and write	10.7 (9.4, 12.2)	1,224.3	8.4 (7.3, 9.7)	913.4
Cannot read and write	18.5 (16.4, 20.8)	928.6	13.9 (12.0, 16.0)	644.8

¹ Adults reporting that smoking inside their home occurs daily, weekly, or monthly.

6.3 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places

Exposure to SHS was estimated for a variety of public places: government buildings, health-care facilities, restaurants and public transportation. **Tables 6.3** present the population level SHS exposure prevalence in various public places in the past 30 days by smoking status, while **Tables 6.4** shows the prevalence of exposure to SHS among those who had visited these places in the past 30 days. The population exposure rates are much lower than the rates shown in **Table 6.4** because it is an estimate of exposure to SHS in particularly location among the whole adult and not just people who visited the specific places of interest. For example, the prevalence of SHS exposure for people visiting restaurants was rather high, but because many adults did not go to restaurants prevalence of population SHS exposure was very low.

6.3.1 Population Level Exposure to SHS in Various Public Places

From highest to lowest, the overall prevalence of SHS exposure in restaurants was 5.2%, 3.6% on public transportation, 2.5% in health-care facilities and 1.1% in government buildings. Men had a higher prevalence of exposure to SHS than women for most of the public places studied except for health care facilities. An examination of exposure across age groups and education found that there was no significant difference in exposure to SHS in public places among the age and education categories.

Tables 6.3 and 6.3a provide the prevalence of SHS exposure for the various public places at the population level overall and among non-smokers.

6.3.2. Exposure to SHS Among those who visited Various Public Places

From highest to lowest, the prevalence of SHS exposure among those who visited various public places in the last 30 days was the following: 16.0% in restaurants, 7.8% on public transportation, 5.7% in government and 4.5% in health-care facilities. By age group, no pattern was observed for exposure to SHS for all places with the exception of government buildings where exposure increased with age, ranging from 3.9% in the age group 15-24 to 13.8% in the 65+ group.

Table 6.4 provides the prevalence of SHS exposure for the various public places among persons who had visited the places.

6.5. Support for Smokefree Policy

The proportion of adults who think smoking should not be allowed in various indoor public places was very high. This ranged from 91.0% for restrictions in bars to 99.3% in for restrictions in places of worship. The pattern was similar across all demographic categories.

Table 6.3: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke in... ¹						
	Government Buildings ²	Health Care Facilities ³	Restaurants	Public Transportation ⁴	Bars or nightclubs	Universities	Schools
Overall	1.1 (0.9, 1.4)	2.5 (2.0, 3.1)	5.2 (4.4, 6.1)	3.6 (3.1, 4.1)	15.4 (14.3, 16.7)	0.5 (0.4, 0.8)	2.0 (1.6, 2.5)
Gender							
Male	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	2.4 (1.8, 3.2)	7.4 (6.0, 9.2)	4.4 (3.5, 5.4)	22.2 (20.4, 24.0)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)
Female	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	2.6 (2.1, 3.3)	3.3 (2.7, 4.0)	2.8 (2.3, 3.4)	9.4 (8.3, 10.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)
Age							
15-24	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)	5.6 (4.3, 7.2)	2.8 (2.1, 3.7)	12.8 (11.1, 14.8)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	2.7 (2.0, 3.7)
25-44	1.3 (0.9, 1.7)	2.1 (1.6, 2.7)	6.1 (5.0, 7.3)	4.4 (3.7, 5.2)	19.0 (17.3, 20.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	1.9 (1.3, 2.6)
45-64	1.5 (0.9, 2.3)	3.9 (2.7, 5.6)	3.5 (2.2, 5.5)	3.8 (2.6, 5.7)	15.7 (13.3, 18.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)
65+	1.6 (0.6, 4.7)	1.5 (0.7, 3.0)	2.4 (1.0, 5.4)	1.7 (0.9, 3.3)	6.9 (4.6, 10.1)	0.4 (0.1, 2.3)	1.5 (0.6, 3.6)
Residence							
Urban	2.0 (1.5, 2.7)	2.8 (2.1, 3.6)	6.0 (5.0, 7.1)	4.7 (3.9, 5.8)	16.6 (14.9, 18.5)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	1.7 (1.3, 2.3)
Rural	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	2.4 (1.8, 3.2)	5.0 (4.0, 6.2)	3.1 (2.6, 3.8)	15.0 (13.6, 16.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	2.1 (1.6, 2.8)
Education							
No education	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	2.0 (1.3, 3.1)	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)	1.8 (1.2, 2.8)	10.0 (8.1, 12.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 1.2)
Primary incomplete	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	2.1 (1.5, 2.8)	4.2 (3.2, 5.5)	3.3 (2.5, 4.2)	16.1 (14.5, 17.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)
Primary complete	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)	3.9 (2.4, 6.2)	8.0 (5.6, 11.3)	3.6 (2.4, 5.3)	19.6 (16.4, 23.2)	0.6 (0.2, 2.2)	2.4 (1.3, 4.2)
Secondary or higher	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)	2.8 (2.0, 3.9)	7.3 (6.0, 8.9)	4.8 (3.9, 6.0)	15.8 (14.2, 17.6)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	3.1 (2.4, 4.1)
Marital status							
Married	1.3 (0.9, 1.7)	2.6 (2.0, 3.4)	5.8 (4.8, 7.0)	4.0 (3.4, 4.8)	17.1 (15.5, 18.7)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	1.8 (1.3, 2.4)
Not married	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	2.4 (1.8, 3.2)	4.4 (3.5, 5.6)	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)	13.1 (11.6, 14.7)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	2.4 (1.8, 3.2)
Literacy							
Can read and write	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	2.6 (2.0, 3.4)	6.5 (5.4, 7.8)	4.1 (3.4, 4.8)	16.9 (15.6, 18.3)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	2.6 (2.0, 3.2)
Cannot read and write	0.5 (0.3, 1.2)	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)	2.3 (1.7, 3.3)	2.4 (1.8, 3.3)	12.1 (10.5, 14.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

² Includes government buildings and offices.

³ Includes public or private facilities.

⁴ Includes bus, taxi, metro bus, school bus or similar vehicles.

Table 6.3A: Percentage of non-smokers ≥ 15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke in... ¹						
	Government Buildings ²	Health Care Facilities ³	Restaurants	Public Transportation ⁴	Bars or nightclubs	Universities	Schools
Non-smokers	1.1 (0.9, 1.5)	2.6 (2.0, 3.2)	5.2 (4.4, 6.1)	3.5 (3.0, 4.1)	13.7 (12.6, 14.9)	0.5 (0.4, 0.8)	2.0 (1.6, 2.6)
Gender							
Male	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	2.4 (1.8, 3.3)	7.6 (6.1, 9.5)	4.4 (3.5, 5.6)	19.3 (17.6, 21.2)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	2.8 (2.1, 3.7)
Female	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	2.7 (2.1, 3.4)	3.3 (2.6, 4.0)	2.8 (2.3, 3.5)	9.1 (8.0, 10.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	1.4 (1.1, 2.0)
Age							
15-24	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)	5.5 (4.3, 7.2)	2.8 (2.1, 3.8)	12.2 (10.5, 14.2)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	2.7 (2.0, 3.7)
25-44	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	2.1 (1.6, 2.7)	5.8 (4.8, 7.0)	4.3 (3.6, 5.1)	16.4 (14.8, 18.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	1.8 (1.2, 2.5)
45-64	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	4.3 (3.0, 6.1)	3.9 (2.5, 6.1)	4.0 (2.6, 6.1)	13.3 (10.9, 16.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)
65+	1.9 (0.6, 5.3)	1.5 (0.7, 3.2)	2.7 (1.1, 6.0)	1.8 (0.9, 3.6)	5.9 (3.7, 9.5)	0.4 (0.1, 2.5)	1.7 (0.7, 4.1)
Residence							
Urban	2.0 (1.5, 2.8)	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)	5.9 (4.9, 7.1)	4.6 (3.8, 5.7)	15.1 (13.4, 17.0)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	1.7 (1.3, 2.3)
Rural	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	2.5 (1.9, 3.3)	5.0 (4.0, 6.2)	3.1 (2.6, 3.9)	13.2 (11.8, 14.7)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	2.2 (1.6, 2.8)
Education							
No education	0.4 (0.2, 1.2)	2.1 (1.4, 3.4)	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)	1.8 (1.1, 2.9)	7.5 (5.8, 9.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)
Primary incomplete	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	2.0 (1.5, 2.8)	3.9 (3.0, 5.2)	3.2 (2.4, 4.2)	13.8 (12.2, 15.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	1.7 (1.2, 2.5)
Primary complete	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	3.9 (2.4, 6.2)	8.2 (5.8, 11.7)	3.5 (2.3, 5.3)	17.8 (14.6, 21.4)	0.7 (0.2, 2.4)	2.4 (1.3, 4.3)
Secondary or higher	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)	2.9 (2.1, 4.0)	7.3 (6.0, 8.9)	4.8 (3.8, 5.9)	15.1 (13.4, 16.8)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	3.1 (2.3, 4.1)
Marital status							
Married	1.3 (0.9, 1.7)	2.6 (2.0, 3.4)	5.9 (4.9, 7.0)	4.0 (3.3, 4.8)	15.0 (13.5, 16.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	1.7 (1.3, 2.3)
Not married	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	2.5 (1.8, 3.3)	4.3 (3.4, 5.5)	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)	11.9 (10.4, 13.5)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	2.5 (1.8, 3.3)
Literacy							
Can read and write	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	2.6 (2.0, 3.4)	6.5 (5.4, 7.8)	4.0 (3.4, 4.8)	15.4 (14.1, 16.8)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	2.6 (2.0, 3.2)
Cannot read and write	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	2.3 (1.6, 3.3)	2.2 (1.5, 3.2)	2.4 (1.7, 3.3)	9.7 (8.2, 11.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

² Includes government buildings and offices.

³ Includes public or private facilities.

⁴ Includes bus, taxi, metro bus, school bus or similar vehicles.

Table 6.4: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in public places that they visited in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke in... ¹						
	Government Buildings ²	Health Care Facilities ³	Restaurants	Public Transportation ⁴	Bars or nightclubs	Universities	Schools
Overall	5.7 (4.6, 7.2)	4.5 (3.7, 5.6)	16.0 (13.9, 18.4)	7.8 (6.8, 9.0)	62.3 (59.2, 65.4)	12.7 (9.1, 17.5)	4.7 (3.8, 5.8)
Gender							
Male	6.6 (5.0, 8.7)	4.8 (3.6, 6.4)	17.3 (14.3, 20.9)	9.2 (7.5, 11.3)	64.3 (60.9, 67.6)	13.4 (8.5, 20.4)	5.7 (4.4, 7.4)
Female	4.4 (2.9, 6.6)	4.3 (3.4, 5.4)	13.9 (11.4, 16.9)	6.5 (5.4, 7.9)	58.6 (53.5, 63.4)	11.6 (6.8, 19.2)	3.6 (2.7, 4.9)
Age							
15-24	3.9 (2.4, 6.5)	5.0 (3.2, 7.6)	17.9 (14.3, 22.2)	6.3 (4.7, 8.3)	64.5 (58.3, 70.3)	17.2 (10.8, 26.3)	5.3 (3.9, 7.1)
25-44	6.1 (4.5, 8.2)	3.5 (2.7, 4.5)	15.6 (13.0, 18.5)	8.5 (7.2, 10.1)	63.1 (59.4, 66.6)	8.7 (5.3, 13.9)	4.4 (3.2, 6.0)
45-64	6.3 (3.9, 9.9)	6.9 (4.8, 9.8)	13.1 (8.6, 19.4)	9.5 (6.5, 13.6)	56.9 (50.4, 63.3)	2.3 (0.5, 10.3)	3.3 (1.7, 6.0)
65+	13.8 (4.8, 33.9)	2.9 (1.4, 5.8)	15.9 (6.9, 32.5)	7.6 (3.8, 14.9)	62.1 (48.6, 73.9)	*	7.3 (2.9, 17.0)
Residence							
Urban	7.4 (5.5, 9.8)	5.0 (3.8, 6.4)	15.3 (12.9, 18.1)	7.7 (6.4, 9.4)	64.8 (61.0, 68.3)	13.9 (9.7, 19.5)	3.7 (2.8, 4.9)
Rural	4.8 (3.5, 6.7)	4.3 (3.3, 5.7)	16.3 (13.5, 19.6)	7.9 (6.5, 9.5)	61.4 (57.4, 65.3)	11.6 (6.4, 20.0)	5.1 (4.0, 6.6)
Education							
No education	5.2 (2.0, 12.8)	3.9 (2.5, 6.0)	10.9 (7.0, 16.8)	8.4 (5.5, 12.7)	51.4 (43.0, 59.8)	*	2.2 (0.8, 6.1)
Primary incomplete	6.0 (3.8, 9.3)	3.6 (2.7, 4.8)	13.7 (10.6, 17.6)	8.4 (6.5, 10.7)	61.5 (57.0, 65.8)	2.6 (0.8, 8.4)	4.4 (3.1, 6.3)
Primary complete	3.7 (2.0, 7.0)	6.8 (4.3, 10.6)	21.1 (15.4, 28.3)	7.2 (4.9, 10.6)	69.3 (62.0, 75.7)	*	5.4 (3.0, 9.4)
Secondary or higher	6.1 (4.5, 8.2)	5.0 (3.6, 6.9)	17.1 (14.3, 20.3)	7.5 (6.1, 9.3)	64.8 (60.4, 68.9)	13.1 (9.2, 18.3)	5.1 (3.9, 6.7)
Marital status							
Married	6.4 (4.8, 8.4)	4.3 (3.3, 5.5)	16.8 (14.4, 19.6)	8.7 (7.3, 10.3)	63.5 (59.9, 67.1)	9.3 (5.5, 15.3)	4.6 (3.5, 6.0)
Not married	4.8 (3.2, 7.3)	4.9 (3.7, 6.6)	14.8 (11.8, 18.3)	6.6 (5.2, 8.3)	60.2 (55.1, 65.1)	15.2 (10.0, 22.5)	4.9 (3.7, 6.5)
Literacy							
Can read and write	5.7 (4.6, 7.2)	4.7 (3.6, 6.0)	16.9 (14.4, 19.7)	7.6 (6.4, 8.9)	63.8 (60.5, 67.0)	12.9 (9.2, 17.9)	5.0 (4.0, 6.2)
Cannot read and write	5.7 (2.7, 11.6)	4.1 (2.9, 5.7)	12.3 (8.6, 17.1)	9.2 (7.0, 12.0)	58.2 (52.1, 63.9)	*	3.5 (1.8, 6.6)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

² Includes government buildings and offices.

³ Includes public or private facilities.

⁴ Includes bus, taxi, metro bus, school bus or similar vehicles.

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

Table 6.4A: Percentage of non-smokers ≥ 15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in public places that they visited in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke in... ¹						
	Government Buildings ²	Health Care Facilities ³	Restaurants	Public Transportation ⁴	Bars or nightclubs	Universities	Schools
Non-smokers	5.8 (4.6, 7.4)	4.5 (3.6, 5.6)	16.1 (14.0, 18.6)	7.7 (6.6, 8.9)	60.9 (57.4, 64.2)	12.5 (8.8, 17.3)	4.7 (3.8, 5.8)
Gender							
Male	6.9 (5.1, 9.2)	4.8 (3.5, 6.5)	17.7 (14.5, 21.5)	9.0 (7.2, 11.3)	62.6 (58.7, 66.3)	13.0 (8.1, 20.3)	5.7 (4.3, 7.4)
Female	4.5 (3.0, 6.7)	4.3 (3.4, 5.5)	13.8 (11.2, 16.8)	6.5 (5.3, 7.9)	58.1 (52.9, 63.1)	11.7 (6.8, 19.3)	3.7 (2.7, 4.9)
Age							
15-24	3.9 (2.3, 6.4)	5.0 (3.2, 7.6)	18.0 (14.3, 22.4)	6.3 (4.7, 8.3)	63.1 (56.7, 69.1)	17.4 (10.9, 26.6)	5.3 (3.9, 7.1)
25-44	6.1 (4.4, 8.4)	3.4 (2.6, 4.3)	15.1 (12.7, 17.9)	8.2 (6.8, 9.8)	60.7 (56.9, 64.5)	8.0 (4.8, 13.1)	4.1 (2.9, 5.8)
45-64	6.8 (4.2, 10.8)	7.4 (5.2, 10.5)	14.9 (9.8, 21.9)	9.7 (6.5, 14.2)	56.8 (49.3, 63.9)	2.4 (0.5, 10.4)	3.5 (1.8, 6.5)
65+	15.9 (5.6, 37.9)	2.8 (1.3, 6.1)	16.7 (7.2, 33.9)	7.4 (3.5, 14.9)	60.5 (44.7, 74.4)	*	7.8 (3.2, 18.1)
Residence							
Urban	7.4 (5.5, 10.0)	4.9 (3.8, 6.3)	15.4 (12.9, 18.3)	7.6 (6.2, 9.2)	63.9 (59.9, 67.7)	13.7 (9.5, 19.4)	3.6 (2.7, 4.8)
Rural	4.9 (3.5, 7.0)	4.4 (3.3, 5.8)	16.5 (13.6, 19.8)	7.8 (6.4, 9.4)	59.7 (55.2, 64.0)	11.4 (6.2, 19.9)	5.1 (3.9, 6.6)
Education							
No education	6.0 (2.3, 14.6)	4.0 (2.6, 6.3)	11.1 (7.0, 17.4)	8.2 (5.2, 12.8)	44.5 (35.8, 53.6)	*	2.3 (0.8, 6.4)
Primary incomplete	6.4 (4.0, 10.1)	3.5 (2.5, 4.7)	13.2 (10.0, 17.2)	8.2 (6.2, 10.6)	59.7 (54.6, 64.6)	2.7 (0.8, 8.8)	4.4 (3.0, 6.3)
Primary complete	2.8 (1.3, 5.9)	6.7 (4.2, 10.6)	22.2 (16.2, 29.7)	7.1 (4.8, 10.5)	68.5 (60.5, 75.5)	*	5.4 (3.0, 9.6)
Secondary or higher	6.1 (4.5, 8.3)	5.1 (3.7, 7.1)	17.3 (14.4, 20.6)	7.4 (6.0, 9.2)	64.6 (60.0, 69.0)	12.7 (8.8, 17.9)	5.1 (3.8, 6.7)
Marital status							
Married	6.6 (4.9, 8.8)	4.2 (3.2, 5.5)	17.1 (14.7, 19.9)	8.6 (7.2, 10.3)	61.6 (57.6, 65.5)	9.5 (5.6, 15.6)	4.4 (3.3, 5.8)
Not married	4.8 (3.1, 7.4)	5.0 (3.7, 6.8)	14.6 (11.5, 18.3)	6.4 (5.0, 8.1)	59.6 (53.9, 65.0)	14.7 (9.5, 22.2)	5.0 (3.7, 6.6)
Literacy							
Can read and write	5.8 (4.5, 7.3)	4.7 (3.6, 6.1)	17.1 (14.6, 20.0)	7.4 (6.3, 8.8)	63.4 (59.8, 66.9)	12.7 (8.9, 17.8)	4.9 (3.9, 6.2)
Cannot read and write	6.3 (3.0, 12.6)	4.1 (2.9, 5.8)	11.5 (7.9, 16.5)	8.9 (6.6, 11.9)	52.9 (46.4, 59.4)	*	3.5 (1.8, 6.7)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

² Includes government buildings and offices.

³ Includes public or private facilities.

⁴ Includes bus, taxi, metro bus, school bus or similar vehicles.

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

Table 6.5: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who think smoking should not be allowed in indoor places, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Adults Who Think Smoking Should Not Be Allowed in...¹

Demographic Characteristics	Public transportation							
	Hospitals	Workplaces	Restaurants	Bars	vehicles	Schools	Universities	Places of worship
Overall	99.1 (98.7, 99.4)	97.4 (96.5, 98.0)	97.8 (97.0, 98.4)	91.0 (89.8, 92.1)	98.5 (98.0, 98.9)	98.9 (98.3, 99.3)	96.7 (95.7, 97.5)	99.3 (98.9, 99.5)
Gender								
Male	99.3 (98.6, 99.6)	97.8 (96.9, 98.5)	98.2 (97.4, 98.8)	90.5 (88.9, 91.8)	98.9 (98.2, 99.3)	99.2 (98.5, 99.6)	97.6 (96.6, 98.3)	99.2 (98.5, 99.6)
Female	99.0 (98.4, 99.3)	97.0 (95.8, 97.9)	97.5 (96.3, 98.2)	91.5 (90.0, 92.7)	98.2 (97.5, 98.7)	98.6 (97.9, 99.1)	96.0 (94.6, 97.0)	99.4 (99.0, 99.6)
Age								
15-24	99.4 (98.0, 99.8)	97.9 (96.5, 98.8)	98.3 (97.0, 99.1)	90.9 (89.0, 92.6)	98.9 (97.7, 99.5)	99.5 (97.9, 99.9)	97.2 (95.9, 98.1)	99.5 (97.9, 99.9)
25-44	99.5 (99.1, 99.7)	98.0 (97.1, 98.6)	98.5 (97.8, 99.0)	92.0 (90.7, 93.1)	99.0 (98.4, 99.4)	99.3 (98.8, 99.6)	97.5 (96.4, 98.3)	99.6 (99.2, 99.8)
45-64	98.8 (97.7, 99.3)	96.3 (94.5, 97.5)	97.1 (95.5, 98.1)	90.3 (87.7, 92.4)	97.8 (96.5, 98.7)	98.2 (97.0, 98.9)	95.5 (93.4, 96.9)	98.8 (97.8, 99.4)
65+	96.1 (93.8, 97.6)	93.5 (90.6, 95.5)	92.7 (87.9, 95.7)	87.3 (82.3, 91.0)	95.6 (93.0, 97.2)	95.3 (92.7, 97.0)	92.3 (89.3, 94.5)	97.3 (95.2, 98.5)
Residence								
Urban	99.5 (99.3, 99.7)	99.0 (98.6, 99.3)	98.8 (98.3, 99.2)	92.2 (90.9, 93.4)	99.3 (98.9, 99.5)	99.6 (99.3, 99.8)	98.7 (98.1, 99.1)	99.7 (99.4, 99.8)
Rural	99.0 (98.3, 99.4)	96.8 (95.6, 97.7)	97.5 (96.3, 98.3)	90.6 (89.0, 92.0)	98.3 (97.5, 98.8)	98.7 (97.9, 99.2)	96.0 (94.7, 97.1)	99.1 (98.6, 99.5)
Education								
No education	96.2 (93.8, 97.8)	90.6 (87.2, 93.2)	91.5 (88.0, 94.1)	84.6 (81.1, 87.5)	93.5 (90.7, 95.5)	95.1 (92.3, 96.9)	89.7 (85.7, 92.7)	96.8 (94.6, 98.1)
Primary incomplete	99.7 (99.3, 99.8)	98.0 (97.0, 98.6)	98.8 (97.8, 99.3)	91.4 (89.7, 92.8)	99.3 (98.8, 99.6)	99.6 (99.3, 99.8)	97.1 (96.1, 97.9)	99.8 (99.4, 99.9)
Primary complete	99.6 (99.0, 99.8)	99.3 (98.6, 99.7)	99.5 (98.9, 99.8)	91.5 (88.9, 93.5)	99.6 (99.0, 99.9)	99.3 (98.1, 99.8)	97.9 (96.0, 98.9)	99.5 (98.8, 99.8)
Secondary or higher	99.7 (99.4, 99.9)	99.4 (98.6, 99.7)	99.3 (98.8, 99.6)	93.7 (92.5, 94.8)	99.8 (99.4, 99.9)	99.9 (99.5, 100.0)	99.4 (98.8, 99.7)	99.9 (99.5, 100.0)
Marital status								
Married	99.3 (99.0, 99.6)	97.5 (96.6, 98.1)	97.9 (96.9, 98.6)	90.8 (89.3, 92.1)	98.6 (98.0, 99.0)	99.0 (98.4, 99.4)	96.8 (95.7, 97.7)	99.3 (98.9, 99.6)
Not married	98.8 (98.0, 99.3)	97.2 (96.0, 98.1)	97.8 (96.8, 98.5)	91.3 (89.7, 92.7)	98.4 (97.6, 99.0)	98.8 (98.0, 99.3)	96.6 (95.3, 97.5)	99.2 (98.5, 99.6)
Literacy								
Can read and write	99.7 (99.5, 99.8)	99.0 (98.5, 99.3)	99.4 (99.1, 99.6)	92.7 (91.6, 93.6)	99.6 (99.3, 99.7)	99.7 (99.5, 99.9)	98.5 (97.8, 99.0)	99.8 (99.7, 99.9)
Cannot read and write	97.7 (96.3, 98.6)	93.7 (91.4, 95.5)	94.3 (91.8, 96.1)	87.3 (84.7, 89.5)	96.1 (94.5, 97.3)	97.1 (95.3, 98.1)	92.7 (90.1, 94.7)	98.0 (96.7, 98.8)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

² Includes government buildings and offices.

³ Includes public or private facilities.

⁴ Includes bus, taxi, metro bus, school bus or similar vehicles.

7.0 ECONOMICS

This chapter focuses on the economic aspects of tobacco use by current smokers of manufactured cigarettes, based on information from the most recent purchase, including cigarette brand purchased, source of purchase, and expenditure on cigarettes.

Key Findings

- *The two most purchased cigarette brands in Uganda were Supermatch (44.1%) followed by sportsman (37.7%).*
- *The main source of last purchased cigarettes was reported to be stores (71.6%) and Kiosks (22.3%)*
- *The mean monthly expenditure on cigarettes by a smoker was UGX 20,730 (USD 6.30)*

7.1 Brand of Manufactured Cigarettes at Last Purchase

In GATS Uganda, the most used cigarette brands were Supermatch (44.1%), Sportman (37.7%) and Safari (13.0%) The least smoked brands among others were Sweet menthol (3.6%) and Rex (1.0%) (**Table 7.1**).

The pattern of purchase was different across the various demographics characteristics. The older (ages 45-64), rural and less educated smokers mainly purchased Supermatch while the younger, urban and higher educated purchased mainly the Sportsman brand.

Table 7.1: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Last brand purchased				
	Supermatch	Sportsman	Safari	Sweet Menthol	Rex
Overall	44.1 (37.1, 51.3)	37.7 (31.7, 44.2)	13.0 (8.0, 20.6)	3.6 (1.8, 7.1)	1.0 (0.3, 2.7)
Gender					
Male	43.1 (36.1, 50.5)	38.3 (32.1, 45.0)	13.2 (8.1, 20.7)	3.8 (1.9, 7.5)	1.0 (0.4, 2.9)
Female	*	*	*	*	*
Age					
15-24	11.3 (3.4, 31.4)	53.0 (31.1, 73.8)	35.7 (14.5, 64.6)	0.0	0.0
25-44	46.3 (37.7, 55.1)	37.6 (30.3, 45.5)	9.8 (5.2, 17.8)	4.6 (2.0, 10.0)	0.8 (0.2, 2.7)
45-64	45.3 (32.9, 58.4)	36.5 (25.3, 49.4)	13.2 (5.7, 27.6)	3.4 (1.2, 9.0)	1.4 (0.2, 9.5)
65+	*	*	*	*	*
Residence					
Urban	31.0 (22.5, 41.0)	48.2 (39.4, 57.1)	15.9 (9.1, 26.3)	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)	2.7 (0.8, 8.7)
Rural	49.3 (40.0, 58.7)	33.6 (26.0, 42.1)	11.9 (5.9, 22.5)	4.9 (2.4, 9.8)	0.3 (0.0, 2.1)
Education					
No education	51.6 (32.6, 70.1)	26.1 (12.0, 47.7)	13.2 (3.8, 36.9)	8.1 (2.4, 23.6)	1.0 (0.1, 7.3)
Primary incomplete	46.2 (37.6, 55.0)	36.0 (27.8, 45.0)	13.1 (7.0, 23.3)	3.6 (1.4, 9.0)	0.4 (0.1, 2.7)
Primary complete	33.9 (20.3, 50.7)	42.7 (27.2, 59.9)	19.9 (7.0, 44.9)	2.4 (0.3, 15.4)	0.0
Secondary or higher	41.5 (29.0, 55.1)	45.4 (33.0, 58.5)	7.7 (3.7, 15.4)	1.9 (0.3, 12.3)	3.3 (0.8, 12.5)
Marital status					
Married	47.7 (38.8, 56.7)	34.1 (27.0, 42.0)	12.1 (7.2, 19.7)	4.4 (2.2, 8.7)	1.0 (0.3, 3.7)
Not married	36.2 (26.7, 47.0)	45.8 (35.0, 57.0)	15.0 (7.1, 29.1)	1.7 (0.4, 7.3)	0.9 (0.2, 4.3)
Literacy					
Can read and write	40.4 (32.4, 48.9)	41.1 (33.9, 48.7)	14.1 (8.8, 21.8)	2.9 (1.3, 6.4)	0.9 (0.2, 3.4)
Cannot read and write	54.7 (41.9, 67.0)	28.0 (18.4, 40.2)	10.0 (3.7, 24.0)	5.5 (1.7, 16.2)	1.2 (0.3, 5.3)

Note: Current manufactured cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use. The top five reported brands last purchased among all manufactured cigarette smokers are shown here.

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

7.2 Source of Last Purchase of Cigarettes

The most common source of the last purchase of manufactured cigarettes (Table 7.2) was retailer's stores (71.6%), followed by kiosks (22.3%) and duty free shops (3.6%). Within demographic subgroups, there was not much difference by the various characteristics.

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of the sources of last purchase of cigarettes among manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Source	Gender			Age (years)		Residence	
	Overall	Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
Store	71.6 (64.8, 77.6)	71.8 (64.9, 77.9) *		83.3 (62.8, 93.6)	70.5 (63.3, 76.7)	75.1 (67.3, 81.6)	70.3 (61.1, 78.0)
Street vendor	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5) *		1.4 (0.3, 6.8)	0.5 (0.1, 1.5)	1.3 (0.4, 3.5)	0.3 (0.0, 1.8)
Military store	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Duty-free shop	3.6 (2.0, 6.5)	3.8 (2.1, 6.9) *		0.0	4.0 (2.2, 7.2)	4.6 (2.0, 10.4)	3.2 (1.4, 7.1)
Outside the country	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiosks	22.3 (16.8, 28.9)	21.7 (16.2, 28.5) *		15.3 (5.5, 36.0)	23.0 (17.2, 30.0)	17.8 (12.2, 25.4)	24.0 (16.8, 33.0)
Internet	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
From another person	1.6 (0.5, 5.1)	1.6 (0.5, 5.3) *		0.0	1.7 (0.5, 5.6)	1.1 (0.4, 3.6)	1.7 (0.4, 7.4)
Other	0.4 (0.1, 2.5)	0.4 (0.1, 2.7) *		0.0	0.4 (0.1, 2.8)	0.0	0.5 (0.1, 3.5)
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

7.3 Expenditure on Cigarettes

Information was collected from current smokers of manufactured cigarettes on the amount of money they spent on their last purchase of manufactured cigarettes. The two indicators that were calculated from this information were average cost (amount spent) on 20 manufactured cigarettes (one pack); and average expenditure on manufactured cigarettes per month. **Table 7.3** presents the results for these three indicators.

Overall, the mean amount spent on manufactured cigarettes per month was UGX 20,730 (USD 6.30). Smokers with level of education secondary or higher spent more money per month on purchase of cigarettes than those with no education.

There was a difference in the amount spent on cigarettes per month between urban and rural dwellers. On average, cigarette smokers in urban areas spent more money per month (UGX 27,239) than those in rural areas (UGX 18,018).

Table 7.3: Average cigarette expenditure among manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Mean Cigarette expenditure per month	Median Cigarette expenditure per month
Overall	20,730 (15,572, 25,888)	11,980 (9,080, 13,609)
Gender		
Male	21,064 (15,632, 26,497)	12,016 (9,048, 13,658)
Female	14,455 (8,288, 20,621)*	*
Age		
15-24	23,211 (13,512, 32,910)	13,309 (5,933, 26,260)
25-44	23,265 (14,574, 31,956)	11,955 (8,919, 14,011)
45-64	17,294 (13,682, 20,905)	12,873 (8,667, 14,640)
65+	7,800 (3,857, 11,743)*	*
Residence		
Urban	27,239 (11,575, 42,902)	12,101 (10,823, 14,635)
Rural	18,018 (14,712, 21,323)	11,700 (8,880, 13,520)
Education		
No education	13,583 (9,439, 17,727)	9,101 (5,937, 14,212)
Primary incomplete	19,565 (11,615, 27,515)	11,383 (6,061, 12,184)
Primary complete	25,039 (18,024, 32,054)	14,699 (9,043, 28,996)
Secondary or higher	24,302 (18,519, 30,086)	14,340 (11,779, 17,981)
Marital status		
Married	18,272 (15,290, 21,253)	11,806 (8,963, 13,763)
Not married	26,396 (12,296, 40,496)	13,230 (8,028, 14,942)
Literacy		
Can read and write	21,445 (14,864, 28,026)	13,041 (9,089, 13,894)
Cannot read and write	18,597 (12,900, 24,294)	10,961 (8,781, 14,051)

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

Table 7.4: Percentage distribution of adults ≥ 15 years who favor increasing taxes on tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Favor increasing taxes on tobacco products
Overall	88.2 (86.9, 89.4)
Gender	
Male	88.8 (87.2, 90.2)
Female	87.7 (86.0, 89.3)
Age	
15-24	89.3 (87.3, 91.1)
25-44	90.4 (88.9, 91.6)
45-64	83.4 (80.3, 86.1)
65+	80.9 (76.4, 84.7)
Residence	
Urban	91.2 (89.7, 92.5)
Rural	87.2 (85.5, 88.7)
Education	
No education	78.4 (74.5, 81.9)
Primary incomplete	87.5 (85.7, 89.1)
Primary complete	90.6 (88.0, 92.7)
Secondary or higher	93.3 (91.9, 94.4)
Marital status	
Married	88.5 (87.1, 89.7)
Not married	87.9 (86.0, 89.5)
Literacy	
Can read and write	90.7 (89.5, 91.7)
Cannot read and write	82.7 (79.9, 85.2)

8.0 MEDIA

This chapter is organized into three sections: adults who noticed anti-cigarette information disseminated through various mass media channels; awareness of health warnings on cigarette packages and quitting consideration due to health warning labels; and adults who noticed cigarette marketing.

Key Findings

- *Majority (70.6%) of adults 15 years and older noticed anti-smoking information in any location. Radio (65.6%) followed by newspapers (12.7%) and television (9.1%) main source of anti-smoking information.*
- *About half (49.4%) of the smokers noticed health warning on the cigarette packages and 31.9% of these thought about quitting because of the warning signs.*
- *A quarter (25.4%) of the respondents noticed any cigarette marketing.*

8.1 Noticing Anti-cigarette Information

The overall proportion of Ugandan adults who noticed anti-cigarette information in the last 30 days in any location was 70.6%. Overall, 65.6% of adults noticed the information on radio, 12.7% in newspapers or in magazines and 9.1% on television. Nonsmokers (71.3%) noticed more anti-cigarette information in the last 30 days than smokers (59.5%). The pattern of noticing anti cigarette smoking information was similar across the age, gender and residence characteristics (**Table 8.1**).

Table 8.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013^{1,2}

Location	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	12.7 (11.4, 14.0)	14.6 (12.9, 16.6)	10.9 (9.6, 12.4)	15.3 (13.3, 17.5)	11.2 (9.9, 12.7)	19.1 (17.2, 21.2)	10.4 (8.9, 12.1)
On television or the radio	66.9 (65.2, 68.5)	70.3 (68.3, 72.2)	63.8 (61.7, 65.9)	67.0 (64.1, 69.8)	66.8 (64.9, 68.7)	68.2 (66.1, 70.2)	66.4 (64.3, 68.5)
On television	9.1 (8.1, 10.2)	10.3 (8.9, 12.0)	8.0 (6.9, 9.2)	10.6 (9.0, 12.5)	8.2 (7.2, 9.4)	19.6 (17.3, 22.2)	5.4 (4.4, 6.6)
On the radio	65.6 (63.9, 67.2)	68.9 (66.9, 70.8)	62.6 (60.4, 64.7)	65.3 (62.4, 68.1)	65.7 (63.8, 67.6)	64.3 (62.2, 66.4)	66.0 (63.8, 68.1)
On billboards	6.6 (5.8, 7.5)	8.1 (6.8, 9.5)	5.2 (4.3, 6.3)	6.7 (5.4, 8.2)	6.5 (5.6, 7.6)	10.8 (9.5, 12.3)	5.1 (4.1, 6.3)
Somewhere else	14.6 (13.2, 16.1)	14.8 (13.1, 16.7)	14.4 (12.7, 16.2)	16.5 (14.3, 19.0)	13.5 (12.0, 15.2)	14.4 (12.7, 16.3)	14.7 (12.9, 16.6)
Any Location	70.6 (69.0, 72.3)	73.6 (71.7, 75.5)	67.9 (65.8, 70.0)	71.1 (68.4, 73.7)	70.4 (68.4, 72.2)	72.9 (70.9, 74.8)	69.8 (67.7, 71.9)
Current smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	6.6 (4.8, 9.2)	7.4 (5.2, 10.5)	2.5 (0.9, 6.7)	8.6 (2.7, 24.3)	6.5 (4.6, 9.0)	12.2 (8.0, 18.1)	4.8 (3.0, 7.8)
On television or the radio	56.3 (50.8, 61.6)	57.8 (51.9, 63.5)	48.1 (33.8, 62.8)	61.6 (42.8, 77.4)	55.8 (50.0, 61.5)	54.9 (46.9, 62.7)	56.7 (49.9, 63.3)
On television	4.1 (2.4, 7.0)	4.1 (2.3, 7.0)	4.3 (1.3, 13.2)	14.7 (5.0, 35.9)	3.2 (1.8, 5.9)	11.2 (6.3, 19.2)	1.8 (0.6, 5.4)
On the radio	55.6 (50.1, 61.0)	57.0 (51.2, 62.7)	48.1 (33.8, 62.8)	61.6 (42.8, 77.4)	55.1 (49.3, 60.8)	53.3 (45.3, 61.1)	56.3 (49.6, 62.9)
On billboards	5.0 (3.2, 7.7)	5.6 (3.5, 8.8)	1.9 (0.3, 9.8)	22.3 (10.2, 41.9)	3.6 (2.2, 5.7)	10.0 (5.7, 16.9)	3.4 (1.7, 6.5)
Somewhere else	10.4 (7.8, 13.8)	10.6 (7.7, 14.4)	9.5 (4.7, 18.2)	4.9 (0.9, 22.6)	10.9 (8.1, 14.5)	11.6 (7.7, 17.2)	10.0 (6.9, 14.3)
Any Location	59.5 (53.9, 64.8)	60.6 (54.7, 66.3)	53.3 (39.2, 66.9)	61.6 (42.8, 77.4)	59.3 (53.4, 64.9)	59.8 (51.6, 67.5)	59.4 (52.5, 65.9)
Non-smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	13.0 (11.8, 14.4)	15.4 (13.6, 17.5)	11.1 (9.8, 12.6)	15.4 (13.4, 17.6)	11.6 (10.3, 13.2)	19.5 (17.5, 21.6)	10.8 (9.2, 12.5)
On television or the radio	67.5 (65.8, 69.2)	71.8 (69.6, 73.8)	64.1 (62.0, 66.2)	67.1 (64.2, 69.9)	67.8 (65.9, 69.7)	69.0 (66.9, 71.0)	67.0 (64.8, 69.2)
On television	9.4 (8.4, 10.5)	11.0 (9.4, 12.9)	8.0 (6.9, 9.3)	10.6 (9.0, 12.4)	8.7 (7.5, 9.9)	20.1 (17.7, 22.7)	5.6 (4.6, 6.9)
On the radio	66.2 (64.4, 67.9)	70.3 (68.1, 72.3)	62.8 (60.7, 64.9)	65.4 (62.4, 68.2)	66.7 (64.7, 68.6)	64.9 (62.8, 67.1)	66.6 (64.4, 68.8)
On billboards	6.7 (5.8, 7.6)	8.4 (7.0, 9.9)	5.3 (4.4, 6.4)	6.5 (5.2, 8.0)	6.8 (5.8, 7.9)	10.8 (9.5, 12.4)	5.2 (4.2, 6.4)
Somewhere else	14.9 (13.4, 16.4)	15.3 (13.5, 17.4)	14.5 (12.8, 16.3)	16.7 (14.4, 19.2)	13.8 (12.2, 15.6)	14.5 (12.8, 16.5)	15.0 (13.1, 17.0)
Any Location	71.3 (69.6, 73.0)	75.1 (73.0, 77.1)	68.2 (66.1, 70.3)	71.2 (68.5, 73.9)	71.4 (69.4, 73.2)	73.7 (71.7, 75.5)	70.5 (68.3, 72.6)

¹Includes daily and occasional(less than daily) smokers.

²Includes former and never smokers.

8.2 Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Thinking About Quitting

About half (49.4%) of current smokers had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages, but only about a third (31.9%) of current smokers had thought about quitting because of warning labels. The vast majority of current smokers with secondary school education or above (91.6%) noticed health warnings, compared to only 14.0% among those with no education (14.0%). Similarly 70.8% of current smokers with secondary school education or above thought about quitting because of the warning labels compared to 9.9% of those with no education (Table 8.2).

Table 8.2: Percentage of current smokers ≥ 15 years old who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning label on cigarette packages during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers who... ¹	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package ²	Thought about quitting because of warning label ²
Overall	49.4 (43.6, 55.3)	31.9 (27.1, 37.1)
Gender		
Male	56.8 (50.7, 62.8)	36.7 (31.3, 42.4)
Female	10.7 (5.4, 19.9)	7.2 (3.1, 16.0)
Age		
15-24	59.0 (37.6, 77.5)	36.2 (19.9, 56.4)
25-44	53.9 (47.9, 59.9)	37.5 (31.7, 43.7)
45-64	53.5 (40.9, 65.7)	32.0 (22.4, 43.3)
65+	17.8 (9.2, 31.6)	9.1 (3.8, 19.9)
Residence		
Urban	61.3 (54.0, 68.0)	39.4 (32.5, 46.8)
Rural	45.6 (38.5, 52.9)	29.5 (23.7, 35.9)
Education		
No education	14.0 (8.3, 22.7)	9.9 (5.5, 17.3)
Primary incomplete	49.1 (41.7, 56.6)	30.7 (24.2, 38.0)
Primary complete	76.9 (61.3, 87.6)	38.6 (24.3, 55.1)
Secondary or higher	91.6 (83.6, 95.8)	70.8 (58.5, 80.7)
Marital status		
Married	53.2 (45.9, 60.3)	35.5 (29.9, 41.5)
Not married	42.4 (33.2, 52.1)	25.3 (18.0, 34.2)
Literacy		
Can read and write	68.3 (62.5, 73.7)	45.1 (38.9, 51.5)
Cannot read and write	20.9 (15.1, 28.1)	12.1 (7.7, 18.6)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

² During the last 30 days.

8.3 Adults Who Noticed Cigarette Marketing

Overall, a quarter (25.4%) of adults in Uganda had noticed any form advertisement, promotion or sponsorship of cigarettes in the last 30 days.

Men (30.5%) were more likely than women (20.8%) to notice any advertisement, promotion and sponsorship. See details in Table 8.3.

There was more advertising, promotion and sponsorship noticed in the urban (30.3%) compared to the rural areas (23.7%). Most of the advertising of the cigarette was noticed on radio (9.2%), on clothing/item with brand names (9.0%), in stores (8.7%) and on posters (8.3%) **(Table 8.3)**.

Table 8.3: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Location	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
Noticed advertisements							
In stores	8.7 (7.7, 9.8)	10.4 (8.9, 12.1)	7.2 (6.1, 8.5)	10.4 (8.7, 12.4)	7.8 (6.8, 8.9)	12.5 (10.9, 14.3)	7.4 (6.2, 8.8)
On television	1.6 (1.3, 2.1)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	1.7 (1.2, 2.6)	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)	2.6 (2.0, 3.4)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)
On the radio	9.2 (8.0, 10.6)	10.8 (9.2, 12.7)	7.8 (6.5, 9.3)	10.2 (8.2, 12.5)	8.7 (7.5, 10.0)	9.2 (7.9, 10.8)	9.2 (7.6, 11.0)
On billboards	1.1 (0.9, 1.4)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	2.2 (1.6, 3.0)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)
On posters	8.3 (7.4, 9.3)	10.1 (8.8, 11.7)	6.6 (5.6, 7.7)	9.2 (7.7, 10.9)	7.8 (6.8, 8.9)	11.8 (10.4, 13.4)	7.0 (5.9, 8.3)
In newspapers or magazines	2.6 (2.1, 3.3)	3.0 (2.3, 3.8)	2.4 (1.8, 3.1)	2.8 (2.0, 3.9)	2.5 (2.0, 3.3)	3.6 (2.8, 4.6)	2.3 (1.7, 3.2)
In cinemas	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)
On the internet	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)
On public transportation ¹	1.8 (1.4, 2.3)	2.7 (2.0, 3.6)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.7 (1.1, 2.7)	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	3.0 (2.3, 4.0)	1.4 (0.9, 2.0)
On public walls	2.4 (1.9, 2.9)	3.1 (2.4, 4.0)	1.7 (1.3, 2.3)	2.5 (1.8, 3.5)	2.3 (1.8, 2.8)	3.4 (2.6, 4.5)	2.0 (1.5, 2.6)
Somewhere else	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.6 (1.1, 2.4)	0.6 (0.3, 0.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	1.1 (0.6, 1.7)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	1.3 (0.8, 1.9)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	2.3 (1.7, 3.0)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)
Sale prices	2.0 (1.6, 2.4)	2.6 (2.0, 3.3)	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	2.0 (1.5, 2.8)	1.9 (1.5, 2.5)	2.1 (1.6, 2.8)	1.9 (1.5, 2.5)
Coupons	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	2.0 (1.5, 2.5)	2.7 (2.0, 3.8)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	2.1 (1.5, 3.0)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	2.2 (1.7, 2.9)	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	9.0 (7.7, 10.4)	11.1 (9.3, 13.3)	7.1 (5.8, 8.6)	10.1 (8.2, 12.4)	8.4 (7.2, 9.7)	9.7 (8.3, 11.3)	8.7 (7.1, 10.6)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.8)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship or promotion	25.4 (23.5, 27.4)	30.5 (27.8, 33.4)	20.8 (18.8, 22.9)	28.8 (26.0, 31.7)	23.5 (21.6, 25.6)	30.3 (27.9, 32.8)	23.7 (21.2, 26.3)

¹ Includes public vehicles or stations.

8.4 Smokers Who Noticed Cigarette Marketing

A third (29.9%) of the current smokers noticed some form cigarette marketing in the last 30 days. Among males, 32.4% noticed some form of cigarette marketing and 17.0% among females. About half of younger smokers (age 15-24 years) noticed cigarette marketing (49.6%) as compared to those above 25 years (28.3%). Stores (11.5%), posters (10.0%) and radio (8.8%) were the most common location where current smokers noticed cigarette marketing (**Table 8.4**).

Table 8.4: Percentage of current smokers ≥ 15 years who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Location	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
Noticed advertisements							
In stores	11.5 (8.4, 15.4)	12.7 (9.2, 17.2)	5.2 (1.8, 14.2)	19.8 (8.2, 40.7)	10.8 (7.7, 14.9)	15.3 (10.4, 21.9)	10.2 (6.7, 15.3)
On television	1.1 (0.3, 3.5)	1.3 (0.4, 4.1)	0.0 (0., 0.)	11.3 (3.1, 34.0)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	2.1 (0.5, 8.1)	0.7 (0.1, 4.9)
On the radio	8.8 (6.3, 12.2)	9.5 (6.5, 13.6)	5.2 (1.8, 14.1)	10.6 (3.6, 27.4)	8.7 (6.1, 12.2)	9.9 (5.9, 16.0)	8.5 (5.5, 12.7)
On billboards	0.6 (0.2, 2.0)	0.7 (0.2, 2.4)	0.0 (0., 0.)	4.3 (0.6, 25.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	2.2 (0.6, 7.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)
On posters	10.0 (6.9, 14.5)	10.9 (7.3, 15.9)	5.5 (2.0, 14.3)	30.0 (13.9, 53.2)	8.4 (5.7, 12.3)	13.7 (9.3, 19.5)	8.9 (5.2, 14.8)
In newspapers or magazines	2.8 (1.5, 5.2)	3.0 (1.6, 5.8)	1.6 (0.2, 10.7)	14.7 (5.0, 35.9)	1.8 (0.9, 3.6)	4.3 (1.8, 9.8)	2.3 (1.0, 5.4)
In cinemas	0.4 (0.2, 1.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.5)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)	0.0 (0., 0.)	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)	1.3 (0.4, 4.3)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)
On the internet	0.5 (0.1, 1.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	1.6 (0.2, 10.7)	3.4 (0.5, 20.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	1.4 (0.3, 6.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)
On public transportation¹	2.4 (1.1, 5.0)	2.3 (1.0, 5.4)	2.8 (0.7, 10.8)	6.8 (1.9, 21.1)	2.0 (0.8, 4.9)	3.9 (1.7, 8.6)	1.9 (0.6, 5.7)
On public walls	3.8 (2.1, 6.6)	4.5 (2.6, 7.8)	0.0 (0., 0.)	18.5 (7.8, 37.8)	2.6 (1.2, 5.2)	4.7 (2.1, 10.3)	3.5 (1.7, 7.1)
Somewhere else	2.9 (1.5, 5.8)	3.5 (1.8, 6.8)	0.0 (0., 0.)	7.1 (1.1, 33.6)	2.6 (1.2, 5.3)	2.8 (1.3, 6.0)	3.0 (1.2, 7.0)
Noticed sports sponsorship	1.1 (0.5, 2.5)	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)	0.7 (0.1, 4.9)	0.8 (0.1, 5.8)	1.1 (0.4, 2.7)	1.4 (0.5, 3.7)	1.0 (0.3, 3.1)
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	3.0 (1.7, 5.1)	3.0 (1.6, 5.5)	2.9 (1.0, 8.3)	7.9 (1.5, 32.2)	2.6 (1.5, 4.4)	3.6 (1.9, 6.7)	2.8 (1.4, 5.7)
Sale prices	3.7 (2.3, 6.0)	4.3 (2.6, 7.0)	0.8 (0.1, 5.3)	11.1 (3.3, 31.1)	3.1 (1.9, 5.2)	2.7 (1.2, 5.8)	4.1 (2.3, 7.1)
Coupons	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (0., 0.)	0.8 (0.1, 5.8)	0.0 (0., 0.)	0.3 (0.0, 1.7)	0.0 (0., 0.)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	2.5 (1.3, 4.8)	2.8 (1.4, 5.6)	0.8 (0.1, 5.3)	7.9 (1.5, 32.2)	2.0 (1.0, 4.0)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	3.1 (1.5, 6.2)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	6.6 (4.5, 9.6)	7.8 (5.4, 11.3)	0.0 (0., 0.)	11.5 (3.6, 30.8)	6.2 (4.1, 9.2)	8.2 (4.9, 13.6)	6.0 (3.7, 9.9)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)	0.0 (0., 0.)	0.0 (0., 0.)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.0 (0., 0.)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship or promotion	29.9 (25.2, 35.2)	32.4 (27.2, 38.1)	17.0 (9.8, 27.9)	49.6 (31.1, 68.2)	28.3 (23.8, 33.3)	35.2 (27.6, 43.6)	28.2 (22.5, 34.7)

Note: Current smokers includes daily and occasional(less than daily) smokers.

¹ Includes public vehicles or stations.

8.5 Non-smokers Who Noticed Cigarette Marketing

Patterns of noticing cigarette marketing among non-smokers was similar to that of current smokers, gender, age and residence. A quarter (25.1%) of the non-smokers noticed some form of cigarette marketing in the last 30 days; 30.3% among males (30.3%), compared to 20.9% of females. More urban residents reported noticing cigarette marketing (30.0%) as compared to rural residents (23.4%). The most common venues non-smokers noticed the cigarette marketing was on radio (9.2%), clothing/item with brand name or logo (9.1) and stores (8.5%) **(Table 8.5)**.

Table 8.5: Percentage of non-smokers ≥ 15 years who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Location	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
Noticed advertisements							
In stores	8.5 (7.5, 9.7)	10.1 (8.5, 11.9)	7.3 (6.2, 8.5)	10.3 (8.6, 12.3)	7.5 (6.5, 8.6)	12.3 (10.7, 14.2)	7.2 (6.0, 8.7)
On television	1.7 (1.3, 2.2)	2.4 (1.7, 3.3)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	1.6 (1.1, 2.5)	1.7 (1.3, 2.3)	2.6 (2.0, 3.4)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)
On the radio	9.2 (8.0, 10.6)	10.9 (9.2, 12.9)	7.8 (6.6, 9.3)	10.2 (8.2, 12.5)	8.7 (7.5, 10.0)	9.2 (7.8, 10.8)	9.2 (7.7, 11.1)
On billboards	1.1 (0.9, 1.5)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	2.2 (1.6, 3.0)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)
On posters	8.2 (7.2, 9.2)	10.1 (8.6, 11.7)	6.6 (5.6, 7.8)	8.9 (7.4, 10.7)	7.7 (6.7, 8.9)	11.7 (10.3, 13.3)	6.9 (5.8, 8.3)
In newspapers or magazines	2.6 (2.1, 3.3)	3.0 (2.3, 3.9)	2.4 (1.8, 3.1)	2.7 (1.9, 3.7)	2.6 (2.0, 3.3)	3.5 (2.7, 4.6)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)
In cinemas	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	1.2 (0.6, 2.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)
On the internet	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	1.0 (0.7, 1.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)
On public transportation¹	1.8 (1.4, 2.3)	2.7 (2.0, 3.7)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	3.0 (2.3, 3.9)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)
On public walls	2.3 (1.8, 2.8)	2.9 (2.2, 3.8)	1.7 (1.3, 2.3)	2.3 (1.6, 3.3)	2.3 (1.8, 2.8)	3.4 (2.6, 4.4)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)
Somewhere else	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	1.4 (0.9, 2.0)	0.6 (0.3, 0.9)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.6 (0.5, 0.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	1.7 (1.3, 2.4)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	2.2 (1.6, 3.0)	1.1 (0.8, 1.7)
Sale prices	1.9 (1.5, 2.3)	2.4 (1.8, 3.2)	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)	1.9 (1.4, 2.7)	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	2.1 (1.5, 2.8)	1.8 (1.4, 2.3)
Coupons	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.9 (1.5, 2.5)	2.7 (1.9, 3.8)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	2.1 (1.5, 2.9)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	9.1 (7.9, 10.6)	11.5 (9.6, 13.8)	7.2 (5.9, 8.8)	10.1 (8.2, 12.4)	8.6 (7.4, 9.9)	9.8 (8.3, 11.4)	8.9 (7.3, 10.8)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship or promotion	25.1 (23.2, 27.2)	30.3 (27.5, 33.4)	20.9 (18.9, 23.0)	28.5 (25.7, 31.5)	23.1 (21.1, 25.2)	30.0 (27.6, 32.5)	23.4 (20.9, 26.1)

Note: Current non-smokers includes former and never smokers.

¹ Includes public vehicles or stations.

Table 8.6: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who favor a law prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics, GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Favor a law prohibiting all advertisements on tobacco products	
Overall	89.3	(88.1, 90.5)
Gender		
Male	88.8	(87.2, 90.2)
Female	89.9	(88.3, 91.2)
Age		
15-24	90.2	(88.3, 91.9)
25-44	91.2	(89.8, 92.4)
45-64	85.9	(83.2, 88.2)
65+	81.7	(77.2, 85.5)
Residence		
Urban	90.8	(89.3, 92.0)
Rural	88.8	(87.2, 90.3)
Education		
No education	79.8	(75.9, 83.2)
Primary incomplete	90.2	(88.6, 91.6)
Primary complete	91.2	(88.6, 93.2)
Secondary or higher	92.5	(91.0, 93.7)
Marital status		
Married	89.9	(88.5, 91.1)
Not married	88.6	(86.9, 90.1)
Literacy		
Can read and write	91.5	(90.3, 92.5)
Cannot read and write	84.5	(81.8, 86.9)

9.0 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PERCEPTIONS

This chapter presents results on knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions about tobacco among Ugandans.

Key Findings

- *94.6% of adult Ugandans believed that smoking causes serious illness.*
- *Majority of the respondents believed that smoking causes lung cancer (93.7%), heart attack (83.0%) and Stroke (57.7%).*
- *89.5% of adults in Uganda (75.6% of current smokers and 90.3% of non-smokers) believed that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness and disease.*
- *80.9% of adults in Uganda (42.0 % of current smokeless users and 81.8% of non-users) believed that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness.*

9.1 Belief That Smoking Causes Serious Illness and Various Specific Diseases

Overall, 94.6% of adults (87.0% of current smokers and 95.0% of non-smokers) believed that smoking causes serious illness. About half of adults believed that smoking caused stroke (57.7%), 93.7% believed that smoking caused lung cancer and 83.0% caused heart attack. Non-smokers were more aware of diseases associated with tobacco smoking than smokers. A small proportion of adults believed smoking associated with stroke than lung cancer and heart attacks (**Table 9.1**).

Table 9.1: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years who believe that smoking causes serious illness, stroke, heart attack, or lung cancer by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...				
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Premature Birth
Overall	94.6 (93.8, 95.3)	57.7 (55.7, 59.7)	83.0 (81.7, 84.2)	93.7 (92.8, 94.5)	56.0 (54.1, 57.9)
Gender					
Male	95.2 (94.3, 96.0)	59.8 (57.1, 62.4)	83.9 (82.2, 85.5)	94.8 (93.8, 95.7)	56.6 (54.4, 58.8)
Female	94.0 (92.8, 95.0)	55.9 (53.5, 58.1)	82.2 (80.3, 83.9)	92.7 (91.5, 93.8)	55.4 (53.0, 57.8)
Age					
15-24	96.0 (94.7, 97.0)	58.6 (55.6, 61.5)	84.2 (82.0, 86.1)	94.7 (93.1, 95.9)	59.2 (56.6, 61.9)
25-44	94.9 (93.9, 95.7)	60.9 (58.4, 63.3)	84.6 (82.8, 86.1)	94.7 (93.7, 95.5)	58.4 (56.1, 60.7)
45-64	93.1 (91.0, 94.7)	53.0 (49.3, 56.6)	79.8 (76.9, 82.5)	92.8 (90.8, 94.4)	49.3 (45.4, 53.3)
65+	88.6 (84.7, 91.6)	45.4 (39.7, 51.1)	75.2 (70.4, 79.5)	84.8 (80.7, 88.2)	40.0 (34.3, 45.9)
Residence					
Urban	95.5 (94.5, 96.4)	57.7 (55.3, 60.1)	82.4 (80.3, 84.3)	95.2 (94.0, 96.2)	61.1 (58.6, 63.5)
Rural	94.2 (93.2, 95.1)	57.7 (55.2, 60.2)	83.2 (81.6, 84.7)	93.2 (92.1, 94.1)	54.2 (51.8, 56.6)
Education					
No education	89.8 (86.9, 92.1)	46.9 (42.1, 51.7)	76.7 (73.5, 79.6)	86.5 (83.6, 88.9)	43.5 (39.7, 47.3)
Primary incomplete	93.9 (92.6, 95.0)	55.5 (52.7, 58.3)	82.3 (80.2, 84.2)	93.6 (92.3, 94.6)	51.4 (48.7, 54.2)
Primary complete	95.7 (94.0, 97.0)	58.5 (54.4, 62.6)	82.6 (79.4, 85.4)	95.5 (93.4, 97.0)	55.9 (51.7, 60.0)
Secondary or higher	97.5 (96.6, 98.2)	65.7 (63.3, 68.1)	87.3 (85.6, 88.9)	96.9 (95.9, 97.7)	68.2 (65.6, 70.7)
Marital status					
Married	94.7 (93.8, 95.5)	58.0 (55.6, 60.4)	84.0 (82.5, 85.4)	94.1 (93.2, 94.9)	56.3 (54.0, 58.6)
Not married	94.3 (93.1, 95.4)	57.3 (54.6, 60.0)	81.6 (79.6, 83.6)	93.1 (91.6, 94.3)	55.5 (52.8, 58.2)
Literacy					
Can read and write	96.4 (95.6, 97.0)	61.2 (59.2, 63.1)	84.7 (83.4, 86.0)	95.8 (95.0, 96.4)	59.9 (57.9, 61.9)
Cannot read and write	90.5 (88.6, 92.2)	49.9 (46.3, 53.5)	79.1 (76.6, 81.5)	89.0 (86.9, 90.9)	47.0 (43.8, 50.2)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

² Includes former and never smokers.

Table 9.1 (Cont.): Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years who believe that smoking causes serious illness, stroke, heart attack, or lung cancer by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...				
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Premature Birth
Current smokers¹	87.0 (83.2, 90.0)	36.3 (30.6, 42.5)	67.9 (62.5, 72.8)	82.3 (78.3, 85.7)	34.6 (29.8, 39.7)
Gender					
Male	88.5 (84.8, 91.4)	35.8 (30.4, 41.6)	69.0 (63.3, 74.1)	84.2 (79.9, 87.7)	36.2 (30.7, 42.0)
Female	78.9 (66.8, 87.4)	39.1 (25.4, 54.7)	62.1 (47.8, 74.5)	72.4 (59.8, 82.2)	26.2 (15.6, 40.6)
Age					
15-24	90.4 (77.2, 96.4)	37.9 (20.1, 59.7)	78.8 (58.1, 90.9)	86.7 (66.9, 95.5)	19.8 (7.5, 43.1)
25-44	85.8 (80.4, 89.8)	41.3 (33.8, 49.3)	69.7 (63.2, 75.4)	82.9 (77.7, 87.1)	41.4 (35.0, 48.1)
45-64	90.0 (83.6, 94.1)	33.1 (23.4, 44.4)	65.6 (56.7, 73.5)	84.4 (77.4, 89.5)	31.9 (23.1, 42.2)
65+	81.8 (69.5, 89.9)	25.3 (15.3, 38.9)	60.5 (45.8, 73.6)	72.8 (57.1, 84.4)	25.0 (14.6, 39.4)
Residence					
Urban	86.9 (80.7, 91.4)	34.2 (26.5, 42.9)	72.5 (65.1, 78.7)	88.4 (82.8, 92.4)	35.2 (28.0, 43.1)
Rural	87.0 (82.2, 90.6)	37.0 (29.9, 44.7)	66.4 (59.7, 72.5)	80.3 (75.4, 84.5)	34.4 (28.6, 40.7)
Education					
No education	82.2 (73.1, 88.7)	33.8 (22.2, 47.8)	66.8 (55.3, 76.6)	78.9 (69.1, 86.3)	28.5 (17.3, 43.2)
Primary incomplete	85.2 (79.9, 89.3)	35.5 (28.8, 42.8)	69.9 (62.9, 76.0)	83.7 (78.4, 87.8)	32.4 (25.4, 40.4)
Primary complete	92.0 (74.9, 97.8)	39.3 (24.2, 56.7)	46.4 (30.4, 63.1)	80.9 (64.5, 90.8)	41.8 (26.2, 59.3)
Secondary or higher	98.1 (93.5, 99.5)	41.3 (30.3, 53.3)	78.4 (66.1, 87.1)	84.8 (72.1, 92.3)	47.0 (36.0, 58.3)
Marital status					
Married	88.4 (83.8, 91.9)	36.8 (30.1, 44.1)	68.5 (62.3, 74.0)	82.5 (77.5, 86.5)	38.1 (31.8, 44.7)
Not married	84.2 (77.8, 89.0)	35.5 (27.2, 44.7)	66.8 (58.2, 74.3)	82.0 (75.2, 87.3)	28.1 (21.0, 36.5)
Literacy					
Can read and write	90.4 (86.1, 93.4)	40.3 (33.3, 47.6)	69.2 (62.7, 75.0)	84.1 (78.9, 88.2)	38.4 (31.9, 45.4)
Cannot read and write	81.8 (74.7, 87.3)	30.4 (22.3, 39.9)	65.9 (58.0, 73.0)	79.6 (73.2, 84.7)	28.8 (20.7, 38.5)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

² Includes former and never smokers.

Table 9.1 (Cont.): Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years who believe that smoking causes serious illness, stroke, heart attack, or lung cancer by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...				
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Premature Birth
Non-smokers²	95.0 (94.2, 95.8)	59.0 (57.0, 61.0)	83.9 (82.6, 85.2)	94.4 (93.5, 95.1)	57.3 (55.3, 59.2)
Gender					
Male	96.0 (95.0, 96.8)	62.5 (59.8, 65.2)	85.6 (83.9, 87.2)	96.0 (95.0, 96.8)	59.0 (56.6, 61.3)
Female	94.3 (93.0, 95.3)	56.2 (53.8, 58.5)	82.5 (80.7, 84.3)	93.1 (91.8, 94.1)	55.9 (53.5, 58.3)
Age					
15-24	96.1 (94.8, 97.1)	58.9 (55.9, 61.8)	84.2 (82.1, 86.1)	94.8 (93.2, 96.0)	59.7 (57.0, 62.4)
25-44	95.5 (94.5, 96.3)	62.2 (59.8, 64.7)	85.6 (83.9, 87.2)	95.5 (94.6, 96.3)	59.6 (57.3, 61.9)
45-64	93.5 (91.3, 95.1)	55.5 (51.5, 59.3)	81.6 (78.4, 84.4)	93.8 (91.7, 95.5)	51.5 (47.2, 55.8)
65+	89.5 (85.1, 92.7)	47.9 (41.6, 54.3)	77.1 (71.9, 81.6)	86.4 (82.0, 89.8)	41.9 (35.7, 48.4)
Residence					
Urban	96.0 (95.1, 96.8)	59.1 (56.6, 61.5)	82.9 (80.8, 84.9)	95.6 (94.4, 96.5)	62.6 (60.1, 65.0)
Rural	94.7 (93.6, 95.6)	59.0 (56.4, 61.5)	84.3 (82.6, 85.8)	94.0 (92.9, 94.9)	55.4 (52.9, 57.9)
Education					
No education	90.5 (87.4, 92.9)	48.1 (42.9, 53.3)	77.6 (74.2, 80.7)	87.2 (84.2, 89.7)	44.9 (40.7, 49.1)
Primary incomplete	94.6 (93.1, 95.7)	57.1 (54.2, 60.0)	83.3 (81.1, 85.3)	94.3 (93.0, 95.4)	53.0 (50.0, 55.9)
Primary complete	95.9 (94.2, 97.1)	59.5 (55.2, 63.7)	84.4 (81.1, 87.2)	96.2 (94.1, 97.6)	56.6 (52.4, 60.7)
Secondary or higher	97.5 (96.5, 98.2)	66.4 (63.9, 68.8)	87.6 (85.8, 89.2)	97.2 (96.3, 98.0)	68.7 (66.1, 71.3)
Marital status					
Married	95.2 (94.3, 96.0)	59.4 (57.0, 61.8)	85.0 (83.5, 86.4)	94.9 (94.0, 95.7)	57.6 (55.2, 59.9)
Not married	94.8 (93.6, 95.9)	58.4 (55.6, 61.2)	82.4 (80.3, 84.3)	93.6 (92.1, 94.9)	56.9 (54.1, 59.6)
Literacy					
Can read and write	96.7 (96.0, 97.3)	62.3 (60.2, 64.2)	85.5 (84.2, 86.8)	96.4 (95.6, 97.0)	61.1 (59.0, 63.1)
Cannot read and write	91.2 (89.2, 92.9)	51.5 (47.6, 55.3)	80.2 (77.6, 82.6)	89.8 (87.6, 91.7)	48.5 (45.1, 51.9)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

² Includes former and never smokers.

9.2 Levels of Belief That Breathing Other People's Smoke Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers

Overall, 89.5% of adults (75.6% of current smokers and 90.3% of non-smokers) believed that breathing other peoples smoke caused serious illness. There were no noticeable differences in beliefs by age, residence or education level.

There were differences between those using smokeless tobacco and non-smokeless users who believed that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness as follows:overall (80.9%), current users (42.0%) and non-users (81.8%) (**Table 9.2**).

Table 9.2: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers		
	Overall	Current smokers	Non-smokers
Overall	89.5 (88.2, 90.6)	75.6 (70.1, 80.4)	90.3 (89.0, 91.4)
Gender			
Male	91.1 (89.7, 92.3)	77.5 (71.7, 82.4)	92.7 (91.3, 93.9)
Female	88.0 (86.2, 89.5)	65.5 (53.3, 76.0)	88.4 (86.6, 89.9)
Age			
15-24	92.0 (90.2, 93.4)	75.1 (55.4, 88.0)	92.2 (90.5, 93.6)
25-44	91.2 (89.8, 92.5)	78.2 (71.4, 83.7)	92.2 (90.7, 93.4)
45-64	85.6 (82.9, 88.0)	77.7 (67.5, 85.4)	86.6 (83.7, 89.1)
65+	74.7 (69.4, 79.3)	61.6 (46.4, 74.8)	76.4 (71.0, 81.0)
Residence			
Urban	92.7 (91.5, 93.8)	74.0 (65.5, 81.1)	93.8 (92.7, 94.8)
Rural	88.3 (86.7, 89.8)	76.1 (69.3, 81.9)	89.1 (87.4, 90.6)
Education			
No education	75.3 (71.4, 78.9)	65.7 (53.4, 76.2)	76.2 (72.0, 80.0)
Primary incomplete	88.7 (87.0, 90.2)	75.9 (68.9, 81.7)	89.7 (88.0, 91.2)
Primary complete	92.9 (90.6, 94.7)	80.1 (65.4, 89.5)	93.5 (91.2, 95.3)
Secondary or higher	96.4 (95.3, 97.2)	87.5 (76.5, 93.8)	96.6 (95.5, 97.4)
Marital status			
Married	89.5 (88.1, 90.8)	77.4 (70.8, 82.8)	90.4 (88.9, 91.6)
Not married	89.4 (87.6, 90.9)	72.3 (63.6, 79.5)	90.2 (88.5, 91.7)
Literacy			
Can read and write	93.6 (92.6, 94.4)	78.8 (72.7, 83.9)	94.3 (93.4, 95.1)
Cannot read and write	80.2 (77.3, 82.8)	70.7 (61.7, 78.4)	80.9 (77.9, 83.6)

Table 9.3: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years who believe that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness, by smokeless use status and selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda 2013

Demographic Characteristics	Believe that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness		
	Overall	Current smokeless users	Non-users
Overall	80.9 (79.3, 82.4)	42.0 (33.1, 51.5)	81.8 (80.3, 83.2)
Gender			
Male	81.3 (79.1, 83.2)	46.5 (30.0, 63.9)	81.9 (79.7, 83.8)
Female	80.5 (78.5, 82.4)	39.8 (29.8, 50.7)	81.8 (80.0, 83.5)
Age			
15-24	82.2 (80.0, 84.2)	*	82.3 (80.1, 84.3)
25-44	82.1 (80.2, 83.8)	44.3 (32.7, 56.5)	82.8 (81.1, 84.5)
45-64	79.7 (76.5, 82.5)	46.3 (33.0, 60.1)	81.6 (78.5, 84.3)
65+	69.4 (62.8, 75.2)	27.9 (13.4, 49.3)	73.2 (66.8, 78.8)
Residence			
Urban	83.2 (81.4, 84.8)	53.7 (36.8, 69.8)	83.4 (81.7, 85.1)
Rural	80.1 (78.0, 82.0)	40.9 (31.5, 51.1)	81.3 (79.3, 83.0)
Education			
No education	71.9 (67.8, 75.7)	35.3 (27.5, 44.0)	76.0 (72.3, 79.3)
Primary incomplete	79.8 (77.6, 81.7)	52.1 (28.6, 74.7)	80.1 (78.1, 82.0)
Primary complete	80.5 (76.5, 84.1)	*	80.6 (76.6, 84.2)
Secondary or higher	87.1 (85.3, 88.7)	*	87.2 (85.4, 88.8)
Marital status			
Married	81.3 (79.4, 83.1)	46.7 (34.2, 59.6)	82.2 (80.4, 83.9)
Not married	80.3 (78.2, 82.2)	34.6 (24.8, 45.8)	81.3 (79.3, 83.1)
Literacy			
Can read and write	83.9 (82.4, 85.4)	70.7 (46.2, 87.2)	84.0 (82.5, 85.4)
Cannot read and write	74.0 (70.8, 77.1)	36.1 (26.7, 46.7)	76.6 (73.8, 79.3)

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS³

The discussions and recommendation of the findings for the GATS – Uganda report are based on the six elements of the MPOWER package⁴.

10.1 Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies (WHO FCTC Article 20 & 21)

GATS Uganda was the first survey of its kind to fully focus on tobacco use in Uganda. Previously, tobacco control activities relied heavily on data from the Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Global Youth Tobacco Surveys (GYTS) for population-based tobacco use estimates. GATS Uganda used a standard methodology that allows comparison of results across different countries that have conducted GATS. Estimates from GATS provided Uganda’s tobacco control actors with tobacco-related estimates necessary for tobacco policy discussion at a time when a comprehensive draft tobacco control bill was about to be debated in Parliament.

To effectively monitor, appraise and evaluate tobacco control policies, reliable data are important for facilitating appropriate policy implementation and accurate measurement of policy impact.

Recommendations

Instituting GATS as a continuous surveillance system, similar to the Uganda DHS that is repeated every 5 years, can effectively track tobacco use and other key tobacco control indicators.

Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Health tobacco control program in Uganda with both personnel and resources can contribute to efficiently maintaining a tobacco control surveillance system. This can further be enhanced through collaborations with other government departments and agencies and academia and non-governmental organizations.

GATS results can be disseminated to the public, relevant policy makers, and stakeholders through available communication channels like mass media, talk shows, and policy briefs for decision makers and stakeholders.

³ The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official positions of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The mark “CDC” is owned by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and is used with permission. Use of this logo is not an endorsement by HHS or CDC of any particular product, service, or enterprise.

⁴ **MPOWER** – **M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies; **P**rotect people from exposure to tobacco smoke; **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use; **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco; **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship; and **R**aise taxes on tobacco products.

Periodic monitoring of tobacco use and other key tobacco indicators is important to evaluate and assess the impact of tobacco control policies and programs.

Protection from Tobacco Smoke (WHO FCTC Article 8)

There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke (SHS). Tobacco smoke is toxic and kills non-smokers. Exposure to SHS causes heart disease, cancer, miscarriages and many other diseases. In Uganda, findings from GATS reveal exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke at home (13.1%), among those who work indoors (20.4%), and among those who visited bars/nightclubs (62.3%), restaurants (16.0%), and public transportation (7.8%) in the past 30 days. The Uganda constitution (article 39) provides that every Ugandan should enjoy a clean and healthy environment. A comprehensive smoke-free policy in public places, including all indoor workplaces, can protect people from the harms of secondhand smoke, and can help smokers quit (23). Smoke-free legislation, as proposed in the tobacco control bill, often receives considerable public support, and these laws have been shown to not harm business, including the hospitality industry (23).

The following approaches can ensure a safe and clean environment free of tobacco smoke.

- Adopting a 100% smokefree policy in all public places in line with the provisions under Article 8 of the WHO FCTC, including: government offices, restaurants, bars/night clubs, health facilities, educational facilities, public transport, and all other indoor places.
- Implementing an effective and efficient multi-sectoral enforcement framework encompassing all government enforcement departments and agencies, Local Government and municipalities to ensure implementation of smokefree policies (24).
- Instituting a continuous educational plan on harms of secondhand smoke for the public can help dispel misconceptions and empower the populace to exercise their rights to breathe clean air (25).

Offer Help to Quit tobacco use (WHO FCTC Article 14)

Tobacco use is addictive mainly due to the presence of nicotine and other additives that are added to cigarettes during production (26). Quitting tobacco is the best thing that tobacco users can do to protect their health and health of others. Quitting tobacco use decreases the excess risk of many diseases in smokers. In addition, quitting reduces the exposure to secondhand smoke among non-smokers particularly children and women. In children this will help reduce the risk for second-hand smoke related diseases such as respiratory diseases (e.g., asthma) and ear infections and in women reduce risk of pregnancy complications, premature births, babies with low birth weights and miscarriage (13).

In Uganda, 12.4% of current adult smokers plan to quit within next month and 14.9% were thinking about quitting in the next 12 months. However, 36.3% were thinking of quitting someday but not in the next 12 months while 32.7% were not interested in quitting.

Less than half (43.9%) of past-year smokers (current smokers plus former smokers who quit in the past 12 months) made an attempt to quit while 45.2% of past-year smokers who visited health care provider in last 12 months were advised to quit smoking by a health care provider.

Treatment and management of tobacco related non-communicable diseases (NCDs) incurs a heavy financial burden in terms of healthcare costs, loss of productivity and socio-economic losses to the government, employers, and families. Provision of tobacco cessation services is a cost-effective investment, bringing about social and economic returns in the short and long term (27, 28).

There are limited efforts towards promoting cessation of tobacco use and providing tobacco dependence treatment in Uganda. National guidelines for the treatment of tobacco dependence exist, but health professionals have limited awareness of them. Tobacco cessation was not covered in the basic training of health professionals who are already in service. However, opportunities are available within the Continuing Medical Education (CME) undertaken by Health Professional Councils and the mental health programme. It should also be noted that there are no quitlines and very few trained staff providing proactive tobacco-cessation support, for those who may wish to quit.

Guidelines for WHO FCTC Article 14 provide detailed advice to strengthen or create a sustainable infrastructure that motivates attempts to quit, ensures wide access to support for tobacco users who wish to quit, and provides sustainable resources to ensure that such support is available. This includes:

- Integrate cessation services in the health-care system, as it has been shown that cessation services are most effective when incorporated into a coordinated national tobacco control programme.
- Include nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) in Uganda's Essential Medicines list to support the cessation programs in government's health facilities.
- Strengthen public awareness on quitting tobacco using numerous channels (e.g., posters, leaflets, newspapers, TV, radio, websites, etc.) in order to increase the utilization of cessations services and other medicines e.g. bupropion.
- Establish quit lines to support tobacco users who are willing to stop.
- Undertake capacity building programmes on tobacco control and smoking cessation for broad groups of medical and health providers, including doctors, dentists, pharmacists,

nurses, and other allied health personnel, encouraging them to incorporate tobacco control and smoking cessation in their routine work with patients.

- Integrate the subject of 'tobacco control and cessation' in undergraduate and postgraduate curriculum for medical, dental, pharmacy schools, public health and all relevant allied health graduate education and/or health training institutions.

Warn about the Dangers of Tobacco (WHO FCTC Articles 11 & 12)

Despite overwhelming evidence of the dangers of tobacco use, many tobacco users in Uganda are unaware of the extent of the harm that tobacco causes and tend to underestimate the risks to themselves and others. GATS findings indicate that only 36.3% of current adult smokers believed smoking causes stroke, 42.0% of current smokeless tobacco users believed smokeless tobacco causes serious illness.

There is evidence that product packaging plays a role in the consumption of tobacco products (29). An estimated 30% of current smokers in Uganda reported thinking about quitting after noticing warning labels on cigarette packs. Introduction of graphic warning labels on packaging can be used to discourage tobacco use, as follows: (30).

- In line with Article 11 of the WHO FCTC, include standardized pictorial and/or text health warnings on all tobacco products (not only cigarettes), and all types of packaging
- Anti-tobacco mass media campaigns can further increase awareness of the harms of tobacco use, reduce tobacco use, increase quit attempts, and reduce secondhand smoke exposure.

Enforce Bans on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship (WHO FCTC Article 13)

A total ban on direct and indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship, as provided in guidelines to Article 13 of the WHO FCTC, can substantially reduce tobacco consumption and protect people, particularly youths, from industry marketing tactics. The bans must be comprehensive to be effective and must apply to all marketing categories.

Using increasingly sophisticated forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS), the tobacco industry aims to increase the appeal of its products (31).

In Uganda, tobacco advertising and promotion is existent with 25.1% of adults reporting noticing any cigarette advertisement, promotion and sponsorship. TAPS also creates a climate where smoking is seen as socially accepted behavior (31). Instituting enforceable measures to ban both traditional and non-traditional media advertisement including the internet, brand

stretching, point of sale display, and tobacco industry sponsored corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs can have a significant impact on reducing tobacco (32).

Raise Tobacco Taxes (WHO FCTC Article 6).

Increasing the price of tobacco through higher taxes is the single most effective way to encourage tobacco users to quit and prevent initiation of smoking among youth and young adults. Taxes are most effective when increased regularly to adjust for inflation and consumer purchasing power (33). Tobacco taxes can raise government revenues. The GATS findings indicate that 88.2% of Ugandan adults favor increasing taxes on tobacco products. Allocating tax revenues for tobacco control and other important health and social programmes further increases the popularity of taxes.

Conclusion

GATS Uganda was the first surveillance effort of its kind in Uganda, and it provided critical information on tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators for policy makers and the tobacco control community.

Under the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), the 2013 GATS Uganda used internationally standardized protocol developed by WHO, CDC and other partners (34). In addition to GATS, Uganda has also participated in another component of GTSS - the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) in 2002, 2007 and 2011. Systematic repeats of these population-based surveys will ensure precise and accurate measurement of tobacco use and evaluation of the tobacco control actions in Uganda.

It is important that findings and recommendations from the GATS Uganda be widely disseminated and used as a national resource for monitoring, implementing, and evaluating the national tobacco control program and support for a comprehensive FCTC-compliant law in Uganda.

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Appendix A: Questionnaire

GATS Core Questionnaire Formatting Conventions

Text in **RED FONT** = Programming logic and skip instructions.

Text in [BRACKETS] = Specific question instructions for interviewers—not to be read to the respondents.

Text surrounded by *asterisks* = Words that interviewers should emphasize when reading to respondents.

Household Questionnaire

INTRO. [THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT SHOULD BE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER AND YOU MUST BE CONFIDENT THAT THIS PERSON CAN PROVIDE ACCURATE INFORMATION ABOUT ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD. IF NEEDED, VERIFY THE AGE OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT TO MAKE SURE HE/SHE IS 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.]

THE HOUSEHOLD SCREENING RESPONDENT CAN BE LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD, ONLY IF NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ARE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.]

INTRO1. An important survey of adult tobacco use behavior is being conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Ministry of Health throughout *Uganda* and your household has been selected to participate. All houses selected were chosen from a scientific sample and it is very important to the success of this project that each participates in the survey. All information gathered will be kept strictly confidential. I have a few questions to find out who in your household is eligible to participate.

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

[INCLUDE ANYONE WHO CONSIDERS THIS HOUSEHOLD THEIR USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE]

--	--

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

--	--

[IF HH2 = 00 (NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ≥ 15 IN HOUSEHOLD)]

[THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER TIME.

THIS WILL BE RECORDED IN THE RECORD OF CALLS AS A CODE 201.]

HH4. I now would like to collect information about only these persons that live in this household who are 15 years of age or older. Let's start listing them from oldest to youngest.

HH4a. What is the {oldest/next oldest} person's first name?

HH4b. What is this person's age?

[IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, PROBE FOR AN ESTIMATE]

--	--	--

[IF REPORTED AGE IS 15 THROUGH 17, BIRTH DATE IS ASKED]

HH4c. What is the month of this person's date of birth?

--	--

HH4cYEAR. What is the year of this person's date of birth?

[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 7777

IF REFUSED, ENTER 9999]

--	--	--	--

HH4d. Is this person male or female?

MALE 1

FEMALE 2

HH4e. Does this person currently smoke tobacco, including cigarettes, pipes or cigars?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW .. 7

REFUSED 9

[REPEAT HH4a – HH4e FOR EACH PERSON REPORTED IN HH2]

HH5. [NAME OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE PERSON IS:

{FILL SELECTED HH MEMBER'S FIRST NAME}

ASK IF THE SELECTED RESPONDENT IS AVAILABLE AND IF SO, PROCEED TO THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

IF THE SELECTED RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, MAKE AN APPOINTMENT AND RECORD IT AS A COMMENT ON RECORD OF CALLS.]

Individual Questionnaire

CONSENT1. [SELECT THE APPROPRIATE AGE CATEGORY BELOW. IF NEEDED, CHECK THE AGE OF SELECTED RESPONDENT FROM THE "CASE INFO" SCREEN IN THE TOOLS MENU.]

- 15-17 1 → GO TO CONSENT2
18 OR OLDER..... 2 → GO TO CONSENT5
EMANCIPATED MINOR (15-17)..... 3 → GO TO CONSENT5

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

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

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

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

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

I am working with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Uganda. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health.

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

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

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

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

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

YES 1 → GO TO CONSENT4

NO 2 → END INTERVIEW

CONSENT4. [WAS THE SELECTED MINOR RESPONDENT PRESENT?]

PRESENT 1 → GO TO CONSENT6

NOT PRESENT..... 2 → GO TO CONSENT5

CONSENT5. [READ TO THE SELECTED RESPONDENT:]

I am working with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Uganda. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health.

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

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

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

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

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

YES 1 → PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW

NO 2 → END INTERVIEW

Section A. Background Characteristics

A00. I am going to first ask you a few questions about your background.

A01. [RECORD GENDER FROM OBSERVATION. ASK IF NECESSARY.]

MALE..... 1

FEMALE ... 2

A02a. What is the month of your date of birth?

01 1

02 2

03 3

04 4

05 5

06 6

07 7

08 8

09 9

10 10

11 11

12 12

DON'T KNOW .. 77

REFUSED 99

A02b. What is the year of your date of birth?

[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 7777

IF REFUSED, ENTER 9999]

--	--	--	--

[IF MONTH=77/99 OR YEAR=7777/9999, ASK A03. OTHERWISE SKIP TO AA1.]

A03. How old are you?

[IF RESPONDENT IS UNSURE, PROBE FOR AN ESTIMATE AND RECORD AN ANSWER.

IF REFUSED, BREAK-OFF AS WE CANNOT CONTINUE INTERVIEW WITHOUT AGE]

--	--	--

A03a. [WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?]

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

AA1. What is your relationship to the household head?

- HEAD 1
- SPOUSE..... 2
- SON/DAUGHTER 3
- GRAND CHILD 4
- STEP CHILD 5
- PARENT OF HEAD OR SPOUSE 6
- SISTER/BROTHER OF HEAD OR SPOUSE..... 7
- NEPHEW/NIECE..... 8
- OTHER RELATIVES 9
- SERVANT 10
- NON-RELATIVE 11
- OTHER 12
- [SPECIFY]: _____
- REFUSED 99



AA1a.

A11. What is your marital status? Would you say single, married, separated, divorced, or widowed?

- SINGLE 1
- MARRIED..... 2
- SEPARATED ... 3
- DIVORCED 4
- WIDOWED 5
- REFUSED 9

A10. What is your religion?

ANGLICAN..... 1

CATHOLIC..... 2

ISLAM..... 3

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST..... 4

ORTHODOX 5

PENTECOSTAL/BORN AGAIN

EVANGELICAL 6

BAPTIST 7

TRADITIONAL 8

OTHER..... 9 → **A10a.** [SPECIFY]: _____

NONE..... 10

DON'T KNOW 77

REFUSED 99

A12. Can you read and write?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

A04. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

[SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY]

NO FORMAL SCHOOLING 1

LESS THAN PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED 2

PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED 3

LESS THAN O-LEVEL COMPLETED 4

O-LEVEL COMPLETED 5

A-LEVEL COMPLETED 6

COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY/TERTIARY COMPLETED 7

POST GRADUATE DEGREE COMPLETED 8

DON'T KNOW 77

REFUSED 99

A05. Which of the following best describes your *main* work status over the past 12 months? Government employee, non-government employee, self-employed, student, homemaker, retired, unemployed-able to work, or unemployed-unable to work?

[INCLUDE SUBSISTENCE FARMING AS SELF-EMPLOYED]

- GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE 1
- NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE 2
- SELF-EMPLOYED 3
- STUDENT 4
- HOMEMAKER 5
- RETIRED 6
- UNEMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK 7
- UNEMPLOYED, UNABLE TO WORK 8
- DON'T KNOW 77
- REFUSED 99

A06. Please tell me whether this household or any person who lives in the household has the following items:

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Electricity?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Flush toilet?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Fixed telephone?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Cell telephone?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. Television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Radio?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. Refrigerator?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
h. Car?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
i. Moped/scooter/motorcycle?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
j. Washing machine?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
k. Pit Latrine?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
l. Iron Roof?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
m. Brick Wall?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
n. Cement Floor?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

Section B. Tobacco Smoking

B00. I would now like to ask you some questions about *smoking* tobacco, including cigarettes, pipes or cigars

Please do not answer about smokeless tobacco at this time.

B01. Do you *currently* smoke tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

DAILY 1 → SKIP TO B04

LESS THAN DAILY 2

NOT AT ALL 3 → SKIP TO B03

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

B02. Have you smoked tobacco daily in the past?

YES 1 → SKIP TO B08

NO 2 → SKIP TO B10

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO B10

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO B10

B03. In the *past*, have you smoked tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

[IF RESPONDENT HAS DONE BOTH "DAILY" AND "LESS THAN DAILY" IN THE PAST, CHECK "DAILY"]

DAILY 1 → SKIP TO B11

LESS THAN DAILY 2 → SKIP TO B13

NOT AT ALL 3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS]

B04. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco *daily*?

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 99]

--	--

[IF B04 = 99, ASK B05. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B06.]

B05. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco *daily*?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

--	--

B06. On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you smoke the product, but not every day.

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS SMOKING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, ENTER 888

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

a. Manufactured cigarettes?				<i>PER DAY</i>
a1. [IF B06a=888] On average, how many manufactured cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
b. Hand-rolled cigarettes?				<i>PER DAY</i>
b1. [IF B06b=888] On average, how many hand-rolled cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
d. Pipes full of tobacco?				<i>PER DAY</i>
d1. [IF B06d=888] On average, how many pipes full of tobacco do you currently smoke each week?				<i>PER WEEK</i>

e. Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?				<i>PER DAY</i>
e1. [IF B06e=888] On average, how many cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos do you currently smoke each week?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
f. Number of water pipe sessions per day?				<i>PER DAY</i>
f1. [IF B06f=888] On average, how many water pipe sessions do you currently participate in each week?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
g. Any others? (→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke each day:_____)				<i>PER DAY</i>
g2. [IF B06g=888] On average, how many [FILL PRODUCT] do you currently smoke each week?				<i>PER WEEK</i>

B07. How soon after you wake up do you usually have your first smoke? Would you say within _____ 5 _____ minutes, 6 to 30 minutes, 31 to 60 minutes, or more than 60 minutes?

WITHIN 5 MINUTES..... 1

6 TO 30 MINUTES..... 2

31 TO 60 MINUTES..... 3

MORE THAN 60 MINUTES..... 4

REFUSED..... 9

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS]

B08. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco *daily*?

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 99]

--	--

[IF B08 = 99, ASK B09. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B10.]

B09. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco *daily*?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

--	--

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

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS DOING THE ACTIVITY *WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS*, BUT LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK, ENTER 888

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

a. Manufactured cigarettes?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
b. Hand-rolled cigarettes?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
d. Pipes full of tobacco?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
e. Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
f. Number of water pipe sessions per week?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
g. Any others?				<i>PER WEEK</i>

→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke during a usual week:



[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

[FORMER SMOKERS]

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

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 99]

--	--

[IF B11 = 99, ASK B12. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B13a.]

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

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

--	--

B13a. How long has it been since you stopped smoking?

[ONLY INTERESTED IN WHEN RESPONDENT STOPPED SMOKING REGULARLY– DO NOT INCLUDE RARE INSTANCES OF SMOKING

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

YEARS 1

MONTHS..... 2

WEEKS 3

DAYS..... 4

LESS THAN 1 DAY 5 → SKIP TO B14

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

B13b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (YEARS/MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

--	--	--

[IF B13a/b < 1 YEAR (< 12 MONTHS), THEN CONTINUE WITH B14. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION.]

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

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO B18

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO B18

B15. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months?

Would you say
1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

1 OR 2 1

3 TO 5 2

6 OR MORE 3

REFUSED 9

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

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO B18

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO B18

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

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

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

YES	NO	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼

a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic? 1 2 9

b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, gum,
sweet, or inhaler? 1 2 9

d. Traditional herbal medicines? 1 2 9

e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line? 1 2 9

f. Switching to smokeless tobacco? 1 2 9

f1. Quit without assistance? 1 2 9

g. Anything else? 1 2 9

→ g1. Please specify what you used to try to stop smoking:

Section C. Smokeless Tobacco

C00. The next questions are about using smokeless tobacco, such as snuff, chewing tobacco and dip. Smokeless tobacco is tobacco that is not smoked, but is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed.

C01. Do you *currently* use smokeless tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

[IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT SMOKELESS TOBACCO IS, EITHER PRESENT A SHOWCARD OR READ DEFINITION FROM QXQ SCREEN]

DAILY 1 → SKIP TO C04

LESS THAN DAILY 2

NOT AT ALL 3 → SKIP TO C03

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

C02. Have you used smokeless tobacco daily in the past?

YES 1 → SKIP TO C08

NO 2 → SKIP TO C10

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO C10

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO C10

C03. In the *past*, have you used smokeless tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

[IF RESPONDENT HAS DONE BOTH "DAILY" AND "LESS THAN DAILY" IN THE PAST, CHECK "DAILY"]

DAILY 1 → SKIP TO C11

LESS THAN DAILY 2 → SKIP TO C13

NOT AT ALL 3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

C04. How old were you when you first started using smokeless tobacco *daily*?

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 99]

--	--

[IF C04 = 99, ASK C05. OTHERWISE SKIP TO C06.]

C05. How many years ago did you first start using smokeless tobacco *daily*?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

--	--

C06. On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day.

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, ENTER 888]

a. Snuff, by mouth?				PER DAY
a1. [IF C06a=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use snuff, by mouth?				PER WEEK
b. Snuff, by nose?				PER DAY
b1. [IF C06b=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use snuff, by nose?				PER WEEK
c. Chewing tobacco?				PER DAY
c1. [IF C06c=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use chewing tobacco?				PER WEEK
e. Any others? (→ e1. Please specify the other type you currently use each day: _____)				PER DAY
e2. [IF C06e=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use [FILL PRODUCT]?				PER WEEK

C07. How soon after you wake up do you usually use smokeless tobacco for the first time?
Would you say within 5 minutes, 6 to 30 minutes, 31 to 60 minutes, or more than 60 minutes?

WITHIN 5 MINUTES 1

6 TO 30 MINUTES 2

31 TO 60 MINUTES 3

MORE THAN 60 MINUTES 4

REFUSED 9

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

C08. How old were you when you first started using smokeless tobacco *daily*?

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 99]

--	--

[IF C08 = 99, ASK C09. OTHERWISE SKIP TO C10.]

C09. How many years ago did you first start using smokeless tobacco *daily*?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

--	--

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

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS DOING THE ACTIVITY *WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS*, BUT LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK, ENTER 888]

a. Snuff, by mouth?				<i>TIMES PER WEEK</i>
b. Snuff, by nose?				<i>TIMES PER WEEK</i>
c. Chewing tobacco?				<i>TIMES PER WEEK</i>
e. Any others?				<i>TIMES PER WEEK</i>

→ e1. Please specify the other type you currently use during a usual week:

C19. **[ADMINISTER IF B01=2 AND C01=2. ELSE GO TO NEXT SECTION.]**

You mentioned that you smoke tobacco, but not every day and that you also use smokeless tobacco, but not every day. Thinking about both smoking tobacco and using smokeless tobacco, would you say you use tobacco on a daily basis or less than daily?

DAILY 1

LESS THAN DAILY..... 2

REFUSED..... 9

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

[FORMER SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

C11. How old were you when you first started using smokeless tobacco *daily*?

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 99]

--	--

[IF C11 = 99, ASK C12. OTHERWISE SKIP TO C13a.]

C12. How many years ago did you first start using smokeless tobacco *daily*?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

--	--

C13a. How long has it been since you stopped using smokeless tobacco?

[ONLY INTERESTED IN WHEN RESPONDENT STOPPED USING SMOKELESS TOBACCO REGULARLY — DO NOT INCLUDE RARE INSTANCES OF USING SMOKELESS TOBACCO

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

YEARS 1

MONTHS..... 2

WEEKS 3

DAYS..... 4

LESS THAN 1 DAY 5 → **SKIP TO C14**

DON'T KNOW 7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

C13b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (YEARS/MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

--	--	--

[IF C13a/b < 1 YEAR (< 12 MONTHS), THEN CONTINUE. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION.]

IF B14 HAS NOT BEEN ASKED → CONTINUE WITH C14

IF B14 = YES → SKIP TO C16

IF B14 = NO OR REFUSED → SKIP TO C18

C14. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

YES 1

NO 2 → **SKIP TO C18**

REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO C18**

C15. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months?

Would you say
1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

1 OR 2 1

3 TO 5 2

6 OR MORE 3

REFUSED 9

C16. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you use smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2 → **SKIP TO C18**

REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO C18**

C17. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to stop using smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

C18. During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop using smokeless tobacco?

YES	NO	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼

a. Counseling, including at a cessation clinic? 1..... 2..... 9

b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, gum, sweet, or inhaler?..... 1..... 2..... 9

d. Traditional herbal medicines?..... 1..... 2..... 9

e. A quit line or a telephone support line? 1..... 2..... 9

f1. Quit without assistance? 1..... 2..... 9

g. Anything else? 1..... 2..... 9

→ g1. Please specify what you used to try to stop using smokeless tobacco:

Section D1. Cessation – Tobacco Smoking

**IF B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.
IF B01 = 3, 7, OR 9 (RESPONDENT DOES NOT CURRENTLY SMOKE TOBACCO), SKIP TO NEXT SECTION.**

D01. The next questions ask about any attempts to stop smoking that you might have made during _____ the past 12 months. Please think about tobacco smoking.

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

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE D04

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE D04

D02a. Thinking about the last time you tried to quit, how long did you stop smoking?

[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

MONTHS..... 1

WEEKS 2

DAYS..... 3

LESS THAN 1 DAY (24 HOURS) 4 → SKIP TO D03

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO D03

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO D03

D02b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

--	--	--

D03. During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop smoking tobacco?

YES	NO	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼

- a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic? 1..... 2..... 9
- b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, gum,
sweet, or inhaler?..... 1..... 2..... 9
- d. Traditional herbal medicines?..... 1..... 2..... 9
- e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line? 1..... 2..... 9
- f. Switching to smokeless tobacco? 1..... 2..... 9
- f1. Quit without assistance? 1..... 2..... 9
- g. Anything else?..... 1..... 2..... 9

→ g1. Please specify what you used to try to stop smoking:

IF C14 HAS NOT BEEN ASKED → CONTINUE WITH D04
IF C14 = YES → SKIP TO D06
IF C14 = NO OR REFUSED → SKIP TO D08

D04. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

YES 1

NO 2 → **SKIP TO D08**

REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO D08**

D05. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months?

Would you say
1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

1 OR 2 1

3 TO 5 2

6 OR MORE 3

REFUSED 9

D06. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you smoke tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2 → **SKIP TO D08**

REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO D08**

D07. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit smoking tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

D08. Which of the following best describes your thinking about quitting smoking? I am planning to quit within the next month, I am thinking about quitting within the next 12 months, I will quit someday but not within the next 12 months, or I am not interested in quitting?

QUIT WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH..... 1

THINKING WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS..... 2

QUIT SOMEDAY, BUT NOT NEXT 12 MONTHS. ... 3

NOT INTERESTED IN QUITTING..... 4

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

Section D2. Cessation – Smokeless Tobacco

IF C01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY USES SMOKELESS TOBACCO), CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.

IF C01 = 3, 7, OR 9 (RESPONDENT DOES NOT CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO), SKIP TO NEXT SECTION.

D09. The next questions ask about any attempts to stop using smokeless tobacco that you might have made during the past 12 months. Please think about your use of smokeless tobacco.

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

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE D12

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE D12

D10a. Thinking about the last time you tried to quit, how long did you stop using smokeless tobacco?

[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

MONTHS 1

WEEKS 2

DAYS 3

LESS THAN 1 DAY (24 HOURS) 4 → SKIP TO D11

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO D11

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO D11

D10b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

--	--	--

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

YES	NO	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼

a. Counseling, including at a cessation clinic?..... 1..... 2..... 9

b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, gum,
sweet, or inhaler?..... 1..... 2..... 9

d. Traditional herbal medicines?..... 1..... 2..... 9

e. A quit line or a telephone support line?..... 1..... 2..... 9

f1. Quit without assistance?..... 1..... 2..... 9

g. Anything else?..... 1..... 2..... 9

→ g1. Please specify what you used to try to stop using smokeless tobacco:

IF BOTH B14 AND D04 HAVE NOT BEEN ASKED → CONTINUE WITH D12
IF B14 OR D04 = YES → SKIP TO D14
IF B14 OR D04 = NO OR REFUSED → SKIP TO D16

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

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO D16

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO D16

D13. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months?

Would you say
1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

1 OR 2 1

3 TO 5 2

6 OR MORE 3

REFUSED 9

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

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO D16

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO D16

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

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

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

QUIT WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH..... 1

THINKING WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS..... 2

QUIT SOMEDAY, BUT NOT NEXT 12 MONTHS. ... 3

NOT INTERESTED IN QUITTING..... 4

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

Section E. Secondhand Smoke

E01. I would now like to ask you a few questions about smoking in various places.

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

- ALLOWED..... 1
- NOT ALLOWED, BUT EXCEPTIONS 2
- NEVER ALLOWED 3 → SKIP TO E04
- NO RULES..... 4 → SKIP TO E03
- DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO E03
- REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO E03

E02. Inside your home, is smoking allowed in every room?

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

E03. How often does *anyone* smoke inside your home? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never?

DAILY 1

WEEKLY 2

MONTHLY..... 3

LESS THAN MONTHLY..... 4

NEVER 5

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

E04. Do you currently work outside of your home?

YES 1

NO/DON'T WORK..... 2 → SKIP TO E09

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO E09

E05. Do you usually work indoors or outdoors?

INDOORS 1 → SKIP TO E07

OUTDOORS 2

BOTH 3 → SKIP TO E07

REFUSED 9

E06. Are there any indoor areas at your work place?

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO E09

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO E09

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO E09

E07. Which of the following best describes the indoor smoking policy where you work:
Smoking is allowed anywhere, smoking is allowed only in some indoor areas, smoking is
not allowed in any indoor areas,
or there is no policy?

ALLOWED ANYWHERE 1

ALLOWED ONLY IN SOME INDOOR AREAS.... 2

NOT ALLOWED IN ANY INDOOR AREAS 3

THERE IS NO POLICY 4

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

E08. During the past 30 days, did anyone smoke in indoor areas where you work?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

E08a. [ONLY ADMINISTERED IF E08 = YES]

How often does anyone smoke in indoor areas where you work? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, or less than monthly?

DAILY 1

WEEKLY 2

MONTHLY..... 3

LESS THAN MONTHLY..... 4

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

E09. During the past 30 days, did you visit any government buildings or government offices?

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO E23

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO E23

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO E23

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

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

E23. During the past 30 days, did you visit any private workplaces other than your own?

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO E11

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO E11

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO E11

E24. Did anyone smoke inside of any of these private workplaces you visited in the past 30 days?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

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

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO E13

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO E13

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO E13

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

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

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

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO E25

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO E25

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO E25

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

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

E25. During the past 30 days, did you visit any bars or night clubs?

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO E15

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO E15

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO E15

E26. Did anyone smoke inside of any bars or night clubs that you visited in the past 30 days?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

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

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO E21

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO E21

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO E21

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

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

E21. During the past 30 days, did you visit any universities?

YES..... 1

NO 2 → **SKIP TO E19**

DON'T KNOW 7 → **SKIP TO E19**

REFUSED..... 9 → **SKIP TO E19**

E22. Did anyone smoke inside of any universities that you visited in the past 30 days?

YES..... 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED..... 9

E19. During the past 30 days, did you visit any other schools or educational facilities?

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO E17

DON'T KNOW 7 → SKIP TO E17

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO E17

E20. Did anyone smoke inside of any schools or educational facilities that you visited in the past 30 days?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

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

YES..... 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED..... 9

E18. Based on what you know or believe, does breathing other people's smoke cause any of the following?

YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼	▼

- a. Heart disease in adults? 1 2 7 9
- b. Lung illnesses in children? 1 2 7 9
- c. Lung cancer in adults? 1 2 7 9

E29. For each of the following public places, please tell me if you think smoking should or should not be allowed in *indoor areas*.

SHOULD BE ALLOWED	SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼	▼

- a. Hospitals? 1 2 7 9
- b. Workplaces? 1 2 7 9
- c. Restaurants? 1 2 7 9
- d. Bars? 1 2 7 9
- e. Public transportation vehicles? 1 2 7 9
- f. Schools? 1 2 7 9
- g. Universities? 1 2 7 9
- h. Places of worship? 1 2 7 9

Section F. Economics – Manufactured Cigarettes

**IF [B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES DAILY OR LESS THAN DAILY)]
AND
[(B06a OR B10a) > 0 AND <= 888 (RESPONDENT SMOKES MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES)],
THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.
OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION.**

F01a. The next few questions are about the last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself to smoke.

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

[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

CIGARETTES 1

PACKS 2

CARTONS 3

OTHER (SPECIFY) 4 → F01c. [SPECIFY THE
UNIT]: _____

NEVER BOUGHT CIGARETTES 5 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO F03

F01b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (CIGARETTES/PACKS/CARTONS/OTHER)]

--	--	--

[IF F01a=CIGARETTES, GO TO F02]

[IF F01a=PACKS, GO TO F01dPack]

[IF F01a=CARTONS, GO TO F01dCart]

[IF F01a=OTHER, GO TO F01dOther]

F01dPack. Did each pack contain 20 cigarettes or another amount?

20 1

OTHER AMOUNT.. 7 → F01dPackA. How many cigarettes were in each pack?

REFUSED..... 9

[GO TO F02]

F01dCart. Did each carton contain 200 cigarettes or another amount?

200 1

OTHER AMOUNT.. 7 → F01dCartA. How many cigarettes were in each carton?

REFUSED..... 9

[GO TO F02]

F01dOther. How many cigarettes were in each {F01c}?

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 999]

--	--	--

[GO TO F02]

F02. In total, how much money did you pay for this purchase?

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 999999]

--

RANGE: 100 – 150000, 999999

F03. What brand did you buy the last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself?

REX 1

SPORTSMAN 2

DUNHILL 3

SUPERMATCH 4

PALLMALL 5

SWEET MENTHOL 6

SAFARI 7

OTHER 8 → F03a. [SPECIFY BRAND]: _____

REFUSED 9

F04. The last time you purchased cigarettes for yourself, where did you buy them?

STORE 2

STREET VENDOR..... 3

MILITARY STORE 4

DUTY-FREE SHOP 5

OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY 6

KIOSKS 7

INTERNET 8

FROM ANOTHER PERSON..... 9

OTHER..... 10 → F04a. [SPECIFY
LOCATION]: _____

DON'T REMEMBER 77

REFUSED 99

Section G. Media

G01intro. The next few questions ask about your exposure to the media and advertisements in the last 30 days.

G01. In the last 30 days, have you noticed *information* about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?

	YES	NO	NOT APPLICABLE	REFUSED
	▼	▼	▼	▼
a. In newspapers or in magazines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. On television?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. On the radio?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. On billboards?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. Somewhere else?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 9

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES]

→ e1. Please specify where: _____

G02. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on cigarette packages?

YES 1

NO 2 → SKIP TO G04

DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKAGES ... 3 → SKIP TO G04

REFUSED 9 → SKIP TO G04

G03. [ADMINISTER IF B01 = 1 OR 2. ELSE GO TO G04]

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

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

G04. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any *advertisements or signs promoting* cigarettes in the following places?

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

→ k1. Please specify where: _____

G05. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with cigarette brands or cigarette companies?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

G06. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following types of cigarette promotions?

YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼	▼

a. Free samples of cigarettes? 1 2 7 9

b. Cigarettes at sale prices? 1 2 7 9

c. Coupons for cigarettes? 1 2 7 9

d. Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes? 1 2 7 9

e. Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo? 1 2 7 9

f. Cigarette promotions in the mail? 1 2 7 9

Section H. Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

H01. The next question is asking about *smoking* tobacco.

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

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

H02. Based on what you know or believe, does smoking tobacco cause the following...

YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼	▼

a. Stroke (blood clots in the brain

that may cause paralysis)? 1 2 7 9

b. Heart attack? 1 2 7 9

c. Lung cancer? 1 2 7 9

d. Bladder cancer? 1 2 7 9

e. Stomach cancer? 1 2 7 9

f. Premature birth? 1 2 7 9

g. Bone loss? 1 2 7 9

H03. Based on what you know or believe, does using *smokeless tobacco* cause serious illness?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

H02_2. Do you think that some types of cigarettes *could* be less harmful than other types, or are all cigarettes equally harmful?

COULD BE LESS HARMFUL 1

ALL EQUALLY HARMFUL 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

H02_3. Do you believe cigarettes are addictive?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

H02_4. As far as you know, does your religion discourage smoking?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW .. 7

REFUSED 9

H05. Would you favor or oppose increasing taxes on tobacco products?

FAVOR 1 → **H05a.** Would you strongly favor or somewhat favor increasing taxes?

OPPOSE 2 → **H05b.** Would you strongly oppose or somewhat oppose increasing taxes?

DON'T KNOW .. 7

REFUSED 9

H06. Would you favor or oppose a law prohibiting all advertisements for tobacco products?

FAVOR 1 → **H06a.** Would you strongly favor or somewhat favor this law?

OPPOSE 2 → **H06b.** Would you strongly oppose or somewhat oppose this law?

DON'T KNOW .. 7

REFUSED 9

End Individual Questionnaire

100. Those are all of the questions I have. Thank you very much for participating in this important survey.

102. [RECORD ANY NOTES ABOUT INTERVIEW:]

Appendix B: Sample Design

INTRODUCTION

The GATS, a component of Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators. GATS is a nationally representative household survey of adults, 15 years of age or older, using a standard core questionnaire, sample design, and data collection and management procedures that have been reviewed and approved by international experts. GATS is intended to enhance the capacity of countries to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control interventions.

SAMPLE DESIGN METHODS

Target Population and Sample Frame

The target population for the GATS Uganda survey will include all civilian, non-institutionalized men and women, 15 years of age or older, living in both urban and rural households of the country. The survey will consider as the target population, a usual member of a sampled household who has no other residence or has multiple residences but has been living in the selected household for at least half the time during the past 12 months. Adult males and females aged 15 years of age or older who are enrolled in a school and live in a dormitory while school is in session, but who consider the selected household to be their place of residence otherwise, automatically meet the household residency requirements for GATS. Some non-citizens will be considered if they are usual residents of the country (i.e., if they have lived in Uganda for at least half the time in the past 12 months). Non-citizen visitors in the country for a few weeks, e.g., tourists, relatives, will not be among the targeted population. Similarly citizens in the military who indicate their usual place of residence is either on or off a military base or those residents in institutions like hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, and police barracks will not be sampled in this survey.

The sampling frame for the GATS Uganda survey will be the cluster frame prepared for the Population and Housing Census which will take place in 2013. The Population and Housing Census had earlier been planned for 2012 but because of some constraints this was rescheduled. The country has already mapped demarcating Enumeration Areas (EAs) as a group of households that can be covered by one enumerator during the specified time for the census. These range from 100-200 households.

Sample Design

The GATS - Uganda will adopt a multi-stage, geographically clustered probability-based sample design. Sampling of eligible individuals will be done from a sample of households with one individual randomly selected per household. The Questionnaire will be administered by interviewers and no proxy interview will be allowed.

The first stage of the design will involve selecting Enumeration Areas (EAs) as PSUs drawn from the sampling frame already in place prepared for the Census 2013. Based on the size of the sample, 400 EAs will be selected stratified by rural/urban status. These will be selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) as the estimated number of households in the EA is included in the sample frame.

Within the selected EAs, a complete listing of households will be done prior to the survey to get an up to date list of all households. The household listing within each EA will serve as a sampling frame for the selection of households within each selected EA.

After this is done, a total of 26 households will randomly be selected with equal probability and without replacement for interview. For the case of Uganda, gender randomization will not be employed and as such in each of the sampled household one person aged 15 years of age or older will be randomly selected for interview.

Since handheld devices will be used for GATS Survey in Uganda, the handheld device will use a random number generator to select one individual from within the household. Only these individuals will be administered a GATS Individual Questionnaire and no substitution for non-response will be used.

A respondent sample size of 2000 is recommended for each reporting domain to meet GATS standards and statistical quality. This will correspond to a minimum national sample size of 8,000 respondents. Just like other national household surveys in the country, GATS – Uganda survey will address potential non-response and ineligibility at each stage. In order to cater for non-response rate at various stages of selection, a minimum sample of 10,418 households will be canvassed to target a national sample of 8,000 respondents. According to previous Uganda GHS which employ the same method of sample selection, the design effect is not expected to exceed 2.00. Thus, no adjustment is required.

For the case of Uganda, using the UDHS 2011 results the following rates will be used to adjust the sample.

Household eligibility rate	94%
Household Screening rate	95%
Household response rate	95%
Individual eligibility rate	99%
Individual response rate	93%
Individual response rate for females	94%
Individual Response rate for Males	89%

The individual eligibility rate was very high because a lot of probing was done at the household questionnaire level to get correct ages.

Now to compute the final sample, we need:

$$4,000 / (0.99 * .94) = \mathbf{4,298} \text{ Selected Females}$$

$$4,000 / (0.99 * .89) = \mathbf{4,540} \text{ Selected Males}$$

$$4,298 + 4,540 / (.94 * .95 * .95) = \mathbf{10,418} \text{ Selected Households}$$

Sample Design Specification of GATS Uganda

[Eligibility Definition for Survey Population: Civilian, non-institutionalized population of men and women, 15 years of age or older]

Stage	Sampling Unit and Frame Source <i>What is being sampled and from what sampling frame?</i>	Stratification <i>Stratify by what? Which sample allocation approach?</i>	Sample Selection <i>How will random selection be used?</i>	Overall Sample Size
1	<p>Primary Sampling Unit (PSU):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling unit is the Enumeration Area (EA) in both urban and rural areas of the country The sampling frame for the GATS Uganda will be the cluster frame prepared for the Population and Housing Census 2012/2013. The country has already been mapped demarcating Enumeration Areas (EAs) as a group of households (range between 100-200 households in each EA) that can be covered by one enumerator during the specified time for the census. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSU is stratified by urbanity (urban and rural) 400 EAs will be selected stratified by urban and rural. These will be selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) as the estimated number of households in the EA is included in the sample frame. 200 PSUs in each urban and rural area will be selected with equal probability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSUs are selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) approach with the households count from the 2013 Population Census in the PSU as a size. Independently done in each stratum (urban/rural) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall number of sample PSUs are 400 (200 PSUs in urban and 200 in rural)
2	<p>Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU) :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling Unit is a household The Frame is an updated list of households in a selected EA Mapping and listing will be conducted in each selected EA prior to the selection of households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No stratification of SSU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households are drawn by systematic random sampling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of approximately 26 households will be selected in each EA with equal probability and without replacement A total of 10,418 households will be selected from 400 EAs with a target of 8000 completed interviews
3	<p>Tertiary Sampling Unit (TSU):</p> <p>Eligible resident</p> <p>Individual Frame: All individuals aged 15+ in the selected household</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No stratification of TSU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One eligible respondent will be selected in each selected eligible household Random selection will be done among eligible males/females from each household using iPAQs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target respondent sample is 8000 (2000 respondents in each of four urban/rural by gender strata)

Appendix C: Estimates of Sampling Errors

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of error: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the result of errors or mistakes that cannot be attributable to sampling and were made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as errors in coverage, response errors, non-response errors, faulty questionnaires, interviewer recording errors, data processing errors, etc. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of GATS in Uganda to minimize those errors, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

The sample of respondents selected in the GATS Uganda was only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differed somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. *Sampling errors* are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented for each of the selected indicator:

Estimate (R): Weighted prevalence estimate of the indicator:

Standard Error (SE): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular estimate or indicator (R). Standard error of an estimate is thus simply the square root of the variance of that estimate, and is computed in the same units as the estimate.

Sample Size (n): Total number of observations used to calculate the prevalence estimate (R).

Design Effect (Deft): Design effect denoted by 'deff' is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect denoted by 'deft' is used to show the efficiency of the sample design and is calculated for each estimate as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a DEFT value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design. In general, for a well-designed survey, DEFT usually ranges from 1 to 3. It is common, however, for DEFT to be much larger, up to 7 or 8.

Relative Standard Error (RSE): Relative standard error also known as coefficient of variation (CV) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator.

Margin of Error (MOE): Margin of error is computed as the product of the desired confidence measure and the standard error of the estimate. The level of confidence is usually based on a value (Z) of the standard normal distribution. For example, for a 95% level of confidence, we can use $Z=1.96$.

Confidence Limits ($R \pm 1.96SE$): Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistics will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

Calculation of Standard Error

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straight forward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the GATS Uganda sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and consequently it was necessary to use more complex formulae. For the calculation of sampling errors from GATS Uganda data, SPSS complex samples version 18 was used. The Taylor linearization method of variance estimation was used for survey estimates that are means or proportions.

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

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^2 \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} Z_{hi}^2 - \frac{Z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which, $Z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}$, and $Z_h = y_h - rx_h$

where h (=1 or 2) represents the stratum which is urban or rural,

m_h is the total number of PSUs selected in the h th stratum,

y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i th PSU in the h th stratum,

x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i th PSU in the h th stratum, and

f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for gender, urban and rural areas. For each variable or indicator, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C-1. In addition to the standard error (SE) described above, Tables C-2 to C-6 includes the value of the estimate (R), the sample size (n), the design effect (DEFF), the relative standard error (SE/R), margin of error (MOE) and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 1.96SE$), for each indicator.

Table C1: List of Indicators for Sampling Errors, GATS Uganda 2013

Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
Current Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Ever daily tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	Proportion	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	Proportion	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	Proportion	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Home	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who work indoors
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchased in store	Proportion	Current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchased at street vendor	Proportion	Current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchased at kiosk	Proportion	Current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old

Table C1 (Cont.): List of Indicators for Sampling Errors, GATS Uganda 2013

Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	Proportion	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	Proportion	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	Mean	Current daily smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	Mean	Former smokers ≥ 15 years old
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	Mean	Current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	Mean	Ever daily tobacco smokers

Table C2: Sampling Errors - National, GATS Uganda 2013

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.079	0.005	8,506	3.414	0.068	0.011	0.069	0.090
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.058	0.004	8,508	2.375	0.068	0.008	0.050	0.065
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.053	0.004	8,508	2.518	0.073	0.008	0.045	0.060
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.024	0.004	8,506	7.301	0.188	0.009	0.015	0.032
Daily Tobacco Users	0.068	0.005	8,508	3.271	0.072	0.010	0.059	0.078
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.048	0.003	8,508	1.874	0.066	0.006	0.042	0.054
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.043	0.003	8,508	1.979	0.072	0.006	0.037	0.049
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.022	0.004	8,506	7.831	0.205	0.009	0.013	0.030
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.039	0.003	8,508	2.274	0.081	0.006	0.033	0.045
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.431	0.024	848	2.034	0.056	0.048	0.383	0.478
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.438	0.027	622	1.855	0.062	0.053	0.385	0.491
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.285	0.025	622	1.865	0.087	0.048	0.236	0.333
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.439	0.026	620	1.703	0.059	0.051	0.388	0.490
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.546	0.034	316	1.453	0.062	0.066	0.480	0.613
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.452	0.032	316	1.303	0.071	0.063	0.389	0.514
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.055	0.020	281	2.124	0.360	0.039	0.016	0.094
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.126	0.026	281	1.746	0.208	0.051	0.075	0.178
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.636	0.027	569	1.829	0.043	0.054	0.582	0.689
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.131	0.007	8,393	3.313	0.051	0.013	0.118	0.144
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.204	0.015	1,650	2.246	0.073	0.029	0.175	0.233
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.057	0.006	1,787	1.389	0.113	0.013	0.045	0.070
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.045	0.005	4,860	2.608	0.107	0.009	0.036	0.054
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.160	0.011	3,045	2.987	0.072	0.023	0.138	0.183
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.078	0.006	4,226	1.814	0.071	0.011	0.068	0.089
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.716	0.033	397	2.091	0.046	0.064	0.652	0.781
Last cigarette purchased at street vendor	0.005	0.003	397	0.517	0.489	0.005	0.000	0.011
Last cigarette purchased at kiosk	0.223	0.031	397	2.200	0.139	0.061	0.162	0.283
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.669	0.008	8,506	2.753	0.013	0.017	0.652	0.685
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.494	0.030	569	2.028	0.060	0.059	0.436	0.553
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.319	0.025	568	1.675	0.079	0.050	0.269	0.369

Table C2 (Cont.): Sampling Errors - National, GATS 2013

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.254	0.010	8,505	4.577	0.040	0.020	0.234	0.274
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.946	0.004	8,506	2.462	0.004	0.008	0.938	0.953
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.577	0.010	8,506	3.478	0.017	0.020	0.558	0.597
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.830	0.007	8,506	2.557	0.008	0.013	0.817	0.843
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.937	0.004	8,506	2.429	0.004	0.008	0.929	0.945
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.895	0.006	8,506	3.303	0.007	0.012	0.883	0.906
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	6.508	0.376	428	1.892	0.058	0.738	5.770	7.245
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	13.862	0.728	340	1.466	0.053	1.428	12.434	15.289
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	20729.936	2617.183	386	0.664	0.126	5129.680	15600.257	25859.616
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	18.229	0.345	197	1.111	0.019	0.677	17.553	18.906

Table C3: Sampling Errors - Male, GATS Uganda 2013

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.116	0.007	3,852	1.844	0.060	0.014	0.102	0.130
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.103	0.007	3,853	1.874	0.065	0.013	0.089	0.116
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.096	0.007	3,853	1.958	0.069	0.013	0.083	0.109
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.017	0.003	3,852	2.693	0.204	0.007	0.010	0.023
Daily Tobacco Users	0.100	0.006	3,853	1.797	0.065	0.013	0.087	0.113
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.086	0.006	3,853	1.803	0.070	0.012	0.074	0.098
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.080	0.006	3,853	1.901	0.075	0.012	0.068	0.092
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.015	0.003	3,852	2.840	0.218	0.007	0.009	0.022
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.058	0.006	3,853	2.550	0.104	0.012	0.046	0.070
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.384	0.028	672	2.185	0.072	0.054	0.330	0.438
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.410	0.032	443	1.827	0.077	0.062	0.348	0.472
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.311	0.031	443	2.024	0.101	0.061	0.249	0.372
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.448	0.028	522	1.675	0.063	0.055	0.393	0.503
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.556	0.037	254	1.419	0.067	0.073	0.483	0.629
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.446	0.035	254	1.287	0.079	0.069	0.377	0.516
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.062	0.023	235	2.111	0.371	0.045	0.017	0.106
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.131	0.028	235	1.568	0.211	0.054	0.077	0.185
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.661	0.029	479	1.770	0.044	0.056	0.605	0.718
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.142	0.009	3,809	2.407	0.062	0.017	0.125	0.160
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.260	0.023	882	2.477	0.089	0.046	0.214	0.305
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.066	0.009	1,032	1.451	0.141	0.018	0.048	0.084
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.048	0.007	1,976	2.104	0.146	0.014	0.034	0.061
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.173	0.017	1,853	3.602	0.096	0.033	0.141	0.206
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.092	0.010	2,059	2.343	0.106	0.019	0.073	0.111
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.718	0.033	378	2.051	0.046	0.065	0.653	0.783
Last cigarette purchased at street vendor	0.006	0.003	378	0.519	0.490	0.005	0.000	0.011
Last cigarette purchased at kiosk	0.217	0.031	378	2.161	0.144	0.061	0.156	0.279
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.703	0.010	3,851	1.796	0.014	0.019	0.684	0.723

Table C3 (Cont.): Sampling Errors - Male, GATS Uganda 2013

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.568	0.031	479	1.867	0.054	0.061	0.508	0.629
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.367	0.028	478	1.659	0.078	0.056	0.311	0.422
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.305	0.014	3,850	3.659	0.046	0.028	0.278	0.333
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.952	0.004	3,851	1.649	0.005	0.009	0.944	0.961
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.598	0.013	3,851	2.873	0.022	0.026	0.572	0.624
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.839	0.008	3,851	2.042	0.010	0.017	0.823	0.856
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.948	0.005	3,851	1.713	0.005	0.009	0.939	0.957
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.911	0.007	3,853	2.110	0.007	0.013	0.898	0.924
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	6.921	0.421	376	1.930	0.061	0.825	6.096	7.746
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	12.377	0.678	237	1.053	0.055	1.330	11.047	13.707
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	21064.481	2756.402	367	0.666	0.131	5402.548	15661.933	26467.029
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	18.072	0.356	182	1.139	0.020	0.697	17.375	18.769

Table C4: Sampling Errors - Female, GATS Uganda 2013

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.046	0.007	4,654	5.148	0.151	0.014	0.032	0.060
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.018	0.003	4,655	1.981	0.154	0.005	0.012	0.023
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.014	0.002	4,655	2.144	0.182	0.005	0.009	0.019
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.030	0.006	4,654	6.731	0.216	0.013	0.017	0.043
Daily Tobacco Users	0.040	0.007	4,655	5.438	0.167	0.013	0.027	0.053
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.013	0.002	4,655	1.434	0.151	0.004	0.009	0.017
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.010	0.002	4,655	1.455	0.173	0.004	0.007	0.014
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.027	0.006	4,654	7.296	0.237	0.013	0.015	0.040
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.022	0.003	4,655	2.019	0.140	0.006	0.016	0.027
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.610	0.048	176	1.712	0.079	0.095	0.515	0.704
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.500	0.054	179	2.053	0.107	0.105	0.395	0.605
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.227	0.033	179	1.108	0.145	0.065	0.162	0.292
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.392	0.060	98	1.469	0.153	0.118	0.274	0.510
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.507	0.085	62	1.765	0.168	0.167	0.341	0.674
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.474	0.083	62	1.698	0.176	0.163	0.310	0.637
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.015	0.011	46	0.383	0.743	0.022	-0.007	0.037
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.099	0.044	46	0.989	0.448	0.087	0.012	0.185
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.500	0.069	90	1.691	0.138	0.135	0.365	0.635
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.120	0.008	4,584	2.565	0.064	0.015	0.105	0.135
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.137	0.015	768	1.545	0.112	0.030	0.107	0.168
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.044	0.009	755	1.514	0.208	0.018	0.026	0.062
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.043	0.005	2,884	1.837	0.119	0.010	0.033	0.053
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.139	0.014	1,192	1.966	0.101	0.028	0.112	0.167
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.065	0.006	2,167	1.457	0.098	0.013	0.053	0.078
Last cigarette purchased in store	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Last cigarette purchased at street vendor	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Last cigarette purchased at kiosk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.638	0.011	19	2.334	0.017	0.021	0.617	0.659

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

Table C4 (Cont.): Sampling Errors - Female, GATS Uganda 2013

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.107	0.036	4,655	1.186	0.334	0.070	0.037	0.177
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.072	0.030	90	1.228	0.421	0.060	0.013	0.132
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.208	0.010	90	3.084	0.050	0.020	0.188	0.229
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.940	0.006	4,655	2.716	0.006	0.011	0.929	0.951
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.559	0.012	4,655	2.608	0.021	0.023	0.535	0.582
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.822	0.009	4,655	2.626	0.011	0.018	0.804	0.840
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.927	0.006	4,655	2.326	0.006	0.011	0.916	0.938
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.880	0.008	4,655	3.051	0.009	0.016	0.864	0.896
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	3.653	0.423	52	1.412	0.116	0.829	2.825	4.482
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	17.415	1.828	103	2.253	0.105	3.584	13.831	20.998
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Indicator estimates based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and have been suppressed.

Table C5: Sampling Errors - Urban, GATS Uganda 2013

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.061	0.005	4,125	1.783	0.082	0.010	0.051	0.070
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.055	0.005	4,126	1.852	0.088	0.009	0.045	0.064
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.048	0.004	4,126	1.731	0.091	0.009	0.040	0.057
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.008	0.002	4,125	1.806	0.235	0.004	0.004	0.012
Daily Tobacco Users	0.048	0.005	4,126	1.989	0.098	0.009	0.039	0.057
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.044	0.005	4,126	2.006	0.103	0.009	0.035	0.053
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.039	0.004	4,126	1.851	0.106	0.008	0.031	0.047
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.005	0.002	4,125	2.171	0.325	0.003	0.002	0.008
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.033	0.004	4,126	1.750	0.111	0.007	0.026	0.041
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.406	0.035	369	1.916	0.087	0.069	0.337	0.476
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.353	0.043	233	1.858	0.121	0.084	0.270	0.437
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.310	0.040	233	1.741	0.129	0.078	0.232	0.389
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.510	0.042	272	1.924	0.083	0.083	0.428	0.593
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.535	0.053	144	1.611	0.099	0.104	0.431	0.639
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.480	0.052	144	1.547	0.108	0.102	0.378	0.581
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.027	0.015	129	1.023	0.534	0.028	-0.001	0.056
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.135	0.034	129	1.261	0.251	0.066	0.069	0.202
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.699	0.044	249	2.279	0.063	0.086	0.613	0.785
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.084	0.007	4,067	2.673	0.085	0.014	0.070	0.098
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.135	0.014	1,170	1.936	0.103	0.027	0.108	0.162
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.074	0.011	1,048	1.783	0.146	0.021	0.052	0.095
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.050	0.007	2,396	2.140	0.130	0.013	0.037	0.063
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.153	0.013	1,736	2.300	0.085	0.026	0.128	0.179
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.077	0.008	2,521	2.079	0.099	0.015	0.062	0.093
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.751	0.037	191	1.365	0.049	0.072	0.679	0.823
Last cigarette purchased at street vendor	0.013	0.007	191	0.657	0.521	0.013	0.000	0.025
Last cigarette purchased at kiosk	0.178	0.034	191	1.462	0.188	0.066	0.113	0.244
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.682	0.010	4,124	2.025	0.015	0.020	0.662	0.702

Table C5 (Cont.): Sampling Errors - Urban, GATS Uganda 2013

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.613	0.036	249	1.337	0.058	0.070	0.543	0.683
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.394	0.037	249	1.387	0.093	0.072	0.323	0.466
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.303	0.013	4,124	3.108	0.042	0.025	0.278	0.328
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.955	0.005	4,124	2.060	0.005	0.009	0.946	0.964
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.577	0.012	4,124	2.497	0.021	0.024	0.553	0.601
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.824	0.010	4,124	2.927	0.012	0.020	0.804	0.843
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.952	0.005	4,124	2.695	0.006	0.011	0.941	0.963
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.927	0.006	4,126	2.130	0.006	0.012	0.916	0.939
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	6.735	0.585	181	0.913	0.087	1.147	5.588	7.882
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	13.524	1.049	145	0.630	0.078	2.057	11.467	15.581
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	27238.614	7947.756	188	0.585	0.292	15577.603	11661.011	42816.217
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	18.482	0.550	102	0.782	0.030	1.078	17.404	19.561

Table C6: Sampling Errors - Rural, GATS Uganda 2013

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.086	0.007	4,381	2.831	0.083	0.014	0.072	0.100
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.059	0.005	4,382	1.977	0.085	0.010	0.049	0.069
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.054	0.005	4,382	2.109	0.092	0.010	0.044	0.064
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.029	0.006	4,381	5.550	0.205	0.012	0.017	0.041
Daily Tobacco Users	0.075	0.006	4,382	2.649	0.086	0.013	0.063	0.088
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.049	0.004	4,382	1.492	0.081	0.008	0.041	0.057
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.045	0.004	4,382	1.598	0.088	0.008	0.037	0.053
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.027	0.006	4,381	5.798	0.217	0.012	0.016	0.039
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.041	0.004	4,382	1.848	0.100	0.008	0.033	0.049
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.438	0.030	479	1.716	0.068	0.058	0.380	0.497
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.457	0.031	389	1.535	0.069	0.061	0.395	0.518
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.279	0.029	389	1.609	0.103	0.057	0.223	0.336
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.416	0.031	348	1.400	0.075	0.061	0.355	0.478
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.551	0.042	172	1.205	0.076	0.082	0.469	0.632
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.442	0.039	172	1.061	0.089	0.077	0.365	0.518
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.066	0.027	152	1.795	0.409	0.053	0.013	0.119
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.123	0.034	152	1.625	0.277	0.067	0.056	0.189
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.615	0.033	320	1.478	0.054	0.065	0.550	0.680
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.147	0.009	4,326	2.595	0.059	0.017	0.130	0.164
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.267	0.026	480	1.605	0.096	0.050	0.217	0.317
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.048	0.008	739	1.062	0.168	0.016	0.032	0.064
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.043	0.006	2,464	2.183	0.140	0.012	0.032	0.055
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.163	0.015	1,309	2.299	0.095	0.030	0.133	0.194
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.079	0.007	1,705	1.317	0.095	0.015	0.064	0.094
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.703	0.043	206	1.849	0.062	0.085	0.617	0.788
Last cigarette purchased at street vendor	0.003	0.003	206	0.536	1.000	0.005	-0.003	0.008
Last cigarette purchased at kiosk	0.240	0.041	206	1.908	0.172	0.081	0.159	0.321
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.664	0.011	4,382	2.316	0.016	0.021	0.643	0.686

Table C6 (Cont.): Sampling Errors - Rural, GATS Uganda 2013

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.456	0.037	320	1.733	0.080	0.072	0.384	0.528
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.295	0.031	319	1.477	0.105	0.061	0.234	0.355
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.237	0.013	4,381	4.070	0.055	0.025	0.212	0.262
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.942	0.005	4,382	1.961	0.005	0.010	0.933	0.952
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.577	0.013	4,382	2.935	0.022	0.025	0.552	0.602
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.832	0.008	4,382	2.020	0.010	0.016	0.817	0.848
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.932	0.005	4,382	1.856	0.006	0.010	0.922	0.942
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.883	0.008	4,380	2.644	0.009	0.015	0.868	0.899
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	6.439	0.459	247	2.275	0.071	0.900	5.539	7.340
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	13.956	0.885	195	1.719	0.063	1.735	12.221	15.691
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	18017.733	1677.311	198	1.523	0.093	3287.530	14730.203	21305.263
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	18.123	0.430	95	1.254	0.024	0.843	17.280	18.966

Appendix D: Technical and Survey Staff

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31.	KYEWALABYE SAMUEL	Interviewer
32.	MUKOKI JAMES	Interviewer
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Appendix E: Glossary of Terms

Adult - This was a person aged 15 years and older

Advertisement includes any statement, communication, representation or reference aimed at the public and designed to promote or publicise a tobacco product or encourage its use, or draw attention to the nature, properties, advantages or uses of the product; the use, in any advertisement or promotion aimed at the public, of a tobacco product manufacturer's company name where the name or any part of the name is used as, or is included in a tobacco product trade mark; product stacking and product displays of any kind or size;

Cessation -The process of stopping the use of any tobacco products, with or without assistance.

Current tobacco use - Having consumed tobacco daily and or less than daily.

Daily tobacco use - Consumption of at least one tobacco product every day. Frequency of smoking is an important predictor of nicotine dependence and adverse health outcomes. Current smokers were categorized into daily or occasional smokers.

Former User – A person who had been abstinent from tobacco use for more than 12 months

Interest in quitting – tobacco users planning or thinking about to quit tobacco use within the next month, twelve months or someday

Methods used to quit – Ways in which a tobacco user uses or tries to attain cessation of tobacco use. The methods assessed in this survey include the use of pharmacotherapy e.g. nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications; counselling/advice received or sought at a clinic and a telephone quit line/helpline; use of other methods including traditional medicines, switching to smokeless tobacco, and any other reported methods; as well attempts to quit without assistance.

Past year smokers - Current smokers plus former smokers who quit smoking in the last 12 months

Percentage of adults who currently smoke tobacco - Number of current daily and less than daily tobacco smokers divided by total number of respondents.

Percentage of adults who currently smoke tobacco daily - Number of current daily tobacco smokers divided by the total number of respondents.

Promotion - A representation, including an advertisement, whether direct or indirect, including any communication of information about a product or service and its price and distribution, that is likely to influence and shape attitudes, beliefs and behaviour about the product or service, or that is intended to or has the effect of inducing consumers to use tobacco products, underestimate the dangers of tobacco consumption, or create recognition of or goodwill for the tobacco manufacturer;

Public Places - Any indoor, enclosed, or partially enclosed area which is open to the public or any part of the public, or to which members of the public ordinarily have access, and includes a workplace and a public conveyance

Quit attempt – Current tobacco users who tried to quit during the past 12 months and former tobacco users who had been abstinent for 12 months or less

Second Hand Smoke (SHS) – A mixture of two forms of smoke that come from burning tobacco namely side stream smoke that comes from the lighted end of a cigarette, pipe, or cigar and mainstream smoke that is exhaled by a smoker.

Smoked tobacco products - These are products wholly or partly made of tobacco and requires to be ignited to enable consumption. The smoked products assessed in the survey included manufactured cigarettes, hand rolled cigarettes, pipe (kiko), cigars and shisha

Smokeless tobacco products – These are products wholly or partly made of tobacco and do not need to be ignited for it to be consumed. Common smokeless tobacco products found in the country includes chewing tobacco, snuff, kuber and betel quid. These tobacco products are either found un-packaged (wrapped in various materials such as banana leaves) or branded packets.

Workplace – Includes indoor and outdoor place of work, public and privately owned work places

Appendix F: MPOWER Summary Indicators, GATS Uganda 2013

Indicator	Overall	Gender		Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
		%	%	%	%
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies					
Current tobacco use	7.9	11.6	4.6	6.1	8.6
Current tobacco smokers	5.8	10.3	1.8	5.5	5.9
Current cigarette smokers	5.3	9.6	1.4	4.8	5.4
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	3.8	7.7	0.4	4.2	3.7
Current smokeless tobacco use	2.4	1.7	3.0	0.8	2.9
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day [‡]	6.5	6.9	3.7	6.7	6.4
Average age at daily smoking initiation ^{‡†}	18.2	18.1	-	18.5	18.1
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke					
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	13.1	14.2	12.0	8.4	14.7
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work [¥]	20.4	26.0	13.7	13.5	26.7
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places: [†]					
Government building/offices	5.7	6.6	4.4	7.4	4.8
Health care facilities	4.5	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.3
Restaurants	16.0	17.3	13.9	15.3	16.3
Public transportation	7.8	9.2	6.5	7.7	7.9
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use					
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months [#]	43.9	44.8	39.2	51.0	41.6
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider ^{&}	45.2	44.6	47.4	48.0	44.2
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method [#] :					
Pharmacotherapy	5.5	6.2	1.5	2.7	6.6
Counseling/advice	12.6	13.1	9.9	13.5	12.3
Interest in quitting smoking [*]	63.6	66.1	50	69.9	61.5
Time to first tobacco use within 30 minutes of waking [*]	72.3	72.1	72.7	66.4	73.6
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco					
Belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	94.6	95.2	94	95.5	94.2
Belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack <u>and</u> lung cancer	56.4	57.6	55.3	55.5	56.7
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	89.5	91.1	88.0	92.7	88.3
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location	70.6	73.6	67.9	72.9	69.8
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages [*]	31.9	36.7	7.2	39.4	29.5
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship					
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, promotion or sponsorship	25.4	30.5	20.8	30.3	23.7
R: Raise taxes on tobacco					
Average cigarette expenditure per month (Ugandan shilling) [‡]	20,730	21,064	-	27,239	18,018
Average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (Ugandan shilling) [‡]	2,656	2,664	-	3,470	2,314
Last cigarette purchase was from a store	71.6	71.8	-	75.1	70.3

- Indicator estimate based on less than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed.

† Among smokers aged 20-34

‡ Among those that work indoor

† Among those that visited these places in the last 30 days.

‡ Estimates presented as numbers

& Among current smokers and former smokers (abstinent for 12 months) who visited a health care provider during the past 12 months

Among past year smokers (current smokers and former smokers abstinent for <12 months)

* Among current smokers



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