

GATS | SOUTH AFRICA

GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY: SOUTH AFRICA REPORT 2021



health

Department:
Health
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



World Health
Organization



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Suggested citation: National Department of Health (NDoH), South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC). 2024. Global Adult Tobacco Survey South Africa 2021: Country Report. Pretoria, South Africa.

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FOREWORD



South Africa as a country has experienced a significant decline in tobacco control in recent years, from being regional leaders in the early 90s to stagnation in the policy and regulatory area. Introduction, availability, and use of novel or new generation products by youth in our country has necessitated a need to accelerate intervention to control increasing prevalence in tobacco use. The youth are also targeted and falling victims to the marketing tactics of the new generation products like electronic cigarettes and waterpipe. Tobacco control should be multisectoral and involve society at all levels to protect public health especially the young. The link between the risks related to the use of the tobacco and related products to causal effects of the development of Non-Communicable Diseases cannot be ignored and has warrant integrated control measures and interventions. Partnerships, co-ordination, and pooling of resources of stakeholders need to be strengthened.

The National Department of Health (DoH) is using available evidence, including surveys and individual studies to increase awareness on the risks and hazards caused by tobacco and the new generation products; also to implement interventions that can halt the uptake of these products, especially by the youth.

South Africa's first Global Adult Tobacco Control Survey (GATS) implemented by the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) is one of our greatest milestones, as the results thereof informs decision making on tobacco control policies and programmes. The dissemination of the full results of this survey could not have come at a better time as the country is undergoing the process of new legislation development to tackle tobacco and electronic delivery systems in the form of the Tobacco Products and Electronic Delivery Systems Control Bill of 2022 which is going through the legislative processes.

GATS is a comprehensive survey that provides in depth information about tobacco use among adults 15 years and above. The current national surveys like the South African National Health and Nutrition Examination

Survey (SANHANES) and the South African Demographic Health Survey (SADHS) do not provide comprehensive information on tobacco use for global comparisons and the monitoring of trends and prevalence of tobacco and related product use.

Ideally, tobacco use should be monitored every 4-5 years through the GATS and Global Youth Tobacco Control Survey (GYTS). Data interpretation and dissemination will align to and track the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), giving South Africa an opportunity for comparisons with other countries.

South Africa experienced a gradual decline in smoking rates, from 1998 to 2000, however the 2016 SADHS showed an increase, the increase has been noted again in the 2021 Global adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) results. However, the 2021 GATS results indicate that about 41% of the people made an attempt to quit smoking. This necessitates the need to strengthen smoking cessation programmes and intervention targeted at the youth to discourage initiation and reduce exposure to tobacco and related products.

The quest to continuously analyse tobacco control data that are specific to our country has begun. The results will help improve decision making concerning the tobacco control programmes. I would like to thank WHO, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), SAMRC and the technical team, as well as the national team that made implementing the survey possible. The survey is making it possible for the country to act decisively in the implementation of tobacco control vision.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M.J. Phaahla', written over a light green background.

Dr MJ Phaahla, MP
Minister of Health, Republic of South Africa



FOREWORD



On behalf of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Office on Smoking and Health, congratulations to South Africa on releasing its first Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Country Report. This report reflects South Africa's commitment to track and monitor tobacco use and key tobacco control measures using global standards. The data reported can further improve tobacco control and prevention efforts in South Africa. GATS South Africa data will be important in assisting the country in supporting the implementation of World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO-FCTC) and WHO MPOWER, a package of six evidence-based demand reduction 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.

GATS data presented in this report show baseline tobacco measures for South Africa in 2021, including tobacco use, cessation, secondhand smoke exposure (SHS), anti- and pro-tobacco media, tobacco economics, and knowledge, attitude and beliefs regarding tobacco. In 2021, the data show that approximately 12.7 million adults (29.4%) in South Africa used tobacco, with a higher prevalence among men. In addition, 1.2 million adults (11.2%) were exposed to SHS in indoor areas at their workplace and 7.7 million adults (18.0%) were exposed inside their homes, respectively. GATS South Africa results present an opportunity for the country to reduce and prevent the burden of tobacco use and SHS exposures among its population.

Tobacco use is a major global public health challenge as it is a leading preventable risk factor for non-

communicable diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and chronic lung disease. Tobacco use contributes significantly to increased health care costs and loss of economic productivity. GATS data provides important information to stakeholders and decision-makers in South Africa, enabling the development of public health initiatives to improve tobacco control programs and to enact and/or reinforce policies that assure protections for all citizens.

GATS's success in South Africa is attributed to many partners working together. Collaborative efforts were critical to the completion of the survey. Contributors included the South African National Department of Health, South African Medical Research Council, World Health Organization (WHO) -South Africa country office, and the WHO Regional Office for Africa, RTI International, CDC, and CDC Foundation. These collaborative efforts were critical to making the GATS South Africa 2021 a reality and a resounding success to assure that South Africa has baseline data to measure its progress on tobacco control efforts going forward.

We thank you for your leadership and look forward to continuing collaboration in global tobacco control and prevention. A hearty congratulations to you on your remarkable efforts.



Indu B. Ahluwalia, MPH, PhD
Branch Chief
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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



The National Department of Health recognises the negative impact of the use of tobacco and the related products on health in general, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and exacerbating communicable diseases. It is estimated that approximately one-third of all cancers are caused by tobacco use. Smoking increases the risk of contracting tuberculosis and impairs response to treatment.

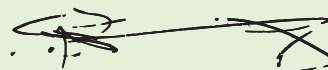
South Africa experienced a gradual decline in smoking rates, from 1998 to 2000, During this period a reduction in lung cancer incidences were also observed between 1997-2006 and between 2006-2012. However, an increase has been noted in the 2016 SADHS and gain in the 2021 GATS results. This is course for concern and alerting us as a country to tighten our efforts to implement interventions that can halt the uptake of these products, especially by the youth, given the advances in technology and marketing of these products by the tobacco industry.

The 2021 GATS results also indicate that about 41% of the people attempted to quit smoking. This has necessitated the need to act with speed at strengthen smoking cessation programmes and interventions targeted at the youth to discourage initiation and reduce exposure to tobacco and related products.

I am pleased to acknowledge important advances in the work conducted by various teams to bring South

Africa on par with other countries, more so that the survey was conducted during the challenging COVID-19 period. I envisage that the GATS results will be useful in providing evidence-based information on the extent to which the tobacco products are being used and will direct decisions on strengthening awareness of the risks and hazards caused by tobacco and the new generation products.

The leadership on the GATS by the South African Medical Research (SAMRC) is invaluable. The participation of the survey and technical teams which includes the GATS-SA Project Team, Proposal Review Committee, Sample Design Review Committee, the Questionnaire Review Committee, the National Department of Health in South Africa, RTI International, WHO US CDC, CDC Foundation and the GATS SA Scientific Advisory Committee for implementing this survey is appreciated. The survey enables the country to act decisively in implementing a tobacco control vision.



Dr SSS Buthelezi
Director General: Health, Republic of South Africa.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Tobacco use is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity globally. With 80% of the people who use tobacco products living in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs),¹ these countries (including South Africa) are expected to experience a heavy burden of tobacco-related diseases, disability, and deaths in the future if no further actions are taken to reduce tobacco use. Tobacco-related mortality and morbidity are preventable if tobacco use prevalence declines and cessation rates increase.²

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) was implemented for the first time in South Africa in 2021. The objective of GATS South Africa was to generate nationally representative data on adult tobacco use and key tobacco control measures to monitor tobacco use.

GATS supports countries in designing, implementing, and evaluating tobacco control programs. It also assists countries in their implementation of the WHO MPOWER policy package. This package is a group of six demand reduction evidence-based measures drawn from the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to promote government actions on tobacco control strategies.³

GATS South Africa was implemented by the South African Medical Research Council on behalf of the National Department of Health with technical support from the World Health Organization (WHO), the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and Research Triangle International (RTI) International. Funding support was provided by the *Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use*, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies through the CDC Foundation and the Government of South Africa.



Methodology

As of mid-year 2021, South Africa had an estimated population of 60.1 million people, comprising 48.9% men and 51.1% women.⁴ A stratified multistage random sampling design was used to select the GATS South Africa 2021 sample. A total of 121 primary sampling units (PSUs) were systematically selected from Statistics South Africa's master sample frame and were stratified by urbanicity to ensure adequate representation of rural and urban areas. From each of the selected PSUs, a total of 60 households were systematically selected, yielding a national sample of 7,245 households. One respondent aged 15 years and older was randomly selected within each selected household. The questionnaire (in English) was translated into 10 other official South African languages (sign language was not an official language in South Africa at the time of implementing the survey) to eliminate potential language barriers and ensure the inclusion of all eligible respondents. A total of 6,311 individual interviews were completed with an overall response rate of 91.5%.

Summary of results

Tobacco and Electronic Cigarette Use

In 2021, 29.4% (12.7 million) of adults aged 15 years and older in South Africa reported tobacco use (smoking tobacco, smokeless tobacco, or heated tobacco products; 41.7% **8.7 million**) of men and 17.9% (**4.0 million**) of women reported tobacco use. The overall prevalence of current tobacco smoking, smokeless tobacco use, and electronic cigarette use were as follows:

- 25.8% (11.1 million) of adults currently smoked tobacco (41.2% [8.5 million] of men, 11.5% [**2.6 million**] of women); 21.2% (9.1 million) currently smoked tobacco daily (35.1% [7.3 million] of men and 8.3% [1.8 million] of women);
- 4.3% (1.8 million) of adults (1.1% [**0.2 million**] of men and 7.2% [1.6 million] of women) currently used smokeless tobacco; and
- 36.1% of adults had ever heard of electronic cigarettes, while 6.2% (**2.7 million**) of adults, (9.3% [**1.9 million**] of men and 3.4% [**0.8 million**] of women) had ever used electronic cigarettes; 2.2% (3.8% of men and 0.7% of women) currently used electronic cigarettes.

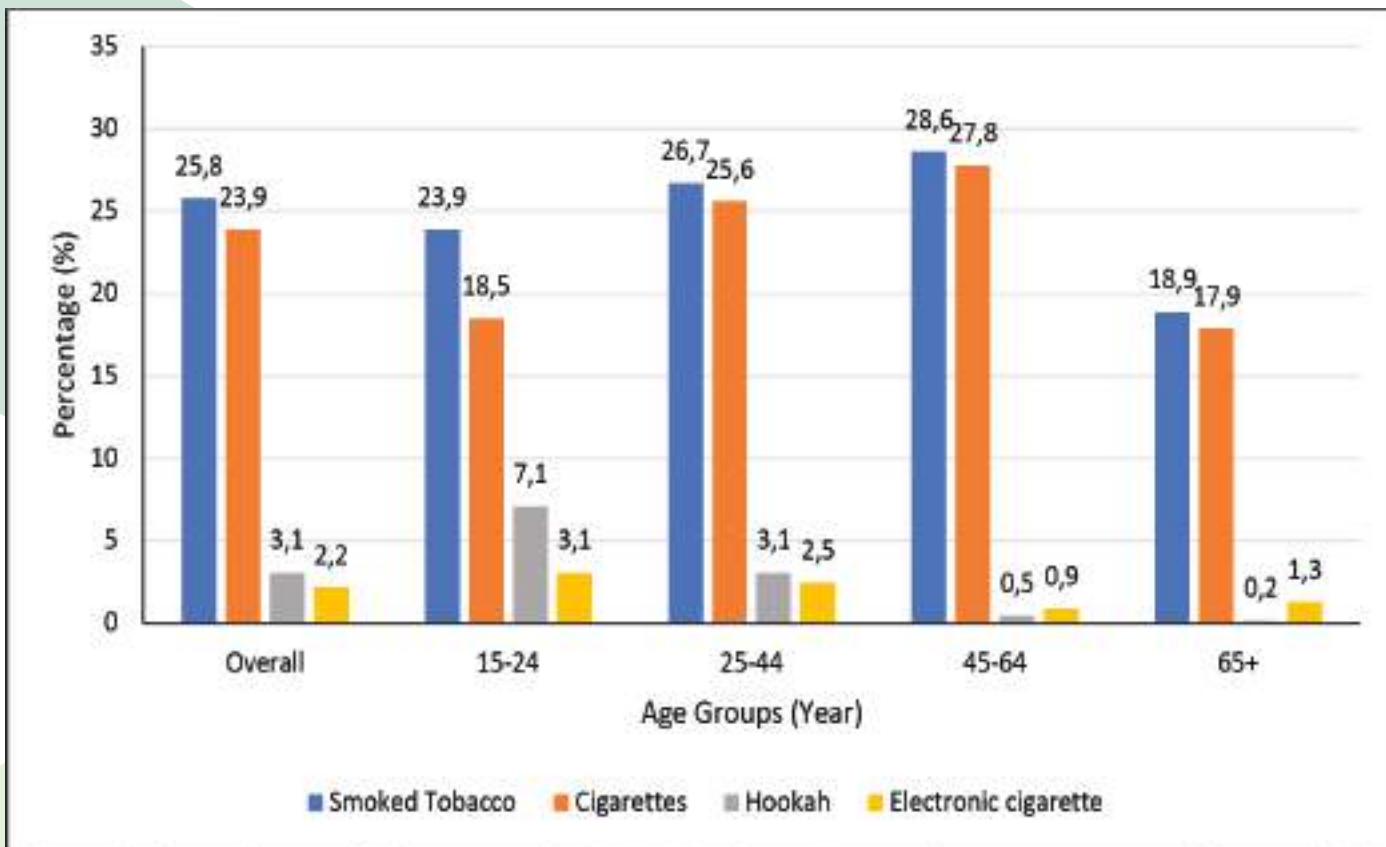


Figure 1. Prevalence of tobacco and electronic cigarette use by age among adults aged 15 years and older – Global Adult Tobacco Survey, South Africa, 2021

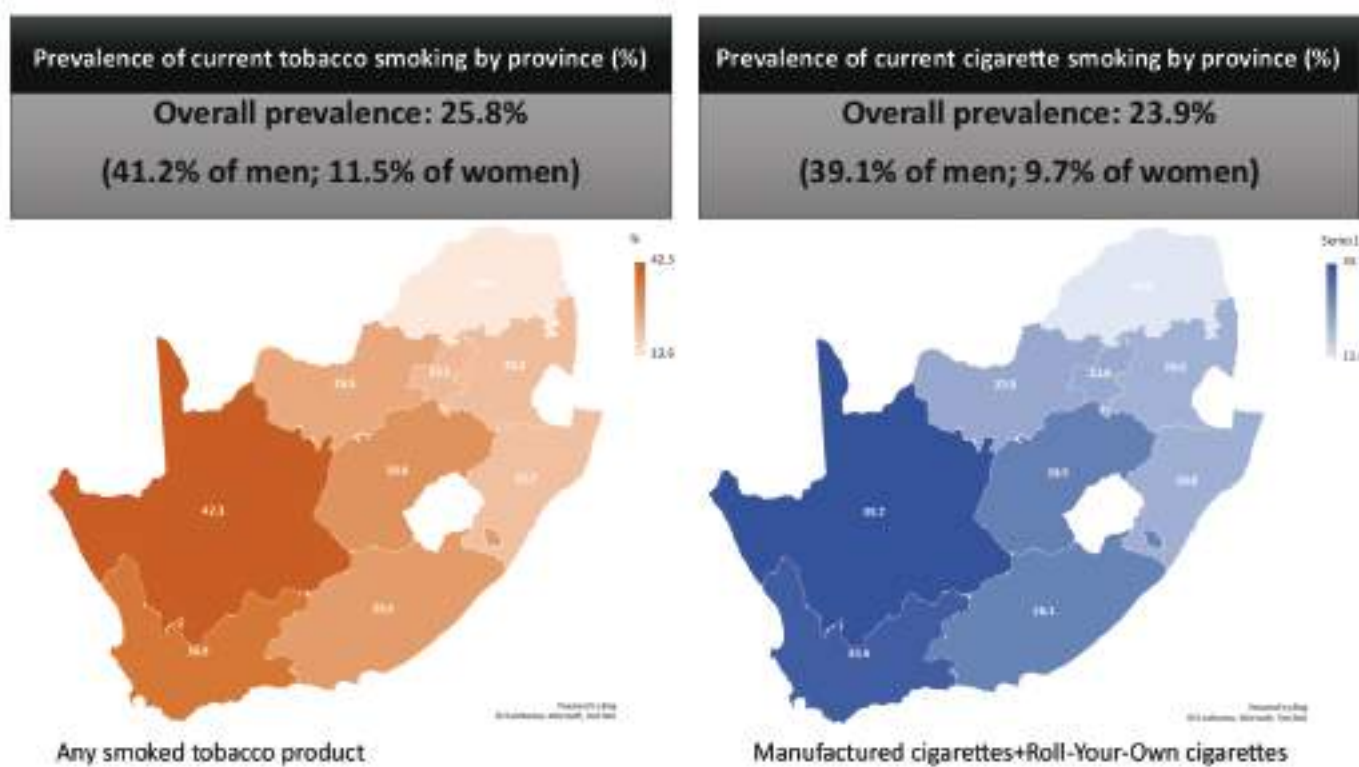


Figure 2. Prevalence of tobacco smoking and prevalence of cigarette smoking by province among adults aged 15 years and older – Global Adult Tobacco Survey, South Africa, 2021

Smoking Cessation

Overall, 65.7% of adults who currently smoked tobacco planned to or were thinking about quitting. In addition, 40.5% of adults who smoked tobacco in the past 12 months before the survey had made a quit attempt in the past 12 months. In total, 42.9% of adults who smoked tobacco and visited a health care provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit by health care providers during this period. Among adults who smoked tobacco in the past 12 months and tried to quit, 80.9% attempted to quit without any assistance, 4.1% used pharmacotherapy, and 2.9% used counselling or advice.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Among adults who worked indoors, 11.2% (1.2 million) were exposed to secondhand tobacco smoke (SHS) at the workplace in the past 30 days, while 18.0% of adults (7.7 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home. Among adults who visited various public places in the last 30 days, 74.4% were exposed to SHS in bars/taverns/pubs, shebeens or nightclubs, 5.8% in government buildings/offices, 11.3% in cafes or coffee shops, 10.8% in restaurants, 16.0% at universities, 3.8% in health care facilities, and 3.1% in public transportation.

Economics

The median amount of money spent per month on manufactured cigarettes by an adult who currently smoked cigarettes in South Africa was 263.1 South African rand. The cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes was 2.4% of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2021 (data not shown in the table).

Anti-Tobacco Information, Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship

In 2021, 30.5% of adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio, while 22.3% of adults noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of tobacco products. In total, 29.9% reported noticing any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion of any tobacco products in the past 30 days. Among adults who currently smoked tobacco, 80.0% noticed health warnings on cigarette packages, and 35.6% thought about quitting because of warning labels.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions

Overall, 92.9% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness, and the same percentage believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in people who do not smoke. In total, 88.4% of adults indicated their support of a law banning smoking in indoor workplaces and public places, while 73.0% of adults favored increasing taxes on tobacco products (data not shown in the table).

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made based on the findings from GATS South Africa 2021:

- Systematic monitoring of tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators be continued on a regular basis, including implementation of GATS South Africa every three to five years to allow for effective tracking of tobacco use, evaluation of current policies, and monitoring of tobacco use patterns.
- Effectively implement and enforce 100% smoke-free policies

covering all public places and workplaces to protect people who do not smoke from exposure to secondhand smoke.

- Design, implement, and promote tailored cessation programs, including a national toll-free quitline, and offer cessation services like counselling, medication, and nicotine replacement therapy (e.g., nicotine gums, lozenge, patches, and inhalers) in the healthcare system to increase access to cessation services.
- Enhance efforts to warn people about the dangers of tobacco use by implementing evidence-based interventions that are consistent with WHO FCTC. Warnings should include the adoption and rotation of standardised graphic pictorial health warnings on all tobacco and nicotine products that cover 75% of the total surface area of the product pack; and use of mainstream media channels and platforms to promote anti-tobacco messages to encourage quitting.
- Effectively enforce comprehensive bans on tobacco advertisements, promotion, and sponsorship, including bans at the point of sale and restrictions on cross-border advertising on social media and other internet-based platforms.
- Increase taxes on all tobacco and nicotine products to at least a 70% share of the retail price, which would be consistent with the WHO recommendation; prevent tobacco tax evasion; ban the sale of single-stick cigarettes; and implement the WHO FCTC protocol to address illicit tobacco trade, including using a track and trace system and strengthening border protection to counter illicit trade.

Conclusion

GATS South Africa 2021 is the first national household survey comprehensively focusing on tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators in the country. Results indicate that the prevalence of tobacco use was 29.4% (41.7% of men and 17.9% of women) among adults in South Africa, higher than the regional average (17.5% of men and 2.9% of women).⁵ Considering that the data were collected during South Africa's COVID-19 lockdown—when working from home was more prevalent and there were significant restrictions in accessing public places, including restaurants and government buildings—it is important to interpret the findings within this context. Effective strategies to reduce tobacco use, include comprehensive laws that are compliant with the WHO FCTC, when implemented and enforced can protect more people from exposure to SHS. Moreover, access to cessation services, when enhanced, can help more people who smoke quit, including integrating these services in primary health care services.

These strategies, as well as continuous monitoring of tobacco control measures and policies, can reduce the prevalence of tobacco use in South Africa and protect its citizens from the harmful effects of tobacco.



Project staff and fieldworkers at Pilot survey training for fieldworkers



Project staff and fieldworkers at full survey training for fieldworkers

INTRODUCTION

Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable deaths, morbidity and impoverishment globally.⁶ Worldwide, one in five adults use tobacco,⁷ while one in ten deaths are attributable to tobacco use.⁸ The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that globally, about 8 million people die of tobacco-related diseases every year around the world due to their use of tobacco products and/or exposure to tobacco smoke.⁶ The average person who smokes dies 10 years earlier⁹ and starts to suffer disability 12 years earlier than the general population.¹⁰

While there has been a dramatic decrease in smoking rates in many countries around the world,⁷ especially in high income countries, smoking rates have not witnessed the same dramatic change in the developing world. About 80% of people who smoke live in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) which experience the heaviest burden of tobacco-related diseases and mortality.⁶

The international treaty to address tobacco use, the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)¹¹ and its implementation guidelines,¹² have been effective in scaling back tobacco use since the treaty came into force in February 2005.¹³ Article 20 of the WHO FCTC requires countries to conduct research and surveillance on tobacco use in the population. Good policies are best informed by effective tracking of the tobacco use epidemic.⁶ The six MPOWER measures were introduced by the WHO to help make the implementation of the WHO FCTC a reality. The first of the six MPOWER demand-reducing measures encourages countries to monitor tobacco use and prevention policies.⁶ To this end, the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is helpful to enable countries to have a good sense of tobacco use and the knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of the population about tobacco use.¹⁴

In the same light, tobacco control has been perceived as a core toll for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3

which is aimed at ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being of all and at all ages.¹⁵ Target 3a of SDG 3 calls for strengthening of the implementation of the WHO FCTC in all countries as a means to achieving SDG 3.¹⁶ Tobacco control informed by quality and up-to-date data is therefore, needed to attain this goal.

South Africa country profile

The Republic of South Africa (South Africa) is located in the southernmost part of Africa. It is the 24th-most populous nation in the world. South Africa covers an area of 1,221,037 square kilometers (471,445 square miles) making it the 25th largest country in the world. To the north, South Africa is bounded by three countries: Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe and to the east it is bounded by Mozambique and Eswatini. South Africa completely enclaves Lesotho but bounded by a long stretch of coastline along the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans.¹⁷

South Africa operates a constitutional democracy with three arms of government: the executive (cabinet), the legislative (parliament) and the judiciary. The executive arm is headed by an elected president currently President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa of the African National Congress (ANC) who began his presidency on 15 February 2018. The country comprises nine provinces headed by provincial governments headed by a mayor. South Africa has three capital cities. The executive, judicial and legislative branches of government are based in Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and Cape Town respectively while the country's largest city (by population) is Johannesburg located in the Gauteng Province.

The country's population was estimated at 60.14 million (mid-year 2021)⁴ (48.9% men and 51.1% women). The proportion of those aged 15 years and older was 71.7%. All population estimates presented in this report are based on the 2021 mid-year population estimate data. Table 1 shows the breakdown of the population by province based on the 2021 mid-year population estimates.

Province	2021 Mid-Year Estimated Population	
	n	% of total
Eastern Cape	6,676,590	11.1
Free State	2,932,441	4.9
Gauteng	15,810,388	26.3
KwaZulu-Natal	11,513,575	19.1
Limpopo	5,926,724	9.9
Mpumalanga	4,743,584	7.9
North West	4,122,854	6.9
Northern Cape	1,303,047	2.2
Western Cape	7,113,776	11.8
Total	60,142,978	100

Table 1: National and provincial Mid-year 2021 population estimates in South Africa*

*Source: Statistics South Africa⁴

However, the last census conducted in South Africa was in 2022 with a reported population of 61.4million.¹⁸ A breakdown of the Census 2022 data by race and language spoken include: 80.9% Black African, 8.8% Colored (people of mixed race ancestry), 7.8% White, and 2.6% Indian/Asian.

There are presently 12 official languages in South Africa: 24.4% of the population speak IsiZulu, 16.3% IsiXhosa, 10.6% Afrikaans, 10.0% Sepedi, 8.7% English language, 8.3% Setswana, 7.8% Sesotho, 4.7% Xitsonga, 2.8% SiSwati, 2.5% Tshivenda, 1.1% IsiNdebele, and 0.2% Sign language.¹⁹

State of tobacco control in South Africa

South Africa signed the WHO FCTC in 2003 and ratified it in 2005.²⁰ In 2018, a bill (the Control of Tobacco Products and Electronic Delivery Systems Bill) was introduced to the public for comments. This is the first attempt to comprehensively revise tobacco control legislation in South Africa post-WHO FCTC. This bill is currently going through the legislative process to become law and is now called the Tobacco Products and Electronic Delivery Systems Control Bill of 2022.²¹

The implementation of GATS in 2021 became South Africa's first attempt to collect detailed data about tobacco use in the population. It is important to note that, many of the household surveys implemented in South Africa even before 2021, use in part or in whole the standard Global Tobacco Surveillance System's (GTSS) Tobacco Questions for Surveys. These surveys include the South African Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS), South African Social Attitude Survey (SASAS), All Media Products Survey (AMPS), and the South African National Health and Nutrition Survey (SANHENS).

After the implementation of the Tobacco Products Control Act 1993 (amended in 2008), South Africa experienced a steep decline in tobacco use.²² Between 1993 and 2000, smoking rates dropped by more than 25%, from 32.6% to 27.1% while per capita cigarette consumption dropped by 54% between 1999 and 2011.²³ However, the 22.5% prevalence rate found in the SADHS 2016 showed only a 17% decrease with a prevalence of 37% among men and 8% among women for persons aged 16 years and older.²⁴



Map of South Africa with provinces



Training sessions during full survey training for fieldworkers



OBJECTIVES

General objective

The general objective of GATS South Africa 2021 was to generate rural-urban and nationally representative data on adult tobacco use and key tobacco control measures that can be compared with those of other countries.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this survey were:

- i. To estimate tobacco use and the use of electronic cigarettes in general and specifically by types of tobacco product used (including novel tobacco products), age of initiation, and by various socio-demographic characteristics.
- ii. To estimate exposure to secondhand smoke at home, workplaces, and in various public places.
- iii. To estimate quit attempts, cessation methods, and health care providers' support for quitting.
- iv. To assess knowledge, attitude, and perceptions towards tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke.
- v. To assess exposure to tobacco messaging and tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship.
- vi. To estimate the economics of tobacco use in relation to patterns of cigarette purchase, price, tobacco product brands and sources.



METHODOLOGY

Research and sample design

GATS South Africa 2021 (GATS-SA) was a national cross-sectional household survey. Its implementation was guided by the GATS survey methods designed by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).²⁵ A multi-stage stratified sampling design was used, where geographic units within the country were grouped into either rural or urban units, and then random procedures were developed to select individuals aged 15 years and older within households into the survey in at least three stages. A summary of the sample design features is illustrated in Table 1. Firstly, smaller geographic units (primary sampling units; PSUs) within rural and urban areas in each province were selected using probability proportional-to-size (PPS) technique due to the different sizes of the provinces; secondly, dwelling

units (DUs) within these selected PSUs were selected using systematic sampling; and thirdly, one household member in each household was randomly selected to participate in the study. An additional stage of sampling was introduced where a selected PSU was in an informal settlement. Segmentation was done with sixty DUs per segment. One segment was then included in the study. Also, where a DU was found to have more than one household, only one household was randomly selected to participate in the study.

Following the standard GATS protocol,²⁶ after accounting for possible non-response and eligibility rates, a total of 7,057 dwelling units were sampled; of which 3,870 were from rural areas and 3,187 from urban areas.

Table 1. Summary of sample design features

Stage	Sampling Unit and Frame Source What is being sampled and from what sampling frame?	Stratification Stratify by what? Which sample allocation approach?	Sample Selection How will random selection be used?	Overall Sample Size
1	Primary Sampling Unit (PSU): PSUs were sampled from master sample	• [NSO/Census] Master Sample: Stratified design with probability proportional to size	• [NSO/Census] Master Sample: • Probability proportional to size	• GATS PSUs: 118
2	Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU) ; Dwelling Units (DU) sampled from PSU	• [NSO/Census] Master Sample: Systematic random sampling	• [NSO/Census] Master Sample: Probability selection	GATS Final SSU Selection Probability (To Be Recorded): 60/PSU
3	Final Sampling Unit: 7,057			

Target Population and Sample Frame

The target population of GATS-SA included all men and women aged 15 years and older who were usual residents in South Africa. Usual residents had to have lived in the country for at least half of the past 12 months at the time of completing the household questionnaire. To be eligible, household members also had to have lived in the selected household for at least half of the past 12 months prior to the survey.

Furthermore, GATS-SA had used the official sampling frame created by Statistics South Africa (StatsSA), referred to as the Master Sample Frame (MSF). The MSF is constructed based on Census data/

information which was collected from 103,576 Enumeration areas (EA) which fully cover the whole country geographically.

For all household surveys, these EAs were redefined to form primary sampling units (PSUs). These newly defined (PSUs) were used to design the Master Sample Frame (MSF), which is a representative frame from which all household-based samples can be drawn. The PSUs within the MSF were defined based on the number of DUs found within them. The MSF is made up of 71,241 PSUs whereby a PSU is defined as an EA, group of EAs or part of an EA with a DU count that falls within the range of approximately 100 to 499. Larger EAs (which are considered

to exceed five hundred dwelling units) were conceptually split into more than one PSU. In addition, smaller EAs with DU count ranging between 0 and 19 (based on Census 2011 data) were excluded from the frame, and these small EAs contributed to the under-coverage in the entire frame.²⁴ As per general practice this under-coverage was adjusted for during the analysis. Also, these small EAs accounted for less than 1% of DUs in the population. Furthermore, EAs, with a DU count ranging between 20 and 99, were pooled together with neighboring EAs of the same geographic types to form a PSU. It is because of this splitting and pooling of EAs that the 103,576 EAs resulted in the 71,421 PSUs that are recorded in the MSF.

For each PSU, the MSF contained information about location (province, district and municipality), geographic types (urban, traditional or farm), and estimated number of residential households per PSU. For

GATS-SA, traditional and farm residences were combined to become rural residence (Tables 2 and 3). The 71,241 PSUs in the MSF included 45,651 in urban areas, 22,214 in traditional areas, and 3,376 in farms (Table 2). The average PSU size had 210 households. Informal PSUs, which are characterized by high congestion of DUs, were segmented into defined number of segments depending on the total number of DUs (each segment was made up of 60 DUs) and only one segment was picked at random to be included in the survey. Informal PSUs are those PSUs which are not declared by Land Surveyor or City Council as the dwelling area for human habitation, and there is no proper demarcation of stands or plots. Some DUs in such areas are built next to industries or in the outskirts of towns.²⁷ Thus, without loss of generalizability, PSUs in the GATS-SA were clusters of small geographically defined areas which were EAs, part of EAs, or a combination of small EAs.

Table 2. Distribution of PSUs in the MSF by province and residence:

Province	Number of PSUs			Total
	Urban	Rural		
		Traditional	Farm	
Western Cape	7,251 (95%)	0	368 (5%)	7,619
Eastern Cape	4,626 (49%)	4,636 (49%)	247 (3%)	9,509
Northern Cape	1,209 (68%)	283 (16%)	284 (16%)	1,776
Free State	3,707 (82%)	453 (10%)	361 (8%)	4,521
KwaZulu-Natal	6,482 (53%)	4,917 (40%)	760 (6%)	12,159
North West	2,434 (47%)	2,471 (47%)	305 (6%)	5,210
Gauteng	16,177 (97%)	220 (1%)	234 (1%)	16,631
Mpumalanga	2,451 (43%)	2,849 (50%)	385 (7%)	5,685
Limpopo	1,314 (16%)	6,385 (79%)	432 (5%)	8,131
Population Total	45,651 (64%)	22,214 (31%)	3,376 (5%)	71,241

Source: The MSF list, prepared by Stats SA (SADHS, 20161)

Table 3. Distribution of residential households in the MSF by province and residence:

Province	Household distribution			Total
	Urban	Rural		
		Traditional	Farm	
Western Cape	1573327 (93%)	0	121125 (7%)	1694452
Eastern Cape	898926 (52%)	787414 (45%)	46669 (3%)	1733009
Northern Cape	221798 (72%)	51190 (17%)	36417 (12%)	309405
Free State	706846 (85%)	74017 (9%)	55377 (7%)	836240
KwaZulu-Natal	1462527 (56%)	965339 (37%)	193573 (7%)	2621439
North West	507582 (46%)	485114 (44%)	99404 (9%)	1092100
Gauteng	4052302 (98%)	38851 (1%)	61416 (1%)	4152569
Mpumalanga	509360 (46%)	494865 (45%)	93350 (9%)	1097575
Limpopo	289194 (20%)	1058781 (74%)	91998 (6%)	1439973
Population Total	10221862 (68%)	3955571 (26%)	799329 (5%)	14976762

Source: The MSF list, prepared by Stats SA (SADHS, 2016¹)

Sample Size determination

The sample design for GATS-SA followed the recommended GATS sample design procedure and was based on multi-stage stratified design, using rural and urban as the primary stratification. Several scenarios were assessed to arrive at the number of individual adults recruited for the GATS-SA. The sample size determination was done independently for the rural and urban areas. To arrive at different sample size estimates presented in Appendix A, we used the formula:

$$n = \left(\frac{z_{\alpha}}{2} * \frac{z_{\alpha}}{2} * p(1-p) / \epsilon^2 \right) \times (1/1 - L_H) \times (1/1 - L_I) \times DEFF$$

Where n represents the required sample, p is the prevalence of tobacco smoking, ϵ is the relative margin of error, $Z_{\alpha/2}$ is the critical value that corresponds to alpha, L_H is the individual response rate, L_I is the household response rate and $DEFF$ is the design effect.

We used a smoking prevalence of 15% among the rural adult population in South Africa and 25% among the urban adult population respectively (SADHS 2016). For each group, we used a 14% relative

margin of error (relative precision) which translated into an absolute margin of error of 2.1 and 3.5 for rural and urban areas respectively. Sample size calculation was done using a fixed cluster sample size of sixty households, and a coefficient of variation of 0.4 (because we assumed that smoking prevalence varies considerably between the PSUs that we planned to use in the first stage of sampling). These assumptions implied a design effect of 2.7 and 4.1 for rural and urban areas respectively. Estimates of individual and household response rates in SA have ranged from 81.3% to 94.3% and 77.2% to 83.1%, respectively, based on health surveys in South Africa (SADHS 2016, South African National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (SANHANES) 2012 and 2017). The South African General Household Survey 2018 had an overall response rate of 88.6%. For the GATS-SA survey, we set individual and household response rates at 85% and 90%, respectively. On these parameters the required sample sizes from rural and urban areas were 3,870 and 3,187 households, respectively, at 95% confidence level (Appendix A). Table 4 displays the calculated sample sizes and number of PSUs per stratum. This resulted in a total target national sample size of 7,057 adults for the GATS-SA.

Sampling stratum	Cluster (PSU) sample size	Tobacco prevalence	Sample size	Number of clusters (PSUs)	PSU sampling rate
Rural	60	15%	3,870	65	0.3% (65/25590)
Urban	60	25%	3,187	53	0.1% (53/ 45651)
Total			7,057	118	0.2% (118/ 71241)

Sample Size Allocation

As previously indicated, the target sample size for GATS-SA was 7,057 adults (men and women) at the national level, which gave 118 PSUs across the country (65 from rural and 53 from urban areas). During the selection process, the primary stratification was by residency (rural and urban areas). We used a secondary stratification by rural and urban residence within each of the nine provinces, resulting in 18 substrata. Each urban-rural geotype by province was treated as a separate population for sampling, to generate the number of PSUs per province, and then, in each PSU, sampling was proportionate to the share of the household population of the substratum that it comprises. Let s denote primary stratum ($s=1$) for rural and ($s=2$) for urban areas, b_s be the number of substrata in primary strata ($b_s = 18$). Generally, a proportional allocation of the sample was recommended but these 18 substrata were too different in size, which could result in smaller strata having very small sample sizes. To guarantee adequate sample sizes in smaller substrata, we used a square root power allocation, which is given by:

$$n_h = \frac{\sqrt{N_h}}{\sum_h \sqrt{N_h}} \times n,$$

where n_s is stratum sample size and N_h is the household population size in a stratum. Table 5 shows allocation of household and PSU sample according to geotype (residence) and province. Under proportional allocation, there was considerable variability in the sample sizes, where the expected sample size varies from 69 adults (1 PSU) in urban Northern Cape to 1263 (21 PSUs) in urban Gauteng (Table 5). Under the power allocation, sample sizes were adjusted to ensure a minimum sample size of about 173 adults (3 PSUs) in each stratum. Power allocation was used to achieve a national spread that considers the size of the strata (province). Thus, the small secondary strata were oversampled compared with a proportional allocation.

Table 5. Proportional and square root power allocations

Province	Population of Households		Proportional allocation					Power allocation						
	Population of Rural households	Population of Urban households	Rural	PSUs	Urban	PSUs	Total	PSUs	Rural	PSUs	Urban	PSUs	Total	PSUs
WC	121,125	1,573,327	99	2	491	8	589	10	228	4	459	8	687	11
EC	834,083	898,926	679	11	280	5	959	16	598	10	347	6	945	16
NC	87,607	221,798	71	1	69	1	140	2	194	3	173	3	368	6
FS	129,394	706,846	105	2	220	4	326	5	235	4	308	5	543	9
KZN	1,158,912	1,462,527	943	16	456	8	1399	23	704	12	443	7	1147	19
NW	584,518	507,582	478	8	158	3	634	11	500	8	261	4	761	13
GP	100,267	4,052,302	82	1	1263	21	1345	22	207	3	737	12	945	16
MP	588,215	509,360	479	8	159	3	638	11	502	8	281	4	763	13
LP	1,150,779	289,194	937	16	90	2	1027	17	702	12	197	3	899	15
Total	4,754,900	10,221,862	3870	65	3187	53	7057	118	3870	65	3187	53	7057	118

Source: The MSF list, prepared by Stats SA (SADHS, 2016)

Sample Selection

Sampling PSUs: Within each domain, the required number of PSUs were selected, with probability proportional to PSU size (PPS), and this was independent across the 18 sampling strata. Separate lists of all urban and all rural PSUs were composed for each province, and the order was independent of smoking prevalence. The probability of a PSU being selected for the survey depended on the size of the DU count within its respective strata. Suppose K_{sj} is the number of PSUs in substratum j in stratum s . The probability of selecting PSU _{sjk} ($k=1,2,\dots,K_{sj}$) is given by:

$$P_{1sjk} = \frac{118 \times NH_{sjk}}{\sum_k^{K_{sj}} NH_{sjk}}$$

where NH_{sjk} is total number of DUs in PSU sjk ($k=1,2,\dots,K_{sj}$).

Sampling within a PSU: A fixed number of 60 DUs was selected per PSU with systematic random sampling of households from a household list. This household list had been generated from a mapping and listing exercise whose purpose was to identify all DUs from all existing structures in the selected PSUs. As indicated above, where a selected PSU fell within an informal settlement, segmentation was carried out. This involved splitting the PSU into more than one segment where each segment had no less than 60 DUs. In this case, only one segment (of 60 DUs) was randomly selected to be included in the study. The sampling of DUs within PSUs and segmentation of informal PSUs were carried out by sampling experts within SAMRC and Stats SA. Let C_{sjk} be the proportion of DUs in the selected segment compared to the total number of DUs in PSU _{sjk} . For unsegmented PSU, $C_{sjk}=1$. Let also M_{sjk} be the number of DUs (which determines the number of segments) in PSU _{sjk} . The second stage conditional probability selection for each DU in the selected PSU is $C_{sjk} \times 60 / M_{sjk}$. Then the overall selection probability of each DU in PSU in substratum j in stratum s is the product of the stage 1 and stage 2 probabilities and it is calculated by:

$$P_{2sjk} = \frac{118 \times M_{sjk}}{\sum_k^{K_{sj}} M_{sjk}} \times C_{sjk} \times 60 / M_{sjk}$$

As can be deduced, first stage PPS sampling unavoidably gives larger clusters a larger probability of being sampled. However, this was

compensated for at stage two where the same number (60) of DUs per PSU were sampled. This ensured that each DU in the population had the same probability of being sampled irrespective of the size of its PSU. It may have happened that during the mapping and listing fieldwork, the NHs (total number of households) were very different, which necessitated using the effective sizes of DUs found during the mapping and listing fieldwork in the second stage's conditional sampling probability. However, equal-probability sampling would have been lost, and the analysis compensates for such a departure from equal-probability sampling by using weights.

Selection of households in multihousehold DUs: If a selected DU had more than one household, only one household was randomly selected. Fieldworkers were trained on how to conduct simple random sampling (using KOBO Toolbox software installed in handheld devices) within DUs in cases where a DU had multiple households. Fieldworkers accessed randomisation form in KOBO Toolbox software to document details of DUs with multiple households. Information collected for such DUs included the number of households in the DU and various stages of the randomisation process were shown on the randomization form to ensure quality control. In this case, the household selection probability had been accounted for in the equation below. Where HH_{sjk} is number of households in a selected DU (in most cases $HH_{sjk}=1$).

Selection of individuals 15 years and older: One eligible individual aged 15 years or older was randomly selected within each selected household via a random selection feature in the GATS General Survey System (GSS) software used for data collection. Suppose L_{sjkl} is the number of eligible adult members in household l in PSU j in substratum k in stratum s . Then, the sampling of individuals within households is calculated by:

$$P_{3sjkl} = \frac{118 \times M_{sjk}}{\sum_k^{K_{sj}} M_{sjk}} \times C_{sjk} \times 60 / M_{sjk} \times 1 / HH_{sjk} \times 1 / L_{sjkl}$$

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

All South African residents, both men and women, aged 15 years and older, non-institutionalised, and living in any type of dwelling structure, such as single-family homes, apartments and informal

settlements were included in the survey. People who had not lived in a specific household for six months or more (≥ 6 months) within the last 12 months, institutionalised populations (such as in prisons, hospitals,

mental facilities, etc.), as well as people who were homeless, were excluded from the survey. Table 6 lists the types of institutions which were excluded from GATS-SA sampling frame.

Table 6. Institutions not included in GATS-SA

Institutions to be excluded from GATS-SA
Non-residential hotel
Hospital/ frail care center
Homes for the aged
Childcare institution/ orphanage
Boarding school hostel
Initiation school
Convent/ monastery/ religious retreat
Defense force barracks/ camp/ ship in harbor
Prison/ correctional institution/ police cells
Community/ church hall (in cases of refuge for disaster)
Refugee camp/ shelter for the homeless

Household Residence Requirement for GATS

GATS-SA used the definition of “household” as specified by StatsSA. A household was defined as a group of people who live together at least four nights a week, eat together and share resources, or a single person who lives alone.²⁸ People who occupy the same DU but do not share food or other essentials, are regarded as separate households. Occupants having such a living arrangement are regarded as living in multiple households. Multiple households occur when two or more households live in the same DU.

Conversely, if persons on a plot, stand or yard eat together, but sleep in separate structures (e.g., a room at the back of the house sometimes occupied by a young adult member of a family), all these persons were regarded as living in one household. Household participants were asked if they had another structure where they spend part of their time. Those with multiple structures were included in the study only if they had lived at the selected address for no less than half of the time in the past 12 months and did not report previous participation in GATS-SA.

Probability of selection and sample Weights

GATS-SA used a recommended three-step approach for sample weight calculation: firstly, a base weight was computed for each respondent, this required random selection in each stage, secondly, the base weights were adjusted for non-response at both household (HH) and individual level, lastly, post-stratification calibration of the adjusted weights to the known population totals was done.

The probability of selection of a respondent for each stage of sample selection is shown below:

- Selection probability of a PSU (p_1) within each strata
- Selection probability of a SSU (p_2) within PSU
- Selection probability of a HH (p_3) within PSU
- Selection probability of the individual within each household (p_4), usually given by $1/(\text{the number of eligible persons in the household})$; obtained from survey response of the selected individual regarding the eligible person(s) in the household.

Base weight (w_b) is the reciprocal of combined probability of selection of a respondent for each stage of sample selection:

$$w_b = 1/(p_1 * p_2 * p_3 * p_4)$$

Household base weight (w_{b_hh}) was calculated for the non-response adjustments:

$$w_{b_hh} = 1/(p_1 * p_2 * p_3)$$

The base weights were adjusted for both HH and person level non-response. HH non-response adjustment factor ranged from 1 to 3 and personal level non-response ranged from 1 to 1.1.

HH non-response adjustment (hh_nr) was calculated for each PSU (121 weighting class):

$$hh_nr = (\sum(w_{b_hh_eligible}) / (\sum(w_{b_hh_completed}))$$

Personal level non-response adjustment (pp_nr) was calculated by the roster-reported gender (male/female), age in years (15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+) and current smoking status (smoking, non-smoking) (16 weighting class):

$$pp_nr = (\sum(w_{b_iq_eligible}) / (\sum(w_{b_iq_completed}))$$

The non-response adjusted weight ($w_{r_hh_pp}$) for completed cases was created by combining base weight with HH non-response adjustment and personal level non-response adjustment.

$$w_{r_hh_pp} = (w_b * hh_nr * pp_nr)$$

Post-stratification calibration weight adjustment (PSA) was applied to ensure that weighted sums of the sample data sums to population control totals. Post-stratification cells were defined by crossing gender (male/female), race (black/non-black), and age group (15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+) of respondents who completed the survey (16 PSA cells).

$$PSA(r) = pop / (\sum w_{r_hh_pp})$$

The final GATS-SA survey weight (w_f) is the product of the individual weight (adjusted for non-response) and PSA factor:

$$w_f = w_{r_hh_pp} * r$$

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The *GATS Core Questionnaire* was adapted for use in South Africa. The adapted questionnaire was reviewed by members of the GATS SA Scientific Advisory Committee which was made up of tobacco control researchers and specialists in study design and statistics. The adapted questionnaire was also reviewed by the GATS Questionnaire Review Committee, an independent body of global experts, to ensure the questions fit within the frame of the GATS.

There are two questionnaires used for the GATS. These are:

Household questionnaire: This questionnaire was used for screening the household for eligibility and to randomly select a respondent from eligible household members. It was administered to consenting heads of households or any person aged 18 or older if the head(s) of the household was/were not available. It solicited information about the number of household members in general and those aged 15 and older and some basic information (age, gender and smoking status) of each household member. Household members aged 15 and older were eligible for inclusion in the system to select an eligible individual respondent in the survey.

Individual questionnaire: The individual questionnaire was administered on one consenting randomly selected household member aged 15 years and older (and with consent from parent/guardian for those under 18 years). It solicited demographic and tobacco-related information from the survey participants. The GATS-SA questionnaire consisted of 12 main sections:

- **Background characteristics:** Gender, age, education, work status, socio-economic status (using household items).
- **Tobacco smoking:** Patterns of smoked tobacco use, former/past tobacco use, age of initiation, use of different smoked tobacco products (cigarettes, pipes, cigars, water pipe, and other smoked tobacco), nicotine dependence, frequency of quit attempts.
- **Water pipe:** Patterns of use, former/past use, age of initiation, nicotine dependence, frequency of quit attempts.
- **Electronic cigarettes:** Awareness of electronic cigarettes, ever use of electronic cigarettes, current use of electronic cigarettes.
- **Heated tobacco products:** Patterns of use, former/past use, age of initiation, brand and flavour of choice, quit attempts.
- **Smokeless tobacco:** Patterns of smokeless tobacco use, former/past smokeless tobacco use, age of initiation of daily use of smokeless tobacco, use of different smokeless tobacco products

(snuff, snus, chew tobacco), nicotine dependence, frequency of quit attempts.

- **Cessation:** Health care worker advice to quit smoking or using smokeless tobacco, method used to quit smoking or using smokeless tobacco, frequency of quit attempts, intentions to quit tobacco.
- **Secondhand Smoke:** Exposure to second-hand smoke at home, indoor smoke-free policy at workplace, exposure to second-hand smoking in public places including government buildings/offices, health care facilities, restaurants, public transportation, schools, universities, bars/night-clubs.
- **Economics:** Types, brands, and quantity of tobacco product purchased, cost of tobacco product(s), and source of tobacco product(s).
- **Media:** Exposure to tobacco messaging, tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship in various media: television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers/magazines, cinema, Internet, public transportation, public walls, others; exposure to sporting events connected with tobacco, exposure to music, theatre, art, and/or fashion events connected with tobacco, exposure to tobacco promotion activities, reaction to health warning labels on cigarette packages, exposure to anti-tobacco advertising and information.
- **Knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions:** Knowledge about health effects of smoking or using smokeless tobacco, and exposure to secondhand smoking; support for smoke-free policies, and support for increase on tobacco product taxes.
- **SAF additional questions:** Access to tobacco products during the COVID-19 lockdown ban, smoking of cannabis including age of initiation and intention to consent to biomedical confirmation of smoking status in future surveys.

QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSLATION

South Africa is a linguistically and culturally diverse country. Therefore, the GATS-SA questionnaire which was in English language was translated into the 10 other official languages to ensure that all respondents' linguistic needs and preferences were catered for, in the survey.

The other 10 official languages of South Africa are Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, siSwati, Tshivenda, Xitsonga, Afrikaans, isiNdebele, isiXhosa and isiZulu (at the time of the survey sign language was not yet adopted as an official language). Furthermore, back translation was employed to ensure that there was no bias introduced by the translation of the materials. This involved an established method where an indigenous language speaker who had not seen the original English version translated the questionnaire back into English. This back translation was then compared with the original version and discrepancies were investigated and corrected where necessary.

Recruitment, Training and Fieldwork

Pretest

A pretest survey was conducted prior to the main survey. The purpose of the pretest was to make sure all necessary steps were taken to reduce all kinds of errors that may arise during the actual survey. During the pretest, the questionnaire and all its translated versions as well as the protocol for data transfer and storage were tested. This helped to ensure a smooth data collection process as well as the high quality of data collected.

Pretest Training

A three-day training from April 6-8, 2021, using the GATS training manual and techniques, was provided to the field team. Training included an overview of the GATS, the GATS protocol, roles and responsibilities, sampling and dwelling unit identification, household questionnaire, individual questionnaire, interviewing techniques, use of handheld devices, data transfer and quality assurance, human science research ethics, respect for socio-cultural norms of individuals and communities, as well as security consciousness. The field supervisor received additional training on how to supervise the fieldwork, ensure data quality, and communicate with project and data management teams. During the training there were also role plays of data collection procedures and questionnaire administration.

Pretest Fieldwork

The pretest was carried out in Gauteng province from April 9-15,

2021, where a total of 122 households were purposively selected from around the Pretoria area to yield a total of 122 participants. Immediately following the pretest fieldwork, a one-day debriefing session was held with members of the project team and field team. The purpose of this session was to discuss successes, challenges, lessons learned, data transfer, data analysis, report writing and to use these to inform any required changes to the procedures and questionnaire prior to the implementation of the full survey.

The pretest sample were carefully selected to be representative of residence (rural/urban), gender, age, tobacco use status and indigenous language speakers. One supervisor and six fieldworkers were recruited for this phase from Gauteng Province.

Mapping and Listing

The mapping and listing of households in selected PSUs were conducted via in-person visits to each of the selected PSUs to create a map that included all the DUs within each PSU and to record a description of each DU (MapEnterprise software installed in handheld devices was used to collect the information). Nineteen teams of two fieldworkers each (totally 38 fieldworkers) were appointed and trained to perform the mapping and listing operation. In each team, one person prepared the map (the mapper) while the other prepared the listing (as recommended by GATS mapping and listing manual).

Mapping and Listing Training

Mapping and listing supervisors and fieldworkers underwent training which was conducted by the specialists who have experience working with Statistics South Africa on national household surveys and experienced in conducting mapping and listing exercises. Training took place over two days at the Pretoria offices of the SAMRC, from March 15-16, 2021. The teams were deployed to the field on the 17th of March 2021 and concluded on the 15th of April 2021.

Mapping and Listing Fieldwork

Mapping and listing exercise generated the list of DUs to be used in the survey. Listing was carried out in all randomly sampled PSUs, and the updated lists of DUs served as a sampling frame for the selection of DUs. During the listing phase, all structures within the PSU (whether a DU or non-DU) were listed and given a feature classification code (e.g., school, DUs, shops). This assisted in identifying the starting points of listing and for landmarks within the PSU. However, when drawing the samples, only the DUs which met the inclusion criteria

were considered. The others were excluded before the sampling exercise was initiated.

For a PSU within an informal settlement, a segmentation process was administered to ensure listing coverage within each selected PSU. Segmentation was done by following passages between the structures. Those passages formed the segment boundaries. The listers counted the number of structures within the segment to determine the segment size. These PSUs were divided into multiple segments of no less than sixty DUs each, with only one segment to be selected at random for inclusion in the survey. All DUs within a selected segment were eligible for the survey. Therefore, for GATS-SA, a cluster was either a PSU or a segment of a PSU in an informal settlement.

Main Survey Fieldwork

The GATS-SA data was collected from May 17, 2021 to August 31, 2021 in all 121 PSUs in all nine provinces of South Africa. 45 fieldworkers (35 field interviewers and 9 field supervisors.) were recruited to conduct the fieldwork. 11 teams comprising of four fieldworkers, including one supervisor each were deployed around the nine provinces. The fieldworkers and supervisors needed to meet a minimum requirement of a pass in Grade 12 and supervisors needed a minimum of one to two-year accredited tertiary education in addition. Field teams consisted of individuals who can fluently speak, read, and write English language plus one other official language predominant in the areas where they were assigned for fieldwork.

Fieldworkers' Training

Field supervisors and interviewers were trained for a period of five days from May 10-14, 2021, this took place in the Gauteng Province. Training was primarily conducted by the SAMRC team with assistance from GeoSpace and the National DoH and with support from the CDC and WHO AFRO and country offices. Training covered the following main topics: Introduction to tobacco control in South Africa, overview of the GATS, the GATS protocol, roles and responsibilities, sampling and dwelling unit identification, household questionnaire, individual questionnaire, interviewing techniques, use of handheld devices, data transfer and quality assurance, human science research ethics and security consciousness. Field supervisors and interviewers were also trained to observe and respect socio-cultural norms of communities involved in this survey. Field supervisors received additional training

on how to supervise fieldwork, which entailed ensuring data quality and liaising with project and data management teams. Training consisted of didactic instruction and role plays of field procedures and questionnaire administration (in the 11 official language versions of the questionnaire).

Data Collection Procedures and Transfer Mechanism

A company experienced in implementing data collection for household national surveys was appointed to implement data collection. Its role on the project included recruitment and supervision of data collectors, arranging logistics related to fieldwork (e.g., accommodation and transportation for interviewers), and providing any equipment for its core staff to perform monitoring of the field work.

Data was collected using handheld electronic data collection devices (tablets). Each field interviewer was provided with a tablet programmed with the household questionnaire, individual questionnaire, and preloaded selected dwelling units along with software for data transfer. The GATS GSS software was used to program the questionnaire and to facilitate the design, administration, collection, and management of data. The data was transferred from the handheld devices to the central office daily, following data transmission protocol.

Fieldwork

Field supervisors were also responsible for collecting survey information like field interviewers; however, they provided additional support to field interviewers in addressing non-response and overall operation of the fieldwork. In addition, the supervisors conducted spot checks to verify the information collected by interviewers and to ensure the accuracy of household identification in the field. Technical support was responsible for providing technical support with respect to concerns raised during data collection and for troubleshooting the handheld devices. The project manager was responsible for the overall operation of the field activities in all nine provinces. The data manager was responsible for managing survey information from the field and addressing challenges with handheld devices. Moreover, the data manager was responsible for storing the data in the GATS SA database, which was password-protected, and performed the preliminary data cleaning.



Training session for fieldworkers for mapping and listing exercise



TOBACCO AND ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE USE

Tobacco Smoking

The percentage distribution and the number of South African residents aged 15 and above according to their use or non-use of any tobacco product by gender are shown in Table 4.1. Prevalence of current tobacco smoking was 25.8% (11.1 million), with 41.2% (8.5 million)

being men and 11.5% (2.6 million) being women. An estimate of 21.2% (9.1 million) of the total population were people who smoked daily and 4.6% (about 2 million) of the total population were people who smoked occasionally. Those who formerly smoked daily constituted 2.7% of the entire population. More than two-thirds of adults (71.5%) had never smoked in their lifetime.

Table 4.1: Percentage and number of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed tobacco smoking status and gender – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Smoking Status	Overall		Male		Female	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
Current tobacco smoker	25.8 (22.8, 29.0)	11,125.6	41.2 (36.6, 45.9)	8,546.7	11.5 (9.2, 14.4)	2,578.9
Daily smoker	21.2 (18.5, 24.1)	9,133.4	35.1 (31.1, 39.3)	7,289.0	8.3 (6.2, 11.0)	1,844.4
Occasional smoker	4.6 (3.6, 5.8)	1,992.2	6.1 (4.8, 7.6)	1,257.7	3.3 (2.3, 4.7)	734.5
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	1.6 (1.0, 2.7)	710.8	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)	525.1	0.8 (0.4, 1.8)	185.7
Occasional smoker, never daily	3.0 (2.5, 3.6)	1,281.4	3.5 (2.8, 4.4)	732.6	2.5 (1.8, 3.4)	548.7
Non-smoker	74.2 (71.0, 77.2)	31,974.1	58.8 (54.1, 63.4)	12,216.0	88.5 (85.6, 90.8)	19,758.1
Former daily smoker	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)	1,165.0	3.8 (2.8, 5.3)	794.6	1.7 (1.1, 2.4)	370.4
Never daily smoker	71.5 (68.1, 74.7)	30,809.1	55.0 (50.0, 59.9)	11,421.3	86.8 (83.7, 89.4)	19,387.8
Former occasional smoker	4.0 (3.3, 4.9)	1,728.4	5.2 (3.9, 7.0)	1,088.9	2.9 (2.0, 4.0)	639.4
Never smoker	67.5 (64.4, 70.4)	29,080.7	49.8 (45.6, 53.9)	10,332.4	83.9 (80.7, 86.7)	18,748.3

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

Smokeless Tobacco Use

The percentage and number of adults, by smokeless tobacco use

status and by gender are presented in Table 4.2. Overall, 4.3% of adults in South Africa used smokeless tobacco, with 2.7% using daily while 1.6% reported using occasionally.

Table 4.2: Percentage and number of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status and gender – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Smokeless Tobacco Use Status	Overall		Male		Female	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
Current smokeless tobacco user	4.3 (3.6, 5.1)	1,846.8	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	237.3	7.2 (6.0, 8.6)	1,609.5
Daily user	2.7 (2.2, 3.3)	1,145.4	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	56.9	4.9 (3.9, 6.1)	1,088.4
Occasional user	1.6 (1.1, 2.4)	701.5	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	180.3	2.3 (1.7, 3.3)	521.1
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	139.2	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	27.7	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	111.5
Occasional user, never daily	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	562.3	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	152.6	1.8 (1.3, 2.6)	409.6
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	95.7 (94.9, 96.4)	41,224.4	98.9 (98.1, 99.3)	20,503.8	92.8 (91.4, 94.0)	20,720.6
Former daily user	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	181.0	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	24.5	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	156.5
Never daily user	95.3 (94.4, 96.0)	41,043.3	98.7 (98.0, 99.2)	20,479.3	92.1 (90.7, 93.3)	20,564.1
Former occasional user	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	357.4	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	127.2	1.0 (0.7, 1.6)	230.2
Never user	94.5 (93.5, 95.3)	40,686.0	98.1 (97.2, 98.7)	20,352.1	91.1 (89.5, 92.4)	20,333.9

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

The Prevalence of Various Tobacco Products

The percentage of adults 15 years and older who smoked various tobacco products, by selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table 4.3, and Table 4.3(cont.) shows these distributions by gender. Almost a quarter (23.4%) of adults in South Africa smoked manufactured cigarettes (38.3% men and 9.5% women), 0.3% smoked pipes full of tobacco, 0.2% smoked cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos, and 3.1% smoked waterpipe (hubbly bubbly). The prevalence of smoking of any type of tobacco product by age ranged from 18.9% among

those aged 65 years and older to 28.6% among those aged 45 to 64 years old.

The percentage of adults who smoked any tobacco product(s) by province ranged from 13.6% in Limpopo to 42.3% in the Northern Cape. By residence, the prevalence of any smoked tobacco product was 28.8% in urban areas and 21.0% in rural areas. By wealth index, the overall prevalence of current tobacco smoking ranged from 20.7% among adults in the low wealth index categories to 32.5% among those in the lowest wealth.

Table 4.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who currently smoked various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Type of Cigarette					Pipes full of tobacco	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Waterpipe/hubbly tobacco	Other smoked tobacco
		Any cigarette ¹	Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek	Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	25.8 (22.8, 29.0)	23.9 (21.3, 26.7)	23.4 (20.8, 26.2)	2.8 (2.1, 3.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	3.1 (2.4, 4.0)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	23.9 (19.5, 28.9)	18.5 (15.1, 22.4)	18.1 (14.7, 22.1)	2.5 (1.5, 4.2)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	7.1 (4.9, 10.0)	1.5 (0.7, 3.3)	
25-44	26.7 (22.7, 31.1)	25.6 (22.0, 29.7)	25.3 (21.7, 29.3)	2.5 (1.8, 3.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	3.1 (2.2, 4.3)	0.5 (0.2, 0.8)	
45-64	28.6 (25.2, 32.1)	27.8 (24.5, 31.5)	27.1 (23.7, 30.7)	3.7 (2.1, 6.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	
65+	18.9 (15.2, 23.3)	17.9 (14.2, 22.3)	16.9 (13.2, 21.4)	2.4 (1.5, 4.0)	0.0 N/A	1.3 (0.4, 3.5)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	2.0 (0.6, 6.5)	
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	28.8 (24.2, 33.8)	27.1 (22.9, 31.7)	27.0 (22.8, 31.5)	2.0 (1.2, 3.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	3.5 (2.7, 4.4)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	
Rural	21.0 (16.8, 25.9)	18.6 (15.4, 22.2)	17.5 (14.2, 21.4)	4.0 (2.8, 5.8)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	2.5 (1.2, 5.0)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	
<i>Education Level</i>										
No formal education	24.9 (17.4, 34.3)	22.6 (15.1, 32.4)	19.8 (12.5, 29.9)	7.1 (4.5, 11.1)	0.0 N/A	1.6 (0.5, 4.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	1.4 (0.6, 3.4)	
Primary/secondary incomplete	28.7 (25.4, 32.3)	26.8 (23.8, 29.9)	26.2 (23.3, 29.4)	3.6 (2.6, 5.0)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	2.8 (1.9, 4.2)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	
Secondary complete	23.8 (19.3, 28.9)	21.4 (17.6, 25.8)	21.1 (17.4, 25.5)	1.5 (0.8, 2.6)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	4.1 (2.8, 6.1)	1.2 (0.5, 2.7)	
College or university+	20.0 (16.2, 24.4)	19.3 (15.5, 23.7)	19.0 (15.3, 23.4)	1.8 (0.5, 7.2)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	2.4 (1.3, 4.6)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	
<i>Wealth index</i>										
Lowest	32.5 (28.1, 37.1)	28.6 (25.9, 31.5)	27.3 (24.1, 30.7)	5.8 (3.3, 9.9)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	4.3 (2.3, 7.9)	1.6 (0.5, 4.4)	
Low	20.7 (16.7, 25.4)	19.6 (15.7, 24.1)	18.9 (15.2, 23.3)	3.6 (2.4, 5.5)	0.2 (0.0, 1.6)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	0.0 N/A	2.2 (1.2, 4.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	
Middle	30.3 (24.7, 36.6)	29.0 (23.4, 35.3)	28.7 (23.1, 35.0)	3.0 (1.6, 5.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	0.6 (0.2, 1.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	3.9 (2.3, 6.6)	0.8 (0.3, 1.9)	
High	22.9 (18.9, 27.5)	21.1 (17.1, 25.8)	21.1 (17.1, 25.7)	2.1 (0.9, 5.1)	0.0 N/A	0.4 (0.1, 1.8)	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	3.0 (2.0, 4.7)	0.7 (0.2, 2.1)	
Highest	25.1 (21.1, 29.7)	23.5 (19.6, 27.8)	23.3 (19.4, 27.7)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	2.7 (1.7, 4.1)	1.0 (0.4, 2.9)	
<i>Province</i>										
Eastern Cape	29.2 (21.6, 38.2)	28.1 (20.6, 37.1)	26.5 (19.0, 35.8)	5.7 (3.6, 9.1)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	1.8 (0.9, 3.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.5)	
Free State	30.8 (27.1, 34.9)	28.5 (23.8, 33.8)	28.3 (23.5, 33.6)	1.4 (0.7, 2.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	2.4 (1.2, 5.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	
Gauteng	23.1 (16.7, 31.0)	21.8 (16.3, 28.7)	21.8 (16.2, 28.6)	2.2 (1.2, 4.3)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	4.0 (3.0, 5.4)	1.2 (0.4, 3.4)	
KwaZulu-Natal	21.7 (18.4, 25.5)	20.8 (17.7, 24.3)	19.6 (16.5, 23.1)	4.7 (3.4, 6.4)	0.0 N/A	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	2.2 (1.4, 3.4)	0.9 (0.3, 2.6)	
Limpopo	13.6 (11.1, 16.5)	11.8 (8.9, 15.5)	11.7 (8.8, 15.3)	1.4 (0.6, 2.9)	0.5 (0.1, 4.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	1.2 (0.6, 2.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	
Mpumalanga	22.2 (18.1, 26.8)	20.6 (16.1, 25.8)	20.3 (16.0, 25.3)	2.1 (1.3, 3.3)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.1 (0.0, 1.1)	2.4 (1.4, 4.1)	0.7 (0.3, 2.0)	
North West	26.5 (22.0, 31.6)	22.0 (18.7, 25.6)	21.8 (18.6, 25.4)	1.7 (1.1, 2.7)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	5.6 (3.7, 8.5)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	
Northern Cape	42.3 (32.3, 53.0)	35.7 (22.8, 51.2)	34.7 (22.4, 49.5)	3.8 (1.2, 11.4)	0.0 N/A	1.2 (0.3, 4.2)	0.2 (0.0, 2.1)	6.6 (2.5, 16.2)	0.0 N/A	
Western Cape	36.9 (30.9, 43.3)	33.9 (28.2, 40.1)	33.7 (28.1, 39.9)	2.0 (0.5, 8.2)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.9 (0.3, 2.3)	3.8 (1.5, 9.4)	1.4 (0.4, 4.1)	

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

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who currently smoked various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product		Type of Cigarette				Kretek <i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	Pipes full of tobacco	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Waterpipe/hubbly bubbly tobacco	Other smoked tobacco
	Any cigarette ¹	Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Manufactured	Hand-rolled						
Male	41.2 (36.6, 45.9)	39.1 (35.0, 43.4)	38.3 (34.3, 42.5)	5.0 (3.8, 6.5)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	4.2 (3.1, 5.6)	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)		
<i>Age (years)</i>											
15-24	36.9 (29.5, 44.9)	30.9 (24.9, 37.6)	30.4 (24.5, 37.0)	4.6 (2.6, 7.7)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 N/A	8.4 (5.6, 12.4)	2.8 (1.2, 6.4)		
25-44	41.7 (35.3, 48.3)	40.7 (34.7, 47.1)	40.2 (34.2, 46.4)	4.4 (3.1, 6.1)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	4.2 (3.0, 5.9)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)		
45-64	47.4 (41.5, 53.5)	46.6 (40.6, 52.8)	45.2 (39.1, 51.4)	6.8 (4.0, 11.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.8 (0.3, 2.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.8 (0.3, 2.3)	1.1 (0.3, 3.9)		
65+	32.0 (25.3, 39.7)	31.8 (25.0, 39.5)	29.8 (23.1, 37.5)	5.2 (2.9, 9.3)	0.0 N/A	2.9 (0.9, 8.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	4.0 (0.8, 17.0)		
<i>Residence</i>											
Urban	42.6 (35.9, 49.5)	40.8 (34.7, 47.2)	40.6 (34.5, 46.9)	3.5 (2.1, 5.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	4.2 (3.1, 5.7)	2.2 (1.2, 4.1)		
Rural	38.6 (33.0, 44.5)	36.0 (31.1, 41.2)	34.1 (29.0, 39.6)	7.8 (5.2, 11.5)	0.3 (0.0, 2.5)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	0.2 (0.0, 0.5)	4.2 (2.2, 7.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)		
<i>Education Level</i>											
No formal education	49.5 (33.4, 65.8)	49.5 (33.4, 65.8)	44.8 (28.9, 61.8)	14.7 (8.6, 24.2)	0.0 N/A	2.5 (0.6, 10.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A		
Primary/secondary incomplete	46.2 (40.7, 51.7)	43.6 (39.0, 48.4)	42.7 (38.1, 47.4)	6.3 (4.5, 8.5)	0.3 (0.1, 1.5)	0.8 (0.4, 1.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	4.5 (2.8, 7.3)	1.3 (0.6, 2.9)		
Secondary complete	37.2 (30.0, 45.0)	35.3 (28.5, 42.8)	34.8 (28.1, 42.3)	2.8 (1.5, 5.1)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.0)	0.6 (0.2, 2.1)	4.1 (2.7, 6.3)	2.4 (1.0, 5.2)		
College or university+	30.2 (23.4, 38.0)	29.1 (22.4, 36.9)	28.6 (22.1, 36.2)	3.7 (0.8, 14.8)	0.0 N/A	0.4 (0.1, 1.9)	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)	3.7 (1.9, 7.1)	1.1 (0.4, 3.5)		
<i>Wealth index</i>											
Lowest	50.0 (42.2, 57.9)	46.3 (40.3, 52.5)	44.5 (38.8, 50.4)	9.4 (5.7, 15.1)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)	6.1 (3.5, 10.5)	2.4 (0.7, 8.0)		
Low	35.3 (27.2, 44.4)	33.9 (26.0, 42.8)	32.6 (25.0, 41.3)	6.2 (4.0, 9.5)	0.5 (0.1, 3.5)	0.7 (0.2, 2.2)	0.0 N/A	2.6 (1.4, 4.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)		
Middle	50.5 (41.4, 59.7)	50.0 (40.8, 59.2)	49.4 (40.2, 58.6)	6.0 (3.1, 11.2)	0.5 (0.1, 1.9)	1.2 (0.5, 3.0)	0.5 (0.1, 1.9)	5.6 (2.8, 10.8)	1.7 (0.7, 4.0)		
High	38.0 (32.7, 43.6)	35.7 (30.3, 41.4)	35.5 (30.2, 41.2)	4.1 (1.5, 10.7)	0.0 N/A	0.8 (0.2, 4.1)	0.3 (0.1, 1.5)	4.8 (2.9, 7.8)	1.5 (0.5, 4.8)		
Highest	36.1 (30.9, 41.7)	34.4 (29.2, 40.1)	34.1 (28.8, 39.8)	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.7 (0.2, 2.4)	2.8 (1.8, 4.3)	2.0 (0.7, 5.5)		
Female	11.5 (9.2, 14.4)	9.7 (7.6, 12.3)	9.5 (7.5, 12.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	2.1 (1.4, 3.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)		
<i>Age (years)</i>											
15-24	10.7 (7.4, 15.1)	5.9 (3.5, 9.6)	5.7 (3.4, 9.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	5.7 (3.3, 9.8)	0.2 (0.0, 1.6)		
25-44	11.5 (8.7, 15.1)	10.4 (8.0, 13.4)	10.3 (7.9, 13.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	1.9 (1.0, 3.5)	0.0 N/A		
45-64	12.6 (9.5, 16.4)	11.9 (8.9, 15.8)	11.7 (8.7, 15.6)	1.1 (0.5, 2.5)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)		
65+	11.0 (7.2, 16.5)	9.5 (5.8, 15.1)	9.1 (5.5, 14.7)	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.0, 2.1)	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)		
<i>Residence</i>											
Urban	14.8 (11.1, 19.5)	13.2 (9.8, 17.7)	13.2 (9.8, 17.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	2.8 (1.8, 4.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)		
Rural	6.8 (4.2, 10.8)	4.5 (3.0, 6.8)	4.2 (2.6, 6.6)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)		
<i>Education Level</i>											
No formal education	8.8 (5.3, 14.3)	5.0 (2.4, 10.1)	3.5 (1.4, 8.4)	2.1 (0.7, 6.2)	0.0 N/A	1.0 (0.2, 3.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	2.3 (0.9, 5.5)		
Primary/secondary incomplete	12.2 (9.6, 15.5)	10.9 (8.4, 14.1)	10.7 (8.2, 13.9)	1.2 (0.6, 2.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)		
Secondary complete	11.5 (8.5, 15.2)	8.5 (6.2, 11.6)	8.5 (6.2, 11.6)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	4.1 (2.4, 7.0)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)		

College or university+	Wealth index	9.9	(4.3, 21.4)	9.5	(3.9, 21.2)	9.5	(3.9, 21.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	1.2	(0.5, 3.1)	0.0	N/A
Lowest		11.6	(6.7, 19.2)	7.5	(4.8, 11.5)	6.8	(4.0, 11.3)	1.5	(0.7, 3.3)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 1.0)	0.0	N/A	2.2	(0.8, 5.6)	0.5	(0.2, 1.4)
Low		8.5	(6.1, 11.8)	7.7	(5.3, 11.1)	7.6	(5.2, 11.0)	1.4	(0.6, 3.5)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	N/A	1.9	(0.5, 7.0)	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)
Middle		11.2	(7.6, 16.2)	9.2	(6.1, 13.7)	9.2	(6.1, 13.7)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	2.4	(1.0, 5.8)	0.0	N/A
High		11.1	(7.1, 16.9)	9.8	(6.0, 15.6)	9.8	(5.9, 15.6)	0.5	(0.2, 1.4)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	1.7	(0.9, 3.2)	0.0	N/A
Highest		14.6	(10.5, 19.8)	12.9	(9.1, 18.1)	12.9	(9.0, 18.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.3	(0.0, 2.0)	2.5	(1.2, 5.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Number of Users of Various Tobacco Products

The number of adults who used various tobacco products by selected demographics is presented in Table 4.4. Table 4.4 (cont.) shows these distributions by gender. About 11 million adults aged 15 years and

older used at least one type of smoked tobacco products while about 10 million smoked any cigarette product. The number of those who used any smoked tobacco product by province ranged from about 617 thousand in Limpopo to almost 2.8 million in the Western Cape Province. About 8.5 million men and 2.6 million women used any smoked tobacco product in South Africa.

Table 4.4: Number of adults ≥15 years old who current smoked of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette				Kretek	Pipes full of tobacco	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Waterpipe/hubbly tobacco	Other smoked tobacco
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Number in thousands						
Overall	11,125.6	10,291.3	10,084.1	1,198.3	32.8	137.7	96.2	1,341.8	369.0		
<i>Age (years)</i>											
15-24	2,301.7	1,780.8	1,748.7	243.6	0.0	5.9	0.0	681.7	145.1		
25-44	5,286.6	5,081.5	5,020.8	496.2	28.0	41.5	91.0	608.4	90.6		
45-64	2,838.6	2,767.2	2,690.7	368.7	4.8	43.8	5.2	44.9	60.2		
65+	698.7	661.7	623.9	89.8	0.0	46.4	0.0	6.7	73.1		
<i>Residence</i>											
Urban	7,697.8	7,255.3	7,218.6	540.5	7.8	67.9	84.8	931.3	316.5		
Rural	3,427.8	3,036.0	2,865.5	657.8	24.9	69.7	11.5	410.6	52.5		
<i>Education Level</i>											
No formal education	342.3	310.3	272.1	97.6	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	19.0		
Primary/secondary incomplete	6,234.6	5,820.4	5,698.5	788.3	32.8	88.9	13.9	613.3	145.9		
Secondary complete	0.0	3,067.6	3,033.7	208.8	0.0	14.8	59.0	591.9	172.7		
College or university+	1,121.3	1,079.9	1,066.7	103.6	0.0	12.3	23.4	136.6	31.4		
<i>Wealth index</i>											
Lowest	2,644.7	2,331.4	2,225.3	472.2	0.0	18.9	11.0	352.6	126.8		
Low	1,910.8	1,808.2	1,750.2	333.1	20.1	36.0	0.0	201.8	18.5		
Middle	1,710.2	1,636.1	1,620.0	168.0	12.6	33.5	13.7	222.3	45.9		
High	1,908.2	1,758.8	1,752.4	174.2	0.0	30.5	12.7	253.8	54.6		
Highest	2,951.7	2,756.8	2,736.2	50.9	0.0	18.7	58.9	311.5	123.3		
<i>Province</i>											
Eastern Cape	1,184.6	1,141.2	1,076.5	233.2	7.8	30.4	4.3	72.0	19.4		
Free State	699.9	647.5	642.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	55.1	0.7		
Gauteng	2,474.1	2,337.6	2,331.8	240.1	0.0	23.8	5.8	430.8	129.8		
KwaZulu-Natal	1,532.5	1,471.6	1,382.3	330.2	0.0	34.3	0.0	152.2	62.3		
Limpopo	616.5	535.3	530.4	61.8	24.9	9.9	11.7	53.0	23.2		
Mpumalanga	708.7	657.7	648.5	65.8	0.0	4.5	4.8	75.5	23.7		
North West	756.5	626.9	623.2	48.5	0.0	4.2	1.5	159.9	8.4		
Northern Cape	388.4	328.2	318.7	35.0	0.0	10.7	1.9	60.3	0.0		
Western Cape	2,764.5	2,545.3	2,530.6	152.4	0.0	19.8	64.4	283.1	101.5		

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

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

Table 4.4 (cont.): Number of adults ≥15 years old who currently smoked various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Type of Cigarette					Pipes full of tobacco	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Waterpipe/hubbly tobacco	Other smoked tobacco
		Any cigarette ¹	Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Kretek	Number in thousands				
Male	8,546.7	8,122.3	7,951.5	1,037.2	32.8	123.9	78.5	865.5	331.5	
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	1,788.9	1,499.7	1,475.2	220.8	0.0	5.9	0.0	406.6	134.8	
25-44	4,149.1	4,054.5	4,002.0	433.5	28.0	41.5	73.7	421.8	90.6	
45-64	2,162.1	2,124.5	2,058.5	309.8	4.8	36.5	4.8	37.1	50.5	
65+	446.5	443.5	415.7	73.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	55.7	
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	5,732.4	5,495.2	5,461.9	468.4	7.8	64.7	67.5	562.5	302.8	
Rural	2,814.3	2,627.1	2,489.5	568.7	24.9	59.2	11.0	302.9	28.8	
<i>Education Level</i>										
No formal education	269.1	269.1	243.4	80.1	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Primary/secondary incomplete	4,865.7	4,599.4	4,501.4	659.0	32.8	83.6	13.9	478.9	137.8	
Secondary complete	2,556.9	2,428.6	2,394.8	194.5	0.0	14.8	41.7	283.7	162.3	
College or university+	842.0	812.0	798.8	103.6	0.0	11.9	23.0	102.8	31.4	
<i>Wealth index</i>										
Lowest	2,214.8	2,051.0	1,971.9	415.3	0.0	10.8	11.0	271.1	107.5	
Low	1,479.5	1,417.1	1,366.0	261.3	20.1	30.7	0.0	108.3	10.7	
Middle	1,383.3	1,368.0	1,351.9	163.6	12.6	33.5	13.7	152.6	45.9	
High	1,388.5	1,301.8	1,296.5	149.5	0.0	30.5	12.7	174.2	54.6	
Highest	2,080.6	1,984.4	1,965.2	47.6	0.0	18.3	41.2	159.3	113.0	
Female	2,578.9	2,169.0	2,132.6	161.2	0.0	13.7	17.7	476.4	37.5	
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	512.8	281.1	273.4	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	275.2	10.3	
25-44	1,137.4	1,027.0	1,018.8	62.7	0.0	0.0	17.3	186.6	0.0	
45-64	676.4	642.7	632.2	58.9	0.0	7.4	0.4	7.8	9.7	
65+	252.2	218.2	208.2	16.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	6.7	17.4	
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	1,965.4	1,760.1	1,756.6	72.1	0.0	3.2	17.3	368.7	13.7	
Rural	613.5	409.0	376.0	89.1	0.0	10.5	0.4	107.6	23.8	
<i>Education Level</i>										
No formal education	73.2	41.2	28.7	17.5	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	
Primary/secondary incomplete	1,368.9	1,221.0	1,197.1	129.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	134.3	8.1	
Secondary complete	857.5	638.9	638.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	17.3	308.2	10.3	
College or university+	279.4	267.8	267.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	33.8	0.0	
<i>Wealth index</i>										
Lowest	429.9	280.4	253.4	56.9	0.0	8.0	0.0	81.5	19.3	
Low	431.3	391.1	384.2	71.8	0.0	5.3	0.0	93.5	7.8	
Middle	326.9	268.1	268.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.7	0.0	
High	519.6	457.1	455.8	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.5	0.0	
Highest	871.2	772.4	771.1	3.3	0.0	0.4	17.7	152.2	10.3	

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

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled, and kretek cigarettes.

Frequency of Smoking

The percentage distribution of the adult population (15 years and older) by smoking frequency according to daily use, occasional use and non-smoking is illustrated in Table 4.5. Table 4.5 (cont.) shows

these distributions by gender. Overall, about two fifths (21.2%) of adults in South Africa smoked daily and 4.6% smoked occasionally. Among men, 35.1% smoked daily and 6.1% smoked occasionally. Among women, 8.3% smoked daily, 3.3% smoked occasionally.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old, by tobacco smoking frequency, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Tobacco Smoking Frequency						Total
	Daily		Occasional ¹		Non-smoker		
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall	21.2	(18.5, 24.1)	4.6	(3.6, 5.8)	74.2	(71.0, 77.2)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	16.2	(12.4, 20.9)	7.6	(5.7, 10.1)	76.1	(71.1, 80.5)	100
25-44	22.2	(18.4, 26.6)	4.5	(3.2, 6.2)	73.3	(68.9, 77.3)	100
45-64	25.8	(22.4, 29.4)	2.8	(1.9, 4.1)	71.4	(67.9, 74.8)	100
65+	16.4	(13.3, 20.2)	2.5	(1.3, 5.0)	81.1	(76.7, 84.8)	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	24.2	(19.8, 29.2)	4.5	(3.5, 5.8)	71.2	(66.2, 75.8)	100
Rural	16.2	(13.7, 19.1)	4.8	(3.0, 7.4)	79.0	(74.1, 83.2)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	23.9	(16.5, 33.3)	1.0	(0.4, 2.7)	75.1	(65.7, 82.6)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	23.5	(20.2, 27.1)	5.2	(4.0, 6.7)	71.3	(67.7, 74.6)	100
Secondary complete	19.1	(15.0, 23.9)	4.7	(3.4, 6.5)	76.2	(71.1, 80.7)	100
College or university+	17.1	(13.6, 21.3)	2.9	(1.9, 4.6)	80.0	(75.6, 83.8)	100
<i>Wealth index</i>							
Lowest	25.7	(23.4, 28.2)	6.7	(4.0, 11.1)	67.5	(62.9, 71.9)	100
Low	15.9	(11.8, 21.1)	4.8	(3.7, 6.2)	79.3	(74.6, 83.3)	100
Middle	26.0	(20.6, 32.2)	4.3	(2.9, 6.4)	69.7	(63.4, 75.3)	100
High	19.1	(15.3, 23.6)	3.8	(2.5, 5.9)	77.1	(72.5, 81.1)	100
Highest	21.4	(17.9, 25.4)	3.7	(2.6, 5.4)	74.9	(70.3, 78.9)	100

¹ Occasional refers to less than daily smoking.

Table 4.5 (cont.): Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old, by tobacco smoking frequency, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Tobacco Smoking Frequency						Total
	Daily		Occasional ¹		Non-smoker		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Male	35.1	(31.1, 39.3)	6.1	(4.8, 7.6)	58.8	(54.1, 63.4)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	27.7	(20.9, 35.5)	9.2	(6.7, 12.6)	63.1	(55.1, 70.5)	100
25-44	36.0	(30.4, 42.1)	5.6	(4.0, 7.9)	58.3	(51.7, 64.7)	100
45-64	43.2	(37.2, 49.4)	4.2	(2.9, 6.2)	52.6	(46.5, 58.5)	100
65+	27.8	(22.0, 34.5)	4.2	(1.5, 11.4)	68.0	(60.3, 74.7)	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	37.3	(31.2, 43.9)	5.3	(3.9, 7.1)	57.4	(50.5, 64.1)	100
Rural	31.0	(26.9, 35.4)	7.5	(5.6, 10.1)	61.4	(55.5, 67.0)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	47.7	(31.6, 64.3)	1.8	(0.6, 5.5)	50.5	(34.2, 66.6)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	38.8	(33.6, 44.3)	7.3	(5.6, 9.6)	53.8	(48.3, 59.3)	100
Secondary complete	32.3	(26.2, 39.0)	4.9	(3.1, 7.6)	62.8	(55.0, 70.0)	100
College or university+	25.6	(19.2, 33.2)	4.6	(2.6, 8.1)	69.8	(62.0, 76.6)	100
<i>Wealth index</i>							
Lowest	41.9	(36.3, 47.7)	8.1	(5.4, 12.1)	50.0	(42.1, 57.8)	100
Low	28.7	(22.0, 36.4)	6.7	(4.6, 9.7)	64.7	(55.6, 72.8)	100
Middle	45.3	(36.3, 54.6)	5.3	(3.4, 8.2)	49.5	(40.3, 58.6)	100
High	32.8	(27.3, 38.8)	5.2	(3.1, 8.6)	62.0	(56.4, 67.3)	100
Highest	31.2	(26.0, 36.9)	4.9	(3.4, 7.0)	63.9	(58.3, 69.1)	100
Female	8.3	(6.2, 11.0)	3.3	(2.3, 4.7)	88.5	(85.6, 90.8)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	4.7	(2.5, 8.4)	6.0	(3.6, 9.9)	89.3	(84.9, 92.6)	100
25-44	8.2	(5.6, 11.9)	3.3	(2.0, 5.4)	88.5	(84.9, 91.3)	100
45-64	11.0	(8.1, 14.6)	1.6	(0.8, 3.1)	87.4	(83.6, 90.5)	100
65+	9.5	(5.7, 15.4)	1.5	(0.7, 3.3)	89.0	(83.5, 92.8)	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	11.0	(7.4, 15.9)	3.8	(2.7, 5.3)	85.2	(80.5, 88.9)	100
Rural	4.3	(3.2, 5.6)	2.5	(1.0, 6.3)	93.2	(89.2, 95.8)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	8.4	(4.9, 13.8)	0.5	(0.1, 3.3)	91.2	(85.7, 94.7)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	9.0	(6.7, 12.1)	3.2	(2.1, 5.0)	87.8	(84.5, 90.4)	100
Secondary complete	7.0	(4.3, 11.0)	4.5	(2.8, 7.2)	88.5	(84.8, 91.5)	100
College or university+	8.7	(3.8, 18.7)	1.2	(0.4, 3.3)	90.1	(78.6, 95.7)	100
<i>Wealth index</i>							
Lowest	6.5	(4.7, 9.1)	5.0	(2.0, 11.8)	88.4	(80.8, 93.3)	100
Low	5.3	(2.9, 9.4)	3.2	(1.5, 6.6)	91.5	(88.2, 93.9)	100
Middle	7.8	(4.8, 12.3)	3.4	(1.7, 6.8)	88.8	(83.8, 92.4)	100
High	8.4	(5.1, 13.6)	2.7	(1.5, 5.0)	88.9	(83.1, 92.9)	100
Highest	11.9	(8.4, 16.7)	2.6	(1.3, 5.2)	85.4	(80.2, 89.5)	100

¹ Occasional refers to less than daily smoking.

Number of Manufactured Cigarettes Smoked Per Day

Table 4.6 presents the number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day by gender and other demographic characteristics among adults who smoked cigarettes daily. The average number of

cigarettes smoked per day was 8.5 cigarette sticks. Overall, almost two-fifths of adults who smoke cigarettes (i.e. 39.9%) smoked between five to nine cigarettes per day while about a quarter (24.6%) smoked less than five cigarettes a day. The mean number of cigarettes smoked per day by gender shows women smoked an average of 8.9 cigarettes per day and men smoked an average of 8.4 cigarettes per day.

Table 4.6: Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among adults who smoked cigarettes daily aged ≥15 years old, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹		Distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day ¹										Total
			<5		5-9		10-14		15-24		≥25		
	Mean (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)										
Overall	8.5	(7.8, 9.2)	24.6	(19.6, 30.3)	39.9	(34.3, 45.8)	19.4	(16.0, 23.4)	13.8	(9.3, 20.0)	2.3	(1.3, 3.9)	100
<i>Gender</i>													
Male	8.4	(7.7, 9.1)	23.2	(18.4, 28.9)	42.7	(36.5, 49.2)	18.9	(15.6, 22.6)	12.9	(9.1, 18.1)	2.3	(1.2, 4.3)	100
Female	8.9	(7.6, 10.2)	30.1	(22.3, 39.3)	28.6	(21.0, 37.6)	21.7	(15.9, 28.8)	17.4	(9.0, 31.1)	2.2	(0.9, 5.4)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>													
15-24	8.4	(6.7, 10.2)	22.1	(14.0, 33.2)	39.6	(27.4, 53.2)	21.2	(12.3, 34.0)	17.0	(7.2, 35.0)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	100
25-44	8.3	(7.6, 9.0)	25.2	(17.4, 34.9)	41.0	(32.8, 49.7)	20.5	(16.0, 25.9)	11.2	(7.3, 16.8)	2.1	(1.2, 3.8)	100
45-64	8.9	(7.7, 10.1)	22.1	(16.9, 28.3)	40.7	(33.8, 48.0)	17.9	(12.5, 24.9)	15.1	(10.2, 21.8)	4.2	(1.7, 10.0)	100
65+	8.3	(5.9, 10.7)	37.1	(22.8, 54.2)	29.1	(16.1, 46.7)	13.6	(5.9, 28.4)	20.2	(8.7, 40.0)	0.0	N/A	100
<i>Residence</i>													
Urban	9.0	(8.1, 9.8)	19.8	(15.2, 25.4)	40.8	(33.5, 48.5)	21.0	(16.8, 25.8)	15.9	(10.0, 24.4)	2.5	(1.3, 4.7)	100
Rural	7.3	(6.9, 7.7)	36.9	(29.2, 45.4)	37.5	(31.9, 43.5)	15.5	(11.7, 20.3)	8.3	(6.1, 11.3)	1.7	(0.8, 3.8)	100
<i>Education Level</i>													
No formal education	7.6	(5.5, 9.7)	26.5	(13.6, 45.2)	44.2	(23.5, 67.2)	19.6	(6.0, 47.9)	9.7	(2.2, 34.3)	0.0	N/A	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	8.3	(7.5, 9.0)	24.6	(18.2, 32.3)	41.6	(36.0, 47.5)	18.8	(15.3, 22.8)	13.3	(9.9, 17.6)	1.7	(0.8, 3.7)	100
Secondary complete	8.4	(7.3, 9.4)	24.6	(17.9, 32.8)	38.2	(29.6, 47.7)	22.6	(16.8, 29.7)	11.9	(5.7, 23.0)	2.7	(0.8, 8.6)	100
College or university+	10.3	(7.7, 13.0)	23.4	(13.9, 36.6)	34.5	(18.8, 54.6)	13.9	(7.6, 24.0)	23.7	(8.9, 49.7)	4.5	(1.4, 13.4)	100
<i>Wealth index</i>													
Lowest	7.9	(7.3, 8.6)	30.8	(18.7, 46.3)	40.4	(32.2, 49.2)	15.9	(11.6, 21.4)	11.1	(6.9, 17.4)	1.8	(0.8, 4.0)	100
Low	6.6	(6.0, 7.3)	34.5	(26.6, 43.4)	44.0	(36.4, 52.0)	14.6	(10.2, 20.4)	6.4	(3.7, 10.9)	0.5	(0.1, 2.1)	100
Middle	7.4	(6.5, 8.3)	22.6	(14.5, 33.3)	50.4	(40.1, 60.8)	17.4	(11.9, 24.8)	8.5	(4.8, 14.8)	1.0	(0.3, 3.7)	100
High	8.0	(6.9, 9.0)	28.1	(21.3, 36.1)	37.8	(30.5, 45.7)	21.3	(15.7, 28.3)	10.1	(5.5, 17.7)	2.7	(0.7, 9.5)	100
Highest	11.0	(9.5, 12.5)	13.0	(7.9, 20.8)	32.3	(21.0, 46.0)	24.9	(17.6, 34.0)	25.6	(14.5, 41.1)	4.1	(1.5, 10.7)	100

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

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

The distribution of the average age of smoking initiation among adults aged 20 to 34 years old who ever smoked is presented in Table 4.7. The average age at which adults aged 20 to 34 years old initiated smoking was 17.6 years old. Overall, almost a third (30.3%) of people

aged 20 to 34 years old who smoked initiated smoking at 17 to 19 years old while about a quarter (25.1%) initiated smoking between 15 to 16 years old. The average age of initiation for men was 17.4 years and for women 18.5 years. About a fifth (20.1%) of men and just over a tenth of women (12.9%) aged 20 to 30 years old initiated smoking before the age of 15. About one-fifth (20.9%) of urban residents and 13.5% of rural residents initiated smoking before the age of 15.

Table 4.7: Average age and percentage distribution of 20-34 year old adults who ever smoked by age at smoking initiation, gender and residence – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of smoking initiation (years) ¹	Age at smoking initiation (years) ¹								Total
		<15		15-16		17-19		20+		
	<i>Mean (95% CI)</i>	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>								
Overall	17.6 (17.0, 18.3)	18.3 (14.1, 23.5)	25.1 (21.3, 29.4)	30.3 (24.8, 36.4)	26.3 (21.1, 32.2)					100
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	17.4 (16.6, 18.1)	20.1 (14.7, 26.9)	26.7 (21.5, 32.7)	27.7 (21.3, 35.2)	25.4 (18.4, 33.9)					100
Female	18.5 (17.5, 19.4)	12.9 (7.3, 22.0)	20.3 (10.6, 35.5)	37.9 (27.5, 49.7)	28.8 (19.9, 39.7)					100
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	17.3 (16.4, 18.3)	20.9 (15.3, 27.9)	26.4 (21.5, 32.1)	29.5 (22.4, 37.9)	23.1 (15.7, 32.5)					100
Rural	18.2 (17.7, 18.7)	13.5 (10.2, 17.6)	22.7 (17.7, 28.6)	31.7 (25.0, 39.2)	32.2 (27.6, 37.1)					100

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

The distribution of the average age of smoking initiation characterised by gender and residence among adults aged 20 to 34 years old who smoked daily is displayed in Table 4.8. The average age of initiation of smoking among adults aged 20 to 30 years old who ever smoked daily

was 18.8 years old. The proportions of adults aged 20 to 30 years who initiated smoking before the age of 15 years among urban and rural residents were 13.3% and 3.6% respectively.

Table 4.8: Average age and percentage distribution of 20- to 30-year-old adults who ever smoked tobacco daily by age at daily smoking initiation, gender and residence – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of daily smoking initiation (years) ¹	Age at daily smoking initiation (years) ¹								Total
		<15		15-16		17-19		20+		
	<i>Mean (95% CI)</i>	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>								
Overall	18.8 (18.0, 19.5)	9.8 (6.1, 15.2)	20.7 (14.9, 28.2)	31.4 (23.4, 40.7)	38.1 (27.9, 49.4)					100
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	18.6 (18.0, 19.3)	9.7 (5.5, 16.4)	21.9 (15.4, 30.3)	31.0 (22.5, 40.9)	37.4 (28.2, 47.6)					100
Female	19.4 (17.8, 21.0)	10.1 (4.5, 21.1)	15.2 (8.7, 25.2)	33.6 (17.7, 54.3)	41.1 (23.6, 61.2)					100
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	18.0 (17.4, 18.5)	13.3 (8.6, 20.0)	24.1 (16.2, 34.3)	36.2 (25.9, 47.9)	26.4 (21.3, 32.1)					100
Rural	20.2 (19.2, 21.1)	3.6 (1.5, 8.6)	14.8 (10.2, 21.1)	23.2 (14.3, 35.2)	58.4 (41.8, 73.3)					100

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

Prevalence of former daily smoking and the Quit Ratio

The percentage of all adults who ever smoked daily and who formerly smoked daily, by selected demographic characteristics is presented

in Table 4.9. Results show that among all adults, 2.7% had formerly smoked daily (3.8% of men and 1.7% of women). Among adults who have ever smoked daily, about a tenth (10.6%) reported to have formerly smoked daily (9.2% of men and 15.4% of women).

Table 4.9: Percentage of all adults and ≥15 years old adults who ever daily smoked who formerly daily smoked, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokers ¹ (Among All Adults)		Former Daily Smokers ¹ (Among Ever Daily Smokers) ²	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	2.7	(2.1, 3.5)	10.6	(8.2, 13.5)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	3.8	(2.8, 5.3)	9.2	(6.8, 12.5)
Female	1.7	(1.1, 2.4)	15.4	(11.1, 21.0)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	0.8	(0.4, 1.6)	4.4	(2.1, 8.9)
25-44	1.8	(1.1, 3.0)	7.0	(4.6, 10.5)
45-64	4.2	(3.0, 6.1)	13.5	(9.2, 19.2)
65+	8.3	(5.6, 12.2)	31.5	(22.2, 42.6)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	3.1	(2.2, 4.5)	10.9	(8.1, 14.5)
Rural	2.0	(1.5, 2.8)	9.9	(6.2, 15.3)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	2.6	(1.4, 4.8)	9.5	(4.7, 18.4)
Primary/secondary incomplete	2.8	(2.0, 3.8)	9.7	(7.1, 13.1)
Secondary complete	2.0	(1.2, 3.3)	9.2	(6.0, 13.7)
College or university+	4.3	(2.6, 6.9)	19.1	(11.8, 29.2)
<i>Wealth index</i>				
Lowest	1.8	(0.8, 3.6)	5.6	(2.6, 11.6)
Low	2.2	(1.4, 3.2)	11.1	(8.2, 14.9)
Middle	2.2	(1.4, 3.4)	7.5	(4.7, 11.7)
High	2.3	(1.4, 3.7)	10.1	(6.6, 15.1)
Highest	4.4	(3.3, 5.7)	16.2	(11.8, 21.8)

¹ Current non-smokers.

² Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

Time Since Quitting Smoking

The percentage of respondents who formerly smoked daily (currently not smoking) and the time that had elapsed since they quit smoking is shown in Table 4.10. Almost half of the respondents who formerly smoked daily (48.1%) had quit smoking for ten years or longer, while

just over one-tenth (11.7%) had quit since less than one year prior to the survey. Among female respondents who formerly smoked daily, 43.7% had quit since the last 10 years or more while 10.1% had quit five to less than 10 years ago. Approximately half of all male respondents (50.1%) who formerly smoked daily had quit for 10 years or more while 6.7% had quit less than one year ago.

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of ≥15 years old adults who formerly smoked daily, by time since quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Time since quitting smoking (years) ¹								Total
	<1		1 to <5		5 to <10		≥10		
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	11.7	(6.6, 19.9)	28.5	(20.8, 37.6)	11.8	(6.6, 20.0)	48.1	(39.1, 57.2)	100
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	6.7	(3.1, 13.9)	30.6	(21.6, 41.4)	12.6	(6.6, 22.6)	50.1	(40.6, 59.7)	100
Female	22.4	(10.1, 42.5)	23.9	(10.1, 46.9)	10.1	(4.5, 21.0)	43.7	(24.0, 65.6)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
25-44	23.9	(13.2, 39.2)	38.7	(22.0, 58.7)	21.5	(10.8, 38.5)	15.9	(8.4, 27.8)	100
45-64	3.5	(1.2, 9.9)	22.6	(12.6, 37.1)	13.3	(5.6, 28.4)	60.6	(47.7, 72.2)	100
65+	2.2	(0.3, 14.3)	15.8	(6.9, 32.5)	1.2	(0.3, 4.9)	80.8	(63.1, 91.2)	100
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	13.0	(6.4, 24.5)	26.4	(17.4, 37.9)	13.7	(7.0, 25.0)	46.9	(35.5, 58.7)	100
Rural	8.4	(3.6, 18.1)	33.7	(21.4, 48.7)	6.9	(3.1, 14.5)	51.0	(39.0, 62.9)	100
<i>Education Level</i>									
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	17.6	(8.8, 32.1)	26.6	(17.8, 37.7)	11.9	(6.5, 20.8)	43.9	(34.2, 54.2)	100
Secondary complete	2.8	(0.8, 9.1)	42.4	(25.0, 61.9)	9.5	(3.7, 22.4)	45.2	(27.8, 63.9)	100
College or university+	9.3	(1.6, 39.3)	18.3	(6.0, 43.8)	15.9	(4.0, 46.2)	56.5	(30.7, 79.2)	100
<i>Wealth index</i>									
Lowest	25.5	(9.2, 53.4)	28.7	(12.5, 53.0)	4.1	(1.3, 12.5)	41.7	(25.0, 60.6)	100
Low	17.6	(6.9, 38.1)	40.7	(24.9, 58.8)	13.7	(5.7, 29.4)	27.9	(15.4, 45.3)	100
Middle	1.7	(0.2, 11.7)	43.4	(23.4, 65.8)	14.4	(4.5, 37.5)	40.6	(20.6, 64.2)	100
High	5.3	(1.5, 17.2)	13.0	(5.0, 30.1)	23.6	(7.5, 53.9)	58.1	(35.9, 77.4)	100
Highest	10.3	(3.0, 29.8)	25.8	(15.2, 40.2)	8.1	(2.2, 26.2)	55.8	(40.4, 70.2)	100

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

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

Prevalence of Current Tobacco Use by Type of Use

The percentage of participants who were currently using tobacco across various demographic characteristics as well as the types of tobacco products used are presented in Table 4.11. Just under a third (29.4%) of all survey participants were currently using tobacco. Overall, 41.7% of men and 17.9% of women reported using tobacco. Among those currently using tobacco, over four fifths (85.3%) used smoked products only, 12.1% used smokeless products only, 2.5% used both smoked and smokeless products, while 0.1% used smoked and heated tobacco products simultaneously.

The prevalence of tobacco use ranged from just under a quarter (24.2%) among those aged 15 to 24 years old to about a third (34.5%), among those aged 45 to 65 years old.

Among those who were using tobacco, 85.3% used smoked tobacco products only (97.2% of men and 59.5% of women).

The percentage distribution of current tobacco smoking, smokeless tobacco use, and electronic cigarette use among adults by patterns of use and selected demographic characteristics are presented in Table 4.11a. Among all adults, 30.3% were currently using smoked, smokeless tobacco and/or electronic cigarettes. More than three-quarter (78.7%) of those who were using smoked and/or smokeless tobacco and/or electronic cigarettes used smoked products only. About a tenth (11.7%) used smokeless products only, 2.9% used electronic cigarettes only, 2.4% used both smoked and smokeless products and 4.2% used both smoked products and electronic cigarettes.

The use of electronic cigarettes by age ranged from 0.0%, among those aged 65 years and older to 4.8% among those aged 15 to 24 years old and by residence, 1.1% among rural residents to 3.8% among urban residents. Electronic cigarette use by level of education ranged from 0% among those with no formal education to 6.2% among those with college or university education.

Table 4.11: Percentage and distribution of current tobacco use among ≥15 years old adults, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Type of Current Tobacco Use ²									
	Current Tobacco Users ¹					Type of Current Tobacco Use ²				
	Smoked only	Smokeless only	Heated tobacco products only	Both smoked and smokeless	Both smoked and heated tobacco products	Both smokeless and heated tobacco products	Smoked, smokeless, and heated tobacco products	Total		
Overall	29.4 (26.4, 32.5)	85.3 (82.4, 87.8)	12.1 (10.0, 14.6)	2.5 (1.5, 4.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	41.7 (37.0, 46.5)	97.2 (95.6, 98.2)	1.2 (0.6, 2.8)	1.5 (0.8, 2.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
Female	17.9 (15.6, 20.5)	59.5 (51.4, 67.1)	35.6 (28.4, 43.5)	4.6 (2.8, 7.5)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	24.2 (19.8, 29.2)	97.1 (94.2, 98.5)	1.2 (0.5, 3.4)	1.5 (0.5, 4.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
25-44	30.1 (25.7, 34.9)	85.4 (80.8, 89.1)	11.4 (8.8, 14.6)	3.1 (1.5, 6.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
45-64	34.5 (31.3, 37.9)	80.8 (75.3, 85.3)	17.3 (12.9, 22.7)	1.8 (0.8, 4.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
65+	25.3 (21.4, 29.5)	71.2 (61.2, 79.6)	25.0 (17.3, 34.5)	3.6 (1.7, 7.3)	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	31.9 (27.5, 36.6)	88.6 (84.8, 91.6)	9.8 (7.0, 13.5)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
Rural	25.3 (20.6, 30.6)	78.3 (75.3, 81.1)	17.0 (14.2, 20.2)	4.5 (2.6, 7.7)	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
<i>Education Level</i>										
No formal education	35.3 (27.1, 44.5)	61.4 (45.8, 75.0)	29.0 (18.0, 43.3)	8.7 (2.9, 23.4)	0.9 (0.3, 3.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
Primary/secondary incomplete	34.1 (31.0, 37.5)	81.1 (76.5, 84.9)	16.0 (12.4, 20.3)	2.9 (1.6, 5.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
Secondary complete	25.1 (20.2, 30.7)	93.1 (89.8, 95.4)	5.1 (3.1, 8.5)	1.5 (0.7, 3.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
College or university+	20.4 (16.6, 24.8)	97.8 (95.3, 99.0)	2.0 (0.9, 4.5)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
<i>Wealth Index</i>										
Lowest	39.0 (34.9, 43.3)	78.4 (75.6, 81.0)	16.7 (13.2, 21.0)	4.5 (2.3, 8.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
Low	24.3 (19.5, 29.9)	81.0 (75.5, 85.6)	15.0 (11.5, 19.4)	3.9 (2.0, 7.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
Middle	35.2 (29.0, 41.9)	83.8 (77.3, 88.8)	13.9 (9.8, 19.3)	2.2 (0.7, 7.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
High	26.5 (22.5, 30.9)	85.0 (78.5, 89.8)	13.4 (8.7, 20.0)	1.7 (0.6, 4.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		
Highest	25.9 (21.9, 30.4)	96.6 (93.9, 98.1)	3.1 (1.6, 5.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100		

¹Among all adults. Includes current daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers, smokeless users, or heated tobacco products users.

² Among current tobacco users.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.11a: Percentage distribution of current tobacco smoking, smokeless tobacco use, and electronic cigarette use among adults ≥15 years old by patterns of use and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Type of Current Tobacco or Electronic Cigarette Use ²								
	Current Smoked, Smokeless and/or Electronic Cigarette Users ¹	Smoked only	Smokeless only	Electronic cigarette only	Both smoked and smokeless	Both smoked and electronic cigarette	Both smokeless and electronic cigarette	Smoked, smokeless, and electronic cigarette	Total
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	30.3 (27.4, 33.3)	78.7 (75.2, 81.9)	11.7 (9.7, 14.1)	2.9 (1.9, 4.5)	2.4 (1.4, 3.9)	4.2 (2.7, 6.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	100
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	43.2 (38.8, 47.8)	88.8 (85.7, 91.3)	1.1 (0.5, 2.7)	3.5 (2.1, 5.6)	1.4 (0.7, 2.8)	5.1 (3.2, 8.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	100
Female	18.2 (15.9, 20.8)	56.7 (48.5, 64.5)	34.9 (27.9, 42.7)	1.8 (0.7, 4.1)	4.5 (2.8, 7.3)	2.1 (1.0, 4.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	25.4 (20.9, 30.5)	85.3 (78.3, 90.3)	1.2 (0.4, 3.2)	4.8 (2.6, 8.8)	1.4 (0.5, 4.0)	7.2 (3.6, 14.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
25-44	31.3 (27.2, 35.7)	78.1 (74.0, 81.7)	10.9 (8.3, 14.1)	3.7 (1.9, 6.9)	2.9 (1.4, 6.1)	4.3 (2.5, 7.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	100
45-64	34.9 (31.7, 38.2)	78.6 (72.7, 83.5)	17.1 (12.7, 22.6)	1.0 (0.2, 5.0)	1.8 (0.7, 4.2)	1.5 (0.6, 3.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
65+	25.3 (21.4, 29.5)	66.4 (53.5, 77.3)	25.0 (17.3, 34.5)	0.0 N/A	3.6 (1.7, 7.3)	5.0 (0.7, 28.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	33.2 (28.9, 37.7)	79.9 (74.7, 84.2)	9.3 (6.7, 12.8)	3.8 (2.4, 5.9)	1.4 (0.7, 2.6)	5.5 (3.4, 8.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	100
Rural	25.5 (20.9, 30.8)	76.3 (73.2, 79.1)	16.8 (14.0, 20.0)	1.1 (0.4, 2.9)	4.5 (2.6, 7.7)	1.4 (0.6, 3.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
<i>Education Level</i>									
No formal education	35.3 (27.1, 44.5)	62.3 (46.9, 75.6)	29.0 (18.0, 43.3)	0.0 N/A	8.7 (2.9, 23.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	34.9 (31.8, 38.1)	77.2 (71.9, 81.7)	15.6 (12.3, 19.7)	2.1 (0.8, 5.1)	2.8 (1.6, 5.1)	2.2 (1.0, 4.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	100
Secondary complete	26.1 (20.9, 32.1)	82.5 (76.7, 87.1)	4.9 (2.9, 8.2)	3.9 (1.8, 8.1)	1.4 (0.6, 3.1)	7.2 (4.3, 11.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	100
College or university+	21.8 (17.8, 26.3)	83.2 (74.0, 89.6)	1.4 (0.6, 3.3)	6.2 (2.8, 13.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)	8.5 (3.9, 17.6)	0.5 (0.1, 3.5)	0.0 N/A	100
<i>Wealth index</i>									
Lowest	39.1 (35.0, 43.4)	77.9 (75.0, 80.7)	16.7 (13.2, 20.9)	0.3 (0.0, 2.1)	4.5 (2.3, 8.7)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Low	25.0 (20.1, 30.8)	76.7 (70.8, 81.8)	14.6 (11.1, 18.8)	2.9 (1.3, 6.2)	3.8 (1.9, 7.5)	2.0 (1.1, 3.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Middle	35.5 (29.2, 42.3)	77.1 (68.8, 83.8)	13.8 (9.8, 19.1)	0.6 (0.1, 2.9)	2.0 (0.5, 6.9)	6.2 (2.3, 15.7)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.1, 1.1)	100
High	28.0 (24.7, 31.7)	75.5 (65.2, 83.5)	12.6 (8.4, 18.5)	5.4 (1.7, 16.3)	1.6 (0.6, 4.3)	4.9 (2.8, 8.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Highest	27.4 (23.1, 32.1)	84.3 (76.7, 89.8)	2.8 (1.4, 5.4)	5.2 (3.1, 8.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	7.5 (3.7, 14.6)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	100

¹Among all adults. Includes current daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers, smokeless users, and/or electronic cigarettes users.

² Among current tobacco (smoked, smokeless and/or electronic cigarette) users.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".



Data collection by fieldworkers

Time to First Smoke After Waking

The percentage distribution of adults who smoked and/or used smokeless tobacco daily by demographic characteristics and by time to first tobacco use upon waking up is shown in Table 4.12. Overall, a third (33.9%) of those who smoked and/or used smokeless tobacco daily used tobacco within less than five minutes of waking up, and another third (32.8%) used tobacco between 6 to 30 minutes after waking up.

The proportions of those who smoked or used tobacco within five minutes of waking up by sex was 37.4% among women and 32.5% among men. The proportions differed across wealth index categories ranging from 27.6% (low wealth index) to 44.0% (lowest wealth index) and by age group ranging from 27.8% among the 65 years and older age-group to 37.9% among those aged 25 to 44 years.

Table 4.12: Percentage distribution of people aged ≥15 years old who smoked daily and/or used smokeless tobacco, by time to first tobacco use upon waking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021

Demographic Characteristics	Time to first tobacco use								Total
	≤5 minutes		6-30 minutes		31-60 minutes		>60 minutes		
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	33.9	(29.1, 39.0)	32.8	(29.1, 36.7)	17.1	(13.8, 21.1)	16.2	(13.6, 19.1)	100
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	32.5	(28.2, 37.0)	32.6	(28.5, 37.0)	18.2	(14.5, 22.7)	16.6	(13.7, 20.0)	100
Female	37.4	(28.2, 47.7)	33.2	(26.0, 41.4)	14.3	(10.1, 19.9)	15.0	(11.8, 18.9)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	31.0	(22.3, 41.3)	34.8	(25.7, 45.1)	18.9	(10.8, 30.8)	15.3	(9.1, 24.5)	100
25-44	37.9	(30.7, 45.5)	30.6	(25.6, 36.1)	15.7	(11.6, 20.9)	15.8	(12.8, 19.4)	100
45-64	30.5	(23.6, 38.4)	32.8	(26.2, 40.0)	17.9	(14.1, 22.5)	18.8	(14.1, 24.6)	100
65+	27.8	(17.3, 41.3)	42.6	(29.9, 56.4)	19.5	(9.6, 35.7)	10.2	(6.1, 16.4)	100
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	31.9	(27.3, 36.9)	35.2	(30.7, 40.0)	17.1	(12.7, 22.6)	15.8	(13.3, 18.6)	100
Rural	38.3	(28.1, 49.7)	27.3	(22.6, 32.6)	17.2	(13.1, 22.3)	17.1	(11.3, 25.1)	100
<i>Education Level</i>									
No formal education	38.2	(23.9, 55.0)	13.0	(6.9, 23.2)	22.8	(10.9, 41.4)	26.0	(11.7, 48.2)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	35.0	(28.9, 41.6)	34.2	(29.7, 39.0)	14.6	(10.5, 19.9)	16.2	(12.9, 20.1)	100
Secondary complete	30.3	(22.9, 38.8)	31.5	(23.5, 40.8)	22.1	(15.5, 30.6)	16.1	(11.7, 21.7)	100
College or university+	35.3	(23.7, 48.9)	36.7	(26.9, 47.6)	15.8	(8.8, 26.8)	12.2	(6.6, 21.6)	100
<i>Wealth index</i>									
Lowest	44.0	(32.4, 56.2)	29.8	(23.3, 37.2)	12.8	(10.1, 16.2)	13.4	(8.6, 20.3)	100
Low	27.6	(21.5, 34.8)	35.9	(29.4, 42.9)	17.6	(13.1, 23.1)	18.9	(13.9, 25.3)	100
Middle	29.4	(21.5, 38.9)	30.0	(22.3, 39.0)	19.8	(13.4, 28.1)	20.8	(14.3, 29.3)	100
High	37.5	(28.0, 48.0)	25.1	(17.6, 34.4)	17.8	(11.4, 26.7)	19.6	(13.5, 27.6)	100
Highest	28.7	(21.7, 36.8)	40.8	(33.1, 49.0)	18.8	(10.7, 30.9)	11.7	(7.7, 17.5)	100

Electronic Cigarettes

Awareness about electronic cigarettes and current use by selected demographic characteristics are presented in Table 4.13. Among all

adults, 36.1% had ever heard of electronic cigarettes, 45.8% among men and 27.1% among women. Among all adults, 6.2% had ever used electronic cigarettes, 1.2% had ever used electronic cigarettes daily, and 2.2% were currently using electronic cigarettes.

Table 4.13: Awareness and ever and current use of electronic cigarettes among adults aged ≥ 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes ¹	Ever users ¹	Ever daily users ¹	Current users ^{1,2}	Current daily users ¹	Current occasional users ¹	Current users among those who were aware ³
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall	36.1 (32.4, 40.0)	6.2 (5.0, 7.7)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	2.2 (1.6, 2.9)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	2.1 (1.5, 2.8)	6.0 (4.7, 7.7)
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	45.8 (41.3, 50.4)	9.3 (7.4, 11.5)	1.9 (1.2, 3.2)	3.8 (2.8, 5.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	3.5 (2.6, 4.8)	8.2 (6.2, 10.7)
Female	27.1 (23.5, 31.1)	3.4 (2.4, 4.8)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	2.6 (1.5, 4.6)
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	42.0 (36.7, 47.4)	7.6 (5.6, 10.2)	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	3.1 (2.0, 4.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)	3.0 (1.9, 4.8)	7.4 (4.9, 11.1)
25-44	39.8 (35.2, 44.6)	7.6 (5.8, 9.9)	1.6 (1.0, 2.6)	2.5 (1.8, 3.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	2.4 (1.7, 3.3)	6.4 (4.7, 8.7)
45-64	27.3 (21.8, 33.7)	3.7 (2.0, 6.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.8 (0.4, 2.0)	3.2 (1.5, 6.8)
65+	24.8 (14.3, 39.6)	2.0 (0.6, 6.1)	0.0 N/A	1.3 (0.2, 8.0)	0.0 N/A	1.3 (0.2, 8.0)	5.1 (0.9, 24.4)
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	45.7 (39.0, 52.7)	8.6 (6.7, 11.1)	1.7 (1.1, 2.7)	3.1 (2.2, 4.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	3.0 (2.1, 4.1)	6.8 (5.2, 8.9)
Rural	20.4 (17.6, 23.4)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	3.0 (1.8, 5.0)
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	6.5 (2.3, 17.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	- -
Primary/secondary incomplete	25.0 (21.9, 28.4)	3.6 (2.7, 4.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.8)	1.5 (0.9, 2.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	6.1 (3.5, 10.5)
Secondary complete	44.5 (38.6, 50.6)	9.4 (7.0, 12.5)	1.6 (0.9, 2.7)	2.9 (1.8, 4.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	2.9 (1.7, 4.8)	6.6 (4.2, 10.1)
College or university+	65.0 (56.8, 72.5)	10.0 (7.0, 14.2)	1.7 (0.7, 3.7)	3.3 (2.0, 5.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	3.0 (1.8, 4.8)	5.1 (3.1, 8.1)
<i>Wealth index</i>							
Lowest	19.8 (16.1, 24.1)	2.5 (1.6, 3.8)	1.0 (0.2, 4.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	1.6 (0.5, 5.1)
Low	21.3 (18.3, 24.7)	2.1 (1.3, 3.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	1.2 (0.6, 2.2)	5.7 (3.0, 10.8)
Middle	30.0 (25.7, 34.6)	5.6 (3.1, 10.0)	2.1 (0.7, 5.8)	2.5 (1.1, 5.8)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	2.3 (0.9, 5.7)	8.3 (3.6, 18.2)
High	37.8 (33.7, 42.1)	6.5 (4.9, 8.6)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	2.9 (1.7, 5.1)	0.0 N/A	2.9 (1.7, 5.1)	7.8 (4.3, 13.8)
Highest	60.9 (54.4, 66.9)	12.1 (9.4, 15.3)	1.7 (0.9, 3.2)	3.5 (2.3, 5.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	3.2 (2.1, 4.9)	5.8 (3.9, 8.4)

¹ Among all adults.

² Current use includes daily or less than daily use.

³ Among those who had ever heard of electronic cigarettes.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

The distribution of the duration of electronic cigarette use among adults aged 15 years and older who had ever used electronic cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics, is presented in Table 4.14. Among participants who had ever used electronic cigarettes daily,

30.8% had used electronic cigarettes for less than one month, 31.3% for 1 to 3 months, 6.8% for 4 to 11 months, 9.9% for 1 to 2 years, and 21.2% for more than 2 years.

Table 4.14: Percentage distribution of duration of daily use among adults aged ≥15 years who had ever used electronic cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Duration of daily electronic cigarette use ¹										
	Less than 1 month		1 to 3 Months		4 to 11 months		1 to 2 years		More than 2 years		Total
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>										
Overall	30.8	(14.6, 53.7)	31.3	(12.0, 60.2)	6.8	(1.8, 22.0)	9.9	(4.2, 21.7)	21.2	(7.9, 45.9)	100
<i>Gender</i>											
Male	29.8	(12.3, 56.1)	35.1	(12.3, 67.6)	8.2	(2.3, 25.3)	8.5	(2.8, 22.8)	18.4	(5.7, 46.0)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Age (years)</i>											
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
25-44	11.2	(4.0, 27.8)	42.8	(17.0, 73.2)	8.7	(1.5, 37.9)	9.3	(3.6, 21.7)	28.0	(9.8, 58.2)	100
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
65+	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
<i>Residence</i>											
Urban	30.2	(13.3, 55.0)	31.9	(11.4, 62.9)	7.4	(2.0, 23.5)	7.9	(2.9, 19.9)	22.6	(8.1, 49.2)	100
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Education Level</i>											
No formal education	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Secondary complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
College or university+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Wealth index</i>											
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Highest	12.8	(3.8, 35.5)	9.1	(3.6, 21.1)	14.4	(2.7, 50.0)	11.6	(4.5, 26.5)	52.2	(25.2, 77.9)	100

¹ Among ever daily electronic cigarette users (current daily and former daily).

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

The prevalence of former daily use of electronic cigarettes among adults aged 15 years and older who formerly used electronic cigarettes, by demographic characteristics, is presented in Table 4.15.

Of the total adult population, 0.6% formerly used electronic cigarettes daily (0.8% men; 0.3% women).

Table 4.15: Prevalence of ever daily use of electronic cigarettes among adults aged ≥15 years who formerly used electronic cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Electronic Cigarette Users ¹ (Among All Adults)		Former Daily Electronic Cigarette Users ¹ (Among Ever Daily Users) ²	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	47.8	(24.9, 71.6)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	0.8	(0.4, 1.8)	42.8	(17.8, 72.1)
Female	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	-	-
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	-	-
25-44	1.0	(0.5, 1.9)	59.4	(31.4, 82.4)
45-64	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	-	-
65+	0.0	N/A	-	-
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)	46.5	(22.5, 72.2)
Rural	0.2	(0.0, 0.5)	-	-
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	0.0	N/A	-	-
Primary/secondary incomplete	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	-	-
Secondary complete	1.0	(0.4, 2.3)	-	-
College or university+	0.6	(0.2, 1.7)	-	-
<i>Wealth index</i>				
Lowest	1.0	(0.2, 4.7)	-	-
Low	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	-	-
Middle	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	-	-
High	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	-	-
Highest	1.0	(0.5, 2.0)	58.6	(29.9, 82.5)

¹ Current non-users of electronic cigarettes.

² Also known as the quit ratio for daily electronic cigarette use.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.16 presents reasons for using electronic cigarettes among adults who currently use electronic cigarettes. Eight reasons for using electronic cigarettes were investigated, namely: enjoying using electronic cigarettes, addiction, the ability to use electronic cigarettes where smoking is not permitted, perception of electronic cigarettes as less harmful than smoking tobacco, the likable flavors, a friend or family member using electronic cigarettes, using electronic cigarettes as a cessation aid, and using electronic cigarettes to avoid returning to smoking tobacco. A majority of the participants cited enjoyment of using electronic cigarettes (70.3%) and because of the likable flavors (67.5%) as reasons for using electronic cigarettes. Perceiving

electronic cigarettes as less harmful than tobacco (45.1%), having significant others (i.e., friends or family members) who used electronic cigarettes (43.5%), using electronic cigarettes to quit smoking tobacco (42.3%), and the ability to use electronic cigarettes where smoking is not permitted (31.1%) were other prevalent reasons given by adults who currently used electronic cigarettes. About 6.9% of adults who currently use electronic cigarettes reported using electronic cigarettes because they were addicted to them, while a very low percentage (too small to analyze) of those using electronic cigarettes reported using them because they wanted to avoid returning to smoking tobacco.

Table 4.16: Reasons for using electronic cigarettes among adults who currently used electronic cigarettes aged ≥15 years, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Reasons for Using Electronic Cigarettes ¹									
	Quit smoking tobacco ²	Avoid returning to smoking tobacco ³	Enjoy using	Addicted	Percentage (95% CI)	Can use where smoking tobacco is not allowed	Less harmful than smoking tobacco	Comes in likeable flavors	A friend or family member uses them	
Overall	42.3 (25.0, 61.6)	-	70.3 (56.2, 81.3)	6.9 (3.2, 14.4)	31.1 (19.2, 46.1)	45.1 (29.9, 61.3)	67.5 (50.7, 80.8)	43.5 (27.5, 61.0)		
Gender										
Male	49.1 (30.3, 68.2)	-	69.7 (51.9, 83.0)	8.3 (3.9, 16.9)	31.5 (18.6, 48.1)	42.9 (26.8, 60.7)	63.6 (44.5, 79.2)	41.2 (24.1, 60.8)		
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Age (years)										
15-24	-	-	86.4 (62.6, 96.0)	6.6 (1.5, 24.6)	15.3 (5.3, 36.7)	48.9 (24.5, 73.8)	82.5 (64.1, 92.6)	57.7 (33.9, 78.3)		
25-44	44.2 (23.6, 67.1)	-	64.7 (47.4, 78.9)	6.1 (1.8, 18.4)	33.3 (17.6, 53.7)	42.2 (23.8, 63.1)	63.9 (39.8, 82.5)	38.1 (20.9, 58.8)		
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Residence										
Urban	46.0 (26.7, 66.5)	-	72.8 (57.5, 84.1)	7.7 (3.5, 16.1)	32.2 (19.2, 48.8)	46.4 (29.4, 64.3)	67.7 (49.1, 82.0)	46.3 (28.4, 65.2)		
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Education Level										
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Primary/secondary incomplete	-	-	82.1 (60.7, 93.2)	7.4 (2.0, 24.0)	14.9 (5.5, 34.6)	37.7 (16.9, 64.4)	57.5 (26.6, 83.5)	36.3 (13.5, 67.5)		
Secondary complete	24.6 (9.0, 51.9)	-	66.1 (49.5, 79.5)	1.0 (0.1, 7.6)	39.0 (21.3, 60.2)	47.6 (27.5, 68.4)	74.5 (58.5, 85.8)	39.4 (21.7, 60.4)		
College or university+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wealth index										
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Highest	-	-	57.3 (35.5, 76.6)	12.1 (5.3, 25.2)	47.4 (27.7, 68.0)	55.5 (35.8, 73.7)	76.7 (56.2, 89.4)	49.6 (27.1, 72.4)		

¹ Among current electronic cigarette users.

² Among current tobacco smokers.

³ Among former tobacco smokers.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

Table 4.x1 shows the percentage distribution by age of electronic cigarette use initiation among adults who had ever used electronic cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics. Overall, the mean age of initiation of electronic cigarette use was 27.9 years. Among

adults who have ever used electronic cigarettes, 7.1% started using electronic cigarettes between the ages of 15 to 17 years old, over a third (38.8%) started between ages 18 to 24 years old, and under half (45.6%) started between ages 25 to 44 years old.

Table 4.x1: Percentage distribution of age at electronic cigarette use initiation among adults aged ≥15 years who had ever used electronic cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Age at electronic cigarette use initiation (years) ¹					Total (%)
	Average age of electronic cigarette use initiation (years) ¹					
	<15	15-17	18-24	25-44	45+	
	Mean (95% CI)					
Overall	27.9 (25.7, 30.1)	7.1 (4.1, 12.0)	38.5 (29.2, 49.3)	45.6 (35.1, 56.5)	6.6 (3.6, 12.5)	100
Gender						
Men	29.0 (26.2, 31.8)	2.4 (0.9, 6.5)	31.1 (20.2, 44.7)	51.9 (39.2, 64.3)	7.0 (2.9, 16.1)	100
Women	25.1 (22.1, 28.1)	0.0 N/A	58.2 (45.9, 69.6)	29.5 (18.2, 44.0)	6.4 (3.1, 12.9)	100
Age (years)						
15-24	18.7 (17.7, 19.7)	6.3 (2.3, 16.2)	70.4 (55.6, 81.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
25-44	28.0 (26.3, 29.8)	0.0 N/A	32.5 (20.7, 47.0)	66.2 (51.8, 78.2)	0.0 N/A	100
45-64	40.1 (37.1, 43.1)	0.0 N/A	9.9 (3.6, 24.5)	59.5 (40.2, 76.3)	30.6 (15.3, 51.9)	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	100
Residence						
Urban	28.7 (26.3, 31.2)	1.2 (0.2, 5.3)	37.6 (27.2, 49.3)	47.6 (35.0, 59.6)	7.9 (4.2, 14.4)	100
Rural	22.7 (20.8, 24.6)	5.2 (1.7, 15.0)	46.2 (26.0, 67.7)	32.6 (15.9, 55.2)	0.1 (0.0, 1.2)	100
Education Level						
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	24.6 (22.4, 26.7)	6.0 (2.2, 15.4)	42.5 (25.4, 61.6)	35.5 (19.8, 55.1)	3.5 (1.2, 9.6)	100
Secondary complete	29.0 (26.3, 32.8)	0.0 N/A	37.7 (26.2, 50.8)	46.9 (33.7, 60.5)	8.8 (3.8, 19.3)	100
College or university+	29.8 (26.1, 33.5)	0.0 N/A	36.3 (19.2, 67.9)	56.1 (36.0, 74.4)	6.7 (2.4, 17.3)	100
Wealth index						
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	100
Low	25.7 (22.6, 28.8)	2.2 (0.3, 14.9)	27.7 (11.6, 53.0)	53.9 (30.4, 75.7)	1.2 (0.2, 8.1)	100
Middle	22.5 (20.5, 24.6)	6.1 (0.8, 34.4)	65.5 (40.9, 84.0)	15.8 (6.5, 33.4)	1.8 (0.5, 6.4)	100
High	25.8 (23.1, 28.5)	2.7 (0.6, 10.9)	30.2 (15.2, 51.1)	59.3 (37.3, 78.1)	0.3 (0.0, 2.3)	100
Highest	30.4 (26.8, 34.0)	0.0 N/A	37.1 (25.0, 51.1)	45.3 (32.6, 58.6)	12.2 (6.6, 21.3)	100

¹ Among adults who had ever used electronic cigarettes.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The prevalence estimate is "0.0".

The percentage distribution of duration (in years) since quitting using electronic cigarettes among adults who formerly used electronic cigarettes daily, by selected demographic characteristics, is presented in Table 4.x2. Slightly more than half (52.5%) of those who formerly used

electronic cigarettes daily had stopped using electronic cigarettes for one to less than five years, followed by two fifths (40.2%) of those who had stopped for less than one year. About 7.3% had stopped using electronic cigarettes for between 5 to less than 10 years.

Table 4.x2: Percentage distribution of time since quitting using electronic cigarettes among adults aged ≥15 years who formerly use electronic cigarettes daily, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Time since quitting using electronic cigarettes (years) ¹						Total (%)		
	<1		1 to <5		5 to <10			≥10	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>								
Overall	40.2	(10.7, 79.1)	52.5	(19.1, 83.8)	7.3	(1.6, 27.5)	0.0	N/A	100
Gender									
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
Age (years)									
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
Residence									
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
Education Level									
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
Secondary complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
College or university+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
Wealth index									
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	N/A	100

¹ Among adults who formerly used electronic cigarettes daily (currently not using electronic cigarettes).

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The prevalence estimate is "0.0".

The proportion of adults who used different types of electronic cigarette devices, by selected demographic characteristics, is presented in Table 4.x3. There are various types of electronic cigarette devices, including disposable devices, rechargeable devices with replaceable pre-filled pods/cartridges, and rechargeable devices with a tank that is refilled with liquids. Overall, 48.9% of those who used electronic

cigarettes used devices with replaceable pre-filled pods/cartridges. The proportion of men who used devices with replaceable pre-filled pods/cartridges was 44.8%. Among those aged 15 to 24 years old, 62.9% used devices with replaceable pre-filled pods/cartridges, while 52.9% of those aged 25 to 44 years old used devices with a tank that is refilled with liquids and is rechargeable.

Table 4.x3: Percentage distribution of type of electronic cigarette devices among adults aged ≥15 years who currently used electronic cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Electronic cigarette device currently used						
	Disposable device (not rechargeable)		Device with replaceable pre-filled pods/cartridges (rechargeable)		Device with a tank that refills with liquids and is rechargeable		Total
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall	12.1	(6.0, 22.9)	48.9	(33.1, 65.0)	39.0	(23.3, 57.5)	100
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	13.1	(6.5, 24.7)	44.8	(26.7, 64.3)	42.1	(24.0, 62.7)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	7.9	(2.2, 24.6)	62.9	(40.4, 81.0)	29.1	(13.8, 51.3)	100
25-44	18.3	(6.7, 41.1)	28.7	(15.4, 47.1)	52.9	(31.7, 73.2)	100
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	13.2	(6.6, 24.8)	48.8	(31.9, 66.0)	38.0	(21.3, 58.0)	100
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	7.3	(2.0, 23.8)	44.6	(17.6, 75.1)	48.1	(19.3, 78.2)	100
Secondary complete	17.7	(6.9, 38.6)	50.3	(30.7, 69.8)	32.0	(16.4, 52.9)	100
College or university+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Wealth index</i>							
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Highest	13.2	(3.2, 41.1)	54.4	(26.6, 79.7)	32.4	(15.7, 55.1)	100

Note: Current electronic cigarette users includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

The proportion of adults who were currently using electronic cigarettes containing nicotine, by selected demographic characteristics, is shown in Table 4.x4. About two-fifths of South African adults (41.8%) used electronic cigarette containing nicotine while just over a quarter (27.9%) were not aware whether the electronic cigarette they used contained nicotine. More than half (55.0%) of those who

had completed secondary education and over two-thirds (69.9%) of those who were in the highest wealth index used electronic cigarettes containing nicotine. More than half of the participants (55.7%) aged 15 to 24 years old and almost two fifths (37.3%) of those who had not completed primary and secondary education did not know whether or not the electronic cigarettes they used contained nicotine.

Table 4.x4: Percentage distribution of current use of nicotine-containing electronic cigarettes among adults aged ≥15 years, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Electronic cigarettes contain nicotine						Total
	Yes		No		Don't know		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	41.8	(30.4, 54.2)	30.2	(16.6, 48.5)	27.9	(16.4, 43.3)	100
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	42.9	(30.6, 56.2)	32.3	(17.6, 51.5)	24.8	(13.3, 41.4)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	19.3	(8.0, 39.6)	25.0	(10.8, 48.0)	55.7	(31.6, 77.3)	100
25-44	46.7	(28.2, 66.1)	36.5	(17.7, 60.7)	16.8	(8.3, 31.2)	100
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	43.3	(30.8, 56.7)	29.2	(14.7, 49.7)	27.5	(15.2, 44.5)	100
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	18.5	(7.8, 37.9)	44.2	(17.7, 74.5)	37.3	(14.1, 68.3)	100
Secondary complete	55.0	(34.1, 74.2)	15.5	(3.8, 46.3)	29.5	(14.1, 51.4)	100
College or university+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Wealth index</i>							
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Highest	69.9	(51.1, 83.8)	18.7	(9.0, 34.8)	11.4	(4.1, 27.9)	100

Note: Current electronic cigarette users includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

Table 4.x5 shows percentage distribution of money spent on electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days among adults who currently used electronic cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics. Overall, 29.3% of adults who currently used electronic cigarettes reported spending more than R100 on electronic cigarettes in the

past 30 days. Among those aged 25 to 44 years old, 35.1% reported spending more than R100, and more than 41.1% of those within the highest wealth index reported spending more than R100 on electronic cigarettes in the last 30 days.

Table 4.x5: Percentage distribution of money spent on electronic cigarettes among adults who currently used electronic cigarettes, by in the past 30 days and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Money spent on electronic cigarettes in the past 30 days (South African Rand)						Total
	0		1-100		101+		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	51.3	(35.5, 66.8)	19.4	(9.8, 34.9)	29.3	(17.9, 44.1)	100
Gender							
Men	49.0	(31.3, 67.0)	22.5	(11.5, 39.4)	28.4	(16.3, 44.8)	100
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Age (years)							
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
25-44	50.6	(29.1, 71.9)	14.3	(5.2, 33.9)	35.1	(18.1, 56.9)	100
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Residence							
Urban	50.2	(32.8, 67.6)	18.6	(8.4, 36.2)	31.2	(18.2, 47.8)	100
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Education Level							
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	58.6	(28.3, 83.6)	24.3	(8.5, 52.5)	17.1	(5.5, 42.3)	100
Secondary complete	43.5	(27.7, 60.7)	17.2	(5.5, 42.7)	39.3	(20.2, 62.3)	100
College or university+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Wealth index							
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Low	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
High	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Highest	50.2	(29.2, 71.2)	8.6	(2.0, 30.2)	41.2	(21.8, 63.8)	100

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

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

Table 4.x7 presents the percentage distribution of electronic cigarette brands used among adults aged ≥ 15 years who were currently using electronic cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics. The

most used electronic cigarette brand was Twisp (67.4%), while the least used brand was Ijoy (5.7%).

Table 4.x7: Percentage distribution of electronic cigarette brand among adults aged ≥ 15 years who were currently using electronic cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Brand of electronic cigarette currently used				Total
	Twisp	Evolution	Ijoy	Other	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	67.4 (53.3, 78.9)	20.5 (12.2, 32.4)	5.7 (1.9, 15.6)	6.5 (2.4, 16.6)	100
Gender					
Men	63.2 (46.6, 77.1)	25.3 (15.1, 39.3)	4.0 (1.3, 11.3)	7.5 (2.6, 19.8)	100
Women	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
Age (years)					
15-24	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
25-44	62.8 (37.9, 82.3)	27.6 (12.1, 51.4)	5.8 (1.1, 24.6)	3.9 (1.2, 11.8)	100
45-64	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
65+	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
Residence					
Urban	66.5 (53.8, 80.2)	20.7 (12.1, 33.3)	4.6 (1.3, 14.9)	6.2 (2.0, 17.3)	100
Rural	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
Education Level					
No formal education	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
Secondary complete	65.8 (41.6, 83.9)	19.2 (6.7, 44.0)	8.6 (2.3, 26.7)	6.4 (1.5, 23.5)	100
College or university+	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
Wealth Index					
Lowest	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
Low	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
Middle	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
High	- -	- -	- -	- -	100
Highest	55.7 (38.1, 72.0)	30.2 (19.4, 43.8)	5.6 (0.9, 27.7)	8.5 (2.1, 28.7)	100

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

Table 4.x8 presents the percentage distribution of the primary flavor of the electronic cigarette currently used among adults who currently used electronic cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics. Overall, the three most preferred flavors among those who were

currently using electronic cigarettes were menthol or mint (38.7%), fruit (33.6%), and tobacco (10.5%). However, 42% of those aged 25 to 44 years old used menthol or mint flavor while 37.4% of those aged 15 to 24 years old used fruity flavors as their primary flavor.

Table 4.x8: Percentage distribution of primary flavor of the electronic cigarettes among adults aged ≥15 years who currently used electronic cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Primary flavor of the electronic cigarette currently used										Total
	Tobacco Flavor	Menthol or Mint	Clove or Spice	Fruit Flavor	Chocolate, Candy, Desserts, or Other sweets	An Alcoholic Drink (such as wine/cognac/margarita/other cocktails)	A Non-Alcoholic Drink (such as coffee/soda/energy drinks/other)	Some Other Flavor	No Flavor		
Overall	10.5 (4.1, 24.3)	38.7 (21.6, 59.1)	1.0 (0.1, 6.4)	33.6 (21.9, 47.9)	3.0 (1.2, 7.3)	0.0 N/A	0.5 (0.1, 3.7)	10.0 (1.7, 41.4)	2.6 (0.7, 9.9)	100	
<i>Gender</i>											
Male	10.2 (4.5, 21.3)	38.2 (19.9, 60.6)	1.2 (0.2, 7.6)	31.8 (18.8, 48.5)	3.3 (1.2, 8.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	12.2 (2.1, 47.2)	3.2 (0.8, 11.9)	100	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	0.0 N/A	-	-	-	100	
<i>Age (years)</i>											
15-24	5.0 (1.1, 20.2)	24.1 (9.0, 50.5)	0.0 N/A	37.4 (18.6, 60.9)	2.1 (0.3, 14.9)	0.0 N/A	1.6 (0.2, 11.0)	22.3 (4.5, 63.9)	7.6 (1.8, 26.7)	100	
25-44	15.5 (4.9, 39.4)	42.0 (20.5, 67.0)	0.0 N/A	34.1 (18.0, 54.9)	3.2 (0.9, 10.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	4.9 (0.6, 28.8)	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)	100	
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	0.0 N/A	-	-	-	100	
65+	-	-	-	-	-	0.0 N/A	-	-	-	100	
<i>Residence</i>											
Urban	9.1 (2.9, 25.4)	40.7 (21.9, 62.8)	1.1 (0.2, 7.1)	31.4 (19.4, 46.7)	3.4 (1.4, 8.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	11.2 (1.9, 44.8)	3.0 (0.7, 11.1)	100	
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	0.0 N/A	-	-	-	100	
<i>Education Level</i>											
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	0.0 N/A	-	-	-	100	
Primary/secondary incomplete	3.0 (0.5, 15.5)	32.7 (8.9, 70.6)	2.7 (0.4, 17.5)	33.0 (15.0, 57.9)	1.6 (0.3, 7.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	20.2 (3.7, 62.3)	6.8 (1.5, 26.0)	100	
Secondary complete	14.3 (6.4, 28.8)	40.9 (20.2, 65.4)	0.0 N/A	35.6 (20.4, 54.5)	1.9 (0.3, 12.8)	0.0 N/A	1.1 (0.2, 7.8)	5.8 (0.8, 33.0)	0.4 (0.0, 2.7)	100	
College or university+	-	-	-	-	-	0.0 N/A	-	-	-	100	
<i>Wealth Index</i>											
Lowest	-	-	-	-	-	0.0 N/A	-	-	-	100	
Low	-	-	-	-	-	0.0 N/A	-	-	-	100	
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	0.0 N/A	-	-	-	100	
High	-	-	-	-	-	0.0 N/A	-	-	-	100	
Highest	11.4 (1.9, 46.7)	42.1 (18.4, 70.1)	2.3 (0.4, 13.2)	32.3 (18.0, 51.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	8.9 (1.9, 32.7)	3.1 (0.4, 19.6)	100	

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

Table WP1 : Percentage distribution of ever waterpipe smokers ≥ 15 years old, by age at waterpipe smoking initiation and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of waterpipe smoking initiation (years) ¹		Age at waterpipe smoking initiation (years) ¹					Total
	Mean (95% CI)	<15	15-17	18-24	25-44	45+		
Overall	21.1 (19.7, 22.5)	10.4 (5.1, 20.0)	18.9 (11.5, 29.3)	48.2 (39.1, 57.4)	21.3 (13.9, 31.3)	1.3 (0.3, 5.3)	100	
Gender								
Male	21.2 (19.2, 23.2)	13.0 (6.2, 25.1)	20.3 (10.2, 36.5)	40.8 (27.9, 55.0)	24.7 (12.7, 42.5)	1.2 (0.2, 8.2)	100	
Female	20.9 (18.6, 23.3)	5.5 (0.9, 26.4)	16.1 (7.8, 30.5)	62.0 (40.0, 79.9)	15.0 (7.5, 27.7)	1.5 (0.2, 11.1)	100	
Age (years)								
15-24	17.3 (16.0, 18.5)	17.4 (8.2, 33.2)	31.3 (18.7, 47.6)	51.3 (36.9, 65.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100	
25-44	24.1 (22.8, 25.3)	2.7 (0.7, 10.4)	6.7 (2.6, 16.3)	48.2 (38.4, 58.1)	42.4 (32.9, 52.6)	0.0 N/A	100	
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Residence								
Urban	21.3 (19.4, 23.3)	13.6 (6.5, 26.1)	13.1 (6.2, 25.6)	48.1 (35.7, 60.6)	23.4 (13.5, 37.4)	1.9 (0.5, 7.3)	100	
Rural	20.6 (19.3, 21.8)	3.2 (0.6, 15.5)	31.7 (23.9, 40.7)	48.4 (38.8, 58.1)	16.7 (11.3, 24.0)	0.0 N/A	100	
Education Level								
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Primary/secondary incomplete	18.7 (16.9, 20.5)	18.4 (8.6, 35.1)	31.1 (21.3, 43.0)	38.6 (26.0, 53.0)	10.7 (6.1, 18.0)	1.1 (0.2, 7.6)	100	
Secondary complete	22.4 (20.8, 24.1)	4.2 (1.0, 15.4)	8.9 (3.4, 21.5)	59.0 (46.9, 70.1)	26.1 (14.2, 43.1)	1.8 (0.2, 12.1)	100	
College or university+	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Wealth index								
Lowest	23.0 (19.5, 26.5)	0.6 (0.1, 5.8)	27.9 (15.3, 45.3)	34.9 (19.4, 54.3)	36.6 (12.8, 69.5)	0.0 N/A	100	
Low	21.2 (19.3, 23.1)	4.2 (0.6, 24.4)	8.9 (2.7, 25.5)	68.3 (35.9, 89.2)	18.5 (5.5, 46.9)	0.0 N/A	100	
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
High	20.0 (17.8, 22.3)	16.7 (7.8, 32.1)	23.8 (9.9, 47.0)	44.4 (28.2, 61.9)	11.2 (4.7, 24.3)	4.0 (0.6, 22.9)	100	
Highest	20.0 (16.1, 23.9)	18.2 (6.4, 42.2)	16.6 (7.9, 31.8)	45.8 (23.7, 69.6)	19.4 (8.9, 37.0)	0.0 N/A	100	

¹ Among ever waterpipe users.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Heated Tobacco Product

The prevalence of awareness, current and ever use of heated tobacco product among South African adults, by selected demographic characteristics, is presented in Table 4.x6. Overall, 15.8% of adults reported having heard of heated tobacco products while only 0.2% of those who were aware of heated tobacco products were currently using these products.

Only 0.2% of those in urban areas and 0.4% of those in rural areas who were aware of heated tobacco products were currently using these products. Among those who had completed university or equivalent, about a third (31.2%) were aware of heated tobacco products, however none were currently using them. Overall, 0.8% of South African adults aged 15 years and older had ever used heated tobacco products. About 0.9% of those aged 15 to 24 years old and 1.0% of those aged

Table 4.x6: Prevalence of awareness, current and ever use of heated tobacco products among adults aged ≥ 15 years, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever heard of heated tobacco products ¹	Ever use ³	Percentage (95% CI)			Current use among those who were aware ²
			Current use ^{1,2}	Current daily use ¹	Current occasional use ¹	
Overall	15.8 (12.6, 19.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)
Gender						
Male	20.1 (16.3, 24.5)	0.8 (0.4, 1.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
Female	11.8 (8.8, 15.6)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.5 (0.1, 1.5)
Age (years)						
15-24	14.5 (11.8, 18.0)	0.9 (0.2, 3.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)
25-44	17.2 (13.0, 22.3)	1.0 (0.4, 2.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)
45-64	15.2 (10.3, 21.9)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)
65+	12.9 (6.7, 23.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.4 (0.0, 3.1)
Residence						
Urban	19.8 (14.3, 26.6)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)
Rural	9.3 (6.9, 12.4)	0.4 (0.1, 1.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.4 (0.1, 1.8)
Education Level ¹						
No formal education	4.0 (2.0, 8.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.0 N/A	-
Primary/secondary incomplete	9.7 (7.9, 11.8)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)
Secondary complete	20.1 (14.5, 27.3)	1.0 (0.3, 3.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)
College or university+	31.2 (24.2, 39.3)	0.7 (0.2, 2.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Wealth index						
Lowest	10.2 (6.4, 15.8)	1.5 (0.7, 3.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	1.1 (0.3, 4.5)
Low	7.4 (5.0, 10.9)	0.3 (0.0, 2.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.0, 2.0)
Middle	9.1 (6.3, 12.8)	0.3 (0.0, 2.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A

Waterpipe Smoking

The percentage distribution of adults who ever smoked waterpipe by age of waterpipe smoking initiation and selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table WP1. Overall, among those who have ever smoked waterpipe, the mean age of initiation was 21.1 years. On average, men and women who were currently smoking waterpipe had initiated waterpipe smoking at about the same age (21.2 and 20.9 years, respectively). Above half of those aged 15 to 24 years old (51.3%) started waterpipe smoking between ages 18 to

24 years old with the average age of waterpipe initiation being 17.3 years. Almost half of those aged 25 to 44 years started waterpipe smoking between ages 18 to 24 years with the average age of waterpipe smoking initiation of this age group being 24.1 years. The mean age of initiation was almost the same for those residing in urban areas (21.3 years) and those residing in rural areas (20.6 years) (20.6 years). The proportion of those initiating waterpipe smoking before or when they were 15 years old ranged from 0.6% within the lowest wealth index to 18.2% among those in the highest wealth index.

Table WP1: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old who reported ever smoking waterpipe, by age at waterpipe smoking initiation and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Age at waterpipe smoking initiation (years) ¹					Total
	Average age of waterpipe smoking initiation (years) ²	<15	15-17	18-24	25-44	
Overall	21.1 (19.7, 22.5)	10.4 (5.1, 20.0)	18.9 (11.5, 29.3)	48.2 (39.1, 57.4)	21.3 (13.9, 31.3)	100
Gender				Percentage (95% CI)		
Men	21.2 (19.2, 23.2)	13.0 (6.2, 25.1)	20.3 (10.2, 36.5)	40.8 (27.9, 55.0)	24.7 (12.7, 42.6)	100
Women	20.9 (18.6, 23.3)	5.5 (0.9, 26.4)	16.1 (7.8, 30.5)	62.0 (40.0, 79.9)	15.0 (7.5, 27.7)	100
Age (years)						
15-24	17.3 (16.0, 18.5)	17.4 (8.2, 33.2)	31.3 (18.7, 47.6)	51.3 (36.9, 65.5)	0.0 N/A	100
25-44	24.1 (22.6, 25.3)	2.7 (0.7, 10.4)	6.7 (2.6, 16.3)	48.2 (36.4, 58.1)	42.4 (32.9, 52.6)	100
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	100
Residence						
Urban	21.3 (19.4, 23.3)	13.6 (6.9, 26.1)	13.1 (6.2, 25.6)	46.1 (35.7, 60.6)	23.4 (13.5, 37.4)	100
Rural	20.6 (19.3, 21.6)	3.2 (0.6, 15.5)	31.7 (23.6, 40.7)	48.4 (39.8, 55.1)	16.7 (11.3, 24.0)	100
Education Level						
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	18.7 (16.9, 20.5)	18.4 (8.6, 35.1)	31.1 (21.3, 43.0)	38.6 (26.0, 53.0)	10.7 (6.1, 18.0)	100
Secondary complete	22.4 (20.6, 24.1)	4.2 (1.0, 15.4)	6.9 (3.4, 21.0)	59.0 (46.9, 70.1)	26.1 (14.2, 43.1)	100
College or university+	-	-	-	-	-	100
Wealth index						
Lowest	23.0 (19.5, 26.5)	0.6 (0.1, 5.8)	27.9 (15.3, 45.3)	34.9 (19.4, 54.3)	36.6 (12.8, 69.0)	100
Low	21.2 (19.3, 23.1)	4.2 (0.6, 24.4)	8.9 (2.7, 25.5)	68.3 (35.9, 89.2)	18.5 (5.5, 46.9)	100
Middle	-	-	-	-	-	100
High	20.0 (17.8, 22.3)	16.7 (7.8, 32.1)	23.8 (9.9, 47.0)	44.4 (28.2, 61.9)	11.2 (4.7, 24.3)	100
Highest	20.0 (18.1, 23.9)	18.2 (6.4, 42.2)	16.6 (7.9, 31.8)	45.8 (23.7, 69.6)	19.4 (8.9, 37.0)	100

¹ Among people who have ever used waterpipes

² Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25
N/A - The estimate is "0.0"



SMOKING CESSATION

Attempts to Quit Smoking and Receipt of Advice to Quit from Health Care Providers

Table 5.1 illustrates the percentage of adults who smoke and those who had been abstinent for less than 12 months, who made a quit attempt and received healthcare provider advice in the past 12 months. Among adults who currently smoke tobacco and those who had been abstinent for less than 12 months, two-fifths (40.5%) had made at least one attempt to quit smoking (40.7% of men and 39.7%

of women). About 27.9% of adults who smoked tobacco or had been abstinent for less than 12 months had visited a health care provider (HCP) in the previous 12 months. Of this group, two thirds (64.1%) had been asked by their HCP if they smoked and two-fifths (42.9%) had been advised to quit by their HCP. The proportion of adults who smoked tobacco or had been abstinent for less than 12 months who were asked by their HCP whether they smoked was 72.5% among those with secondary school education and 76.5% for those within the high wealth index.

Table 5.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who reported smoking tobacco and made a quit attempt and received health care provider advice in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior							
	Made quit attempt ¹		Visited a HCP ^{1,2}		Asked by HCP if they smoked ^{2,3}		Advised to quit by HCP ^{2,3}	
	Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	40.5	(36.0, 45.1)	27.9	(23.9, 32.3)	64.1	(56.0, 71.5)	42.9	(35.3, 50.8)
<i>Gender</i>								
Men	40.7	(35.8, 45.7)	25.9	(21.5, 30.9)	63.5	(56.7, 69.7)	42.5	(35.0, 50.4)
Women	39.7	(33.7, 46.1)	34.3	(27.8, 41.4)	65.7	(49.2, 79.1)	43.8	(28.6, 60.3)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	41.7	(30.0, 54.4)	23.4	(17.3, 30.8)	58.9	(41.3, 74.5)	20.6	(7.8, 44.2)
25-44	42.0	(34.4, 50.0)	25.2	(19.9, 31.3)	60.9	(48.0, 72.3)	44.9	(33.4, 57.1)
45-64	38.0	(31.6, 44.8)	34.2	(28.4, 40.4)	71.7	(61.0, 80.4)	55.6	(42.3, 68.1)
65+	34.6	(24.8, 45.9)	39.1	(28.8, 50.5)	64.0	(35.1, 85.3)	33.6	(17.4, 54.7)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	37.1	(31.5, 43.1)	29.5	(24.0, 35.6)	67.3	(56.9, 76.2)	43.8	(34.0, 54.1)
Rural	47.9	(44.0, 51.7)	24.4	(18.7, 31.1)	55.6	(48.1, 62.9)	40.4	(33.2, 48.0)
<i>Education Level</i>								
No formal education	38.7	(20.3, 60.9)	22.4	(11.9, 38.1)	-	-	-	-
Primary/secondary incomplete	44.8	(38.5, 51.3)	27.2	(22.3, 32.8)	58.9	(50.4, 66.8)	38.3	(29.8, 47.5)
Secondary complete	33.7	(27.1, 40.9)	28.5	(22.6, 35.2)	72.5	(55.8, 84.6)	47.0	(35.5, 58.8)
College or university+	37.1	(27.4, 47.9)	32.1	(24.4, 40.9)	64.4	(45.1, 79.9)	50.7	(31.0, 70.1)
<i>Wealth index</i>								
Lowest	39.3	(30.0, 49.4)	23.2	(14.0, 36.1)	58.7	(49.4, 67.4)	42.0	(32.3, 52.3)
Low	43.6	(36.9, 50.6)	23.6	(19.2, 28.7)	52.0	(40.0, 63.9)	39.5	(27.2, 53.4)
Middle	49.1	(37.8, 60.4)	22.8	(15.1, 33.0)	56.2	(40.2, 71.1)	35.3	(25.4, 46.7)
High	38.3	(27.5, 50.5)	18.9	(11.9, 28.5)	76.5	(58.9, 88.1)	53.6	(38.4, 68.2)
Highest	36.0	(30.1, 42.3)	43.5	(36.8, 50.5)	69.9	(54.6, 81.7)	43.8	(31.8, 56.6)

¹ Among people who currently smoked and those who formerly smoked who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

² HCP = health care provider.

³ Among people who currently smoked and those who formerly smoked who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

Cessation Methods Used by Those Who Attempted to Quit Smoking

The percentage of adults smoking tobacco, who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by the cessation methods used and

selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table 5.2. Among adults who were currently smoking tobacco and who attempted to quit, 80.9% attempted to quit without any assistance. A similar trend was observed in all selected demographic characteristics indicating that only a small proportion use cessation aids to try to quit.

Table 5.2: Percentage of smokers ≥ 15 years old who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by cessation methods used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Cessation Method ¹				
	Pharmacotherapy ²	Counseling/Advice ³	Electronic cigarettes	Traditional medicines ⁴	Attempt to quit without assistance
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	4.1 (2.7, 6.1)	2.9 (1.7, 4.9)	2.7 (1.1, 6.8)	1.0 (0.3, 3.3)	80.9 (75.1, 85.6)
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	4.7 (3.1, 7.1)	3.6 (2.0, 6.3)	3.1 (1.1, 8.8)	1.1 (0.3, 4.4)	80.0 (73.4, 85.3)
Female	2.2 (0.8, 6.0)	0.5 (0.1, 2.1)	1.5 (0.5, 5.1)	0.5 (0.1, 4.0)	83.8 (75.4, 89.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	2.9 (1.1, 7.9)	3.6 (1.4, 9.1)	6.4 (1.3, 26.6)	0.0 N/A	84.9 (73.2, 92.1)
25-44	3.9 (2.4, 6.1)	2.0 (0.9, 4.6)	2.0 (0.6, 6.6)	1.5 (0.3, 7.1)	85.3 (76.3, 91.3)
45-64	5.8 (2.6, 12.4)	4.0 (1.1, 14.0)	1.6 (0.5, 5.2)	0.4 (0.1, 3.2)	71.4 (58.1, 81.9)
65+	4.1 (1.1, 14.6)	2.4 (0.4, 14.4)	0.0 N/A	2.4 (0.3, 15.9)	64.6 (39.9, 83.5)
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	3.2 (1.5, 6.3)	2.7 (1.2, 5.7)	3.7 (1.3, 10.1)	1.1 (0.2, 5.7)	77.5 (70.5, 83.3)
Rural	5.8 (4.1, 8.2)	3.2 (1.5, 6.8)	1.2 (0.4, 3.3)	0.8 (0.2, 2.7)	86.7 (77.7, 92.4)
<i>Education Level</i>					
No formal education	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Primary/secondary incomplete	3.6 (2.2, 5.9)	3.7 (1.9, 7.2)	2.5 (0.5, 11.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	79.7 (71.4, 86.1)
Secondary complete	3.8 (1.6, 8.7)	1.1 (0.3, 3.9)	1.3 (0.3, 5.2)	0.3 (0.0, 2.1)	86.3 (79.1, 91.2)
College or university+	6.5 (2.7, 14.6)	1.6 (0.2, 9.3)	9.5 (2.4, 30.5)	6.2 (0.8, 34.2)	87.4 (76.5, 93.6)
<i>Wealth index</i>					
Lowest	3.2 (1.5, 6.6)	4.4 (1.1, 16.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.9 (0.2, 4.0)	85.5 (69.2, 94.0)
Low	4.8 (1.9, 11.5)	4.0 (1.5, 10.2)	0.4 (0.1, 1.6)	1.1 (0.3, 4.5)	80.9 (71.0, 87.9)
Middle	2.4 (0.7, 7.5)	1.5 (0.3, 7.1)	8.3 (1.7, 32.2)	0.0 N/A	75.7 (60.6, 86.3)
High	7.7 (3.3, 16.7)	4.4 (1.8, 10.2)	4.6 (1.0, 18.2)	3.6 (0.5, 20.3)	74.8 (58.4, 86.3)
Highest	3.5 (1.5, 8.0)	0.6 (0.1, 4.0)	1.5 (0.4, 5.2)	0.0 N/A	84.5 (77.9, 89.5)

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

² Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications such as Bupropion and Varenicline.

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

⁴ For example, herbal/medicinal plants.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 5.2 indicates the reasons for trying to quit smoking in the past 12 months among adults currently smoking tobacco. The main reasons that adults who currently smoke tobacco tried quitting were a concern for their own health (62.6%), wanting to set a good example for their

children (44.6%), and a concern about the effects of SHS on others (40.0%), increased likelihood of sickness if they were to contract COVID-19 (36.4%), and the cost of smoking tobacco (30.0%).

Table 5.x2: Reasons for trying to quit smoking in the past 12 months among current tobacco smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Reasons that led to think about quitting smoking ¹					Restrictions on smoking indoors at work or public places	To set good example for children	Family/friends disapproved of smoking	Because smoking makes a person more sick if contract COVID-19
	Concern for own health	Concern about effects of secondhand smoke on others	Society disapproves of smoking	Cost of smoking tobacco products	Smoking not allowed inside home				
					Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	62.6 (56.9, 68.1)	40.0 (34.9, 45.2)	16.7 (12.7, 21.6)	30.0 (24.5, 36.1)	25.5 (19.8, 32.3)	12.6 (8.4, 18.4)	44.6 (37.8, 51.5)	28.3 (23.6, 33.5)	36.4 (30.4, 42.9)
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	62.2 (56.4, 67.7)	41.1 (35.3, 47.1)	14.8 (11.1, 19.5)	30.8 (24.4, 38.0)	27.3 (21.3, 34.2)	12.6 (8.0, 19.3)	42.2 (35.5, 49.3)	28.8 (23.9, 34.4)	35.3 (28.4, 43.0)
Female	64.0 (51.9, 74.6)	36.0 (24.8, 48.9)	23.8 (15.1, 35.3)	27.0 (18.1, 38.3)	19.4 (11.5, 30.9)	12.5 (5.3, 26.8)	52.9 (39.2, 66.2)	26.4 (18.6, 36.0)	40.5 (30.4, 51.5)
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	72.0 (58.3, 82.6)	27.8 (19.0, 38.7)	22.5 (14.5, 33.3)	32.6 (24.5, 41.9)	35.1 (22.6, 50.1)	14.0 (5.9, 29.5)	42.5 (27.2, 59.4)	34.0 (23.3, 46.6)	41.4 (28.0, 56.3)
25-44	60.6 (53.3, 67.5)	40.6 (34.9, 46.5)	17.3 (11.6, 25.0)	32.5 (26.8, 38.8)	25.7 (18.5, 34.6)	14.4 (9.1, 22.1)	46.0 (37.2, 55.2)	28.8 (22.8, 35.6)	34.3 (28.2, 41.0)
45-64	59.5 (46.6, 71.2)	49.7 (38.4, 61.0)	11.8 (6.5, 20.5)	23.4 (15.8, 33.2)	21.9 (14.2, 32.3)	8.5 (4.0, 17.1)	47.5 (35.1, 60.1)	25.3 (17.0, 35.9)	39.1 (26.3, 53.5)
65+	59.3 (37.3, 78.1)	36.5 (18.0, 60.1)	11.9 (5.5, 23.6)	26.3 (13.6, 44.8)	4.0 (1.5, 10.3)	8.5 (3.3, 20.1)	25.8 (13.6, 43.4)	15.6 (7.1, 30.9)	24.3 (12.7, 41.6)
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	64.5 (56.5, 71.7)	38.6 (31.4, 46.3)	13.7 (9.5, 19.4)	28.3 (20.9, 37.1)	21.7 (15.0, 30.3)	10.9 (6.0, 18.8)	42.6 (34.1, 51.7)	24.6 (18.6, 31.8)	40.0 (31.3, 49.4)
Rural	59.5 (52.6, 66.0)	42.3 (36.7, 48.2)	21.9 (16.1, 29.2)	32.8 (26.4, 39.9)	32.2 (24.3, 41.4)	15.5 (9.7, 23.9)	47.9 (38.4, 57.6)	34.8 (29.4, 40.6)	30.2 (25.0, 35.9)
<i>Education Level</i>									
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary/secondary incomplete	63.0 (56.6, 69.0)	40.2 (33.2, 47.7)	18.8 (13.3, 25.8)	31.3 (24.1, 39.5)	26.2 (18.3, 36.0)	12.5 (7.3, 20.6)	45.5 (36.1, 55.2)	28.4 (21.8, 36.0)	35.5 (28.2, 43.6)
Secondary complete	60.1 (49.4, 70.0)	36.9 (28.7, 46.0)	15.5 (9.1, 25.3)	32.1 (23.2, 42.5)	27.5 (18.4, 39.1)	10.0 (4.9, 19.4)	36.6 (26.5, 48.1)	31.2 (22.9, 40.9)	29.5 (20.1, 41.0)
College or university+	75.2 (57.5, 87.2)	51.7 (31.6, 71.2)	8.5 (1.7, 33.3)	21.8 (10.1, 40.8)	22.1 (9.5, 43.4)	23.0 (7.5, 52.4)	65.3 (46.1, 80.5)	20.7 (8.6, 42.0)	49.1 (30.3, 68.2)
<i>Wealth Index</i>									
Lowest	63.3 (53.7, 72.0)	42.2 (33.9, 51.0)	25.6 (18.5, 34.3)	34.0 (26.7, 42.2)	33.0 (22.3, 45.8)	20.0 (12.8, 29.8)	52.5 (39.5, 65.1)	36.2 (27.0, 46.4)	29.7 (24.3, 35.7)
Low	60.5 (50.2, 70.0)	35.2 (25.9, 45.9)	9.1 (4.3, 18.5)	27.0 (18.3, 38.1)	20.5 (13.1, 30.7)	3.8 (1.3, 8.4)	39.0 (29.0, 50.2)	28.2 (18.7, 40.0)	35.6 (24.6, 48.4)
Middle	61.4 (48.5, 72.9)	32.9 (20.8, 47.8)	10.9 (4.8, 22.9)	35.1 (22.2, 50.7)	23.4 (14.8, 35.0)	8.3 (3.4, 18.6)	33.8 (22.4, 47.4)	19.3 (11.2, 31.3)	45.2 (31.6, 59.6)
High	62.1 (48.4, 74.1)	45.4 (35.1, 56.1)	23.1 (15.5, 33.0)	24.7 (17.7, 33.3)	32.7 (22.7, 44.6)	17.4 (10.0, 28.5)	38.4 (29.2, 48.5)	32.0 (21.7, 44.5)	30.8 (21.3, 42.2)
Highest	65.1 (50.6, 77.2)	43.4 (32.7, 54.7)	14.0 (6.8, 26.9)	27.7 (18.4, 39.4)	18.8 (11.5, 29.2)	12.2 (4.1, 31.0)	54.6 (42.3, 66.3)	25.4 (16.8, 36.3)	40.5 (28.6, 53.6)

¹ Among current tobacco smokers who tried to quit in the last 12 months.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

The reasons for trying to quit smoking in the past 12 months among adults who were currently or formerly smoking are presented in Table 5.3. The proportion for the various reasons the participants mentioned were similar to those mentioned by those who currently smoke. About 63.4% of adults who were currently, or formerly smoking tobacco tried

quitting because they were concerned for their own health, 44.3% wanted to set a good example for children, 38.8% were concerned about the effects of exposure to secondhand smoke on others, 35.6% because of the increased likelihood of sickness if they were to contract COVID-19, and 30.1% because of the cost of smoking tobacco.



Table 5.x3: Percentage of current and former tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old by reasons for trying to quit smoking in the past 12 months and selected demographic characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Reasons that led to think about quitting ¹										Because smoking makes a person more sick if contract COVID-19	
	Concern about effects of secondhand smoke on others			Society disapproves of smoking			Cost of smoking tobacco products		Restrictions on smoking indoors at work or public places			To set good example for children
	Concern for own health	Effects of secondhand smoke on others	Society disapproves of smoking	Cost of smoking tobacco products	Smoking not allowed inside home	Restrictions on smoking indoors at work or public places	To set good example for children	Family/friends disapproved of smoking	Because smoking makes a person more sick if contract COVID-19			
					Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	63.4 (57.8, 68.7)	38.8 (34.1, 43.8)	16.2 (12.4, 20.9)	30.1 (24.9, 35.9)	26.3 (20.8, 32.6)	12.4 (8.4, 17.9)	44.3 (37.6, 51.3)	27.5 (22.9, 32.6)	35.6 (29.8, 41.8)			
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	62.6 (56.9, 68.0)	40.4 (34.8, 46.3)	14.4 (10.8, 18.9)	30.4 (24.2, 37.3)	27.2 (21.3, 34.0)	12.1 (7.6, 18.7)	41.5 (34.8, 48.4)	28.5 (23.7, 33.8)	34.6 (27.8, 42.2)			
Female	66.0 (54.7, 75.6)	33.5 (23.8, 44.8)	22.3 (14.6, 32.6)	29.1 (20.7, 39.2)	23.2 (15.0, 34.1)	13.3 (6.3, 25.8)	53.9 (41.3, 66.0)	24.1 (16.7, 33.5)	38.7 (29.2, 49.2)			
<i>Age (years)</i>												
15-24	73.4 (61.0, 82.9)	27.1 (19.1, 36.8)	21.0 (13.9, 30.3)	32.9 (19.3, 50.1)	36.3 (24.5, 50.0)	14.3 (6.7, 28.0)	40.9 (27.0, 56.5)	32.4 (22.5, 44.1)	39.9 (27.3, 54.0)			
25-44	61.2 (54.2, 67.7)	39.7 (34.2, 45.5)	16.9 (11.3, 24.4)	32.7 (27.0, 38.9)	26.2 (19.2, 34.6)	13.8 (8.7, 21.3)	46.9 (38.4, 55.6)	27.9 (22.1, 34.5)	33.6 (27.7, 40.0)			
45-64	60.1 (47.3, 71.6)	48.6 (37.5, 59.8)	11.6 (6.3, 20.1)	23.2 (15.7, 32.9)	22.3 (14.6, 32.5)	8.3 (3.9, 16.7)	46.4 (34.1, 59.2)	24.7 (16.6, 35.2)	38.2 (25.6, 52.6)			
65+	57.6 (36.6, 76.2)	35.4 (17.6, 58.4)	11.5 (5.4, 23.0)	25.6 (13.2, 43.8)	3.9 (1.4, 10.1)	8.3 (3.2, 19.6)	25.1 (13.2, 42.4)	15.2 (6.9, 30.2)	23.6 (12.2, 40.6)			
<i>Residence</i>												
Urban	64.4 (56.6, 71.6)	37.3 (30.5, 44.6)	13.2 (8.5, 18.5)	28.2 (21.1, 36.6)	22.5 (16.1, 30.3)	10.5 (5.8, 18.1)	42.6 (33.8, 51.9)	23.7 (17.9, 30.7)	38.4 (30.1, 47.5)			
Rural	61.6 (54.7, 68.1)	41.5 (36.5, 46.8)	21.5 (15.9, 28.4)	33.4 (27.3, 40.0)	32.8 (25.3, 41.4)	15.6 (10.1, 23.4)	47.4 (38.1, 56.8)	34.1 (28.7, 39.8)	30.6 (25.2, 36.6)			
<i>Education Level</i>												
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary/secondary incomplete	63.5 (57.0, 69.6)	38.7 (32.1, 45.7)	17.9 (12.7, 24.6)	31.7 (24.9, 39.4)	27.2 (19.8, 36.1)	12.4 (7.4, 20.0)	45.0 (35.7, 54.8)	27.3 (21.0, 34.7)	34.6 (27.6, 42.2)			
Secondary complete	60.8 (50.4, 70.3)	37.6 (29.5, 46.5)	15.9 (9.6, 25.3)	32.1 (23.4, 42.2)	27.7 (18.8, 38.8)	10.0 (5.0, 18.9)	36.7 (26.8, 47.9)	31.2 (23.2, 40.6)	30.0 (20.8, 41.1)			
College or university+	77.3 (61.9, 87.7)	47.4 (29.7, 65.9)	7.8 (1.5, 31.1)	20.0 (9.3, 37.9)	22.4 (10.7, 41.0)	21.1 (6.6, 50.2)	64.3 (45.8, 79.3)	19.0 (7.9, 39.1)	45.1 (27.1, 64.5)			
<i>Wealth index</i>												
Lowest	62.8 (53.4, 71.3)	41.8 (33.7, 50.3)	25.0 (18.0, 33.5)	34.7 (27.6, 42.5)	33.0 (22.8, 45.1)	19.3 (12.3, 29.1)	51.4 (38.7, 64.0)	36.2 (27.4, 46.0)	29.9 (24.6, 35.8)			
Low	60.0 (50.0, 69.2)	34.2 (25.3, 44.5)	8.9 (4.3, 17.7)	27.6 (18.7, 38.8)	22.4 (15.0, 32.1)	4.7 (1.9, 11.0)	39.4 (29.3, 50.4)	27.0 (18.1, 38.2)	35.7 (24.8, 48.4)			
Middle	62.2 (49.5, 73.3)	32.2 (20.5, 46.6)	10.6 (4.7, 22.2)	34.1 (21.4, 49.4)	23.6 (14.9, 35.2)	8.0 (3.3, 18.1)	33.2 (22.1, 46.6)	18.7 (10.9, 30.3)	44.5 (31.1, 58.8)			
High	62.5 (49.1, 74.2)	44.8 (34.8, 55.2)	22.4 (15.1, 31.9)	24.3 (17.4, 32.7)	31.7 (21.9, 43.3)	16.8 (9.6, 27.7)	37.9 (29.2, 47.4)	31.1 (20.9, 43.4)	30.1 (20.8, 41.3)			
Highest	68.2 (55.1, 79.0)	40.6 (31.4, 50.6)	13.5 (6.7, 25.4)	28.4 (19.7, 39.0)	21.1 (14.1, 30.4)	11.9 (4.2, 29.3)	54.4 (41.5, 66.8)	23.8 (15.7, 34.5)	37.5 (27.0, 49.4)			

¹ Among current tobacco smokers who tried to quit in the last 12 months and former smokers who quit in the last 12 months

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

Interest in Quitting Smoking

The percentage distribution of adults aged 15 years or older by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics is shown in Table 5.3. A tenth (10.0%) of those who currently smoke

were planning to quit within the next month and about 15.8% within the next twelve months. About two-fifths (39.9%) had a desire to quit someday, but not in the next 12 months, while slightly over a quarter (27.2%) had no desire to quit.

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old who report currently smoking tobacco by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Interest in Quitting Smoking ¹										Total
	Planning to Quit Within Next Month		Thinking About Quitting Within Next 12 Months		Will Quit Someday, But Not in the Next 12 Months		Not Interested in Quitting		Don't Know		
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>										
Overall	10.0	(8.0, 12.5)	15.8	(13.4, 18.5)	39.9	(35.5, 44.5)	27.2	(24.3, 30.4)	7.1	(5.2, 9.5)	100
<i>Gender</i>											
Male	10.3	(7.8, 13.5)	16.2	(12.8, 20.1)	40.0	(34.9, 45.3)	25.6	(22.2, 29.3)	7.9	(5.8, 10.6)	100
Female	9.0	(5.7, 14.0)	14.6	(9.1, 22.5)	39.5	(33.0, 46.5)	32.6	(26.5, 39.3)	4.3	(2.1, 8.3)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>											
15-24	10.6	(6.7, 16.4)	17.7	(12.1, 25.2)	40.2	(32.2, 48.7)	24.2	(17.0, 33.3)	7.3	(4.0, 12.9)	100
25-44	9.2	(6.5, 12.8)	16.6	(13.0, 21.1)	40.4	(35.6, 45.4)	25.8	(22.4, 29.6)	7.9	(5.4, 11.6)	100
45-64	12.8	(8.7, 18.3)	12.5	(8.6, 17.9)	38.0	(30.7, 46.0)	30.8	(25.0, 37.3)	5.9	(3.7, 9.2)	100
65+	3.4	(1.5, 7.6)	16.1	(9.1, 27.1)	43.0	(27.4, 60.1)	32.8	(19.6, 49.6)	4.6	(1.7, 12.1)	100
<i>Residence</i>											
Urban	8.2	(5.9, 11.5)	14.8	(11.8, 18.5)	43.5	(38.4, 48.7)	27.5	(23.7, 31.6)	5.9	(3.8, 9.0)	100
Rural	14.0	(11.1, 17.7)	18.0	(14.9, 21.5)	31.8	(27.2, 36.7)	26.6	(22.3, 31.4)	9.7	(7.2, 12.8)	100
<i>Education Level</i>											
No formal education	22.2	(7.0, 51.9)	1.9	(0.6, 6.3)	41.6	(24.1, 61.5)	33.1	(18.3, 52.4)	1.2	(0.2, 8.4)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	11.6	(8.7, 15.4)	14.2	(10.7, 18.6)	40.5	(34.0, 47.4)	26.0	(23.1, 29.2)	7.6	(5.5, 10.4)	100
Secondary complete	6.9	(4.8, 10.0)	19.3	(14.3, 25.6)	36.8	(29.7, 44.4)	30.1	(23.6, 37.6)	6.8	(4.3, 10.6)	100
College or university+	6.8	(3.2, 13.6)	18.3	(11.3, 28.2)	45.2	(33.3, 57.7)	22.9	(14.5, 34.3)	6.8	(2.2, 19.5)	100
<i>Wealth index</i>											
Lowest	9.5	(6.0, 14.6)	14.3	(9.3, 21.3)	36.9	(27.6, 47.2)	31.7	(27.0, 36.8)	7.7	(4.2, 13.5)	100
Low	12.0	(8.6, 16.4)	21.8	(15.0, 30.6)	36.5	(30.4, 43.2)	23.1	(17.9, 29.2)	6.7	(4.3, 10.1)	100
Middle	16.3	(9.6, 26.4)	15.7	(9.6, 24.7)	42.0	(32.5, 52.2)	21.0	(15.3, 28.0)	5.0	(2.8, 8.6)	100
High	10.3	(6.1, 16.9)	12.1	(7.9, 18.0)	44.2	(36.0, 52.7)	26.8	(19.4, 35.6)	6.6	(3.7, 11.7)	100
Highest	5.4	(3.6, 8.1)	15.7	(10.3, 23.3)	40.8	(33.9, 48.0)	29.8	(21.4, 39.8)	8.3	(4.4, 15.0)	100

¹ Among current daily or occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers.

EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in the Workplace

The percentage and number of adults who work indoors and are exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS) at the workplace by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table 6.1. It should be noted that GATS was conducted during some level of

COVID-19 restrictions in the country and where many establishments were working from home. Exposure to SHS in the workplace was measured among those who worked outside of their home during the past 30 days prior to the survey. Over a tenth (11.2%) of South African adults were exposed to SHS at their workplace in the past 30 days. The proportion of adults who do not smoke but were exposed to SHS at work was 7.0%.

Table 6.1: Percentage and number of adults ≥15 years old who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work ¹				
	Overall		Non-smokers		
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	
Overall	11.2 (8.1, 15.4)	1,219.2	7.0 (5.0, 9.9)	565.3	
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	13.7 (10.3, 18.0)	795.1	8.1 (5.4, 12.0)	291.5	
Female	8.4 (5.0, 13.8)	424.1	6.2 (3.3, 11.2)	273.8	
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	16.8 (4.8, 44.4)	112.6	4.1 (1.1, 14.5)	18.7	
25-44	10.9 (8.4, 14.0)	753.3	7.1 (5.3, 9.5)	359.4	
45-64	11.1 (5.2, 21.9)	353.3	7.6 (3.0, 18.0)	187.3	
65+	-	-	-	-	
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	11.9 (8.0, 17.4)	976.5	8.1 (5.5, 11.7)	477.6	
Rural	9.1 (5.3, 15.1)	242.7	4.1 (2.1, 8.0)	87.7	
<i>Education Level</i>					
No formal education	-	-	-	-	
Primary/secondary incomplete	16.0 (10.0, 24.8)	493.3	11.7 (5.5, 23.1)	252.4	
Secondary complete	9.9 (6.1, 15.7)	458.0	5.8 (3.3, 10.1)	202.5	
College or university+	7.8 (3.7, 15.7)	239.2	4.6 (2.3, 9.0)	110.4	
<i>Wealth index</i>					
Lowest	8.8 (3.0, 23.1)	139.9	1.4 (0.4, 4.6)	13.8	
Low	14.0 (7.5, 24.8)	200.0	9.8 (4.7, 19.4)	114.9	
Middle	9.7 (4.8, 18.8)	110.7	6.6 (2.5, 16.6)	57.3	
High	12.5 (8.0, 19.0)	267.5	11.3 (6.4, 19.1)	188.7	
Highest	10.9 (5.8, 19.8)	501.1	5.7 (2.3, 13.2)	190.6	

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

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home

The percentage and number of adults who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table 6.2. Exposure to SHS was

measured among adults who lived in a home where smoking occurred daily, weekly, or monthly. About one-fifth (18.0%) of adults in South Africa were exposed to SHS in their homes, translating to nearly 8 million persons aged 15 years and older (more than 3 million of these persons do not smoke tobacco).

Table 6.2: Percentage and number of adults ≥ 15 years old who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home ¹				
	Overall		Non-smokers		
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	
Overall	18.0 (15.1, 21.3)	7,710.6	9.6 (8.0, 11.5)	3,060.7	
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	22.1 (18.3, 26.5)	4,578.1	9.4 (6.8, 13.0)	1,149.9	
Female	14.1 (11.6, 17.0)	3,132.4	9.7 (8.1, 11.6)	1,910.8	
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	17.6 (13.9, 21.9)	1,683.8	11.7 (9.2, 14.8)	853.9	
25-44	18.3 (14.3, 23.1)	3,615.2	9.6 (7.1, 12.9)	1,393.0	
45-64	17.8 (14.1, 22.3)	1,765.5	7.7 (5.1, 11.6)	548.2	
65+	17.6 (12.2, 24.7)	646.1	8.9 (5.2, 14.8)	265.5	
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	19.0 (14.8, 24.2)	5,075.4	10.0 (7.5, 13.2)	1,900.0	
Rural	16.2 (12.8, 20.3)	2,635.2	9.0 (7.7, 10.6)	1,160.7	
<i>Education Level</i>					
No formal education	18.1 (13.1, 24.5)	244.1	9.5 (5.8, 15.2)	96.4	
Primary/secondary incomplete	21.0 (17.8, 24.5)	4,533.7	11.4 (9.8, 13.3)	1,762.3	
Secondary complete	16.4 (12.0, 22.1)	2,349.5	9.3 (5.9, 14.4)	1,019.3	
College or university+	10.3 (7.0, 15.0)	577.9	4.1 (2.4, 6.8)	182.5	
<i>Wealth index</i>					
Lowest	24.2 (19.4, 29.6)	1,960.7	10.4 (8.6, 12.4)	567.1	
Low	14.5 (11.5, 18.0)	1,330.7	8.5 (6.7, 10.7)	618.6	
Middle	16.4 (12.1, 21.8)	921.3	8.5 (6.0, 12.0)	334.8	
High	16.0 (11.6, 21.6)	1,323.5	10.0 (5.9, 16.2)	636.5	
Highest	18.6 (14.3, 23.7)	2,174.5	10.3 (7.5, 14.0)	903.7	

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

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places

Prevalence of exposure to SHS among the general population

The percentage of adults who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days prior to the survey by

smoking status and demographic characteristics is shown in Table 6.3. From highest to lowest, the overall prevalence of exposure to SHS was 14.6% in bars or nightclubs, 3.6% at schools, 2.6% at restaurants, 1.7% at public transportation, 1.2% both in government buildings and healthcare facilities, 0.8% at tertiary educational institutions, and 0.8% in cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses.

Table 6.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...							
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	Bars/taverns/pubs, shebeens or night clubs	Public transportation	Tertiary educational institutions	Schools
Overall	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	2.6 (1.6, 4.4)	0.6 (0.4, 1.4)	14.6 (12.4, 17.2)	1.7 (1.2, 2.6)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	3.6 (2.8, 4.5)
Gender								
Men	1.6 (0.9, 3.1)	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	3.4 (1.8, 6.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	23.7 (20.4, 27.5)	1.9 (1.1, 3.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	4.3 (3.2, 5.6)
Women	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	1.9 (1.2, 3.2)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	6.2 (4.6, 8.2)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	2.9 (2.1, 4.1)
Age (years)								
15-24	1.2 (0.4, 3.2)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	2.9 (1.5, 5.5)	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)	16.8 (13.5, 20.8)	2.6 (1.3, 5.4)	3.0 (1.8, 5.1)	14.3 (11.5, 17.5)
25-44	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	2.9 (1.5, 5.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	18.5 (15.1, 22.4)	1.8 (1.2, 2.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)
45-64	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	2.3 (1.5, 3.5)	2.6 (1.4, 4.5)	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)	9.6 (7.8, 11.7)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.8 (0.4, 1.9)
65+	0.7 (0.3, 2.0)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	0.6 (0.1, 2.9)	0.7 (0.1, 4.8)	2.2 (1.2, 3.9)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)
Residence								
Urban	1.3 (0.6, 2.6)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	3.8 (2.0, 6.9)	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)	13.8 (11.0, 17.2)	1.6 (0.9, 3.0)	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)	2.8 (2.0, 4.0)
Rural	0.9 (0.6, 1.6)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.8)	16.0 (12.8, 19.8)	2.0 (1.4, 2.9)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	4.8 (3.3, 6.7)
Education Level								
No formal education	1.1 (0.3, 4.3)	1.4 (0.5, 3.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	5.3 (2.7, 10.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Primary/secondary incomplete	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	1.6 (1.1, 2.2)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	14.9 (12.3, 18.0)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	5.7 (4.4, 7.4)
Secondary complete	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	3.6 (1.7, 7.3)	0.9 (0.3, 2.3)	15.7 (12.0, 20.3)	2.0 (1.2, 3.4)	1.9 (1.1, 3.4)	1.5 (0.8, 2.9)
College or university+	1.4 (0.5, 4.0)	1.2 (0.5, 3.1)	7.6 (4.8, 11.7)	2.4 (1.1, 5.2)	13.3 (9.5, 18.4)	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)	0.8 (0.4, 1.8)	1.4 (0.6, 3.3)
Health index								
Lowest	0.4 (0.2, 1.3)	1.7 (1.1, 2.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)	20.1 (16.0, 24.9)	1.4 (0.7, 2.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	2.2 (1.1, 4.6)
Low	1.4 (0.8, 2.6)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	12.0 (10.4, 13.8)	2.5 (1.8, 3.8)	0.9 (0.4, 1.6)	5.5 (4.1, 7.4)
Middle	2.3 (0.9, 5.8)	2.2 (1.3, 3.5)	1.9 (1.0, 3.9)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	17.4 (13.2, 22.5)	2.7 (1.0, 6.9)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	4.2 (2.4, 7.3)
High	1.0 (0.4, 2.4)	0.9 (0.4, 2.2)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	13.2 (10.1, 17.2)	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)	1.6 (0.7, 3.5)	3.0 (1.8, 4.7)
Highest	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)	7.2 (4.2, 12.1)	2.3 (1.3, 4.0)	12.7 (8.9, 17.6)	1.3 (0.7, 2.5)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	3.1 (1.9, 5.0)
People Who Do Not Smoke	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	2.0 (1.3, 3.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	8.6 (7.2, 10.2)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	4.0 (3.1, 5.1)
Gender								
Male	1.3 (0.8, 2.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)	2.6 (1.5, 4.4)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	15.7 (12.5, 19.4)	1.7 (1.0, 2.9)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	5.6 (4.3, 7.3)
Female	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	1.3 (0.8, 1.9)	1.6 (1.0, 2.6)	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)	4.2 (3.4, 5.2)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	2.9 (2.1, 4.1)

Prevalence of exposure to SHS among those who visited various public places

The prevalence of exposure to SHS in various public places among adults who had visited those places in the past thirty days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table 6.4. Overall, among adults who visited public places, almost three-quarter (74.4%) were exposed to SHS at bars/taverns/pubs, shebeens or night clubs, 19.9% at schools, 16.0% in tertiary educational institutions, 11.3% in cafes, 10.8% in restaurants, 5.8% in government buildings, 3.8% in health care facilities and 3.1% in

public transportation. Among those who do not smoke, the three places where they visited and were exposed to SHS the most were: bars/taverns/pubs, shebeens or night clubs (67.2%), schools (19.8%) and tertiary educational institutions (15.7%). Among those who visited bars/taverns/pubs, shebeens or night clubs, exposure to SHS ranged from between 56.5% (among those in the high wealth index) to 76.7% (within the 45-to-64-year age-group). Exposure to SHS at bars/taverns/pubs, shebeens or night clubs was consistently high regardless of the demographic categories.



Table 6.4: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ^a in...							
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Cafes or coffee shops	Bars/taverns/pubs, shebeens or night clubs	Public transportation	Tertiary educational institutions	Schools
Overall	5.6 (3.6, 9.1)	3.8 (2.6, 5.2)	10.8 (6.4, 17.5)	11.3 (7.5, 16.8)	74.4 (68.3, 79.8)	3.1 (2.0, 4.7)	16.0 (10.4, 23.7)	19.9 (10.6, 23.6)
Gender								
Men	7.8 (4.5, 13.3)	5.6 (3.5, 8.7)	13.4 (7.3, 23.4)	9.8 (5.0, 18.4)	75.0 (67.8, 81.1)	3.6 (1.9, 6.5)	12.6 (6.8, 22.2)	24.7 (19.7, 30.4)
Women	3.7 (2.2, 6.0)	2.9 (2.0, 4.4)	8.2 (5.1, 13.0)	13.0 (7.4, 21.8)	72.3 (62.9, 80.2)	2.7 (1.9, 3.8)	18.6 (10.2, 31.6)	15.7 (12.3, 19.8)
Age (years)								
15-24	7.6 (3.0, 17.7)	2.6 (1.3, 5.1)	12.5 (6.7, 21.9)	20.5 (10.7, 35.7)	78.1 (69.8, 84.6)	4.2 (2.0, 8.5)	26.5 (17.4, 38.2)	33.1 (27.8, 38.9)
25-44	5.1 (3.1, 8.5)	3.4 (1.8, 5.8)	9.5 (4.8, 17.9)	9.7 (4.5, 19.6)	72.2 (62.5, 80.2)	2.8 (1.8, 4.9)	5.6 (2.8, 11.2)	2.8 (1.5, 5.2)
45-64	5.9 (3.4, 10.3)	6.0 (4.0, 9.1)	13.2 (8.7, 19.4)	9.7 (5.5, 16.4)	76.9 (68.3, 83.7)	2.6 (1.6, 4.2)	2.1 (0.2, 15.3)	6.9 (4.4, 17.3)
65+	4.8 (1.6, 13.2)	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	8.7 (2.3, 27.7)	-	-	0.6 (0.2, 2.6)	-	-
Residence								
Urban	5.8 (3.0, 10.7)	3.2 (2.0, 5.3)	12.8 (7.0, 22.1)	11.0 (6.7, 17.4)	70.2 (62.2, 77.2)	3.2 (1.6, 6.4)	15.5 (9.2, 25.0)	16.9 (12.5, 22.4)
Rural	5.5 (3.6, 9.0)	4.7 (3.5, 6.2)	4.8 (2.7, 8.5)	13.5 (7.3, 23.4)	81.4 (74.8, 86.6)	2.9 (2.0, 4.3)	17.4 (8.5, 32.1)	24.0 (19.5, 29.2)
Education Level								
No formal education	8.3 (2.3, 30.9)	3.5 (1.3, 9.0)	-	-	-	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	-	-
Primary/secondary incomplete	7.9 (4.7, 13.0)	5.3 (3.8, 7.2)	6.7 (3.8, 11.4)	12.3 (5.1, 26.6)	76.9 (69.5, 82.9)	3.0 (1.9, 4.8)	6.6 (2.1, 18.8)	26.1 (22.0, 30.7)
Secondary complete	4.5 (2.5, 7.9)	1.8 (0.9, 3.6)	11.2 (5.1, 22.7)	12.5 (5.1, 27.4)	73.4 (62.5, 82.0)	3.2 (1.8, 5.7)	22.0 (14.0, 32.9)	12.3 (7.2, 20.2)
College or university*	4.2 (1.6, 10.6)	3.4 (1.3, 8.8)	14.4 (9.6, 21.1)	10.0 (4.4, 21.3)	70.0 (57.4, 80.2)	4.1 (2.3, 7.1)	8.0 (3.5, 17.1)	6.7 (2.9, 14.8)
Wealth Index								
Lowest	3.9 (1.3, 10.7)	6.2 (4.1, 9.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	10.4 (1.7, 43.1)	83.0 (74.4, 89.1)	2.0 (0.9, 4.3)	-	16.0 (10.5, 23.0)
Low	8.8 (4.9, 15.4)	2.1 (1.2, 3.7)	3.2 (1.1, 9.4)	2.8 (0.5, 14.0)	74.7 (65.3, 82.2)	3.4 (2.1, 5.3)	20.8 (9.8, 38.6)	28.0 (21.7, 35.3)
Middle	11.4 (4.9, 24.5)	6.4 (3.9, 10.5)	10.1 (5.2, 18.7)	-	72.9 (59.9, 82.9)	3.9 (3.0)	13.8 (4.8, 33.5)	28.0 (17.8, 41.0)
High	4.8 (2.0, 11.3)	3.0 (1.2, 7.2)	6.1 (3.4, 10.9)	7.3 (3.3, 15.6)	63.4 (45.7, 78.1)	2.1 (1.1, 3.8)	24.8 (12.6, 42.9)	16.3 (10.6, 24.2)
Highest	3.5 (2.0, 6.0)	2.9 (1.4, 5.6)	18.2 (7.4, 27.4)	13.8 (9.1, 20.4)	76.5 (67.1, 83.9)	5.3 (3.2, 8.7)	10.4 (5.3, 19.4)	14.2 (9.0, 21.7)
People Who Do Not Smoke	4.7 (3.2, 7.0)	3.4 (2.4, 4.8)	8.0 (5.1, 12.6)	10.3 (6.7, 15.6)	67.2 (58.4, 76.5)	3.0 (2.0, 4.4)	15.7 (9.9, 23.9)	19.8 (16.1, 24.0)
Gender								
Male	6.4 (4.0, 10.2)	4.3 (2.3, 8.1)	9.5 (5.5, 15.9)	5.9 (2.2, 14.6)	67.8 (51.1, 81.0)	3.2 (1.8, 5.7)	9.7 (4.8, 18.7)	26.3 (20.3, 33.2)
Female	3.6 (2.0, 6.3)	3.1 (2.0, 4.7)	7.0 (4.2, 11.3)	13.8 (7.8, 23.2)	66.9 (56.7, 74.0)	2.8 (1.9, 4.1)	19.0 (11.1, 30.7)	15.3 (11.8, 19.5)

Table 6.4b presents the percentage of adults who visited tertiary educational institutions and/or schools and were exposed to tobacco smoke in or on the grounds of these educational institutions, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics. Overall,

42.7% were exposed to SHS on tertiary educational institution grounds and 32.1% on school grounds. More than half (54.2%) of those aged 15-24 years were exposed to SHS in all these venues at educational institutions.

Table 6.4b: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who visited tertiary educational institutions and/or schools in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in/on...							
	Tertiary educational institution grounds		Tertiary educational institution indoors and/or grounds		School grounds		School indoors and/or grounds	
Overall	42.7	(36.1, 49.7)	45.5	(38.4, 52.7)	32.1	(28.0, 36.5)	36.0	(31.5, 40.6)
Gender								
Men	40.1	(29.8, 51.4)	41.4	(30.9, 52.8)	36.2	(30.8, 41.9)	39.9	(34.0, 46.0)
Women	44.8	(36.5, 53.5)	48.7	(39.5, 58.0)	28.5	(23.7, 33.9)	32.6	(27.3, 38.3)
Age (years)								
15-24	54.2	(42.7, 65.3)	58.2	(46.5, 69.1)	50.0	(44.0, 56.0)	55.5	(49.3, 61.4)
25-44	30.2	(19.1, 44.1)	32.0	(20.6, 46.0)	11.2	(7.3, 16.8)	12.3	(8.3, 18.0)
45-64	37.7	(21.3, 57.5)	37.7	(21.3, 57.5)	12.1	(6.6, 21.3)	16.6	(9.8, 26.7)
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residence								
Urban	42.5	(34.9, 50.5)	45.3	(37.3, 53.5)	30.5	(24.2, 37.7)	34.1	(27.5, 41.5)
Rural	43.6	(30.4, 57.7)	46.0	(31.8, 61.0)	34.2	(30.6, 38.1)	38.6	(34.0, 43.3)
Education Level								
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary/secondary incomplete	19.9	(10.1, 35.5)	21.5	(10.5, 39.0)	39.9	(34.2, 46.0)	44.1	(38.2, 50.1)
Secondary complete	49.4	(39.2, 59.6)	52.9	(42.0, 63.5)	21.2	(15.3, 28.8)	24.8	(18.1, 32.9)
College or university+	41.8	(28.1, 58.4)	43.2	(29.5, 58.1)	18.0	(10.4, 29.2)	21.5	(13.1, 33.1)
Wealth index								
Lowest	-	-	-	-	28.4	(18.2, 41.4)	29.5	(18.9, 42.9)
Low	52.3	(39.8, 64.5)	55.6	(43.0, 67.5)	38.5	(32.1, 45.2)	43.7	(37.3, 50.4)
Middle	42.0	(24.9, 61.3)	43.6	(28.1, 62.9)	34.6	(24.0, 46.9)	38.7	(28.5, 50.0)
High	45.1	(30.2, 60.9)	45.1	(30.2, 60.9)	33.6	(25.6, 42.7)	38.6	(30.3, 47.5)
Highest	40.3	(29.2, 52.5)	45.0	(33.2, 57.4)	27.2	(20.5, 35.2)	30.5	(23.1, 38.9)
People Who Did Not Smoke	43.1	(35.1, 51.4)	46.3	(38.2, 54.7)	31.4	(26.8, 36.4)	35.2	(30.2, 40.7)
Gender								
Male	41.2	(28.5, 55.2)	42.5	(29.7, 56.4)	38.0	(31.5, 45.0)	41.0	(33.8, 48.6)
Female	44.1	(34.4, 54.3)	48.5	(38.0, 59.2)	26.9	(21.4, 33.1)	31.2	(25.4, 37.8)
Age (years)								

15-24	48.4	(35.8, 61.1)	53.4	(40.4, 66.0)	49.2	(42.5, 56.0)	54.5	(47.5, 61.2)
25-44	33.8	(22.4, 47.5)	35.3	(23.6, 49.1)	9.0	(5.3, 15.1)	9.9	(5.9, 16.0)
45-64	-	-	-	-	11.9	(5.9, 22.3)	17.1	(9.8, 28.1)
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	43.8	(34.3, 53.7)	47.3	(37.8, 56.9)	29.0	(21.6, 37.7)	32.6	(24.7, 41.7)
Rural	41.1	(27.6, 56.2)	43.9	(29.1, 59.8)	34.4	(30.5, 38.5)	38.5	(33.7, 43.5)
<i>Education Level</i>								
No formal education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary/secondary incomplete	-	-	-	-	41.0	(34.8, 47.6)	44.9	(38.6, 51.4)
Secondary complete	46.9	(36.8, 57.2)	51.3	(40.5, 62.0)	16.0	(10.2, 24.3)	19.7	(12.0, 30.4)
College or university+	44.7	(28.5, 62.2)	46.8	(30.3, 64.0)	16.1	(8.7, 27.9)	20.2	(11.6, 32.7)
<i>Wealth index</i>								
Lowest	-	-	-	-	27.4	(16.4, 42.1)	28.8	(17.2, 43.9)
Low	49.7	(36.9, 62.5)	53.1	(40.4, 65.5)	39.4	(32.4, 46.9)	44.8	(37.6, 52.1)
Middle	40.8	(22.5, 62.1)	42.9	(24.1, 64.1)	26.3	(19.0, 35.2)	30.5	(22.7, 39.5)
High	45.4	(30.4, 61.2)	45.4	(30.4, 61.2)	35.3	(26.0, 45.7)	39.1	(29.6, 49.4)
Highest	42.9	(26.9, 58.3)	49.0	(34.0, 64.2)	25.9	(17.8, 36.1)	29.5	(20.3, 40.7)

¹ Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

ECONOMICS

Brand of Manufactured Cigarettes at Last Purchase

The percentage of adult South Africans who smoke manufactured cigarettes, by the last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics, is presented in Table 7.1. Excluding 'Other' (which is a combined category of various cigarette brands), the top five brands

bought by South Africans who smoke manufactured cigarettes were Peter Stuyvesant (22.4%), Remington Gold (14.1%), Dunhill (8.0%), Savannah (7.5%) and Sahawi (3.6%). The order of the top five brands for men was 24.4% for Peter Stuyvesant, 15.3% RG, 8.1% for Dunhill, 7.3% for Savannah, and 3.2% for Sahawi. For women, it was 14.5% for Peter Stuyvesant, 9.5% for RG, 8.2% for Savannah, 7.5% for Dunhill, and 5.0% for Sahawi.

Table 7.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who report currently smoking manufactured cigarettes, by the last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Last manufactured cigarette brand purchased										Total		
	Peter Stuyvesant		Remington Gold (RG)		Dunhill		Savannah		Sahawi			Other	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>												
Overall	22.4	(18.0, 27.4)	14.1	(10.8, 18.3)	8.0	(5.4, 11.5)	7.5	(4.3, 12.9)	3.6	(2.1, 6.1)	44.5	(35.8, 53.4)	100
<i>Gender</i>													
Male	24.4	(19.5, 30.1)	15.3	(11.4, 20.2)	8.1	(5.3, 12.2)	7.3	(3.9, 13.4)	3.2	(1.9, 5.3)	41.6	(33.5, 50.3)	100
Female	14.5	(9.0, 22.6)	9.5	(6.0, 14.9)	7.5	(4.7, 11.9)	8.2	(4.0, 15.9)	5.0	(2.3, 10.5)	55.2	(41.9, 67.8)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>													
15-24	24.3	(16.9, 33.6)	10.9	(5.8, 19.6)	8.0	(4.5, 13.9)	8.9	(3.9, 19.4)	5.0	(1.8, 13.1)	42.8	(32.2, 54.2)	100
25-44	24.3	(18.7, 31.0)	15.2	(11.8, 19.4)	8.5	(5.5, 13.0)	5.8	(3.2, 10.4)	3.0	(1.5, 5.9)	43.1	(33.3, 53.5)	100
45-64	18.8	(13.0, 26.4)	14.7	(8.4, 24.6)	6.3	(3.8, 10.3)	9.4	(4.9, 17.3)	3.2	(1.8, 5.4)	47.6	(35.2, 60.4)	100
65+	16.4	(8.0, 30.5)	11.6	(6.4, 20.3)	10.1	(2.2, 35.5)	9.3	(3.9, 20.3)	6.0	(2.5, 13.8)	46.6	(28.4, 65.9)	100
<i>Residence</i>													
Urban	19.3	(14.1, 25.8)	12.0	(8.0, 17.6)	9.0	(5.7, 13.9)	10.0	(5.5, 17.4)	3.9	(2.0, 7.4)	45.9	(35.6, 56.5)	100
Rural	30.0	(23.1, 37.9)	19.4	(12.6, 28.5)	5.5	(3.0, 9.7)	1.4	(0.4, 4.2)	2.9	(1.3, 6.2)	40.9	(25.6, 58.1)	100
<i>Education Level</i>													
No formal education	9.1	(3.5, 21.6)	25.2	(10.7, 48.7)	2.5	(0.3, 16.3)	2.9	(0.6, 13.2)	10.0	(5.0, 19.1)	50.4	(26.9, 73.7)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	19.3	(14.7, 24.9)	17.8	(12.4, 24.9)	4.0	(2.6, 6.3)	9.6	(5.2, 17.0)	4.4	(2.3, 8.4)	44.9	(33.7, 56.6)	100
Secondary complete	28.0	(19.7, 38.1)	8.8	(5.9, 13.0)	14.8	(8.9, 23.5)	5.5	(2.8, 10.3)	2.3	(1.0, 5.1)	40.7	(30.0, 52.3)	100
College or university+	26.7	(16.1, 40.8)	5.7	(2.0, 15.1)	11.2	(7.0, 17.5)	3.4	(1.0, 10.7)	1.3	(0.5, 3.2)	51.8	(35.0, 68.1)	100
<i>Wealth index</i>													
Lowest	15.3	(9.9, 22.9)	20.6	(11.2, 34.8)	2.6	(1.1, 6.2)	3.9	(1.2, 11.7)	6.1	(2.7, 12.9)	51.5	(34.8, 67.9)	100
Low	24.8	(17.3, 34.1)	15.3	(10.4, 21.9)	7.4	(3.9, 13.6)	13.2	(5.3, 29.1)	4.2	(2.1, 8.4)	35.1	(25.7, 45.8)	100
Middle	23.6	(16.2, 33.1)	18.2	(10.7, 29.2)	4.3	(2.2, 8.1)	12.0	(6.6, 20.6)	1.9	(0.6, 5.8)	40.0	(27.9, 53.5)	100
High	21.4	(14.5, 30.5)	13.6	(7.3, 24.0)	12.3	(7.1, 20.4)	9.9	(5.2, 17.8)	4.9	(2.1, 10.7)	37.9	(21.9, 57.0)	100
Highest	26.5	(17.6, 37.8)	6.0	(3.4, 10.3)	12.1	(6.6, 21.3)	2.7	(1.0, 7.1)	1.3	(0.4, 4.6)	51.4	(37.0, 65.7)	100

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

Source of last purchase of cigarettes

The distribution of adults who smoke manufactured cigarettes, by the source of their last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table 7.2. The most common source of purchase was the spaza shop/ kiosk (68.0%), followed by the grocery store/supermarket (22.8%), and street vendors (4.2%). The proportion

of men and women who purchased manufactured cigarettes from street vendors was 5.2% and 0.6% respectively. The proportion of men and women who purchased manufactured cigarettes at Spaza shops/ kiosks was 65.8% and 76.3% respectively. A proportion of 77.1% of those aged 15 to 24 years reported purchasing manufactured cigarettes at spaza shops/kiosks.

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old who report currently smoking manufactured cigarettes, by the source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Source	Overall	Gender		Age (years)				Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural		
				<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Grocery store/supermarkets	22.8 (17.2, 29.6)	23.0 (17.3, 29.8)	22.1 (15.2, 31.2)	9.2 (4.7, 17.2)	25.7 (19.3, 33.2)	26.7 (19.6, 35.2)	13.0 (7.5, 21.6)		
Street vendor	4.2 (2.6, 6.8)	5.2 (3.1, 8.3)	0.6 (0.2, 2.2)	6.2 (2.9, 12.5)	3.8 (2.2, 6.6)	4.1 (2.2, 7.5)	4.5 (2.0, 9.7)		
Vending machine	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	1.4 (0.7, 2.6)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.6 (0.1, 4.4)	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	1.6 (0.8, 2.9)	0.0 (0.0, N/A)		
Tobacconist	1.4 (0.4, 4.6)	1.8 (0.5, 5.8)	0.0 (0.0, N/A)	0.7 (0.0, 4.2)	1.6 (0.1, 5.7)	2.0 (0.6, 6.1)	0.1 (0.1, 0.5)		
Liquor store	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0.0 (0.0, N/A)	0.1 (0.1, 0.9)	0.4 (0.2, 1.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.9 (0.2, 3.6)		
Duty-free shop	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.5 (0.3, 1.3)	0.1 (0.1, 1.1)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.5 (0.1, 1.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.6 (0.3, 2.0)		
Spaza shop/Kiosk	68.0 (59.8, 75.2)	65.8 (57.1, 73.5)	76.3 (67.2, 83.6)	77.1 (61.8, 87.5)	66.0 (57.8, 73.4)	63.7 (54.1, 72.4)	78.7 (66.5, 87.3)		
From another person	1.1 (0.3, 3.9)	1.3 (0.3, 5.0)	0.3 (0.0, 2.0)	4.6 (0.8, 22.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	1.1 (0.2, 6.1)	1.0 (0.3, 2.9)		
Other	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.8)	1.2 (0.3, 4.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	1.3 (0.5, 3.2)		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Expenditures on Cigarettes

The average amount of money spent on manufactured cigarettes by adults aged 15 years and older in South Africa who smoked manufactured cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table 7.3. Two indicators were calculated from this information: 1). average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (one pack); and 2). average expenditure for manufactured cigarettes per month. Overall, median values show that South African adults (15 years and older) who smoked manufactured cigarettes spent

R24.70 on a pack of 20 cigarettes. Men spent a median amount of R24.90 while women spent a median amount of R19.60 on a pack of cigarettes.

Results further showed that, overall, adults aged 15 years and older in South Africa who smoked manufactured cigarettes spent a median amount of R263.10 on cigarettes monthly. Men spent a median amount of R273.20 while women spent a median amount of R207.20 monthly on cigarettes.

Table 7.3: Average amount spent for 20 manufactured cigarettes and average cigarette expenditure per month among people ≥15 years old who currently smoked manufactured cigarettes, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes (South African Rand)		Manufactured cigarette expenditure per month (South African Rand)	
	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)
Overall	50.4 (26.1, 74.7)	24.7 (20.8, 30.5)	562.9 (306.9, 818.8)	263.1 (227.0, 304.9)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	54.6 (24.5, 84.6)	24.9 (21.1, 30.9)	605.5 (281.8, 929.2)	273.2 (248.1, 310.5)
Female	34.9 (19.9, 50.0)	19.6 (19.0, 27.9)	400.1 (213.2, 587.0)	207.2 (149.7, 249.0)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	32.9 (26.9, 38.8)	20.0 (19.6, 38.2)	331.1 (264.7, 397.4)	289.2 (177.6, 345.6)
25-44	72.7 (23.9, 121.5)	29.0 (20.2, 34.1)	794.3 (292.6, 1296.1)	251.9 (218.0, 305.4)
45-64	27.1 (23.7, 30.6)	19.7 (19.3, 24.7)	333.0 (291.3, 374.7)	268.3 (218.1, 303.8)
65+	31.9 (23.7, 40.1)	19.6 (18.5, 41.4)	364.0 (249.2, 478.9)	204.2 (149.7, 298.4)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	52.9 (21.9, 83.8)	24.7 (19.8, 29.3)	635.4 (290.9, 979.9)	301.4 (245.0, 304.2)
Rural	42.0 (28.5, 55.4)	24.1 (19.7, 37.1)	377.3 (260.6, 493.9)	208.3 (191.4, 246.2)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	28.4 (15.9, 40.8)	18.1 (16.2, 28.0)	306.6 (191.6, 421.6)	269.5 (133.1, 298.9)
Primary/secondary incomplete	30.0 (24.9, 35.0)	19.8 (19.6, 20.0)	317.6 (263.3, 371.8)	204.9 (188.2, 236.5)
Secondary complete	35.3 (30.1, 40.5)	33.3 (29.0, 39.0)	398.2 (328.3, 468.2)	302.5 (262.8, 364.5)
College or university+	170.7 (-20.5, 361.9)	33.4 (19.3, 39.9)	2390.2 (-51.2, 4831.6)	452.4 (321.4, 597.7)
<i>Wealth index</i>				
Lowest	87.3 (-17.7, 192.4)	19.7 (19.4, 28.0)	864.1 (-163.2, 1891.5)	192.3 (169.6, 278.9)
Low	35.5 (29.9, 41.2)	25.5 (19.9, 35.6)	279.8 (228.0, 331.6)	180.5 (150.9, 208.6)
Middle	36.4 (20.8, 52.0)	19.6 (18.8, 28.9)	362.6 (208.3, 516.8)	230.9 (162.5, 283.0)
High	74.7 (6.3, 143.2)	19.9 (19.1, 29.2)	799.9 (113.3, 1486.5)	225.6 (201.1, 290.8)
Highest	30.8 (28.2, 33.3)	31.1 (22.1, 34.9)	468.6 (409.7, 527.5)	382.7 (352.4, 478.7)

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

ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORSHIP

Noticing Anti-cigarette Information

The percentages of adults who noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, roll your own cigarettes or that encourages quitting during the past 30 days in various public places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics are presented in Table 8.1. Participants were asked if they had noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes, cigars,

cigarillos, and/or roll your own cigarettes that encourages quitting at various locations during the past thirty days. Overall, two fifths (41.1%) of South African adults had noticed anti-smoking messages at any location, followed by just under a third (30.5%) who had seen such messages on television or the radio. Almost one fifth (17.5%) of adult South Africans had noticed anti-smoking messages on the Internet or social media and under one fifth (15.9%) had noticed anti-smoking messages in newspapers or magazines.

Table 8.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, roll your own cigarettes or that encourages quitting during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Places	Gender		Age (years)		Residence		
	Overall	Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>							
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	15.9 (13.9, 18.2)	17.7 (14.7, 21.2)	14.3 (12.5, 16.3)	16.8 (13.8, 20.3)	15.7 (13.4, 18.3)	18.4 (15.4, 21.8)	11.9 (9.8, 14.4)
On television or the radio	30.5 (27.0, 34.3)	31.4 (27.4, 35.6)	29.7 (25.9, 33.8)	31.2 (27.3, 35.4)	30.3 (26.2, 34.7)	30.2 (25.4, 35.5)	31.0 (26.2, 36.3)
On television	23.4 (20.3, 26.7)	23.6 (20.0, 27.7)	23.1 (20.2, 26.4)	25.2 (21.8, 28.9)	22.9 (19.3, 26.9)	24.5 (20.6, 28.9)	21.6 (17.1, 26.8)
On the radio	22.2 (19.9, 24.7)	23.0 (20.4, 25.8)	21.4 (18.6, 24.5)	20.8 (17.0, 25.2)	22.5 (20.0, 25.4)	22.1 (19.0, 25.4)	22.3 (19.0, 26.1)
On billboards	10.0 (8.2, 12.2)	10.7 (8.7, 13.1)	9.4 (7.3, 12.0)	10.5 (8.2, 13.5)	9.9 (8.0, 12.1)	11.3 (8.6, 14.7)	7.9 (6.1, 10.3)
Internet or social media	17.5 (15.6, 19.6)	17.6 (14.7, 20.9)	17.4 (15.3, 19.6)	27.0 (22.9, 31.5)	14.7 (13.0, 16.6)	19.7 (16.9, 22.8)	13.9 (11.8, 16.2)
Somewhere else	4.4 (3.4, 5.7)	5.1 (3.8, 6.9)	3.7 (2.7, 5.1)	5.5 (3.9, 7.6)	4.1 (3.1, 5.4)	4.4 (3.1, 6.3)	4.4 (3.2, 6.1)
Any Location	41.1 (37.1, 45.1)	42.2 (37.3, 47.3)	40.0 (36.3, 43.8)	46.4 (42.2, 50.8)	39.5 (35.2, 44.0)	41.1 (35.8, 46.7)	41.0 (35.5, 46.7)
Current smokers¹							
In newspapers or in magazines	18.1 (15.0, 21.6)	19.0 (15.5, 23.2)	15.0 (10.2, 21.4)	15.9 (10.1, 24.0)	18.6 (15.5, 22.2)	20.9 (17.2, 25.3)	11.6 (8.6, 15.5)
On television or the radio	31.3 (26.8, 36.3)	32.3 (27.6, 37.5)	28.0 (21.2, 36.0)	26.8 (19.5, 35.5)	32.5 (27.9, 37.5)	32.5 (26.7, 38.8)	28.8 (23.0, 35.4)
On television	23.1 (18.7, 28.1)	23.1 (18.7, 28.3)	22.8 (16.5, 30.7)	19.4 (14.2, 26.0)	24.0 (19.2, 29.6)	25.8 (21.5, 30.7)	16.9 (9.9, 27.2)
On the radio	23.3 (20.5, 26.3)	24.0 (20.7, 27.7)	20.7 (15.6, 26.9)	20.8 (13.9, 29.9)	23.9 (21.5, 26.6)	23.4 (19.9, 27.2)	23.0 (19.0, 27.5)
On billboards	10.5 (8.1, 13.5)	11.6 (9.1, 14.7)	6.8 (3.8, 12.0)	9.0 (5.5, 14.5)	10.8 (8.0, 14.6)	11.7 (8.9, 15.3)	7.6 (4.3, 13.3)
Internet or social media	17.3 (13.7, 21.5)	17.4 (13.4, 22.2)	16.8 (10.5, 25.8)	26.8 (19.9, 35.1)	14.8 (11.3, 19.0)	20.0 (16.0, 24.7)	11.0 (6.5, 18.0)
Somewhere else	4.8 (3.5, 6.5)	4.6 (3.3, 6.5)	5.4 (3.0, 9.4)	5.5 (3.2, 9.2)	4.6 (3.2, 6.6)	4.6 (3.2, 6.7)	5.2 (2.9, 9.0)
Any Location	41.6 (37.2, 46.0)	42.7 (37.8, 47.9)	37.7 (29.6, 46.5)	39.3 (32.0, 47.0)	42.2 (37.8, 46.7)	42.9 (38.1, 47.8)	38.5 (30.9, 46.8)
Non-smokers²							
In newspapers or in magazines	15.2 (13.0, 17.6)	16.8 (12.8, 21.7)	14.2 (12.2, 16.4)	17.1 (13.8, 21.0)	14.6 (12.2, 17.4)	17.3 (14.0, 21.3)	12.0 (9.7, 14.8)
On television or the radio	30.2 (26.6, 34.1)	30.7 (26.7, 35.0)	29.9 (26.1, 34.1)	32.6 (28.5, 36.9)	29.5 (25.2, 34.2)	29.3 (24.5, 34.6)	31.6 (26.7, 36.8)
On television	23.5 (20.5, 26.7)	24.0 (20.2, 28.3)	23.2 (20.3, 26.3)	27.0 (23.1, 31.3)	22.4 (18.8, 26.5)	24.0 (19.8, 28.7)	22.8 (19.1, 27.0)
On the radio	21.8 (19.2, 24.6)	22.2 (19.3, 25.4)	21.5 (18.7, 24.6)	20.8 (16.8, 25.5)	22.1 (19.0, 25.5)	21.5 (18.1, 25.4)	22.2 (18.5, 26.3)
On billboards	9.9 (7.8, 12.5)	10.1 (7.4, 13.6)	9.7 (7.5, 12.5)	11.0 (8.3, 14.5)	9.5 (7.3, 12.3)	11.1 (7.8, 15.6)	8.0 (6.3, 10.2)
Internet or social media	17.6 (15.6, 19.8)	17.8 (14.6, 21.4)	17.5 (15.4, 19.7)	27.1 (22.7, 32.0)	14.7 (12.9, 16.8)	19.6 (16.3, 23.4)	14.6 (12.6, 16.8)
Somewhere else	4.3 (3.2, 5.7)	5.5 (3.7, 8.2)	3.5 (2.5, 5.0)	5.5 (3.8, 7.9)	3.9 (2.9, 5.4)	4.3 (2.8, 6.7)	4.2 (3.1, 5.8)
Any Location	40.9 (36.5, 45.4)	41.8 (36.3, 47.5)	40.3 (36.1, 44.6)	48.7 (44.0, 53.4)	38.5 (33.7, 43.6)	40.4 (34.2, 46.9)	41.6 (36.3, 47.1)

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

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

In Table 8.1a, the percentage of adults who noticed information about the dangers of smoking waterpipe/hubbly bubbly or that encourages quitting during the past 30 days in various places, by the smoking status and selected demographic characteristics is presented. Overall, under a fifth (16.1%) of the South African adults had noticed anti-smoking messages regarding waterpipe/hubbly bubbly messages. About one in 10 adults noticed information on the dangers of waterpipe/hubbly bubbly on television or radio (9.3%) and the Internet or social media (9%).

Among adults who smoked waterpipe/hubbly bubbly, 15.2% of those aged 15 to 24 years old and 6.8% of those aged 25 years and older had noticed anti-smoking messages regarding waterpipe/hubbly bubbly on the Internet or social media. The pattern of results among adults who smoke waterpipe/hubbly bubbly was similar to those who do not smoke waterpipe/hubbly bubbly.

Table 8.1a: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed information about the dangers of smoking waterpipe/hubbly bubbly or that encourages quitting during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence		
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>								
Overall								
In newspapers or in magazines	5.0 (3.6, 6.8)	5.6 (3.7, 8.3)	4.4 (3.4, 5.8)	6.7 (4.9, 9.3)	4.5 (3.1, 6.3)	6.0 (4.0, 8.8)	3.4 (2.4, 4.8)	
On television or the radio	9.3 (7.1, 12.0)	9.5 (6.8, 13.2)	9.0 (7.2, 11.3)	10.2 (8.1, 13.2)	9.0 (6.7, 12.1)	10.3 (7.1, 14.5)	7.6 (5.6, 10.4)	
On television	6.9 (5.2, 9.2)	6.9 (4.7, 10.0)	6.9 (5.0, 8.9)	8.5 (6.3, 11.3)	6.5 (4.6, 9.0)	8.1 (5.5, 11.7)	5.1 (3.5, 7.3)	
On the radio	6.5 (1.4, 8.4)	6.6 (1.5, 3.6)	6.4 (1.2, 2.7)	6.1 (1.5, 3.4)	6.6 (1.3, 3.2)	7.2 (1.6, 4.0)	5.2 (0.6, 2.8)	
On billboards	2.1 (0.7, 3.0)	2.3 (1.5, 3.6)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	2.3 (1.2, 3.4)	2.0 (1.3, 3.2)	2.5 (1.6, 4.0)	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)	
Internet or social media	9.0 (7.5, 10.7)	9.3 (7.6, 11.4)	8.6 (7.0, 10.6)	15.3 (12.6, 18.5)	7.1 (5.8, 8.7)	10.9 (8.7, 13.7)	5.7 (4.6, 7.1)	
Somewhere else	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	1.4 (0.9, 2.2)	1.8 (1.2, 2.8)	3.0 (1.9, 4.8)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	2.1 (1.5, 2.9)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	
Any Location	16.1 (13.4, 19.1)	16.7 (13.7, 20.1)	15.5 (12.9, 18.6)	22.4 (19.2, 25.9)	14.2 (11.5, 17.5)	18.1 (14.1, 22.9)	12.8 (10.4, 15.6)	
Current smokers¹								
In newspapers or in magazines	6.3 (4.3, 9.2)	6.6 (4.7, 9.2)	5.4 (2.4, 11.5)	7.2 (2.9, 17.0)	6.1 (4.4, 8.3)	7.7 (5.1, 11.3)	3.2 (1.4, 7.2)	
On television or the radio	9.8 (6.8, 13.9)	10.4 (7.4, 14.2)	8.1 (3.9, 16.0)	8.8 (4.2, 17.7)	10.1 (7.3, 13.9)	11.0 (7.3, 16.2)	7.2 (3.9, 13.0)	
On television	7.0 (4.7, 10.3)	7.4 (5.0, 10.8)	5.5 (2.5, 11.6)	7.2 (2.9, 16.8)	6.9 (4.7, 9.9)	8.1 (5.2, 12.4)	4.4 (2.1, 8.8)	
On the radio	8.0 (5.3, 12.0)	8.2 (5.6, 11.7)	7.4 (3.4, 15.5)	7.3 (3.0, 16.7)	8.2 (5.7, 11.6)	9.1 (5.6, 14.3)	5.6 (2.9, 10.6)	
On billboards	2.4 (1.5, 4.0)	2.7 (1.5, 4.6)	1.6 (0.6, 4.5)	3.4 (1.5, 7.2)	2.2 (1.2, 3.9)	2.9 (1.8, 4.8)	1.3 (0.3, 5.9)	
Internet or social media	8.6 (6.7, 10.9)	8.7 (6.6, 11.4)	8.2 (5.1, 12.9)	15.2 (9.7, 23.0)	6.8 (4.7, 9.9)	10.3 (8.1, 13.2)	4.6 (2.4, 8.5)	
Somewhere else	1.5 (0.9, 2.6)	1.3 (0.7, 2.2)	2.4 (0.9, 6.6)	2.7 (1.1, 6.7)	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	2.1 (1.2, 3.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	
Any Location	15.8 (12.5, 19.7)	16.2 (12.9, 20.1)	14.4 (9.1, 22.2)	20.1 (14.2, 27.7)	14.6 (11.4, 18.7)	18.1 (14.3, 22.6)	10.4 (6.1, 17.2)	
Non-smokers²								
In newspapers or in magazines	4.5 (3.3, 6.1)	4.8 (2.8, 8.3)	4.3 (3.4, 5.5)	6.6 (4.8, 9.0)	3.9 (2.6, 5.9)	5.3 (3.5, 7.9)	3.4 (2.5, 4.7)	
On television or the radio	9.1 (7.1, 11.6)	8.9 (6.0, 13.2)	9.2 (7.5, 11.2)	10.6 (7.9, 14.0)	8.6 (6.3, 11.7)	10.0 (6.9, 14.3)	7.8 (6.0, 10.0)	
On television	6.9 (5.2, 9.1)	6.5 (4.1, 10.3)	7.1 (5.7, 8.9)	8.8 (6.5, 11.9)	6.3 (4.4, 9.1)	8.1 (5.4, 11.8)	5.2 (3.8, 7.2)	
On the radio	6.0 (4.7, 7.6)	5.5 (3.6, 8.2)	6.3 (4.9, 7.9)	5.8 (4.1, 8.1)	6.0 (4.4, 8.1)	6.5 (4.6, 9.1)	5.1 (3.7, 7.0)	
On billboards	2.0 (1.3, 3.0)	2.1 (1.1, 4.0)	1.9 (1.2, 2.8)	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)	2.0 (1.1, 3.4)	2.4 (1.3, 4.3)	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)	
Internet or social media	9.1 (7.6, 10.9)	9.8 (7.7, 12.4)	8.7 (6.9, 10.9)	15.3 (11.9, 19.6)	7.2 (5.7, 9.2)	11.2 (8.6, 14.4)	6.1 (4.9, 7.5)	
Somewhere else	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	1.5 (0.9, 2.6)	1.7 (1.2, 2.6)	3.1 (1.8, 5.2)	1.2 (0.9, 1.8)	2.1 (1.5, 3.0)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	
Any Location	16.2 (13.6, 19.2)	17.0 (13.7, 20.9)	15.7 (13.1, 18.6)	23.1 (19.2, 27.5)	14.1 (11.3, 17.4)	18.1 (13.8, 23.3)	13.4 (11.5, 15.5)	

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

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

In Table 8.1b, the percentage of adults who noticed information about the dangers of smokeless tobacco or that encouraged quitting during the last thirty days in various places, by smokeless tobacco use status and selected demographic characteristics is presented. Overall, a tenth (10.1%) of adults noticed information on the dangers of smokeless tobacco use at any location. South African adults noticed

anti-smokeless tobacco use messages on Television or radio (6.1%), the Internet or social media (3.9%), and newspapers and magazines (3.7%). Among adults who were using smokeless tobacco, 16.0% (17.7% among women 4.4% among men) noticed anti-smokeless tobacco use messages at any location.

Table 8.1b: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed information about the dangers of smokeless tobacco or that encourages quitting during the last 30 days in various places, by smokeless tobacco use status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence		
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>								
Overall								
In newspapers or in magazines	3.7 (2.5, 5.3)	3.2 (1.6, 6.1)	4.1 (3.2, 5.3)	3.6 (2.3, 5.7)	3.7 (2.4, 5.6)	3.9 (2.3, 6.4)	3.3 (2.2, 5.1)	
On television or the radio	6.1 (4.7, 7.9)	4.7 (2.9, 7.5)	7.4 (6.1, 8.9)	5.8 (4.0, 8.2)	6.2 (4.7, 8.3)	5.8 (4.0, 8.4)	6.6 (4.9, 8.9)	
On television	4.1 (2.9, 5.6)	3.2 (1.6, 6.1)	4.9 (3.9, 6.2)	4.4 (2.8, 6.9)	4.0 (2.8, 5.7)	4.3 (2.7, 6.7)	3.8 (2.6, 5.4)	
On the radio	4.5 (3.6, 5.7)	3.6 (2.3, 5.7)	5.4 (4.4, 6.6)	3.4 (2.2, 5.1)	4.9 (3.8, 6.2)	4.2 (3.0, 5.8)	5.1 (3.7, 7.1)	
On billboards	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	1.7 (1.2, 2.5)	1.1 (0.5, 2.3)	1.7 (1.2, 2.6)	1.7 (1.1, 2.7)	1.4 (0.8, 2.6)	
Internet or social media	3.9 (3.1, 4.9)	3.1 (2.0, 4.7)	4.7 (3.7, 6.1)	5.6 (3.9, 8.0)	3.4 (2.6, 4.5)	4.6 (3.4, 6.1)	2.9 (2.2, 3.9)	
Somewhere else	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	3.7 (2.1, 6.2)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	1.8 (1.0, 3.4)	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	
Any Location	10.1 (8.1, 12.6)	7.3 (5.1, 10.2)	12.8 (10.5, 15.6)	11.8 (9.1, 15.2)	9.7 (7.4, 12.6)	9.7 (6.9, 13.5)	10.9 (8.7, 13.5)	
Current smokeless users¹								
In newspapers or in magazines	3.9 (1.8, 8.1)	1.4 (0.2, 10.1)	4.3 (1.9, 9.1)	-	4.0 (1.9, 8.5)	3.1 (0.9, 9.6)	4.8 (1.7, 12.4)	
On television or the radio	8.7 (5.2, 14.4)	4.4 (1.4, 12.8)	9.4 (5.4, 15.8)	-	8.9 (5.2, 14.9)	4.9 (2.3, 10.4)	12.8 (6.4, 24.0)	
On television	5.2 (2.4, 10.8)	0.0 (N/A)	5.9 (2.7, 12.3)	-	5.3 (2.5, 11.2)	2.3 (0.7, 7.1)	8.2 (3.2, 19.7)	
On the radio	5.3 (3.1, 8.9)	4.4 (1.4, 12.8)	5.5 (3.2, 9.3)	-	5.4 (3.1, 9.2)	4.4 (1.9, 9.7)	6.4 (3.2, 12.4)	
On billboards	2.0 (0.7, 5.8)	1.4 (0.2, 10.1)	2.1 (0.7, 6.5)	-	2.1 (0.7, 6.0)	0.5 (0.1, 3.7)	3.6 (1.1, 11.8)	
Internet or social media	1.8 (0.7, 4.6)	0.0 (N/A)	2.1 (0.8, 5.3)	-	1.9 (0.7, 4.7)	2.8 (0.9, 8.0)	0.8 (0.1, 5.1)	
Somewhere else	5.6 (2.4, 12.4)	0.0 (N/A)	6.4 (2.8, 14.0)	-	5.3 (2.2, 12.6)	8.2 (3.0, 20.5)	2.8 (0.8, 9.3)	
Any Location	16.0 (10.4, 23.8)	4.4 (1.4, 12.8)	17.7 (11.4, 26.4)	-	16.0 (10.3, 24.1)	15.2 (8.2, 26.3)	16.9 (9.0, 29.3)	
Non-smokeless users²								
In newspapers or in magazines	3.7 (2.5, 5.3)	3.2 (1.6, 6.2)	4.1 (3.2, 5.3)	3.7 (2.3, 5.7)	3.7 (2.4, 5.6)	3.9 (2.3, 6.5)	3.2 (2.2, 4.9)	
On television or the radio	6.0 (4.6, 7.8)	4.7 (2.9, 7.6)	7.3 (5.9, 8.9)	5.8 (4.0, 8.2)	6.1 (4.5, 8.2)	5.9 (4.0, 8.6)	6.2 (4.6, 8.3)	
On television	4.0 (2.9, 5.6)	3.2 (1.6, 6.1)	4.9 (3.8, 6.3)	4.4 (2.8, 7.0)	3.9 (2.7, 5.7)	4.4 (2.7, 6.9)	3.5 (2.5, 5.0)	
On the radio	4.5 (3.6, 5.7)	3.6 (2.3, 5.7)	5.4 (4.3, 6.7)	3.4 (2.2, 5.1)	4.9 (3.8, 6.2)	4.2 (3.0, 5.8)	5.1 (3.7, 6.9)	
On billboards	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	1.7 (1.1, 2.5)	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)	1.7 (1.2, 2.6)	1.8 (1.1, 2.8)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)	
Internet or social media	4.0 (3.2, 5.1)	3.1 (2.0, 4.7)	4.9 (3.8, 6.4)	5.7 (4.0, 8.0)	3.5 (2.7, 4.7)	4.6 (3.4, 6.3)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	
Somewhere else	1.5 (1.0, 2.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	2.4 (1.6, 3.8)	3.6 (2.1, 6.2)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	1.6 (0.9, 2.9)	1.4 (0.8, 2.2)	
Any Location	9.9 (7.9, 12.3)	7.3 (5.2, 10.2)	12.4 (10.2, 15.1)	11.8 (9.1, 15.2)	9.3 (7.1, 12.1)	9.5 (6.7, 13.3)	10.5 (8.6, 12.9)	

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

² Includes former and never smokeless users.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Thinking About Quitting

The percentage of adults in South Africa who smoked tobacco and who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning message during the past 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table 8.2.

Overall, 80.0% of South African adults who were smoking tobacco had noticed health warnings on cigarette packs and over a third (35.6%) had consequently thought of quitting. The proportion of men and women who had noticed health warnings on cigarette packs was 81.1% and 76.5% respectively, but only 37.0% and 30.7% thought about quitting respectively.

Table 8.2: Percentage of people ≥15 years old who currently smoked who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers ¹ who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package ²	Thought about quitting because of warning label ²
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
Overall	80.0 (75.0, 84.3)	35.6 (30.7, 40.8)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	81.1 (76.1, 85.2)	37.0 (31.1, 43.3)
Female	76.5 (68.5, 82.9)	30.7 (23.7, 38.9)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	77.9 (69.5, 84.5)	35.3 (27.6, 43.9)
25-44	80.6 (74.8, 85.3)	36.6 (29.5, 44.4)
45-64	82.4 (74.4, 88.3)	38.0 (31.3, 45.3)
65+	72.9 (62.2, 81.4)	18.2 (10.8, 28.9)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	82.5 (76.4, 87.3)	36.2 (30.6, 42.2)
Rural	74.4 (67.8, 80.1)	34.1 (25.6, 43.9)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No formal education	65.3 (48.5, 79.1)	16.5 (8.0, 31.0)
Primary/secondary incomplete	78.5 (72.1, 83.7)	35.0 (29.5, 41.0)
Secondary complete	83.3 (77.0, 88.2)	36.1 (28.9, 43.9)
College or university+	83.4 (74.9, 89.5)	43.0 (31.5, 55.3)
<i>Wealth index</i>		
Lowest	74.7 (62.9, 83.8)	33.9 (22.3, 47.8)
Low	74.9 (67.3, 81.2)	42.8 (35.3, 50.8)
Middle	79.5 (70.4, 86.3)	34.7 (26.1, 44.4)
High	87.0 (80.2, 91.7)	41.8 (30.8, 53.7)
Highest	83.9 (77.0, 89.1)	28.8 (22.6, 36.0)

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

² During the last 30 days.

The percentage of people who currently used waterpipe/hubbly bubbly who noticed health warnings on waterpipe/hubbly bubbly packages and considered quitting because of the health warnings during the past 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table 8.2a. Overall, about two-fifths (42.8%) of adults who used waterpipes/hubbly bubbly had noticed health warning messages on the products and 19.2% had thought of quitting because of the health warning. Among men, almost half (48.1%) had noticed health warnings on waterpipe/hubbly bubbly packs and only 27.7% had

thought of quitting because of the health warning. Among women, about a third (33.2%) had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and only 3.8% had thought of quitting because of the health warning. Proportions of those who had noticed health warnings on waterpipe packs were similar among those aged 15 to 24 years old (44.5%) and those aged 25 to 44 years old (41.4%). Among those in the age-group 15 to 24 years old, only 14% considered quitting while 25.3% of those aged 25 to 44 years old considered quitting because of the health warnings.

Table 8.2a: Percentage of current waterpipe/hubbly bubbly users ≥15 years old who noticed health warnings on waterpipe/hubbly bubbly packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current waterpipe/hubbly bubbly users ¹ who...			
	Noticed health warnings on waterpipe/hubbly bubbly package ²		Thought about quitting because of warning label ²	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	42.8	(34.4, 51.6)	19.2	(11.8, 29.7)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	48.1	(34.3, 62.2)	27.7	(15.4, 44.6)
Female	33.2	(16.9, 54.8)	3.8	(1.3, 10.3)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	44.5	(31.5, 58.2)	14.0	(7.4, 24.7)
25-44	41.4	(30.4, 53.3)	25.3	(13.8, 41.5)
45-64	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	44.6	(33.1, 56.7)	20.1	(10.4, 35.3)
Rural	38.7	(29.5, 48.7)	17.1	(11.2, 25.4)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	-	-	-	-
Primary/secondary incomplete	41.2	(28.8, 54.8)	11.0	(6.0, 19.4)
Secondary complete	42.4	(29.5, 56.4)	24.5	(12.4, 42.5)
College or university+	-	-	-	-
<i>Wealth index</i>				
Lowest	55.4	(34.2, 74.8)	37.2	(13.8, 68.6)
Low	28.8	(10.3, 58.7)	13.5	(3.4, 41.0)
Middle	22.4	(7.7, 49.9)	7.7	(2.2, 23.8)
High	52.2	(35.5, 68.4)	10.9	(3.0, 32.5)
Highest	44.5	(25.2, 65.6)	17.5	(7.6, 35.3)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) waterpipe/hubbly bubbly users.

² During the last 30 days.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

Table 8.2b, presents the percentage of adults who currently used smokeless tobacco, noticed health warnings on smokeless tobacco packages and considered quitting because of the health warning labels during the past 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics.

Overall, over half (52.2%) of adults who used smokeless tobacco had noticed health warnings on smokeless tobacco products (50.7% of men and 52.4% of women) of whom 25.7% had considered quitting (16.5% men and 27.1% women).

Table 8.2b: Percentage of current smokeless tobacco users ≥ 15 years old who noticed health warnings on smokeless tobacco packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokeless tobacco users ¹ who...	
	Noticed health warnings on smokeless tobacco package ²	Thought about quitting because of warning label ²
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Overall	52.2 (40.4, 63.7)	25.7 (17.7, 35.9)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	50.7 (24.6, 76.4)	16.5 (6.8, 34.8)
Female	52.4 (40.0, 64.6)	27.1 (18.3, 38.0)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	- -	- -
25-44	53.9 (36.0, 70.8)	23.6 (12.1, 41.0)
45-64	60.9 (46.0, 74.1)	37.4 (26.8, 49.4)
65+	24.3 (16.0, 35.0)	5.8 (2.5, 13.0)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	68.3 (53.2, 80.3)	34.4 (22.3, 49.0)
Rural	34.8 (26.6, 44.0)	16.3 (9.7, 26.2)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No formal education	17.7 (5.9, 42.2)	6.9 (2.2, 19.7)
Primary/secondary incomplete	54.7 (40.3, 68.4)	29.2 (19.0, 42.0)
Secondary complete	64.4 (48.5, 77.6)	19.6 (10.1, 34.8)
College or university+	- -	- -
<i>Wealth index</i>		
Lowest	49.8 (27.1, 72.6)	17.4 (7.4, 35.9)
Low	31.0 (21.1, 43.0)	17.9 (10.3, 29.2)
Middle	56.5 (38.8, 72.7)	14.6 (7.2, 27.3)
High	76.5 (59.3, 88.0)	56.8 (33.7, 77.3)
Highest	- -	- -

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

² During the last 30 days.

- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.

Adults Who Noticed Tobacco Marketing

The percentage of adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting any tobacco products (smoked and/or smokeless) during the past 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics is shown in Table 8.3. Overall, just under a third (29.9%) of adults had noticed tobacco advertising, promotion, or sponsorship (TAPS) in South Africa. More than one-third of adults aged 15-24

years (37.4%) noticed any TAPS. In store advertising or promotion was noticed by about a fifth (22.3%) of the participants (23.8% of men and 20.8% of women). Overall, 2.0% of adults had noticed sports sponsorship and 2.0% had noticed music/theater/art/fashion event sponsorship. The proportion of adults who noticed tobacco promotions were; via sale prices (5.0%), clothing/item with brand name or logo (1.8%), and free samples (1.2%).

Table 8.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting any tobacco products (smoked and/or smokeless) during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>							
<i>Noticed tobacco advertisements</i>							
In stores where tobacco products are sold	18.9 (16.7, 21.3)	20.1 (16.8, 23.8)	17.7 (15.4, 20.3)	22.0 (18.0, 26.5)	18.0 (15.9, 20.3)	20.2 (17.3, 23.4)	16.7 (13.5, 20.4)
On television	5.3 (4.4, 6.4)	5.1 (3.7, 7.0)	5.6 (4.7, 6.6)	5.6 (4.0, 7.9)	5.3 (4.3, 6.4)	5.7 (4.3, 7.4)	4.8 (3.8, 6.1)
On the radio	3.2 (2.5, 4.1)	3.4 (2.3, 4.8)	3.0 (2.2, 4.2)	2.5 (1.5, 4.2)	3.4 (2.6, 4.5)	3.3 (2.3, 4.8)	3.0 (2.4, 3.7)
On billboards	4.0 (2.9, 5.3)	4.1 (2.8, 6.1)	3.8 (2.8, 5.2)	3.8 (2.4, 6.0)	4.0 (2.9, 5.5)	5.0 (3.3, 7.3)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)
On posters	5.6 (4.3, 7.3)	5.5 (4.0, 7.6)	5.7 (4.3, 7.6)	8.3 (6.0, 11.4)	4.9 (3.6, 6.5)	6.8 (4.7, 9.7)	3.7 (3.0, 4.5)
In newspapers or magazines	3.7 (2.8, 5.0)	3.8 (2.6, 5.6)	3.6 (2.7, 4.9)	4.5 (2.9, 6.9)	3.5 (2.5, 4.9)	4.3 (2.8, 6.4)	2.8 (2.1, 3.6)
In cinemas	1.2 (0.7, 1.8)	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)
On the internet or social media	5.5 (4.2, 7.2)	4.8 (3.4, 6.8)	6.1 (4.6, 8.1)	11.1 (8.4, 14.5)	3.9 (2.9, 5.2)	6.8 (4.7, 9.6)	3.4 (2.6, 4.4)
On public transportation	2.6 (1.8, 3.7)	2.5 (1.5, 4.2)	2.6 (1.8, 3.6)	2.6 (1.6, 4.2)	2.6 (1.6, 4.0)	2.9 (1.7, 4.7)	2.1 (1.4, 3.0)
On public walls	3.3 (2.5, 4.3)	3.6 (2.6, 5.0)	3.0 (2.1, 4.3)	3.6 (2.4, 5.4)	3.2 (2.3, 4.4)	4.2 (3.2, 5.6)	1.8 (1.1, 2.9)
Somewhere else	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	0.8 (0.3, 1.9)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)
Noticed sports sponsorship	2.0 (1.4, 2.8)	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)	1.5 (0.9, 2.3)	2.4 (1.5, 4.0)	1.8 (1.1, 2.9)	1.9 (1.1, 3.3)	2.0 (1.3, 3.1)
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	2.0 (1.4, 3.0)	2.4 (1.6, 3.7)	1.6 (1.0, 2.8)	3.8 (2.4, 6.1)	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)	2.2 (1.3, 3.7)	1.7 (1.1, 2.7)
<i>Noticed tobacco promotions</i>							
Free samples	1.2 (0.9, 1.8)	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)	1.0 (0.5, 1.7)	2.1 (1.1, 4.0)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	1.6 (1.0, 2.4)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)
Sale prices	5.0 (3.5, 7.2)	5.7 (3.9, 8.4)	4.3 (2.9, 6.4)	7.6 (5.7, 10.1)	4.3 (2.7, 6.7)	4.9 (2.8, 8.5)	5.1 (3.6, 7.2)
Coupons	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	0.8 (0.4, 1.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.8 (0.3, 1.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	1.2 (0.7, 2.2)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	1.8 (1.2, 2.6)	2.3 (1.5, 3.5)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	2.9 (1.9, 4.4)	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	1.6 (0.9, 2.9)	2.0 (1.4, 2.9)
Mail promoting tobacco products	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	0.9 (0.5, 1.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of tobacco products ¹	22.3 (19.1, 25.8)	23.8 (19.5, 28.7)	20.8 (17.8, 24.2)	26.6 (22.0, 31.8)	21.0 (17.9, 24.5)	23.4 (18.9, 28.5)	20.4 (16.5, 25.1)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	29.9 (26.1, 34.1)	30.3 (25.2, 36.0)	29.6 (26.2, 33.2)	37.4 (31.9, 43.2)	27.8 (24.1, 31.8)	30.9 (25.4, 37.1)	28.3 (23.9, 33.2)

¹ Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where tobacco products are sold, sale prices on tobacco products, or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying tobacco products.

Adults Who Currently Smoked tobacco and Noticed Tobacco Marking

The percentage of people who currently smoked tobacco and noticed any advertisements or signs promoting any tobacco products (smoked and/or smokeless) during the past thirty days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table 8.4. Overall, about a third (34.4%) of participants who smoked tobacco had noticed any tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion.

The proportion of those aged 15 to 24 years old who noticed tobacco advertising, promotion or sponsorship was 41.7% while among those aged 25 years and older, this was 32.5%. Prevalence of adults who noticed tobacco advertising on the Internet was 3.1% among adults aged 25 years and 12.6% among adults aged 15 to 24 years old. The prevalence of those who noticed tobacco advertisement on the internet was 6.5% among urban residents and 1.8% among rural residents.

Table 8.4: Percentage of adults who currently smoke tobacco ≥15 years old who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting any tobacco products (smoked and/or smokeless) during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Places	Gender			Age (years)		Residence		Percentage (95% CI)							
	Overall	Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural	Overall	Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural	
<i>Noticed tobacco advertisements</i>															
In stores where tobacco products are sold	23.7	23.7	23.7	26.7	22.9	24.5	21.9	(20.3, 27.4)	(20.0, 27.7)	(16.7, 32.5)	(20.4, 34.2)	(19.0, 27.2)	(20.8, 28.6)	(15.7, 29.6)	
On television	4.2	4.5	3.2	2.9	4.6	4.7	3.1	(3.1, 5.8)	(3.2, 6.4)	(1.6, 6.1)	(1.2, 6.5)	(3.3, 6.3)	(3.4, 6.5)	(1.4, 6.7)	
On the radio	4.0	4.3	3.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.3	(2.9, 5.6)	(3.1, 5.9)	(1.5, 6.5)	(1.6, 10.2)	(2.6, 6.1)	(2.5, 6.0)	(2.7, 7.0)	
On billboards	4.4	4.8	3.0	4.1	4.4	5.1	2.7	(2.6, 7.3)	(2.8, 8.1)	(1.3, 6.5)	(2.1, 7.9)	(2.4, 8.1)	(2.7, 9.4)	(1.3, 5.4)	
On posters	6.6	6.4	7.3	8.3	6.1	8.0	3.3	(4.7, 9.1)	(4.5, 8.9)	(3.8, 13.4)	(3.7, 17.5)	(4.1, 8.9)	(5.6, 11.3)	(1.6, 6.5)	
In newspapers or magazines	4.4	4.5	4.3	5.4	4.2	5.1	3.0	(3.0, 6.6)	(2.9, 6.9)	(2.2, 8.5)	(2.4, 11.7)	(2.5, 6.9)	(3.1, 8.2)	(1.9, 4.7)	
In cinemas	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.4	(0.7, 2.0)	(0.7, 2.5)	(0.1, 2.1)	(0.2, 3.8)	(0.7, 2.2)	(0.8, 2.7)	(0.1, 1.8)	
On the internet	5.0	4.7	6.2	12.6	3.1	6.5	1.8	(3.6, 7.1)	(3.1, 7.0)	(3.3, 11.3)	(8.3, 18.6)	(1.9, 5.0)	(4.6, 9.1)	(0.8, 4.1)	
On public transportation	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.0	1.5	(1.7, 3.9)	(1.5, 4.4)	(0.8, 6.4)	(1.1, 8.0)	(1.5, 3.8)	(4.6, 4.6)	(0.7, 3.6)	
On public walls	4.2	4.9	2.0	3.8	4.3	5.4	1.4	(2.5, 6.9)	(2.7, 8.6)	(0.6, 6.1)	(1.7, 8.5)	(2.3, 7.9)	(3.2, 9.1)	(0.6, 3.1)	
Somewhere else	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	(0.2, 2.1)	(0.2, 2.7)	N/A	(0.2, 8.3)	(0.2, 1.0)	(0.2, 3.1)	(0.1, 1.4)	
Noticed sports sponsorship	1.8	2.3	0.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	(1.2, 2.8)	(1.4, 3.6)	(0.1, 1.4)	(0.6, 4.4)	(1.2, 3.1)	(1.2, 3.1)	(0.7, 4.0)	
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	1.9	1.5	3.3	4.9	1.1	1.8	2.0	(1.0, 3.5)	(0.7, 2.9)	(1.1, 9.5)	(1.9, 12.3)	(0.6, 2.1)	(0.9, 3.8)	(0.7, 5.9)	
<i>Noticed tobacco promotions</i>															
Free samples	1.3	1.4	0.8	2.6	0.9	1.4	1.0	(0.7, 2.5)	(0.7, 3.0)	(0.3, 2.0)	(0.9, 7.4)	(0.4, 2.0)	(0.7, 3.1)	(0.3, 2.8)	
Sale prices	6.4	7.3	3.5	9.2	5.7	6.7	5.7	(4.5, 9.0)	(5.0, 10.5)	(1.7, 7.2)	(5.7, 14.7)	(8.2, 8.2)	(6.7, 10.0)	(2.9, 10.6)	
Coupons	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	(0.4, 1.5)	(0.3, 1.4)	(0.2, 2.8)	(0.1, 6.5)	(0.3, 1.3)	(0.3, 1.8)	(0.3, 2.1)	
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.0	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	(0.5, 1.9)	(0.6, 2.5)	(0.0, 0.5)	(0.3, 3.7)	(0.3, 2.0)	(1.1, 2.4)	(0.2, 2.0)	
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	1.9	2.2	0.9	2.6	1.7	1.7	2.2	(1.0, 3.4)	(1.1, 4.2)	(0.1, 5.7)	(1.0, 6.9)	(0.9, 3.2)	(0.7, 4.0)	(1.0, 4.8)	
Mail promoting tobacco products	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.1	(0.3, 1.1)	(0.3, 1.4)	(0.0, 1.1)	(0.2, 3.7)	(0.2, 1.0)	(0.3, 1.6)	(0.0, 0.8)	
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of tobacco products ¹	27.6	28.2	25.9	32.7	26.3	28.7	25.4	(23.6, 32.1)	(23.7, 33.2)	(18.7, 34.7)	(24.7, 41.8)	(22.2, 30.9)	(24.4, 33.3)	(17.7, 34.9)	
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	34.4	34.6	34.0	41.7	32.5	35.3	32.6	(29.7, 39.5)	(29.5, 39.9)	(26.8, 42.1)	(33.0, 50.9)	(27.6, 37.9)	(30.0, 41.0)	(24.2, 42.3)	

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

¹ Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where tobacco products are sold, sale prices on tobacco products, or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying tobacco products.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

People who do not smoke who noticed tobacco marketing

In Table 8.5, the percentage of people who do not smoke tobacco and noticed any advertisements or signs promoting any tobacco products (smoked and/or smokeless) during the past 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics is presented. Overall, just over a quarter (28.4%) of adults who do not use tobacco had noticed

any advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship in South Africa. The proportion of adults aged 15 to 24 years old who had noticed any advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship was 36.1% and 26.1% among adults aged 25 years and older. Overall, 17.2% of adults who do not smoke tobacco noticed tobacco advertisement in store where tobacco products are sold and 4.5% noticed tobacco promotions in the form of sale prices.

Table 8.5: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who currently do not smoke tobacco who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting any tobacco products (smoked and/or smokeless) during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>							
<i>Noticed tobacco advertisements</i>							
In stores where tobacco products are sold	17.2	17.6	16.9	20.5	16.2	18.5	15.3
On television	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.5	5.5	6.0	5.3
On the radio	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.9	3.2	3.1	2.6
On billboards	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.9	2.2
On posters	5.3	4.9	5.5	8.3	4.4	6.3	3.8
In newspapers or magazines	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.2	4.0	2.7
In cinemas	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.8
On the internet	5.7	4.9	6.1	10.7	4.2	6.9	3.8
On public transportation	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.2
On public walls	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.6	2.8	3.7	1.9
Somewhere else	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
Noticed sports sponsorship	2.0	2.6	1.6	2.7	1.8	1.9	2.1
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	2.1	3.1	1.4	3.5	1.6	2.4	1.7
<i>Noticed tobacco promotions</i>							
Free samples	1.2	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.6	0.6
Sale prices	4.5	4.6	4.4	7.0	3.7	4.2	4.9
Coupons	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3
Free gifts/discounts on other products	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	1.7	2.4	1.3	3.0	1.4	1.6	2.0
Mail promoting tobacco products	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of tobacco products ¹	20.4	20.7	20.2	24.7	19.1	21.2	19.1
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	28.4	27.3	29.0	36.1	26.1	29.2	27.2

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

¹ Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores where tobacco products are sold, sale prices on tobacco products, or free gifts/discount offers on other products when buying tobacco products.



KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PERCEPTIONS

Belief That Smoking Causes Serious Illness and Various Specific Diseases

The percentage distribution of adults who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking

status and selected demographic characteristics is shown in Table 9.1. Most adults believed that smoking causes lung cancer (97.3%), heart attack (81.5%), stroke (68.9%), and emphysema (67.7%). Less than half (48.2%) believed that smoking causes diabetes.

Table 9.1 Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking tobacco causes...											
	Serious illness		Stroke		Heart attack		Lung cancer		Diabetes		Emphysema	
	Percentage (95% CI)											
Overall	92.9	(90.1, 95.0)	68.9	(64.7, 72.7)	81.5	(78.9, 83.8)	97.3	(96.3, 98.0)	48.2	(44.9, 51.6)	67.7	(63.6, 71.5)
<i>Smoking Status</i>												
Current smokers ¹	91.5	(88.8, 93.6)	70.4	(66.6, 73.9)	80.5	(75.9, 84.4)	95.8	(93.7, 97.3)	51.1	(44.7, 57.5)	66.0	(62.1, 69.6)
Non-smokers ²	93.4	(89.7, 95.8)	68.3	(63.3, 72.9)	81.8	(78.9, 84.5)	97.8	(96.6, 98.6)	47.2	(44.1, 50.3)	68.2	(63.1, 73.0)
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	92.3	(89.5, 94.4)	69.2	(65.6, 72.5)	81.8	(79.0, 84.4)	96.6	(94.7, 97.8)	48.5	(44.2, 52.8)	66.2	(61.6, 70.6)
Female	93.5	(90.5, 95.6)	68.6	(63.5, 73.2)	81.2	(77.6, 84.3)	97.9	(97.0, 98.6)	47.9	(44.8, 51.1)	69.0	(64.2, 73.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>												
15-24	91.6	(84.9, 95.5)	59.5	(54.6, 64.2)	74.9	(70.2, 79.0)	97.0	(94.7, 98.3)	40.8	(35.8, 46.0)	61.6	(56.0, 67.0)
25-44	93.0	(90.1, 95.1)	67.3	(61.6, 72.5)	81.8	(78.5, 84.7)	97.6	(96.7, 98.3)	46.8	(43.7, 50.0)	67.7	(62.1, 72.9)
45-64	93.9	(91.7, 95.5)	77.6	(72.4, 82.1)	86.3	(82.4, 89.5)	97.5	(95.4, 98.7)	56.4	(50.9, 61.7)	70.8	(66.5, 74.8)
65+	93.4	(90.1, 95.6)	78.3	(69.2, 85.3)	84.1	(76.5, 89.6)	95.5	(93.2, 97.0)	53.2	(45.3, 61.0)	74.4	(68.5, 79.6)
<i>Residence</i>												
Urban	92.1	(87.9, 94.9)	69.3	(62.8, 75.1)	82.5	(79.1, 85.5)	97.0	(95.7, 97.9)	51.3	(46.6, 55.9)	71.0	(64.4, 76.7)
Rural	94.3	(92.0, 95.9)	68.2	(64.6, 71.5)	79.8	(75.8, 83.3)	97.7	(96.4, 98.5)	43.2	(39.6, 46.8)	62.2	(56.9, 67.3)
<i>Education Level</i>												
No formal education	93.4	(89.7, 95.9)	78.3	(71.5, 83.9)	81.2	(73.0, 87.4)	96.4	(93.4, 98.1)	48.8	(40.9, 56.8)	60.3	(51.5, 68.5)
Primary/secondary incomplete	92.8	(89.3, 95.2)	69.2	(64.8, 73.2)	79.9	(76.5, 82.9)	96.7	(95.1, 97.8)	48.6	(44.2, 53.0)	63.9	(59.7, 68.0)
Secondary complete	92.0	(88.8, 94.4)	65.4	(60.3, 70.1)	81.6	(78.8, 84.1)	97.7	(96.5, 98.5)	46.0	(42.5, 49.5)	68.0	(61.0, 74.2)
College or university+	95.5	(91.2, 97.8)	74.2	(67.5, 80.0)	87.4	(82.6, 91.0)	98.6	(97.1, 99.4)	52.3	(45.1, 59.4)	83.2	(78.1, 87.3)

Wealth index

Lowest	92.8	(88.3, 95.6)	63.8	(60.2, 67.1)	79.1	(71.6, 85.1)	96.7	(94.3, 98.1)	46.4	(39.3, 53.6)	60.9	(56.9, 64.8)
Low	90.0	(81.7, 94.7)	69.1	(63.1, 74.5)	79.6	(76.6, 82.3)	96.8	(95.2, 97.9)	47.2	(42.6, 51.8)	59.8	(54.2, 65.3)
Middle	92.7	(88.0, 95.7)	64.2	(57.0, 70.7)	82.2	(77.2, 86.3)	95.2	(91.8, 97.3)	47.6	(41.6, 53.7)	62.7	(57.3, 67.8)
High	95.2	(91.5, 97.3)	68.1	(61.4, 74.2)	83.2	(78.8, 86.9)	98.6	(97.6, 99.2)	48.1	(39.6, 56.7)	73.6	(64.7, 81.0)
Highest	93.9	(91.0, 95.9)	75.0	(70.8, 78.7)	83.1	(78.6, 86.8)	98.1	(96.6, 98.9)	50.7	(45.5, 55.8)	76.6	(72.5, 80.4)

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

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

In Table 9.1b, the percentage distribution of adults 15 years old and older who believed that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness and various diseases, by smokeless tobacco use status and selected demographic characteristics is presented. About 79.9% of South African adults believed that smokeless tobacco could cause

serious illness. The majority of adults believe that smokeless tobacco causes dental diseases such as gum disease, tooth decay, tooth loss (83.4%), oral cancer (77.2%) and pre-term and still births (60.3%). The proportion of adults in the 15 to 24 years age-group who believed that smokeless tobacco causes serious disease was 73.6%.

Table 9.1b: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness and various diseases, by smokeless tobacco use status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that using smokeless tobacco causes...							
	Serious illness		Dental disease		Pre-term and still birth		Oral cancer	
	Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	79.9	(77.7, 82.0)	83.4	(80.8, 85.7)	60.3	(55.0, 65.3)	77.2	(74.1, 80.0)
<i>Smokeless Status</i>								
Current users ¹	81.8	(72.9, 88.2)	83.3	(75.9, 88.8)	59.6	(54.2, 64.8)	78.2	(69.9, 84.7)
Non-users ²	79.9	(77.4, 82.1)	83.4	(80.6, 86.0)	60.3	(54.9, 65.5)	77.1	(73.9, 80.1)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	77.8	(74.6, 80.7)	79.8	(76.4, 82.8)	53.5	(47.5, 59.5)	72.4	(68.5, 76.0)
Female	81.9	(80.0, 83.7)	86.8	(84.4, 88.8)	66.6	(61.8, 71.0)	81.6	(78.7, 84.1)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	73.6	(69.4, 77.5)	78.0	(73.7, 81.8)	53.7	(49.2, 58.2)	70.0	(65.5, 74.1)
25-44	82.0	(79.2, 84.6)	85.2	(81.8, 88.1)	59.4	(52.4, 66.0)	78.4	(74.4, 81.9)
45-64	82.4	(77.6, 86.4)	86.9	(82.4, 90.3)	67.7	(61.3, 73.5)	82.5	(77.9, 86.4)
65+	78.2	(68.7, 85.5)	78.6	(70.2, 85.2)	62.2	(54.9, 69.0)	75.3	(66.6, 82.4)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	79.3	(76.0, 82.3)	81.7	(77.8, 85.1)	58.8	(51.2, 66.1)	75.3	(70.8, 79.3)
Rural	80.9	(78.2, 83.3)	86.3	(82.1, 89.6)	62.7	(56.8, 68.2)	80.2	(75.7, 84.1)
<i>Education Level</i>								
No formal education	81.1	(72.6, 87.5)	85.9	(80.0, 90.3)	64.6	(56.2, 72.2)	85.4	(78.3, 90.5)
Primary/secondary incomplete	79.6	(76.9, 82.1)	81.7	(78.4, 84.6)	61.2	(55.2, 66.9)	77.7	(74.1, 81.0)
Secondary complete	79.9	(76.3, 83.1)	84.5	(79.9, 88.2)	58.0	(52.4, 63.3)	75.7	(71.6, 79.3)
College or university+	81.0	(75.8, 85.2)	86.9	(83.2, 89.8)	61.6	(55.5, 67.3)	77.0	(71.7, 81.6)
<i>Wealth index</i>								
Lowest	79.3	(76.1, 82.2)	80.3	(75.7, 84.3)	51.3	(42.3, 60.1)	74.1	(68.4, 79.1)
Low	80.8	(77.6, 83.7)	87.4	(84.2, 90.0)	63.4	(56.9, 69.5)	81.8	(78.8, 84.4)
Middle	78.8	(74.7, 82.5)	80.4	(75.0, 84.9)	57.7	(50.0, 65.0)	74.4	(68.1, 79.9)
High	81.7	(77.8, 85.1)	88.3	(84.3, 91.4)	65.8	(59.9, 71.2)	82.7	(77.8, 86.7)
Highest	78.9	(73.7, 83.3)	80.4	(75.2, 84.7)	61.4	(55.0, 67.5)	73.1	(66.5, 78.8)

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

² Includes former and never smokeless tobacco users.

Belief that Breathing Other People's Smoke Causes Serious Illness in Those Who Do Not Smoke

The percentage of adults who believe that exposure to secondhand smoke causes serious illness in people who do not smoke, by smoking

status and selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table 9.2. In general, an overwhelming majority (92.9%) of adults believe that exposure to SHS causes serious illnesses. Irrespective of their demographic categories, ≥ 90.0% of adults in South Africa believe that exposure to SHS causes serious illnesses.

Table 9.2: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who believe that secondhand smoke causes serious illness in those who do not smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Belief that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	92.9	(91.9, 93.9)
<i>Smoking Status</i>		
Current smokers ¹	91.5	(89.4, 93.2)
Non-smokers ²	93.4	(91.7, 94.8)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	92.0	(89.8, 93.8)
Female	93.8	(92.8, 94.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	90.0	(86.4, 92.7)
25-44	94.5	(92.8, 95.8)
45-64	92.6	(88.0, 95.5)
65+	93.1	(90.3, 95.2)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	92.6	(91.1, 93.9)
Rural	93.4	(92.2, 94.5)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No formal education	90.9	(85.5, 94.4)
Primary/secondary incomplete	92.2	(90.6, 93.6)
Secondary complete	93.2	(91.8, 94.5)
College or university+	95.5	(91.5, 97.7)
<i>Wealth index</i>		
Lowest	89.8	(87.3, 91.9)
Low	93.0	(90.6, 94.8)
Middle	94.7	(92.3, 96.4)
High	94.4	(92.5, 95.8)
Highest	93.1	(90.8, 94.9)

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

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

Belief That Smoking Worsens Diseases

In Table 9.x2 is shown the percentage of adults who believe that smoking tobacco worsens diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics. Overall, an overwhelming majority

of South African adults (93.8%) believed that smoking worsens Tuberculosis (TB). However, less than half (41.5%) believed that smoking accelerated the progression of HIV to AIDS. This pattern was maintained irrespective of the demographic categories.

Table 9.x2: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking tobacco worsen diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking tobacco worsen...			
	Tuberculosis		HIV progression to AIDS	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	93.8	(91.8, 95.3)	41.8	(39.1, 44.6)
<i>Smoking Status</i>				
Current smokers ¹	91.9	(87.5, 94.8)	38.6	(32.6, 45.0)
Non-smokers ²	94.5	(92.9, 95.7)	43.0	(40.0, 45.9)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	93.4	(91.3, 95.0)	40.6	(36.6, 44.8)
Female	94.2	(91.6, 96.0)	43.0	(40.3, 45.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	91.4	(87.9, 93.9)	34.8	(31.0, 38.8)
25-44	96.0	(93.6, 97.5)	41.8	(38.3, 45.3)
45-64	93.5	(91.0, 95.3)	48.4	(43.8, 53.1)
65+	89.3	(80.7, 94.3)	42.6	(36.0, 49.4)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	92.0	(88.8, 94.4)	42.6	(39.4, 46.0)
Rural	96.7	(95.4, 97.7)	40.5	(36.1, 45.1)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	96.3	(93.3, 98.0)	36.5	(29.2, 44.4)
Primary/secondary incomplete	95.0	(93.7, 96.1)	42.2	(39.4, 45.1)
Secondary complete	93.1	(89.8, 95.4)	38.9	(35.3, 42.7)
College or university+	90.3	(81.9, 95.1)	49.1	(42.1, 56.1)
<i>Wealth index</i>				
Lowest	95.6	(93.1, 97.3)	43.7	(33.3, 54.8)
Low	96.1	(94.6, 97.2)	38.4	(35.2, 41.7)
Middle	94.8	(91.6, 96.8)	37.0	(30.7, 43.9)
High	95.2	(92.3, 97.1)	45.9	(41.0, 50.9)
Highest	89.3	(83.7, 93.1)	42.6	(36.6, 48.9)

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

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

Support for Tax Control Laws

Table 9.x3 shows the percentage of adults who supported increasing taxes on tobacco products, by tobacco use status and selected demographic characteristics. Overall, a large majority (73.0%) of

adults were in support of increasing taxes on tobacco products. The proportions of those who do not smoke versus those who smoke, who were in support of increasing taxes on tobacco products were 84.2% and 46.0% respectively.

Table 9.x3: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who support increasing taxes on tobacco products, by tobacco use status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS South Africa, 2022.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who support increasing taxes on tobacco products	
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	73.0	(69.9, 75.9)
<i>Tobacco Status</i>		
Current users ¹	46.0	(41.2, 50.8)
Non-users ²	84.2	(81.9, 86.3)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	65.8	(61.9, 69.4)
Female	79.7	(75.8, 83.1)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	71.9	(68.4, 75.2)
25-44	72.1	(66.9, 76.7)
45-64	75.3	(70.4, 79.6)
65+	74.6	(69.1, 79.4)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	70.1	(65.6, 74.2)
Rural	77.8	(72.4, 82.4)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No formal education	78.4	(70.0, 84.9)
Primary/secondary incomplete	70.5	(65.5, 75.0)
Secondary complete	74.7	(71.1, 77.9)
College or university+	77.2	(73.4, 80.7)
<i>Wealth index</i>		
Lowest	69.7	(62.9, 75.8)
Low	76.8	(73.3, 80.0)
Middle	75.8	(71.3, 79.8)
High	73.4	(67.1, 78.9)
Highest	70.7	(66.4, 74.6)

¹Among all adults. Includes current daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers, smokeless users, or heated tobacco products users.

² Includes former and never tobacco users.

DISCUSSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

Discussion and Recommendations

The growing population in Africa has led to countries in this region being a target for the tobacco industry to market their products which in turn leads to an increase in the prevalence of tobacco use.²⁹ The introduction of new products such as electronic cigarettes and the re-introduction of waterpipe (hubbly bubbly) into the market has resulted in regulatory complications that reveal gaps in current tobacco control legislation in most countries.

GATS SA is the first nationally representative, cross-sectional household survey focusing on tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators among South African adults aged 15 years and above. GATS is an instrument which provides clearer insight into the extent of tobacco use among adults at country level and for comparison across countries. Furthermore, it can be used to monitor the tobacco epidemic, identify gaps and opportunities for improvement of tobacco control policies, as well as the implementation of these policies. GATS SA shows that the tobacco use prevalence in South Africa is currently the highest among African countries where GATS has been implemented, placing the South African population at higher odds of being burdened by tobacco-related morbidity and mortality.

Nonetheless, the burden of tobacco use in South Africa can be reduced through comprehensive policies and their effective implementation. Since becoming a Party to the WHO FCTC in 2005, South Africa has an obligation to align the country tobacco control policies with the guidelines recommended by the treaty to curb the use of tobacco in the country.

Actions from the government, which include a commitment to prioritizing tobacco control to reduce the burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) as well as increase the effectiveness of the planned National Health Insurance Scheme (NHI) in South Africa, are important tools to improve the health of the nation. Strengthening tobacco control can further be achieved through enforcing the WHO MPOWER measures. The WHO MPOWER package comprises six elements drawn from the WHO FCTC which have been proven to lead countries to decrease the demand for tobacco. Effective implementation of WHO MPOWER measures is important to reducing and preventing the tobacco epidemic. The WHO MPOWER measures include:

1. **M**onitoring tobacco use and prevention policies
2. **P**rotecting people from exposure to tobacco

3. **O**ffer help to quit the use of tobacco
4. **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco
5. **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship
6. **R**aising the tax on tobacco products

Following the six measures of the WHO MPOWER policy package, the following recommendations are made based on the findings from GATS South Africa 2021:

1. **Monitoring tobacco use and prevention policies**

All Parties to the WHO FCTC are required to regularly collect, share, and update tobacco control data. This strategy will demonstrate the magnitude, the determinants, and the patterns of tobacco use to identify gaps and priorities that require attention and better manage tobacco use.³⁰

Before the implementation of GATS in South Africa in 2021, several surveys had collected data on prevalence of tobacco use among adults in the country, including the South Africa National Demographic and Health Survey. Although these surveys used some of the standard GATS questions, none had collected in-depth data on tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators among adults in South Africa. The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) has been implemented four times in South Africa, but the last survey was conducted in 2011, 10 years before GATS South Africa,³¹ there is therefore a need to close the surveillance gap for recent data on tobacco use among youth in South Africa. The following recommendations are made:

- Surveillance of tobacco use and other key tobacco control indicators in South Africa is strengthened through regularly updating national tobacco data. Implementation of GATS South Africa on a regular basis (every three to five years) would allow the country to effectively track the prevalence of tobacco use, evaluate current tobacco control policies, and monitor patterns of tobacco use.
- Collaboration with various academic institutions could help strengthen the capacity to investigate various aspects of tobacco use in South Africa. This would lead to unified efforts, expanded research, promotion and dissemination of tobacco control information nationally, and strengthen tobacco control efforts in the country.³²
- Timely disseminating of surveillance tobacco control data and relevant findings to appropriate audiences is vital for public health success. Tobacco surveillance findings should be presented in the form of summarised information translated

into various languages and shared through mass media channels to promote uptake of information in the larger society.

2. Protecting people from exposure to tobacco smoke

There is no safe level of exposure to tobacco smoke, it is highly toxic and detrimental to health.³³ Evidence reveals that exposure to tobacco smoke can cause coronary heart disease, various cancers, and health effects in infants and children.³³ The Tobacco Product Control Act of 1993 (as amended in 2008), allows for the designation of 25% of the floor area of indoor public places to be used as smoking areas.³⁴ However, the proportion of people who do not smoke tobacco but were exposed to second-hand smoke as found in GATS South Africa 2021 is generally alarming, especially considering the survey was conducted during the COVID-19 lockdown period. These results further stress the urgency to pass the Tobacco Product and Electronic Delivery Systems Control Bill of 2022 which proposes 100% smoke-free public places and certain indoor places.³⁵

The WHO suggests that comprehensive laws that ban smoking in public indoor places are key to protecting populations from secondhand smoke.³³ The following recommendations are therefore made:

- Comprehensive provisions in the tobacco control law to ensure 100% smoke-free indoor public places and certain outdoor places.
- Effective implementation of smoke-free laws to ensure compliance to protect people who do not smoke from exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke.

3. Offer help to quit the use of tobacco

The addictive substance in tobacco is nicotine, and it is the main reason why tobacco use is maintained.³⁶ Different tobacco products contain varying levels of nicotine. However, people using tobacco products can be addicted at different levels irrespective of the product they used.³⁷ It is, therefore, important to provide cessation programs that cater to various levels of nicotine dependence and for people who use different products to help them quit successfully.

Results from GATS South Africa 2021 show that almost two-thirds of adults who currently smoked tobacco, indicated a willingness to quit, and 40.5% of those who smoked in the past 12 months attempted to quit. The WHO FCTC encourages parties to have comprehensive cessation programs to reduce nicotine dependence in line with the treaty's mandate for each party and South Africa's cessation programs need much improvement to meet this target.³⁰ The following recommendations are therefore made:

- Designing tailored cessation programs to cater for different groups of the South African population, including taking into considerations patterns of tobacco use. For example, GATS South Africa results show that while more men smoke tobacco and more women use smokeless tobacco products, more young people smoke waterpipe tobacco and use e-cigarettes.

- Extensive promotion of tobacco cessation programs to support more organizations to offer tobacco cessation services.
- Making the national Quitline toll-free in line with the requirements of the WHO FCTC.
- Provision of cessation services like counseling, medication, and cessation aids like nicotine replacement therapy (nicotine gums, lozenge, patches, and inhalers) in the government health care system to increase access to cessation services.
- Development of more educational programs for healthcare providers to help promote tobacco cessation. Healthcare providers play a huge role in promoting or encouraging their patients to quit.
- Engagement of religious and traditional leaders and traditional healers in programs promoting cessation among people who use tobacco. These stakeholders play an important role in South African communities, and they can be of help in promoting cessation and increasing awareness about cessation services in the country.³⁸

4. Warn about the dangers of tobacco

As a signatory to the WHO FCTC, each party is mandated to protect its citizens from the dangers of tobacco use.³⁰ The current Tobacco Products Control Act of 1993 (as amended in 2008) allows for textual health warning messages on tobacco packages but not plain packaging or graphic health warnings.³⁴ Pictorial health warnings with graphic images showing the effects of tobacco use have been proven to be effective in increasing awareness of the dangers of tobacco use and decreasing the use of tobacco in various countries.³⁹ Results from GATS South Africa 2021 show that less than half of those who currently smoke tobacco thought about quitting due to health warnings labels on cigarette packages. The following recommendations are therefore made:

- Graphic or pictorial health warnings on standardised packages of tobacco products are needed in South Africa.
- Health warnings or graphic pictorial health warnings should be applied to all tobacco and nicotine products besides cigarettes.
- Health warnings should cover at least 75% of the total surface area of the product pack.
- Graphic health warnings should be big, clear, and visible, and all texts should appear in at least two of the principal languages of the country on a rotational basis.
- Programs and campaigns to promote awareness about the dangers of tobacco use and importance of cessation should be implemented.

5. Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship

The tobacco industry historically spends billions on promotions and advertisements especially targeting the young population⁴⁰ Therefore, it is imperative to protect the young who are most vulnerable to the industry's tactics. A total ban on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship (TAPS) is effective in decreasing the use of tobacco, particularly among adolescents.⁴¹ The WHO suggests that for the bans on TAPS to be effective, bans must apply to all types of marketing

categories to prohibit the industry from engaging in indirect marketing tactics.³⁰ These include media platforms and in-store advertising. The Tobacco Product Control Act of 1993 (as amended in 2008) allows for advertising of tobacco products at points of sale (POS) and allows the sale of tobacco products via vending machines.³⁴ However, a total ban on TAPS including at POS and sales via vending machines would protect more people from being exposed to tobacco industry promotion and marketing tactics.

With 22.3% of adults indicating they noticed any in-store advertising or promotions of tobacco products and 30.5% indicating they noticed any advertising, sponsorship, or promotion of tobacco products as found in GATS South Africa 2021, citizens need to be protected from being manipulated by the tobacco industry. Therefore, it is recommended that:

- Total and comprehensive bans on all forms of TAPS, including traditional and non-traditional media platforms or channels are put in place and implemented.
- Implementation of a ban on tobacco advertising at points of sale as proposed by the Tobacco Products and Electronic Delivery Systems Control Bill of 2022.
- Vending machines are also means of promoting the use of tobacco products, hence the need to ban the use of vending machines for the sale of tobacco and related products.
- Comprehensive restrictions on cross-border advertising including social media, cyberspace/online/internet platforms should be implemented.
- The use of mainstream media channels/platforms to promote anti-tobacco messages to encourage quitting should be implemented.

6. Raising the tax on tobacco products

Evidence shows that increasing taxes on tobacco products is one of the most cost-effective measures to encourage people to quit (particularly people of low socio-economic status), prevent youth from taking up smoking, and decrease the burden of tobacco use.^{30,42} Raising tobacco products prices leads to tobacco products being less affordable.

GATS South Africa 2021 results show that the median monthly expenditure on cigarettes is 263 South Africa rand. With almost half of the population on government social grants,⁴³ and the majority of people who smoke in the low socio-economic status, the government may have been indirectly funding the tobacco companies instead of the population. Raising taxes, besides being one of the least expensive and simplest strategies used to reduce tobacco use, also generate more revenue for governments which many countries have put to good use including to curb the use of tobacco.³⁰ Furthermore, findings from GATS South Africa 2021 show that there is support for tax increase on tobacco products (73.0%). The following recommendations are therefore made:

- Consistent and annual increase of taxes on all tobacco and nicotine products in keeping with the standards of the WHO

FCTC, which is at least 70% tax share in the final consumer price

- Tax prices on tobacco and nicotine products be regularly increased, benchmarked with inflation to ensure less affordability of the products.
- Policies are improved to minimize the opportunity for tax evasion by the tobacco industry. Tax increments on tobacco products threaten the business of the tobacco industry, and therefore the industry uses various strategies to negate or minimize the effect of such laws.⁴⁴
- The sale of single sticks of cigarettes and small packs of tobacco products should be prohibited to reduce the affordability of tobacco products.
- A track and trace system should be implemented, and country-border protection should be strengthened to counter illicit trade

Conclusion

GATS South Africa 2021 is the first national household survey comprehensively focusing on tobacco use in the country. Results indicate that the prevalence of tobacco use is 29.4% (41.7% of men and 17.9% of women) among adults in South Africa, higher than the regional average (17.5% of men and 2.9% of women).⁵ Considering that the data were collected during South Africa's COVID-19 lockdown when working from home was more prevalent and there were significant restrictions in the use of public places, including restaurants and government buildings, it is important to note that some results like the prevalence of exposure to SHS in public places may be an underestimation. Effective strategies to reduce tobacco use, including putting in place more comprehensive laws that are compliant with the WHO FCTC, should be implemented to protect more people from exposure to SHS, provide cessation services to help more people who smoke to quit. Tobacco cessation services should also be integrated in primary health care services.

The Tobacco Products and Electronic Delivery Systems Control Bill of 2022,³⁵ if passed, would regulate electronic cigarettes, introduce standardised packages for tobacco products, ban the sale of tobacco products through vending machines and POS advertisement, and institute a 100% smoke-free public places among other provisions. These strategies, as well as continuous surveillance of prevalence rates, are urgently needed to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use in South Africa.



SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Town

SWAZILAND

LESOTHO

MADAGASCAR

BOTSWANA

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APPENDICES

***Global Adult Tobacco
Survey (GATS)***

***South Africa
Questionnaire***

***Full Study
(May 2021)***

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GATS QUESTIONNAIRE FORMATTING CONVENTIONS

Text in RED FONT = Programming logic and skip instructions.

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

Text in underline = Words that interviewers should emphasize when reading to respondents.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

HCOVINTRO. Before starting, I need to measure your temperature and ask you some questions about your health and recent activities.

HCOVA1. [TAKE RESPONDENT'S TEMPERATURE AND RECORD BELOW]

_____ [RANGE: 35.0-44.0, ALLOW DECIMAL]

HCOV. Please tell me if you have any of the following conditions:

	YES		NO
	▼		▼
A2. Dry cough?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
A3. Sore throat?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
A4. Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5. Loss of sense of smell or taste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
A6. Nausea or unusual vomiting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
A7. Diarrhea?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
A8. Fatigue, physical weakness, or tiredness?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>

HCOV. Please answer the following questions to the best of your ability.

	YES		NO
	▼		▼
B1. Have you been exposed to someone diagnosed with COVID-19?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
B2. Have you had recent contact with someone who is self-isolating whilst waiting for a COVID-19 test result?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
B3. Have you been in quarantine / self-isolation for the past 10 days?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
B4. Have you recently attended any funerals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
B5. Do you reside with someone who is a healthcare worker?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
B6. Have you been to a hospital for any reason in the last 14 days?	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>

HCOVCOMP

IF [(HCOVA1 >= 37.8) OR (ANY HCOVA2-A8 = YES)] AND [ANY HCOVB1-B6 = YES], THEN GO TO HCOVBRKOFF

ELSE GO TO INTRO1

HCOVBRKOFF. Based on the results, we will not be able to do the interview today. Please note this does not mean that you have COVID-19. I will give you a COVID-19 awareness leaflet containing the national COVID-19 hotlines and we can reschedule the interview for a future day.

[AUTOCODE AS 110 AND GO TO END]

INTRO1. An important survey of adult tobacco use behavior is being conducted by the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) throughout South Africa and your household has been selected to participate. All houses selected were chosen from a scientific sample and it is very important to the success of this project that each participates in the survey. All information gathered will be kept strictly confidential. I have a few questions to find out who in your household is eligible to participate.

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

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

'USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE' MEANS HAVING LIVED IN THIS RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS FOR THE PAST 6 MONTHS OR MORE.]

[NO DK/REF]

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

[NO DK/REF]

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

[THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.]

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER TIME.

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

HH2a. [IF HH2<HH1:] How many household members are less than 5 years old?

--	--

HH4both. I now would like to collect information about only these persons that live in this household who are 15 years of age or older. Let's start listing them from oldest to youngest.

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

HH4b. What is this person's age?

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

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

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

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

- 01 1
- 02 2
- 03 3
- 04 4
- 05 5
- 06 6
- 07 7
- 08 8
- 09 9
- 10 10
- 11 11
- 12 12
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

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

--	--	--	--

HH4d. What is this person's gender?

- MALE 1
- FEMALE 2
- OTHER 3 → **HH4d1.** [SPECIFY]: _____

HH4d2. [IF HH4d=3] What was this person's sex at birth?

- MALE 1
- FEMALE 2
- REFUSED -9

HH4e. Does this person currently smoke tobacco, including *cigarettes, cigars, pipes, waterpipe (hubbly bubbly)*?

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

HH4f. What is the relationship between this person and the head of the household?

[RESPONDENT SHOULD THINK OF ONLY ONE PERSON AS THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD]

- HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD 1
- WIFE / HUSBAND OF HEAD 2
- MOTHER/FATHER OF HEAD 3
- GRANDPARENT OF HEAD.. 4
- SISTER/BROTHER OF HEAD 5
- CHILD OF HEAD 6
- OTHER FAMILY MEMBER... 7
- NON-FAMILY MEMBER 8
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED TO ANSWER -9

[REPEAT HH4a – HH4f FOR EACH PERSON REPORTED IN HH2]

HH5. [NAME OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE PERSON IS:

{FILL SELECTED HH MEMBER'S FIRST NAME}

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

IF SELECTED RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, MAKE AN APPOINTMENT AND RECORD IT AS A COMMENT IN THE VISIT RECORD.]

Individual Questionnaire

ICOVINTRO1. [IF YOU JUST COMPLETED (ON SAME DAY) THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE WITH THE SAME PERSON THAT WAS SELECTED FOR THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE, THEN YOU CAN SKIP THE COVID SCREENING QUESTIONS.]

CONDUCT COVID SCREENING 1 → **GO TO ICOVINTRO2**
 SKIP COVID SCREENING 2 → **GO TO CONSENT1**

ICOVINTRO2. Before starting, I need to measure your temperature and ask you some questions about your health and recent activities.

ICOVA1. [TAKE RESPONDENT'S TEMPERATURE AND RECORD BELOW]

_____ [RANGE: 35.0-44.0, ALLOW DECIMAL]

ICOV. Please tell me if you have any of the following conditions:

- | YES | NO |
|-----|----|
| ▼ | ▼ |
- A2. Dry cough? 1 0
 - A3. Sore throat? 1 0
 - A4. Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing? 1 0
 - A5. Loss of sense of smell or taste? 1 0
 - A6. Nausea or unusual vomiting? 1 0
 - A7. Diarrhea? 1 0
 - A8. Fatigue, physical weakness, or tiredness? . 1 0

ICOV. Please answer the following questions to the best of your ability.

- | YES | NO |
|-----|----|
| ▼ | ▼ |
- B1. Have you been exposed to someone diagnosed with COVID-19?..... 1 0
 - B2. Have you had recent contact with someone who is self-isolating whilst waiting for a COVID-19 test result? 1... 0
 - B3. Have you been in quarantine / self-isolation for the past 10 days? 1 0
 - B4. Have you recently attended any funerals?..... 1... 0
 - B5. Do you reside with someone who is a healthcare worker? 1... 0
 - B6. Have you been to a hospital for any reason in the last 14 days? 1 0

ICOVCOMP

**IF [(ICOVA1 >= 37.8) OR (ANY ICOVA2-A8 = YES)] AND [ANY ICOVB1-B6 = YES], THEN GO TO ICOVBRKOFF
ELSE GO TO CONSENT1**

ICOVBRKOFF. Based on the results, we will not be able to do the interview today. Please note this does not mean that you have COVID-19. I will give you a COVID-19 awareness leaflet containing the national COVID-19 hotlines and we can reschedule the interview for a future day.

[AUTOCODE AS 310 AND GO TO END]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am working with the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC). This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in South Africa. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Department of Health.

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

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

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

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

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

- YES 1 → **GO TO CONSENT4**
NO 2 → **END INTERVIEW**

CONSENT4. [WAS THE SELECTED MINOR RESPONDENT PRESENT?]

PRESENT..... 1 → **GO TO CONSENT6**

NOT PRESENT 2 → **GO TO CONSENT5**

CONSENT5. [READ TO THE SELECTED RESPONDENT:]

I am working with the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC). This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in South Africa. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health.

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

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

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

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

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

YES 1 → **PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW**

NO 2 → **END INTERVIEW**

INTLANG. [INTERVIEW LANGUAGE]

AFRIKAANS 1

ENGLISH..... 2

ISINDEBELE 3

ISIXHOSA..... 4

ISIZULU..... 5

SEPEDI 6

SESOTHO 7

SETSWANA 8

SISWATI..... 9

TSHIVENDA..... 10

XITSONGA..... 11

Section A. Background Characteristics

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

A01. [RECORD GENDER FROM OBSERVATION. ASK IN NEXT QUESTION IF NECESSARY.]

MALE..... 1 → **SKIP TO A02a**
FEMALE 2 → **SKIP TO A02a**
CANNOT TELL – NEED TO ASK..... 3

A01a. What gender do you identify with?

MALE..... 1
FEMALE 2
GENDERQUEER/INTERSEX/NON-BINARY/GENDER
NONCONFORMING/GENDER DIVERSE/OTHER..... 3
REFUSED -9

A01b. What was your sex at birth?

MALE..... 1
FEMALE 2
REFUSED -9

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

01..... 1
02..... 2
03..... 3
04..... 4
05..... 5
06..... 6
07..... 7
08..... 8
09..... 9
10..... 10
11..... 11
12..... 12
DON'T KNOW . -7
REFUSED -9

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

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[IF MONTH=DK OR REF OR YEAR=DK OR REF, ASK A03. OTHERWISE SKIP TO A04a.]

A03. How old are you?

[IF RESPONDENT IS UNSURE, PROBE FOR AN ESTIMATE AND RECORD AN ANSWER.
IF REFUSED, BREAK-OFF AS WE CANNOT CONTINUE INTERVIEW WITHOUT AGE]

[NO DK/REF]

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A03a. [WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?]

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

A04a. Can you read and write?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED -9

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

[SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY]

- NO FORMAL SCHOOLING..... 1
- LESS THAN GRADE 7/STANDARD 5/AET 3/ABET 3 COMPLETED 2
- GRADE 7/ STANDARD 5/ABET 3 COMPLETED 3
- LESS THAN GRADE 12/ STANDARD 10/N6 / NTC 6 COMPLETED..... 4
- GRADE 12/ STANDARD 10/ N6/ NTC 6 COMPLETED..... 5
- COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY COMPLETED..... 6
- POST GRADUATE DEGREE COMPLETED 7
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

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

[INCLUDE SUBSISTENCE FARMING AS SELF-EMPLOYED]

- GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE 1
- NON-GOVERNMENT/PRIVATE EMPLOYEE 2
- SELF-EMPLOYED..... 3
- STUDENT 4
- FULL TIME HOMEMAKER..... 5
- RETIRED/PENSIONER..... 6
- UNEMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK 7
- UNEMPLOYED, UNABLE TO WORK 8
- DON'T KNOW..... -7
- REFUSED..... -9

AA1. Approximately how much money did you make or did you receive from all sources of income during the past 30 days?

- ZERO/NIL 0
- R1 – R5000 1
- R5,001 – R15,000 2
- R15,001 – R30,000 3
- R30,001 – R50,000 4
- R50,001 – R75,000 5
- R75,001 – R100,000 6
- R100,001 – R150,000 7
- R150,001 – R200,000 8
- R200,001 – R250,000 9
- R250,001 – R300,000 10
- R300,001 – R350,000 11
- R350,001 – R400,000 12
- R400,001 – R450,000 13
- R450,001 – R500,000 14
- MORE THAN R500,000 15
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

AA2. Approximately how much money did everyone in your household make or receive from all sources of income during the past 30 days?

- ZERO/NIL 0
- R1 – R5000 1
- R5,001 – R15,000 2
- R15,001 – R30,000 3
- R30,001 – R50,000 4
- R50,001 – R75,000 5
- R75,001 – R100,000 6
- R100,001 – R150,000 7
- R150,001 – R200,000 8
- R200,001 – R250,000 9
- R250,001 – R300,000 10
- R300,001 – R350,000 11
- R350,001 – R400,000 12
- R400,001 – R450,000 13
- R450,001 – R500,000 14
- MORE THAN R500,000 15
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

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

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Electricity?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Flush toilet?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Internet access via mobile phone, tablet, laptop or other computer?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Cell telephone?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. Television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. Radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. Refrigerator?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. Car, truck, or van?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
i. Scooter/motorcycle?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
j. Washing machine?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

A07. What is your racial background?

BLACK..... 1
 COLOURED 2
 INDIAN/ASIAN..... 3
 WHITE 4
 DON'T KNOW -7
 REFUSED -9

A08. What is your religion?

HINDU 1
 MUSLIM..... 2
 CHRISTIAN 3
 BUDDHISM 4
 AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION 5
 OTHER 6
 NONE 7
 DON'T KNOW -7
 REFUSED -9

→ **A08a.** [SPECIFY]: _____

A09. What is your marital status? Would you say never married, married, living together but not legally married, separated/divorced, or widowed?

- SINGLE/NEVER MARRIED 1
- MARRIED 2
- LIVING TOGETHER BUT NOT LEGALLY MARRIED 3
- SEPARATED/DIVORCED 4
- WIDOWED 5
- REFUSED -9

Section B. Tobacco Smoking

- B01.** The following questions are about the use of different types of tobacco products. There are four categories of products that I will be asking you about separately: “classic” smoking tobacco products such as manufactured cigarettes and roll your own cigarettes; electronic cigarettes such as Twisp; heated tobacco products such as IQOS; and smokeless tobacco such as snuff and chew tobacco.

I would first like to ask you some questions about smoking tobacco, including manufactured *cigarettes*, roll your own cigarettes, *cigars, cigarillos, pipes, waterpipes (hubbly bubbly) with tobacco*. This includes all products where you burn the tobacco as you smoke it.

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

- DAILY 1 → **SKIP TO B04**
LESS THAN DAILY 2
NOT AT ALL 3 → **SKIP TO B03**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP**

- B02.** Have you smoked tobacco daily in the past?

- YES 1 → **SKIP TO B04**
NO 2 → **SKIP TO B04**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP**

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

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

- DAILY 1 → **SKIP TO B04**
LESS THAN DAILY 2 → **SKIP TO B04**
NOT AT ALL 3 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP**

B04. How old were you when you first tried smoking tobacco, even once?

--	--

[IF B04 = DK OR REF, ASK B04a. OTHERWISE GO TO BCOMP1.]

B04a. How many years ago did you first try smoking tobacco, even once?

--	--

BCOMP1

IF B01 = 1, GO TO B05
IF B02 = 1, GO TO B05
IF B02 = 2, GO TO B08
IF B03 = 1, GO TO B05
IF B03 = 2, GO TO B09a

B05. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco daily?

--	--

[IF B05 = DK OR REF, ASK B05a. OTHERWISE GO TO BCOMP2.]

B05a. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco daily?

--	--

BCOMP2

IF B01 = 1, GO TO B06
IF B02 = 1, GO TO B08
IF B03 = 1, GO TO B09a

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS]

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

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

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

a. Manufactured cigarettes?				PER DAY
a1. [IF B06a=888] On average, how many manufactured cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
b. Roll your own cigarettes?				PER DAY
b1. [IF B06b=888] On average, how many roll your own cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
c. Kreteks?				PER DAY
c1. [IF B06c=888] On average, how many kreteks do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
d. Pipes full of tobacco?				PER DAY
d1. [IF B06d=888] On average, how many pipes full of tobacco do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
e. Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?				PER DAY
e1. [IF B06e=888] On average, how many cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
f. Number of waterpipe/hubbly bubbly tobacco sessions per day?				PER DAY
f1. [IF B06f=888] On average, how many waterpipe/hubbly bubbly tobacco sessions do you currently participate in each week?				PER WEEK
g. Any others? (→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke: _____)				PER DAY
g2. [IF B06g=888] On average, how many [FILL PRODUCT] do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK

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

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS]

B08. How many of the following do you currently smoke during a usual week?

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

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

a. Manufactured cigarettes?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<i>PER WEEK</i>
b. Roll your own cigarettes?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<i>PER WEEK</i>
c. Kreteks?.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<i>PER WEEK</i>
d. Pipes full of tobacco?.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<i>PER WEEK</i>
e. Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<i>PER WEEK</i>
f. Number of waterpipe/hubbly bubbly tobacco sessions per week?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<i>PER WEEK</i>
g. Any others?.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<i>PER WEEK</i>

→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke:

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP]

[FORMER SMOKERS]

B09a. How long has it been since you stopped smoking?

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

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

- YEARS 1
- MONTHS 2
- WEEKS 3
- DAYS 4
- LESS THAN 1 DAY 5 → **SKIP TO B10**
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP**

B09b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (YEARS/MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

[IF B09a/b < 1 YEAR (< 12 MONTHS), THEN CONTINUE WITH B10. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP.]

B10. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO B14**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO B14**

B11. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say
1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

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

B12. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you smoke tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2 → **SKIP TO B14**

REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO B14**

B13. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit smoking tobacco?

- YES 1
 NO 2
 REFUSED -9

B14. During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop smoking tobacco?

- | YES | NO | REFUSED |
|-----|----|---------|
| ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
- a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic?..... 1 2 -9
- b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, lozenge, or gum? 1 2 -9
- c. Other prescription medications, for example Varenicline, Bupropion? 1 2 -9
- d. Traditional medicines?..... 1 2 -9
- e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?..... 1 2 -9
- f. Using electronic cigarettes instead? (Twisp, Evolution, iJoy) 1 2 -9
- g. Using heated tobacco products instead? (iQOS, Glo) 1 2 -9
- h. Try to quit without assistance? 1 2 -9

B15. When you quit smoking, which of the following reasons led you to think about quitting smoking?

- | YES | NO | DON'T KNOW | REFUSED |
|-----|----|------------|---------|
| ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
- a. Concern for your personal health? 1 2 -7 -9
- b. Concern about the health effects of your tobacco smoke on non-smokers? 1 2 -7 -9
- c. That society disapproves of smoking? 1 2 -7 -9
- d. The price of smoking tobacco products?..... 1 2 -7 -9
- e. Smoking is/was not allowed in your home?..... 1 2 -7 -9
- f. Indoor smoking restrictions at work or public places? .. 1 2 -7 -9
- g. Wanting to set a good example for children? 1 2 -7 -9
- h. Close friends and family disapprove(d) of your smoking?..... 1 2 -7 -9
- i. Because smoking makes a person more sick if they contract COVID-19? 1 2 -7 -9

Section WP – Waterpipe (Shisha/Hubbly/Hookah) Module

WPCOMP1

CURRENT WP TOB SMOKERS: IF (B01=1 OR 2) AND [(B06f>0 AND <=888) OR (B08f>0 AND <=888)], GO TO WP3 ELSE, GO TO NEXT SECTION EC

WP3. How old were you when you first tried smoking a waterpipe/hubbly bubbly with tobacco, even once?

[IF WP3 = DK OR REF, ASK WP4. OTHERWISE SKIP TO WP5a.]

WP4. How many years ago did you first try smoking a waterpipe/hubbly bubbly with tobacco, even once?

WP5a. The last time you smoked waterpipe/hubbly bubbly with tobacco, how long did you participate in the waterpipe/hubbly bubbly smoking session?

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

- HOURS..... 1
MINUTES..... 2
DON'T KNOW..... -7 → **SKIP TO WP6**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO WP6**

WP5b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (HOURS/MINUTES)]

[NO DK/REF]

WP6. The last time you smoked waterpipe/hubbly bubbly with tobacco, how many other people did you share the same pipe with during the session?

WP7. The last time you smoked a waterpipe/hubbly bubbly with tobacco, where did you smoke it?

HOME 1

SHISHA/HUBBLY BUBBLY BAR..... 2

OTHER BAR/CLUB 3

CAFE/RESTAURANT 4

OTHER 5 → **WP7a.** Specify other place:

_____ -7

REFUSED..... -9

WP8. The last time you smoked a waterpipe/hubbly bubbly with tobacco, did you smoke it with flavored tobacco, unflavored tobacco, or both?

- FLAVORED..... 1
- UNFLAVORED 2
- BOTH 3
- DON'T KNOW..... -7
- REFUSED..... -9

WP9. How soon after you finish smoking waterpipe/hubbly bubbly with tobacco do you usually start to feel a strong desire, which is hard to ignore, to use waterpipe/hubbly bubbly with tobacco or any other form of tobacco? Would you say within 60 minutes; after 1 to 3 hours; more than 3 hours but less than one full day; 1 day or more; or never?

- WITHIN 60 MINUTES 1
- AFTER 1 TO 3 HOURS 2
- MORE THAN 3 HOURS BUT LESS THAN ONE FULL DAY 3
- 1 DAY OR MORE 4
- NEVER..... 5
- DON'T KNOW..... -7
- REFUSED..... -9

WP10. During the past 12 months, have you tried to quit smoking waterpipe/hubbly bubbly with tobacco?

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

WP12. Which of the following best describes your thinking about quitting smoking waterpipe/hubbly bubbly with tobacco? I am planning to quit within the next month, I am thinking about quitting within the next 12 months, I will quit someday but not within the next 12 months, or I am not interested in quitting?

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

WP0a. Do you also, at times, smoke waterpipe/hubbly bubbly without tobacco?

- YES..... 1
NO..... 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**
DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE ... -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC**

WP0aa. What do you smoke your waterpipe/hubbly bubbly with?

- CANNABIS (DAGGA) 1
COCAINE/CRACK.... 2
OTHER DRUG..... 3 → **WP0aa1.** Please specify: _____
OTHER 4 → **WP0aa1.** Please specify: _____
DON'T KNOW..... -7
REFUSED..... -9

Section EC. Electronic Cigarettes

EC1. Now I want to ask you about electronic cigarettes, which are also called e-cigarettes or vaping devices. These devices are battery powered and heat a liquid to produce vapor or aerosol instead of smoke. Examples of these products include Twisp, Evolution, iJoy.

Prior to today, have you ever heard of electronic cigarettes or vaping devices?

YES..... 1

NO..... 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

EC2. Do you currently use electronic cigarettes on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

DAILY..... 1 → **SKIP TO EC5a**

LESS THAN DAILY... 2 → **SKIP TO EC4**

NOT AT ALL 3

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

REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

EC3. Have you ever, even once, used an electronic cigarette?

YES..... 1

NO..... 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

DON'T KNOW..... -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

EC4. Have you ever used electronic cigarettes daily in the past?

YES..... 1 → **GO TO EC5b**

NO..... 2 → **SKIP TO EC5x1a**

DON'T KNOW..... -7 → **SKIP TO EC5x1a**

REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO EC5x1a**

EC5a. {**IF EC2=1:** For how long have you been using electronic cigarettes on a daily basis?}

EC5b. {**IF EC4=1:** For how long did you use electronic cigarettes on a daily basis?}

Would you say less than 1 month, 1 to 3 months, 4 to 11 months, 1 to 2 years, or more than 2 years?

- LESS THAN 1 MONTH..... 1
- 1 TO 3 MONTHS 2
- 4 TO 11 MONTHS 3
- 1 TO 2 YEARS..... 4
- MORE THAN 2 YEARS 5
- DON'T KNOW..... -7
- REFUSED..... -9



EC5x1a. How old were you when you first tried using an electronic cigarette even once?

--	--

[IF EC5x1a = DK OR REF, ASK EC5x1b. OTHERWISE SKIP TO ECCOMP1.]

EC5x1b. How many years ago did you first try using an electronic cigarette even once?

--	--

ECCOMP1

IF EC2 = 1 OR 2 (CURRENT USERS), GO TO EC6
IF EC2 = 3 AND EC4 = 1 (FORMER DAILY USERS), GO TO EC5x2a
ELSE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP

EC5x2a. How long has it been since you stopped using electronic cigarettes?

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

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

- YEARS..... 1
- MONTHS 2
- WEEKS 3
- DAYS 4
- LESS THAN 1 DAY... 5 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**
- REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

EC5x2b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (YEARS/MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP

EC6. Which of the following are reasons that you use electronic cigarettes?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. [IF B01=1 OR 2:] To quit smoking tobacco?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. [IF B03=1 OR 2:] To avoid going back to smoking tobacco?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Because I enjoy it?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Because I'm addicted to it?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. I can use it at times when or in places where tobacco smoking is not allowed?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. It is less harmful than smoking tobacco?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. It comes in flavors I like?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. A friend or family member uses them?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

EC7. What brand of electronic cigarette do you currently use?

[IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE IS USED, SELECT BRAND USED MOST RECENTLY]

TWISP..... 1
 EVOLUTION..... 2
 IJOY..... 3
 OTHER..... 4 → **EC7a. SPECIFY** _____
 DON'T KNOW..... -7
 REFUSED..... -9

EC8. What is the primary flavor of the electronic cigarette you currently use?

[IF MORE THAN ONE FLAVOR IS USED, SELECT FLAVOR USED MOST RECENTLY]

TOBACCO FLAVOR..... 1
 MENTHOL OR MINT..... 2
 CLOVE OR SPICE..... 3
 FRUIT FLAVOR..... 4
 CHOCOLATE, CANDY, DESSERTS, OR OTHER SWEETS..... 5
 AN ALCOHOLIC DRINK (SUCH AS WINE/COGNAC/MARGARITA/OTHER COCKTAILS)..... 6
 A NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINK (SUCH AS COFFEE/SODA/ENERGY DRINKS/OTHER)..... 7
 SOME OTHER FLAVOR..... 8
 NO FLAVOR..... 9
 DON'T KNOW..... -7
 REFUSED..... -9

EC9. Which of the following types of electronic cigarette do you currently use: a disposable device that is not rechargeable; a device that uses replaceable pre-filled pods or cartridges and is rechargeable; or a device with a tank that you refill with liquids and is rechargeable?

[IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE IS USED, SELECT DEVICE USED MOST RECENTLY]

- DISPOSABLE DEVICE THAT IS NOT RECHARGEABLE..... 1
- DEVICE USES REPLACEABLE PRE-FILLED PODS OR CARTRIDGES AND IS RECHARGEABLE 2
- DEVICE WITH A TANK THAT REFILLS WITH LIQUIDS AND IS RECHARGEABLE .. 3
- DON'T KNOW..... -7
- REFUSED..... -9

EC10. Does the electronic cigarette that you currently use contain nicotine?

[IF MORE THAN ONE DEVICE IS USED, REFER TO DEVICE USED MOST RECENTLY]

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

EEC1. Have you ever used your electronic cigarette device with tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) from cannabis (dagga)?

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

EC11. In the past 30 days, how much money did you spend on electronic cigarettes?

[INCLUDE PURCHASE OF DEVICES AND ALL CONSUMABLES INCLUDING LIQUID CONTAINERS AND RESISTANCE PRODUCTS]

R _____ [Enter Response]

Section HTP – Heated Tobacco Products

HTP1. Now I want to ask you about heated tobacco products. These are products that heat tobacco sticks or capsules to produce vapor or aerosol. Examples of these products include iQOS, and Glo.

Prior to today, have you ever heard of heated tobacco products?

- YES..... 1
NO..... 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**

HTP2. Do you currently use heated tobacco products on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

- DAILY..... 1 → **SKIP TO HTP5a**
LESS THAN DAILY... 2 → **SKIP TO HTP4**
NOT AT ALL 3
DON'T KNOW..... -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**

HTP3. Have you ever, even once, used a heated tobacco product?

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

HTP4. Have you ever used heated tobacco products daily in the past?

- YES..... 1 → **GO TO HTP5b**
NO..... 2 → **SKIP TO HTP5x1a**
DON'T KNOW..... -7 → **SKIP TO HTP5x1a**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO HTP5x1a**

HTP5a. {IF HTP2=1: For how long have you been using heated tobacco products on a daily basis?}

HTP5b. {IF HTP4=1: For how long did you use heated tobacco products on a daily basis?}

Would you say less than 1 month, 1 to 3 months, 4 to 11 months, 1 to 2 years, or more than 2 years?

- LESS THAN 1 MONTH..... 1
- 1 TO 3 MONTHS 2
- 4 TO 11 MONTHS 3
- 1 TO 2 YEARS..... 4
- MORE THAN 2 YEARS 5
- DON'T KNOW..... -7
- REFUSED..... -9

HTP5x1a. How old were you when you first tried using a heated tobacco product, even once?

[IF HTP5x1a = DK OR REF, ASK HTP5x1b. OTHERWISE SKIP TO HTCMP1.]

HTP5x1b. How many years ago did you first try using a heated tobacco product, even once?

HTPCMP1

IF HTP2 = 1 OR 2 (CURRENT USERS), GO TO HTP6
IF HTP2 = 3 AND HTP4 = 1 (FORMER DAILY USERS), GO TO HTP5x2a
ELSE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C

HTP5x2a. How long has it been since you stopped using heated tobacco products?

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

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

- YEARS..... 1
- MONTHS 2
- WEEKS..... 3
- DAYS 4
- LESS THAN 1 DAY... 5 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**
- DON'T KNOW..... -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**
- REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C**

HTP5x2b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (YEARS/MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

[NO DK/REF]

Three empty boxes for data entry.

→ SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C

HTP6. Which of the following are reasons that you use a heated tobacco product?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. [IF B01=1 OR 2:] To quit smoking other tobacco products?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. [IF B03=1 OR 2:] To avoid going back to smoking other tobacco products?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Because I enjoy it?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Because I'm addicted to it?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. I can use it at times when or in places where other tobacco smoking is not allowed?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. It is less harmful than smoking other tobacco products?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. It comes in flavors I like?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. A friend or family member uses it?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

HTP7. What brand of heated tobacco products do you currently use?

[IF MORE THAN ONE TYPE IS USED, SELECT BRAND USED MOST RECENTLY]

IQOS..... 1
 GLO..... 2
 OTHER..... 3 → HTP7a. SPECIFY _____
 DON'T KNOW..... -7
 REFUSED..... -9

HTP8. What is the primary flavor of the heated tobacco product you currently use?

[IF MORE THAN ONE FLAVOR IS USED, SELECT FLAVOR USED MOST RECENTLY]

REGULAR TOBACCO..... 1
 MENTHOL OR MINT..... 2
 SOME OTHER FLAVOR..... 3 → HTP8a. [SPECIFY] _____
 DON'T KNOW..... -7
 REFUSED..... -9

HTP9. In the past 30 days, how much money did you spend on heated tobacco products?

[INCLUDE PURCHASE OF DEVICES AND ALL CONSUMABLES INCLUDING HEAT STICKS]

Section C. Smokeless Tobacco

- C01.** The next questions are about using smokeless tobacco, such as *snuff (nose and mouth), chewing tobacco, and snus*. **Smokeless tobacco is tobacco that is not smoked, but is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed.**

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

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

- DAILY 1 → **SKIP TO C04**
LESS THAN DAILY 2
NOT AT ALL 3 → **SKIP TO C03**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**

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

- YES 1 → **SKIP TO C04**
NO 2 → **SKIP TO C04**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO C04**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO C04**

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

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

- DAILY 1 → **SKIP TO C04**
LESS THAN DAILY 2 → **SKIP TO C04**
NOT AT ALL 3 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**
DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**

C04. How old were you when you first tried using smokeless tobacco, even once?

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[IF C04 = DK OR REF, ASK C04a. OTHERWISE GO TO CCOMP1.]

C04a. How many years ago did you first try using smokeless tobacco, even once?

--	--

CCOMP1

IF C01 = 1, GO TO C05

IF C02 = 1, GO TO C05

IF C02 = 2, -7, OR -9, GO TO C08

IF C03 = 1, GO TO C05

IF C03 = 2, GO TO C09a

C05. How old were you when you first started using smokeless tobacco daily?

--	--

[IF C05 = DK OR REF, ASK C05a. OTHERWISE GO TO CCOMP2.]

C05a. How many years ago did you first start using smokeless tobacco daily?

--	--

CCOMP2

IF C01 = 1, GO TO C06

IF C02 = 1, GO TO C08

IF C03 = 1, GO TO C09a

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

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

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

a. Snuff, by mouth?				PER DAY
a1. [IF C06a=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use snuff, by mouth?				PER WEEK
b. Snuff, by nose?				PER DAY
b1. [IF C06b=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use snuff, by nose?				PER WEEK
c. Chewing tobacco?				PER DAY
c1. [IF C06c=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use chewing tobacco?				PER WEEK
d. Betel quid/nut with tobacco?				PER DAY
d1. [IF C06d=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use betel quid/nut with tobacco?				PER WEEK
e. Any others? (→ e1. Please specify the other type you currently use: _____)				PER DAY
e2. [IF C06e=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use [FILL PRODUCT]?				PER WEEK

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

- WITHIN 5 MINUTES..... 1
 6 TO 30 MINUTES 2
 31 TO 60 MINUTES 3
 MORE THAN 60 MINUTES..... 4
 REFUSED -9

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

C08. How many times a week do you usually use the following?

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

a. Snuff, by mouth?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK
b. Snuff, by nose?.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK
c. Chewing tobacco?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK
d. Betel quid/nut with tobacco?.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK
e. Any others?	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIMES PER WEEK

→ e1. Please specify the other type you currently use:

C09. [ADMINISTERED ONLY IF B01-2 AND C01-2]

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

- DAILY..... 1
 LESS THAN DAILY... 2
 REFUSED..... -9

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1]

[FORMER SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

C09a. How long has it been since you stopped using smokeless tobacco?

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

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

- YEARS 1
- MONTHS 2
- WEEKS..... 3
- DAYS..... 4
- LESS THAN 1 DAY 5 → **SKIP TO C10**
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1**

C09b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (YEARS/MONTHS/WEEKS/DAYS)]

[NO DK/REF]

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[IF C09a/b < 1 YEAR (< 12 MONTHS), THEN CONTINUE. OTHERWISE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1.]

C09COMP

- IF B10 HAS NOT BEEN ASKED → CONTINUE WITH C10**
- IF B10 = YES → SKIP TO C12**
- IF B10 = NO OR REFUSED → SKIP TO C14**

C10. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO C14**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO C14**

C11. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say
1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

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

C12. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you use smokeless tobacco?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO C14**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO C14**

C13. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to stop using smokeless tobacco?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED -9

C14. During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following to try to stop using smokeless tobacco?

- | | YES | NO | REFUSED |
|--|-----|----|---------|
| | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
- a. Counseling, including at a cessation clinic? 1 2 -9
 - b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, lozenge, or gum? 1 2 -9
 - c. Other prescription medications, for example Varenicline, Bupropion ? 1 2 -9
 - d. Traditional medicines?..... 1 2 -9
 - e. A quit line or a telephone support line? 1 2 -9
 - f. Using electronic cigarettes instead? (Twisp, Evolution, iJoy) 1 2 -9
 - g. Using heated tobacco products instead? (iQOS, Glo) 1 2 -9
 - h. Try to quit without assistance? 1 2 -9

Section D1. Cessation – Tobacco Smoking

D00COMP

**IF B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.
IF B01 = 3, -7, OR -9 (RESPONDENT DOES NOT CURRENTLY SMOKE TOBACCO), SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D2.**

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

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

- YES 1
 NO 2 → **SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE D04**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE D04**

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

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

- MONTHS 1
 WEEKS 2
 DAYS 3
 LESS THAN 1 DAY (24 HOURS) 4 → **SKIP TO D03**
 DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO D03**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO D03**

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

[NO DK/REF]

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

YES	NO	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼

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

- b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, lozenge, or gum? 1 2 -9
- c. Other prescription medications, for example Varenicline, Bupropion? 1 2 -9
- d. Traditional medicines? 1 2 -9
- e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line? 1 2 -9
- f. Using electronic cigarettes instead? (Twisp, Evolution, iJoy) 1 2 -9
- g. Using heated tobacco products instead? (IQOS, Glo) 1 2 -9
- h. Try to quit without assistance? 1 2 -9

D03x1. During the past 12 months, did any of the following reasons lead you to think about quitting smoking?

- | YES
▼ | NO
▼ | DON'T
KNOW
▼ | REFUSED
▼ |
|----------|---------|--------------------|--------------|
|----------|---------|--------------------|--------------|
- a. Concern for your personal health? 1 2 -7 -9
 - b. Concern about the health effects of your tobacco smoke on non-smokers? 1 2 -7 -9
 - c. That society disapproves of smoking? 1 2 -7 -9
 - d. The price of smoking tobacco products? 1 2 -7 -9
 - e. Smoking is/was not allowed in your home? 1 2 -7 -9
 - f. Indoor smoking restrictions at work or public places? .. 1 2 -7 -9
 - g. Wanting to set a good example for children? 1 2 -7 -9
 - h. Close friends and family disapprove(d) of your smoking? 1 2 -7 -9
 - i. Because smoking makes a person more sick if they contract COVID-19? 1 2 -7 -9

D03COMP

IF C10 HAS NOT BEEN ASKED → CONTINUE WITH D04

IF C10 = YES → SKIP TO D06

IF C10 = NO OR REFUSED → SKIP TO D08

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

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO D08**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO D08**

D05. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say
1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

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

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

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO D08**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO D08**

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

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED -9

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

QUIT WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH 1

THINKING WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS 2

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

NOT INTERESTED IN QUITTING 4

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED -9

D08b. How easy or hard would it be for you to quit smoking if you wanted to? Would you say very easy, somewhat easy, neither easy nor hard, somewhat hard, or very hard?

VERY EASY 1

SOMEWHAT EASY..... 2

NEITHER EASY NOR HARD 3

SOMEWHAT HARD 4

VERY HARD..... 5

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED -9

D08c. How worried are you that smoking will damage your health in the future? Would you say not at all worried, a little worried, moderately worried, or very worried?

NOT AT ALL WORRIED..... 1

A LITTLE WORRIED 2

MODERATELY WORRIED 3

VERY WORRIED 4

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED -9

Section D2. Cessation – Smokeless Tobacco

D08COMP

IF C01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY USES SMOKELESS TOBACCO), CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.
IF C01 = 3, -7, OR -9 (RESPONDENT DOES NOT CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOB), SKIP TO NEXT SECTION E.

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

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

- YES 1
 NO 2 → **SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE D12**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE D12**

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

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

- MONTHS 1
 WEEKS 2
 DAYS 3
 LESS THAN 1 DAY (24 HOURS) 4 → **SKIP TO D11**
 DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO D11**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO D11**

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

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

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

YES	NO	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼

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

- b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, lozenge, or gum? 1 2 -9
- c. Other prescription medications, for example Varenicline, Bupropion? 1 2 -9
- d. Traditional medicines? 1 2 -9
- e. A quit line or a telephone support line? 1 2 -9
- f. Using electronic cigarettes instead? (Twisp, Evolution, iJoy) 1 2 -9
- g. Using heated tobacco products instead? (iQOS, Glo) 1 2 -9
- h. Try to quit without assistance? 1 2 -9

D11x1. During the past 12 months, did any of the following reasons lead you to think about quitting using smokeless tobacco?

- | | YES
▼ | NO
▼ | DON'T
KNOW
▼ | REFUSED
▼ |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Concern for your personal health? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| c. That society disapproves of using smokeless tobacco? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| d. The price of smokeless tobacco products? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| e. Smokeless tobacco use is/was not allowed in your home? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| f. Smokeless tobacco restrictions at work or public places? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| g. Wanting to set a good example for children? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| h. Close friends and family disapprove(d) of your using smokeless tobacco? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| i. Because smokeless tobacco makes a person more sick if they contract COVID-19? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |

D11COMP

- IF BOTH B10 AND D04 HAVE NOT BEEN ASKED → CONTINUE WITH D12**
- IF B10 OR D04 = YES → SKIP TO D14**
- IF B10 OR D04 = NO OR REFUSED → SKIP TO D16**

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

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO D16**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO D16**

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

1 OR 2 1

3 TO 5..... 2

6 OR MORE 3

REFUSED -9

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

YES 1

NO 2 → **SKIP TO D16**

REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO D16**

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

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED -9

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

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

D16b. How easy or hard would it be for you to quit using smokeless tobacco if you wanted to? Would you say very easy, somewhat easy, neither easy nor hard, somewhat hard, or very hard?

- VERY EASY 1
- SOMEWHAT EASY..... 2
- NEITHER EASY NOR HARD 3
- SOMEWHAT HARD 4
- VERY HARD..... 5
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

D16c. How worried are you that using smokeless tobacco will damage your health in the future? Would you say not at all worried, a little worried, moderately worried, or very worried?

- NOT AT ALL WORRIED..... 1
- A LITTLE WORRIED 2
- MODERATELY WORRIED 3
- VERY WORRIED 4
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

Section E. Secondhand Smoke

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E04. Do you currently work outside of your home?

- YES 1
NO/DON'T WORK 2 → **SKIP TO E09**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E09**

E05. Do you usually work indoors or outdoors?

INDOORS..... 1 → **SKIP TO E07**

OUTDOORS..... 2

BOTH..... 3 → **SKIP TO E07**

REFUSED -9

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

YES 1

NO 2 → **SKIP TO E09**

DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO E09**

REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E09**

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

ALLOWED ANYWHERE 1

ALLOWED ONLY IN SOME INDOOR AREAS ... 2

NOT ALLOWED IN ANY INDOOR AREAS 3

THERE IS NO POLICY 4

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED -9

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

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED -9

E08a. **[ONLY ADMINISTERED IF E08 = YES]**

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

DAILY 1

WEEKLY..... 2

MONTHLY 3

LESS THAN MONTHLY 4

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED -9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO E15a**
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO E15a**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E15a**

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

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

E15a. During the past 30 days, did you visit any cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses?

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

E16a. Did anyone smoke inside of any cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

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

E20a. Did anyone smoke on the grounds of any of tertiary educational institutions that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

E15. During the past 30 days, did you visit any bars/taverns/pubs, shebeens or night clubs?

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

E16. Did anyone smoke inside of any bars/taverns/pubs, shebeens or night clubs that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

E17. During the past 30 days, did you use any public transportation?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO E19**
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO E19**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO E19**

E18. Did anyone smoke inside of any public transportation that you used in the past 30 days?

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

E19. During the past 30 days, did you visit any tertiary educational institutions?

- YES..... 1
- NO..... 2 → **SKIP TO E21**
- DON'T KNOW..... -7 → **SKIP TO E21**
- REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO E21**

E20. Did anyone smoke inside of any buildings of tertiary educational institutions that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

- YES..... 1
- NO..... 2 → **SKIP TO EE1**
- DON'T KNOW..... -7 → **SKIP TO EE1**
- REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO EE1**

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

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

E22a. Did anyone smoke on the grounds of any schools that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

EE1. **[IF B01=1 OR 2]** In the past 30 days, have you ever smoked tobacco with a child under 18 years in the same vehicle you rode in?

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

E23. Based on what you know or believe, does breathing other people's smoke cause serious illness in non-smokers?

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

E24. Based on what you know or believe, does breathing other people's smoke cause any of the following?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Heart disease in adults?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Lung illnesses in children?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Lung cancer in adults?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Respiratory diseases in children?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. Respiratory diseases in adults?..	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

E25. For each of the following public places, please tell me if you think smoking should or should not be allowed in indoor areas:

	SHOULD BE ALLOWED ▼	SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Hospitals?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Workplaces?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Restaurants?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Bars/Pubs/Taverns/Shebeens?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. Public transportation vehicles?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. Universities?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. Places of worship?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

Section F. Economics – Manufactured Cigarettes

F00COMP

IF [B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES DAILY OR LESS THAN DAILY)]
AND
[(B06a OR B08a) > 0 AND <= 888 (RESPONDENT SMOKES MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES)],
THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.
OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G.

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

The last time you bought cigarettes for yourself, did you buy loose cigarettes, packs, cartons, or something else?

[DO NOT INCLUDE ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES OR HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS]

- LOOSE CIGARETTES 1
PACKS 2
CARTONS 3
OTHER (SPECIFY) 4 → **F01c.** [SPECIFY THE UNIT]: _____
NEVER BOUGHT CIGARETTES 5 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO F03**

F01b. The last time you bought cigarettes for yourself, how many {FILL F01a: loose cigarettes/packs/cartons/{FILL F01c}} did you buy?

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

[IF F01a=CIGARETTES, GO TO F02]
[IF F01a=PACKS, GO TO F01dPack]
[IF F01a=CARTONS, GO TO F01dCart]
[IF F01a=OTHER, GO TO F01dOther]

F01dPack. Did each pack contain 10 cigarettes, 20 cigarettes, 30 cigarettes, or another amount?

10 1

20 2

30 3

OTHER AMOUNT 7 → **F01dPackA.** How many cigarettes were in each pack? **[NO DK/REF]**

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED -9

[GO TO F02]

F01dCart. Did each carton contain 100 cigarettes, 200 cigarettes, or another amount?

100 1

200 2

OTHER AMOUNT 7 → **F01dCartA.** How many cigarettes were in each carton? **[NO DK/REF]**

DON'T KNOW -7

REFUSED -9

[GO TO F02]

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

--	--	--

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

--

RANGE: R1-10000

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

- PETER STUYVESANT..... 1
- CAMEL 2
- MARLBORO 3
- WINSTON..... 4
- DUNHILL 5
- KENT 6
- PALL MALL 7
- BENSON & HEDGES..... 8
- REMINGTON GOLD (RG)..... 9
- OTHER..... 10
- REFUSED -9

→ **F03a.** [SPECIFY BRAND]: _____

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

- VENDING MACHINE..... 1
- GROCERY STORE/SUPERMARKETS . 2
- STREET VENDOR..... 3
- DUTY-FREE SHOP..... 5
- OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY..... 6
- SPAZA SHOP/KIOSKS 7
- INTERNET/ONLINE 8
- FROM ANOTHER PERSON 9
- TOBACCONIST 10
- LIQUOR STORE..... 11
- EXPO/EXHIBITIONS 12
- OTHER..... 13
- DON'T REMEMBER..... -7
- REFUSED -9

→ **F04a.** [SPECIFY LOCATION]: _____

F07. In the last 6 months, has there been a time when the money you spent on cigarettes resulted in not having enough money for household essentials such as food?

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

FF1. If the price of cigarettes were to increase much more than it has in the past, would you do any of the following?

YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼	▼

- a. Smoke fewer cigarettes? 1 2 -7 -9
- b. Switch to a cheaper, but different cigarette brand? ... 1 2 -7 -9
- c. Look for a "much cheaper" source of my same current brand? 1 2 -7 -9
- d. Try to quit? 1 2 -7 -9

FF2. Overall, how much of the cigarettes you had smoked could possibly be counterfeit or illegal (tax not paid/smuggled)? Would you say none, a little, about half, most, or all?

- NONE 1
- A LITTLE 2
- ABOUT HALF 3
- MOST 4
- ALL 5
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

Section G. Media

G201intro. The next few questions ask about your exposure to the media and advertisements in the last 30 days. I will first ask about noticing anti-tobacco information and then ask about noticing tobacco advertisements and promotions.

G201. In the last 30 days, have you noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, roll your own cigarettes or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
a1. In newspapers or in magazines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b1. On television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c1. On the radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d1. On billboards?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e1. On the internet or social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, Telegram)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f1. Somewhere else?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES]

→ f1a. Please specify where: _____

G201. In the last 30 days, have you noticed information about the dangers of smoking waterpipe/hubbly bubbly or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
a2. In newspapers or in magazines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b2. On television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c2. On the radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d2. On billboards?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e2. On the internet or social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, Telegram)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f2. Somewhere else?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON WATERPIPE/ HUBBLY BUBBLY PACKAGES]

→ f2a. Please specify where: _____

G201. In the last 30 days, have you noticed information about the dangers of using smokeless tobacco or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?

YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
----------	---------	------------------------	--------------

- a3. In newspapers or in magazines? 1 2 7 -9
- b3. On television? 1 2 7 -9
- c3. On the radio? 1 2 7 -9
- d3. On billboards? 1 2 7 -9
- e3. On the internet or social media (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, Telegram)? 1 2 7 -9
- f3. Somewhere else? 1 2 -9
- [DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON SMOKELESS TOBACCO PACKAGES]
- f3a. Please specify where: _____

G202COMP

IF B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), GO TO G202a. ELSE, GO TO G202BCOMP.

G202a. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on cigarette packages?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO G202BCOMP**
- DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKAGES 3 → **SKIP TO G202BCOMP**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO G202BCOMP**

G203a. In the last 30 days, have warning labels on cigarette packages led you to think about quitting?

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

G202BCOMP

IF (B01 = 1 OR 2) AND [(B06f OR B08f) > 0 AND <= 888], GO TO G202b. ELSE, GO TO G202CCOMP.

G202b. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on waterpipe/hubbly bubbly instruments or packages?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO G202CCOMP**
- DID NOT SEE ANY WATERPIPE/HUBBLY BUBBLY INSTRUMENTS OR PACKAGES 3 → **SKIP TO G202CCOMP**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO G202CCOMP**

G203b. In the last 30 days, have warning labels on waterpipe/hubbly bubbly instruments or packages led you to think about quitting?

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

G202CCOMP

IF C01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY USES SMOKELESS TOBACCO), GO TO G202c. ELSE, GO TO GG1.

G202c. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on smokeless tobacco products?

- YES..... 1
- NO..... 2 → **SKIP TO GG1**
- DID NOT SEE ANY SMOKELESS PRODUCTS 3 → **SKIP TO GG1**
- REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO GG1**

G203c. In the last 30 days, have warning labels on smokeless tobacco products led you to think about quitting?

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

GG1. I am going to read you some comments people make about the health warnings on cigarette packs and shop counter displays. Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with each statement.

	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. [SHOWCARD WITH TEXT WARNING] The written text health warnings are easy to understand.	1	2	3	4	-7	-9
b. [SHOWCARD WITH TEXT WARNING] When smokers want a cigarette, the written text health warnings are not going to stop them from smoking.	1	2	3	4	-7	-9
c. [SHOWCARD WITH PLAIN PACK] Adding graphic health warnings on 'plain' cigarette packs will make smokers think more about giving up smoking.	1	2	3	4	-7	-9
d. The current displays of cigarette packs inside stores and shops may encourage young people to take up smoking.	1	2	3	4	-7	-9

G204. I will now ask you about noticing marketing of any tobacco products including smoking and smokeless tobacco. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting any tobacco products (smoked and/or smokeless) in the following places?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. In stores where tobacco is sold?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. On television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. On the radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. On billboards?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. On posters?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. In newspapers or magazines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. In cinemas?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. On the internet or social media (Facebook,	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

- WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, Telegram)? 1 2 7 -9
- i. On public transportation vehicles or stations? 1 2 7 -9
- j. On public walls? 1 2 7 -9
- k. Anywhere else? 1 2 7 -9

→ k1. Please specify where: _____

G205. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with any tobacco product brand or company (smoked and/or smokeless)?

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

G205a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any music, theatre, art, or fashion events that are associated with any tobacco product brand or company (smoked and/or smokeless)?

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

G206. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following types of tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless) promotions?

- | | YES
▼ | NO
▼ | DON'T
KNOW
▼ | REFUSED
▼ |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Free samples of tobacco products? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| b. Tobacco products at sale/discounted prices? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| c. Coupons for tobacco products?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| d. Free gifts or special discount offers on other
products when buying tobacco products?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| e. Clothing or other items with a tobacco product
brand name or logo?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| f. Tobacco product promotions in the mail?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |

Section H. Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

H01. The next question is asking about smoking tobacco.

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

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

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

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Stroke (blood clots in the brain that may cause paralysis)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Heart attack?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Lung cancer?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Diabetes?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. Emphysema?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

HH01. Based on what you know or believe, does smoking tobacco lead to the worsening of the following...

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Tuberculosis?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. HIV progression to AIDS?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

H02x1. **[ONLY FOR CURRENT MANUFACTURED CIGARETTE SMOKERS:]** Based on your experience of smoking, do you think that your current brand might be a little less harmful, is no different, or might be a little more harmful, compared to other cigarettes?

- A LITTLE LESS HARMFUL..... 1
- NO DIFFERENT 2
- A LITTLE MORE HARMFUL 3
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

H02x3. Do you believe cigarettes are addictive?

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

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

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

HH02. Based on what you know or believe, does using smokeless tobacco cause the following...

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Oral cancer?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Dental disease (gum disease, tooth decay, tooth loss)?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Risk of early delivery and still birth when used during pregnancy?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

H02x3a. Do you believe smokeless tobacco products (oral and nasal snuff) are addictive?

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

H02x3b. Do you believe electronic cigarettes are addictive?

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

H02x4. **[IF A08=NONE, SKIP]** As far as you know, does your religion discourage smoking?

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

HH03. In your opinion, are the following products less harmful, more harmful, or just as harmful as smoking 'regular' or 'conventional' cigarettes?

LESS HARMFUL	MORE HARMFUL	JUST AS HARMFUL	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼	▼	▼

- a. Smoking tobacco in a hookah or waterpipe (hubbly bubbly)? 1 2 3 -7 -9
- b. **[IF EC1=2, SKIP]** Electronic cigarettes (Twisp, Evolution, iJoy)?..... 1 2 3 -7 -9
- c. **[IF HTP1=2, SKIP]** Heated tobacco products (IQOS, Glo)?..... 1 2 3 -7 -9
- d. Smokeless tobacco such as snuff or chewing tobacco?..... 1 2 3 -7 -9
- e. Nicotine replacement therapy such as the patch, lozenge, or gum? 1 2 3 -7 -9

H04. Would you support or oppose a law that would prohibit smoking in all indoor workplaces and public places, such as restaurants, bars/taverns/pubs, cafes, shebeens, and clubs ?

- SUPPORT 1
- OPPOSE 2
- DON'T KNOW . -7
- REFUSED -9

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

- SUPPORT 1
- OPPOSE 2
- DON'T KNOW . -7
- REFUSED -9

Section SAF. SAF Additional Questions

SAFCOMP1

IF (B01 = 1 OR 2) OR (EC2 = 1 OR 2) OR (HTP2 = 1 OR 2) OR (C01 = 1 OR 2), GO TO SAF01.

IF (B03 = 1 OR 2) AND (B09a/b < 1 YEAR (< 12 MONTHS)), GO TO SAF01.

ELSE, GO TO SAF04.

SAF01. I am now going to ask you questions concerning the COVID-19 lockdown in South Africa during the period when the sales of tobacco products including electronic cigarettes were not allowed.

During the COVID-19 lockdown tobacco ban, were you able to access any tobacco products?

- YES 1
NO 2 → **SKIP TO SAF03**
REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO SAF03**

SAF02. How did you access any tobacco products during the ban?

- GROCERY STORE/SUPERMARKETS 1
STREET VENDOR 2
SPAZA SHOP/KIOSKS 3
INTERNET/ONLINE 4
FROM ANOTHER PERSON 5
TOBACCONIST 6
LIQUOR STORE 7
OTHER 8 → **SAF02a.** [SPECIFY]: _____
DON'T REMEMBER -7
REFUSED -9

→ **GO TO SAF04**

SAF03. Since you did not access any tobacco products during the ban, did you have enough to last throughout the ban; stop using tobacco products for good; stop using tobacco products and resumed after the ban; or something else?

- HAD ENOUGH TO LAST THROUGHOUT THE BAN 1
STOP USING TOBACCO PRODUCTS FOR GOOD 2
STOP USING TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND
RESUMED AFTER THE BAN 3
OTHER 4 → **SAF03a.**
[SPECIFY]: _____
DON'T REMEMBER -7
REFUSED -9

SAF04. When did you last smoke cannabis (*dagga*)?

- NEVER 1 → **GO TO SAF06**
- LAST 24 HOURS..... 2
- WITHIN LAST WEEK BUT NOT WITHIN PAST 24 HOURS 3
- WITHIN PAST MONTH BUT NOT LAST WEEK..... 4
- WITHIN LAST 12 MONTHS BUT NOT WITHIN PAST MONTH... 5
- MORE THAN A YEAR AGO 6
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **GO TO SAF06**
- REFUSED -9 → **GO TO SAF06**

SAF05. How old were you when you first tried smoking cannabis (*dagga*), even once?

--	--

SAF06. Would you consent to any of the following to confirm your tobacco use status if asked to do so in future surveys?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Saliva test?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Urine test?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Blood test?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

End Individual Questionnaire

I00. Those are all of the questions I have. Thank you very much for participating in this important survey.

I02. [RECORD ANY NOTES ABOUT INTERVIEW:]

I03. [INTERVIEWER: WAS THERE ANYONE ELSE BESIDES THE RESPONDENT PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW?]

YES 1

NO 2

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE SIZE TABLES

TABLE A

Sample size: Cluster sample size of 60, 90% individual response rate, 85% occupied household's response rate

<i>Cluster sample size: 50</i>							
<i>Relative precision (d) =0.14</i>							
<i>Tobacco Prevalence (%)</i>	<i>Margin of Error (%)</i>	<i>Coefficient of variation (Cv=0.4)</i>	<i>Design effect</i>	<i>Coefficient of variation (Cv=0.5)</i>	<i>Design effect</i>	<i>Coefficient of variation (Cv=0.6)</i>	<i>Design effect</i>
5	0.7	7287	1.5	8647	1.8	10310	2.1
10	1.4	4724	2.0	6085	2.6	7748	3.4
15	2.1	3870	2.7	5231	3.6	6894	4.7
20	2.8	3443	3.4	4804	4.7	6467	6.3
25	3.5	3187	4.1	4548	5.9	6211	8.1
30	4.2	3016	5.0	4377	7.3	6040	10.1
40	5.6	2803	7.3	4163	10.8	5826	15.2

Appendix Table F.1: MPOWER Summary Indicators – GATS South Africa, 2021.

Indicator	Overall	Gender		Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies					
Current tobacco users (smoked, smokeless, or heated tobacco products)	29.4	41.7	17.9	31.9	25.3
People who currently smoke tobacco	25.8	41.2	11.5	28.8	21.0
People who currently smoked cigarettes (manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled, kretek)	23.9	39.1	9.7	27.1	18.6
Current smokeless tobacco use	4.3	1.1	7.2	3.6	5.4
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹	8.5	8.4	8.9	9.0	7.3
Average age at daily smoking initiation ²	18.8	18.6	19.4	18.0	20.2
People who formerly smoked among people who ever smoked daily	10.6	9.2	15.4	10.9	9.9
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke					
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	18.0	22.1	14.1	19.0	16.2
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work [§]	11.2	13.7	8.4	11.9	9.1
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places: ^{3,§}					
Government building/offices	5.8	7.8	3.7	5.8	5.8
Health care facilities	3.8	5.6	2.9	3.2	4.7
Restaurants	10.8	13.4	8.2	12.8	4.8
Public transportation	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.2	2.9
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use					
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ⁴	40.5	40.7	39.7	37.1	47.9
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider ^{4,5}	42.9	42.5	43.8	43.8	40.4
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method: ⁴					
Pharmacotherapy	4.1	4.7	2.2	3.2	5.8
Counseling/advice	2.9	3.6	0.5	2.7	3.2
Interest in quitting smoking ⁶	65.7	66.5	63.2	66.6	63.8
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco					
Belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	92.9	92.3	93.5	92.1	94.3
Belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, <u>and</u> lung cancer	65.1	65.6	64.7	66.0	63.7
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	92.9	92.0	93.8	92.6	93.4
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location [§]	41.1	42.2	40.0	41.1	41.0
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages ^{6,§}	35.6	37.0	30.7	36.2	34.1
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship					
Noticed any tobacco products (advertisement, sponsorship or promotion) [§]	29.9	30.3	29.6	30.9	28.3
R: Raise taxes on tobacco					
Median cigarette expenditure per month (<i>South Africa Rand</i>) ⁷	263.1	273.2	207.2	301.4	208.3
Median cost of a pack of cigarettes (<i>South Africa</i>) ⁷	24.7	24.9	19.6	24.7	24.1
Last cigarette purchase was from a store ⁷	22.8	23.0	22.1	26.7	13.0

Notes:

¹ Among current daily cigarette smoking. Cigarettes include manufactured cigarettes.

² Among respondents 20-34 years of age who ever smoked tobacco daily.

³ Among those who visited the place in the last 30 days.

⁴ Among people who smoked tobacco in the past year (includes current smoking and those who quit in the past 12 months).

⁵ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months.

⁶ Among people who currently smoked tobacco.

⁷ Among people who currently smoked manufactured cigarettes.

[§] In the last 30 days.

Appendix Table C1: List of Indicators for Sampling Errors, GATS South Africa, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
People Who Currently Used Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
People Who Currently Smoked Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
People Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
People Who Currently Use Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
People Who Smoked Cigarettes Daily	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
People Who Used Smokeless Tobacco Daily	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
People Who Formerly Smoked Tobacco Daily Among All Adults	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
People Who Formerly Smoked Tobacco Among People Who Ever Smoked Daily	Proportion	People ≥ 15 years old who ever smoked tobacco daily
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	Proportion	People ≥ 15 years old who used tobacco daily
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	Proportion	People ≥ 15 years old who used tobacco daily
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	Proportion	People who currently smoked and formerly smoked who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	Proportion	People who currently smoked and formerly smoked who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	Proportion	People who currently smoked and formerly smoked who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	People who currently smoked and formerly smoked who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	People who currently smoked and former smoked who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	Proportion	People ≥ 15 years old who currently smoked
Exposure to SHS at Home	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	Proportion	Adults who work indoors
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchase in store	Proportion	People ≥ 15 years old who currently smoked manufactured
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	Proportion	People ≥ 15 years old who currently smoked manufactured
Last cigarette purchase at Spaza shop/Kiosks	Proportion	People ≥ 15 years old who currently smoked manufactured ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-cigarettes/cigars/cigarrillos/roll own information on radio or television	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-waterpipe/hubbly bubbly information on radio or television	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-smokeless tobacco information on radio or television	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	Proportion	People ≥ 15 years old who currently smoked cigarettes
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	Proportion	People ≥ 15 years old who currently smoked cigarettes
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old

Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in People Who Did Not Smoke	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by people who smoked daily)	Mean	People ≥ 15 years old who currently smoked cigarettes
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	Mean	People ≥ 15 years old who formerly smoked
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	Mean	People ≥ 15 years old who currently smoked cigarettes
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	Mean	People ≥ 15 years old who ever smoked daily

Appendix Table C2. Sampling Errors -Overall, GATS South Africa, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Def)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
People Who Currently Used Tobacco	0.294	0.015	6,305	43,082,126	7.287	0.053	0.263	0.324
People Who Currently Smoked Tobacco	0.258	0.016	6,311	43,099,703	8.061	0.061	0.227	0.289
People Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes	0.239	0.014	6,311	43,099,703	6.330	0.057	0.212	0.265
People Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco	0.043	0.004	6,303	43,071,181	2.420	0.093	0.035	0.051
People Who Smoked Cigarettes Daily	0.205	0.013	6,311	43,099,703	6.947	0.065	0.179	0.231
People Who Used Smokeless Tobacco Daily	0.027	0.003	6,303	43,071,181	1.818	0.103	0.021	0.032
People Who Formerly Smoked Tobacco Daily Among All Adults	0.027	0.004	6,311	43,099,703	3.188	0.135	0.020	0.034
People Who Formerly Smoked Tobacco Among People Who Ever Smoked Daily	0.106	0.013	1,591	11,009,216	2.920	0.125	0.080	0.132
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.339	0.025	1,519	10,190,567	4.201	0.073	0.290	0.388
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.328	0.019	1,519	10,190,567	2.485	0.058	0.291	0.365
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.405	0.023	1,616	11,387,262	3.522	0.057	0.360	0.450
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.641	0.039	441	3,178,101	2.970	0.061	0.564	0.718
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.429	0.039	441	3,178,101	2.776	0.092	0.352	0.506
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.041	0.008	703	4,608,116	1.245	0.203	0.025	0.058
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.029	0.008	703	4,608,116	1.576	0.276	0.013	0.044
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.657	0.020	1,572	11,117,142	2.720	0.030	0.619	0.696
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.180	0.016	6,280	42,937,128	10.509	0.087	0.149	0.210
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.112	0.018	1,344	10,870,008	4.468	0.162	0.076	0.148
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.058	0.013	1,333	8,696,929	4.399	0.232	0.031	0.084
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.038	0.006	2,165	13,390,796	2.066	0.156	0.026	0.049
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.108	0.027	1,290	10,486,812	10.027	0.253	0.054	0.162
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.031	0.007	3,782	24,262,845	5.559	0.215	0.018	0.044
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.228	0.031	1,400	10,001,204	7.777	0.137	0.167	0.289
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.042	0.010	1,400	10,001,204	3.717	0.246	0.022	0.062
Last cigarette purchase at Spaza shop/Kiosks	0.680	0.039	1,400	10,001,204	9.719	0.057	0.604	0.756
Noticed Anti-cigarettes/cigars/cigarrillos/roll own information on radio or television	0.305	0.018	6,310	43,097,660	10.177	0.061	0.269	0.341
Noticed Anti-waterpipe/hubbly bubbly information on radio or television	0.093	0.012	6,221	42,543,291	11.177	0.133	0.069	0.117

Noticed Anti-smokeless tobacco information on radio or television	0.061	0.008	6,309	43,097,005	6,564	0.126	0.046	0.077
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.800	0.023	1,571	11,122,883	5,348	0.029	0.754	0.846
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.356	0.026	1,570	11,114,444	4,472	0.072	0.306	0.406
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.299	0.020	6,308	43,076,436	12,353	0.068	0.260	0.339
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.929	0.012	6,309	43,097,005	13,940	0.013	0.906	0.953
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.689	0.020	6,309	43,097,005	12,118	0.029	0.649	0.728
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.815	0.013	6,309	43,097,005	6,542	0.015	0.790	0.839
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.973	0.004	6,309	43,097,005	3,840	0.004	0.965	0.981
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.799	0.011	6,309	43,097,005	4,585	0.014	0.778	0.820
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in People Who Did Not Smoke	0.929	0.005	6,311	43,099,703	2,419	0.005	0.919	0.939
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by people who smoked daily)	8.503	0.334	1,262	8,837,920	3,683	0.039	7.847	9.158
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	14.415	1.796	193	1,165,004	2,736	0.125	10.895	17.936
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	562.882	129.045	1,386	9,879,201	5,006	0.229	309.954	815.810
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	18.770	0.377	516	3,952,115	4,871	0.020	18.031	19.509

Appendix Table C3. Sampling Errors -Male, GATS South Africa, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R -1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
People Who Currently Used Tobacco	0.417	0.024	2,770	20,752,002	6.583	0.058	0.370	0.464
People Who Currently Smoked Tobacco	0.412	0.024	2,773	20,762,661	6.369	0.057	0.365	0.458
People Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes	0.391	0.021	2,773	20,762,661	5.219	0.054	0.350	0.433
People Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco	0.011	0.003	2,768	20,741,057	2.112	0.257	0.006	0.017
People Who Smoked Cigarettes Daily	0.340	0.019	2,773	20,762,661	4.503	0.056	0.303	0.378
People Who Used Smokeless Tobacco Daily	0.003	0.001	2,768	20,741,057	0.768	0.318	0.001	0.004
People Who Formerly Smoked Tobacco Daily Among All Adults	0.038	0.006	2,773	20,762,661	2.933	0.163	0.026	0.051
People Who Formerly Smoked Tobacco Among People Who Ever Smoked Daily	0.092	0.014	1,245	8,608,689	3.005	0.154	0.064	0.120
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.325	0.022	1,049	7,333,843	2.358	0.068	0.281	0.368
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.326	0.021	1,049	7,333,843	2.181	0.066	0.284	0.368
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.407	0.025	1,246	8,686,570	3.231	0.062	0.358	0.456
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.635	0.033	326	2,251,466	1.521	0.052	0.570	0.699
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.425	0.039	326	2,251,466	2.047	0.092	0.348	0.502
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.047	0.010	539	3,534,799	1.174	0.210	0.028	0.066
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.036	0.010	539	3,534,799	1.677	0.289	0.016	0.056
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.665	0.022	1,219	8,538,250	2.553	0.032	0.623	0.707
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.221	0.021	2,758	20,670,029	6.925	0.094	0.181	0.262
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.137	0.019	639	5,813,358	2.029	0.142	0.099	0.175
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.078	0.022	601	4,364,667	3.860	0.275	0.036	0.120
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.056	0.013	644	4,354,022	1.987	0.229	0.031	0.081
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.134	0.040	618	5,223,826	8.388	0.296	0.056	0.212
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.036	0.011	1,566	10,975,753	5.391	0.306	0.014	0.057
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.230	0.032	1,118	7,930,196	6.352	0.138	0.167	0.292
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.052	0.013	1,118	7,930,196	3.656	0.246	0.027	0.076
Last cigarette purchase at Spaza shop/Kiosks	0.658	0.042	1,118	7,930,196	8.599	0.063	0.576	0.739
Noticed Anti-cigarettes/cigars/cigarrillos/roll own information on radio or television	0.314	0.021	2,772	20,760,618	5.536	0.066	0.273	0.355
Noticed Anti-waterpipe/hubbly bubbly information on radio or television	0.095	0.016	2,738	20,463,080	8.158	0.168	0.064	0.127

Noticed Anti-smokeless tobacco information on radio or television	0.048	0.011	2,771	20,759,963	7.664	0.235	0.026	0.069
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.811	0.023	1,218	8,543,991	4.196	0.028	0.766	0.856
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.370	0.031	1,217	8,535,552	4.967	0.083	0.310	0.431
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.303	0.027	2,771	20,759,963	9.736	0.090	0.250	0.356
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.923	0.012	2,771	20,759,963	5.730	0.013	0.899	0.947
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.692	0.018	2,771	20,759,963	3.980	0.025	0.657	0.726
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.818	0.014	2,771	20,759,963	3.512	0.017	0.792	0.845
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.966	0.008	2,771	20,759,963	4.841	0.008	0.951	0.981
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.778	0.015	2,771	20,759,963	3.789	0.020	0.748	0.808
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in People Who Did Not Smoke	0.920	0.010	2,773	20,762,661	3.807	0.011	0.900	0.940
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by people who smoked daily)	8.408	0.355	1,011	7,067,556	3.512	0.042	7.713	9.103
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	14.954	2.051	139	794,649	2.610	0.137	10.934	18.974
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	605.459	163.198	1,108	7,831,060	5.772	0.270	285.591	925.327
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	18.635	0.332	432	3,246,363	3.197	0.018	17.984	19.287

Appendix Table C4. Sampling Errors -Female, GATS South Africa, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
People Who Currently Used Tobacco	0.179	0.012	3,535	22,330,124	3.633	0.069	0.155	0.203
People Who Currently Smoked Tobacco	0.115	0.013	3,538	22337042	5.828	0.112	0.090	0.141
People Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes	0.097	0.012	3,538	22337042	5.467	0.120	0.074	0.120
People Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco	0.072	0.006	3,535	22,330,124	2.143	0.088	0.060	0.085
People Who Smoked Cigarettes Daily	0.079	0.012	3,538	22337042	7.122	0.153	0.055	0.103
People Who Used Smokeless Tobacco Daily	0.049	0.006	3,535	22,330,124	2.324	0.113	0.038	0.060
People Who Formerly Smoked Tobacco Daily Among All Adults	0.017	0.003	3,538	22337042	2.209	0.192	0.010	0.023
People Who Formerly Smoked Tobacco Among Those Who Ever Smoked Daily	0.154	0.025	346	2,400,527	1.646	0.162	0.105	0.203
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.374	0.050	470	2,856,724	4.942	0.133	0.277	0.472
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.332	0.039	470	2,856,724	3.244	0.118	0.255	0.409
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.397	0.032	370	2,700,692	1.530	0.079	0.336	0.459
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.657	0.077	115	926,636	3.020	0.118	0.505	0.808
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.438	0.083	115	926,636	3.158	0.188	0.276	0.600
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.022	0.011	164	1,073,316	0.968	0.513	0.000	0.044
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.005	0.004	164	1,073,316	0.457	0.768	-0.002	0.012
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.632	0.032	353	2,578,892	1.556	0.051	0.569	0.694
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.141	0.014	3,522	22,267,099	5.511	0.098	0.114	0.168
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.084	0.022	705	5,056,650	4.311	0.259	0.041	0.126
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.037	0.009	732	4,332,261	1.713	0.247	0.019	0.055
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.029	0.006	1,521	9,036,773	1.843	0.200	0.018	0.041
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.082	0.020	672	5,262,986	3.395	0.238	0.044	0.120
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.027	0.005	2,216	13,287,092	1.952	0.178	0.018	0.037
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.221	0.040	282	2,071,007	2.667	0.183	0.142	0.301
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.006	0.004	282	2,071,007	0.764	0.677	-0.002	0.014
Last cigarette purchase at Spaza shop/Kiosks	0.763	0.041	282	2,071,007	2.657	0.054	0.682	0.844
Noticed Anti-cigarettes/cigars/cigarrillos/roll own information on radio or television	0.297	0.020	3,538	22,337,042	6.702	0.067	0.258	0.336
Noticed Anti-waterpipe/hubbly bubbly information on radio or television	0.090	0.010	3,483	22,080,211	4.375	0.112	0.071	0.110
Noticed Anti-smokeless tobacco information on radio or television	0.074	0.007	3,538	22,337,042	2.512	0.094	0.061	0.088

Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.765	0.036	353	2,578,892	2.584	0.048	0.694	0.836
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.307	0.039	353	2,578,892	2.457	0.125	0.232	0.383
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.296	0.018	3,537	22,316,473	5.341	0.060	0.261	0.331
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.935	0.013	3,538	22,337,042	9.541	0.014	0.910	0.960
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.686	0.025	3,538	22,337,042	9.961	0.036	0.637	0.734
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.812	0.017	3,538	22,337,042	6.579	0.021	0.779	0.845
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.979	0.004	3,538	22,337,042	2.663	0.004	0.972	0.987
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.819	0.009	3,538	22,337,042	2.127	0.012	0.801	0.838
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in People Who Did Not Smoke	0.938	0.005	3,538	22,337,042	1.319	0.005	0.929	0.947
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by people who smoke daily)	8.880	0.652	251	1,770,364	2.290	0.073	7.602	10.158
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	13.259	3.530	54	370,354	2.835	0.266	6.339	20.178
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	400.089	94.232	278	2,048,141	0.925	0.236	215.393	584.785
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.388	0.812	84	705752.56	3.602	0.042	17.796	20.980

Appendix Table C5. Sampling Errors -Urban, GATS South Africa, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
People Who Currently Used Tobacco	0.319	0.023	2,891	26,753,508	6.996	0.072	0.274	0.364
People Who Currently Smoked Tobacco	0.288	0.024	2,894	26,763,177	8.441	0.085	0.240	0.336
People Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes	0.271	0.022	2,894	26,763,177	7.182	0.082	0.228	0.315
People Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco	0.036	0.004	2,890	26,746,110	1.628	0.123	0.027	0.045
People Who Smoke Cigarettes Daily	0.238	0.023	2,894	26,763,177	8.248	0.095	0.194	0.283
People Who Use Smokeless Tobacco Daily	0.022	0.004	2,890	26,746,110	2.085	0.177	0.015	0.030
People Who Formerly Smoked Tobacco Daily Among All Adults	0.031	0.006	2,894	26,763,177	3.132	0.184	0.020	0.042
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.109	0.016	848	7,643,421	2.243	0.147	0.078	0.140
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.319	0.024	788	7,068,720	2.093	0.075	0.272	0.366
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.352	0.024	788	7,068,720	1.926	0.067	0.306	0.398
Smokeless tobacco Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.371	0.029	858	7,852,632	3.161	0.079	0.314	0.429
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.673	0.049	252	2,315,799	2.741	0.073	0.577	0.769
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.438	0.051	252	2,315,799	2.685	0.117	0.338	0.539
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.032	0.011	352	2,916,564	1.460	0.357	0.009	0.054
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.027	0.010	352	2,916,564	1.428	0.384	0.007	0.047
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.666	0.025	837	7,697,784	2.375	0.038	0.617	0.715
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.190	0.024	2,878	26,658,000	10.375	0.124	0.144	0.237
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.119	0.023	841	8,206,980	4.365	0.196	0.073	0.165
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.058	0.018	703	6,047,570	4.364	0.319	0.022	0.094
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.032	0.008	928	8,159,212	1.894	0.247	0.017	0.048
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.128	0.037	769	7,905,724	9.583	0.292	0.055	0.201
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.032	0.011	1,511	13,191,322	6.184	0.350	0.010	0.055
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.267	0.040	775	7,150,955	6.190	0.148	0.189	0.345
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.041	0.013	775	7,150,955	3.145	0.309	0.016	0.066
Last cigarette purchase at Spaza shop/Kiosks	0.637	0.047	775	7,150,955	7.277	0.073	0.546	0.728
Noticed Anti-cigarettes/cigars/gigarrillos/roll own information on radio or television	0.302	0.025	2,893	26,761,134	8.809	0.084	0.252	0.352
Noticed Anti-waterpipe/hubbly bubbly information on radio or television	0.103	0.018	2,847	26,415,099	10.526	0.180	0.066	0.139
Noticed Anti-smokeless tobacco information on radio or television	0.059	0.011	2,893	26,761,134	6.318	0.187	0.037	0.080
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.825	0.027	836	7,695,741	4.331	0.033	0.772	0.879

Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.362	0.029	836	7,695,741	3.139	0.081	0.304	0.420
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.309	0.030	2,892	26,740,565	11.828	0.096	0.251	0.367
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.921	0.017	2,893	26,761,134	12.049	0.019	0.887	0.955
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.693	0.031	2,893	26,761,134	13.235	0.045	0.632	0.754
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.825	0.016	2,893	26,761,134	5.201	0.020	0.794	0.857
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.970	0.005	2,893	26,761,134	2.928	0.006	0.960	0.981
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.793	0.016	2,893	26,761,134	4.469	0.020	0.762	0.825
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in People Who Did Not Smoke	0.926	0.007	2,894	26,763,177	2.099	0.008	0.912	0.940
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by people who smoked daily)	8.969	0.439	693	6,379,366	3.387	0.049	8.109	9.829
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	14.781	2.409	107	832,635	2.510	0.163	10.060	19.502
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	635.369	173.679	771	7,104,807	4.098	0.273	294.959	975.779
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	17.972	0.286	263	2,507,231	1.497	0.016	17.411	18.533

Appendix Table C6. Sampling Errors -Rural, GATS South Africa, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
People Who Currently Used Tobacco	0.253	0.025	3,414	16,328,618	11,375	0.099	0.204	0.302
People Who Currently Smoked Tobacco	0.210	0.023	3,417	16,336,526	10,846	0.109	0.165	0.255
People Who Currently Smoked Cigarettes	0.186	0.017	3,417	16,336,526	6,524	0.091	0.153	0.219
People Who Currently Used Smokeless Tobacco	0.054	0.006	3,413	16,325,071	2,740	0.118	0.042	0.067
People Who Smoked Cigarettes Daily	0.150	0.013	3,417	16,336,526	4,294	0.084	0.126	0.175
People Who Used Smokeless Tobacco Daily	0.033	0.004	3,413	16,325,071	1,340	0.107	0.026	0.040
People Who Formerly Smoked Tobacco Daily Among All Adults	0.020	0.003	3,417	16,336,526	1,813	0.160	0.014	0.027
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.099	0.022	743	3,365,795	4.161	0.226	0.055	0.143
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.383	0.055	731	3,121,846	9.395	0.144	0.275	0.491
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.273	0.025	731	3,121,846	2,335	0.092	0.224	0.323
Smokeless tobacco Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.479	0.020	758	3,534,631	1,155	0.041	0.440	0.517
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.556	0.038	189	862,302	1,082	0.068	0.482	0.630
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.404	0.037	189	862,302	1,094	0.093	0.331	0.477
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.058	0.010	351	1,691,552	0.657	0.175	0.038	0.078
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.032	0.012	351	1,691,552	1,758	0.391	0.007	0.056
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.638	0.026	735	3,419,358	2,221	0.041	0.586	0.689
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.162	0.019	3,402	16,279,128	8,926	0.117	0.125	0.199
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.091	0.024	503	2,663,027	3,477	0.263	0.044	0.138
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.058	0.013	630	2,649,359	2,010	0.229	0.032	0.083
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.047	0.007	1,237	5,231,583	1,312	0.147	0.033	0.060
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.048	0.014	521	2,581,088	2,245	0.293	0.020	0.075
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.029	0.006	2,271	11,071,523	2,685	0.199	0.018	0.040
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.130	0.035	625	2,850,249	6,789	0.270	0.061	0.198
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.045	0.018	625	2,850,249	4,652	0.397	0.010	0.080
Last cigarette purchase at Spaza shop/Kiosks	0.787	0.053	625	2,850,249	10,266	0.067	0.684	0.890
Noticed Anti-cigarettes/cigars/cigarrillos/roll own information on radio or television	0.310	0.026	3,417	16,336,526	10,474	0.083	0.260	0.360
Noticed Anti-waterpipe/hubbly bubbly information on radio or television	0.076	0.012	3,374	16,128,193	7,040	0.159	0.053	0.100
Noticed Anti-smokeless tobacco information on radio or television	0.066	0.010	3,416	16,335,871	5,492	0.151	0.046	0.085

Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.744	0.031	735	3,427,142	3.723	0.042	0.683	0.805
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.341	0.047	734	3,418,703	7.125	0.137	0.250	0.433
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.283	0.024	3,416	16,335,871	9.338	0.083	0.237	0.329
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.943	0.010	3,416	16,335,871	6.049	0.010	0.923	0.962
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.682	0.018	3,416	16,335,871	4.836	0.026	0.647	0.716
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.798	0.019	3,416	16,335,871	7.717	0.024	0.761	0.836
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.977	0.005	3,416	16,335,871	3.802	0.005	0.967	0.987
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.809	0.013	3,416	16,335,871	3.692	0.016	0.783	0.834
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in People Who Did Not Smoke	0.934	0.006	3,417	16,336,526	1.870	0.006	0.923	0.946
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by people who smoke daily)	7.292	0.209	569	2,458,554	0.742	0.029	6.883	7.702
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	13.500	1.758	86	332,369	1.472	0.130	10.055	16.945
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	377.254	58.803	615	2,774,394	1.151	0.156	262.000	492.508
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	20.154	0.463	253	1,444,884	4.101	0.023	19.245	21.062

PICTURES FROM THE FIELD

**GATS orientation training in Atlanta,
Georgia, 2019**



Team in Gauteng (Themba, Hammanskraal)



Team in Gauteng (Protea Glen Soweto)



Team in KwaZulu-Natal (Escourt)



Team in Northern Cape (Kimberly)



Team in Eastern Cape (Mthatha)



Team Mpumalanga (Kruger National Park)



Team Western Cape (Beaufort West)



