Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

iv

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS)
in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Acronyms Used

CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
ECOSIT4	Survey on the Household Living Conditions and Poverty
EMOP	Modular and Permanent Survey of Households
GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
GBOS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GTSS	Global Tobacco Surveillance System
GYTS	Global Youth Tobacco Survey
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
INS	National Institute of Statistics
INSEED	National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies
INSTAT	National Institute of Statistics
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPOWER	M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies
	P: Protect people from tobacco smoke
	O: Offer help to quit tobacco use
	W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco
	E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship
	R: Raise taxes on tobacco
NCDs	Noncommunicable diseases
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation
OIC-StatCom	OIC Statistical Commission
OICStat	OIC Statistics Database
ONS	National Statistical Office
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
SESRIC	Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries
SHPA	Strategic Health Programme of Action
SUSENAS	National Socio-Economic Survey
TAJSTAT	Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan
TQS	Tobacco Questions for Surveys
TQS-Youth	Tobacco Questions for Surveys of Youth
TurkStat	Turkish Statistical Institute
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO FCTC	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

v

Foreword by SESRIC

The year 2020 will be always remembered as one of the most difficult years in human history as the COVID-19 pandemic has had profound impacts in almost every country in the world. The pandemic has aggravated the outcomes of the noncommunicable diseases caused by lifestyle choices including tobacco consumption. For our policies and efforts to fight against the tobacco epidemic to be successful, we need an increased focus on providing timely and high-quality data. However, the limited availability of data on tobacco epidemic is one of the major constraints in planning, implementation and evaluation of tobacco control measures, particularly in developing and less-developed countries.

The latest data for prevalence of smoking is only available for 41 out of 57 the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) member countries. In an attempt to contribute to the efforts of OIC countries towards improving the quality and timing of their data on the surveillance of tobacco use, the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) in its capacity as the Secretariat of OIC Statistical Commission (OIC-StatCom), involved in 2014 in a cooperation project on the integration of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) into the ongoing national surveys in the OIC countries.

This report presents the main highlights from the implementation of TQS in selected OIC member countries. The report presents the data from the TQS integrated surveys of the 13 OIC countries in which the project has been successfully completed during the period 2015 to 2019. The report also presents challenges and provides some lessons learned during the implementation of the project.

Overall, the report indicates that tobacco use still poses an enormous threat to public health across the OIC countries. Even though the prevalence of tobacco use among women during 2015-2019 was below 10% in the OIC countries involved in the project, more than one fifth of the male population smoked or used smokeless tobacco in almost all of these countries. The report also highlights that a significant portion of current smokers were interested in quitting tobacco, and there is a strong correlation between health warnings on tobacco packaging and considering quitting, which shows that creating an infrastructure and environment that facilitates the use of effective cessation interventions is very helpful in reducing future tobacco-related deaths. The findings of the report can be used as guidelines for other OIC countries wishing to integrate TQS questions into their existing surveys (e.g., multi-risk factor surveys, and national health surveys). TQS allows the member countries that are not implementing a standalone tobacco survey to monitor the tobacco epidemic with minimum data collection costs.

In this context, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the CDC and the CDC Foundation for this fruitful cooperation with SESRIC in the project on integration of the TQS into the ongoing national surveys in the OIC countries. Through this collaboration, we hope that the integration of TQS and TQS-Youth into the framework of ongoing surveys in the OIC countries will serve as a mechanism to harmonize and standardize the regular monitoring of the key tobacco control indicators and contribute to developing more effective and sustainable tobacco control policies in the OIC countries.

Nebil Dabur
Director General
SESRIC

vi

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Foreword by CDC

On behalf of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Office on Smoking and Health, we congratulate OIC SESRIC on the release of this report. This report represents the commitment of countries working with SESRIC to track and monitor tobacco use and key tobacco control measures to assure that they have systematically collected data to inform tobacco control. The 13 countries who have participated in this process are on their way to chart the way forward with data/evidence to assure that their tobacco control strategies are planned, evaluated, and sustained. Tobacco use is a major global public health challenge, which has been increasing in low- and middle-income countries. It is a leading preventable risk factor for non-communicable diseases including cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and chronic lung disease. It contributes significantly to increased health care costs and loss of economic productivity. Moreover, tobacco use is associated with increased risk of severe illness and poor outcomes for various infectious diseases, including Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) data in this report, a component of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), can be used to improve tobacco control and prevention efforts. TQS aligns with the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC) and MPOWER measures: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies; Protect people from tobacco smoke; Offer help to quit tobacco use; Warn about the dangers of tobacco; Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; and Raise taxes on tobacco.

The data represented in this report come from TQS which provides a standard set of questions on tobacco use and tobacco control measures. These questions can be integrated into surveys to allow for the systematic monitoring of tobacco use indicators. Thirteen countries, in collaboration with SESRIC, integrated the TQS into their ongoing surveys. These countries are now part of the more than 90 countries around the globe that have integrated TQS into their existing surveys, thereby making a strong case for using data for tobacco control and building country level coalitions to address tobacco control strategies that are informed by country level evidence.

The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has had a longstanding collaboration with SESRIC in strengthening tobacco surveillance. We are grateful for our partnership with SESRIC and for the strong leadership supporting tobacco control to promote the well-being of children and families. We look forward to our continued collaboration towards a tobacco free world.

Indu Ahluwalia
Global Tobacco Control Branch Chief
U.S. Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

vii

Foreword by CDC Foundation

On behalf of the CDC Foundation, we thank the OIC SESRIC for their ongoing commitment to the promotion of tobacco control best practices within their member countries. Robust surveillance and monitoring serves as the backbone for strong tobacco control programs, allowing countries to track tobacco use over time and measure the impact of policy and prevention efforts. Since 2014, SESRIC has been a partner and global leader in promoting the TQS, a set of standard questions from the GATS that allows countries to measure and monitor tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators. This report represents the dedication of SESRIC and its member countries to collecting actionable data to track and curb the global tobacco epidemic.

Tobacco use and exposure is one of the greatest public health and development challenges that we face globally. It is the leading cause of death, diseases, and impoverishment, disproportionately affecting low- and middle-income countries. While the human and economic toll is vast, the devastation caused by tobacco use is entirely preventable through implementation of evidence-based measures as outlined in the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). The FCTC is a global treaty that confirms the rights of all people to achieve the highest standards of health through demand reduction strategies as outlined in the MPOWER framework. Within the framework, the "M" – or monitoring and surveillance – allows countries to understand their tobacco burden to ensure implementation of, continuous improvement of, and compliance with policies and programs that are driven by country context and grounded in evidence and best practices. The integration of TQS into ongoing surveys and the development of this report allow participating SESRIC member countries to better understand the burden of tobacco use within their countries and take data-driven steps to reduce tobacco use.

The longstanding and fruitful cooperation between SESRIC, the United States CDC, the CDC Foundation, and all the countries involved in this initiative shows that through partnership we can amplify our impact to improve well-being globally. We congratulate SESRIC on the development of this report, recognize the 13 participating countries for their leadership and commitment to tobacco control, and look forward to our ongoing collaboration to save and improve lives.

Rachna Chandora
Associate Vice President for Non-Infectious
Disease Programs
CDC Foundation

viii

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Acknowledgements

Executive Summary

Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) has been created for countries that are not implementing a full Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). It aims to assist countries in establishing tobacco control surveillance and monitoring programs by integrating a subset of globally standardised tobacco questions into ongoing national and subnational surveys.

SESRIC signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the CDC Foundation in September 2014 to encourage the integration of TQS into ongoing national surveys of OIC countries by offering technical consultation and funding assistance. This report presents the main highlights from the TQS integrated surveys of the 13 OIC countries (Azerbaijan, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, and Togo) in which the project has been successfully completed during the period 2015 to 2019. These 13 OIC countries are collectively referred to as the "TQS countries" throughout the report.

Based on our findings, the prevalence of current tobacco smoking ranged from 3.4% in Togo to 29.4% in Indonesia across the 13 TQS countries. Current tobacco smoking was generally much higher for men than women in all TQS countries. However, it is important to note that a significant portion of current smokers was interested in quitting in all TQS countries. Moreover, the report also indicates that there is a strong correlation between health warnings on tobacco packaging and thinking about quitting. Therefore, these findings show that creating an infrastructure and environment that prompts quit attempts and supports cessation is very critical in reducing tobacco-related deaths.

Key Findings

Monitor Tobacco Use

The prevalence of current tobacco smoking ranged from 3.4% in Togo to 29.4% in Indonesia across the 13 TQS countries. Current tobacco smoking was generally much higher for men than women in all countries. More than 60% of daily cigarette smokers were heavy smoker in three out of nine TQS countries with data available, including Azerbaijan, Egypt, and Sierra Leone.

Protect People from Tobacco Smoke

Among adults, 20% or more were exposed to secondhand smoke at home in five of the eight TQS countries with data available. Similarly, about 20% or more adults who worked indoors had been exposed to secondhand smoke in their workplace within the previous 30 days of the surveys in almost all TQS countries with data available.

Offer Help to Quit Tobacco Use

Approximately 50% or more of current smokers in Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Niger, and Tajikistan had made an attempt to quit smoking within the previous 12 months of the surveys. In seven out of nine TQS countries with data available (Azerbaijan, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Togo), more than 60% of adults who smoked tobacco and visited a health care provider in the past 12 months received advice to quit smoking from the health care providers.

Warn about the Dangers of Tobacco

In the previous 30 days prior to the surveys, the percentage of adults who became aware of anti-tobacco information in newspapers or magazines in nine TQS countries with available data ranged from 3.6% in Mauritania to 43.2% in Azerbaijan. Similarly, the percentage of adults who became aware of information on television ranged from 4.2% in Mauritania to 76.1% in Togo. More importantly, at least one-third of current smokers thought about quitting because they noticed a warning label on a cigarette package in all TQS countries with data available.

Enforce Bans on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship

In nine TQS countries, the percentage of adults aware of tobacco marketing at points of sale in the previous 30 days of the surveys ranged from 1.7% in Niger to 24.3% in Azerbaijan. Among the cigarette promotion categories, clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo was most noticed among respondents in nine TQS countries with data available.

Lessons Learned

One of the most positive outcomes of the implementation of TQS integration project in the OIC member countries is that it allows the member countries that are not implementing GATS to measure tobacco use and key tobacco use indicators by incorporating the globally standardised tobacco questions into their ongoing national surveys. During the implementation of TQS integration project, the countries that are committed to integrating TQS into their ongoing national survey faced several challenges such as geographical issues, interview bias due to cultural differences, reluctance of the respondents to self-report their tobacco use, and absences of respondents in certain clusters.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

xi

Introduction

TQS is a component of GTSS developed by the United States CDC, WHO, and other partners to assist countries in establishing tobacco control surveillance and monitoring programs. This initiative is an essential component of a comprehensive global tobacco control effort to monitor the epidemic (WHO, 2005).

To improve the implementation of the WHO FCTC in member states, the OIC, through its Strategic Health Programme of Action (OIC SHPA) 2014-2023, aims to reduce the level of exposure of individuals and populations to the harmful effects of tobacco. Based on the resolution of the 4th Session of OIC Statistical Commission (OIC-StatCom) held in April 2014 on the importance of public health issues and tobacco control, SESRIC signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the CDC Foundation in September 2014. Under this MoA, SESRIC engages with the OIC countries to encourage their integration of TQS questions into ongoing national surveys by offering technical consultation and funding assistance. The integration of TQS into the framework of ongoing national surveys in the OIC countries serves as a mechanism to harmonize and standardize the monitoring of key tobacco control indicators regularly and promote sustainability and integration with other risk factor surveillance initiatives.

A total of 15 OIC countries were selected for the first phase. Among the targeted countries, seven countries (Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Egypt, Indonesia, Mauritania, Senegal, and Tajikistan) integrated TQS into their ongoing national surveys and ensured the regular implementation and collection of data through TQS integration. Following the initial phase, SESRIC received commitments from seven additional OIC countries (Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Togo, and Sierra Leone). Among the countries approached, 13 countries (Azerbaijan, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, and Togo) have completed the TQS integration project by sharing their TQS data collected through their relevant national surveys.

To increase the level of participation in the TQS integration project, nine additional OIC countries/survey sites (Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine, Sudan, and Yemen) were contacted by April 2021. Afghanistan and Palestine indicated interest to integrate all TQS into their national surveys, but have been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

With reference to the successful implementation of TQS integration project in OIC countries, SESRIC reached an agreement with the CDC Foundation in 2019 to expand the scope of work by approaching the OIC countries to integrate the Tobacco Questions for Surveys of Youth (TQS-Youth) into their ongoing national youth surveys. TQS-Youth, a subset of key questions from the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), has been developed to provide a standard set of survey questions on tobacco use for youth surveys in order to improve survey comparability over time and harmonize questions across global surveillance and monitoring efforts.

Eight OIC countries (Algeria, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mali, Niger, and Somalia) were approached and Benin and Malaysia have shown interest to integrate TQS-Youth into their ongoing national youth surveys. SESRIC is in close contact with the focal points of relevant institutions in the target OIC countries and continues to follow up with the partners.

A significant positive outcome of TQS implementation/integration in the OIC countries is that it allows the member countries without ongoing tobacco surveillance systems, to measure tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators with globally standardised tobacco questions integrated into their ongoing adult and youth national surveys. This report provides the latest information about the TQS integration project and highlights the key findings in selected tables for the aforementioned 13 OIC countries that completed the project.

2

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS)
in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Methodology

TQS aims to generate comparable data by integrating a subset of globally standardised tobacco questions into ongoing national and subnational surveys. It has been created for countries that are not implementing a full GATS. Under the project, 13 OIC countries (Azerbaijan, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, and Togo) included select TQS into their ongoing surveys and reported the survey responses to the project partners.

The TQS countries conducted these surveys from 2015 to 2019 as household surveys of persons ages 15 years and above. Gambia collected information among women and men ages 15-49 years. The information on survey year, target population and sample size are presented in Table 1 for the 13 TQS countries. The details of survey methods are provided in the Appendix.

Table 1: Survey Year, Target Population, and Sample Size of the TQS Surveys

Country	Survey Year	Target Population	Sample Size (Households)
Azerbaijan	2015	Ages 15+	10,200
Chad	2018-2019	Ages 15+	7,500
Cote d'Ivoire	2016	Ages 15+	10,392
Egypt	2015	Ages 15+	22,900
Gambia	2018	Ages 15-49	7,750
Indonesia	2017	Ages 15+	297,276
Mali	2016	Ages 15+	6,132
Mauritania	2015	Ages 15+	11,765
Niger	2016	Ages 15+	3,337
Senegal	2015	Ages 15+	4,706
Sierra Leone	2016	Ages 15+	7,387
Tajikistan	2016	Ages 15+	3,000
Togo	2016	Ages 15+	5,197

All TQS countries included the three basic TQS questions (Table 2) found in the TQS booklet that measure tobacco smoking prevalence. The booklet includes questions on tobacco prevalence and key tobacco control and corresponding analysis indicators (Global Adult Tobacco Survey Collaborative Group, 2011). The majority of the TQS countries also included additional recommended questions, including cigarette consumption, smokeless tobacco, secondhand smoke exposure, cessation, anti-cigarette information, cigarette advertising, and economics (Table 2).

The data from these surveys are presented in the tables in the Appendix. Some TQS countries already reported the data to the project partners in the tables provided in the TQS booklet. However, some countries reported only survey responses. For those countries, the analysis tables are constructed using the guidelines from the TQS booklet based on the description of the tobacco smoking prevalence questions and corresponding analysis indicators.

Moreover, some countries only reported estimates by gender without the estimates for the total adult population. For those countries, it is assumed that responses by gender are nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women. Therefore, overall results are estimated by multiplying the estimates for men and women with population shares extracted from the OIC Statistics (OICStat) Database (SESRIC, 2020) for those indicators being reported among all respondents surveyed. All technical details on how to derive these tables are provided as footnotes to the corresponding tables in the Appendix.

Data analyses were performed for tobacco use and key tobacco control measures based on the data shown in the Appendix. The report presents estimates for the 11 sub-topics covered in a visual format.

Table 2: Tobacco Questions in TQS

Measuring Tobacco Smoking Prevalence

	Tobacco Topic	Indicator Name and Description
Monitor	**Q1. Current tobacco smoking status**	**Current Tobacco Smokers** Percentage of respondents who currently smoke tobacco.
	Q2a. Past daily smoking status (for current less than daily smokers)	**Current Daily Tobacco Smokers** Percentage of respondents who currently smoke tobacco daily.
		Former Daily Tobacco Smokers (Among All Adults) Percentage of respondents who are ever daily tobacco smokers and currently do not smoke tobacco.
	Q2b. Past smoking status (for current non-smokers)	**Former Daily Tobacco Smokers (Among Ever Daily Smokers)** Percentage of ever daily tobacco smokers who currently do not smoke tobacco.

Measuring Key Aspects of Tobacco Surveillance

	Tobacco Topic	Indicator Name and Description
Monitor	**Q3. Number of tobacco products smoked per day**	**Current [*Product*] Smokers** Percentage of respondents who currently smoke [*product*].
		Cigarettes Smoked per Day Average number of cigarettes smoked per day (of daily cigarette smokers)

	Tobacco Topic	Indicator Name and Description
Monitor	Q4. Current smokeless tobacco use Q5a. Past daily smokeless use (for current less than daily users) Q5b. Past smokeless use (for current non-users)	**Current Smokeless Tobacco Users** Percentage of respondents who currently use smokeless tobacco. **Current Daily Smokeless Tobacco Users** Percentage of respondents who currently use smokeless tobacco daily. **Former Daily Smokeless Tobacco Users (Among All Adults)** Percentage of respondents who are ever daily smokeless tobacco users and currently do not use smokeless tobacco. **Former Daily Smokeless Tobacco Users (Among Ever Daily Users)** Percentage of ever daily smokeless tobacco users who currently do not use smokeless tobacco.

	Tobacco Topic	Indicator Name and Description
Protect	Q6. Frequency of anyone smoking at home	**Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home** Percentage of respondents who report that smoking occurs inside their home.
	Q7. Currently work outside home Q8. Work indoor/outdoor Q9. Anyone smoke at work during the past 30 days	**Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Work** Percentage of indoor workers who were exposed to tobacco smoke at work in the past 30 days.

	Tobacco Topic	Indicator Name and Description
Offer	Q10. Tried to quit in past 12 months	**Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months** Percentage of current tobacco smokers who tried to quit during the past 12 months.
	Q11. Visiting a doctor in past 12 Months Q12. Receiving advice to quit smoking from doctor	**Health Care Provider's Advice to Quit Smoking Tobacco** Percentage of current tobacco smokers who visited a doctor or health care provider during the past 12 months and were advised to quit smoking tobacco.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

5

	Tobacco Topic	Indicator Name and Description
Warn	Q13. Noticing anti-cigarette information in newspapers or magazines	**Awareness of Anti-Cigarette Information in Newspapers/Magazines** Percentage of respondents who have noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting in newspapers or magazines in the last 30 days.
	Q14. Noticing anti-cigarette information on television	**Awareness of Anti-Cigarette Information on Television** Percentage of respondents who have noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting on television in the last 30 days.
	Q15. Noticing health warnings on cigarette packs	**Noticing Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages** Percentage of current smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the last 30 days.
	Q16. Thinking about quitting because of health warnings	**Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages** Percentage of current tobacco smokers who reported thinking about quitting smoking in the last 30 days because of the warning labels on cigarette packages.

	Tobacco Topic	Indicator Name and Description
Enforce	Q17. Noticing cigarette advertisements in stores	**Awareness of Cigarette Advertising in Stores** Percentage of respondents who have noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold in the last 30 days.
	Q18. Noticing cigarette promotions	**Awareness of Specific Types of Cigarette Promotions** Percentage of respondents who noticed [free samples of cigarettes, cigarettes at sales prices, coupons for cigarettes, free gifts or discounts on other products when buying cigarettes, clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo, cigarette promotions in the mail] in the last 30 days.

	Tobacco Topic	Indicator Name and Description
Raise	Q19. Last cigarette purchase – quantity Q20. Last cigarette purchase – cost	**Cost of Manufactured Cigarettes** Average amount spent on a pack of manufactured cigarettes (in local currency). **Cigarette Affordability** Average cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita.

Monitor Tobacco Use

Tobacco Smoking

Tobacco use is a major risk factor for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), such as cancer and heart disease. NCDs cause more than two thirds of deaths in developing countries and tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death and disease (SESRIC, 2019; WHO, 2019). Smoking is the most common form of tobacco use; therefore, the prevalence of smoking is a good measure of the tobacco epidemic. Figure 1 shows the percentage of individuals who currently smoke any tobacco product on a daily or occasional basis among respondents surveyed.

Overall, the prevalence of current tobacco smoking ranged from 3.4% in Togo to 29.4% in Indonesia across the 13 TQS countries (Figure 1). Among men, percentages ranged from 7.2% in Togo to 57.6% in Indonesia. Among women, percentages ranged from 0.1% in Togo to 5.3% in Sierra Leone. Current tobacco smoking was generally higher for men than women in all TQS countries. The men-to-women prevalence ratio for smoking ranged from 3 times in Sierra Leone to approximately 200 times in Egypt.

Figure 1: Prevalence of Smoking, 2015-2019

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

7
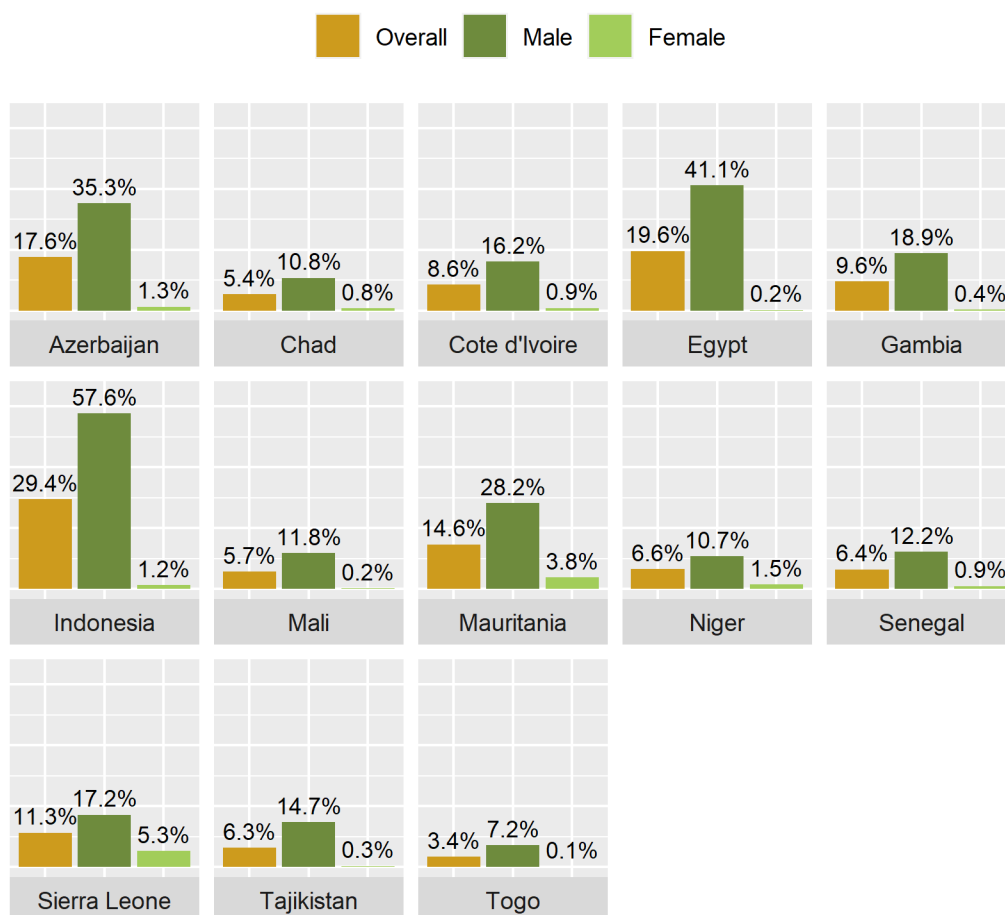
Cigarettes Smoked

The most common type of tobacco consumed in the world is in the form of smoked tobacco, such as manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, bidis, kreteks, cigars, pipes, and waterpipes (Global Adult Tobacco Survey Collaborative Group, 2011; CDC Foundation, 2018).

Figure 2 displays the distribution of cigarette smoking among daily cigarette smokers by assessing the total number of cigarettes that the respondent smokes each day across five standard categories: less than 5, 5-9, 10-14, 15-24, 25 or higher.

In three countries (Azerbaijan, Egypt, and Sierra Leone) out of nine TQS countries, more than 60% of daily cigarette smokers smoked ≥15 cigarettes per day. On the other hand, in three other countries (Tajikistan, Togo, and Cote d'Ivoire), more than 70% of daily cigarette smokers smoked ≤9 cigarettes per day (Figure 2, Appendix (Indonesia, Table A.4)).

Figure 2: Distribution of Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day among Daily Cigarette Smokers, 2015-2019
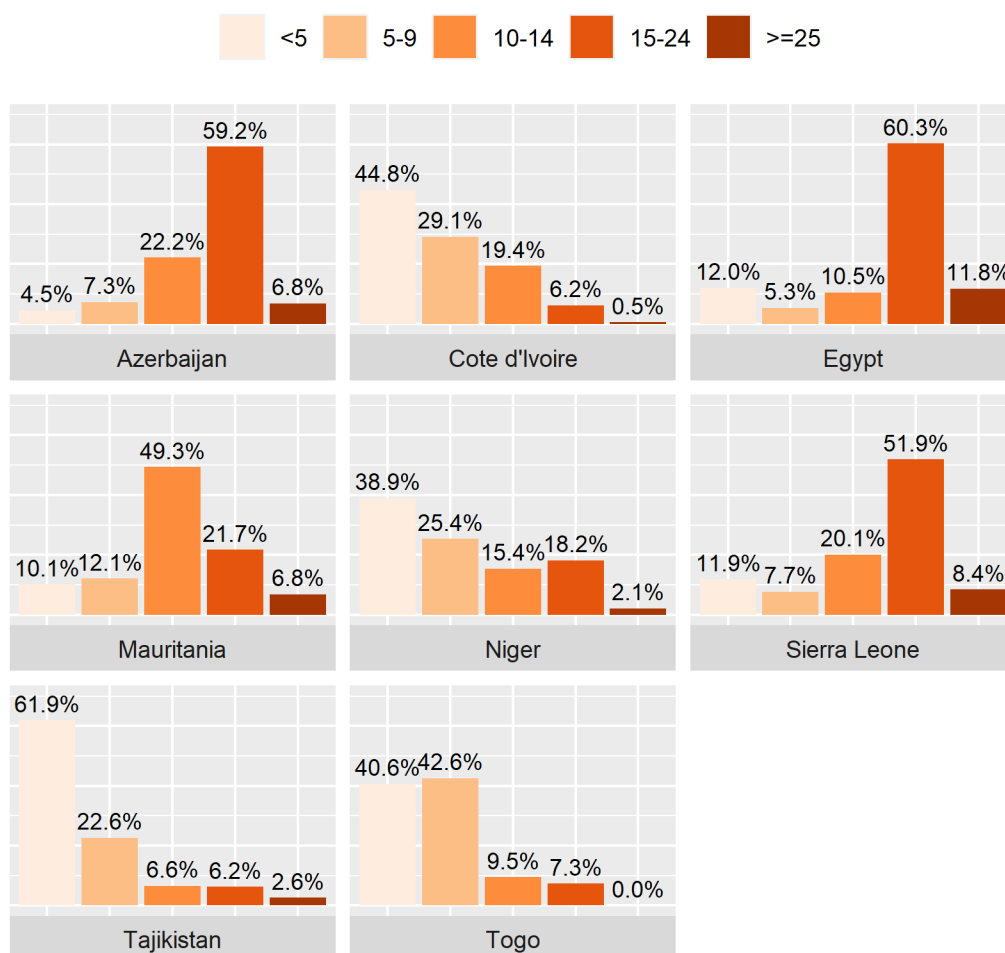
Smokeless Tobacco

All forms of tobacco use, smoked or smokeless, are harmful regardless of how it is consumed because tobacco is inherently toxic and contains carcinogens (WHO, 2019). Smokeless tobacco products consumed through the mouth or nose include chewing tobacco, moist snuff, snus, dry snuff, and dissolvable product (CDC Foundation, 2018).

Figure 3 presents the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among nine TQS countries with data available. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use ranged from 1.5% in Egypt to 12.5% in Tajikistan. Among men, percentages ranged from 1.7% in Cote d'Ivoire to 29.4% in Tajikistan. Among women, percentages ranged from 0.2% in Tajikistan to 5.7% in Niger. Current smokeless tobacco use was generally higher for men than women in the TQS countries, similar to the pattern of prevalence of smoking. The men-to-women prevalence ratio for smokeless tobacco use was the highest in Tajikistan (a ratio of 147 to 1). However, not much difference was observed between men and women in Cote d'Ivoire.

Figure 3: Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2015-2019

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

9
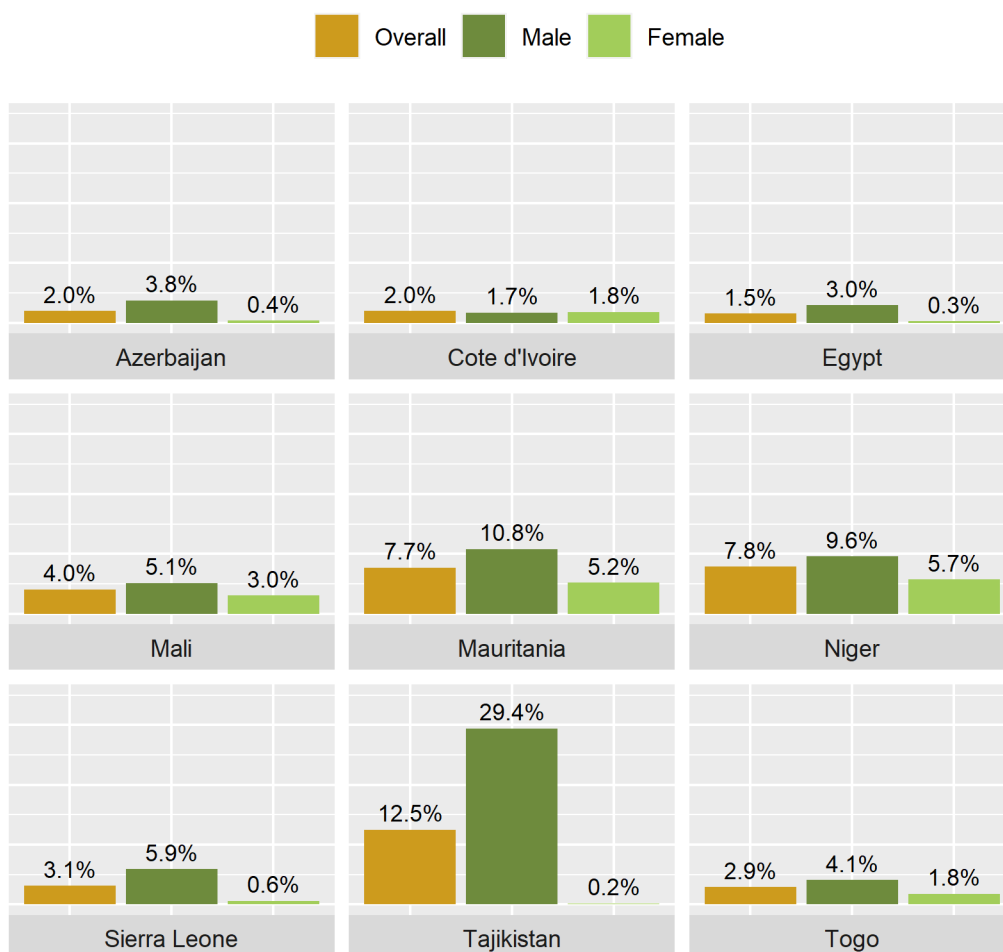
Exposure to Smoke: Home

The countries could implement strong tobacco control policies to protect their citizens from tobacco use and secondhand smoke exposure. There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke, and it can lead to severe and fatal diseases including cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, and cancer (WHO, 2019). Children and infants are particularly susceptible to secondhand smoke.

Figure 4 shows the percentage of adults who reported that smoking occurred inside their home on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis among the respondents surveyed.

Among adults, more than 20% were exposed to secondhand smoke at home in five of the eight TQS countries with data available. Percentages ranged from 9.1% in Niger to 52.6% in Egypt.

Figure 4: Percentage of Adults who were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke at Home, 2015-2019

24.4%	52.6%	23.4%
Azerbaijan	Egypt	Mali
27.9%	9.1%	29.5%
Mauritania	Niger	Sierra Leone
15.4%	9.5%	
Tajikistan	Togo	

10

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action
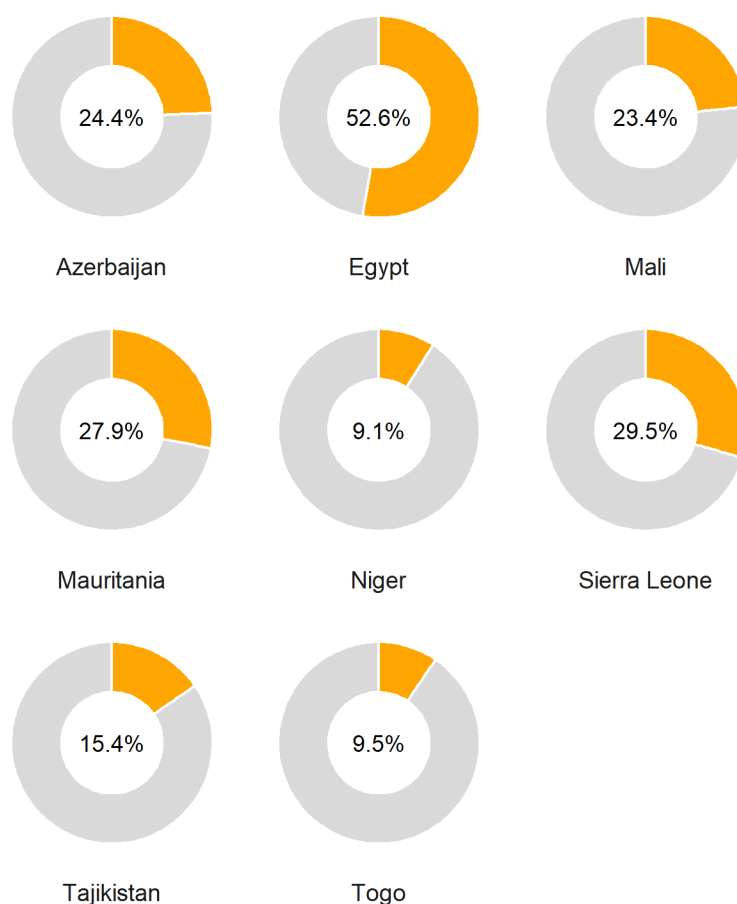
Exposure to Smoke: Work

Comprehensive smoke-free laws are highly effective in decreasing secondhand smoke exposure of both smokers and non-smokers in indoor work areas. Accommodations for smoking (including separate rooms, designated smoking areas, ventilation systems, air exchanges, and filtration devices) are not effective ways to protect non-smokers from secondhand smoke (WHO, 2019). A smoke-free environment that permits no exceptions is the only intervention shown to provide full protection from secondhand smoke.

Figure 5 shows the percentage of adults who reported being exposed to secondhand smoke in indoor areas at work during the past 30 days among those respondents who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors.

Among adults, about 20% or more were exposed to secondhand smoke in the workplace in seven of the eight TQS countries with data available. Percentages ranged from 8.7% in Togo to 73.1% in Egypt.

Figure 5: Percentage of Adults who Worked Indoors and were Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in the Workplace in the Past 30 Days, 2015-2019

45.1%	73.1%	28.1%
Azerbaijan	Egypt	Mali
64.4%	19.7%	19.3%
Mauritania	Niger	Sierra Leone
29.2%	8.7%	
Tajikistan	Togo	

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

11
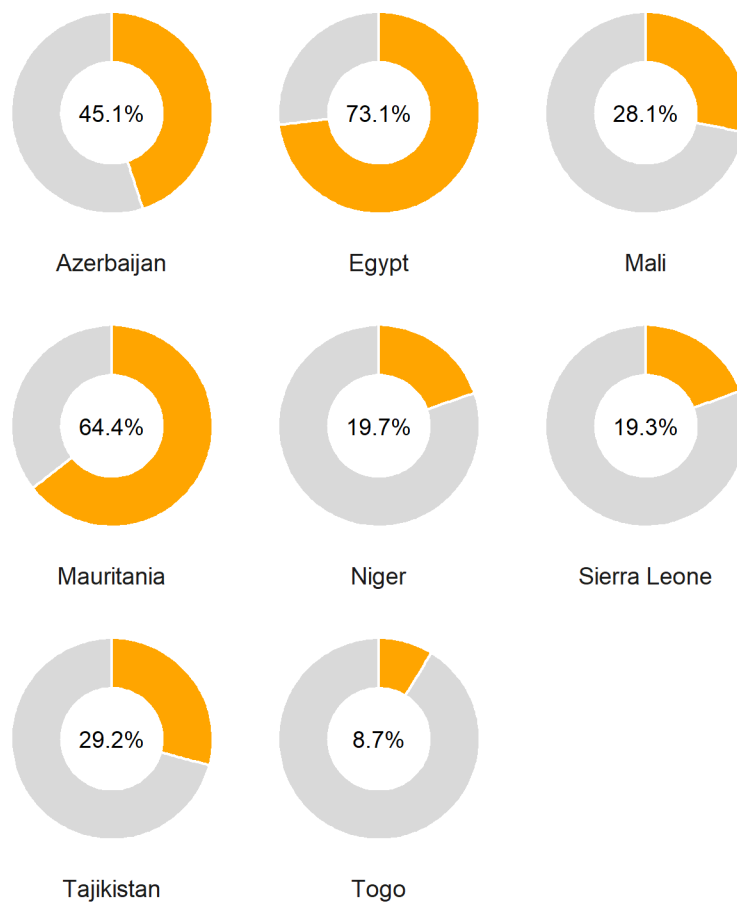
Attempts to Quit

Figure 6 presents the percentage of current tobacco smokers who tried to quit during the past 12 months. The percentage of current smokers who were interested in quitting range from 27.1% in Chad to 58.6% in Tajikistan among 10 TQS countries with data available. This clearly indicates that opportunities exist for the implementation of evidence-based cessation strategies proven to increase quit attempts and to successfully quit. Therefore, creating an infrastructure and environment that prompts quit attempts by establishing health system components that support cessation is very critical (CDC Foundation, 2018; WHO, 2019; Ahluwalia IB et al., 2020; US Dept of Health, 2020; Ahluwalia IB et al., 2021).

Almost 50% or more of current smokers in Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Niger, and Tajikistan attempted to quit smoking in the previous 12 months. Among men, percentages ranged from 29.5% in Mali to 58.9% in Niger; and among women, percentages ranged from 5.3% in Mali to 52% in Togo (Appendix).

Figure 6: Percentage of Adults who Currently Smoked Tobacco and Attempted to Quit Smoking, 2015-2019

42.8%	27.1%	48.1%	33.1%
Azerbaijan	Chad	Cote d'Ivoire	Egypt
29.0%	48.5%	55.9%	33.2%
Mali	Mauritania	Niger	Sierra Leone
58.6%	38.7%		
Tajikistan	Togo		
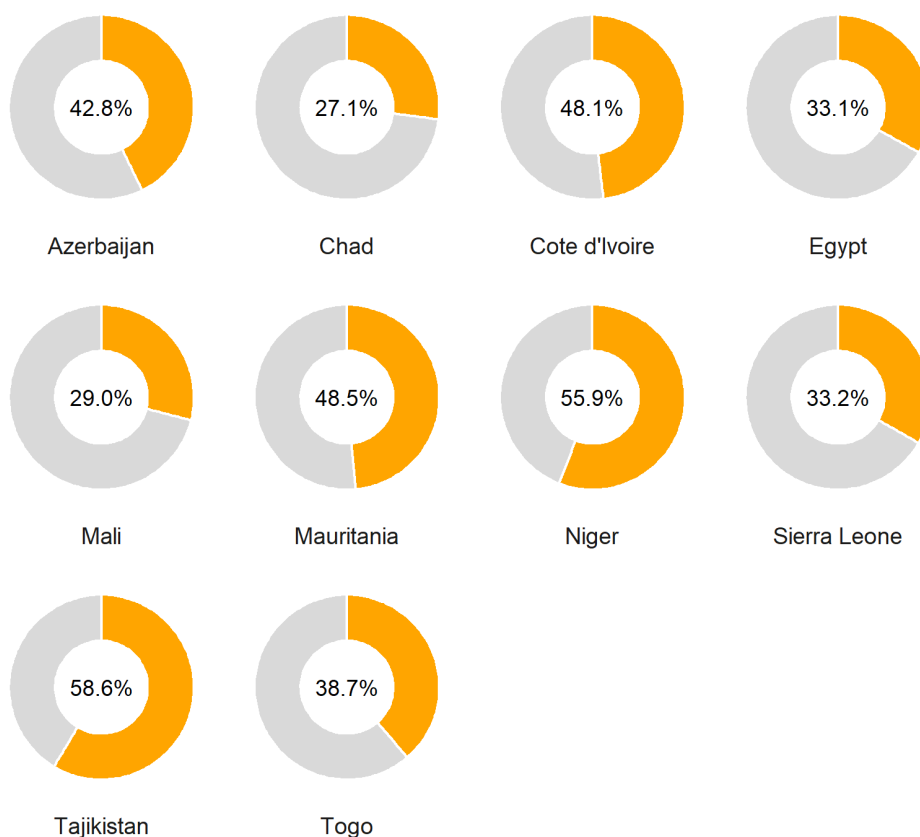
Advice to Quit

Research shows that health care providers who ask about patients' tobacco use and advise tobacco users to quit can help people quit smoking; therefore, it is strongly recommended that health care providers should routinely offer cessation advice to current tobacco users and recent tobacco quitters (CDC Foundation, 2018; WHO, 2019).

Figure 7 shows the percentage of current tobacco smokers who visited a healthcare provider within the past 12 months and were advised to quit smoking during the visit.

In seven of the nine TQS countries with data available (Azerbaijan, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Togo), more than 60% of adults who smoked tobacco and visited a health care provider in the past 12 months were advised by the health care providers to quit. Percentages ranged from 22.5% in Tajikistan to 91.4% in Mauritania.

Figure 7: Percentage of Adults who Smoked Tobacco and were Advised to Quit by a Health Care Provider, 2015-2019

74.2%	65.1%	85.3%
Azerbaijan	Cote d'Ivoire	Egypt
73.8%	91.4%	70.1%
Mali	Mauritania	Niger
33.8%	22.5%	86.0%
Sierra Leone	Tajikistan	Togo

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

13
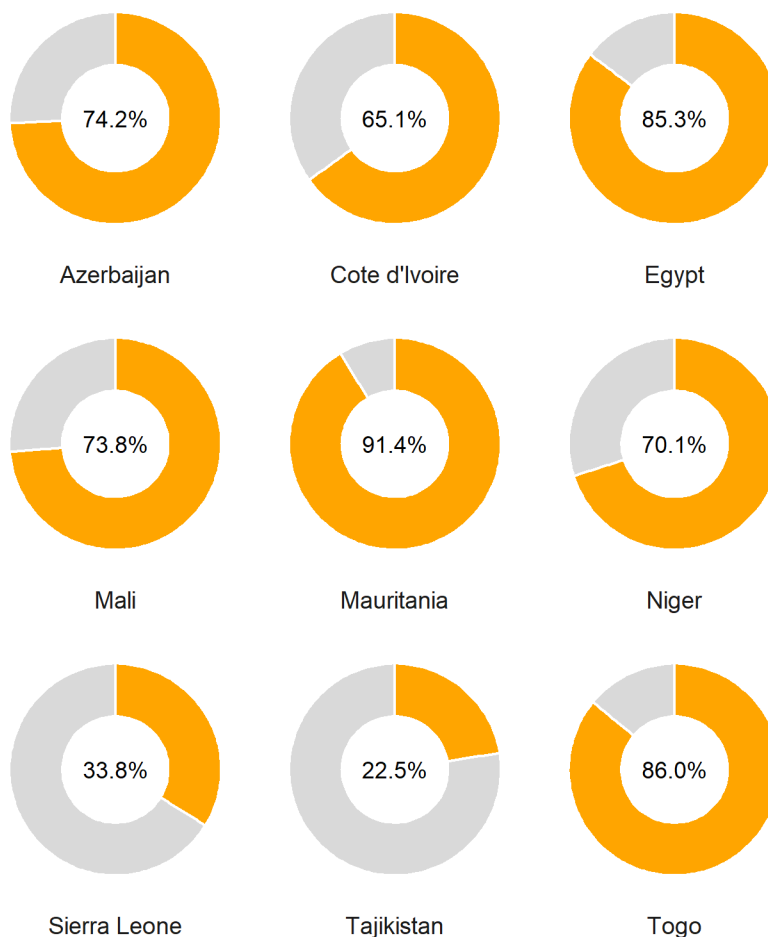
Warn about the Dangers of Tobacco

Anti-Tobacco Information and Messages

Well-designed anti-tobacco mass media campaigns, either describing the dangers of smoking cigarettes or encouraging people to quit smoking, are proven to be helpful in reducing smoking prevalence (CDC Foundation, 2018; WHO, 2019).

Figure 8 exhibits the percentage of adults who have noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or encouraging quitting in newspapers/ magazines and on television in the last 30 days.

The percentage of adults who were aware of anti-cigarette information in newspapers or magazines in nine TQS countries with data available ranged from 3.6% in Mauritania to 43.2% in Azerbaijan. The percentage of adults who were aware of anti-cigarette information on television ranged from 4.2% in Mauritania to 76.1% in Togo.

Figure 8: Percentage of Adults who Noticed Anti-Cigarette Information in the Past 30 Days, 2015-2019

14

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action
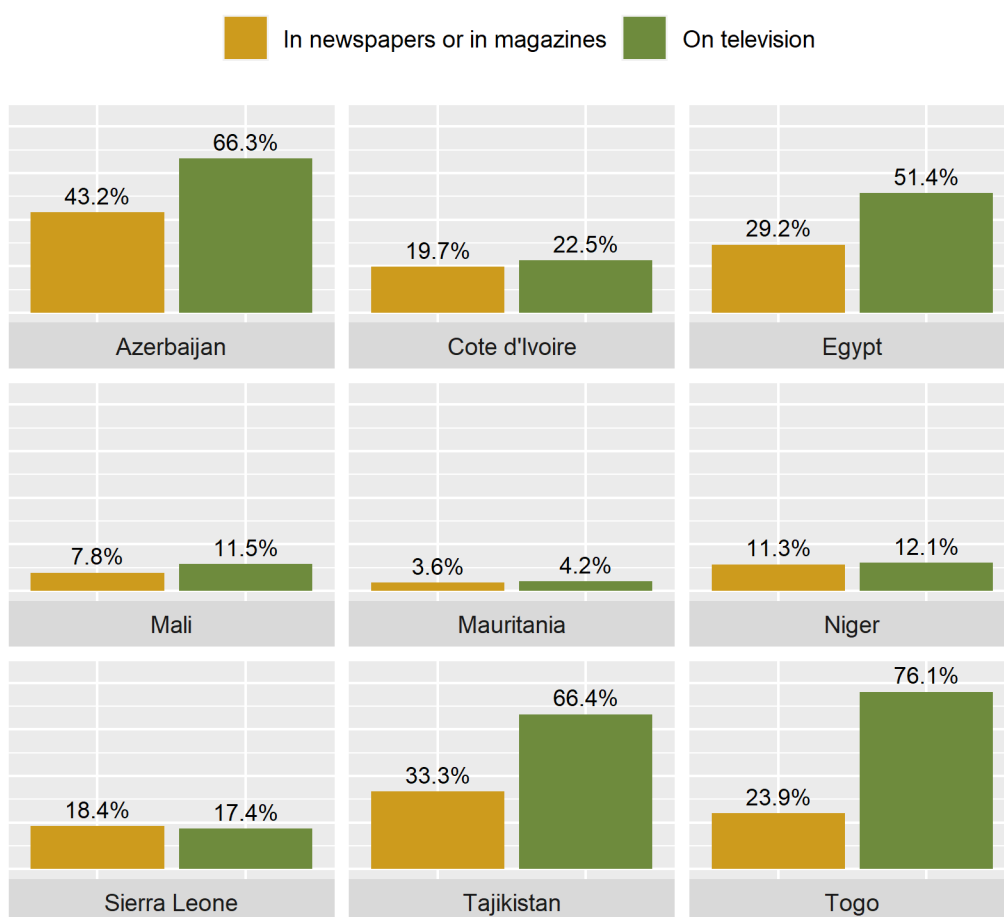
Health Warnings

Health warnings on tobacco packaging are effective in encouraging smokers to think about quitting, preventing relapse, and deterring non-smokers from starting to smoke by making them more aware of the risks (CDC Foundation, 2018; WHO, 2019).

Figure 9 shows the percentage of current smokers who thought about quitting smoking in the past 30 days because of the warning labels on cigarette packages.

In eight TQS countries with data available, the percentage of adults who smoked tobacco and noticed health warnings on cigarette packages in the past 30 days and were thinking about quitting because of the warning labels ranged from 30.0% in Sierra Leone to 61.1% in Togo.

Figure 9: Percentage of Adults who Currently Smoked Tobacco and Thought About Quitting because of Health Warnings on Cigarette Packaging, 2015-2019

48.3%	32.1%	39.7%
Azerbaijan	Cote d'Ivoire	Egypt
45.7%	60.8%	30.0%
Mali	Niger	Sierra Leone
47.3%	61.1%	
Tajikistan	Togo	

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

15
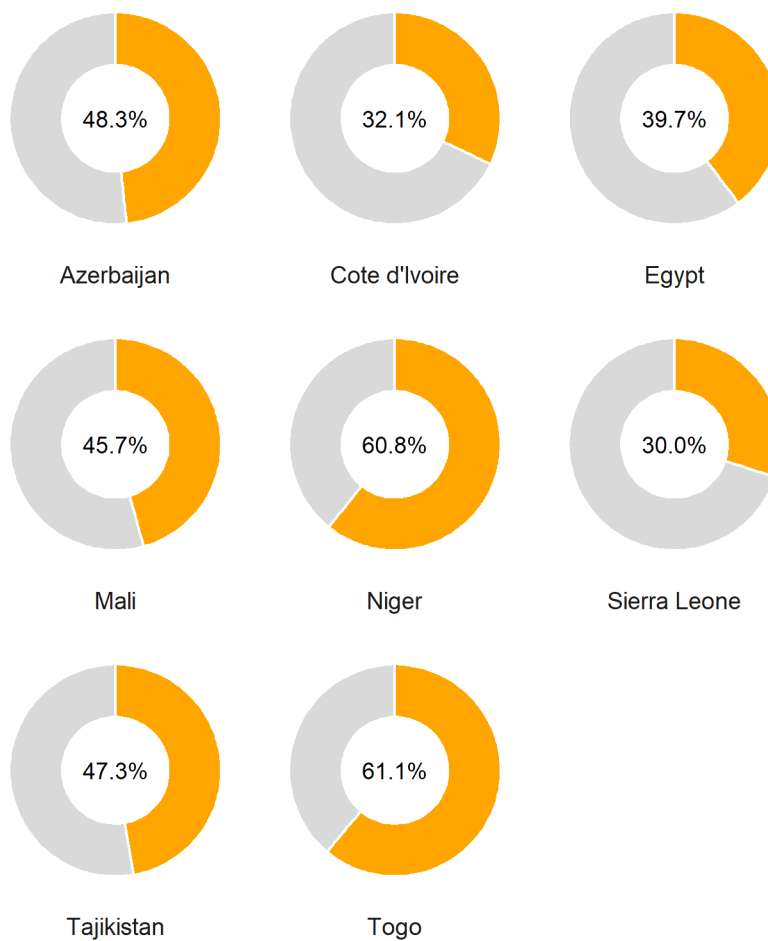
Enforce Bans on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship

Tobacco Advertising

Exposure to tobacco advertising and promotion increases the likelihood that adolescents start using tobacco and current tobacco users continue using these products (CDC Foundation, 2018; WHO, 2019). For decades, the tobacco industry has targeted the most vulnerable people with sophisticated advertising campaigns to maximize addictiveness.

Figure 10 presents the percentage of adults who have noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores in the past 30 days.

In nine TQS countries with data available, the percentage of adults who were aware of tobacco marketing at points of sale in the past 30 days ranged from 1.7% in Niger to 24.3% in Azerbaijan.

Figure 10: Percentage of Adults who Noticed Cigarette Advertising in Stores, 2015-2019

24.3%	14.9%	13.7%
Azerbaijan	Cote d'Ivoire	Egypt
9.7%	6.1%	1.7%
Mali	Mauritania	Niger
23.2%	5.6%	5.5%
Sierra Leone	Tajikistan	Togo
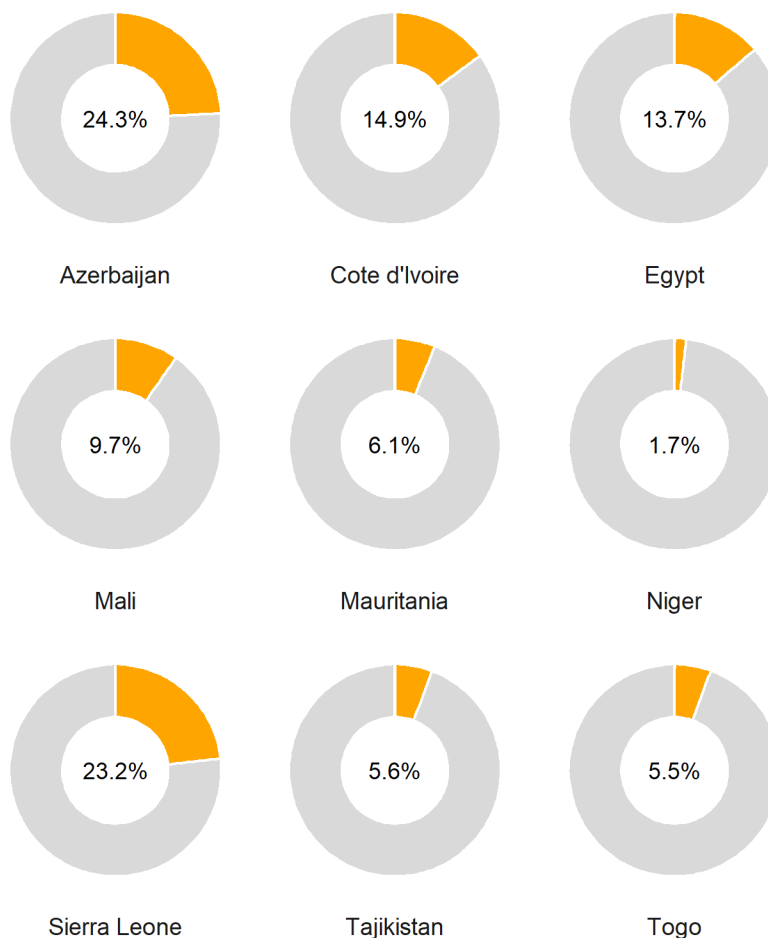
Tobacco Promotion

A comprehensive ban on all forms of direct and indirect tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship can reduce exposure to smoking cues (CDC Foundation, 2018; WHO, 2019).

Figure 11 shows the percentage of adults who noticed cigarette promotion in the last 30 days among the respondents surveyed. Findings are presented for the following six types of cigarette promotions: free samples of cigarettes, cigarettes at sales prices, coupons for cigarettes, free gifts or discounts on other products when buying cigarettes, clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo, and cigarette promotions in the mail.

Among the six cigarette promotion categories, clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo was most noticed among respondents in eight out of the nine TQS countries with data available. Percentages of this promotion ranged from 0.3% in Niger to 21.9% in Sierra Leone.

Figure 11: Percentage of Adults who Noticed Cigarette Promotion in Specific Promotion Types, 2015-2019

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

17
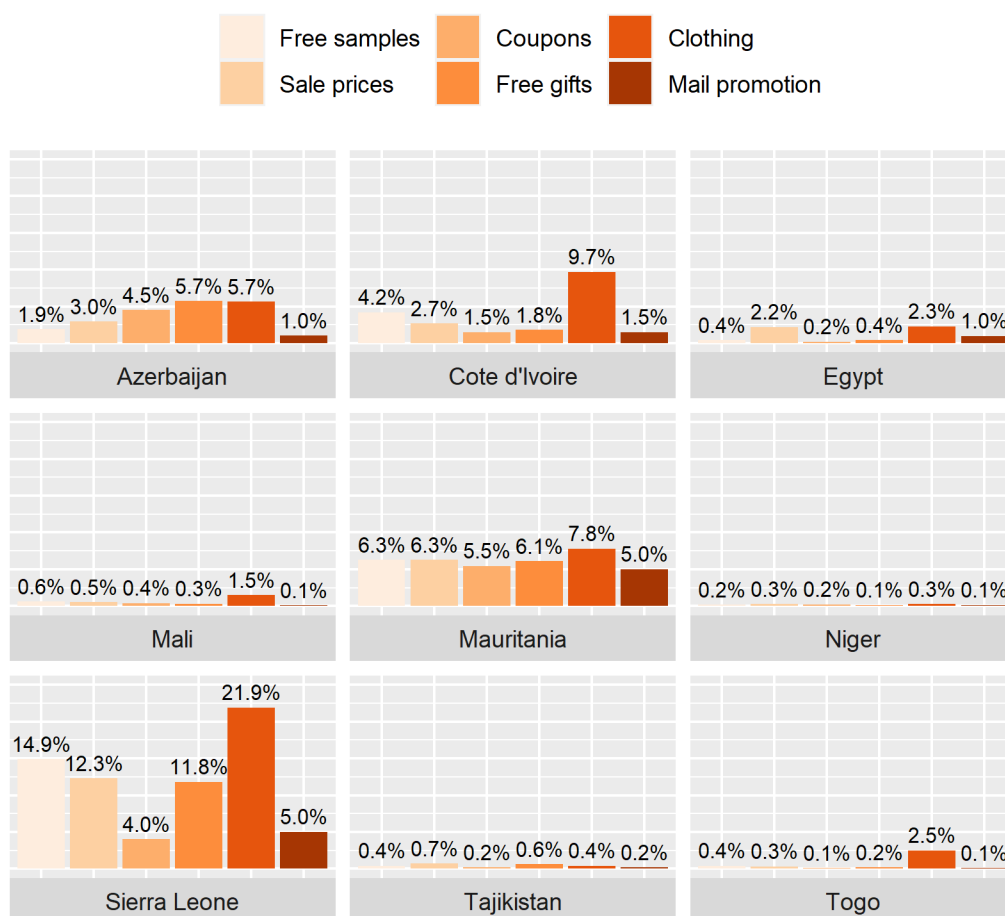
Lessons Learned

Lessons Learned from the Experiences of SESRIC

Since 2014, SESRIC has been engaging with several OIC countries by inviting them to integrate TQS and more recently TQS-Youth into their ongoing national surveys. However, the following challenges are observed after the communication of proposals to countries:

- Delays in responses from countries which were invited to integrate TQS into their ongoing national surveys;

- Prior commitments of countries with other agencies conducting a similar survey or a survey that has already included questions related to tobacco; and

- Priorities of countries related to data needs and demands especially during crisis times - such as COVID-19 pandemic - affect their implementation timeline.

Despite these challenges, SESRIC exerts efforts to facilitate additional information and technical support requested by the OIC countries. In this regard, SESRIC organised TQS workshops in collaboration with CDC, the CDC Foundation and WHO in May 2016, August 2017, and November 2018. The objectives of these workshops were to provide an introduction and overview of the TQS project-scope to OIC countries and newly engaged member countries which have not yet started data collection, to provide data analysis consultation to member countries which have completed data collection and require additional support for analysis, and to provide an overview in data dissemination and transforming data to action. In these workshops, not only National Statistical Offices but also the Ministries of Health of OIC countries were invited with the aim that they could work together in preparing tobacco briefs and plans for dissemination and mobilization for tobacco control using their own tobacco data.

In addition, SESRIC facilitated study visits for the benefit of the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan and BPS-Statistics Indonesia, provided by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat). More details on the above activities of SESRIC in response to the spread of tobacco epidemic in the OIC countries are available on its "Tobacco Free OIC" portal accessible through: https://tfo.sesric.org/.

Lessons Learned from the Experiences of Countries

One of the most positive outcomes of the implementation of TQS integration project in OIC countries is that it allows the member countries that are not implementing GATS or GYTS to measure tobacco use and key tobacco use indicators by incorporating the globally standardised tobacco questions into their ongoing national surveys. Thus, it provides an opportunity to minimize data collection costs in implementing a standalone tobacco survey as well as harmonize tobacco questions within surveys across countries. Additionally, TQS integration into national surveys will provide continuity of tobacco use data collection to ensure that tobacco use trends are assessed over time (This includes assisting countries that have previously administered a GATS (e.g., Egypt and Indonesia) to continue tracking tobacco trends.). In this respect, it is recommended for other OIC countries which have not implemented GATS or GYTS to adopt the same modality by integrating TQS into their ongoing national surveys for cost and time effectiveness. It is

18

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

expected that the TQS and TQS-Youth questions will become the worldwide standard, which will enhance the capacity of all stakeholders in monitoring and comparing trends in tobacco use and tobacco control interventions (Global Adult Tobacco Survey Collaborative Group, 2011). Effective monitoring tracks the extent and character of the tobacco epidemic and indicates how best to implement policies.

In this connection, countries that are committed to integrating TQS into their national surveys also face several challenges in implementing the project. The following boxes present some of the lessons learned shared by the relevant OIC countries.

Box 1

Implementation of TQS Integration Project in Indonesia

Indonesia integrated TQS [three tobacco smoking prevalence questions (Q1, Q2a, Q2b) and one additional question concerning number of tobacco products smoked per day (Q3); (Table 2)] into their National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) for the first time in 2015. SUSENAS is a series of large-scale multi-purpose socioeconomic surveys initiated in 1963-1964 and fielded every year or two since then. It collects welfare statistics including demographics, health, education, fertility/family planning, household income/expenditure, and others. The SUSENAS covers a national representative sample composed of around 300,000 households. During the implementation of TQS integration into SUSENAS, the following challenges were faced and addressed:

- Question flow – integrated with other health indicators
- Interview bias due to cultural differences
- Timing
- Geographical issues

Box 2

Implementation of TQS Integration Project in Chad

Chad integrated TQS [three tobacco smoking prevalence questions (Q1, Q2a, Q2b) and one additional question concerning number of tobacco products smoked per day (Q3); (Table 2)] into their 4th Survey on the Household Living Conditions and Poverty (ECOSIT4). The objective of ECOSIT4 was to develop a sustainable, modernized approach to household surveys in order to produce statistics for monitoring poverty and living conditions of populations for a better planning. The target population consisted of households randomly drawn across the whole territory consisting of 23 regions. The survey sample consisted of approximately 7,500 households across the country. During the implementation of TQS integration into ECOSIT4, lack of control over the schedule of the harmonized survey was a challenge. This resulted in delays in the survey implementation.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

19

Box 3

Implementation of TQS Integration Project in Mali

Mali integrated all TQS into their Modular and Permanent Survey of Households (EMOP) in 2016. One of the aims of the module was to improve the comparability of tobacco data over time by harmonizing tobacco monitoring activities across various ongoing surveys. The country also aimed to use the survey to advocate for reduction in the level of exposure of its population to the harmful effects of tobacco, which could accelerate the implementation of the WHO FCTC. The information relating to the module on smoking was collected during the first phase of the EMOP between 1 April and 30 June 2016. The target population consisted of people aged 15 years or over living in the households. The survey sample consisted of 6,132 households. During the implementation of TQS integration into EMOP, Mali encountered the following challenges:

- Reluctance / refusal of some respondents to participate in the survey
- Absence of some respondents in certain clusters
- Insecurity in the northern regions of the country

Box 4

Implementation of TQS Integration Project in the Gambia

The Gambia integrated TQS from the TQS booklet [except Q4, Q5a, Q5b concerning Smokeless Tobacco Use; (Table 2)] into their Integrated Household Survey (IHS) for the first time in 2016. The IHS aimed to provide indicators that are representative at the district level, including district poverty profile, in order to inform decision-making about decentralization policy, social protection and other decentralized programs. During the implementation of TQS integration into IHS, the Gambia indicated that one of the difficulties encountered was getting female respondents. Female smokers are viewed negatively in the Gambia. As a result, they may be unwilling to self-report tobacco use. Additionally, some responses were obtained from proxy respondents (parents, guardians) who may not have accurate information regarding children's usage of tobacco.

Conclusion

TQS aims to assist countries in tobacco control surveillance and monitoring by integrating a subset of globally standardised tobacco questions into ongoing national and subnational surveys.

In this regard, TQS provides an opportunity to minimize data collection costs in implementing a standalone tobacco survey as well as harmonize tobacco questions within surveys across countries. With the widespread use of standardized questions, reliable data sets are expected to increase and will hopefully lead to accelerate evidence for action to improve tobacco control and prevention efforts.

Regular surveillance on key tobacco control indicators is also necessary for effective monitoring of tobacco use and its control programmes to save lives. Good monitoring must be understood as a long-term commitment that needs to be planned well and carried out regularly. Through surveillance, it is possible to reverse the tobacco epidemic. Accordingly, assessment of tobacco use with credible data and its impact must be strengthened.

Thirteen OIC countries, in collaboration with SESRIC, CDC, and the CDC Foundation, integrated the TQS into their ongoing surveys. This report presents the main highlights from those TQS integrated surveys of 13 countries. The survey results provide recent information on the use of tobacco and add new information on key tobacco control indicators, which will help evaluating tobacco control policies and implementing the WHO FCTC provisions.

The report indicates that the prevalence of current tobacco smoking ranged from 3.4% in Togo to 29.4% in Indonesia with prevalence rates appearing to be higher among men than women in all the 13 TQS countries. However, it is worth mentioning that a significant portion of current smokers had an interest in quitting smoking in all TQS countries. There is also a strong correlation between health warnings on tobacco packaging and thinking about quitting.

Therefore, the report's findings show that the reduction of future tobacco-related deaths and illnesses can be fully achievable by creating an infrastructure and environment that prompts quit attempts and supports cessation. The TQS data in the report can also create an opportunity for policy-makers and the tobacco control community at different levels to develop targeted interventions in different areas of tobacco control, supported by WHO FCTC and MPOWER measures.

The implementation of TQS and TQS-Youth will not be successful without effective collaboration and partnership among several actors. Therefore, SESRIC, which assumes the role of Secretariat of the OIC Statistical Commission, fully supports the implementation of the WHO FCTC by supervising the integration of TQS and TQS-Youth into ongoing national surveys in selected OIC countries based on the terms set forth by the CDC and the CDC Foundation since 2014. The report also highlights that there are several challenges faced by the OIC countries involved in the TQS project. However, these challenges can be overcome with persistent efforts. Governments and national leaders also play a pivotal role in leveraging survey findings to develop tobacco control policies to combat the tobacco epidemic.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

21

References

Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan. (2021). *International cooperation*. https://www.stat.tj/en/international-cooperation

Ahluwalia IB, Myers M, Cohen JE. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic: an opportunity for tobacco use cessation. *Lancet Public Health*. 5:e577. 10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30236-X

Ahluwalia IB, Tripp A, Dean AK, et al. (2021). Tobacco cessation and Quitline use among adults 15 years or older in 31 countries: findings from the Global Adult Tobacco Survey. *Am J Prev Med*. Mar;60(3 Suppl 2):S128-S135. doi: 10.1016/j.amepre.2020.04.029.

CDC Foundation. (2018). The *Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) African Region Atlas*. CDC Foundation; Atlanta, GA. gtssacademy.org

GBOS (The Gambia Bureau of Statistics). (2019). *The Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018, Survey Findings Report*. Banjul, The Gambia: The Gambia Bureau of Statistics.

Global Adult Tobacco Survey Collaborative Group. (2011). *Tobacco Questions for Surveys: A Subset of Key Questions from the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2nd Edition*. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://bit.ly/3m9RtcC

IHSN (International Household Survey Network). (2021). *Household Budget Survey 2016 (Tajikistan, 2016)*. https://catalog.ihsn.org/catalog/7345/study-description

INS (National Institute of Statistics). (2016). *Tobacco Smoking Prevalence in Cote d'Ivoire*.

INSEED (National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies). (2019). *Report on Adult Smoking Prevalence in Chad*.

INSTAT (National Institute of Statistics). (2016). *Synthetic Note on the Results of the Module Relating to Tobacco Use of Mali.*

ONS (National Statistical Office). (2015). *Tobacco Questions for Surveys in Mauritania.*

SESRIC (Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries). (2019). *OIC Health Report 2019*. https://www.sesric.org/files/article/699.pdf

SESRIC (Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries). (2020). *OIC Statistics (OICStat) Database*. https://www.sesric.org/oicstat.php

TAJSTAT (Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan). (2016). *Tobacco Questions for Surveys a Subset of Key Questions from the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in the Republic of Tajikistan 2016, Analytical Report*.

US Department of Health and Human Services. Smoking cessation. (2020). *A report of the surgeon general*. US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, Atlanta, GA.

WHO (World Health Organization). (2005). *WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control*. https://bit.ly/3nYNznv

WHO (World Health Organization). (2019). *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2019*. Geneva: World Health Organization. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. https://www.who.int/teams/health-promotion/tobacco-control/who-report-on-the-global-tobacco-epidemic-2019&publication=9789241516204.

22

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Azerbaijan

Table A.1. Survey Information Form

Name of Survey	Azerbaijan Household Budget Survey
Name of Implementing Organization(s)	State Statistical Committee, Republic of Azerbaijan
Survey Conduction	April 2015
Survey Methodology	The target population included all men and women 15 years or older. All members of the target population were sampled from the household which was their usual place of residence. This definition was important to complete the household questionnaire, which included a section where all eligible household members were listed and one of them was randomly selected to complete the individual questionnaire. The sample was obtained as a stratified three-stage probability sampling with the population census districts as the primary sampling units, the population census supervisor areas as the secondary sampling units, and households as the ultimate sampling units. Within each stratum, a sample of primary sampling units was selected using systematic probability proportional to size sampling with a random starting point. The sample size was 10,200 households.

Note: The form was collected before implementation of the survey. Only sample size was confirmed after completion of the survey.

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	**17.6**	**35.3**	**1.3**
Daily smoker	17.0	34.1	1.2
Occasional smoker	0.6	1.2	0.1
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	0.3	0.5	0.0
Occasional smoker, never daily	0.4	0.7	0.1
Current non-smoker	**82.4**	**64.7**	**98.7**
Former smoker	2.1	4.0	0.4
Former daily smoker	0.8	1.6	0.2
Former occasional smoker	1.3	2.4	0.3
Never smoker	80.3	60.7	98.3

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

23

Table A.3. Current Smokers of Any Smoked Tobacco Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette	Type of Cigarette		Other smoked tobacco
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
Overall	17.6	17.5	17.5	0.0	0.9
Gender					
Male	35.3	35.1	35.1	0.0	1.6
Female	1.3	1.2	1.2	–	0.2
Age (years)					
15-24	5.8	5.6	5.6	–	1.0
25-44	18.8	18.6	18.6	–	1.0
45-64	22.5	22.4	22.4	–	0.5
65+	16.9	16.8	16.8	0.1	1.1
Residence					
Urban	17.9	17.6	17.6	–	1.4
Rural	17.3	17.3	17.3	0.0	0.3
Education Level					
Primary	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.5	0.5
Basic	7.9	7.4	7.4	–	1.1
Secondary	18.5	18.4	18.4	–	0.6
Technical school	29.4	29.1	29.1	–	1.7
College, technicum	20.3	20.1	20.1	–	0.7
Bachelor's degree	12.9	12.9	12.9	–	1.2
Master's degree	17.1	16.9	16.8	–	1.4
Doctor of Philosophy	10.1	10.1	10.1	–	–

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old. –: Data not available.

Table A.4. Distribution of Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day					Total
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
Overall	4.5	7.3	22.2	59.2	6.8	100.0
Gender						
Male	4.5	7.1	21.8	60.1	6.5	100.0
Female	3.4	14.3	30.6	35.9	15.8	100.0
Age (years)						
15-24	0.0	2.0	32.4	65.7	0.0	100.0
25-44	4.4	8.5	28.4	53.4	5.3	100.0
45-64	5.2	7.3	17.2	62.1	8.1	100.0
65+	3.8	6.4	19.5	61.4	8.9	100.0
Residence						
Urban	5.1	9.9	25.7	52.2	7.1	100.0
Rural	3.8	4.3	17.9	67.6	6.4	100.0
Education Level						
Primary	0.0	0.0	30.7	61.9	7.4	100.0
Basic	0.0	1.4	13.0	71.7	14.0	100.0
Secondary	3.6	6.6	25.6	59.2	5.0	100.0
Technical school	8.6	3.9	15.3	60.8	11.4	100.0
College, technicum	5.1	9.0	20.6	60.2	5.3	100.0
Bachelor's degree	3.2	4.2	26.5	50.5	15.6	100.0
Master's degree	6.5	15.4	15.8	55.7	6.7	100.0
Doctor of Philosophy	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	55.1	100.0

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old.

Table A.5. Smokeless Tobacco Use Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current smokeless tobacco user	**2.0**	**3.8**	**0.4**
Daily user	1.3	2.4	0.4
Occasional user	0.7	1.4	0.0
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.2	0.4	0.0
Occasional user, never daily	0.4	0.9	0.0
Current non-user of smokeless tobacco	**98.0**	**96.3**	**99.6**
Former user	1.4	2.3	0.5
Former daily user	0.6	1.1	0.1
Former occasional user	0.8	1.2	0.4
Never user	96.6	93.9	99.1

Table A.6. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Home, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at home	
	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	**24.4**	**18.2**
Gender		
Male	27.6	13.5
Female	21.5	21.1
Age (years)		
15-24	22.3	20.1
25-44	26.2	19.2
45-64	24.6	17.3
65+	22.2	15.1
Residence		
Urban	25.7	19.0
Rural	22.9	17.2
Education Level		
Primary	16.0	14.2
Basic	23.2	18.9
Secondary	25.6	19.3
Technical school	30.2	21.3
College, technicum	26.2	18.7
Bachelor's degree	19.7	14.2
Master's degree	19.1	14.0
Doctor of Philosophy	4.5	–

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old. –: Data not available.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

25

Table A.7. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Indoor Work Areas, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at work	
	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	**45.1**	**42.1**
Gender		
Male	54.3	53.2
Female	33.0	33.0
Age (years)		
15-24	48.1	47.6
25-44	47.8	45.0
45-64	41.9	38.1
65+	45.9	42.2
Residence		
Urban	45.8	43.1
Rural	43.5	40.1
Education Level		
Primary	6.4	8.2
Basic	59.9	56.4
Secondary	50.8	47.1
Technical school	46.5	46.6
College, technicum	40.8	36.2
Bachelor's degree	44.0	44.4
Master's degree	35.8	33.6
Doctor of Philosophy	50.7	50.7

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old.

Table A.8. Current Smokers who Made a Quit Attempt and Received Health Care Provider (HCP) Assistance in the Past 12 Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior		
	Made quit attempt	Visited a HCP	Advised to quit by HCP
Overall	**42.8**	**26.8**	**74.2**
Gender			
Male	42.7	27.1	74.7
Female	44.4	19.2	56.4
Age (years)			
15-24	35.8	13.7	82.9
25-44	44.8	27.2	78.0
45-64	42.8	26.3	69.9
65+	40.1	34.2	77.2
Residence			
Urban	41.9	21.2	86.3
Rural	43.8	33.6	64.9
Education Level			
Primary	81.0	61.9	–
Basic	31.2	26.4	81.2
Secondary	40.6	28.7	92.6
Technical school	43.3	19.7	65.8
College, technicum	48.3	24.4	82.7
Bachelor's degree	52.0	34.7	87.9
Master's degree	45.3	23.4	85.7
Doctor of Philosophy	55.1	–	83.5

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old. –: Data not available.

26

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Table A.9. Noticing Anti-Cigarette Smoking Information During the Last 30 Days in Newspapers or Magazines and Television, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	43.2	48.4	38.3	43.9	43.0	42.6	43.9
On television	66.3	71.7	61.4	66.9	66.2	65.3	67.5
Current smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	49.2	49.0	52.8	56.2	48.8	47.9	50.7
On television	75.6	76.3	57.0	69.3	76.0	73.7	77.9
Non-smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	41.9	48.1	38.2	43.1	41.6	41.4	42.4
On television	64.3	69.1	61.4	66.8	63.7	63.5	65.3

Table A.10. Current Smokers who Noticed Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Considered Quitting Because of the Warnings During the Last 30 Days, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package	Thought about quitting because of warning label
Overall	**87.6**	**48.3**
Gender		
Male	88.3	48.9
Female	70.1	33.0
Age (years)		
15-24	84.1	39.5
25-44	89.6	52.4
45-64	87.1	45.5
65+	85.5	52.0
Residence		
Urban	84.3	48.6
Rural	91.6	48.0
Education Level		
Primary	100.0	81.0
Basic	87.4	34.6
Secondary	88.9	46.8
Technical school	83.8	44.6
College, technicum	87.5	55.8
Bachelor's degree	83.8	53.0
Master's degree	85.9	52.0
Doctor of Philosophy	100.0	55.1

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

27

Table A.11. Noticing Cigarette Advertising During the Last 30 Days in Various Places, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Noticed advertisements in stores	24.3	29.0	19.9	22.2	24.7	26.1	22.0
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	1.9	3.0	0.9	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.2
Sale prices	3.0	4.5	1.6	2.6	3.0	4.2	1.5
Coupons	4.5	5.1	4.0	3.1	4.9	7.3	1.2
Free gifts/discounts on other products	5.7	7.5	4.1	3.9	6.1	8.0	3.1
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	5.7	6.9	4.6	6.1	5.6	6.9	4.2
Mail promoting cigarettes	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.3

Chad

Table A.1. Survey Information Form

Name of the Survey	Fourth Survey on Household Living Conditions and Poverty in Chad (ECOSIT4)
Name of Implementing Organization(s)	National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED)
Survey Conduction	Wave 1: 20/06/2018 to 20/09/2018 Wave 2: 14/01/2019 to 17/04/2019
Survey Methodology	The target population was comprised of people aged 15 or over, residing in households. The sample was represented at the national level with stratification by place of residence (urban/rural) and province. The frame of the survey consisted of an exhaustive list of the 12,150 enumeration zones (EZs) from the Second General Population and Housing Census (RGPH2) of 2009. Given the specificity of the city of N'Djamena, each of its 10 boroughs constituted an urban stratum. A total of 625 EZs were selected for the two phases equivalent to 7,500 households. Half of the even-numbered clusters were surveyed in the first phase, so 12 households per cluster were selected for interviews. The count was done simultaneously with the data collection and the selection was made using an Excel program that automatically identified the 12 households to be surveyed and the four alternative households.

Source: INSEED (2019).

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	5.4	10.8	0.8
Daily smoker	4.3	–	–
Occasional smoker	1.1	–	–
Current non-smoker	94.6	89.2	99.2
Former smoker	1.1	–	–
Never smoker	93.5	–	–

Note: The table is derived from Figure 7, Table A 12 and Table A 13 reported by INSEED (2019) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet. –: Data not available.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

29

Table A.3. Current Smokers of Any Smoked Tobacco Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product
Overall	**5.4**
Gender	
Male	10.8
Female	0.8
Age (years)	
15-24	1.2
25-34	6.0
35-44	8.6
45+	8.4
Residence	
Urban	4.8
Rural	5.6
Education Level	
None	3.9
Primary	11.2
Secondary	9.5
Higher	6.5

Note: The table is derived from Figure 6, Figure 7, Table 7 and Table 9 reported by INSEED (2019) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet. Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old.

Table A.4. Current Smokers who Made a Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months

Demographic Characteristics	Made quit attempt
Overall	27.1

Note: The table is derived from Table 5 reported by INSEED (2019) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

Table A.1. Survey Information Form

Name of Survey	Survey on the Employment Situation and the Informal Sector of 2016 (ENSESI 2016)
Name of Implementing Organization (S)	National Institute of Statistics of Cote d'Ivoire
Survey Conduction	Start Date: 25/04/2016 End Date: 24/06/2016
Survey Methodology	The ENSESI 2016 was a survey conducted in two stages. The first stage, known as the main stage, was carried out among households and made it possible to identify abstract production units (UPI). The second stage, called investigation "informal sector", was carried among heads of UPI. The universe of the first stage was composed of all households residing in Côte d'Ivoire. The ENSESI 2016 used the same stratification as that of ENV 2015. The strata of the ENV 2015 consisted of 31 administrative areas, the Yamoussoukro autonomous district, and the Abidjan town. Sampling agrees on a selection of two degrees: • The first degree: systematic selection of the Enumeration Zones (EZ) in each layer independent of others. • The second degree: systematic selection of 12 households after Enumeration Zone. The sample included 10,392 households. The 866 Enumeration Zones (bunches) were distributed unequally among areas. Apart from the Abidjan town which accounted for 1,188 sample households, the sample size by area varied from 264 to 420 households, according to the demographic weight. With regard to the second stage, in each one of the EZ, the UPI base survey consisted of all UPI identified during the first stage.

Note: The form was collected before implementation of the survey.

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	**8.6**	**16.2**	**0.9**
Daily smoker	7.5	14.1	0.8
Occasional smoker	1.1	2.1	0.1
Current non-smoker	**91.4**	**83.8**	**99.1**
Former smoker	2.8	5.4	0.3
Former daily smoker	2.4	4.7	0.2
Former occasional smoker	0.4	0.7	0.1
Never smoker	88.6	78.4	98.8

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

31

Table A.3. Current Smokers of Any Smoked Tobacco Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette	Type of Cigarette		Kreteks	Other smoked tobacco
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
Overall	**8.6**	**8.4**	**8.1**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**0.4**
Gender						
Male	16.2	15.8	15.3	1.5	0.3	0.9
Female	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Age (years)						
15-24	4.0	3.8	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.3
25-44	11.2	11.0	10.7	0.9	0.1	0.5
45-59	9.1	8.8	8.5	1.6	0.4	0.6
60+	3.4	3.2	2.9	1.4	0.6	0.4
Residence						
Urban	7.6	7.3	7.1	0.6	0.1	0.4
Rural	9.6	9.4	9.1	1.1	0.2	0.5
Education Level						
No Level	8.7	8.4	8.2	1.0	0.2	0.3
Primary	9.9	9.8	9.5	0.9	0.2	0.9
Secondary	7.8	7.6	7.3	0.5	0.0	0.3
High	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.6	0.2	0.7

Table A.4. Distribution of Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day					Total
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
Overall	**44.8**	**29.1**	**19.4**	**6.2**	**0.5**	**100.0**
Gender						
Male	45.1	28.7	19.5	6.1	0.5	100.0
Female	40.3	35.0	17.5	7.2	0.0	100.0
Age (years)						
15-24	50.4	27.5	15.2	6.8	0.0	100.0
25-44	44.1	28.8	20.3	6.0	0.7	100.0
45-59	41.9	31.4	19.4	7.3	0.0	100.0
60+	52.7	32.2	12.6	2.4	0.0	100.0
Residence						
Urban	37.2	30.6	23.1	7.9	1.2	100.0
Rural	50.8	27.8	16.5	4.9	0.0	100.0
Education Level						
No Level	45.7	28.8	19.8	4.9	0.8	100.0
Primary	41.8	28.3	22.3	7.6	0.0	100.0
Secondary	46.0	30.0	15.4	8.3	0.4	100.0
High	49.9	36.9	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table A.5. Smokeless Tobacco Use Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current smokeless tobacco user	2.0	1.7	1.8
Daily user	1.8	1.7	1.7
Occasional user	0.2	0.1	0.1
Current non-user of smokeless tobacco	98.0	98.3	98.2
Former user	1.1	0.5	0.8
Former daily user	0.7	0.3	0.5
Former occasional user	0.3	0.1	0.2
Never user	97.0	97.9	97.4

Table A.6. Current Smokers who Made a Quit Attempt and Received Health Care Provider (HCP) Assistance in the Past 12 Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior		
	Made quit attempt	Visited a HCP	Advised to quit by HCP
Overall	48.1	9.1	65.1
Gender			
Male	48.4	9.1	63.1
Female	41.7	8.8	100.0
Age (years)			
15-24	43.6	4.1	85.2
25-44	48.0	9.6	65.8
45-59	53.4	10.0	51.8
60+	40.9	13.7	75.2
Residence			
Urban	55.1	10.3	57.1
Rural	42.9	8.3	72.4
Education Level			
No Level	42.8	5.7	78.2
Primary	47.8	9.4	71.3
Secondary	61.0	15.9	51.9
High	71.3	37.3	39.0

Table A.7. Noticing Anti-Cigarette Smoking Information During the Last 30 Days in Newspapers or Magazines and Television, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	19.7	25.4	13.9	18.8	20.0	27.8	11.6
On television	22.5	27.6	33.3	22.5	22.5	30.8	14.3
Current smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	40.6	40.9	35.2	30.2	42.0	54.0	30.8
On television	41.1	40.9	44.0	33.3	42.1	53.9	31.7
Non-smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	17.9	22.7	13.7	18.4	17.7	25.9	9.7
On television	20.9	25.2	17.2	22.1	20.5	29.2	12.6

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

33

Table A.8. Current Smokers who Noticed Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Considered Quitting Because of the Warnings During the Last 30 Days, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package	Thought about quitting because of warning label
Overall	**54.6**	**32.1**
Gender		
Male	55.5	58.1
Female	37.6	76.8
Age (years)		
15-24	55.1	59.3
25-44	55.9	56.4
45-59	51.9	71.0
60+	26.4	80.4
Residence		
Urban	64.4	59.3
Rural	47.5	58.4
Education Level		
No Level	46.2	47.0
Primary	56.0	65.7
Secondary	73.3	70.0
High	84.4	79.8

Table A.9. Noticing Cigarette Advertising During the Last 30 Days in Various Places, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Noticed advertisements in stores	14.9	18.5	11.3	15.2	14.8	21.2	8.7
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	4.2	5.7	2.6	3.8	4.3	6.1	2.3
Sale prices	2.7	3.7	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.7	1.8
Coupons	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.2
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.2
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	9.7	11.7	7.7	9.5	9.7	14.2	5.2
Mail promoting cigarettes	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.1

Note: The table is derived from Table 11.10 and Table 11.11 reported by INS (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

Egypt

Table A.1: Survey Information Form

Name of Survey	Labour Force Survey Second Round
Name of Implementing Organization(s)	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)
Survey Conduction	April - June / 2015
Survey Methodology	The Labour Force survey is a household survey conducted by CAPMAS periodically to take in consideration the effect of seasonality on employment and unemployment. An annual aggregated bulletin published yearly in addition to this quarterly bulletin.

The survey implementation stages move in parallel starting from collecting the data from the field. The survey fulfils questionnaires from all governorates and are delivered to the survey administrative in CAPMAS starting from the second week of field work. After the stage, office editing and coding start in parallel with data entry stage. Then the validation stage starts to assess the accuracy of data.

The sample of the Labour Force Survey is a two-stage stratified cluster sample and self-weighted. Sample size is 22,900 households per quarter with a total of about 90,000 households per year, allocated over all governorates (urban / rural) in proportion to the size of each governorate as well as the proportion of urban and rural residents in each governorate. The cluster size is 18 households

The 2006 Population Census provided adequate data at the level of the Enumeration Area (EA). The first stage electronic list of EAs represented sample design with the corresponding number of census households considered as a measure of size. The average size of an EA is 200 households. The first stage sample is 5024 EAs. |

Note: The form was collected before implementation of the survey.

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	**19.6**	**41.1**	**0.2**
Daily smoker	19.0	40.0	0.2
Occasional smoker	0.6	1.2	0.1
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	0.3	0.6	0.0
Occasional smoker, never daily	0.3	0.6	0.0
Current non-smoker	**80.4**	**58.9**	**99.8**
Former smoker	1.2	2.1	0.3
Former daily smoker	0.8	1.7	0.1
Former occasional smoker	0.4	0.4	0.3
Never smoker	79.2	56.8	99.4

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

35

Table A.3. Current Smokers of Any Smoked Tobacco Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette	Type of Cigarette		Shesha	Other smoked tobacco
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
Overall	**19.6**	**17.0**	**17.0**	**0.1**	**2.5**	**0.1**
Gender						
Male	41.1	35.8	35.7	0.1	5.2	0.2
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Age (years)						
15-24	10.5	10.2	10.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
25-44	22.5	19.8	19.7	0.1	2.6	0.1
45-64	22.3	18.4	18.4	0.1	3.9	0.0
65+	15.0	12.5	12.3	0.2	2.4	0.2
Residence						
Urban	19.5	18.0	17.9	0.1	1.5	0.1
Rural	19.7	16.3	16.2	0.1	3.3	0.1
Education Level						
Illiterate	15.7	12.7	12.7	0.1	2.9	0.1
Read & Write	31.7	26.1	25.9	0.2	5.5	0.2
Less than Intermediate	33.5	29.3	29.3	0.0	4.2	0.0
General/Azari Secondary	25.0	20.2	20.2	0.0	4.8	0.0
Technical Secondary	23.5	20.7	20.6	0.1	2.7	0.0
Above Intermediate & less than University	22.8	21.0	21.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
University & Higher	16.3	14.7	14.7	0.0	1.3	0.2

Table A.4. Distribution of Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day					Total
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
Overall	**12.0**	**5.3**	**10.5**	**60.3**	**11.8**	**100.0**
Gender						
Male	11.8	5.3	10.6	60.5	11.8	100.0
Female	44.4	11.1	0.0	33.3	11.1	100.0
Age (years)						
15-24	5.0	4.3	15.1	63.3	12.2	100.0
25-44	10.1	4.9	9.5	64.0	11.6	100.0
45-64	15.6	6.1	10.4	55.5	12.5	100.0
65+	20.2	6.4	12.8	51.1	9.6	100.0
Residence						
Urban	10.1	3.3	11.1	61.5	14.1	100.0
Rural	13.5	6.9	10.1	59.5	10.0	100.0
Education Level						
Illiterate	15.6	7.5	10.4	56.5	10.1	100.0
Read & Write	14.8	4.8	7.7	58.9	13.9	100.0
Less than Intermediate	8.7	4.4	14.2	60.7	12.0	100.0
General/Azari Secondary	19.1	0.0	9.5	52.4	19.1	100.0
Technical Secondary	11.1	5.1	8.1	64.4	11.3	100.0
Above Intermediate & less than University	7.8	5.9	5.9	66.7	13.7	100.0
University & Higher	14.0	4.7	14.0	56.0	11.3	100.0

Table A.5. Smokeless Tobacco Use Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current smokeless tobacco user	**1.5**	**3.0**	**0.3**
Daily user	1.3	2.6	0.1
Occasional user	0.3	0.3	0.2
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.0	0.0	0.1
Occasional user, never daily	0.2	0.3	0.1
Current non-user of smokeless tobacco	**98.5**	**97.1**	**99.7**
Former user	1.1	1.2	1.0
Former daily user	0.1	0.1	0.0
Former occasional user	1.0	1.0	0.9
Never user	97.4	95.9	98.8

Table A.6. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Home, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at home	
	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	**52.6**	**43.5**
Gender		
Male	55.9	32.3
Female	49.5	49.5
Age (years)		
15-24	53.5	49.1
25-44	54.1	43.7
45-64	54.3	44.3
65+	37.0	27.7
Residence		
Urban	46.0	36.1
Rural	57.8	49.4
Education Level		
Illiterate	57.4	51.2
Read & Write	58.8	43.8
Less than Intermediate	58.4	43.5
General/Azari Secondary	53.6	41.3
Technical Secondary	52.7	41.2
Above Intermediate & less than University	42.3	29.6
University & Higher	35.3	25.3

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

37

Table A.7. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Indoor Work Areas, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at work	
	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	**73.1**	**68.0**
Gender		
Male	76.7	72.1
Female	58.4	58.2
Age (years)		
15-24	76.4	73.0
25-44	73.9	69.1
45-64	70.7	64.4
65+	84.2	75.0
Residence		
Urban	70.2	65.0
Rural	76.5	71.7
Education Level		
Illiterate	75.3	64.1
Read & Write	84.1	72.9
Less than Intermediate	78.5	73.2
General/Azari Secondary	68.0	61.5
Technical Secondary	74.7	70.5
Above Intermediate & less than University	73.6	69.1
University & Higher	64.8	63.1

Table A.8. Current Smokers who Made a Quit Attempt and Received Health Care Provider (HCP) Assistance in the Past 12 Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior		
	Made quit attempt	Visited a HCP	Advised to quit by HCP
Overall	**33.1**	**24.2**	**85.3**
Gender			
Male	33.0	24.2	85.2
Female	44.4	33.3	100.0
Age (years)			
15-24	24.5	20.1	78.6
25-44	34.4	18.9	83.5
45-64	33.7	31.3	86.9
65+	33.0	37.2	91.4
Residence			
Urban	35.2	24.3	85.1
Rural	31.4	24.2	85.5
Education Level			
Illiterate	32.1	26.9	89.2
Read & Write	30.6	26.3	87.3
Less than Intermediate	34.4	28.4	82.7
General/Azari Secondary	33.3	9.5	100.0
Technical Secondary	33.4	22.4	81.9
Above Intermediate & less than University	39.2	19.6	80.0
University & Higher	42.0	22.7	91.2

38

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Table A.9. Noticing Anti-Cigarette Smoking Information During the Last 30 Days in Newspapers or Magazines and Television, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	29.2	35.8	22.5	29.8	29.1	33.4	25.7
On television	51.4	54.4	48.4	48.6	52.0	55.7	47.8
Current smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	37.6	37.6	42.9	30.7	38.4	43.0	33.3
On television	55.5	55.5	44.4	45.3	56.6	59.9	51.9
Non-smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	26.9	34.5	22.4	29.7	26.2	30.9	23.6
On television	50.2	53.6	48.4	49.0	50.6	54.6	46.7

Table A.10. Current Smokers who Noticed Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Considered Quitting Because of the Warnings During the Last 30 Days, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package	Thought about quitting because of warning label
Overall	93.4	39.7
Gender		
Male	93.4	39.8
Female	100.0	33.3
Age (years)		
15-24	96.4	33.3
25-44	93.5	42.2
45-64	92.5	37.9
65+	93.2	39.0
Residence		
Urban	93.5	38.3
Rural	93.4	40.9
Education Level		
Illiterate	91.0	37.0
Read & Write	90.8	35.9
Less than Intermediate	96.5	39.4
General/Azari Secondary	100.0	53.6
Technical Secondary	94.7	39.5
Above Intermediate & less than University	88.7	53.2
University & Higher	94.2	43.8

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

39

Table A.11. Noticing Cigarette Advertising During the Last 30 Days in Various Places, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Noticed advertisements in stores	13.7	19.3	8.1	15.1	13.4	14.8	12.9
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Sale prices	2.2	3.8	0.4	2.3	2.2	2.9	1.7
Coupons	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0
Free gifts/discounts on other products	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	2.3	3.6	0.9	3.1	2.1	3.3	1.6
Mail promoting cigarettes	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.9	2.2	0.1

Table A.1: Survey Information Form

Name of Survey	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018
Name of Implementing Organization(s)	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
Survey Conduction	January-April, 2018
Survey Methodology	A total of 7,800 households were selected for the sample but 7,750 eligible households were listed because some of the enumeration areas has less than 20 households.

A two-stage sampling procedure was conducted to randomly select households. In the first stage, enumeration areas (EAs) or clusters within each sub-stratum were randomly selected with probability proportional to size from the 390 EAs selected in the MICS. The households were randomly selected from the MICS household list by using simple random sampling.

The Gambia MICS collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men aged 15-49 years. |

Source: GBOS (2019).

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	9.6	18.9	0.4
Current non-smoker	90.2	80.9	99.4
Former smoker	12.9	22.4	3.5
Never smoker	77.3	58.5	95.9

Note: 1) "Former smoker" is derived by subtracting "Percentage of men/women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month" from "Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products" from the Table SR.10.1W/M reported by GBOS (2019) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet. 2) The "Overall" column is estimated by multiplying male and female values by their population shares in 2018 extracted from the OICStat database (SESRIC, 2020) on 15 October 2020.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

41

Indonesia

Table A.1: Survey Information Form

Name of Survey	Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (SUSENAS) – National Socio Economic Survey
Name of Implementing Organization(s)	Badan Pusat Statistik – BPS Statistic Indonesia
Survey Conduction	March 2017
Survey Methodology	SUSENAS 2017 was carried out in all Indonesia's provinces (34 provinces) with a sample size 300,000 households in 514 district/municipalities. Response rate on the March 2017 SUSENAS was 99.09 percent or precisely 297,276 households.
	The sample frame is the parent or the parent frame sampling SUSENAS, SAKERNAS, and SUPAS 2015 is approximately 180,000 census blocks (25 percent of the population) were withdrawn by Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) SP2010 household size of the master frame of census block.
	The sample was selected by two stages one method of stratified sampling phase:
	• Step 1: Choose 25 percent of the population census block PPS, the number of household size in each stratum SP2010.
	• Step 2: Selecting a number n corresponding census block by systematic allocation in each stratum of urban/rural per district/municipality per strata welfare.
	• Step 3: Selecting 10 households by systematic sampling results updates with implicit stratification according to the highest education attained KRT.
	The collection of data from selected households was carried out by interview approach where the enumerator met face to face with the respondent. Data on household characteristics were collected by interviewing household head, his or her spouse, or other household members who knew about the characteristics being asked.

Note: The form was collected after implementation of the survey.

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	**29.4**	**57.6**	**1.2**
Daily smoker	26.8	52.5	1.0
Occasional smoker	2.6	5.1	0.2
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	1.2	2.2	0.1
Occasional smoker, never daily	1.5	2.8	0.1
Current non-smoker	**70.6**	**42.4**	**98.8**
Former smoker	1.8	3.5	0.2
Former daily smoker	1.1	2.2	0.1
Former occasional smoker	0.7	1.3	0.1
Never smoker	68.8	39.0	98.5

Note: Country responses are recalculated based on guidelines of the TQS booklet by excluding "Don't know" responses.

Table A.3. Current Smokers of Any Smoked Tobacco Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product
Overall	**29.4**
Gender	
Male	57.6
Female	1.2
Age (years)	
15-24	19.8
25-44	34.5
45-64	31.5
65+	21.7
Residence	
Urban	27.4
Rural	31.7
Education Level	
Never attending school	19.6
Not completed primary school	31.2
Primary education	30.4
High school	31.6
Academy/University	19.0

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old. Country responses are recalculated based on guidelines of the TQS booklet by excluding "Don't know" responses.

Table A.4. Distribution of Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day					Total
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
Overall	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gender						
Male	15.1	21.9	35.0	24.3	3.8	100.0
Female	32.4	26.4	21.8	16.7	2.6	100.0
Age (years)						
15-24	21.6	25.8	28.3	22.0	2.3	100.0
25-44	12.9	20.6	34.9	27.5	4.2	100.0
45-64	14.7	21.3	37.9	21.9	4.1	100.0
65+	25.5	26.7	33.1	12.6	2.2	100.0
Residence						
Urban	17.0	23.7	33.9	21.9	3.5	100.0
Rural	13.9	20.2	35.5	26.4	4.1	100.0
Education Level						
Never attending school	22.1	22.5	33.9	18.4	3.0	100.0
Not completed primary school	16.5	22.1	35.4	22.3	3.7	100.0
Primary education	14.8	22.0	37.1	22.6	3.5	100.0
High school	15.4	21.9	31.3	27.4	4.0	100.0
Academy/University	16.2	21.4	26.5	30.4	5.4	100.0

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old. –: Data not available.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

43

Mali

Table A.1: Survey Information Form

Name of Survey	Tobacco Survey/ Smoking Prevalence
Name of Implementing Organization(s)	National Statistics Institute
Survey Conduction	Start Date: April 2016 End Date: June 2016
Survey Methodology	A tobacco consumption module was administered to individuals aged 15 and over. The questionnaire was administered using the CAPI method. It was integrated during the process of collection and entering data via PC tablets. The collected data was uploaded in real time from field to the base of processing via Internet. This two-stage stratified survey used a sampling frame based on the General Population and Housing Census (GRPH 2009). In the first stage, enumeration areas were drawn. In the second stage, a fixed number of households was considered for administering the entire questionnaires. The sample size of the survey was 6,132 households and distributed among 1,022 clusters. In each sampled household, every person aged 15 and over were interviewed concerning the tobacco module.

Note: The form was collected before implementation of the survey. Only sample size was confirmed after completion of the survey.

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	**5.7**	**11.8**	**0.2**
Daily smoker	5.2	11.1	0.0
Occasional smoker	0.5	0.7	0.2
Current non-smoker	**94.3**	**88.2**	**99.8**
Former smoker	–	–	–
Former daily smoker	2.3	4.8	0.0
Former occasional smoker	–	–	–
Never smoker	–	–	–

Note: The table is derived from Table 1 reported by INSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet. –: Data not available.

Table A.3. Current Smokers of Any Smoked Tobacco Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Manufactured cigarette	Hand-rolled cigarette	Kreteks	Pipes filled with tobacco	Cigars, cheroots or cigarillos	Number of hookah sessions (Shisha)
Overall	5.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Gender						
Male	10.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.6
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Residence						
Urban	5.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Rural	4.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3

Table A.4. Smokeless Tobacco Use Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current smokeless tobacco user	4.0	5.1	3.0
Daily user	3.9	4.9	3.0
Occasional user	0.2	0.3	0.1
Current non-user of smokeless tobacco	96.0	94.9	97.0

Note: The table is derived from Table 5 reported by INSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

Table A.5. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at home Overall
Overall	23.4
Gender	
Male	24.9
Female	21.9
Residence	
Urban	25.1
Rural	22.7

Table A.6. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Indoor Work Areas, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at work Overall
Overall	28.1
Gender	
Male	36.6
Female	18.9
Residence	
Urban	35.8
Rural	25.3

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

45

Table A.7. Current Smokers who Made a Quit Attempt and Received Health Care Provider (HCP) Assistance in the Past 12 Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior	
	Made quit attempt	Advised to quit by HCP
Overall	**29.0**	**73.8**
Gender		
Male	29.5	73.8
Female	5.3	–
Residence		
Urban	32.5	77.9
Rural	27.4	72.0

Note: The table is derived from Table 8 and Table 9 reported by INSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet. –: Data not available.

Table A.8. Noticing Anti-Cigarette Smoking Information During the Last 30 Days in Newspapers or Magazines and Television, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Overall					
In newspapers or in magazines	7.8	11.5	4.2	13.8	5.7
On television	11.5	16.4	6.7	19.6	8.7

Note: The table is derived from Table 10 and Table 11 reported by INSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

Table A.9. Current Smokers who Noticed Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Considered Quitting Because of the Warnings During the Last 30 Days, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package	Thought about quitting because of warning label
Overall	**46.4**	**45.7**
Gender		
Male	49.0	45.8
Female	4.5	28.7
Residence		
Urban	50.8	49.1
Rural	44.3	44.1

Note: The table is derived from Table 12 and Table 13 reported by INSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

46

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Table A.10. Noticing Cigarette Advertising During the Last 30 Days in Various Places, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Noticed advertisements in stores	9.7	14.3	5.3	12.8	8.7
Noticed cigarette promotions					
Free samples	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.4
Sale prices	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.5
Coupons	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4
Free gifts/discounts on other products	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	1.5	2.3	0.9	1.7	1.5
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Note: The table is derived from Table 14 and Table 15 reported by INSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

47

Mauritania

Table A.1: Survey Information Form

Name of Survey	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, Fifth Round (MICS5)
Name of Implementing Organization(s)	National Statistical Office of Mauritania
Survey Conduction	Start Date: July 2015 End Date: October 2015
Survey Methodology	The sample of the Mauritania (MICS5) was designed to provide estimates on a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women in Mauritania at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and at the regional level comprising the thirteen wilayas of the country. The survey was conducted using a three-degree area probabilistic survey with first-degree stratification. The sampling frame of this MICS5 was a master sample of 800 census districts, established in 2013 by random selection among the 2,932 districts constituting the sampling frame of the primary units of the General Population and Housing Census (RGPH-2013). The primary units of the MICS5 were the census districts of the 2013 master sample. The secondary units of the survey were segments, that is to say the subdivisions of the primary units established during the survey. constitution of the 2013 master sample. The tertiary units of the survey were the households that make up the segments. Overall, the MICS sample was drawn at three stages: 414 primary units (PU), 2,060 secondary units, and 11,874 households. 11,845 households were found to be occupied and 11,765 were successfully interviewed with a household response rate of 99.3%.

Note: The form was collected after implementation of the survey.

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	**14.6**	**28.2**	**3.8**
Daily smoker	12.4	25.1	2.3
Occasional smoker	2.2	3.1	1.5
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	1.2	1.6	0.9
Occasional smoker, never daily	1.0	1.5	0.6
Current non-smoker	**85.4**	**71.8**	**96.2**
Former smoker	11.2	21.8	2.8
Former daily smoker	9.2	19.2	1.3
Former occasional smoker	2.0	2.6	1.5
Never smoker	73.0	49.1	92.0

Note: "Current tobacco smoker" row is missing in Table 11-1 reported by ONS (2015). As the total of "daily smoker" and "current non-smoker" is 100, "daily smoker" is redefined as "current tobacco smoker". "Daily smoker" and "occasional smoker" are then recalculated based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

Table A.3. Current Smokers of Any Smoked Tobacco Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	All Mixed types of smoked tobacco	Manufactured cigarette	Pipes filled with tobacco	Cigars, cheroots or cigarillos	Other smoked tobacco
Overall	14.6	10.2	4.1	0.1	0.3
Gender					
Male	28.2	19.8	7.7	0.1	0.6
Female	3.8	2.5	1.3	–	–
Age (years)					
15-24	12.5	12.2	0.4	–	–
25-44	12.8	9.5	3.1	0.1	0.1
45-64	19.0	10.8	7.6	–	0.6
65+	12.6	7.7	4.9	–	–
Residence					
Urban	18.8	15.1	3.5	–	0.1
Rural	10.6	5.3	4.7	0.1	0.4
Education Level					
None	11.9	7.4	4.0	–	0.5
Primary	12.8	2.3	0.5	–	–
Secondary	17.8	2.6	0.6	–	–
Tertiary	22.1	1.0	0.1	–	–
Religious school (low level)	12.3	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.1
Religious school (high level)	18.6	0.8	0.4	–	0.1

Note: –: Data not available.

Table A.4. Distribution of Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day					Total
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
Overall	10.1	12.1	49.3	21.7	6.8	100.0
Gender						
Male	9.9	13.2	47.8	23.1	6.0	100.0
Female	12.0	4.0	60.0	12.0	12.0	100.0
Age (years)						
15-24	9.4	31.3	34.4	21.9	3.1	100.0
25-44	10.1	11.4	54.4	20.3	3.8	100.0
45-64	12.3	6.2	46.9	22.2	12.3	100.0
65+	0.0	6.7	66.7	26.7	0.0	100.0
Residence						
Urban	3.8	12.3	55.4	22.3	6.2	100.0
Rural	20.8	11.7	39.0	20.8	7.8	100.0
Education Level						
None	15.6	6.7	48.9	20.0	8.9	100.0
Primary	13.2	10.5	42.1	28.9	5.3	100.0
Secondary	6.3	12.5	60.4	16.7	4.2	100.0
Tertiary	0.0	6.7	73.3	13.3	6.7	100.0
Religious school (low level)	11.6	16.3	37.2	25.6	9.3	100.0
Religious school (high level)	5.6	22.2	44.4	22.2	5.6	100.0

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

49

Table A.5. Smokeless Tobacco Use Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current smokeless tobacco user	**7.7**	**10.8**	**5.2**
Daily user	6.1	8.9	3.8
Occasional user	1.6	1.9	1.4
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.6	0.4	0.8
Occasional user, never daily	1.0	1.5	0.6
Current non-user of smokeless tobacco	**93.2**	**90.9**	**95.0**
Former user	3.3	4.7	2.2
Former daily user	2.3	4.1	0.8
Former occasional user	1.0	0.6	1.4
Never user	89.9	86.2	92.8

Note: The table is derived from Table 11.4 reported by ONS (2015) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

Table A.6. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Home, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at home	
	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	**27.9**	**20.4**
Gender		
Male	33.7	17.9
Female	23.5	21.8
Age (years)		
15-24	25.5	20.5
25-44	29.8	22.4
45-64	29.4	19.6
65+	18.6	12.6
Residence		
Urban	31.8	21.4
Rural	24.1	19.4
Education Level		
None	29.8	24.3
Primary	27.9	20.7
Secondary	32.5	22.5
Tertiary	33.3	14.8
Religious school (low level)	23.1	19.0
Religious school (high level)	19.0	8.1

50

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Table A.7. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Indoor Work Areas, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at work	
	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	**64.4**	**55.9**
Gender		
Male	67.9	59.6
Female	48.8	44.1
Age (years)		
15-24	65.4	50.0
25-44	64.2	53.2
45-64	62.6	58.5
65+	–	–
Residence		
Urban	68.2	57.8
Rural	51.9	51.2
Education Level		
None	73.8	70.0
Primary	74.3	68.2
Secondary	63.6	50.0
Tertiary	50.0	35.3
Religious school (low level)	52.6	50.0
Religious school (high level)	80.0	75.0

Note: –: Data not available.

Table A.8. Current Smokers who Made a Quit Attempt and Received Health Care Provider (HCP) Assistance in the Past 12 Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior		
	Made quit attempt	Visited a HCP	Advised to quit by HCP
Overall	**48.5**	**25.6**	**91.4**
Gender			
Male	50.5	25.3	89.8
Female	36.4	27.3	100.0
Age (years)			
15-24	42.4	21.2	100.0
25-44	51.1	22.7	80.0
45-64	50.0	34.1	96.7
65+	38.9	5.6	100.0
Residence			
Urban	51.4	31.9	91.3
Rural	43.4	14.5	91.7
Education Level			
None	33.3	4.4	100.0
Primary	29.5	11.4	80.0
Secondary	66.0	40.0	90.0
Tertiary	76.5	70.6	91.7
Religious school (low level)	44.4	17.8	87.5
Religious school (high level)	63.2	26.3	100.0

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

51

Table A.9. Noticing Anti-Cigarette Smoking Information During the Last 30 Days in Newspapers or Magazines and Television, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	3.6	6.8	0.4	2.6	3.3	5.1	1.4
On television	4.2	7.5	0.8	3.7	3.7	6.4	1.1
Current smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
On television	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Non-smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	6.7	7.2	6.1	5.2	6.8	8.5	4.6
On television	9.5	11.0	7.9	9.7	9.1	14.3	4.3

Note: "Overall" column is estimated by multiplying male and female values by their population shares in 2015 extracted from the OICStat database (SESRIC, 2020) on 15 October 2020.

Table A.10. Current Smokers who Noticed Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Considered Quitting Because of the Warnings During the Last 30 Days, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package	Thought about quitting because of warning label
Gender		
Male	11.0	7.2
Female	1.1	0.9
Age (years)		
15-24	7.2	5.0
25-44	5.0	3.2
45-64	6.1	4.4
65+	1.8	1.2
Residence		
Urban	9.1	6.7
Rural	1.7	0.7
Education Level		
None	4.0	2.4
Primary	5.6	3.2
Secondary	7.5	5.7
Tertiary	17.1	14.9
Religious school (low level)	2.3	2.0
Religious school (high level)	6.7	2.4

52

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Table A.11. Noticing Cigarette Advertising During the Last 30 Days in Various Places, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Noticed advertisements in stores	6.1	10.0	2.2	6.1	5.6	10.5	0.9
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	6.3	8.1	4.4	4.6	6.3	10.0	2.1
Sale prices	6.3	8.3	4.2	3.4	6.5	9.8	2.3
Coupons	5.5	6.9	4.0	3.9	5.5	8.4	2.2
Free gifts/discounts on other products	6.1	7.4	4.8	5.0	6.1	9.7	2.2
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	7.8	10.0	5.6	6.6	7.7	12.1	3.0
Mail promoting cigarettes	5.0	6.2	3.8	3.7	5.0	7.9	1.8

Note: The table is derived from Table 11.10 by shifting cells down from "Noticed advertisements in stores" reported by ONS (2015) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet. "Overall" column is estimated by multiplying male and female values by their population shares in 2015 extracted from the OICStat database (SESRIC, 2020) on 15 October 2020.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

53

Niger

Table A.1: Survey Information Form

Name of Survey	National Survey on Behaviours, Attitudes and Practices (BAP) in Human Trafficking, together with the Tobacco Survey
Name of Implementing Organization(s)	The National Institute of Statistics (INS-Niger)
Survey Conduction	Starting Date: July 2016 End Date: August 2016
Survey Methodology	The sampling plan included 8 regions of the country which is considered as areas of study. The areas of study were generally defined as analysis subgroups for which it is desirable to obtain data of the same level of accuracy. The survey sample was obtained randomly and two-stages stratified. At the first-tier sampling stage, the Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected in each area in proportions relative to their size (in terms of number of households). Thus, 14 EAs per regions were surveyed, giving a total of 112 EAs. At the second stage, in each EA selected in the first stage, 30 households were selected through a systematic sampling with equal probability. The sample size was 3,337 households.

Note: The form was collected before implementation of the survey. Only sample size was confirmed after completion of the survey.

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	**6.6**	**10.7**	**1.5**
Daily smoker	5.5	9.0	1.2
Occasional smoker	1.0	1.7	0.3
Current non-smoker	**93.4**	**89.3**	**98.5**
Former smoker	4.5	6.9	1.9
Former daily smoker	2.7	4.1	1.1
Former occasional smoker	1.8	2.7	0.9
Never smoker	88.9	82.4	96.6

Note: "Former smoker" and "Never smoker" are calculated based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

54

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Table A.3. Current Smokers of Any Smoked Tobacco Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette	Type of Cigarette		Other smoked tobacco
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
Overall	**6.6**	**6.4**	**5.9**	**0.5**	**0.2**
Gender					
Male	10.7	10.5	9.7	0.9	0.2
Female	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.1
Age (years)					
15-24	5.1	4.8	4.6	0.2	0.3
25-44	7.7	7.6	7.4	0.2	0.1
45-64	7.4	7.4	5.9	1.5	0.1
65+	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4
Residence					
Urban	10.0	9.8	9.6	0.2	0.2
Rural	5.8	5.7	5.1	0.6	0.2
Education Level					
None	5.4	5.3	4.8	0.5	0.2
Primary	11.7	11.7	10.7	1.0	0.0
Secondary+	12.3	12.3	12.1	0.2	0.0

Table A.4. Distribution of Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day					Total
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
Overall	**38.9**	**25.4**	**15.4**	**18.2**	**2.1**	**100.0**
Gender						
Male	39.1	22.7	16.6	20.2	1.5	100.0
Female	38.0	49.3	4.5	8.3	0.0	100.0
Age (years)						
15-24	44.7	19.3	18.5	12.3	5.1	100.0
25-44	42.7	23.7	16.7	15.9	1.0	100.0
45-64	29.9	33.7	11.4	25.0	0.0	100.0
65+	46.1	53.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Residence						
Urban	28.8	8.7	27.8	31.5	3.2	100.0
Rural	42.6	31.5	10.8	13.3	1.8	100.0
Education Level						
None	39.2	29.7	10.4	18.3	2.4	100.0
Primary	40.7	21.3	27.6	10.4	0.0	100.0
Secondary+	36.5	11.2	25.1	24.0	3.1	100.0

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

55

Table A.5. Smokeless Tobacco Use Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current smokeless tobacco user	7.8	9.6	5.7
Daily user	6.5	7.8	5.0
Occasional user	1.3	1.8	0.7
Current non-user of smokeless tobacco	92.2	90.4	94.3

Table A.6. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Home, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at home	
	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	9.1	5.7
Gender		
Male	11.6	6.3
Female	6.0	5.1
Age (years)		
15-24	7.5	4.4
25-44	9.2	5.3
45-64	11.1	7.7
65+	6.1	5.7
Residence		
Urban	14.6	9.7
Rural	7.9	4.9
Education Level		
None	7.8	5.1
Primary	14.4	7.4
Secondary+	16.3	10.6

Table A.7. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Indoor Work Areas, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at work	
	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	19.7	13.5
Gender		
Male	25.7	18.2
Female	6.1	4.3
Age (years)		
15-24	13.9	7.2
25-44	22.5	13.6
45-64	20.9	17.2
65+	14.3	12.6
Residence		
Urban	39.6	28.8
Rural	16.7	11.4
Education Level		
None	19.0	13.2
Primary	22.9	15.4
Secondary+	23.0	15.1

Table A.8. Current Smokers who Made a Quit Attempt and Received Health Care Provider (HCP) Assistance in the Past 12 Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior		
	Made quit attempt	Visited a HCP	Advised to quit by HCP
Overall	**55.9**	**17.1**	**70.1**
Gender			
Male	58.9	17.3	76.5
Female	29.9	15.8	8.3
Age (years)			
15-24	45.2	11.4	58.8
25-44	59.0	11.6	58.1
45-64	56.7	30.6	85.0
65+	65.7	34.3	0.0
Residence			
Urban	53.3	11.8	82.6
Rural	56.9	19.1	67.3
Education Level			
None	50.2	17.2	57.7
Primary	78.2	21.3	100.0
Secondary+	60.4	13.5	94.8

Table A.9. Noticing Anti-Cigarette Smoking Information During the Last 30 Days in Newspapers or Magazines and Television, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	11.3	13.0	9.4	10.9	11.5	18.0	9.9
On television	12.1	13.9	9.9	12.1	12.1	24.0	9.6
Current smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	24.5	25.2	18.3	21.1	25.3	40.3	18.7
On television	26.0	27.2	15.7	33.8	24.3	46.2	18.7
Non-smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	10.4	11.5	9.2	10.4	10.4	15.5	9.4
On television	11.1	12.3	9.8	11.0	11.2	21.5	9.0

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

57

Table A.10. Current Smokers who Noticed Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Considered Quitting Because of the Warnings During the Last 30 Days, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package	Thought about quitting because of warning label
Overall	68.3	60.8
Gender		
Male	71.2	62.4
Female	32.0	20.7
Age (years)		
15-24	66.8	43.5
25-44	70.4	68.8
45-64	64.6	54.1
65+	100.0	100.0
Residence		
Urban	86.1	63.6
Rural	61.3	59.1
Education Level		
None	58.3	54.9
Primary	81.1	71.4
Secondary+	97.1	66.6

Table A.11. Noticing Cigarette Advertising During the Last 30 Days in Various Places, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Noticed advertisements in stores	1.7	2.6	0.6	0.9	1.9	4.1	1.2
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sale prices	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
Coupons	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Free gifts/discounts on other products	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0

Senegal

Table A.1: Survey Information Form

Name of Survey	Continuous Demographic and Health Survey (EDS-C 2015) of Senegal
Name of Implementing Organization(s)	National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANSD)
Survey Conduction	Start Date: 1 February 2015 End Date: 31 October 2015
Survey Methodology	The scope of the survey covered the entire country. The survey was based on a stratified national sample of about 4,706 households drawn in two stages. To construct the sample, 214 Census Districts (84 urban and 130 rural CDs) were selected in the first stage of sampling using a systematic draw with probability proportional to size (number of households in the CD). A count of households in each of these CDs provided the list of households from which a sample of 22 households was drawn in the second stage using a systematic draw with equal probability. The DHS Continuous 2015 had three targets: women aged 15-49, men aged 15-59 and children aged 0-59 months. However, the survey was also administered to women aged 50 years and over and to men aged 60 and over in the Tobacco Module.

Note: The form was collected after implementation of the survey.

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	**6.4**	**12.2**	**0.9**
Daily smoker	6.0	11.9	0.4
Occasional smoker	0.5	0.3	0.6
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	0.4	0.1	0.6
Occasional smoker, never daily	0.0	0.1	0.0
Current non-smoker	**93.4**	**87.6**	**98.8**
Former smoker	7.3	14.4	0.5
Never smoker	86.1	73.2	98.3

Note: 1) "Never smoker" is calculated based on guidelines of the TQS booklet. 2) The "overall" column is estimated by multiplying male and female values by their population shares in 2015 extracted from the OICStat database (SESRIC, 2020) on 15 October 2020.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

59

Sierra Leone

Table A.1: Survey Information Form

Name of Survey	Tobacco Use Behavioral Survey (TUBS)
Name of Implementing Organization(s)	Statistics Sierra Leone
Survey Conduction	Start Date: July 2016 End Date: August 2016
Survey Methodology	The TUBS specifically targeted resident males and females 15 years and older at household levels nationwide who stayed in their residence prior to the commencement of data collection. A paper-based questionnaire tool was used to collect information from persons. The TUBS collected information from the non-institutionalized population at the national level, in urban and rural areas, and in the four provinces of Sierra Leone and the 14 districts that lie within them. In order to produce district-level estimates of moderate precision, a minimum number of enumeration areas (EAs) were selected in each district, while taking into consideration of urban and rural areas within each district to be identified as the main sampling strata and the sample was selected in two stages. In the first stage, within each stratum, a specified number of census EAs were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. In the second stage, a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, and a systematic sample of households was drawn in each selected EA to ensure the required number of households to be interviewed. All of the selected EAs were visited during the data collection period. The sample was stratified by district and then by urban / rural areas. The expected sample size was 7,387 households and 9,012 individual respondents.

Note: The form was collected before implementation of the survey.

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	**11.3**	**17.2**	**5.3**
Daily smoker	9.3	14.0	4.9
Occasional smoker	1.8	3.2	0.4
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	0.9	1.8	0.1
Occasional smoker, never daily	0.8	1.4	0.3
Current non-smoker	**88.7**	**82.8**	**94.7**
Former smoker	4.8	5.3	4.4
Former daily smoker	4.7	5.1	4.3
Former occasional smoker	0.1	0.2	0.1
Never smoker	83.4	77.5	90.3

60

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Table A.3. Current Smokers of Any Smoked Tobacco Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette	Type of Cigarette		Other smoked tobacco
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
Overall	**11.4**	**11.3**	**9.1**	**2.9**	**0.1**
Gender					
Male	19.7	19.3	15.0	4.3	0.1
Female	5.6	6.3	4.7	1.6	0.0
Age (years)					
15-24	18.0	17.9	13.6	4.3	0.0
25-44	4.5	4.6	3.8	0.8	0.0
45-64	2.8	2.7	2.0	0.7	0.0
65+	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Residence					
Urban	9.6	9.6	7.7	1.9	0.0
Rural	16.1	16.1	12.0	4.1	0.0
Education Level					
No Education	11.7	11.5	9.4	2.1	0.0
Primary	2.9	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.0
Secondary+	11.7	11.6	8.4	3.2	0.0

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old.

Table A.4. Distribution of Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day					Total
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
Overall	**11.9**	**7.7**	**20.1**	**51.9**	**8.4**	**100.0**
Gender						
Male	12.4	9.1	17.6	52.8	8.1	100.0
Female	5.6	7.0	27.1	31.4	28.9	100.0
Age (years)						
15-24	19.7	9.6	17.2	15.2	38.3	100.0
25-44	6.9	3.1	3.8	28.7	57.5	100.0
45-64	4.3	8.5	14.3	64.8	8.1	100.0
65+	3.6	5.3	20.6	60.7	9.8	100.0
Residence						
Urban	15.8	7.9	23.1	49.3	3.9	100.0
Rural	11.3	6.2	18.4	55.4	8.7	100.0
Education Level						
No Education	12.8	4.3	12.6	61.2	9.1	100.0
Primary	3.7	2.6	25.3	58.4	10.0	100.0
Secondary+	10.6	9.5	23.7	48.7	7.5	100.0

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

61

Table A.5. Smokeless Tobacco Use Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current smokeless tobacco user	**3.1**	**5.9**	**0.6**
Daily user	2.2	5.1	0.4
Occasional user	0.5	0.8	0.2
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.1	0.0	0.2
Occasional user, never daily	0.4	0.8	0.0
Current non-user of smokeless tobacco	**97.0**	**94.1**	**99.4**
Former user	1.1	1.8	0.3
Former daily user	0.4	0.7	0.1
Former occasional user	0.7	1.1	0.2
Never user	96.0	92.3	99.1

Table A.6. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Home, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at home	
	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	**29.5**	**25.7**
Gender		
Male	43.2	37.4
Female	17.8	14.1
Age (years)		
15-24	43.0	37.0
25-44	11.1	9.2
45-64	6.1	5.3
65+	0.9	0.8
Residence		
Urban	30.9	26.3
Rural	28.3	24.1
Education Level		
No Education	31.1	25.8
Primary	6.0	5.4
Secondary+	6.9	5.9

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old.

Table A.7. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Indoor Work Areas, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at work	
	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	**19.3**	**12.1**
Gender		
Male	29.5	21.3
Female	8.7	5.8
Age (years)		
15-24	26.5	18.9
25-44	7.3	4.9
45-64	3.9	2.8
65+	0.5	0.4
Residence		
Urban	18.8	12.9
Rural	19.4	11.7
Education Level		
No Education	14.5	12.2
Primary	3.7	3.0
Secondary+	19.4	12.0

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old.

Table A.8. Current Smokers who Made a Quit Attempt and Received Health Care Provider (HCP) Assistance in the Past 12 Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior		
	Made quit attempt	Visited a HCP	Advised to quit by HCP
Overall	**33.2**	**16.1**	**33.8**
Gender			
Male	49.9	25.2	52.6
Female	16.4	8.5	16.5
Age (years)			
15-24	44.4	23.1	45.3
25-44	14.2	6.5	15.1
45-64	6.8	3.6	7.8
65+	1.0	0.4	0.8
Residence			
Urban	34.2	15.7	33.7
Rural	32.2	17.9	35.3
Education Level			
No Education	25.5	12.8	26.8
Primary	6.6	5.7	8.2
Secondary+	34.3	23.6	34.0

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

63

Table A.9. Noticing Anti-Cigarette Smoking Information During the Last 30 Days in Newspapers or Magazines and Television, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	18.4	19.4	13.9	36.5	16.1	28.0	25.0
On television	17.4	21.0	13.8	36.3	16.5	26.1	27.0
Current smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	8.6	13.6	4.7	12.6	5.8	9.9	8.4
On television	9.2	13.4	4.2	11.7	6.0	8.1	9.5
Non-smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	34.2	50.0	18.5	47.9	20.6	35.4	33.1
On television	35.3	51.1	19.5	49.7	20.9	36.4	34.3

Table A.10. Current Smokers who Noticed Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Considered Quitting Because of the Warnings During the Last 30 Days, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package	Thought about quitting because of warning label
Overall	**24.1**	**30.0**
Gender		
Male	34.9	44.0
Female	13.3	16.1
Age (years)		
15-24	33.5	41.3
25-44	9.3	12.3
45-64	4.8	5.7
65+	0.6	0.8
Residence		
Urban	24.0	29.2
Rural	24.2	30.9
Education Level		
No Education	11.7	15.8
Primary	6.8	7.4
Secondary+	29.7	37.0

Note: Education level is reported among respondents 15+ years old.

64

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Table A.11. Noticing Cigarette Advertising During the Last 30 Days in Various Places, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Noticed advertisements in stores	23.2	22.4	24.0	31.8	14.6	21.3	24.4
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	14.9	22.8	6.9	20.0	9.7	17.8	11.9
Sale prices	12.3	18.6	5.9	17.0	7.6	11.9	12.6
Coupons	4.0	6.3	1.6	5.4	2.5	4.3	3.6
Free gifts/discounts on other products	11.8	18.9	4.7	15.9	7.7	13.0	10.7
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	21.9	34.4	9.4	31.1	12.9	24.7	19.4
Mail promoting cigarettes	5.0	8.3	1.7	7.0	3.1	5.1	4.9

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

65

Tajikistan

Table A.1: Survey Information Form

Name of Survey	Household Budget Survey
Name of Implementing Organization(s)	Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan
Survey Conduction	2016
Survey Methodology	The Tajikistan Household Budget Survey (HBS) is one of the sectors of socio-economic statistics, which studies the standard of living of the population and, mainly, its financial condition. The survey gives an objective picture of the state and changes in the level and structure of income and expenditure, consumption and accumulation of various population groups, allow to establish differences depending on the age and sex composition of the family, employment in various fields, as well as enterprises of different ownership forms. The HBS provides information on the role of the individual sources in the formation of revenues, depending on the income level of consumption, allow to study the dynamics of consumer demand. The HBS is a nationally representative face-to-face household survey using a two-stage randomized sampling method. The survey is conducted quarterly with a coverage of 3,000 households. In 2016, 3,000 people aged 15 years and over were successfully interviewed using the TQS questions, with a response rate of 100%.

Source: Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan (2021) and IHSN (2021).

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	**6.3**	**14.7**	**0.3**
Daily smoker	3.8	8.9	0.2
Occasional smoker	2.5	5.8	0.1
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	1.0	2.2	0.0
Occasional smoker, never daily	1.5	3.6	0.1
Current non-smoker	**93.6**	**85.3**	**99.7**
Former smoker	1.3	3.2	0.0
Former daily smoker	0.9	2.2	0.0
Former occasional smoker	0.4	0.9	0.0
Never smoker	92.3	82.2	99.7

Note: The table is derived from Table Q1.1, Table Q2A and Table Q2B reported by TAJSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

Table A.3. Current Smokers of Any Smoked Tobacco Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product
Overall	**6.3**
Gender	
Male	14.7
Female	0.3
Age (years)	
15-19	1.0
20-24	2.6
25-29	7.0
30-34	5.8
35-39	9.4
40-44	11.0
45-49	9.3
50-54	7.9
55-59	7.4
60-64	12.9
65-69	4.1
70-74	4.0
75 +	3.3
Residence	
Urban	8.3
Rural	5.6
Education Level	
Primary school	2.7
Secondary school	1.7
High school	5.9
Basic Professional Education (Vocational schools, lyceum)	10.4
Intermediate Professional Education (Technical school, college)	9.9
Higher Professional Education (University, Institute)	11.5
Other education level	0.0

Note: The table is derived from Table Q1.2 reported by TAJSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

67

Table A.4. Distribution of Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day					Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	≥21	
Overall	**61.9**	**22.6**	**6.6**	**6.2**	**2.6**	**100.0**
Gender						
Male	62.2	22.1	6.8	6.4	2.6	100.0
Female	51.8	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Age (years)						
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	67.4	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-29	70.9	18.5	0.0	2.6	8.1	100.0
30-34	70.9	13.1	5.8	10.2	0.0	100.0
35-39	52.2	39.2	6.5	2.0	0.0	100.0
40-44	50.9	29.4	5.4	8.2	6.0	100.0
45-49	68.4	9.1	10.6	11.9	0.0	100.0
50-54	76.6	12.4	3.6	7.5	0.0	100.0
55-59	46.7	36.7	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
60-64	57.3	21.3	3.1	8.4	9.8	100.0
65-69	68.8	0.0	24.2	7.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
75 +	42.4	0.0	21.2	36.4	0.0	100.0
Residence						
Urban	67.6	19.7	7.2	5.5	0.0	100.0
Rural	58.2	24.6	6.2	6.7	4.3	100.0
Education Level						
Secondary school	81.5	9.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	100.0
High school	56.0	22.1	8.8	7.7	5.3	100.0
Basic Professional Education (Vocational schools, lyceum)	87.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Intermediate Professional Education (Technical school, college)	69.8	29.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Higher Professional Education (University, Institute)	57.1	26.7	8.6	7.5	0.0	100.0

Table A.5. Smokeless Tobacco Use Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current smokeless tobacco user	**12.5**	**29.4**	**0.2**
Daily user	10.1	24.0	0.0
Occasional user	2.4	5.4	0.2
Current non-user of smokeless tobacco	**87.5**	**70.6**	**99.8**

Note: The table is derived from Table Q4.1 reported by TAJSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

68

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Table A.6. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at home Overall
Overall	**15.4**
Gender	
Male	20.1
Female	13.6
Age (years)	
15-19	14.1
20-24	13.9
25-29	15.8
30-34	17.4
35-39	17.4
40-44	16.0
45-49	17.9
50-54	13.6
55-59	13.5
60-64	18.5
65-69	10.0
70-74	17.7
75 +	13.1
Residence	
Urban	15.7
Rural	15.2
Education Level	
Primary school	17.9
Secondary school	17.0
High school	12.4
Basic Professional Education (Vocational schools, lyceum)	14.8
Intermediate Professional Education (Technical school, college)	13.3
Higher Professional Education (University, Institute)	21.1
Other	18.5

Note: The table is derived from Table Q6.2 reported by TAJSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet. "Don't know" responses are excluded.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

69

Table A.7. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Indoor Work Areas, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at work Overall
Overall	**29.2**
Gender	
Male	34.2
Female	23.7
Age (years)	
15-19	42.7
20-24	33.1
25-29	26.2
30-34	33.2
35-39	36.1
40-44	29.3
45-49	29.8
50-54	30.1
55-59	16.0
60-64	41.3
65-69	0.0
70-74	0.0
75 +	0.0
Residence	
Urban	35.5
Rural	24.2
Education Level	
Primary school	30.8
Secondary school	35.6
High school	32.3
Basic Professional Education (Vocational schools, lyceum)	21.2
Intermediate Professional Education (Technical school, college)	36.0
Higher Professional Education (University, Institute)	22.9
Other	100.0

Note: The table is derived from Table Q9 reported by TAJSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet. "Don't know" responses are excluded.

Table A.8. Current Smokers who Made a Quit Attempt and Received Health Care Provider (HCP) Assistance in the Past 12 Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior		
	Made quit attempt	Visited a HCP	Advised to quit by HCP
Overall	**58.6**	**53.0**	**22.5**
Gender			
Male	58.8	47.0	44.4
Female	51.0	57.4	9.5
Age (years)			
15-19	8.9	35.5	20.0
20-24	47.6	53.7	18.1
25-29	62.3	56.5	22.0
30-34	60.6	49.8	19.4
35-39	77.7	55.9	23.1
40-44	50.8	53.4	20.3
45-49	78.4	57.4	22.9
50-54	52.7	60.3	21.1
55-59	63.9	58.8	31.5
60-64	31.2	54.4	45.1
65-69	55.4	62.5	12.1
70-74	100.0	67.3	25.8
75 +	21.2	66.6	18.3
Residence			
Urban	60.4	57.3	20.0
Rural	57.5	51.3	23.5
Education Level			
Primary school		44.5	9.0
Secondary school	42.9	53.7	16.7
High school	65.3	50.9	20.8
Basic Professional Education (Vocational schools, lyceum)	55.7	39.8	37.0
Intermediate Professional Education (Technical school, college)	46.4	61.4	31.5
Higher Professional Education (University, Institute)	56.4	62.3	28.1
Other	–	50.0	100.0

Note: The table is derived from Table Q10, Table Q11, and Table Q.12 reported by TAJSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet. –: Data not available.

Table A.9. Noticing Anti-Cigarette Smoking Information During the Last 30 Days in Newspapers or Magazines and Television, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Overall					
In newspapers or in magazines	33.3	39.3	29.0	46.5	28.3
On television	66.4	71.8	62.6	75.4	63.0

Note: The table is derived from Table Q13.2 and Q13.3 reported by TAJSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

71

Table A.10. Current Smokers who Noticed Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Considered Quitting Because of the Warnings During the Last 30 Days, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package	Thought about quitting because of warning label
Overall	**11.8**	**47.3**
Gender		
Male	22.8	52.4
Female	3.8	25.4
Age (years)		
15-19	4.4	–
20-24	7.3	–
25-29	14.1	–
30-34	9.7	–
35-39	14.5	–
40-44	17.3	–
45-49	15.9	–
50-54	16.1	–
55-59	12.8	–
60-64	19.5	–
65-69	6.5	–
70-74	15.1	–
75 +	4.1	–
Residence		
Urban	14.5	48.7
Rural	10.7	46.5
Education Level		
Primary school	3.2	–
Secondary school	4.6	–
High school	10.8	–
Basic Professional Education (Vocational schools, lyceum)	20.5	–
Intermediate Professional Education (Technical school, college)	21.0	–
Higher Professional Education (University, Institute)	19.0	–
Other	–	–

Note: The table is derived from Table Q13.2, Q13.3, Q13.4, Q13.6, and Q16 reported by TAJSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet. –: Data not available.

72

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Table A.11. Noticing Cigarette Advertising During the Last 30 Days in Various Places, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Noticed advertisements in stores	5.6	8.6	3.5	5.0	5.9	9.9	4.0
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.2
Sale prices	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.5
Coupons	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
Free gifts/discounts on other products	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.4
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.1
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

Note: The table is derived from Table Q17 and Table Q18 reported by TAJSTAT (2016) based on guidelines of the TQS booklet.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

73

Togo

Table A.1: Survey Information Form

Name of Survey	FinScope Consumer Survey Togo
Name of Implementing Organization(s)	National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED)
Survey Conduction	Start Date: February 2016 End Date: April 2016
Survey Methodology	The scope of the survey was the population aged 15 years and older (considered to be the adult population), estimated at 4.1 million out of a total population of 6.8 million in 2016 according to INSEED. A nationally representative individual-based sample was taken at regional and urban/rural levels. A total of 520 enumeration areas were covered. A total of 5,197 face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) were conducted by INSEED to randomly selected household members.

Note: The form was collected after implementation of the survey.

Table A.2. Smoking Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current tobacco smoker	**3.4**	**7.2**	**0.1**
Daily smoker	2.4	5.2	0.0
Occasional smoker	1.0	2.0	0.1
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	0.3	0.6	0.0
Occasional smoker, never daily	0.7	1.4	0.0
Current non-smoker	**96.6**	**92.8**	**99.9**
Former smoker	2.8	5.7	0.2
Former daily smoker	1.5	3.2	0.0
Former occasional smoker	1.3	2.6	0.2
Never smoker	93.5	87.0	99.2

Table A.3. Current Smokers of Any Smoked Tobacco Products, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette	Type of Cigarette		Other smoked tobacco
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
Overall	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.6	0.1
Gender					
Male	7.2	7.2	7.2	1.3	0.2
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Age (years)					
15-24	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0
25-44	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.6	0.1
45-64	5.7	5.7	5.7	1.3	0.1
65+	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.3	0.3
Residence					
Urban	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.0
Rural	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.9	0.2
Education Level					
Without level	5.9	5.9	5.9	1.5	0.2
Primary	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.3	0.1
Secondary+	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.4	0.0

Note: Education levels, Category 1, 2, and 3 are taken as "Without level", "Primary", and "Secondary+", respectively based on data file received.

Table A.4. Distribution of Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day					Total
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
Overall	40.6	42.6	9.5	7.3	0.0	100.0
Gender						
Male	40.7	42.4	9.5	7.3	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Age (years)						
15-24	21.7	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-44	42.6	35.5	12.8	9.0	0.0	100.0
45-64	36.9	49.2	9.6	4.3	0.0	100.0
65+	47.7	41.3	0.0	11.0	0.0	100.0
Residence						
Urban	39.0	37.2	14.4	9.3	0.0	100.0
Rural	41.1	44.3	7.9	6.6	0.0	100.0
Education Level						
Without level	43.2	46.9	5.1	4.8	0.0	100.0
Primary	32.0	49.0	16.2	2.9	0.0	100.0
Secondary+	44.6	22.9	14.6	17.8	0.0	100.0

Note: Education levels, Category 1, 2, and 3 are taken as "Without level", "Primary", and "Secondary+", respectively based on data file received.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

75

Table A.5. Smokeless Tobacco Use Status by Gender

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
Current smokeless tobacco user	**2.9**	**4.1**	**1.8**
Daily user	1.8	2.6	1.0
Occasional user	1.1	1.4	0.8
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.3	0.4	0.3
Occasional user, never daily	0.7	1.0	0.5
Current non-user of smokeless tobacco	**97.1**	**95.9**	**98.2**

Table A.6. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Home, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at home	
	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	**9.5**	**8.2**
Gender		
Male	9.8	7.2
Female	9.2	9.1
Age (years)		
15-24	8.5	8.4
25-44	10.7	9.2
45-64	7.3	5.8
65+	10.3	8.1
Residence		
Urban	9.5	8.4
Rural	9.5	8.0
Education Level		
Without level	13.3	11.8
Primary	7.8	5.5
Secondary+	7.7	6.5

Note: Education levels, Category 1, 2, and 3 are taken as "Without level", "Primary", and "Secondary+", respectively based on data file received.

Table A.7. Exposure to Tobacco Smoke at Indoor Work Areas, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Respondents exposed to tobacco smoke at work	
	Overall	Non-smokers
Overall	**8.7**	**1.4**
Gender		
Male	9.0	1.7
Female	8.3	1.1
Age (years)		
15-24	5.9	0.7
25-44	8.9	1.8
45-64	10.0	1.5
65+	9.9	0.6
Residence		
Urban	10.5	2.5
Rural	6.1	0.6
Education Level		
Without level	8.5	0.8
Primary	9.4	1.1
Secondary+	9.4	2.7

Note: Education levels, Category 1, 2, and 3 are taken as "Without level", "Primary", and "Secondary+", respectively based on data file received.

Table A.8. Current Smokers who Made a Quit Attempt and Received Health Care Provider (HCP) Assistance in the Past 12 Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior		
	Made quit attempt	Visited a HCP	Advised to quit by HCP
Overall	**38.7**	**7.2**	**86.0**
Gender			
Male	38.6	6.7	84.9
Female	52.0	52.0	100.0
Age (years)			
15-24	27.9	14.0	100.0
25-44	40.8	6.8	100.0
45-64	46.8	6.1	69.0
65+	12.9	9.8	75.8
Residence			
Urban	44.7	9.2	72.0
Rural	36.6	6.5	93.2
Education Level			
Without level	26.2	3.8	82.3
Primary	50.8	7.6	100.0
Secondary+	53.2	12.7	76.7

Note: Education levels, Category 1, 2, and 3 are taken as "Without level", "Primary", and "Secondary+", respectively based on data file received.

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

77

Table A.9. Noticing Anti-Cigarette Smoking Information During the Last 30 Days in Newspapers or Magazines and Television, by Smoking Status and Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	23.9	27.1	18.7	26.3	23.2	21.5	34.9
On television	76.1	72.9	81.3	73.7	76.8	78.5	65.1
Current smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	43.7	43.7	0.0	100.0	41.1	46.7	40.9
On television	56.3	56.3	0.0	0.0	58.9	53.3	59.1
Non-smokers							
In newspapers or in magazines	23.0	25.8	18.7	25.7	22.1	20.8	34.0
On television	77.0	74.2	81.3	74.3	77.9	79.2	66.0

Table A.10. Current Smokers who Noticed Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Considered Quitting Because of the Warnings During the Last 30 Days, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

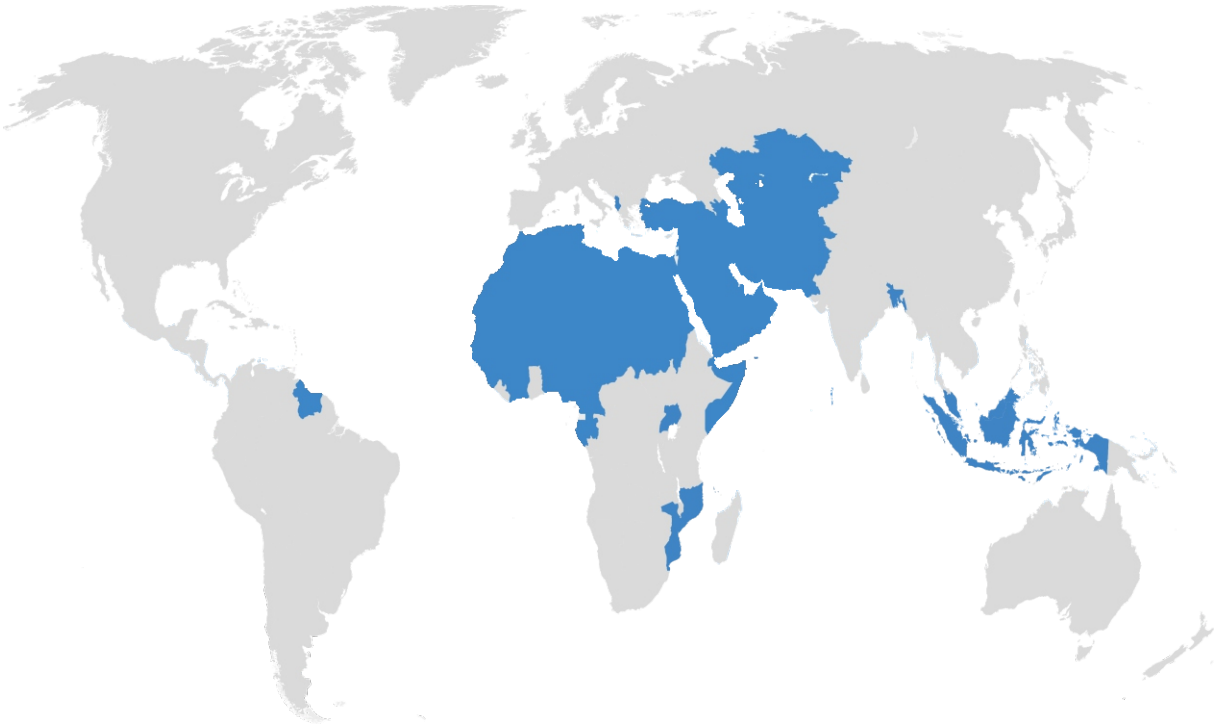| Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package	Thought about quitting because of warning label
Overall	**48.7**	**61.1**
Gender		
Male	48.7	60.6
Female	54.3	100.0
Age (years)		
15-24	88.2	52.7
25-44	56.4	58.7
45-64	50.4	65.5
65+	7.3	70.3
Residence		
Urban	66.7	64.6
Rural	41.4	59.0
Education Level		
Without level	29.3	47.4
Primary	47.0	68.2
Secondary+	84.5	67.9

Note: Education levels, Category 1, 2, and 3 are taken as "Without level", "Primary", and "Secondary+", respectively based on data file received.

78

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

Table A.11. Noticing Cigarette Advertising During the Last 30 Days in Various Places, by Selected Demographic Characteristics

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural
Noticed advertisements in stores	5.5	7.0	4.1	5.3	5.5	10.7	1.5
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
Sale prices	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Coupons	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Free gifts/discounts on other products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2

SESRIC | Implementation of the Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS) in Selected OIC Member Countries: Evidence for Action

79

SESRIC

**STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES**

Kudüs Cad. No:9 Diplomatik Site 06450 ORAN-Ankara, Turkey
Tel: (90-312) 468 61 72-76 Fax: (90-312) 468 57 26
Email: oicankara@sesric.org Web: www.sesric.org