GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY
Bangladesh Report 2017

Tobacco-free Bangladesh by 2040

Global Adult Tobacco Survey
Bangladesh Report 2017

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Message

I am very glad to learn that the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has successfully completed the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2017 in Bangladesh with collaboration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This survey was designed to produce internationally comparable data on tobacco use and tobacco control measures using a standardized questionnaire, sample design, data collection and management procedures.

Bangladesh is one of the first signatory countries of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). Bangladesh is committed to control the use of tobacco by the citizen and a number of legal measures have been adopted by the government to control the use of tobacco in public places. Our Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina pledged the commitment of her government to work towards full compliance with the WHO FCTC and declared the country to be tobacco-free by 2040.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank BBS and Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) for conducting this valuable survey and bringing out the final report. Thanks are also due to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, World Health Organization and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their continuous support and technical guidance, and the Bloomberg Philanthropies for their financial support.

I believe that the findings of this report will be useful for designing and strengthening effective tobacco control interventions in Bangladesh.

M.A. Mannan, MP

Message

I am happy to know that full report of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2017 in Bangladesh is finalized. I believe, this report will provide plentiful policy guidance for effective tobacco control in Bangladesh.

Tobacco use in Bangladesh, both in smoked and smokeless forms, constitutes a major health hazard and has wide-ranging impacts on the economy and productivity of our Nation. Due to tobacco related diseases, annually more than 1,61,000 people die (Tobacco Atlas 2018 - 6th Edition) and nearly 4,00,000 people became disable (WHO, 2004). Treatment of tobacco related diseases is a burden for affected individual and their family members, as well as severe burden for national economy. The Government of Bangladesh is giving due importance on tobacco control activities.

Our Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, daughter of Father of the Nation has declared in the South Asian Speakers Summit 2016 that the country to be tobacco free by 2040. The National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC), Health Services Division is working on various ways to achieve this vision.

In this regard, I have informed that prevalence of tobacco use (both smoking and smokeless tobacco use) in Bangladesh has reduced from 43.3% in 2009 to 35.3% in 2017. This positive progress made possible through effective collaboration of Government-Non Government and International Organizations on tobacco control.

The government is also working hard to make progress towards achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 that includes effective enforcement of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) at all level and one-third reduction of premature death caused by non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

I am thankful to the Bloomberg Philanthropies for their financial support through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Foundation, World Health Organization (WHO) & CDC for their technical assistance and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) for conducting GATS in collaboration with the NTCC.

Joy Bangla, Joy Bangabandhu
Long live Bangladesh.

Zahid Maleque

Secretary

Health Services Division
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

It is a great pleasure to have full report of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2017 Bangladesh. It is the product of a long and sincere effort of GATS Bangladesh team.

This survey has been designed to produce internationally comparable data on tobacco use and tobacco control measures following the WHO MPOWER policy package. GATS uses globally standardized questionnaire, sample design, data collection and management procedures.

This survey covered the whole country, including some very hard-to-reach areas. GATS is a real example of the increasing digital capacity of Bangladesh. The sampling frame that has been established for this study can be used for future health-related studies in Bangladesh, which will make it possible to save time and resources.

Health Services Division designated the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) as the implementing agency for the Survey. BBS conducted GATS in collaboration with the National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC), World Health Organization (WHO) Bangladesh and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USA. I am happy that they have completed the survey with excellency. I thank them all for their tremendous efforts.

I hope GATS 2017 data will provide us policy guidance for future tobacco control that would contribute to make the country tobacco free by 2040, as vision made by Honorable Prime Minister. This report will also contribute to make progress of the effective implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) that was included in the Sustainable Development Goals (3.a) of the United Nations.

I am also grateful to the Bloomberg Philanthropies for their financial support through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Foundation.

Md. Ashadul Islam

Secretary

Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Foreword

I am very much delighted to know that the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Welfare has successfully completed Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2017. GATS is a global standard protocol for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

BBS has entered into a new era through the enactment of the Statistics Act, 2013. The Act has mandated BBS as the standalone agency for generating official statistics. It has also empowered BBS to provide guidance other agencies for producing official statistics and to authenticate statistics generated by them and that is very crucial in light of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Bangladesh has been recognized by international community for its remarkable success in Millennium Development Goals implementation. As an early starter for SDGs implementation, the process of mainstreaming of SDGs in the national context was initiated by aligning the SDGs into the national development plan. This survey report would help to make long term development of strategies and arrange resources for systematic implementation of action plan for 2030 global agenda.

I would like to thank BBS for conducting this survey with the collaboration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. My sincere gratitude to the World Health Organization and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, for their continuous support and technical guidance, and the Bloomberg Philanthropies for their financial support.

I also appreciate the work carried out by Demography and Health Wing of BBS and would like to thank Mr Md Mashud Alam, Director and Mr Iftekhairul Karim, Focal Point Officer, GATS 2 for their dedication to this survey.

I believe that this publication will become a major source on reflecting the data on the use of tobacco in Bangladesh in an effective, timely and integrated structure will be useful for decision--makers, researchers and the public.

Saurendra Nath Chakrabhartty

Additional Secretary (Public Health and World Health)
Health Services Division
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

It is a matter of great delight that we have the final report of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2017 Bangladesh. I congratulate GATS Bangladesh team for accomplishment the task.

This survey covered the whole country, including few hard-to-reach areas. The sampling frame that has been established for this study can be used for future health-related studies in Bangladesh, which will make it possible to save time and resources.

This survey will fulfill basic requirements of the researchers as it has been designed to produce internationally comparable data on tobacco use and tobacco control measures. GATS uses globally standardized questionnaire, sample design, data collection and management procedures.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted GATS in collaboration with the National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC), World Health Organization (WHO) Bangladesh Country Office and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USA. I am happy that they have completed the survey efficiently.

Surveillance and evaluation systems are an integral part of tobacco control programmes. The development of such system is a commitment for the parties to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). This issue is also included in the WHO MPOWER policy packages in which 'M' stands for Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies.

I hope the findings of the GATS 2017 will boost-up ongoing tobacco control activities that will help tracking the key tobacco control indicators of the WHO-FCTC and Sustainable Development Goals. As a whole, GATS findings will provide us with basic idea towards making the country tobacco free by 2040 as the vision made by Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.

Rina Parveen

Director General

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Preface

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) as the National Statistical Organization (NSO) of the Government of Bangladesh is the sole agency responsible for collecting, compiling and disseminating of official statistics of all socio-economic sectors. As Bangladesh is gradually moving towards middle income country, statistics should be considered as the only right tool for evidence based policy making and proper program monitoring to ensure the optimum use of public resources and measuring the progress.

One of the most important aspects of tobacco control is to measure the effectiveness of tobacco control policies. Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) has been developed in order to monitor progress over time in the countries with the highest smoking rates to bring together data on tobacco use and smoking prevention programs in countries in practice. GATS is a nationally representative household survey and data was collected from 15 years and above persons, and designed to produce estimates by overall, gender and residence.

I am happy to learn that substantial capacity building for doing large scale survey by using electronic data collection system has been done through this survey. Strong supervision and control measures were also taken during the field work of the survey to ensure quality of data.

My sincere gratitude and thanks to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for collaborating BBS with this job. I thank the World Health Organization and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their technical support and cooperation. We acknowledge the Bloomberg Philanthropies for the financial support in this regard.

I would like to thank Mr. Iftekhairul Karim, Focal Point Officer, GATS 2, Demography and Health Wing of BBS, and his team for their relentless efforts in carrying out this important survey. I also appreciate the contribution of Director, Demography and Health Wing of BBS for successful operation of this survey.

I hope that the report will provide quality data to public representatives, policy makers, planners, researchers, administrators, development partners and other government and non-government agencies for formulating and implementing their plans and programs for creating tobacco free Bangladesh.

Mohammad Tajul Islam

Additional Secretary (World Health)

Health Services Division
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

Tobacco use, both in smoked and smokeless forms, constitutes a major health hazard and has wide-ranging impacts on the economy and productivity. Treatment of tobacco related diseases is a burden for affected individuals and their family members, as well as severe burden for national economy (Bangladesh Cancer Society 2019).

The good news for us is that the prevalence of tobacco use is declining in Bangladesh. Prevalence of tobacco use came down from 43.3% in 2009 to 35.3% in 2017. The information came out through the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2017 and GATS 2009 comparison factsheet that was released on 2018. It's a good news for all of us working on tobacco control. Thanks to all of the concerned persons and organizations who are working on tobacco control for this achievement.

GATS 2017 is a tremendous team work and collaborative efforts done by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), monitored and supervised by the National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC), World Health Organization (WHO), Bangladesh. I thank them all those are engaged and provided their hard work. I hope this collaboration will continue to conduct periodical survey in future.

I also thank others who are involved and assisted GATS 2017 process including Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USA, CDC Foundation and Bloomberg Philanthropies for various technical and financial supports.

I strongly believe, GATS 2017 will guide us to take necessary initiatives to reduce prevalence of tobacco use, as well as to protect everyone from the exposure to second hand smoking and tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorships.

Md. Saidur Rahman

Message

Tobacco is one of the key risk factors for noncommunicable diseases and the burden of tobacco-related illnesses and deaths is the heaviest in low- and middle-income countries. Tobacco kills up to half of its users and deprives their families of income, raises the cost of health care and hinders economic development.

To address this unprecedented burden, WHO has initiated WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) that reaffirms the right of all people to the highest standard of health by reducing the growth and spread of the global tobacco epidemic. In line with WHO FCTC, the WHO MPOWER measures help countries reduce demand for tobacco by six cost-effective and high impact measures. The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) provides the necessary information to operationalize and evaluate the MPOWER measures.

Bangladesh is the tenth country in the world to conduct a second GATS in 2017 after the first round of the Survey which was conducted in 2009. I am confident the data from GATS 2017 on tobacco prevalence, electronic cigarettes and the impact of graphic health warnings will support the development and implementation of policies and programmes that will keep the country on track to achieve the NCD Global Monitoring Framework by 2025 and tobacco related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

Global experience shows that further reduction of tobacco prevalence following a previous massive decrease requires rigorous and coordinated efforts from all partners. I am confident that GATS provides the much needed data for the Government to build strong, long term policies that synergize these efforts towards ensuring tobacco control.

WHO is proud to have supported the study carried out by Demography and Health Wing of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics under the coordination of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. I take this opportunity to acknowledge with thanks the support provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and by Bloomberg Initiative through CDC Foundation. I would like to further express the appreciation for the work of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, GATS Technical and Steering Committees and the field team.

Finally, I would like to reiterate WHO's commitment to support the Government of Bangladesh to fully implement the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and WHO MPOWER package to make Bangladesh tobacco free by 2040.

Dr Bardan Jung Rana
WHO Representative to Bangladesh

Foreword

Tobacco is a DEADLY product that kills half of its users. Tobacco cultivation, processing (curing), production (making bidi, cigarettes, gul, jorda etc.) and use (smoking or smokeless tobacco) is harmful for environment, economy and, health. World Health Organization called tobacco use as epidemic. To eliminate tobacco epidemic, WHO developed the global treaty Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and adopted MPOWER policy package to boost up the implementation of the FCTC across the world. United Nations stated tobacco as threat for sustainable development and included FCTC implementation under Goal 3 (Health and Wellbeing for all) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Several other goals and targets of SDGs may meet by strengthening FCTC implementation at all level.

Government of Bangladesh enacted Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) Act 2005 and this law amended in 2013 followed by notification of Tobacco Control Rules in 2015 and included tobacco control into 7th Five Year Plan. The National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC) is providing technical support to implement tobacco control activities under operational plan of the Non-Communicable Disease Control (NCDC) Program, Directorate General of Health Services. NTCC organizes capacity building trainings for authorized officers to strengthen law enforcement across the country and mass media campaigns on tobacco control law and health hazards of tobacco use.

I thank Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, WHO, Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and everyone involved in GATS 2017 data collection, report writing and publication. I also thankful to our Hon'ble Minister for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Secretary of Health Services Division for their valuable guidance.

It is a remarkable event that Honorable Prime Minister declared this country to be tobacco free by 2040. NTCC prepared draft road-map to make Bangladesh a tobacco free country. I hope, with the collaboration of all stakeholders of government, international partners and NGOs, we will be able to make this country tobacco free by 2040. In this regard, GATS 2017 data will guide us for taking necessary actions.

Md. Khairul Alam Shiekh

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

Bangladesh has a high production and consumption of tobacco leading to a major public health concern. In 2016, there have been more than 160 thousand deaths in Bangladesh due to tobacco. These deaths could be largely prevented with appropriate interventions. Systematic surveillance to monitor tobacco use and evaluate tobacco prevention and control policies are necessary to sharpen the tools of tobacco control programme.

Bangladesh took various control measures including ratification of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in 2004, enactment of tobacco control Act in 2005 and amended it in 2013 to protect its citizens from the devastating effect of tobacco. In the context of high production and consumption – Bangladesh has made modest progress in reducing tobacco consumption.

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) assists countries to fulfill the mandates of WHO FCTC and the MPOWER policy package for tobacco control. GATS is a nationally representative household survey of individuals designed to produce national, gender- and residence (urban-rural)-level estimates. First round of GATS was done in 2009. The current study has been done in 2017 with a broader scope of collecting data for division level estimate including two additional variables on graphic health warning and electronic cigarette.

The Survey used a multistage geographically clustered sample design to collect national and divisional representative data aged 15 years or older at their households. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. A total of 12 783 individuals completed interviews with an overall response rate of 90.8%. Household response rate was 96.8% and person-level response rate was 93.8%.

The Survey provided information on respondents' background characteristics; tobacco use (smoking including e-cigarettes and smokeless); cessation; secondhand smoke exposure; economics (manufactured cigarettes, *bidis* and smokeless tobacco (SLT) ; media; knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use; tobacco pack (cigarette, *bidi*, *zarda* and other SLT product packs) and graphic health warnings.

The 2017 GATS was implemented by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) under the overall coordination of the Health Services Division of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) of Bangladesh. Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers

for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Financial support was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use through the CDC Foundation with a grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies.

Tobacco Use: Overall 35.3% (37.8 million) of all adults (15+) reported current tobacco use in any form [46.0% among man and 25.2% among woman].

Use of smoked tobacco: Overall, 18.0% (19.2 million) of adults (15+) currently smoked tobacco [36.2% among man and 0.8% among woman]. Among smoked tobacco products, cigarettes and *bidis* are most commonly used by 14.0% (15.0 million) and 5.0% (5.3 million) of adult population, respectively. Overall, 14.0% of adults smoked cigarettes [28.7% among man and 0.2% among woman] and 5.0% smoked *bidis* [9.7% among man and 0.5% among woman] on a daily basis. Daily cigarette users smoked an average of 9.1 cigarettes per day [9.1 among man and 11.0 among woman]. Daily *bidi* users smoked an average of 14.2 *bidis* per day [14.6 among man and 7.6 among woman]. The overall average age of initiating daily tobacco smoking among ever daily smokers was 19.3 years.

Use of SLT: Overall 20.6% (22.0 million) of adults currently used SLT [16.2% man and 24.8% woman]. Among SLT products betel quid with tobacco leaves and *gul* are most commonly used by 18.7% (20.0 million) and 3.6% (3.9 million) of adult population, respectively.

Electronic Cigarettes: 6.4% of adults had ever heard of, 0.4% ever used and 0.2% were current users of electronic cigarettes.

Smoking Cessation: 66.2% [63.4% among man and 36.7% among woman] of current tobacco smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking; 44.9% [45.4% among man and 24.5% among woman] of smokers made a quit attempt in the past 12 months. Among those who smoked 5.5% could quit within the past 12 months. Overall, 33.2% of smokers stated they visited a health care provider in the past 12 months. Among those who visited a health care provider, 69.2% were asked if they smoked and 65.8% were advised to quit smoking. Overall, 26.9% of daily tobacco users used tobacco within 30 minutes of waking up.

SLT Cessation: 51.3% [63.4% among man and 36.7% among woman] of current SLT users planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking; 31.4% [45.4% among man and 24.5% among woman] of smokers made a quit attempt in the past 12 months. Among those who used SLT 6.6% could quit within the past 12 months.

Overall, 53.2% of SLT users stated they visited a health care provider in the past 12 months. Among those who visited a health care provider, 61.1% were asked if they used SLT and 57.2% were advised to quit SLT.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: An estimated 42.7% of adults (8.1 million), who worked indoors, were exposed to secondhand smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace in the past month. In addition, 39.0% (40.8 million) of adults were exposed to secondhand tobacco smoke at home. Among all adults who were exposed to tobacco smoke in public places in the past 30 days, levels of exposure to secondhand smoke were as follows: 23.4% in public transport, 14.7% in restaurants, 3.7% in healthcare facilities, 3.0% in government buildings/offices, 1.8% in schools and 1.5% in universities.

Economics of Tobacco Use: The average monthly amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was BDT 1077.7 and for *bidis* was BDT 341.9 [BDT 340.3 by man and BDT 370.5 by woman]. About half of the majority of manufactured cigarette smokers (48.3%), *bidi* smokers (54.8%) and SLT users (63.6%) last purchased the respective tobacco product from a store.

Tobacco Advertisement, Promotion, and Sponsorship: Among adults, 53.4% noticed any smoking and 20.3% noticed any SLT advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship. While 15.1% noticed it in stores where cigarettes were sold, 7.6% noticed it in stores where *bidis* were sold.

Anti-tobacco Media Exposure: Overall, 55.0% of adults noticed anti-smoking information at any location, with 46.2% of adults having noticed anti-smoking and 23.9% noticed anti-SLT information on television or radio. Overall 92.5% of the current tobacco smokers noticed health warnings on cigarette/ *bidi* packages and 75.6% thought about quitting because of warning label. Almost all (96.6%) current cigarette smokers noticed graphic health warning labels on cigarettes packages; 78.9% thought about quitting cigarette smoking because of warning labels on packages. Almost all (83.8%) current *bidi* smokers noticed graphic health warning labels on *bidi* packages; 70.1% thought about quitting *bidi* smoking because of warning labels on packages. Approximately half (53.9%) of current SLT users noticed graphic health warning labels on SLT packages; 41.1% thought about quitting SLT because of warning labels on packages.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions: Among all adults, 97.1% believed that smoking causes serious illnesses: lung cancer (94.8%), heart attack (89.5%), and stroke (88.9%).

Overall, 94.5% of adults believed that smoking is addictive. Among all adults, 94.3% believed that SLT use causes serious illnesses: mouth cancer (91.0%), heart attack (82.5%), and stroke (82.0%). Overall, 93.4% of adults believed that SLT use is addictive. Overall, 93.1% of all adults believed that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers [94.0% among current smokers and 92.9% among non-smokers].

Tobacco packs: About 97.4%, 94.0% and 46.0% had tax stamp on cigarette, *bidi* and *zarda* packs respectively. The graphic health warnings were picture warnings in 99.2%, 90.2% and 66.7% of the cigarette, *bidi* and *zarda* packs respectively. About 100.0%, 98.3% and 94.8% of the graphic health warnings were among the approved ones for cigarette, *bidi* and *zarda* packs respectively. For SLT packs other than *zarda*, 36.1% had tax stamp on them. About 48.0% had picture graphic health warnings and 97.0% were among the listed ones.

Graphical health warnings: Among the current tobacco smokers – who thinks that the graphic health warning motivates them to quit – more than half (56.3%) identified the Picture 1 (Smoking causes throat and lung cancer). Among the current SLT users – who think that the graphic health warning motivates them to quit – most (71.4%) identified the Picture 8 (Chewing tobacco causes oral and throat cancer).

Comparing GATS 2009 to 2017 results

The two rounds of the GATS have been done using comparable designs. Our comparisons indicate a substantial decline in tobacco use and exposure to second-hand smoke, and an increase in quit advice and those who thought of quitting. Improvements have become evident in almost all MPOWER policy indicators.

Tobacco use:

While the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among adults remained same between 2009 and 2017 at around 14.0%, the prevalence of current *bidi* smoking significantly declined from 11.2% in 2009 to 5.0% in 2017. The decline in the *bidi* smoking led to decline in overall tobacco smoking rate from 23.0% to 18.0%. SLT use declined from 27.2% to 20.6%. Though this decline is seen in both man and woman, it is a larger decline for man. The average age of initiation of smoking and smokeless tobacco has also increased to some extent. Though median number of cigarettes smoked per day increased, for *bidis* and SLT it decreased.

Tobacco Cessation:

There was significant increase of various types of tobacco users who thought of quitting because of health warnings on packages in 2017 (78.9%) than compared to 2009 (67.1%). Though a higher number of cigarette smokers got quitting advice from health care provider, the number of current smokers making a quit attempt declined in the past 12 months.

Anti-tobacco Media Exposure:

There was a significant increase in the percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location (49.8% in 2009 to 55.9% in 2017). Similarly, there is an increase in the percentage of adults who noticed anti-smokeless information at any location (28.5% in 2009 to 31.5% in 2017).

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke:

Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes (54.9% in 2009, 39.0% in 2017) and in the workplace (62.2% in 2009, 42.97% in 2017) declined significantly. Similarly, among adults who visited various public places in the last 30 days, a significant decline was reported in government buildings, restaurants, healthcare facilities, and public.

Economics of Tobacco Use:

Among daily manufactured cigarettes smokers, average cigarette expenditures per month increased from BDT 662.6 in 2009 to BDT 1077.7 in 2017, after adjusting for inflation. An increase was observed in the average price of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes from BDT 56.3 in 2009 to BDT 83.3 in 2017.

Tobacco Advertisement, Promotion, and Sponsorship:

Exposure to any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship in the past 30 days declined significantly from 2009 (48.7%) to 2017 (39.6%), it increased for *bidi* and SLT products.

Policy Implications

Between 2009 and 2017, the GATS Bangladesh showed a significant decline in tobacco use prevalence, exposure to secondhand smoke, exposure to tobacco advertisement, promotion, and sponsorship, and affordability of tobacco products. In addition, there was an increase in awareness on dangers of tobacco use.

This progress could be -- in most part -- attributed to the Smoking and Usage of Tobacco Products (Control) Act in 2005 amended in 2013. These data will continue to inform and strengthen the tobacco control efforts in Bangladesh.

While Bangladesh has reduced tobacco use since 2009 (43.3%), still 35.3% continues to use tobacco in 2017. Collective efforts by all relevant stakeholders are necessary to achieve a tobacco-free Bangladesh by 2040.

Introduction

Tobacco use is a major preventable cause of premature death and disease, presently causing over eight million deaths each year.[1] These deaths are occurring mainly because of four groups of noncommunicable diseases – cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic lung diseases and diabetes.[2] Eighty percent of these deaths are in developing countries.[3] Besides having serious health consequences, tobacco also has devastating social, environmental and economic consequences. It is linked to poverty and development.[4] Therefore, the United Nations considered tobacco control in its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).[5]

The World Health Organization (WHO) supports countries to reduce the global burden of disease, disability and death caused by tobacco. This is accomplished through providing global policy leadership -- promoting the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)[6] and the MPOWER package[7]. The FCTC encourages countries to adhere to its principles of monitoring policies and tobacco use, besides controlling supply and demand sides of tobacco consumption. The MPOWER package comprises of six proven policies aimed at reversing the global tobacco epidemic by reducing the demand of tobacco and include: **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 advertisement, promotion, and sponsorship; and **Raise** taxes on tobacco. WHO has been publishing Global Tobacco Control Report biennially focusing on progress in implementation of six MPOWER policies since 2008[8].

mpower

Monitor tobacco use & 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, & sponsorship

Raise taxes on tobacco

Although tobacco affected all the countries of the world, it has started showing a declining trend in some developed countries because of strong and effective control programmes. Unfortunately, countries in the WHO South-East Asia Region* are yet to report substantial decline in tobacco use. Out of all tobacco related deaths in the world, 1.51 million deaths happened in SEAR countries. Bangladesh had third highest number of estimated deaths attributed to tobacco (161 253 in 2016) after India and Indonesia.[9]

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* WHO South-East Asia Region comprises of 11 Member States-Bhutan, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Timor-Leste.

Considering the magnitude of tobacco epidemic, Bangladesh became party to the WHO FCTC in 2004 and enacted Tobacco Control Act in 2005[10, 11] and established National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC) in 2007 for national coordination of tobacco control activities and took several initiatives to reduce tobacco usage. The 2005 Act was amended in 2013[12] to bring smokeless tobacco (SLT) under its purview and improve the compliance with FCTC provisions on smoke free environments; tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS); and packaging and labeling of tobacco products. The relevant rules came in to effect in 2015.[13]

Unlike many countries, in Bangladesh, tobacco use is more common in its smokeless form than smoked tobacco[14, 15] although measures to control use SLT got momentum only after having the rules for amended tobacco control Act in 2015. Graphic health warnings (GHW) have been introduced in 2016 for all forms of tobacco packages including smokeless tobacco (SLT). Tobacco products landscape also started to change with appearance of electronic cigarettes.

Bangladesh has reaffirmed its commitment to contain tobacco epidemic by setting a goal of "Tobacco Free Bangladesh" by 2040 through declaration by Honorable Prime Minister in the South Asian Speakers Summit 2016.

It is crucial to have an in-depth idea about extent of tobacco epidemic in developing effective tobacco control programmes. The tobacco and non-communicable disease control programmes need data on trends in tobacco consumption and other related indicators for appropriate and focused solutions. In addition to protecting the public health, Bangladesh has to report progress to the Conference of Parties of FCTC, WHO's Global NCD Monitoring Framework,[16] Global Tobacco Control Report and the SDGs.[17] Therefore the Government of Bangladesh conducted second round of the national survey on tobacco use among adults and related factors in 2017 with technical assistance of the CDC and WHO as part of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Initiative.

The GATS is a household-based survey of individuals aged ≥15 years, developed by CDC, WHO and other partners for collecting data on relevant tobacco indicators. The first GATS in Bangladesh was conducted in 2009. The current survey is similar to GATS 1, though its scope has been expanded to include questions on GHWs and electronic cigarettes. It provides essential evidence for policy makers, researches and other tobacco control stakeholders for planning effective tobacco control policies and programmes in Bangladesh and thus facilitating measurement country's progress towards achieving targets under WHO NCD Monitoring Framework and SDGs.

1.1 Features of tobacco epidemic in Bangladesh

- Burden:

The first comprehensive national survey (covering smoking and SLT in rural and urban areas) on tobacco use was undertaken in 2004 to determine impact of tobacco- related illnesses in Bangladesh among persons aged 15 years or older. [18] The survey reported overall tobacco prevalence of 37% for tobacco use in any form. The first ever STEPS (STEPwise Surveillance of NCD risk factors) survey done in 2006 covering three of six divisions reported a prevalence of tobacco use at 49.1% among persons aged 25-64.[19]

The nationwide surveys like the GATS and STEPS were done using more comprehensive sampling approaches. The first round of GATS was conducted in 2009 among adults aged ≥15 years.[20] It reported a prevalence of current tobacco use (smoking or smokeless) as 43.3% (58% among man and 28.7% among woman). Tobacco use was more prevalent in rural areas (45.1%) than in urban areas (38.1%), and among persons with no formal education (62.9%) and in the lowest wealth quintile (55.6%). More than one in five of adults (22.4%) were using both smokeless and smoking tobacco.

First comprehensive STEPS survey was done in 2010 among adults aged 25 and above.[21] The survey reported prevalence of tobacco use as 51% (70% among man and 34.4% among woman). In 2013, a mini STEPS survey was conducted in all the eight administrative divisions of Bangladesh.[14] It reported prevalence of tobacco use as 45.8% (58.3% among man and 36.5% among woman). Prevalence of tobacco use as obtained in various surveys is presented in the Text box 1.

Text box 1: Prevalence of tobacco use in various surveys

Survey reference	Age group	Smoking prevalence (%)			SLT use prevalence (%)			Any tobacco use prevalence (%)		
		Man	Woman	Overall	Man	Woman	Overall	Man	Woman	Overall
Health Cost Study 2004[18]	≥15	41.0	1.8	20.9	14.8	24.4	19.7	48.6	25.4	36.8
Mini STEPS 2006[19]	25–64	48.4	1.4	27.4	24.1	34.2	28.6	60.3	35.3	49.1
GATS 2009[20]	≥15	44.7	1.5	23.0	26.4	27.9	27.2	58.0	28.7	43.3
STEPS 2010[21]	≥25	54.8	1.3	26.2	33.6	29.4	31.7	70.0	34.0	51.0
Mini STEPS 2013[14]	≥25	32.2	2.2	17.1	28.5	29.5	28.7	58.3	36.6	45.8

- Types of tobacco products:

Cigarette and *bidi* are the most common tobacco products smoked in Bangladesh. Hukkah (water pipe)—a very popular practice especially in rural areas in the past have almost disappeared. Use of hand-rolled cigarettes (roll your own) is very rare. Among the SLT products, *zarda* and *gul* are the most commonly used products. Many brands of p*an mashala* in the market contain mashed tobacco leaf. Use of k*hoinee* and g*utka* are rare. So far, no study has examined the use of electronic cigarettes.

- Age of initiation of tobacco use:

Age of initiation of tobacco use has an impact on overall tobacco use. As per the GATS 2009 survey, the overall mean age of initiation of daily smoking in Bangladesh was 18.8 years for man smokers and 26.5 years for woman smokers. About one in four smokers initiated smoking before the age of 15 years.[22]

- Smoke free places:

Several metropolitan police ordinances of the 1980s and 1990s imposed fines for smoking in public buildings or ignoring the no-smoking signs posted by the authority of the buildings.[23] The amended Act of 2013 further expanded the list of smoke-free jurisdictions. Except for restaurants with less than four walls, the amended act of 2013 forbade smoking in most of the indoor public places and workplaces. No designated smoking zones are allowed in the healthcare and educational facilities, children's park, and public transports having one compartment.

- Tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship:

Advertisement on tobacco products are completely prohibited in all print and electronic media and at the point-of-sale. Distribution of free and discounted price tobacco products is prohibited under the law. However, sale of tobacco products through the internet are still allowed.

- Tobacco packaging and labeling:

The new amended Act mandates GHW for all packs of tobacco products including their cartons which are required to cover at least 50% of the main display areas. There are nine approved warnings – seven for the smoked tobacco products and two for SLT products – which need to be rotated every 3-months. In addition, misleading terms such as 'light' and low tar' are prohibited for use on all tobacco packs. There are several cases of violations regarding this provision under the law, as there are frequent reports of many tobacco products not displaying either GHWs in prescribed format or not having GHW at all.

- Economic, taxation and pricing issue:

According to the 2004 survey[18], the health and other costs related to tobacco were almost double of the earnings from revenue from tobacco and wages of workers in tobacco industry. It is estimated that on an average a tobacco user spends about 4.5% of the monthly expenditure on tobacco consumption.[18] This is disproportionately high for the economically deprived population. Although proportion of tax imposed on tobacco products is relatively high, compared to WHO recommended benchmark of 75%, the price of tobacco remains low because of a very low base price and complicated tax structure. Therefore, all types of tobacco products remain rather affordable in Bangladesh.

- Sales to and by minor:

Ban on sales of tobacco product to and by minor has been in force in the amended Act. A minor has been defined as anyone below 18 years of age.

- Sales of loose packs and single stick of cigarette and *bidi*:

The current law does not prohibit sales of cigarettes and *bidis* in single stick or loose packs. Sales of cigarettes and *bidis* in packs of 10 or 20 sticks are not mandatory.

- Electronic cigarettes:

Electronic nicotine delivery devices have not yet become popular in Bangladesh. However, these devices are now visible to some extent particularly in special tobacco shops of high end.

- Cessation services:

Many tobacco users gain knowledge, although lately, that tobacco is very addictive and harmful for health. Many smokers find it difficult to continue the habit because of enforcement of smoke-free laws. A large proportion of tobacco users, specially smokers, want to quit tobacco use. WHO advocates 'brief advice' to all tobacco users by health care professionals, which has shown to be of help to quit.[24] Many of the tobacco users need help of health care providers to succeed in quitting. In GATS 2009, 52.9% of current and former smokers who visited a health care provider during the past 12 months, reported being advised by the health care providers to quit tobacco use. However, organized tobacco cessation services are quite limited in Bangladesh.

1.2   Survey Objectives

The second round of GATS (GATS 2017) aimed to systematically monitor adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and track key tobacco control interventions since the first GATS survey in 2009.

General objective:

- To provide information on main indicators of the tobacco use and control efforts by obtaining a national- and division-level representative population data aged 15 years or older. The Survey aimed at producing national level estimates of tobacco use by sex separately for rural-urban areas. In addition, the Survey aimed to provide division-level estimates of tobacco use for all the 8 divisions.

Specific objectives:

- To estimate the prevalence of tobacco use, type of products used, age of initiation of tobacco use;
- To estimate the exposure to secondhand smoke, enforcement and opinions about secondhand smoking;
- To determine the need of tobacco cessation including plans to quit, health professionals' advice, tobacco cessation services;
- To assess the knowledge attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use;
- To assess exposure to the media and health warnings of tobacco and opinions;
- To estimate the economics of tobacco use in terms of patterns of purchase, price, products and sources; and
- To assess the change in tobacco use prevalence and other indicators (e.g. second-hand smoke exposure, cessation efforts etc.) at the national level, since the first round of GATS in 2009.

Methodology

GATS is a nationally representative household survey and is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult (15 years or older) tobacco use – smoking and smokeless – and for tracking key tobacco control indicators. The survey is designed to produce internationally comparable data on tobacco use and other tobacco control indicators. Bangladesh conducted first GATS in 2009. The current survey is the second GATS that used a standardized adapted questionnaire, sample design, data collection, and management procedures followed globally and similar to GATS 2009. However, the scope of GATS 2017 is wider to include administrative divisions as a reporting domain (in addition to national level estimates) and questions on GHW and electronic cigarettes. This chapter describes the study population, survey methodology, sampling design, questionnaire, data collection methods and statistical analysis.

2.1 Implementing agency

BBS is requested by MOHFW to conduct the second round of GATS survey. BBS, the National Statistical Organization of the Government of Bangladesh, under the Ministry of Planning, is the sole agency responsible for collecting, compiling and disseminating of official statistics of all socio-economic sectors of the country. It was established in 1974 by merging four relatively larger statistical agencies namely-Bureau of Statistics, Bureau of Agriculture Statistics, Agriculture Census Commission and Population Census Commission. The vision of BBS is to become a world-class provider of authentic, relevant and timely data in a holistic and user-friendly manner.

Specifically, GATS 2017 was implemented by Demography and Health wing of BBS, which is responsible for collecting, compiling and publishing statistics relating to the population of Bangladesh and to conduct inter-censal demographic surveys on vital-events, fertility, life expectancy, disability, nuptiality and demographic status etc. It also collects statistics on the prevalence of tobacco use, contraceptive use, morbidity, immunization, health expenditure and awareness of HIV/AIDS etc.

2.2 Study population

The intended population for this survey included all household population in Bangladesh of ages 15 and above. The survey population included all people who considered Bangladesh to be their 'usual place of residence' prior to the survey date. This definition includes those individuals residing in Bangladesh, even though they might not be a citizen of Bangladesh provided they have resided in Bangladesh for at least six of the 12 months prior to survey.

The only adults excluded from the study were those individuals visiting Bangladesh (e.g. less than six months of the previous 12 months), who indicated their usual place of residence as a military base or group quarters (e.g. a dormitory) or who were institutionalized - including people residing in hospitals, prisons, nursing homes and other such institutions.

Participation in the survey was voluntary and eligible respondents could withdraw from the survey at any time. They also had a right to refuse to answer any question without providing the reason for it. Verbal informed consent was taken from all respondents before enrolling them in the survey as per ethics approval of the Bangladesh Medical Research Council.

2.3 Sample Size and Sampling Design

The sample size was estimated by considering following objectives 1) estimation of prevalence of tobacco use separately for rural and urban areas of each of the eight administrative divisions of Bangladesh; and 2) estimation of indicators for man and woman, and for urban and rural areas at the national level; and 3) testing the difference in prevalence of tobacco use between GATS 2009 and GATS 2017 at national level. The sample size was estimated with the assumption of i) prevalence of tobacco use at 43% at national level, ii) 5% margin of error for divisional level but 3% for national level, and iii) design effect of 2.2 and iv) response rate of 90%. With these assumptions the estimated sample size was 930 for each reporting domain (rural and urban areas of division). Total sample size of 14 880 was required for 16 (urban and rural areas in eight divisions) domains. This domain-wise sample size (930) was sufficient to detect 6.3% change of tobacco use with 80% power in each of the domains and 1.6% change at national level. The detail is given in Appendix A.

The sampling frame for the survey was all the 293 533 enumeration areas (EAs) of 2011 Population and Housing Census covering the whole country. An EA is a geographic area with an average of 120 households and served as the Primary Sampling Units (PSU). The Census (2011) reported a total of 32 173 630 households.[25]

An equal sample was allocated to each of the eight administrative divisions, which served as first explicit strata at the first stage. An equal sample size was allocated to urban and rural areas irrespective of their population size.

A two-stage stratified sampling process was adopted. The explicit stratification used at the first stage of selection was based on eight administrative divisions with further stratification within each division by urban and rural EAs designation from BBS.

It was decided to select 30 households in each of the PSU, to cover 14 880 households 496 PSUs (EAs) were to be selected nationally, with an equal allocation of PSUs to each of the eight divisions (62 each), and further equal allocation of PSUs to urban (31 PSUs) and rural (31 PSUs) stratum. The PSUs were selected with probability proportionate to the EA size (PPS) with independent selection in each sampling stratum (urban and rural stratum within each of the eight administrative divisions).

A household listing and mapping operation was carried out in all the selected EAs by BBS, and the resulting list of households served as sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 30 households were systematically selected from each sampled PSU (EA) with an equal probability using a fractional interval technique. This yielded a total sample size of 14 880. Selected households in all the selected PSUs (EAs) were randomly assigned as "man" or "woman" in a ratio that produced equal numbers of man and woman households.

Finally, one individual was randomly chosen from all the eligible man/woman in a participating household using the android app. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed at the implementing stage to prevent bias.

The survey methodology was largely identical to what was used in GATS 2009, so that the findings are comparable. GATS 2009 provided baseline estimates of prevalence of tobacco use and other key indicators. GATS 2017 was designed to measure the changes in these key indicators since 2009. However, such comparison is not possible for indicators newly introduced for the first time in GATS 2017, such as GHW and electronic cigarettes.

2.4 Questionnaire

As in GATS 2009, GATS 2017 used two types of questionnaire: the household questionnaire and the individual questionnaire. The household and individual questionnaires were based on GATS core questionnaire and optional questions,[25] which were designed for use in countries implementing GATS. The GATS 2017 questionnaire comprised of 11 sections.

A general description of each section is described below (questionnaire is provided in the **Appendix B**). In consultation with the Technical Committee comprising of BBS, NTCC/MOHFW, WHO and CDC – the questionnaire was adapted and modified to reflect the relevant issues applicable to the Bangladesh situation. The exercise was largely based on the questionnaire used in GATS 2009. The adapted questionnaire was translated into *Bangla* and tested in the field during pretest before finalization. Informed verbal consent was used for household and individual questionnaires separately.

2.4.1 Household questionnaire:

The household questionnaire was administered to the head of the household or any adult member aged 18 and above, in the absence of the head. The household questionnaire was designed to collect information on the total number of members in the household, and those aged ≥15 years among them, according to their sex. In households selected for interviewing man respondents, information of all man members regarding their name, age, month and year of birth, smoking status and SLT use status was collected. Similarly, information of woman members was collected in the households selected for interviewing woman respondents. Data on age was used to identify an eligible random respondent for the individual questionnaire. The decision regarding interviewing a man/ woman respondent within a household was made during the household selection process itself as explained in the previous section, and corresponding case management files were loaded in each handheld device.

2.4.2 Individual questionnaire:

Individual questionnaire collected information from selected man or woman aged ≥15 years. The individual questionnaire consisted of the following 10 sections/ topics:

1. *Background characteristics:* Questions on sex, month and year of birth, education, occupations, marital status and possession of household items and material used for roof of the house, were included in this section.

2. *Tobacco smoking:* Questions on patterns of smoking (daily, less than daily, not at all), former/past smoking, age of initiation of daily smoking, smoking of various tobacco products (cigarettes, *bidi*, *hukkah*, pipes, cigars and other smoked tobacco), time to the first smoke of a day after waking up to assess nicotine dependence and frequency of attempts to quit. Questions to assess knowledge and use of electronic cigarette are included.

3. *Smokeless tobacco (SLT):* Questions cover patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past use of SLT, age of initiation of daily use of SLT, consumption of different SLT products *(zarda, sada pata, gul,*

nosshi, khoinee and other chewing smokeless tobacco products etc.), nicotine dependence, frequency of attempts to quit.

4. *Cessation:* Questions related to quit attempts, advice to quit smoking by health care providers, methods used to quit smoking and future plans to quit smoking were included. Similar questions were designed for cessation of use of SLT as well.

5. *Secondhand smoke:* Questions were on whether smoking is allowed inside the home, exposure to secondhand smoke at home, indoor smoking policy at the work place, exposure in the last 30 days in the work place, government buildings/offices, health-care facilities, restaurants, café/ tea stalls and public transportation. There were some additional optional items on exposure that included schools, universities, private workplaces, etc. as well as knowledge about serious illness in non-smokers due to secondhand smoke.

6. *Economics:* Questions covered type of tobacco product and quantity bought, cost of tobacco product(s), brand, type and source of last tobacco products purchased.

7. *Media:* Questions on exposure to advertisement: television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers/magazines, cinema, internet, public transportation, public walls, others; exposure to sporting events related to tobacco; exposure to music, theatre, art or fashion events connected with tobacco; exposure to tobacco promotion activities; reaction to health warning labels on cigarette packages; exposure to anti-tobacco message and information. Similar questions were included for SLT as well. The reference period for the questions in this section was previous 30 days.

8. *Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions:* Questions regarding knowledge about health effects of both smoking and SLT.

9. *Tobacco Packs:* Questions on findings of pack observation by the interviewer are included in this section.

10. *Graphic Health Warning: This section included questions on noticeability* of graphic health warnings on tobacco packs, influence of these on tobacco users on intention to quit and non-users on intention not to initiate use.

2.5 Questionnaire Programming and Preparation of Handheld Computers

Handheld devices in the form of tablets were used to record responses to household and individual questionnaires. General Survey Software (GSS), developed by RTI International was used on the handheld devices to capture the survey data. The GATS 2 questionnaire was programmed in GSS software as well. The handheld device (android tablets) used in the field for data collection operated on Android 4.4.2 with a Quad-core 1.2 GHz processor and 1.5 GB RAM.

The GSS used for GATS was designed to run in a Windows based personal computer and an electronic handheld device that runs on an Android operating system (version 4.4.2). GSS was installed in the GATS personal computer and the Android Tablets. The GSS facilitated the administration, collection, and management of survey data.

The adapted *Bangla* questionnaire was programmed into the GSS so that it may be administered through the Android Tablet. Quality control mechanisms were in place to ensure global GATS standard by following the procedures[27] closely. In brief the quality control steps were: version control/verification for household and individual questionnaires; date and time verification; verification of skip patterns; and validation checks. The entire process—including questionnaire administration, data collection using handheld machines, data transmission, data management and aggregation (preparing a raw data for analysis)—was tested and retested till benchmark quality achieved. The work was closely supported and monitored by the GATS partners.

Data was transmitted via cloud systems using syncing software. A cloud server setup was established by BBS for this purpose. This server system was used to transmit data to and from the handheld devices. Each handheld device was remotely connected to the central cloud server using the sync software.

2.6 Recruitment, training and field work

2.6.1 Recruitment
Twenty-eight teams comprised of one supervisor and one man enumerator and one woman enumerator were recruited from several pools of professional enumerators. They had a minimum of bachelor's degree.

2.6.2 Pretest
The pretest activity of the survey aimed to act as a rehearsal of activities of the main survey fieldwork. Before the pretest field work a training was conducted for the field staff comprising of five teams. Each team had a supervisor, a man interviewer and a woman interviewer. The pretest field work was conducted in Singair upazila of Manikgonj district and Pallabi thana of Dhaka district.

Pretest provided feedback on questionnaire; interview techniques; tested the IT equipment, data transfer and management processes and procedures; and testing of the survey protocol.

The findings of the pretest activity were reviewed and was incorporated into the questionnaire, IT procedures, training manuals and survey protocol. Overall the activity prepared the implementing agency to conduct the main survey field work with quality and within the stipulated timeframe.

2.6.3 Manuals

To maintain uniform survey procedures and follow GATS standard protocols three manuals – filed Interviewer (enumerators), field supervisors and Question by Question (QxQ) – were developed. These manuals were adapted respectively from the globally used GATS manuals[28, 29, 30]. All the manuals were first adapted from the GATS core manuals and translated to *Bangla*.

The field interviewer manual[31] consisted of instructions for interviewers regarding interviewing techniques, field procedures, methods of asking questions and most important, the use of handheld devices for data collection. The field supervisor manual[32] contained detailed description of roles and responsibilities of the supervisor. It also contained the information on data aggregation and transfer procedures for supervisors. The QxQ manual[33] provided question-by-question instructions to the field interviewers for administering the GATS household and individual questionnaires using the handheld computer administration. This also contained information on range checks, response options, and the purpose and instructions on each question included in the survey. A GATS manual on mapping and listing[34] was adapted to maintain the highest quality of mapping and listing operations.

2.6.4 Training on mapping and listing

EA maps were prepared using the superviser and *mauza* maps of Population and Housing Census 2011[35] . Training on mapping and listing was conducted into two phases. In first phase, training of trainers i.e., eight divisional master trainers (joint directors of divisional statistical offices) was conducted. In second phase training was provided among supervisors and data collectors by respective divisional master trainers.

Each divisional master trainer trained eight supervisors and 31 data collectors. A total 64 supervisors and 248 data collectors were trained for mapping and listing of 496 PSU according to GATS protocol. The activity was done in the selected 496 PSUs according to GATS protocol for mapping and listing. All maps of *mauzas/ mahallahs* (used in Census 2011) were provided to the data collectors. They updated the PSU maps based on the instructions on a new sketch paper. They also prepared household list using the household listing form.

2.6.5 Training of IT managers

With participation of IT professionals assigned for GATS from BBS, training on IT protocols and procedures was conducted. The facilitators of the training were from CDC, RTI and WHO. Training was provided on use of Android Tablet computer for data collection, data transfer, questionnaire programming and common troubleshooting problems.

2.6.6 Training interviewers and supervisors

A total of 56 interviewers and 28 supervisors were trained. Training included lectures on understanding the contents of the questionnaire, how to complete the questionnaires using handheld devices, mock interviews between participants and field practice interviews. Special lectures were arranged on tobacco use and the tobacco control situation in Bangladesh.

2.6.7 Fieldwork

Field work for data collection was carried out from September to November 2017. All 28 teams were deployed in the field simultaneously in all eight divisions of the country. The teams were in pace according to the planned field movement. Two field interviewers encountered road traffic accidents at different times during the field work. Necessary support was provided to them for their adequate medical treatment, but their condition warranted withdrawal from the field. All teams transmitted the data routinely and except for minor glitches in data transmission due to connectivity problem. Regular close contact was maintained by BBS with field teams and any issues encountered were addressed quickly.

Data were collected by 28 interviewing teams. Each team consists of one field supervisor, and one woman and one man interviewers. Field interviewers collected data using handheld devices through same-sex interviews. Field supervisors were responsible for the overall operation of the field teams, identification of correct household and random spot checks of interview.

2.6.8 Quality control and quality assurance measures

According to the GATS Protocol, four stages[36] of quality control procedures were followed. The IT Team ensured appropriately programmed questionnaire[37] in the handheld devices. The quality of the handheld programming was ensured using appropriate pre-coded answers and optional answers, programmed skip pattern without any duplication, call back registry and time and duration of data collection.

Field supervisors were adequately trained on the fieldwork and ensured the quality data through their active vigilance in the field. The supervisor ensured the required logistics, communication with the local authorities, and supervised enumerators and observed the interviews. They also ensured up to three call backs in addition to the initial visit for completing interview of selected individuals.

Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), BBS Headquarters and field office personnel made visits to the field and oversaw the data collection. They observed the procedure of interview, preservation of data collection equipment and other materials required for the survey to ensure adherence to the protocol.

An independent quality assurance team – comprising of members of Technical/ Steering committees, NTCC/MOHFW, WHO and other agencies – performed quality assurance visits to the field. They recorded their observation in quality control checklist. They also collected data from individual respondents for validation analysis. These data were compiled, analyzed and feedback provided to the respective field teams.

A pre-designed monitoring and supervision protocol was followed for the survey. The information generated out of these activities were recorded and shared with the GATS partners at periodic interval. The field teams were provided feedbacks daily using messenger group mails and phone calls.

2.7 Data processing and aggregation

The data from the interviewers were sent to the server by all enumerators daily using internet/ cloud mechanism. The GATS IT personnel aggregated these every day. The data were analyzed, and feedback was given to the field staff if problems were observed. Detailed information on data aggregation and transfer procedures[38] is given in Figure 2. The IT personnel, with support from CDC, RTI and WHO merged and aggregated all the files to a single file. Then, using an aggregation module in GSS software and a statistical software SPSS version 17.0, the aggregated data was transposed to an analyzable raw data format that can be read by statistical software for further analysis and reporting.

Figure 2: Data management system flowchart
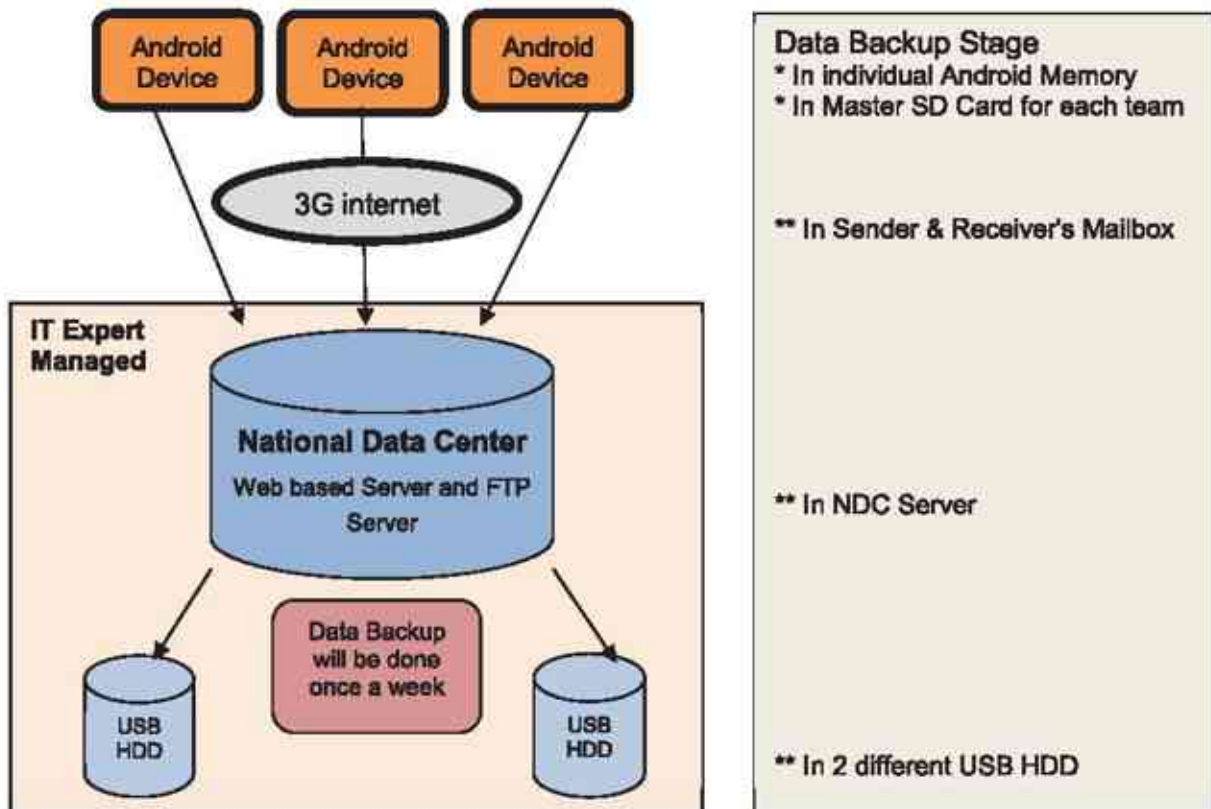
2.8 Statistical Analysis

Complex survey data analysis was performed to obtain population estimates and their 95% of confidence intervals. The sample weights were developed for each respondent following the standard procedures establishes in GATS sample design[39] and sample weights[40] manuals for GATS data. The weights were derived considering design weight (reciprocal of the probability of selection), household response rate and individual response rate. Post-stratification calibration was done for age-sex-residence distribution. The details of the sample weighting process are described in **Appendix A.** The final weights were used in all analyses to produce estimates of population parameters and their confidence intervals. All weighting computations were carried out using statistical software SAS version 9.2 and all computations of estimates and their confidence intervals were performed using the SPSS 17 complex samples module. A comparison of key variables common for two GATS (2009 and 2017) was also done.

3. Sample and Population characteristics

This chapter presents information on sample implementation at household and individual level, and at the eight administrative levels. The detail includes information on proportion of sample coverage at household and person-level, as well as response rates. In addition, description of surveyed individuals according to selected background characteristics is also included in this chapter. A map of Bangladesh shows the PSUs where data were collected in Appendix C.

3.1 Sample coverage, household and person level response rates

Table 3.1 (*p. 231*) shows the percent distribution of unweighted number of sampled households and individuals by interview status and response rates according to place of residence. A sample of 14 880 households (7 440 from urban areas and 7 440 from rural areas) was selected for the survey. In 13 637 of these selected households (6 771 from urban areas and 6866 from rural areas), household interview was completed. In 586 households (3.9 percent of selected households), household interview was completed; however, no one was found eligible for individual interviews. Some of these households were selected for man interview, but there was no adult man aged ≥15 years in those households; and in other households that were selected for woman interview, there was no adult woman aged ≥15 years in those households. In 2.3 percent or 349 households, there was no one at home, and in 0.1 percent households, respondents refused to participate in the survey. The overall household response rate was 96.8 percent (96.5% in urban areas and 97.2% in rural areas).

Out of the total 13 637 households where household interviews were completed, and one person was selected for an individual interview, 12 783 individual interviews (6 356 in urban areas, and 6 427 in rural areas) were completed. An individual interview was considered "completed" if the respondent had completed at least half the questionnaire (till question E01), and there were valid answers to six questions on tobacco use (questions B01, B02, B03 on tobacco smoking and to questions C01, C02, C03 on SLT use). The reasons for non-response included: the person selected for individual interview was not at home (5.3 percent); the selected person refused to give the interview (0.2 percent); and the person selected was later found ineligible (0.1%), primarily because he/ she had not attained the age of 15 years. The person-level response rate was 93.8 percent (93.9% in urban areas and 93.6% in rural areas). The overall response rate, calculated as the product of response rates at the household and person-level, was 90.8 percent (90.6% in urban and 91.0% in rural areas.

3.2 Sample coverage, household and person-level response rates by division

Table 3.2 (*p. 232*) presents the distribution of selected households by interview completion status and household response rates according to eight administrative divisions in Bangladesh. The subsequent Table 3.3 (*p. 233*) shows the distribution of number of persons selected for individual interview by interview completion status, person level and total response rate according to division. The household response rate was highest at 98.3 percent in Rajshahi and Rangpur and lowest in Dhaka at 94.8 percent.

The individual response rate varied from 92.2% in Dhaka to 96.2% in Rajshahi. Similar to household response rates, person level response rate was also the lowest in Dhaka division. The main reason for lower person level response rate was that a sizeable number of selected persons were not at home when interviews were conducted in their area.

The total response rate, a product of household and person level response rate, was the lowest in Dhaka (87.4%) and highest in Rajshahi (94.5%).

3.3 Characteristics of survey respondents

Table 3.4 (*p. 234*) shows the unweighted counts of sampled respondents and population estimate for selected socio-demographic characteristics such as sex, age (on the day of interview), geographic distribution such as urban-rural place of residence, level of education, wealth index and administrative divisions.

The unweighted sample count who completed individual interview was 12,783 (6,079 man and 6,704 woman). The weighted number of sampled individual or the projected total Bangladesh de facto population (15 year and above) was 106.9 million (51.9 million man (48.6 %) and 54.9 million woman (51.4%) in 2017. The number of unweighted samples in urban and rural areas was 6,356 and, 6,427 respectively. However, the weighted population (25.1% urban and 74.9% rural) reflected the actual urban/rural distribution.   The weighted projected population from of the sample for each division was reflected the actual total population distribution across the eight administrative divisions.

The projected population in four broad age-groups of 15–24, 25–44, 45–64 and 65+ years was 28.1, 44.1, 20.5 and 7.3 percent of the total population, respectively. The mean age of the respondents was 38.8, and for man and woman respondents it was 40.0 and 37.6 respectively (not shown in table).

A little more than one-fourth (27.8%) of the respondents had no formal schooling; 16.3 percent had been to school but did not complete primary education. More than one-fifth (21.7%) of the respondents had either completed secondary schooling or had higher education.

The wealth index was created based on ownership of 21 household asset items (electricity, television, refrigerator, etc.) using principal component analysis. In addition, the type of main material used for the roof of the main house (cement, tin and *katcha* such as bamboo/thatched/straw/gunny etc.) was also included in the model. Using the total standardized factor score of each item the individuals were divided into quintiles from one (lowest household wealth) to five (highest household wealth).

4. Tobacco Use

Tobacco use prevalence is one of the key indicators to evaluate the effectiveness of different tobacco policies and programmes. GATS 2017 is the only survey – since the implementation of GATS in 2009[20] and STEPS in 2010 – that collected nationally representative data on use of various tobacco products and its patterns and frequency of usage.

GATS 2017 was designed, much like GATS 2009 and hence provides comparative data on tobacco use and its different aspects. While GATS 2009 was designed to provide estimates only at national level, GATS 2017 was designed to provide reliable estimates of tobacco use for each of the eight administrative divisions. Hence, for most of the indicators, estimates are provided for each of the divisions. Additionally, GATS 2017 also collected data on electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) – a product that has recently appeared in the market.

This chapter presents findings on tobacco use and its varied dimensions. These include, use of different tobacco products, frequency of use, age at time of initiation, attempts to quit tobacco and the time of day when users use first tobacco of the day. The discussion on the various dimensions of tobacco use is organized into four main sections, 1) Tobacco use in any form, 2) Smoking tobacco, 3) Smokeless tobacco use and 4) Electronic cigarette.

While in many countries of the world tobacco use is synonymous with cigarette smoking, the forms of tobacco use in Bangladesh are multiple. Broadly, these forms can be classified into smoking tobacco and smokeless tobacco (SLT). Smoking tobacco products in Bangladesh include manufactured cigarettes, *bidis*, hand-rolled cigarettes, pipes, cigars, and water-pipes or *hukkah*. SLT includes a wide range of products: betel quid with *zarda, zarda* only, or *zarda* with *supari*, betel quid with *sada pata, pan masala* with tobacco, *sada pata* chewing, *gul, khoinee* and other SLT products.

Key findings:

- 35.3% (37.8 million) of adults aged ≥15 years in Bangladesh use tobacco in some form or the other.
- 18.0% (19.2 million) of adults currently smoke tobacco. Cigarette is the most commonly smoked tobacco product, currently smoked by 14.0% (15.0 million) of adults.
- 20.6% (22.0 million) adults currently use SLT products. Betel quid with tobacco is the most commonly used SLT product, currently used by 18.7% (20.0 million) of adults.
- 3.3% of adults currently make dual use of tobacco, i.e., they smoke tobacco as well as

use smokeless tobacco.

- *Prevalence of tobacco use is higher in rural (37.1%) than urban areas (29.9%).*

- *Prevalence of smoking is almost more or less same in urban and rural areas but use of smokeless tobacco is higher in rural than urban areas.*

- *Prevalence of tobacco use is higher among man (46.0%) than woman (25.2%).*

- *Though prevalence of smoking is much higher among man (36.2%) than woman (0.8%), use of smokeless tobacco is higher among woman (24.8%) than man (16.2%).*

- *The current tobacco use varies across the divisions from 48.2% in Mymensingh to 28.2% in Chattogram. Prevalence of smoking is the highest in Mymensingh (23.9%) and that of SLT is the highest in Sylhet (31.4%).*

- *Majority (53.2%) of the daily smokers aged 20–34, started daily smoking when they were teenagers, i.e., younger than age 20. The mean age of initiation of daily smoking was 19.3.*

- *More than one-third (35.3%) of the tobacco users use first tobacco of the day within half an hour after waking up.*

- *Overall, 6.4% of all adults have ever heard of electronic cigarette and 0.4% have ever used it.*

4.1 Tobacco Use

4.1.1 Prevalence by sex and residence

Table 4.1 (*p. 235*) presents percent distribution of all adults, man and woman aged ≥15 years in rural and urban areas by detailed tobacco use status and Table 4.2 (*p. 236*) presents distribution of number of adults, man and woman in rural and urban areas by detailed tobacco use status.

The adult population is divided into three mutually exclusive categories:
1. Current daily users of tobacco,
2. Current occasional tobacco users, and
3. Current non-users.

The prevalence of current tobacco use is obtained by adding current daily and current occasional tobacco users. Current occasional users are divided into two categories: current occasional but former daily tobacco users, and current occasional and never daily users. All non-users are divided into three categories: current non-users but former daily tobacco users, current non-users but former occasional tobacco users and never users of tobacco.

GATS 2017 reveals that more than one in every three adults (35.3%) in Bangladesh use tobacco in some form or the other, i.e., they either smoke or chew tobacco, or apply it to their teeth and gums, or inhale it. Among the current tobacco users in the country, 93.1% are daily users (32.9% of all adults) and the remaining 6.9% are occasional tobacco users (2.4% of all adults). Among all adults, 64.7% are current non-users of tobacco. Among these current non-users, 5.8% (3.8% of all adults) were formerly using tobacco but have currently stopped using it, whereas 94.2% (60.9% of all adults) have never used any tobacco product in their lifetime (data not shown in table).

The prevalence of tobacco use is much higher among man (46.0%) than woman (25.2%) and in rural areas (37.1%) than in urban areas (29.9%). In rural areas, almost every second (48.0%) man and every fourth woman (27.3%) use tobacco. More than 90% of man and woman tobacco users from both, rural and urban areas are daily users of tobacco.

4.1.2 Number by sex and residence

As per GATS 2017, currently in Bangladesh, there are 37.8 million adult tobacco users (23.9 million man and 13.9 million woman). Out of these tobacco users, 8.0 million users are in urban areas and 29.7 million are in rural areas. Among the total 107.0 million adults, 69.2 million adults currently do not use tobacco in any form. However, in the past, 4.0 million of these current non-users had used tobacco, either daily or occasionally. In other words, 41.8 million adults have ever used tobacco at some point in their life, while 65.2 million adults have never used tobacco.

4.1.3 Prevalence of tobacco use by divisions

Table 4.3 (*p. 237*) presents the overall current tobacco use and type of tobacco use by selected background characteristics and administrative divisions. Figure 4.1 shows the prevalence of tobacco use across the eight divisions of Bangladesh. The prevalence of tobacco use varied from 48.2% in Mymensingh to 28.2% in Chattogram. Along with Mymensingh in two more divisions of Barishal (40.1%) and Sylhet (47.4%) tobacco use among adults exceeded 40%. In Dhaka (33.6%), Khulna (36.4%) and Rangpur (38.7%) tobacco use prevalence ranged between 33%-39%. Along with Chattogram, in Rajshahi (30.1%) less than one-third of the adults reported tobacco use.

Figure 4.1: Prevalence of current tobacco use* among adults age 15 and above by divisions – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
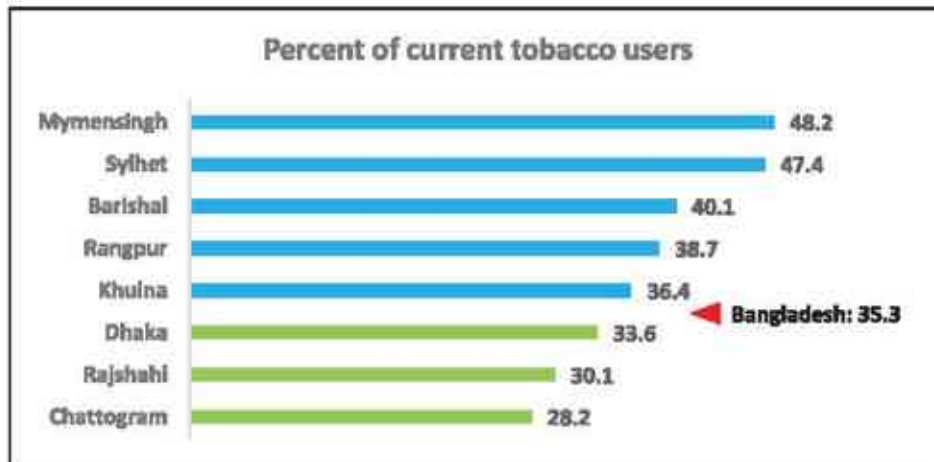
* Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers or smokeless users.

4.1.4   Prevalence by background characteristics

Prevalence of tobacco use varies substantially across the age, education and economic status as reflected in wealth quintile. It is already seen that tobacco use was much higher among man than woman and in rural than urban areas. The proportion using tobacco sharply increased with age from 10.3% among adults aged 15-24 to 63.1% among elderly aged 65 and above. Majority (more than 50%) of adults aged 45 and above use tobacco in some form or the other. With increase in education and wealth quintile there was a decrease in the prevalence of tobacco use. Prevalence of tobacco use among adults with no formal education was 58.7% as against 15.7% among those with education secondary and above. Similarly, tobacco use among those in the highest wealth quintile (24.0%) was half of that among adults in the lowest quintile (48.0%).

Figure 4.2: Percentage of current tobacco users among adults aged ≥15 years by background characteristics, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
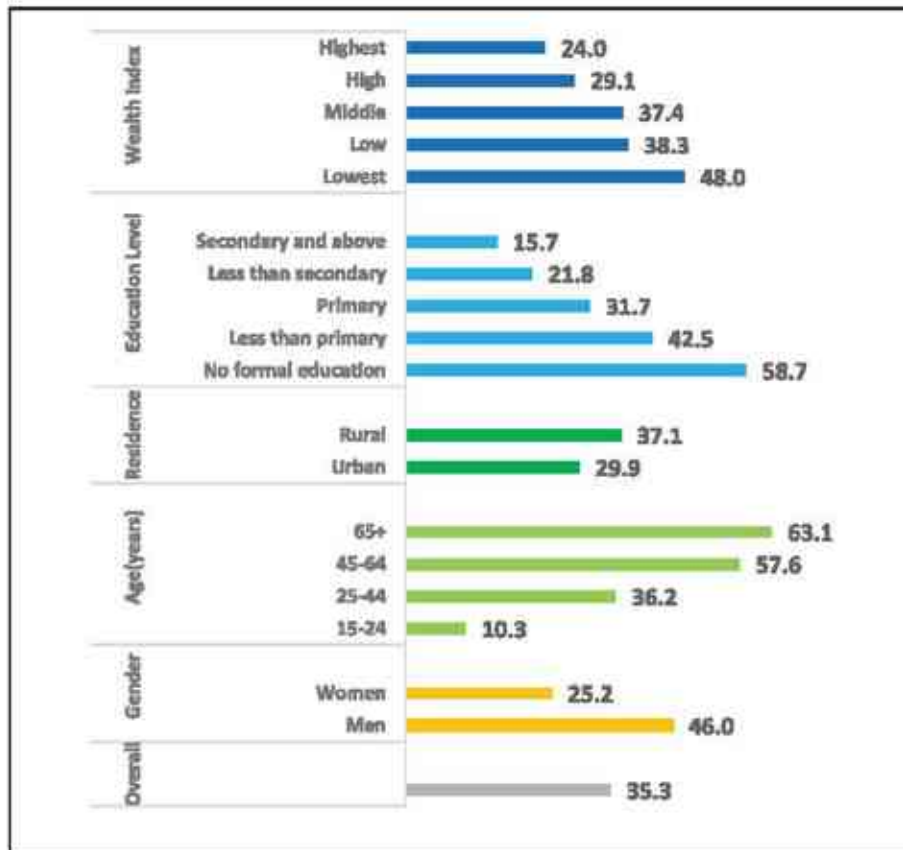
4.1.5   Type of tobacco use

Table 4.3 (*p. 237*) also presents percent distribution of current tobacco users into three categories of 1) only smokers, 2) only smokeless tobacco users and 3) smokers as well as smokeless tobacco users. Figures 4.3 and 4.4 show the percent distribution of adult man and woman and those from urban and rural areas in four categories:

1) who smoke tobacco, but do not use SLT;

2) who do not smoke but use SLT;

3) who smoke tobacco as well as use SLT; and

4) who do not use tobacco in any form.

Figure 4.3: Percent distribution of adult man and woman by tobacco use status, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Men

29.8

54.0

9.8

6.4

Women

0.4

24.4

0.4

74.8

- Only smokers
- Only smokeless tobacco users
- Users of both smoking and smokeless tobacco
- Non users
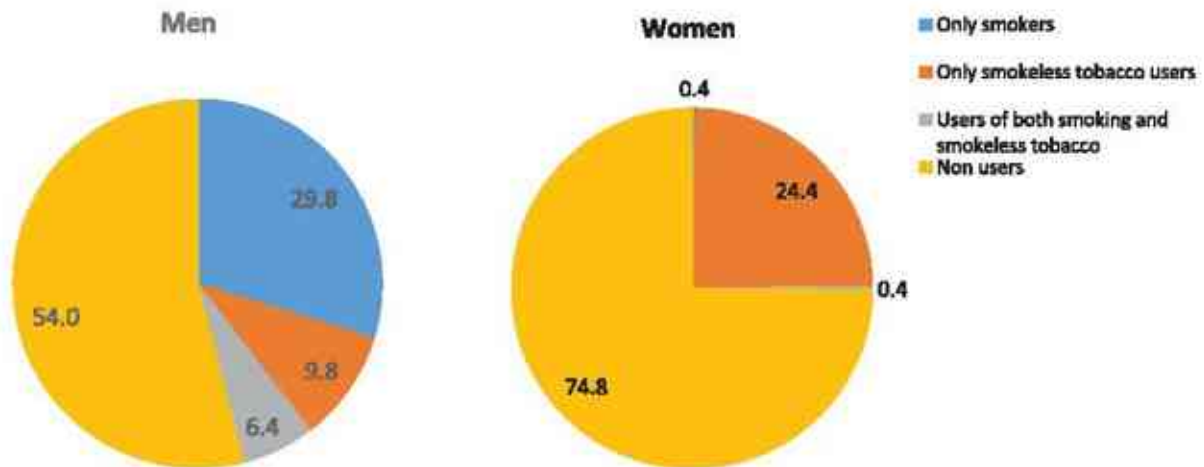
Figure 4.4: Percent distribution of adults aged ≥15 years in urban and rural areas by tobacco use status, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Urban

15.0

12.4

2.6

70.1

Rural

14.6

19.0

3.5

62.9

- Only smokers
- Only smokeless tobacco users
- Users of both smoking and smokeless tobacco
- Non users
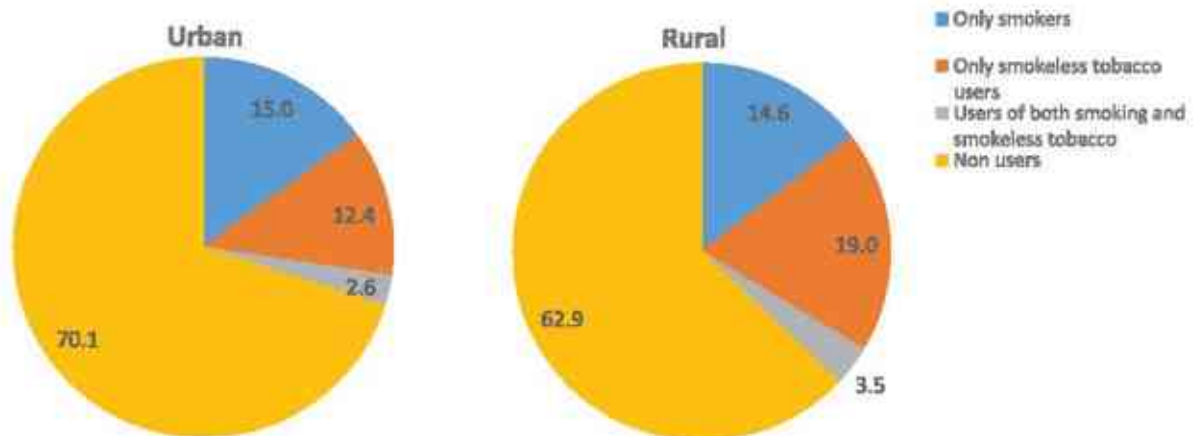
Among the current tobacco users, 41.6% smoke tobacco but do not use SLT, 49.1% use SLT but do not smoke whereas 9.3% smoke as well use smokeless tobacco. In other words, majority of tobacco users are SLT users. With the exception of Dhaka and Rajshahi divisions, in all other six divisions also, SLT users outnumber tobacco smokers. Only in Dhaka and Rajshahi divisions, there are more tobacco smokers than smokeless tobacco users.

Among man tobacco users and tobacco users in urban areas, there are more smokers than smokeless tobacco users. On the other hand, among woman tobacco users and tobacco users in rural areas, SLT users are in majority. Among younger tobacco users below age 45, among

those with primary or more education and those from the highest wealth quintile, smokers outnumber smokeless tobacco users. In all other categories of age, education and wealth quintile SLT users are more than tobacco smokers.

Almost one in ten (9.3%) tobacco user is a dual tobacco user, i.e., he or she smokes as well as uses SLT. Only a small (1.4%) proportion of woman tobacco users is dual tobacco user whereas one in every seven (14.0%) man tobacco user is a dual user of tobacco.

4.1.6 Time to first tobacco use of the day

Along with the prevalence of tobacco, one more important dimension of its use is nicotine dependency. One measure of nicotine dependence is the time taken to smoke the first tobacco use of the day after waking. Table 4.4 (*p. 238*) shows the time to the first smoke or use of SLT of the day. The survey shows that 8.4% of the daily tobacco users have their first use of tobacco of the day within five minutes after waking (Figure 4.5). Another 26.9% have the first tobacco use of the day between 6–30 minutes. In other words, more than one-third (35.3%) of the tobacco users use first tobacco of the day within half an hour of waking up. About 44% of the tobacco users have their use of smoke or SLT after one hour of waking up. The proportion of tobacco users who use first tobacco of the day within half an hour after waking up did not vary much across the categories of tobacco users by sex, residence, age, education, wealth quintile or administrative division. Only little lower proportion of younger tobacco users aged 15-24 (19.9%) and those with education secondary and above (21.9%) reported using first tobacco of the day within half an hour after waking up.

Figure 4.5: Percent distribution of daily smokers and/or SLT users aged ≥15 years by time to first tobacco use upon waking, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
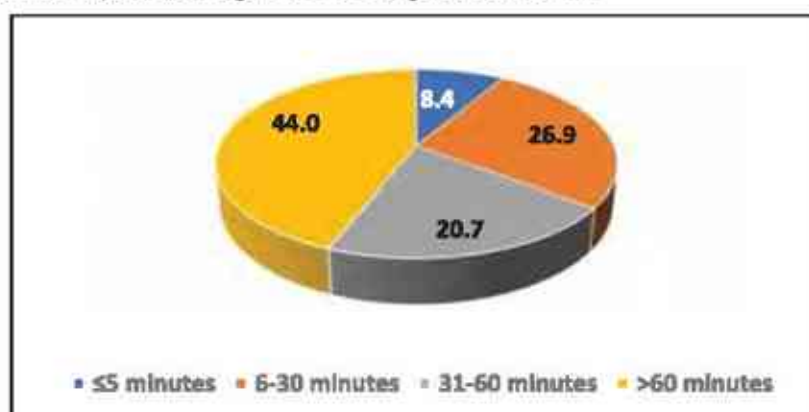
4.2 Tobacco smoking

4.2.1 Prevalence of smoking by sex and residence

GATS estimated prevalence of current tobacco smoking among adults aged ≥15 years as 18.0%. Man were much more likely to smoke (36.2%) compared to woman (0.8%) in both urban (33.6% in man and 0.3% in woman) and rural areas (37.1% in man and 0.9% in woman). Among current smokers, 16.4% were daily smokers and 1.5% were occasional smokers, which implies that most (91.4%) of the current smokers smoked tobacco every day. Non-smokers accounted for 82.0% of the overall adult population. However, 5.0% of the adults, though, were current non-smokers, smoked tobacco earlier either on daily basis (4.1%) or occasionally (0.9%). More than three-fourths (77.0%) of the adults have never smoked tobacco in their lifetime. Woman are more likely to be never smokers (98.3%) as compared to man (54.5%) (Table 4.5, *p. 239*).

4.2.2 Number of smokers by sex and residence

Table 4.6 (*p. 240*) presents the number of smokers corresponding to the prevalence estimates on smoking status in Table 4.5 (*p. 239*) by sex and residence. The estimated number of current adult tobacco smokers was 19.2 million (18.8 million man and 0.4 million woman). Almost 98% of the smokers, are man and less than three percent are woman. Out of the total smokers, 17.6 million smoked on a daily basis and remaining1.7 million smoked occasionally. The estimated number of smokers in rural areas was 14.5 million and those in urban areas was 4.7 million.

4.2.3 Prevalence of smoking by background characteristics and division

Prevalence of smoking by residence, age, education, wealth quintile and division separately for man and woman is presented in Table 4.7 (*p. 241*). Prevalence of smoking was not much different in urban (17.5%) and rural areas (18.1%). There was an increasing trend in the prevalence of smoking by age and decreasing trend by education and wealth quintile. As seen in Figure 4.6 the prevalence of smoking varied across the divisions from 23.9% in Mymensingh to 13.6% in Barishal.

Figure 4.6: Prevalence of current tobacco smoking among adults aged ≥15 years by divisions – GATS Bangladesh, 2017
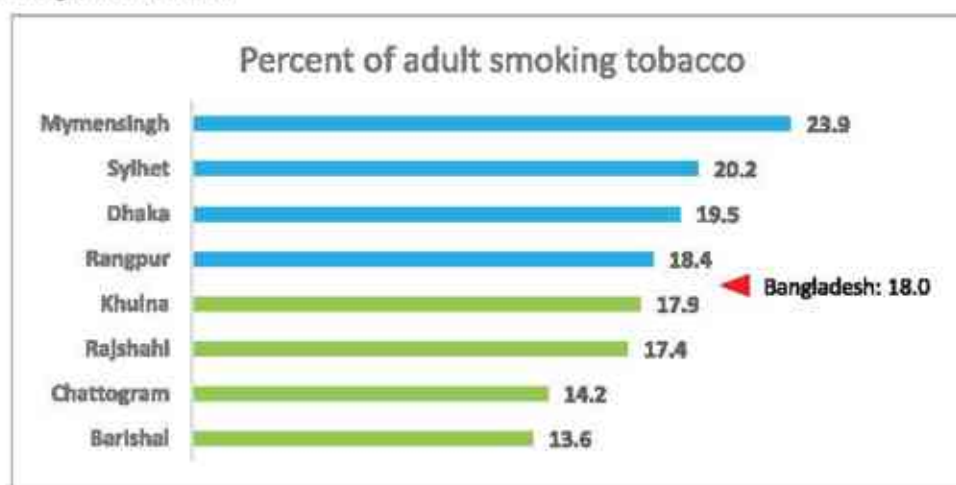
The proportion of smokers among woman was quite low (0.8%), however, it was on a little higher side among older woman aged 65 and above (5.7%), woman with no formal education (2.6%) and woman from the lowest wealth quintile (2.2%). More than one in every three (36.2%) adult man in Bangladesh smoke tobacco. In Mymensingh, every second (49.9) adult man is a smoker. Even in Sylhet (40.4%) and Dhaka (38.0%) two in every five man smoke tobacco. Prevalence of smoking among young man aged 15-24 was 15.1%, which increased to 44.4% in the age-group 25-44. However, beyond age 45, there was no increase in the prevalence of smoking. Majority of the man with no formal education smoke tobacco. There is a monotonic decrease in the proportion of smokers from 52.2% among man with no formal education to 18.8% among those with secondary and higher education. With increase in wealth quintile there was a decrease in smoking prevalence from 48.8% in the lowest wealth quintile to 26.3% in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 4.7: Percentage of current smokers among adults aged ≥15 years by selected background characteristics – GATS 2 Bangladesh, 2017.
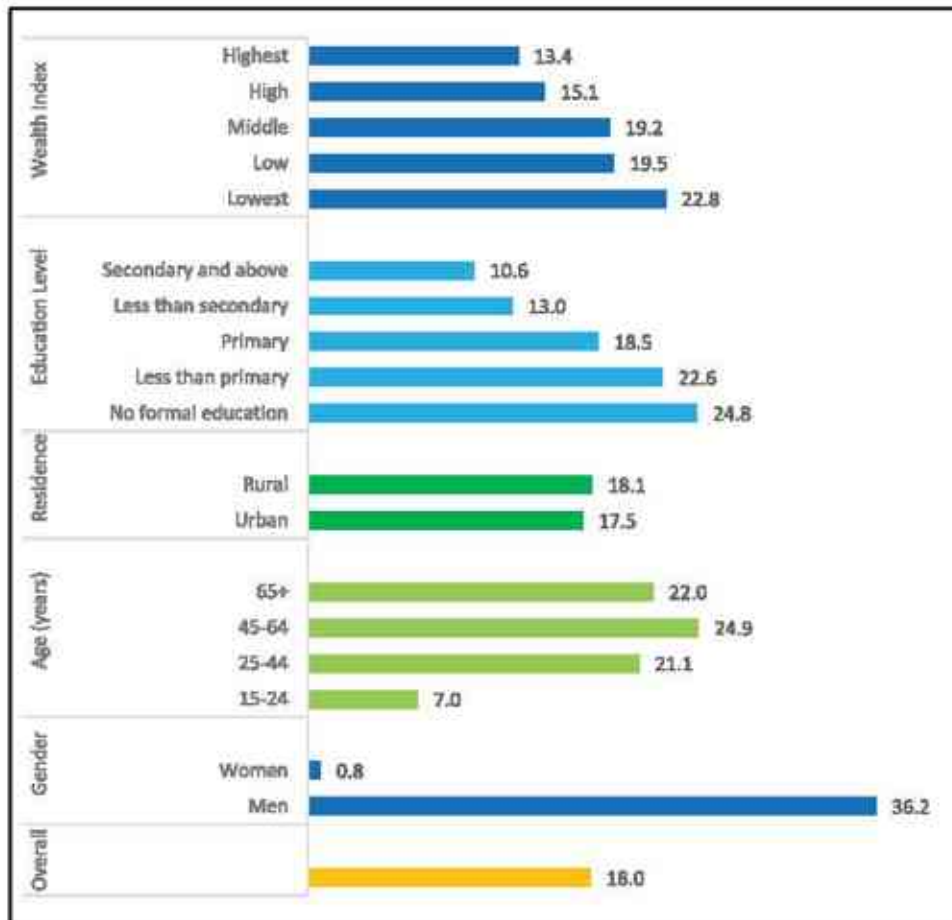
4.2.4 Prevalence of different smoking products

Table 4.7 (p. 241) also shows the prevalence of different smoking products like, cigarette-separately for manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, *bidi* and other smoked tobacco products by selected background characteristics. In Bangladesh, cigarette and *bidi* are the most commonly smoked tobacco products, smoked by 14.0% and 5.0% of the adults respectively. Only a small proportion of adults reported smoking hand-rolled cigarettes (0.1%) and other smoking products (0.6%). Among man, cigarette smoking (28.7%) is more prevalent than *bidi* (9.7%), whereas among woman *bidi* smoking (0.6%) is more common than cigarette smoking (0.2%).

As man smokers constitute almost 98% of total smokers, it would be meaningful to discuss pattern of different smoked products among man. More than one in every four man (28.7%) smoke cigarette. In Dhaka (33.2%) and Mymensingh (32.5%) every third man smokes cigarette. Even in all other six divisions, prevalence of cigarette smoking among man ranges between 23% and 30%. In Mymensingh, *bidi* smoking is also quite prevalent as more than one-

fourth of man (27.1%) smoke *bidi*. In Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet, one in every eight (12.0%-13.3%) man smoke *bidi*. Though smoking tobacco products other than cigarette and *bidi* is very rare, in Rangpur division, 8.5% of man smoke "other tobacco products".

In both urban (31.5%) and rural (27.6%) areas, cigarette smoking prevails more than the *bidi* smoking, though in rural areas a sizeable proportion of man (12.2%) smokes *bidis*. In urban areas, a small proportion (2.8%) of man smokes *bidis*. Among man in every category of age, education and wealth quintile, the proportion of cigarette smokers is much higher than that of *bidi* smokers. The prevalence of cigarette smoking increases from 14.7% in the age-group 15-24 to 37.3% in the next group of 25-44. However, beyond age 45 the proportion of cigarette smokers does not increase much in the next age-group of 45-64 and decreases to 36.5% in the age-group of 65 and above. Relatively higher proportion of older man aged 45-64 (18.4%) and 65 and above (15.4%) smoke *bidi*, in comparison to younger man aged 15-24 (1.4%) and 25-44 (9.3%). Among man with no formal education, prevalence of both cigarette (35.6%) and *bidi* (20.0%) smoking is high. Proportion of cigarette smokers (25%-31%) is more or less equal among man in all the wealth quintiles. Among man in the lowest (21.4%) and low (15.2%) wealth quintile prevalence of *bidi* is also at higher side.

4.2.5 Number of smokers of different products

Table 4.8 (*p. 244*) presents the estimated number of current smokers who smoked various tobacco products. Out of total 19.2 million tobacco smokers, 15.0 million (14.9 million man and 0.1 million woman) smoked cigarettes while 5.3 million (5.0 million man and 0.3 million woman) smoked *bidis*. Over 0.6 million smoked other products such as, hand-rolled cigarettes, pipes, cigars, and water-pipes (*hukkah*). Users of multiple smoking tobacco products also exist.

4.2.6 Frequency of cigarette smoking

Table 4.9 (*p. 245*) reports frequency of cigarette smoking in three categories, daily cigarette smokers, occasional cigarette smokers and non-smokers of cigarette (the third category may include persons who may smoke tobacco products other than cigarette). The percentages of adults aged 15 years and above who are daily cigarette smokers, occasional cigarette smokers and non-smokers of cigarettes are 12.5%, 1.5% and 86.1%, respectively. Given the low prevalence of cigarette smoking among woman (0.2%), discussion below refers to only man cigarette smokers. Table highlights the point about cigarette smokers is that 90% of the man cigarette smokers are daily cigarette smokers i.e., they smoke cigarette on every day basis. In fact, 87%–93% of the man cigarette smokers in most of the categories of age, residence, education, wealth quintile or from different divisions are daily cigarette smokers. Only among man cigarette smokers aged 15-24 (85%), those with education secondary and above and from Rangpur (81%) and Sylhet (84%) divisions, 81-85% are daily cigarette smokers.

4.2.7 Frequency of *bidi* smoking

Table 4.10 (*p. 246*) shows percent distribution of *bidi* smokers in three categories, daily *bidi* smokers, occasional *bidi* smokers and non-smokers of *bidis* (the third category includes persons who may smoke tobacco products other than *bidis*). The percentages of adults aged 15 years and over who are daily *bidi* smokers, occasional *bidi* smokers and non-smokers of *bidis* were 4.8%, 0.2% and 95.0%, respectively. The distribution of *bidi* smokers clearly points out that almost all (96%) of the *bidi* smokers are daily smokers of *bidi*. More than 90% of man *bidi* smokers in all the categories of age, residence, education and wealth quintile are daily smokers of *bidi*. In every division except Barishal, more than 90% of man *bidi* smokers are daily smokers of *bidi*. Even in Barishal, 88% of the *bidi* smokers smoke *bidi* on a daily basis.

4.2.8 Number of cigarettes smoked per day

Table 4.11 (*p. 247*) presents the percent distribution of daily cigarette smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked per day. The table also shows average number of cigarettes smoked per day by a cigarette smoker. As the unweighted number of woman daily cigarette smokers was very small, the following discussion refers to only man cigarette smokers. Overall, 25.2% of the daily cigarette smokers smoke less than five cigarettes per day, 26.8% smoke 5–9 cigarettes per day, 29.1% smoke 10–14 cigarettes per day, 17.0% smoke 15–24 cigarettes per day and 1.9% smoke 25 or more cigarettes per day. Almost one-half of the daily cigarette smokers smoke 10 or more cigarettes every day. The average number of cigarettes smoked per day by a daily cigarette smoker is 9.1.

Daily cigarette smokers in all categories of age, residence, education and wealth quintile, smoked on an average at least 8 cigarettes per day. The exception was cigarette smokers aged 15-24 who smoked 6.9 cigarettes per day as compared to 8.7–9.8 cigarettes by their older counterparts. Daily cigarette smokers in the educational categories of primary and secondary and above and those from the highest wealth quintile smoke larger number of cigarettes (10.0) per day as compared to their respective counterparts.

Among all the divisions, in Chattogram, the frequency of cigarette smoking was the highest. On an average a daily cigarette smoker in Chattogram smoked 10.7 cigarettes per day. On the other side, in Rangpur (7.6), Mymensingh (7.8) and Barishal (7.9), frequency of cigarette smoking was relatively low.

Figure 4.8: Percent distribution of daily cigarette and *bidi* smokers by number of cigarettes and *bidis* smoked per day - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
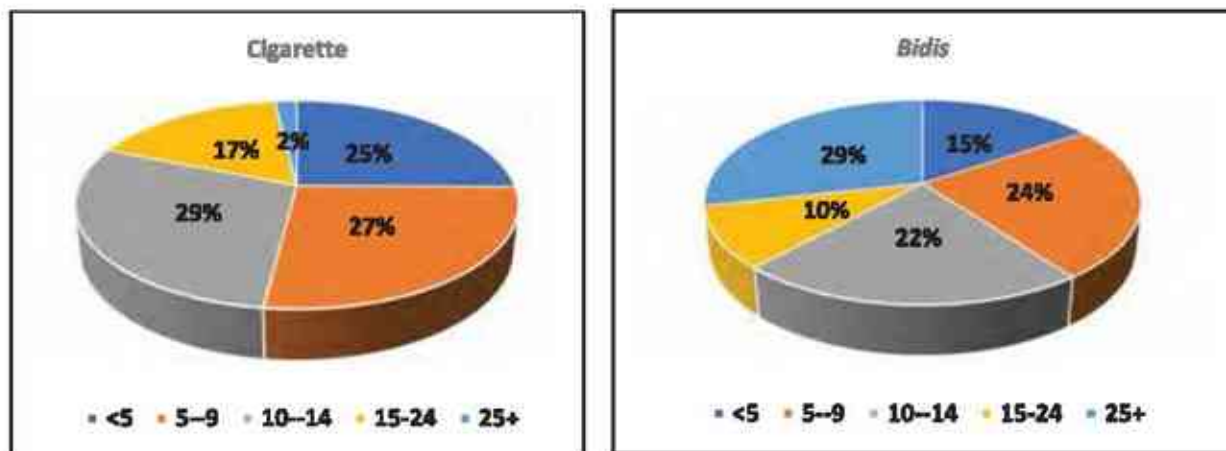
4.2.9 Number of *bidis* smoked per day

Table 4.12 (*p. 248*) gives the percent distribution of daily bidi smokers by the number of *bidis* smoked per day. It also presents the average number of *bidis* smoked per day. The unweighted number of woman daily *bidi* smokers was very small and hence the following discussion refers to only man *bidi* smokers. Among the man daily *bidi* smokers, 14.6% smoke less than five *bidis* per day, 14.5% smoke 5–9 *bidis* per day, 23.3% smoke 10–14 *bidis* per day, 9.9% smoke 15–24 *bidis* per day and 30.0% smoke 25 or more *bidis* per day. On an average, a daily *bidi* smoker smokes 14.2 *bidi* sticks (14.6 by man *bidi* smokers and 7.6 by woman *bidi* smokers) per day.

It may be noted that among young man aged 15–24, man with secondary and higher education and those from the highest wealth quintile, the number of daily *bidi* smokers was quite small to present the distribution by number of *bidis*. Except these categories, in every category of man by age, residence, education and wealth quintile, more than 50% of *bidi* smokers smoked 10 or more *bidis* per day. The frequency of *bidi* smoking as measured by average number of *bidis* smoked per day, was high among man aged 45–64 and above (15.3), among those with no formal education (15.9) and those from the low (15.3) and high (16.3) wealth quintile, in comparison to their respective counterparts. Frequency of *bidi* smoking was almost equal in both urban and rural areas. The average number of *bidis* smoked per day was 14.7 in urban and 14.6 in rural areas.

Among the eight divisions, average number of *bidis* smoked per day by a man daily *bidi* smoker in Barishal was the lowest (7.6) and that in Dhaka (18.6) was the highest. In Rangpur (16.3) also the frequency of *bidi* smoking was on a higher side.

Figure 4.9: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day by a daily cigarette smoker and *bidis* smoked by a daily *bidi* smoker, by division – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
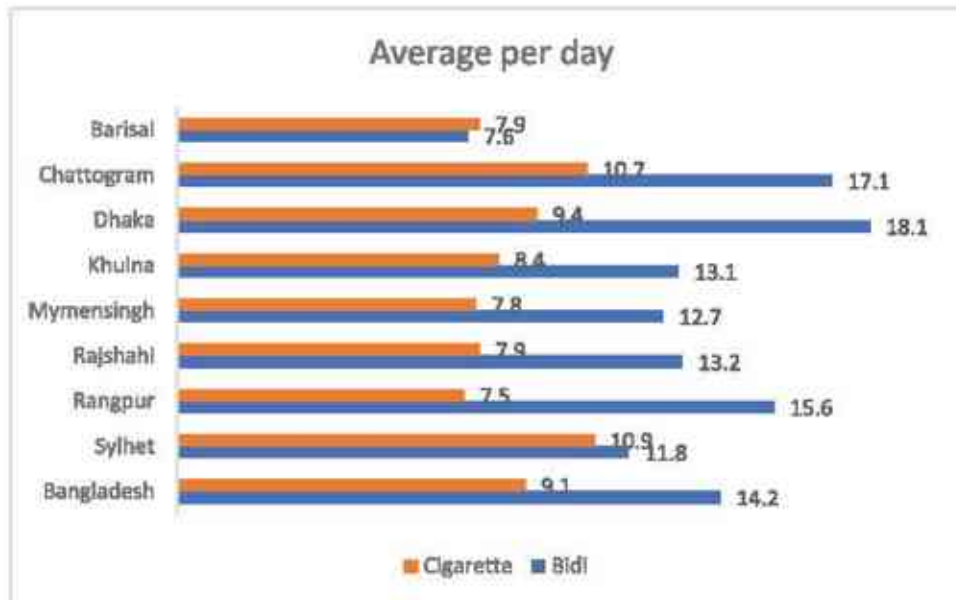
4.2.10 Age at smoking initiation

Age of initiation of smoking influences the chance of the person becoming addicted to smoking. In addition, the risk of tobacco related illnesses is greater if smoking is initiated at an earlier age.

Table 4.13 (*p. 249*) reports the percent distribution of daily smokers aged 20–34 by age they initiated daily smoking. Among man daily smokers aged 20–34, 8.7% started smoking when they were younger than age 15, 14.4% began smoking at the age 15 or 16, 30.1% started at ages between 17 and 19 and 46.8% began smoking after completion of age 20. The mean age of initiation of daily smoking for man was 19.3. Mean age at smoking initiation for woman is not estimated due to smaller number of less reported cases (than 25 unweighted cases). The mean age at daily smoking initiation among urban smokers was 18.9 and it was 19.4 for smokers in the rural areas.

Age at initiation of smoking did not show any pattern of variation with education level. Across all the categories of education, the average age at initiation of smoking varied between 18.6 and 20.0. Smokers from the lowest wealth quintile started smoking at early age (mean age 18.2) and those from the highest wealth quintile started at later age (mean age 20.5).

As reflected in mean age at smoking initiation, the smokers in Sylhet, Chattogram and Mymensingh started smoking at younger age and those in Khulna and Rangpur at later age.

Mean age at initiation of daily smoking was relatively lower in Sylhet (18.1), Chattogram (18.1) and Mymensingh (18.4) and that in Khulna (20.1) and Rangpur (20.1) was higher.

Figure 4.10: Average age (years) of initiation of daily smoking among ever daily smokers aged 20-34, by division – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Mean age (years) of intiation fo daily smoking

Division	Value
Sylhet	18.0
Chattogram	18.1
Mymensingh	18.4
Barishal	18.9
Rajshahi	19.5
Dhaka	19.7
Rangpur	20.1
Khulna	20.1

19.3 Bangladesh
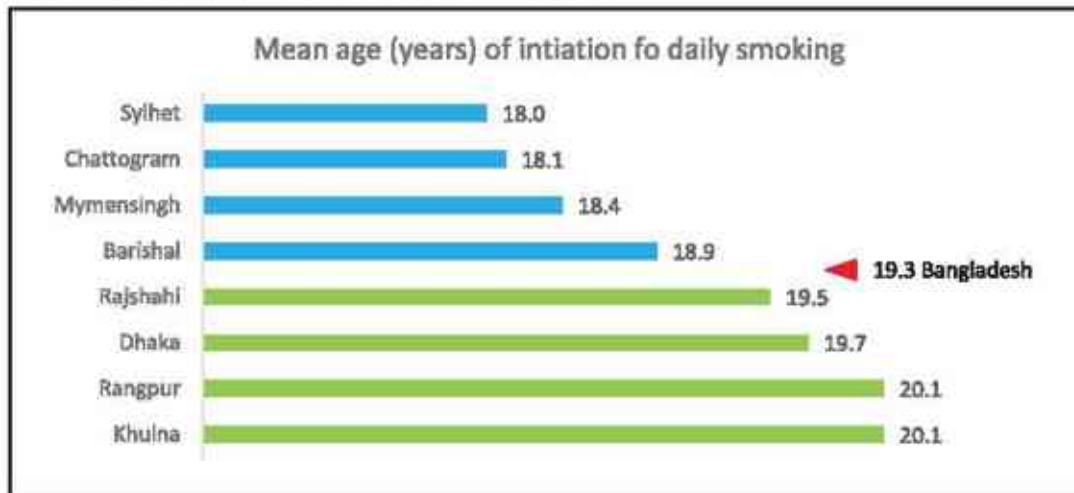
4.3 Former daily smoking prevalence and quit rate

Quit ratio reflects the extent to which daily smokers have quit smoking. There are two types of ratios, 1) the percentage of former daily smokers among all adults and 2) the percentage of former daily smokers among ever daily tobacco smokers. Ever daily smokers include current daily smokers and former daily smokers who currently do not smoke tobacco. The indicator measures the success of efforts to encourage cessation among established tobacco smokers. Table 4.14 (*p. 250*) presents both types of quit ratios.

Table shows that 4.1% of the adults aged ≥15 years were former daily smokers, who have currently stopped smoking. The proportion of former daily smokers among ever daily tobacco smokers was 19.5%, implying that one every five ever daily smoker has quit smoking. The quit ratio- the proportion of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers was 18.5% among man and 49.5% among woman. Prevalence of smoking among woman is quite low, and the quit ratio suggests higher extent of quitting among woman smokers. The extent of quitting smoking was almost same in both urban and rural areas. The proportion of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers in urban areas was little higher than in rural areas (20.3% and 17.1%, respectively).

Both sets of quit ratios showed an increasing trend with age. The proportion of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers increased from 8.4% in 15-24 and 7.3% in 25-44 to 48.5% in the oldest age-group of 65 and above. Every fourth ever daily smoker aged 45-64

and every second ever daily smoker aged 65 and above had stopped smoking completely. Quit ratios of both the types did not show any systematic variation either by education or wealth quintile. Across all the divisions, the proportion of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers was the lowest in Chattogram (3.4%) and the highest in Khulna (28.2). In Barishal, Khulna and Rangpur, every fourth ever daily smoker had stopped smoking.

Figure 4.11: Percentage of former daily smokers (current non-smokers) among ever daily smokers (quit ratio for daily smoking) and all adults aged ≥15 years, by division – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
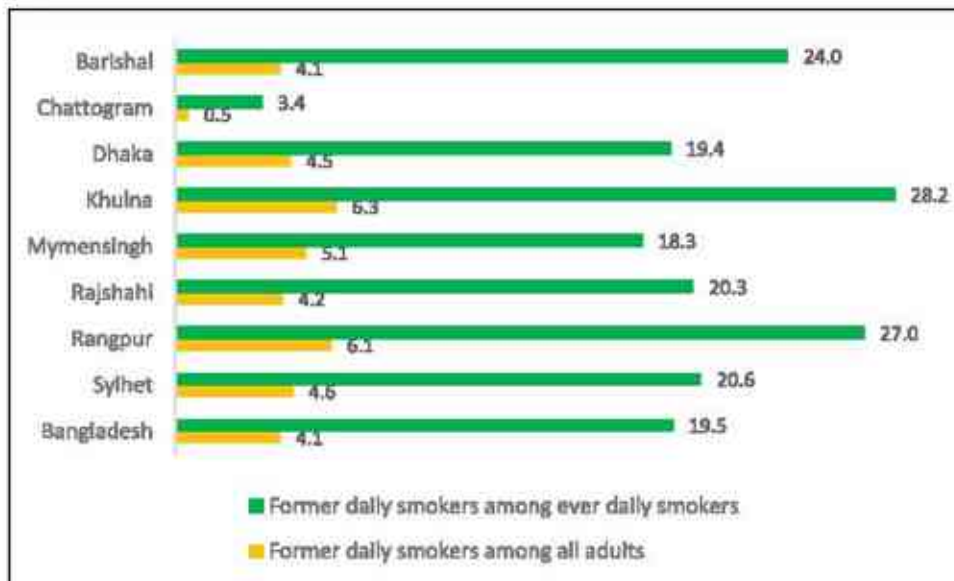
4.4 Time since quitting tobacco

Table 4.15 (*p. 251*) shows the percent distribution of former daily smokers aged 15 years and above by time since quitting smoking. Time since quitting is classified into four categories according to the time since they quit smoking: less than 1 year, 1 to less than 5 years, 5 to less than 10 years, and 10 years or more. It may be noted that duration of quitting also depends on age of the smoker.

Almost 10% of the former daily smokers have stopped smoking for less than a year, 23.7% for 1-4 years, 17.8% for 5-9 years and 50% for 10 or more years. The data indicates that one-half of former daily smokers could abstain from smoking for 10 or more years. A large proportion of woman former daily smokers (71.8%) and those aged 65 and above (71.9%) have stopped smoking for 10 or more years. In almost all the categories of residence, education, wealth quintile and in each division, almost 50% of the former daily smokers could abstain from smoking for 10 or more years.

4.5 Prevalence of SLT use

Table 4.16 (*p. 252*) presents use of smokeless tobacco among adults by sex and residence. Overall, 20.6% of adults aged ≥15 years were currently using SLT. Among all adults, 18.7% were daily users whereas 1.9% were occasional users, i.e., 91.3% of all the smokeless tobacco users used it every day. It is already stated that prevalence of smoking was much lower among woman than man. In contrast, current use of SLT was much higher among woman (24.8%) compared to man (16.2%). In both urban and rural areas prevalence of SLT use was higher among woman than man. Current use of SLT was higher in rural (22.5%) than urban areas (14.9%). About 94% of woman SLT users and 86% of man SLT users were using SLT every day.

Overall, 79.4% of adults (84% of man and 75.2% of woman) were not using SLT. Among them, 1.9% were formerly using SLT (1.5% daily and 0.4% occasionally). Overall, 77.5% of the adults had never used any SLT in their lifetime.

4.5.1 Number of SLT users

Table 4.17 (*p. 253*) presents the number of SLT users by sex and residence, corresponding to the prevalence estimates presented in Table 4.14 (*p. 250*). The estimated number of current users of SLT in Bangladesh was 22.0 million (8.4 million man and 13.6 million woman), out of which 4.0 million were in urban areas and 18.0 million in rural areas. Among the 22.0 million SLT users, 20.0 million were daily users and remaining 2.0 million were occasional SLT users.

4.5.2 Prevalence of smokeless tobacco by selected characteristics and division

Table 4.18 (*p. 254*) presents prevalence of SLT use by age, residence, education, wealth quintile and division, separately for man and woman. It is already stated that one-fifth (20.6%) of adults use any of SLT product. There is wide variation in the prevalence of SLT across the divisions, varying from 31.4% in Sylhet to 15.2% in Rajshahi. Along with Rajshahi, in Chattogram (16.3%) and Dhaka (17.0%) also the prevalence is at lower side. In contrast, in Barishal (30.4%) and Mymensingh (29.1%) it is at higher side. In each division prevalence of SLT was higher among woman than man. In Sylhet (41.9%), Mymensingh (37.1%) and Barishal (36.7%) more than one-third of adult woman use SLT.

Figure 4.12: Prevalence of SLT by division — GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
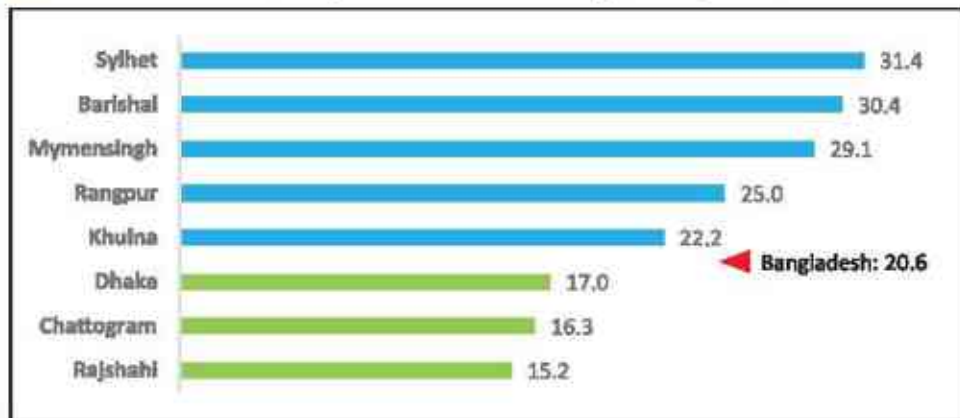
Prevalence of SLT was much higher among woman compared to man. In each category of age, residence, education and wealth quintile , prevalence of SLT was higher among woman than man. The SLT use was increasing with age, ranging from 4.0% in the age group 15 –24 years up to 47.1% in the age group 65 years and above. Though, the prevalence of SLT use increased with age among both man and woman, the increase among woman was very steep . SLT prevalence among woman increased from 4.0% in the age -group 15.24 to 62.1% in the age-group 65 and above. Majority of woman aged 45 and above were using SLT . SLT use showed an inverse relationship with education and wealth quintile. The pr evalence of SLT use decreased from 39.7% among adults with no formal education to 6.0% among those with secondary and above education. Again, the decrease among woman was very steep. Every second woman with no formal education was using SLT as against 5.1% woman with secondary and above using SLT. With increase in wealth quintile the prevalence of SLT use decreased from 31.0% in the lowest wealth quintile to 11.8% in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 4.13: Prevalence of SLT users among adults aged ≥15 years by background characteristics, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
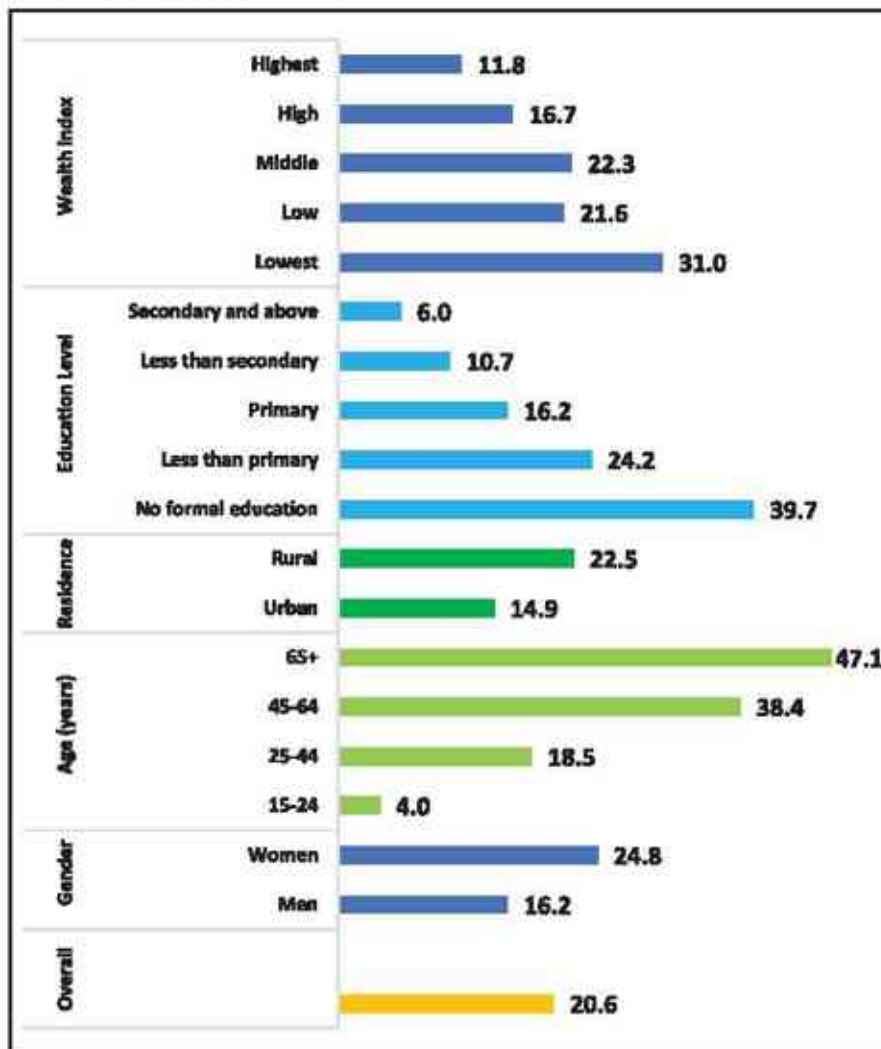
4.5.3 Prevalence of different smokeless tobacco products by selected characteristics and division

Table 4.18 (*p. 254*) also presents prevalence of different SLT products, like, betel quid with tobacco, *sada pata, gul, khoinee* and all other products. Among all the SLT products, the prevalence of use of betel quid with tobacco was the highest (18.7%) followed by *gul* (3.6%). Comparatively, a smaller proportion of adu lts used *sada pata* (0.7%), *khoinee* (0.1%) and other SLT products (0.1%).

Among both man and woman, in each division, and in both urban and rural area, use of betel quid with tobacco was the most prevalent as compared to all other smokeless tobacco products. Even in each category of education and wealth quintile, use of betel quid with tobacco was more common. The pattern of prevalence of betel quid with tobacco across the categories of residence, age, education and wealth quintile and across the divisions was very

much similar to that of other smokeless tobacco products use. Betel quid with tobacco was more prevalent among woman (23.0%) than man (14.3%), and in rural areas (20.4%) than urban areas (13.8%). The prevalence of betel quid with tobacco increased with age and decreased with education and wealth quintile. More than one-third of the adults (34.9% aged 45-64 and 42.5% aged 65 and above) and those with no formal education (36.2%) were currently chewed betel quid with tobacco. Majority (56.6%) of older woman aged 65 and above chewed betel quid with tobacco.

The use of *gul* was the second most commonly used smokeless tobacco product used by 3.1% of man and 4.1% of woman. It was relatively more prevalent in Rangpur (9.7%) and Khulna (7.4%). In Khulna (10.7%) and Mymensingh (9.0%), almost one in every ten woman used *gul*. In older age-groups of 45-64 and 65, in the lowest wealth quintile and among those with no education or less than primary education, prevalence of *gul* was relatively high ranging between 6.7% and 7.5%.

4.5.4   Number of users of different smokeless products

Table 4.19 (*p. 257*) presents the estimated number of current SLT users who used various SLT products; 22.0 million used any of the smokeless tobacco product, 20.0 million used betel quid with tobacco, 3.9 million used *gul* and 0.7 million used *sada pata*. Among the SLT users, 18.0 million were from rural areas and 4.0 million were from urban areas. As SLT use was more prevalent among woman than man, there were more woman than man users of each of the SLT product. The number of woman SLT users (13.6 million) were more than one and half times of the man SLT users (8.4 million).

Figure 4.14: Percentage of adults aged ≥15 years who are current users of various SLT products*, by divisions – GATS Bangladesh, 2017

Percentage of adults using

Division	Gul	Sada pata	Betel quid with tobacco	Any smokeless tobacco product
Barishal	0.4	0.2	30.2	30.4
Chattogram	0.2	0.2	16.3	16.3
Dhaka	3.2	0.5	15.8	17.0
Khulna	7.4	0.3	17.3	22.2
Mymensingh	4.8	0.6	26.9	29.1
Rajshahi	3.7	2.1	12.9	15.2
Rangpur	9.7	0.6	20.2	25.0
Sylhet	0.3	1.5	31.2	31.4
Bangladesh	3.5	0.7	18.7	20.6

■ Gul ■ Sada pata ■ Betel quid with tobacco ■ Any smokeless tobacco product
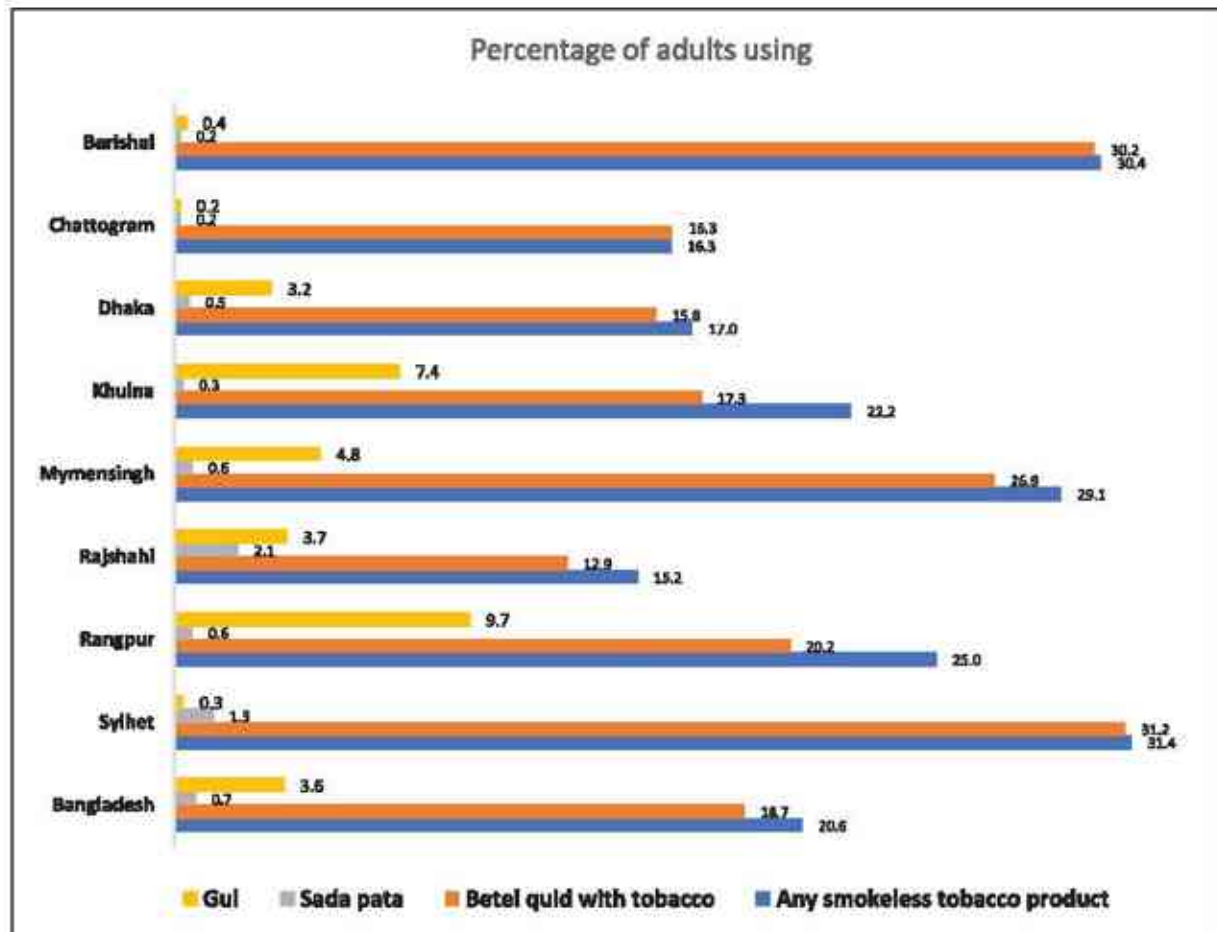
* Data for *khoinee* and other SLT products are not shown as less than one percent of adults in each division use them.

4.5.5 Frequency of SLT use

Table 4.20 (*p. 258*) presents the percent distribution of SLT users in Bangladesh into three categories, daily users, occasional users and non-users. Among adults aged ≥15 years, 18.7% were daily SLT users, 1.9% were occasional SLT and 79.4% were non-users. It is already stated that 91.3% of the smokeless tobacco users are daily users; they use it on every single day. The highlight of the table is that, with increase in age there is an increase in the proportion of SLT users who use it every day. In contrast, with increase in education and wealth quintile there is an increase in the proportion of SLT users who use it only occasionally.

4.6 Tobacco use per day

4.6.1 Number of times SLT used per day

Table 4.21 (*p. 259*) shows the distribution of daily SLT users by on average, the number of times SLT is used per day. The table also gives the average number of times SLT is used per day by a daily SLT user. Data is presented in five categories: less than five times, 5–9 times, 10–14 times, 15–24 times and 25 or more times a day. Overall, 34.2% of daily SLT users used SLT for less than five times a day, 38.6% used 5–9 times per day, 16.6% used 10–14 times and 6.8% of persons used 15–24 times per day. A small proportion (3.8%) of daily users were using it for 25 or more times a day. On an average a daily SLT user used it for 8.1 times per day.

Not only the prevalence of daily SLT use was higher among woman (23.2%) than man (14.0%), in a day, woman used SLT more frequently (8.6 times per day) than man (7.4 times per day). In most of the categories by age, education and wealth quintile as well as in many divisions, the average number of times SLT used per day by a woman SLT user was higher than by a man SLT user. The average number of times SLT used per day did not show any pattern of variation across either education or wealth quintile.

Figure 4.15: Average number of times SLT use per day among daily SLT users aged ≥15 years by division – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
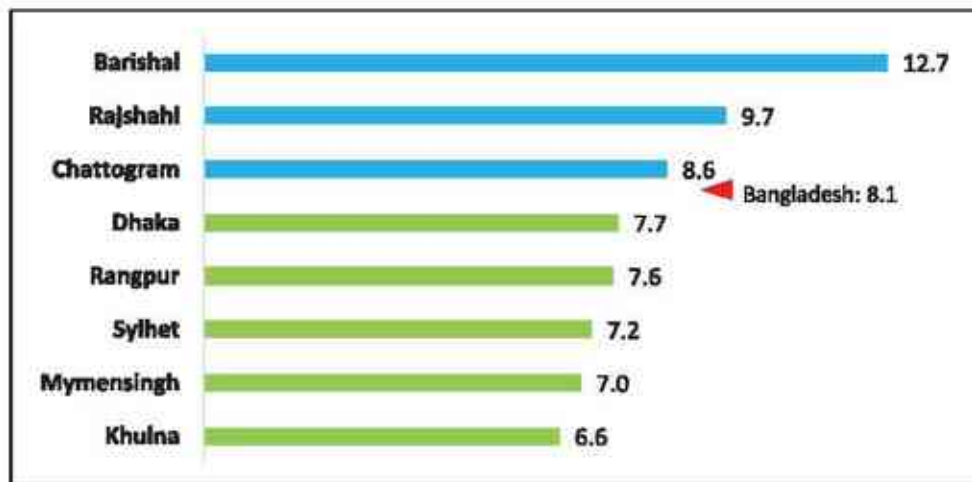
4.6.2 Time since quitting tobacco

Tables 4.22 A (*p. 260*) and B (*p. 261*) show the time since quitting SLT among former daily SLT users aged 15 years and above, respectively. These were classified into four categories according to the time since they quit smoking: less than 1 year, 1 to less than 5 years, 5 to less than 10 years, and 10 years or more.

Among these categories, the majority of smokers who quit smoking (Table 4.22A, *p. 260*) were in the group who had quit for one year or more (90.7%), followed by 10 years or more (49.5%). The overall percentage of respondents – for whom less than a year has passed since quitting – was 9.3%; in man 9.4% and in woman 7.9%. When classified by demographic characteristics such as sex, age (except young smokers), residence, educational status, SES and division, most of the former daily smokers from all categories reported quitting smoking in one year or more.

Among these categories overall, the majority of users of SLT who quit (Table 4.22B, *p. 261* were in the group who had quit for one year or more (74.0%), and the rest in less than one year (26.0%) group. Overall for SLT users – who passed less than a year since quitting – it was 26.0 %; for man it was 23.3% and for woman it was 28.9%. For urban respondents, it was 29.6% and among rural respondents, it was 24.9%. When classified by demographic characteristics such as sex, age (except young smokers), residence, educational status, SES and division, most of the former daily smokers from all categories reported quitting smoking for one year or more.

4.7 Electronic cigarette (E cigs)

The questions on the electronic cigarette is a new adaptation in the second round of GATS in Bangladesh. In addition to assessing the knowledge on electronic cigarette, data on its use was also collected. Overall, 6.4% of all adults had ever heard of electronic cigarette. A higher proportion of adults from urban areas (13.3%) than rural areas (4.1%), and man (10.7%) than woman (2.3%) were aware of electronic cigarette. The proportion of adults that had heard of electronic cigarette was relatively higher among young persons aged 15-24 (8.6%), those with secondary and above education (17.3%) and from the highest wealth quintile (15.5%) as compared to their respective counterparts. In Dhaka, one in every ten adults reported knowledge of electronics cigarette. In all other divisions the proportion aware of electronics cigarette varied between two to seven percent.

A small proportion of adults (0.4%) reported using electronics cigarette sometimes in life and 0.2% reported currently using it. All the current users reported using it only occasionally and none reported using it daily. About one percent of the adults from urban areas (0.8%), those with secondary and above education (0.8%) and from the highest wealth quintile (0.9%) reported occasionally using electronic cigarette (Table 4.23, *p. 262*).

Figure 4.16: Percentage of adults aged ≥15 years aware of electronic cigarette and ever used it, by divisions - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
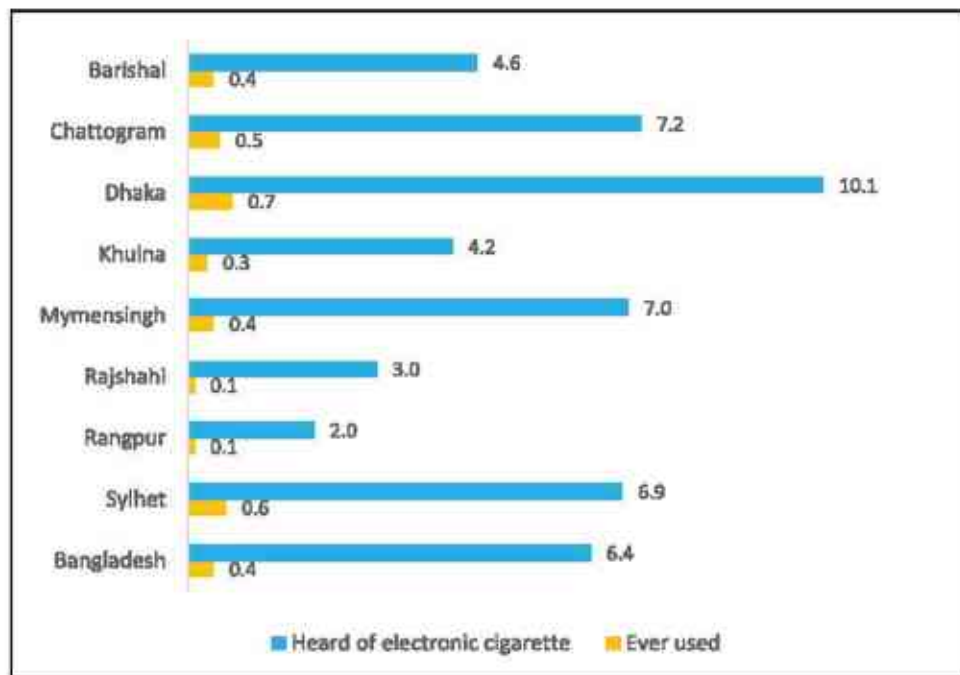
5. Cessation

Tobacco consumption in both smoked and smokeless forms is addictive. It is well recognized that a significant number of tobacco users would like to quit but it is not easy due to their chronic dependence. It is recognized that deaths and disease due to tobacco use can be reduced significantly through an increased emphasis on cessation programmes. It has been projected that by 2050, if the focus is only on prevention of initiation and not cessation, the result will be an additional 160 million deaths among smokers globally[1].

WHO MPOWER policy calls for 'Offer to help tobacco users to quit' as an important strategy to reduce the demand of tobacco. It is imperative that the tobacco control programmes provide cessation services at all levels of health care. This chapter presents finding based on information collected during the survey regarding the desire to quit; the contribution that healthcare providers make towards supporting tobacco users to quit, as well as various cessation initiatives including the current levels of success in quitting.

Key findings:

- *About two-thirds of current smokers and half of the SLT users are planning or thinking of quitting smoking and SLT use respectively.*

- *In past 12 months, 44.9% of smokers made attempts to quit smoking and 31.4% of SLT users made attempts to quit smokeless tobacco use.*

- *Nearly 7 in 10 smokers who visited health care provider in the last 12 months were asked by a health-care provider if they smoked tobacco and about two-thirds of them were advised to quit smoking.*

- *Six in 10 SLT users who visited health care provider in the last 12 months were asked by a health-care provider if they used SLT, and 57.2% of them were advised to quit SLT use.*

- *70% of the smokers and about two-thirds of SLT users who had made an attempt to quit in the past 12 months did not take assistance of any formal method of quitting.*

- *Counseling as a cessation method was the most commonly used method. 10.7% of smokers and 22.1% of SLT users who had made an attempt to quit in the past 12 months availed counseling as a cessation method.*

5.1 Quit attempts among tobacco users

Prevalence of quit attempt is assessed among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months prior to the survey. Table 5.1A (*p. 263*) reports the proportion of adult smokers who made a quit attempt, visited a health-care provider (HCP), and were asked about their smoking status and received advice by an HCP on quitting smoking.

5.1.1 Quit attempts among tobacco smokers

In the 12 months prior to survey, 44.9 percent of smokers made an attempt to quit smoking. A higher proportion of man smokers (45.4%) than woman smokers (24.5%) made a quit attempt. The proportion of smokers who made quit attempt varied across different divisions with highest rate of quit attempts in Chattogram division (63.9%) and lowest rate of quit attempts in Mymensingh division (30.7%) (Figure 5.1). There was no difference in prevalence of quit attempts among smokers in urban and rural areas (45.5% versus 44.7%) or by education level. With increase in age and wealth index the proportion of smokers who made a quit attempt increased but only moderately.

Figure 5.1: Percentage of smokers ≥15 years old who made a quit attempt and received health care provider assistance in the past 12 months, by division – GATS Bangladesh, 2017
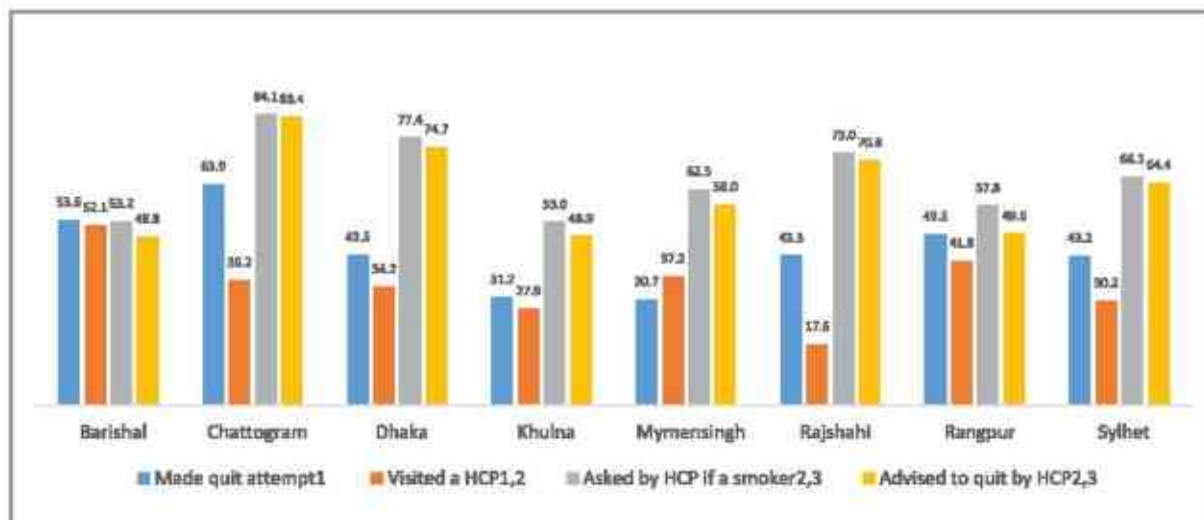
1 Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.
2 HCP = health care provider.
3 Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months.

5.1.2 Quit attempts among SLT users

About a third (31.4%) of SLT users attempted to quit SLT use in the 12 months prior to survey (Table 5.1B, *p. 264*). A higher proportion of woman users (33.8%) attempted to quit than man users (27.4%), reverse of what was seen for smoking. SLT users in urban areas (36.7%) have higher rate of quit attempts than those in rural areas (30.2%), though the differences are not significant at five percent level of significance. No statistically significant difference in quit attempt prevalence was observed by age, education level or wealth quintile. However, as for smoked tobacco, sizeable differences in quit attempt prevalence were observed by division with the highest prevalence in Chattogram (41.3%) and lowest in Sylhet (22.3%), Mymensingh (25.3%) and Khulna (25.4%) divisions (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Percentage of smokeless tobacco users* aged ≥15 years who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, by divisions – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
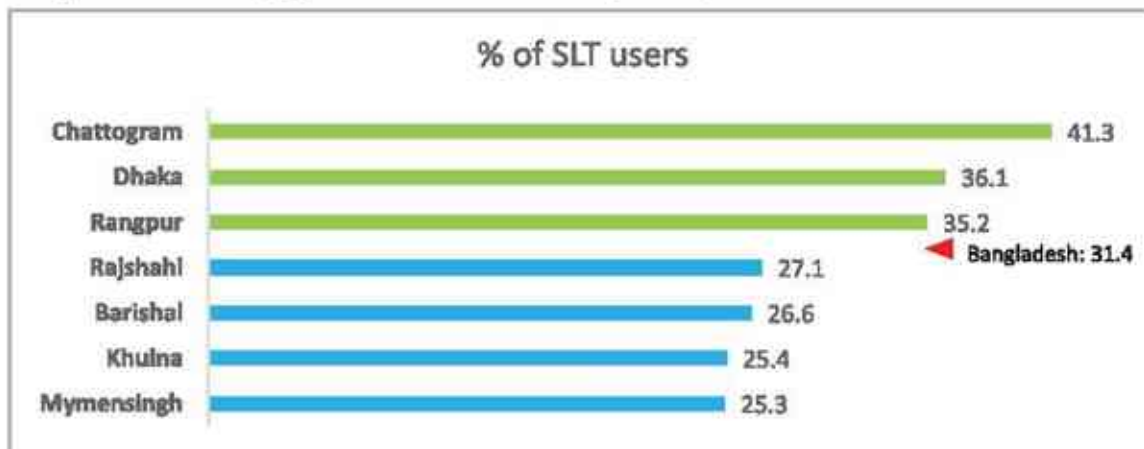
*Among current smokeless tobacco users and former smokeless tobacco users who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

5.2 Visits to health-care provider (HCP) by tobacco user and advice on quitting

5.2.1 Visits by tobacco users

One-third of the smokers (including current tobacco smokers and quitters in past 12 months) visited health-care provider during 12 months prior to survey (Table 5.1A, *p. 263*). More woman smokers (68.9%) and elderly smokers aged 65 years and above (52.3%) and those living in Barishal division (52.1) visited a HCP as compared to man smokers (32.4%), younger smokers aged 20–24 (24.7%) and those in other divisions, respectively. There was not much difference in the proportion of smokers visiting HCP by urban/rural residence, education level and wealth quintile.

More than one-half (53.2%) of smokeless tobacco users visited health care provider during 12 months prior to survey. The socio-demographic-economic and divisional differentials in the proportion of smokeless tobacco users who visited health care provider were similar to those observed in case of tobacco smokers (Table 5.1B, *p. 264*).

5.2.2 Health-care provider asking about tobacco use

Among the smokers who visited a HCP during previous 12 months, more than two-thirds of them (69.2%) were asked whether they smoke tobacco (Table 5.1A, *p. 263*). A higher proportion of older smokers aged 65 and above (84.3%) reported being asked about tobacco smoking compared to younger smokers aged 20–24 (31.2%). A large proportion (84.1%) of smokers from Chattogram division reported that HCP asked about their smoking status. No statistically significant differences were observed by urban/rural residence, education level, or household wealth quintile.

Six in ten (61.1%) of the smokeless tobacco users who visited health care provider were asked about their SLT use status (Table 5.1B, *p. 264*). A higher proportion of SLT users from Sylhet (77.0%) and Chattogram (70.9%) were asked about the SLT use status. Only a small (29.7%) proportion of younger smokers aged 15-24 were asked about the SLT use.

5.2.3 Advice by HCP to quit tobacco use

About two-thirds of smokers (65.8%) who visited health care provider were advised by the HCP to quit smoking (Table 5.1A, *p. 263*). Relatively higher proportion of elderly smokers (82.4%), smokers from the highest wealth quintile (75.8%) and from Chattogram (83.4%) division were advised by HCP to quit smoking. In contrast, low (25.2%) proportion of younger smokers aged 15–24 were advised by HCP to quit smoking.

Six in ten (57.2%) of the SLT users who visited health care provider, were advised to quit SLT. As 61.1% were asked about their SLT use status and 93% of them were asked to quit it. The differentials in the proportion of SLT users who were advised by health care provider to quit SLT use were similar to those observed in case of smokers. (Table 5.1B, *p. 264*).

5.3 Use of cessation methods by tobacco users

5.3.1 Use of cessation methods by smokers

Table 5.2A (*p. 265*) presents the percentage of smokers who tried to quit smoking by type of cessation method. The survey shows that only a small (0.2%) proportion of smokers used pharmacotherapy support, that included nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) and any

prescribed medicine. One in ten (10.7%) had counselling support and 3.3 percent used other means of support such as traditional methods (Ayurvedic, Unani etc.) and switching to SLT. More than two-thirds (69.7%) of the smokers who made a quit attempt in 12 months prior to survey made quit attempts on their own without any assistance or support.

A large proportion of younger smokers aged 15-24 (89.7%) and smokers in Sylhet division (91.1%) tried to quit smoking without any assistance.

5.3.2 Use of cessation methods by smokeless users

Table 5.2B (*p. 266*) presents the percentage of SLT users who attempted to quit SLT use in past 12 months by cessation method used by them. More than one-fifth (22.1%) SLT users attempted with counseling/advice and more than six in ten (64.6%) attempted without assistance. Similar to smokers, use of pharmacotherapy to quit SLT use was negligible. Attempting to quit SLT use without any assistance was more common among young users aged 15-24 (72.0%), among woman users (70.4%) and in Dhaka (84.9%) and Barishal (80.3%).

5.4 Interest in quitting smoking and SLT use

5.4.1 Interest in quitting smoking

Interest in quitting smoking was defined as percentage of current tobacco smokers who are planning to quit or thinking about quitting smoking. All the current smokers were asked about their plan for quitting smoking in five categories: planning to quit within the next month, thinking about quitting within the next 12 months, planning to quit someday but not in the next 12 months, not interested in quitting, and don't know. Data on these five categories of interest in quitting smoking is presented in Table 5.3A (*p. 267*) and Figure 5.3.

More than one in ten (11.3%) smokers were planning to quit next month and a little less than one-fifth (18.7%) were planning to quit within next 12 months (Table 5.3, *p. 267*). More than one-third (36.2%) current smokers reported that they will quit someday, but not in the next 12 months. Almost one in five smokers (18.0%) were not interested about quitting, i.e., they wanted to continue smoking. A sizeable proportion of the smokers (15.8%) reported as "Don't Know" as they were not sure whether they wanted to quit or continue smoking. In all about two-thirds (66.2%) of current smokers reported that they were planning or thinking of quitting smoking.

Figure 5.3: Percent distribution of current smokers by interest in quitting smoking, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
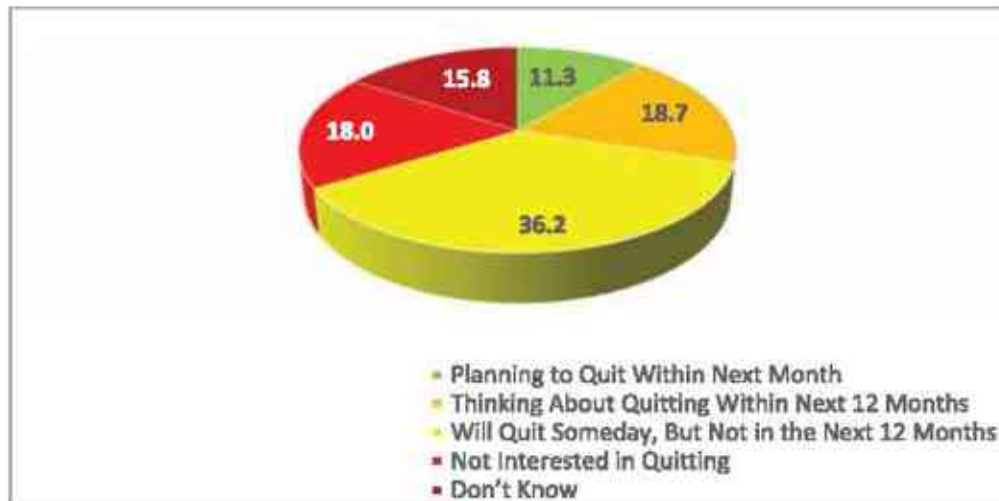
It is already stated that the prevalence of smoking among woman is quite low, however only 30% of woman smokers as compared to 67% of man smokers reported the plan to quit smoking. The proportion of smokers that planned to quit did not vary much across the categories of age, residence, education or wealth quintile. Large proportion (80%–82%) of smokers from Barishal, Chattogram and Rangpur reported the plan to quit smoking, whereas only 44.6% of smokers from Rajshahi reported so (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Percentage distribution of current smokers* ≥15 years old by interest in quitting smoking and division -- GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
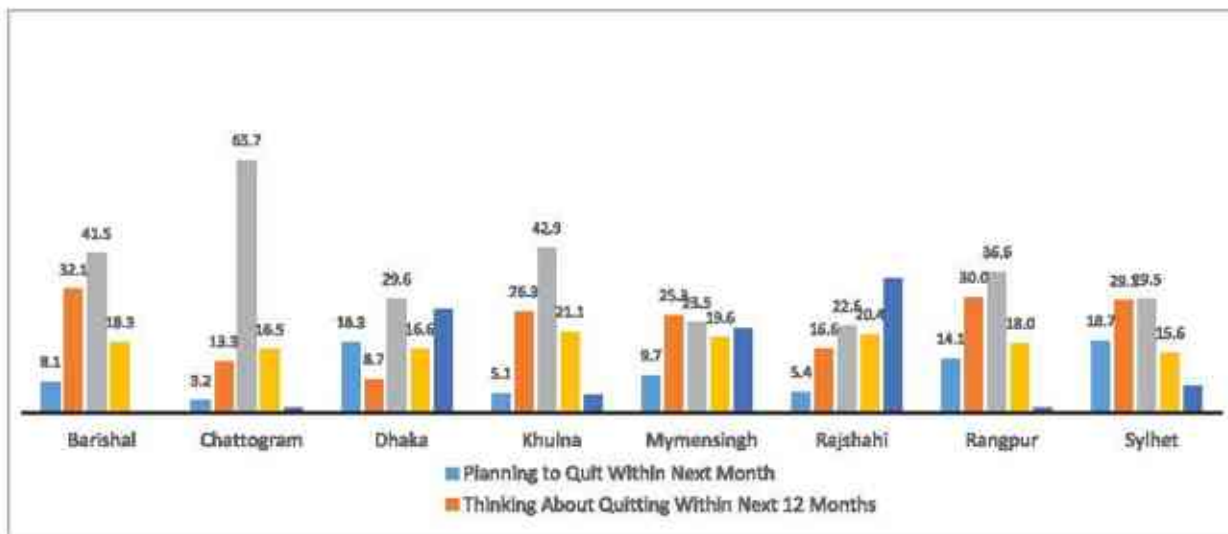
*among current daily or less than daily smokers.

Respective proportions for cigarette (Table 5.3A, *p. 267*) and *bidi* (Table 5.3B, *p. 268*) smokers show that 16.3% of cigarette smokers and 25.0% of *bidi* smokers were not planning to quit smoking cigarette and *bidi* smoking respectively. In addition, 16.3% of cigarette smokers and 13.1% of *bidi* smokers reported as "Don't Know" as they were not sure whether they wanted to quit or continue smoking. So, two-thirds (67.3%) of cigarette smokers and 61.9% of *bidi* smokers were planning or thinking of quitting smoking.

5.4.2 Interest in quitting smokeless tobacco

Every third of (33.2%) of the smokeless tobacco users reported not planning to quit smokeless tobacco use and 15.5% reported that they "Don't Know" of their plan (Table 5.3C, *p. 269*) and Figure 5.5). Little more than half (51.3%) of smokeless tobacco users reported planning to quit smokeless tobacco use. It is already reported in chapter four that prevalence of smokeless tobacco is higher among woman than man. A large proportion of woman SLT users (38.1%) reported that they did not plan to quit it and another 17.1% reported as they "Don't Know". So only about 44.8% of woman smokeless tobacco users were interested in quitting as compared to 61.9% of man SLT users.

Higher proportion of SLT users with less than secondary education (60.3%) and with secondary and above education (65.3%) reported plan to quit SLT use as compared to their other counterparts (47%-53%). The proportion of SLT users planning or thinking of quitting SLT use ranged from the lowest in Rajshahi (28.5%) to the highest in Rangpur (64.5%) (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.5: Percent distribution of current smokeless tobacco users by interest in quitting smoking, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

- 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
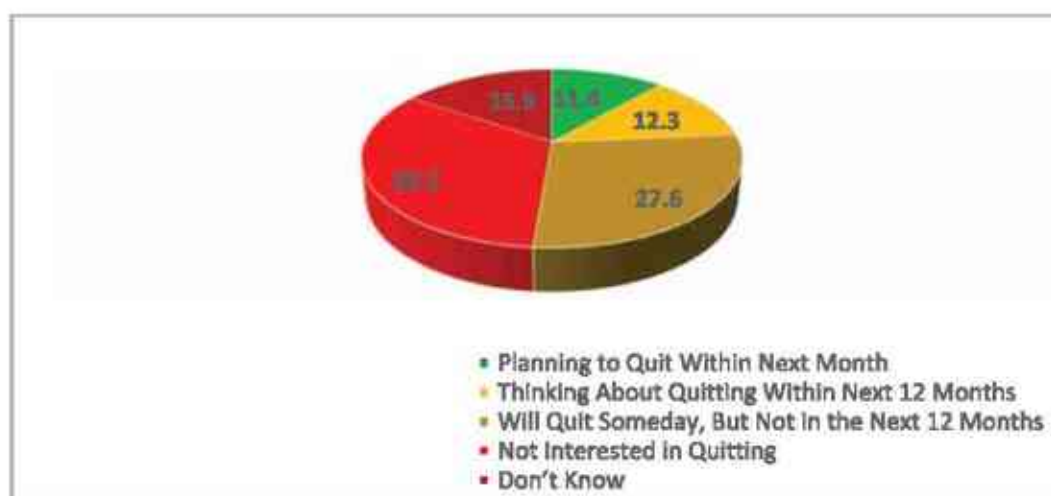
Figure 5.6: Percentage of current smokeless tobacco users planning of thinking of quitting smokeless tobacco use by divisions, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

% SLT users

Division	%
Rajshahi	28.5
Sylhet	45.7
Dhaka	46.5
Chattogram	54.5
Barishal	54.7
Khulna	56.7
Mymensingh	58.8
Rangpur	64.4

Bangladesh: 51.3
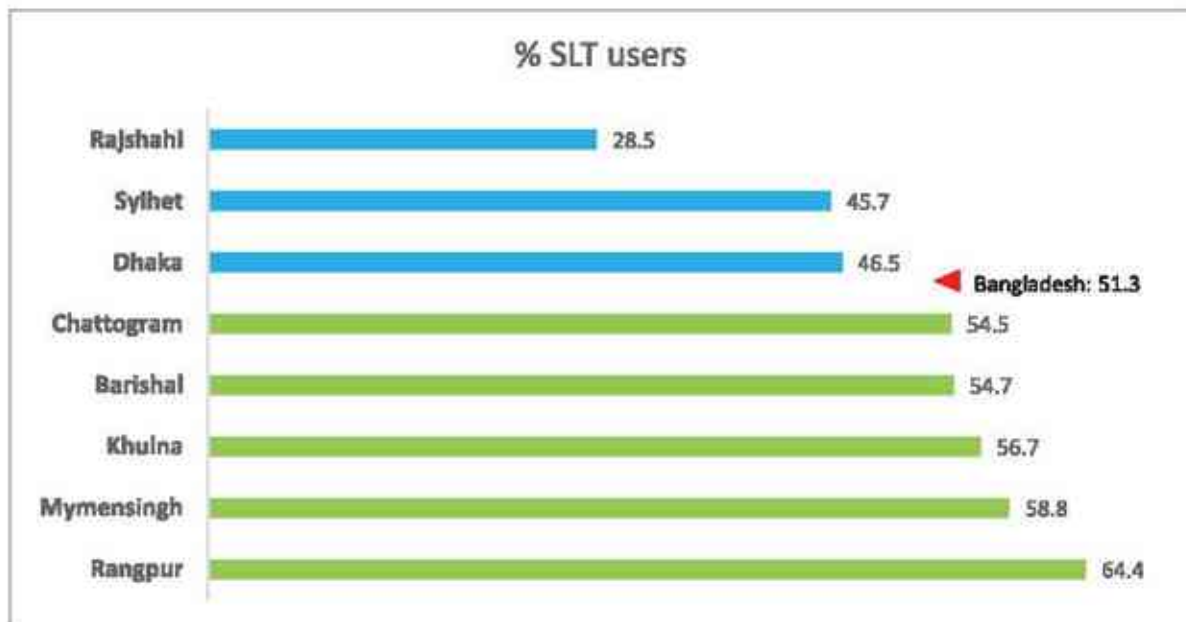
6. Secondhand Smoke

Tobacco smoke contains over 7000 chemicals, including at least 250 toxins, 69 of which are proven carcinogens. A large body of epidemiological research has established the link between second hand smoke (SHS) exposure and increased morbidity and mortality. Besides causing lung cancer, exposure to SHS also results in cardiovascular diseases, respiratory ailments, worsening of asthma and many other ailments.[41]

Prohibition on smoking in public places and public transports in Bangladesh came in to effect after the 2005 Tobacco Control Act[42] but its scope of legislation was very limited. Considering the adverse health impact of SHS on non-smokers, Government of Bangladesh amended the Act in 2013[43] and widened the definition of public place and public transport where smoking was prohibited to protect the health of non-smokers. According to this amended Act, smoking is banned in most of the indoor places and transports. However, managers of public places can designate smoking areas following the instructions set in the Rules[44]. Nonetheless, in health-care facilities and schools no such designated smoking areas are allowed, as these places are supposed to be 100% smoke-free. Therefore, the policy context of SHS exposure after GATS 2009 has been changed. The Global Youth Tobacco Survey of 2013 showed that more than 40% of students aged 13-15 years were exposed to SHS in public places[45].

The module on SHS in GATS 2017 explores exposure to SHS at home and at different places that people generally visit. This chapter on second hand smoke discusses the extent of exposure to SHS at indoor workplaces, at home and at various public places. Public places are categorized into seven groups: government buildings; health care facilities; restaurants or other public eating joints; night clubs and bars; public transportation; cinema hall or theatre and any workplace that respondents visit. Data are analysed separately for smokers and non-smokers to get a better measure of the prevalence of SHS, and to estimate the proportion of non-smokers who are exposed to SHS.

Key findings:

- *About 4 in 10 adults are exposed to tobacco smoke at home.*
- *Among those who work indoors, 42.7% were exposed to SHS at indoor workplaces in the 30 days preceding the survey.*
- *Little more than half of the adults who visited respective public places, reported exposure to SHS in any of the seven public places.*
- *About one-fourth of all adults were exposed to SHS in public transports.*

6.1 SHS exposure in indoor workplaces

Table 6.1 (*p. 270*) presents the prevalence and estimated numbers of adults exposed to SHS in indoor workplaces over the preceding 30 days, according to selected background characteristics among those respondents who work outside home – indoors or both indoors and outdoors. Information on exposure to SHS in indoor workplaces was elicited from those who work outside the home and usually work indoors. A little more than four in 10 (42.7%) were exposed to SHS at indoor workplaces. A higher proportion of man (48.2%) reported exposure to SHS than woman (19.2%). Extent of SHS exposure at workplaces was higher in rural (48.1%) than urban areas (33.9%). Elderly people (50.1%), people having primary or less than primary education (50.6%–52.6%) and those belonging to middle wealth class (51.1%) reported higher level of SHS exposure at their indoor workplaces, in comparison to their respective counterparts. SHS exposure was the highest in Mymensingh (66.2%) and the lowest in Dhaka (32.7%) (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Percentage of adults aged ≥15 years exposed to second-hand smoke in workplaces by division, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
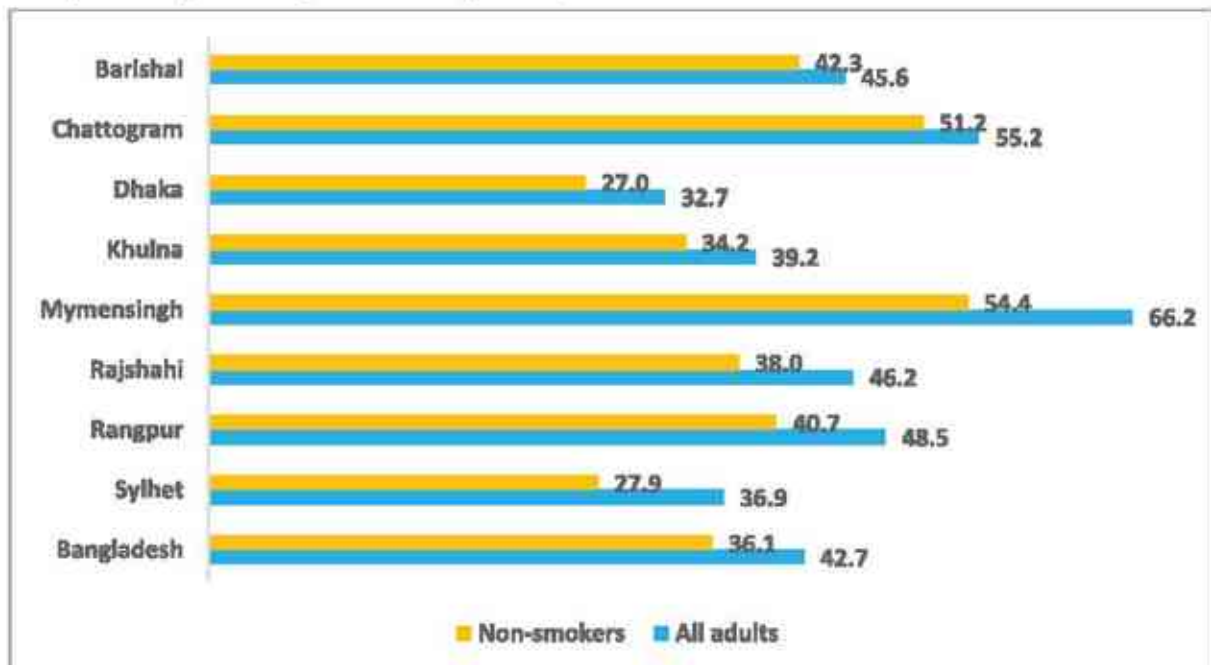
Non-smokers were exposed to SHS because of their co-workers' smoking at the workplace. Among non-smokers working out of home, 36.1% were exposed to SHS in indoor workplaces. The exposure was higher among man (42.0%), those living in rural areas (41.8%), having primary education (47.2%), and people in the middle wealth quintile (45.2%). Among the non-smokers, the exposure to SHS was the highest in Mymensingh (54.4%) and the lowest in Dhaka (27.0%).

Overall 8.1 million (7.4 million man and 0.7 million woman) adults were exposed to SHS in indoor workplaces. Although Dhaka division had the lowest prevalence of SHS at indoor workplaces, the largest number of adults (2.5 million) were exposed to SHS there because of the large number of workers. Among the non-smokers, 5.1 million were exposed to SHS in indoor workplaces; out of them 4.4 million were man (Table 6.1, *p. 270*).

6.2 Exposure to SHS at home

Respondents were asked about their exposure to SHS at home. These results are among the adults who reported smoking inside their home on daily, weekly or monthly basis. Overall, 39.0% were exposed to SHS at their home. Relatively higher proportion of man (41.8%), those from the lowest wealth quintile (50.5%), having no formal education (49.4%), living in rural areas (42.0%) and from the Mymensingh division (66.2%) were exposed to SHS at home in comparison to their respective counterparts.

One third (33.3%) of the non-smokers were exposed to SHS at home. The exposure was relatively higher among those who had little or no education (41%), persons from the lowest wealth quintile (39.1%) and those living in Mymensingh division (52.4%).

Figure 6.2: Percentage of adults aged ≥15 years exposed to second-hand smoke at home by division, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
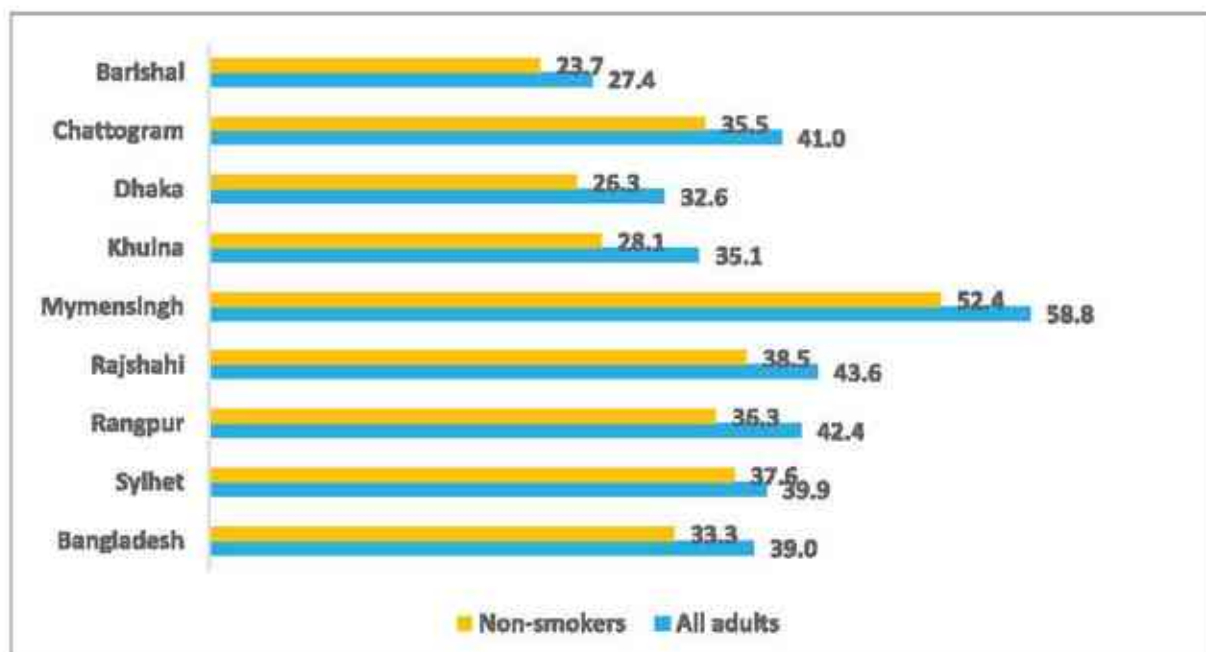
Overall 40.8 million (20.9 million man and 19.8 million woman) adults were exposed to SHS at their homes. The largest number was from Dhaka division (9.1 million). Among the non-

smokers 28.6 million were exposed to SHS in their homes; out of them 19.5 million were woman (Table 6.2, *p. 271*).

6.3 SHS exposure in various public places

Prevention of exposure to SHS was one of the main thrusts of the tobacco control Act 2013. Sites identified for prohibition on smoking in the Act and its Rules were government buildings, health-care facilities, restaurants, café, and public transports such as bus, train, motorized boats etc. Table 6.3 (*p. 272*) and Figure 6.3 present the prevalence of SHS exposure in seven public places/transports- government buildings, health care facilities, schools, universities, restaurants, café/coffee shops/tea stalls and public transport- during the 30 days period preceding survey. It may be noted that the prevalence of SHS at public places also depends on the proportion of adults visiting these places.

Figure 6.3: Percentage of adults aged ≥15 years exposed to second-hand smoke at different public places, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
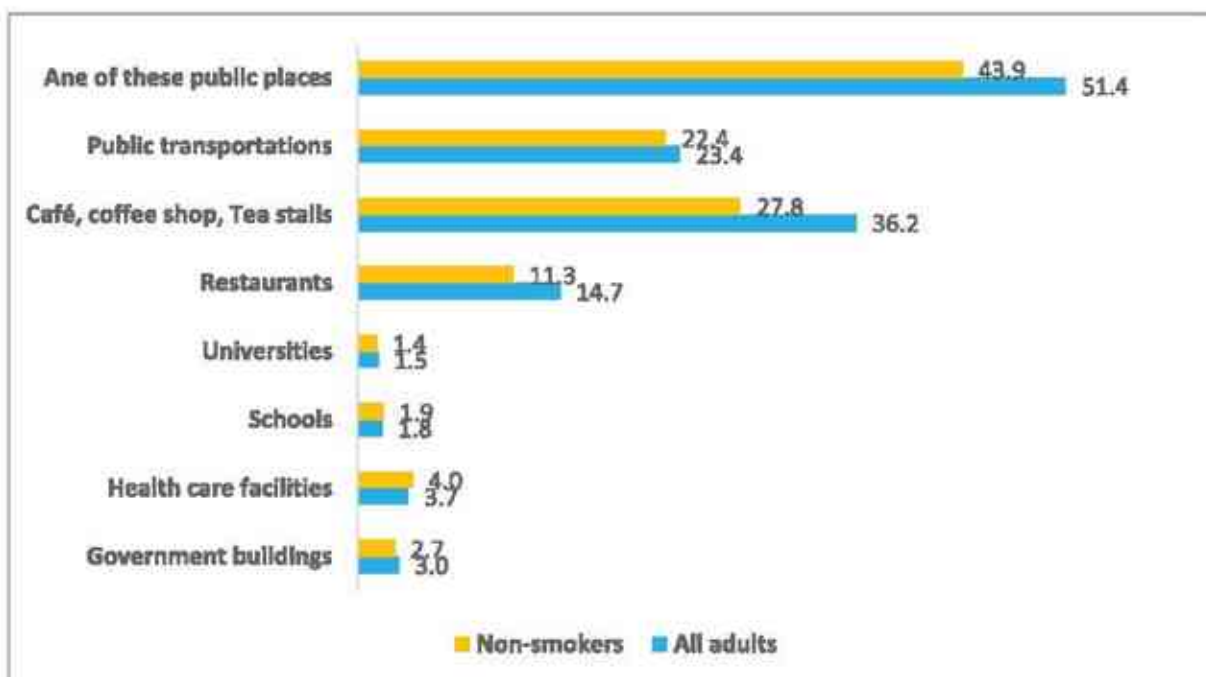
The places where a large proportion of adults was exposed to SHS, were restaurants (14.7%), café/ coffee shop or tea stall (36.2%) and transports (23.4%). In other public places, like, government buildings (3.0%), health care facilities (3.7%), schools (1.8%) and universities (1.5%) less than four percent of adults were exposed to SHS. More than half (51.4%) of all adults in 30 days prior to survey were exposed to SHS in any of these places/transports. In each of these seven places a large proportion of man than woman were exposed to SHS.

More than three-fourths (78.8%) of adult man were affected by SHS than woman (25.2%). A part of the sex differentials in the exposure to SHS at public places may be due to the lesser proportion of woman visiting different public places or travelling by public transport. The proportion exposed to SHS in public places was lower among elderly aged 65 and above (44.7%), those with no formal education (46.7%) and those from the lowest wealth quintile (44.3%). Among the non-smokers the exposures to SHS showed a similar trend.

The exposure to SHS by divisions among all adults and non-smokers is shown in Figure 6.4. Overall, the exposure ranged from 36.8% in Sylhet to 55.2% in Dhaka.

Figure 6.4: Percentage of adults aged ≥15 years exposed to second-hand smoke at any* public place by division, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.
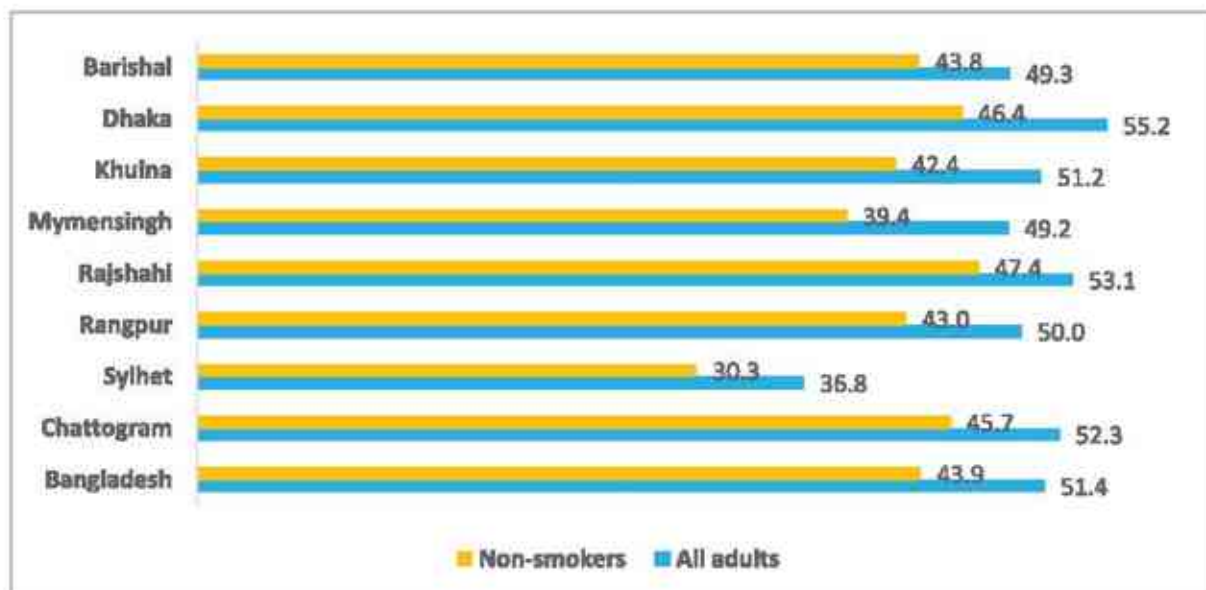
*Any of the seven places - government building, health care facility, schools, universities, restaurants, café/ coffee shops/ Tea stalls and public transport.

7. Economics

The economic aspect of tobacco use has multiple dimensions, as many stakeholders are involved in it. Taxes on tobacco products generate a substantial proportion of tax revenue for the Government. At the same time, tobacco consumption imposes high direct and indirect costs on the national economy in the form of treatment for chronic non-communicable diseases, deaths and disabilities attributable to tobacco consumption and exposure to SHS.

Households of tobacco users incur expenses on buying tobacco products. Studies have shown that the proportion of monthly expenditure due to purchase of tobacco products can be as high as 10%, average being around 5% of the household income[46] [1]. GATS 2017 explored two aspects of the economics of tobacco use: a) source or place of purchasing cigarette, *bidi* and SLT, and b) expenditure incurred by cigarette, *bidi* smokers and SLT users, on a monthly basis as well as on the last purchase of these products.

Key Findings:

- *Almost all current smokers bought manufactured cigarettes and bidis from Stores/Street vendors/Tea stalls*
- *Median expenditure of current cigarette smokers on manufactured cigarettes was 716 Taka/ month*
- *Median expenditure for a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes was 59.3 Taka*

7.1 Source of last purchase of cigarettes and *bidis*

Table 7.1 (*p. 274*) presents the most common source of last purchase of cigarettes among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes. Three most common sources were stores/shops (48.3%), street vendors (37.0%) and tea stalls (14.4%). This was similar across sex, age, residence, and wealth index categories. Purchase sources were largely similar for *bidi* and SLT also (Tables 7.1A, *p. 275* and 7.1B, *p. 276*).

7.2 Expenditure on cigarettes and *bidis*

The information on money spent on last purchase and the quantity purchased of cigarette and *bidi* was collected from daily and occasional/ less than daily smokers. Average expenditure for cigarette (Table 7.2A, *p. 277*) and *bidi* (Table 7.2B, *p. 278*) for cigarette and *bidi* smokers respectively was calculated. The average values were influenced by some extreme high values of last purchase (potentially due to large volume of purchase) by some smokers. Therefore, median cost rather than average cost may be considered.

The median spending of a current cigarette smoker is 716.0 Taka/ month on manufactured cigarettes whereas the median expenditure of a current *bidi* smoker is 150.4 Taka/month. Median price per pack of manufactured cigarettes and *bidis* of 20 sticks was 59.3 and 11.7 Taka, respectively. Median number of sticks of cigarettes and *bidis* in the last purchase were 2.8 and 24.2 sticks respectively. The usual size of *bidi* pack is 25 sticks per pack, while two pack sizes are available for cigarettes:10 and 20 sticks per pack. However, for international comparability the cost calculations are based on pack of 20 sticks. It can be observed that the wealthiest group, those having secondary and higher education, and those living in urban area and in Dhaka division spent highest amount on cigarette purchase in comparison to their respective counterparts. The poorest, those living in urban area and in Sylhet division spent highest amount on purchase of *bidi*. It is interesting and logical to note that *bidi* use was rather rare among youngest people (15–24 years), people having secondary and higher education and the richest group (Table 7.2B, *p. 278*). However, no use of *bidi* (less than 25 unweighted cases) in Chattogram division is surprising, which warrants further investigation and research.

8. Media

Media is a strong platform to shape opinions, attitudes, and behaviors among individuals and communities. It serves as a key source of health knowledge and literacy related to adverse effect of tobacco and SHS. On the other hand, advertisement and promotion of tobacco products on various media channels – influence initiation of tobacco use especially at younger ages, higher consumption, and may negatively affect quitting efforts – and are detrimental to tobacco control initiatives. Use of media to provide information about harmful effects of tobacco and exposure to SHS may shape up the community attitude and opinion to avoid or prevent tobacco use and SHS. Therefore, a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertisements, promotion and sponsorship using media is necessary to curb the tobacco epidemic (Article 13 of WHO FCTC). However, this ban must be complete and apply to all marketing and promotional categories. Article 11 of WHO FCTC require comprehensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns using different media channels and Article 12 require implementation of Graphic Health Warnings (GHW)/Plain Packaging (PP) to spread anti-tobacco messages.

Tobacco control legislation in Bangladesh bans all forms of advertisement and promotion of tobacco products, yet some evidence suggests continuation of use of various means of direct and indirect advertisement by the media. In Bangladesh Global Youth Tobacco Survey in 2013, 30.0% of students aged 13–15 years noticed tobacco advertisements or promotions at points of sale, while 6.3% of the students reported having been offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative. Therefore, enforcement and monitoring of implementation of the advertising, promotion and sponsorship ban is important. The Government has taken various steps to ensure effective enforcement of tobacco control law that includes activation of district and sub-district taskforces for TC law enforcement and conduct trainings for authorized offices and taskforce members. The legislations made it compulsory for the industry to provide specific graphical health warnings (GHW) on packages of all tobacco products. Seven rotating warnings for smoking tobacco and two rotating warnings for smokeless tobacco products are to be used on three-monthly rotation basis. This chapter describes the findings of the survey on perceptions of adults age 15 and above of anti-smoking and anti-smokeless information in various mass media and public places, health warnings on different tobacco products and all forms of tobacco advertising.

Key findings:

- *More than half (55.9%) of adults noticed anti-smoking information in the media and public places.*
- *Almost all current smokers (92.5%) noticed a health warning on cigarette packages and 8 in 10 current cigarette smokers thought of quitting because of the health warning on packages.*
- *About four in ten (39.6% and 36.5%) of adults noticed cigarette and bidi marketing activities respectively. About on fourth adults noticed smokeless tobacco marketing.*

8.1 Anti-smoking Information in various places

Table 8.1A (*p. 279*) presents the proportion of adults aged ≥15 years who noticed anti-smoking information during the last 30 days in various places according to their smoking status, and by selected socio-demographic characteristics. Overall, 55.9% of adults (59.9% of smokers and 55.0% of non-smokers) noticed anti- smoking information in newspapers or magazines, or on television, radio, billboards, posters or other locations. The common sources reported were television (45.8%), posters (20.6%), billboards (16.6%), and newspapers (9.9%). Only a small proportion of adults mentioned radio (1.9%) and magazines (1.9%). Man (60.6%), young persons aged 15-24 (67.0%), those residing in urban areas (67.7%) and persons in the richest wealth quintile (74.3%) were more likely to report noticing anti-smoking information on any media or in any location than their respective counterparts. Similar pattern of differentials by residence, sex, age and wealth index were noticed among smokers and non-smokers as well.

8.2 Anti-smokeless tobacco information in various places

Table 8.1B (*p. 281*) presents the proportion of adults aged ≥15 years who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information during the last 30 days in various places is according to respondent's smokeless tobacco use status by sex, age, residence and wealth index. Overall, about 31.5% noticed anti- smokeless tobacco information either in newspapers or magazines or on television, radio, billboards, posters or other locations, with not much difference between users and non-users. The most commonly reported media sources/ locations were television (23.4%), posters (11.8%), and billboards (8.4%) and newspapers (5.1%). A small proportion reported hearing anti-smokeless tobacco messages on radio (1.3%) and in magazines (1.3%). The proportion of adults who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information did not vary much by sex and age. Urban residents (36.3%) and respondents in the highest wealth quintile (39.2%) were more likely to report noticing an anti-smokeless tobacco

message than those from rural areas (30%) and from the lowest wealth quintile (20.9%), respectively. Similar socio-demographic differentials were observed among users and non-users (Table 8.1 b, *p. 281*).

Figure 8.1: Percentage of adults (aged ≥15 years) who noticed anti-tobacco information* during the last 30 days in various places, by divisions – GATS Bangladesh, 2017

% Smokers

Division	Value
Sylhet	87.1
Rangpur	88.2
Rajshahi	92.4
Mymensingh	92.7
Khulna	93.4
Dhaka	93.5
Chattogram	94.4
Barishal	97.4

Bangladesh: 92.5
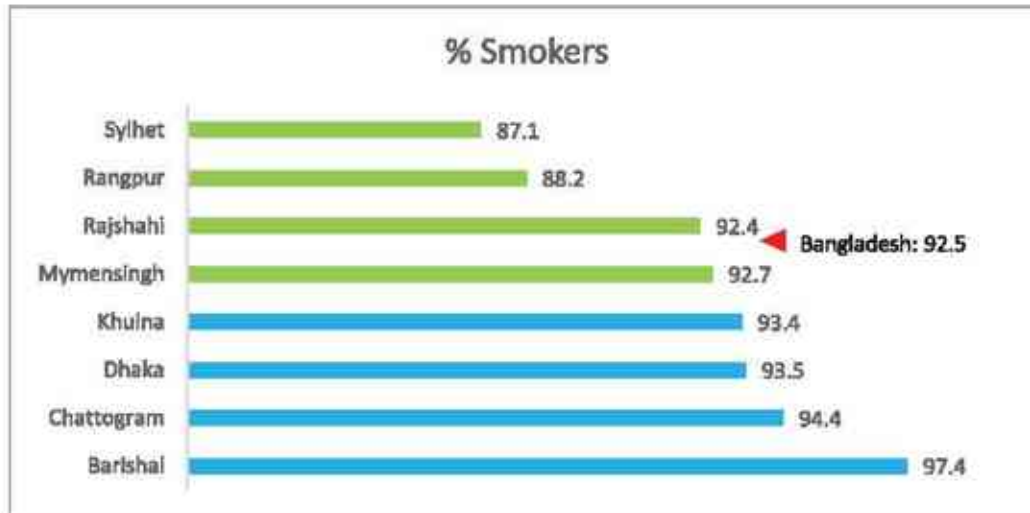
* Noticing anti-tobacco information includes noticing anti-cigarette/ anti-*bidi*/anti-smokeless tobacco information.

8.3 Noticing of health warning label on cigarette and *bidi* packages

Table 8.2 (*p. 283*) shows the percentage of current tobacco users who noticed health warnings on various tobacco packages during the last 30 days and considered quitting because of the warning labels. Among current tobacco smokers, 92.5% noticed health warnings on cigarette packages, of which 75.6% thought about quitting smoking because of those health warnings. A higher percentage of man compared to woman smokers (93.5% vs. 50.6%), young people aged 15–24 years compared to older persons aged 65 and above (96.9% vs 84.9%), those having secondary or higher education compared to people with no formal education (98.0% vs 86.5%) and smokers from the highest wealth quintile compared to those from the lowest wealth quintile (96.8% versus 86.9%) noticed health warnings on cigarette packages. Among all the divisions, people living in Barishal (97.4%) reported the highest proportion of noticing warnings. Barishal also had the highest proportion of adult tobacco smokers who thought about quitting tobacco because of the warnings (89.8%). (Figure 8.2). The proportion of tobacco users who wanted to quit because of the package warning in rural and urban areas were essentially similar (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.2: Percentage of current tobacco users ≥15 years old who noticed health warnings on various tobacco packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by divisions – GATS Bangladesh, 2017

% SLT users and smokers

Division	SLT users	Smokers
Barishal	51.7	89.8
Chattogram	42.0	77.4
Dhaka	46.7	68.7
Khulna	36.4	85.7
Mymensingh	44.8	86.3
Rajshahi	15.6	68.6
Rangpur	42.3	74.0
Sylhet	44.8	76.2
Bangladesh	41.1	75.6

■ Smokers ■ SLT users
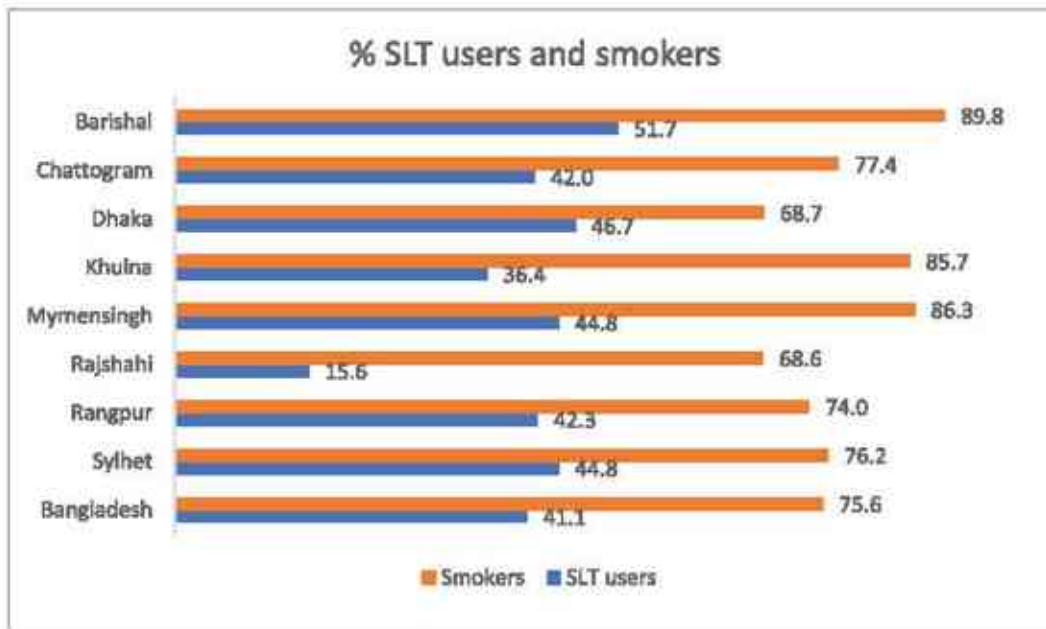
Figure 8.3: Percentage of current tobacco users ≥15 years old who noticed health warnings on various tobacco packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by residence – GATS Bangladesh, 2017

% SLT users and smokers

	Urban		Rural	
	Noticed health warnings	Thought about quitting	Noticed health warnings	Thought about quitting
Smokeless tobacco users	58.1	44.6	53.0	40.3
Tobacco smokers	95.3	74.3	91.6	76

■ Smokeless tobacco users ■ Tobacco smokers
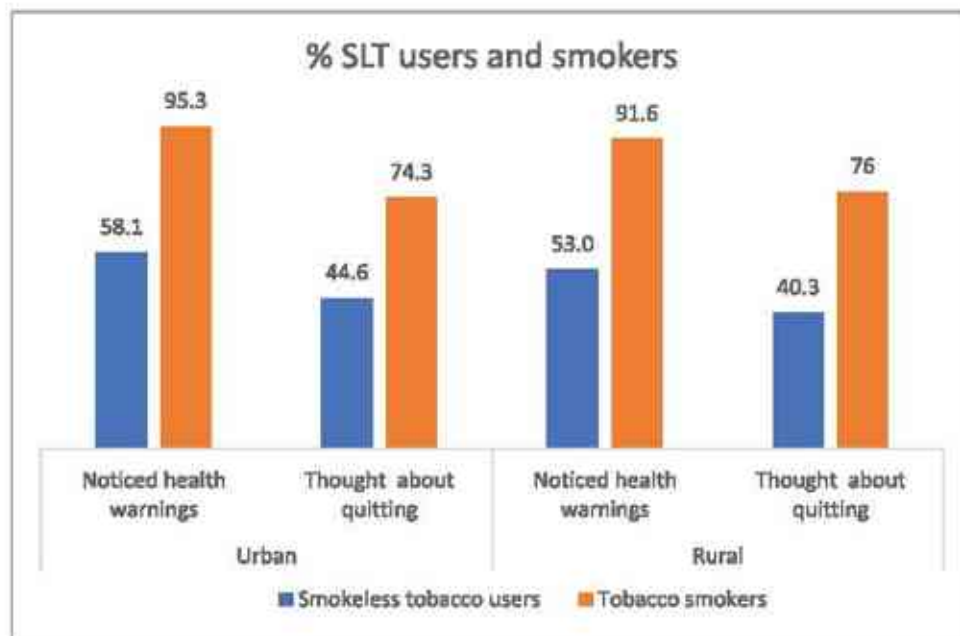
8.4 Tobacco marketing in various public places

8.4.1 Noticing of cigarette marketing in various public places

Table 8.3 (*p. 285*) shows the percentage of adults who noticed in last 30 days cigarette marketing in different public places and media, such as, stores where cigarettes are sold, television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers or magazines, internet and cinemas, as well as cigarette promotion by means such as free samples, selling at sale price, distribution of coupons and free gifts. Overall 39.6% of adults noticed some cigarette advertisement, sponsorship or promotion. The most common site for noticing cigarette advertisement was in a store/shops where cigarettes were sold (15.1%). Other sites reported by a sizeable proportion of respondents included posters (6.8%), television (2.9%), public transportation (2.1%), internet (1.3%) and public walls (1.1%) (Table 8.3, *p. 285*). The most common type of promotion noticed was distribution of free samples (4.0%) and free gifts/discounts on other products (3.8%). Other promotion activities noticed were giving away coupons (2.6%) and clothing items with a brand name or logo (2.4%) of cigarette brand. A higher percentage of man compared to woman (49.1% vs 27.6%), younger respondents (aged 15–24 years) compared to older people (aged 25 years and above) (47.9% vs. 36.4%) and those living in urban areas compared to those in rural areas (49.3% vs 36.6%) noticed some advertisements or promotions.

Overall a higher proportion of smokers reported noticing the advertisements, sponsorship and promotions compared to non-smokers (53.6% versus 36%). Table 8.3A (*p. 286*) and 8.3B (*p. 287*) presents the exposure to tobacco advertising among smokers and non-smokers, respectively by selected socio-demographic characteristics. Similarly, socio-demographic differentials in the proportion of those who noticed cigarette advertisement or promotion were observed among both smokers and non-smokers, though magnitude of such differentials were higher among smokers.

Figure 8.4: Percentage of current tobacco smokers ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette advertisements during the last 30 days in various places, by residence – GATS Bangladesh, 2017
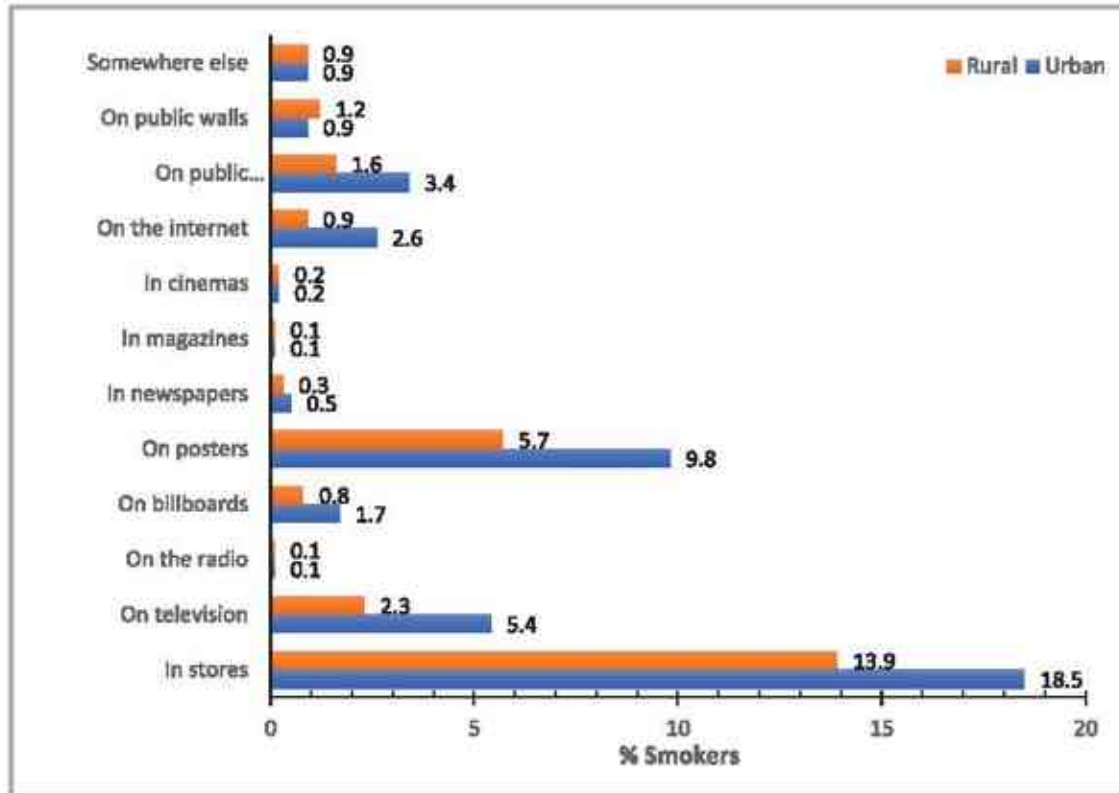
Figure 8.5: Percentage of current tobacco smokers ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette promotions during the last 30 days in various places, by residence – GATS Bangladesh, 2017
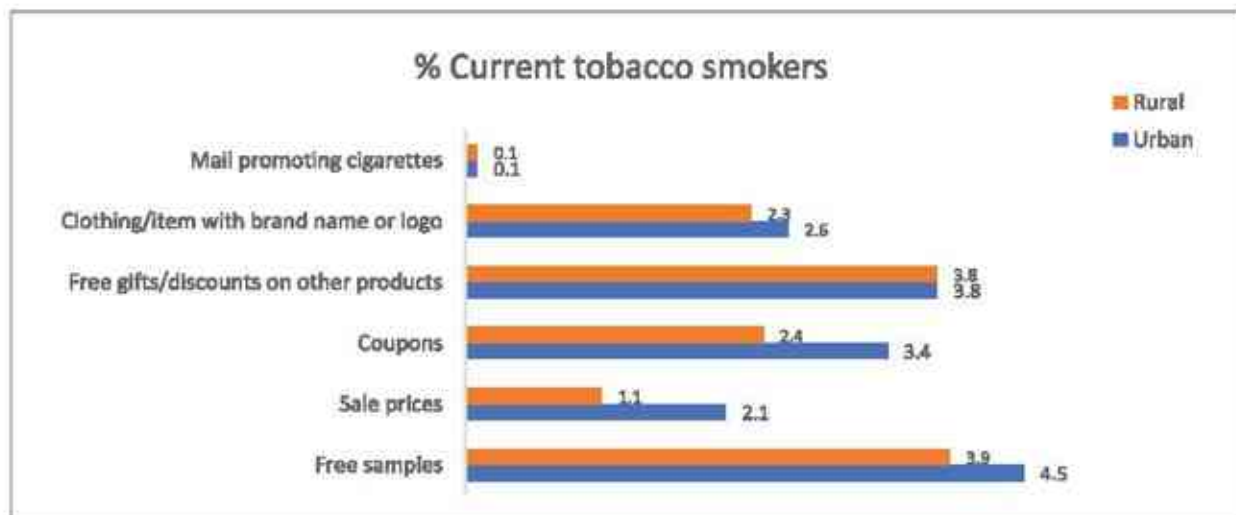
8.4.2 Noticing of *bidi* marketing in various public places

Table 8.4 (*p. 289*) presents the percentage of adults who noticed *bidi* marketing in public places and media in the last 30 days by selected socio-demographic characteristics. The percentage of adults who noticed some *bidi* advertisement, sponsorship or promotion was 36.5%, little lower than that reported for cigarettes (39.6%). The most common site for noticing *bidi* advertisements was in stores/shops (7.6%) and posters (5.0%), as also the case for cigarettes. The most common type of *bidi* promotion noticed was distributing free gifts/ discounts on products (1.7%), clothing/ item with brand name or logo (1.5%), free samples (1.2%) and coupons (1.0%). The proportion who noticed *bidi* marketing was almost similar across all the five wealth quintiles among both in smokers (Table 8.4A, *p. 290*) and no-smokers (Table 8.4B, *p. 292*).

Figure 8.6: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed *bidi* advertisements during the last 30 days in various places - GATS Bangladesh, 2017
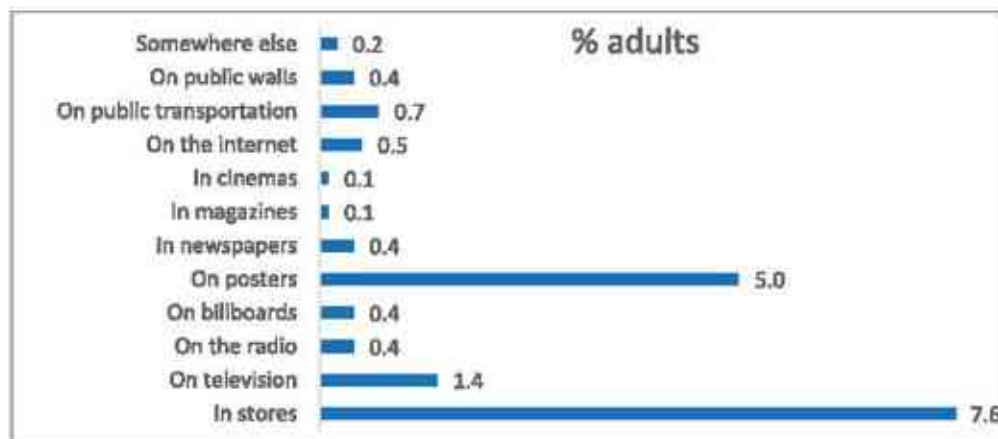
8.4.3 Noticing of smokeless tobacco marketing in various public places

Table 8.5 (*p. 293*) presents the distribution of adults who noticed marketing of smokeless tobacco products in public places and media in the last 30 days. Almost one-quarter (24.4%) of people noticed smokeless tobacco product advertisement somewhere/ sponsorship or promotion by various means. The most common site of advertisement was stores/shops (4.7%) where smokeless tobacco is sold. The second most common site was either of television or posters (1.6%). Less than one percent of adults noticed smokeless tobacco advertisement in other sites. The most common type of promotion noticed was distributing free gifts/discounts on other products (1.2%). A larger proportion of woman (42.1%) noticed advertisement or promotion as compared to man (14.9%). These sex differentials were observed among both smokeless tobacco users (Table 8.5A, *p. 294*) and non-users (Table 8.5B, *p. 296*).

Figure 8.7: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed smokeless tobacco advertisements during the last 30 days in various places – GATS Bangladesh, 2017
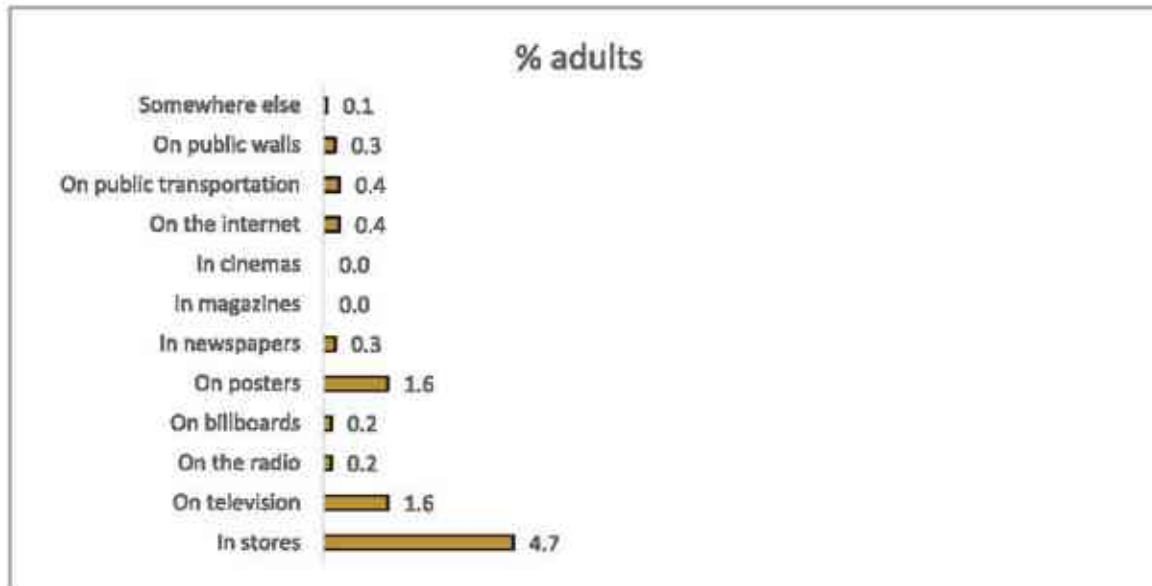
9. Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

Despite conclusive evidence on the dangers of tobacco use and exposure to SHS, relatively few tobacco users understand the full extent of the health risks involved. People may know generally that tobacco use is harmful, but they may not be aware of the specific diseases caused by smoking. It has been shown that knowledge of specific harms of tobacco helps increase in people's motivation for quitting and initiating tobacco use by the non-users. The knowledge about harmful effects of SHS also helps in better implementation of smoke free policies and empowerment of non-smokers.

This chapter presents the beliefs among the population aged 15 years and older about the health effects of tobacco use in various forms, such as smoked and SLT, as well as of the adverse health effects caused by exposure to SHS.

Key findings:

- *97.1% of adults believe that smoking causes serious illness*
- *93.1% of adults believe that exposure to other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers*
- *94.3% of adults believe SLT use causes serious illness*

9.1 Beliefs about health effects of tobacco use

9.1.1 Health effects of tobacco smoking

The survey collects information on general beliefs about the health effects of tobacco smoking, as well as on its role in causing various diseases. Table 9.1 (*p. 298*) shows the percentages of adults who believe that smoking causes serious illness, stroke, heart attack, lung cancer and long-term respiratory distress by current smoking status and selected demographic characteristics. Overall, most of the adults (97.1%) in Bangladesh believe that smoking causes serious illnesses and the proportion that believe that smoking causes serious illness is essentially same across various socio-demographic groups. Though, almost all the adults were aware that smoking causes serious illness, the proportion of adults that is able to recall specific diseases caused by smoking is much lower. Almost 95% of the adults are aware that smoking causes lung cancer (94.8), but less than 90% believe that smoking causes heart attack (89.5%) and stroke (88.9%). Relatively higher proportion of man, young persons and those living in urban areas are aware that smoking causes heart attack and stroke as compared to their respective counterparts. Though, across all the divisions, the proportion aware that smoking causes serious illness and lung cancer did not differ much, the proportion that believed that smoking can cause heart attack and stroke was higher in

Chattogram and lower in Mymensingh and Sylhet. (Figure 9.1). The differentials in the level of knowledge persisted even among smokers and non-smokers.

Figure 9.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking causes serious illness, stroke, heart attack, lung cancer, or long term respiratory disease, by divisions between current smokers and non-smokers – GATS Bangladesh, 2017
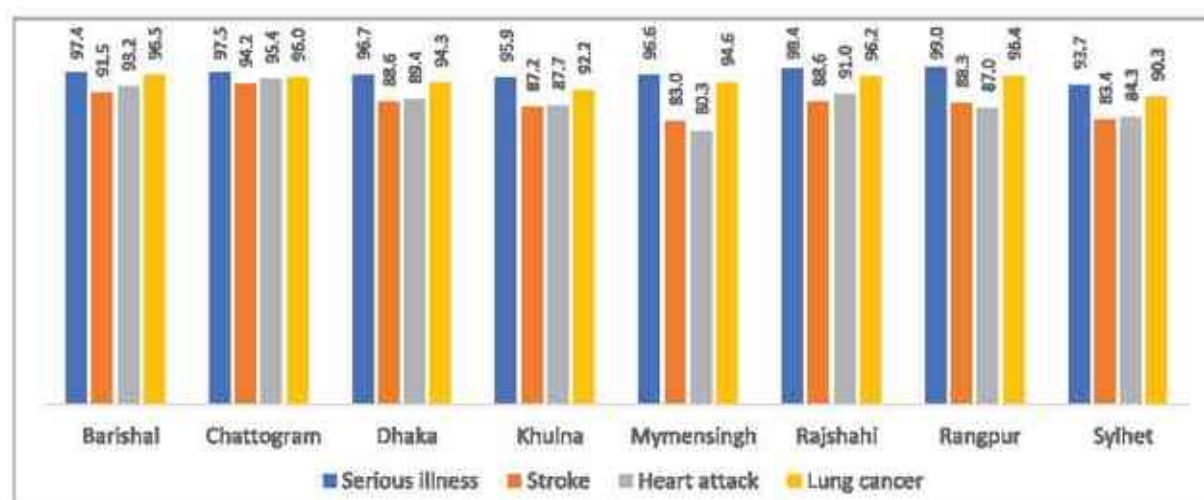
9.1.2 Health effects of SLT use

Table 9.2 (*p. 301*) presents the beliefs of adult Bangladeshi people regarding health effects of SLT. While more than nine in ten (94.3%) adults believed that SLT causes serious illnesses, eight to nine in ten adults were aware that use of SLT can cause mouth cancer (91.1%), heart attack (82.5%) and stroke (82.0%). There was very little difference in the extent that man and woman, and adults from urban and rural areas aware of serious illnesses caused by use of SLT. A significantly higher proportion of younger respondents aged 15-24, adults with education secondary and above and those from the highest wealth quintile was aware of health impact of smokeless tobacco use compared to their respective counterparts. A similar trend persists even among groups of SLT users and non-users.

Figure 9.2: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that using SLT causes serious illness, stroke, heart attack, or cancer of the mouth, by SLT use status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017
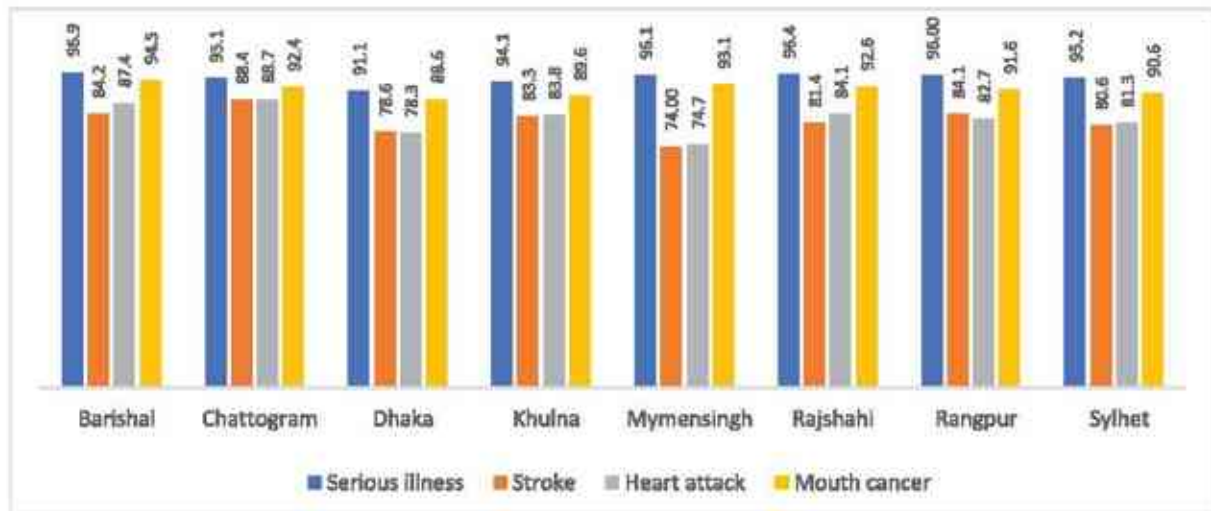
9.2 Belief on health effects of second-hand smoke

Table 9.3 (*p. 304*) presents information on the percentage of adults who believe breathing other's smoke (exposure to SHS) causes serious illness. Overall, 93.1% of adults (94.0% smokers and 92.9% non-smokers) believe that breathing other people's smoke can cause serious illness. Proportion aware of this is lower among woman, elderly (aged 65 and above), with no formal education and those from the lowest wealth quintile.

Figure 9.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old and who are current smokers* and non-smokers† who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers, by division – GATS Bangladesh, 2017
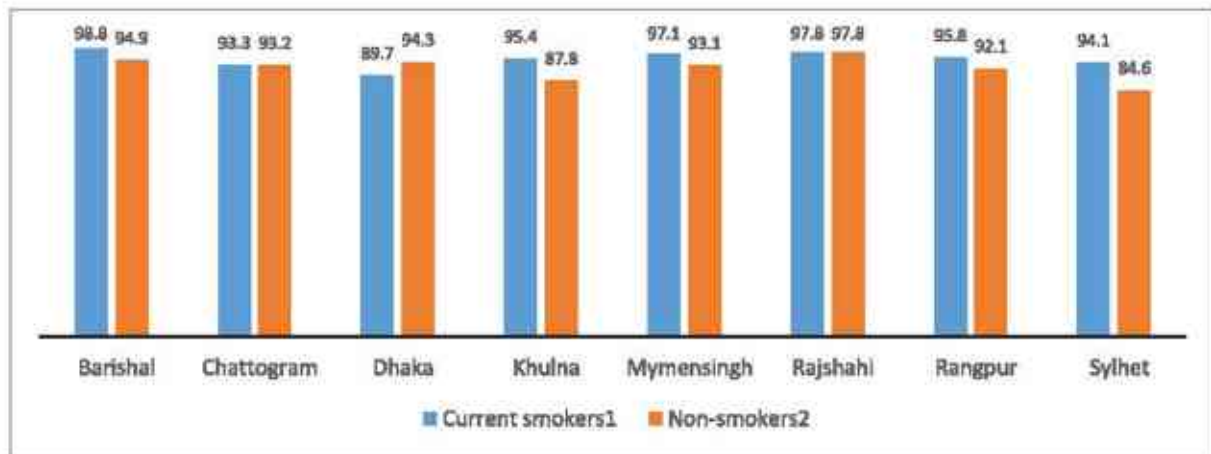
* Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers
† Includes former and never smokers.

10. Tobacco Packs

The tobacco Industry is required to pack all tobacco products as per the provisions of Tobacco Control Act. One of the provisions in the Tobacco Control Act is to use a tax stamp (band roll) and provide graphic health warning on both the main sides of pack covering 50% or more area. Tobacco users aged 18 years or older were asked questions on cigarette, *bidi, zarda* and other SLT packs. This section presents findings on packs of these tobacco products.

Key findings

- *Most (97.4%) of the cigarette packs shown by the respondents had the tax stamp.*

- *The warning was positioned mostly (84.9%) on the lower part of both the sides of cigarette packs.*

- *More than eight in ten (82.4%) packs with pictorial warning, the warning covered prescribed 50% or more area.*

- *More than nine in ten (94.0%) of the bidi packs had the tax stamp.*

- *In majority of cases (61%) the warnings appeared on lower part of only one side of the bidi packs.*

- *13% of the bidi packs, the warnings covered 50% or more areas.*

- *Less than half of the packs (46.0%) had tax stamp on them, and only two third (66.7%) had pictorial warning on them.*

- *20.6% of the packs the warning covered 50% or more of the front area of the pack.*

10.1 Cigarette packs

About two-third (65.6%) respondents did not have the cigarette pack with them at the time of interview. About one-third of the tobacco users (33.1%) were having the pack and willing to show that. Most (97.4%) of the packs shown by the respondents had the tax stamp. Almost all (99.2%) the packs had pictorial health warning on them. A small proportion of packs (0.8%) had only text warning and not pictorial warning. The warning was positioned mostly (84.9%) on the lower part of both the sides, though in a few cases (2.1%) the warning was on the upper part of both the sides. In case of more than eight in ten (82.4%) packs with pictorial warning, the warning covered prescribed 50% or more area (Table 10.1, *p. 305*). All the graphic health warnings observed, were from the authorized list of warnings.

10.2 *Bidi* packs

About two third (63.1%) of the respondents did not have the *bidi* pack with them at the time of interview. Only about a third (36.7%) had it and were willing to show the pack. More than nine in ten (94.0%) of the *bidi* packs had the tax stamp. Most (90.2%) of the packs had pictorial warning on them, while 4.4% had only text warning and 5.3% had no warning at all. Among the *bidi* packs that had pictorial warnings, in 14% cases the warnings was present on both sides (3.6% on the upper side and 10.3% on the lower side). In majority of cases (61.4%) the warnings appeared on lower part of only one side. It is mandatory that warnings cover more than 50% of the area; however, only on the 13% of the packs, the warnings covered 50% or more areas (Table 10.2, *p. 307*).

10.3 *Zarda* packs

A little less than half of (47.7%) the current *zarda* users had *zarda* pack with them and were willing to show that. Upon examination it was found that only less than half of the packs (46.0%) had tax stamp on them, and only two third (66.7%) had pictorial warning on them. Only one-fifth (3.9% on the upper part and 17.6% on the lower part) of the packs had health warnings on both sides of the pack and only in 20.6% of the packs the warning covered 50% or more of the front area of the pack. In most of the cases (94.8%) the warnings were from the authorized list (Table 10.3, *p. 309*).

10.4 Other smokeless tobacco (SLT) packs

About one fifth (20.8%) of the SLT users, other than *zarda* users, had the pack with them and showed the packs. One-third (33.3%) of the packs had stamps on the packs, and 49.1% had graphic warning and 96.7% were from authorized list of warnings. Less than one in ten (7.1%) packs had the picture on lower part of both the sides and only one in ten (9.5%) covered 50% or more areas of the pack (Table 10.4, *p. 311*).

Figure 10.1: Picture health warning observed in various tobacco packs* among current users ≥18 years old - GATS Bangladesh, 2017
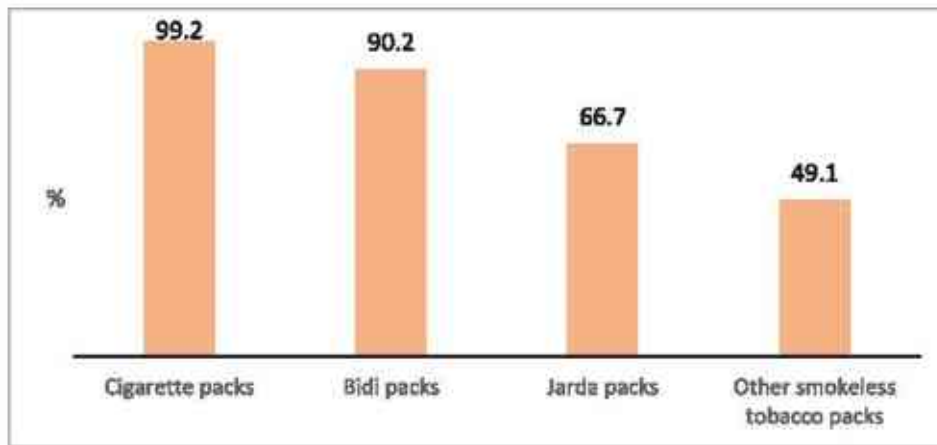
* Among those who provided a pack for observation.

Figure 10.2: Picture health warning covers 50% or more of the front area of different tobacco packs* among current users ≥18 years old - GATS Bangladesh, 2017
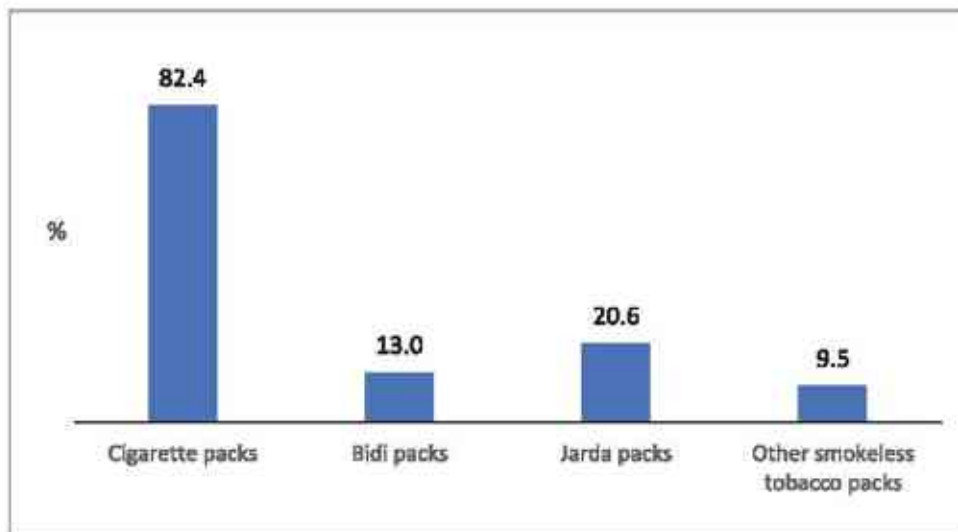
* Among those who provided a pack for observation.

11. Graphic Health Warnings

Graphic health warnings have been introduced recently for all tobacco products as a mandatory requirement in persuasion of the Act. As per rules of the Act, there are nine approved graphic health warnings shown in Figure 11.1. First seven are for smoking products and the last two are for the SLT products. GATS 2 collected data on the extent to which people have seen these warnings and their impact on tobacco user's intention to quit tobacco use.

Figure 11.1: Graphical health warnings* approved for use on tobacco packs in Bangladesh

* Pictures 1–7 for smoking tobacco and pictures 8–9 for SLT

Key findings

- *GHWs on 'smoking is harmful to fetus' and 'smoking causes throat and lung cancer' were the most noticed ones, noticed by 42.3% and 41.0% respondents, respectively.*

- *GHW on 'chewing tobacco is harmful to fetus' was the least noticed (16.1%).*

- *One in seven (15%) of the respondents did not notice any of the nine GHWs.*

All respondents were asked whether they have noticed any of these nine graphic health warning on packs of tobacco products such as cigarette, *bidi* and *zarda*. Figure 11.1 shows all the nine graphic health warnings. Out of them, Picture 6 showing smoking is harmful to fetus and picture 1 showing smoking causes throat and lung cancer were the most noticed pictures, noticed by 42.3% and 41.0% respondents, respectively. Picture 9 (chewing tobacco is harmful

to fetus) was the least noticed (16.1%). Relatively higher proportion of adults reported noticing pictorial health warning showing health effects caused by smoking in comparison to the warnings showing adverse effects of passive smoking and smokeless tobacco use. One in seven (15%) of the respondents did not notice any of these nine graphic warnings.

A higher proportion of man, young adults aged 15–24 years, those having secondary or higher education, and persons from higher household wealth quintile noticed these pictures in comparison to their respective counterparts (Table 11.1, *p. 313*). Interpretation of the findings related to the noticing of graphic warnings needs some caution. There might be some recall bias because of the rotation of these warnings at three months intervals. The one close to the interview date might be recalled better than those printed on the packs long time back.

11.1 Evaluation of graphic health warnings among current smokers and non-smokers:

Current smokers were asked which one of the seven health warnings on the pack made them to think of quitting smoking the most (Table 11.2, *p. 315*). More than half of current smokers (56.3%) reported that Picture 1 (smoking causes throat and lung cancer) made them to think of quitting. The pictures showing smoking causes breathing problem (10.8%) and smoking causes stroke (11.9%) could motivate only one in ten smokers to quit smoking. The one on passive smoking (Picture 7) was the least stimulating for quitting smoking. More or less the similar pattern was reported across all socioeconomic categories and divisions.

The same question was tested for non-smokers also. They were asked which one of the seven health warnings on the pack made them to think not to start smoking the most. A similar trend was observed among non-smokers also (Table 11.3, *p. 316*). Almost half (49.1%) of the non-smokers reported that Picture 1 made them to think not to start smoking. The graphic warning on passive smoking (Picture 7) was the least effective for non-smokers also.

11.2 Evaluation of graphic health warnings among current SLT user and non-users:

A large proportion (71.4%) of current SLT users identified Picture 8 as the most effective to quit SLT use (Table 11.4, *p. 317*). The other graphic warning (Picture 9) was also effective as more than one in four (26.0%) SLT users reported it to make them to think of quitting smoking. Similar findings were observed among all sociodemographic categories such as sex, age, education and geographic divisions. Picture 8 was the most effective among the non-users of SLT also as 64.3% of them reported that that made them to think not to start using SLT.

Figure 11.2: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed various graphic health warnings on tobacco packs in the past 30 days - GATS Bangladesh, 2017
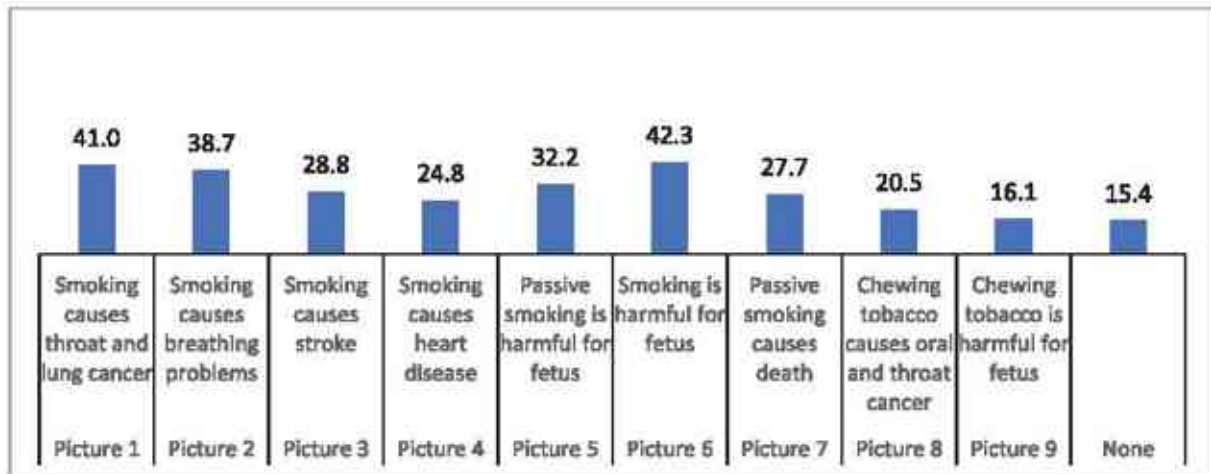
Figure 11.3: Evaluation* of smoking tobacco graphic health warnings that makes current tobacco smokers† and non-smokers ≥15 years old not want to start smoking the most - GATS Bangladesh, 2017
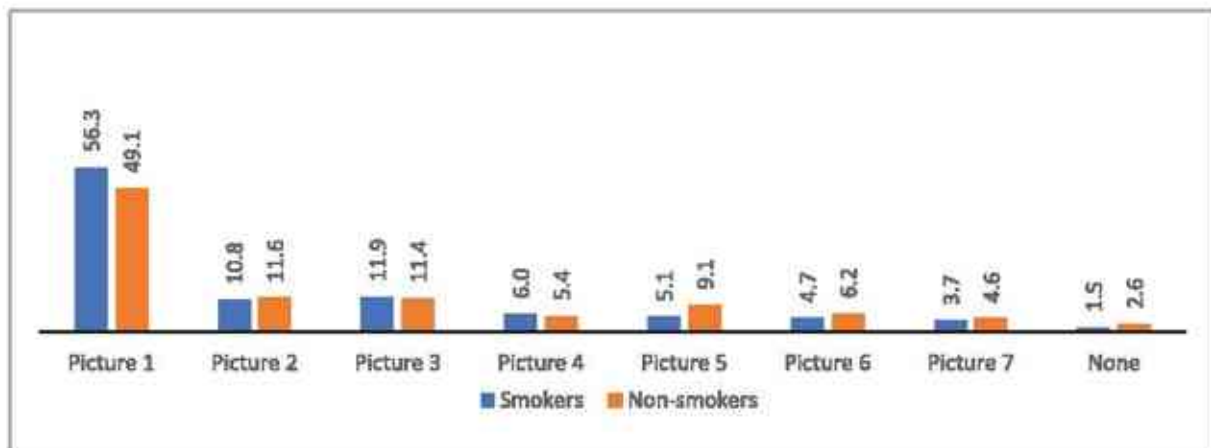
*Current tobacco smokers and non-smokers were asked to review seven pictures of graphic health warnings.

†Current tobacco smokers includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

Figure 11.4: Evaluation* of smokeless tobacco graphic health warnings that makes current users† and non-smokers ≥15 years old want to quit the most[2] - GATS Bangladesh, 2017
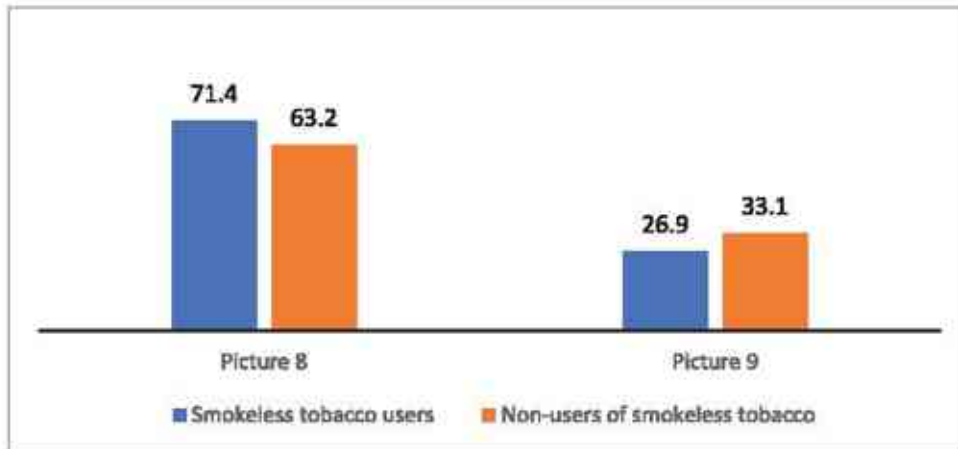
* Current smokeless tobacco users were asked to review two pictures of graphic health warnings.
† Current smokeless tobacco users (daily or less than daily)

12. Comparison of GATS 2009 and 2017

Since GATS 2009, substantial amendments were made in the Tobacco Control Act to include graphic health warning, expanding the scope of smoke-free public places and inclusion of smokeless tobacco in the definition of tobacco. This chapter presents a comparison of key indicators computed from GATS 2009 and GATS 2017. The indicators are organized as per WHO MPWER policy package.

12.1 Monitor tobacco use and prevention polices

Prevalence of current tobacco use among adults aged ≥15 years has decreased substantially from 43.3% in 2009 to 35.3% in 2017. The decline was much higher among man from (from 58.0% in 2009 to 46.0% in 2017) than among woman (from 28.7% in 2009 to 25.2% in 2017) (Table 12.1, *p. 318* and Figure 12.1). The relative decrease in the prevalence of tobacco use among adults, between 2009 and 2017 was 18.5% (20.8% in man and 12.2% in woman). The overall decrease in the prevalence of tobacco use as well as that among man and woman is statistically significant. The relative decrease in the tobacco use in urban and rural areas was 21.5% and 17.7% respectively.

Figure 12.1: Prevalence of current tobacco use by sex and residence, GATS Bangladesh 2009 and 2017
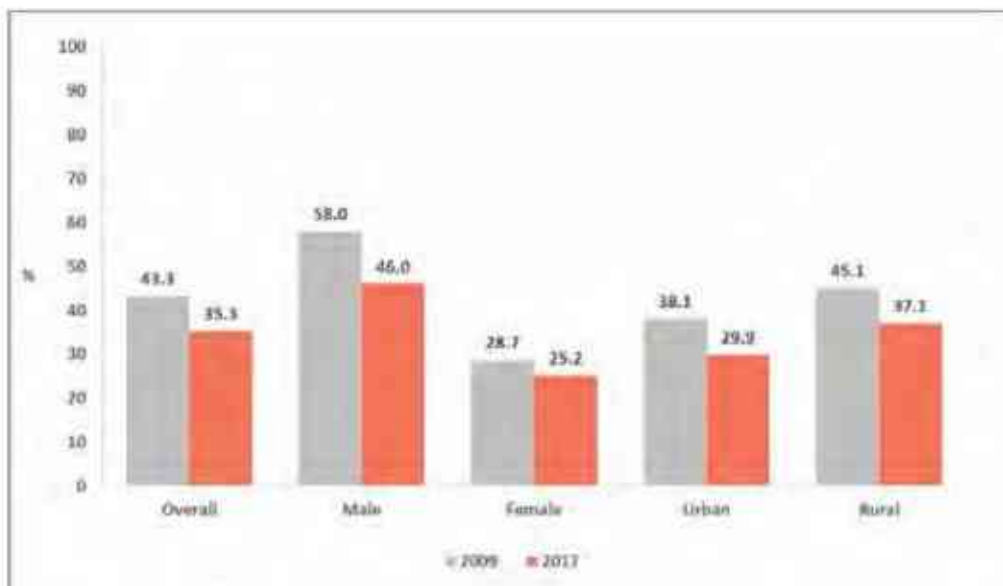
Table 12.2 (*p. 320*) presents relative change in the prevalence of tobacco smoking. There was a decrease of five percentage points in the prevalence of tobacco smoking from 23.0% in 2009 to 18.0% in 2017. The relative decrease in the prevalence of tobacco smoking was 21.8%. The magnitude of decrease in tobacco smoking was much higher

among woman (relative decrease of 48.8%) than among man (relative decrease of 19.1%), probably because of low prevalence of smoking among woman in both the years. The decrease in the prevalence of tobacco smoking among all the adults, man and woman is statistically significant. Both the rural and urban areas recorded statistically significant decrease in the prevalence of smoking. The decrease in tobacco smoking can be attributed to decrease in the prevalence of *bidi* smoking (relative decrease of 55.2%) than that of cigarette smoking (relative decrease of 1.0%). The decrease in the prevalence of cigarette smoking is marginal and not statistically significant, whereas the decrease in the *bidi* smoking is statistically significant (Table 12.2, *p. 320*).

Like prevalence of current tobacco smoking, during 2009–2017, there was also a decrease in the prevalence of SLT use (relative decrease of 24.1%–38.6% among man and 11.3% among woman). The decrease recorded in the use of smokeless tobacco-overall, in rural and urban areas as well as among man and woman - though of different magnitude, was statistically significant. Use of each of the smokeless tobacco products, such as, 'betel quid with tobacco', *sada pata, gul* and *khoinee* has decreased significantly among all adults and man. Among woman though there is decrease in the prevalence of every smokeless tobacco product, the decrease in 'betel quid with tobacco', *sada pata, gul* is not statistically significant. The major contributor in the decrease of SLT use was betel quid with tobacco, as in Bangladesh betel quid with tobacco is the most commonly used SLT product.

In addition to the decrease in the prevalence of smoking tobacco and SLT use, the average age of initiation of tobacco smoking among smokers aged 20–34 years (from 17.4 years in 2009 to 19.3 years in 2017) increased by two years (Table 12.3, *p. 325*). The age of initiation of smokeless tobacco use also increased by two years from 20.1 years in 2009 to 22.0 years in 2017 (Table 12.3A, *p. 326*). The increase in both, the age at initiation of smoking and the age at initiation of smokeless tobacco use is statistically significant.

Notwithstanding the decline in overall prevalence of tobacco smoking, the median number of cigarettes smoked by daily smokers per day increased from 6.4 to 7.6 sticks (relative increase of 18.9%) (Table 12.4, *p. 327*), whereas the median number of *bidis* smoked decreased (relative decrease of 8.4%) (Table 12.4A, *p. 328*). There was a small decrease in the median number of times SLT used per day (relative decrease of 1.4%) (Table 12.4B, *p. 329*). The changes in the median number of cigarettes and *bidis* smoked per day and the number of times SLT used per day are not statistically significant.

Former daily smokers among ever daily smokers, a measure of extent of quitting, recorded a relative increase of 10%. (Table 12.5, *p. 330*)

12.2 Protect people from tobacco smoke

Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes and public places – among those who visited those public places – in the 30 days prior to survey has declined. The proportion of adults aged ≥15 years, exposed to second hand smoke at home has decreased from 54.9% in 2009 to 39.0% in 2017 (Table 12.6, *p. 331*). An exposure to second hand smoke at indoor work places has decreased from 62.2% in 2009 to 42.7% in 2017 (relative decrease of 31.3%). Exposure to second hand smoke has decreased in all types of public places such as, government buildings, healthcare facilities, restaurants and public transportation. The largest decrease was observed in the government buildings – the proportion of adults exposed to second hand smoke in government buildings decreased from 43.3% in 2009 to 21.6% in 2017. The second largest decline (46.4%) was observed in the proportion of adults exposed to second hand smoke in restaurants – from 23.8% in 2009 to 12.7% in 2017. (Figure 12.2)

Figure 12.2: Exposure to secondhand smoke in homes, workplaces, and in various public places that were visited in the past 30 days. GATS Bangladesh 2009 and 2017
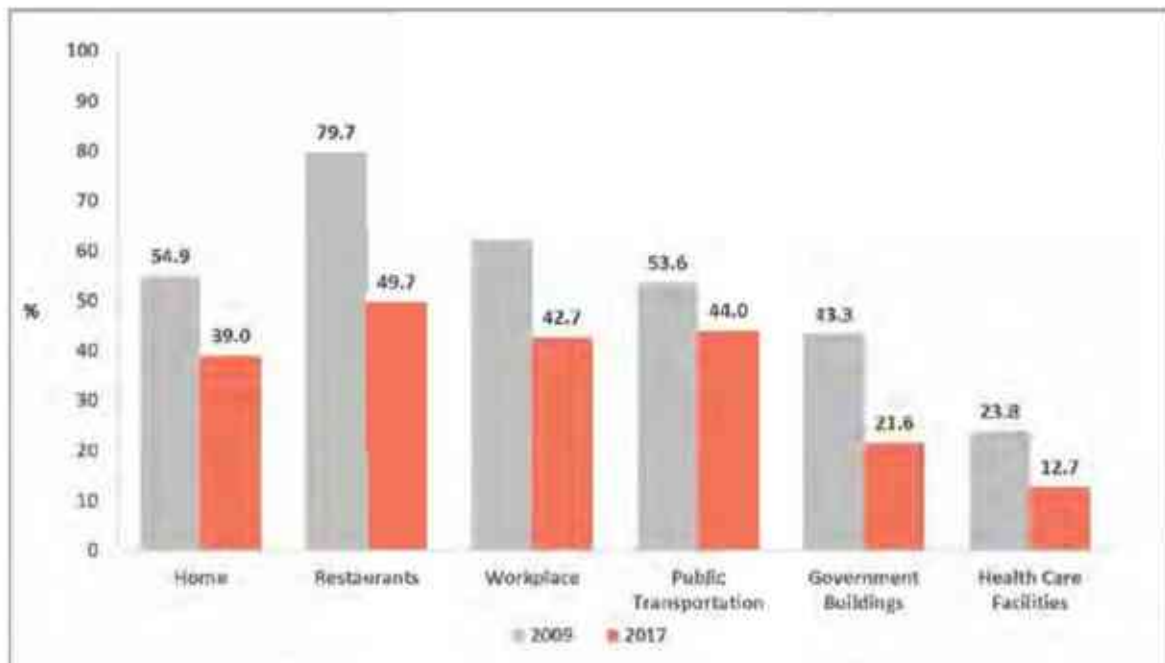
12.3 Offer help to quit tobacco use

The proportion of smokers making quit attempt in past 12 months has decreased from 47.3% in 2009 to 44.9% in 2017. There is an increase in the percentage of current smokers getting advice from health care providers (from 52.9% in 2009 to 65.8% in 2017), (Table 12.7, *p. 332*). Also, during 2009-2017, there has been a small decrease of two percentage points in the proportion of those who were interested or planning to quit smoking (68.0% in 2009 to 66.2% in 2017). During 2009-2017, the proportion of smokeless tobacco users who made quit attempt in past 12 months increased from 28.5% to 31.4%, and the proportion of SLT users advised by healthcare providers to quit SLT use increased from 47.9% to 57.2% (Table 12.7A, *p. 333* and Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3: Quit attempts and advised to quit by a health care provider (HCP) among current tobacco smokers who visited in the past 12 months by residence, GATS Bangladesh 2009 and 2017
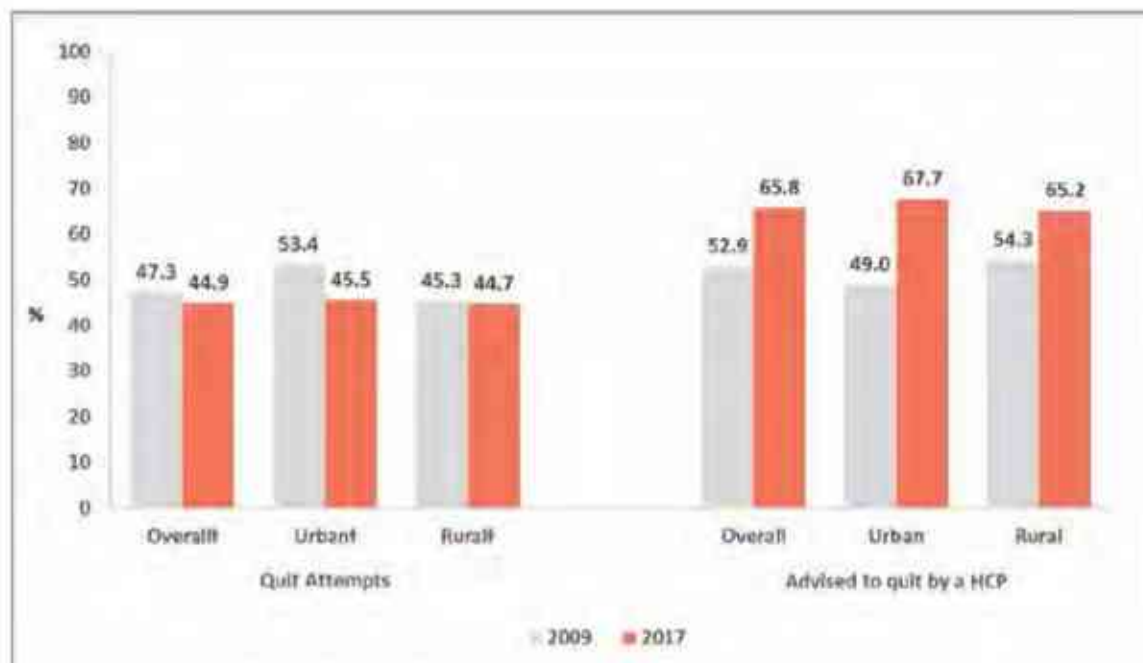
12.4 Warn about the dangers of tobacco

The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the past 30 days in any media/location increased by 12.1% (from 49.8% in 2009 to 55.9% in 2017) (Table 12.8, *p. 334*). Most of this was due to posters (an increase by 40.7%) and television (an increase by 25.1%). (Figure 12.4). Similarly, the percentage of who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information in any media/ location increased by 10.8% (Table 12.8A, *p. 336*). Posters contributed to this substantially. The percentage of current smokers who thought of quitting

because of health warnings on cigarette packages increased by 17.5% from 2009 to 2017 (Table 12.9, *p. 338*). This increase was much larger (85%) in case of *bidi* smokers (Table 12.10A, *p. 339*) and for smokeless tobacco users (from 8.1% to 53.9%) (Table 12.10B, *p. 340*).

Figure 12.4: Noticed and thought of quitting because of health warning labels and noticing anti-tobacco information among current tobacco users, GATS Bangladesh 2009 and 2017
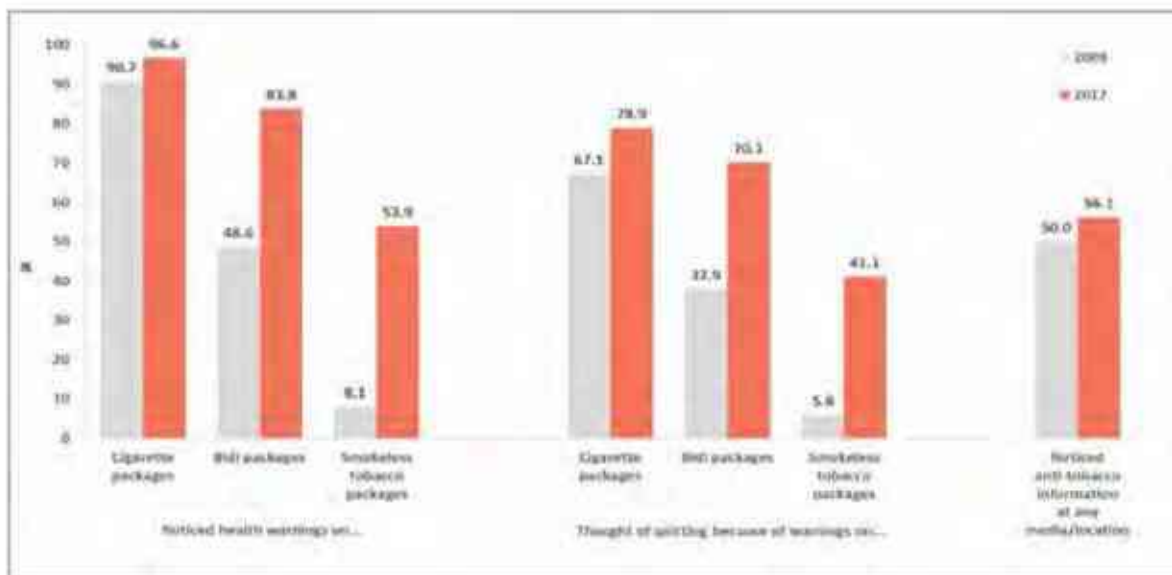
12.5 Enforce bans on tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship

While the exposure to any cigarette advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship in the past 30 days decreased by 18.8% from 48.7% in 2009 to 39.6% in 2017 (Table 12.11, *p. 341*), but *bidi* marketing was increased by 22.5% from 29.8% to 36.5%. Unfortunately, it increased substantially (48.1%) for smokeless tobacco also. (Figure 12.5)

Figure 12.5: Noticed any pro-tobacco advertisements, sponsorships, or promotions in any media/location in the past 30 days, GATS Bangladesh 2009 and 2017
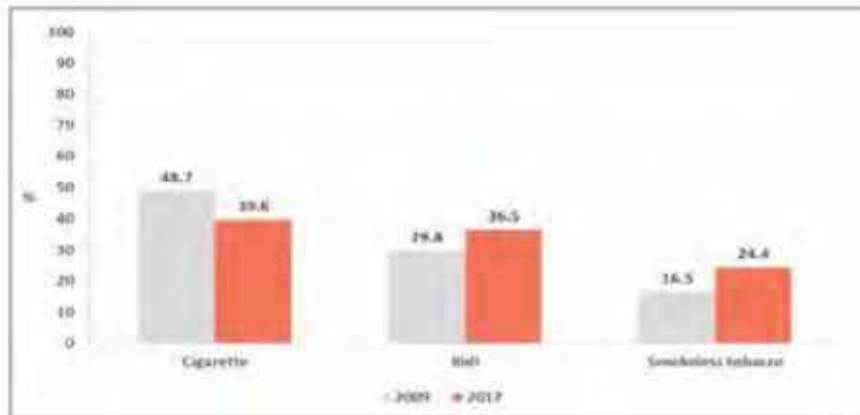
12.6 Raise taxes on tobacco

Among current manufactured cigarette smokers, the average cigarette expenditure per month increased by 62.6% from 662.6 BDT in 2009 to 1077.8 BDT in 2017. Likewise, the average cost of a pack of 20 manufactured cigarettes increased during the same period (from 56.3 BDT to 85.3 BDT). In terms of changes in affordability, the cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita GDP changed from 6.4% in 2009 to 6.7% in 2017. Average monthly expenditure on *bidi* (for daily *bidi* smokers) though increased from 229.0 BDT in 2009 to 341.9 BDT in 2017, it was not significant. (Figure 12.6)

Figure 12.6: Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes, *bidis*, and monthly expenditure in BDT*, GATS Bangladesh 2009 and 2017
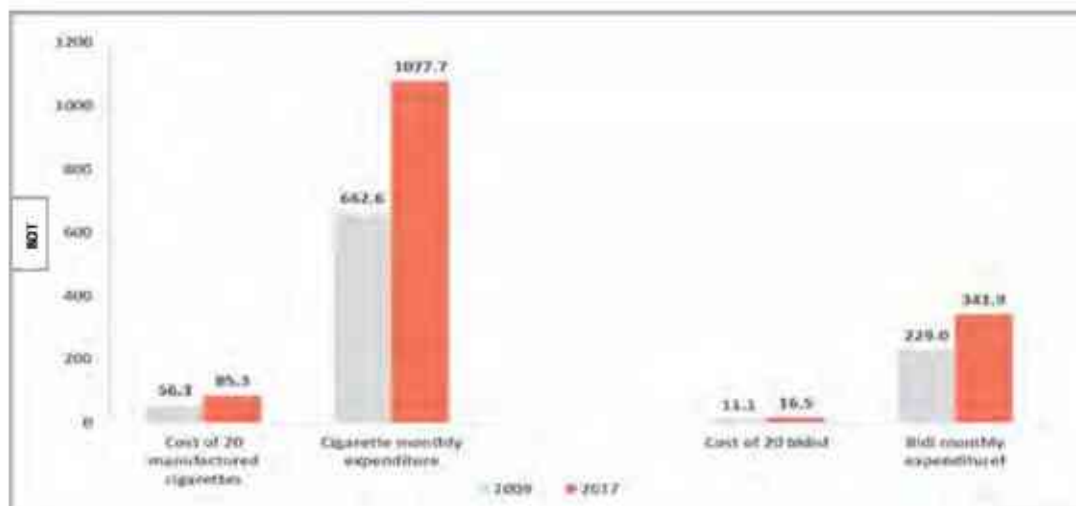
* BDT: Bangladesh Taka

13. Conclusion and Policy Implications

13.1 Conclusion

Global Adult Tobacco Survey 2017 is the second nationwide survey in Bangladesh to provide detailed information on the use among adults of all kinds of tobacco products, smoking and smokeless, and other related key indicators. The survey has provided national estimates for urban-rural residence and sex groups. Indicators for various dimensions of tobacco control such as exposure to second-hand smoke, access to anti-tobacco information and messages, exposure to tobacco advertisements, economics of tobacco, graphic health warnings on tobacco packs and tobacco cessation are also generated.

The Survey involved close collaboration and collective efforts by multiple agencies including CDC, RTI, MOHFW and WHO with BBS. This resulted in enhanced country capacity to undertake large scale national surveys using modern technology and means.

GATS 2017 reports that 35.3% of adults aged 15 years or above use some form of tobacco in Bangladesh. This finding may not be directly comparable to other studies done contemporarily because of methodological differences. The previous national survey, GATS 2009, reported a prevalence of 43.3% for the same age group. It took almost a decade of concerted efforts by concerted stakeholders in Bangladesh to make this tangible reduction in tobacco use prevalence. Despite this substantial reduction, overall tobacco use prevalence remained one of the highest in the South East Asia Region.

13.2 Policy Implications

Bangladesh remains politically committed for achieving the target of "Tobacco-free Bangladesh by 2040". The results from GATS 2017 provide data on key indicators of WHO MPOWER package, which will help evaluating reduction in demand for tobacco and analyzing progress of implementation of WHO FCTC. The same remains pertinent to measure progress towards global commitments under WHO NCD Action Plan and SDGs.

M: Monitor

GATS 2017 Bangladesh has provided national representative data for both smoking and SLT use among the adult population for the year 2017. However, for sustainable generation of tobacco related indicators in future, tobacco surveillance can be integrated in multiple risk

factors surveys conducted by the Government. Research on tobacco related issues may be promoted through academic and research institutes.

P: Protect

Given high prevalence of exposure to second-hand smoke in the workplace and public places, scope of the smoke-free provisions under the Tobacco Control Act requires broadening and enforced. The capacity of law enforcers can be enhanced with regular trainings and advocacy.

O: Offer help

Two-third of the current smokers have an interest in quitting smoking but only half of them received advice for quitting when they visited health-care providers. This remains an opportunity lost. Health care providers at all levels of health care facilities need to be sensitized to high prevalence of tobacco use and importance of offering WHO recommended "Brief advice" on tobacco cessation. Training of health professional in tobacco cessation, establishing Tobacco Cessation centers in the health care facilities, setting up national toll-free quitline and mCessation programme are evidence-based solutions for tobacco cessation. Efforts can also be made to incorporate tobacco cessation in the curricula of medical and nursing schools, training courses for FWV and multipurpose health care providers.

W: Warn

A large proportion of people has seen the graphic health warnings but only a small number of these graphic warnings have been reported to be effective. Large and strong graphic health warnings is a 'Best Buy' and proven strategy to reduce tobacco use prevalence, in addition to being a detriment for the new users to initiate tobacco use. It is time to increase the size of graphic health warnings or move towards plain packaging of tobacco packs.

E: Enforce

About half of adults are exposed to some form of tobacco marketing activities despite complete ban on tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS). Violations are more for the smoking compared to SLTs products. Strict enforcement is necessary along with regular and established measures for promoting vigilance by the concerned authorities. Enforcement drives through the mobile courts and strict punishment for the offenders shall prove detrimental to offenders and ensure implementation of the provisions under the Act.

R: Raise taxes on tobacco

Tobacco remains extremely affordable and within reach for most of the users in Bangladesh. Despite high percentage of taxes being imposed, the actual price of tobacco remains very low in view of a complicated tax structure and other barriers such as availability of multiple options of cheap tobacco products. Taxes should transform into prices to the level of all tobacco products being out of the reach by most of the people. Bangladesh should look forward to major reforms in its existing tobacco tax structure.

The survey findings should be able to guide the policy reforms to address existing loopholes in the existing laws and development and implementation of National Tobacco Control Programme in Bangladesh as a step forward to achieve commitment of Tobacco Free Bangladesh by 2040.

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[44] Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh., Rules for Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) (Amendment) Act, 2013. Dhaka: National Tobacco Control Cell, 2016. [Online]. Available from:

https://www.tobaccocontrollaws.org/files/live/Bangladesh/Bangladesh%20-%20TC%20Rules%202015%20-%20national.pdf

[45] World Health Organization, Regional Office for South-East Asia, "Global youth tobacco survey (GYTS), Bangladesh report," Dhaka, Survey report 978-92-9022-481-5, 2013. [Online]. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/164335

[45] Efroymson D, Ahmed S, Towsend J et.al. 2001. Hungry for tobacco: an anlysis of the economic impact of tobacco consumption on the poor in Bangladesh. Tobacco Control, vol 10: 212-217

Appendix A:

Sampling and Weighting Methodology

Sampling Methodology

1. Introduction

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Bangladesh 2017 (GATS 2), uses the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators in Bangladesh. The first round of Global Adult Tobacco Survey Bangladesh was carried out in 2009. The GATS 1 Bangladesh revealed that 43.3% of 15 year+ population in Bangladesh used tobacco in some form or the other. Among them, 27.2% adults (15 years+) currently used smokeless tobacco products and 23% currently smoked different tobacco products.

Bangladesh is one of the first signatory countries of WHO FCTC and enforces bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship. The Government of Bangladesh has taken several initiatives to reduce tobacco use. In 2005, Government passed a comprehensive tobacco control law, 'Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) Act, 2005' and in 2006 passed the rules for implementation of the law in line with FCTC. In 2013, this Law was amended by the 'Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) (Amendment) Act, 2013' which covers smoke free policies; tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; and packaging and labeling of tobacco products, among other areas. The 'Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) Rules, 2015' were passed to implement the Act and provide further details regarding many provisions of the law. National Strategic Plan of Action for Tobacco Control is being implemented. In 2009, the National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC) has been established with the technical assistance of WHO, which has become the hub of national coordination of tobacco control activities and a referral and support centre for all tobacco control stakeholders, including NGOs, in Bangladesh.

A need for data support for understanding the tobacco consumption trend and the impact of control measures taken has become imperative for providing information and feedback to the tobacco control programme in Bangladesh. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) addresses tobacco control through Goal 3, indicator 3.4 which seeks to reduce the premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one-third by 2030, through prevention and treatment of NCDs and promoting mental health and well-being. In addition, the sub-goal 3.a. seeks to strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in all countries, as appropriate[*]. Tobacco control is also addressed through the WHO's Global Monitoring Framework for NCDs to enable global tracking of progress in preventing and controlling major noncommunicable diseases - cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic lung diseases and diabetes - and their key risk factors[†].

In this context, the purpose of present GATS 2 is to systematically monitor adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and track key tobacco control interventions. It is expected that the GATS 2 will provide estimates of change since 2009 in tobacco use and other essential data for policy makers and researches for planning tobacco control in Bangladesh and thus contribute to addressing the SDGs and the Monitoring Framework for NCDs.

At this juncture the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of Bangladesh plans to implement GATS 2 Bangladesh 2017. MOHFW has entrusted the task of carrying out the GATS 2 to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the national statistical

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[*] United Nations General Assembly. (Seventieth session, 21 October 2015) Available at:

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

[†] World Health Organization. Draft comprehensive global monitoring framework and targets for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases. (15 March 2013) Available at http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA66/A66_8-en.pdf?ua=1

organization (NSO) of Bangladesh with wide experience in conducting national-level household surveys.

2. Objectives of GATS 2

The overall objective of the survey is to provide national and *division-level* representative estimates of tobacco use prevalence among 15 years+ population and key tobacco control measures that can be compared across countries.

The general objective of the survey is as follows:
- To provide information on main indicators of the tobacco use and control efforts by obtaining a national- and division-level[‡] representative population level data.

The specific objectives of the survey are as follows:
- To estimate the tobacco use in terms of prevalence, type of product used, age of initiation;
- To estimate the secondhand smoking in terms of exposure, enforcement and opinions about secondhand smoking;
- To determine the cessation of use of tobacco in terms of plans to quit, health professionals advice, tobacco cessation therapies;
- To assess the risk, knowledge attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use;
- To assess exposure to the media and health warnings of tobacco and opinions; and
- To estimate the economics of tobacco use in terms of patterns of purchase, price, products and sources.
- To assess change at the national level in tobacco use prevalence and other indicators (e.g. second hand smoke exposure, cessation efforts, etc) since the last GATS 1 in 2009

3. Target Population and Sampling Frame

The target population of the GATS 2 Bangladesh is the same as that of the GATS 1 (GATS 2009). All the persons aged 15 and above residing in the households in all the 8 divisions[§] of Bangladesh who consider the selected households as their usual place of residence are eligible to be included in GATS 2 as outlined in GATS sample design manual. GATS 1 survey used the term 'primary' place of residence rather than 'usual' place of residence. Due to this change, some group of people become eligible in 2017 that were classified as ineligible in 2009 but we do not think this affect the sampling and the comparability of the estimates significantly. The inclusion and exclusion criteria remain the same as for GATS 1 survey.
The inclusion criteria are:

- All men and women aged 15 years and above;

- Non-institutionalized general population;

The exclusion criteria are:

- Persons visiting the country

- Institutional population such as hospitals, hostels, boarding, mosque, prison etc.

Sampling frame:

The sampling frame for the GATS 2 Bangladesh 2017 will be the complete list of enumeration areas (EAs) (about 293 533) covering the whole country prepared by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for the 2011 Population and Housing Census of the People's Republic of

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[‡] It may be noted that no division-level estimates were targeted in GATS – 1 survey, which measured all the indicators only at the national level.

[§] It may be noted that there were only 6 Divisions at the time of GATS – 1 survey. Since then two more divisions (Rangpur and Mymensingh) have been carved out from the existing divisions.

Bangladesh". An EA is a geographic area covering 100 to 220 households with an average of 113 households. The sampling frame contains information about the EA location, type of residence (urban or rural), and the estimated number of residential households. A sketch map that delineates the EA geographic boundaries is available for each EA. The population coverage rate of this Census 2011 is around 95.85% of the total population[5].

Administratively, Bangladesh is divided into eight divisions[tt]. Each division is further sub-divided into progressively smaller units: zilas, sub-districts (upazilas), thanas, unions, wards, and villages. An EA is either a village, or a group of small villages, or a part of a large village. These EAs allow the country as a whole to be easily separated into small geographical area units with an urban-rural designation. The urban areas were further classified into two groups: city corporations and other than city corporations. However, for GATS 2 the city corporation and the other than city corporations will be grouped together as 'urban' EAs.

The sampling frame proposed for GATS 2 survey based on Census 2011 is fundamentally similar to the sampling frame used in GATS 1 survey based on Census 2001, though there are some differences. The 2001 census sampling frame was based on *mauza* (rural) and *mahallahs* (urban) which were the smallest units with a defined area in urban and rural Bangladesh respectively within the sub-districts. However the population size of *mauzas* and *mahallahs* varied widely, some of them having very large population sizes. This required an intermediate stage of selection of 'sampling segment' from each PSUs before selection of households in GATS 1 survey. Recognizing the problems of using *mauzas* and *mahallahs* as the primary enumeration units, a special zonal operation was carried out by BBS before 2011 census in 2010 whereby both the urban and rural areas were subdivided with updating of *mauza* and *mahallahs* maps with demarcation of Enumeration Areas (EA) boundaries comprising of 100 to 120 (average) houses. Thus while the sampling frame for GATS 1 (2009) survey comprised of 64,407 PSUs (*mauzas* and *mahallahs*) based on 2001 census, the sampling frame for GATS 2 survey will be about 293,533 EAs for both rural and urban areas. In addition, while in GATS 1, the sampling frame included cantonment areas and "depopulated" areas such as areas with less than five households and PSUs with less than five households and cantonment areas, which were later deleted from the final sample frame and PSUs with households numbering between 5 and 49 were merged with adjacent PSUs (leading to reduction in final number of PSUs to 58,755 from the original 64,407) , this issue does not arise with 2011 census frame due to creation of EAs with 100 to 120 households at the time of zonal operational prior to 2011. Despite this change in PSUs from GATS 1 and GATS 2, there is no fundamental difference in the sampling frame and the population coverage both based on Census and covered more than 95% population. Similar to GATS 1, the urban stratum will include urban, other urban, and city corporation area. In Bangladesh, 23.3 percent of the households are in urban areas; 8.2 percent are in city corporations, and 15.1 percent are in other than city corporations.

All the household surveys conducted after 2011 (including Demographic and Health Survey 2014) used the census 2011 sampling frame comprising of EAs, with EAs serving as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs).

" Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics and Planning Division, Ministry of Planning.(2015). Population and Housing Census 2011, National Report, volume 1-4. Dhaka.
tt It may be noted that there were only 6 Divisions at the time of GATS-1 survey. At the time of Census 2011, there were 7 division (Rangpur was added), so the current EAs are designated by 7 divisions. However, in 2014, another division Mymensingh has been carved out from erstwhile Dhaka division. During GATS 2 survey, EAs from Dhaka division will be mapped out to new Dhaka division and Mymensingh division.

Since a new division has been added in 2014 after conclusion of census 2011, all the EAs in the 2011 census will be mapped out as per the latest divisions. Thus the sampling frame for GATS2 Bangladesh 2017 will comprise of 293,533 EAs: 65,193 urban and 228,340 rural EAs. The same number in 2009 GATS survey was 49,281 rural PSUs and 9,474 urban PSUs. Table 1 describes the complete sampling frame by division and by urban and rural areas.

Table 1: Sampling frame used for 2017 GATS-II based on Census 2011

Name of Division	Rural		Urban		Total	
	EAs	HH	EAs	HH	EAs	HH
Barishal	14812	1561303	2688	301538	17500	1862841
Chattogram	40019	4211325	12241	1411240	52260	5622565
Dhaka	41249	4600373	27377	3133637	68626	7734010
Khulna	27485	3072496	5646	664774	33131	3737270
Mymensingh	25064	2668255	3650	427080	28714	3095335
Rajshahi	34101	3712882	6599	772370	40700	4485252
Rangpur	29388	3333437	4273	482940	33661	3816377
Sylhet	16222	1511519	2719	278890	18941	1790409
Bangladesh	228340	24671590	65193	7472469	293533	32144059

4. Summary of Sample Design Features:

While in 2009 GATS 1 a three-stage stratified cluster sample of households was used, the sample for GATS 2 Bangladesh 2017 will be a two-stage stratified sample, which is due to different PSU used in the two surveys—with PSU much larger in population size in 2009 survey requiring selection of a secondary sampling unit. The explicit stratification used at the first stage of selection will be based on 8 administrative divisions with further stratification within each division by urban and rural EAs designation from BBS.

At the first stage, a total of 496 PSUs (EAs) (compared to 400 PSUs in GATS 1) with an equal allocation of PSUs to each division (62 each), and within each division, an equal allocation to urban and rural stratum (248 PSUs each to both urban and rural strata[‡‡]) will be selected. The PSUs will be selected with probability proportionate to the EA size (PPS) with independent selection in each sampling stratum (urban and rural stratum within each of the 8 administrative divisions). Similar to 2009 survey, the size measure used to select PSUs is the total number of households in each PSUs in the 2011 Census.

The number of PSUs (and consequently the total sample size) is higher in 2017 survey, to obtain division-level estimates by rural/urban domain. This will also be able to generate divisional level estimates by gender. While in 2009 survey, only the national-level estimates by urban/rural and Men/Women were targeted.

A household listing operation will be carried out in all the selected EAs by BBS, and the resulting list of households will be serve as sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 30 households will be systematically selected from each sampled PSU (EA) with an equal probability using a fractional interval technique. Selected households in all the selected PSUs (EAs) will be randomly assigned as "Men" or "Women" in a ratio that produces equal numbers of Men and Women households.

[‡‡] In GATS-1, similar equal allocation of PSUs across urban and rural stratum was followed, with allocation of 200 PSUs each to rural and urban strata. However, since no divisional level estimates were intended in GATS-1, the PSU will allocated to division by PPS, rather than the equal allocation followed in GATS 2.

Finally, one individual will be randomly chosen from all the eligible Mens/Womens in a participating household using the android app. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed at the implementing stage to prevent bias.

Table 2 gives the total number of sampled EAs and households from different divisions as per the design proposed above.

Table 2: Number of sampled EAs and households for 2017 GATS-II based on Census 2011 sampling frame

Name of division	Rural		Urban		Total	
	EAs	HH	EA	HH	EA	HH
Barishal	31	930	31	930	62	1860
Chattogram	31	930	31	930	62	1860
Dhaka	31	930	31	930	62	1860
Khulna	31	930	31	930	62	1860
Mymensingh	31	930	31	930	62	1860
Rajshahi	31	930	31	930	62	1860
Rangpur	31	930	31	930	62	1860
Sylhet	31	930	31	930	62	1860

5. Forming Primary Sampling Units

As mentioned previously in section 4, the PSUs will be EAs defined during 2011 Census. These EAs were defined through a special zonal operation which further divided the erstwhile *mauzas* (rural) and *mahallahs* (urban) (used as PSUs in GATS 1) into EAs with about 100-120 households with an average of 113 households. There are 293,533 EAs: 228,340 rural and 65,193 in urban (please refer to Table 1).

6. First stages of sampling: selecting PSUs

Compared to GATS 1 which only estimated most of the indicators at national level, GATS-II aims at estimating indicators at division level as well. Hence, an equal number of PSUs are selected for both rural (31) and urban stratum (31) in each division (62)[§§]. The rural and urban PSUs (EAs) will be arranged by population size in terms of household numbers for both urban and rural stratum in each division. 31 PSUs (EAs) will be selected independently in each stratum (rural and urban) in each division by probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling.

7. Immediate stages & selecting households

While in 2009 GATS there was an intermediate stage (i.g. selection of SSU (secondary sampling unit) from sampled PSU due to large population size of PSUs used in GATS 1, there is no such intermediate stage in 2017 GATS 2, due to different nature of PSUs, as described previously.

Selection of households:

30 households will selected from each PSUs. In all selected PSUs (EAs), the complete household-listing will be carried out by BBS in January 2017. These lists of the households will form the sampling frame for the selection of households. From the list of households, 30 households will be selected by systematic random sampling.

8. Selecting Individuals within screened households

As per 2011 Population and Housing Census, the average number of persons 15 years and older per household was about 2.97 (Urban-3.8, rural-2.8). One individual will be randomly selected from each household. The 30 selected households in a PSU will be divided into two groups as 1) households for interview of a Men member and 2) households for interview of a

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[§§] Here the sampling differs from that followed in GATS-1, where PSUs were allocated to different administrative divisions in probability proportion to size (PPS).

Women member in proportion to the total sample size of Men and Women interviews in a state.

   Selection of Men/ Women respondents:

In a selected household a list of all the Mens/ Womens members aged 15+ forms the sampling frame for the selection of Men/ Women respondents. From the total number of Men/ Women members in a household, one member will be selected at random for the interview. The selection will be done with the help of handheld device.

9. Determining sample sizes at each stage of selection & Reporting

The GATS - 2 sample size is estimated by considering both the objectives of 1) estimation of prevalence of tobacco use separately for rural and urban population in each of eight administrative divisions of Bangladesh; 2) indicators for Mens and Womens separately for urban and rural areas at national level and 3) testing the difference in prevalence of tobacco use between GATS - 1 and GATS - 2 at national level.

For the second round of GATS, achieving sufficiently large power (ideally 80%) is important to detect the difference in the tobacco use prevalence at the *national* level from GATS 1 to GATS -2. It was further decided at the division level, a 5% margin of error is acceptable, while at the national level, no more than 3% margin of error will be acceptable, as was the case for GATS 1 and in the standard sample size calculation by CDC as presented in their sampling manual.

For the determination of sample size, following formula for effective sample size (ESS) for each domain (rural and urban domain in each division) is considered:

$$n_0 = P(1-P)\left(\frac{z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}}{d}\right)^2 ,$$

Where,

P = Proportion of population having events, (here, the proportion of smokers P = 0.38—the P was 0.43 in 2009 GATS, it is assumed that there will be about 5% decline in the prevalence from 2009 levels[***]).

$z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ = The value of standard normal variate at a (1-α) % confidence level (here, α = 0.05, for a

   95% confidence and hence $z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ =1.96)

d = Acceptable absolute margin of error (here, we considered d =.05)

A straight forward computation gives n_0 = 362

This ESS is required to be adjusted for design effect, non-response and eligibility of respondents. Since a two stage sampling is to be conducted the number (l) of primary sampling units (EAs) and the number (m) of second stage units (HHs) in an EA to be selected has to be determined by exploring the intra class correlation (ICC) and the design effect of the study. Note that the GATS 2009 (Table Appendix A.2) reported the design effect of almost all the variables. It is seen that the design effects for more than ten indicators are below 2.2. With design effect 2.2 and a third stage sample size 28 in the said survey, we have an estimated ICC=0.0444 using the relation

$$deff = 1 + (m-1)ICC.$$

We tried an optimization between maximum geographic representation (i.e. higher number of PSUs) and maximum utilization of resources and manpower (by taking more HHs in selected PSUs). For the purpose, different values of m are checked on a trial and error basis to see which gives the best combination of number of HH and number of PSUs satisfying the above

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[***] http://www.who.int/tobacco/surveillance/global_adult_tobacco_survey_bangladesh_report_2009.pdf

relationship. Note that adjustment for nonresponse and eligibility of respondents are done for HHs by considering an R successful response rate and E eligibility rate by the formula:

$$m_{adj} = \frac{m}{R \times E} \ .$$

An anticipated 90% response rate (i.e. 10% nonresponse, R=.90) and assuming every HH has at least one 15+ aged person, we considered E=1.

It is observed that near m=30 (29 to 31) gives the geographic representation (number of PSUs) that is not changed much (29) for further increase in m keeping the ICC and design effect into consideration. However, 30 HH in selected PSUs is a feasible (for equal splitting in Men and Women HH) and cost effective (manpower mobilization) number in terms of practical execution of the survey. Thus, for each domain, the number of EAs, number HHs in each EAs and the sample size (both adjusted for nonresponse and eligibility) are determined to be 31, 30 and 930. Note again since the Men-Women stratification could be advantageously done within the EA by randomly assigning half of the HHs as Men and half as Women, i.e., in each selected EA, $\frac{30}{2} = 15$ Women HH and 15 Men HH will be chosen.

Since independent estimates for the each of the 16 domains will be required, the above determined minimum required sample size will be needed to be ensured in each of the domain irrespective of their size. That is why, a straight forward equal allocation of sample sizes among domains are planned. Hence, the number EAs for GATS 2017 would become $16 \times 31 = 496$ and the total sample size becomes $16 \times 930 = 14880$.

The above sample size is sufficient to detect 6.3% change tobacco use with 80 percent power in each of the domains and 1.6 percentage change at national level as explained below. The sample size determination formula for observing a given level of change in a proportion can be calculated using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{p_1(1-p_1) + p_2(1-p_2)}{(p_2 - p_1)^2} \times (z_{\alpha/2} + z_\beta)^2$$

where p_1 is the proportion at the first occasion and $|p_1 - p_2|$ is the absolute level of change to be observed with a significance level of α and a power of $1-\beta$, and z_α is the standard normal variate at the cumulative probability of α.
For GATS 2, at a significance level of 5% and with 80% power, the above formula is used to see how much change is observable by the domain wise sample size of 930 and national sample size of 14880. It can be seen that with an initial proportion of $p_1 = .43$, the domain wise sample size is good enough for observing a change of 6.3 to 6.4 percentage points and the national sample size would allow to observe a change of 1.6 percentage point.

10. Allocation of Sample EAs: 31 PSUs were selected from each of urban and rural areas of each of the eight divisions.

Weighting Methodology

As per the GATS manual, we conduct a 3-step process for GATS Bangladesh sample weighting. Details of computation and example cases are provided below.

Base weight calculations:

Selection probabilities p1, p2 and p3 were provided by BBS, where p1 = PPS selection probability for PSUs within each of the 16 strata (8 division x 2 residence status), p2 =

simple random selection probability of 30 households within each PSU, P3=simple random selection of households for household gender randomization within each PSU. Since 30 households were equally divided into Men and Women household, p3=0.5. Stratum, PSU, P1, and P2 are provided in the attached excel file. The selection probability for the individual within each household p4 is given by 1/(the number of eligible Mens/ Womens the household). This is obtained from the survey response data.

The overall base weight (*wb*) is calculated as Wb = 1/(p1*p2*p3*p4). One additional household "base weights" *wr_hh was* calculated as Wb_hh = 1/(p1*p2*p3) for use in the non-response adjustments.

Caseid	Stratum	PSU	P1	P2	P3	P4	Wb
103665	201	123	0.0004	.	.	.	.
103404	201	114	0.0007	0.2941	0.5	1.0	10380.11
105637	401	188	0.0013	0.2913	0.5	0.5	10389.1
108024	452	268	0.0097	0.2459	0.5	1.0	835.34
112069	551	403	0.0013	0.2113	0.5	1.0	7429.17

PSU-level Nonresponse adjustment:

Since two PSUs (PSUID=123, 186) were dropped from the survey. The PSU level non-response adjustment is conducted within the stratum 201 or 302 where PSUID=123, 186 are from. The PSU level non-response adjustment is calculated as:

$$psu\_nr = \frac{\sum wb\_psu_{eligible\ PSUs}}{\sum wb\_psu_{completed\ PSUs}}$$

The adjustment coefficient is 1.06861 for all PSUs in stratum 201, and 1.0369 for all PSUs in stratum 302.

The PSU non-response adjusted individual weights is the product of the base weight *wb* and the PSU non-response adjustment ratio *psu_nr*.

Caseid	Stratum	PSU	Wb	psu_nr	Wb_adj
103665	201	123	.	1.06861	.
103404	201	114	10380.11	1.06861	11087.0
105637	401	188	10389.1	1.00000	10389.1
108024	452	268	835.34	1.00000	835.34
112069	551	403	7429.17	1.00000	7429.17

Similarly, the PSU non-response adjusted household weight wr_hh is the product of the household based weight wb_hh and PSU non-response adjustment ratio psu_nr.

Caseid	Stratum	PSU	Wb_hh	psu_nr	Wbhh_adj
103665	201	123	.	1.06861	.
103404	201	114	10380.1	1.06861	11087.0
105637	401	188	5194.55	1.0	5194.55
108024	452	268	835.337	1.0	835.337
112069	551	403	7429.17	1.0	7429.17

These two adjust base weights are used for further adjustment at household level or personal level.

Household non-response adjustment

It is calculated within each PSU, so there are 495 adjustment cells, except PSUID=123. The household level non-response adjustment is calculated as:

$$hh\_nr = \frac{\sum wb\_hh_{eligible\ households}}{\sum wb\_hh_{completed\ rosters}}$$

Caseid	$\sum$wb_hheligible	$\sum$wb_hhcompleted	hh_nr
103665	.	.	.
103404	332609.9	321522.9	1.0345
105637	150641.9	150641.9	1.0000
108024	24224.8	21718.8	1.1154
112069	200587.7	193158.5	1.0385

Person non-response adjustment

It is calculated by gender, age group and smoking status taken from the household roster. Therefore, there are 2*4*2=16 adjustment cells for the person non-response adjustment. The person-level non-response adjustment is:

$$pp\_nr = \frac{\sum wb_{eligible\ households}}{\sum wb_{completed\ rosters}}$$

Caseid	$\sum$wb_eligible	$\sum$wb_completed	pp_nr
103665	.	.	.
103404	1064250.4	.	.
105637	21196300.8	20295878.6	1.0444
108024	6355515.9	5939416	1.0701
112069	21196300.8	20295878.6	1.0444

Calibration:

The post-stratification adjustment (r) is calculated by division, residence, gender and the four age groups resulting in 8*2*2*4=128 adjustment cells. Population counts were provided by country team. The post-stratification adjustment is calculated as:

$$r = \frac{popproj}{\sum wb\_hh\_pp}$$

Caseid	popproj	$\sum$wr_hh_pp	r
103665	.	.	.
103404	.	.	.
105637	2299482.8	2226517.4	1.0328
108024	125300.7	145281.9	0.8625
112069	2365774.6	1907786.3	1.2401

The final survey weight (wf) is the product of the individual weight, household level non-response adjustment, individual level non-response adjustment and post-stratification ratios.

Caseid	Wb_adj	hh_nr	pp_nr	r	wf
103665	.	.	.	.	.
103404	11087	1.0345	.	.	.
105637	10389.1	1	1.0444	1.0328	11205.6
108024	835.3	1.1154	1.0701	0.8625	859.9
112069	7429.2	1.0385	1.0444	1.2401	9991.4

Checklist of Quality Assurance Measures for Producing Sample Weights

The following QA measures for weighting are estimated. (numerical headings refer to the related sections in the GATS QA Manual[36].)

5.2.1 Pattern of post-stratification adjustments among adjustment cells

5.2.2 Multiplicative Effect of Variable Sample Weights reported overall and by urban/rural.

5.2.3 Overall Design Effect on the Precision of Survey Estimates and the Within-PSU Rho

5.2.4 Margin of Error

5.3.3 Patterns of Household Non-Response Adjustments by PSU

5.3.4 Patterns of Person-level Response Rates by adjustment cell

5.3.5 Patterns of Person-level Refusal Rates by adjustment cell

5.3.6 Item Non-Response Rates

5.4. Additional computational checks

a. Average of base weights divided by average size of non-response-adjusted weights is roughly equal to overall person-level response rate

b. Weighted distribution of final weights among all calibration cells matches external population counts used for calibration

c. Sum of the final weights equal total size of the population count used for calibration.

d. Most of the post-stratification adjustments should be close to 1.00.

e. Meff should be less than or equal to 2.00.

Tables on Sampling Error

Table C1: List of Indicators for Sampling Errors, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
Current Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Bidi Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Smoker	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Bidi Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Daily Tobacco Users Among All Adults	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Tobacco Users Among Ever Daily Tobacco Users	Proportion	Ever daily tobacco users ≥ 15 years old
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	Proportion	Ever daily tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old
Former Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco Among All Adults	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco Among Ever Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Ever daily users of smokeless tobacco ≥ 15 years old
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	Proportion	Daily Tobacco Users ≥ 15 years old
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	Proportion	Daily Tobacco Users ≥ 15 years old
Smoking Quit Attempt In the Past 12 Months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Smokeless tobacco Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	Proportion	Current and former users of smokeless tobacco who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Health Care Provider Asked about Use of Smokeless tobacco	Proportion	Current and former users of smokeless tobacco who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting the use of smokeless tobacco	Proportion	Current and former users of smokeless tobacco who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smokeless tobacco Cessation	Proportion	Current and former users of smokeless tobacco who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	Proportion	Current Smokers ≥ 15 years old
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smokeless tobacco	Proportion	Current users of smokeless tobacco ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Home	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	Proportion	Adults who works 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

Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
Exposure to SHS In Restaurants	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchase in store	Proportion	Current manufactured smokers ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	Proportion	Current manufactured smokers ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchase In kiosk	Proportion	Current manufactured smokers ≥ 15 years old
Last bidi purchase in store	Proportion	Current bidi smokers ≥ 15 years old
Last bidi purchase at street vendor	Proportion	Current bidi smokers ≥ 15 years old
Last bidi purchase in kiosk	Proportion	Current bidi smokers ≥ 15 years old
Last smokeless tobacco purchase in store	Proportion	Current users of smokeless tobacco ≥ 15 years old
Last smokeless tobacco purchase at street vendor	Proportion	Current users of smokeless tobacco ≥ 15 years old
Last smokeless tobacco purchase In kiosk	Proportion	Current users of smokeless tobacco ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	Proportion	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Health Warning Labels on bidi Packages	Proportion	Current bidi smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Health Warning Labels on smokeless tobacco Packages	Proportion	Current users of smokeless tobacco ≥ 15 years old
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	Proportion	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on bidi Package	Proportion	Current bidi smokers ≥ 15 years old
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on smokeless tobacco Package	Proportion	Current users of smokeless tobacco ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Any Bidi Advertisement or Promotion	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Any Smokeless Tobacco 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 Non-Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	Mean	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Number of bidis Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	Mean	Current bidi smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	Mean	Former smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time since Quitting Smokeless tobacco (in years)	Mean	Former users of smokeless tobacco ≥ 15 years old
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	Mean	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Monthly Expenditures on Bidis	Mean	Current bidi smokers ≥ 15 years old
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	Mean	Ever daily smokers ≥ 15 years old
Age at Daily Smokeless tobacco Initiation	Mean	Ever daily users of smokeless tobacco ≥ 15 years old

Table C2. Sampling Errors - Overall, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.353	0.007	12,783	37,762	2.835	0.020	0.339	0.367
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.180	0.005	12,783	19,238	2.140	0.028	0.170	0.190
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.140	0.005	12,783	15,007	2.394	0.034	0.131	0.150
Current Bidi Smokers	0.050	0.003	12,783	5,343	2.829	0.065	0.044	0.056
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.206	0.006	12,783	22,047	3.210	0.031	0.194	0.219
Daily Tobacco Users	0.329	0.007	12,783	35,161	2.851	0.021	0.315	0.342
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.164	0.005	12,783	17,580	2.178	0.029	0.155	0.174
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.125	0.005	12,783	13,359	2.386	0.036	0.116	0.134
Daily Bidi Smokers	0.048	0.003	12,783	5,124	2.786	0.066	0.042	0.054
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.187	0.006	12,783	19,993	3.113	0.033	0.175	0.199
Former Daily Tobacco Users Among All Adults	0.053	0.003	12,783	5,618	2.298	0.057	0.047	0.058
Former Tobacco Users Among Ever Daily Tobacco Users	0.680	0.021	1,209	5,618	2.445	0.031	0.639	0.721
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.041	0.003	12,783	4,379	2.049	0.061	0.036	0.046
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.195	0.012	2,996	4,379	2.565	0.059	0.173	0.218
Former Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco Among All Adults	0.015	0.001	12,783	1,591	1.581	0.091	0.012	0.018
Former Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco Among Ever Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.073	0.006	3,127	1,591	1.755	0.085	0.061	0.085
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.084	0.006	4,780	2,961	2.600	0.077	0.072	0.097
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.269	0.012	4,780	9,448	3.352	0.044	0.245	0.292
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.449	0.018	2,552	8,844	3.371	0.040	0.414	0.484
Smokeless tobacco Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.314	0.014	3,181	7,055	2.839	0.044	0.285	0.341
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.692	0.021	913	4,528	1.952	0.031	0.650	0.734
Health Care Provider Asked about Use of Smokeless tobacco	0.611	0.018	1,694	7,307	2.213	0.029	0.577	0.646
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.658	0.023	912	4,302	2.049	0.034	0.614	0.702
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting the use of smokeless tobacco	0.572	0.018	1,694	6,841	2.154	0.031	0.538	0.607
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.002	0.002	1,138	19	1.281	0.726	-0.001	0.005
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.107	0.011	1,138	949	1.543	0.106	0.085	0.130
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smokeless tobacco Cessation	0.221	0.019	980	1,560	1.993	0.085	0.184	0.258
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.662	0.017	2,488	12,693	3.032	0.025	0.629	0.694
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smokeless tobacco	0.513	0.015	3,117	11,285	2.978	0.030	0.483	0.543
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.390	0.010	12,495	40,833	5.543	0.026	0.370	0.410
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.427	0.020	2,528	8,109	3.941	0.046	0.389	0.465
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.030	0.002	12,754	3,219	2.638	0.082	0.025	0.035
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.037	0.003	12,753	3,920	3.625	0.086	0.031	0.043

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.147	0.007	12,766	15,675	5.575	0.05	0.132	0.161
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.234	0.007	12,753	24,953	3.607	0.03	0.22	0.248
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.514	0.008	12,675	54,509	3.617	0.016	0.498	0.531
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.483	0.028	1,942	7,162	5.996	0.058	0.428	0.537
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.37	0.025	1,942	5,494	5.018	0.066	0.322	0.418
Last bidi purchase in store	0.548	0.033	669	2,848	2.965	0.061	0.483	0.613
Last bidi purchase at street vendor	0.373	0.032	669	1,940	2.968	0.086	0.31	0.437
Last smokeless tobacco purchase in store	0.636	0.016	2,873	12,925	3.335	0.026	0.604	0.668
Last smokeless tobacco purchase at street vendor	0.313	0.017	2,873	6,364	3.643	0.053	0.281	0.345
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.464	0.01	12,773	49,583	5.347	0.022	0.444	0.484
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.966	0.006	1,959	14,486	2.206	0.006	0.954	0.978
Noticed Health Warning Labels on bidi Packages	0.838	0.02	665	4,348	1.893	0.023	0.799	0.876
Noticed Health Warning Labels on smokeless tobacco Packages	0.539	0.016	3,105	11,775	3.284	0.030	0.508	0.571
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.789	0.020	1,949	11,600	4.563	0.025	0.751	0.828
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on bidi Package	0.701	0.026	680	3,712	2.176	0.037	0.650	0.752
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on smokeless tobacco Package	0.411	0.016	3,105	8,977	9.194	0.038	0.380	0.442
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.394	0.015	8,538	28,736	7.709	0.037	0.365	0.423
Noticed Any Bidi Advertisement or Promotion	0.364	0.021	4,791	14,436	9.384	0.058	0.323	0.405
Noticed Any Smokeless Tobacco Advertisement or Promotion	0.241	0.018	4,331	8,578	7.329	0.073	0.207	0.276
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.971	0.003	12,776	103,749	3.232	0.003	0.965	0.976
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.889	0.005	12,776	94,979	3.888	0.006	0.878	0.899
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.895	0.005	12,776	95,644	3.992	0.006	0.884	0.905
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.948	0.003	12,775	101,288	2.683	0.003	0.941	0.954
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.943	0.004	12,780	100,900	3.562	0.004	0.935	0.951
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness In Non-Smokers	0.931	0.004	12,783	99,592	3.543	0.005	0.923	0.939
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	9.102	0.309	1,746	13,359	4.140	0.034	8.495	9.708
Number of bidis Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	14.235	0.728	656	5,124	2.454	0.051	12.809	15.662
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	13.089	0.738	645	4,369	2.111	0.056	11.644	14.535
Time since Quitting Smokeless tobacco (in years)	6.009	0.853	243	1,591	2.284	0.142	4.338	7.680
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	1,077.664	100.839	1,884	14,366	9.798	0.094	880.020	1,275.309
Monthly Expenditures on Bidis	341.853	58.083	660	5,125	1.875	0.170	228.010	455.697
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.279	0.210	757	5,611	2.256	0.011	18.867	19.690
Age at Daily Smokeless tobacco Initiation	22.034	0.343	621	3,833	2.217	0.016	21.362	22.706

Table C3. Sampling Errors - Men, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.460	0.010	6,079	23,896	2.667	0.023	0.439	0.480
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.362	0.010	6,079	18,812	2.744	0.028	0.342	0.382
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.287	0.010	6,079	14,900	2.901	0.034	0.267	0.306
Current Bidi Smokers	0.097	0.006	6,079	5,031	2.674	0.064	0.085	0.109
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.152	0.007	6,079	8,418	2.389	0.045	0.148	0.176
Daily Tobacco Users	0.426	0.010	6,079	22,164	2.631	0.024	0.406	0.447
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.331	0.010	6,079	17,221	2.735	0.030	0.312	0.351
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.255	0.009	6,079	13,275	2.824	0.037	0.237	0.274
Daily Bidi Smokers	0.093	0.006	6,079	4,857	2.679	0.065	0.081	0.105
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.140	0.007	6,079	7,259	2.195	0.047	0.127	0.153
Former Daily Tobacco Users Among All Adults	0.086	0.005	6,079	4,470	2.152	0.061	0.076	0.096
Former Tobacco Users Among Ever Daily Tobacco Users	0.641	0.023	1,040	4,470	2.364	0.036	0.596	0.686
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.077	0.005	6,079	3,996	2.003	0.063	0.057	0.086
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.185	0.011	2,913	3,996	2.447	0.061	0.163	0.207
Former Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco Among All Adults	0.016	0.002	6,079	814	1.919	0.141	0.011	0.020
Former Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco Among Ever Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.100	0.013	1,158	814	2.107	0.128	0.075	0.125
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.077	0.008	2,923	1,697	2.786	0.107	0.061	0.093
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.271	0.015	2,923	6,002	3.492	0.057	0.241	0.301
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.454	0.018	2,508	8,733	3.449	0.041	0.418	0.490
Smokeless tobacco Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.274	0.022	1,191	2,362	2.845	0.080	0.231	0.317
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.693	0.022	885	4,314	2.051	0.032	0.649	0.736
Health Care Provider Asked about Use of Smokeless tobacco	0.562	0.037	439	1,581	2.476	0.066	0.489	0.635
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.658	0.024	884	4,095	2.167	0.036	0.611	0.704
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting the use of smokeless tobacco	0.507	0.039	439	1,426	2.599	0.076	0.431	0.582
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.002	0.002	1,127	19	1.285	0.726	-0.001	0.005
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.102	0.011	1,127	887	1.502	0.109	0.080	0.123

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smokeless tobacco Cessation	0.093	0.022	313	220	1.789	0.237	0.050	0.136
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.570	0.017	2,447	12,568	3.122	0.025	0.637	0.703
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smokeless tobacco	0.619	0.022	1,169	5,209	2.404	0.036	0.576	0.662
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.418	0.016	5,897	20,962	5.983	0.038	0.387	0.448
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.482	0.022	2,008	7,417	3.731	0.045	0.440	0.524
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.045	0.004	6,065	2,345	2.473	0.093	0.037	0.053
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.036	0.005	6,063	1,890	4.167	0.135	0.027	0.046
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.281	0.014	6,071	14,592	6.285	0.051	0.253	0.309
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.31	0.012	6,071	16,113	3.884	0.038	0.287	0.333
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.788	0.011	6,057	40,845	4.148	0.014	0.767	0.809
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.482	0.028	1,935	7,115	6.046	0.058	0.427	0.537
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.37	0.025	1,935	5,465	5.039	0.067	0.322	0.418
Last bidi purchase in store	0.53	0.033	641	2,615	2.838	0.063	0.465	0.595
Last bidi purchase at street vendor	0.39	0.033	641	1,923	2.892	0.084	0.325	0.454
Last smokeless tobacco purchase in store	0.485	0.028	989	3,572	3.084	0.058	0.43	0.54
Last smokeless tobacco purchase at street vendor	0.43	0.028	989	3,157	3.115	0.065	0.376	0.485
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.496	0.017	6,073	25,778	6.729	0.034	0.463	0.529
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.969	0.006	1,949	14,426	2.043	0.006	0.958	0.98
Noticed Health Warning Labels on bidi Packages	0.839	0.021	638	4,142	1.998	0.024	0.799	0.88
Noticed Health Warning Labels on smokeless tobacco Packages	0.601	0.024	1,166	5,053	2.806	0.040	0.554	0.649
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.795	0.020	1,939	11,793	4.656	0.025	0.756	0.833
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on bidi Package	0.718	0.027	651	3,610	2.286	0.037	0.666	0.771
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on smokeless tobacco Package	0.486	0.025	1,166	4,086	2.970	0.052	0.437	0.536
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.491	0.021	4,682	19,875	8.331	0.043	0.449	0.532
Noticed Any Bidi Advertisement or Promotion	0.330	0.027	3,106	8,897	10.538	0.083	0.276	0.384
Noticed Any Smokeless Tobacco Advertisement or Promotion	0.146	0.019	2,665	3,372	7.595	0.129	0.109	0.183

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.969	0.003	6,078	50,349	2.393	0.004	0.962	0.975
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.925	0.006	6,078	48,111	3.651	0.007	0.913	0.938
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.921	0.006	6,078	47,903	3.099	0.007	0.910	0.933
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.953	0.004	6,078	49,522	2.520	0.005	0.944	0.961
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.934	0.007	6,079	48,538	4.700	0.007	0.920	0.947
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.957	0.005	6,079	49,729	3.725	0.005	0.947	0.966
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	9.133	0.310	1,739	13,275	4.141	0.034	8.524	9.741
Number of bidis Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	14.598	0.748	631	4,857	2.438	0.051	13.132	16.064
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	12.670	0.736	601	3,988	2.030	0.058	11.228	14.111
Time since Quitting Smokeless tobacco (in years)	8.326	1.514	128	814	2.529	0.182	5.359	11.292
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	1,082.280	101.261	1,878	14,291	9.819	0.094	883.808	1,280.752
Monthly Expenditures on Bidis	340.276	59.656	633	4,858	1.936	0.175	223.351	457.201
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.281	0.210	753	5,603	2.250	0.011	18.868	19.693
Age at Daily Smokeless tobacco Initiation	21.138	0.516	215	1,496	2.504	0.024	20.127	22.148

Table C4. Sampling Errors – Women, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.252	0.009	6,704	13,865	3.018	0.037	0.234	0.270
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.008	0.002	6,704	425	2.180	0.204	0.005	0.011
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.002	0.001	6,704	107	1.754	0.366	0.001	0.003
Current Bidi Smokers	0.006	0.001	6,704	312	2.102	0.234	0.003	0.008
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.248	0.009	6,704	13,629	3.057	0.037	0.230	0.266
Daily Tobacco Users	0.236	0.009	6,704	12,997	3.082	0.039	0.218	0.254
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.007	0.001	6,704	359	2.219	0.224	0.004	0.009
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.002	0.001	6,704	85	1.878	0.427	0.000	0.003
Daily Bidi Smokers	0.005	0.001	6,704	267	2.024	0.249	0.002	0.007
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.232	0.009	6,704	12,734	3.082	0.039	0.214	0.249
Former Daily Tobacco Users Among All Adults	0.021	0.002	5,704	1,149	1.813	0.113	0.016	0.025
Former Tobacco Users Among Ever Daily Tobacco Users	0.893	0.036	169	1,149	2.256	0.040	0.823	0.963
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.007	0.001	6,704	383	2.140	0.213	0.004	0.010
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.495	0.070	83	383	1.616	0.142	0.357	0.633
Former Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco Among All Adults	0.014	0.002	6,704	777	1.505	0.125	0.011	0.018
Former Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco Among Ever Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.057	0.007	1,969	777	1.790	0.123	0.043	0.070
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.097	0.011	1,857	1,263	2.621	0.115	0.075	0.119
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.265	0.017	1,857	3,446	2.594	0.062	0.233	0.297
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.245	0.079	44	111	1.434	0.321	0.091	0.399
Smokeless tobacco Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.338	0.018	1,990	4,693	3.037	0.055	0.302	0.374
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.682	0.109	28	214	1.486	0.160	0.468	0.896
Health Care Provider Asked about Use of Smokeless tobacco	0.626	0.020	1,255	5,726	2.126	0.032	0.587	0.665
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.660	0.107	28	207	1.369	0.162	0.450	0.869
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting the use of smokeless tobacco	0.592	0.020	1,255	5,415	2.131	0.034	0.553	0.632
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.000	0.000	11	0	.	.	0.000	0.000

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.564	0.177	11	63	1.272	0.314	0.217	0.910
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smokeless tobacco Cessation	0.286	0.026	667	1,340	2.163	0.090	0.235	0.336
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.294	0.082	41	125	1.311	0.280	0.133	0.456
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smokeless tobacco	0.447	0.020	1,948	6,076	3.136	0.045	0.408	0.486
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.365	0.012	6,598	19,870	4.268	0.034	0.341	0.389
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.192	0.033	520	692	3.739	0.174	0.127	0.258
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.016	0.003	6,689	874	2.872	0.163	0.011	0.021
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.037	0.004	6,690	2,031	3.399	0.115	0.029	0.045
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.02	0.003	6,695	1,083	2.269	0.13	0.015	0.025
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.161	0.01	6,682	8,839	4.551	0.06	0.142	0.18
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.252	0.011	6,618	13,664	4.566	0.045	0.23	0.275
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.602	0.22	7	46	1.209	0.365	0.171	1.033
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.377	0.221	7	29	1.25	0.587	-0.057	0.81
Last bidi purchase in store	0.893	0.071	28	233	1.446	0.08	0.753	1.033
Last bidi purchase at street vendor	0.064	0.062	28	17	1.743	0.969	-0.058	0.186
Last smokeless tobacco purchase in store	0.721	0.021	1,884	9,354	4.102	0.029	0.68	0.762
Last smokeless tobacco purchase at street vendor	0.247	0.02	1,884	3,197	4.075	0.081	0.207	0.286
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.433	0.013	6,700	23,805	4.694	0.03	0.408	0.459
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.561	0.183	10	60	1.226	0.327	0.201	0.92
Noticed Health Warning Labels on bidi Packages	0.808	0.083	27	206	1.164	0.103	0.645	0.971
Noticed Health Warning Labels on smokeless tobacco Packages	0.501	0.022	1,939	6,722	3.789	0.044	0.457	0.544
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.066	0.067	10	7	0.647	1.008	-0.064	0.197
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on bidi Package	0.373	0.122	29	102	1.794	0.328	0.133	0.613
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on smokeless tobacco Package	0.364	0.021	1,939	4,891	3.629	0.057	0.323	0.405
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.273	0.017	3,856	8,862	5.614	0.062	0.240	0.306

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Noticed Any Bidi Advertisement or Promotion	0.437	0.030	1,685	5,539	6.027	0.068	0.379	0.495
Noticed Any Smokeless Tobacco Advertisement or Promotion	0.418	0.031	1,666	5,206	6.422	0.073	0.358	0.478
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.973	0.004	6,698	53,401	3.186	0.004	0.966	0.980
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.854	0.008	6,698	46,868	3.647	0.010	0.837	0.870
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.869	0.008	6,698	47,741	3.745	0.009	0.854	0.885
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.943	0.005	6,697	51,766	2.586	0.005	0.934	0.952
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.953	0.004	6,701	52,361	2.701	0.004	0.944	0.961
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.907	0.007	6,704	49,863	3.361	0.007	0.894	0.920
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	4.224	0.975	7	85	1.167	0.231	2.314	6.134
Number of bidis Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	7.624	1.442	25	267	1.327	0.189	4.799	10.450
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	17.488	3.326	44	381	2.287	0.190	10.970	24.007
Time since Quitting Smokeless tobacco (in years)	3.582	0.554	115	777	1.362	0.155	2.496	4.668
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	201.976	85.871	6	75	0.592	0.425	33.669	370.282
Monthly Expenditures on Bidis	370.493	236.415	27	267	0.895	0.638	-92.879	833.866
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	17.865	2.814	4	8	0.822	0.158	12.349	23.381
Age at Daily Smokeless tobacco Initiation	22.608	0.403	406	2,337	1.702	0.018	21.819	23.397

Table C5. Sampling Errors - Urban, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.299	0.012	6,356	8,021	4.165	0.039	0.276	0.322
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.175	0.011	6,356	4,702	5.145	0.062	0.154	0.196
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.164	0.010	6,356	4,408	4.859	0.062	0.144	0.184
Current Bidi Smokers	0.015	0.002	6,356	394	1.482	0.125	0.011	0.018
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.149	0.009	6,356	4,007	4.036	0.060	0.132	0.167
Daily Tobacco Users	0.278	0.011	6,356	7,466	3.835	0.040	0.256	0.300
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.162	0.011	6,356	4,361	5.234	0.065	0.142	0.183
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.151	0.010	6,356	4,061	4.954	0.066	0.132	0.171
Daily Bidi Smokers	0.014	0.002	6,356	369	1.438	0.127	0.010	0.017
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.135	0.008	6,356	3,633	3.609	0.060	0.119	0.151
Former Daily Tobacco Users Among All Adults	0.045	0.004	6,356	1,206	1.866	0.079	0.038	0.052
Former Tobacco Users Among Ever Daily Tobacco Users	0.672	0.034	589	1,206	3.020	0.050	0.606	0.738
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.035	0.003	6,356	930	1.694	0.086	0.029	0.040
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.171	0.017	1,441	930	3.014	0.101	0.137	0.205
Former Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco Among All Adults	0.014	0.002	6,356	379	1.941	0.146	0.010	0.018
Former Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco Among Ever Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.093	0.012	1,385	379	2.378	0.130	0.069	0.116
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.083	0.012	2,160	617	3.979	0.143	0.060	0.106
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.223	0.017	2,160	1,663	3.721	0.077	0.189	0.257
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.455	0.036	1,200	2,182	6.187	0.079	0.385	0.525
Smokeless tobacco Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.367	0.024	1,388	1,518	3.329	0.064	0.321	0.413
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.705	0.035	450	1,086	2.619	0.049	0.637	0.773
Health Care Provider Asked about Use of Smokeless tobacco	0.637	0.031	782	1,443	3.290	0.049	0.576	0.698
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.677	0.038	449	1,042	3.010	0.057	0.602	0.752
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting the use of smokeless tobacco	0.593	0.025	782	1,342	1.985	0.042	0.544	0.641
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.002	0.001	547	5	0.366	0.518	0.000	0.005
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.116	0.023	547	253	2.850	0.200	0.070	0.161

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smokeless tobacco Cessation	0.299	0.040	486	453	3.617	0.132	0.221	0.376
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.625	0.030	1,174	2,922	4.458	0.048	0.567	0.684
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smokeless tobacco	0.491	0.024	1,358	1,966	3.259	0.050	0.442	0.539
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.301	0.015	6,211	7,863	7.088	0.052	0.270	0.331
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.339	0.017	1,653	2,451	2.178	0.051	0.306	0.373
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.048	0.005	6,343	1,299	3.542	0.105	0.039	0.058
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.036	0.005	6,346	968	3.913	0.128	0.027	0.045
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.157	0.01	6,349	4,215	4.669	0.063	0.138	0.176
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.259	0.011	5,343	6,952	3.728	0.041	0.238	0.28
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.554	0.013	6,318	14,789	4.576	0.024	0.528	0.581
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.47	0.053	1,048	2,049	11.727	0.112	0.367	0.574
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.351	0.044	1,048	1,529	8.855	0.125	0.265	0.437
Last bidi purchase in store	0.439	0.071	162	167	3.301	0.152	0.3	0.578
Last bidi purchase at street vendor	0.5	0.071	162	191	3.276	0.143	0.36	0.64
Last smokeless tobacco purchase in store	0.578	0.031	1,228	2,099	4.831	0.054	0.517	0.638
Last smokeless tobacco purchase at street vendor	0.382	0.032	1,228	1,388	5.35	0.084	0.319	0.445
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.574	0.017	6,349	15,394	7.316	0.029	0.541	0.607
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.973	0.009	1,057	4,287	2.968	0.009	0.956	0.99
Noticed Health Warning Labels on bidi Packages	0.773	0.061	163	297	3.414	0.079	0.653	0.892
Noticed Health Warning Labels on smokeless tobacco Packages	0.581	0.031	1,355	2,318	5.480	0.054	0.519	0.642
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.756	0.042	1,051	3,323	9.928	0.055	0.674	0.837
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on bidi Package	0.640	0.062	168	252	2.822	0.097	0.518	0.763
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on smokeless tobacco Package	0.446	0.026	1,355	1,781	3.813	0.059	0.394	0.498
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.493	0.028	3,999	8,450	12.984	0.058	0.437	0.549
Noticed Any Bidi Advertisement or Promotion	0.370	0.036	2,449	3,849	13.653	0.098	0.299	0.440

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Noticed Any Smokeless Tobacco Advertisement or Promotion	0.283	0.031	2,200	2,674	10.702	0.111	0.221	0.345
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.978	0.003	6,354	26,255	3.042	0.003	0.972	0.984
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.910	0.007	6,354	24,442	3.992	0.008	0.896	0.924
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.922	0.007	6,354	24,753	4.946	0.008	0.907	0.937
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.956	0.005	6,353	25,658	3.640	0.005	0.946	0.965
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.947	0.008	6,355	25,441	8.572	0.009	0.931	0.963
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.949	0.006	6,356	25,492	4.721	0.006	0.937	0.961
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	9.615	0.735	963	4,061	10.456	0.076	8.175	11.054
Number of bidis Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	14.557	1.378	162	369	1.740	0.095	11.857	17.257
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	11.622	1.005	319	924	2.284	0.087	9.652	13.593
Time since Quitting Smokeless tobacco (in years)	6.918	1.403	123	379	3.242	0.203	4.168	9.669
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	1,527.596	258.838	1,026	4,308	18.908	0.169	1,020.274	2,034.917
Monthly Expenditures on Bidis	554.660	347.095	161	380	5.000	0.626	-125.647	1,234.966
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	18.916	0.306	418	1,645	2.866	0.016	18.317	19.515
Age at Daily Smokeless tobacco Initiation	22.301	0.821	297	831	4.665	0.037	20.692	23.909

Table C6. Sampling Errors – Rural, GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.371	0.009	6,427	29,741	2.081	0.023	0.354	0.388
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.181	0.006	6,427	14,536	1.338	0.031	0.171	0.192
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.132	0.005	6,427	10,599	1.585	0.040	0.122	0.143
Current Bidi Smokers	0.062	0.004	6,427	4,949	2.053	0.070	0.053	0.070
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.225	0.008	6,427	18,040	2.351	0.035	0.210	0.241
Daily Tobacco Users	0.346	0.009	6,427	27,695	2.141	0.025	0.329	0.363
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.165	0.005	6,427	13,219	1.360	0.033	0.154	0.176
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.116	0.005	6,427	9,298	1.554	0.043	0.106	0.126
Daily Bidi Smokers	0.059	0.004	6,427	4,755	2.022	0.071	0.051	0.068
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.204	0.008	6,427	16,360	2.315	0.037	0.189	0.219
Former Daily Tobacco Users Among All Adults	0.055	0.004	6,427	4,413	1.788	0.069	0.048	0.063
Former Tobacco Users Among Ever Daily Tobacco Users	0.682	0.025	620	4,413	1.799	0.037	0.633	0.732
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.043	0.003	6,427	3,449	1.592	0.074	0.037	0.049
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.203	0.014	1,555	3,449	1.933	0.070	0.175	0.231
Former Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco Among All Adults	0.015	0.002	6,427	1,212	1.186	0.110	0.012	0.018
Former Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco Among Ever Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.068	0.007	1,742	1,212	1.363	0.103	0.054	0.082
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.085	0.008	2,620	2,344	1.942	0.090	0.070	0.100
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.281	0.014	2,620	7,785	2.544	0.050	0.254	0.309
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.447	0.021	1,352	6,562	2.400	0.047	0.406	0.488
Smokeless tobacco Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.302	0.016	1,793	5,536	2.229	0.054	0.270	0.333
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.688	0.026	463	3,442	1.435	0.038	0.637	0.739
Health Care Provider Asked about Use of Smokeless tobacco	0.605	0.020	912	5,865	1.596	0.034	0.565	0.645
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.652	0.027	463	3,260	1.483	0.041	0.599	0.705
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting the use of smokeless tobacco	0.567	0.021	912	5,499	1.637	0.037	0.526	0.608
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.002	0.002	591	13	1.188	0.998	-0.002	0.006

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Use of Counselling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.105	0.013	591	697	1.075	0.125	0.079	0.130
Use of Counselling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smokeless tobacco Cessation	0.200	0.021	494	1,107	1.316	0.103	0.159	0.240
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.674	0.020	1,314	9,772	2.347	0.029	0.635	0.712
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smokeless tobacco	0.518	0.018	1,759	9,320	2.295	0.035	0.482	0.553
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.420	0.013	6,284	32,969	4.032	0.030	0.396	0.445
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.481	0.028	875	5,658	2.828	0.059	0.425	0.537
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.024	0.003	6,411	1,920	2.130	0.116	0.019	0.029
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.037	0.004	6,407	2,953	2.793	0.107	0.029	0.045
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.143	0.009	6,417	11,460	4.527	0.065	0.125	0.161
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.225	0.009	6,410	18,001	2.886	0.039	0.208	0.243
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.501	0.01	6,357	39,720	2.692	0.021	0.481	0.521
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.488	0.033	894	5,113	3.827	0.067	0.423	0.552
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.378	0.03	894	3,964	3.315	0.078	0.32	0.436
Last bidi purchase in store	0.557	0.035	507	2,680	2.566	0.064	0.487	0.626
Last bidi purchase at street vendor	0.363	0.034	507	1,749	2.59	0.095	0.296	0.431
Last smokeless tobacco purchase in store	0.649	0.019	1,645	10,826	2.513	0.029	0.612	0.685
Last smokeless tobacco purchase at street vendor	0.298	0.019	1,645	4,975	2.752	0.063	0.261	0.335
Noticed Anti-tobacco information on radio or television	0.427	0.012	6,424	34,190	4.064	0.029	0.403	0.451
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.963	0.008	902	10,199	1.556	0.008	0.948	0.979
Noticed Health Warning Labels on bidi Packages	0.843	0.021	502	4,051	1.618	0.025	0.802	0.884
Noticed Health Warning Labels on smokeless tobacco Packages	0.530	0.019	1,750	9,457	2.417	0.035	0.494	0.567
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.803	0.021	898	8,477	2.605	0.027	0.761	0.845
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on bidi Package	0.706	0.028	512	3,460	1.864	0.039	0.652	0.760
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on smokeless tobacco Package	0.403	0.018	1,750	7,196	2.474	0.046	0.367	0.440
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.363	0.017	4,539	20,286	5.906	0.048	0.329	0.397
Noticed Any Bidi Advertisement or Promotion	0.363	0.026	2,342	10,587	6.790	0.071	0.312	0.413

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (x 1000) (WN)	Design Effect (Deff)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Noticed Any Smokeless Tobacco Advertisement or Promotion	0.226	0.021	2,131	5,904	5.420	0.093	0.185	0.268
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.968	0.003	6,422	77,494	2.443	0.004	0.961	0.975
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.881	0.007	6,422	70,537	2.928	0.008	0.868	0.895
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.886	0.007	6,422	70,891	2.957	0.008	0.872	0.899
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.945	0.004	6,422	75,630	1.958	0.004	0.937	0.953
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.942	0.004	6,425	75,459	2.232	0.005	0.934	0.951
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.925	0.005	6,427	74,100	2.566	0.006	0.915	0.935
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	8.878	0.297	783	9,298	1.914	0.034	8.295	9.461
Number of bidis Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	14.210	0.777	494	4,755	2.146	0.055	12.687	15.733
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	13.483	0.896	326	3,445	1.516	0.066	11.727	15.238
Time since Quitting Smokeless tobacco (in years)	5.725	1.024	120	1,212	1.607	0.179	3.718	7.731
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	884.954	79.735	858	10,058	4.900	0.090	728.675	1,041.234
Monthly Expenditures on Bidis	324.824	55.985	499	4,746	1.612	0.172	215.093	434.554
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.429	0.269	339	3,966	1.605	0.014	18.902	19.956
Age at Daily Smokeless tobacco Initiation	21.960	0.376	324	3,002	1.515	0.017	21.223	22.697

Appendix B:

Questionnaire (English)

GATS Core Questionnaire Formatting Conventions:

Text in **RED FONT** =	Programming logic and skip instructions.
Text in [BRACKETS] =	Specific question instructions for interviewers—not to be read to the respondents.
Text surrounded by <u>underline</u> =	Words that interviewers should emphasize when reading to respondents.

Household Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

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

⬚⬚

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

⬚⬚

[IF HH2 = 00 (NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ≥ 15 IN HOUSEHOLD)]
[THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.
THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER TIME.
THIS WILL BE RECORDED IN THE RECORD OF CALLS AS A CODE 201.]

HH3. How many {Men/Women} household members are 15 years of age or older?

⬚⬚

[IF HH3 = 00 (NO MEN/WOMEN HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ≥ 15 IN HOUSEHOLD)]
[THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER TIME.
THIS WILL BE RECORDED IN THE RECORD OF CALLS AS A CODE 201.]

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

_____

HH4b. What is this person's age?

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

[ ][ ][ ]

[IF REPORTED AGE IS 15 THROUGH 17, BIRTH DATE IS ASKED]
HH4c.   What is the month of this person's date of birth?

[ ][ ]

HH4cYEAR. What is the year of this person's date of birth?
[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 7777
IF REFUSED, ENTER 9999]

[ ][ ][ ][ ]

HH4d. [RECORD GENDER (FOR VERIFICATION IF NECESSARY)]

MEN ....[ ] 1
WOMEN ....[ ] 2

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

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

HH4f. Does this person currently use any smokeless tobacco, including Zarda, Gul, Sada pata, Khoinee, Nosshi?

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

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

SELECT.   **[SELECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT WILL BE PERFORMED AUTOMATICALLY BY THE ANDROID HANDHELD PROGRAM]**

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 ON RECORD OF CALLS.]

Individual Questionnaire

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

15-17 ....☐ 1 → **GO TO CONSENT2**

18 OR OLDER ....☐ 2 → **GO TO CONSENT5**

EMANCIPATED MINOR (15-17)......☐ 3 → **GO TO CONSENT5**

CONSENT2. Before starting the interview, I need to obtain consent from a parent or guardian of [NAME OF RESPONDENT] and from [NAME OF RESPONDENT].
[IF BOTH SELECTED RESPONDENT AND PARENT/GUARDIAN ARE AVAILABLE, CONTINUE WITH INTERVIEW.
IF PARENT/GUARDIAN IS NOT AVAILABLE, BREAK-OFF INTERVIEW AND SCHEDULE AN APPOINTMENT TO RETURN.
IF MINOR RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, CONTINUE WITH OBTAINING PARENTAL CONSENT.]

CONSENT3. [READ THE FOLLOWING TO THE PARENT/GUARDIAN AND SELECTED RESPONDENT (IF AVAILABLE):]
I am working with Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) under the Ministry of Planning, People's Republic of Bangladesh. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Bangladesh. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Government of Bangladesh.
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 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) under the Ministry of Planning, People's Republic of Bangladesh. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Bangladesh. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Government of Bangladesh.
Your household and you have been selected at random. Your responses are very important to us and the community, as these answers will represent many other persons. The interview will last around 30 minutes. Your participation in this survey is entirely voluntary. The information that you will provide us will be kept strictly confidential, and you will not be identified by your responses. Personal information will not be shared with anyone else, not even other family members. You can withdraw from the study at any time, and may refuse to answer any question.
We will leave the necessary contact information with you. If you have any questions about this survey, you can contact the telephone numbers listed.
[FILL IF CONSENT4=2: Your parent/guardian has given his/her permission for you to participate in this study]
If you agree to participate, we will conduct a private interview with you.

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

YES..... ☐ 1 → **PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW**
NO....... ☐ 2 → **END INTERVIEW**

INTLANG. [INTERVIEW LANGUAGE]

ENGLISH ☐ 1
BANGLA ☐ 2

Section A. Background Characteristics

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

A01. [RECORD GENDER FROM OBSERVATION. ASK IF NECESSARY.]
MEN......................... ☐ 1
WOMEN.................... ☐ 2

A02a. What is the month of your date of birth?
01 .... ☐ 1
02 .... ☐ 2
03 .... ☐ 3
04 .... ☐ 4
05 .... ☐ 5
06 .... ☐ 6
07 .... ☐ 7
08 .... ☐ 8
09 .... ☐ 9
10 .... ☐ 10
11 .... ☐ 11
12 .... ☐ 12
DON'T KNOW .. ☐ 77
REFUSED .... ☐ 99

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

[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 7777
IF REFUSED, ENTER 9999]

[IF MONTH=77/99 OR YEAR=7777/9999, ASK A03. OTHERWISE SKIP TO A04.]

A03. How old are you?
[IF RESPONDENT IS UNSURE, PROBE FOR AN ESTIMATE AND RECORD AN ANSWER.
IF REFUSED, BREAK-OFF AS WE CANNOT CONTINUE INTERVIEW WITHOUT AGE]

A03a. [WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?]
YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7

A04. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
[SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY]
NO FORMAL SCHOOLING .... ☐ 1
LESS THAN PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED .... ☐ 2
PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED .... ☐ 3
LESS THAN SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETED .... ☐ 4
SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETED............................... ☐ 5
HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED .... ☐ 6
GRADUATION COMPLETED .... ☐ 7
POST GRADUATE DEGREE COMPLETED .... ☐ 8
DON'T KNOW... ☐ 77
REFUSED.. ☐ 99

A05. Which of the following best describes your <u>main</u> work status over the past 12 months?
Government employee, Non-government employee, Business (small), Business (large),
Farming (land owner & farmer), Agricultural worker, Industrial worker, Daily laborer,
Other self-employed, Student, Homemaker/housewife/housework, Paid domestic
worker, Retired, Unemployed-able to work, Unemployed-unable to work, or Other?
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE.......................... ☐ 1
NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE.................. ☐ 2
BUSINESS (SMALL) .... ☐ 3
BUSINESS (LARGE) .... ☐ 4
FARMING (LAND OWNER & FARMER)............. ☐ 5
AGRICULTURAL WORKER............................ ☐ 6
INDUSTRIAL WORKER................................ ☐ 7
DAILY LABORER....................................... ☐ 8
OTHER SELF-EMPLOYED .... ☐ 9
STUDENT.. ☐ 10
HOMEMAKER / HOUSEWIFE/ HOUSEWORK... ☐ 11

PAID DOMESTIC WORKER............................ ☐ 12
RETIRED .... ☐ 13
UNEMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK.................. ☐ 14
UNEMPLOYED, UNABLE TO WORK............... ☐ 15
OTHER (SPECIFY)...................................... ☐ 16
DON'T KNOW.. ☐ 77
REFUSED.. ☐ 99

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

[READ EACH ITEM:]	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Electricity?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
b. Flush toilet?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
d. Mobile phone?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
e. Television?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
f. Radio?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
g. Refrigerator?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
h. Car/Auto-Rickshaw?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
i. Moped/scooter/motorcycle?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
j. Washing machine?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
k. Bicycle?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
l. Sewing machine?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
m. Almirah / wardrobe?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
n. Table?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
o. Khat?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
p. Chair or Bench?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
q. Watch or Clock?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
r. Computer/ Laptop/ Tab?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
s. Chowki?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
t. Domestic Animal (Cow/Buffalo/Goat)?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
u. Shallow Machine/Power Tiller/Tractor?....	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
v. Rickshaw?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9

A14. WHAT IS THE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE MAIN HOUSE? [RECORD OBSERVATION]
KATCHA (BAMBOO/THATCHED/STRAW/ GUNNY (CHOT) ETC) .... ☐ 1
TIN / TILED OR SIMILAR MATERIALS... ☐ 2
CEMENT/CONCRETE .... ☐ 3

Section B. Tobacco Smoking

B00. I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking tobacco, including cigarettes, bidi, hukkah, cigars, pipes.
Please do not answer about electronic cigarettes and smokeless tobacco at this time.

B01. Do you <u>currently</u> smoke tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

DAILY .... ☐ 1 → **SKIP TO BB1**
LESS THAN DAILY .... ☐ 2
NOT AT ALL .... ☐ 3 → **SKIP TO B03**
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

B02. Have you smoked tobacco daily in the past?

YES .... ☐ 1 → **SKIP TO BB1**
NO .... ☐ 2 → **SKIP TO BB1**
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7 → **SKIP TO BB1**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO BB1**

B03. In the <u>past</u>, 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 BB1**
LESS THAN DAILY .... ☐ 2 → **SKIP TO BB1**
NOT AT ALL .... ☐ 3 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

BB1. How old (in years) were you when you first tried smoking tobacco?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

☐☐

[IF B01 = 1, GO TO B04
IF B02 = 1, GO TO B08
IF B02 = 2, 7, 9, GO TO B10
IF B03 = 1, GO TO B11
IF B03 = 2, GO TO B13]

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS]

B04. How old (in years) were you when you first started smoking tobacco <u>daily</u>?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

☐☐☐

[IF B04 = 777 OR 999, ASK B05. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B06.]

B05. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco <u>daily</u>?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

☐☐

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
h. Bidis?					PER DAY
h1. [IF B06c=888] On average, how many Bidis do you currently smoke each week?					PER WEEK
f. Number of water pipe (hukkah) sessions per day?					PER DAY
f1. [IF B06f=888] On average, how many water pipe (hukkah) sessions do you currently participate in each week?					PER WEEK
b. Hand-rolled cigarettes?					PER DAY
b1. [IF B06b=888] On average, how many hand-rolled cigarettes 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
g. Any others? (→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke each day:_____)					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?

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]

B08. How old were you (in years) when you first started smoking tobacco <u>daily</u>?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

☐☐

[IF B08 = 777 OR 999, ASK B09. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B10.]

B09. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco <u>daily</u>?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

B10. How many of the following do you currently smoke during a usual week?
[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS DOING THE ACTIVITY <u>WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS</u>, 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?   PER WEEK

h. Bidis?   PER WEEK

f. Number of water pipe (hukkah) sessions per week?   PER WEEK

b. Hand-rolled cigarettes?   PER WEEK

d. Pipes full of tobacco?   PER WEEK

e. Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?   PER WEEK

g. Any others?   PER WEEK

→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke during a usual week:
[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

[FORMER SMOKERS]

B11. How old were you (in years) when you first started smoking tobacco <u>daily</u>?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

[IF B11 = 777 OR 999, ASK B12. OTHERWISE SKIP TO B13a.]

B12. How many years ago did you first start smoking tobacco <u>daily</u>?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

B13a. How long has it been since you stopped smoking?
[ONLY INTERESTED IN WHEN RESPONDENT STOPPED SMOKING REGULARLY – DO NOT INCLUDE RARE INSTANCES OF SMOKING
ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

YEARS 1
MONTHS 2
WEEKS 3
DAYS............................. 4
LESS THAN 1 DAY .... 5 → **SKIP TO B14**
DON'T KNOW .... 7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED .... 9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

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

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

B14. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2 → SKIP TO B18
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → SKIP TO B18

B15. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?
1 OR 2 .... ☐ 1
3 TO 5 .... ☐ 2
6 OR MORE .... ☐ 3
DON'T REMEMBER. ☐ 7
REFUSED................ ☐ 9

B16. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you smoke tobacco?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2 → SKIP TO B18
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → SKIP TO B18

B17. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit smoking tobacco?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

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

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Counseling by any health care provider?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
d. Traditional medicines (Ayurvedic, Unani)?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
f. Switching to smokeless tobacco?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
ff. Try to quit without assistance?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
g. Anything else?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9

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

Section EC. Electronic Cigarettes

ECINTRO. The next questions are about using electronic cigarettes. Electronic cigarettes include any product that uses batteries or other methods to produce a vapor which contains nicotine. They have various other names such as e-cigarette, vape-pen, e-shisha, e-pipes.

EC1. Before today, have you ever heard of electronic cigarettes?

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

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

DAILY .... ☐ 1 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
LESS THAN DAILY ...... ☐ 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
NOT AT ALL .... ☐ 3
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

EC3. Have you ever, <u>even once</u>, used an electronic cigarette?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

Section C. Smokeless Tobacco

C00. The next questions are about using smokeless tobacco, such as Zarda, Sada Pata, Gul, Khoinee, Noshii. Smokeless tobacco is tobacco that is not smoked, but is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed.

C01. Do you <u>currently</u> 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 CC1**
LESS THAN DAILY .... ☐ 2
NOT AT ALL.................. ☐ 3 → **SKIP TO C03**
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

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

YES .... ☐ 1 → **SKIP TO CC1**
NO .... ☐ 2 → **SKIP TO CC1**
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7 → **SKIP TO CC1**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO CC1**

C03. In the <u>past</u>, 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 CC1**

LESS THAN DAILY.......☐ 2 → **SKIP TO CC1**
NOT AT ALL.................☐ 3 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
DON'T KNOW ....☐ 7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED ....☐ 9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

CC1. How old (in years) were you when you first tried smokeless tobacco?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

☐☐

[IF C01 = 1, GO TO C04
IF C02 = 1, GO TO C08
IF C02 = 2, 7, 9, GO TO C10
IF C03 = 1, GO TO C11
IF C03 = 2, GO TO C13]

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

C04. How old were you (in years) when you first started using smokeless tobacco <u>daily</u>?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

☐☐

[IF C04 = 777 OR 999, ASK C05. OTHERWISE SKIP TO C06.]

C05. How many years ago did you first start using smokeless tobacco <u>daily</u>?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

☐☐

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. Betel quid with Zarda, Zarda only, or Zarda with Supari?				PER DAY
a1. [IF C6a=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use . Betel quid with Zarda, Zarda only, or Zarda with Supari?				PER WEEK
b. Betel quid with Sada pata?				PER DAY
b1. [IF C6b=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use Betel quid with Sada pata?				PER WEEK
c. Pan Masala with tobacco?				PER DAY
c1. [IF C6c=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use Pan Masala with tobacco?				PER WEEK
d. Sada pata chewing?				PER DAY
d1. [IF C6d=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently chew Sada pata?				PER WEEK

e. Gul?				PER DAY
e1. [IF C6e=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use Gul?				PER WEEK
f. Khoinee?				PER DAY
f1. [IF C6f=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use Khoinee?				PER WEEK
g. Any others? specify type:.....................................				PER DAY
g1. [IF Cg=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use [FILL PRODUCT]?				PER WEEK

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

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

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

C08. How old were you (in years) when you first started using smokeless tobacco daily?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

☐☐

[IF C08 = 777 OR 999, ASK C09. OTHERWISE SKIP TO C10.]

C09. How many years ago did you first start using smokeless tobacco daily?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

☐☐

C10. How many times a week do you usually use the following?
[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS DOING THE ACTIVITY WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BUT LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK, ENTER 888]

a. Betel quid with Zarda, Zarda only, or Zarda with Supari?......................................				TIMES PER WEEK
b. Betel quid with Sada pata?......................				TIMES PER WEEK
c. Pan Masala with tobacco?.......................				TIMES PER WEEK
d. Sada pata chewing?................................				TIMES PER WEEK

e. Gul?...				TIMES PER WEEK
f. Khoinee?......................................				TIMES PER WEEK
g. Any others ?...............................				TIMES PER WEEK

→g1. Specify type:_____

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

[FORMER SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

C11. How old were you (in years) when you first started using smokeless tobacco <u>daily</u>?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

[IF C11 = 777 OR 999, ASK C12. OTHERWISE SKIP TO C13a.]

C12. How many years ago did you first start using smokeless tobacco <u>daily</u>?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

C13a. How long has it been since you stopped using smokeless tobacco?
[ONLY INTERESTED IN WHEN RESPONDENT STOPPED USING SMOKELESS TOBACCO REGULARLY — DO NOT INCLUDE RARE INSTANCES OF USING SMOKELESS TOBACCO ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]
YEARS .... ☐ 1
MONTHS........................ ☐ 2
WEEKS .... ☐ 3
DAYS............................. ☐ 4
LESS THAN 1 DAY....... ☐ 5 → **SKIP TO C14**
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

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

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

IF B14 HAS NOT BEEN ASKED →	CONTINUE WITH C14	
IF B14 = YES	→ SKIP TO C16	
IF B14 = NO OR REFUSED	→ SKIP TO C18	

C14. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2 → **SKIP TO C18**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO C18**

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

1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

1 OR 2..............☐ 1
3 TO 5 ....☐ 2
6 OR MORE .....☐ 3
DON'T REMEMBER ☐ 7
REFUSED ....☐ 9

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

YES ....☐ 1
NO.....................☐ 2 → **SKIP TO C18**
REFUSED ....☐ 9 → **SKIP TO C18**

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

YES ....☐ 1
NO.....................☐ 2
REFUSED ....☐ 9

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

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Counseling by any health care provider?.................	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?...........	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
d. Traditional medicines (Ayurvedic, Unani).................	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
e. A quit line or a telephone support line?............	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
ff. Try to quit without assistance?	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
g. Anything else? g1. Specify:...........................	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9

Section D1. Cessation — Tobacco Smoking

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

D01. The next questions ask about any attempts to stop smoking that you might have made during the

past 12 months. Please think about tobacco smoking.

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

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

D02a. Thinking about the last time you tried to quit, how long did you stop smoking?
[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

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

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

☐☐☐

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

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Counseling by any health care provider?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
d. Traditional medicines (Ayurvedic, Unani)?......	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
f. Switching to smokeless tobacco?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
ff. Try to quit without assistance?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
g. Anything else? 　g1. Specify :_____	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9

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

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

YES ....☐ 1
NO ....☐ 2 → **SKIP TO D08**
REFUSED ....☐ 9 → **SKIP TO D08**

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

1 OR 2...............☐ 1
3 TO 5 ....☐ 2
6 OR MORE .....☐ 3
DON'T REMEMBER ..☐ 7
REFUSED ....☐ 9

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

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2 → **SKIP TO D08**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO D08**

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

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

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

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

Section D2. Cessation – Smokeless Tobacco

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ ☐ ☐

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

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Counseling by any health care provider?	☐ 1..	☐ 2..	☐ 9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?	☐ 1..	☐ 2..	☐ 9
d. Traditional medicines (Ayurvedic, Unani).........	☐ 1..	☐ 2..	☐ 9
e. A quit line or a telephone support line?	☐ 1..	☐ 2..	☐ 9
ff. Try to quit without assistance?	☐ 1..	☐ 2..	☐ 9
g. Anything else? g1.Specify : _____	☐ 1..	☐ 2..	☐ 9

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

D12. Have you visited a doctor or other health care provider in the past 12 months?
YES ....☐ 1
NO....................☐ 2 → **SKIP TO D16**
REFUSED ....☐ 9 → **SKIP TO D16**

D13. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?
1 OR 2...........................☐ 1
3 TO 5 ....☐ 2
6 OR MORE ....☐ 3
DON'T REMEMBER.....☐ 7
REFUSED ....☐ 9

D14. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you use smokeless tobacco?
YES ....☐ 1
NO....................☐ 2 → **SKIP TO D16**
REFUSED ....☐ 9 → **SKIP TO D16**

D15. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to stop using smokeless tobacco?
YES ....☐ 1
NO....................☐ 2
REFUSED ....☐ 9

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

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

Section E. Secondhand Smoke

E01. I would now like to ask you a few questions about smoking in various places. Which of the following best describes the rules about smoking inside of your home: Smoking is allowed inside of your home, smoking is generally not allowed inside of your home but there are exceptions, smoking is never allowed inside of your home, or there are no rules about smoking in your home?

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

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

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

E03. How often does <u>anyone</u> 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 → **SKIP TO E09**
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7 → **SKIP TO E09**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO E09**

E08a. 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
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 E15**
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7 → **SKIP TO E15**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO E15**

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

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

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 public transportation that you used in the past 30 days?

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

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

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2 → **SKIP TO E19**
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7 → **SKIP TO E19**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO E19**

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

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Heart disease in adults?.....	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
c. Lung cancer in adults?.......	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
b. Lung illnesses in children?.....	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9

E19. During the past 30 days, did you visit any schools?

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 schools that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

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

YES .... ☐ 1
NO.......................... ☐ 2 **→ SKIP TO E27**
DON'T KNOW........ ☐ 7 **→ SKIP TO E27**
REFUSED............. ☐ 9 **→ SKIP TO E27**

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

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

E27. During the past 30 days, did you visit any cafes, coffee shop or tea houses?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO.......................... ☐ 2 **→ SKIP TO E29**
DON'T KNOW........ ☐ 7 **→ SKIP TO E29**
REFUSED............. ☐ 9 **→ SKIP TO E29**

E28. 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
REFUSED............. ☐ 9

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

	SHOULD BE ALLOWED	SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
b. Workplaces?.........	☐ 1...	☐ 2...	☐ 7...	☐ 9
c. Restaurants?............	☐ 1...	☐ 2...	☐ 7...	☐ 9
g. Universities?..............	☐ 1...	☐ 2...	☐ 7...	☐ 9

Section F. Economics – Manufactured Cigarettes

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

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

The last time you bought cigarettes for yourself, how many cigarettes did you buy?
[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

CIGARETTES .... ☐ 1
PACKS... ☐ 2
CARTONS .... ☐ 3
OTHER (SPECIFY)............................. ☐ 4 → **F01c.** [SPECIFY THE UNIT]: _____
NEVER BOUGHT CIGARETTES .... ☐ 5 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO F03**

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

☐☐☐

[IF F01a=CIGARETTES, GO TO F02]
[IF F01a=PACKS, GO TO F01dPack]
[IF F01a=CARTONS, GO TO F01dCart]
[IF F01a=OTHER, GO TO F01dOther]

F01dPack. Did each pack contain 10 cigarettes, 20 cigarettes, or another amount?

10............................. ☐ 1
20............................. ☐ 2
OTHER AMOUNT ... ☐ 7 → **F01dPackA.** How many cigarettes were in each pack?
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?
REFUSED .... ☐ 9
[GO TO F02]

F01dOther. How many cigarettes were in each **[F01c]**?
[IF DON'T KNOW OR DON'T REMEMBER ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

☐☐☐

F02. In total, how much money (in Taka) did you pay for this purchase?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

RANGE: 1 – 500
Taka

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

NAVY..☐ 1
STAR...☐ 2
555...☐ 3
BENSON AND HEDGES.............☐ 4
K2...☐ 5
MARISE ....☐ 6
GOLD LEAF ....☐ 7
MARLBORO ....☐ 8
PALLMAL ....☐ 9
BLACK.................................☐ 10
SHEIKH................................☐ 11
CAPSTAN..............................☐ 12
WINSTON..............................☐ 13
OTHER......................................☐ 14 → F03a. [SPECIFY
BRAND]:_____
REFUSED ....☐ 99

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

STORE/ SHOP/ SUPERSHOP ....☐ 2
STREET VENDOR/ PAN SHOP........................☐ 3
MILITARY (BGB, ANSAR, POLICE) STORE.......☐ 4
DUTY-FREE SHOP ....☐ 5
OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY............................ ☐ 6
TEA STALL...☐ 7
STREET HAWKER....................................... ☐ 8
FROM ANOTHER PERSON........ ....☐ 9
OTHER.. ....☐ 10 → F04a. SPECIFY: _____
DON'T REMEMBER ....☐ 77
REFUSED.. ☐ 99

Section FA. Economics – Bidis

IF [B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES DAILY OR LESS THAN DAILY)]
AND
[(B06h OR B10h) > 0 AND <= 888 (RESPONDENT SMOKES BIDIS)],
THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.

OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION.

FA01a. The next few questions are about the last time you purchased bidis for yourself to smoke.
The last time you bought bidis for yourself, how many bidis did you buy?
[ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]
BIDIS...☐ 1

PACKS.. ☐ 2
CARTONS .... ☐ 3
OTHER (SPECIFY)............................. ☐ 4 → **FA01c.** [SPECIFY THE
UNIT]:_____
NEVER BOUGHT BIDIS .... ☐ 5 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO FA03**

FA01b. [ENTER NUMBER OF (BIDIS/PACKS/CARTONS/OTHER)]

☐☐☐

[IF FA01a=BIDIS, GO TO FA02]
[IF FA01a=PACKS, GO TO FA01dPack]
[IF FA01a=CARTONS, GO TO FA01dCart]
[IF FA01a=OTHER, GO TO FA01dOther]

FA01dPack.   Did each pack contain 10 bidis, 25 bidis, or another amount?
10.............................. ☐ 1
25.............................. ☐ 2
OTHER AMOUNT ... ☐ 7 → **FA01dPackA.** How many bidis were in each pack?
REFUSED .... ☐ 9
[GO TO FA02]

FA01dCart. Did each carton contain 100 bidis, 200 bidis, or another amount?
100 ☐ 1
200.......................... ☐ 2
OTHER AMOUNT ... ☐ 7 → **FA01dCartA.** How many bidis were in each carton?
REFUSED .... ☐ 9
[GO TO FA02]

FA01dOther.   How many bidis were in each [FA01c]?
[IF DON'T KNOW OR DON'T REMEMBER ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

☐☐☐

FA02. In total, how much money (in Taka) did you pay for this last purchase?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

☐ RANGE: 1 – 500
   Taka

FA03. What brand did you buy the last time you purchased bidis for yourself?
AKIJ BIDI..................................... ☐ 1
AZIZ BIDI .... ☐ 2
ABUL BIDI.................................... ☐ 3
NASIR BIDI................................... ☐ 4
ANSAR BIDI .... ☐ 5
KARIKOR BIDI..................... ☐ 6
BINOD .... ☐ 7

MOHINI............................☐8
RONALDO...........................☐9
LOCAL BIDI ....☐ 10
OTHER.......................................☐ 11 → **FA03a.** SPECIFY:
_____
REFUSED.............................☐ 99

FA04. The last time you purchased bidis for yourself, where did you buy them?
STORE/ SHOP/ SUPERSHOP ....☐ 2
STREET VENDOR/ PAN SHOP.............☐ 3
MILITARY (BGB, ANSAR, POLICE) STORE ☐ 4
DUTY-FREE SHOP ....☐ 5
OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY...................☐ 6
TEA STALL... ☐ 7
STREET HAWKER............................. ☐ 8
FROM ANOTHER PERSON..................☐ 9
OTHER..☐ 10 → **FA04a.**
SPECIFY:_____
DON'T REMEMBER ....☐ 77
REFUSED..☐ 99

Section FB. Economics – Smokeless Tobacco

FB01a. The next few questions are about the last time you purchased smokeless tobacco products for yourself to use.
The last time when you bought smokeless tobacco for yourself, did you buy it in a single use pouch, in a large pouch or can, or as a loose product?
SINGLE USE POUCH ....☐ 1
LARGE POUCH OR CAN ....☐ 2
LOOSE PRODUCT...☐ 3 → **SKIP TO FB02**
NEVER BOUGHT SMOKELESS TOBACCO ......☐ 4 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION (G)**
REFUSED ....☐ 9 → **SKIP TO FB04**

FB01b. How many {single use pouches/large pouches or cans} did you buy?
☐☐☐ → **SKIP TO FB01c**

FB01c. How much money (in Taka) did you pay for each {single use pouch/large pouch or can}?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777
IF REFUSED ENTER 999]
☐ TAKA

→ **SKIP TO FB04**

FB02. In total, how much money (in Taka) did you pay for this purchase?
[IF DON'T KNOW ENTER 777

IF REFUSED ENTER 999]

[RANGE: 1 – 500]

	Taka

FB04. The last time you purchased smokeless tobacco products for yourself, where did you buy them?

STORE/ SHOP/ SUPERSHOP ....☐ 2
STREET VENDOR/ PAN SHOP..............☐ 3
MILITARY (BGB, ANSAR, POLICE) STORE ☐ 4
DUTY-FREE SHOP ....☐ 5
OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY...................☐ 6
TEA STALL.....................................☐ 7
STREET HAWKER.............................☐ 8
FROM ANOTHER PERSON..................☐ 9
OTHER...☐ 10 → **FB04a.**
SPECIFY:_____
DON'T REMEMBER ....☐ 77
REFUSED...☐ 99

Section G. Media

G01Intro. The next few questions ask about your exposure to the media and advertisements in the last 30 days. For each item, I am going to ask about cigarettes, bidis, and smokeless tobacco.

G01aa. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any information in <u>newspapers </u>about the dangers of use or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?
YES ....☐ 1
NO...................................☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE..........☐ 7 → **SKIP TO G01ab**
REFUSED....................☐ 9

2. Bidis?
YES ....☐ 1
NO...................................☐ 2
REFUSED....................☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?
YES ....☐ 1
NO...................................☐ 2
REFUSED....................☐ 9

G01ab. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any information in <u>magazines</u> about the dangers of use or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE..........☐ 7 **→ SKIP TO G01b**
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

2. Bidis?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

G01b. In the last 30 days, have you seen any information on <u>television</u> about the dangers of use or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?

[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE..........☐ 7 **→ SKIP TO G01c**
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

2. Bidis?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

G01c. In the last 30 days, have you heard any information on the <u>radio</u> about the dangers or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE..........☐ 7 **→ SKIP TO G01d**
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

2. Bidis?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO.................................. ☐ 2
REFUSED.................... ☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO.................................. ☐ 2
REFUSED.................... ☐ 9

G01d. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any information on <u>billboards</u> about the dangers or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO.................................. ☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE.......... ☐ 7 **→ SKIP TO G01dd**
REFUSED.................... ☐ 9

2. Bidis?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO.................................. ☐ 2
REFUSED.................... ☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO.................................. ☐ 2
REFUSED.................... ☐ 9

G01dd. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any information on <u>posters</u> about the dangers or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?
[READ EACH ITEM:[

1. Cigarettes?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO.................................. ☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE.......... ☐ 7 **→ SKIP TO G01e**
REFUSED.................... ☐ 9

2. Bidis?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO.................................. ☐ 2
REFUSED.................... ☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO.................................. ☐ 2
REFUSED.................... ☐ 9

G01e. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any information <u>somewhere else</u> about the dangers or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?
[READ EACH ITEM:[

1. Cigarettes?
YES ....☐ 1 → **G01e1a.** Please specify: _____
NO..................................☐ 2
REFUSED.....................☐ 9

2. Bidis?
YES ....☐ 1 → **G01e2a.** Please specify: _____
NO..................................☐ 2
REFUSED.....................☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?
YES ....☐ 1 → **G01e3a** Please specify: _____
NO..................................☐ 2
REFUSED.....................☐ 9

G02. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on cigarette packages?
YES ....☐ 1
NO.. ☐ 2 → **SKIP TO GG2**
DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKAGES ☐ 3 → **SKIP TO GG2**
REFUSED ....☐ 9 → **SKIP TO GG2**

G03. [ADMINISTER IF B01 = 1 OR 2. ELSE GO TO GG2]
In the last 30 days, have warning labels on cigarette packages led you to think about quitting smoking?
YES ....☐ 1
NO.....................................☐ 2
REFUSED ....☐ 9

GG1. Was the cigarette package health warning you noticed in the last 30 days a text warning only or did it also include a picture warning?
TEXT WARNING ONLY......................................☐ 1
PICTURE WARNING ....☐ 2
DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW ......☐ 7
REFUSED ....☐ 9

GG2. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on Bidi packages?
YES ....☐ 1
NO.. ☐ 2 → **SKIP TO G02a**
DID NOT SEE ANY BIDI PACKAGES ....☐ 3 → **SKIP TO G02a**
REFUSED ....☐ 9 → **SKIP TO G02a**

GG3. **ADMINISTER IF B01 = 1 OR 2. ELSE GO TO G02a**

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

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

GG3a. Was the bidi package health warning you noticed in the last 30 days a text warning only or did it also include a picture warning?

TEXT WARNING ONLY... ☐ 1
PICTURE WARNING .... ☐ 2
DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW ...... ☐ 7
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

G02a. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on smokeless tobacco products?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO... ☐ 2 **→ SKIP TO G04a**
DID NOT SEE ANY SMOKELESS PRODUCTS....... ☐ 3 **→ SKIP TO G04a**
REFUSED   .... ☐ 9 **→ SKIP TO G04a**

G03a. **ADMINISTER IF C01 = 1 OR 2. ELSE GO TO G04a**

In the last 30 days, have warning labels on smokeless tobacco products led you to think about quitting smokeless tobacco?

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

G03a1. Was the smokeless tobacco product package health warning you noticed in the last 30 days a text warning only or did it also include a picture warning?

TEXT WARNING ONLY .... ☐ 1
PICTURE WARNING .... ☐ 2
DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW ...... ☐ 7
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

G04a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products in <u>stores where the products are sold?</u>
]READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO................................. ☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE.......... ☐ 7 **→ SKIP TO G04b**
REFUSED...................... ☐ 9

2. Bidis?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO............................... ☐ 2
REFUSED..................... ☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

G04b. In the last 30 days, have you seen any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on <u>television</u>?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE .... ☐ 7 **→ SKIP TO G04c**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

2. Bidis?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

G04c. In the last 30 days, have you heard any advertisements promoting the following tobacco products on the <u>radio</u>?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE .... ☐ 7 **→ SKIP TO G04d**
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

2. Bidis?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

G04d. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements promoting the following tobacco products on <u>billboards</u>?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

YES ....□ 1
NO.....................................□ 2
NOT APPLICABLE..........□ 7 **→ SKIP TO G04e**
REFUSED............... □ 9

2. Bidis?

YES ....□ 1
NO.....................................□ 2
REFUSED.....................□ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES ....□ 1
NO.....................................□ 2
REFUSED.............. .□ 9

G04e. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on <u>posters</u>?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

YES ....□ 1
NO.....................................□ 2
NOT APPLICABLE..........□ 7 **→ SKIP TO G04fa**
REFUSED.....................□ 9

2. Bidis?

YES ....□ 1
NO.....................................□ 2
REFUSED.....................□ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES ....□ 1
NO.....................................□ 2
REFUSED.....................□ 9

G04fa. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products in <u>newspapers</u>?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

YES ....□ 1
NO.....................................□ 2
NOT APPLICABLE..........□ 7 **→ SKIP TO G04fb**
REFUSED.....................□ 9

2. Bidis?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.........................☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.........................☐ 9

G04fb. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products in <u>magazines</u>?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE...........☐ 7 → **SKIP TO G04g**
REFUSED.........................☐ 9

2. Bidis?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.........................☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.........................☐ 9

G04g. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products in <u>cinemas</u>?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE...........☐ 7 → **SKIP TO G04h**
REFUSED.........................☐ 9

2. Bidis?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.........................☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?

YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.........................☐ 9

G04h. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on the <u>internet</u>?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?
YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE..........☐ 7 **→ SKIP TO G04i**
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

2. Bidis?
YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?
YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

G04i. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on <u>public transportation vehicles or stations</u>?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?
YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
NOT APPLICABLE..........☐ 7 **→ SKIP TO G04j**
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

2. Bidis?
YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?
YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2
REFUSED.......................☐ 9

G04j. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on <u>public walls</u>?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?
YES ....☐ 1
NO....................................☐ 2

NOT APPLICABLE..........☐ 7 → **SKIP TO G04k**
REFUSED.....................☐ 9

2. Bidis?
YES ....☐ 1
NO...............................☐ 2
REFUSED.....................☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?
YES ....☐ 1
NO...............................☐ 2
REFUSED.....................☐ 9

G04k. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products underline else?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?
YES ....☐ 1 → **G04k1a.** Please specify: _____
NO...............................☐ 2
REFUSED.....................☐ 9

2. Bidis?
YES ....☐ 1→ **G04k2a.** Please specify: _____
NO...............................☐ 2
REFUSED.....................☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?
YES ....☐ 1 → **G04k3a.** Please specify: _____
NO...............................☐ 2
REFUSED.....................☐ 9

G05. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with following:
[READ EACH ITEM:]

a. Cigarette brands or cigarette companies?
YES ....☐ 1
NO.....................☐ 2
DON'T KNOW....☐ 7
REFUSED   ☐ 9

b. Bidi brands or bidi companies?
YES ....☐ 1
NO...............................☐ 2
DON'T KNOW....☐ 7
REFUSED.....................☐ 9

c. Smokeless tobacco brands or smokeless tobacco companies?

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

GG5. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any music, theatre, art, or fashion events that are associated with following tobacco product brands:
[READ EACH ITEM:]

a. Cigarette brands or cigarette companies?

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

b. Bidi brands or bidi companies?

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

c. Smokeless tobacco brands or smokeless tobacco companies?

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

GG6. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any scenes in movies or dramas on TV or cinema halls using the following tobacco products:
[READ EACH ITEM:]

a. Cigarettes?

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

b. Bidis?

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

c. Smokeless tobacco?

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

G06a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any free samples of the following tobacco products?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7
REFUSED ☐ 9

2. Bidis?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7
REFUSED ☐ 9

G06b. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following tobacco products sold at sale prices?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7
REFUSED ☐ 9

2. Bidis?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7
REFUSED .... ☐ 9

3. Smokeless tobacco?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7
REFUSED ☐ 9

G06c. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any coupons for the following tobacco products?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

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

2. Bidis?

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

3. Smokeless tobacco?

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

G06d. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying any of the following tobacco products?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

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

2. Bidis?

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

3. Smokeless tobacco?

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

G06e. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any clothing or other items with a brand name or logo of the following tobacco products?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

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

2. Bidis?

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

3. Smokeless tobacco?

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

G06f. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any promotions in the mail for the following tobacco products?
[READ EACH ITEM:]

1. Cigarettes?

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

2. Bidis?

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

3. Smokeless tobacco?

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

Section H. Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

H01. The next question is asking about <u>smoking</u> tobacco.
Based on what you know or believe, does smoking tobacco cause serious illness?
YES .... ☐ 1
NO........................... ☐ 2 → **SKIP TO H03**
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO H03**

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

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Stroke (blood clots in the brain that may cause paralysis)?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9

b. Heart attack? .... ☐ 1 .... ☐ 2 .... ☐ 7 .... ☐ 9
c. Lung cancer? .... ☐ 1 .... ☐ 2 .... ☐ 7 .... ☐ 9

H03. Based on what you know or believe, does using <u>smokeless tobacco</u> cause serious illness?

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2 → **SKIP TO H02_3**
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7
REFUSED .... ☐ 9 → **SKIP TO H02_3**

H03. Based on what you know or believe, does using smokeless tobacco cause the following:

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Stroke	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
b. Heart attack	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9
d. Cancer of mouth	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 9

H02_3. Do you believe cigarettes are addictive?

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

H02_3a. Do you believe bidis are addictive?

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

H02_3b. Do you believe smokeless tobacco (Zarda, Gul, Sada pata, khinee, Nosshi) is addictive?

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

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

FAVOR.............. ☐ 1
OPPOSE........... ☐ 2
DON'T KNOW.. ☐ 7
REFUSED........ ☐ 9

Section PA. Manufactured Cigarette Packs

IF [AGE >= 18]
AND
[B01 = 1 OR 2 – RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES]
AND
[(B06a=1 to 888) OR (B10a=1 to 888) – CURRENT SMOKER OF MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES]
THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO SECTION PB.

PA01. Do you have a pack of manufactured cigarettes (not bidis) currently with you? I would like to see the pack. The information obtained would only be used for the purpose of the study and would not be disclosed to anyone including your family members or any authority.

RESPONDENT WILLING TO SHOW PACK........... ☐ 1
RESPONDENT DOES NOT HAVE A PACK .... ☐ 2 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION PB
RESPONDENT REFUSES TO SHOW PACK .... ☐ 3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION PB

PA02. [DOES THIS CIGARETTE PACK HAVE A TAX STAMP ON IT?]

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2

PA03. [DOES THIS CIGARETTE PACK HAVE A HEALTH WARNING ON IT?]

TEXT WARNING ONLY .... ☐ 1 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION PB
PICTURE WARNING .... ☐ 2
NO WARNING .... ☐ 3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION PB

PA04. [OBSERVE THE PLACEMENT OF THE PICTURE WARNING AND RECORD ACCORDINGLY]

UPPER PART BOTH SIDES .... ☐ 1
LOWER PART BOTH SIDES .... ☐ 2
UPPER PART ONE SIDE .... ☐ 3
LOWER PART ONE SIDE .... ☐ 4
OTHER .... ☐ 5

PA05. [WHAT PERCENTAGE OF FRONT AREA IS COVERED BY PICTURE WARNING --ESTIMATE AND RECORD]

50% OR MORE .... ☐ 1
LESS THAN 50% .... ☐ 2

PA06. [IS THE PICTURE WARNING AMONG THE LIST OF WARNINGS ON SHOWCARD NUMBER 2?]

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2

Section PB. Bidi Packs

> **IF [AGE >= 18]**
> **AND**
> **[B01 = 1 OR 2 – RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES]**
> **AND**
> **[(B06h=1 to 888) OR (B10h=1 to 888) – CURRENT SMOKER OF BIDIS]**
> **THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO SECTION PC.**

PB01. Do you have a pack of bidis currently with you? I would like to see the pack. The information obtained would only be used for the purpose of the study and would not be disclosed to anyone including your family members or any authority.

RESPONDENT WILLING TO SHOW PACK........... ☐ 1
RESPONDENT DOES NOT HAVE A PACK .... ☐ 2 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION PC
RESPONDENT REFUSES TO SHOW PACK .... ☐ 3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION PC

PB02. [DOES THIS BIDI PACK HAVE A TAX STAMP ON IT?]

YES .... ☐ 1
NO .... ☐ 2

PB03. [DOES THIS BIDI PACK HAVE A HEALTH WARNING ON IT?]

TEXT WARNING ONLY.............. ☐ 1 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION PC

PICTURE WARNING.................. ☐ 2

NO WARNING .... ☐ 3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION PC

PB04. [OBSERVE THE PLACEMENT OF THE PICTURE WARNING AND RECORD ACCORDINGLY]

UPPER PART BOTH SIDES........................ ☐ 1

LOWER PART BOTH SIDES .... ☐ 2

UPPER PART ONE SIDE............................ ☐ 3

LOWER PART ONE SIDE .... ☐ 4

OTHER.. ☐ 5

PB05. [WHAT PERCENTAGE OF FRONT AREA IS COVERED BY PICTURE WARNING –ESTIMATE AND RECORD]

50% OR MORE .... ☐ 1

LESS THAN 50%............ ☐ 2

PB06. [IS THE PICTURE WARNING AMONG THE LIST OF WARNINGS ON SHOWCARD NUMBER 2?]

YES .... ☐ 1

NO .... ☐ 2

Section PC. Smokeless Tobacco Packs – Jarda

IF [AGE >= 18]
AND
[C01 = 1 OR 2 – RESPONDENT CURRENTLY USES SMOKELESS TOBACCO]
AND
[(C06a=1 to 888) OR (C10a=1 to 888) – CURRENT USER OF JARDA]
THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO SECTION PD.

PC01. Do you have a pack of jarda currently with you? I would like to see the pack. The information obtained would only be used for the purpose of the study and would not be disclosed to anyone including your family members or any authority.

RESPONDENT WILLING TO SHOW PACK........... ☐ 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT HAVE A PACK .... ☐ 2 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION PD

RESPONDENT REFUSES TO SHOW PACK .... ☐ 3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION PD

PC02. [DOES THIS JARDA PACK HAVE A TAX STAMP ON IT?]

YES .... ☐ 1

NO .... ☐ 2

PC03. [DOES THIS JARDA PACK HAVE A HEALTH WARNING ON IT?]

TEXT WARNING ONLY.............. ☐ 1 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION PD

PICTURE WARNING.................. ☐ 2

NO WARNING .... ☐ 3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION PD

PC04. [OBSERVE THE PLACEMENT OF THE PICTURE WARNING AND RECORD ACCORDINGLY]

UPPER PART BOTH SIDES........................ ☐ 1

LOWER PART BOTH SIDES .... ☐ 2

UPPER PART ONE SIDE............................☐ 3
LOWER PART ONE SIDE ....☐ 4
OTHER...☐ 5

PC05. [WHAT PERCENTAGE OF FRONT AREA IS COVERED BY PICTURE WARNING – ESTIMATE
AND RECORD]
50% OR MORE ....☐ 1
LESS THAN 50%............☐ 2

PC06. [IS THE PICTURE WARNING AMONG THE LIST OF WARNINGS ON SHOWCARD NUMBER
3?]
YES ....☐ 1
NO ....☐ 2

Section PD. Smokeless Tobacco Packs – Other

IF [AGE >= 18]
AND
[C01 = 1 OR 2 – RESPONDENT CURRENTLY USES SMOKELESS TOBACCO]
AND
[(C06b=1 to 888) OR (C10b=1 to 888) OR (C06c=1 to 888) OR (C10c=1 to 888) OR (C06d=1 to 888) OR
(C10d=1 to 888) OR (C06e=1 to 888) OR (C10e=1 to 888) OR (C06f=1 to 888) OR (C10f=1 to 888) OR
(C06g=1 to 888) OR (C10g=1 to 888) – CURRENT USER OF OTHER SMOKELESS TOBACCO]
THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO SECTION W.

PD01. Do you have a pack of smokeless tobacco currently with you? I would like to see the
pack. The information obtained would only be used for the purpose of the study and
would not be disclosed to anyone including your family members or any authority.
RESPONDENT WILLING TO SHOW PACK...........☐ 1
RESPONDENT DOES NOT HAVE A PACK ....☐ 2 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION W
RESPONDENT REFUSES TO SHOW PACK ....☐ 3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION W

PD02. [DOES THIS SMOKELESS TOBACCO PACK HAVE A TAX STAMP ON IT?]
YES ....☐ 1
NO ....☐ 2

PD03. [DOES THIS SMOKELESS TOBACCO PACK HAVE A HEALTH WARNING ON IT?]
TEXT WARNING ONLY..............☐ 1 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION W
PICTURE WARNING...................☐ 2
NO WARNING ....☐ 3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION W

PD04. [OBSERVE THE PLACEMENT OF THE PICTURE WARNING AND RECORD ACCORDINGLY]
UPPER PART BOTH SIDES.......................☐ 1
LOWER PART BOTH SIDES ....☐ 2
UPPER PART ONE SIDE...........................☐ 3
LOWER PART ONE SIDE ....☐ 4
OTHER...☐ 5

PD05. [WHAT PERCENTAGE OF FRONT AREA IS COVERED BY PICTURE WARNING –ESTIMATE
AND RECORD]

50% OR MORE ....□ 1
LESS THAN 50%............□ 2

PD06. [IS THE PICTURE WARNING AMONG THE LIST OF WARNINGS ON SHOWCARD NUMBER 3?]

YES ....□ 1
NO ....□ 2

Section W. Graphical Health Warnings

W01. [SHOW RESPONDENT SHOWCARD NUMBER 1]

Showcard no: 1		
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

In the past 30 days, did you notice any of these graphical health warnings on any tobacco packs (cigarette packs, bidi packs or any other smokeless tobacco packs such as zarda, paan masala etc)?

[MARK ALL THOSE MENTIONED]

PICTURE 1: SMOKING CAUSES THROAT AND LUNG CANCER ....□ 1
PICTURE 2: SMOKING CAUSES BREATHING PROBLEMS ....□ 2
PICTURE 3: SMOKING CAUSES STROKE...□ 3
PICTURE 4: SMOKING CAUSES HEART DISEASE ....□ 4
PICTURE 5: PASSIVE SMOKING IS HARMFUL FOR FETUS.....................................□ 5
PICTURE 6: SMOKING IS HARMFUL FOR FETUS ....□ 6
PICTURE 7: PASSIVE SMOKING CAUSES DEATH ....□ 7
PICTURE 8: CHEWING TOBACCO CAUSES ORAL AND THROAT CANCER..................□ 8
PICTURE 9: CHEWING TOBACCO IS HARMFUL FOR FETUS ....□ 9
NONE..□ 10

DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 77
REFUSED .... ☐ 99

W02. [SHOW RESPONDENT SHOWCARD NUMBER 2]

Showcard no: 2		
1	2	3
4	5	6
7		

Of these graphical health warnings, which one makes you want to quit smoking the most?
PICTURE 1: SMOKING CAUSES THROAT AND LUNG CANCER .... ☐ 1
PICTURE 2: SMOKING CAUSES BREATHING PROBLEMS .... ☐ 2
PICTURE 3: SMOKING CAUSES STROKE .... ☐ 3
PICTURE 4: SMOKING CAUSES HEART DISEASE .... ☐ 4
PICTURE 5: PASSIVE SMOKING IS HARMFUL FOR FETUS .... ☐ 5
PICTURE 6: SMOKING IS HARMFUL FOR FETUS .... ☐ 6
PICTURE 7: PASSIVE SMOKING CAUSES DEATH .... ☐ 7
NONE .... ☐ 8
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 77
REFUSED .... ☐ 99

W03. [SHOW RESPONDENT SHOWCARD NUMBER 2]

Of these graphical health warnings, which one makes you not want to smoke tobacco the most?

PICTURE 1: SMOKING CAUSES THROAT AND LUNG CANCER .... ☐ 1
PICTURE 2: SMOKING CAUSES BREATHING PROBLEMS .... ☐ 2
PICTURE 3: SMOKING CAUSES STROKE................................. ☐ 3
PICTURE 4: SMOKING CAUSES HEART DISEASE .... ☐ 4
PICTURE 5: PASSIVE SMOKING IS HARMFUL FOR FETUS................................. ☐ 5
PICTURE 6: SMOKING IS HARMFUL FOR FETUS .... ☐ 6
PICTURE 7: PASSIVE SMOKING CAUSES DEATH .... ☐ 7
NONE................................. ☐ 8
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 77
REFUSED................................. ☐ 99

W04. [SHOW RESPONDENT SHOWCARD NUMBER 3]

Showcard no: 3	
1	**2**

Of these graphical health warnings, which one makes you want to quit smokeless tobacco the most?

PICTURE 1: CHEWING TOBACCO CAUSES ORAL AND THROAT CANCER......................... ☐ 1
PICTURE 2: CHEWING TOBACCO IS HARMFUL FOR FETUS .... ☐ 2
NONE................................. ☐ 3
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7
REFUSED................................. ☐ 9

W05.   [SHOW RESPONDENT SHOWCARD NUMBER 3]

Of these graphical health warnings, which one makes you not want to use smokeless tobacco the most?

PICTURE 1: CHEWING TOBACCO CAUSES ORAL AND THROAT CANCER.......................... ☐ 1
PICTURE 2: CHEWING TOBACCO IS HARMFUL FOR FETUS .... ☐ 2
NONE.. ☐ 3
DON'T KNOW .... ☐ 7

REFUSED... ☐ 9

Section I. End of Individual Questionnaire

I00. Those are all of the questions I have. Thank you very much for partcipating in this important survey.

I02. [RECORD ANY NOTES ABOUT INTERVIEW:]

Questionnaire (Bangla)

প্রশ্নমালা

GATS প্রশ্নাবলী বিন্যাসের নিয়মাবলী

লাল ফন্টের লেখা =   প্রোগ্রামিং লজিক এবং স্কিপ (skip) নির্দেশাবলী।

[তৃতীয় বন্ধনী] - এ লেখা =   সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর জন্য প্রশ্নভিত্তিক নির্দেশাবলী - উত্তরদাতাকে পড়ে শোনানোর প্রয়োজন নেই।

আন্ডারলাইন করা লেখা =   ঐ শব্দগুলো গুরুত্ব সহকারে সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারী উত্তরদাতাকে পড়ে শোনান।

খানা সম্পর্কিত প্রশ্নাবলী

INTRO. [পরিবার সম্পর্কে তথ্য প্রদানকারী উত্তরদাতার অবশ্যই বয়স ১৮ বৎসর বা উর্ধ্বে হতে হবে এবং আপনাকে অবশ্যই নিশ্চিত হতে হবে যে সেই ব্যক্তি পরিবারটি সম্পর্কে সঠিক তথ্য দিতে পারবে। যদি প্রয়োজন হয়, খানা সম্পর্কিত উত্তরদাতার বয়স যাচাই করুন এবং নিশ্চিত হউন যে, তার বয়স ১৮ বৎসর বা উর্ধ্বে।

শুধুমাত্র যদি পরিবারটির কোনো সদস্যের বয়স ১৮ বৎসর বা উর্ধ্বে না হয় তবেই শুধু পরিবার সম্পর্কে তথ্য প্রদানকারী উত্তরদাতার বয়স ১৮ বৎসর এর নীচে হতে পারে।]

INTRO1. গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়াধীন বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) সারা বাংলাদেশে প্রাপ্তবয়স্কদের মধ্যে তামাক ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ জরিপকাজ পরিচালনা করেছে এবং আপনার পরিবার এতে অংশ গ্রহণের জন্য নির্বাচিত হয়েছে। জরিপে অংশ গ্রহণের জন্য নির্বাচিত সকল পরিবারই বৈজ্ঞানিক পদ্ধতিতে নির্বাচন করা হয়েছে এবং এই জরিপের সাফল্যের জন্য নির্বাচিত সকলের অংশগ্রহণ খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। সংগৃহিত সকল তথ্যই কঠোরভাবে গোপন রাখা হবে। আপনার পরিবারের মধ্যে কে এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণের জন্য উপযুক্ত তা জানার জন্য আমি কয়েকটি প্রশ্ন করব।

HH1. প্রথমে আমি আপনাকে আপনার পরিবার সম্পর্কে কয়েকটি প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করব। এই গৃহে মোট কতজন বাস করেন?

[তাদের সবাইকে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করুন যারা এই গৃহকে তাদের স্বাভাবিক আবাসস্থল হিসাবে বিবেচনা করেন]

HH2. এই খানার কতজনের বয়স ১৫ বৎসর বা তার বেশী?

[**যদি HH2 = 00** (এই খানায় ১৫ বছর বা তদুর্ধ্ব বয়সের কোনো ব্যক্তি নেই)]

[এই খানায় কোনো উপযুক্ত সদস্য নাই।

উত্তরদাতাকে তার সময়ের জন্য ধন্যবাদ জানান

ইহা "রেকর্ড অফ কল" এ ২০১ কোড এ লিপিবদ্ধ করুন]

HH3. এই খানার কতজন (পুরুষ / মহিলা)-র বয়স ১৫ বৎসর বা তার বেশী?

☐☐

[যদি HH3 = 00 (এই খানায় ১৫ বছর বা তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সের কোনো পুরুষ / মহিলা নেই)]

[এই খানায় কোনো উপযুক্ত সদস্য নাই.

উত্তরদাতাকে তার সময়ের জন্য ধন্যবাদ জানান

ইহা "রেকর্ড অফ কল" এ ২০১ কোড এ লিপিবদ্ধ করুন]

HH4a. এই পরিবারে {সবচাইতে বয়স্ক / তার পরবর্তী বয়স্ক} ব্যক্তির নাম কী?

_____

HH4b. তার বয়স কত?

[উত্তরদাতা না জানলে অনুসন্ধান করে লিখুন]

☐☐☐

[যদি তিনি তার বয়স ১৫ থেকে ১৭ এর মধ্যে বলেন তবে তার জন্ম তারিখ জিজ্ঞাসা করুন]

HH4c. এই ব্যক্তির জন্ম মাস কোনটি?

☐☐

HH4cYEAR. এই ব্যক্তির জন্ম সাল কোনটি?

[যদি না জানা থাকে তাহলে ৭৭৭৭ লিখুন

যদি উত্তর দিতে অসম্মত হয় তবে ৯৯৯৯ লিখুন]

☐☐☐☐

HH4d. [ব্যক্তিটি কি পুরুষ না মহিলা?]

পুরুষ............ ☐ ১

মহিলা........... ☐ ২ হ্যাঁ

HH4e. বর্তমানে তিনি সিগারেট, বিড়ি, হুক্কা, চুরুট, পাইপসহ কোন প্রকার ধূমপান করেন কিনা?

হ্যাঁ ... .☐ ১

না.................................☐ ২

জানা নেই ....☐ ৭

অসম্মতি ....☐ ৯

HH4f. বর্তমানে এই ব্যক্তি জর্দ্দা, গুল, সাদা পাতা, খৈনি, নস্যিসহ কোন প্রকার ধোঁয়াহীন তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার করেন কি না?

হ্যাঁ ....☐ ১

না.................................☐ ২

জানা নেই ....☐ ৭

অসম্মতি ....☐ ৯

[এই খানার ১৫ বৎসর বা তদূর্ধ্ব বয়সের সকল ব্যক্তির জন্য HH4a – HH4f পর্যন্ত প্রশ্ন পুনরায় জিজ্ঞাসা করুন]

SELECT. [অ্যান্ড্রয়েড হ্যান্ডহেল্ড প্রোগ্রাম দ্বারা স্বয়ংক্রিয়ভাবে ব্যক্তি পর্যায়ের উত্তরদাতা নির্বাচিত হবেন]

HH5. [নির্বাচিত ব্যক্তির নাম হল:

{নির্বাচিত ব্যক্তির নাম লিখুন}

নির্বাচিত ব্যক্তি উপস্থিত আছেন কি না তা জিজ্ঞাসা করুন এবং যদি থাকে তবে ব্যক্তিগত প্রশ্নে যান

যদি নির্বাচিত ব্যক্তিটি উপস্থিত না থাকেন তাহলে পরবর্তী সাক্ষাতের সময় জেনে নিন এবং "রেকর্ড অব কল" এ গিয়ে লিপিবদ্ধ করুন]

ব্যক্তিগত প্রশ্নমালা

CONSENT1. [খানা সংক্রান্ত প্রশ্নমালার বর্ণনা থেকে নির্বাচিত উত্তরদাতার বয়সের সঠিক গ্রুপ নির্বাচন করুন. যদি প্রয়োজন হয় তাহলে নির্বাচিত উত্তরদাতার বয়স "টুলস মেনুর, কেইস ইনফো" থেকে পরীক্ষা করুন।]

১৫-১৭.. ☐ ১ → সম্মতি ২ এ যান

১৮ বা তার বেশি.. ☐ ২ → সম্মতি ৫ এ যান

স্বাধীনভাবে বসবাসরত অপ্রাপ্ত (১৫-১৭) .... ☐ ৩ → সম্মতি ৫ এ যান

CONSENT2. সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করার পূর্বে, [উত্তরদাতার নাম] এর পিতা-মাতা বা অভিভাবক এবং [উত্তরদাতার নাম] অনুমতি নেয়া প্রয়োজন।

[যদি উত্তরদাতা এবং উত্তরদাতার পিতা/মাতা/অভিভাবক উপস্থিত থাকেন তাহলে সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করুন

যদি উত্তরদাতার পিতা/মাতা/অভিভাবক উপস্থিত না থাকেন তাহলে সাক্ষাৎকার ব্রেক-অফ করুন এবং পরবর্তী সাক্ষাতের জন্য সময় নির্ধারন করুন।

যদি অপ্রাপ্তবয়স্ক উত্তরদাতা উপস্থিত না থাকে তাহলে পিতা/মাতা/অভিভাবকের অনুমতিটি নিয়ে রাখুন]

CONSENT3. [নিম্নলিখিত বর্ণনা পিতা-মাতা বা অভিভাবক এবং উত্তরদাতার সম্মুখে পড়ে শোনান।]

আমি গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়াধীন বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) পরিচালিত একটি জরিপে কর্মরত আছি। প্রতিষ্ঠানটি বাংলাদেশে তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্যের ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করছে। সরকার এ সকল তথ্য জনস্বাস্থ্য কল্যাণে ব্যবহার করবে। আপনার খানা এবং [উত্তরদাতার নাম] দৈবচয়ন প্রক্রিয়ায় নির্বাচিত হয়েছেন। [উত্তরদাতার নাম] এর উত্তর আমাদের এবং সমাজের কাছে খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।

সাক্ষাৎকারটি আনুমানিক ৩০ মিনিট কাল সময় নিতে পারে। [উত্তরদাতার নাম] এর এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ সম্পূর্ণরূপে স্বেচ্ছামূলক। [উত্তরদাতার নাম] এর দেয়া সকল তথ্যই কঠোরভাবে গোপন রাখা হবে এবং [উত্তরদাতার নাম] কে কোন অবস্থাতেই তার দেয়া তথ্য থেকে সনাক্ত করা যাবে না। ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য অন্য কারোর কাছে প্রকাশ করা হবে না, পরিবারের সদস্যের সঙ্গেও না, এমনকি আপনার সঙ্গেও না। [উত্তরদাতার নাম] যেকোন সময় সাক্ষাৎকার হতে নিজেকে প্রত্যাহার করে নিতে পারবে এবং যে কোন প্রশ্নের উত্তরদানে অসম্মতি জানাতে পারবে। আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগের প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য আপনাকে দেওয়া হবে, জরিপ সম্পর্কে আপনার যদি কোন প্রশ্ন থাকে, তাহলে টেলিফোনে আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করা যেতে পারে।

এই জরিপে [উত্তরদাতার নাম] এর অংশগ্রহণে আপনি যদি সম্মত হন, তাহলে আমরা ব্যক্তিগত সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ করব।

[পিতা-মাতা/অভিভাবককে জিজ্ঞাসা করুনঃ] [উত্তরদাতার নাম] এর অংশগ্রহণের সম্মতি আছে কি?

হ্যাঁ.. ☐ ১ → সম্মতি ৪ এ যান

না.. ☐ ২ → সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করুন

CONSENT4. [নির্বাচিত অপ্রাপ্তবয়ক অংশগ্রহণকারী উপস্থিত ছিল কি?]

উপস্থিত .... ☐ ১ → সম্মতি ৬ -এ যান

অনুপস্থিত...................... ☐ ২ → সম্মতি ৫ -এ যান

CONSENT5.   [নির্বাচিত ব্যক্তিকে পড়ে শোনান:]

আমি গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয়াধীন বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) পরিচালিত একটি জরিপে কর্মরত আছি। প্রতিষ্ঠানটি বাংলাদেশে তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্যের ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করছে। সরকার এ সকল তথ্য জনস্বাস্থ্য কল্যাণে ব্যবহার করবে।

আপনার খানা এবং আপনি দৈবচয়ন প্রক্রিয়ায় নির্বাচিত হয়েছেন। আপনার উত্তর আমাদের এবং সমাজের কাছে খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। এই উত্তর অনেক অন্যান্য ব্যক্তিদের প্রতিনিধিত্ব করবে এবং সাক্ষাৎকারটি আনুমানিক ৩০ মিনিটকাল সময় নিতে পারে। আপনি যদি অংশগ্রহণ না করার সিদ্ধান্ত নেন , তবে আপনি সাধারণত যে কোনো পরিষেবাগুলি পাবেন তা হারাবেন না। আপনি অংশগ্রহণ না করেন তবে এতে কোন শাস্তি হবে না।

যে তথ্য আপনি আমাদের প্রদান করবেন তা কঠোরভাবে গোপন রাখা হবে, এবং আপনার উত্তরগুলো দ্বারা আপনাকে চিহ্নিত করা যাবে না। ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য অন্য কারও সাথে ভাগ করা হবে না, পরিবারের অন্যান্য সদস্যদেরও নয়। আপনি যেকোনো সময় এই জরিপ থেকে নিজেকে প্রত্যাহার করতে পারেন, এবং চাইলে কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি জানাতে পারেন।

এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণের ফলে আপনার কোন ঝুঁকি/ অসুবিধা হোক তা আমরা আশা করি না। আপনার কাছ থেকে আমরা সরাসরি কোন লাভ আশা করি না, তবে জরিপের ফলাফল দেশের স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের জনস্বাস্থ্য বিভাগকে সাহায্য করবে।

আমরা আপনাকে যোগাযোগের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য প্রদান করব। যদি এই জরিপ বা অংশগ্রহণকারী হিসাবে আপনার অধিকার সম্পর্কে কোনও প্রশ্ন থাকে, আপনি তালিকাভুক্ত টেলিফোন নম্বরগুলির সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে পারেন।

{FILL যদি কনসেন্ট 4 = 2: আপনার পিতা / মাতা / অভিভাবক আপনাকে এই জরিপের অংশগ্রহণের জন্য তাঁর অনুমতি দিয়েছেন}

CONSENT6

এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণে সম্মত হন, আমরা তাহলে ব্যক্তিগত সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ করব।

হ্যাঁ...................... ☐ ১ → সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করুন

না...................... ☐ ২ → সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করুন

INTLANG. [সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের ভাষা]

ইংরেজী .... ☐ ১

বাংলা.............................. ☐ ২

<u>সেকশন **A.** প্রাসঙ্গিক তথ্যাবলী</u>

A00. প্রথমে আমি আপনাকে আপনার ব্যক্তিগত বিষয় সম্পর্কে কয়েকটি প্রশ্ন করব।

A01. [উত্তরদাতা পুরুষ না মহিলা তা দেখে লিপিবদ্ধ করুন। প্রয়োজন হলে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন।]

পুরুষ .... ☐ ১
মহিলা .... ☐ ২

A02a. আপনার জন্ম মাস কোনটি?

০১	☐	১
০২	☐	২
০৩	☐	৩
০৪	☐	৪
০৫	☐	৫
০৬	☐	৬
০৭	☐	৭
০৮	☐	৮
০৯	☐	৯
১০	☐	১০
১১	☐	১১
১২	☐	১২
জানা নেই..........	☐	৭৭
অসম্মতি	☐	৯৯

A02b. আপনার জন্ম সন কোনটি?
[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭৭ লিখুন
অসম্মতি থাকলে ৯৯৯৯ লিখুন]

☐☐☐☐

[যদি মাস=৭৭ / ৯৯ অথবা বছর = ৭৭৭৭ / ৯৯৯৯ হয়, তবে A03 প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করুন। অন্যথায় A04 প্রশ্নে যান।]

A03. আপনার বয়স কত?
[[যদি উত্তরদাতা নিশ্চিত না হন, তবে অনুসন্ধান করে আনুমানিক উত্তরটি লিখুন, যদি অসম্মতি হয় তাহলে সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করুন (BREAK-OFF), যেহেতু বয়সের তথ্য ছাড়া সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ করা সম্ভব না]

☐☐☐

A03a. [উত্তরটি কি আনুমানিক?]

হ্যাঁ .... ☐ ১
না.......................... ☐ ২
জানা নেই...................... ☐ ৭

A04. আপনি সর্বোচ্চ কতদূর পর্যন্ত লেখাপড়া শেষ করেছেন?
[একটি প্রকার (CATEGORY) চিহ্নিত করুন]

কোন প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা নেই	☐ ১
প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা শেষ করেননি.....................	☐ ২
প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা শেষ করেছেন.....................	☐ ৩
মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা শেষ করেননি.....................	☐ ৪
মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা শেষ করেছেন.....................	☐ ৫
উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা শেষ করেছেন...................	☐ ৬
স্নাতক শেষ করেছেন	☐ ৭
স্নাতকোত্তর ডিগ্রী অর্জন করেছেন...................	☐ ৮
জানা নেই	☐ ৭৭
অসম্মতি	☐ ৯৯

A05. নিচের কোনটি গত ১২ মাসের মধ্যে আপনার <u>প্রধান</u> পেশা হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবে? সরকারি কর্মচারী, বেসরকারি কর্মচারী, ব্যবসা (ছোট), ব্যবসা (বড়), কৃষিকাজ (জমির মালিক এবং কৃষক), ক্ষেতমজুর, কারখানার শ্রমিক, দিনমজুর, অন্যান্য আত্মকর্মসংস্থান, ছাত্র, গৃহকর্ম, অবসরপ্রাপ্ত, বেকার, কর্মক্ষম অথবা বেকার, কর্মক্ষম নন।

সরকারি কর্মচারী	☐ ১
বেসরকারি কর্মচারী	☐ ২
ব্যবসা (ছোট)	☐ ৩
ব্যবসা (বড়)	☐ ৪
কৃষিকাজ (জমির মালিক এবং কৃষক)	☐ ৫
ক্ষেতমজুর	☐ ৬
কারখানার শ্রমিক	☐ ৭
দিনমজুর	☐ ৮
অন্য স্ব-নিয়োগ	☐ ৯
ছাত্র	☐ ১০
গৃহকর্মী	☐ ১১
বেতনভুক্ত গৃহকর্মী	☐ ১২
অবসরপ্রাপ্ত	☐ ১৩
বেকার, কর্মক্ষম	☐ ১৪
বেকার, কর্মক্ষম নন	☐ ১৫
অন্য কিছু	☐ ১৬ ....(নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন)
জানা নেই	☐ ৭৭
অসম্মতি	☐ ৯৯

A06. অনুগ্রহ করে বলুন এই গৃহে বা এই গৃহে যারা বাস করেন তাদের কারও নিচের সামগ্রীগুলো আছে কি না:

[সামগ্রীগুলোর নাম পড়ুন:]	হ্যাঁ	না	জানা নাই	অসম্মতি
a. বিদ্যুৎ?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
b. ফ্ল্যাশ পায়খানা?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
d. মোবাইল ফোন?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
e. টেলিভিশন?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
f. রেডিও?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
g. রেফ্রিজারেটর?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
h. প্রাইভেট কার/অটো-রিকশা?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
i. মপেড / স্কুটার / মোটর সাইকেল?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
j. ওয়াশিং মেশিন?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
k. সাইকেল?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
l. সেলাই মেশিন?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
m. আলমিরা / ওয়ার্ড্রোব?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
n. টেবিল?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
o. খাট/চৌকি?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
p. চেয়ার অথবা বেঞ্চ?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
q. হাত ঘড়ি অথবা দেয়াল ঘড়ি?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
r. কম্পিউটার/ল্যাপটপ/ট্যাব?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
t. গৃহপালিত পশু (গরু/মহিষ/ছাগল/ভেড়া)?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
u. শ্যালোমেশিন/পাওয়ার টিলার/ট্রাক্টর?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
v. রিক্সা?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯

A14. প্রধান ঘরের ছাদ/চাল প্রধানতঃ কী দিয়ে নির্মিত?

[পর্যবেক্ষণ করে লিখুন]

কাঁচা (বাঁশ / বেড়া / খড় / চট) .... ☐ ১
টিন/ টাইলস্ .... ☐ ২
সিমেন্ট/কনক্রিট .... ☐ ৩

সেকশন B. ধূমপান

B00. এখন আমি আপনাকে <u>ধূমপান</u>, যেমন সিগারেট, বিড়ি, হুক্কা, চুরুট, পাইপ সম্পর্কে কিছু প্রশ্ন করব।

অনুগ্রহ করে, এখন ইলেকট্রনিক সিগারেট এবং ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক সম্পর্কে কোন উত্তর দিবেন না।

B01. আপনি <u>বর্তমানে</u> কি প্রতিদিন ধূমপান করেন, ধূমপান করেন কিন্তু প্রতিদিন না অথবা একেবারেই ধূমপান করেন না?

প্রতিদিন.........................	☐ ১ → **BB1 নং প্রশ্নে যান**
প্রতিদিন না.....................	☐ ২
একেবারেই না..................	☐ ৩ → **B03 নং প্রশ্নে যান**
জানিনা..........................	☐ ৭ → **পরবর্তী সেকশন যান**
অসম্মতি........................	☐ ৯ → **পরবর্তী সেকশন যান**

B02. আপনি কি পূর্বে প্রতিদিন ধূমপান করতেন?

হ্যাঁ	☐ ১ → **BB1 নং প্রশ্নে যান**
না	☐ ২ → **BB1 নং প্রশ্নে যান**
জানি না	☐ ৭ → **BB1 নং প্রশ্নে যান**
অসম্মতি	☐ ৯ → **BB1 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

B03. আপনি <u>অতীতে</u> কি প্রতিদিন ধূমপান করতেন, ধূমপান করতেন কিন্তু প্রতিদিন না বা একেবারেই ধূমপান করতেন না?

[যদি উত্তরদাতা অতীতে 'প্রতিদিন ধূমপান করতেন' এবং 'ধূমপান করতেন কিন্তু প্রতিদিন না' দু'ভাবেই ধূমপান করে থাকেন তবে 'প্রতিদিন ধূমপান করতেন' লিখুন]

প্রতিদিন..........................	☐ ১ → **BB1 নং প্রশ্নে যান**
প্রতিদিন না.....................	☐ ২ → **BB1 নং প্রশ্নে যান**
একেবারে না..................	☐ ৩ → **পরবর্তী সেকশন যান**
জানা নাই	☐ ৭ → **পরবর্তী সেকশন যান**
অসম্মতি	☐ ৯ → **পরবর্তী সেকশন যান**

BB1: আপনি যখন প্রথমবার ধূমপান করেন তখন আপনার বয়স কত বছর ছিল?

[নির্দেশনা: যদি জানি না ৭৭৭ অথবা অসম্মতি হয়, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

☐☐

[যদি B01=	১, তাহলে B04 নং প্রশ্নে যান
যদি B02=	১, তাহলে B08 নং প্রশ্নে যান
যদি B02=	২, ৭, ৯ তাহলে B10 নং প্রশ্নে যান
যদি B03=	১, তাহলে B11 নং প্রশ্নে যান
যদি B03=	২, তাহলে B13 নং প্রশ্নে যান]

[বর্তমানে দৈনিক ধূমপায়ী]

B04. আপনি যখন প্রথম <u>প্রতিদিন</u> ধূমপান শুরু করেন তখন আপনার বয়স কত বৎসর ছিল?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

☐☐

[যদি E04 = ৭৭৭ অথবা ৯৯৯, B05 জিজ্ঞাসা করুন। অন্যথায় B06 এ যান।]

B05. কত বৎসর পূর্বে আপনি প্রথম প্রতিদিন ধূমপান শুরু করেন?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

☐☐

B06. সিগারেট, বিড়ি, হুক্কা, চুরুট, পাইপ কোনটির কতটি আপনি প্রতিদিন ধূমপান করেন এখন সেই ব্যাপারে জিজ্ঞেস করবো? আপনি ধূমপায়ী হলেও, যদি প্রতিদিন ধূমপান না করেন, তাও আমাকে জানাবেন।

[যদি উত্তরদাতা ধূমপায়ী হলেও প্রতিদিন ধূমপান করেন না, তাহলে ৮৮৮ লিখুন

যদি উত্তরদাতা প্যাকেট বা কার্টনের উল্লেখ করেন তবে প্রতিটিতে কয়টি থাকে জেনে নিন এবং মোট কয়টি হয় হিসাব করুন।]

a. উৎপাদিত সিগারেট?				প্রতিদিন
a1. [যদি B06a=৮৮৮] বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি সপ্তাহে কতটি উৎপাদিত সিগারেট ধূমপান করেন?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে
h. বিড়ি?				প্রতিদিন
h1. [যদি B06h=৮৮৮] বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি সপ্তাহে কতটি বিড়ি পান করেন?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে
f. হুক্কা?				প্রতিদিন
f1. [যদি B06f=৮৮৮] বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি সপ্তাহে কতবার হুক্কা সেবন করেন?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে
b. হাত-রোল সিগারেট?				প্রতিদিন
b1. [যদি B06b=৮৮৮] গড়ে কতগুলি হাত-রোল সিগারেট আপনি বর্তমানে প্রতি সপ্তাহে ধূমপান করছেন?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে
d. তামাক ভর্তি পাইপ?				প্রতিদিন
d1. [যদি B06d=৮৮৮] গড়ে কতগুলি তামাক ভর্তি পাইপ আপনি বর্তমানে প্রতি সপ্তাহে ধূমপান করছেন?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে
e. সিগার, চুরুট বা সিগারিলোজ?				প্রতিদিন
e1. [যদি B06e=৮৮৮] গড়ে কতগুলি সিগার, চুরুট বা সিগারিলোজ আপনি বর্তমানে প্রতি সপ্তাহে ধূমপান করছেন?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে
g. অন্য কিছু? (→ g1. প্রতিদিন অন্য ধরনের ধূমপান করলে উল্লেখ করুন। _____)				প্রতিদিন
g2. [যদি B06g=৮৮৮] গড়ে কতগুলি {FILL ANSWER FROM B06g1} আপনি বর্তমানে প্রতি সপ্তাহে ধূমপান করছেন?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে

B07. ঘুম থেকে জাগার কতক্ষণ পর সাধারণতঃ আপনি প্রথম ধূমপান করেন? আপনি বলবেন কী, ৫ মিনিটের মধ্যে, ৬ থেকে ৩০ মিনিটের মধ্যে, ৩১ থেকে ৬০ মিনিটের মধ্যে, বা ৬০ মিনিটের বেশী সময়ে?

[৫ মিনিটের মধ্যে] .... ☐ ১

[৬ থেকে ৩০ মিনিট] .... ☐ ২

[৩১ থেকে ৬০ মিনিট] .... ☐ ৩

[৬০ মিনিটের বেশী] .... ☐ ৪

[অসম্মতি] .... ☐ ৯

[পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান]

[বর্তমানে ধুমপায়ী কিন্তু প্রতিদিন ধূমপান করেন না]

B08. আপনি যখন প্রথম <u>প্রতিদিন</u> ধূমপান শুরু করেন তখন আপনার বয়স কত বৎসর ছিল?
[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

<table><tr><td>　</td><td>　</td></tr></table>

[যদি B08 = ৭৭৭ অথবা ৯৯৯, B09 জিজ্ঞাসা করুন। অন্যথায় B10 এ যান।]

B09. কত বৎসর পূর্বে আপনি প্রথম <u>প্রতিদিন</u> ধূমপান শুরু করেন?
[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

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B10. সাধারণত নিচের কোনটির কতটি আপনি প্রতি সপ্তাহে ধূমপান করেন?

[যদি উত্তরদাতা গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে প্রতি সপ্তাহে একবারেরও কম ধূমপান করেন তবে ৮৮৮ লিখুন।

যদি উত্তরদাতা প্যাকেট বা কার্টনের উল্লেখ করেন তবে প্রতিটিতে কয়টি থাকে জেনে নিন এবং মোট কয়টি হয় হিসাব করুন।]

ধ. উৎপাদিত সিগারেট?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে
ন. বিড়ি?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে
প. হুক্কা সেবন?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে
ফ. হাতে মোড়ানো সিগারেট?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে
ব. তামাক ভর্তি পাইপ?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে
ভ. সিগার, চুরুট, বা পরমধৎরযবষড়?				প্রতি সপ্তাহে
ম. অন্য কিছু? .... দয়া করে, সুনির্দিষ্ট করে লিখুন: → ম১. আপনি সাধারনতঃ প্রতি সপ্তাহে কতটি গ্রহণ করেন।				প্রতি সপ্তাহে

[পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান]
[পূর্বে ধূমপান করতেন]

B11. আপনি যখন প্রথম প্রতিদিন ধূমপান শুরু করেন তখন আপনার বয়স কত বৎসর ছিল?
[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

<table><tr><td>　</td><td>　</td></tr></table>

[যদি B11 = ৭৭৭ অথবা ৯৯৯, B12 জিজ্ঞাসা করুন। অন্যথায় B13 এ যান।]

B12. কত বৎসর পূর্বে আপনি প্রথম <u>প্রতিদিন</u> ধূমপান শুরু করেন?
[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

☐☐

B13a. কতদিন হলো আপনি ধূমপান ছেড়েছেন?
[কতদিন হলো উত্তরদাতা নিয়মিতভাবে ধূমপান ছেড়েছেন সেটাই <u>গুরুত্বপূর্ণ</u> — হঠাৎ ধূমপানের বিরল ঘটনা বিবেচনায় আনার প্রয়োজন নেই]

[বৎসর]...................	≥ ১
[মাস].....................	≥ ২
[সপ্তাহ]..................	≥ ৩
[দিন]......................	≥ ৪
[১ দিনেরও কম].............	≥ ৫ - B14 এ জান]
[জানা নেই]................	≥ ৭ - পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান
[অসম্মতি]..................	≥ ৯ - পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান

B13b. [বছর/মাস/সপ্তাহ/দিনের সংখ্যা লিখুন]

☐☐☐

[যদি B13a/b < ১বৎসর (< ১২ মাস), B14 জিজ্ঞাসা করুন। অন্যথায় পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান।]

B14. গত ১২ মাসের মধ্যে আপনি কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে দেখিয়েছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ................................☐ ১	
না...................................☐ ২ → B18a নং প্রশ্নে যান	
অসম্মতি...........................☐ ৯ → B18a নং প্রশ্নে যান	

B15. গত ১২ মাসে আপনি কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে কতবার দেখিয়েছেন? এটা কি ১ বা ২ বার, ৩ থেকে ৫ বার, ৬ বা তার বেশী?

১ বা ২...............	≥ ১
৩ থেকে ৫	≥ ২
৬ বা তার বেশী.........	≥ ৩
মনে নেই	≥ ৭
অসম্মতি	≥ ৯

B16. গত ১২ মাসে কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে দেখানোর সময় আপনি ধূমপান করেন কি না তা' জানতে চাওয়া হয়েছিল কি?

হ্যাঁ	≥ ১
না	≥ ২ → B18 নং প্রশ্নে যান
অসম্মতি	≥ ৯ → B18 নং প্রশ্নে যান

B17. গত ১২ মাসে কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে দেখানোর সময় আপনাকে ধূমপান ছাড়ার পরামর্শ দেয়া হয়েছিল কি?

হ্যাঁ ২১

না ২২

অসম্মতি ২৯

B18. গত ১২ মাসে আপনি ধূমপান ছাড়ার জন্য নিচের কোন পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ করেছিলেন কি?

	হ্যাঁ ▼	না ▼	অসম্মতি ▼
a. কোন স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীর পরামর্শ?	☐1	☐2	☐9
b. নিকোটিন বদলযোগ্য চিকিৎসা, যেমন প্যাচ বা গাম?	☐1	☐2	☐9
d. সনাতনী ঔষধ (আয়ুর্বেদিক, ইউনানী)?	☐1	☐2	☐9
e. কোন কুইট লাইন বা ধূমপান ছাড়ার জন্য টেলিফোন সাপোর্ট লাইন?	☐1	☐2	☐9
f. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যের অভ্যাস করা?	☐1	☐2	☐9
ff. সাহায্য ছাড়া ধূমপান বর্জন?	☐1	☐2	☐9
g. অন্য কিছু?	☐1	☐2	☐9

→ **g1.** দয়া করে, সুনির্দিষ্ট করে বলুন আপনি ধূমপান ছাড়ার জন্য কোন পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ করেছিলেন।

সেকশন EC. ইলেক্ট্রনিক সিগারেট

ECINTRO: পরবর্তী প্রশ্নগুলো ইলেক্ট্রনিক সিগারেট ব্যবহার সম্পর্কে। ইলেক্ট্রনিক সিগারেট এমন একটি পণ্য যা ব্যাটারি বা অন্য কোনো পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করে ধোঁয়া তৈরি করে যাতে নিকোটিন থাকে। এগুলোর আরো কিছু নাম আছে যেমন ই-সিগারেট, ভেপ-পেন, ই-শিসা, ই-পাইপ।

EC1. এর আগে, আপনি কি কখনো ই-সিগারেটের নাম শুনেছেন?

হ্যাঁ.................................☐ ১

না.................................☐ ২ → [পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান]

অসম্মতি ....☐ ৯ → [পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান]

EC2. আপনি কি <u>বর্তমানে</u> ই-সিগারেট প্রতিদিন ব্যবহার করেন, ব্যবহার করেন কিন্তু প্রতিদিন না অথবা একেবারেই ব্যবহার করেন না?

প্রতিদিন .... ২১ → [পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান]

প্রতিদিন না .... ২২ → [পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান]

একেবারেই না ২৩

অসম্মতি ২৯

EC3. আপনি কি কখনো একবার হলেও ইলেকট্রনিক সিগারেট ব্যবহার করেছেন?

হ্যাঁ......................☐ ১
না.......................☐ ২
অসম্মতি ....☐ ৯

সেকশন C. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক

C00. এই প্রশ্নগুলো জর্দা, সাদা পাতা, গুল, খৈনি, নস্যি ইত্যাদি ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্য সম্পর্কিত। ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক হচ্ছে এমন একটি তামাকজাত পণ্য যা ধূমপানের মাধ্যমে গ্রহণ করা হয় না কিন্তু নাক দিয়ে টেনে নেয়া হয়, মুখে রাখা হয় অথবা চাবানো হয়।

C01. বর্তমানে আপনি কি ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক প্রতিদিন ব্যবহার করেন, ব্যবহার করেন প্রতিদিন না অথবা একেবারেই ব্যবহার করেন না?

প্রতিদিন...................☐ ১ → CC1 নং প্রশ্নে যান
প্রতিদিন না................☐ ২
একেবারেই না.............☐ ৩ → C03 নং প্রশ্নে যান
জানিনা....................☐ ৭ → পরবর্তী সেকশন যান
অসম্মতি...................☐ ৯ → পরবর্তী সেকশন যান

C02. পূর্বে কি আপনি প্রতিদিন ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার করতেন?

হ্যাঁ ....☐ ১ → CC1নং প্রশ্নে যান
না ....☐ ২ → CC1নং প্রশ্নে যান
জানিনা ....☐ ৭ → CC1নং প্রশ্নে যান
অসম্মতি ....☐ ৯ → CC1নং প্রশ্নে যান

C03. পূর্বে আপনি কি ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক প্রতিদিন ব্যবহার করতেন, ব্যবহার করতেন কিন্তু প্রতিদিন না বা একেবারেই ব্যবহার করতেন না?

[যদি উত্তরদাতা অতীতে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক "প্রতিদিন ব্যবহার করতেন" এবং "ব্যবহার করতেন কিন্তু প্রতিদিন না" দু'ভাবেই করে থাকেন তবে "প্রতিদিন ব্যবহার করতেন" লিখুন]

[প্রতিদিন] ....≥ ১ → CC1 নং প্রশ্নে যান
[প্রতিদিন না].......................≥ ২ → CC1 নং প্রশ্নে যান
[একেবারেই না]......................≥ ৩ → পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান
[জানা নেই] ....≥ ৭ → পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান
[অসম্মতি]...........................≥ ৯ → পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান

CC1. আপনি যখন প্রথমবার ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার করেন তখন আপনার বয়স কত বছর ছিল?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

[যদি C01= ১, তাহলে C04 নং প্রশ্নে যান

যদি C02= ১, তাহলে C08 নং প্রশ্নে যান

যদি C02= ২, ৭, ৯ তাহলে C10 নং প্রশ্নে যান

যদি C03= ১, তাহলে C11 নং প্রশ্নে যান

যদি C03= ২, তাহলে C13 নং প্রশ্নে যান]

[বর্তমানে সৈনিক ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহারকারী]

C04. আপনি যখন প্রথম <u>প্রতিদিন</u> ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার শুরু করেন তখন আপনার বয়স কত বৎসর ছিল?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

[যদি C04 = ৭৭৭ বা ৯৯৯, C05 জিজ্ঞাসা করুন। অন্যথায় C06 এ যান।]

C05. কত বৎসর পূর্বে আপনি প্রথম <u>প্রতিদিন</u> ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার শুরু করেন?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

C06. আপনি গড়ে <u>প্রতিদিন</u> নিচের কোনটি কতবার ব্যবহার করেন? আপনি তামাক ব্যবহারকারী হলেও যদি প্রতিদিন তামাক ব্যবহার না করেন, তাও আমাকে জানাবেন।

[যদি উত্তরদাতা তামাক ব্যবহারকারী হলেও প্রতিদিন ব্যবহার করেন না, তাহলে '৮৮৮' লিখুন]

a. পান ও জর্দ্দা অথবা শুধু জর্দ্দা অথবা জর্দ্দা ও সুপারি?			প্রতিদিন ....
a1. [যদি C06a=৮৮৮] বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি সপ্তাহে কতবার পান ও জর্দ্দা অথবা শুধু জর্দ্দা অথবা জর্দ্দা ও সুপারি খান?			প্রতি সপ্তাহে
b. পান ও সাদা পাতা?			প্রতিদিন ....
b1. [যদি C06b=৮৮৮] বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি সপ্তাহে কতবার পান ও সাদা পাতা সেবন করেন?			প্রতি সপ্তাহে

c. পান মশলার সাথে তামাক?

				প্রতিদিন ....

c1. [যদি C06c=৮৮৮] বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি সপ্তাহে কতবার পান মশলার সাথে তামাক সেবন করেন?

				প্রতি সপ্তাহে

d. সাদা পাতা চিবানো?

				প্রতিদিন ....

d1. [যদি C06d=৮৮৮] বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি সপ্তাহে কতবার সাদা পাতা চিবান?

				প্রতি সপ্তাহে

e. গুল?

				প্রতিদিন ....

e1. [যদি C06e=৮৮৮] বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি সপ্তাহে কতবার গুল ব্যবহার করেন?

				প্রতি সপ্তাহে

f. খৈনি?

				প্রতিদিন ....

f1. [যদি C06f=৮৮৮] বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি সপ্তাহে কতবার খৈনি ব্যবহার করেন?

				প্রতি সপ্তাহে

g. অন্য কিছু? নির্দিষ্ট করুন: ....

				প্রতিদিন ....

→ g1. [যদি C06g= ৮৮৮] বর্তমানে গড়ে প্রতি সপ্তাহে কতবার {দ্রব্যাদির নাম}সেবন করেন?

				প্রতি সপ্তাহে

C07. ঘুম থেকে জাগার কতক্ষণ পর সাধারণতঃ আপনি প্রথম ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার শুরু করেন? আপনি বলবেন কী, ৫ মিনিটের মধ্যে, ৬ থেকে ৩০ মিনিটের মধ্যে, ৩১ থেকে ৬০ মিনিটের মধ্যে, বা ৬০ মিনিটের বেশী সময়ে?

৫ মিনিটের কম .... ≥ ১

৬ থেকে ৩০ মিনিট .... ≥ ২

৩১ থেকে ৬০ মিনিট .... ≥ ৩

৬০ মিনিটের বেশী .... ≥ ৪

অসম্মতি .... ≥ ৯

[পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান]

[বর্তমানে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার করেন কিন্তু প্রতিদিন ব্যবহার করেন না]

C08. আপনি যখন প্রথম <u>প্রতিদিন</u> ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার শুরু করেন তখন আপনার বয়স কত বৎসর ছিল?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

[যদি C08 = ৭৭৭ বা ৯৯৯, C09 জিজ্ঞাসা করুন। অন্যথায় C10 এ যান।]

C09. কত বৎসর পূর্বে আপনি প্রথম <u>প্রতিদিন</u> ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার শুরু করেন?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

C10. আপনি গড়ে প্রতি সপ্তাহে নিচের কোনটি কতবার ব্যবহার করেন?

[যদি উত্তরদাতা তামাক ব্যবহারকারী হলেও <u>গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে</u> প্রতি সপ্তাহে ১ বারের কম ব্যবহার করেন তাহলে '৮৮৮' লিখুন]

a. পান ও জর্দ্দা অথবা শুধু জর্দ্দা অথবা জর্দ্দা ও সুপারি?				[বার প্রতি সপ্তাহে] ....
b. পান ও সাদা পাতা?				[বার প্রতি সপ্তাহে] ....
c. পান মশলার সাথে তামাক?				[বার প্রতি সপ্তাহে] ....
d. সাদা পাতা চিবানো?				[বার প্রতি সপ্তাহে] ....
e. গুল?				[বার প্রতি সপ্তাহে] ....
f. খৈনি?				[বার প্রতি সপ্তাহে] ....
g. অন্য কিছু? → g1 নির্দিষ্ট করে বলুন। _____				[বার প্রতি সপ্তাহে] ....

[পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান]

[পূর্বে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার করতেন]

C11. আপনি যখন প্রথম <u>প্রতিদিন</u> ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার শুরু করেন তখন আপনার বয়স কত বৎসর ছিল?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

[যদি C11 = ৭৭৭ বা ৯৯৯, C12 জিজ্ঞাসা করুন। অন্যথায় C13a এ যান।]

C12. কত বৎসর পূর্বে আপনি প্রথম <u>প্রতিদিন</u> ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার শুরু করেন?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

C13a. কতদিন হয় আপনি ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার ছেড়েছেন?

[কতদিন হ'ল উত্তরদাতা নিয়মিতভাবে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার ছেড়েছেন সেটাই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ -- হঠাৎ ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহারের বিরল ঘটনা বিবেচনায় আনার প্রয়োজন নেই]

[ইউনিট এই পাতায় এবং সংখ্যা পরের পাতায় লিখুন]

[বৎসর] .... ☐ ১
[মাস] .... ☐ ২
[সপ্তাহ] .... ☐ ৩
[দিন] .... ☐ ৪
[একদিনেরও কম (২৪ ঘন্টা)] .... ☐ ৫ → C14 নং প্রশ্নে যান
[জানা নেই] .... ☐ ৭ → পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান
[অসম্মতি] .... ☐ ৯ → পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান

C13b. [বছর/মাস/ সপ্তাহ/ দিনের সংখ্যা লিখুন]

☐☐☐

[যদি **C13a/b** < ১বৎসর (< ১২ মাস) হয় **C14** জিজ্ঞাসা করুন। অন্যথায় পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান।]

যদি **B14** জিজ্ঞাসা করা না হ'য়ে থাকে তবে	→ **C14** নম্বর প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করুন
যদি **B14** = হ্যাঁ হলে	→ **C16** তে যান
যদি **B14** = না হলে	→ **C18** তে যান

C14. গত ১২ মাসের মধ্যে আপনি কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে দেখিয়েছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ .... ☐ ১
না .... ☐ ২ → **C18a** নং প্রশ্নে যান
অসম্মতি .... ☐ ৯ → **C18a** নং প্রশ্নে যান

C15. গত ১২ মাসে আপনি কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে কতবার দেখিয়েছেন? এটা কি ১ বা ২ বার, ৩ থেকে ৫ বার, ৬ বা তার বেশী?

১ বা ২ .... ≥ ১
৩ থেকে ৫ .... ≥ ২
৬ বা তার বেশী........ ≥ ৩
মনে নেই .... ≥ ৭
অসম্মতি .... ≥ ৯

C16. গত ১২ মাসে কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে দেখানোর সময় আপনি তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার করেন কি না তা' জানতে চাওয়া হয়েছিল কি?

হ্যাঁ .... ≥ ১
না .... ≥ ২ → **C18** নং প্রশ্নে যান
অসম্মতি .... ≥ ৯ → **C18** নং প্রশ্নে যান

C17. গত ১২ মাসে কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে দেখানোর সময় আপনাকে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্য ছাড়ার পরামর্শ দে'য়া হয়েছিল কি?

হ্যাঁ .... ≥ ১
না .... ≥ ২
অসম্মতি .... ≥ ৯

C18. গত ১২ মাসে আপনি ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্য ছাড়ার জন্য নীচের কোন পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ করেছিলেন কি?

	হ্যাঁ ▼	না ▼	অসম্মতি ▼
a. কোন স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীর পরামর্শ?	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
b. নিকোটিন বদলযোগ্য চিকিৎসা, যেমন প্যাচ বা গাম?........................	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
d. সনাতনী ঔষধ (আয়ুর্বেদিক, ইউনানী)?...	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
e. কোন কুইট লাইন বা তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্য ছাড়ার জন্য টেলিফোন সাপোর্ট লাইন?	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
ff. সাহায্য ছাড়া তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার বর্জন?	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
g. অন্য কিছু? (নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন): → g1. দয়া করে, সুনির্দিষ্ট করে বলুন আপনি ধূমপান ছাড়ার জন্য কোন্ পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ করেছিলেন।	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9

সেকশন D1. ধূমপান পরিত্যাগ

যদি **B01**= ১ বা ২ (উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধূমপান করেন) হলে, এই সেকশন এর প্রশ্ন করুন।
যদি **B01**= ৩, ৭ বা ৯ (উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধূমপান করেন না) হলে, পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান।

D01. গত ১২ মাসের মধ্যে আপনি ধূমপান ছাড়ার জন্য যে সব চেষ্টা করেছেন পরবর্তী প্রশ্নগুলো সে সম্পর্কে হবে। অনুগ্রহ করে ধূমপান সম্পর্কে ভাবুন।

গত ১২ মাসের মধ্যে আপনি ধূমপান ছাড়ার জন্য কোন চেষ্টা করেছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ...................................☐ ১
অসম্মতি...........................☐ ২ → D04 প্রশ্নের আগের নির্দেশনা লক্ষ করুন
অসম্মতি ....☐ ৯ → D04 প্রশ্নের আগের নির্দেশনা লক্ষ করুন

D02a. শেষবার যখন আপনি ধূমপান ছাড়ার চেষ্টা নেন তখন কতদিন ধূমপান না করে থেকেছিলেন?
[ইউনিট এই পাতায় এবং সংখ্যা পরের পাতায় লিখুন]

মাস	≥ ১
সপ্তাহ	≥ ২
দিন	≥ ৩
একদিনেরও কম (২৪ ঘন্টা) ...	≥ ৪ → D03 নং প্রশ্নে যান
জানা নেই	≥ ৭ → D03 নং প্রশ্নে যান
অসম্মতি	≥ ৯ → D03 নং প্রশ্নে যান

D02b. [মাস/ সপ্তাহ/দিনের সংখ্যা লিখুন]

☐☐☐

D03. গত ১২ মাসে আপনি ধূমপান ছাড়ার জন্য নিচের কোন পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ করেছিলেন কি?

	হ্যাঁ ▼	না ▼	অসম্মতি ▼
a. কোন স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীর পরামর্শ?	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
b. নিকোটিন বদলযোগ্য চিকিৎসা, যেমন প্যাচ বা গাম?	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
d. সনাতনী ঔষধ (আয়ুর্বেদিক, ইউনানী)?	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
e. কোন কুইট লাইন বা ধূমপান ছাড়ার জন্য টেলিফোন সাপোর্ট লাইন?	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
f. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যের অভ্যাস করা?	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
ff. সাহায্য ছাড়া ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার বর্জন?	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
g. অন্য কিছু?	☐ 1...	☐ 2..	☐ 9
g1. নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন:			

যদি C14 প্রশ্নটি জিজ্ঞাসা করা না হলে → D04 প্রশ্নটি করুন এবং এগিয়ে যান

যদি C14 = হ্যাঁ হলে   → D04 প্রশ্নে যান

যদি C14 = না হলে   → D04 প্রশ্নে যান

D04. গত ১২ মাসের মধ্যে আপনি কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে দেখিয়েছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ..................☐ ১	
না....................☐ ২ → D08 নং প্রশ্নে যান	
অসম্মতি.............☐ ৯ → D08 নং প্রশ্নে যান	

D05. গত ১২ মাসে আপনি কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে কতবার দেখিয়েছেন? এটা কি ১ বা ২ বার, ৩ থেকে ৫ বার, ৬ বা তার বেশী?

১ অথবা ২ ....☐ ১	
৩ থেকে ৫.............................☐ ২	
৬ অথবা বেশী ....☐ ৩	
মনে করতে পারছি না ....☐ ৭	

অসম্মতি.............................□ ৯

D06. গত ১২ মাসে কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে দেখানোর সময় আপনি ধূমপান করেন কি না তা' জানতে চাওয়া হয়েছিল কি?

হ্যাঁ......................□ ১

না......................□ ২ → D08 নং প্রশ্নে যান

অসম্মতি ....□ ৯ → D08 নং প্রশ্নে যান

D07. গত ১২ মাসে কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে দেখানোর সময় আপনাকে ধূমপান ছাড়ার পরামর্শ দেয়া হয়েছিল কি?

হ্যাঁ......................□ ১

না......................□ ২

অসম্মতি ....□ ৯

D08. আপনি ধূমপান ছাড়ার ব্যাপারে নিচের কোনটি ভাবছেন? আমি আগামী মাসের মধ্যেই ধূমপান ছাড়ার পরিকল্পনা করছি, আমি আগামী ১২ মাসের মধ্যে ধূমপান ছাড়ার পরিকল্পনা করছি, আমি একদিন ধূমপান ছেড়ে দিব, কিন্তু তা' আগামী ১২ মাসের মধ্যে নয় অথবা আমি ধূমপান ছাড়তে আগ্রহী নই।

আগামী মাসের মধ্যেই ছাড়ার পরিকল্পনা .... □ ১

আগামী ১২ মাসের মধ্যে পরিকল্পনা .... □ ২

ছেড়ে দিব, কিন্তু ১২ মাসের মধ্যে নয়. .... □ ৩

ছাড়তে আগ্রহী নই.. □ 8

জানা নেই.. □ ৭

অসম্মতি .... □ ৯

সেকশন D2. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার পরিত্যাগ

যদি C01= ১ বা ২ (উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার করেন) হলে, এই সেকশন এর প্রশ্ন করুন।

যদি C01= ৩, ৭ বা ৯ (উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার করেন না) হলে, পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান।]

D09. গত ১২ মাসের মধ্যে আপনি ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার বন্ধ করার জন্য যে সব চেষ্টা করেছেন পরবর্তী প্রশ্নগুলো সে সম্পর্কে হবে।

অনুগ্রহ করে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার সম্পর্কে চিন্তা করুন।

গত ১২ মাসে, আপনি কি ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার বন্ধ করার চেষ্টা করেছেন?

হ্যাঁ......................□ ১

না......................□ ২ → D12 প্রশ্নের আগের নির্দেশনা লক্ষ করুন

অসম্মতি...............□ ৯ → D12 প্রশ্নের আগের নির্দেশনা লক্ষ করুন

D10a. শেষবার যখন আপনি ছাড়ার চেষ্টা করেন তখন কতদিন ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার না করে থেকেছিলেন?

[এই স্ক্রীনএ একক এবং পরের স্ক্রীন এ সংখ্যা বলান]

মাস..	☐	১
সপ্তাহ	☐	২
দিন..	☐	৩
১ দিনের কম (২৪ ঘন্টা)	☐	৪ → **D11 প্রশ্নে যান**
জানি না...	☐	৭ → **D11 প্রশ্নে যান**
অসম্মতি...	☐	৯ → **D11 প্রশ্নে যান**

D10b. [মাস/ সপ্তাহ/ দিনের সংখ্যা লিখুন]

☐☐☐

D11. গত ১২ মাসে আপনি ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক দ্রব্য ব্যবহার ছাড়ার জন্য নিচের কোন পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ করেছিলেন কি?

	হ্যাঁ	না	অসম্মতি
	▼	▼	▼
a. কোন স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীর পরামর্শ?	☐ 1	☐ 2..	☐ 9
b. নিকোটিন বদলযোগ্য চিকিৎসা, যেমন প্যাচ বা গাম?	☐ 1	☐ 2..	☐ 9
d. সনাতনী ঔষধ (আয়ুর্বেদিক, ইউনানী)?	☐ 1	☐ 2..	☐ 9
e. কোন কুইট লাইন বা ধূমপান ছাড়ার জন্য টেলিফোন সাপোর্ট লাইন?	☐ 1	☐ 2..	☐ 9
f. সাহায্য ছাড়া ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার বর্জন?	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 9
g. অন্য কিছু?z → g1. দয়া করে, সুনির্দিষ্ট করে বলুন আপনি ধূমপান ছাড়ার জন্য কোন্ পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ করেছিলেন।	☐ 1	☐ 2..	☐ 9

যদি B14 এবং D04 কোনটিই জিজ্ঞাসা করা না হয়ে থাকে	→ **D12 প্রশ্নটি করুন এবং এগিয়ে যান**
যদি B14 বা D04 = হ্যাঁ হয়	→ **D14 প্রশ্নে যান**
যদি B14 বা D04 = না/ অসম্মতি হয়	→ **D16 প্রশ্নে যান**

D12. গত ১২ মাসে কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে দেখানোর সময় আপনি ধূমপান করেন কি না তা' জানতে চাওয়া হয়েছিল কি?

হ্যাঁ...................☐	১	
না......................☐	২ → **D16 নং প্রশ্নে যান**
অসম্মতি...............☐	৯ → **D16 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

D13. গত ১২ মাসে আপনি কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে কতবার দেখিয়েছেন? এটা কি ১ বা ২ বার, ৩ থেকে ৫ বার, ৬ বা তার বেশী?

১ অথবা ২ ....☐ ১
৩ থেকে ৫..........................☐ ২
৬ অথবা বেশী ....☐ ৩
মনে করতে পারছি না ....☐ ৭
অসম্মতি ....☐ ৯

D14. গত ১২ মাসে কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে দেখানোর সময় আপনি ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক পণ্য ব্যবহার সম্পর্কে জানতে চাওয়া হয়েছিল কি?

হ্যাঁ................................☐ ১
না.................................☐ ২ → D16 নং প্রশ্নে যান
অসম্মতি..........................☐ ৯ → D16 নং প্রশ্নে যান

D15. গত ১২ মাসে কোন ডাক্তার বা স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীকে দেখানোর সময় আপনাকে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার ছাড়ার পরামর্শ দেয়া হয়েছিল কি?

হ্যাঁ................................☐ ১
না.................................☐ ২
অসম্মতি..........................☐ ৯

D16. আপনি ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার ছাড়ার ব্যাপারে নীচের কোনটি ভাবছেন? আমি আগামী মাসের মধ্যেই তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার ছাড়ার পরিকল্পনা করছি, আমি আগামী ১২ মাসের মধ্যে তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার ছাড়ার পরিকল্পনা করছি, আমি একদিন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার ছেড়ে দিব, কিন্তু তা' আগামী ১২ মাসের মধ্যে নয় অথবা আমি তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্য ব্যবহার ছাড়তে আগ্রহী নই।

আগামী মাসের মধ্যেই ছাড়ার পরিকল্পনা .... ☐ ১
আগামী ১২ মাসের মধ্যে পরিকল্পনা............................ ☐ ২
ছেড়ে দিব, কিন্তু ১২ মাসের মধ্যে নয়. .... ☐ ৩
ছাড়তে আগ্রহী নই.. ☐ ৪
জানা নেই.. ☐ ৭
অসম্মতি... ☐ ৯

সেকশন E. পরোক্ষ ধূমপান

E01. এখন আমি আপনাকে বিভিন্ন জায়গায় ধূমপান সম্পর্কে কয়েকটি প্রশ্ন করব।
আপনার বাড়ির মধ্যে ধূমপানের বিষয়ে কোন নিয়মটি চালু আছে: আপনার বাড়ির মধ্যে ধূমপানের অনুমতি আছে, আপনার বাড়ির মধ্যে সাধারণভাবে ধূমপানের অনুমতি নেই কিন্তু এর ব্যতিক্রমও আছে, আপনার বাড়ির মধ্যে কখনও ধূমপানের অনুমতি নেই বা বাড়ির মধ্যে ধূমপান করার ব্যাপারে কোন নিয়ম নেই।

অনুমতি আছে .... ☐ ১
অনুমতি নেই কিন্তু এর ব্যতিক্রমও আছে .... ☐ ২
কখনও অনুমতি নেই .... ☐ ৩ → E04 নং প্রশ্নে যান
কোন নিয়ম নেই .... ☐ ৪ → E03 নং প্রশ্নে যান
জানি না .... ☐ ৭ → E03 নং প্রশ্নে যান
অসম্মতি .... ☐ ৯ → E03 নং প্রশ্নে যান

E02. আপনার বাড়ির মধ্যে সব ঘরেই কি ধূমপানের অনুমতি আছে?

হ্যাঁ.............................□ ১

না.............................□ ২

জানা নেই.............................□ ৭

অসম্মতি.............................□ ৯

E03. আপনার বাড়ির মধ্যে <u>যে কোন ব্যক্তি</u> কতবার ধূমপান করে থাকেন? আপনি কি বলবেন প্রতিদিন, সপ্তাহে একবার, মাসে একবার, মাসে একবারের কম বা কখনও না?

প্রতিদিন .... ≥ ১

সপ্তাহে একবার .... ≥ ২

মাসে একবার .... ≥ ৩

মাসে একবারেরও কম .... ≥ 8

কখনও না .... ≥ ৫

জানি না .... ≥ ৭

অসম্মতি .... ≥ ৯

E04. বর্তমানে কি আপনি আপনার বাড়ির বাইরে কাজ করেন?

হ্যাঁ.............................□ ১

না / কাজ করেন না...............□ ২ → **E09 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি.............................□ ৯ → **E09 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

E05. আপনি সাধারণতঃ ঘরের মধ্যে না ঘরের বাইরে কাজ করেন?

ঘরের মধ্যে.............................□ ১ → **E07 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

ঘরের বাইরে.............................□ ২

উভয় প্রকার ....□ ৩ → **E07 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি.............................□ ৯

E06. আপনার কর্মস্থলে কোন অভ্যন্তরীন এলাকা আছে কি?

হ্যাঁ.............................□ ১

না.............................□ ২ → **E09 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

জানা নেই.............................□ ৭ → **E09 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি.............................□ ৯ → **E09 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

E07. আপনার কর্মস্থলে ধূমপানের বিষয়ে কোন নীতিটি চালু আছে: সব জায়গাতেই ধূমপানের অনুমতি আছে, মাত্র কোন কোন জায়গায় ধূমপানের অনুমতি আছে, কোথায়ও ধূমপানের অনুমতি নেই বা কোন নীতিই নেই?

সব জায়গাতেই অনুমতি আছে   □ ১

মাত্র কোন কোন অভ্যন্তরীন জায়গায় অনুমতি আছে   □ ২

কোন অভ্যন্তরীন জায়গায় অনুমতি নেই   □ ৩

কোন নীতিই নেই   □ 8

জানা নেই   □ ৭

অসম্মতি   □ ৯

E08. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনার কর্মস্থলের কোন অভ্যন্তরীন জায়গায় কেউ ধূমপান করেছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ.................................☐ ১

না.................................☐ ২ → **E09 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭ → **E09 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯ → **E09 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

E08a. আপনার কর্মস্থলের অভ্যন্তরীন এলাকায় যে কেউ কেমন ধূমপান করেন? আপনি বলবেন কি, প্রতিদিন, সপ্তাহে, মাসে, ১ মাসেরও কম?

প্রতিদিন.............................☐ ১

সপ্তাহে একবার.......................☐ ২

মাসে একবার.........................☐ ৩

মাসে একবারেরও কম..............☐ ৪

অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

E09. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি <u>কোন সরকারী ভবনে বা সরকারি দপ্তরে</u> গিয়েছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ.................................☐ ১

না.................................☐ ২ → **E11 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭ → **E11 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯ → **E11 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

E10. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন <u>সরকারী</u> ভবনে বা সরকারী দপ্তরে গিয়ে থাকলে সেখানে কাউকে ধূমপান করতে দেখেছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ.................................☐ ১

না.................................☐ ২

জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭

অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

E11. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন <u>স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানে</u> গিয়েছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ.................................☐ ১

না.................................☐ ২ → **E13 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭ → **E13 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯ → **E13 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

E12. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন <u>স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানে</u> গিয়ে থাকলে সেখানে কেউ ধূমপান করেছে কি?

হ্যাঁ.................................☐ ১

না.................................☐ ২

জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭

অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

E13. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কি কোন রেস্তোরায় গিয়েছেন?

হ্যাঁ.............................□ ১

না.............................□ ২ → **E15 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

জানা নেই.....................□ ৭ → **E15 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি........................□ ৯ → **E15 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

E14. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন রেস্তোরায় গিয়ে থাকলে সেখানে কাউকে ধূমপান করতে দেখেছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ.............................□ ১

না.............................□ ২

জানা নেই.....................□ ৭

অসম্মতি ....□ ৯

E15. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন গণপরিবহনে উঠেছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ.............................□ ১

না.............................□ ২ → **E17 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

জানা নেই.....................□ ৭ → **E17 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি........................□ ৯ → **E17 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

E16. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন গণপরিবহনে উঠে থাকলে সেখানে কাউকে ধূমপান করতে দেখেছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ.............................□ ১

না.............................□ ২

জানা নেই.....................□ ৭

অসম্মতি........................□ ৯

E17. আপনি যা জানেন বা বিশ্বাস করেন, তার উপর ভিত্তি করে এটা কি বলা যায় যে ধূমপায়ীর ধোঁয়া একজন অধূমপায়ীর মারাত্মক শারিরীক অসুস্থতার কারণ হতে পারে?

হ্যাঁ.............................□ ১

না.............................□ ২ → **E19 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

জানা নেই.....................□ ৭ → **E19 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি........................□ ৯ → **E19 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

E18. আপনি যা জানেন বা বিশ্বাস করেন, তার উপর ভিত্তি করে এটা কি বলা যায় যে ধূমপায়ীর ধোঁয়া নিচের কোন একটির কারণ হতে পারে?

	হ্যাঁ ▼	না ▼	জানা নেই ▼	অসম্মতি ▼
a. প্রাপ্ত বয়স্কদের হৃদরোগ?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
c. প্রাপ্ত বয়স্কদের ফুসফুসের ক্যান্সার?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9
b. শিশুদের ফুসফুসের রোগ?	□ 1	□ 2	□ 7	□ 9

E19. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন স্কুলে গিয়েছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ........................☐ ১

না........................☐ ২ → **E21 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

জানা নেই........................☐ ৭ → **E21 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি........................☐ ৯ → **E21 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

E20. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন স্কুলে গিয়ে থাকলে সেখানে কাউকে ধূমপান করতে দেখেছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ........................☐ ১

না........................☐ ২

জানা নেই........................☐ ৭

অসম্মতি........................☐ ৯

E21. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে গিয়েছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ........................☐ ১

না........................☐ ২ → **E27 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

জানা নেই........................☐ ৭ → **E27 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি........................☐ ৯ → **E27 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

E22. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে গিয়ে থাকলে সেখানে কাউকে ধূমপান করতে দেখেছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ........................☐ ১

না........................☐ ২

জানা নেই........................☐ ৭

অসম্মতি........................☐ ৯

E27. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন ক্যাফে, কফি হাউস বা টি স্টলে গিয়েছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ........................☐ ১

না........................☐ ২ → **E29 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

জানা নেই........................☐ ৭ → **E29 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি........................☐ ৯ → **E29 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

E28. গত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন ক্যাফে, কফি হাউস বা টি স্টলে গিয়ে থাকলে সেখানে কাউকে ধূমপান করতে দেখেছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ........................☐ ১

না........................☐ ২

জানা নেই........................☐ ৭

অসম্মতি........................☐ ৯

E29. নিচের সাধারণ জনসমাগমের অভ্যন্তরীণ এলাকায় ধূমপানের অনুমতি থাকা উচিৎ বা উচিৎ নয়, এ বিষয়ে আপনার মতামত বলুন?

	অনুমতি থাকা উচিৎ	অনুমতি থাকা উচিৎ নয়	জানা নেই	অসম্মতি
b. কর্মস্থল?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
c. রেস্তোরাঁ?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯
g. বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়?	☐ ১	☐ ২	☐ ৭	☐ ৯

সেকশন F. অর্থনীতি - উৎপাদিত সিগারেট

যদি [B01 = ১ বা ২ (উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধুমপান করেন প্রতিদিন বা তারচেয়ে কম)] এবং
[(B06a বা B10a) > ০ বা <= ৮৮৮ (উত্তরদাতা উৎপাদিত সিগারেট দিয়ে ধুমপান করেন)],
তবে এই সেকশনের প্রশ্ন চালিয়ে যান।
অন্যথায় পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান।

F01a. পরবর্তী প্রশ্নগুলো আপনার নিজের জন্য শেষবার সিগারেট কেনা সম্পর্কে।

আপনি যখন নিজের জন্য শেষবার সিগারেট কিনেছিলেন তখন মোট কয়টি কিনেছিলেন?

[এই স্ক্রিনে ইউনিট ও পরবর্তী স্ক্রিনে সংখ্যা লিখুন]

খুচরা সিগারেট...................................... ☐ ১

প্যাকেট .... ☐ ২

কার্টন... ☐ ৩

অন্যান্য: নির্দিষ্ট করুন .... ☐ ৮ → **F01c.** [ইউনিট নির্দিষ্ট করুন] _____

কখনই সিগারেট কিনি নাই......................... ☐ ৫ → পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান?

অসম্মতি... ☐ ৯ → **F03** নং প্রশ্নে যান

F01b. খুচরা সিগারেট/ প্যাকেট/ কার্টন/ অন্যান্য এর সংখ্যা লিখুন।

যদি **F01a** = সিগারেট, তবে **F02** প্রশ্নে যান]

[যদি **F01a** = প্যাকেট, তবে **F01dPack** প্রশ্নে যান]

[যদি **F01a** = কার্টন, তবে **F01dCart** প্রশ্নে যান]

[যদি **F01a** = অন্যান্য, তবে **F01dOther** প্রশ্নে যান]

F01dPack. প্রতিটি প্যাকেটে কি ১০ টি, ২০ টি অথবা অন্য সংখ্যক সিগারেট থাকে?

১০......................... ☐ ১

২০......................... ☐ ২

অন্য সংখ্যক.... ☐ ৭ → F01dPackA প্রতি প্যাকেটে কয়টি সিগারেট ছিল?

অসম্মতি............ ☐ ৯

[F02 নং প্রশ্নে যান]

F01dCart. প্রতিটি কার্টনে কি ১০০ টি, ২০০ টি অথবা অন্য সংখ্যক সিগারেট থাকে?

১০০............................. ☐ ১

২০০............................. ☐ ২

অন্য সংখ্যক............. ☐ ৭ → F01dCartA প্রতি কার্টনে কয়টি সিগারেট ছিল?

অসম্মতি...................... ☐ ৯

[F02 নং প্রশ্নে যান]

F01dOther. প্রতিটি {F01c} এ কত সংখ্যক সিগারেট থাকে?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ লিখুন, অসম্মতি হলে ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

F02. সর্বশেষ এই সিগারেট ক্রয়ে আপনি সর্বমোট কত টাকা খরচ করেছেন?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ লিখুন, অসম্মতি হলে ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

	১ – ৫০০ টাকা

F03. আপনার জন্য আপনি সর্বশেষ কোন ব্র্যান্ডের সিগারেট কিনেছিলেন?

নেভী..≥ ১

স্টার..≥ ২

৫৫৫ ....≥ ৩

বেনসন এ্যান্ড হেজেস.................................≥ ৪

কেট]...≥ ৫

মরিস ....≥ ৬

গোল্ডলিফ..≥ ৭

মার্লবোরো...≥ ৮

পালমপল ....≥ ৯

ব্ল্যাক ....≥ ১০

শেখ...≥ ১১

ক্যাপস্ট্যান...≥ ১২

উইন্সটন ....≥ ১৩

অন্যান্য..≥ ১৪ → F03a নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন ------------

অসম্মতি...≥ ৯৯

F04. সর্বশেষ যখন আপনি আপনার জন্য সিগারেট কেনেন তখন সেগুলো কোথা থেকে কিনেছিলেন?

ছোট/মাঝারী/বড় দোকান........................ ≥ ২

রাস্তার পাশের বিক্রেতা/পানের দোকান .... ≥ ৩

মিলিটারী (বিজিবি/আনসার/পুলিশ) দোকান .... ≥ ৪

শুল্কমুক্ত বিপনী .... ≥ ৫

দেশের বাইরে থেকে .... ≥ ৬

চায়ের দোকান .... ≥ ৭

ফেরীওয়ালা .... ≥ ৮

অন্য কোন ব্যক্তি থেকে .... ≥ ৯

অন্য কোথাও থেকে .... ≥ ১০ → **F04a.** নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন . . .

মনে নেই .... ≥ ৭৭

অসম্মতি .... ≥ ৯৯

সেকশন FA. অর্থনীতি – বিড়ি

যদি B01 = ১ বা ২ (উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধূমপান করেন প্রতিদিন বা তারচেয়ে কম)

এবং

[(B06h বা B0610h) > 0 বা <= ৮৮৮ (উত্তরদাতা বিড়ি দিয়ে ধূমপান করেন)]

তবে এই সেকশনের প্রশ্ন চালিয়ে যান।

অন্যথায় পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান।

FA01a. পরবর্তী প্রশ্নগুলো আপনার নিজের জন্য শেষবার বিড়ি কেনা সম্পর্কে।

আপনি যখন নিজের জন্য শেষ বিড়ি কিনেছিলেন তখন মোট কয়টি কিনেছিলেন?

[এই স্ক্রিনে ইউনিট ও পরবর্তী স্ক্রিনে সংখ্যা লিখুন]

বিড়ি.. ☐ ১

প্যাকেট .... ☐ ২

কার্টন... ☐ ৩

অন্যান্য... ☐ ৪ → **FA01c.** [নির্দিষ্টভাবে ইউনিট লিখুন] _____

কখনও বিড়ি ক্রয় করেনি .... ☐ ৫ → পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান

অসম্মতি....................................... ☐ ৯ → **FA03** নং প্রশ্নে যান

FA01b. [খুচরা বিড়ি / প্যাকেট / কার্টন / অন্যকিছু লিখুন]

☐☐☐

[যদি FA01a = বিড়ি, তবে **FA02** প্রশ্নে যান]

[যদি FA01a = প্যাকেট, তবে **FA01dPack** প্রশ্নে যান]

[যদি FA01a = কার্টন, তবে **FA01dCart** প্রশ্নে যান]

[যদি FA01a = অন্যান্য, তবে **FA01dOther** প্রশ্নে যান]

F01dPack. প্রতিটি প্যাকেটে কি ১০ টি, ২৫ টি অথবা অন্য সংখ্যক বিড়ি থাকে?

১০................................ ☐ ১

২৫................................ ☐ ২

অন্য সংখ্যক............. ☐ ৭ → **FA01dPackA.** প্রতি প্যাকেটে কয়টি বিড়ি ছিল?

অসম্মতি..................... ☐ ৯

[**FA02** নং প্রশ্নে যান]

F01dCart. প্রতিটি কার্টনে কি ১০০ টি, ২০০ টি অথবা অন্য সংখ্যক বিড়ি থাকে?

১০০............................ ☐ ১

২০০............................ ☐ ২

অন্য সংখ্যক.............. ☐ ৭ → **FA01dCartA.** প্রতি কার্টনে কয়টি বিড়ি ছিল?

অসম্মতি....................... ☐ ৯

[**FA02** নং প্রশ্নে যান]

F01dOther. প্রতিটি **FA01d** এ কত সংখ্যক বিড়ি থাকে?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

FA02. সর্বশেষ এই বিড়ি ক্রয়ে আপনি কত টাকা খরচ করেছেন?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

	১-৫০০ টাকা

FA03. আপনার জন্য আপনি সর্বশেষ কোন ব্র্যান্ডের বিড়ি কিনেছিলেন?

আকিজ বিড়ি..	☐ ১
আজিজ বিড়ি...	☐ ২
আবুল বিড়ি...	☐ ৩
নাসির বিড়ি..	☐ ৪
আনসার বিড়ি	☐ ৫
কারিকর বিড়ি	☐ ৬
বিনোদ	☐ ৭
মোহিনী	☐ ৮
রোনালদো	☐ ৯
স্থানীয়ভাবে তৈরী বিড়ি	☐ ১০
অন্যান্য..	☐ ৭৭ → **FA03a.** নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন —————————
অসম্মতি..	☐ ৯৯

FA04. সর্বশেষ যখন আপনি আপনার জন্য বিড়ি কেনেন তখন সেগুলো কোথা থেকে কিনেছিলেন?

ছোট/মাঝারী/বড় দোকান	☐ ২
রাস্তার পাশের বিক্রেতা/পানের দোকান.....................	☐ ৩
মিলিটারী (বিজিবি/আনসার/পুলিশ) দোকান..............	☐ ৪
শুল্ক মুক্ত বিপনী	☐ ৫
দেশের বাইরে থেকে	☐ ৬
চায়ের দোকান..	☐ ৭
ফেরীওয়ালা	☐ ৮
অন্য কোন ব্যক্তি থেকে...............................	☐ ৯
অন্য কোথাও থেকে...................................	☐ ১০ → **FA04a** নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন _____
মনে নেই..	☐ ৭৭
অসম্মতি..	☐ ৯৯

<u>সেকশন FB. অর্থনীতি - ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক</u>

যদি C01 = ১ অথবা ২ হয় (উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক প্রতিদিন বা তারচেয়ে কম ব্যবহার করেন), তবে এই সেকশনে প্রবেশ করুন, অন্যথায় পরবর্তী সেকশনে (G) যান।

FB01a. পরবর্তী প্রশ্নগুলো আপনি শেষবার যখন নিজের ব্যবহারের জন্য ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক পণ্য কিনেছিলেন তা সম্পর্কে।

আপনি শেষবার যখন নিজের জন্য ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক কিনেছিলেন, আপনি কি তখন একবার ব্যবহারের মত প্যাকেট, বড় প্যাকেট অথবা কৌটা, অথবা খুচরা পণ্য কিনেছিলেন?

একবার ব্যবহারের মত প্যাকেট .... ☐ ১	
বড় প্যাকেট বা কৌটা .... ☐ ২	
খুচরা পণ্য .... ☐ ৩ → **তাহলে FB02 নং প্রশ্নে যান**	
কখনই ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক কিনি নাই.................. ☐ ৪ → **পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান (G)**	
অসম্মতি .... ☐ ৯ → **তাহলে FB04 নং প্রশ্নে যান**	

FB01b. কতগুলো (একবার ব্যবহারের মত প্যাকেট/বড় প্যাকেট অথবা কৌটা) কিনেছিলেন?

☐☐☐ → **তাহলে FB01c নং প্রশ্নে যান**

FB01c. প্রতিটির জন্য (একবার ব্যবহারের মত প্যাকেট/বড় প্যাকেট অথবা কৌটা) আপনি কত টাকা ব্যয় করেছেন?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

☐ টাকা

→ **তাহলে FB04 নং প্রশ্নে যান**

FB02. শেষবার আপনি সর্বমোট কতটাকা ব্যয় করেছেন?

[জানা না থাকলে ৭৭৭ বা অসম্মতি হলে, ৯৯৯ লিখুন]

☐ টাকা [১-৫০০ টাকা পযর্ত্ত]

FB04. শেষবার আপনি যখন নিজের জন্য ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক পণ্য কিনেছিলেন, আপনি কোথা থেকে কিনেছিলেন?

ছোট/মাঝারী/বড় দোকান............................ .... ☐ ২	
রাস্তার পাশের বিক্রেতা/পানের দোকান .... ☐ ৩	
মিলিটারী (বিজিবি/আনসার/পুলিশ) দোকান .... ☐ ৪	
শুল্কমুক্ত বিপনী .... ☐ ৫	
দেশের বাইরে থেকে .... ☐ ৬	
চায়ের দোকান .... ☐ ৭	
ফেরীওয়ালা .... ☐ ৮	
অন্য কোন ব্যক্তি থেকে .... ☐ ৯	
অন্য কোথাও থেকে .... ☐ ১০ → **FA04a. [নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন:** _____	

মনে নেই .... □ ৭৭
অসম্মতি .... □ ৯৯

সেকশন G. প্রচার মাধ্যম
কাঠামো # ২ – সিগারেট, ধুঁয়া/হীন তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি সর্ম্পকে জিজ্ঞেস করুন

G01intro. পরবর্তী প্রশ্নগুলো আপনার বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে কোন প্রচার মাধ্যম এবং বিজ্ঞাপন সম্পর্কিত অভিজ্ঞতা সম্পর্কে করা হবে। প্রতিটি আইটেমের জন্য আমি সিগারেট, বিড়ি এবং ধৌয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি সর্ম্পকে প্রশ্ন করব।

G01aa. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি <u>খবরের কাগজ্জে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির ব্যবহারজনিত বিপদ বা পরিত্যাগ করার উৎসাহ সম্বলিত কোন বার্তা লক্ষ করেছেন কি?
[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?
হ্যাঁ .... □ ১
না .... □ ২
প্রযোজ্য নয় .... □ ৭ → G01ab নং প্রশ্নে যান
অসম্মতি .... □ ৯

২. বিড়ি?
হ্যাঁ .... □ ১
না .... □ ২
অসম্মতি .... □ ৯

৩. ধৌয়াবিহীন তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?
হ্যাঁ .... □ ১
না .... □ ২
অসম্মতি .... □ ৯

G01ab. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন <u>ম্যাগাজিনে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির ব্যবহারজনিত বিপদ বা পরিত্যাগ করার উৎসাহ সম্বলিত কোন বার্তা লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?
হ্যাঁ .... □ ১
না .... □ ২
প্রযোজ্য নয় .... □ ৭ → G01b নং প্রশ্নে যান
অসম্মতি .... □ ৯

২. বিড়ি?
হ্যাঁ .... □ ১
না .... □ ২
অসম্মতি .... □ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ.................................□ ১

না...................................□ ২

অসম্মতি...........................□ ৯

G01b. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি <u>টেলিভিশনে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির ব্যবহারজনিত বিপদ বা পরিত্যাগ করার উৎসাহ সম্বলিত কোন বার্তা লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ.................................□ ১

না...................................□ ২

প্রযোজ্য নয়.......................□ ৭ → G01c নং প্রশ্নে যান

অসম্মতি...........................□ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ.................................□ ১

না...................................□ ২

অসম্মতি...........................□ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ.................................□ ১

না...................................□ ২

অসম্মতি...........................□ ৯

G01c. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি <u>রেডিওতে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির ব্যবহারজনিত বিপদ বা পরিত্যাগ করার উৎসাহ সম্বলিত কোন বার্তা লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ.................................□ ১

না...................................□ ২

প্রযোজ্য নয়.......................□ ৭ → G01d নং প্রশ্নে যান

অসম্মতি...........................□ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ.................................□ ১

না...................................□ ২

অসম্মতি...........................□ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ.................................□ ১

না...................................□ ২

অসম্মতি...........................□ ৯

G01d. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি <u>বিলবোর্ড</u> -এ নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির ব্যবহারজনিত বিপদ বা পরিত্যাগ করার উৎসাহ সম্বলিত কোন বার্তা লক্ষ করেছেন কি

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

প্রযোজ্য নয়...................... ☐ ৭ → **G01dd** নং প্রশ্নে যান

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

G01dd. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি <u>পোস্টার</u>-এ নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির ব্যবহারজনিত বিপদ বা পরিত্যাগ করার উৎসাহ সম্বলিত কোন বার্তা লক্ষ করেছেন কি

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

প্রযোজ্য নয়...................... ☐ ৭ → **G01e** নং প্রশ্নে যান

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

G01e. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি অন্য কোন জায়গায় নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির ব্যবহারজনিত বিপদ বা পরিত্যাগ করার উৎসাহ সম্বলিত কোন বার্তা লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ................................ ☐ ১ → **G01e1a.** অনুগ্রহ করে নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন: _____

না................................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ................................ ☐ ১→ **G01e1a.** অনুগ্রহ করে নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন: _____

না................................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ................................ ☐ ১→ **G01e1a.** অনুগ্রহ করে নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন: _____

না................................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

G02. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি সিগারেটের প্যাকেটের গায়ে কোন স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবার্তা লক্ষ্য করেছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ.................................... ☐ ১

না..................................... ☐ ২ → **GG2** নং প্রশ্নে যান

কোন সিগারেটের প্যাকেট দেখিনি .... ☐ ৩→ **GG2** নং প্রশ্নে যান

অসম্মতি................................ ☐ ৯ → **GG2** নং প্রশ্নে যান

G03. [*যদি B01 = ১ বা ২ হয়, তাহলে প্রশ্ন করুন, অন্যথায় GG2 নং প্রশ্নে যান*]

বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, সিগারেট প্যাকেটের গায়ে ছাপানো এই সকল স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবার্তা আপনার ধূমপান ছাড়ার জন্য চিন্তার উদ্রেক করেছে কি?

হ্যাঁ............................... ☐ ১

না................................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

GG1. বিগত ৩০ দিনে আপনি সিগারেট প্যাকেটে যে স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণী দেখেছিলেন, তাতে কি শুধুমাত্র লিখিত সতর্কবাণী না সচিত্র সতর্কবাণীও অন্তর্ভুক্ত ছিল?

শুধুমাত্র লিখিত সতর্কবাণী...................... ☐ ১

সচিত্র সতর্কবাণী .... ☐ ২

মনে নাই/জানিনা............................. ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি...................................... ☐ ৯

GG2. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি বিড়ি প্যাকেটের গায়ে ছাপানো কোন স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবার্তা লক্ষ্য করেছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ..................................... ☐ ১

না....................................... ☐ ২ → **G02a নং প্রশ্নে যান**

কোন বিড়ির প্যাকেট দেখিনি .... ☐ ৩ → **G02a নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি.............................. ☐ ৯ → **G02a নং প্রশ্নে যান**

GG3. *[যদি B01 = ১ বা ২ হয়, তাহলে প্রশ্ন করুন, অন্যথায় G02a নং প্রশ্নে যান]*

বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, আপনি বিড়ি প্যাকেটের গায়ে এই সকল স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবার্তা আপনার ধূমপান ছাড়ার জন্য চিন্তার উদ্রেক করেছে কি?

হ্যাঁ..................................... ☐ ১

না....................................... ☐ ২

জানা নেই.............................. ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি.............................. ☐ ৯

GG3a. বিগত ৩০ দিনে আপনি বিড়ি প্যাকেটে যে স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণী দেখেছিলেন, তাতে কি শুধুমাত্র লিখিত সতর্কবাণী না সচিত্র সতর্কবাণীও অন্তর্ভুক্ত ছিল?

শুধুমাত্র লিখিত সতর্কবাণী..................... ☐ ১

সচিত্র সতর্কবাণী .... ☐ ২

মনে নাই/জানিনা............................. ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি.................................... ☐ ৯

G02a. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির গায়ে ছাপানো কোন স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবার্তা লক্ষ্য করেছেন কি?

হ্যাঁ... ☐ ১

না.. ☐ ২ → **G04a নং প্রশ্নে যান**

কোন ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্য দেখিনি............. ☐ ৩ → **G04a নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি.................................... ☐ ৯ → **G04a নং প্রশ্নে যান**

G03a. *[যদি C01 = ১ বা ২ হয়, তাহলে প্রশ্ন করুন, অন্যথায় G04a নং প্রশ্নে যান]*

বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, কোন ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির গায়ে ছাপানো এই সকল স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবার্তা আপনার ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি ছাড়ার জন্য চিন্তার উদ্রেক করেছে কি?

হ্যাঁ ☐ ১

না ☐ ২

জানা নেই ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি ☐ ৯

G03a1. বিগত ৩০ দিনে আপনি ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির প্যাকেটে যে স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণী দেখেছিলেন, তাতে কী শুধুমাত্র লিখিত সতর্কবাণী না সচিত্র সতর্কবাণীও অন্তর্ভুক্ত ছিল?

শুধুমাত্র লিখিত সতর্কবাণী .... ☐ ১

সচিত্র সতর্কবাণী .... ☐ ২

মনে নাই/জানিনা .... ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি............................. ☐ ৯

G04a. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>বিক্রয়ের স্থানে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রচারের উদ্দেশে কোন বিজ্ঞাপন বা চিহ্ন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ................................... ☐ ১

না.................................... ☐ ২

প্রযোজ্য নয়.......................... ☐ ৭ → **G04b নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি............................. ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................. ☐ ২

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................. ☐ ২

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

G04b. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>টেলিভিশনে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রচারের উদ্দেশে কোন বিজ্ঞাপন বা চিহ্ন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ................................... ☐ ১

না.................................... ☐ ২

প্রযোজ্য নয়.......................... ☐ ৭ → **G04c নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি............................. ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ............................. ☐ ১
না.............................. ☐ ২
অসম্মতি......................... ☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ............................. ☐ ১
না.............................. ☐ ২
অসম্মতি......................... ☐ ৯

G04c. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>রেডিওতে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রচারের উদ্দেশ্যে কোন বিজ্ঞাপন বা চিহ্ন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ............................. ☐ ১
না.............................. ☐ ২
প্রযোজ্য নয়..................... ☐ ৭ → **G04d নং প্রশ্নে যান**
অসম্মতি......................... ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?
হ্যাঁ............................. ☐ ১
না.............................. ☐ ২
অসম্মতি......................... ☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?
হ্যাঁ............................. ☐ ১
না.............................. ☐ ২
অসম্মতি......................... ☐ ৯

G04d. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>বিলবোর্ড</u>-এ নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রচারের উদ্দেশ্যে কোন বিজ্ঞাপন বা চিহ্ন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?
[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]
১. সিগারেট?
হ্যাঁ............................. ☐ ১
না.............................. ☐ ২
প্রযোজ্য নয়..................... ☐ ৭ → **G04e নং প্রশ্নে যান**
অসম্মতি......................... ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?
হ্যাঁ............................. ☐ ১
না.............................. ☐ ২

অসম্মতি............................ □ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ............................ □ ১
না............................ □ ২
অসম্মতি............................ □ ৯

G04e. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>পোষ্টার</u>-এ নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রচারের উদ্দেশে কোন বিজ্ঞাপন বা চিহ্ন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?
[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]
১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ............................□ ১
না............................□ ২
প্রযোজ্য নয়............................□ ৭ → **G04fa নং প্রশ্নে যান**
অসম্মতি............................□ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ............................ □ ১
না............................ □ ২
অসম্মতি............................ □ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ............................ □ ১
না............................ □ ২
অসম্মতি............................ □ ৯

G04fa. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>খবরের কাগজে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রচারের উদ্দেশে কোন বিজ্ঞাপন বা চিহ্ন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?
[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?
হ্যাঁ............................□ ১
না............................□ ২
প্রযোজ্য নয়............................□ ৭ → **G04fb নং প্রশ্নে যান**
অসম্মতি............................□ ৯

২. বিড়ি?
হ্যাঁ............................ □ ১
না............................ □ ২
অসম্মতি............................ □ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি...................... ☐ ৯

G04fb. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>ম্যাগাজিনে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রচারের উদ্দেশে কোন বিজ্ঞাপন বা চিহ্ন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

প্রযোজ্য নয়...................... ☐ ৭ → G04g নং প্রশ্নে যান

অসম্মতি...................... ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি...................... ☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি...................... ☐ ৯

G04g. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>সিনেমা হলে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রচারের উদ্দেশে কোন বিজ্ঞাপন বা চিহ্ন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

প্রযোজ্য নয়...................... ☐ ৭ → G04h নং প্রশ্নে যান

অসম্মতি...................... ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি...................... ☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১

না............................ ☐ ২

অসম্মতি...................... ☐ ৯

G04h. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>ইন্টারনেটে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রচারের উদ্দেশে কোন বিজ্ঞাপন বা চিহ্ন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ...	☐ ১
না..	☐ ২
প্রযোজ্য নয়....................................	☐ ৭ → **G04i** নং প্রশ্নে যান
অসম্মতি.......................................	☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ.............................	☐ ১
না...............................	☐ ২
অসম্মতি........................	☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ.............................	☐ ১
না...............................	☐ ২
অসম্মতি........................	☐ ৯

G04i. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>গণপরিবহনে বা স্টেশনে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রচারের উদ্দেশে কোন বিজ্ঞাপন বা চিহ্ন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ...	☐ ১
না..	☐ ২
প্রযোজ্য নয়....................................	☐ ৭ → **G04j** নং প্রশ্নে যান
অসম্মতি.......................................	☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ.............................	☐ ১
না...............................	☐ ২
অসম্মতি........................	☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ.............................	☐ ১
না...............................	☐ ২
অসম্মতি........................	☐ ৯

G04j. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>সরকারী দেয়ালে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রচারের উদ্দেশে কোন বিজ্ঞাপন বা চিহ্ন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ...................................... ☐ ১

না...................................... ☐ ২

প্রযোজ্য নয়............................ ☐ ৭ → **G04k নং প্রশ্নে যান**

অসম্মতি.................................. ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ.............................. ☐ ১

না.............................. ☐ ২

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ.............................. ☐ ১

না.............................. ☐ ২

অসম্মতি........................ ☐ ৯

G04k. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>সরকারী দেয়ালে</u> নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি প্রচারের উদ্দেশ্যে কোন বিজ্ঞাপন বা চিহ্ন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?

হ্যাঁ........................... ☐ ১ → **G04k1a** অনুগ্রহ করে নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন: _____

না........................... ☐ ২

প্রযোজ্য নয়.................. ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি...................... ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?

হ্যাঁ............................. ☐ ১ → **G04k1a** অনুগ্রহ করে নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন: _____

না............................. ☐ ২

অসম্মতি...................... ☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?

হ্যাঁ............................. ☐ ১ → **G04k1a** অনুগ্রহ করে নির্দিষ্টভাবে উল্লেখ করুন: _____

না............................. ☐ ২

অসম্মতি...................... ☐ ৯

G05. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন ক্রীড়া বা ক্রীড়ানুষ্ঠানের সাথে নিম্নে বর্ণিত দ্রব্যাদির উৎপাদনকারী কোম্পানীর সম্পৃক্ততা লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট ব্রান্ড বা সিগারেট কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ....................................☐ ১
না....................................☐ ২
জানা নেই............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি ব্রান্ড বা বিড়ি কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ....................................☐ ১
না....................................☐ ২
জানা নেই............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি ব্রান্ড বা দ্রব্যাদির কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ....................................☐ ১
না....................................☐ ২
জানা নেই............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

GG5. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে আপনি কোন সঙ্গীতানুষ্ঠান, নাট্যানুষ্ঠান, শিল্পকর্ম বা ফ্যাশন শো-এ নিম্নে বর্ণিত দ্রব্যাদির উৎপাদনকারী কোম্পানীর সম্পৃক্ততা লক্ষ্য করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট ব্রান্ড বা সিগারেট কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ....................................☐ ১
না....................................☐ ২
জানা নেই............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি ব্রান্ড বা বিড়ি কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ....................................☐ ১
না....................................☐ ২
জানা নেই............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি ব্রান্ড বা দ্রব্যাদির কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ....................................☐ ১

না................................ ☐ ২

জানা নেই........................ ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি......................... ☐ ৯

GG6. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে টেলিভিশনের সিনেমা ও নাটকে বা সিনেমা হলে নিম্নে বর্ণিত দ্রব্যাদি ব্যবহারের দৃশ্য লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট ব্রান্ড বা সিগারেট কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ................................ ☐ ১

না................................ ☐ ২

জানা নেই........................ ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি......................... ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি ব্রান্ড বা বিড়ি কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ................................ ☐ ১

না................................ ☐ ২

জানা নেই........................ ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি......................... ☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি ব্রান্ড বা দ্রব্যাদির কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ................................ ☐ ১

না................................ ☐ ২

জানা নেই........................ ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি......................... ☐ ৯

G06a. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির ফ্রি স্যাম্পল লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট ব্রান্ড বা সিগারেট কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ................................ ☐ ১

না................................ ☐ ২

জানা নেই........................ ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি......................... ☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি ব্রান্ড বা বিড়ি কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ................................ ☐ ১

না................................ ☐ ২

জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি ব্রান্ড বা দ্রব্যাদির কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ.............................☐ ১
না.............................☐ ২
জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

G06b. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাক জাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি নির্ধারিত মূল্যের কমদামে বিক্রি হচ্ছে লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট ব্রান্ড বা সিগারেট কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ.............................☐ ১
না.............................☐ ২
জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি ব্রান্ড বা বিড়ি কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ.............................☐ ১
না.............................☐ ২
জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি ব্রান্ড বা দ্রব্যাদির কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ.............................☐ ১
না.............................☐ ২
জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

G06c. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির বিক্রয় কুপন লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট ব্রান্ড বা সিগারেট কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ.............................☐ ১
না.............................☐ ২
জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭

অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি ব্রান্ড বা বিড়ি কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ.............................☐ ১
না.............................☐ ২
জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

৩. খৌয়বিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি ব্রান্ড বা দ্রব্যাদির কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ.............................☐ ১
না.............................☐ ২
জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

G06d. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি ক্রয়কালে অন্য কোন দ্রব্যাদির ফ্রি উপহার বা বিশেষ মূল্যহ্রাস লক্ষ করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট ব্রান্ড বা সিগারেট কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ.............................☐ ১
না.............................☐ ২
জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি ব্রান্ড বা বিড়ি কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ.............................☐ ১
না.............................☐ ২
জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

৩. খৌয়বিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি ব্রান্ড বা দ্রব্যাদির কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ.............................☐ ১
না.............................☐ ২
জানা নেই.............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি.............................☐ ৯

G06e. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির ব্রান্ড নাম বা লোগো অংকিত কাপড় লক্ষ্য করেছেন?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট ব্রান্ড বা সিগারেট কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ............................☐ ১
না............................☐ ২
জানা নেই............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি............................☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি ব্রান্ড বা বিড়ি কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ............................☐ ১
না............................☐ ২
জানা নেই............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি............................☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি ব্রান্ড বা দ্রব্যাদির কোম্পানী?

হ্যাঁ............................☐ ১
না............................☐ ২
জানা নেই............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি............................☐ ৯

G06f. বিগত ৩০ দিনের মধ্যে, <u>পোস্টাল ডাকের</u> মধ্যে নিম্নে বর্ণিত তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদির প্রচার লক্ষ্য করেছেন কি?

[প্রতিটি আইটেম পড়ুন:]

১. সিগারেট?
হ্যাঁ............................☐ ১
না............................☐ ২
জানা নেই............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি............................☐ ৯

২. বিড়ি?
হ্যাঁ............................☐ ১
না............................☐ ২
জানা নেই............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি............................☐ ৯

৩. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্যাদি?
হ্যাঁ............................☐ ১
না............................☐ ২
জানা নেই............................☐ ৭
অসম্মতি............................☐ ৯

সেকশন H. জ্ঞান, দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি এবং উপলব্ধি

H01. পরবর্তী প্রশ্ন ধূমপান সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করব।

আপনার জানা ও বিশ্বাসের উপর ভিত্তি করে এটা কি বলা যায় যে ধূমপান মারাত্মক অসুখের কারণ হতে পারে?

হ্যাঁ.. ☐ ১

না.. ☐ ২ → H03 নং প্রশ্নে যান

জানা নেই.................................. ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি .... ☐ ৯ → H03 নং প্রশ্নে যান

H02. আপনার জানা ও বিশ্বাসের উপর ভিত্তি করে এটা কি বলা যায় যে ধূমপান নীচের রোগসমূহের কারণ হতে পারে?

	হ্যাঁ ▼	না ▼	জানা নেই ▼	অসম্মতি ▼
a. স্ট্রোক (মস্তিষ্কের রক্ত ক্ষরণের কারণে যে প্যারালাইসিস হয়)?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
b. হার্ট এ্যাটাক ?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
c. ফুসফুসের ক্যান্সার?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9

H03. আপনার জানা ও বিশ্বাসের উপর ভিত্তি করে এটা কি বলা যায় যে <u>ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক</u> সেবন মারাত্মক অসুখের কারণ হতে পারে?

হ্যাঁ................................ ☐ ১

না.................................... ☐ ২ → H02_3নং প্রশ্নে যান

জানা নেই......................... ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি........................... ☐ ৯ → H02_3 নং প্রশ্নে যান

H03a. আপনার জানা ও বিশ্বাসের উপর ভিত্তি করে এটা কি বলা যায় যে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক সেবন নীচের রোগসমূহের কারণ হতে পারে?

	হ্যাঁ ▼	না ▼	জানা নেই ▼	অসম্মতি ▼
a. স্ট্রোক (মস্তিষ্কের রক্ত ক্ষরণের কারণে যে প্যারালাইসিস হয়)?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
b. হার্ট এ্যাটাক?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9
c. মুখ গহবরে ক্যান্সার?	☐1	☐2	☐7	☐9

H02_3. আপনি কি বিশ্বাস করেন যে, সিগারেট নেশাকারক?

হ্যাঁ................................ ☐ ১

না.................................... ☐ ২

জানা নেই......................... ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি........................... ☐ ৯

H02_3a. আপনি কি বিশ্বাস করেন যে, বিড়ি নেশাকারক?

হ্যাঁ................................ ☐ ১

না............................. ☐ ২

জানা নেই..................... ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি....................... ☐ ৯

H02_3b. আপনি কি বিশ্বাস করেন যে, ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকজাতীয় দ্রব্য (জর্দ্দা, গুল, সাদা পাতা, খৈনি, নস্যি) নেশাকারক?

হ্যাঁ............................. ☐ ১

না............................. ☐ ২

জানা নেই..................... ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি....................... ☐ ৯

H05. আপনি তামাকজাতীয় যে কোন দ্রব্যের উপর বর্ধিত করারোপ সমর্থন করেন নাকি বিরোধিতা করবেন?

সমর্থন.......................... ☐ ১

বিরোধিতা...................... ☐ ২

জানা নেই..................... ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি....................... ☐ ৯

সেকশন PA. প্রস্তুতকৃত সিগারেট প্যাকেট

যদি [বয়স >= ১৮]

এবং

[B01 = ১ অথবা ২ – উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধূমপান করেন]

এবং

[(B06a = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (B10a = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) – বর্তমানে প্রস্তুতকৃত সিগারেট ব্যবহারকারী]

তবে এই সেকশনে প্রবেশ করুন, অন্যথায় PB সেকশনে যান!

PA01. বর্তমানে আপনার সাথে কি কোনো প্রস্তুতকৃত সিগারেটের প্যাকেট (বিড়ি নয়) আছে? আমি প্যাকেটটি দেখতে চাই। সংগৃহীত তথ্য শুধুমাত্র জরিপ এর কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে এবং আপনার পরিবারবর্গ অথবা কোনো কর্তৃপক্ষসহ কাউকেই প্রকাশ করা হবে না।

উত্তরদাতা প্যাকেটটি দেখাতে ইচ্ছুক .... ☐ ১

উত্তরদাতার কাছে কোনো প্যাকেট নেই .... ☐ ২ → পরবর্তী সেকশন PB তে যান

উত্তরদাতা প্যাকেট দেখাতে অস্বীকৃতি জানাচ্ছেন .... ☐ ৩ → পরবর্তী সেকশন PB তে যান

PA02. [সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারী: সিগারেটের প্যাকেটটিতে ট্যাক্স স্ট্যাম্প আছে কি?]

হ্যাঁ .... ☐ ১

না .... ☐ ২

PA03. [সিগারেটের প্যাকেটটিতে স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণী আছে কি?]

শুধুমাত্র লিখিত সতর্কবাণী .... ☐ ১ → পরবর্তী সেকশন PB তে যান

সচিত্র সতর্কবাণী .... ☐ ২

কোনো সতর্কীকরণ নেই .... ☐ ৩ → পরবর্তী সেকশন PB তে যান

PA04. [সচিত্র সতর্কবাণীর অবস্থান লক্ষ্য করুন এবং লিপিবদ্ধ করুন]

উপরের অংশের উভয় পাশে .... ☐ ১

নিচের অংশের উভয় পাশে............................. ☐ ২

উপরের অংশের এক পাশে............... ☐ ৩

নিচের অংশের এক পাশে................ ☐ 8

অন্যান্য... ☐ ৫

PA05. [প্যাকেটের সম্মুখভাগের শতকরা কত অংশ সচিত্র সতর্কবাণী দ্বারা আবৃত - অনুমান করুন এবং লিখুন]

৫০% অথবা অধিক .... ☐ ১

৫০% এর কম .... ☐ ২

PA06. [প্যাকেটের গায়ে প্রদর্শিত সচিত্র সতর্কবাণীটি কি শো-কার্ড ২ সতর্কীকরণ তালিকার অন্তর্ভুক্ত?]

হ্যা.................................... ☐ ১

না.. ☐ ২

সেকশন **PB.** বিড়ি প্যাকেট

যদি [বয়স >= ১৮]

এবং

[B01 = ১ অথবা ২ – উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধূমপান করেন]

এবং

[(B06h = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (B10h = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) – বর্তমানে বিড়ি ব্যবহারকারী]

তবে এই সেকশনে প্রবেশ করুন, অন্যথায় PC সেকশনে যান।

PB01. বর্তমানে আপনার সাথে কি কোনো বিড়ির প্যাকেট আছে? আমি প্যাকেটটি দেখতে চাই। সংগৃহীত তথ্য শুধুমাত্র জরিপ এর কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে এবং আপনার পরিবারবর্গ অথবা কোনো কর্তৃপক্ষসহ কাউকেই প্রকাশ করা হবে না।

উত্তরদাতা প্যাকেটট দেখাতে ইচ্ছুক .... ☐ ১

উত্তরদাতার কাছে কোনো প্যাকেট নেই .... ☐ ২ → পরবর্তী সেকশন PCতে যান

উত্তরদাতা প্যাকেট দেখাতে অস্বীকৃতি জানাচ্ছেন .... ☐ ৩ → পরবর্তী সেকশন PC তে যান

PB 02. [সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনকারী: বিড়ির প্যাকেটটতে ট্যাক্স স্ট্যাম্প আছে কি?]

হ্যা .... ☐ ১

না .... ☐ ২

PB 03. [বিড়ির প্যাকেটটতে স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণী আছে কি?]

শুধুমাত্র লিখিত সতর্কবাণী .... ☐ ১ → পরবর্তী সেকশন PC তে যান

সচিত্র সতর্কবাণী .... ☐ ২

কোনো সতর্কীকরন নেই .... ☐ ৩ → পরবর্তী সেকশন PC তে যান

PB 04. [সচিত্র সতর্কবাণীর অবস্থান লক্ষ্য করুন এবং লিপিবদ্ধ করুন]

উপরের অংশের উভয় পাশে .... ☐ ১

নিচের অংশের উভয় পাশে............................ ☐ ২

উপরের অংশের এক পাশে............................ ☐ ৩

নিচের অংশের এক পাশে............................. ☐ 8

অন্যান্য.. ☐ ৫

PB 05. [প্যাকেটের সম্মুখভাগের শতকরা কত অংশ সচিত্র সতর্কবাণী দ্বারা আবৃত - অনুমান করুন এবং লিখুন]

৫০% অথবা অধিক .... ☐ ১

৫০% এর কম .... ☐ ২

PB 06. [প্যাকেটের গায়ে প্রদর্শিত সচিত্র সতর্কবাণীটি কি শো-কার্ড ২ সতর্কীকরণ তালিকার অন্তর্ভূক্ত?]

হ্যাঁ........................... ☐ ১

না........................... ☐ ২

সেকশন PC. ধৌয়াবিহীন তামাক প্যাকেট – জর্দ্দা

যদি [বয়স >= ১৮]

এবং

[C01 = ১ অথবা ২ – উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধৌয়াবিহীন তামাক সেবন করেন]

এবং

[(C06a = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (C10a = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) – বর্তমানে জর্দ্দা ব্যবহারকারী]

তবে এই সেকশনে প্রবেশ করুন, অন্যথায় PD সেকশনে যান।

PC01 বর্তমানে আপনার সাথে কি কোনো জর্দার প্যাকেট/ কৌটা আছে? আমি প্যাকেট/ কৌটা টি দেখতে চাই। সংগৃহীত তথ্য **শুধুমাত্র** জরিপ এর কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে এবং আপনার পরিবারবর্গ অথবা কোনো কর্তৃপক্ষসহ কাউকেই প্রকাশ করা হবে না।

উত্তরদাতা প্যাকেট/ কৌটা টি দেখাতে ইচ্ছুক .... ☐ ১

উত্তরদাতার কাছে কোনো প্যাকেট নেই .... ☐ ২ → *পরবর্তী সেকশন PD তে যান*

উত্তরদাতা প্যাকেট দেখাতে অস্বীকৃতি জানাচ্ছেন .... ☐ ৩ → *পরবর্তী সেকশন PD তে যান*

PC02. [সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারী: জর্দার প্যাকেট/ কৌটাটিতে ট্যাক্স স্ট্যাম্প আছে কি?]

হ্যাঁ .... ☐ ১

না .... ☐ ২

PC03. [জর্দার প্যাকেট/ কৌটাটিতে স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণী আছে কি?]

শুধুমাত্র লিখিত সতর্কবাণী .... ☐ ১ → *পরবর্তী সেকশন PD তে যান*

সচিত্র সতর্কবাণী .... ☐ ২

কোনো সতর্কীকরন নেই .... ☐ ৩ → *পরবর্তী সেকশন PD তে যান*

PC04. [সচিত্র সতর্কবাণীর অবস্থান লক্ষ্য করুন এবং লিপিবদ্ধ করুন]

উপরের অংশের উভয় পাশে .... ☐ ১

নিচের অংশের উভয় পাশে......................... ☐ ২

উপরের অংশের এক পাশে........................... ☐ ৩

নিচের অংশের এক পাশে........................... ☐ ৪

অন্যান্য.. ☐ ৫

PC05. [জর্দার প্যাকেট/ কৌটার সম্মুখভাগের শতকরা কত অংশ সচিত্র সতর্কবাণী দ্বারা আবৃত - অনুমান করুন এবং লিখুন]

৫০% অথবা অধিক .... ☐ ১

৫০% এর কম .... ☐ ২

PC06. [জর্দার প্যাকেট/ কৌটার গায়ে প্রদর্শিত সচিত্র সতর্কবাণীটি কি শো-কার্ড ২ সতর্কীকরণ তালিকার অন্তর্ভূক্ত?]

হ্যাঁ............................ ☐ ১
না............................ ☐ ২

সেকশন PD. ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক প্যাকেট/ কৌটা – অন্যান্য

যদি [বয়স >= ১৮] এবং
[C01 = ১ অথবা ২ – উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক সেবন করেন] এবং
[(C06b= ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (C10b = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (C06c= ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (C10c = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (C06d = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (C10d = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (C06e = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (C10e = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (C06f = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (C10f = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (C06g = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮) অথবা (C10g = ১ থেকে ৮৮৮)
তবে এই সেকশনে প্রবেশ করুন, অন্যথায় W সেকশনে যান।

PD01. বর্তমানে আপনার সাথে কি জর্দা ছাড়া অন্য কোন ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকের প্যাকেট/ কৌটা আছে? আমি প্যাকেট/ কৌটাটি দেখতে চাই। সংগৃহীত তথ্য শুধুমাত্র জরিপ এর কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে এবং আপনার পরিবারবর্গ অথবা কোনো কর্তৃপক্ষসহ কাউকেই প্রকাশ করা হবে না।

উত্তরদাতা প্যাকেট/ কৌটাটি দেখাতে ইচ্ছুক .... ☐ ১
উত্তরদাতার কাছে কোনো প্যাকেট নেই .... ☐ ২ → পরবর্তী সেকশন W তে যান
উত্তরদাতা প্যাকেট দেখাতে অস্বীকৃতি জানাচ্ছেন .... ☐ ৩ → পরবর্তী সেকশন W তে যান

PD02. [সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনকারী: জর্দা ছাড়া অন্য কোন ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকের প্যাকেট/ কৌটাটিতে ট্যাক্স স্ট্যাম্প আছে কি?]

হ্যাঁ .... ☐ ১
না .... ☐ ২

PD03. [প্যাকেট/ কৌটাটিতে স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণী আছে কি?]

শুধুমাত্র লিখিত সতর্কবাণী .... ☐ ১ → পরবর্তী সেকশন W তে যান
সচিত্র সতর্কবাণী .... ☐ ২
কোনো সতর্কীকরণ নেই .... ☐ ৩ → পরবর্তী সেকশন W তে যান

PD04. [সচিত্র সতর্কবাণীর অবস্থান লক্ষ্য করুন এবং লিপিবদ্ধ করুন]

উপরের অংশের উভয় পাশে .... ☐ ১
নিচের অংশের উভয় পাশে................ ☐ ২
উপরের অংশের এক পাশে.............. ☐ ৩
নিচের অংশের এক পাশে................. ☐ ৪
অন্যান্য...................................... ☐ ৫

PD05. জর্দা ছাড়া অন্য কোন ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকের প্যাকেট/ কৌটার সম্মুখভাগের শতকরা কত অংশ সচিত্র সতর্কবাণী দ্বারা আবৃত – অনুমান করুন এবং লিখুন

৫০% অথবা অধিক .... ☐ ১

৫০% এর কম .... ☐ ২

PD06. [প্যাকেট/ কৌটার গায়ে প্রদর্শিত সচিত্র সতর্কবাণীটি কি শো-কার্ড ২ সতর্কীকরণ তালিকার অন্তর্ভূক্ত?]

হ্যা........................... ☐ ১

না........................... ☐ ২

সেকশন W. সচিত্র স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণী সমূহ

W01. [উত্তরদাতাকে শো-কার্ড নং ১ প্রদর্শন করুন]

আপনি বিগত ৩০ দিনে, শো-কার্ড ১ এ প্রদর্শিত যে কোনো স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণী তামাকজাত পণ্যের প্যাকেটে (সিগারেট প্যাকেট, বিড়ি প্যাকেট বা অন্যকোনো ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকদ্রব্যের প্যাকেট যেমন জর্দা, পান মশলা ইত্যাদি) দেখেছেন কি?

[সকল উত্তর চিহ্নিত করুন]

চিত্র ১: ধূমপানের কারণ গলায় ও ফুসফুসে ক্যান্সার হয় .... ☐ ১

চিত্র ২: ধূমপানের কারণে শ্বাস-প্রশ্বাসের সমস্যা হয় .... ☐ ২

চিত্র ৩: ধূমপানের কারণে স্ট্রোক হয় .... ☐ ৩

চিত্র ৪: ধূমপানের কারণে হৃদরোগ হয় .... ☐ ৪

চিত্র ৫: পরোক্ষ ধূমপানের কারণে গর্ভের সন্তানের ক্ষতি হয় .... ☐ ৫

চিত্র ৬: ধূমপানের কারণে গর্ভের সন্তানের ক্ষতি হয় .... ☐ ৬

চিত্র ৭: পরোক্ষ ধূমপান মৃত্যু ঘটায় .... ☐ ৭

চিত্র ৮: তামাকজাত দ্রব্য সেবনে মুখে ও গলায় ক্যান্সার হয় .... ☐ ৮

চিত্র ৯: তামাকজাত দ্রব্য সেবনে গর্ভের সন্তানের ক্ষতি হয় .... ☐ ৯

কোনোটিই নয় .... ☐ ১০

জানি না .... ☐ ১১

অসম্মতি... ☐ ৯৯

W02COMP

যদি [B01 = ১ বা ২ - উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধূমপান করেন] তবে **W02** প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করুন।

অন্যথায় **W03COMP** প্রশ্নে যান।

W02. [উত্তরদাতাকে শো-কার্ড নং ২ প্রদর্শন করুন]

শো-কার্ড – ২

শো-কার্ড ২ এর স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণীগুলোর মধ্যে কোনটি আপনাকে ধূমপান ছাড়তে সবচাইতে বেশী উৎসাহিত করে?

চিত্র ১: ধূমপানের কারেণে গলায় ও ফুসফুসে ক্যান্সার হয়	☐ ১
চিত্র ২: ধূমপানের কারণে শ্বাস-প্রশ্বাসের সমস্যা হয়	☐ ২
চিত্র ৩: ধূমপানের কারণে স্ট্রোক হয়	☐ ৩
চিত্র ৪: ধূমপানের কারণে হৃদরোগ হয়	☐ ৪
চিত্র ৫: পরোক্ষ ধূমপানের কারণে গর্ভের সন্তানের ক্ষতি হয়	☐ ৫
চিত্র ৬: ধূমপানের কারণে গর্ভের সন্তানের ক্ষতি হয়	☐ ৬
চিত্র ৭: পরোক্ষ ধূমপান মৃত্যু ঘটায়	☐ ৭
কোনোটিই নয়	☐ ১০
জানি না	☐ ৭৭
অসম্মতি	☐ ৯৯

W03COMP
যদি [B01 = ৩, ৭ অথবা ৯ - উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে অধূমপায়ী।] তবে **W03** প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করুন।
অন্যথায় **W04COMP** প্রশ্নে যান।

W03. [উত্তরদাতাকে শো-কার্ড ২ প্রদর্শন করুন]

শো-কার্ড ২ এর স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণীগুলোর মধ্যে কোনটি আপনাকে ধূমপান করতে সবচাইতে বেশী নিরুৎসাহিত করে?

চিত্র ১: ধূমপানের কারণে গলায় ও ফুসফুসে ক্যান্সার হয়	☐ ১
চিত্র ২: ধূমপানের কারণে শ্বাস-প্রশ্বাসের সমস্যা হয়	☐ ২
চিত্র ৩: ধূমপানের কারণে স্ট্রোক হয়	☐ ৩
চিত্র ৪: ধূমপানের কারণে হৃদরোগ হয়	☐ ৪
চিত্র ৫: পরোক্ষ ধূমপানের কারণে গর্ভের সন্তানের ক্ষতি হয়	☐ ৫
চিত্র ৬: ধূমপানের কারণে গর্ভের সন্তানের ক্ষতি হয়	☐ ৬
চিত্র ৭: পরোক্ষ ধূমপান মৃত্যু ঘটায়	☐ ৭
কোনোটিই নয়	☐ ৮
জানি না	☐ ৭৭
অসম্মতি	☐ ৯৯

W04COMP

যদি [C01 = ১ বা ২ - উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার করেন] তবে W04 প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করুন।
অন্যথায় W05COMP প্রশ্নে যান।

W04. [উত্তরদাতাকে শো-কার্ড ৩ প্রদর্শন করুন]

শো-কার্ড – ৩

শো-কার্ড ৩ এর সচিত্র স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণীগুলোর মধ্যে কোনটি আপনাকে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাকের ব্যবহার ছাড়তে সবচাইতে বেশী উৎসাহিত করে?

চিত্র ১: তামাকজাত দ্রব্য সেবনে মুখে ও গলায় ক্যান্সার হয় .... ☐ ১

চিত্র ২: তামাকজাত দ্রব্য সেবনে গর্ভের সন্তানের ক্ষতি হয় .... ☐ ২

কোনোটিই নয় .... ☐ ৩

জানি না .... ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি .... ☐ ৯

W05COMP

যদি [C01 = ৩, ৭ বা ৯ - উত্তরদাতা বর্তমানে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার করে না] তবে W05 প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করুন।
অন্যথাই পরবর্তী সেকশনে যান।

W05. [উত্তরদাতাকে শো-কার্ড ৩ প্রদর্শন করুন]

শো-কার্ড ৩ এর সচিত্র স্বাস্থ্য সতর্কবাণীগুলোর মধ্যে কোনটি আপনাকে ধোঁয়াবিহীন তামাক ব্যবহার করতে সবচাইতে বেশী নিরুৎসাহিত করে?

চিত্র ১: তামাকজাত দ্রব্য সেবনে মুখে ও গলায় ক্যান্সার হয় .... ☐ ১

চিত্র ২: তামাকজাত দ্রব্য সেবনে গর্ভের সন্তানের ক্ষতি হয় .... ☐ ২

কোনোটিই নয় .... ☐ ৩

জানিনা .... ☐ ৭

অসম্মতি .... ☐ ৯

সেকশন I. ব্যক্তিগত প্রশ্নমালা শেষ

100. এই হল আপনাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করা আমার সকল প্রশ্ন। এই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করার জন্য আপনাকে অনেক ধন্যবাদ।

102. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ সম্পর্কে কিছু লেখার থাকলে লিখুন: _____

Appendix C:

Map of Bangladesh showing GATS Bangladesh 2017 data collection areas (PSUs)

Global Adult Tobacco Survey Bangladesh 2017

● Survey field work PSUs
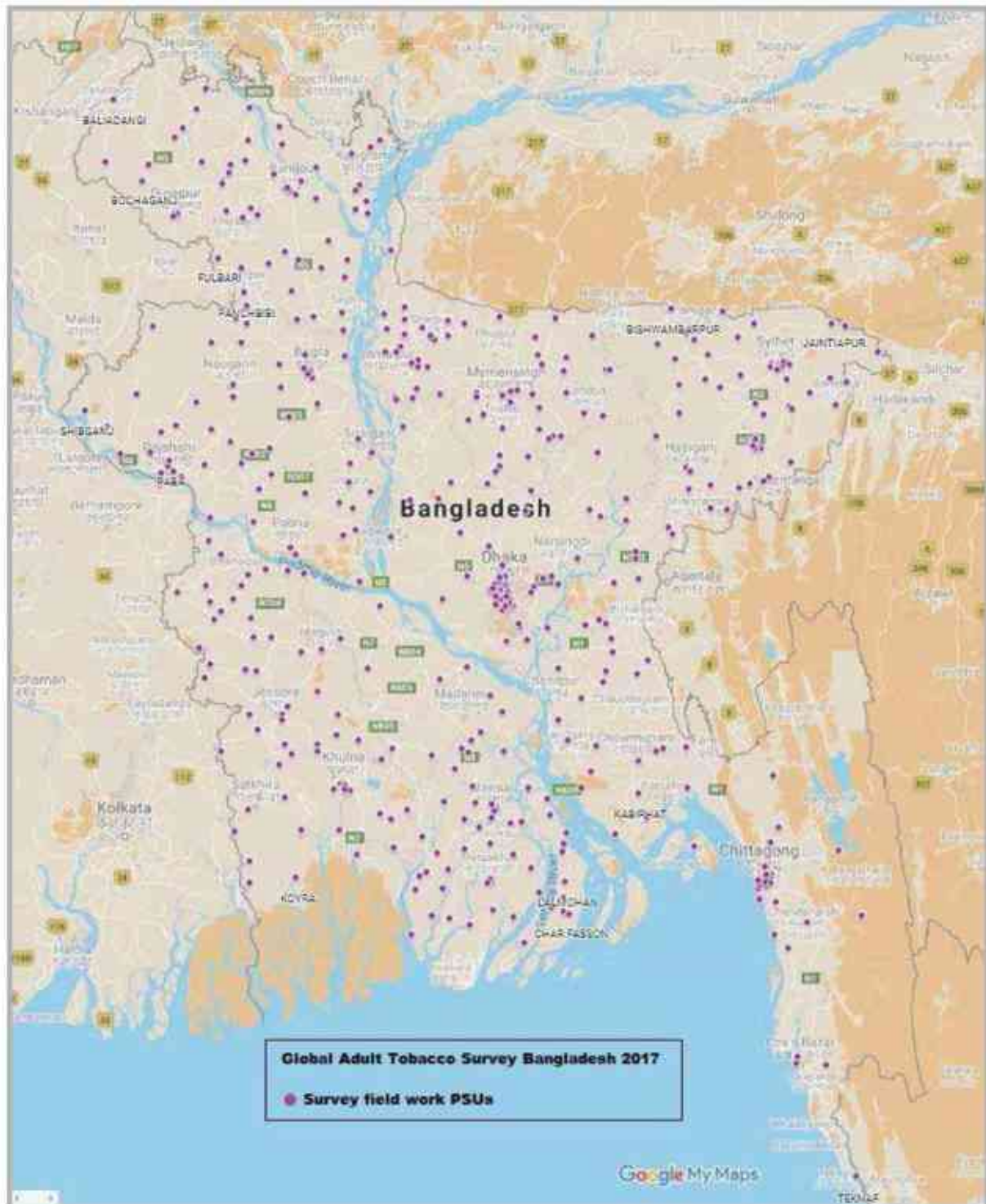
Appendix: D

Result Tables

Table 3.1: Distribution of selected households and persons by interview completion status and response rates, by residence (unweighted), GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Selected household						
Completed, person selected for interview (HC)	6771	91.0	6866	92.3	13637	91.6
Completed, none eligible for interview (HCNE)	266	3.6	320	4.3	586	3.9
Incomplete (HINC)	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
No screening respondent (HNS)	7	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.0
Nobody home (HNH)	186	2.5	163	2.2	349	2.3
Refused (HR)	17	0.2	1	0.0	18	0.1
Unoccupied (HUO)	115	1.5	55	0.7	170	1.1
Address not a dwelling (HAND)	40	0.5	3	0.0	43	0.3
Other[1] (HO)	38	0.5	30	0.4	68	0.5
Total Households Selected	7440	100	7440	100	14880	100
Household Response Rate (HRR)[2]	96.5%		97.2%		96.8%	
Selected person						
Completed (PC)	6356	93.9	6427	93.6	12783	93.7
Incomplete (PINC)	5	0.1	20	0.3	25	0.2
Not eligible (PNE)	4	0.1	3	0.0	7	0.1
Not at home (PNH)	357	5.3	366	5.3	722	5.3
Refused (PR)	17	0.3	5	0.1	22	0.2
Incapacitated (PI)	31	0.5	45	0.7	76	0.6
Other (PO)	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Total Eligible Persons	6771	100	6866	100	13637	100
Person-level Response Rate (PRR)[3]	93.9%		93.6%		93.8%	
Total Response Rate (TRR)[4]	90.6%		91.0%		90.8%	

[1] Other includes any other result not listed.

[2] The Household Response Rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{HC * 100}{HC + HINC + HNS + HNH + HR + HO}$$

[3] The Person-level Response Rate (PRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{PC * 100}{PC + PINC + PNH + PR + PI + PO}$$

[4] The Total Response Rate (TRR) is calculated as: (HRR x PRR) / 100

Notes:

— An incomplete household interview (i.e., roster could not be finished) was considered a non-respondent to the GATS. Thus, these cases (HINC) were not included in the numerator of the household response rate.

— The Total Number of Sampled Persons should be equal to the number of Completed [HC] household interviews.

— A completed person interview [PC] includes respondents who had completed at least question E01 and who provided valid answers to questions B01/B02/B03 (and C01/C02/C03 where applicable). Respondents who did not meet these criteria were considered as incomplete (PINC) non-respondents to GATS and thus, were not included in the numerator of the person-level response rate.

Table 3.2: Distribution of selected households by interview completion status and response rates, according to Divisions (un-weighted), GATS 2 Bangladesh, 2017

Division	Completed (HC)	Complete, no one eligible (HCNE)	Incomplete (HINC)	Not screening respondent (HNS)	No body home (HNH)	Refused (HR)	Unoccupied (HUO)	Address not a Dwelling (HAND)	Other[1] (HO)	Total Household Selected	Household Response Rate[2] (HRR)
Bangladesh	13,637	586	2	7	349	18	170	43	68	14,880	96.8
Barishal	1,730	67	0	2	46	0	10	3	0	1,860	97.2
Chattogram	1,693	59	0	1	44	0	24	8	31	1,860	95.7
Dhaka	1,637	85	0	3	51	4	36	13	31	1,860	94.8
Khulna	1,711	85	0	0	30	1	26	7	0	1,860	98.2
Mymensingh	1,712	71	2	1	52	4	14	3	1	1,860	96.6
Rajshahi	1,773	38	0	0	31	0	17	1	0	1,860	98.3
Rangpur	1,747	78	0	0	27	0	4	0	4	1,860	98.3
Sylhet	1,634	103	0	0	66	9	39	8	1	1,860	95.6

Table 3.3: Distribution of selected persons by interview completion status and response rates, according to Divisions (unweighted), GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Division	Completed (PC)	Incomplete (PINC)	Not eligible (PNE)	Not at home (PNH)	Refused (PR)	Incapacitated (PI)	Other[1] (PO)	Total number of sampled persons	Person-level response rate[2] (PRR)	Total response rate[3] (TRR)
Bangladesh	12,783	25	7	722	22	76	2	13,637	93.8	90.83
Barishal	1,609	7	0	106	0	8	0	1,730	93.0	90.39
Chattogram	1,577	1	1	97	2	15	0	1,693	93.2	89.20
Dhaka	1,506	6	3	107	5	8	2	1,637	92.2	87.41
Khulna	1,621	0	0	73	3	14	0	1,711	94.7	93.05
Mymensingh	1,591	10	1	100	1	9	0	1,712	93.0	89.84
Rajshahi	1,705	0	0	61	1	6	0	1,773	96.2	94.51
Rangpur	1,653	0	1	86	0	7	0	1,747	94.7	93.02
Sylhet	1,521	1	1	92	10	9	0	1,634	93.1	89.00

Table 3.4: Distribution of adults aged 15 and above by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Weighted		Number of Adults (in thousands)	Unweighted Number of Adults
	Percentage (95% CI[1])			
Overall	100		106,978.3	12,783
Gender				
Men	48.6	(47.8, 49.4)	51,988.1	6,079
Women	51.4	(50.6, 52.2)	54,990.2	6,704
Age (years)				
15-24	28.1	(26.8, 29.4)	30,052.5	2,345
25-44	44.1	(42.8, 45.5)	47,210.5	6,397
45-64	20.5	(19.5, 21.5)	21,894.4	3,212
65+	7.3	(6.6, 8.1)	7,820.9	829
Residence				
Urban	25.1	(23.5, 26.8)	26,860.8	6,356
Rural	74.9	(73.2, 76.5)	80,117.5	6,427
Education Level[2]				
No formal education	27.8	(26.3, 29.3)	29,731.2	3,581
Less than primary	16.3	(15.2, 17.3)	17,405.1	2,057
Primary	12.2	(11.2, 13.2)	13,019.8	1,573
Less than secondary	22.0	(20.8, 23.3)	23,567.9	2,710
Secondary and above	21.7	(20.1, 23.5)	23,254.3	2,862
Wealth index				
Lowest	17.8	(16.4, 19.4)	19,087.4	2,569
Low	20.7	(19.4, 22.1)	22,148.5	2,560
Middle	22.0	(20.8, 23.2)	23,521.9	2,551
High	21.5	(19.8, 23.2)	22,975.6	2,550
Highest	18.0	(16.3, 19.9)	19,244.8	2,553
Division				
Barishal	5.2	(4.9, 5.6)	5,594.8	1,609
Chattogram	19.0	(17.9, 20.1)	20,277.1	1,577
Dhaka	26.9	(24.9, 29.1)	28,802.3	1,506
Khulna	11.0	(10.3, 11.6)	11,738.5	1,621
Mymensingh	7.5	(7.0, 7.9)	7,984.6	1,591
Rajshahi	13.2	(12.4, 14.0)	14,092.0	1,705
Rangpur	10.6	(9.9, 11.4)	11,328.1	1,653
Sylhet	6.7	(6.2, 7.3)	7,163.0	1,521

Note: The following observations were missing: 0 for age, 0 for gender, 0 for residence, and 0 for education

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[2] No formal education Includes "No formal schooling"; Less then primary Includes "Less than primary school completed"; Primary Includes "Primary school completed"; Less than secondary Includes "Less than secondary school completed"; Secondary and above Includes "Secondary school completed", "High school completed", "Graduation completed", and "Post graduate degree completed". Education categories are calculated among all adults.

Table 4.1: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above by detailed tobacco use status, according to gender and residence – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Tobacco Use Status	Overall						Urban						Rural					
	Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total	
	Percentage (95% CI)
Current tobacco user	46.0	(43.9, 48.0)	25.2	(23.4, 27.1)	35.3	(33.9, 36.7)	40.5	(36.6, 44.5)	18.5	(16.3, 20.9)	29.9	(27.6, 32.2)	48.0	(45.6, 50.4)	27.3	(25.1, 29.6)	37.1	(35.4, 38.8)
Daily user	42.6	(40.6, 44.7)	23.6	(21.9, 25.5)	32.9	(31.5, 34.3)	37.8	(34.1, 41.6)	17.1	(15.0, 19.5)	27.8	(25.7, 30.0)	44.4	(42.0, 46.8)	25.8	(23.5, 28.0)	34.6	(32.9, 36.3)
Occasional user	3.3	(2.7, 4.1)	1.6	(1.2, 2.1)	2.4	(2.0, 2.9)	2.7	(1.9, 3.9)	1.3	(0.9, 2.0)	2.1	(1.5, 2.8)	3.5	(2.8, 4.5)	1.7	(1.2, 2.3)	2.6	(2.1, 3.1)
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	1.0	(0.5, 1.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.4	(0.3, 0.7)
Occasional user, never daily	2.7	(2.1, 3.4)	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)	2.0	(1.6, 2.4)	1.8	(1.2, 2.7)	1.1	(0.7, 1.8)	1.5	(1.1, 2.0)	3.0	(2.3, 3.9)	1.3	(1.0, 1.8)	2.1	(1.7, 2.6)
Non-user	54.0	(52.0, 56.1)	74.8	(72.9, 76.6)	64.7	(63.3, 66.1)	59.5	(55.5, 63.4)	81.5	(79.1, 83.7)	70.1	(67.8, 72.4)	52.0	(49.6, 54.4)	72.7	(70.4, 74.9)	62.9	(61.2, 64.6)
Former daily user	4.5	(3.8, 5.3)	1.5	(1.2, 1.9)	2.9	(2.5, 3.4)	4.7	(3.7, 5.8)	1.2	(0.9, 1.8)	3	(2.5, 3.6)	4.4	(3.5, 5.4)	1.6	(1.2, 2.1)	2.9	(2.4, 3.5)
Never daily user	49.6	(47.5, 51.6)	73.3	(71.4, 75.1)	61.8	(60.3, 63.2)	54.8	(51.1, 58.5)	80.3	(77.8, 82.6)	67.1	(64.8, 69.4)	47.7	(45.2, 50.1)	71.1	(68.7, 73.4)	60.0	(58.2, 61.7)
Former occasional user	1.4	(1.0, 2.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	1.9	(1.1, 3.4)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	1.1	(0.7, 2.0)	1.2	(0.8, 1.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)
Never user	48.2	(46.0, 50.3)	73	(71.1, 74.8)	60.9	(59.4, 62.4)	52.9	(48.9, 56.9)	80	(77.4, 82.3)	66	(63.5, 68.5)	46.4	(43.9, 49.0)	70.9	(68.5, 73.1)	59.2	(57.4, 61.0)

Table 4.2: Number of adults aged 15 and above by detailed tobacco use status, according to gender and residence – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Tobacco Use Status	Overall			Urban			Rural		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
					Number in thousands				
Current tobacco user	23,896.4	13,865.3	37,761.8	5,622.0	2,399.1	8,021.1	18,274.4	11,466.2	29,740.6
Daily user	22,164.5	12,996.9	35,161.4	5,240.7	2,225.3	7,465.9	16,923.8	10,771.7	27,695.5
Occasional user	1,731.9	868.3	2,600.2	381.4	173.8	555.1	1,350.5	694.5	2,045.1
Occasional user, formerly daily	329.2	162.8	492.0	133.1	27.8	160.9	196.1	135.0	331.1
Occasional user, never daily	1,402.7	705.5	2,108.2	248.2	146.0	394.2	1,154.4	559.6	1,714.0
Non-user	28,091.7	41,124.9	69,216.6	8,257.1	10,582.6	18,839.7	19,834.6	30,542.3	50,376.9
Former daily user	2,314.1	832.6	3,146.7	645.9	159.6	805.5	1,668.2	673.0	2,341.2
Never daily user	25,777.6	40,292.3	66,069.9	7,611.2	10,423.0	18,034.2	18,166.4	29,869.3	48,035.8
Former occasional user	733.8	145.5	879.2	284.5	40.8	305.3	469.3	104.7	573.9
Never user	25,043.8	40,146.9	65,190.7	7,346.7	10,382.2	17,728.9	17,697.2	29,764.7	47,461.8

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

Table 4.3: Percent distribution of current tobacco users aged 15 and above by type of tobacco use, according to selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Current Tobacco Users[1]	Type of Current Tobacco Use			Total
		Smoked only	Smokeless only	Both smoked and smokeless	
		Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	35.3 (33.9, 36.7)	41.6 (39.3, 44.0)	49.1 (46.8, 51.3)	9.3 (8.2, 10.6)	100
Gender					
Men	46.0 (43.9, 48.0)	64.8 (61.9, 67.5)	21.3 (19.1, 23.6)	14.0 (12.3, 15.8)	100
Women	25.2 (23.4, 27.1)	1.7 (1.0, 2.9)	96.9 (95.5, 97.9)	1.4 (0.7, 2.5)	100
Age(years)					
15-24	10.3 (8.8, 12.1)	61.3 (53.0, 68.9)	32.1 (25.6, 39.4)	6.7 (4.0, 10.9)	100
25-44	36.2 (34.2, 38.3)	48.8 (45.5, 52.1)	41.7 (38.5, 45.0)	9.5 (7.9, 11.3)	100
45-64	57.6 (54.9, 60.3)	33.4 (30.3, 36.8)	56.9 (53.4, 60.3)	9.7 (7.9, 11.9)	100
65+	63.1 (58.3, 67.7)	25.3 (19.9, 31.6)	65.1 (58.8, 70.9)	9.6 (6.5, 14.0)	100
Residence					
Urban	29.9 (27.6, 32.2)	50.0 (45.0, 55.1)	41.4 (36.9, 46.0)	8.6 (6.7, 10.9)	100
Rural	37.1 (35.4, 38.8)	39.3 (36.8, 41.9)	51.1 (48.6, 53.6)	9.5 (8.2, 11.0)	100
Education Level					
No formal education	58.7 (56.4, 61.0)	32.4 (29.4, 35.5)	57.8 (54.5, 60.9)	9.8 (8.0, 12.0)	100
Less than primary	42.5 (39.6, 45.5)	43.1 (38.8, 47.6)	46.9 (42.4, 51.4)	10.0 (7.9, 12.6)	100
Primary	31.7 (28.4, 35.2)	48.8 (43.2, 54.5)	41.8 (36.5, 47.2)	9.4 (6.4, 13.6)	100
Less than secondary	21.8 (19.7, 24.1)	50.9 (45.7, 56.0)	40.2 (35.3, 45.3)	8.9 (6.5, 12.2)	100
Secondary and above	15.7 (13.4, 18.2)	61.4 (53.5, 68.8)	32.5 (25.6, 40.4)	6.0 (3.5, 10.3)	100
Wealth index					
Lowest	48.0 (45.4, 50.6)	35.5 (31.9, 39.3)	52.5 (48.5, 56.5)	12.0 (9.9, 14.5)	100
Low	38.3 (35.6, 41.0)	43.6 (39.6, 47.8)	49.0 (44.8, 53.2)	7.4 (5.6, 9.6)	100
Middle	37.4 (34.8, 40.1)	40.4 (35.9, 45.0)	48.7 (44.3, 53.0)	10.9 (8.5, 14.0)	100
High	29.1 (26.6, 31.7)	42.6 (37.7, 47.7)	48.1 (42.9, 53.4)	9.3 (6.9, 12.4)	100
Highest	24.0 (21.2, 27.1)	51.0 (44.0, 58.0)	44.4 (37.5, 51.4)	4.6 (2.7, 7.9)	100
Division					
Barishal	40.1 (35.7, 44.5)	24.0 (20.4, 28.0)	66.1 (61.2, 70.7)	9.9 (7.3, 13.4)	100
Chattogram	28.2 (25.3, 31.3)	42.3 (36.3, 48.4)	49.7 (44.1, 55.4)	8.0 (4.9, 12.8)	100
Dhaka	33.6 (30.2, 37.2)	49.5 (43.4, 55.5)	42.1 (36.4, 48.0)	8.4 (6.0, 11.7)	100
Khulna	36.4 (32.7, 40.2)	39.0 (33.2, 45.1)	50.7 (44.2, 57.2)	10.3 (7.8, 13.5)	100
Mymensingh	48.2 (44.7, 51.6)	39.5 (35.1, 44.1)	50.4 (46.5, 54.3)	10.1 (7.6, 13.3)	100
Rajshahi	30.1 (26.9, 33.4)	49.4 (41.5, 57.3)	42.0 (34.8, 49.4)	8.7 (5.9, 12.6)	100
Rangpur	38.7 (35.6, 42.0)	35.6 (30.5, 41.0)	52.5 (47.0, 58.0)	11.9 (8.7, 16.2)	100
Sylhet	47.4 (42.8, 52.0)	33.6 (29.8, 37.7)	57.3 (53.3, 61.2)	9.1 (7.0, 11.7)	100

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

Table 4.4: Percent distribution of daily smokers and/or smokeless tobacco users aged 15 and above by time to first tobacco use upon waking, according to selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Time to first smoke or smokeless tobacco use				
	≤5 minutes	6-30 minutes	31-60 minutes	>60 minutes	Total
	Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	8.4 (7.2, 9.8)	26.9 (24.6, 29.3)	20.7 (19.0, 22.5)	44.0 (41.3, 46.7)	100
Gender					
Men	7.7 (6.2, 9.4)	27.1 (24.2, 30.2)	20.8 (18.7, 23.1)	44.4 (40.8, 48.1)	100
Women	9.7 (7.7, 12.1)	26.5 (23.4, 29.9)	20.6 (17.9, 23.6)	43.1 (39.3, 47.1)	100
Age (years)					
15-24	5.4 (2.6, 10.8)	14.5 (9.7, 21.1)	17.5 (12.0, 24.8)	62.6 (53.8, 70.7)	100
25-44	7.9 (6.3, 9.9)	25.2 (22.5, 28.1)	19.7 (17.3, 22.2)	47.2 (43.9, 50.6)	100
45-64	9.6 (7.8, 11.8)	31.4 (28.0, 35.0)	20.7 (17.9, 23.9)	38.3 (34.6, 42.1)	100
65+	8.8 (5.6, 13.4)	27.8 (22.5, 33.9)	25.9 (21.1, 31.4)	37.5 (31.9, 43.5)	100
Residence					
Urban	8.3 (6.2, 10.9)	22.3 (19.1, 25.9)	19.1 (16.0, 22.6)	50.4 (44.4, 56.3)	100
Rural	8.5 (7.1, 10.1)	28.1 (25.5, 31.0)	21.2 (19.2, 23.3)	42.2 (39.3, 45.2)	100
Education Level					
No formal education	9.9 (8.3, 11.8)	31.7 (28.5, 35.1)	21.1 (18.5, 23.9)	37.4 (34.1, 40.8)	100
Less than primary	8.2 (6.3, 10.8)	27.2 (23.1, 31.6)	23.8 (20.2, 27.8)	40.8 (36.1, 45.7)	100
Primary	8.6 (5.2, 14.1)	19.8 (15.8, 24.5)	18.6 (14.2, 23.9)	53.0 (46.5, 59.4)	100
Less than secondary	4.9 (3.3, 7.3)	22.3 (17.8, 27.7)	19.7 (15.8, 24.4)	53.0 (47.2, 58.8)	100
Secondary and above	6.1 (1.9, 17.7)	15.8 (11.2, 21.7)	16.1 (11.4, 22.2)	62.1 (52.8, 70.5)	100
Wealth Index					
Lowest	9.8 (8.0, 12.1)	30.9 (26.9, 35.1)	22.0 (18.7, 25.7)	37.3 (33.6, 41.1)	100
Low	9.2 (7.1, 11.9)	28.2 (24.7, 32.0)	21.8 (18.5, 25.5)	40.8 (36.5, 45.2)	100
Middle	6.5 (4.8, 8.8)	28.3 (24.0, 33.0)	20.2 (16.5, 24.5)	45.0 (40.0, 50.1)	100
High	9.9 (6.0, 15.8)	23.1 (18.8, 28.1)	15.7 (12.6, 19.4)	51.3 (45.3, 57.2)	100
Highest	5.7 (3.4, 9.4)	18.6 (14.0, 24.3)	24.4 (18.8, 31.1)	51.3 (43.3, 59.2)	100
Division					
Barishal	4.4 (2.6, 7.2)	22.5 (18.5, 27.1)	30.5 (25.9, 35.6)	42.6 (36.7, 48.7)	100
Chattogram	3.8 (2.4, 6.0)	35.5 (30.0, 41.3)	27.1 (22.3, 32.7)	33.6 (27.9, 39.8)	100
Dhaka	10.0 (6.9, 14.4)	27.2 (21.0, 34.4)	16.4 (12.6, 21.0)	46.4 (38.4, 54.6)	100
Khulna	12.8 (9.3, 17.2)	19.4 (15.3, 24.4)	17.2 (13.4, 21.8)	50.6 (44.5, 56.7)	100
Mymensingh	8.7 (6.5, 11.4)	33.7 (28.4, 39.3)	18.4 (15.2, 22.0)	39.3 (33.9, 44.9)	100
Rajshahi	6.4 (4.0, 10.0)	24.2 (19.0, 30.4)	25.4 (20.1, 31.4)	44.1 (37.5, 50.9)	100
Rangpur	12.7 (9.9, 16.1)	21.0 (16.9, 25.8)	17.5 (14.8, 20.6)	48.8 (44.1, 53.6)	100
Sylhet	5.7 (3.5, 9.1)	26.9 (22.3, 32.1)	21.3 (16.6, 26.9)	46.2 (40.2, 52.2)	100

Table 4.5: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above by detailed smoking status, according to gender and residence – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Smoking Status	Overall						Urban						Rural					
	Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total	
	Percentage (95% CI)																	
Current tobacco smoker	36.2	(34.2, 38.2)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	18.0	(17.0, 19.0)	33.6	(29.7, 37.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	17.5	(15.5, 19.7)	37.1	(34.8, 39.5)	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	18.1	(17.1, 19.3)
Daily smoker	33.1	(31.2, 35.1)	0.7	(0.4, 1.0)	16.4	(15.5, 17.4)	31.2	(27.4, 35.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	16.2	(14.3, 18.4)	33.8	(31.6, 36.1)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	16.5	(15.5, 17.6)
Occasional smoker	3.1	(2.4, 3.8)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	1.5	(1.2, 1.9)	2.4	(1.6, 3.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	1.3	(0.9, 1.8)	3.3	(2.5, 4.3)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	1.6	(1.3, 2.1)
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	0.8	(0.6, 1.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.4	(0.3, 0.6)	1.0	(0.5, 1.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.4	(0.3, 0.6)
Occasional smoker, never daily	2.2	(1.7, 2.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	1.1	(0.8, 1.4)	1.4	(0.8, 2.3)	0	N/A	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	2.5	(1.8, 3.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	1.2	(0.8, 1.7)
Non-smoker	63.8	(61.8, 65.8)	99.2	(98.8, 99.5)	82.0	(81.0, 83.0)	66.4	(62.2, 70.3)	99.7	(99.2, 99.9)	82.5	(80.3, 84.5)	62.9	(60.5, 65.2)	99.1	(98.6, 99.4)	81.9	(80.7, 82.9)
Former daily smoker	7.7	(6.8, 8.7)	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	4.1	(3.6, 4.6)	6.4	(5.4, 7.6)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	3.5	(2.9, 4.1)	8.1	(7.0, 9.5)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	4.3	(3.7, 5.0)
Never daily smoker	56.1	(54.1, 58.1)	98.5	(98.0, 98.9)	77.9	(76.9, 78.9)	60.0	(56.1, 63.7)	99.4	(98.8, 99.7)	79.0	(76.9, 81.0)	54.7	(52.3, 57.1)	98.3	(97.6, 98.8)	77.6	(76.4, 78.7)
Former occasional smoker	1.6	(1.2, 2.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.9	(0.7, 1.2)	1.7	(1.1, 2.5)	0.5	(0.1, 2.2)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)	1.5	(1.1, 2.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.8	(0.6, 1.2)
Never smoker	54.5	(52.5, 56.6)	98.3	(97.7, 98.7)	77.0	(76.0, 78.0)	58.3	(54.5, 62.0)	98.9	(97.6, 99.5)	77.9	(75.8, 79.8)	53.2	(50.7, 55.7)	98.1	(97.4, 98.6)	76.7	(75.5, 77.9)

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

Table 4.6: Number of adults aged 15 and above by detailed smoking status, according to gender and residence – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Smoking Status	Overall			Urban			Rural		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
					Number in thousands				
Current tobacco smoker	18,812.5	425.4	19,237.9	4,664.8	37.3	4,702.1	14,147.7	388.0	14,535.8
Daily smoker	17,221.2	359.0	17,580.2	4,333.3	27.9	4,361.1	12,888.0	331.1	13,219.1
Occasional smoker	1,591.3	66.4	1,657.7	331.5	9.5	341.0	1,259.8	56.9	1,316.7
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	435.8	32.2	468.0	139.0	9.5	148.5	296.7	22.7	319.4
Occasional smoker, never daily	1,155.5	34.2	1,189.7	192.5	0.0	192.5	963.0	34.2	997.3
Non-smoker	33,175.6	54,564.8	87,740.4	9,214.4	12,944.3	22,158.7	23,961.2	41,620.5	65,581.7
Former daily smoker	3,995.9	383.5	4,379.4	891.1	39.1	930.2	3,104.9	344.4	3,449.2
Never daily smoker	29,179.7	54,181.3	83,361.0	8,323.3	12,905.2	21,228.5	20,856.4	41,276.1	62,132.5
Former occasional smoker	820.4	147.2	967.6	233.8	67.2	301.0	586.6	79.9	666.6
Never smoker	28,359.3	54,034.1	82,393.4	8,089.5	12,837.9	20,927.4	20,269.8	41,196.2	61,465.9

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

Table 4.7: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product		Any cigarette[1]		Type of Cigarette				Bidis		Other smoked tobacco[2]	
					Manufactured		Hand-rolled					
					Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	18.0	(17.0, 19.0)	14.0	(13.1, 15.0)	14.0	(13.1, 15.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	5.0	(4.4, 5.7)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)
Age(years)												
15-24	7.0	(5.7, 8.6)	6.8	(5.6, 8.4)	6.8	(5.6, 8.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)
25-44	21.1	(19.4, 22.9)	17.7	(16.0, 19.4)	17.7	(16.0, 19.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	4.5	(3.8, 5.2)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)
45-64	24.9	(22.7, 27.2)	16.3	(14.4, 18.4)	16.2	(14.3, 18.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	10.4	(8.7, 12.3)	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)
65+	22.0	(18.1, 26.5)	13.5	(10.2, 17.7)	13.3	(10.0, 17.6)	0.1	(0.0, 1.1)	9.8	(7.5, 12.8)	1.0	(0.5, 2.2)
Residence												
Urban	17.5	(15.5, 19.7)	16.4	(14.5, 18.5)	16.4	(14.4, 18.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	1.5	(1.1, 1.9)	0.4	(0.3, 0.8)
Rural	18.1	(17.1, 19.3)	13.2	(12.2, 14.3)	13.2	(12.2, 14.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	6.2	(5.4, 7.1)	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)
Education Level												
No formal education	24.8	(22.8, 26.9)	16.3	(14.5, 18.3)	16.2	(14.5, 18.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	10.0	(8.7, 11.4)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)
Less than primary	22.6	(20.2, 25.2)	17.1	(14.9, 19.6)	17.1	(14.9, 19.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	7.0	(5.6, 8.8)	0.8	(0.4, 1.8)
Primary	18.5	(16.1, 21.1)	16.1	(13.8, 18.7)	16.1	(13.8, 18.7)	0.0	N/A	3.1	(2.2, 4.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
Less than secondary	13.0	(11.3, 14.9)	11.5	(9.9, 13.3)	11.5	(9.9, 13.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	2.6	(1.9, 3.5)	0.5	(0.3, 1.1)
Secondary and above	10.6	(8.5, 13.0)	10.3	(8.2, 12.7)	10.3	(8.2, 12.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)
Wealth Index												
Lowest	22.8	(20.5, 25.2)	13.7	(11.8, 15.9)	13.7	(11.8, 15.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	10.6	(8.8, 12.6)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)
Low	19.5	(17.5, 21.7)	13.7	(12.0, 15.6)	13.6	(11.9, 15.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	7.0	(5.8, 8.4)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)
Middle	19.2	(17.2, 21.4)	15.8	(13.8, 18.0)	15.7	(13.8, 17.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	4.8	(3.8, 6.0)	1.0	(0.5, 2.1)
High	15.1	(13.2, 17.2)	13.7	(11.9, 15.7)	13.7	(11.9, 15.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	2.4	(1.7, 3.3)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)
Highest	13.4	(11.1, 16.1)	13.0	(10.7, 15.7)	13.0	(10.7, 15.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.6	(0.2, 1.3)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)
Division												
Barishal	13.6	(11.2, 16.4)	11.1	(8.8, 13.8)	11.1	(8.8, 13.8)	0.0	N/A	3.1	(2.0, 4.8)	0.2	(0.1, 1.0)
Chattogram	14.2	(12.4, 16.1)	12.4	(10.8, 14.3)	12.4	(10.7, 14.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	1.8	(1.1, 3.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)
Dhaka	19.5	(17.1, 22.0)	16.8	(14.5, 19.4)	16.8	(14.5, 19.4)	0.0	N/A	3.1	(2.0, 4.7)	0.0	N/A
Khulna	17.9	(15.3, 20.8)	13.8	(11.5, 16.5)	13.8	(11.5, 16.5)	0.0	N/A	6.1	(4.6, 8.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
Mymensingh	23.9	(21.4, 26.5)	15.5	(13.2, 18.2)	15.5	(13.2, 18.2)	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)	13.0	(10.9, 15.4)	0.6	(0.1, 2.2)
Rajshahi	17.4	(14.8, 20.5)	11.6	(9.5, 14.2)	11.6	(9.5, 14.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	6.7	(4.9, 9.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)
Rangpur	18.4	(16.0, 21.1)	13.1	(11.3, 15.3)	13.1	(11.3, 15.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.2)	6.4	(4.2, 9.8)	4.1	(2.4, 6.8)
Sylhet	20.2	(18.2, 22.4)	14.3	(12.1, 16.9)	14.3	(12.1, 16.9)	0.0	N/A	6.7	(5.1, 8.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)

Note: Current smokers include both daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.
1Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand rolled cigarettes.
2Includes water pipe (hukkah), pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and other smoking products.
N/A: The estimate is '0.0'.

Table 4.7 (CONTD.): Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected ackground characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product[1]		Type of Cigarette						Bidis		Other smoked tobacco2	
			Any cigarettes[1]		Manufactured		Hand-rolled					
			Percentage (95% CI)									
Man	35.2	(34.2, 38.2)	28.7	(26.8, 30.6)	28.7	(26.8, 30.6)	0.1	(0.1, 0.4)	9.7	(8.5, 11.0)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)
Age(years)												
15-24	15.1	(12.3, 18.3)	14.7	(12.0, 17.9)	14.7	(12.0, 17.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	1.4	(0.7, 2.7)	0.5	(0.3, 1.2)
25-44	44.4	(41.1, 47.7)	37.3	(34.1, 40.5)	37.3	(34.1, 40.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	9.3	(7.9, 10.9)	1.3	(0.8, 2.0)
45-64	45.8	(41.8, 49.9)	30.7	(27.2, 34.3)	30.7	(27.2, 34.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	18.4	(15.4, 21.9)	1.5	(0.8, 2.7)
65+	36.5	(30.2, 43.4)	23.9	(18.2, 30.8)	23.9	(18.2, 30.8)	0.0	N/A	15.4	(11.5, 20.3)	1.4	(0.6, 2.9)
Residence												
Urban	33.6	(29.7, 37.8)	31.5	(27.8, 35.5)	31.5	(27.8, 35.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	2.8	(2.2, 3.6)	0.7	(0.5, 1.2)
Rural	37.1	(34.8, 39.5)	27.6	(25.4, 29.9)	27.6	(25.4, 29.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	12.2	(10.6, 13.9)	1.3	(0.7, 2.1)
Education Level												
No formal education	52.2	(48.4, 55.9)	35.6	(32.1, 39.2)	35.6	(32.1, 39.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	20.0	(17.3, 22.9)	1.5	(0.8, 2.7)
Less than primary	44.0	(39.8, 48.3)	33.3	(29.3, 37.4)	33.3	(29.3, 37.4)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	13.7	(10.9, 17.1)	1.6	(0.7, 3.5)
Primary	36.7	(32.2, 41.4)	32.0	(27.8, 36.5)	32.0	(27.8, 36.5)	0.0	N/A	6.1	(4.3, 8.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)
Less than secondary	30.4	(26.6, 34.5)	26.8	(23.1, 30.7)	26.8	(23.1, 30.7)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	6.0	(4.5, 8.0)	1.3	(0.6, 2.5)
Secondary and above	18.8	(15.2, 23.0)	18.3	(14.6, 22.5)	18.3	(14.6, 22.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	1.0	(0.5, 1.9)	0.7	(0.4, 1.5)
Wealth index												
Lowest	48.8	(44.6, 53.1)	30.7	(26.9, 34.9)	30.7	(26.9, 34.9)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	21.4	(17.8, 25.5)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)
Low	42.4	(38.2, 46.7)	29.7	(26.1, 33.6)	29.7	(26.1, 33.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	15.2	(12.5, 18.3)	1.4	(0.7, 2.7)
Middle	37.5	(33.9, 41.3)	31.2	(27.8, 35.1)	31.2	(27.6, 35.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	9.2	(7.3, 11.5)	1.7	(0.8, 3.9)
High	28.7	(25.3, 32.4)	26.0	(22.7, 29.6)	26.0	(22.7, 29.6)	0.2	(0.1, 1.1)	4.5	(3.2, 6.3)	1.2	(0.6, 2.4)
Highest	26.3	(21.8, 31.3)	25.9	(21.5, 30.9)	25.9	(21.5, 30.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.7	(0.3, 1.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)
Division												
Barishal	29.0	(23.9, 34.6)	23.6	(19.0, 29.0)	23.6	(19.0, 29.0)	0.0	N/A	6.6	(4.2, 10.2)	0.5	(0.1, 2.2)
Chattogram	28.9	(25.3, 32.8)	26.3	(22.8, 30.1)	26.3	(22.8, 30.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	3.0	(1.6, 5.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
Dhaka	38.0	(33.1, 43.1)	33.2	(28.4, 38.4)	33.2	(28.4, 38.4)	0.0	N/A	5.7	(3.7, 8.6)	0.0	N/A
Khulna	36.7	(31.3, 42.5)	28.6	(23.8, 33.9)	28.6	(23.8, 33.9)	0.0	N/A	12.4	(9.2, 16.5)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)
Mymensingh	49.9	(44.7, 55.2)	32.5	(27.6, 37.7)	32.5	(27.6, 37.7)	0.7	(0.1, 4.4)	27.1	(22.8, 32.0)	1.2	(0.3, 4.6)
Rajshahi	34.7	(29.2, 40.7)	23.3	(18.5, 28.9)	23.3	(18.5, 28.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	13.3	(9.9, 17.7)	0.5	(0.2, 1.4)
Rangpur	36.4	(31.9, 41.2)	26.8	(23.1, 30.9)	26.8	(23.1, 30.9)	0.6	(0.1, 2.3)	12.0	(8.4, 16.8)	8.5	(5.0, 14.1)
Sylhet	40.4	(35.9, 45.0)	29.5	(24.5, 35.0)	29.5	(24.5, 35.0)	0.0	N/A	12.3	(9.2, 16.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)

Note: Current smokers includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.
[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand rolled cigarettes.
[2] Includes water pipe (hukkah), pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and other smoking products.
N/A: The estimate is '0.0'.

Table 4.7 (contd.): Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product		Any cigarette[1]		Type of Cigarette				Bidis		Other smoked tobacco2	
					Manufactured		Hand-rolled					
					Percentage (95% CI)							
Women	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)
Age (years)												
15-24	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
25-44	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A
45-64	1.8	(1.1, 3.0)	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)	0.2	(0.0, 0.9)	1.5	(0.8, 2.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
65+	5.7	(3.1, 10.2)	1.8	(0.7, 4.6)	1.4	(0.5, 4.3)	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)	3.8	(1.7, 7.6)	0.7	(0.2, 2.8)
Residence												
Urban	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)
Rural	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.7	(0.5, 1.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)
Education Level												
No formal education	2.6	(1.7, 3.8)	0.7	(0.3, 1.3)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)	1.9	(1.2, 3.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)
Less than primary	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A
Primary	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Less than secondary	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Secondary and above	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Wealth Index												
Lowest	2.2	(1.3, 3.8)	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	0.0	N/A	2.0	(1.2, 3.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)
Low	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)
Middle	0.6	(0.2, 1.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)
High	0.2	(0.0, 0.8)	0.2	(0.0, 0.8)	0.2	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Highest	0.4	(0.1, 2.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.4	(0.1, 2.4)	0.0	N/A
Division												
Barishal	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A
Chattogram	1.4	(0.8, 2.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	0.8	(0.4, 1.7)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)
Dhaka	0.4	(0.1, 1.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.4	(0.1, 1.2)	0.0	N/A
Khulna	0.3	(0.0, 1.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.0, 1.9)	0.0	N/A
Mymensingh	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Rajshahi	0.6	(0.1, 4.0)	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.0, 1.9)	0.0	N/A
Rangpur	1.8	(0.7, 4.3)	0.5	(0.1, 2.0)	0.5	(0.1, 2.0)	0.2	(0.0, 1.8)	1.2	(0.4, 4.1)	0.0	N/A
Sylhet	1.6	(0.8, 3.2)	0.3	(0.1, 1.7)	0.3	(0.1, 1.7)	0.0	N/A	1.5	(0.7, 3.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)

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

[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand rolled cigarettes.

[2] Includes water pipe (huddah), pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and other smoking products.

N/A: The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.8: Number of adults aged 15 and above who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette		Bidis	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
Number in thousands						
Overall	19237.9	15007.2	14990.8	101.3	5342.8	619.0
Age(years)						
15-24	2109.7	2055.2	2055.2	13.2	194.3	76.7
25-44	9961.1	8337.7	8337.7	46.4	2111.8	285.8
45-64	5445.0	3558.8	3554.1	30.0	2266.9	174.4
65+	1722.1	1055.5	1043.8	11.7	769.8	82.0
Residence						
Urban	4702.1	4408.2	4391.8	25.8	393.6	118.4
Rural	14535.8	10599.0	10599.0	75.5	4949.2	500.6
Education Level						
No formal education	7373.4	4844.6	4828.2	53.6	2973.8	236.2
Less than primary	3932.4	2972.4	2972.4	13.2	1225.3	143.2
Primary	2403.3	2097.5	2097.5	0.0	398.9	15.0
Less than secondary	3073.3	2707.5	2707.5	24.1	611.6	127.0
Secondary and above	2455.6	2385.2	2385.2	10.4	133.2	97.6
Wealth index						
Lowest	4350.6	2622.3	2622.3	11.9	2014.1	77.3
Low	4323.1	3025.2	3020.6	43.2	1549.2	140.6
Middle	4520.3	3713.3	3701.6	15.5	1128.4	230.4
High	3468.7	3144.0	3144.0	29.8	543.8	147.0
Highest	2575.1	2502.3	2502.3	0.9	107.3	23.7
Division						
Barishal	760.0	619.7	619.7	0.0	173.4	13.3
Chattogram	2871.7	2522.5	2506.9	24.1	371.2	38.3
Dhaka	5604.2	4845.4	4845.4	0.0	893.2	0.0
Khulna	2103.0	1622.8	1622.8	0.0	719.2	15.3
Mymensingh	1906.0	1239.6	1238.8	25.8	1036.3	45.1
Rajshahi	2459.0	1641.3	1641.3	6.1	947.1	36.2
Rangpur	2084.3	1489.3	1489.3	45.3	724.6	462.1
Sylhet	1449.7	1026.5	1026.5	0.0	477.6	8.8
Men	18812.5	14900.2	14899.4	71.2	5030.6	585.5
Women	425.4	107.1	91.5	30.1	312.1	33.5

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

[1]Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand rolled cigarettes.

2Includes water pipe (*hukkah*), pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and other smoking

Table 4.9: Percent distribution of adults aged 15 and above by frequency of cigarette smoking, by gender and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Frequency of Cigarette Smoking						Total
	Daily		Occasional[1]		Non-smoker of cigarettes		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	12.5	(11.6, 13.4)	1.5	(1.2, 1.8)	86.1	(85.1, 87.0)	100
Age(years)							
15-24	5.8	(4.6, 7.3)	1	(0.6, 1.6)	93.2	(91.6, 94.5)	100
25-44	15.8	(14.2, 17.5)	1.8	(1.3, 2.4)	82.4	(80.7, 84.0)	100
45-64	14.7	(13.0, 16.6)	1.4	(0.9, 2.1)	83.9	(81.8, 85.8)	100
65+	12.1	(8.9, 16.2)	1.2	(0.6, 2.3)	86.7	(82.5, 90.0)	100
Residence							
Urban	15.1	(13.3, 17.2)	1.3	(0.9, 1.8)	83.6	(81.5, 85.5)	100
Rural	11.6	(10.7, 12.6)	1.5	(1.2, 2.0)	86.9	(85.8, 87.9)	100
Education Level							
No formal education	14.8	(13.1, 16.7)	1.3	(0.9, 1.9)	83.9	(81.9, 85.6)	100
Less than primary	15.8	(13.6, 18.2)	1.2	(0.7, 2.0)	83.1	(80.6, 85.3)	100
Primary	14.1	(11.9, 16.5)	2	(1.3, 3.0)	84	(81.4, 86.2)	100
Less than secondary	10.1	(8.6, 11.7)	1.4	(0.9, 2.2)	88.6	(86.7, 90.2)	100
Secondary and above	8.6	(6.7, 11.1)	1.6	(1.0, 2.6)	89.7	(87.3, 91.8)	100
Wealth index							
Lowest	12.5	(10.6, 14.6)	1.2	(0.8, 1.9)	86.3	(84.1, 88.2)	100
Low	12.1	(10.4, 13.9)	1.6	(1.1, 2.3)	86.3	(84.4, 88.1)	100
Middle	14.4	(12.5, 16.6)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)	84.5	(82.3, 86.4)	100
High	11.9	(10.2, 13.8)	1.7	(1.1, 2.5)	86.4	(84.4, 88.2)	100
Highest	11.3	(9.2, 13.9)	1.7	(1.0, 2.7)	87	(84.4, 89.3)	100
Division							
Barishal	9.6	(7.7, 11.9)	1.5	(0.7, 3.1)	88.9	(86.2, 91.2)	100
Chattogram	11.5	(9.9, 13.3)	0.9	(0.6, 1.6)	87.6	(85.8, 89.2)	100
Dhaka	15.7	(13.5, 18.2)	1.1	(0.7, 1.9)	83.2	(80.6, 85.5)	100
Khulna	11.7	(9.7, 14.0)	1.9	(1.0, 3.3)	86.5	(83.8, 88.7)	100
Mymensingh	13.4	(11.5, 15.5)	1.4	(0.6, 3.3)	85.2	(82.6, 87.5)	100
Rajshahi	10.3	(8.3, 12.8)	1.3	(0.8, 2.3)	88.4	(85.8, 90.5)	100
Rangpur	10.8	(9.0, 12.8)	2.4	(1.2, 4.8)	86.9	(84.7, 88.7)	100
Sylhet	12.1	(9.8, 14.7)	2.3	(1.2, 4.3)	85.7	(83.1, 87.9)	100
Men	25.5	(23.7, 27.4)	2.9	(2.3, 3.7)	71.5	(69.6, 73.4)	100
Women	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0	(0.0, 0.2)	99.8	(99.6, 99.9)	100

[1] Occasional refers to less than daily use.

N/A: The estimate is '0.0'.

Table 4.10: Percent distribution of adults aged 15 and above by frequency of bidi smoking, by gender and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Frequency of *Bidi* Smoking			Total
	Daily	Occasional[1]	Non-smoker of bidis	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	4.8 (4.2, 5.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	95.0 (94.4, 95.6)	100
Age(years)				
15-24	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0 (0.0, 0.3)	99.4 (98.8, 99.7)	100
25-44	4.3 (3.7, 5.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	95.6 (94.8, 96.3)	100
45-64	9.8 (8.2, 11.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	89.6 (87.7, 91.3)	100
65+	9.7 (7.4, 12.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	90.2 (87.2, 92.5)	100
Residence				
Urban	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	98.5 (98.1, 98.9)	100
Rural	5.9 (5.2, 6.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	93.9 (93.0, 94.7)	100
Education Level				
No formal education	9.5 (8.3, 10.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	90.0 (88.6, 91.3)	100
Less than primary	6.8 (5.4, 8.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	93.0 (91.3, 94.4)	100
Primary	2.9 (2.0, 4.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	97.0 (95.7, 97.9)	100
Less than secondary	2.6 (1.9, 3.4)	0 (0.0, 0.1)	97.4 (96.5, 98.1)	100
Secondary and above	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0 N/A	99.5 (99.0, 99.8)	100
Wealth Index				
Lowest	10.0 (8.3, 11.9)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	89.5 (87.5, 91.3)	100
Low	6.8 (5.6, 8.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	93.0 (91.6, 94.2)	100
Middle	4.7 (3.7, 5.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	95.2 (94.0, 96.2)	100
High	2.2 (1.6, 3.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	97.7 (96.8, 98.4)	100
Highest	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0 (0.0, 0.1)	99.4 (98.7, 99.8)	100
Division				
Barishal	2.7 (1.6, 4.3)	0.4 (0.1, 2.0)	97.0 (95.2, 98.1)	100
Chattogram	1.8 (1.1, 3.1)	0 (0.0, 0.1)	98.2 (96.9, 98.9)	100
Dhaka	3.0 (2.0, 4.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	96.9 (95.3, 98.0)	100
Khulna	5.8 (4.3, 7.9)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	94.0 (91.9, 95.6)	100
Mymensingh	12.4 (10.4, 14.8)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	87.3 (84.8, 89.4)	100
Rajshahi	6.5 (4.7, 8.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	93.3 (90.9, 95.1)	100
Rangpur	6.2 (4.1, 9.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	93.6 (90.4, 95.8)	100
Sylhet	6.3 (4.8, 8.3)	0.4 (0.1, 0.9)	93.3 (91.3, 94.9)	100
Men	9.3 (8.2, 10.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	90.4 (89.1, 91.6)	100
Women	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	99.4 (99.1, 99.6)	100

[1] Occasional refers to less than daily use.

N/A: The estimate is '0.0'.

Table 4.11: Percent distribution of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and above by number of cigarettes smoked per day and average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to gender and selected background characteristics– GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

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Background Characteristics	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]		Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day[1]										Total
	Mean (95% CI)		<5		5-9		10-14		15-24		≥25		
			Percentage (95% CI)										
Overall	9.1	(8.5, 9.7)	25.2	(21.9, 28.8)	26.8	(23.3, 30.7)	29.1	(25.6, 32.9)	17.0	(13.3, 21.4)	1.9	(1.3, 2.8)	100
Age (years)													
15-24	6.9	(5.7, 8.2)	38.6	(27.2, 51.3)	28.3	(18.6, 40.5)	22.0	(14.0, 32.7)	9.4	(4.4, 18.7)	1.8	(0.3, 8.9)	100
25-44	9.8	(8.9, 10.7)	22.6	(18.8, 26.9)	27.7	(23.3, 32.6)	26.2	(22.2, 30.6)	21.7	(16.0, 28.8)	1.8	(1.1, 3.0)	100
45-64	8.9	(8.2, 9.6)	22.1	(16.8, 28.4)	26.8	(21.0, 33.6)	37.1	(31.0, 43.5)	11.5	(8.2, 16.0)	2.6	(1.3, 5.0)	100
65+	8.4	(6.5, 10.2)	31.8	(19.5, 47.2)	17.4	(8.5, 32.2)	38.1	(22.1, 57.2)	12.0	(4.0, 31.2)	0.7	(0.1, 4.9)	100
Residence													
Urban	9.6	(8.2, 11.1)	25.7	(19.1, 33.7)	26.0	(20.4, 32.5)	24.6	(19.8, 30.0)	20.9	(13.4, 31.2)	2.8	(1.6, 4.9)	100
Rural	8.9	(8.3, 9.5)	25.0	(21.4, 28.9)	27.2	(22.9, 32.1)	31.1	(26.6, 35.9)	15.2	(11.6, 19.8)	1.5	(0.9, 2.6)	100
Education Level													
No formal education	8.9	(8.3, 9.5)	22.8	(18.4, 28.0)	26.7	(21.2, 33.1)	35.3	(30.1, 40.8)	13.2	(9.8, 17.5)	2.0	(1.0, 3.8)	100
Less than primary	8.7	(7.7, 9.7)	24.8	(18.7, 32.1)	28.9	(21.7, 37.3)	30.3	(23.0, 38.8)	14.5	(9.5, 21.6)	1.5	(0.7, 3.5)	100
Primary	9.9	(8.7, 11.1)	24.8	(17.4, 34.1)	23.4	(16.1, 32.8)	29.3	(21.2, 39.0)	19.7	(13.1, 28.4)	2.8	(1.2, 6.3)	100
Less than secondary	8.5	(7.3, 9.6)	30.7	(22.2, 40.7)	24.7	(18.4, 32.4)	28.0	(20.8, 36.7)	13.7	(9.0, 20.3)	2.9	(1.1, 7.4)	100
Secondary and above	10.0	(7.8, 12.2)	24.7	(16.0, 36.1)	29.9	(21.4, 40.0)	14.9	(9.6, 22.5)	30.1	(16.2, 49.0)	0.4	(0.1, 1.7)	100
Wealth Index													
Lowest	8.5	(7.6, 9.4)	27.0	(20.9, 34.1)	27.4	(21.3, 34.4)	29.9	(22.4, 38.6)	13.7	(9.5, 19.0)	2.1	(0.7, 6.5)	100
Low	8.1	(7.3, 9.0)	31.3	(25.2, 38.2)	28.3	(22.4, 35.0)	26.6	(21.0, 32.9)	12.6	(8.0, 19.1)	1.3	(0.6, 2.9)	100
Middle	9.3	(8.4, 10.3)	25.8	(19.5, 33.4)	21.7	(16.2, 28.4)	33.6	(27.1, 40.9)	16.6	(11.5, 23.4)	2.3	(1.1, 4.5)	100
High	9.5	(8.3, 10.7)	20.2	(14.3, 27.7)	27.6	(20.9, 35.4)	33.1	(25.7, 41.4)	16.3	(10.0, 25.4)	2.9	(1.4, 5.9)	100
Highest	10.0	(7.8, 12.2)	21.1	(13.3, 31.7)	31.5	(21.6, 43.5)	19.3	(12.8, 28.0)	27.4	(14.8, 45.1)	0.7	(0.2, 2.9)	100
Division													
Barishal	7.9	(6.7, 9.1)	27.3	(19.6, 36.6)	46.4	(37.5, 55.5)	10	(5.5, 17.4)	13.8	(8.0, 22.6)	2.6	(0.8, 7.6)	100
Chattogram	10.7	(9.6, 11.8)	7.0	(4.3, 11.3)	22.6	(15.2, 32.3)	53.5	(42.7, 63.9)	15.5	(8.7, 25.8)	1.4	(0.5, 4.0)	100
Dhaka	9.4	(7.9, 11.0)	24.1	(16.9, 33.0)	30.3	(22.1, 40.1)	21.9	(15.9, 29.3)	21.8	(13.6, 33.1)	1.9	(0.9, 4.1)	100
Khulna	8.4	(7.4, 9.3)	28.8	(21.7, 37.1)	27.5	(20.7, 35.5)	29.2	(21.9, 37.7)	12.3	(8.2, 18.1)	2.2	(0.8, 6.2)	100
Mymensingh	7.8	(6.7, 8.8)	42.3	(34.5, 50.6)	23.6	(16.0, 33.4)	17	(10.9, 25.6)	15.4	(11.2, 20.8)	1.7	(0.4, 7.2)	100
Rajshahi	7.9	(6.9, 8.9)	29.7	(20.2, 41.3)	27.8	(21.5, 35.0)	28.8	(20.5, 38.7)	12.1	(7.8, 18.4)	1.6	(0.6, 4.6)	100
Rangpur	7.5	(6.1, 8.9)	43.0	(33.3, 53.2)	19.0	(13.2, 26.5)	24.3	(16.9, 33.7)	11.0	(4.7, 23.7)	2.7	(0.8, 8.3)	100
Sylhet	10.9	(9.4, 12.4)	19.1	(12.0, 29.0)	20.2	(12.9, 30.0)	35	(26.6, 44.5)	23.8	(16.2, 33.6)	1.9	(0.5, 6.8)	100
Men	9.1	(8.5, 9.7)	25.1	(21.8, 28.7)	26.6	(23.1, 30.5)	29.3	(25.8, 33.1)	17.1	(13.4, 21.5)	1.9	(1.3, 2.8)	100

1 Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured and hand-rolled. Estimates of Women respondents have been suppressed based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

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Table 4.12: Percent distribution of bidi smokers aged 15 and above by number of bidis smoked per day and average number of bidis smoked per day, according to gender and selected background characteristics– GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Average number of bidis smoked per day[1]	Number of bidis smoked on average per day[1]					
	Mean (95% CI)	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	Total
		Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	14.2 (12.8, 15.7)	15.5 (11.8, 20.1)	24.4 (19.7, 29.8)	21.9 (18.2, 26.2)	9.7 (7.2, 13.0)	28.5 (23.4, 34.2)	100
Age(years)							
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
25-44	14.2 (12.6, 15.8)	12.2 (7.9, 18.3)	20.8 (14.8, 28.4)	26.3 (20.2, 33.4)	12.5 (7.8, 19.6)	28.3 (21.7, 36.0)	100
45-64	14.9 (12.9, 17.0)	13.7 (9.3, 19.9)	25.5 (19.5, 32.5)	19.9 (15.6, 25.0)	8.1 (5.2, 12.4)	32.7 (25.0, 41.6)	100
65+	11.3 (7.3, 15.3)	25.9 (15.0, 40.9)	31.6 (19.4, 47.1)	18.0 (10.1, 30.0)	7.8 (3.2, 17.7)	16.7 (8.3, 30.7)	100
Residence							
Urban	14.6 (11.9, 17.3)	19.2 (10.6, 32.2)	13.3 (8.5, 20.1)	30.2 (19.0, 44.3)	7.6 (4.1, 13.6)	29.7 (18.4, 44.2)	100
Rural	14.2 (12.7, 15.7)	15.3 (11.4, 20.2)	25.2 (20.2, 31.0)	21.3 (17.4, 25.8)	9.9 (7.2, 13.4)	28.4 (23.0, 34.4)	100
Education Level							
No formal education	15.1 (13.2, 17.1)	14.1 (9.6, 20.2)	23.2 (17.7, 29.8)	22.6 (17.3, 29.0)	9.8 (6.6, 14.1)	30.3 (23.4, 38.3)	100
Less than primary	12.4 (10.6, 14.2)	17.0 (9.9, 27.5)	25.5 (17.9, 35.0)	22.3 (15.2, 31.5)	10.7 (6.3, 17.5)	24.5 (16.7, 34.5)	100
Primary	11.9 (9.5, 14.3)	16.3 (7.9, 30.5)	32.0 (19.6, 47.6)	21.7 (12.7, 34.5)	6.5 (2.0, 19.2)	23.6 (13.4, 38.1)	100
Less than secondary	12.4 (10.3, 14.5)	17.9 (9.4, 31.5)	25.7 (15.9, 38.8)	21.1 (12.8, 32.7)	10.3 (3.5, 26.9)	24.9 (15.1, 38.3)	100
Secondary and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Wealth index							
Lowest	13.7 (11.6, 15.8)	13.9 (9.0, 20.9)	24.6 (18.4, 31.9)	25.9 (20.2, 32.6)	11.4 (7.8, 16.3)	24.2 (16.4, 34.2)	100
Low	15.2 (12.9, 17.5)	12.3 (7.1, 20.7)	24.9 (18.0, 33.4)	20.1 (14.2, 27.6)	6.9 (3.5, 13.1)	35.7 (26.0, 46.9)	100
Middle	13.5 (11.6, 15.3)	20.3 (12.5, 31.3)	18.6 (10.8, 30.0)	22.6 (14.4, 33.6)	10.8 (5.6, 20.0)	27.7 (19.8, 37.2)	100
High	16.3 (8.2, 24.4)	18.5 (9.4, 33.2)	31.5 (17.6, 49.8)	12.1 (6.2, 22.2)	10.0 (3.3, 26.3)	27.9 (14.0, 47.9)	100
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Division							
Barishal	7.6 (6.3, 8.8)	24.1 (13.6, 38.9)	50.9 (28.7, 72.7)	19 (9.1, 35.5)	2.0 (0.3, 12.0)	4 (1.1, 13.1)	100
Chattogram	17.1 (8.8, 25.4)	11.3 (3.7, 29.7)	30.8 (12.4, 58.4)	14 (5.4, 32.0)	11.7 (4.3, 27.9)	32.2 (13.6, 59.0)	100
Dhaka	18.1 (12.9, 23.3)	17.7 (7.5, 36.3)	15.5 (7.4, 29.5)	10.8 (4.7, 22.7)	11.5 (4.8, 25.2)	44.5 (30.3, 59.7)	100
Khulna	13.1 (10.4, 15.9)	8.4 (3.7, 18.3)	29.6 (18.3, 44.1)	26.2 (16.9, 38.3)	10.5 (3.3, 29.1)	25.2 (13.6, 41.9)	100
Mymensingh	12.7 (11.0, 14.3)	15.9 (9.4, 25.6)	22.9 (15.5, 32.4)	27.9 (18.8, 39.1)	10.6 (6.6, 16.5)	22.8 (14.1, 34.6)	100
Rajshahi	13.2 (10.7, 15.7)	18.6 (9.3, 33.7)	24.1 (12.6, 41.1)	22.4 (14.4, 33.2)	5.6 (2.4, 12.4)	29.3 (17.6, 44.5)	100
Rangpur	15.6 (11.0, 20.1)	14.7 (9.0, 23.1)	28.8 (16.6, 45.1)	15.5 (8.8, 25.8)	10.6 (5.9, 18.1)	30.4 (18.7, 45.4)	100
Sylhet	11.8 (9.9, 13.7)	17.2 (8.5, 31.7)	16.5 (9.5, 27.2)	40 (27.3, 54.2)	11.0 (5.4, 21.1)	15.3 (8.7, 25.6)	100
Men	14.6 (13.1, 16.1)	14.5 (10.9, 19.1)	23.3 (18.8, 28.5)	22.6 (18.7, 27.1)	9.9 (7.2, 13.4)	29.7 (24.4, 35.5)	100
Women	7.6 (4.8, 10.5)	33.8 (15.7, 58.3)	44.3 (22.8, 68.3)	9.2 (2.6, 28.0)	6.4 (1.6, 22.9)	6.3 (0.9, 34.0)	100

[1] Among daily bidi smokers.
Estimate for Women by age groups, residence, education level etc. has been suppressed based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 4.13: Percent distribution of ever daily smokers aged 20-34 by age at daily smoking initiation, according to gender and residence – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Average age of initiation (yrs.)		Age at daily smoking initiation (years)[2] Percentage (95% CI)[1]								Total
			<15		15-16		17-19		20+		
Overall	19.3	(18.9, 19.7)	8.7	(5.9, 12.5)	14.5	(11.4, 18.2)	30.1	(25.9, 34.7)	46.8	(41.8, 51.8)	100
Gender											
Men	19.3	(18.9, 19.7)	8.6	(5.9, 12.5)	14.4	(11.4, 18.2)	30.2	(25.9, 34.8)	46.8	(41.8, 51.8)	100
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Age(years)											
20-24	17.7	(17.1, 18.3)	13.3	(6.9, 23.9)	12.7	(7.3, 21.2)	44.1	(31.6, 57.3)	30.0	(20.7, 41.3)	100
25-34	19.7	(19.2, 20.2)	7.4	(4.9, 11.0)	15.0	(11.5, 19.3)	26.2	(21.7, 31.2)	51.5	(45.6, 57.3)	100
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Residence											
Urban	18.9	(18.3, 19.5)	7.8	(4.8, 12.4)	16.8	(11.6, 23.6)	31.3	(24.6, 38.8)	44.2	(36.3, 52.4)	100
Rural	19.4	(18.9, 20.0)	9.0	(5.5, 14.4)	13.5	(9.9, 18.1)	29.6	(24.4, 35.5)	47.8	(41.6, 54.1)	100
Education Level											
No formal education	18.6	(17.9, 19.3)	9.4	(5.5, 15.7)	18.4	(12.1, 27.0)	30.0	(21.7, 39.9)	42.2	(32.5, 52.5)	100
Less than primary	19.2	(18.4, 20.0)	9.4	(5.2, 16.3)	17.8	(12.0, 25.6)	29.9	(22.3, 38.9)	43.0	(33.8, 52.6)	100
Primary	20.0	(19.0, 20.9)	6.5	(1.8, 21.2)	6.4	(3.1, 12.6)	30.4	(20.1, 43.1)	56.7	(43.6, 68.9)	100
Less than secondary	19.2	(18.3, 20.1)	10.9	(4.9, 22.7)	15.2	(9.1, 24.4)	26.4	(18.0, 37.0)	47.4	(37.1, 58.0)	100
Secondary and above	19.7	(18.7, 20.6)	4.9	(1.9, 11.8)	11.2	(4.8, 23.8)	36.8	(24.8, 50.7)	47.1	(34.2, 60.5)	100
Wealth index											
Lowest	18.2	(17.5, 19.0)	14.0	(8.0, 23.5)	19.7	(13.0, 28.7)	31.8	(23.7, 41.0)	34.5	(26.3, 43.7)	100
Low	19.4	(18.7, 20.0)	3.3	(1.4, 7.6)	17.1	(10.8, 26.0)	26.8	(19.3, 35.9)	52.8	(42.3, 63.1)	100
Middle	19.6	(18.8, 20.5)	8.4	(3.9, 17.3)	8.7	(4.3, 16.7)	33.6	(24.3, 44.4)	49.3	(38.4, 60.2)	100
High	19.5	(18.4, 20.5)	11.6	(5.2, 23.9)	13.4	(7.3, 23.4)	26.2	(17.1, 38.1)	48.8	(35.5, 62.2)	100
Highest	20.5	(19.2, 21.9)	3.5	(1.3, 9.3)	10.1	(4.1, 23.1)	32.3	(18.1, 50.6)	54.1	(37.4, 70.0)	100
Division											
Barishal	18.9	(17.4, 20.5)	10.6	(3.7, 26.8)	15.9	(7.9, 29.4)	30.2	(20.2, 42.6)	43.3	(29.1, 58.6)	100
Chattogram	18.1	(17.6, 18.7)	2.2	(0.5, 8.5)	21.9	(12.7, 34.9)	53	(37.5, 67.9)	22.9	(12.9, 37.4)	100
Dhaka	19.7	(18.8, 20.4)	6.8	(2.5, 17.2)	12.9	(7.2, 22.1)	24	(17.2, 32.5)	56.2	(47.0, 65.0)	100
Khulna	20.1	(18.8, 21.5)	7.6	(2.8, 20.3)	11.9	(6.8, 20.1)	32.6	(21.8, 45.7)	47.8	(34.0, 62.0)	100
Mymensingh	18.4	(16.9, 19.9)	19.2	(8.6, 37.6)	18.6	(11.9, 28.0)	19.9	(12.8, 29.7)	42.3	(30.0, 55.6)	100
Rajshahi	19.5	(16.5, 20.5)	5.3	(2.2, 12.1)	14.2	(6.6, 28.0)	30.8	(19.7, 44.6)	49.8	(35.0, 64.6)	100
Rangpur	20.1	(18.8, 21.3)	8.3	(2.3, 25.3)	6.2	(2.5, 14.6)	32.4	(20.3, 47.4)	53.1	(36.8, 68.7)	100
Sylhet	18.0	(16.7, 19.2)	19.3	(9.8, 34.5)	18.9	(9.9, 33.2)	26	(17.7, 36.5)	35.8	(22.6, 51.6)	100

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval
[2] Among respondents aged 20-34 who are ever daily smokers.
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.14: Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers aged 15 and above who are former daily smokers, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017

Background Characteristics	Former daily smokers[2] (among all adults)		Former daily smokers[2] (among ever daily smokers)[3]	
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]			
Overall	4.1	(3.6, 4.6)	19.5	(17.3, 21.9)
Gender				
Men	7.7	(6.8, 8.7)	18.5	(16.3, 20.8)
Women	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	49.5	(36.1, 63.0)
Age(years)				
15-24	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	8.4	(4.5, 15.0)
25-44	1.5	(1.2, 1.9)	7.3	(5.7, 9.3)
45-64	8.7	(7.3, 10.3)	26.4	(22.4, 30.9)
65+	20.2	(17.1, 23.7)	48.5	(41.5, 55.6)
Residence				
Urban	3.5	(2.9, 4.1)	17.1	(14.0, 20.8)
Rural	4.3	(3.7, 5.0)	20.3	(17.7, 23.2)
Education Level				
No formal education	7.5	(6.3, 8.9)	23.9	(20.3, 27.9)
Less than primary	4.1	(3.1, 5.3)	15.9	(12.3, 20.2)
Primary	2.8	(1.9, 3.9)	14.1	(10.2, 19.0)
Less than secondary	2.4	(1.8, 3.2)	16.4	(12.4, 21.3)
Secondary and above	2.3	(1.7, 3.1)	19.8	(13.9, 27.3)
Wealth index				
Lowest	5.3	(4.3, 6.5)	19.4	(15.7, 23.7)
Low	3.5	(2.5, 4.7)	15.9	(11.9, 20.9)
Middle	4.7	(3.6, 6.0)	20.3	(16.0, 25.5)
High	3.5	(2.6, 4.7)	20.3	(15.2, 26.5)
Highest	3.7	(2.7, 4.8)	23.1	(17.1, 30.3)
Division				
Barishal	4.1	(2.8, 5.9)	24.0	(16.7, 33.3)
Chattogram	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	3.4	(1.9, 6.2)
Dhaka	4.5	(3.4, 6.0)	19.4	(14.5, 25.3)
Khulna	6.3	(4.9, 8.2)	28.2	(21.8, 35.5)
Mymensingh	5.1	(3.9, 6.6)	18.3	(14.4, 23.0)
Rajshahi	4.2	(3.2, 5.5)	20.3	(15.3, 26.6)
Rangpur	6.1	(4.6, 8.0)	27.0	(20.4, 34.9)
Sylhet	4.6	(3.0, 7.0)	20.6	(14.4, 28.6)

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[2] Current Non-smokers.

[3] Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

Table 4.15: Percent distribution of former daily smokers aged 15 and above by time since quitting, according to selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Time since quitting smoking (years)[1]											Total
	<1		1 or more		1 to <5		5 to <10		≥10			
					Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	9.3	(6.5, 13.0)	90.7	(87.0, 93.5)	23.7	(19.0, 29.1)	17.5	(14.2, 21.4)	49.5	(43.9, 55.1)		100
Gender												
Men	9.4	(6.5, 13.4)	90.6	(86.6, 93.5)	25.4	(20.4, 31.2)	17.8	(14.4, 21.8)	47.4	(41.7, 53.2)		100
Women	7.9	(1.9, 27.8)	92.1	(72.2, 98.1)	6.0	(1.9, 17.1)	14.4	(4.5, 37.5)	71.8	(51.3, 86.0)		100
Age(years)												
15-24	-		-		-		-		-			100
25-44	26.9	(16.3, 40.9)	73.1	(59.1, 83.7)	30.3	(20.8, 41.9)	27.7	(18.6, 39.2)	15.1	(8.8, 24.8)		100
45-64	6.5	(3.5, 11.5)	93.5	(88.5, 96.4)	28.6	(21.0, 37.8)	17.1	(12.1, 23.6)	47.8	(38.7, 57.0)		100
65+	3.1	(1.5, 6.4)	96.9	(93.6, 98.5)	11.0	(6.6, 17.8)	14.1	(8.8, 21.7)	71.9	(63.6, 78.9)		100
Residence												
Urban	11.7	(6.6, 19.8)	88.3	(80.2, 93.4)	21.5	(15.9, 28.3)	21.7	(14.8, 30.8)	45.1	(36.6, 53.9)		100
Rural	8.6	(5.6, 13.1)	91.4	(86.9, 94.4)	24.3	(18.7, 31.0)	18.4	(12.7, 20.8)	50.7	(44.0, 57.4)		100
Education Level												
No formal education	6.4	(3.5, 11.2)	93.6	(88.8, 96.5)	21.0	(15.6, 27.7)	14.9	(10.3, 21.1)	57.7	(50.1, 65.0)		100
Less than primary	12.6	(5.0, 28.7)	87.4	(71.3, 85.0)	29.5	(16.4, 47.1)	15.7	(8.5, 27.3)	42.1	(28.9, 56.5)		100
Primary	2.6	(0.8, 7.6)	97.4	(92.4, 99.2)	19.7	(8.5, 39.3)	19.3	(9.7, 34.9)	58.4	(42.0, 73.1)		100
Less than secondary	23.0	(13.2, 37.1)	77.0	(62.9, 86.8)	30.8	(17.9, 47.7)	21.8	(12.8, 34.5)	24.3	(14.7, 37.4)		100
Secondary and above	7.0	(3.3, 14.3)	93.0	(85.7, 96.7)	22.5	(12.8, 36.5)	24.9	(14.2, 39.9)	45.6	(30.9, 61.1)		100
Wealth Index												
Lowest	10.3	(6.0, 17.1)	89.7	(82.9, 94.0)	23.3	(15.4, 33.7)	16.2	(10.3, 24.7)	50.2	(39.2, 61.1)		100
Low	13.8	(8.7, 26.4)	86.2	(73.6, 93.3)	22.0	(12.4, 36.0)	13.8	(7.3, 24.0)	50.5	(37.6, 63.3)		100
Middle	5.2	(2.3, 11.2)	94.8	(88.8, 97.7)	21.6	(14.0, 31.8)	19.7	(12.3, 29.9)	53.5	(42.9, 63.9)		100
High	11.3	(4.2, 26.8)	88.7	(73.2, 95.8)	25.4	(14.0, 41.6)	18.3	(10.8, 29.3)	46.0	(31.8, 59.0)		100
Highest	6.9	(3.1, 14.6)	93.1	(85.4, 96.9)	27.5	(16.4, 42.2)	19.3	(11.0, 31.5)	46.4	(33.5, 59.8)		100
Division												
Barishal	15.6	(7.6, 29.4)	84.4	(70.6, 92.4)	21.6	(11.0, 37.8)	9.6	(4.7, 18.4)	53.3	(35.9, 69.9)		100
Chattogram	-		-		-		-		-			100
Dhaka	9.2	(3.8, 20.6)	90.8	(79.4, 96.2)	29.8	(19.4, 42.7)	17.1	(10.7, 26.2)	43.9	(32.2, 56.3)		100
Khulna	8.4	(3.0, 13.2)	93.8	(86.8, 97.0)	29.1	(17.8, 43.7)	15.6	(9.1, 25.6)	48.9	(36.1, 61.8)		100
Mymensingh	12.3	(5.6, 24.9)	87.7	(75.1, 94.4)	27.2	(17.6, 39.7)	19.2	(11.5, 30.4)	41.2	(29.1, 54.6)		100
Rajshahi	10.1	(4.0, 23.2)	89.9	(76.8, 96.0)	6.4	(3.2, 12.7)	30.5	(20.7, 42.5)	53.0	(40.7, 64.9)		100
Rangpur	6.3	(2.0, 17.6)	93.7	(82.4, 98.0)	22.4	(12.1, 37.6)	9.4	(4.9, 17.4)	62.0	(47.8, 74.3)		100
Sylhet	12.5	(5.8, 25.0)	87.5	(75.0, 94.2)	20.7	(11.5, 34.4)	20.6	(10.0, 37.7)	46.2	(29.9, 63.3)		100

[1]Among former daily smokers (current non-smokers).
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.16: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above by detailed smokeless tobacco use status, according to gender and residence – GATS Bangladesh, 2017

Smokeless Tobacco Use Status	Overall			Urban			Rural		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	Percentage(95% CI)								
Current smokeless tobacco user	16.2 (14.8, 17.7)	24.8 (23.0, 26.6)	20.6 (19.4, 21.9)	11.7 (9.7, 14.0)	18.4 (16.2, 20.8)	14.9 (13.2, 16.8)	17.8 (16.1, 19.7)	26.8 (24.5, 29.1)	22.5 (21.0, 24.1)
Daily user	14 (12.7, 15.3)	23.2 (21.4, 25.0)	18.7 (17.5, 19.9)	10.2 (8.4, 12.3)	17.1 (15.0, 19.4)	13.5 (12.0, 15.2)	15.3 (13.8, 17.0)	25.0 (22.9, 27.3)	20.4 (19.0, 22.0)
Occasional user	2.2 (1.8, 2.8)	1.6 (1.3, 2.1)	1.9 (1.6, 2.3)	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	2.5 (2.0, 3.2)	1.7 (1.3, 2.3)	2.1 (1.7, 2.6)
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)
Occasional user, never daily	2.1 (1.6, 2.6)	1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	1.7 (1.4, 2.0)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	1.1 (0.8, 1.7)	2.4 (1.9, 3.1)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	1.9 (1.5, 2.3)
Non-smokeless tobacco user	83.8 (82.3, 85.2)	75.2 (73.4, 77.0)	79.4 (78.1, 80.6)	88.3 (86.0, 90.3)	81.6 (79.2, 83.8)	85.1 (83.2, 86.8)	82.2 (80.3, 83.9)	73.2 (70.9, 75.5)	77.5 (75.9, 79.0)
Former daily user	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	1.5 (1.2, 1.8)	1.8 (1.1, 2.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)	1.5 (1.1, 2.2)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)
Never daily user	82.2 (80.6, 83.8)	73.8 (71.9, 75.6)	77.9 (76.5, 79.2)	86.7 (84.1, 89.0)	80.4 (77.9, 82.7)	83.7 (81.7, 85.5)	80.6 (78.6, 82.5)	71.8 (69.4, 74.0)	76.0 (74.3, 77.6)
Former occasional user	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	0.8 (0.2, 2.8)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.5 (0.2, 1.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)
Never user	81.7 (80.1, 83.3)	73.6 (71.7, 75.4)	77.5 (76.2, 78.9)	85.9 (82.9, 88.5)	80.1 (77.6, 82.4)	83.1 (80.9, 85.1)	80.2 (78.2, 82.1)	71.6 (69.2, 73.8)	75.7 (74.0, 77.3)

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

Table 4.17: Number of adults aged 15 and above by detailed smokeless tobacco use status, according to gender and residence– GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Smokeless Tobacco Use Status	Overall			Urban			Rural		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	Number in thousands								
Current smokeless tobacco user	8,418.0	13,629.0	22,047.0	1,618.6	2,387.5	4,007.1	6,798.5	11,241.5	18,039.9
Daily user	7,258.7	12,734.1	19,992.8	1,419.5	2,213.8	3,633.2	5,839.2	10,520.3	16,359.6
Occasional user	1,159.4	894.9	2,054.3	200.1	173.8	373.9	959.3	721.1	1,680.4
Occasional user, formerly daily	81.5	171.9	253.3	43.9	27.8	71.6	37.6	144.1	181.7
Occasional user, never daily	1,077.9	723.0	1,800.9	156.3	146.0	302.3	921.6	577.0	1,498.7
Non-smokeless tobacco user	43,570.1	41,361.2	84,931.2	12,259.6	10,594.1	22,853.7	31,310.5	30,767.1	62,077.6
Former daily user	814.0	776.9	1,590.9	224.7	154.0	378.7	589.3	622.9	1,212.2
Never daily user	42,756.1	40,584.2	83,340.3	12,034.9	10,440.1	22,475.0	30,721.2	30,144.2	60,865.4
Former occasional user	260.9	123.6	384.5	107.3	40.2	147.5	153.5	83.5	237.0
Never user	42,495.3	40,460.6	82,955.8	11,927.6	10,399.9	22,327.5	30,567.7	30,080.7	60,628.4

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

Table 4.18: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who are current users of various smokeless tobacco products, by gender and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Any smokeless tobacco product		Type of smokeless tobacco								
			Betel quid with tobacco		Sada pata		Gul		Kholnee		Others[1]
					Percentage(95% CI)						
Overall	20.6	(19.4, 21.9)	18.7	(17.6, 20.0)	0.7	(0.4, 1.0)	3.6	(3.1, 4.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
Age(years)											
15-24	4.0	(3.1, 5.1)	3.8	(2.9, 4.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0 N/A
25-44	18.5	(17.0, 20.2)	16.8	(15.4, 18.4)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	3.2	(2.7, 3.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
45-64	38.4	(35.7, 41.1)	34.9	(32.3, 37.7)	1.8	(1.1, 3.1)	7.4	(5.9, 9.2)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
65+	47.1	(42.1, 52.3)	42.5	(37.3, 47.9)	1.9	(0.9, 3.9)	7.5	(5.0, 11.1)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)
Residence											
Urban	14.9	(13.2, 16.8)	13.8	(12.2, 15.6)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	2.5	(1.9, 3.3)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)
Rural	22.5	(21.0, 24.1)	20.4	(18.9, 22.0)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)	4.0	(3.3, 4.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
Education Level											
No formal education	39.7	(37.1, 42.3)	36.2	(33.7, 38.8)	1.7	(1.0, 2.9)	7.2	(5.9, 8.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)
Less than primary	24.2	(21.8, 26.7)	20.8	(18.7, 23.2)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	5.2	(4.0, 6.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A
Primary	16.2	(13.8, 19.0)	15.3	(12.9, 18.0)	0.4	(0.1, 1.2)	2.4	(1.6, 3.7)	0.2	(0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
Less than secondary	10.7	(9.3, 12.3)	10.1	(8.7, 11.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	1.5	(1.0, 2.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A
Secondary and above	6.0	(4.8, 7.5)	5.6	(4.4, 7.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0 N/A
Wealth index											
Lowest	31.0	(28.6, 33.4)	27.4	(25.2, 29.8)	1.6	(1.0, 2.4)	6.7	(5.4, 8.3)	0.2	(0.0, 0.5)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)
Low	21.6	(19.5, 23.8)	19.4	(17.4, 21.6)	0.5	(0.1, 1.6)	4.2	(3.3, 5.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.4)
Middle	22.3	(20.1, 24.8)	20.7	(18.5, 23.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	3.8	(2.9, 5.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)
High	16.7	(14.7, 19.0)	15.4	(13.4, 17.7)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	2.3	(1.5, 3.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Highest	11.8	(9.8, 14.1)	11.0	(9.1, 13.2)	0.6	(0.2, 1.7)	1.4	(0.8, 2.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0 N/A
Division											
Barishal	30.4	(27.1, 33.9)	30.2	(26.9, 33.6)	0.2	(0.0, 0.5)	0.4	(0.1, 1.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0 N/A
Chattogram	16.3	(13.7, 19.2)	16.3	(13.7, 19.2)	0.2	(0.0, 0.9)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Dhaka	17.0	(14.2, 20.2)	15.8	(13.1, 19.0)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	3.2	(2.0, 5.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)
Khulna	22.2	(18.9, 25.8)	17.3	(14.1, 21.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	7.4	(5.5, 9.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0 N/A
Mymensingh	29.1	(26.1, 32.3)	26.9	(23.9, 30.1)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	4.8	(3.3, 7.1)	0.4	(0.1, 1.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)
Rajshahi	15.2	(12.5, 18.4)	12.9	(10.8, 15.4)	2.1	(0.9, 5.0)	3.7	(2.5, 5.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A
Rangpur	25.0	(21.9, 28.3)	20.2	(17.4, 23.4)	0.6	(0.1, 2.7)	9.7	(7.5, 12.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.0 N/A
Sylhet	31.4	(27.2, 36.0)	31.2	(27.1, 35.6)	1.3	(0.5, 3.1)	0.3	(0.2, 0.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0 N/A

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
[1]Includes any other smokeless products.
N/A: The estimate is '0.0'.

Table 4.18 (contd.): Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who are current users of various smokeless tobacco products, by gender and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Any smokeless tobacco product		Type of smokeless tobacco									
			Betel quid with tobacco		Sada pata		Gul		Khoinee		Others	
	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)
Men	16.2	(14.8, 17.7)	14.3	(13.0, 15.6)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	3.1	(2.4, 4.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A
Age (years)												
15-24	4.0	(2.7, 5.8)	3.8	(2.5, 5.6)	-	N/A	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	-	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A
25-44	14.7	(12.9, 16.8)	13.0	(11.2, 15.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	2.7	(2.0, 3.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A
45-64	27.6	(24.4, 31.0)	23.9	(20.9, 27.1)	0.8	(0.3, 2.2)	6.4	(4.8, 8.7)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	0.0	N/A
65+	33.8	(27.9, 40.4)	30.0	(24.4, 36.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	5.6	(3.2, 9.6)	0.5	(0.1, 2.0)	0.0	N/A
Residence												
Urban	11.7	(9.7, 14.0)	10.4	(8.6, 12.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	2.2	(1.5, 3.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A
Rural	17.8	(16.1, 19.7)	15.7	(14.1, 17.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	3.4	(2.6, 4.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A
Education Level												
No formal education	27.1	(24.2, 30.3)	23.9	(21.0, 27.0)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	5.5	(4.0, 7.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	0.0	N/A
Less than primary	20.0	(17.1, 23.2)	16.6	(13.9, 19.7)	0.5	(0.2, 1.4)	5.0	(3.3, 7.3)	0.2	(0.0, 0.9)	0.0	N/A
Primary	13.1	(9.9, 17.3)	11.7	(8.5, 15.8)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	1.8	(0.9, 3.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A
Less than secondary	12.6	(10.2, 15.4)	11.8	(9.4, 14.6)	0.5	(0.1, 2.4)	2.0	(1.2, 3.3)	-	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A
Secondary and above	6.8	(5.1, 8.9)	6.1	(4.6, 8.0)	-	N/A	0.9	(0.4, 2.0)	-	N/A	0.0	N/A
Wealth Index												
Lowest	24.8	(21.7, 28.1)	21.3	(18.5, 24.5)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)	4.9	(3.2, 7.5)	0.2	(0.0, 1.0)	0.0	N/A
Low	16.3	(13.8, 19.2)	14.2	(11.8, 17.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	3.3	(2.3, 4.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	N/A
Middle	18.7	(15.6, 22.1)	16.3	(13.5, 19.5)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	4.0	(2.7, 6.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A
High	14.4	(12.0, 17.2)	12.9	(10.8, 15.5)	-	N/A	2.8	(1.6, 4.4)	-	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A
Highest	7.8	(5.9, 10.3)	7.4	(5.5, 9.8)	0.4	(0.1, 2.9)	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	0.0	N/A
Division												
Barishal	23.3	(18.9, 28.4)	23.2	(18.7, 28.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	-	N/A	0.0	N/A
Chattogram	12.1	(9.1, 15.9)	12.1	(9.1, 15.9)	0.3	(0.0, 1.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	-	N/A	0.0	N/A
Dhaka	11.7	(9.1, 15.0)	10.4	(8.1, 13.3)	-	N/A	2.7	(1.5, 5.0)	-	N/A	0.0	N/A
Khulna	21.5	(18.1, 25.4)	18.8	(15.4, 22.9)	0.3	(0.1, 1.2)	3.9	(2.3, 8.5)	-	N/A	0.0	N/A
Mymensingh	20.1	(16.0, 25.0)	19.4	(15.2, 24.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.8	(0.2, 3.5)	0.0	N/A
Rajshahi	13.6	(10.0, 18.2)	11.1	(8.3, 14.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	3.7	(2.1, 6.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.0	N/A
Rangpur	24.3	(20.5, 28.6)	16.4	(12.9, 20.5)	1.1	(0.2, 6.0)	13.0	(9.3, 17.8)	0.4	(0.1, 1.5)	0.0	N/A
Sylhet	20.1	(15.4, 25.7)	19.5	(15.0, 25.0)	1.0	(0.2, 4.5)	0.2	(0.0, 0.9)	-	N/A	0.0	N/A

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
[1]Includes any other smokeless products.
N/A: The estimate is '0.0'.

Table 4.18 (contd.): Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who are current users of various smokeless tobacco products, by gender and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Any smokeless tobacco product	Type of smokeless tobacco				
		Betel quid with tobacco	Sada pata	Gul	Kholnee	Others[1]
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Women	24.8 (23.0, 26.6)	23.0 (21.3, 24.8)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	4.1 (3.4, 5.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)
Age (years)						
15-24	4.0 (3.1, 5.2)	3.8 (2.8, 5.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
25-44	22.0 (19.9, 24.2)	20.3 (18.3, 22.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	3.7 (2.9, 4.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)
45-64	50.2 (46.3, 54.2)	47.1 (43.1, 51.2)	2.9 (1.6, 5.4)	8.5 (6.7, 10.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)
65+	62.1 (55.0, 68.7)	56.6 (49.2, 63.8)	4.0 (1.9, 8.2)	9.7 (5.5, 16.6)	0.0 N/A	0.6 (0.1, 3.9)
Residence						
Urban	18.4 (16.2, 20.8)	17.4 (15.2, 19.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	2.9 (2.2, 3.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)
Rural	26.8 (24.5, 29.1)	24.7 (22.5, 27.0)	1.3 (0.7, 2.2)	4.5 (3.6, 5.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)
Education Level						
No formal education	49.9 (46.4, 53.3)	46.2 (42.8, 49.7)	2.8 (1.5, 5.1)	8.6 (6.8, 10.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.4 (0.1, 2.6)
Less than primary	28.6 (24.9, 32.7)	25.3 (21.9, 29.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	5.4 (3.8, 7.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Primary	19.3 (16.0, 23.2)	18.9 (15.6, 22.7)	0.6 (0.2, 2.1)	3.1 (2.0, 4.9)	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)
Less than secondary	9.3 (7.7, 11.3)	8.8 (7.2, 10.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 N/A
Secondary and above	5.1 (3.5, 7.3)	4.9 (3.4, 7.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Wealth Index						
Lowest	35.9 (32.5, 39.4)	32.2 (29.0, 35.6)	2.4 (1.5, 3.8)	8.0 (6.3, 10.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)
Low	26.0 (22.9, 29.3)	23.8 (20.8, 27.0)	0.8 (0.2, 3.0)	4.9 (3.6, 6.7)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)
Middle	26.0 (22.7, 29.6)	25.1 (21.8, 28.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	3.6 (2.5, 5.2)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)
High	19.2 (16.4, 22.5)	18.2 (15.4, 21.3)	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	1.9 (1.1, 3.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)
Highest	15.8 (12.6, 19.5)	14.6 (11.6, 18.3)	0.7 (0.2, 2.9)	1.9 (1.0, 3.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Division						
Barishal	36.7 (32.0, 41.7)	36.4 (31.7, 41.3)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.5 (0.1, 2.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Chattogram	19.9 (16.0, 24.5)	19.8 (15.9, 24.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)
Dhaka	22.4 (18.2, 27.1)	21.3 (17.2, 26.1)	0.9 (0.4, 2.1)	3.7 (2.2, 6.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.4 (0.1, 3.1)
Khulna	22.8 (18.5, 27.8)	15.8 (12.0, 20.7)	0.3 (0.0, 1.8)	10.7 (7.8, 14.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Mymensingh	37.4 (33.2, 41.7)	33.8 (29.8, 37.9)	1.0 (0.4, 2.2)	9.0 (5.9, 13.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)
Rajshahi	16.8 (12.5, 22.2)	14.7 (10.9, 19.4)	4.0 (1.6, 9.5)	3.7 (2.3, 5.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Rangpur	25.6 (21.2, 30.5)	23.8 (19.6, 28.5)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	6.7 (4.9, 9.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Sylhet	41.9 (36.8, 47.3)	41.9 (36.7, 47.3)	1.5 (0.5, 4.8)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
1 Includes any other smokeless products.

Table 4.19: Number of adults aged 15 and above who are current users of various smokeless tobacco products, by gender and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Any smokeless tobacco product	Type of smokeless tobacco				
		Betel quid with tobacco	Sada pata	Gul	Khoinee	Others[1]
		Number in thousands				
Overall	22,047.0	20,048.5	713.9	3,884.0	85.7	78.0
Age(years)						
15-24	1,203.5	1,134.0	8.4	151.4	1.9	-
25-44	8,756.3	7,941.4	155.3	1,528.3	28.3	33.9
45-64	8,399.7	7,649.6	398.6	1,617.0	35.7	21.4
65+	3,687.5	3,323.5	151.6	587.4	19.8	22.7
Residence						
Urban	4,007.1	3,703.9	39.5	682.1	33.6	5.3
Rural	18,039.9	16,344.6	674.4	3,202.0	52.1	72.6
Education Level						
No formal education	11,795.7	10,768.5	510.5	2,151.7	34.9	63.2
Less than primary	4,209.4	3,628.0	85.1	903.3	17.0	-
Primary	2,112.7	1,989.7	46.9	317.6	19.6	14.8
Less than secondary	2,524.8	2,368.8	69.2	350.9	14.2	-
Secondary and above	1,404.5	1,293.5	2.2	160.6	-	-
Wealth index						
Lowest	5,912.2	5,231.8	299.4	1,271.7	25.3	30.7
Low	4,779.6	4,299.8	107.0	927.0	13.5	10.9
Middle	5,250.6	4,860.4	70.3	900.9	16.1	21.8
High	3,838.3	3,540.9	127.9	523.9	18.0	14.8
Highest	2,266.3	2,115.6	109.2	260.7	12.8	-
Division						
Barishal	1,702.8	1,688.4	8.5	20.9	-	-
Chattogram	3,298.6	3,295.4	38.5	34.0	14.8	14.8
Dhaka	4,891.7	4,548.6	131.4	931.1	9.5	62.1
Khulna	2,603.7	2,029.6	34.5	870.7	-	-
Mymensingh	2,326.0	2,146.7	45.1	386.3	30.6	1.1
Rajshahi	2,145.1	1,818.2	292.0	520.2	6.9	-
Rangpur	2,826.9	2,289.6	70.8	1,097.9	23.0	-
Sylhet	2,252.3	2,232.0	93.1	23.1	0.9	-
Men	8,418.0	7,417.0	154.8	1,616.8	60.5	-
Women	13,629.0	12,631.5	559.1	2,267.3	25.2	78.0

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use. 1 Includes any other smokeless products.

Table 4.20: Percent distribution of adults aged 15 and above by frequency of smokeless tobacco use, according to gender and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Frequency of Smokeless Tobacco Use			Total
	Daily	Occasional[1]	Non-smokeless tobacco user	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	18.7 (17.5, 19.9)	1.90 (1.6, 2.3)	79.4 (78.1, 80.6)	100
Age(years)				
15-24	2.9 (2.2, 3.8)	1.10 (0.7, 1.6)	96.0 (94.9, 96.9)	100
25-44	16.2 (14.8, 17.8)	2.30 (1.8, 3.0)	81.5 (79.8, 83.0)	100
45-64	36 (33.4, 38.8)	2.30 (1.7, 3.2)	61.6 (58.9, 64.3)	100
65+	45.6 (40.6, 50.6)	1.60 (0.7, 3.5)	52.9 (47.7, 57.9)	100
Residence				
Urban	13.5 (12.0, 15.2)	1.40 (1.0, 2.0)	85.1 (83.2, 86.8)	100
Rural	20.4 (19.0, 22.0)	2.10 (1.7, 2.6)	77.5 (75.9, 79.0)	100
Education Level				
No formal education	37.3 (34.8, 40.0)	2.30 (1.8, 3.1)	60.3 (57.7, 62.9)	100
Less than primary	21.8 (19.5, 24.2)	2.40 (1.7, 3.4)	75.8 (73.3, 78.2)	100
Primary	14.1 (12.0, 16.6)	2.10 (1.2, 3.5)	83.8 (81.0, 86.2)	100
Less than secondary	9.1 (7.8, 10.5)	1.60 (1.1, 2.4)	89.3 (87.7, 90.7)	100
Secondary and above	4.8 (3.7, 6.1)	1.30 (0.8, 2.1)	94.0 (92.5, 95.2)	100
Wealth index				
Lowest	27.8 (25.4, 30.2)	3.20 (2.4, 4.3)	69.0 (66.6, 71.4)	100
Low	20.3 (18.3, 22.4)	1.30 (0.9, 1.9)	78.4 (76.2, 80.5)	100
Middle	20.7 (18.5, 23.0)	1.70 (1.1, 2.5)	77.7 (75.2, 79.9)	100
High	14.8 (13.0, 16.9)	1.90 (1.2, 2.8)	83.3 (81.0, 85.3)	100
Highest	10.1 (8.3, 12.2)	1.70 (1.1, 2.6)	88.2 (85.9, 90.2)	100
Division				
Barishal	28.2 (25.1, 31.5)	2.20 (1.4, 3.4)	69.6 (66.1, 72.9)	100
Chattogram	14.8 (12.2, 17.8)	1.50 (0.9, 2.5)	83.7 (80.8, 86.3)	100
Dhaka	15.4 (12.9, 18.4)	1.50 (0.9, 2.5)	83.0 (79.8, 85.8)	100
Khulna	19.5 (16.3, 23.2)	2.60 (1.8, 3.9)	77.8 (74.2, 81.1)	100
Mymensingh	26.3 (23.7, 29.1)	2.80 (2.0, 4.1)	70.9 (67.7, 73.9)	100
Rajshahi	13.1 (10.6, 16.2)	2.10 (1.4, 3.1)	84.8 (81.6, 87.5)	100
Rangpur	23 (20.1, 26.1)	2.00 (1.2, 3.2)	75.0 (71.7, 78.1)	100
Sylhet	29.6 (25.6, 33.8)	1.90 (1.1, 3.2)	68.6 (64.0, 72.8)	100
Men	14 (12.7, 15.3)	2.20 (1.8, 2.8)	83.8 (82.3, 85.2)	100
Women	23.2 (21.4, 25.0)	1.60 (1.3, 2.1)	75.2 (73.4, 77.0)	100

[1] Occasional refers to less than daily use.

Table 4.21: Percent distribution of daily smokeless tobacco users aged 15 and above by number of times smokeless tobaccoused per day and average number of times smokeless tobacco used per day, according to gender and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Average number times smokeless products used per day[1] Mean (95% CI)	Number of times smokeless tobacco used on average per day[1] Percentage (95% CI)					
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	Total
Overall	8.1 (7.6, 8.7)	34.2 (31.8, 36.9)	38.6 (35.8, 41.5)	16.8 (14.8, 18.8)	6.8 (5.4, 8.4)	3.8 (2.8, 5.2)	100
Age(years)							
15-24	5.8 (4.9, 6.6)	47.0 (34.0, 60.4)	38.7 (26.7, 52.2)	9.9 (5.3, 17.5)	4.5 (1.8, 10.6)	0.0 N/A	100
25-44	8.2 (7.5, 9.0)	36.5 (32.3, 40.9)	37.3 (33.5, 41.2)	15.7 (12.5, 19.5)	5.8 (4.2, 8.1)	4.8 (3.3, 6.9)	100
45-64	8.6 (7.7, 9.4)	30.1 (26.3, 34.2)	41.4 (37.1, 45.8)	16.4 (13.5, 19.7)	8.3 (6.1, 11.3)	3.8 (2.5, 5.8)	100
65+	7.6 (6.8, 8.5)	35.1 (28.7, 42.1)	35.3 (28.9, 42.3)	20.7 (15.4, 27.3)	6.0 (3.8, 9.3)	2.8 (1.4, 5.8)	100
Residence							
Urban	8.6 (7.9, 9.4)	31.4 (26.7, 36.5)	37.2 (32.4, 42.3)	17.4 (13.2, 22.6)	9.2 (6.7, 12.4)	4.8 (3.0, 7.5)	100
Rural	8.0 (7.4, 8.7)	34.8 (31.8, 37.9)	38.9 (35.7, 42.2)	16.4 (14.2, 18.8)	6.3 (4.7, 8.2)	3.6 (2.5, 5.2)	100
Education Level							
No formal education	8.4 (7.7, 9.1)	32.5 (29.0, 36.2)	38.6 (35.0, 42.4)	18.1 (15.5, 21.0)	6.1 (4.8, 8.1)	4.6 (3.2, 6.8)	100
Less than primary	7.8 (6.9, 8.7)	33.0 (27.6, 38.8)	43.2 (37.0, 49.6)	12.3 (8.9, 16.7)	8.5 (5.4, 13.0)	3.1 (1.7, 5.3)	100
Primary	7.9 (6.9, 8.9)	35.8 (28.8, 43.4)	37.5 (30.7, 44.8)	15.3 (10.2, 22.4)	9.2 (5.0, 16.2)	2.3 (1.2, 4.2)	100
Less than secondary	7.6 (6.4, 8.9)	38.2 (31.3, 45.5)	36.4 (29.5, 43.8)	17.3 (12.4, 23.7)	5.2 (3.1, 8.6)	2.9 (1.4, 6.1)	100
Secondary and above	8.0 (4.8, 11.3)	44.7 (33.4, 56.6)	28.8 (20.4, 38.9)	16.7 (9.1, 28.6)	6.9 (3.6, 12.9)	3.0 (0.7, 11.1)	100
Wealth index							
Lowest	7.9 (7.2, 8.6)	33.7 (29.6, 38.2)	40.9 (36.4, 45.6)	15.0 (11.9, 18.7)	6.7 (4.2, 10.5)	3.7 (2.2, 6.0)	100
Low	8.2 (7.3, 9.2)	33.2 (28.3, 38.5)	38.8 (33.4, 44.6)	17.1 (13.6, 21.3)	6.2 (4.0, 9.3)	4.7 (2.6, 8.4)	100
Middle	8.3 (7.0, 9.6)	36.0 (31.1, 41.2)	38.8 (33.9, 44.0)	15.6 (11.8, 20.2)	5.1 (3.4, 7.5)	4.5 (2.6, 7.9)	100
High	8.3 (7.3, 9.4)	35.3 (28.1, 43.2)	30.8 (24.7, 37.7)	20.4 (14.4, 28.1)	10.8 (6.8, 17.3)	2.7 (1.5, 4.9)	100
Highest	8.0 (6.6, 9.4)	31.2 (24.0, 39.4)	44.9 (36.7, 53.4)	15.6 (10.1, 23.2)	5.7 (3.1, 10.3)	2.6 (1.1, 6.1)	100
Division							
Barishal	12.7 (9.5, 15.8)	25.1 (18.6, 33.0)	34.2 (28.1, 40.8)	14.5 (11.5, 18.1)	12.5 (8.8, 17.5)	13.7 (8.1, 22.4)	100
Chattogram	8.6 (6.8, 10.3)	22.7 (16.4, 30.4)	51.4 (42.9, 59.8)	15.5 (9.8, 23.7)	6.6 (3.5, 11.9)	3.9 (1.9, 7.8)	100
Dhaka	7.7 (6.8, 8.8)	35.6 (28.8, 43.1)	35.2 (28.8, 42.1)	19.5 (14.4, 25.9)	7.8 (4.0, 14.0)	2.0 (0.9, 4.7)	100
Khulna	6.6 (5.9, 7.3)	39.0 (31.9, 46.7)	38.2 (30.8, 46.3)	16.8 (12.6, 22.0)	4.9 (3.1, 7.7)	1.0 (0.2, 4.8)	100
Mymensingh	7.0 (6.4, 7.5)	33.5 (27.4, 40.2)	42.9 (36.4, 49.7)	18.3 (11.3, 23.0)	5.7 (3.5, 8.9)	1.5 (0.6, 4.0)	100
Rajshahi	9.7 (6.8, 12.6)	37.7 (29.2, 47.1)	32.2 (22.7, 43.4)	15.8 (10.8, 22.6)	6.0 (2.6, 13.1)	8.3 (3.6, 18.2)	100
Rangpur	7.6 (6.6, 8.6)	40.7 (34.0, 47.9)	35.9 (29.2, 43.2)	12.6 (8.8, 17.9)	6.7 (4.2, 10.4)	4.0 (2.4, 6.6)	100
Sylhet	7.2 (6.6, 7.8)	38.5 (33.1, 44.1)	38.1 (30.8, 41.7)	19.1 (14.9, 24.1)	5.0 (3.1, 7.9)	1.4 (0.6, 3.1)	100
Men	7.4 (6.7, 8.2)	38.3 (34.1, 42.6)	36.5 (32.1, 41.1)	16.8 (13.8, 20.2)	5.9 (4.1, 8.3)	2.6 (1.6, 4.1)	100
Women	8.6 (7.8, 9.3)	31.8 (28.5, 35.3)	39.8 (36.4, 43.3)	16.5 (14.0, 19.3)	7.3 (5.7, 9.4)	4.6 (3.1, 6.6)	100

[1] Among daily smokeless tobacco users. Smokeless tobacco includes Betel quid with zarda, zarda only, or zarda with supari, Betel quid with zarda, zarda only, or zarda with supari, Pan Masala with tobacco, Sada pata chewing, Gul, Kholnee, or other.

N/A: The estimate is '0.0'

Table 4.22A: Percentage distribution of time since quitting among former daily smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic Characteristics	Time since quitting smoking (years)[1]										Total
	<1		1 or more		1 to <5		5 to <10		≥10		
	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	
Overall	9.3	(6.5, 13.0)	90.7	(87.0, 93.5)	23.7	(19.0, 29.1)	17.5	(14.2, 21.4)	49.5	(43.9, 55.1)	100
Gender											
Men	9.4	(6.5, 13.4)	90.6	(86.6, 93.5)	25.4	(20.4, 31.2)	17.8	(14.4, 21.8)	47.4	(41.7, 53.2)	100
Women	7.9	(1.9, 27.8)	92.1	(72.2, 98.1)	6.0	(1.9, 17.1)	14.4	(4.5, 37.5)	71.8	(51.3, 86.0)	100
Age(years)											
20-24	-		-		-		-		-		100
25-34	26.9	(16.3, 40.9)	73.1	(59.1, 83.7)	30.3	(20.8, 41.9)	27.7	(18.6, 39.2)	15.1	(8.8, 24.8)	100
45-64	6.5	(3.6, 11.5)	93.5	(88.5, 96.4)	28.6	(21.0, 37.8)	17.1	(12.1, 23.6)	47.8	(38.7, 57.0)	100
65+	3.1	(1.5, 6.4)	96.9	(93.6, 98.5)	11.0	(6.6, 17.8)	14.1	(8.8, 21.7)	71.9	(63.6, 78.9)	100
Residence											
Urban	11.7	(6.6, 19.8)	88.3	(80.2, 93.4)	21.5	(15.9, 28.3)	21.7	(14.8, 30.8)	45.1	(36.6, 53.9)	100
Rural	8.6	(5.6, 13.1)	91.4	(86.9, 94.4)	24.3	(18.7, 31.0)	16.4	(12.7, 20.8)	50.7	(44.0, 57.4)	100
Education Level											
No formal education	6.4	(3.5, 11.2)	93.6	(88.8, 96.5)	21.0	(15.6, 27.7)	14.9	(10.3, 21.1)	57.7	(50.1, 65.0)	100
Less than primary	12.6	(5.0, 28.7)	87.4	(71.3, 95.0)	29.5	(16.4, 47.1)	15.7	(8.5, 27.3)	42.1	(28.9, 56.5)	100
Primary	2.6	(0.8, 7.6)	97.4	(92.4, 99.2)	19.7	(8.5, 39.3)	19.3	(9.7, 34.9)	58.4	(42.0, 73.1)	100
Less than secondary	23.0	(13.2, 37.1)	77.0	(62.9, 86.8)	30.8	(17.9, 47.7)	21.8	(12.8, 34.5)	24.3	(14.7, 37.4)	100
Secondary and above	7.0	(3.3, 14.3)	93.0	(85.7, 96.7)	22.5	(12.8, 36.5)	24.9	(14.2, 39.9)	45.6	(30.9, 61.1)	100
Wealth index											
Lowest	10.3	(6.0, 17.1)	89.7	(82.9, 94.0)	23.3	(15.4, 33.7)	16.2	(10.3, 24.7)	50.2	(39.2, 61.1)	100
Low	13.8	(6.7, 26.4)	86.2	(73.6, 93.3)	22.0	(12.4, 36.0)	13.6	(7.3, 24.0)	50.5	(37.6, 63.3)	100
Middle	5.2	(2.3, 11.2)	94.8	(88.8, 97.7)	21.6	(14.0, 31.8)	19.7	(12.3, 29.9)	53.5	(42.9, 63.9)	100
High	11.3	(4.2, 26.8)	88.7	(73.2, 95.8)	25.4	(14.0, 41.6)	18.3	(10.8, 29.3)	45.0	(31.8, 59.0)	100
Highest	6.9	(3.1, 14.6)	93.1	(85.4, 96.9)	27.5	(16.4, 42.2)	19.3	(11.0, 31.5)	46.4	(33.5, 59.8)	100
Division											
Barishal	15.6	(7.6, 29.4)	84.4	(70.6, 92.4)	21.6	(11.0, 37.8)	9.6	(4.7, 18.4)	53.3	(35.9, 69.9)	100
Chattogram	-		-		-		-		-		100
Dhaka	9.2	(3.8, 20.6)	90.8	(79.4, 96.2)	29.8	(19.4, 42.7)	17.1	(10.7, 26.2)	43.9	(32.2, 56.3)	100
Khulna	6.4	(3.0, 13.2)	93.6	(86.8, 97.0)	29.1	(17.8, 43.7)	15.6	(9.1, 25.6)	48.9	(36.1, 61.8)	100
Mymensingh	12.3	(5.6, 24.9)	87.7	(75.1, 94.4)	27.2	(17.6, 39.7)	19.2	(11.5, 30.4)	41.2	(29.1, 54.6)	100
Rajshahi	10.1	(4.0, 23.2)	89.9	(76.8, 96.0)	6.4	(3.2, 12.7)	30.5	(20.7, 42.5)	53.0	(40.7, 64.9)	100
Rangpur	6.3	(2.0, 17.6)	93.7	(82.4, 98.0)	22.4	(12.1, 37.6)	9.4	(4.9, 17.4)	62.0	(47.8, 74.3)	100
Sylhet	12.5	(5.8, 25.0)	87.5	(75.0, 94.2)	20.7	(11.5, 34.4)	20.6	(10.0, 37.7)	46.2	(29.9, 63.3)	100

[1]Among former daily smokers (current non-smokers).
- indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.22B: Percent distribution of former daily smokeless tobacco users aged 15 and above by time since quitting, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Time since quitting smokeless tobacco (years)					Total
	<1	1 or more	1 to <5	5 to <10	≥10	
			Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	26.0 (18.4, 35.5)	74.0 (64.5, 81.6)	38.3 (29.7, 47.7)	14.1 (9.4, 20.6)	21.5 (15.5, 29.2)	100
Gender						
Men	23.3 (13.2, 37.6)	76.7 (62.4, 86.8)	33.9 (23.0, 47.0)	8.7 (5.0, 14.6)	34.1 (24.2, 45.6)	100
Women	28.9 (18.6, 42.0)	71.1 (58.0, 81.4)	42.9 (30.5, 56.2)	19.8 (11.7, 31.5)	8.4 (4.0, 16.9)	100
Age(years)						
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	100
25-44	21.0 (11.6, 34.8)	79.0 (65.2, 88.4)	51.4 (33.6, 69.0)	16.1 (7.4, 31.5)	11.5 (4.1, 28.3)	100
45-64	30.8 (19.1, 45.7)	69.2 (54.3, 80.9)	30.6 (20.0, 43.6)	15.7 (8.4, 27.2)	23.0 (14.5, 34.4)	100
65+	17.8 (8.6, 33.3)	82.2 (66.7, 91.4)	34.8 (20.7, 52.3)	13.0 (5.9, 26.3)	34.4 (20.5, 51.5)	100
Residence						
Urban	29.6 (17.3, 45.8)	70.4 (54.2, 82.7)	27.3 (16.9, 40.9)	13.5 (7.5, 23.0)	29.6 (17.2, 46.0)	100
Rural	24.9 (16.0, 36.6)	75.1 (63.4, 84.0)	41.7 (31.1, 53.2)	14.4 (8.7, 22.7)	19.0 (12.5, 27.8)	100
Education Level						
No formal education	26.7 (16.8, 39.7)	73.3 (60.3, 83.2)	36.2 (25.0, 48.0)	17.3 (10.0, 28.3)	19.8 (11.9, 31.1)	100
Less than primary	32.7 (13.1, 60.9)	67.3 (39.1, 86.9)	41.3 (20.6, 65.5)	8.5 (2.9, 22.5)	17.6 (6.3, 40.3)	100
Primary	16.9 (6.4, 37.6)	83.1 (62.4, 93.6)	39.5 (20.0, 62.9)	19.1 (7.1, 42.1)	24.5 (10.8, 46.6)	100
Less than secondary	19.6 (6.8, 45.2)	80.4 (54.8, 93.2)	41.6 (19.8, 67.2)	5.7 (1.9, 15.9)	33.0 (15.0, 58.0)	100
Secondary and above	28.2 (8.7, 61.7)	71.8 (38.3, 91.3)	38.0 (10.5, 76.1)	11.8 (4.2, 28.1)	22.0 (7.8, 48.3)	100
Wealth Index						
Lowest	21.9 (11.9, 36.8)	78.1 (63.2, 88.1)	45.2 (28.9, 61.5)	10.3 (4.0, 24.1)	22.6 (11.9, 38.6)	100
Low	29.7 (15.3, 49.5)	70.3 (50.5, 84.7)	38.3 (21.8, 58.0)	12.6 (5.3, 26.9)	19.5 (9.7, 36.3)	100
Middle	44.6 (20.3, 71.8)	55.4 (28.2, 79.7)	25.7 (10.6, 50.2)	22.0 (7.5, 49.6)	7.6 (2.7, 20.0)	100
High	27.1 (12.3, 49.7)	72.9 (50.3, 87.7)	46.8 (25.8, 69.1)	16.5 (6.8, 34.9)	9.6 (3.7, 22.8)	100
Highest	11.2 (3.7, 29.1)	88.8 (70.9, 96.3)	34.8 (18.1, 56.4)	12.7 (5.4, 27.3)	41.3 (23.0, 62.3)	100
Division						
Barishal	28.1 (9.9, 58.2)	71.9 (41.8, 90.1)	36.3 (20.4, 56.0)	34.7 (15.5, 60.5)	1.0 (0.1, 7.0)	100
Chattogram	-	-	-	-	-	100
Dhaka	-	-	-	-	-	100
Khulna	20.3 (4.8, 56.2)	79.7 (43.8, 95.2)	28.6 (12.1, 53.7)	6.6 (2.0, 19.6)	44.5 (20.8, 71.0)	100
Mymensingh	23.6 (12.6, 39.9)	76.4 (60.1, 87.4)	39.2 (21.4, 60.5)	26.1 (12.0, 47.9)	11.0 (4.3, 25.6)	100
Rajshahi	17.2 (6.5, 38.4)	82.8 (61.6, 93.5)	51.7 (31.6, 71.2)	6.0 (2.4, 14.4)	25.1 (11.3, 46.9)	100
Rangpur	23.9 (9.2, 49.2)	76.1 (50.8, 90.8)	34.1 (18.2, 54.5)	12.0 (4.6, 27.8)	30.1 (17.0, 47.6)	100
Sylhet	31.2 (13.3, 57.2)	68.8 (42.8, 86.7)	24.7 (10.5, 47.7)	9.4 (3.0, 25.6)	34.7 (13.3, 64.9)	100

¹Among former daily smokeless tobacco users (current non-smokeless tobacco users).
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 4.23: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who have heard of and used electronic cigarettes, by selected background characteristics- GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes[2]		Ever used an electronic cigarette[2]		Status of electronic cigarette use					
					Current use[2,3]		Daily user[2,3]		Occasional user[2,3]	
		(5.5, 7.4)		(0.3, 0.6)	*Percentage (95% CI)[1]*	(0.1, 0.4)		(0.0, 0.0)		(0.1, 0.4)
Overall	6.4	(5.5, 7.4)	0.4	(0.3, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Gender										
Men	10.7	(9.1, 12.5)	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)
Women	2.3	(1.7, 3.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)
Age(years)										
15-24	8.6	(7.0, 10.6)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)
25-44	7.6	(6.4, 9.0)	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)
45-64	2.7	(1.8, 3.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
65+	1.0	(0.4, 2.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Residence										
Urban	13.3	(10.9, 16.1)	1.4	(0.9, 2.2)	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)
Rural	4.1	(3.4, 4.9)	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
Education Level										
No formal education	2.1	(1.4, 3.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
Less than primary	3.1	(2.3, 4.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)
Primary	4.2	(2.9, 5.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Less than secondary	4.7	(3.6, 6.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)
Secondary and above	17.3	(14.3, 20.7)	1.3	(0.8, 2.1)	0.8	(0.4, 1.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)
Wealth index										
Lowest	1.7	(1.2, 2.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A
Low	3.6	(2.6, 5.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)
Middle	4.1	(3.1, 5.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
High	7.6	(5.7, 10.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)
Highest	15.6	(12.6, 19.3)	1.5	(0.9, 2.4)	0.9	(0.5, 1.8)	0.0	N/A	0.9	(0.5, 1.8)
Division										
Barishal	4.6	(3.3, 6.2)	0.4	(0.1, 1.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
Chattogram	7.2	(5.5, 9.4)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Dhaka	10.1	(7.7, 13.2)	0.7	(0.4, 1.5)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)
Khulna	4.2	(2.9, 6.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
Mymensingh	7.0	(5.5, 8.8)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)
Rajshahi	3.0	(1.9, 4.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
Rangpur	2.0	(1.2, 3.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
Sylhet	6.9	(5.2, 9.1)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

Table 5.1A: Percentage of smokers ≥15 years old who made a quit attempt and received health care provider assistance in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior							
	Made quit attempt[1]		Visited a HCP[1,2]		Asked by HCP if a smoker[2,3]		Advised to quit by HCP[2,3]	
	Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	44.9	(41.4, 48.5)	33.2	(30.4, 36.1)	69.2	(64.9, 73.2)	65.8	(61.2, 70.0)
Gender								
Male	45.4	(41.8, 49.0)	32.4	(29.6, 35.3)	69.3	(64.7, 73.4)	65.8	(61.0, 70.2)
Female	24.5	(12.3, 42.7)	68.9	(52.0, 82.0)	68.2	(44.3, 85.2)	66.0	(43.2, 83.1)
Age(years)								
15-24	42.7	(32.6, 53.4)	24.7	(17.8, 33.3)	31.2	(18.2, 47.9)	25.2	(14.4, 40.4)
25-44	40.8	(36.2, 45.5)	29.1	(25.5, 33.0)	68.6	(62.7, 73.9)	64.5	(58.4, 70.1)
45-64	50.7	(45.4, 56.1)	37.9	(32.9, 43.1)	73.4	(65.8, 79.8)	70.8	(63.1, 77.4)
65+	53.0	(42.3, 63.5)	52.3	(41.9, 62.4)	84.3	(72.6, 91.5)	82.4	(70.8, 90.1)
Residence								
Urban	45.5	(38.6, 52.6)	32.0	(27.0, 37.5)	70.5	(63.2, 76.8)	67.7	(59.8, 74.7)
Rural	44.7	(40.6, 48.9)	33.6	(30.3, 37.0)	68.8	(63.5, 73.6)	65.2	(59.7, 70.3)
Education Level								
No formal education	45.0	(40.2, 49.9)	34.2	(29.6, 39.1)	72.9	(65.4, 79.2)	69.2	(61.8, 75.8)
Less than primary	45.1	(38.3, 52.0)	32.6	(26.9, 38.8)	66.0	(56.1, 74.7)	65.6	(55.7, 74.3)
Primary	38.0	(31.2, 45.4)	27.9	(21.8, 34.9)	68.2	(53.0, 80.4)	63.5	(48.5, 76.2)
Less than secondary	48.8	(41.2, 56.5)	33.0	(27.2, 39.3)	61.2	(51.0, 70.5)	57.7	(47.6, 67.2)
Secondary and above	46.0	(36.2, 56.2)	36.6	(27.3, 47.1)	73.6	(61.6, 82.9)	67.4	(52.6, 79.3)
Wealth index								
Lowest	41.4	(36.0, 47.0)	31.5	(26.7, 36.8)	60.5	(50.9, 69.2)	58.7	(49.4, 67.4)
Low	43.2	(37.5, 49.1)	29.2	(24.3, 34.6)	64.7	(54.4, 73.7)	58.7	(48.4, 68.4)
Middle	46.6	(39.9, 53.5)	34.8	(28.7, 41.4)	71.2	(62.2, 78.8)	69.9	(60.6, 77.8)
High	46.2	(39.2, 53.3)	35.4	(29.1, 42.3)	76.4	(65.3, 84.8)	75.8	(64.7, 84.3)
Highest	49.1	(38.2, 60.1)	37.1	(28.4, 46.8)	75.2	(62.2, 84.8)	65.5	(50.8, 77.8)
Division								
Barishal	53.6	(43.7, 63.1)	52.1	(45.6, 58.5)	53.2	(41.9, 64.2)	48.8	(37.6, 60.1)
Chattogram	63.9	(53.6, 73.2)	36.2	(26.5, 47.1)	84.1	(71.9, 91.6)	83.4	(70.7, 91.3)
Dhaka	43.5	(35.0, 52.3)	34.2	(27.9, 41.1)	77.4	(68.0, 84.6)	74.7	(65.1, 82.4)
Khulna	31.2	(24.0, 39.5)	27.9	(22.1, 34.5)	53.0	(39.1, 66.6)	48.9	(35.7, 62.3)
Mymensingh	30.7	(22.8, 39.9)	37.2	(30.4, 44.4)	62.5	(51.1, 72.6)	58.0	(45.9, 69.3)
Rajshahi	43.3	(35.8, 51.2)	17.6	(12.9, 23.6)	73.0	(58.6, 83.7)	70.8	(55.9, 82.3)
Rangpur	49.5	(41.8, 57.2)	41.8	(36.4, 47.4)	57.8	(47.1, 67.9)	49.6	(38.5, 60.7)
Sylhet	43.2	(33.9, 53.0)	30.2	(24.9, 36.2)	66.1	(55.4, 75.3)	64.4	(53.5, 74.0)

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

[2] HCP = health care provider.

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

Table 5.1B: Percentage of smokeless tobacco users ≥15 years old who made a quit attempt and received health care provider assistance in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic Characteristics	Smokeless tobacco cessation and health care seeking behavior							
	Made quit attempt[1]		Visited a HCP[1,2]		Asked by HCP if a smoker[2,3]		Advised to quit by HCP[2,3]	
	Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	31.4	(28.7, 34.2)	53.2	(50.4, 56.0)	61.1	(57.6, 64.5)	57.2	(53.7, 60.6)
Gender								
Male	27.4	(23.4, 31.9)	32.7	(29.0, 36.6)	56.2	(48.8, 63.3)	50.7	(43.1, 58.2)
Female	33.8	(30.3, 37.5)	65.9	(62.6, 69.0)	62.6	(58.6, 66.5)	59.2	(55.2, 63.1)
Age(years)								
15-24	37.1	(27.1, 48.2)	31.1	(23.0, 40.7)	29.7	(14.2, 52.0)	29.1	(13.7, 51.6)
25-44	31.5	(27.8, 35.6)	46.7	(42.9, 50.5)	58.1	(52.8, 63.2)	54.2	(48.9, 59.5)
45-64	31.3	(27.4, 35.4)	57.3	(53.2, 61.3)	64.0	(58.4, 69.2)	58.8	(53.0, 64.5)
65+	29.2	(23.1, 36.2)	66.5	(60.4, 72.0)	65.5	(57.4, 72.8)	63.4	(55.2, 71.0)
Residence								
Urban	36.7	(32.2, 41.5)	55.0	(49.4, 60.4)	63.7	(57.4, 69.6)	59.3	(54.3, 64.0)
Rural	30.2	(27.1, 33.4)	52.8	(49.6, 55.9)	60.5	(56.4, 64.5)	56.7	(52.6, 60.8)
Education Level								
No formal education	30.5	(27.2, 34.0)	56.4	(52.7, 60.0)	64.9	(59.9, 69.5)	60.2	(55.3, 64.9)
Less than primary	31.5	(26.4, 37.0)	50.4	(44.9, 55.8)	57.1	(48.9, 65.0)	54.5	(46.3, 62.5)
Primary	31.3	(24.3, 39.3)	49.0	(41.4, 56.6)	63.6	(54.3, 72.0)	62.5	(53.2, 71.0)
Less than secondary	31.5	(25.5, 38.3)	50.2	(43.5, 56.9)	52.1	(41.9, 62.2)	48.9	(38.7, 59.1)
Secondary and above	38.2	(28.3, 49.2)	46.2	(36.2, 56.7)	49.4	(35.5, 63.4)	43.2	(29.4, 58.1)
Wealth index								
Lowest	29.2	(24.7, 34.2)	45.0	(40.9, 49.2)	55.3	(48.9, 61.6)	51.7	(45.2, 58.2)
Low	32.4	(27.1, 38.3)	57.1	(51.9, 62.1)	65.9	(58.4, 72.6)	61.5	(53.8, 68.6)
Middle	28.7	(23.3, 34.8)	55.1	(49.8, 60.3)	60.4	(53.0, 67.4)	56.6	(49.1, 63.7)
High	32.9	(26.6, 39.8)	52.2	(45.3, 59.0)	64.3	(55.5, 72.3)	60.2	(51.2, 68.6)
Highest	38.2	(30.3, 46.8)	63.1	(55.0, 70.4)	59.5	(49.0, 69.2)	56.3	(45.7, 66.3)
Division								
Barishal	26.6	(21.0, 33.1)	63.3	(56.9, 69.2)	57.7	(51.4, 63.7)	54.3	(47.8, 60.7)
Chattogram	41.3	(33.9, 49.0)	60.0	(50.2, 69.1)	70.9	(61.9, 78.5)	68.7	(59.3, 76.8)
Dhaka	36.1	(28.6, 44.4)	59.1	(51.8, 66.0)	59.1	(49.7, 67.8)	55.9	(47.4, 64.0)
Khulna	25.4	(19.9, 31.9)	47.7	(41.2, 54.3)	51.1	(42.4, 59.8)	43.4	(35.2, 51.9)
Mymensingh	25.3	(20.2, 31.2)	46.3	(39.9, 52.9)	61.3	(51.2, 70.5)	59.6	(50.3, 68.3)
Rajshahi	27.1	(20.3, 35.1)	51.5	(43.2, 59.8)	56.7	(45.6, 67.2)	49.8	(37.8, 61.9)
Rangpur	35.2	(28.1, 43.1)	47.8	(41.7, 53.9)	54.6	(44.8, 64.1)	51.7	(41.3, 61.9)
Sylhet	22.3	(17.3, 28.4)	44.4	(38.2, 50.7)	77.0	(69.1, 83.4)	71.5	(63.2, 78.5)

Note: Estimates in this table are based on current smokeless tobacco users and former smokeless tobacco users who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

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

[2] HCP = health care provider.

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

Table 5.2A: Percentage of smokers1 ≥15 years old who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by cessation methods used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Cessation Method[1]							
	Pharmacotherapy[2]		Counseling/Advice[3]		Attempt to quit without assistance		Other[4]	
	Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)	10.7	(8.7, 13.2)	69.7	(64.1, 74.8)	3.3	(2.4, 4.6)
Gender								
Male	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)	10.2	(8.2, 12.5)	69.8	(64.1, 75.0)	3.4	(2.4, 4.7)
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age(years)								
15-24	0.0	N/A	1.1	(0.3, 3.9)	89.7	(80.9, 94.7)	0.3	(0.0, 2.3)
25-44	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	8.3	(5.5, 12.1)	70.8	(63.6, 77.1)	3.3	(2.0, 5.3)
45-64	0.5	(0.1, 3.3)	16.6	(12.2, 22.3)	64.8	(56.6, 72.3)	4.4	(2.5, 7.5)
65+	0.0	N/A	13.7	(7.1, 24.8)	59.5	(41.5, 75.2)	3.4	(1.3, 8.2)
Residence								
Urban	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	11.6	(7.7, 16.9)	72.9	(65.2, 79.4)	5	(3.0, 8.2)
Rural	0.2	(0.0, 1.4)	10.5	(8.2, 13.3)	68.7	(61.6, 74.9)	2.8	(1.8, 4.3)
Education Level								
No formal education	0.0	N/A	13.3	(9.5, 18.3)	66.5	(58.2, 73.9)	4.4	(2.7, 7.0)
Less than primary	0.8	(0.1, 4.8)	8.5	(5.0, 14.1)	65.8	(54.1, 75.9)	3.7	(1.8, 7.5)
Primary	0.0	N/A	8.2	(4.3, 15.1)	75.9	(63.1, 85.3)	4	(1.4, 11.3)
Less than secondary	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	9.6	(5.9, 15.3)	79.1	(70.0, 86.0)	2.2	(1.0, 4.9)
Secondary and above	0.0	N/A	10.2	(4.5, 21.5)	67.2	(54.4, 77.9)	0.6	(0.2, 2.1)
Wealth index								
Lowest	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	13.9	(9.4, 20.1)	65.6	(55.4, 74.7)	5.6	(3.2, 9.8)
Low	0.8	(0.1, 4.5)	11.8	(7.8, 17.4)	71.2	(61.9, 79.0)	2.8	(1.1, 6.9)
Middle	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	9.8	(6.1, 15.4)	66.9	(56.6, 75.8)	3.8	(2.0, 7.1)
High	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	6.9	(3.9, 11.8)	70.8	(60.5, 79.3)	1.5	(0.5, 4.6)
Highest	0.0	N/A	11.1	(5.4, 21.5)	76.5	(63.6, 85.8)	2.4	(1.0, 5.2)
Division								
Barishal	0.2	(0.0, 1.7)	8.3	(3.9, 16.6)	83.8	(69.3, 92.2)	11.6	(6.7, 19.5)
Chattogram	0.0	N/A	5.4	(2.9, 9.7)	32.9	(20.7, 48.0)	0.8	(0.3, 2.3)
Dhaka	0.0	N/A	9.8	(5.6, 16.5)	84.9	(76.7, 90.5)	2	(0.8, 4.8)
Khulna	0.0	N/A	5.6	(1.9, 15.3)	84.0	(60.7, 94.7)	1.8	(0.6, 5.6)
Mymensingh	2.5	(0.4, 13.1)	10.2	(5.1, 19.5)	65.7	(46.4, 80.9)	6.3	(2.6, 14.5)
Rajshahi	0.0	N/A	10.5	(5.9, 18.0)	70.0	(56.3, 80.9)	6.6	(3.1, 13.4)
Rangpur	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	15.3	(9.5, 23.6)	72.0	(55.7, 84.0)	3	(1.1, 8.2)
Sylhet	0	(0.0, 1.5)	30	(22.3, 39.3)	91	(83.1, 95.5)	3.8	(1.7, 8.2)

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

[2] Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications.

[3] Includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quitline/helpline.

[4] Other includes traditional medicines, switching to smokeless tobacco and other products.

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.2B: Percentage of smokeless tobacco users1 ≥15 years old who attempted to quit smokeless tobacco in the past 12 months, by cessation methods used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Cessation Method[1]			
	Pharmacotherapy[2]	Counseling/Advice[3]	Attempt to quit without assistance	Other[4]
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	0.5 (0.2, 1.5)	22.1 (18.7, 26.0)	64.6 (59.1, 69.8)	5.0 (3.3, 7.3)
Gender				
Male	1.0 (0.2, 3.9)	9.3 (5.8, 14.6)	53.0 (42.9, 62.9)	1.0 (0.1, 2.4)
Female	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	28.6 (23.8, 33.9)	70.4 (64.1, 76.1)	7.0 (4.7, 10.6)
Age(years)				
15-24	0.0 N/A	0.4 (0.1, 3.3)	72.0 (47.2, 88.1)	1.0 (0.1, 6.7)
25-44	0.5 (0.1, 2.2)	23.7 (18.7, 29.5)	69.3 (62.4, 75.4)	6.0 (3.4, 9.8)
45-64	0.8 (0.2, 3.4)	23 (17.2, 30.1)	58.8 (50.2, 66.8)	6.0 (3.2, 11.2)
65+	0.0 N/A	25.2 (16.6, 36.4)	63.9 (49.3, 76.3)	1.0 (0.4, 4.5)
Residence				
Urban	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	29.9 (22.7, 38.2)	70.7 (63.1, 77.4)	6.0 (3.1, 10.8)
Rural	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)	20 (16.2, 24.4)	62.9 (56.1, 69.2)	5.0 (2.8, 7.6)
Education Level				
No formal education	0.4 (0.1, 2.6)	26.6 (21.4, 32.9)	63.3 (55.6, 70.3)	6.0 (3.7, 10.5)
Less than primary	1.0 (0.2, 4.6)	12.6 (7.5, 20.4)	68.7 (58.0, 77.8)	3.0 (1.1, 6.1)
Primary	1.4 (0.2, 9.4)	31.5 (21.4, 43.6)	68.8 (56.7, 78.7)	2.0 (0.7, 8.3)
Less than secondary	0.0 N/A	14.1 (8.8, 22.2)	67.1 (53.6, 78.2)	4.0 (1.9, 9.5)
Secondary and above	0.0 N/A	15 (7.7, 27.2)	54.2 (38.4, 71.0)	5.0 (1.5, 15.9)
Wealth Index				
Lowest	0.8 (0.1, 5.2)	22.5 (16.3, 30.3)	68.6 (59.3, 76.6)	6.0 (3.0, 10.3)
Low	0.6 (0.1, 4.3)	22.4 (15.5, 31.2)	62.8 (53.0, 71.7)	7.0 (2.8, 14.4)
Middle	0.6 (0.1, 4.2)	23.3 (15.8, 33.0)	64.6 (52.2, 75.3)	6.0 (2.3, 12.6)
High	0.3 (0.0, 1.8)	16.4 (9.7, 26.2)	63.8 (53.6, 72.7)	2.0 (0.8, 4.3)
Highest	0.0 N/A	26.9 (16.5, 40.7)	61.0 (47.7, 72.9)	4.0 (1.5, 10.1)
Division				
Barishal	0.0 N/A	18.8 (11.4, 29.4)	80.3 (68.7, 88.3)	6.0 (2.2, 14.2)
Chattogram	0.9 (0.2, 4.3)	15.9 (8.9, 26.6)	49.4 (36.0, 62.9)	4.0 (1.0, 14.7)
Dhaka	0.0 N/A	29.4 (21.0, 39.5)	84.9 (74.9, 91.4)	8.0 (4.0, 16.1)
Khulna	0.0 N/A	18.9 (11.0, 30.6)	72.3 (55.7, 84.4)	1.0 (0.3, 5.9)
Mymensingh	0.0 N/A	22 (13.3, 34.2)	53.4 (39.0, 67.3)	4.0 (1.3, 8.9)
Rajshahi	1.7 (0.2, 10.6)	32.9 (20.7, 48.0)	62.9 (45.9, 76.5)	6.0 (2.3, 14.2)
Rangpur	0.0 N/A	6.7 (3.3, 13.0)	48.1 (33.0, 63.5)	1.0 (0.3, 2.9)
Sylhet	2.6 (0.4, 16.0)	38.8 (29.0, 49.6)	57.8 (48.6, 68.3)	8.0 (3.6, 17.5)

[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.
[3] Includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quitline/helpline.
[4] Other includes traditional medicines and other products.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 5.3A: Percentage distribution of current cigarette smokers ≥15 years old by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic Characteristics	Interest in Quitting Smoking[1]											
	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		Total
	Percentage (95% CI)											
Overall	11.5	(9.1, 14.5)	18.5	(15.9, 21.4)	37.3	(32.6, 42.2)	16.3	(13.7, 19.4)	16.3	(13.0, 20.3)	100
Gender											
Male	11.6	(9.2, 14.6)	18.6	(18.0, 21.5)	37.5	(32.8, 42.4)	16.0	(13.3, 19.0)	16.3	(12.9, 20.3)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Age(years)											
15-24	16.0	(10.0, 24.7)	16.3	(10.1, 25.1)	30.2	(21.9, 40.1)	20.6	(12.3, 32.3)	16.9	(9.1, 29.3)	100
25-44	9.5	(7.0, 12.8)	17.6	(14.6, 21.0)	39.0	(33.1, 45.3)	14.9	(11.8, 18.8)	19.0	(14.3, 24.8)	100
45-64	12.3	(8.5, 17.5)	23.1	(18.2, 28.8)	36.4	(29.5, 44.0)	15.8	(11.9, 20.7)	12.3	(8.4, 17.7)	100
65+	16.2	(7.9, 30.3)	14.7	(8.0, 25.7)	40.3	(25.6, 57.0)	21.0	(10.3, 38.0)	7.7	(3.7, 15.3)	100
Residence											
Urban	12.1	(8.0, 17.9)	16.0	(12.6, 20.3)	34.0	(25.1, 44.2)	11.8	(8.6, 16.0)	26.0	(20.3, 32.6)	100
Rural	11.3	(8.4, 15.0)	19.5	(16.3, 23.2)	38.6	(33.3, 44.3)	18.2	(14.8, 22.2)	12.3	(8.4, 17.7)	100
Education Level											
No formal education	12.3	(8.2, 17.9)	16.3	(12.8, 20.5)	38.1	(31.0, 45.6)	16.9	(12.9, 21.8)	16.5	(12.4, 21.7)	100
Less than primary	9.0	(5.6, 14.1)	20.1	(14.8, 26.7)	38.6	(32.0, 47.8)	18.5	(12.6, 26.3)	12.8	(8.4, 18.8)	100
Primary	11.8	(7.0, 19.2)	18.8	(13.0, 28.4)	34.9	(28.6, 44.3)	21.2	(14.7, 29.6)	13.3	(8.4, 20.3)	100
Less than secondary	12.6	(8.4, 18.4)	20.4	(14.8, 27.5)	32.3	(25.8, 39.7)	17.0	(11.6, 24.1)	17.7	(10.9, 27.4)	100
Secondary and above	11.9	(6.9, 19.8)	18.5	(13.0, 25.6)	40.6	(27.1, 55.6)	7.4	(4.4, 12.2)	21.6	(12.9, 34.0)	100
Wealth index											
Lowest	10.9	(7.0, 16.5)	18.1	(12.8, 25.0)	37.2	(29.8, 45.2)	20.9	(15.7, 27.3)	12.9	(8.8, 18.6)	100
Low	11.7	(7.4, 17.9)	17.1	(12.7, 22.5)	39.7	(32.6, 47.2)	19.3	(13.7, 26.5)	12.2	(8.0, 18.3)	100
Middle	11.0	(6.8, 17.3)	19.2	(14.7, 24.6)	36.9	(30.7, 43.7)	17.6	(12.6, 24.1)	15.3	(9.8, 22.9)	100
High	10.1	(6.6, 15.3)	23.6	(17.8, 30.5)	31.9	(24.3, 40.6)	12.8	(8.5, 18.9)	21.6	(14.2, 31.3)	100
Highest	14.7	(8.9, 23.1)	13.1	(8.5, 19.6)	41.9	(29.3, 55.6)	10.5	(6.2, 17.2)	19.8	(13.3, 28.5)	100
Division											
Barishal	7.1	(3.3, 14.7)	31.9	(21.0, 45.1)	42.2	(30.6, 54.7)	18.8	(11.3, 29.7)	0.0	N/A	100
Chattogram	3.6	(1.1, 10.7)	13.2	(7.7, 21.8)	66.8	(56.0, 76.0)	16.0	(9.8, 24.9)	0.4	(0.1, 1.5)	100
Dhaka	16.2	(10.4, 24.4)	9.2	(6.0, 13.8)	30.5	(19.9, 43.6)	15.3	(10.0, 22.6)	28.9	(20.2, 39.4)	100
Khulna	5.3	(2.4, 11.5)	30.6	(22.4, 40.1)	42.5	(33.1, 52.6)	16.9	(11.7, 23.8)	4.6	(1.2, 16.7)	100
Mymensingh	11.8	(6.4, 20.7)	25.8	(18.0, 35.5)	25.5	(16.7, 36.9)	20.4	(12.3, 31.7)	16.5	(9.5, 27.2)	100
Rajshahi	7.2	(3.4, 14.9)	18.3	(12.9, 25.4)	14.3	(9.5, 21.0)	18.8	(12.0, 28.1)	41.4	(31.1, 52.5)	100
Rangpur	15.1	(8.9, 24.4)	29.8	(20.0, 41.8)	39.5	(27.0, 53.7)	14.1	(8.8, 21.8)	1.5	(0.4, 6.0)	100
Sylhet	23.3	(15.2, 34.0)	23.3	(14.6, 35.2)	33.2	(25.0, 42.6)	14.3	(10.0, 20.0)	5.8	(3.0, 11.0)	100

[1]Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0"
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 5.3B: Percentage distribution of current bidi smokers ≥15 years old by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

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	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	10.8 (7.3, 15.6)	19.3 (15.5, 23.8)	31.8 (26.7, 37.3)	25.0 (21.2, 29.4)	13.1 (9.8, 17.7)	100.0
Gender						
Male	11.3 (7.6, 16.4)	20.5 (16.5, 25.2)	31.6 (26.5, 37.2)	23.6 (19.6, 28.1)	13.0 (8.4, 17.7)	100.0
Female	3.0 (0.6, 14.3)	N/A	33.7 (16.8, 56.2)	48.9 (28.5, 69.6)	14.5 (4.5, 37.6)	100.0
Age(years)						
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
25-44	7.3 (4.0, 12.9)	18.2 (14.3, 25.2)	32.7 (25.7, 40.6)	24.8 (19.0, 31.6)	16.0 (10.7, 23.3)	100.0
45-64	13.6 (8.9, 20.3)	18.6 (13.5, 25.0)	30.5 (24.0, 37.9)	24.1 (18.6, 30.6)	13.2 (8.7, 19.5)	100.0
65+	11.3 (4.1, 27.3)	23.3 (12.7, 38.7)	34.1 (22.4, 48.1)	23.6 (14.3, 38.4)	7.7 (3.5, 16.1)	100.0
Residence						
Urban	12.6 (4.9, 28.7)	17.6 (9.8, 30.0)	34.0 (22.3, 48.1)	19.0 (11.7, 29.4)	16.8 (10.0, 26.8)	100.0
Rural	10.7 (7.1, 15.8)	18.4 (15.4, 24.2)	31.6 (26.3, 37.4)	25.5 (21.4, 30.2)	12.8 (9.1, 17.7)	100.0
Education Level						
No formal education	12.1 (7.9, 17.8)	15.2 (11.2, 20.3)	32.5 (26.3, 39.5)	23.7 (18.9, 29.4)	16.4 (11.9, 22.3)	100.0
Less than primary	9.7 (4.3, 20.4)	26.1 (17.8, 38.5)	31.1 (22.5, 41.3)	24.9 (16.7, 35.4)	8.2 (4.3, 14.9)	100.0
Primary	4.6 (0.9, 19.8)	24.9 (13.6, 41.1)	30.7 (17.5, 48.0)	29.5 (18.0, 44.3)	10.4 (4.7, 21.3)	100.0
Less than secondary	6.3 (2.6, 14.7)	20.4 (11.7, 33.0)	32.3 (21.8, 45.0)	29.8 (17.6, 45.7)	11.2 (4.2, 26.5)	100.0
Secondary and above	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Wealth Index						
Lowest	8.0 (4.3, 14.3)	17.3 (12.2, 23.8)	38.6 (30.6, 47.3)	23.8 (18.4, 30.3)	12.3 (8.0, 18.2)	100.0
Low	13.6 (7.3, 23.9)	18.4 (12.7, 26.0)	29.7 (22.9, 37.6)	26.5 (19.7, 34.8)	11.8 (7.1, 19.0)	100.0
Middle	13.1 (6.7, 24.1)	20.1 (12.9, 29.9)	23.8 (16.2, 33.6)	22.4 (14.7, 32.7)	20.5 (12.5, 31.9)	100.0
High	10.2 (3.2, 27.9)	29.8 (15.9, 48.8)	31.8 (18.0, 48.7)	21.2 (10.7, 37.5)	7.0 (3.2, 14.7)	100.0
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Division						
Barishal	20.8 (6.6, 49.5)	26.4 (14.1, 43.9)	36.0 (22.4, 52.3)	16.8 (7.5, 33.7)	-	100.0
Chattogram	1.0 (0.1, 7.2)	22.9 (9.2, 46.7)	54.6 (35.6, 72.4)	17.6 (8.4, 33.2)	3.9 (0.5, 24.7)	100.0
Dhaka	34.6 (21.2, 51.0)	5.0 (1.8, 13.3)	23.5 (12.4, 39.8)	25.7 (16.6, 37.5)	11.3 (3.9, 28.3)	100.0
Khulna	2.9 (0.9, 8.6)	12.9 (7.2, 22.0)	49.5 (35.9, 63.2)	29.4 (18.3, 43.6)	5.3 (1.5, 17.2)	100.0
Mymensingh	6.1 (2.6, 13.6)	24.1 (15.2, 35.9)	18.8 (11.9, 28.5)	26.5 (18.1, 37.0)	24.6 (13.9, 39.7)	100.0
Rajshahi	2.4 (0.7, 8.5)	13.6 (7.1, 24.4)	34.8 (21.9, 50.4)	24.8 (16.9, 34.9)	24.4 (14.9, 37.4)	100.0
Rangpur	12.1 (4.4, 29.1)	28.3 (15.6, 45.8)	31.5 (19.1, 47.4)	27.1 (17.0, 40.5)	0.9 (0.2, 5.1)	100.0
Sylhet	7.1 (3.1, 15.2)	37.9 (26.1, 51.3)	23.6 (11.8, 41.8)	20.5 (12.0, 32.6)	11.0 (5.0, 22.5)	100.0

[1] Among current daily or less than daily bidi smokers.
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 5.3C: Percentage distribution of current smokeless tobacco users ≥15 years old by interest in quitting smokeless tobacco use and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic Characteristics	Planning to Quit Within Next Month	Thinking About Quitting Within Next 12 Months	Interest in Quitting Smokeless Tobacco[1] Will Quit Someday, But Not In the Next 12 Months	Not Interested in Quitting	Don't Know	Total
			Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	11.4 (9.5, 13.6)	12.3 (10.8, 14.1)	27.6 (24.8, 30.5)	33.2 (30.3, 36.3)	15.5 (13.2, 18.1)	100
Gender						
Male	11.7 (9.0, 15.3)	17.0 (14.0, 20.4)	33.2 (28.9, 37.8)	25.3 (21.3, 29.8)	12.8 (9.8, 16.6)	100
Female	11.2 (9.0, 13.7)	9.5 (7.8, 11.5)	24.1 (21.0, 27.5)	38.1 (34.3, 42.1)	17.1 (13.8, 21.1)	100
Age(years)						
15-24	13.0 (7.0, 22.9)	11.8 (6.7, 20.0)	28.1 (19.8, 38.2)	32.7 (23.4, 43.7)	14.4 (8.6, 23.1)	100
25-44	13.6 (10.9, 16.7)	13.4 (11.2, 16.1)	27.3 (24.0, 30.9)	30.3 (26.6, 34.2)	15.4 (12.4, 18.9)	100
45-64	9.6 (7.5, 12.1)	11.3 (8.9, 14.2)	30.2 (25.9, 34.9)	34.1 (29.7, 38.8)	14.8 (11.5, 18.9)	100
65+	9.8 (5.8, 15.9)	12.2 (8.8, 16.7)	21.9 (16.7, 28.3)	38.4 (31.7, 45.6)	17.6 (12.4, 24.4)	100
Residence						
Urban	8.8 (6.5, 11.8)	12.4 (9.7, 15.7)	27.8 (23.7, 32.4)	27.7 (22.9, 33.1)	23.2 (17.6, 30.0)	100
Rural	12.0 (9.8, 14.6)	12.3 (10.5, 14.3)	27.5 (24.2, 31.0)	34.5 (31.1, 38.0)	13.8 (11.3, 16.7)	100
Education Level						
No formal education	9.7 (7.8, 12.3)	10.5 (8.7, 12.8)	27.2 (23.4, 31.3)	34.3 (30.6, 38.2)	18.3 (14.8, 22.5)	100
Less than primary	14.0 (10.3, 18.6)	12.0 (9.0, 15.8)	25.2 (20.8, 30.1)	36.7 (31.3, 42.5)	12.2 (8.9, 16.4)	100
Primary	9.1 (5.6, 14.5)	11.0 (7.8, 15.3)	32.5 (25.1, 40.8)	35.8 (28.2, 44.3)	11.6 (7.2, 18.1)	100
Less than secondary	13.7 (9.4, 19.5)	18.8 (13.8, 25.2)	28.2 (22.3, 35.0)	23.5 (17.7, 30.5)	15.7 (10.7, 22.5)	100
Secondary and above	17.2 (9.8, 28.6)	18.6 (12.3, 27.0)	29.5 (20.4, 40.5)	27.6 (19.1, 38.0)	7.2 (4.0, 12.4)	100
Wealth Index						
Lowest	11.8 (8.9, 15.5)	12.6 (9.9, 15.7)	26.0 (21.8, 30.7)	34.7 (30.3, 39.3)	15.0 (11.6, 19.2)	100
Low	12.2 (8.9, 16.5)	10.6 (8.0, 13.8)	29.1 (23.9, 35.0)	37.3 (31.8, 43.1)	10.8 (7.3, 15.8)	100
Middle	11.8 (8.4, 16.2)	12.7 (9.8, 16.3)	29.7 (24.4, 35.5)	30.1 (25.7, 35.0)	15.7 (11.6, 21.0)	100
High	9.5 (6.1, 14.4)	12.4 (8.7, 17.4)	27.1 (21.0, 34.2)	32.6 (26.0, 40.0)	18.3 (13.4, 24.5)	100
Highest	11.1 (7.2, 16.9)	14.5 (9.9, 20.9)	24.2 (18.2, 31.4)	29.0 (21.8, 37.4)	21.2 (15.0, 29.2)	100
Division						
Barishal	10.5 (7.4, 14.6)	15.8 (11.3, 21.8)	28.4 (21.8, 36.1)	32.1 (24.3, 41.1)	13.1 (8.7, 19.3)	100
Chattogram	3.3 (1.1, 9.5)	9.2 (5.9, 14.3)	42.0 (31.9, 52.8)	33.0 (25.0, 42.2)	12.5 (5.9, 24.4)	100
Dhaka	15.4 (10.5, 22.0)	8.8 (4.1, 10.4)	24.5 (17.8, 32.7)	24.2 (18.0, 31.8)	29.4 (22.1, 38.0)	100
Khulna	7.0 (4.4, 11.1)	14.2 (9.6, 20.4)	35.5 (29.8, 41.8)	38.6 (27.7, 48.5)	6.7 (3.1, 13.8)	100
Mymensingh	17.5 (11.9, 24.9)	16.4 (11.7, 22.5)	24.9 (18.0, 32.0)	34.0 (27.8, 40.8)	7.2 (3.7, 13.6)	100
Rajshahi	5.7 (2.7, 11.6)	8.5 (5.2, 13.5)	14.3 (9.4, 21.4)	48.7 (38.9, 58.7)	22.7 (16.7, 30.1)	100
Rangpur	18.9 (13.0, 26.6)	15.6 (10.8, 21.9)	28.9 (23.3, 37.5)	31.1 (23.3, 40.2)	4.5 (2.5, 7.9)	100
Sylhet	10.2 (5.6, 17.9)	19.9 (15.7, 25.0)	15.6 (10.8, 22.0)	37.1 (30.5, 44.2)	17.2 (11.8, 24.2)	100

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

Table 6.1: Percentage and number of adults aged 15 and above who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

| Background 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	42.7 (38.9, 46.6)	8108.8	36.1 (31.4, 41.1)	5068.9	
Gender					
Men	48.2 (44.0, 52.5)	7416.9	42.0 (36.4, 47.8)	4391.3	
Women	19.2 (13.5, 26.6)	692	19.0 (13.3, 26.3)	677.6	
Age(years)					
15-24	36.6 (30.3, 43.3)	1663	32.8 (25.8, 40.7)	1296.4	
25-44	43.3 (38.7, 48.1)	4613.2	37.0 (31.2, 43.3)	2832.7	
45-64	48.2 (41.5, 54.9)	1640.5	39.6 (32.1, 47.6)	887.5	
65+	50.1 (30.5, 69.7)	192.1	27.2 (11.4, 52.2)	52.2	
Residence					
Urban	33.9 (30.6, 37.4)	2450.5	27.6 (22.3, 33.6)	1541.2	
Rural	48.1 (42.6, 53.7)	5658.3	41.8 (35.3, 48.6)	3527.6	
Education Level					
No formal education	50.6 (42.9, 58.3)	1438.4	41.5 (32.7, 50.9)	739.1	
Less than primary	52.6 (42.6, 62.3)	1460.3	43.8 (32.1, 56.2)	797.6	
Primary	52.2 (43.3, 61.1)	1389.8	47.2 (36.7, 57.9)	901.2	
Less than secondary	47.8 (40.5, 55.2)	1897.8	41.0 (32.7, 49.8)	1191.9	
Secondary and above	28.6 (22.7, 35.2)	1922.5	25.6 (18.9, 33.9)	1439.1	
Wealth index					
Lowest	44.8 (36.9, 53.0)	959.7	35.1 (27.0, 44.1)	514.9	
Low	45.8 (37.5, 54.4)	1315.7	35.8 (26.3, 46.5)	728.4	
Middle	51.1 (43.7, 58.3)	1937.9	45.2 (35.0, 55.9)	1170.6	
High	44.6 (38.4, 50.9)	2239	39.3 (31.6, 47.5)	1493.3	
Highest	32.2 (24.9, 40.4)	1656.6	28.1 (19.2, 39.0)	1161.7	
Division					
Barishal	45.6 (36.5, 55.0)	385.9	42.3 (33.2, 52.0)	286.2	
Chattogram	55.2 (41.0, 68.5)	1195.5	51.2 (37.8, 64.4)	981.2	
Dhaka	32.7 (26.8, 39.3)	2525.8	27.0 (19.0, 36.7)	1551.2	
Khulna	39.2 (29.6, 49.7)	473.4	34.2 (24.2, 45.7)	324.3	
Mymensingh	66.2 (58.9, 72.9)	1058.1	54.4 (44.3, 64.2)	520.1	
Rajshahi	46.2 (39.0, 53.5)	1089.7	38.0 (31.3, 45.1)	656.8	
Rangpur	48.5 (37.8, 59.3)	1011.4	40.7 (29.2, 53.4)	560.6	
Sylhet	36.9 (30.2, 44.0)	368.9	27.9 (21.2, 35.7)	188.6	

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

Table 6.2: Percentage and number of adults aged 15 and above who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background 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	39.0	(37.0, 41.1)	40832.5	33.3	(31.3, 35.3)	28635.4
Gender						
Men	41.8	(38.7, 44.9)	20962.4	28.4	(25.1, 32.0)	9108.5
Women	36.5	(34.2, 39.0)	19870.2	36.2	(33.8, 38.6)	19527
Age(years)						
15-24	37.4	(34.4, 40.5)	11005.6	35.8	(32.9, 38.8)	9823.7
25-44	38.8	(36.5, 41.1)	17962.7	32.7	(30.3, 35.2)	12018.6
45-64	41.8	(38.4, 45.2)	8926.9	32.3	(29.0, 35.8)	5192.4
65+	39.2	(34.1, 44.5)	2937.3	27.7	(23.1, 32.9)	1600.7
Residence						
Urban	30.1	(27.1, 33.2)	7863.1	24.4	(21.8, 27.3)	5307.5
Rural	42.0	(39.6, 44.5)	32969.4	36.3	(33.8, 38.8)	23327.9
Education Level						
No formal education	49.4	(46.4, 52.5)	14254.6	40.6	(37.3, 44.0)	8802.9
Less than primary	47.6	(44.1, 51.2)	8169.7	41.3	(37.4, 45.4)	5486.7
Primary	38.9	(34.6, 43.5)	4901.5	33.8	(29.2, 38.6)	3505.1
Less than secondary	35.9	(33.0, 38.9)	8290.7	32.3	(29.5, 35.3)	6519.3
Secondary and above	22.7	(19.9, 25.8)	5215.9	21.0	(18.3, 24.1)	4321.5
Wealth index						
Lowest	50.5	(46.7, 54.4)	9454.4	43.1	(39.1, 47.2)	6225.8
Low	45.2	(41.7, 48.6)	9762.7	40.3	(36.6, 44.2)	7026.8
Middle	42.0	(38.8, 45.3)	9543.5	35.5	(32.0, 39.2)	6563.6
High	33.9	(30.7, 37.2)	7637.2	28.8	(25.5, 32.3)	5525.5
Highest	23.3	(20.5, 26.3)	4434.7	19.9	(17.2, 23.0)	3293.7
Division						
Barishal	27.4	(22.4, 33.1)	1520	23.7	(19.0, 29.2)	1134.3
Chattogram	41.0	(35.4, 46.9)	8246	35.5	(30.2, 41.3)	6145.3
Dhaka	32.6	(28.9, 36.5)	9183.7	26.3	(22.8, 30.0)	6000.4
Khulna	35.1	(30.5, 39.9)	4080.1	28.1	(23.2, 33.5)	2682.8
Mymensingh	58.8	(54.7, 62.8)	4356.6	52.4	(47.5, 57.2)	2909.8
Rajshahi	43.6	(37.3, 50.1)	5905.9	38.5	(32.0, 45.3)	4346.3
Rangpur	42.4	(36.5, 48.6)	4709	36.3	(31.2, 41.8)	3290.8
Sylhet	39.9	(34.9, 45.1)	2831.2	37.6	(33.2, 42.2)	2125.6

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

Table 6.3: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017

Background Characteristics	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Schools		Universities		Restaurants		Cafes, coffee shop or tea stall		Public transportation		Any of these public places	
							Adults exposed to tobacco smoke[2] in...									
							Percentage (95% CI)[1]									
Overall	3.0	(2.6, 3.5)	3.7	(3.1, 4.4)	1.8	(1.4, 2.3)	1.5	(1.1, 1.9)	14.7	(13.3, 16.2)	36.2	(34.5, 38.0)	23.4	(22.0, 24.8)	51.4	(49.8, 53.1)
Gender																
Men	4.5	(3.8, 5.4)	3.6	(2.8, 4.7)	2.6	(1.9, 3.4)	2.3	(1.7, 3.1)	28.1	(25.3, 31.0)	66.3	(63.3, 69.3)	31.0	(28.8, 33.4)	78.8	(76.6, 80.8)
Women	1.6	(1.2, 2.2)	3.7	(3.0, 4.6)	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	2.0	(1.5, 2.5)	7.7	(6.4, 9.2)	16.1	(14.3, 18.1)	25.2	(23.1, 27.5)
Age(years)																
15-24	2.7	(2.0, 3.6)	4.4	(3.3, 5.9)	4.4	(3.3, 5.9)	3.4	(2.5, 4.6)	14.1	(12.1, 16.5)	33.1	(30.3, 36.1)	28.7	(25.9, 31.7)	51.8	(48.8, 54.8)
25-44	3.4	(2.7, 4.3)	3.5	(2.8, 4.4)	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	1.0	(0.6, 1.6)	16.4	(14.5, 18.4)	37.1	(34.9, 39.3)	22.4	(20.8, 24.2)	51.7	(49.5, 53.8)
45-64	2.9	(2.1, 3.8)	3.6	(2.8, 4.8)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.5	(0.1, 2.2)	14.2	(12.1, 16.5)	39.5	(36.7, 42.4)	21.1	(19.0, 23.3)	52.7	(49.9, 55.4)
65+	2.4	(1.5, 3.9)	2.1	(1.2, 3.6)	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	0.0	N/A	7.8	(5.3, 11.4)	33.9	(29.1, 38.9)	15.0	(12.0, 18.5)	44.7	(39.7, 49.7)
Residence																
Urban	4.8	(3.9, 6.0)	3.6	(2.8, 4.6)	2.2	(1.7, 2.9)	2.1	(1.5, 2.8)	15.7	(13.9, 17.8)	39.6	(36.3, 43.0)	25.9	(23.9, 28.0)	55.4	(52.8, 58.0)
Rural	2.4	(1.9, 3.0)	3.7	(3.0, 4.6)	1.7	(1.2, 2.2)	1.3	(0.9, 1.8)	14.3	(12.6, 16.2)	35.1	(33.0, 37.2)	22.5	(20.8, 24.3)	50.1	(48.1, 52.1)
Education Level																
No formal education	1.8	(1.2, 2.5)	2.4	(1.7, 3.3)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.3	(0.1, 1.8)	10.4	(8.6, 12.4)	35.5	(32.8, 38.4)	18.0	(16.0, 20.2)	46.7	(44.1, 49.5)
Less than primary	1.4	(0.9, 2.2)	2.9	(2.1, 4.0)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	15.6	(13.2, 18.5)	38.2	(34.6, 41.9)	22.2	(19.4, 25.2)	51.0	(47.3, 54.7)
Primary	2.8	(1.7, 4.4)	3.5	(2.3, 5.2)	1.9	(1.1, 3.4)	0.9	(0.2, 3.0)	17.7	(14.4, 21.4)	37.7	(33.5, 42.2)	24.2	(21.1, 27.6)	52.8	(48.7, 56.9)
Less than secondary	2.7	(1.9, 3.6)	3.8	(2.8, 5.1)	3.6	(2.6, 5.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	15.5	(13.3, 17.9)	30.7	(28.1, 33.5)	21.2	(18.6, 24.0)	47.4	(44.3, 50.5)
Secondary and above	6.3	(5.2, 7.7)	5.9	(4.5, 7.7)	2.7	(1.8, 4.1)	5.5	(4.2, 7.2)	16.9	(14.4, 19.9)	40.4	(36.7, 44.2)	32.9	(29.2, 36.7)	61.0	(57.5, 64.5)
Wealth Index																
Lowest	1.9	(1.3, 2.8)	2.4	(1.7, 3.5)	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	9.9	(8.2, 11.9)	31.3	(28.2, 34.5)	17.7	(15.7, 19.9)	44.3	(41.3, 47.3)
Low	1.2	(0.8, 1.8)	2.4	(1.6, 3.4)	1.1	(0.7, 1.9)	0.9	(0.4, 1.8)	12.5	(10.6, 14.7)	35.3	(32.4, 38.3)	20.1	(17.7, 22.7)	47.2	(44.2, 50.3)
Middle	2.6	(1.8, 3.7)	3.6	(2.6, 4.8)	1.7	(1.0, 2.7)	1.6	(0.9, 2.8)	15.8	(13.4, 18.5)	37.1	(33.7, 40.6)	23.3	(20.5, 26.3)	53.1	(50.1, 56.2)
High	4.3	(3.2, 5.6)	4.5	(3.4, 5.8)	2.4	(1.6, 3.6)	2.1	(1.3, 3.5)	18.0	(15.3, 20.9)	40.5	(37.5, 43.7)	28.2	(24.8, 31.9)	57.0	(53.7, 60.3)
Highest	5.3	(4.2, 6.7)	5.6	(4.5, 7.7)	3.0	(1.9, 4.7)	2.5	(1.7, 3.7)	16.5	(13.7, 19.8)	36.1	(32.4, 39.8)	27.1	(23.9, 30.4)	54.6	(50.8, 58.2)
Division																
Barishal	1.3	(0.8, 2.1)	1.9	(1.3, 2.8)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	11.6	(8.3, 15.9)	36.8	(32.3, 41.5)	20.3	(17.2, 23.7)	49.3	(45.0, 53.7)
Chattogram	4.1	(2.9, 5.8)	5.5	(4.0, 7.5)	3.4	(2.3, 4.9)	1.8	(0.9, 3.4)	15.8	(11.4, 21.3)	39.9	(36.0, 43.9)	36.4	(32.1, 40.8)	52.3	(47.9, 56.6)
Dhaka	2.6	(1.7, 3.9)	2.7	(1.6, 4.5)	1.7	(1.0, 3.0)	1.0	(0.5, 1.9)	8.5	(6.6, 11.0)	44.0	(39.9, 48.2)	20.6	(18.0, 23.5)	55.2	(51.6, 58.8)
Khulna	2.8	(1.9, 4.1)	2.8	(1.8, 4.2)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	1.3	(0.8, 2.3)	11.9	(8.8, 16.0)	41.9	(38.5, 45.3)	16.0	(13.3, 19.1)	51.2	(48.3, 54.2)
Mymensingh	3.7	(2.4, 5.6)	4.2	(2.8, 6.3)	1.1	(0.6, 2.1)	2.9	(1.5, 5.4)	12.9	(10.6, 15.6)	31.3	(27.4, 35.5)	24.5	(21.1, 28.2)	49.2	(45.8, 52.6)
Rajshahi	3.0	(2.1, 4.4)	5.1	(3.4, 7.7)	1.8	(1.1, 3.1)	2.1	(1.2, 3.7)	17.0	(13.1, 21.8)	28.5	(22.8, 35.0)	24.7	(20.6, 29.4)	53.1	(46.6, 59.5)
Rangpur	2.1	(1.4, 3.1)	3.1	(2.1, 4.6)	1.9	(1.3, 2.9)	1.3	(0.6, 3.0)	27.7	(23.5, 32.3)	28.9	(23.5, 35.0)	17.7	(14.6, 21.3)	50.0	(47.5, 52.6)
Sylhet	4.1	(2.6, 6.4)	2.8	(1.5, 5.2)	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)	1.0	(0.5, 1.9)	19.9	(15.9, 24.7)	17.0	(12.3, 22.9)	17.2	(14.1, 20.8)	36.8	(32.2, 41.6)
Non-smokers	2.7	(2.3, 3.3)	4.0	(3.3, 4.7)	1.9	(1.5, 2.4)	1.4	(1.1, 1.9)	11.3	(10.0, 12.8)	27.8	(26.1, 29.5)	22.4	(21.0, 23.9)	43.9	(42.1, 45.7)

Background Characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke[2] in…							
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Schools	Universities	Restaurants	Cafes, coffee shop or tea stall	Public transportation	Any of these public places
Gender								
Male	4.6 (3.7, 5.8)	4.3 (3.3, 5.7)	3.1 (2.2, 4.3)	2.6 (1.8, 3.7)	26.7 (23.6, 30.1)	60.9 (57.4, 64.2)	32.8 (30.2, 35.6)	74.5 (71.7, 77.0)
Female	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	3.7 (3.0, 4.7)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	2.0 (1.5, 2.6)	7.6 (6.4, 9.0)	16.1 (14.3, 18.1)	25.2 (23.0, 27.5)
Age (years)								
20-24	2.7 (1.9, 3.6)	4.6 (3.4, 6.1)	4.5 (3.3, 6.1)	3.4 (2.4, 4.6)	12.6 (10.5, 14.9)	29.9 (27.0, 32.9)	28.2 (25.4, 31.2)	48.9 (45.6, 52.1)
25-34	2.9 (2.2, 3.9)	3.8 (3.0, 4.8)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	12.2 (10.5, 14.3)	26.4 (24.3, 28.6)	20.8 (19.2, 22.6)	42.3 (40.1, 44.6)
45-64	2.7 (1.9, 3.9)	3.9 (2.9, 5.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.6 (0.1, 3.0)	9.4 (7.6, 11.7)	28.8 (26.1, 31.8)	20.0 (17.9, 22.4)	42.4 (39.3, 45.6)
65+	2.3 (1.3, 4.0)	2.1 (1.1, 3.9)	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	0.0 N/A	5.1 (3.1, 8.3)	23.7 (19.3, 28.8)	12.2 (9.6, 15.5)	35.1 (30.1, 40.3)
Residence								
Urban	4.2 (3.2, 5.4)	3.8 (3.0, 4.8)	2.4 (1.8, 3.1)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	12.0 (10.0, 14.4)	31.9 (28.9, 35.0)	25.5 (23.6, 27.4)	48.5 (45.6, 51.3)
Rural	2.3 (1.7, 3.0)	4.0 (3.2, 5.0)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	11.1 (9.5, 12.9)	26.4 (24.4, 28.4)	21.4 (19.7, 23.3)	42.4 (40.2, 44.6)
Education Level								
No formal education	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)	2.7 (1.9, 3.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.4 (0.1, 2.6)	6.2 (4.7, 8.1)	23.2 (20.5, 26.2)	15.3 (13.3, 17.4)	35.0 (32.2, 37.9)
Less than primary	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	3.4 (2.4, 4.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	11.0 (8.8, 13.7)	27.3 (24.0, 31.0)	19.5 (16.7, 22.7)	40.0 (36.2, 44.0)
Primary	2.0 (1.1, 3.6)	3.5 (2.4, 5.2)	1.7 (0.9, 3.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.0)	12.7 (9.8, 16.2)	28.3 (24.2, 32.9)	23.8 (20.4, 27.5)	45.1 (40.9, 49.4)
Less than secondary	2.3 (1.6, 3.3)	4.0 (2.9, 5.4)	3.8 (2.7, 5.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	11.8 (9.7, 14.3)	24.5 (21.9, 27.3)	20.6 (18.0, 23.6)	41.7 (38.5, 45.0)
Secondary and above	5.6 (4.4, 7.1)	5.9 (4.5, 7.8)	2.7 (1.7, 4.2)	5.3 (3.8, 7.1)	15.9 (13.2, 19.0)	35.8 (32.3, 39.5)	33.2 (29.7, 36.8)	57.6 (54.0, 61.2)
Wealth index								
Lowest	1.4 (0.9, 2.4)	2.6 (1.7, 3.9)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	5.4 (4.2, 6.9)	20.6 (17.9, 23.6)	16.0 (13.8, 18.4)	33.6 (30.5, 36.9)
Low	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	2.8 (1.9, 4.1)	1.1 (0.6, 2.0)	1.1 (0.5, 2.2)	8.7 (6.9, 10.8)	25.3 (22.3, 28.5)	18.9 (16.4, 21.6)	38.0 (34.7, 41.5)
Middle	2.5 (1.6, 3.8)	3.6 (2.7, 5.0)	1.5 (0.9, 2.7)	1.3 (0.7, 2.5)	11.1 (8.9, 13.8)	28.3 (24.8, 32.0)	21.4 (18.6, 24.6)	45.1 (41.5, 48.8)
High	4.1 (3.0, 5.6)	5.1 (3.8, 6.7)	2.5 (1.5, 3.9)	2.2 (1.3, 3.8)	15.2 (12.6, 18.3)	33.2 (30.1, 36.4)	27.7 (24.2, 31.5)	50.9 (47.3, 54.5)
Highest	4.4 (3.3, 5.8)	5.5 (3.9, 7.7)	3.3 (2.1, 5.2)	2.1 (1.3, 3.4)	15.1 (12.0, 18.8)	29.8 (26.3, 33.5)	27.0 (23.8, 30.4)	49.9 (45.8, 53.9)
Division								
Barishal	1.1 (0.6, 2.0)	2.0 (1.3, 3.0)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	8.6 (6.1, 11.9)	29.7 (25.9, 33.9)	19.8 (15.7, 23.3)	43.8 (39.8, 47.8)
Chattogram	3.8 (2.6, 5.6)	5.7 (4.2, 7.7)	3.2 (2.2, 4.8)	1.5 (0.7, 3.3)	13.4 (9.6, 18.3)	32.3 (28.8, 36.1)	31.9 (27.9, 36.3)	45.7 (41.4, 49.9)
Dhaka	2.4 (1.4, 4.1)	2.8 (1.7, 4.7)	2.1 (1.2, 3.7)	1.0 (0.4, 2.1)	6.2 (4.2, 9.0)	33.7 (29.6, 38.2)	19.4 (17.0, 22.1)	46.4 (42.3, 50.6)
Khulna	3.0 (1.9, 4.5)	2.9 (1.8, 4.7)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	1.3 (0.6, 2.5)	9.5 (6.6, 13.4)	31.3 (27.6, 35.3)	16.1 (13.4, 19.4)	42.4 (38.9, 45.9)
Mymensingh	2.8 (1.6, 4.7)	4.7 (3.0, 7.1)	1.0 (0.5, 2.2)	3.5 (1.7, 6.7)	9.4 (7.0, 12.5)	19.8 (16.9, 23.0)	23.2 (19.8, 27.1)	39.4 (35.7, 43.3)
Rajshahi	3.0 (1.9, 4.7)	5.7 (3.7, 8.6)	1.9 (1.1, 3.4)	1.9 (1.0, 3.8)	12.1 (8.8, 16.3)	20.2 (15.7, 25.7)	26.8 (21.6, 32.7)	47.4 (40.6, 54.3)
Rangpur	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	3.7 (2.4, 5.6)	1.5 (0.8, 2.6)	1.5 (0.6, 3.5)	21.5 (17.9, 25.5)	23.1 (18.7, 28.2)	18.3 (14.8, 22.4)	43.0 (39.8, 46.2)
Sylhet	3.1 (1.8, 5.4)	2.7 (1.2, 5.9)	1.1 (0.6, 2.0)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	15.6 (12.0, 20.1)	13.3 (9.6, 18.1)	15.8 (12.7, 19.4)	30.3 (25.7, 35.4)

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval
[2] Among all adults in the past 30 days.

Table 7.1: Percentage distribution of manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by the source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Percentage (95% CI)

Source	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence		Wealth Index				
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest
Store	48.3 (42.8, 53.7)	48.2 (42.7, 53.7)	-	51.5 (40.0, 62.9)	47.7 (42.2, 53.3)	47.0 (36.9, 57.4)	48.8 (42.4, 55.2)	53.3 (44.3, 62.2)	52.1 (44.3, 59.7)	38.4 (30.6, 46.9)	45.1 (36.5, 54.0)	56.9 (45.5, 67.6)
Street vendor	37.0 (32.3, 42.0)	37.0 (32.3, 42.0)	-	38.4 (28.0, 50.0)	36.8 (32.0, 41.8)	35.1 (27.0, 44.1)	37.8 (32.2, 43.8)	39.3 (31.0, 48.2)	35.6 (28.4, 43.5)	47.3 (38.9, 55.9)	30.1 (23.7, 37.4)	29.7 (21.8, 39.1)
Military store	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	-	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Duty-free shop	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	-	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Outside the country	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	-	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0 N/A	0.3 (0.0, 2.1)	0.4 (0.1, 2.5)
Tea Stall	14.4 (11.0, 18.6)	14.5 (11.1, 18.7)	-	10.1 (5.3, 18.5)	15.1 (11.6, 19.4)	17.3 (10.8, 26.3)	13.2 (9.4, 18.1)	7.4 (4.7, 11.5)	12.2 (8.4, 17.5)	14.1 (9.1, 21.1)	23.8 (16.8, 32.5)	12.9 (7.5, 21.3)
Street Hawker	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	-	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
From another person	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	-	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.6 (0.1, 4.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
Other	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	-	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.0 N/A
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.1A: Percent distribution of bidi smokers aged 15 and above by the source of last purchase of bidis, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Source	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence		Wealth Index				
		Men	Women	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest
						Percentage (95% CI)						
Store	54.8 (48.2, 61.2)	53.0 (46.4, 59.4)	89.3 (65.7, 97.3)	- -	54.7 (48.2, 61.1)	43.9 (30.7, 58.0)	55.7 (48.6, 62.5)	57.0 (47.6, 66.1)	53.0 (42.8, 62.3)	53.0 (41.9, 64.0)	57.0 (39.8, 73.2)	- -
Street vendor	37.3 (31.2, 43.8)	39.0 (32.7, 45.6)	8.4 (0.9, 34.5)	- -	37.4 (31.3, 43.8)	50.0 (36.4, 63.7)	36.3 (29.9, 43.3)	37.7 (28.8, 47.5)	40.5 (31.4, 50.3)	36.3 (26.3, 47.7)	27.0 (15.3, 43.1)	- -
Military store	0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	- -	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	- -
Duty-free shop	0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	- -	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	0.0 N/A N/A	- -
Outside the country	0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	- -	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	- -
Tea Stall	7.4 (4.6, 11.7)	7.7 (4.8, 12.2)	0.4 (0.0, 2.7)	- -	7.4 (4.6, 11.8)	5.9 (2.4, 13.9)	7.5 (4.5, 12.2)	3.9 (2.1, 7.2)	6.9 (3.4, 13.7)	10.6 (4.6, 22.5)	15.6 (5.7, 36.3)	- -
Street hawker	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	0.0 N/A	3.9 (0.5, 23.0)	- -	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	0.5 (0.1, 3.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	- -
From another person	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	- -	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.8 (0.2, 3.1)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 N/A	- -
Other	0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	- -	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	- -
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1 95 % Confidence Interval
N/A- The estimate is "0.0"
– Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been

Table 7.1B: Percent distribution of smokeless tobacco users aged 15 and above by the source of last purchase of smokeless tobacco product, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Source	Overall		Gender				Age (years)						Residence				Wealth Index								
			Men		Women		15-24		64.1				Urban		Rural		Lowest		Low		Middle		High		Highest	
													Percentage (95% CI)													
Store	63.6	(60.3, 66.7)	48.5	(43.1, 54.0)	72.1	(67.9, 76.1)	53.9	(41.2, 66.1)	64.1	(60.8, 67.2)			57.8	(51.6, 63.7)	64.9	(61.1, 68.4)	63.0	(57.7, 68.5)	69.0	(62.2, 74.3)	60.0	(53.7, 65.1)	66.0	(59.8, 72.0)	58	(49.0, 67.2)
Street vendor	31.3	(28.2, 34.6)	43.0	(37.7, 48.5)	24.7	(20.9, 28.8)	40.8	(29.1, 53.7)	30.8	(27.7, 34.2)			38.2	(32.1, 44.7)	29.8	(26.3, 33.6)	32.3	(27.3, 37.8)	28.5	(22.8, 34.9)	34.7	(29.3, 40.5)	28.0	(22.3, 34.6)	32.7	(25.1, 41.3)
Military store	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A			0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0	N/A
Duty-free shop	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A			0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0	N/A
Outside the country	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)			0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0	N/A
Tea Stall	3.2	(2.2, 4.8)	7.7	(5.0, 11.7)	0.6	(0.2, 1.7)	4.1	(1.5, 10.7)	3.2	(2.1, 4.7)			2.8	(1.6, 5.0)	3.3	(2.1, 5.2)	2.0	(1.0, 4.0)	2.7	(1.5, 5.1)	3.3	(1.4, 7.3)	4.5	(2.1, 9.6)	5.1	(1.9, 13.1)
Street hawker	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	1.2	(0.2, 8.1)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)			0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)	1.3	(0.6, 2.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.7	(0.2, 2.0)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)
From another person	1.1	(0.6, 1.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	1.6	(0.8, 2.9)	0.0	N/A	1.1	(0.6, 2.0)			0.8	(0.2, 2.9)	1.1	(0.6, 2.1)	0.6	(0.2, 1.7)	0.1	(0.0, 1.1)	1.2	(0.3, 4.8)	1.2	(0.4, 3.8)	3.7	(1.2, 10.3)
Other	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.4	(0.1, 1.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)			0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	0.5	(0.1, 1.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.7	(0.2, 2.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0	(0.0, 0.2)
Total	100		100		100		100		100				100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

95 % Confidence Interval
N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 7.2A: Average cigarette expenditure per month and number of cigarettes purchased last time among manufactured cigarette smokers aged 15 and above, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Average monthly cigarette expenditure		Average cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes		Average number of cigarettes purchased last time		Median monthly cigarette expenditure		Median cost of 20 manufactured cigarettes		Median number of cigarettes purchased last time	
	Average	(95% CI)										
Overall	1077.7	(879.5, 1275.8)	85.3	(74.5, 96.0)	12.6	(10.1, 15.1)	716.0	(532.9, 829.0)	59.3	(59.1, 59.6)	2.8	(2.4, 3.6)
Gender												
Men	1082.3	(883.3, 1281.3)	85.3	(74.6, 96.1)	12.4	(9.9, 14.8)	717.8	(643.9, 844.1)	59.3	(59.1, 59.6)	2.8	(2.4, 3.6)
Women	.		.		.		.		.		.	,
Age(years)												
15-24	691.3	(545.2, 837.3)	74.3	(60.5, 88.1)	9.9	(3.7, 16.1)	427.4	(380.8, 628.4)	58.5	(57.4, 59.4)	1.8	(1.2, 2.6)
25-44	1275.3	(944.7, 1605.9)	93.4	(76.8, 110.1)	11.8	(8.7, 14.9)	838.4	(718.1, 947.7)	59.6	(59.2, 60.0)	3.0	(2.5, 4.0)
45-64	933.3	(698.9, 1167.7)	74.6	(58.3, 90.9)	16.7	(11.5, 21.9)	635.5	(455.8, 871.8)	59.0	(58.8, 59.2)	3.6	(2.6, 4.4)
65+	726.3	(504.0, 948.7)	62.6	(52.0, 73.2)	10.4	(3.7, 17.2)	498.1	(273.6, 781.7)	58.5	.	2.7	(1.8, 4.5)
Residence												
Urban	1527.6	(1019.0, 2036.2)	110.5	(88.6, 132.3)	14.0	(8.9, 19.0)	891.5	(831.7, 1028.5)	60.0	(59.4, 98.4)	2.7	(1.8, 4.2)
Rural	865.0	(728.3, 1041.6)	72.9	(53.7, 82.2)	12.0	(9.2, 14.8)	589.9	(523.3, 743.2)	58.8	(58.5, 59.1)	2.9	(2.5, 3.8)
Education Level												
No formal education	771.1	(680.4, 851.8)	60.6	(56.2, 64.9)	13.2	(9.2, 17.2)	593.7	(508.5, 723.4)	58.9	(58.7, 59.1)	3.0	(2.6, 4.0)
Less than primary	836.8	(730.6, 943.1)	66.6	(60.9, 72.4)	11.0	(7.3, 14.7)	704.0	(509.5, 769.2)	58.7	(58.5, 58.9)	2.8	(1.9, 4.2)
Primary	1079.3	(773.0, 1385.6)	80.3	(62.3, 98.3)	13.8	(8.5, 19.2)	874.4	(615.1, 902.8)	59.1	(58.5, 59.9)	3.5	(2.5, 4.6)
Less than secondary	994.5	(699.2, 1289.9)	88.9	(64.9, 108.9)	11.0	(6.3, 15.7)	547.2	(439.3, 743.9)	59.1	(58.5, 59.6)	2.2	(1.7, 3.3)
Secondary and above	2074.7	(1132.6, 3016.8)	156.5	(125.7, 187.3)	14.0	(6.5, 21.6)	1166.1	(758.4, 1687.0)	165.8	(98.2, 210.4)	2.5	(1.6, 4.5)
Wealth index												
Lowest	690.4	(581.4, 799.3)	57.0	(50.0, 64.0)	14.9	(8.7, 21.1)	452.4	(444.1, 605.2)	58.9	(58.6, 59.2)	3.4	(2.5, 4.3)
Low	761.8	(650.3, 873.2)	67.5	(60.8, 74.2)	12.1	(7.2, 17.1)	538.5	(449.9, 622.4)	58.6	(58.3, 58.9)	2.9	(2.3, 3.6)
Middle	931.0	(747.0, 1115.0)	70.8	(60.4, 81.1)	11.0	(7.9, 14.2)	720.8	(530.1, 873.1)	58.9	(58.5, 59.2)	2.8	(2.0, 4.3)
High	1121.2	(713.7, 1528.8)	87.1	(64.6, 109.7)	10.9	(6.8, 15.1)	756.6	(589.0, 888.9)	59.5	(59.1, 59.9)	2.5	(1.8, 3.9)
Highest	2033.2	(1148.9, 2917.6)	147.6	(114.6, 180.6)	15.0	(8.3, 21.8)	1180.7	(836.8, 1686.6)	155.5	(96.1, 217.6)	2.7	(2.0, 4.8)
Division												
Barishal	840.9	(605.4, 1076.4)	79.4	(65.7, 93.1)	6.7	(2.6, 10.8)	539.1	(450.0, 639.4)	59.0	(58.7, 59.4)	2.5	(1.6, 4.0)
Chattogram	1130.2	(874.2, 1386.3)	72.7	(58.0, 87.4)	16.1	(9.9, 22.3)	821.9	(784.5, 861.5)	55.6	(54.1, 57.0)	4.4	(3.3, 5.0)
Dhaka	1576.7	(1054.6, 2098.9)	114.6	(93.3, 135.9)	12.1	(7.0, 17.1)	885.1	(730.8, 1013.6)	78.6	(59.6, 94.0)	3.8	(2.4, 4.7)
Khulna	690.2	(551.4, 829.0)	62.5	(54.0, 71.0)	14.4	(5.2, 23.7)	450.5	(335.6, 619.5)	58.9	(58.6, 59.1)	1.7	(1.3, 2.2)
Mymensingh	821.6	(638.7, 1006.5)	78.4	(66.6, 90.1)	7.8	(4.3, 11.3)	450.1	(347.1, 578.8)	59.2	(58.9, 59.6)	2.0	(1.6, 2.7)
Rajshahi	709.6	(540.5, 878.6)	64.9	(53.6, 76.1)	15.4	(8.0, 22.8)	423.9	(284.2, 742.0)	57.8	(56.9, 58.7)	2.2	(1.7, 2.9)
Rangpur	599.5	(452.3, 746.7)	63.6	(59.4, 67.8)	4.8	(3.0, 6.6)	322.2	(248.3, 431.7)	58.6	(58.3, 58.9)	1.6	(1.2, 1.9)
Sylhet	928.0	(778.9, 1077.1)	62.6	(55.8, 68.4)	19.4	(8.3, 30.4)	722.8	(561.5, 892.6)	58.3	(57.8, 58.7)	4.4	(3.8, 4.8)

Table 7.2B: Average bidi expenditure per month and number of bidis purchased last time among bidi smokers aged 15 and above, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Average monthly bidi expenditure		Average cost of 20 bidis		Number of bidis purchased last time		Median monthly bidi expenditure		Median cost of 20 bidis		Median number of bidis purchased last time	
	Average	(95% CI)										
Overall	341.9	(227.7, 456.0)	16.5	(11.0, 22.1)	86.4	(61.1, 111.7)	150.4	(140.9, 184.9)	11.7	(11.5, 11.8)	24.2	(24.1, 24.3)
Gender												
Men	340.3	(223.1, 457.5)	15.9	(10.4, 21.5)	86.3	(59.9, 112.7)	158.6	(143.9, 183.9)	11.7	(11.5, 11.8)	24.2	(24.1, 24.3)
Women	370.5	(-94.0, 835.0)	42.3	(-6.5, 91.1)	87.9	(-23.3, 199.1)	85.7	(16.5, 133.9)	10.0	(1.2, 18.2)	15.9	(6.0, 26.7)
Age(years)												
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	357.4	(186.0, 528.9)	16.8	(8.9, 24.8)	94.9	(60.5, 129.3)	177.9	(146.0, 200.4)	11.7	(11.1, 11.8)	24.2	(20.4, 24.3)
45-64	288.9	(186.9, 390.8)	13.3	(8.4, 18.1)	95.0	(55.0, 134.9)	148.6	(129.8, 189.4)	11.3	(9.8, 11.5)	21.4	(20.8, 22.1)
65+	489.1	(102.7, 875.5)	28.2	(6.0, 50.3)	50.6	(18.0, 83.2)	126.9	(83.7, 178.0)	11.7	(11.2, 11.8)	20.5	(9.2, 22.1)
Residence												
Urban	554.7	(-127.4, 1236.7)	25.8	(-6.1, 57.6)	108.4	(33.2, 183.7)	176.4	(88.1, 218.7)	11.8	(9.9, 12.0)	24.1	(9.5, 24.5)
Rural	324.8	(214.8, 434.8)	15.7	(10.4, 21.1)	84.6	(58.0, 111.3)	150.1	(138.2, 184.5)	11.7	(11.2, 11.8)	21.0	(20.5, 21.6)
Education Level												
No formal education	288.4	(210.5, 366.3)	12.9	(9.5, 16.3)	93.7	(61.6, 125.8)	151.0	(139.7, 195.3)	11.7	(10.3, 11.8)	24.3	(24.2, 24.4)
Less than primary	350.3	(181.1, 519.5)	18.8	(9.3, 28.4)	64.7	(26.3, 103.1)	155.9	(114.5, 187.7)	11.7	(10.4, 11.8)	18.5	(9.7, 20.0)
Primary	188.9	(144.5, 233.4)	10.8	(8.5, 13.1)	79.2	(21.0, 137.4)	156.5	(95.9, 203.4)	11.8	(11.2, 11.9)	10.2	(7.2, 17.4)
Less than secondary	722.6	(47.0, 1398.1)	37.0	(3.6, 70.5)	102.1	(27.4, 176.8)	126.9	(88.5, 196.5)	11.2	(8.1, 11.8)	17.0	(8.4, 20.0)
Secondary and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wealth index												
Lowest	264.1	(180.4, 347.8)	13.4	(9.4, 17.4)	66.7	(42.0, 91.5)	172.0	(146.3, 210.3)	11.8	(11.7, 11.9)	20.3	(9.9, 21.1)
Low	364.4	(156.3, 572.5)	15.9	(6.8, 24.9)	115.7	(55.9, 175.5)	155.9	(102.2, 185.1)	10.5	(8.0, 11.8)	18.8	(17.1, 20.6)
Middle	438.3	(140.6, 736.1)	21.4	(7.2, 35.7)	78.7	(29.5, 127.9)	151.2	(123.3, 215.5)	11.5	(9.9, 11.7)	24.3	(24.1, 24.5)
High	245.8	(81.0, 410.6)	13.0	(6.0, 19.9)	98.2	(21.5, 174.9)	104.5	(58.7, 144.5)	11.4	(9.8, 11.6)	21.1	(9.7, 22.8)
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Division												
Barishal	389.9	(-122.7, 902.5)	35.3	(-9.7, 80.3)	19.1	(10.2, 28.0)	120.0	(93.3, 146.9)	11.8	-	10.7	(4.5, 15.3)
Chattogram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhaka	573.7	(-54.4, 1201.8)	24.2	(-3.2, 51.5)	213.2	(123.7, 302.7)	80.8	(17.2, 149.1)	6.9	(0.5, 11.2)	21.3	(18.7, 24.4)
Khulna	182.3	(121.3, 243.3)	9.5	(5.2, 13.7)	153.3	(53.6, 253.0)	140.8	(76.7, 160.7)	11.1	(0.5, 11.6)	20.6	(8.7, 23.1)
Mymensingh	281.0	(135.9, 426.2)	15.1	(7.8, 22.5)	28.2	(14.8, 41.6)	179.5	(148.0, 214.6)	11.8	(11.8, 11.9)	18.3	(11.7, 19.4)
Rajshahi	258.5	(168.4, 348.6)	12.7	(8.9, 16.6)	52.3	(21.8, 82.8)	179.1	(139.7, 218.7)	11.8	(11.7, 11.9)	17.7	(10.0, 19.8)
Rangpur	207.8	(134.3, 281.3)	9.0	(7.6, 10.4)	60.9	(18.4, 103.4)	121.7	(78.9, 178.4)	8.6	(6.5, 10.0)	16.6	(9.6, 18.9)
Sylhet	354.3	(207.0, 501.5)	20.6	(12.8, 28.4)	55.6	(13.5, 97.7)	208.8	(174.1, 269.9)	12.2	(10.6, 21.5)	12.8	(8.7, 21.3)

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 8.1A: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who noticed anti-smoking information1 during the last 30 days in various places by smoking status, and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age(years)		Residence		Wealth Index				
	Percentage(95% CI)	Men	Women	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest
Overall												
In newspapers	9.9 (8.9, 11.0)	13.8 (12.1, 15.7)	6.2 (4.9, 7.9)	10.8 (9.1, 13.0)	9.5 (8.5, 10.7)	15.6 (13.9, 17.5)	8.0 (6.9, 9.3)	3.8 (2.7, 5.2)	7.1 (5.8, 8.8)	7.1 (5.5, 9.1)	11.4 (9.4, 13.7)	21.0 (18.1, 24.1)
In magazines	1.9 (1.5, 2.3)	1.9 (1.5, 2.5)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	3.3 (2.4, 4.5)	1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	3.2 (2.4, 4.2)	1.5 (1.1, 1.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	1.7 (1.0, 2.7)	2.3 (1.7, 3.2)	4.0 (2.9, 5.5)
On television or the radio	46.2 (44.2, 48.2)	49.5 (46.2, 52.8)	43.1 (40.6, 45.8)	55.9 (52.5, 59.2)	42.5 (40.4, 44.6)	57.2 (53.9, 60.5)	42.6 (40.1, 45.0)	25.2 (22.4, 28.3)	36.7 (33.8, 39.7)	46.3 (43.0, 49.6)	58.5 (54.8, 62.1)	63.3 (59.5, 66.9)
On television	45.8 (43.8, 47.8)	49.0 (45.8, 52.3)	42.7 (40.1, 45.4)	55.3 (52.0, 58.6)	42.1 (40.0, 44.2)	56.8 (53.5, 60.0)	42.1 (39.7, 44.6)	24.8 (22.0, 27.9)	36.5 (33.6, 39.5)	45.9 (42.6, 49.2)	57.9 (54.2, 61.5)	62.8 (59.0, 66.4)
On the radio	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	2.1 (1.5, 3.0)	1.8 (1.1, 2.5)	2.8 (1.9, 3.9)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	1.9 (1.3, 2.8)	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)	2.8 (1.7, 4.5)	2.6 (1.6, 4.2)
On billboards	16.6 (15.4, 18.0)	19.5 (17.3, 21.9)	13.9 (12.2, 15.9)	20.2 (17.9, 22.7)	15.2 (13.9, 16.7)	23.2 (20.9, 25.5)	14.4 (13.0, 16.1)	8.8 (7.1, 10.3)	12.7 (10.7, 15.0)	15.6 (13.5, 18.0)	19.8 (17.2, 22.8)	28.6 (23.3, 30.2)
On posters	20.6 (18.8, 22.5)	27.7 (24.5, 31.1)	13.8 (11.9, 16.1)	25.0 (22.2, 28.1)	18.9 (17.2, 20.7)	25.1 (22.3, 28.2)	19.1 (17.0, 21.4)	14.6 (12.0, 17.7)	17.1 (14.7, 19.9)	19.4 (16.9, 22.3)	24.4 (21.0, 28.3)	27.4 (23.8, 31.3)
Somewhere else	4.8 (3.9, 5.8)	5.1 (3.9, 6.6)	4.5 (3.4, 6.0)	7.8 (6.0, 10.2)	3.6 (2.8, 4.5)	5.9 (4.3, 8.1)	4.4 (3.4, 5.6)	1.8 (1.3, 2.7)	3.8 (2.6, 5.4)	4.4 (3.3, 5.9)	5.8 (4.2, 7.6)	8.1 (5.7, 11.4)
Any Location	55.9 (53.9, 57.8)	60.6 (57.1, 64.0)	51.4 (48.8, 54.0)	67.0 (64.1, 69.9)	51.5 (49.4, 53.6)	67.7 (64.8, 70.4)	51.9 (49.5, 54.4)	35.1 (32.0, 38.3)	48.1 (44.9, 51.4)	54.8 (51.8, 58.0)	66.3 (62.5, 69.9)	74.3 (70.8, 77.5)
Current tobacco smokers²												
In newspapers	11.0 (8.7, 13.8)	11.2 (8.9, 14.1)	0.0 N/A	10.0 (5.8, 16.7)	11.1 (8.6, 14.2)	19.6 (13.8, 27.5)	8.2 (6.3, 10.6)	4.3 (2.8, 6.5)	6.0 (4.0, 8.9)	8.4 (6.7, 12.1)	12.3 (8.6, 17.4)	33.8 (22.7, 46.6)
In magazines	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	0.0 N/A	2.5 (0.8, 8.2)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	2.7 (1.5, 4.6)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	1.9 (1.0, 3.4)	5.1 (2.5, 10.1)
On television or the radio	48.8 (44.8, 52.9)	48.5 (45.4, 53.8)	20.2 (9.4, 38.1)	55.5 (45.7, 64.9)	48.0 (43.8, 52.2)	60.5 (51.2, 69.1)	45.1 (40.6, 49.7)	33.6 (28.1, 39.6)	38.9 (33.5, 44.6)	52.2 (45.1, 59.3)	62.9 (55.2, 70.0)	66.4 (52.4, 78.0)
On television	48.5 (44.5, 52.6)	48.2 (45.1, 53.3)	20.2 (9.4, 38.1)	55.5 (45.7, 64.9)	47.7 (43.5, 51.9)	60.5 (51.2, 69.1)	44.7 (40.1, 49.3)	33.4 (27.9, 39.4)	38.2 (32.8, 44.0)	52.2 (45.1, 59.3)	62.2 (54.8, 69.3)	66.4 (52.4, 78.0)
On the radio	2.4 (1.5, 3.8)	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)	0.0 N/A	3.5 (1.2, 9.3)	2.3 (1.4, 3.8)	3.0 (1.8, 5.1)	2.2 (1.2, 4.1)	1.0 (0.4, 2.2)	2.1 (1.1, 3.8)	2.1 (1.0, 4.4)	5.1 (2.1, 11.8)	2.3 (0.8, 6.9)
On billboards	18.6 (16.5, 23.1)	20.0 (16.8, 23.5)	4.8 (1.2, 15.8)	25.3 (17.8, 34.6)	18.8 (15.7, 22.6)	33.1 (25.8, 41.1)	15.3 (12.3, 18.9)	10.2 (7.7, 13.5)	14.0 (10.3, 18.7)	18.7 (14.9, 25.5)	22.1 (16.6, 28.9)	41.5 (30.4, 53.5)
On posters	25.7 (22.0, 29.8)	28.3 (22.6, 30.5)	0.0 N/A	23.7 (16.5, 32.9)	26.0 (22.0, 30.4)	30.2 (24.2, 37.0)	24.3 (19.8, 29.4)	17.9 (13.3, 23.7)	20.1 (15.4, 25.8)	28.7 (22.7, 35.6)	31.7 (24.5, 39.8)	35.2 (26.2, 45.4)
Somewhere else	4.2 (2.8, 6.3)	4.3 (2.9, 6.4)	0.0 N/A	5.2 (2.3, 11.0)	4.1 (2.7, 6.2)	4.7 (2.7, 8.0)	4.1 (2.4, 6.8)	2.2 (1.1, 4.1)	2.5 (1.1, 5.6)	4.7 (2.3, 9.4)	7.4 (4.1, 13.0)	5.6 (2.4, 12.7)
Any Location	59.9 (55.8, 63.9)	60.7 (56.5, 64.7)	24.8 (12.6, 42.9)	69.1 (58.5, 78.0)	58.8 (54.5, 62.9)	75.2 (69.1, 80.4)	54.9 (49.9, 59.8)	43.5 (37.4, 49.8)	51.6 (45.7, 57.6)	59.5 (52.1, 66.5)	73.4 (67.0, 79.0)	83.6 (75.7, 89.3)

Places	Overall	Gender		Age(years)		Residence		Wealth Index				
		Men	Women	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest
Non-smokers [2]	Percentage(95% CI)											
In newspapers	9.7 (8.6, 10.9)	15.3 (13.2, 17.6)	6.3 (5.0, 8.0)	11.0 (9.1, 13.2)	9.1 (8.0, 10.3)	14.6 (13.1, 16.6)	8.0 (6.7, 9.5)	3.6 (2.4, 5.4)	7.4 (5.8, 9.4)	6.8 (5.1, 9.1)	11.2 (9.1, 13.8)	19.0 (16.3, 22.0)
In magazines	2.0 (1.6, 2.5)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)	3.4 (2.5, 4.6)	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)	3.3 (2.4, 4.4)	1.8 (1.2, 2.2)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	1.4 (0.8, 2.4)	2.0 (1.2, 3.2)	2.4 (1.6, 3.4)	3.8 (2.7, 5.3)
On television or the radio	45.7 (43.8, 47.7)	48.5 (46.7, 53.2)	43.3 (40.7, 45.9)	55.8 (52.4, 59.3)	40.9 (38.8, 43.0)	56.5 (53.5, 59.5)	42.0 (39.4, 44.6)	22.7 (19.8, 25.8)	36.2 (33.0, 39.5)	44.9 (41.4, 48.4)	57.8 (53.6, 61.8)	62.8 (59.3, 66.1)
On television	45.2 (43.1, 47.3)	49.0 (46.3, 52.7)	42.9 (40.3, 45.5)	55.3 (51.8, 58.7)	40.5 (38.4, 42.6)	56.0 (53.0, 59.0)	41.5 (39.0, 44.2)	22.3 (19.5, 25.4)	36.0 (32.8, 39.4)	44.4 (41.0, 48.0)	57.2 (53.0, 61.2)	62.2 (58.7, 65.6)
On the radio	1.8 (1.3, 2.4)	2.0 (1.3, 2.9)	1.7 (1.1, 2.5)	2.7 (1.9, 3.9)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	1.6 (1.0, 2.6)	1.8 (1.3, 2.6)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	1.9 (1.1, 3.1)	2.3 (1.4, 3.9)	2.5 (1.5, 4.4)
On billboards	16.0 (14.7, 17.3)	19.2 (16.9, 21.7)	14.0 (12.2, 16.0)	19.8 (17.4, 22.4)	14.2 (12.8, 15.7)	21.1 (19.4, 22.8)	14.3 (12.7, 16.0)	8.1 (6.4, 10.1)	12.4 (10.1, 15.0)	14.6 (12.4, 17.2)	19.4 (16.6, 22.6)	24.3 (21.2, 27.7)
On posters	19.5 (17.7, 21.3)	26.5 (16.9, 21.7)	14.0 (12.0, 16.2)	25.1 (22.3, 28.2)	16.8 (15.2, 18.6)	24.0 (21.0, 27.3)	17.9 (15.9, 20.2)	13.7 (11.0, 16.8)	16.4 (13.6, 19.6)	17.2 (14.6, 20.2)	23.2 (18.7, 27.0)	26.2 (22.5, 30.2)
Somewhere else	4.9 (4.0, 6.0)	5.5 (18.9, 21.7)	4.5 (3.4, 6.0)	8.0 (6.1, 10.6)	3.4 (2.7, 4.3)	6.2 (4.5, 8.4)	4.5 (3.4, 5.8)	1.8 (1.2, 2.6)	4.1 (2.8, 5.0)	4.3 (3.1, 5.9)	5.5 (3.9, 7.7)	8.4 (5.9, 11.9)
Any Location	55.0 (53.0, 57.0)	60.6 (16.9, 21.7)	51.6 (48.0, 54.2)	66.9 (63.8, 69.9)	48.4 (47.3, 51.5)	66.0 (63.1, 68.9)	51.2 (48.7, 53.7)	32.6 (29.4, 35.9)	47.2 (43.6, 50.6)	53.8 (50.5, 57.0)	65.0 (60.8, 68.9)	72.8 (69.2, 76.2)

† Noticing anti-smoking information include noticing anti-cigarette or anti-bidi information.
1 Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.
2 Includes former and never smokers.
N/A: The estimate is "0.0"
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 8.1B: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information1 during the last 30 days in various places, by smokeless tobacco use status, and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age(years)	
		Men	Women	15-24	≥25
	Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall					
In newspapers	5.1 (4.3, 6.1)	5.9 (4.9, 7.1)	4.4 (3.2, 6.1)	5.0 (3.8, 6.7)	5.2 (4.4, 6.1)
In magazines	1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.6 (1.2, 2.3)	2.4 (1.6, 3.4)	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)
On television or the radio	23.9 (22.2, 25.7)	21.1 (18.4, 24.0)	26.5 (24.0, 29.2)	26.5 (23.6, 29.6)	22.8 (21.1, 24.6)
On television	23.4 (21.7, 25.2)	20.7 (18.0, 23.6)	26.1 (23.5, 28.8)	25.6 (22.8, 28.7)	22.6 (20.9, 24.4)
On the radio	1.3 (0.9, 1.7)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)
On billboards	8.4 (7.4, 9.6)	8.4 (6.8, 10.3)	8.5 (6.9, 10.4)	9.9 (8.2, 11.9)	7.9 (6.8, 9.1)
On posters	11.8 (10.2, 13.5)	15.3 (12.7, 18.4)	8.4 (6.7, 10.6)	12.6 (10.4, 15.2)	11.5 (10.0, 13.2)
Somewhere else	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.3 (0.7, 2.2)	1.5 (0.7, 2.9)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)
Any Location	31.5 (29.5, 33.7)	31.9 (28.3, 35.8)	31.2 (28.5, 34.1)	34.7 (31.4, 38.1)	30.3 (28.2, 32.5)
Current smokeless tobacco users[2]					
In newspapers	4.6 (3.4, 6.2)	4.7 (3.5, 6.3)	0.0 N/A	3.1 (1.5, 6.2)	4.8 (3.5, 6.6)
In magazines	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.1, 1.5)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)
On television or the radio	21.8 (18.6, 25.3)	22.1 (18.9, 25.8)	7.4 (2.1, 23.0)	21.5 (14.4, 30.8)	21.8 (18.6, 25.5)
On television	21.5 (18.3, 25.0)	21.8 (18.5, 25.4)	7.4 (2.1, 23.0)	21.2 (14.2, 30.5)	21.5 (18.3, 25.1)
On the radio	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)	1.6 (1.0, 2.6)	0.0 N/A	3.1 (1.0, 9.3)	1.4 (0.8, 2.3)
On billboards	8.9 (6.8, 11.6)	9.1 (7.0, 11.9)	0.0 N/A	7.8 (4.3, 13.3)	8.1 (6.8, 12.1)
On posters	14.2 (11.2, 17.9)	14.5 (11.5, 18.3)	0.0 N/A	6.7 (3.8, 11.4)	15.1 (11.9, 19.1)
Somewhere else	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.0 N/A	2.5 (0.7, 9.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
Any Location	30.6 (26.6, 35.0)	31.2 (27.1, 35.6)	7.4 (2.1, 23.0)	29.3 (21.0, 39.2)	30.8 (26.6, 35.3)
Non-users[3]					
In newspapers	5.2 (4.3, 6.3)	6.6 (5.3, 8.0)	4.4 (3.2, 6.2)	5.2 (3.9, 6.9)	5.3 (4.3, 6.4)
In magazines	1.5 (1.2, 2.0)	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)	1.6 (1.2, 2.3)	2.5 (1.7, 3.6)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)
On television or the radio	24.3 (22.5, 26.2)	20.5 (17.6, 23.7)	26.6 (24.1, 29.3)	26.9 (24.0, 30.0)	23.1 (21.3, 25.0)
On television	23.9 (22.1, 25.8)	20.0 (17.2, 23.3)	26.2 (23.6, 28.9)	25.9 (23.1, 29.1)	22.9 (21.1, 24.8)
On the radio	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	1.8 (1.1, 3.0)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)
On billboards	8.3 (7.2, 9.6)	8.0 (6.4, 10.0)	8.5 (6.9, 10.5)	10.1 (8.3, 12.2)	7.5 (6.4, 8.8)
On posters	11.2 (9.7, 13.0)	15.8 (12.9, 19.1)	8.5 (6.7, 10.7)	13.0 (10.7, 15.7)	10.4 (9.0, 12.1)
Somewhere else	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	1.3 (0.7, 2.2)	1.4 (0.6, 2.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)
Any Location	31.7 (29.7, 33.9)	32.3 (28.4, 36.4)	31.4 (28.6, 34.3)	35.1 (31.7, 38.6)	30.2 (28.0, 32.4)

1 Noticing anti-smokeless tobacco information includes noticing any smokeless tobacco information.
2 Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokeless tobacco users.
3 Includes former and never users of smokeless tobacco.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0"
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 8.1B (cont.): Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information1 during the last 30 days in various places, by smokeless tobacco use status, and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Residence		Wealth index				
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest
Overall							
In newspapers	7.8 (6.5, 9.5)	4.2 (3.3, 5.4)	2.5 (1.6, 3.8)	4.8 (3.7, 6.3)	4.2 (3.1, 5.7)	5.8 (4.4, 7.5)	8.5 (6.7, 10.8)
In magazines	2.1 (1.4, 3.1)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.6)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)	1.7 (1.1, 2.5)	2.5 (1.7, 3.9)
On television or the radio	28.2 (25.2, 31.4)	22.4 (20.4, 24.6)	13.3 (11.4, 15.4)	19.9 (17.7, 22.2)	24.3 (21.7, 27.2)	30.1 (26.8, 33.5)	31.0 (27.3, 35.0)
On television	27.7 (24.8, 30.9)	22.0 (19.9, 24.2)	12.9 (11.0, 15.0)	19.5 (17.4, 21.9)	24.0 (21.4, 26.9)	29.6 (26.4, 33.0)	30.3 (26.7, 34.3)
On the radio	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)	1.7 (1.0, 3.0)	1.8 (1.0, 3.4)
On billboards	9.6 (8.0, 11.5)	8.1 (6.8, 9.5)	4.7 (3.6, 6.2)	6.8 (5.3, 8.8)	8.3 (6.7, 10.3)	11.1 (8.9, 13.7)	11.0 (8.9, 13.4)
On posters	12.8 (10.1, 15.9)	11.4 (9.6, 13.5)	9.5 (7.1, 12.7)	10.3 (8.2, 13.0)	11.2 (9.1, 13.6)	14.0 (11.4, 17.3)	13.8 (11.0, 17.0)
Somewhere else	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	1.8 (0.8, 3.3)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)
Any Location	36.3 (32.5, 40.2)	30.0 (27.5, 32.5)	20.9 (18.1, 24.0)	27.8 (24.9, 30.8)	31.2 (28.1, 34.4)	38.0 (34.2, 41.9)	39.2 (35.1, 43.4)
Current smokeless tobacco users²							
In newspapers	7.3 (4.8, 10.9)	3.7 (2.4, 5.7)	1.8 (1.0, 3.2)	2.5 (1.4, 4.6)	4.3 (2.3, 7.7)	6.5 (3.8, 10.7)	11.0 (6.8, 17.2)
In magazines	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	1.5 (0.6, 3.5)
On television or the radio	27.1 (21.0, 34.2)	20.1 (16.4, 24.4)	14.1 (10.4, 18.8)	16.9 (13.1, 21.5)	24.0 (18.5, 30.6)	27.9 (21.5, 35.4)	31.0 (22.8, 40.5)
On television	26.6 (20.5, 33.7)	19.8 (16.1, 24.1)	13.9 (10.2, 18.6)	16.5 (12.7, 21.2)	24.0 (18.5, 30.6)	26.7 (20.3, 34.2)	31.0 (22.8, 40.5)
On the radio	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	0.8 (0.3, 2.0)	1.3 (0.6, 3.0)	1.3 (0.5, 3.6)	3.3 (1.4, 7.5)	1.3 (0.2, 7.5)
On billboards	13.7 (9.5, 19.4)	7.4 (5.0, 10.8)	4.9 (3.3, 7.2)	3.8 (2.1, 6.8)	9.7 (6.4, 14.5)	12.7 (8.1, 19.2)	17.9 (11.4, 26.8)
On posters	15.3 (10.9, 21.0)	13.9 (10.3, 18.5)	10.7 (7.0, 15.9)	7.9 (4.9, 12.4)	17.7 (12.7, 24.1)	18.6 (13.0, 26.0)	18.9 (12.7, 27.3)
Somewhere else	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.4 (0.1, 2.9)	0.7 (0.3, 2.1)	1.2 (0.2, 8.0)
Any Location	36.7 (28.8, 45.4)	28.7 (24.0, 33.9)	23.1 (17.9, 29.2)	22.9 (18.2, 28.4)	32.5 (25.9, 39.8)	40.0 (32.3, 48.3)	40.2 (30.2, 51.1)
Non-users³							
In newspapers	8.0 (6.8, 9.6)	4.3 (3.3, 5.7)	2.7 (1.6, 4.4)	5.4 (4.0, 7.2)	4.2 (2.9, 6.0)	5.6 (4.2, 7.5)	8.1 (6.3, 10.5)
In magazines	2.3 (1.6, 3.4)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	0.4 (0.1, 0.9)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)	1.8 (1.2, 2.8)	2.7 (1.7, 4.1)
On television or the radio	28.5 (25.5, 31.6)	22.9 (20.8, 25.2)	13.0 (11.0, 15.3)	20.6 (18.1, 23.3)	24.4 (21.5, 27.5)	30.5 (27.0, 34.1)	31.0 (27.2, 35.0)
On television	28.0 (25.1, 31.1)	22.5 (20.3, 24.8)	12.5 (10.5, 14.9)	20.2 (17.8, 23.0)	24.1 (21.2, 27.2)	30.1 (26.7, 33.7)	30.3 (26.5, 34.3)
On the radio	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	1.3 (0.6, 2.5)	1.4 (0.7, 2.9)	1.9 (1.0, 3.7)
On billboards	8.7 (7.2, 10.5)	8.2 (6.8, 9.8)	4.7 (3.3, 6.5)	7.5 (5.7, 9.9)	8.0 (6.3, 10.1)	10.8 (8.5, 13.6)	9.9 (8.0, 12.2)
On posters	12.2 (9.7, 15.4)	10.9 (9.1, 13.0)	9.2 (6.7, 12.5)	10.8 (8.4, 14.0)	9.6 (7.7, 11.9)	13.2 (10.5, 16.5)	13.0 (10.4, 16.1)
Somewhere else	1.1 (0.5, 2.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	1.8 (0.8, 3.8)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)
Any Location	36.2 (32.7, 39.8)	30.2 (27.7, 32.9)	20.3 (17.4, 23.5)	28.9 (25.7, 32.4)	30.9 (27.6, 34.3)	37.6 (33.6, 41.7)	39.0 (35.0, 43.1)

1 Noticing anti-smokeless tobacco information includes noticing any smokeless tobacco information.
2 Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokeless tobacco users.
3 Includes former and never users of smokeless tobacco.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0"
- indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 8.2: Percentage of current tobacco users aged 15 and above who noticed health warnings on various tobacco packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Current cigarette smokers[1] who...		Current bidi smokers[1] who...		Current smokeless tobacco users[2] who...		Current tobacco smokers[1] who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[3]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[3]	Noticed health warnings on bidi package[3]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[3]	Noticed health warnings on smokeless tobacco package[3]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[3]	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[3]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[3]
	Percentage(95% CI)							
Overall	96.6 (95.2, 97.6)	78.9 (74.8, 82.5)	83.8 (79.5, 87.3)	70.1 (64.7, 74.9)	53.9 (50.7, 57.1)	41.1 (38.1, 44.3)	92.5 (90.8, 93.9)	75.6 (71.9, 78.9)
Gender								
Man	96.9 (85.6, 97.8)	79.5 (75.3, 83.1)	83.9 (79.5, 87.8)	71.8 (66.3, 76.8)	60.1 (55.3, 64.8)	48.6 (43.7, 53.6)	93.5 (91.9, 94.7)	76.9 (73.2, 80.2)
Women	- -	- -	80.8 (59.4, 92.4)	37.3 (17.6, 62.5)	50.1 (45.7, 54.4)	36.4 (32.4, 40.6)	50.8 (33.7, 67.4)	19.0 (7.2, 41.7)
Age(years)								
15-24	97.4 (91.0, 99.3)	84.4 (76.0, 90.3)	- -	- -	65.5 (53.3, 76.0)	55.2 (44.2, 65.8)	96.9 (90.9, 99.0)	83.8 (75.6, 89.6)
25-44	97.1 (95.3, 98.2)	76.7 (70.6, 81.8)	86.6 (80.3, 91.1)	75.7 (68.7, 81.6)	63.7 (59.2, 67.9)	50.0 (45.7, 54.3)	95.0 (93.1, 96.3)	75.8 (70.3, 80.6)
45-64	95.5 (92.4, 97.4)	80.2 (74.3, 85.0)	81.4 (75.4, 86.2)	64.7 (56.8, 71.9)	48.3 (43.7, 53.0)	35.4 (31.0, 40.0)	88.7 (85.0, 91.6)	73.6 (68.5, 78.3)
65+	94.8 (88.1, 97.8)	81.7 (69.4, 89.8)	84.5 (71.9, 92.1)	70.9 (55.8, 82.4)	39.5 (32.9, 46.5)	28.2 (22.3, 34.9)	84.9 (77.2, 90.3)	70.2 (60.2, 78.5)
Residence								
Urban	97.3 (94.9, 98.5)	75.8 (66.5, 82.8)	77.3 (63.2, 87.0)	84.0 (51.1, 75.2)	58.1 (51.8, 64.1)	44.6 (39.5, 49.8)	95.3 (92.9, 96.9)	74.3 (65.2, 81.6)
Rural	96.3 (94.4, 97.6)	80.3 (75.8, 84.2)	84.3 (79.8, 88.0)	70.6 (64.9, 75.7)	53.0 (49.4, 56.6)	40.3 (36.8, 44.0)	91.6 (89.4, 93.4)	76.0 (72.1, 79.6)
Education Level								
No formal education	93.8 (90.5, 96.0)	78.7 (73.6, 83.1)	81.9 (76.6, 86.3)	69.4 (63.0, 75.2)	46.8 (42.5, 51.2)	34.3 (30.3, 38.6)	86.5 (83.0, 89.3)	72.1 (67.6, 76.3)
Less than primary	97.6 (94.3, 99.0)	84.0 (77.0, 89.1)	88.2 (79.1, 93.6)	68.3 (58.2, 76.9)	56.9 (51.4, 62.3)	44.3 (38.9, 49.7)	94.5 (91.3, 96.6)	79.1 (72.2, 84.6)
Primary	98.3 (92.7, 99.6)	76.0 (66.7, 83.3)	75.1 (59.4, 86.2)	57.5 (42.2, 71.5)	61.5 (53.8, 68.7)	48.8 (41.4, 56.3)	95.5 (91.1, 97.8)	74.4 (68.2, 81.1)
Less than secondary	97.7 (93.7, 99.2)	81.5 (73.5, 87.5)	90.5 (79.5, 95.9)	85.9 (74.3, 92.7)	63.8 (56.8, 70.2)	51.3 (44.1, 58.5)	97.6 (94.2, 99.0)	82.9 (75.7, 88.3)
Secondary and above	98.4 (93.6, 99.6)	72.7 (56.0, 84.7)	- -	- -	74.9 (64.5, 83.0)	58.3 (47.0, 68.8)	98.0 (93.6, 99.4)	72.3 (56.3, 84.2)

Percentage(95% CI)

Background Characteristics	Current cigarette smokers[1] who....		Current bidi smokers[1] who...		Current smokeless tobacco users[2] who...		Current tobacco smokers[1] who....	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[3]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[3]	Noticed health warnings on bidi package[3]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[3]	Noticed health warnings on smokeless tobacco package[3]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[3]	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[3]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[3]
Wealth Index								
Lowest	95.4 (91.3, 97.6)	79.0 (71.1, 85.2)	80.2 (72.6, 86.0)	65.0 (57.0, 72.2)	51.0 (46.2, 55.8)	39.0 (34.5, 43.6)	86.9 (82.4, 90.4)	71.1 (65.5, 76.2)
Low	95.4 (91.7, 97.5)	81.3 (75.5, 86.1)	80.6 (72.9, 86.5)	69.6 (61.2, 76.9)	50.8 (45.2, 56.4)	39.0 (33.7, 44.5)	90.5 (86.8, 93.1)	77.7 (72.7, 82.0)
Middle	96.5 (93.0, 98.3)	79.2 (71.2, 85.5)	92.5 (86.4, 96.0)	79.3 (68.8, 87.0)	55.6 (50.0, 61.1)	40.0 (34.4, 45.9)	94.1 (90.8, 96.3)	76.7 (69.6, 82.6)
High	98.9 (97.0, 99.6)	80.7 (72.2, 87.0)	85.4 (69.3, 93.8)	68.7 (51.5, 81.9)	57.6 (50.6, 64.3)	45.3 (38.8, 51.9)	96.8 (93.9, 98.3)	78.6 (71.1, 84.6)
Highest	96.7 (91.7, 98.7)	73.3 (57.8, 84.7)	- -	- -	58.1 (49.3, 66.4)	46.8 (38.0, 55.9)	96.8 (92.0, 98.7)	73.5 (58.2, 84.7)
Division								
Barishal	98.0 (93.8, 99.4)	89.9 (83.7, 93.9)	98.3 (88.0, 99.8)	92.2 (78.0, 97.5)	69.1 (60.6, 76.4)	51.7 (45.8, 57.4)	97.4 (92.0, 99.2)	89.8 (83.6, 93.8)
Chattogram	96.2 (91.6, 98.3)	81.3 (72.2, 88.0)	91.8 (71.2, 98.1)	61.2 (40.7, 78.3)	55.9 (46.8, 64.6)	42.0 (32.4, 52.3)	94.4 (88.9, 97.3)	77.4 (68.3, 84.5)
Dhaka	97.9 (95.1, 99.1)	72.5 (62.5, 80.6)	91.5 (77.4, 97.1)	76.7 (56.4, 89.4)	57.9 (49.7, 65.6)	46.7 (39.2, 54.3)	93.5 (89.7, 95.9)	68.7 (59.5, 76.7)
Khulna	96.3 (90.7, 98.6)	89.2 (82.5, 93.6)	88.5 (77.0, 94.8)	78.0 (62.1, 88.4)	41.8 (32.4, 51.8)	36.4 (27.4, 46.5)	93.4 (87.9, 96.5)	85.7 (76.8, 90.6)
Mymensingh	96.8 (90.9, 98.9)	91.8 (88.0, 95.0)	92.9 (86.1, 96.5)	82.2 (72.3, 89.1)	63.8 (56.8, 70.5)	44.8 (37.8, 52.0)	92.7 (88.2, 95.6)	86.3 (80.5, 90.8)
Rajshahi	98.8 (91.8, 99.8)	69.5 (58.5, 78.6)	81.7 (70.7, 89.2)	64.5 (52.2, 75.1)	31.6 (23.5, 41.0)	15.8 (10.1, 23.3)	92.4 (85.3, 96.3)	68.8 (59.7, 76.4)
Rangpur	93.1 (84.9, 97.0)	78.5 (63.9, 88.3)	68.3 (56.6, 78.1)	59.5 (46.1, 71.6)	53.2 (46.5, 59.9)	42.3 (34.4, 50.7)	88.2 (82.4, 92.2)	74.0 (61.1, 83.7)
Sylhet	92.5 (83.6, 96.8)	80.7 (71.1, 87.7)	58.4 (40.5, 74.3)	45.9 (32.6, 59.8)	57.5 (50.4, 64.3)	44.8 (38.6, 51.1)	87.1 (79.7, 92.1)	76.2 (68.5, 82.6)

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.
[2] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokeless tobacco users.
[3] During the last 30 days.
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 8.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence		Wealth Index				
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest
						Percentage (95% CI)						
Noticed advertisements												
In stores	15.1 (13.2, 17.1)	21.2 (18.3, 24.4)	8.3 (7.4, 11.3)	18.3 (15.6, 21.4)	13.8 (12.0, 15.8)	18.5 (16.1, 22.4)	13.9 (11.4, 18.4)	11.1 (9.2, 13.5)	15.3 (12.6, 18.7)	15.4 (13.4, 18.1)	15.3 (12.7, 18.4)	16.0 (14.5, 22.2)
On television	2.9 (2.1, 4.1)	4.8 (3.3, 7.0)	0.8 (0.3, 2.0)	3.4 (2.1, 5.0)	2.8 (1.8, 4.0)	5.4 (3.6, 8.1)	2.3 (1.4, 3.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	1.7 (0.9, 3.1)	2.8 (1.4, 4.9)	5.7 (3.4, 9.5)	5.3 (3.3, 8.6)
On the radio	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.0 (NA)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (NA)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.0 (NA)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)
On billboards	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.7 (1.2, 2.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	1.6 (0.9, 2.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	1.7 (1.1, 2.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.7 (0.2, 2.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	0.8 (0.3, 1.2)	1.2 (0.5, 2.8)	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)
On posters	6.6 (5.8, 8.2)	12.8 (10.4, 15.5)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	8.5 (6.6, 10.9)	6.1 (5.0, 7.4)	9.8 (7.8, 12.2)	5.7 (4.2, 7.9)	3.0 (2.1, 4.2)	5.6 (3.9, 7.9)	6.6 (5.7, 7.9)	9.3 (6.9, 12.6)	10.1 (8.0, 12.6)
In newspapers	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.6 (0.3, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)
In magazines	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (NA)	0.1 (0.0, 1.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)
In cinema	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)
On the Internet	1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	1.5 (1.1, 2.2)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	2.7 (1.8, 3.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	2.6 (1.8, 3.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	1.2 (0.8, 2.2)	1.8 (1.1, 2.8)	3.1 (2.3, 4.5)
On public transportation	2.1 (1.7, 2.5)	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	3.3 (2.4, 4.5)	1.6 (1.2, 2.0)	3.4 (2.4, 4.4)	1.8 (1.2, 2.2)	1.0 (0.5, 1.6)	2.1 (1.3, 3.3)	1.7 (1.1, 2.7)	1.6 (1.1, 2.5)	4.0 (2.8, 5.6)
On public walls	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	1.9 (1.3, 3.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	0.9 (0.4, 1.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	0.8 (0.3, 1.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	1.3 (0.7, 2.8)	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)	1.5 (0.6, 2.8)
Somewhere else	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	1.4 (0.8, 2.1)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	0.4 (0.2, 1.2)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	1.5 (0.7, 3.1)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)
Noticed music, theater, art, fashion sponsorship	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
Noticed cigarette promotions												
Free samples	4.0 (3.5, 4.7)	7.0 (5.8, 8.3)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	4.4 (3.4, 5.6)	3.8 (3.1, 4.6)	4.5 (3.5, 5.7)	3.9 (3.2, 4.7)	2.5 (1.8, 3.6)	3.8 (2.8, 5.1)	4.0 (3.0, 5.2)	5.3 (4.1, 7.0)	4.3 (3.2, 5.8)
Sale prices	1.4 (0.8, 2.0)	2.2 (1.4, 3.5)	0.8 (0.3, 0.8)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	1.4 (0.8, 2.3)	2.1 (1.2, 3.5)	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	1.6 (1.0, 2.7)	2.3 (0.9, 6.1)
Coupons	2.6 (1.5, 3.7)	4.5 (3.2, 6.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	3.1 (2.1, 4.4)	2.5 (1.7, 3.6)	3.4 (2.5, 5.0)	2.4 (1.5, 3.7)	1.2 (0.7, 1.8)	2.3 (1.5, 3.6)	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	4.4 (2.6, 7.8)	2.1 (1.3, 3.7)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	3.8 (3.0, 4.8)	4.3 (3.2, 5.6)	3.3 (2.2, 4.9)	3.9 (2.8, 5.4)	3.8 (2.8, 4.9)	3.8 (2.8, 5.1)	3.8 (2.8, 5.1)	2.0 (1.3, 3.2)	4.5 (3.1, 6.6)	3.7 (2.7, 5.1)	4.5 (3.0, 6.3)	4.1 (3.0, 5.6)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	2.4 (1.9, 2.9)	3.8 (2.8, 4.9)	0.9 (0.5, 1.3)	3.0 (2.1, 4.0)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	2.6 (1.8, 3.4)	2.3 (1.7, 3.0)	1.3 (0.7, 2.7)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	2.2 (1.4, 3.5)	3.0 (2.1, 4.2)	3.6 (2.6, 4.8)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 (NA)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	39.6 (36.7, 42.5)	49.1 (45.0, 53.3)	27.6 (24.4, 31.0)	47.9 (43.3, 52.5)	36.4 (33.3, 38.3)	49.3 (43.6, 54.9)	38.6 (33.2, 40.0)	23.2 (19.9, 26.8)	35.9 (31.8, 40.4)	38.2 (35.2, 43.4)	46.7 (43.3, 54.0)	52.5 (47.0, 57.8)

Table 8.3A: Percentage of current tobacco smokers ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics — GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence		Wealth Index				
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest
						Percentage (95% CI)						
Noticed advertisements												
In stores	23.3 (19.8, 27.1)	23.6 (20.2, 27.4)	8.1 (2.5, 23.2)	39.8 (30.2, 50.3)	21.2 (17.9, 24.9)	26.2 (20.1, 33.3)	22.3 (18.3, 26.9)	18.9 (13.8, 25.4)	24.0 (18.7, 30.1)	23.5 (18.2, 29.9)	22.0 (16.6, 28.7)	30.5 (22.0, 40.6)
On television	4.7 (3.1, 7.2)	4.9 (3.2, 7.4)	0.0 N/A	3.9 (1.4, 10.1)	4.8 (3.1, 7.5)	8.9 (5.4, 14.5)	3.6 (1.9, 6.7)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	3.0 (1.7, 5.4)	7.1 (4.2, 11.6)	9.7 (4.0, 22.0)	7.0 (3.9, 12.4)
On the radio	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.9 (0.1, 6.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.5 (0.1, 2.6)	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.0, 2.4)
On billboards	1.7 (1.0, 2.9)	1.7 (1.0, 2.9)	0.0 N/A	3.8 (1.5, 9.4)	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	2.8 (1.2, 6.5)	1.4 (0.7, 2.6)	1.3 (0.4, 4.3)	2.1 (0.9, 5.0)	1.5 (0.7, 3.2)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	3.5 (1.1, 10.1)
On posters	13.0 (10.3, 16.4)	13.3 (10.6, 16.7)	0.0 N/A	20.0 (13.1, 29.4)	12.2 (9.5, 15.5)	20.3 (14.8, 27.2)	10.7 (7.7, 14.7)	8.4 (5.2, 13.2)	11.2 (7.7, 16.2)	14.0 (9.7, 19.9)	14.8 (9.2, 22.9)	19.9 (13.6, 28.3)
In newspapers	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.0 N/A	2.6 (0.7, 9.2)	0.1 (0.1, 0.4)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.5 (0.1, 2.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	1.8 (0.4, 6.9)
In magazines	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)	0.0 N/A	1.5 (0.2, 9.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	1.5 (0.3, 7.1)
In cinemas	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.6 (0.3, 1.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	0.3 (0.0, 2.4)
On the internet	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)	1.5 (1.0, 2.5)	0.0 N/A	5.1 (2.3, 11.0)	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	3.0 (1.6, 5.5)	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	1.9 (0.7, 4.7)	2.0 (0.8, 5.1)	4.6 (2.2, 9.3)
On public transportation	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)	2.3 (1.6, 3.3)	0.0 N/A	4.1 (1.6, 9.8)	2.0 (1.4, 2.9)	3.7 (2.5, 5.6)	1.8 (1.0, 3.0)	1.4 (0.2, 3.0)	2.7 (1.4, 5.0)	3.0 (1.4, 6.2)	1.7 (0.8, 3.7)	2.4 (1.3, 4.7)
On public walls	1.6 (1.0, 2.6)	1.6 (1.0, 2.6)	0.0 N/A	1.2 (0.4, 3.1)	1.7 (1.0, 2.7)	2.2 (0.8, 5.7)	1.4 (0.8, 2.4)	1.5 (0.7, 3.0)	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	1.4 (0.6, 3.2)	1.9 (0.9, 3.8)	3.1 (0.9, 10.1)
Somewhere else	1.7 (1.0, 2.7)	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)	0.0 N/A	5.2 (2.1, 12.2)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	1.9 (1.1, 3.3)	1.7 (0.7, 4.1)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	1.9 (0.8, 4.8)	2.6 (1.1, 6.1)	2.0 (0.6, 6.8)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)	0.0 N/A	1.4 (0.2, 9.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)	0.0 N/A	1.3 (0.2, 7.7)
Noticed music, theater, art, fashion sponsorship	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 N/A	1.8 (0.5, 6.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.7 (0.2, 3.0)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
Noticed cigarette promotions												
Free samples	8.4 (6.6, 10.5)	8.5 (6.8, 10.7)	0.0 N/A	14.2 (9.3, 21.1)	7.6 (5.9, 9.8)	8.7 (6.3, 11.9)	8.2 (6.2, 10.9)	5.9 (4.0, 8.6)	8.8 (5.6, 13.6)	10.3 (7.3, 14.4)	9.7 (5.0, 18.0)	6.4 (3.7, 11.0)
Sale prices	2.6 (1.1, 5.9)	2.6 (1.1, 6.0)	0.0 N/A	1.1 (0.3, 3.3)	2.8 (1.1, 6.5)	6.2 (1.6, 20.7)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	1.4 (0.6, 3.4)	2.6 (1.1, 5.7)	1.6 (0.6, 4.6)	8.7 (1.5, 37.7)
Coupons	4.1 (2.8, 5.9)	4.1 (2.8, 5.9)	5.1 (1.1, 19.8)	4.5 (2.0, 9.6)	4.1 (2.8, 5.9)	5.3 (3.3, 8.4)	3.7 (2.3, 6.0)	2.4 (1.2, 4.7)	2.8 (1.6, 5.0)	6.5 (3.6, 12.0)	5.0 (2.5, 10.0)	3.4 (1.7, 6.8)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	4.6 (3.4, 6.3)	4.6 (3.3, 6.3)	5.4 (0.8, 29.9)	4.9 (1.8, 12.9)	4.6 (3.4, 6.2)	4.8 (3.1, 7.4)	4.6 (3.1, 6.7)	3.9 (1.7, 8.5)	4.2 (2.5, 7.0)	5.9 (3.4, 10.1)	5.1 (2.9, 8.8)	3.6 (2.0, 6.4)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	3.7 (2.8, 4.9)	3.7 (2.8, 4.9)	3.4 (0.5, 21.0)	8.2 (4.2, 15.2)	3.2 (2.3, 4.3)	2.8 (1.9, 4.1)	4.0 (2.9, 5.6)	3.1 (1.6, 5.3)	3.3 (1.9, 5.8)	4.4 (2.2, 8.3)	3.2 (1.6, 5.7)	5.0 (2.4, 10.1)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)	0.0 N/A
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	53.6 (49.0, 58.2)	54.4 (49.7, 59.1)	20.7 (8.3, 43.0)	71.7 (57.9, 82.4)	51.3 (46.5, 56.2)	64.0 (56.5, 71.0)	50.3 (44.7, 55.9)	37.3 (30.4, 44.8)	53.5 (46.2, 60.7)	54.0 (45.8, 62.1)	61.4 (52.7, 69.5)	71.7 (60.8, 80.5)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.3B: Percentage of current non-smokers ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence		Wealth Index				
		Male	Female	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest
					Percentage (95% CI)							
Noticed advertisements												
In stores	13.3 (11.6, 15.2)	19.8 (16.8, 23.2)	9.3 (7.6, 11.3)	16.7 (14.1, 19.6)	11.7 (10.0, 13.5)	16.8 (13.6, 20.6)	12.1 (10.1, 14.4)	8.8 (7.0, 11.1)	13.2 (10.4, 16.6)	13.4 (11.2, 16.1)	14.1 (11.4, 17.3)	16.1 (12.8, 20.0)
On television	2.5 (1.8, 3.5)	4.8 (3.2, 7.1)	0.8 (0.4, 2.0)	3.4 (2.0, 5.6)	2.2 (1.4, 3.3)	4.6 (2.8, 7.5)	2.0 (1.2, 3.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.6)	1.3 (0.6, 3.1)	1.6 (0.9, 2.9)	5.0 (3.0, 8.2)	5.0 (2.9, 8.7)
On the radio	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
On billboards	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	1.7 (1.0, 2.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	1.4 (0.7, 2.6)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	1.4 (0.9, 2.2)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	0.5 (0.2, 1.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	1.3 (0.5, 3.1)	1.7 (1.0, 2.7)
On posters	5.4 (4.4, 6.6)	12.4 (10.0, 15.4)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	7.6 (5.9, 9.8)	4.3 (3.5, 5.4)	7.6 (6.1, 9.5)	4.6 (3.4, 6.2)	1.4 (0.9, 2.2)	4.2 (2.5, 6.9)	3.9 (2.6, 5.7)	8.3 (6.2, 11.0)	8.5 (6.6, 11.0)
In newspapers	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)
In magazines	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)
In cinemas	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 1.1)	0.0 (0.0, 1.0)	0.4 (0.2, 1.3)	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)
On the Internet	1.3 (1.0, 1.7)	1.5 (1.0, 2.3)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	2.5 (1.7, 3.6)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)	2.5 (1.8, 3.4)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.5)	1.0 (0.5, 2.2)	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)	2.9 (2.1, 4.0)
On public transportation	2.0 (1.6, 2.5)	3.3 (2.4, 4.4)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	3.3 (2.3, 4.6)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	3.3 (2.5, 4.5)	1.6 (1.1, 2.2)	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	2.0 (1.1, 3.4)	1.4 (0.9, 2.4)	1.6 (1.0, 2.6)	4.2 (2.9, 6.1)
On public walls	1.0 (0.7, 1.6)	2.1 (1.3, 3.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)	1.3 (0.6, 2.6)
Somewhere else	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	1.5 (0.7, 3.2)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.3 (0.1, 1.7)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)
Noticed music, theater, art, fashion sponsorship	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
Noticed cigarette promotions												
Free samples	3.1 (2.6, 3.7)	6.1 (4.9, 7.6)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	3.6 (2.7, 4.9)	2.8 (2.3, 3.5)	3.6 (2.7, 4.8)	2.9 (2.3, 3.6)	1.6 (0.9, 2.6)	2.5 (1.8, 3.6)	2.5 (1.6, 3.7)	4.6 (3.4, 6.1)	4.0 (2.8, 5.6)
Sale prices	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	2.0 (1.3, 3.0)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	1.0 (0.7, 1.6)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	1.0 (0.7, 1.6)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	1.6 (0.9, 2.9)	1.3 (0.6, 3.0)
Coupons	2.3 (1.6, 3.3)	4.7 (3.2, 6.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	3.0 (2.0, 4.4)	2.0 (1.3, 3.2)	3.0 (1.9, 4.7)	2.1 (1.3, 3.4)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	2.2 (1.3, 3.7)	1.8 (1.0, 3.1)	4.3 (2.5, 7.5)	1.9 (1.0, 3.7)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	3.6 (2.8, 4.7)	4.1 (2.9, 5.8)	3.3 (2.3, 4.8)	3.8 (2.8, 5.2)	3.5 (2.6, 4.8)	3.6 (2.7, 4.9)	3.6 (2.6, 5.0)	1.5 (0.8, 2.6)	4.6 (3.0, 6.9)	3.1 (2.1, 4.7)	4.3 (2.8, 6.5)	4.2 (2.9, 5.9)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	2.1 (1.6, 2.6)	4.0 (3.0, 5.4)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	3.5 (2.5, 4.7)	1.4 (1.1, 1.9)	2.6 (1.9, 3.5)	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	1.7 (1.1, 2.8)	2.9 (1.9, 4.4)	3.4 (2.4, 4.7)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	36.0 (33.2, 38.8)	46.2 (41.8, 50.7)	27.6 (24.4, 31.1)	45.8 (41.3, 50.3)	31.5 (28.8, 34.3)	45.5 (40.0, 51.0)	33.1 (29.8, 36.5)	18.6 (15.6, 22.1)	31.3 (26.7, 36.2)	34.8 (30.8, 38.9)	46.2 (40.8, 51.7)	48.8 (43.1, 54.5)

N/A – The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.3B (Cont) : Percentage of current non-smokers aged 15 and above who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Residence				Wealth Index									
	Urban		Rural		Lowest		Low		Middle		High		Highest	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Noticed advertisements														
In stores	16.8	(13.6, 20.6)	12.1	(10.1, 14.4)	8.8	(7.0, 11.1)	13.2	(10.4, 16.6)	13.4	(11.2, 16.1)	14.1	(11.4, 17.3)	16.1	(12.8, 20.0)
On television	4.6	(2.8, 7.5)	2.0	(1.2, 3.3)	0.3	(0.1, 1.6)	1.3	(0.6, 3.1)	1.6	(0.9, 2.9)	5.0	(3.0, 8.2)	5.0	(2.9, 8.7)
On the radio	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
On billboards	1.4	(0.9, 2.2)	0.7	(0.4, 1.4)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	0.4	(0.2, 1.1)	1.3	(0.5, 3.1)	1.7	(1.0, 2.7)
On posters	7.6	(6.1, 9.5)	4.6	(3.4, 6.2)	1.4	(0.9, 2.2)	4.2	(2.5, 6.9)	3.9	(2.6, 5.7)	8.3	(6.2, 11.0)	8.5	(6.6, 11.0)
In newspapers	0.4	(0.2, 1.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)	0.6	(0.2, 1.6)
In magazines	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
In cinemas	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.2	(0.0, 1.0)	0.4	(0.2, 1.3)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)
On the internet	2.5	(1.8, 3.4)	0.9	(0.6, 1.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.6	(0.3, 1.5)	1.0	(0.5, 2.2)	1.7	(1.0, 2.8)	2.9	(2.1, 4.0)
On public transportation	3.3	(2.5, 4.5)	1.6	(1.1, 2.2)	0.8	(0.5, 1.5)	2.0	(1.1, 3.4)	1.4	(0.9, 2.4)	1.6	(1.0, 2.6)	4.2	(2.9, 6.1)
On public walls	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	1.2	(0.7, 1.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	1.3	(0.7, 2.3)	1.6	(0.9, 2.8)	1.3	(0.6, 2.6)
Somewhere else	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.7	(0.3, 1.4)	1.5	(0.7, 3.2)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.6	(0.2, 1.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.3	(0.0, 0.5)	0.6	(0.2, 1.6)
Noticed music, theater, art, fashion sponsorship	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
Noticed cigarette promotions														
Free samples	3.6	(2.7, 4.8)	2.9	(2.3, 3.6)	1.6	(0.9, 2.6)	2.5	(1.8, 3.6)	2.5	(1.6, 3.7)	4.6	(3.4, 6.1)	4.0	(2.8, 5.6)
Sale prices	1.2	(0.8, 1.9)	1.0	(0.7, 1.6)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)	1.0	(0.6, 1.8)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	1.6	(0.9, 2.9)	1.3	(0.6, 3.0)
Coupons	3.0	(1.9, 4.7)	2.1	(1.3, 3.4)	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)	2.2	(1.3, 3.7)	1.8	(1.0, 3.1)	4.3	(2.5, 7.5)	1.9	(1.0, 3.7)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	3.6	(2.7, 4.9)	3.6	(2.6, 5.0)	1.5	(0.8, 2.6)	4.6	(3.0, 6.9)	3.1	(2.1, 4.7)	4.3	(2.8, 6.5)	4.2	(2.9, 5.9)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	2.6	(1.9, 3.5)	1.9	(1.4, 2.6)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	1.4	(0.8, 2.5)	1.7	(1.1, 2.8)	2.9	(1.9, 4.4)	3.4	(2.4, 4.7)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	46	(40.0, 51.0)	33	(29.8, 36.5)	19	(15.6, 22.1)	31	(26.7, 36.2)	34.8	(30.8, 38.9)	46	(40.8, 51.7)	49	(43.1, 54.5)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.4: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who noticed bidi marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Overall		Gender				Age(years)				Residence				Wealth Index									
			Men		Women		15-34		≥ 35		Urban		Rural		Lowest		Low		Middle		High		Highest	
		Percentage(95% CI)																							
Noticed advertisements																									
In stores	7.6	(6.4, 8.9)	9.4	(7.5, 11.6)	5.8	(4.5, 7.4)	8.4	(7.5, 11.6)	6.8	(5.7, 8.1)	8.6	(6.8, 10.6)	7.2	(5.8, 8.9)	5.6	(4.3, 7.2)	7.1	(5.4, 9.4)	8.5	(6.7, 10.6)	8.0	(6.2, 10.3)	8.2	(6.3, 10.6)
On television	1.4	(0.8, 2.2)	1.2	(0.7, 2.0)	1.7	(0.7, 4.0)	1.5	(0.7, 3.1)	1.3	(0.8, 2.3)	1.8	(1.1, 3.0)	1.2	(0.7, 2.3)	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	1.3	(0.5, 3.7)	1.3	(0.7, 2.6)	0.9	(0.4, 1.7)	2.8	(1.3, 6.0)
On the radio	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.8	(0.3, 1.2)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.4, 2.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.6)	1.0	(0.3, 2.9)	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)
On billboards	0.4	(0.3, 0.7)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.6	(0.3, 1.4)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.6	(0.1, 0.7)	0.6	(0.2, 1.5)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.7	(0.3, 1.4)
On posters	5.0	(3.8, 6.5)	8.0	(6.0, 10.6)	0.9	(0.5, 1.8)	5.8	(4.1, 8.4)	4.7	(3.6, 6.1)	6.8	(4.9, 8.6)	4.4	(3.0, 6.4)	2.8	(1.7, 4.6)	3.9	(2.2, 6.6)	4.5	(2.9, 6.9)	6.2	(4.1, 9.1)	7.5	(5.5, 10.2)
In newspapers	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	0.4	(0.4, 2.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.7	(0.2, 2.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	0.4	(0.1, 0.9)	0.8	(0.2, 1.5)
In magazines	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.1, 1.3)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2	(0.1, 1.0)	0.2	(0.0, 0.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
In cinema	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.1, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.3	(0.0, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.4	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
On the internet	0.6	(0.3, 0.7)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.9	(0.6, 1.6)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.4	(0.2, 1.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	1.0	(0.5, 1.8)
On public transportation	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	1.1	(0.7, 1.6)	0.4	(0.3, 0.8)	1.4	(0.9, 2.3)	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	1.5	(1.0, 2.2)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	0.7	(0.3, 1.4)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	1.9	(1.2, 3.0)
Noticed bidi promotion																									
On public walls	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.6	(0.2, 1.0)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.3	(0.2, 0.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.5	(0.1, 1.8)	0.6	(0.2, 1.0)
Somewhere else	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	0.3	(0.0, 0.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)
Noticed music, theater, art, fashion sponsorship	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
Noticed bidi promotion																									
Free samples	1.2	(0.8, 1.6)	1.8	(1.3, 2.5)	0.6	(0.3, 0.8)	1.4	(0.8, 2.3)	1.1	(0.8, 1.4)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)	1.3	(0.8, 2.0)	1.0	(0.5, 1.6)	1.0	(0.6, 1.8)	1.4	(0.8, 2.6)	1.1	(0.6, 2.1)
Sale prices	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.8	(0.4, 2.3)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	0.8	(0.4, 1.7)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.3	(0.2, 0.8)	0.8	(0.3, 2.3)
Coupons	1.0	(0.7, 1.3)	1.6	(1.1, 2.2)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	1.4	(0.9, 2.3)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	1.1	(0.8, 1.5)	0.3	(0.2, 0.8)	2.3	(1.5, 3.6)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)	2.1	(0.9, 1.6)	2.1	(1.3, 3.3)	1.0	(0.8, 1.7)	2.0	(1.3, 3.0)	1.2	(0.7, 2.3)	1.6	(1.2, 2.8)	1.1	(0.7, 2.0)	2.5	(1.8, 3.6)	2.1	(1.3, 3.4)	1.2	(0.5, 2.8)	1.5	(0.8, 2.8)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	1.5	(1.1, 2.0)	2.2	(1.6, 3.1)	0.6	(0.5, 1.2)	2.1	(1.4, 3.2)	1.2	(0.9, 1.7)	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	1.6	(1.2, 2.3)	0.7	(0.3, 1.6)	2.1	(1.4, 3.5)	1.6	(1.2, 2.9)	1.4	(0.9, 2.0)	1.3	(0.6, 2.1)
Mail promoting bidis	0.1	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)
Noticed any bidi advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	36.5	(33.5, 40.5)	33	(27.6, 38.6)	43.9	(38.2, 48.8)	40	(34.2, 45.4)	35	(31.0, 38.6)	37	(30.2, 44.3)	36	(31.4, 41.8)	31	(25.3, 37.5)	40	(34.1, 46.5)	38	(32.2, 44.4)	36	(30.1, 42.5)	36	(29.2, 42.7)

N/A: The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.4A: Percentage of current tobacco smokers aged 15 and above who noticed bidi marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age(years)		Residence		Wealth Index				
		Men	Women	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest
						Percentage(95% CI)						
Noticed advertisements												
In stores	9.9 (7.6, 12.8)	10.0 (7.7, 12.9)	4.9 (0.9, 22.6)	16.8 (10.0, 26.9)	9.0 (6.8, 11.9)	11.0 (7.6, 15.8)	9.5 (6.8, 13.2)	7.5 (4.5, 12.3)	8.4 (5.7, 12.1)	13.3 (9.0, 19.0)	8.5 (5.3, 13.4)	12.5 (7.5, 19.9)
On television	1.9 (1.1, 3.3)	1.9 (1.1, 3.3)	-	2.7 (0.5, 13.0)	1.8 (1.0, 3.2)	3.9 (2.1, 7.3)	1.2 (0.5, 3.1)	- N/A	1.2 (0.5, 2.8)	3.5 (1.5, 8.0)	2.1 (0.7, 6.1)	3.1 (1.2, 7.9)
On the radio	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	-	2.2 (0.3, 14.2)	0.6 (0.2, 2.0)	0.4 (0.1, 2.9)	0.9 (0.3, 2.8)	0.6 (0.1, 3.8)	- N/A	0.9 (0.1, 6.3)	1.8 (0.3, 11.5)	0.9 (0.1, 5.5)
On billboards	0.7 (0.4, 1.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.5)	-	3.6 (1.2, 10.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	0.5 (0.1, 1.9)	0.4 (0.1, 1.8)	0.9 (0.2, 3.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.8)	1.8 (0.4, 7.7)
On posters	8.9 (6.3, 12.2)	8.9 (6.4, 12.3)	-	13.4 (7.2, 23.5)	8.3 (5.8, 11.8)	10.6 (7.4, 14.9)	8.3 (5.3, 12.8)	6.9 (3.6, 12.8)	6.5 (4.0, 10.6)	9.9 (6.3, 15.2)	10.9 (5.4, 20.9)	11.4 (6.8, 18.4)
In newspapers	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	-	4.5 (1.2, 15.4)	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	0.6 (0.1, 2.4)	- N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.8 (0.1, 4.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	2.1 (0.5, 8.2)
In magazines	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	-	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.4 (0.1, 1.9)	-	- N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	-	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.5 (0.1, 3.7)
In cinemas	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	- N/A	0.1 (0.0, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	-	- N/A	- N/A	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	-	0.3 (0.0, 2.4)
On the internet	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	- N/A	3.0 (1.1, 7.8)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	1.0 (0.5, 2.2)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	1.1 (0.3, 3.5)	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)	1.0 (0.3, 3.3)
On public transportation	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	- N/A	3.5 (1.1, 10.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	1.5 (0.8, 2.9)	1.1 (0.5, 2.2)	0.7 (0.2, 1.8)	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	2.5 (1.0, 6.0)	0.9 (0.3, 3.0)	1.0 (0.4, 2.3)
On public walls	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	- N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)	- N/A	0.6 (0.1, 2.7)	0.4 (0.1, 2.0)	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)
Somewhere else	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	- N/A	1.4 (0.3, 5.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	0.4 (0.1, 3.0)	0.9 (0.3, 2.4)	0.3 (0.0, 2.4)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.2 (0.0, 1.0)	0.2 (0.0, 1.0)	- N/A	1.4 (0.2, 9.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	- (0.0, 0.1)	0.3 (0.0, 1.3)	0.3 (0.0, 1.8)	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	1.2 (0.2, 7.8)
Noticed music, theater, art, fashion sponsorship	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	- N/A	0.7 (0.1, 4.7)	- N/A	- N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	- N/A	- N/A	0.3 (0.0, 2.3)	- N/A	- N/A

Percentage(95% CI)

Places	Overall	Gender		Age(years)		Residence		Wealth Index				
		Men	Women	15-24	≥25	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest
Noticed bidi promotions												
Free samples	1.8 (1.2, 2.6)	1.7 (1.1, 2.5)	4.8 (1.3, 16.3)	2.5 (0.8, 7.8)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	2.0 (1.3, 3.0)	2.8 (1.5, 5.0)	2.6 (1.3, 5.1)	1.7 (0.8, 3.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.5)	0.7 (0.2, 2.4)
Sale prices	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	3.9 (1.0, 13.7)	0.4 (0.1, 2.0)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	1.7 (0.8, 3.2)	0.7 (0.2, 2.8)	1.5 (0.7, 3.1)	- (0.0, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)
Coupons	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	3.4 (0.5, 21.0)	0.3 (0.0, 2.5)	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	2.0 (0.9, 4.1)	1.7 (0.6, 4.8)	1.0 (0.4, 2.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.8 (1.2, 2.9)	1.7 (1.1, 2.8)	5.4 (0.8, 29.9)	0.4 (0.1, 2.9)	2.0 (1.3, 3.2)	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)	2.2 (1.4, 3.6)	1.9 (0.9, 4.1)	2.4 (1.1, 5.3)	3.3 (1.6, 6.9)	0.3 (0.0, 1.6)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	1.9 (1.1, 3.3)	1.9 (1.2, 3.1)	3.4 (0.5, 21.0)	1.5 (0.4, 5.1)	2.0 (1.1, 3.4)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	2.3 (1.2, 4.0)	1.6 (0.6, 4.3)	1.9 (1.0, 3.7)	3.7 (1.7, 7.7)	1.1 (0.5, 2.6)	0.5 (0.1, 1.5)
Mail promoting bidis	- (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	- N/A	- N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	- N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	- N/A	- N/A	- N/A	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)	- N/A
Noticed any bidi advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	37.0 (30.7, 43.4)	36.2 (30.2, 42.8)	- -	42.0 (27.7, 58.1)	36.0 (29.9, 42.8)	36.0 (28.5, 46.2)	37.0 (29.8, 45.3)	31.0 (21.9, 40.7)	35.5 (27.4, 44.5)	42.0 (32.2, 52.0)	39.0 (27.1, 51.9)	36.6 (25.9, 48.8)

- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.4B: Percentage of current non-smokers aged 15 and above who noticed bidi marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Place	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence		Wealth Index				
	Percentage [95% CI]	Men	Women	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest
Noticed advertisements												
In stores												
On television												
On the radio												
On billboards												
On posters												
In newspaper												
In magazines												
In cinema												
On the internet												
On public transportation												
On public walls												
Somewhere else												
Noticed sports sponsorship												
Noticed music, theater, art, fashion sponsorship												
Noticed bidi promotion												
Free sample												
Sale price												
Coupons												
Free gifts/discounts on other products												
Clothing item with brand name or logo												
Mail promoting bidis												
Noticed any bidi advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion												

NA= The estimate is "NA"

Table 8.5: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who noticed smokeless tobacco marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Place	Overall	Gender		Age (years)			Residence		Wealth Index				
		Man	Women	15-24	25-44	45+	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Low	Middle	High	Highest
Percentage (95% CI)													
Noticed advertisements:													
In stores													
On television													
On the radio													
On billboards													
On posters													
In newspapers													
In magazines													
In cinemas													
On the internet													
On public transportation													
On public walls													
Somewhere else													
Noticed sports sponsorship													
Noticed music, theater, art, fashion sponsorship													
Noticed smokeless tobacco promotions:													
Free sample													
Sale price													
Coupons													
Free gifts/discounts on other products													
Clothing/item with brand name or logo													
Mail promoting smokeless tobacco													
Noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion													

N/A: The estimate is "0.0".

Table 8.5A: Percentage of current smokeless tobacco users aged 15 and above who noticed smokeless tobacco marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Men	Women	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Noticed advertisements							
In stores	6.6 (5.1, 8.6)	4.1 (2.3, 7.4)	8.1 (6.1, 10.8)	11.8 (5.9, 22.1)	6.3 (4.8, 8.2)	9.5 (6.6, 13.4)	6.0 (4.3, 8.3)
On television	1.4 (0.7, 2.7)	1.7 (0.8, 3.8)	0.9 (0.3, 2.6)	1.1 (0.1, 7.4)	1.4 (0.7, 2.8)	3.3 (1.3, 7.7)	1.0 (0.4, 2.6)
On the radio	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
On billboards	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.0)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)
On posters	1.8 (0.9, 3.5)	3.2 (1.6, 6.4)	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	3.1 (0.7, 12.3)	1.7 (0.9, 3.3)	2.4 (1.0, 5.4)	1.7 (0.7, 3.9)
In newspapers	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	0.0 N/A
In magazines	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)	0.0 N/A
In cinemas	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
On the internet	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.4 (0.1, 2.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
On public transportation	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	2.4 (0.5, 10.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)
On public walls	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)	0.2 (0.0, 1.0)	1.8 (0.3, 11.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)
Somewhere else	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Noticed music, theater, art, fashion sponsorship	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
Noticed smokeless tobacco promotions							
Free samples	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.6 (0.1, 4.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.5 (0.1, 1.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)
Sale prices	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	1.3 (0.7, 2.2)	0.6 (0.1, 4.4)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)
Coupons	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	1.3 (0.2, 8.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	2.9 (1.9, 4.5)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	4.6 (3.0, 7.1)	0.0 N/A	3.1 (2.0, 4.7)	2.7 (1.1, 6.8)	3.0 (1.8, 4.8)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	1.0 (0.4, 2.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.5 (0.1, 3.4)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.8 (0.3, 1.9)	0.4 (0.1, 1.2)
Mail promoting smokeless tobacco	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)
Noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	35 (29.5, 40.7)	18 (12.0, 25.2)	54 (44.6, 62.7)	35 (20.4, 53.6)	35 (29.4, 40.7)	45 (35.1, 56.0)	(26.5, 39.3)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.5A (cont): Percentage of current smokeless tobacco users aged 15 and above who noticed smokeless tobacco marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Wealth Index									
	Lowest		Low		Middle		High		Highest	
Noticed advertisements										
In stores	6.8	(4.7, 9.7)	6.0	(3.6, 9.8)	7.3	(4.6, 11.5)	5.3	(3.1, 8.9)	8.1	(4.7, 13.4)
On television	0.0	N/A	0.9	(0.2, 4.5)	1.4	(0.5, 3.8)	1.9	(0.6, 5.8)	4.4	(1.3, 14.3)
On the radio	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
On billboards	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	1.4	(0.2, 9.0)
On posters	0.9	(0.4, 2.3)	0.5	(0.1, 1.8)	3.3	(1.1, 9.3)	1.0	(0.3, 3.1)	4.8	(2.1, 10.4)
In newspapers	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 1.7)	0.0	N/A
In magazines	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)	0.0	N/A
In cinemas	0.2	(0.1, 1.0)	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.1, 1.5)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)
On the internet	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	0.4	(0.1, 1.6)
On public transportation	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	1.2	(0.4, 3.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
On public walls	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	0.5	(0.1, 3.1)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A
Somewhere else	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.1, 1.9)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	0.4	(0.1, 1.3)	0.0	N/A
Noticed music, theater, art, fashion sponsorship	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.0, 1.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Noticed smokeless tobacco promotions										
Free samples	0.6	(0.2, 1.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)
Sale prices	1.6	(0.7, 3.5)	0.8	(0.2, 2.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	1.1	(0.4, 3.0)	0.6	(0.1, 3.7)
Coupons	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.5)	0.3	(0.0, 2.1)	0.5	(0.1, 2.0)	0.0	N/A
Free gifts/discounts on other products	3.2	(1.7, 6.0)	2.3	(1.0, 5.5)	2.4	(1.1, 5.2)	2.4	(0.9, 6.3)	5.5	(2.5, 11.8)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	0.5	(0.2, 1.6)	0.0	N/A	0.7	(0.1, 4.9)	0.6	(0.2, 1.7)	0.3	(0.0, 1.8)
Mail promoting smokeless tobacco	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	37	(27.6, 47.1)	34	(24.4, 44.5)	37	(28.2, 46.9)	30	(20.5, 42.2)	35	(23.6, 48.4)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.5B: Percentage of current non-smokeless tobacco users ≥15 years old who who noticed smokeless tobacco marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by ssmokeless tobacco use status and elected demographic characteristics — GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Overall		Gender				Age(years)				Residence			
			Men		Women		15-24		≥ 25		Urban		Rural	
	Percentage(95% CI)													
Noticed advertisements														
In stores	4.1	(3.4, 5.1)	3.0	(2.1, 4.1)	5.4	(4.2, 6.9)	5.4	(4.1, 7.0)	3.5	(2.8, 4.4)	5.3	(4.1, 6.8)	3.7	(2.8, 4.9)
On television	1.7	(1.0, 2.7)	1.4	(0.9, 2.3)	2.3	(0.8, 6.1)	2.6	(1.3, 4.9)	1.2	(0.6, 2.4)	2.9	(1.5, 5.6)	1.2	(0.6, 2.5)
On the radio	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)	0.0	N/A	0.6	(0.2, 2.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)
On billboards	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)
On posters	1.6	(1.0, 2.5)	2.3	(1.4, 3.9)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	1.7	(1.0, 2.9)	1.5	(0.9, 2.7)	2.0	(1.2, 3.5)	1.4	(0.7, 2.7)
In newspapers	0.3	(0.2, 0.7)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)	0.7	(0.3, 1.8)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)
In magazines	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)
In cinemas	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)
On the internet	0.4	(0.3, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.6	(0.3, 0.9)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.8	(0.4, 1.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)
On public transportation	0.4	(0.3, 0.6)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.4	(0.1, 0.7)	0.4	(0.2, 1.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)
On public walls	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)
Somewhere else	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)
Noticed music, theater, art, fashion sponsorship	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
Noticed smokeless tobacco promotions														
Free samples	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)
Sale prices	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)
Coupons	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.2	(0.0, 0.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	0.8	(0.4, 1.3)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	1.4	(0.7, 2.6)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	1.0	(0.5, 1.9)	0.6	(0.3, 1.6)	0.8	(0.4, 1.6)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Mail promoting smokeless tobacco	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
Noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	22	(18.5, 25.7)	14	(11.0, 18.5)	38	(31.8, 44.3)	26	(21.6, 31.6)	19.6	(15.1, 23.8)	26	(20.4, 32.9)	20	(16.2, 24.8)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 8.5B (Cont.): Percentage of current non-users of smokeless tobacco aged 15 and above who noticed smokeless tobacco marketing during the last 30 days in various places, selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Places	Wealth Index					
	Middle		High		Highest	
Noticed advertisements						
In stores	5.1	(3.6, 7.1)	4.6	(3.3, 6.5)	4	(2.8, 5.8)
On television	1.7	(0.9, 3.4)	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)	3.4	(1.4, 7.9)
On the radio	0.8	(0.2, 3.4)	0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)
On billboards	0.4	(0.1, 1.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)
On posters	1.9	(0.9, 3.7)	2.6	(1.3, 5.3)	1.7	(0.9, 3.3)
In newspapers	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)	0.5	(0.2, 1.7)
In magazines	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	0	(0.0, 0.1)	0	(0.0, 0.1)
In cinemas	0	(0.0, 0.1)	0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
On the internet	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)
On public transportation	0.4	(0.1, 1.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.9	(0.4, 1.8)
On public walls	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)	0.5	(0.1, 1.4)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)
Somewhere else	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0	N/A
Noticed sports sponsorship	0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.2	(0.0, 0.5)
Noticed music, theater, art, fashion sponsorship	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	0	N/A	0	(0.0, 0.1)
Noticed smokeless tobacco promotions						
Free samples	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)
Sale prices	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.5	(0.1, 3.0)
Coupons	0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.4)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.1	(0.5, 2.3)	0.7	(0.2, 2.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
Mall promoting smokeless tobacco	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0	N/A
Noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	24	(18.7, 31.0)	24	(18.4, 30.1)	21	(16.4, 27.4)

N/A- The estimate is "0.0"

Table 9.1: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who believe that smoking causes serious illness, stroke, heart attack, lung cancer, or long term respiratory diseases, by smoking status and selected background characteristics—GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...			
	Serious Illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	97.1 (96.5, 97.5)	88.9 (87.7, 89.9)	89.5 (88.4, 90.5)	94.8 (94.1, 95.4)
Gender				
Men	96.9 (96.1, 97.5)	92.5 (91.2, 93.7)	92.1 (90.9, 93.3)	95.3 (94.3, 96.0)
Women	97.3 (96.5, 97.9)	85.4 (83.7, 86.9)	86.9 (85.3, 88.4)	94.3 (93.3, 85.1)
Age (years)				
15-24	98.4 (97.5, 99.0)	91.4 (89.6, 92.8)	92.7 (91.1, 94.1)	96.5 (95.1, 97.4)
25-44	97.5 (96.7, 98.1)	89.5 (88.2, 90.8)	90.5 (89.1, 91.8)	95.7 (94.9, 96.4)
45-64	95.5 (94.2, 96.5)	86.6 (84.5, 88.5)	86.3 (84.2, 88.2)	92.9 (91.4, 94.2)
65+	93.7 (90.9, 95.6)	81.0 (77.3, 84.1)	79.5 (75.5, 82.9)	87.4 (83.7, 90.3)
Residence				
Urban	97.8 (97.1, 98.3)	91.0 (89.5, 92.3)	92.2 (90.8, 93.5)	95.6 (94.5, 96.4)
Rural	96.8 (96.1, 97.4)	88.1 (86.7, 89.4)	88.6 (87.1, 89.8)	94.5 (93.6, 95.2)
Education Level				
No formal education	94.5 (93.2, 85.6)	82.8 (80.6, 84.8)	81.7 (79.5, 83.8)	90.4 (88.8, 91.9)
Less than primary	96.9 (95.5, 97.8)	86.1 (83.4, 88.4)	85.6 (84.1, 88.7)	93.4 (91.4, 95.0)
Primary	98.0 (97.0, 98.7)	89.6 (87.0, 91.8)	91.2 (88.8, 93.0)	96.6 (94.1, 96.8)
Less than secondary	97.9 (96.9, 98.6)	91.8 (89.9, 93.3)	93.0 (91.3, 94.3)	96.8 (85.6, 97.7)
Secondary and above	99.0 (98.5, 99.4)	95.2 (93.6, 96.4)	97.1 (96.0, 97.9)	98.7 (98.0, 99.1)
Wealth Index				
Lowest	94.9 (93.3, 96.1)	82.3 (79.8, 84.6)	81.8 (79.3, 84.0)	90.5 (88.6, 92.2)
Low	97.8 (96.8, 98.5)	88.0 (85.9, 89.8)	87.9 (85.7, 89.8)	94.8 (93.4, 95.9)
Middle	97.6 (96.6, 98.3)	88.8 (86.8, 90.5)	89.5 (87.5, 91.2)	95.2 (93.8, 96.4)
High	97.3 (96.0, 98.1)	91.3 (89.1, 93.1)	92.9 (91.1, 94.3)	96.2 (94.8, 97.2)
Highest	97.5 (96.3, 98.3)	93.5 (91.8, 94.9)	94.9 (93.3, 96.1)	96.6 (95.2, 97.6)

Background Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...			
	Serious Illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Current tobacco smokers[1]	96.5 (95.3, 97.4)	92.0 (90.1, 93.5)	91.1 (89.4, 92.6)	95.3 (93.9, 96.3)
Gender				
Men	96.6 (95.4, 97.5)	92.5 (90.6, 94.0)	91.6 (89.8, 93.0)	95.3 (93.9, 96.3)
Women	92.4 (74.0, 98.1)	69.2 (53.7, 81.4)	73.1 (56.2, 85.1)	96.4 (87.6, 99.0)
Age (years)				
15-24	96.7 (91.5, 98.7)	90.4 (83.6, 94.5)	90.3 (82.8, 94.7)	93.4 (87.1, 96.6)
25-44	96.7 (95.0, 97.8)	93.0 (90.4, 95.0)	91.9 (89.3, 93.9)	95.7 (93.8, 97.0)
45-64	96.2 (94.0, 97.6)	92.2 (89.3, 94.3)	90.6 (87.5, 93.0)	95.2 (92.9, 96.6)
65+	95.9 (91.0, 98.2)	87.2 (80.3, 91.8)	89.6 (83.0, 93.9)	95.5 (90.6, 97.9)
Residence				
Urban	96.9 (94.5, 98.2)	93.9 (91.0, 95.9)	93.3 (90.5, 95.2)	95.2 (92.3, 97.0)
Rural	96.4 (94.9, 97.4)	91.3 (89.0, 93.2)	90.5 (88.3, 92.3)	95.3 (93.7, 96.5)
Education Level				
No formal education	94.4 (92.0, 96.2)	88.2 (85.0, 90.8)	88.3 (85.1, 90.8)	93.2 (90.8, 95.1)
Less than primary	98.4 (96.6, 99.3)	92.3 (88.9, 94.7)	88.9 (84.4, 92.2)	95.7 (92.8, 97.5)
Primary	97.8 (95.1, 99.1)	95.3 (91.4, 97.5)	95.1 (90.9, 97.4)	95.6 (91.4, 97.8)
Less than secondary	96.0 (91.1, 98.3)	93.6 (88.2, 96.6)	93.2 (88.1, 96.3)	96.5 (92.7, 98.3)
Secondary and above	88.8 (96.8, 99.6)	97.3 (92.9, 99.0)	96.9 (92.9, 98.7)	98.9 (96.9, 99.6)
Wealth Index				
Lowest	83.9 (90.3, 96.3)	87.9 (83.8, 91.0)	87.0 (82.9, 90.2)	93.7 (90.8, 95.7)
Low	96.4 (93.6, 98.0)	90.5 (86.7, 93.3)	90.4 (86.2, 93.4)	93.3 (89.9, 95.7)
Middle	97.1 (94.8, 98.4)	91.7 (87.7, 94.5)	91.0 (86.8, 94.0)	95.7 (92.5, 97.6)
High	97.9 (95.8, 99.0)	95.0 (91.8, 97.0)	94.1 (90.7, 96.3)	97.3 (94.9, 98.5)
Highest	98.0 (96.9, 99.1)	97.7 (95.6, 98.8)	95.7 (91.7, 97.9)	97.9 (95.8, 98.9)

Background Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes…			
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer
Division	Percentage (95% CI)			
Barishal	97.4 (96.0, 98.3)	91.5 (88.1, 93.9)	93.2 (90.7, 95.0)	96.5 (95.0, 97.5)
Chattogram	97.5 (96.1, 98.4)	94.2 (92.2, 95.7)	95.4 (93.6, 96.8)	96.0 (94.2, 97.2)
Dhaka	96.7 (95.2, 97.8)	88.6 (86.2, 90.7)	89.4 (87.1, 91.3)	94.3 (92.8, 95.6)
Khulna	95.9 (94.2, 97.1)	87.2 (84.2, 89.7)	87.7 (85.0, 89.9)	92.2 (89.9, 94.0)
Mymensingh	96.6 (93.7, 98.2)	83.0 (77.5, 87.4)	80.3 (73.8, 85.5)	94.6 (91.9, 96.5)
Rajshahi	98.4 (97.1, 99.1)	88.6 (85.3, 91.1)	91.0 (88.1, 93.3)	96.2 (94.7, 97.3)
Rangpur	99.0 (97.8, 99.6)	88.3 (82.9, 92.1)	87.0 (81.3, 91.1)	96.4 (94.5, 97.7)
Sylhet	93.7 (89.9, 96.2)	83.4 (79.0, 87.0)	84.3 (79.4, 88.2)	90.3 (86.4, 93.2)

Background Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes…			
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer
Division	Percentage (95% CI)			
Barishal	93.7 (85.6, 97.4)	89.3 (81.9, 93.8)	89.2 (80.8, 94.2)	93.1 (85.4, 96.8)
Chattogram	96.9 (94.6, 98.3)	94.5 (91.0, 96.7)	94.6 (90.8, 96.9)	95.7 (92.3, 97.7)
Dhaka	96.7 (93.1, 98.4)	92.7 (87.7, 95.8)	91.9 (87.8, 94.7)	95.7 (92.1, 97.7)
Khulna	94.7 (91.0, 96.9)	90.9 (84.5, 94.8)	90.2 (84.4, 94.0)	92.6 (88.0, 95.6)
Mymensingh	98.7 (97.1, 99.4)	93.1 (88.5, 95.9)	83.9 (75.8, 89.7)	98.0 (95.9, 99.0)
Rajshahi	98.9 (97.2, 99.6)	97.0 (93.7, 98.6)	94.2 (90.0, 96.7)	97.8 (94.9, 99.1)
Rangpur	98.3 (94.1, 99.5)	92.2 (85.4, 96.0)	93.2 (87.5, 96.5)	97.3 (92.8, 99.0)
Sylhet	89.4 (80.6, 94.5)	76.5 (68.1, 83.3)	85.1 (77.1, 90.7)	87.0 (78.7, 92.3)

Table 9.1 (cont.): Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who believe that smoking causes serious illness, stroke, heart attack, lung cancer, or long term respiratory disease, by smoking status and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...							
	Serious illness		Stroke		Heart attack		Lung cancer	
	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)	Percentage	(95% CI)
Non-smokers[2]	97.2	(96.6, 97.7)	88.2	(86.9, 89.3)	89.1	(87.9, 90.2)	94.6	(93.9, 95.3)
Gender								
Men	97.0	(96.1, 97.7)	92.6	(91.0, 93.9)	92.5	(90.9, 93.8)	95.3	(94.1, 96.2)
Women	97.3	(96.5, 97.9)	85.5	(83.8, 87.0)	87.1	(85.4, 88.5)	94.3	(93.3, 95.1)
Age(years)								
15-24	98.5	(97.6, 99.1)	91.4	(89.6, 92.9)	92.9	(91.2, 94.3)	96.7	(95.3, 97.7)
25-44	97.7	(96.9, 98.3)	88.7	(87.1, 90.1)	90.2	(88.6, 91.6)	95.8	(94.9, 96.5)
45-64	95.3	(93.7, 96.5)	84.8	(82.1, 87.1)	84.8	(82.2, 87.2)	92.2	(90.3, 93.7)
65+	93.0	(89.6, 95.4)	79.2	(74.8, 83.0)	76.6	(71.8, 80.8)	85.1	(80.5, 88.7)
Residence								
Urban	98.0	(97.2, 98.6)	90.4	(88.8, 91.9)	92.0	(90.0, 93.6)	95.7	(94.4, 96.6)
Rural	96.8	(96.1, 97.5)	87.4	(85.8, 88.8)	88.1	(86.6, 89.5)	94.3	(93.4, 95.1)
Education Level[1]								
No formal education	94.5	(92.9, 95.8)	81.0	(78.4, 83.4)	79.6	(76.8, 82.0)	89.5	(87.5, 91.2)
Less than primary	96.4	(94.7, 97.6)	84.3	(81.1, 87.1)	85.9	(83.0, 88.4)	92.7	(90.4, 94.6)
Primary	98.1	(96.8, 98.8)	88.3	(85.2, 90.9)	90.3	(87.6, 92.4)	95.6	(93.9, 96.9)
Less than secondary	98.2	(97.1, 98.8)	91.5	(89.6, 93.2)	92.9	(91.1, 94.4)	96.9	(95.6, 97.9)
Secondary and above	99.1	(98.4, 99.4)	95.0	(93.2, 96.3)	97.1	(96.0, 97.9)	98.6	(97.9, 99.1)
Wealth Index								
Lowest	95.2	(93.4, 96.5)	80.6	(77.6, 83.3)	80.2	(77.3, 82.8)	89.6	(87.2, 91.5)
Low	98.1	(97.0, 98.8)	87.4	(85.0, 89.4)	87.3	(84.7, 89.5)	95.1	(93.6, 96.3)
Middle	97.7	(96.5, 98.5)	88.1	(85.9, 90.0)	89.1	(86.9, 91.0)	95.1	(93.5, 96.4)
High	97.2	(95.7, 98.2)	90.7	(88.2, 92.7)	92.7	(90.6, 94.3)	96.0	(94.4, 97.2)
Highest	97.4	(96.0, 98.3)	92.8	(90.9, 94.4)	94.7	(93.1, 96.0)	96.4	(94.9, 97.5)
Division								
Barishal	97.9	(97.0, 98.6)	91.8	(88.2, 94.4)	93.8	(91.4, 95.5)	97.0	(95.8, 97.9)
Chattogram	97.6	(95.8, 98.6)	94.1	(91.8, 95.8)	95.6	(93.5, 97.0)	96.0	(94.1, 97.3)
Dhaka	96.7	(95.1, 97.8)	87.6	(85.2, 89.7)	88.8	(86.0, 91.0)	94.0	(92.3, 95.4)
Khulna	96.1	(94.1, 97.5)	86.4	(82.9, 89.2)	87.1	(83.9, 89.7)	92.1	(89.5, 94.1)
Mymensingh	95.9	(92.1, 97.9)	79.8	(73.3, 85.0)	79.1	(72.3, 84.7)	93.6	(90.0, 95.9)
Rajshahi	98.3	(96.8, 99.1)	86.8	(82.9, 89.9)	90.4	(87.3, 92.8)	95.9	(94.2, 97.1)
Rangpur	99.2	(97.4, 99.7)	87.4	(81.2, 91.7)	85.5	(78.8, 90.4)	96.2	(93.9, 97.7)
Sylhet	94.8	(91.6, 96.9)	85.2	(80.9, 88.6)	84.1	(78.8, 88.3)	91.2	(87.8, 93.7)

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.
[2] Includes former and never smokers.

Table 9.2: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who believe that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness, stroke, heart attack, cancer of the mouth, by smokeless tobacco use status and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Adults who believe that smokeless tobacco use causes...

Background Characteristics	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Mouth cancer
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	94.3 (93.5, 95.1)	82.0 (80.5, 83.5)	82.5 (81.0, 83.9)	91.0 (90.1, 91.9)
Gender				
Men	93.4 (91.9, 94.6)	86.2 (84.2, 88.0)	86.0 (84.1, 87.7)	91.6 (90.0, 93.0)
Women	95.3 (94.4, 96.0)	78.0 (75.8, 80.1)	79.2 (77.1, 81.2)	90.5 (89.1, 91.7)
Age(years)				
15-24	94.7 (93.0, 96.0)	81.5 (78.9, 83.8)	82.2 (79.9, 84.4)	91.9 (90.0, 93.5)
25-44	95.2 (94.3, 95.9)	84.8 (82.9, 86.2)	84.7 (82.9, 86.3)	92.8 (91.8, 93.8)
45-64	93.9 (92.2, 95.3)	80.7 (77.9, 83.1)	81.9 (79.3, 84.3)	89.2 (87.1, 91.0)
65+	88.9 (85.4, 91.7)	71.9 (67.4, 75.9)	72.3 (67.8, 76.5)	82.1 (78.0, 85.6)
Residence				
Urban	94.7 (92.8, 96.1)	83.0 (80.8, 85.0)	83.2 (80.9, 85.3)	91.5 (89.8, 93.0)
Rural	94.2 (93.3, 95.0)	81.7 (79.7, 83.5)	82.3 (80.4, 84.0)	90.9 (89.7, 92.0)
Education Level				
No formal education	91.9 (90.3, 93.3)	76.3 (73.5, 78.9)	76.2 (73.4, 78.8)	86.9 (84.8, 88.7)
Less than primary	92.8 (90.9, 94.3)	81.8 (78.9, 84.3)	81.5 (78.7, 84.0)	90.2 (88.1, 92.0)
Primary	94.8 (93.2, 96.1)	82.4 (79.4, 85.1)	83.2 (80.4, 85.7)	91.3 (89.1, 93.1)
Less than secondary	95.6 (94.2, 96.7)	84.2 (81.7, 86.4)	84.0 (81.6, 86.2)	92.0 (90.1, 93.5)

Adults who believe that smokeless tobacco use causes...

Background Characteristics	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Mouth cancer
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Current smokeless tobacco users[1]	92.7 (90.7, 94.3)	85.2 (82.6, 87.6)	85.0 (82.4, 87.2)	90.3 (88.0, 92.3)
Gender				
Men	92.9 (90.9, 94.5)	85.7 (83.0, 88.0)	85.4 (82.8, 87.6)	90.6 (88.2, 92.5)
Women	86.1 (72.1, 93.7)	65.2 (49.7, 78.0)	66.5 (50.9, 79.1)	79.7 (66.4, 88.6)
Age(years)				
15-24	88.4 (75.6, 94.9)	74.9 (61.3, 84.9)	72.2 (58.6, 82.7)	87.0 (72.4, 94.5)
25-44	93.8 (91.6, 95.4)	87.8 (84.9, 90.2)	87.4 (84.7, 89.6)	92.0 (89.7, 93.9)
45-64	93.7 (90.8, 95.7)	85.8 (81.8, 89.0)	86.7 (82.8, 89.7)	89.3 (84.9, 92.6)
65+	89.1 (81.7, 93.7)	81.6 (73.2, 87.7)	81.2 (72.5, 87.6)	87.8 (80.3, 92.7)
Residence				
Urban	92.1 (88.5, 94.6)	87.4 (81.9, 91.4)	85.3 (79.9, 89.5)	90.1 (84.1, 94.0)
Rural	92.9 (90.5, 94.8)	84.5 (81.4, 87.2)	84.8 (81.3, 87.3)	90.4 (87.9, 92.5)
Education Level				
No formal education	90.2 (86.8, 92.9)	81.2 (77.1, 84.7)	81.5 (77.5, 84.9)	86.7 (82.7, 90.0)
Less than primary	92.5 (88.0, 95.4)	84.3 (79.0, 88.5)	83.7 (78.5, 87.8)	91.2 (87.3, 94.0)
Primary	90.4 (84.0, 94.5)	85.0 (77.8, 90.1)	84.2 (76.9, 89.4)	91.2 (85.9, 94.6)
Less than secondary	97.2 (94.9, 98.5)	90.8 (81.1, 95.8)	88.4 (79.3, 93.8)	91.6 (81.2, 96.5)

Background Characteristics	Adults who believe that smokeless tobacco use causes...			
	Serious Illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Mouth cancer
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Secondary and above	97.0 (95.4, 98.1)	87.0 (84.4, 89.2)	89.5 (87.1, 91.5)	95.9 (94.4, 97.1)
Wealth index				
Lowest	91.6 (89.8, 93.1)	76.8 (73.7, 79.6)	77.7 (74.7, 80.4)	86.8 (84.4, 88.8)
Low	94.4 (93.0, 95.5)	80.1 (77.3, 82.7)	79.1 (76.3, 81.7)	90.2 (88.2, 91.9)
Middle	94.2 (92.6, 95.6)	82.0 (79.3, 84.3)	83.0 (80.5, 85.3)	90.4 (88.5, 92.1)
High	94.9 (93.2, 96.2)	84.7 (81.9, 87.1)	85.2 (82.5, 87.5)	93.4 (91.9, 94.7)
Highest	96.4 (94.8, 97.6)	86.3 (83.5, 88.6)	87.4 (84.7, 89.7)	94.1 (92.3, 95.6)
Division				
Barishal	96.9 (95.3, 98.0)	84.2 (78.7, 88.4)	87.4 (83.5, 90.5)	94.5 (92.2, 96.2)
Chattogram	95.1 (93.2, 96.5)	88.4 (85.5, 90.7)	88.7 (85.8, 91.1)	92.4 (90.1, 94.2)
Dhaka	91.1 (88.7, 93.0)	78.6 (75.1, 81.7)	78.3 (75.0, 81.3)	88.6 (86.1, 90.6)
Khulna	94.1 (91.8, 95.8)	83.3 (79.5, 86.6)	83.8 (80.1, 87.0)	89.6 (87.3, 91.6)
Mymensingh	96.1 (94.0, 97.5)	74.0 (66.3, 80.4)	74.7 (66.7, 81.3)	93.1 (90.7, 94.9)
Rajshahi	96.4 (95.1, 97.3)	81.4 (76.6, 85.5)	84.1 (79.4, 87.8)	92.6 (89.9, 94.6)
Rangpur	96.0 (93.6, 97.5)	84.1 (78.0, 88.8)	82.7 (75.8, 87.9)	91.6 (86.9, 94.7)
Sylhet	95.2 (92.9, 96.8)	80.6 (76.2, 84.3)	81.3 (77.7, 84.4)	90.6 (87.5, 93.0)

Background Characteristics	Adults who believe that smokeless tobacco use causes...			
	Serious Illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Mouth cancer
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Secondary and above	97.2 (94.4, 98.6)	92.3 (86.6, 95.7)	93.8 (89.5, 96.4)	97.4 (94.6, 98.8)
Wealth index				
Lowest	92.2 (88.9, 94.5)	82.3 (77.7, 86.2)	82.9 (78.5, 86.6)	89.0 (85.3, 91.8)
Low	89.7 (85.1, 93.0)	79.5 (73.9, 84.2)	78.5 (73.2, 83.1)	87.6 (82.8, 91.3)
Middle	93.0 (89.6, 95.4)	84.8 (78.5, 89.5)	84.1 (77.7, 88.9)	88.3 (81.8, 92.6)
High	93.5 (89.1, 96.3)	90.8 (86.3, 94.0)	90.3 (85.8, 93.4)	94.9 (91.0, 97.2)
Highest	97.1 (92.7, 98.9)	93.0 (87.0, 96.4)	93.5 (88.5, 96.4)	94.6 (84.5, 98.3)
Division				
Barishal	95.9 (91.1, 98.1)	81.3 (69.2, 89.3)	80.1 (69.1, 87.9)	95.0 (89.7, 97.6)
Chattogram	92.1 (86.2, 95.6)	90.0 (83.4, 94.1)	90.1 (83.3, 94.4)	91.3 (85.0, 95.1)
Dhaka	87.3 (81.4, 91.5)	81.3 (74.4, 86.6)	79.2 (72.9, 84.3)	85.5 (79.0, 90.3)
Khulna	97.3 (94.6, 98.7)	92.4 (86.4, 95.9)	91.1 (85.1, 94.8)	95.0 (92.1, 96.9)
Mymensingh	96.8 (93.7, 98.4)	80.4 (71.2, 87.1)	79.8 (70.5, 86.8)	95.3 (92.1, 97.3)
Rajshahi	95.2 (92.2, 97.1)	90.2 (84.4, 94.0)	91.8 (87.0, 94.9)	91.8 (85.4, 95.5)
Rangpur	96.9 (91.8, 98.9)	90.8 (83.5, 95.1)	88.8 (81.9, 93.3)	90.5 (82.6, 95.0)
Sylhet	91.1 (84.7, 95.0)	72.9 (62.6, 81.2)	80.2 (72.3, 86.3)	88.6 (82.0, 93.0)

Table 9.2 (cont): Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who believe that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness, stroke, heart attack, and cancer of the mouth, by smokeless tobacco use status and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Adults who believe that smokeless tobacco use causes...							
	Serious illness		Stroke		Heart attack		Mouth cancer	
	Percentage(95% CI)							
Non-users of smokeless tobacco[1]	94.7	(93.9, 95.4)	81.3	(79.5, 82.9)	82.0	(80.3, 83.6)	91.2	(90.2, 92.1)
Gender								
Men	93.6	(91.8, 95.1)	86.5	(84.1, 88.6)	86.3	(84.0, 88.4)	92.2	(90.3, 93.8)
Women	95.3	(94.4, 96.1)	78.1	(75.9, 80.2)	79.3	(77.2, 81.3)	90.6	(89.2, 91.8)
Age(years)								
15-24	95.2	(93.5, 96.4)	82.0	(79.3, 84.4)	83.0	(80.5, 85.2)	92.3	(90.3, 93.9)
25-44	95.6	(94.7, 96.4)	83.8	(81.9, 85.5)	84.0	(82.0, 85.7)	93.0	(91.9, 94.0)
45-64	94.0	(92.2, 95.5)	79.0	(75.9, 81.8)	80.4	(77.3, 83.1)	89.1	(86.9, 91.0)
65+	88.9	(85.0, 91.9)	69.2	(64.2, 73.7)	69.8	(64.8, 74.4)	80.5	(75.9, 84.5)
Residence								
Urban	95.3	(93.3, 96.7)	82.1	(79.2, 84.6)	82.8	(79.8, 85.4)	91.8	(89.8, 93.5)
Rural	94.5	(93.6, 95.3)	81.0	(78.9, 83.0)	81.7	(79.6, 83.7)	91.0	(89.8, 92.1)
Education Level								
No formal education	92.5	(90.8, 93.9)	74.7	(71.5, 77.7)	74.4	(71.2, 77.4)	86.9	(84.6, 88.9)
Less than primary	92.9	(90.7, 94.6)	81.0	(77.7, 83.9)	80.9	(77.6, 83.7)	89.9	(87.4, 92.0)
Primary	95.8	(94.2, 97.0)	81.9	(78.4, 84.9)	83.0	(79.8, 85.7)	91.3	(88.9, 93.3)
Less than secondary	95.4	(93.7, 96.6)	83.2	(80.5, 85.6)	83.3	(80.7, 85.6)	92.0	(90.2, 93.5)
Secondary and above	97.0	(95.4, 98.0)	86.4	(83.6, 88.8)	89.0	(86.5, 91.1)	95.7	(94.1, 96.9)
Wealth index								
Lowest	91.4	(89.4, 93.1)	75.1	(71.6, 78.3)	76.2	(72.8, 79.3)	86.1	(83.5, 88.4)
Low	95.5	(94.0, 96.6)	80.2	(77.2, 83.0)	79.2	(76.1, 82.0)	90.8	(88.7, 92.6)
Middle	94.5	(92.7, 95.9)	81.3	(78.3, 83.9)	82.8	(80.1, 85.2)	90.9	(88.9, 92.6)
High	95.2	(93.2, 96.6)	83.6	(80.5, 86.3)	84.3	(81.1, 87.0)	93.2	(91.4, 94.7)
Highest	96.3	(94.7, 97.5)	85.2	(82.3, 87.7)	86.4	(83.5, 88.9)	94.1	(92.2, 95.5)
Division								
Barishal	97.1	(95.3, 98.2)	84.6	(79.0, 89.0)	88.5	(84.9, 91.4)	94.5	(91.9, 96.3)
Chattogram	95.6	(93.7, 96.9)	88.1	(84.9, 90.7)	88.5	(85.3, 91.1)	92.6	(90.4, 94.3)
Dhaka	92.0	(89.6, 93.9)	78.0	(73.8, 81.6)	78.1	(74.0, 81.7)	89.3	(86.7, 91.4)
Khulna	93.4	(90.6, 95.4)	81.3	(76.9, 85.1)	82.3	(77.9, 85.9)	88.5	(85.6, 90.8)
Mymensingh	95.9	(93.5, 97.4)	72.0	(63.8, 78.9)	73.1	(65.0, 79.9)	92.4	(89.8, 94.4)
Rajshahi	96.6	(95.0, 97.7)	79.6	(73.9, 84.3)	82.4	(76.9, 86.9)	92.8	(90.0, 94.8)
Rangpur	95.8	(93.2, 97.4)	82.6	(75.8, 87.8)	81.3	(73.8, 87.0)	91.9	(87.3, 94.9)
Sylhet	96.2	(94.0, 97.7)	82.5	(78.1, 86.2)	81.5	(77.4, 85.0)	91.1	(87.9, 93.5)

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokeless tobacco users.
[2] Includes former and never smokeless tobacco users.

Table 9.3: Percentage of adults aged 15 and above who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers, by smoking status and selected background characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Background Characteristics	Believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers		
	Overall	Current smokers[1]	Non-smokers[2]
		Percentage(95% CI)	
Overall	93.1 (92.2, 93.9)	94.0 (91.5, 95.7)	92.9 (92.0, 93.7)
Gender			
Men	95.7 (94.5, 96.5)	94.6 (92.1, 96.3)	96.3 (95.3, 97.1)
Women	90.7 (89.3, 91.9)	68.1 (51.8, 80.9)	90.9 (89.5, 92.0)
Age(years)			
15-24	95.9 (94.8, 96.8)	92.7 (84.1, 96.8)	96.2 (95.1, 97.1)
25-44	94.2 (93.2, 95.1)	95.1 (92.5, 96.8)	94.0 (92.9, 95.0)
45-64	90.3 (88.5, 91.8)	95.3 (92.8, 97.0)	88.6 (86.4, 90.4)
65+	83.2 (78.6, 87.0)	84.8 (74.4, 91.5)	82.7 (78.1, 86.5)
Residence			
Urban	94.9 (93.6, 96.0)	95.8 (92.5, 97.7)	94.7 (93.4, 95.8)
Rural	92.5 (91.4, 93.5)	93.4 (90.2, 95.6)	92.3 (91.1, 93.3)
Education Level			
No formal education	87.3 (85.3, 89.1)	90.9 (87.1, 93.7)	86.1 (83.9, 88.1)
Less than primary	90.7 (88.6, 92.5)	93.7 (88.9, 96.5)	89.9 (87.5, 91.9)
Primary	93.5 (91.5, 95.0)	94.6 (89.5, 97.3)	93.2 (90.8, 95.0)
Less than secondary	96.6 (95.5, 97.5)	96.7 (91.8, 98.7)	96.6 (95.4, 97.5)
Secondary and above	98.5 (97.4, 99.2)	99.5 (96.4, 99.9)	98.4 (97.3, 99.1)
Wealth Index			
Lowest	88.6 (86.3, 90.6)	92.1 (86.8, 95.4)	87.6 (84.9, 89.8)
Low	91.2 (89.4, 92.8)	91.2 (86.0, 94.6)	91.2 (89.3, 92.9)
Middle	92.8 (91.3, 94.1)	93.0 (87.9, 96.0)	92.8 (91.1, 94.2)
High	95.2 (93.8, 96.3)	97.3 (94.5, 98.7)	94.9 (93.3, 96.1)
Highest	97.5 (96.3, 98.3)	98.9 (97.4, 99.6)	97.2 (95.9, 98.1)
Division			
Berishal	95.4 (93.0, 97.1)	98.8 (96.1, 99.6)	94.9 (92.0, 96.8)
Chattogram	93.2 (91.1, 94.8)	93.3 (87.4, 96.6)	93.2 (91.0, 94.9)
Dhaka	93.4 (91.2, 95.0)	89.7 (81.5, 94.5)	94.3 (92.5, 95.6)
Khulna	89.2 (86.1, 91.6)	95.4 (91.7, 97.4)	87.8 (84.2, 90.7)
Mymensingh	94.0 (91.1, 96.0)	97.1 (91.9, 99.0)	93.1 (89.8, 95.3)
Rajshahi	97.8 (96.1, 98.7)	97.8 (94.3, 99.2)	97.8 (96.2, 98.7)
Rangpur	92.8 (89.8, 95.0)	95.8 (90.5, 98.2)	92.1 (88.7, 94.6)
Sylhet	86.6 (81.7, 90.3)	94.1 (90.5, 96.4)	84.6 (78.6, 89.2)

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers

[2] Includes former and never smokers.

Table 10.1: Recorded information from manufactured cigarette packs among current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 18 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic characteristics	Status of cigarette pack possession[1]				Cigarette packs having tax stamp[1,2]	Health warning on cigarette pack[1,2]			
	Willing to show pack	Does not have pack	Refuses to show pack	Total		Text only	Picture	No warning	Total
	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	33.1 (29.1, 37.3)	65.6 (61.3, 69.8)	1.3 (0.4, 4.0)	100	97.4 (94.9, 98.7)	0.8 (0.3, 2.5)	99.2 (97.5, 99.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	100
Gender									
Male	33.1 (29.0, 37.3)	65.6 (61.3, 69.8)	1.3 (0.4, 4.1)	100	97.7 (95.3, 98.9)	0.8 (0.3, 2.5)	99.2 (97.5, 99.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	100
Female	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
Age (years)									
18-24	14.6 (9.5, 21.8)	85.2 (78.0, 90.3)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	100	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
25-34	32.8 (27.5, 38.6)	65.6 (59.8, 70.9)	1.7 (0.4, 7.3)	100	97.8 (94.3, 99.2)	0.6 (0.1, 2.4)	99.4 (97.6, 99.9)	0.0 N/A	100
45-64	40.7 (34.0, 47.7)	58.5 (51.5, 65.2)	0.8 (0.3, 2.1)	100	96.7 (88.5, 99.1)	1.6 (0.3, 7.8)	98.3 (92.4, 99.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	100
65+	40.7 (25.8, 57.5)	57.3 (40.8, 72.4)	2.0 (0.5, 7.8)	100	96.4 (77.6, 99.5)	0.0 N/A	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Residence									
Urban	33.7 (25.9, 42.6)	65.6 (56.8, 73.5)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	100	99.0 (96.6, 99.7)	0.0 N/A	99.9 (99.2, 100)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	100
Rural	32.8 (28.3, 37.6)	65.6 (60.6, 70.4)	1.6 (0.4, 5.8)	100	96.8 (93.2, 98.5)	1.1 (0.4, 3.5)	98.9 (96.5, 99.6)	0.0 N/A	100
Education Level									
No formal education	41.6 (35.9, 47.5)	57.9 (52.0, 63.7)	0.5 (0.1, 1.7)	100	98.0 (94.0, 99.4)	0.0 N/A	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Less than primary	36.0 (28.5, 44.3)	64.0 (55.7, 71.5)	0.0 N/A	100	96.6 (84.4, 99.3)	2.8 (0.7, 10.3)	97.0 (89.8, 99.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	100
Primary	26.7 (20.2, 34.3)	73.0 (65.5, 79.4)	0.4 (0.1, 2.2)	100	96.1 (84.9, 99.1)	1.8 (0.2, 11.6)	98.2 (88.4, 99.8)	0.0 N/A	100
Less than secondary	20.3 (14.8, 27.2)	78.5 (71.6, 84.2)	1.2 (0.3, 4.2)	100	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Secondary and above	32.1 (20.5, 46.3)	62.5 (48.4, 74.8)	5.4 (1.1, 23.7)	100	96.3 (82.9, 99.3)	0.0 N/A	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Wealth Index									
Lowest	33.1 (24.9, 42.5)	66.6 (57.1, 74.9)	0.4 (0.1, 2.5)	100	100.0 N/A	0.7 (0.1, 5.2)	99.3 (94.8, 99.9)	0.0 N/A	100
Low	30.0 (24.2, 36.6)	69.4 (62.8, 75.2)	0.6 (0.1, 3.8)	100	96.6 (87.9, 99.1)	2.1 (0.3, 13.7)	97.9 (86.3, 99.7)	0.0 N/A	100
Middle	33.8 (27.7, 40.6)	65.8 (59.0, 72.0)	0.4 (0.1, 2.0)	100	95.8 (87.5, 98.6)	0.4 (0.1, 2.7)	99.6 (97.3, 99.9)	0.0 N/A	100
High	32.6 (26.5, 39.2)	63.3 (54.7, 71.1)	4.1 (0.8, 18.5)	100	96.1 (87.0, 98.9)	0.9 (0.1, 6.3)	99.1 (93.7, 99.9)	0.0 N/A	100
Highest	36.1 (24.4, 49.8)	63.0 (49.5, 74.8)	0.8 (0.2, 2.7)	100	99.7 (98.6, 99.9)	0.0 N/A	99.8 (98.7, 100)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	100
Division									
Barishal	26.0 (19.8, 33.4)	74.0 (66.6, 80.2)	0.0 N/A	100	95.1 (71.2, 99.3)	11.6 (1.7, 50.3)	88.4 (49.7, 98.3)	0.0 N/A	100
Chattogram	55.6 (43.4, 67.1)	44.0 (32.4, 56.2)	0.5 (0.1, 3.3)	100	99.3 (94.7, 99.9)	0.0 N/A	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Dhaka	32.7 (24.1, 42.7)	64.7 (54.5, 73.6)	2.6 (0.5, 12.7)	100	96.2 (89.5, 98.7)	0.0 N/A	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Khulna	34.3 (25.8, 44.1)	65.7 (55.9, 74.2)	0.0 N/A	100	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Mymensingh	19.0 (14.3, 24.6)	81.0 (75.4, 85.7)	0.0 N/A	100	87.5 (57.0, 97.4)	4.9 (1.2, 18.6)	95.1 (81.4, 98.8)	0.0 N/A	100
Rajshahi	20.7 (13.7, 30.0)	78.8 (69.6, 85.7)	0.5 (0.1, 2.5)	100	99.5 (96.5, 99.9)	2.8 (0.4, 18.3)	97.2 (81.7, 99.6)	0.0 N/A	100
Rangpur	21.8 (14.8, 31.0)	76.0 (66.2, 83.6)	2.2 (0.4, 11.1)	100	95.3 (71.9, 99.4)	0.0 N/A	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100
Sylhet	35.5 (26.9, 45.1)	63.3 (52.9, 72.6)	1.2 (0.2, 5.4)	100	99.6 (96.9, 99.9)	0.0 N/A	99.6 (96.9, 99.9)	0.4 (0.1, 3.1)	100

[1] Among current manufactured cigarette smokers 18 years of age and older.
[2] Among those who provided a cigarette pack for observation.
N/A – The estimate is "0.0" or "100.0".
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.1 (cont.): Recorded information from manufactured cigarette packs among current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 18 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic characteristics	Placement of picture warning on cigarette pack[1,2]						50% or more of the front area of pack is covered by picture warning[1,2]	Observed picture warning is included on list of warnings[1,2]
	Upper part both sides	Lower part both sides	Upper part one side	Lower part one side	Other	Total		
	Percentage (95% CI)						Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	2.1 (0.9, 4.9)	84.9 (79.1, 89.3)	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	11.5 (7.7, 16.8)	0.0 N/A	100	82.4 (76.3, 87.2)	100.0 N/A
Gender								
Male	2.1 (0.9, 4.9)	84.8 (78.9, 89.2)	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	11.6 (7.7, 16.9)	0.0 N/A	100	82.3 (76.1, 87.1)	100.0 N/A
Female	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Age (years)								
18-24	1.7 (0.2, 11.4)	95.2 (86.9, 98.3)	0.0 N/A	3.1 (0.9, 10.0)	0.0 N/A	100	79.8 (60.3, 90.9)	100.0 N/A
25-34	1.7 (0.4, 6.5)	83.6 (75.6, 89.3)	1.9 (0.9, 4.1)	12.8 (7.8, 20.3)	0.0 N/A	100	81.6 (73.7, 87.6)	100.0 N/A
45-64	3.4 (1.0, 10.8)	84.2 (75.8, 90.1)	1.7 (0.6, 4.8)	10.6 (6.1, 17.6)	0.0 N/A	100	81.4 (71.9, 88.2)	100.0 N/A
65+	0.0 N/A	89.0 (68.5, 96.8)	0.0 N/A	11.0 (3.2, 31.5)	0.0 N/A	100	92.6 (76.0, 98.0)	100.0 N/A
Residence								
Urban	2.9 (0.7, 11.9)	85.3 (75.4, 91.7)	0.9 (0.3, 2.7)	10.8 (6.0, 18.6)	0.0 N/A	100	86.5 (79.0, 91.6)	100.0 N/A
Rural	1.7 (0.6, 4.9)	84.7 (77.2, 90.1)	1.9 (0.8, 4.2)	11.8 (7.0, 19.0)	0.0 N/A	100	80.6 (72.4, 86.8)	100.0 N/A
Education Level								
No formal education	0.9 (0.3, 2.7)	83.7 (75.4, 89.5)	1.4 (0.5, 4.0)	14.1 (8.6, 22.1)	0.0 N/A	100	82.8 (73.6, 89.3)	100.0 N/A
Less than primary	0.9 (0.1, 6.3)	91.8 (79.5, 97.0)	0.8 (0.1, 5.7)	6.5 (1.9, 19.8)	0.0 N/A	100	85.0 (71.7, 92.7)	100.0 N/A
Primary	7.6 (1.9, 25.7)	75.9 (61.3, 86.2)	2.2 (0.6, 8.4)	14.3 (7.5, 25.4)	0.0 N/A	100	66.7 (51.9, 78.9)	100.0 N/A
Less than secondary	0.2 (0.0, 1.8)	83.9 (71.7, 91.4)	4.9 (1.6, 14.0)	11.0 (5.1, 22.2)	0.0 N/A	100	80.0 (67.5, 88.5)	100.0 N/A
Secondary and above	4.2 (0.6, 24.5)	85.8 (68.3, 94.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	9.7 (3.8, 22.6)	0.0 N/A	100	90.3 (78.5, 96.0)	100.0 N/A
Wealth Index								
Lowest	1.1 (0.2, 7.4)	89.6 (79.5, 95.0)	0.6 (0.1, 4.1)	8.7 (3.8, 18.9)	0.0 N/A	100	81.5 (69.7, 89.3)	100.0 N/A
Low	1.6 (0.4, 6.5)	81.8 (70.8, 89.2)	3.9 (1.6, 9.1)	12.8 (6.4, 23.8)	0.0 N/A	100	78.6 (66.9, 86.9)	100.0 N/A
Middle	1.0 (0.3, 4.1)	79.4 (68.2, 87.4)	2.9 (1.1, 7.7)	16.7 (9.4, 27.8)	0.0 N/A	100	78.7 (67.3, 87.0)	100.0 N/A
High	0.5 (0.1, 2.4)	90.4 (82.3, 95.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	9.0 (4.5, 17.1)	0.0 N/A	100	89.1 (80.7, 94.1)	100.0 N/A
Highest	6.4 (1.5, 23.4)	84.8 (68.4, 93.5)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	8.6 (3.6, 19.2)	0.0 N/A	100	84.4 (70.2, 92.5)	100.0 N/A
Division								
Barishal	0.0 N/A	85.1 (63.0, 95.1)	0.0 N/A	14.9 (4.9, 37.0)	0.0 N/A	100	84.1 (62.4, 94.4)	100.0 N/A
Chattogram	3.2 (0.9, 11.3)	84.3 (73.5, 91.3)	3.3 (1.2, 9.2)	9.1 (4.5, 17.7)	0.0 N/A	100	93.6 (85.4, 97.3)	100.0 N/A
Dhaka	1.9 (0.3, 13.2)	95.1 (83.6, 98.6)	0.0 N/A	3.0 (0.6, 13.8)	0.0 N/A	100	97.0 (86.2, 99.4)	100.0 N/A
Khulna	1.7 (0.2, 11.0)	52.6 (32.0, 72.4)	0.0 N/A	45.7 (25.6, 67.3)	0.0 N/A	100	38.5 (22.1, 57.9)	100.0 N/A
Mymensingh	4.6 (0.8, 21.0)	95.4 (79.0, 99.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100	84.7 (67.9, 93.6)	100.0 N/A
Rajshahi	0.5 (0.1, 4.0)	90.2 (76.0, 96.4)	0.0 N/A	9.3 (3.3, 23.5)	0.0 N/A	100	38.1 (18.0, 63.2)	100.0 N/A
Rangpur	0.4 (0.1, 3.0)	72.4 (46.5, 88.8)	0.0 N/A	27.2 (10.9, 53.2)	0.0 N/A	100	87.8 (58.4, 97.3)	100.0 N/A
Sylhet	0.9 (0.1, 6.3)	90.4 (77.4, 96.2)	8.8 (3.4, 20.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100	74.8 (56.8, 87.0)	100.0 N/A

[1] Among current manufactured cigarette smokers 18 years of age and older.
[2] Among observed packs that had a picture warning on it.
N/A – The estimate is "0.0" or "100.0".
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.2: Recorded information from bidi packs among current bidi smokers ≥ 18 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic characteristics	Status of bidi pack possession[1]							Bidi packs having tax stamp[1,2]		Health warning on bidi pack[1,2]							
	Willing to show pack		Does not have pack		Refuses to show pack		Total			Text only		Picture		No warning		Total
		(95% CI)		(95% CI)		(95% CI)		Percentage	(95% CI)		(95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)		(95% CI)	
Overall	36.7	(32.2, 41.6)	63.1	(58.3, 67.7)	0.2	(0.0, 1.0)	100	94.0	(90.0, 96.5)	4.4	(1.5, 12.0)	90.2	(83.4, 94.4)	5.3	(2.8, 9.9)	100
Gender																
Male	35.7	(31.0, 40.7)	64.1	(59.1, 68.9)	0.2	(0.0, 1.1)	100	94.7	(90.7, 97.0)	2.9	(1.3, 6.2)	92.9	(88.2, 95.8)	4.2	(2.0, 8.6)	100
Female	53.2	(32.1, 73.3)	46.8	(26.7, 67.9)	0.0	N/A	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Age (years)																
18-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
25-34	31.2	(24.5, 38.7)	68.5	(60.9, 75.1)	0.4	(0.1, 2.7)	100	94.3	(86.2, 97.8)	2.7	(0.7, 9.8)	93.4	(85.1, 97.3)	3.9	(1.2, 12.2)	100
45-64	39.4	(33.1, 46.2)	60.5	(53.8, 66.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	100	94.3	(87.8, 97.4)	3.6	(1.3, 9.6)	87.7	(78.9, 93.1)	8.8	(4.2, 17.5)	100
65+	50.3	(36.0, 64.7)	49.7	(35.3, 64.0)	0.0	N/A	100	92.9	(78.3, 97.9)	9.6	(1.6, 41.0)	90.4	(59.0, 98.4)	0.0	N/A	100
Residence																
Urban	49.5	(37.3, 61.7)	50.4	(38.2, 62.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	100	92.1	(80.6, 97.1)	3.7	(1.1, 11.5)	90.6	(79.5, 96.0)	5.7	(1.8, 16.4)	100
Rural	35.7	(30.9, 40.8)	64.1	(59.0, 69.0)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	100	94.3	(89.8, 96.8)	4.5	(1.4, 13.3)	90.2	(82.5, 94.7)	5.3	(2.6, 10.4)	100
Education Level																
No formal education	42.1	(35.9, 48.5)	57.9	(51.5, 64.1)	0.0	N/A	100	94.3	(89.2, 97.1)	4.2	(1.1, 15.1)	89.1	(80.0, 94.3)	6.7	(3.3, 13.1)	100
Less than primary	32.6	(23.9, 42.7)	66.7	(56.4, 75.6)	0.7	(0.1, 4.4)	100	94.0	(83.6, 98.0)	6.0	(1.9, 17.0)	93.5	(82.8, 97.7)	0.6	(0.1, 2.5)	100
Primary	19.8	(10.9, 33.1)	80.2	(66.9, 89.1)	0.0	N/A	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Less than secondary	34.0	(22.9, 47.3)	66.0	(52.7, 77.1)	0.0	N/A	100	92.4	(61.7, 98.9)	5.0	(1.2, 18.6)	89.3	(69.6, 96.8)	5.7	(0.8, 31.3)	100
Secondary and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Wealth index																
Lowest	29.7	(23.2, 37.1)	70.3	(62.9, 76.8)	0.0	N/A	100	88.9	(78.0, 94.8)	0.8	(0.2, 3.6)	94.1	(85.3, 97.8)	5.1	(1.6, 14.4)	100
Low	41.6	(33.5, 50.3)	57.8	(49.2, 66.0)	0.6	(0.1, 3.5)	100	95.1	(88.0, 98.1)	5.3	(1.8, 14.9)	87.7	(76.5, 94.0)	7.0	(2.6, 17.2)	100
Middle	38.6	(28.3, 50.1)	61.4	(49.9, 71.7)	0.0	N/A	100	98.4	(93.4, 99.6)	0.0	N/A	94.0	(80.3, 98.4)	6.0	(1.6, 19.7)	100
High	39.2	(24.2, 56.5)	60.8	(43.5, 75.8)	0.0	N/A	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Division																
Barishal	43.4	(27.4, 60.9)	56.6	(39.1, 72.6)	0.0	N/A	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Chattogram	82.5	(55.9, 94.6)	17.5	(5.4, 44.1)	0.0	N/A	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Dhaka	51.1	(39.6, 62.4)	48.9	(37.6, 60.4)	0.0	N/A	100	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Khulna	38.4	(27.4, 50.8)	61.6	(49.2, 72.6)	0.0	N/A	100	90.9	(73.0, 97.4)	0.0	N/A	91.9	(73.6, 97.9)	8.1	(2.1, 26.4)	100
Mymensingh	25.1	(17.2, 35.0)	74.9	(65.0, 82.8)	0.0	N/A	100	88.5	(69.3, 96.3)	1.0	(0.1, 7.1)	96.7	(89.3, 99.0)	2.3	(0.5, 10.0)	100
Rajshahi	23.8	(14.5, 36.5)	76.2	(63.5, 85.5)	0.0	N/A	100	100.0	N/A	6.7	(2.2, 18.7)	93.3	(81.3, 97.8)	0.0	N/A	100
Rangpur	33.0	(24.4, 43.0)	65.8	(55.5, 74.8)	1.2	(0.2, 7.5)	100	90.1	(73.7, 96.7)	26.1	(6.4, 64.3)	54.4	(30.0, 76.8)	19.5	(8.4, 39.3)	100
Sylhet	25.3	(14.9, 39.7)	74.7	(60.3, 85.1)	0.0	N/A	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100

[1] Among current bidi smokers 18 years of age and older.
[2] Among those who provided a bidi pack for observation.
N/A - The estimate is "0.0" or "100.0".
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.2 (cont.): Recorded information from bidi packs among current bidi smokers ≥ 18 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic characteristics	Placement of picture warning on bidi pack[1,2]						50% or more of the front area of pack is covered by picture warning[1,2]	Observed picture warning is included on list of warnings[1,2]
	Upper part both sides	Lower part both sides	Upper part one side	Lower part one side	Other	Total		
	Percentage (95% CI)						Percentage (95% CI)	(95% CI)
Overall	3.6 (1.7, 7.6)	10.3 (5.9, 17.3)	21.6 (14.0, 31.7)	61.4 (50.7, 71.1)	3.1 (1.4, 6.8)	100	13.0 (7.8, 21.0)	98.3 (94.9, 99.4)
Gender								
Male	3.4 (1.5, 7.6)	9.9 (5.6, 16.9)	21.7 (13.9, 32.1)	61.7 (50.8, 71.6)	3.3 (1.5, 7.2)	100	11.4 (6.1, 20.3)	98.2 (94.6, 99.4)
Female	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Age (years)								
18-24	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
25-34	6.0 (2.5, 13.6)	9.8 (4.4, 20.4)	19.5 (9.8, 34.9)	62.1 (47.3, 75.0)	2.6 (0.7, 8.8)	100	14.4 (6.8, 28.1)	99.0 (92.9, 99.9)
45-64	3.0 (0.7, 12.7)	7.4 (2.9, 17.4)	23.1 (13.8, 35.9)	61.5 (47.5, 73.8)	5.0 (2.1, 11.4)	100	9.3 (3.9, 20.6)	98.8 (95.1, 99.7)
65+	0.8 (0.1, 5.0)	14.5 (5.4, 33.7)	22.5 (8.3, 48.6)	62.0 (38.6, 80.9)	0.0 N/A	100	19.1 (7.7, 40.0)	96.0 (75.9, 99.4)
Residence								
Urban	2.5 (0.5, 10.7)	4.8 (1.3, 16.5)	20.7 (7.1, 47.0)	70.7 (46.6, 86.9)	1.3 (0.3, 6.5)	100	6.2 (2.3, 15.7)	100.0 N/A
Rural	3.7 (1.6, 8.3)	10.9 (6.1, 18.6)	21.7 (13.6, 32.7)	60.4 (48.8, 70.9)	3.3 (1.4, 7.5)	100	13.8 (8.0, 22.6)	98.1 (94.4, 99.4)
Education Level								
No formal education	3.8 (1.4, 10.2)	9.7 (4.8, 18.8)	22.1 (13.5, 34.1)	61.8 (49.2, 72.9)	2.6 (1.0, 6.1)	100	12.6 (6.9, 21.9)	98.9 (96.3, 99.7)
Less than primary	1.6 (0.2, 10.9)	12.1 (4.5, 28.7)	26.7 (12.6, 48.0)	56.6 (36.4, 74.8)	3.0 (0.7, 12.4)	100	18.7 (5.0, 50.1)	99.2 (94.2, 99.9)
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Less than secondary	4.8 (1.1, 18.9)	11.8 (4.2, 29.1)	14.3 (4.6, 36.6)	62.8 (41.0, 80.4)	6.2 (0.9, 33.5)	100	3.4 (0.8, 12.9)	92.1 (60.9, 98.9)
Secondary and above	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Wealth index								
Lowest	2.9 (0.8, 10.5)	9.9 (4.4, 20.7)	26.0 (14.4, 42.3)	60.0 (44.5, 73.8)	1.1 (0.2, 7.7)	100	10.0 (4.3, 21.5)	98.9 (92.3, 99.8)
Low	6.6 (2.2, 18.2)	14.4 (6.6, 28.8)	15.7 (7.2, 31.0)	61.2 (44.3, 75.8)	2.0 (0.5, 8.3)	100	15.5 (7.1, 30.7)	99.4 (95.8, 99.9)
Middle	1.7 (0.2, 11.7)	9.1 (2.9, 25.4)	21.6 (9.5, 42.0)	52.5 (43.3, 78.5)	5.0 (1.4, 16.0)	100	15.6 (6.0, 35.1)	95.7 (80.2, 99.2)
High	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Division								
Barishal	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Chattogram	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Dhaka	0.0 N/A	2.9 (0.4, 19.1)	23.1 (7.8, 51.5)	74.0 (46.5, 90.3)	0.0 N/A	100	2.9 (0.4, 19.1)	100.0 N/A
Khulna	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	9.0 (2.5, 27.7)	80.1 (55.3, 92.9)	10.8 (2.6, 35.4)	100	3.7 (0.5, 24.0)	100.0 N/A
Mymensingh	5.9 (1.7, 18.9)	1.3 (0.2, 8.9)	37.7 (20.1, 59.2)	52.2 (31.8, 71.9)	3.0 (0.4, 18.9)	100	2.5 (0.6, 9.7)	100.0 N/A
Rajshahi	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Rangpur	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Sylhet	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-

[1] Among current bidi smokers 18 years of age and older.
[2] Among observed packs that had a picture warning on it.
N/A – The estimate is "0.0" or "100.0".
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.3: Recorded information from *zarda* packs among current *zarda* users ≥ 18 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic characteristics	Status of Jarda pack possession[1]				Jarda packs having tax stamp[1,2]	Health warning on jarda pack[1,2]			
	Willing to show pack	Does not have pack	Refuses to show pack	Total		Text only	Picture	No warning	Total
	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)			Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	47.7 (44.0, 51.4)	51.9 (48.2, 55.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	100	46.0 (40.0, 52.2)	5.7 (3.7, 8.6)	66.7 (60.9, 72.0)	27.7 (22.7, 33.2)	100
Gender									
Male	28.3 (23.3, 34.0)	71.6 (66.0, 76.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	100	55.3 (44.1, 66.1)	7.3 (3.4, 14.9)	76.6 (67.9, 83.5)	16.1 (11.1, 22.9)	100
Female	62.5 (57.7, 67.0)	36.9 (32.4, 41.7)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	100	42.8 (35.8, 50.1)	5.1 (3.0, 8.5)	63.3 (56.4, 69.6)	31.6 (25.6, 38.4)	100
Age (years)									
18-24	32.6 (20.3, 47.9)	67.4 (52.1, 79.7)	0.0 N/A	100	32.1 (13.3, 59.3)	1.5 (0.2, 10.2)	73.6 (52.8, 87.4)	24.9 (11.5, 46.0)	100
25-34	41.3 (36.7, 46.0)	58.5 (53.8, 63.1)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	100	41.4 (34.3, 49.0)	6.0 (2.7, 12.6)	63.6 (55.3, 71.2)	30.4 (23.7, 38.0)	100
45-64	55.5 (50.3, 60.6)	44.2 (39.1, 49.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	100	50.2 (42.0, 58.3)	7.5 (4.5, 12.1)	67.8 (60.0, 74.7)	24.7 (18.6, 32.1)	100
55+	53.1 (44.4, 61.5)	45.4 (37.5, 53.5)	1.5 (0.4, 6.1)	100	49.0 (35.7, 62.5)	0.6 (0.1, 2.9)	69.3 (55.2, 80.5)	30.1 (19.0, 44.3)	100
Residence									
Urban	45.2 (38.8, 51.8)	54.0 (47.4, 60.3)	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)	100	36.1 (26.8, 46.6)	5.7 (2.8, 11.1)	63.5 (49.5, 75.6)	30.8 (19.1, 45.6)	100
Rural	48.4 (44.0, 52.7)	51.3 (47.0, 55.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	100	48.5 (41.5, 55.5)	5.7 (3.4, 9.3)	67.5 (61.1, 73.2)	26.9 (21.7, 32.8)	100
Education Level									
No formal education	52.2 (47.6, 56.8)	47.3 (42.8, 51.9)	0.5 (0.1, 1.7)	100	45.6 (37.8, 53.6)	5.0 (2.9, 8.5)	66.2 (58.2, 73.4)	28.7 (21.8, 36.9)	100
Less than primary	43.1 (36.5, 49.9)	56.3 (49.4, 62.9)	0.7 (0.2, 2.6)	100	54.6 (43.8, 65.0)	4.0 (1.5, 10.4)	74.5 (65.1, 82.1)	21.5 (14.7, 30.3)	100
Primary	49.9 (41.5, 58.3)	50.0 (41.6, 58.4)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	100	39.8 (28.0, 53.0)	10.2 (4.3, 22.1)	58.8 (46.2, 70.3)	31.0 (22.2, 41.4)	100
Less than secondary	40.8 (32.8, 49.3)	59.0 (50.4, 67.0)	0.2 (0.1, 1.0)	100	41.9 (30.1, 54.6)	9.2 (3.5, 21.7)	59.3 (45.9, 71.5)	31.5 (20.6, 44.9)	100
Secondary and above	39.4 (29.2, 50.7)	60.6 (49.3, 70.8)	0.0 N/A	100	45.7 (28.8, 63.7)	1.3 (0.2, 8.7)	76.6 (59.7, 87.9)	22.1 (11.2, 39.1)	100
Wealth Index									
Lowest	41.7 (35.6, 48.0)	58.2 (51.8, 64.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	100	46.0 (36.7, 55.6)	6.0 (3.0, 11.7)	61.4 (52.6, 69.6)	32.5 (24.8, 41.4)	100
Low	52.1 (44.8, 59.4)	47.5 (40.3, 54.9)	0.3 (0.1, 1.6)	100	37.5 (27.7, 48.5)	4.9 (2.1, 10.9)	62.3 (52.5, 71.2)	32.8 (24.2, 42.7)	100
Middle	47.0 (40.1, 53.9)	52.5 (45.5, 59.3)	0.6 (0.2, 2.0)	100	43.5 (34.2, 53.3)	2.9 (1.2, 6.9)	66.1 (57.1, 74.2)	31.0 (23.1, 40.1)	100
High	50.4 (42.6, 58.1)	49.6 (41.8, 57.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	100	54.2 (43.3, 64.7)	8.4 (4.0, 16.7)	73.7 (63.1, 82.1)	17.9 (11.4, 27.0)	100
Highest	49.5 (40.5, 58.5)	49.3 (40.4, 58.3)	1.2 (0.2, 8.3)	100	54.0 (40.7, 66.8)	7.5 (2.7, 19.5)	73.7 (59.8, 84.1)	18.7 (10.1, 32.0)	100
Division									
Barishal	62.2 (55.8, 68.2)	37.8 (31.8, 44.2)	0.0 N/A	100	57.9 (42.2, 72.2)	1.4 (0.5, 3.9)	76.8 (65.3, 85.4)	21.8 (13.2, 33.7)	100
Chattogram	65.1 (53.6, 75.0)	34.4 (24.5, 45.8)	0.5 (0.1, 2.3)	100	62.6 (50.3, 73.5)	3.2 (1.0, 9.6)	78.9 (67.6, 87.1)	17.9 (10.5, 28.8)	100
Dhaka	50.2 (41.3, 59.0)	49.1 (40.5, 57.7)	0.7 (0.2, 3.3)	100	47.9 (33.3, 62.9)	6.5 (2.8, 14.4)	67.9 (52.7, 80.1)	25.6 (14.6, 40.9)	100
Khulna	45.9 (34.8, 57.4)	54.1 (42.6, 65.2)	0.0 N/A	100	28.5 (18.6, 41.0)	1.6 (0.4, 6.4)	66.8 (53.3, 78.0)	31.5 (20.2, 45.5)	100
Mymensingh	50.0 (41.8, 58.3)	49.1 (40.7, 57.7)	0.8 (0.2, 3.2)	100	38.0 (25.9, 51.7)	5.4 (1.4, 18.9)	62.0 (47.0, 75.0)	32.6 (19.7, 48.8)	100
Rajshahi	26.9 (18.8, 37.0)	72.9 (62.9, 81.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)	100	51.8 (36.0, 67.2)	1.9 (0.4, 7.5)	51.5 (32.9, 69.7)	46.6 (28.6, 65.6)	100
Rangpur	36.3 (28.1, 45.3)	63.6 (54.5, 71.8)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)	100	22.0 (12.3, 36.1)	20.5 (9.6, 38.4)	45.6 (30.2, 61.8)	33.9 (23.0, 46.9)	100
Sylhet	31.3 (23.0, 41.0)	68.7 (59.0, 77.0)	0.0 N/A	100	31.3 (17.6, 49.2)	5.1 (1.6, 15.2)	54.2 (39.7, 68.1)	40.7 (27.2, 55.7)	100

[1] Among current jarda users 18 years of age and older.
[2] Among those who provided a jarda pack for observation.
N/A - The estimate is "0.0" or "100.0".

Table 10.3 (cont.): Recorded Information from Jarda packs among current jarda users ≥ 18 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic characteristics	Placement of picture warning on jarda pack[1,2]						50% or more of the front area of pack is covered by picture warning[1,2]	Observed picture warning is included on list of warnings[1,2]
	Upper part both sides	Lower part both sides	Upper part one side	Lower part one side	Other	Total		
	Percentage (95% CI)						Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	3.9 (2.3, 6.6)	17.6 (11.1, 26.8)	25.8 (19.6, 33.3)	47.4 (39.1, 55.8)	5.3 (3.1, 8.8)	100	20.6 (15.0, 27.6)	94.8 (90.4, 97.2)
Gender								
Male	0.9 (0.2, 3.0)	15.1 (6.7, 30.4)	51.3 (37.1, 65.3)	32.8 (21.9, 45.9)	0.0 N/A	100	13.6 (6.1, 27.3)	97.3 (91.6, 99.1)
Female	5.2 (2.9, 9.0)	18.7 (11.7, 28.4)	15.2 (10.8, 21.1)	53.5 (44.0, 62.7)	7.4 (4.4, 12.4)	100	23.6 (16.9, 31.8)	93.7 (87.9, 96.9)
Age (years)								
18-24	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
25-34	5.7 (2.8, 11.3)	22.1 (14.4, 32.2)	21.0 (14.6, 29.2)	43.8 (34.3, 53.9)	7.4 (3.6, 14.4)	100	28.5 (20.0, 38.7)	96.0 (91.8, 98.1)
45-64	2.0 (0.9, 4.4)	18.0 (9.6, 31.3)	26.0 (18.1, 36.0)	49.0 (38.0, 60.0)	4.9 (2.3, 10.2)	100	17.3 (11.1, 25.9)	94.5 (88.1, 97.5)
65+	4.3 (0.8, 19.5)	8.1 (3.1, 20.0)	30.4 (17.0, 48.2)	54.5 (36.6, 71.3)	2.6 (0.6, 10.5)	100	11.7 (5.2, 24.0)	91.6 (80.1, 96.8)
Residence								
Urban	5.4 (2.6, 10.9)	23.8 (14.1, 37.1)	24.8 (17.2, 34.4)	38.6 (26.8, 51.9)	7.4 (2.9, 17.9)	100	28.5 (18.8, 40.8)	97.5 (94.9, 98.8)
Rural	3.6 (1.8, 6.9)	16.2 (8.9, 27.6)	26.1 (18.7, 35.1)	49.4 (39.6, 59.2)	4.7 (2.5, 8.9)	100	18.8 (12.6, 27.1)	94.1 (88.6, 97.1)
Education Level								
No formal education	4.5 (2.2, 9.1)	19.2 (12.0, 29.3)	22.2 (14.9, 31.8)	49.6 (38.7, 60.5)	4.5 (2.3, 8.7)	100	20.8 (14.1, 29.6)	95.3 (89.6, 98.0)
Less than primary	3.6 (1.3, 9.6)	16.5 (7.8, 31.4)	34.2 (22.4, 48.4)	42.4 (29.9, 56.0)	3.3 (0.9, 11.2)	100	21.7 (12.0, 36.2)	96.7 (88.7, 99.1)
Primary	0.7 (0.2, 2.8)	8.3 (2.7, 22.8)	33.6 (19.3, 51.7)	50.8 (34.8, 66.6)	6.6 (1.7, 23.0)	100	10.6 (4.7, 22.4)	93.4 (80.5, 98.0)
Less than secondary	5.9 (1.7, 18.3)	16.1 (6.4, 35.2)	17.4 (9.2, 30.5)	52.8 (36.0, 68.9)	7.7 (2.8, 19.7)	100	15.6 (8.0, 28.3)	86.4 (69.3, 94.7)
Secondary and above	1.9 (0.5, 6.7)	23.3 (7.9, 51.8)	31.9 (15.6, 54.1)	32.5 (17.7, 51.9)	10.4 (2.2, 37.9)	100	36.1 (17.1, 60.9)	99.1 (96.0, 99.8)
Wealth Index								
Lowest	2.2 (0.6, 7.3)	12.0 (6.9, 20.0)	27.3 (15.2, 43.9)	54.6 (40.2, 68.2)	4.0 (1.2, 12.2)	100	15.6 (9.3, 24.8)	94.8 (83.3, 98.5)
Low	3.5 (1.0, 12.6)	15.9 (5.4, 38.4)	31.2 (20.4, 44.4)	43.1 (30.2, 57.1)	6.3 (2.3, 15.9)	100	20.6 (8.9, 40.8)	92.8 (85.8, 96.5)
Middle	4.4 (1.9, 9.8)	17.7 (8.9, 32.1)	23.5 (13.9, 36.9)	48.1 (35.5, 61.0)	6.4 (2.9, 13.3)	100	20.3 (11.8, 32.5)	96.1 (89.6, 98.6)
High	2.2 (0.7, 6.5)	25.7 (13.0, 44.5)	23.4 (14.4, 35.6)	45.0 (30.3, 60.6)	3.7 (0.9, 14.3)	100	23.7 (13.5, 38.2)	95.2 (80.4, 98.9)
Highest	9.3 (3.1, 25.0)	14.7 (6.3, 30.7)	23.5 (13.7, 37.3)	46.4 (31.6, 61.9)	6.0 (1.2, 25.1)	100	23.5 (11.8, 41.5)	95.0 (83.8, 98.5)
Division								
Barishal	2.4 (0.3, 15.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.8)	14.1 (5.7, 30.9)	81.3 (65.0, 91.1)	1.9 (0.4, 7.5)	100	3.5 (0.8, 14.0)	99.2 (96.4, 99.8)
Chattogram	3.7 (1.0, 12.6)	5.2 (0.9, 24.0)	46.0 (27.1, 66.2)	44.1 (25.4, 64.6)	1.0 (0.1, 6.7)	100	5.2 (1.9, 13.5)	91.3 (76.6, 97.1)
Dhaka	2.0 (0.3, 13.4)	39.5 (22.3, 59.8)	8.8 (3.4, 20.7)	38.9 (22.8, 57.9)	10.7 (5.1, 21.2)	100	40.5 (27.4, 55.0)	100.0 N/A
Khulna	8.1 (3.6, 17.2)	2.4 (0.5, 11.5)	50.0 (29.0, 71.0)	35.9 (18.8, 57.5)	3.6 (0.6, 19.1)	100	7.0 (2.0, 22.1)	85.2 (65.4, 94.6)
Mymensingh	2.3 (0.7, 7.5)	30.5 (17.2, 48.1)	23.5 (10.9, 43.5)	40.5 (26.2, 56.7)	3.2 (1.0, 9.3)	100	42.9 (27.7, 59.6)	93.1 (74.9, 98.4)
Rajshahi	20.8 (6.8, 48.6)	19.3 (8.6, 37.6)	27.7 (11.8, 52.3)	16.8 (5.3, 42.1)	15.4 (2.6, 55.6)	100	19.2 (6.9, 43.2)	79.0 (32.3, 96.7)
Rangpur	2.6 (0.3, 17.8)	5.9 (1.6, 19.8)	31.1 (17.8, 48.4)	53.1 (31.6, 73.5)	7.2 (1.7, 25.5)	100	11.9 (4.3, 29.1)	100.0 N/A
Sylhet	4.2 (1.4, 12.4)	4.5 (1.6, 12.2)	7.9 (3.2, 18.3)	83.4 (70.1, 91.4)	0.0 N/A	100	7.3 (2.2, 21.4)	97.9 (94.2, 99.3)

[1] Among current jarda users 18 years of age and older.
[2] Among observed packs that had a picture warning on it.
N/A - The estimate is "0.0" or "100.0".
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.4: Recorded information from smokeless tobacco packs among current smokeless tobacco users ≥ 18 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic characteristics	Status of smokeless tobacco pack possession[1]							Smokeless tobacco packs having tax stamp[1,2]		Health warning on smokeless tobacco pack[1,2]						
	Willing to show pack		Does not have pack		Refuses to show pack		Total			Text only		Picture		No warning		Total
	\#Percentage (95% CI)							Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	20.8	(17.4, 24.8)	79.0	(75.0, 82.5)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)	100	33.3	(23.9, 44.3)	5.0	(2.7, 8.9)	49.1	(39.4, 58.9)	45.9	(36.4, 55.7)	100
Gender																
Male	17.5	(11.6, 25.4)	82.5	(74.6, 88.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	100	29.5	(12.0, 56.4)	6.5	(2.5, 15.6)	62.1	(43.5, 77.7)	31.4	(18.3, 48.5)	100
Female	22.3	(18.3, 26.8)	77.5	(73.0, 81.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)	100	34.6	(25.5, 45.0)	4.5	(2.1, 9.3)	44.9	(35.1, 55.0)	50.7	(40.4, 60.8)	100
Age (years)																
18-24	22.0	(10.9, 39.5)	78.0	(60.5, 89.1)	0.0	N/A	100	-		3.4	(1.3, 8.6)	55.4	(42.3, 67.8)	41.2	(29.2, 54.5)	100
25-34	24.8	(19.4, 31.2)	75.2	(68.8, 80.6)	0.0	N/A	100	35.8	(23.8, 49.8)	4.9	(2.0, 11.5)	50.1	(37.6, 62.6)	44.9	(33.0, 57.4)	100
45-64	21.6	(16.8, 27.4)	78.0	(72.1, 82.9)	0.4	(0.1, 1.5)	100	37.1	(24.9, 51.2)	2.5	(0.3, 16.4)	28.0	(12.2, 52.0)	69.5	(45.6, 86.1)	100
65+	11.7	(7.3, 18.3)	88.2	(81.7, 92.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	100	11.9	(3.0, 37.3)	-		-		-		
Residence																
Urban	30.2	(24.1, 37.2)	69.1	(62.0, 75.3)	0.7	(0.1, 3.3)	100	23.9	(11.1, 44.1)	10.4	(4.9, 20.6)	42.8	(29.4, 57.3)	46.9	(34.6, 59.5)	100
Rural	19.2	(15.3, 23.7)	80.8	(76.3, 84.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	100	36.0	(24.9, 48.8)	3.5	(1.4, 8.2)	50.9	(39.1, 62.6)	45.7	(34.1, 57.7)	100
Education Level																
No formal education	18.6	(14.8, 23.0)	81.2	(76.6, 85.0)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	100	25.5	(15.7, 38.4)	2.5	(0.9, 6.5)	39.7	(28.5, 52.1)	57.8	(45.7, 69.1)	100
Less than primary	25.5	(18.4, 34.2)	74.5	(65.8, 81.6)	0.0	N/A	100	41.7	(25.1, 60.4)	2.0	(0.6, 6.5)	59.8	(42.5, 75.0)	38.2	(23.3, 55.6)	100
Primary	21.4	(12.7, 33.7)	78.6	(66.3, 87.3)	0.0	N/A	100	57.3	(30.8, 80.2)	17.5	(5.7, 42.5)	68.5	(43.4, 86.1)	14.0	(5.3, 32.1)	100
Less than secondary	23.7	(14.1, 37.1)	76.3	(62.9, 85.9)	0.0	N/A	100	25.9	(11.3, 49.0)	11.6	(3.0, 36.3)	50.0	(29.5, 70.5)	38.4	(20.5, 60.1)	100
Secondary and above	27.5	(14.1, 46.7)	72.3	(53.1, 85.8)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	100	-		-		-		-		
Wealth Index																
Lowest	21.7	(16.7, 27.6)	78.3	(72.4, 83.3)	0.0	N/A	100	30.7	(18.9, 45.6)	4.3	(1.5, 11.7)	47.6	(34.1, 61.5)	48.0	(34.6, 61.7)	100
Low	25.7	(19.9, 32.6)	74.3	(67.4, 80.1)	0.0	N/A	100	25.3	(15.3, 38.7)	6.7	(2.4, 17.4)	40.3	(27.6, 54.4)	53.0	(38.6, 66.9)	100
Middle	16.3	(11.2, 23.2)	83.0	(75.9, 88.3)	0.7	(0.2, 2.6)	100	25.1	(13.1, 42.8)	5.5	(2.0, 13.9)	40.2	(24.6, 58.1)	54.3	(36.6, 70.9)	100
High	22.2	(13.9, 33.4)	77.8	(66.5, 86.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	100	53.4	(28.6, 76.6)	0.6	(0.1, 4.6)	71.6	(49.1, 86.9)	27.7	(12.7, 50.2)	100
Highest	15.0	(8.6, 25.0)	84.9	(74.9, 91.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	100	59.5	(34.3, 80.6)	9.4	(2.0, 34.3)	68.4	(44.5, 85.4)	22.2	(9.4, 43.9)	100
Division																
Barishal	40.6	(25.6, 57.7)	59.4	(42.3, 74.4)	0.0	N/A	100	90.5	(77.2, 96.4)	0.0	N/A	90.7	(77.3, 96.6)	9.3	(3.4, 22.7)	100
Chattogram	1.9	(0.5, 7.3)	98.1	(92.7, 99.5)	0.0	N/A	100	-		-		-		-		
Dhaka	21.0	(12.7, 32.7)	78.5	(66.8, 86.9)	0.5	(0.1, 3.2)	100	-		-		-		-		
Khulna	29.4	(19.8, 41.2)	70.5	(58.8, 80.2)	0.0	N/A	100	10.4	(4.6, 22.0)	7.4	(2.5, 19.8)	43.2	(26.7, 61.5)	49.4	(30.3, 68.6)	100
Mymensingh	31.2	(22.4, 41.6)	68.7	(58.3, 77.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	100	12.7	(3.9, 34.6)	6.2	(0.8, 34.2)	19.1	(8.0, 39.0)	74.7	(53.0, 88.6)	100
Rajshahi	25.3	(14.7, 40.0)	74.1	(59.3, 84.9)	0.6	(0.1, 4.3)	100	31.8	(18.9, 48.2)	2.0	(0.2, 14.7)	27.3	(16.1, 42.5)	70.7	(55.2, 82.5)	100
Rangpur	23.0	(15.3, 33.0)	77.0	(66.9, 84.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	100	17.0	(6.9, 36.1)	8.4	(3.1, 20.7)	42.7	(22.6, 65.4)	48.9	(28.5, 69.7)	100
Sylhet	3.4	(1.6, 7.2)	96.6	(92.8, 98.4)	0.0	N/A	100	-		-		-		-		

[1] Among current smokeless tobacco users (other than jarda) 18 years of age and older.
[2] Among those who provided a smokeless tobacco pack for observation.
N/A – The estimate is "0.0" or "100.0".
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.4 (cont.): Recorded information from smokeless tobacco packs among current smokeless tobacco users ≥ 18 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic characteristics	Placement of picture warning on smokeless tobacco pack[1,2]						50% or more of the front area of pack is covered by picture warning[1,2]	Observed picture warning is Included on list of warnings[1,2]
	Upper part both sides	Lower part both sides	Upper part one side	Lower part one side	Other	Total	Percentage (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)
	Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	15.4 (8.7, 25.9)	7.1 (2.9, 16.4)	11.9 (5.9, 22.6)	61.2 (48.4, 72.6)	4.3 (1.4, 12.7)	100	9.5 (4.0, 20.7)	96.7 (90.8, 98.9)
Gender								
Male	5.0 (0.9, 22.7)	0.3 (0.0, 2.5)	26.2 (9.0, 56.0)	68.1 (38.8, 87.8)	0.3 (0.0, 2.4)	100	7.8 (1.6, 30.8)	100.0 N/A
Female	20.1 (11.2, 33.5)	10.2 (3.8, 24.8)	5.4 (2.5, 11.5)	58.0 (42.4, 72.3)	6.2 (1.9, 17.8)	100	10.2 (4.2, 22.8)	95.3 (87.3, 98.3)
Age (years)								
18-24	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
25-34	10.1 (4.2, 22.1)	11.0 (3.4, 30.3)	11.0 (3.6, 29.3)	64.7 (46.7, 79.4)	3.2 (0.4, 19.7)	100	10.5 (3.9, 25.0)	95.9 (85.3, 98.9)
45-64	19.2 (9.8, 34.3)	2.0 (0.5, 8.0)	13.5 (5.0, 31.7)	58.8 (40.0, 75.3)	6.5 (1.7, 22.0)	100	3.4 (1.1, 10.4)	97.1 (89.7, 99.2)
65+	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Residence								
Urban	10.1 (4.0, 23.1)	1.5 (0.4, 5.4)	12.7 (3.4, 37.8)	67.1 (41.3, 85.6)	8.7 (1.3, 40.5)	100	5.5 (1.7, 16.8)	99.5 (96.1, 99.9)
Rural	16.7 (8.7, 29.7)	8.5 (3.4, 19.5)	11.7 (5.1, 24.6)	59.8 (45.2, 72.8)	3.3 (0.8, 12.7)	100	10.4 (4.0, 24.6)	96.1 (88.7, 98.7)
Education Level								
No formal education	22.6 (11.6, 39.5)	10.5 (3.0, 30.8)	6.4 (2.6, 15.0)	54.3 (37.1, 70.5)	6.3 (1.5, 22.3)	100	10.0 (2.7, 30.3)	97.5 (88.4, 99.5)
Less than primary	11.5 (4.2, 27.8)	8.6 (1.8, 32.0)	12.3 (3.9, 32.4)	67.7 (44.1, 84.7)	0.0 N/A	100	12.3 (3.6, 34.4)	98.7 (90.6, 99.8)
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Less than secondary	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Secondary and above	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Wealth Index								
Lowest	17.8 (7.8, 35.7)	12.6 (3.1, 39.6)	6.2 (2.1, 16.8)	59.9 (37.9, 78.6)	3.5 (0.5, 20.9)	100	4.2 (0.8, 19.1)	95.6 (79.3, 99.2)
Low	24.8 (11.0, 46.7)	12.5 (3.2, 37.9)	14.7 (6.4, 30.4)	48.0 (28.8, 67.9)	0.0 N/A	100	20.4 (8.0, 43.2)	95.3 (72.8, 99.3)
Middle	10.6 (2.2, 38.9)	1.0 (0.2, 4.7)	14.6 (2.8, 50.1)	62.9 (33.8, 84.9)	10.9 (1.6, 48.7)	100	12.0 (1.7, 51.7)	100.0 N/A
High	5.2 (1.1, 21.9)	0.0 N/A	13.9 (1.9, 57.1)	80.9 (43.8, 95.8)	0.0 N/A	100	1.8 (0.2, 12.9)	100.0 N/A
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Division								
Barishal	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100	0.0 N/A	92.2 (78.2, 97.5)
Chattogram	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Dhaka	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Khulna	57.2 (35.0, 76.9)	7.4 (1.7, 26.9)	7.3 (2.6, 19.1)	28.0 (11.2, 54.5)	0.0 N/A	100	1.3 (0.3, 5.2)	93.9 (66.1, 99.2)
Mymensingh	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Rajshahi	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Rangpur	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Sylhet	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-

[1] Among current smokeless tobacco users (other than jarda) 18 years of age and older.
[2] Among observed packs that had a picture warning on it.
N/A – The estimate is "0.0" or "100.0".
- Indicates estimate based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed various graphic health warnings on tobacco packs in the past 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic characteristics	Adults who noticed specific graphic health warnings on tobacco packs in the past 30 days[1]									
	Picture 1 Smoking causes throat	Picture 2 Smoking causes	Picture 3 Smoking causes stroke	Picture 4 Smoking causes heart	Picture 5 Passive smoking is	Picture 6 Smoking is harmful for	Picture 7 Passive smoking	Picture 8 Chewing tobacco	Picture 9 Chewing tobacco is	None
	Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	41.0 (39.1, 43.0)	38.7 (36.8, 40.6)	28.8 (27.3, 30.3)	24.8 (23.3, 26.3)	32.2 (30.4, 34.0)	42.3 (40.6, 44.0)	27.7 (25.7, 29.8)	20.5 (18.8, 22.4)	16.1 (14.3, 18.2)	15.4 (14.1, 16.7)
Gender										
Male	57.5 (54.3, 60.7)	53.6 (50.7, 56.5)	46.7 (43.9, 49.4)	40.5 (37.8, 43.2)	46.6 (43.8, 49.7)	53.8 (50.6, 57.0)	40.1 (36.8, 43.5)	25.4 (22.8, 28.4)	20.4 (17.7, 23.3)	4.7 (3.9, 5.7)
Female	25.5 (23.4, 27.7)	24.5 (22.4, 26.8)	11.9 (10.6, 13.2)	9.9 (8.7, 11.3)	18.5 (17.0, 20.2)	31.3 (29.0, 33.8)	16.0 (14.3, 17.9)	15.9 (14.1, 17.9)	12.2 (10.3, 14.3)	25.4 (23.3, 27.7)
Age (years)										
15-24	49.0 (45.8, 52.1)	41.7 (38.4, 45.1)	35.2 (32.4, 38.1)	28.1 (25.4, 31.1)	40.3 (37.2, 43.5)	52.9 (49.8, 56.0)	34.1 (31.1, 37.3)	23.2 (20.5, 26.1)	16.9 (14.4, 19.8)	8.3 (6.7, 10.3)
25-34	42.2 (40.0, 44.5)	39.4 (37.0, 41.8)	29.5 (27.7, 31.5)	25.1 (23.4, 26.9)	33.6 (31.4, 35.8)	42.6 (40.3, 44.9)	28.3 (26.0, 30.8)	20.8 (18.8, 23.0)	16.2 (14.2, 18.4)	13.3 (12.0, 14.8)
45-64	33.3 (30.3, 36.4)	36.5 (33.7, 39.5)	22.1 (19.7, 24.7)	21.9 (19.6, 24.3)	23.2 (20.9, 25.7)	33.6 (31.0, 36.3)	22.1 (19.4, 25.1)	18.3 (15.9, 20.9)	16.2 (13.6, 19.1)	23.2 (20.8, 25.8)
65+	25.2 (21.0, 30.0)	28.5 (24.3, 33.1)	18.0 (14.1, 22.8)	17.9 (14.2, 22.4)	17.8 (13.9, 22.5)	23.6 (19.9, 27.7)	15.2 (11.5, 19.8)	14.8 (11.3, 19.3)	12.8 (9.4, 17.1)	32.7 (28.3, 37.5)
Residence										
Urban	44.9 (41.8, 48.0)	38.4 (35.7, 41.1)	30.4 (27.3, 33.7)	23.7 (21.4, 26.2)	32.4 (29.7, 35.1)	44.4 (41.3, 47.5)	29.3 (26.1, 32.7)	23.0 (20.3, 26.0)	16.4 (13.8, 19.3)	15.6 (13.5, 18.1)
Rural	39.7 (37.4, 42.1)	38.8 (36.4, 41.2)	28.2 (26.5, 30.0)	25.1 (23.4, 26.9)	32.1 (29.9, 34.4)	41.6 (39.6, 43.6)	27.2 (24.8, 29.8)	19.7 (17.6, 22.0)	16.1 (13.8, 18.6)	15.3 (13.8, 16.9)
Education Level										
No formal education	31.8 (29.0, 34.8)	33.6 (30.8, 36.5)	20.9 (18.6, 23.3)	20.3 (18.1, 22.7)	25.8 (23.4, 28.5)	35.3 (32.7, 38.0)	22.8 (20.0, 25.8)	17.5 (15.2, 20.1)	15.4 (12.8, 18.4)	23.1 (20.7, 25.7)
Less than primary	38.8 (35.5, 42.1)	40.1 (36.8, 43.5)	27.9 (24.8, 31.2)	25.4 (22.8, 28.3)	35.3 (32.0, 38.7)	44.1 (40.7, 47.5)	28.5 (25.3, 31.9)	19.4 (16.9, 22.1)	17.0 (14.4, 20.1)	15.4 (13.0, 18.2)
Primary	45.9 (41.7, 50.2)	42.7 (38.7, 46.8)	36.8 (33.1, 40.8)	30.4 (26.9, 34.2)	32.2 (28.1, 36.7)	42.3 (37.9, 48.8)	28.2 (25.4, 33.4)	22.4 (18.7, 26.6)	17.5 (14.3, 21.2)	12.0 (9.8, 14.7)
Less than secondary	42.7 (39.5, 45.8)	38.4 (35.3, 41.5)	29.2 (26.6, 31.9)	24.5 (22.1, 27.0)	36.0 (33.0, 39.0)	45.6 (42.4, 48.8)	29.6 (26.9, 32.5)	20.8 (18.3, 23.5)	15.2 (12.8, 17.8)	11.0 (9.3, 13.1)
Secondary and above	50.2 (46.5, 53.8)	42.1 (38.5, 45.9)	34.5 (31.5, 37.7)	27.1 (24.2, 30.3)	34.1 (30.4, 38.1)	46.4 (42.6, 50.2)	30.7 (27.3, 34.3)	23.9 (21.0, 27.0)	16.6 (14.1, 19.6)	11.6 (9.3, 14.5)

Demographic characteristics	Adults who noticed specific graphic health warnings on tobacco packs in the past 30 days[1]									
	Picture 1 Smoking causes throat	Picture 2 Smoking causes	Picture 3 Smoking causes stroke	Picture 4 Smoking causes heart	Picture 5 Passive smoking is	Picture 6 Smoking is harmful for	Picture 7 Passive smoking	Picture 8 Chewing tobacco	Picture 9 Chewing tobacco is	None
					Percentage (95% CI)					
Wealth index										
Lowest	35.5 (32.4, 38.8)	37.5 (34.2, 40.9)	25.5 (22.5, 28.7)	24.3 (21.5, 27.4)	32.1 (29.1, 35.3)	41.5 (38.6, 44.4)	27.5 (24.2, 31.1)	18.8 (16.7, 21.2)	16.0 (13.7, 18.5)	17.7 (15.6, 20.0)
Low	35.7 (32.7, 38.8)	37.2 (34.0, 40.5)	26.5 (23.8, 29.5)	23.8 (21.4, 26.3)	32.9 (30.2, 35.8)	41.5 (38.7, 44.2)	26.8 (23.8, 30.0)	20.5 (18.0, 23.3)	17.2 (14.7, 20.1)	16.1 (13.9, 18.4)
Middle	42.9 (39.3, 46.5)	39.9 (36.4, 43.5)	29.7 (26.7, 33.0)	26.0 (23.3, 29.1)	33.9 (30.9, 37.0)	44.3 (41.2, 47.6)	28.8 (25.6, 32.2)	20.5 (17.7, 23.6)	17.3 (14.2, 21.0)	13.3 (11.4, 15.6)
High	45.6 (42.4, 48.8)	40.5 (37.5, 43.7)	33.3 (30.4, 36.5)	26.8 (24.1, 29.7)	32.6 (29.1, 36.2)	42.6 (39.0, 46.3)	29.2 (26.0, 32.6)	23.6 (20.4, 27.1)	16.6 (13.8, 19.7)	12.6 (10.6, 14.8)
Highest	45.0 (41.0, 49.0)	37.7 (33.6, 42.0)	28.0 (24.9, 31.3)	22.4 (19.5, 25.6)	28.9 (25.4, 32.7)	41.0 (37.2, 45.0)	25.8 (22.5, 29.4)	18.5 (15.9, 21.5)	13.0 (10.5, 15.9)	18.0 (15.3, 21.1)
Division										
Barishal	48.8 (41.1, 56.5)	45.6 (39.6, 51.7)	31.4 (24.8, 38.8)	22.2 (18.1, 26.9)	26.1 (22.3, 30.4)	35.4 (31.9, 39.0)	17.7 (13.7, 22.6)	20.6 (15.5, 26.8)	24.7 (19.4, 31.0)	13.4 (10.1, 17.5)
Chattogram	46.6 (43.6, 49.5)	49.9 (46.3, 53.5)	42.7 (39.8, 45.6)	36.5 (32.1, 41.2)	40.5 (34.5, 46.9)	50.4 (45.5, 55.3)	32.8 (26.7, 39.5)	32.5 (26.4, 39.2)	25.4 (20.1, 31.6)	13.7 (10.5, 17.6)
Dhaka	42.4 (37.3, 47.5)	34.4 (30.1, 39.1)	24.1 (20.8, 27.8)	20.8 (17.9, 24.0)	31.9 (28.5, 35.4)	40.3 (36.5, 44.2)	30.8 (26.5, 35.4)	15.8 (13.1, 19.0)	16.6 (11.9, 22.8)	18.2 (15.3, 21.4)
Khulna	25.3 (21.4, 29.7)	27.8 (24.1, 32.0)	16.2 (13.7, 19.0)	14.3 (11.8, 17.2)	28.3 (24.6, 32.4)	45.8 (41.7, 49.6)	27.8 (22.8, 33.4)	17.6 (14.3, 21.5)	6.8 (4.6, 9.8)	18.5 (15.9, 21.5)
Mymensingh	40.7 (35.8, 45.7)	36.7 (32.1, 41.7)	25.6 (21.5, 30.3)	23.2 (19.4, 27.6)	23.7 (18.9, 28.1)	32.3 (28.6, 36.1)	25.8 (21.2, 31.0)	23.9 (19.1, 29.4)	25.8 (21.1, 30.6)	12.2 (9.4, 15.5)
Rajshahi	54.5 (49.5, 59.5)	46.5 (40.1, 53.0)	36.6 (31.7, 41.8)	36.2 (32.3, 40.3)	34.1 (29.3, 39.2)	47.6 (42.9, 52.4)	33.7 (27.9, 39.9)	17.5 (13.3, 22.9)	6.2 (4.4, 8.7)	8.8 (6.5, 11.9)
Rangpur	29.3 (24.8, 34.3)	32.0 (26.9, 37.7)	19.9 (16.9, 23.3)	17.0 (14.4, 19.9)	31.9 (28.5, 35.4)	39.0 (34.6, 43.6)	19.6 (16.3, 23.3)	20.2 (16.0, 25.2)	10.2 (8.1, 12.8)	20.9 (17.6, 24.7)
Sylhet	32.3 (25.4, 40.2)	33.4 (27.0, 40.4)	28.9 (22.3, 36.4)	18.3 (13.4, 24.4)	27.1 (22.5, 32.2)	32.8 (28.9, 36.9)	12.0 (9.2, 15.6)	12.7 (9.8, 16.5)	14.9 (11.4, 19.3)	12.8 (8.3, 19.2)

[1] Respondents were asked to review nine pictures of graphic health warnings. Includes any tobacco packs for cigarettes, bidis, and smokeless tobacco.

Table 11.2: Evaluation of smoked tobacco graphic health warnings among current tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

	Picture 1 Smoking causes throat and lung cancer		Picture 2 Smoking causes breathing problems		Picture 3 Smoking causes stroke		Picture 4 Smoking causes heart disease		Picture 5 Passive smoking is harmful for fetus		Picture 6 Smoking is harmful for fetus		Picture 7 Passive smoking causes death		None		Total
Demographic characteristics								Percentage (95% CI)									
Overall	56.3	(52.8, 59.8)	10.8	(9.0, 12.7)	11.9	(10.0, 14.1)	6.0	(3.9, 9.1)	5.1	(4.1, 6.2)	4.7	(3.5, 6.3)	3.7	(2.7, 5.1)	1.5	(0.7, 3.4)	100
Gender																	
Male	57.1	(53.5, 60.6)	10.5	(8.8, 12.6)	12.0	(10.0, 14.2)	5.8	(3.7, 8.9)	5.1	(4.1, 6.3)	4.5	(3.3, 6.0)	3.8	(2.8, 5.2)	1.3	(0.5, 3.3)	100
Female	20.2	(9.1, 39.1)	21.6	(11.2, 37.4)	9.3	(2.3, 31.6)	16.2	(5.7, 38.3)	3.7	(0.7, 16.2)	17.7	(7.1, 37.7)	1.0	(0.1, 6.4)	10.3	(2.8, 31.6)	100
Age (years)																	
15-24	62.9	(52.6, 72.2)	8.1	(3.7, 17.0)	11.1	(7.1, 17.1)	2.6	(1.0, 6.8)	3.6	(1.8, 7.1)	5.0	(1.8, 13.1)	6.6	(3.2, 13.3)	0.0	N/A	100
25-34	60.2	(54.9, 65.3)	5.5	(4.1, 7.3)	13.4	(10.6, 16.7)	5.6	(2.5, 12.1)	5.9	(4.6, 7.6)	3.9	(2.8, 5.5)	3.3	(2.1, 4.9)	2.2	(0.8, 6.0)	100
45-64	50.4	(45.2, 55.6)	19.6	(15.7, 24.3)	8.9	(6.5, 12.2)	7.6	(5.3, 10.8)	4.7	(3.0, 7.4)	4.3	(2.8, 6.5)	4.3	(2.5, 7.0)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	100
65+	44.1	(32.6, 56.3)	16.6	(9.9, 26.6)	13.8	(6.9, 25.6)	7.3	(3.5, 14.7)	3.1	(1.4, 6.8)	10.8	(4.8, 22.6)	1.1	(0.3, 4.3)	3.2	(1.0, 9.8)	100
Residence																	
Urban	53.5	(45.9, 61.0)	7.5	(5.7, 9.8)	14.9	(11.4, 19.3)	6.6	(1.7, 22.9)	5.0	(3.7, 6.7)	5.4	(3.6, 8.2)	6.0	(3.9, 9.1)	0.9	(0.4, 2.2)	100
Rural	57.2	(53.3, 61.1)	11.8	(9.7, 14.4)	10.9	(8.7, 13.6)	5.8	(4.3, 7.7)	5.1	(3.9, 6.6)	4.5	(3.1, 6.5)	3.0	(1.9, 4.6)	1.7	(0.7, 4.3)	100
Education Level																	
No formal education	54.3	(49.6, 58.8)	14.6	(11.5, 18.4)	9.2	(7.0, 12.0)	7.8	(5.5, 10.9)	5.2	(3.5, 7.5)	4.8	(3.3, 7.1)	3.2	(1.9, 5.2)	1.0	(0.4, 2.5)	100
Less than primary	56.1	(49.3, 62.7)	13.4	(9.5, 18.5)	13.0	(9.4, 17.8)	2.9	(1.5, 5.3)	5.2	(3.3, 8.2)	4.2	(2.2, 7.9)	4.5	(2.4, 8.2)	0.7	(0.2, 2.5)	100
Primary	58.5	(50.1, 66.5)	6.5	(3.7, 11.4)	19.7	(13.7, 27.5)	6.4	(3.5, 11.3)	4.2	(2.2, 7.7)	1.6	(0.6, 3.9)	2.9	(1.3, 6.2)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	100
Less than secondary	64.5	(57.2, 71.1)	5.7	(3.5, 9.2)	10.2	(7.1, 14.3)	1.1	(0.5, 2.6)	5.6	(3.1, 9.9)	7.4	(3.8, 13.8)	3.7	(1.8, 7.6)	1.8	(0.6, 5.3)	100
Secondary and above	50.5	(39.0, 61.9)	5.3	(3.1, 8.9)	12.7	(7.5, 20.7)	11.4	(2.9, 36.0)	4.8	(2.7, 8.2)	5.1	(2.7, 9.4)	4.9	(2.3, 10.3)	5.3	(1.0, 23.1)	100
Wealth Index																	
Lowest	54.7	(48.6, 60.7)	13.0	(9.9, 16.8)	13.0	(9.9, 16.8)	5.7	(3.5, 9.0)	4.1	(2.5, 6.5)	4.9	(2.5, 9.5)	3.7	(2.1, 6.5)	1.0	(0.3, 3.8)	100
Low	55.8	(49.7, 61.8)	12.9	(9.3, 17.6)	10.6	(7.8, 14.2)	4.8	(2.9, 7.7)	5.3	(3.3, 8.2)	4.7	(3.0, 7.3)	4.4	(2.3, 8.0)	1.6	(0.8, 3.5)	100
Middle	57.4	(51.0, 63.5)	10.7	(7.4, 15.2)	11.0	(8.0, 15.1)	7.0	(4.6, 10.7)	5.8	(3.8, 8.7)	5.2	(3.3, 7.9)	2.0	(1.1, 3.8)	0.9	(0.1, 5.9)	100
High	64.3	(55.5, 72.2)	7.4	(4.7, 11.4)	10.8	(7.1, 16.0)	2.4	(1.2, 4.6)	5.6	(3.5, 9.0)	3.9	(1.8, 8.5)	2.4	(1.3, 4.6)	3.2	(0.5, 18.2)	100
Highest	47.3	(36.6, 58.2)	8.1	(3.7, 16.8)	15.4	(9.2, 24.6)	11.6	(3.0, 35.5)	4.4	(2.2, 8.4)	5.0	(2.6, 9.4)	7.4	(3.7, 14.5)	0.8	(0.2, 3.2)	100
Division																	
Barishal	53.8	(44.7, 62.7)	21.6	(13.1, 33.4)	6.6	(3.5, 12.2)	6.7	(2.8, 15.2)	5.8	(2.9, 10.9)	3.7	(1.3, 10.0)	1.8	(0.4, 6.8)	0.0	N/A	100
Chattogram	65.4	(54.8, 74.7)	7.0	(3.3, 14.0)	9.8	(5.8, 16.0)	1.9	(0.7, 5.2)	4.6	(3.0, 6.9)	10.0	(5.1, 18.6)	0.8	(0.3, 2.0)	0.7	(0.1, 4.9)	100
Dhaka	50.1	(42.2, 58.0)	11.0	(7.5, 15.7)	11.2	(7.3, 16.7)	9.4	(4.0, 20.6)	4.5	(2.8, 7.2)	3.3	(1.8, 6.0)	7.1	(4.3, 11.4)	3.5	(1.1, 10.5)	100
Khulna	62.8	(55.1, 69.9)	6.0	(3.2, 10.9)	9.2	(6.5, 12.9)	3.4	(1.9, 6.0)	7.6	(4.0, 14.0)	4.5	(2.6, 7.8)	4.3	(2.2, 8.1)	2.1	(0.9, 5.2)	100
Mymensingh	59.5	(52.2, 66.4)	11.7	(8.6, 15.8)	10.1	(6.5, 15.3)	4.3	(2.4, 7.5)	7.0	(4.5, 10.8)	3.6	(1.5, 8.1)	3.5	(1.5, 7.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	100
Rajshahi	63.7	(55.5, 71.1)	8.5	(5.0, 14.1)	16.2	(11.0, 23.1)	3.9	(1.7, 8.3)	2.7	(1.4, 5.4)	3.2	(1.5, 6.8)	1.0	(0.2, 4.7)	0.9	(0.1, 6.0)	100
Rangpur	48.5	(38.4, 58.8)	13.9	(8.8, 21.3)	11.6	(6.8, 19.3)	9.5	(5.1, 16.8)	5.6	(3.1, 9.8)	6.8	(3.7, 12.0)	4.1	(1.8, 9.2)	0.0	N/A	100
Sylhet	48.8	(40.3, 57.5)	16.9	(12.0, 23.3)	21.2	(13.7, 31.3)	5.2	(2.6, 10.4)	4.7	(2.2, 9.9)	2.1	(0.9, 4.7)	0.9	(0.3, 2.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	100

Note: Current tobacco smokers includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.
Current tobacco smokers were asked to review seven pictures of graphic health warnings.
N/A - The estimate is "0.0" or "100.0".

Table 11.3: Evaluation of smoked tobacco graphic health warnings among current non-smokers ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic characteristics	Picture that makes current non-smokers not want to start smoking the most[1]								
	Picture 1 Smoking causes throat and lung cancer	Picture 2 Smoking causes breathing problems	Picture 3 Smoking causes stroke	Picture 4 Smoking causes heart disease	Picture 5 Passive smoking is harmful for fetus	Picture 6 Smoking is harmful for fetus	Picture 7 Passive smoking causes death	None	Total
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	49.1 (47.3, 50.8)	11.6 (10.6, 12.6)	11.4 (10.3, 12.6)	5.4 (4.7, 6.2)	9.1 (8.0, 10.4)	6.2 (5.4, 7.0)	4.6 (3.9, 5.5)	2.6 (1.7, 4.0)	100
Gender									
Male	56.5 (52.7, 60.2)	9.5 (8.0, 11.4)	12.1 (9.8, 14.8)	5.0 (3.8, 6.6)	4.6 (3.7, 5.7)	3.1 (2.3, 4.1)	4.1 (2.9, 5.8)	5.1 (2.9, 8.8)	100
Female	44.5 (41.8, 47.3)	12.8 (11.6, 14.2)	10.9 (9.7, 12.4)	5.7 (4.8, 6.6)	11.9 (10.3, 13.8)	8.1 (6.9, 9.4)	5.0 (4.2, 5.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	100
Age (years)									
15-24	51.6 (48.3, 54.9)	5.3 (4.2, 6.8)	13.9 (11.8, 16.3)	2.3 (1.6, 3.4)	11.7 (9.3, 14.6)	7.3 (5.8, 9.1)	5.3 (4.1, 6.8)	2.5 (1.4, 4.5)	100
25-34	51.6 (49.5, 53.7)	9.3 (8.2, 10.6)	10.4 (9.1, 11.9)	6.2 (5.2, 7.4)	9.3 (8.0, 10.7)	6.0 (5.0, 7.1)	4.9 (3.7, 6.5)	2.3 (1.4, 4.0)	100
45-64	42.5 (39.2, 45.8)	22.5 (20.0, 25.2)	10.5 (8.7, 12.6)	7.6 (6.0, 9.5)	5.4 (4.1, 7.0)	5.5 (4.3, 7.0)	3.5 (2.4, 4.9)	2.7 (1.7, 4.2)	100
65+	38.4 (32.9, 44.1)	26.4 (21.6, 31.8)	7.8 (5.2, 11.4)	9.5 (6.6, 13.5)	6.5 (4.3, 9.6)	3.9 (2.2, 6.8)	3.1 (1.8, 5.3)	4.6 (2.7, 7.6)	100
Residence									
Urban	53.3 (50.3, 56.3)	8.6 (7.2, 10.3)	10.4 (9.1, 11.9)	3.6 (2.7, 4.7)	8.5 (7.1, 10.2)	8.2 (6.9, 9.7)	4.7 (3.8, 5.9)	2.7 (1.0, 7.2)	100
Rural	47.6 (45.6, 49.7)	12.6 (11.4, 13.9)	11.7 (10.3, 13.2)	6.0 (5.2, 7.0)	9.3 (7.9, 11.0)	5.5 (4.6, 6.5)	4.6 (3.7, 5.8)	2.6 (1.6, 4.1)	100
Education Level									
No formal education	41.2 (37.8, 44.8)	21.1 (18.6, 23.8)	9.9 (8.4, 11.8)	8.3 (6.7, 10.1)	7.7 (6.1, 9.7)	5.0 (3.9, 6.4)	4.2 (3.1, 5.6)	2.6 (1.7, 3.9)	100
Less than primary	50.0 (46.0, 53.9)	13.0 (10.9, 15.5)	12.4 (9.9, 15.5)	5.5 (4.1, 7.4)	7.8 (6.0, 10.2)	4.1 (2.8, 6.0)	3.7 (2.4, 5.6)	3.5 (1.8, 6.7)	100
Primary	50.0 (45.8, 54.3)	11.4 (9.0, 14.4)	12.8 (9.9, 16.5)	5.5 (3.9, 7.7)	9.2 (7.0, 12.0)	6.4 (4.2, 9.6)	3.0 (1.9, 4.5)	1.6 (0.9, 3.0)	100
Less than secondary	50.8 (47.6, 54.0)	6.5 (5.3, 8.0)	13.9 (11.3, 16.9)	4.2 (3.1, 5.5)	10.2 (8.0, 12.9)	6.8 (5.3, 8.5)	4.4 (3.3, 5.9)	3.2 (1.7, 5.9)	100
Secondary and above	54.4 (51.0, 57.7)	5.8 (4.6, 7.3)	9.0 (7.5, 10.7)	3.6 (2.5, 5.0)	10.4 (8.5, 12.7)	8.0 (6.2, 10.4)	6.8 (4.7, 9.7)	1.9 (0.8, 4.7)	100
Wealth index									
Lowest	49.1 (45.8, 52.4)	13.4 (11.5, 15.6)	10.7 (9.0, 12.7)	6.0 (4.6, 7.8)	8.1 (6.4, 10.2)	5.1 (3.9, 6.5)	4.8 (3.4, 6.7)	2.8 (1.7, 4.3)	100
Low	45.1 (42.1, 48.1)	13.1 (11.1, 15.5)	11.4 (9.4, 13.7)	6.9 (5.4, 8.7)	10.7 (8.8, 12.9)	5.1 (3.9, 6.7)	4.8 (3.5, 6.5)	2.9 (1.6, 5.2)	100
Middle	47.1 (43.7, 50.4)	12.2 (10.4, 14.2)	13.5 (11.1, 16.4)	7.1 (5.4, 9.4)	8.4 (6.4, 11.1)	5.1 (3.9, 6.7)	4.0 (2.9, 5.5)	2.6 (1.5, 4.5)	100
High	53.5 (50.1, 56.9)	11.0 (9.2, 13.0)	11.1 (8.8, 13.9)	3.4 (2.5, 4.5)	8.6 (6.8, 10.9)	6.1 (4.6, 8.0)	3.9 (2.7, 5.5)	2.5 (1.2, 5.1)	100
Highest	50.4 (46.4, 54.4)	8.3 (6.7, 10.4)	9.8 (7.9, 12.0)	3.7 (2.6, 5.4)	9.8 (7.7, 12.5)	9.6 (7.6, 12.1)	6.1 (3.8, 9.5)	2.3 (1.0, 5.0)	100
Division									
Barishal	56.7 (50.9, 62.3)	15.0 (12.3, 18.2)	5.9 (4.5, 7.6)	4.4 (2.9, 6.6)	7.9 (5.9, 10.4)	4.1 (2.9, 5.7)	3.1 (2.0, 4.7)	3.0 (1.8, 5.1)	100
Chattogram	53.0 (48.5, 57.5)	10.4 (8.4, 12.8)	15.9 (13.0, 19.3)	4.9 (3.6, 6.6)	7.8 (5.2, 11.6)	4.4 (2.8, 6.7)	2.7 (1.6, 4.6)	0.9 (0.2, 3.1)	100
Dhaka	44.6 (40.7, 48.6)	8.6 (6.5, 11.4)	9.5 (7.2, 12.5)	5.3 (3.7, 7.5)	12.3 (9.5, 15.8)	7.3 (5.8, 9.2)	6.4 (4.4, 9.1)	5.9 (3.0, 11.5)	100
Khulna	50.2 (45.8, 54.5)	11.9 (9.5, 14.8)	12.5 (10.1, 15.3)	5.0 (4.0, 6.3)	7.6 (5.5, 10.6)	6.6 (4.9, 8.8)	5.3 (3.8, 7.2)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	100
Mymensingh	53.1 (48.6, 57.5)	14.1 (11.4, 17.3)	6.8 (5.6, 8.2)	4.3 (3.0, 6.3)	6.7 (5.0, 9.1)	6.8 (4.5, 10.2)	3.3 (1.9, 5.9)	4.9 (2.5, 9.3)	100
Rajshahi	49.6 (45.3, 53.9)	11.9 (9.7, 14.5)	7.9 (6.0, 10.3)	5.5 (3.7, 8.1)	10.3 (7.4, 14.1)	9.5 (7.1, 12.7)	4.2 (2.8, 6.1)	1.2 (0.2, 5.7)	100
Rangpur	44.3 (40.1, 48.5)	13.4 (11.0, 16.3)	14.1 (11.1, 17.7)	6.5 (4.9, 8.5)	8.1 (5.9, 11.0)	5.5 (3.6, 8.3)	7.5 (5.0, 11.2)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	100
Sylhet	49.2 (45.4, 53.1)	17.5 (15.1, 20.3)	15.2 (11.9, 19.2)	8.0 (5.6, 11.4)	5.9 (4.5, 7.7)	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)	1.6 (0.9, 2.7)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	100

[1] Current non-smokers were asked to review seven pictures of graphic health warnings.

Table 11.4: Evaluation of smokeless tobacco graphic health warnings among current smokeless tobacco users and non-users ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Bangladesh, 2017.

Demographic characteristics	Picture that makes current smokeless tobacco users want to quit the most[1]				Picture that makes current non-users of smokeless tobacco not want to start using the most[2]			
	Picture 1 Chewing tobacco causes oral and throat cancer	Picture 2 Chewing tobacco is harmful for fetus	None	Total	Picture 1 Chewing tobacco causes oral and throat cancer	Picture 2 Chewing tobacco is harmful for fetus	None	Total
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	71.4 (68.9, 73.8)	26.9 (24.6, 29.5)	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	100	63.2 (60.9, 65.4)	33.1 (30.9, 35.4)	3.7 (2.4, 5.6)	100
Gender								
Male	73.3 (69.1, 77.2)	25.0 (21.2, 29.2)	1.7 (0.9, 3.0)	100	63.4 (59.6, 67.0)	30.6 (27.2, 34.3)	6.0 (3.6, 9.7)	100
Female	70.1 (66.8, 73.3)	28.1 (25.0, 31.5)	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)	100	63.0 (60.3, 65.6)	35.7 (33.1, 38.4)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	100
Age (years)								
15-24	76.5 (66.6, 84.2)	21.2 (13.9, 30.8)	2.4 (0.7, 7.2)	100	60.7 (57.0, 64.3)	36.5 (32.9, 40.2)	2.8 (1.6, 4.9)	100
25-34	72.4 (68.7, 75.9)	26.0 (22.6, 29.6)	1.6 (0.8, 3.1)	100	63.4 (60.9, 65.8)	32.8 (30.3, 35.4)	3.8 (2.4, 6.0)	100
45-64	71.1 (67.0, 74.9)	27.5 (23.8, 31.5)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	100	68.7 (64.9, 72.2)	26.9 (23.8, 30.3)	4.4 (2.6, 7.2)	100
65+	67.5 (60.3, 73.9)	30.1 (23.7, 37.4)	2.4 (1.2, 4.9)	100	60.9 (53.8, 67.7)	32.4 (26.1, 39.5)	6.6 (3.6, 11.9)	100
Residence								
Urban	70.6 (64.9, 75.7)	27.4 (22.3, 33.1)	2.0 (1.1, 3.7)	100	59.2 (54.9, 63.3)	37.3 (33.2, 41.5)	3.6 (1.4, 9.0)	100
Rural	71.6 (68.7, 74.2)	26.8 (24.2, 29.7)	1.6 (1.0, 2.5)	100	64.7 (62.0, 67.2)	31.6 (29.0, 34.3)	3.7 (2.4, 5.9)	100
Education Level								
No formal education	70.5 (67.0, 73.8)	27.8 (24.5, 31.3)	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)	100	66.4 (62.8, 69.9)	29.1 (26.1, 32.2)	4.5 (2.7, 7.5)	100
Less than primary	70.2 (64.4, 75.4)	28.0 (22.9, 33.8)	1.8 (0.8, 3.7)	100	64.1 (59.9, 68.1)	31.2 (27.3, 35.4)	4.7 (2.7, 8.2)	100
Primary	72.7 (64.5, 79.6)	25.3 (18.6, 33.3)	2.0 (0.7, 6.0)	100	63.6 (58.2, 68.6)	33.8 (28.8, 39.3)	2.6 (1.5, 4.4)	100
Less than secondary	76.1 (69.8, 81.3)	22.5 (17.4, 28.6)	1.4 (0.5, 4.3)	100	61.6 (58.2, 64.8)	34.7 (31.3, 38.2)	3.8 (2.1, 6.6)	100
Secondary and above	71.6 (60.9, 80.3)	27.2 (18.7, 37.9)	1.2 (0.3, 4.2)	100	61.5 (57.3, 65.5)	35.6 (31.9, 39.6)	2.9 (1.4, 5.7)	100
Wealth index								
Lowest	70.8 (66.3, 74.9)	26.9 (22.9, 31.4)	2.3 (1.3, 4.0)	100	65.0 (60.9, 68.8)	31.0 (27.5, 34.7)	4.1 (2.5, 6.7)	100
Low	70.7 (65.1, 75.7)	28.8 (23.9, 34.4)	0.5 (0.2, 1.4)	100	62.3 (58.3, 66.2)	33.2 (29.5, 37.0)	4.5 (2.6, 7.6)	100
Middle	70.8 (65.5, 75.6)	26.8 (22.2, 31.9)	2.4 (1.2, 4.9)	100	64.5 (60.5, 68.4)	31.3 (27.6, 35.1)	4.2 (2.4, 7.3)	100
High	72.1 (65.7, 77.7)	27.3 (21.7, 33.7)	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)	100	62.7 (58.0, 67.2)	34.3 (30.2, 38.5)	3.0 (1.6, 5.7)	100
Highest	74.4 (66.8, 80.8)	22.8 (16.9, 30.2)	2.7 (1.2, 6.1)	100	61.8 (57.9, 65.6)	35.4 (31.5, 39.5)	2.8 (1.5, 5.2)	100
Division								
Barishal	65.6 (58.9, 71.7)	33.4 (27.4, 39.9)	1.1 (0.3, 3.3)	100	63.8 (57.1, 70.0)	34.0 (28.2, 40.2)	2.3 (1.2, 4.1)	100
Chattogram	80.0 (72.7, 85.8)	18.9 (13.2, 26.4)	1.0 (0.4, 3.0)	100	67.7 (61.7, 73.2)	31.8 (26.4, 37.8)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	100
Dhaka	63.9 (57.0, 70.3)	35.1 (28.5, 42.3)	1.0 (0.4, 2.7)	100	50.9 (45.7, 56.0)	40.1 (35.0, 45.4)	9.0 (4.9, 16.0)	100
Khulna	71.8 (65.1, 77.6)	28.0 (22.2, 34.7)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	100	65.6 (59.9, 70.9)	33.7 (28.3, 39.5)	0.7 (0.2, 2.3)	100
Mymensingh	67.1 (60.8, 72.8)	30.3 (24.9, 36.4)	2.6 (1.2, 5.6)	100	64.5 (59.0, 69.6)	28.7 (24.4, 33.3)	6.9 (3.4, 13.4)	100
Rajshahi	72.0 (64.4, 78.5)	20.9 (15.1, 28.0)	7.1 (3.8, 13.0)	100	73.5 (70.3, 76.4)	23.8 (20.8, 27.2)	2.7 (1.4, 5.1)	100
Rangpur	74.7 (68.0, 80.4)	25.2 (19.5, 31.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	100	68.5 (62.8, 73.8)	31.3 (26.0, 37.1)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	100
Sylhet	77.9 (70.8, 83.7)	19.9 (14.9, 26.1)	2.2 (1.0, 4.8)	100	66.6 (60.0, 72.5)	32.6 (26.6, 39.3)	0.8 (0.3, 1.9)	100

[1] Current smokeless tobacco users (daily or less than daily) were asked to review two pictures of graphic health warnings.
[2] Current non-users of smokeless tobacco were asked to review two pictures of graphic health warnings.

Table 12.1: MPOWER Summary Indicators, GATS Bangladesh 2009 and 2017.

Indicator	2009			2017			Relative change		
	Overall	Men	Women	Overall	Men	Women	Overall	Men	Women
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention polices									
Current tobacco users	43.3 (41.7, 45.0)	58.0 (55.9, 60.1)	28.7 (26.7,30.8)	35.3 (33.9, 36.7)	46.0 (43.9, 48.0)	25.2 (23.4, 27.1)	-18.5*	-20.8*	-12.2*
Current tobacco smokers	23.0 (21.9, 24.2)	44.7 (42.5, 47.0)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	18.0 (17.0, 19.0)	36.2 (34.2, 38.2)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	-21.8*	-19.1*	-48.8*
Current cigarette smokers†	14.2 (13.2, 15.2)	28.3 (26.3, 30.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	14.0 (13.1, 15.0)	28.7 (26.8, 30.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	-1.0	1.3	-12.5
Current bidi smokers	11.2 (10.0, 12.4)	21.4 (19.2, 23.7)	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	5.0 (4.4, 5.7)	9.7 (8.5, 11.0)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	-55.2*	-54.7*	-46.1*
Current smokeless tobacco users	27.2 (25.5, 28.9)	26.4 (24.2, 28.6)	27.9 (25.9,30.0)	20.6 (19.4, 21.9)	16.2 (14.8, 17.7)	24.8 (23.0, 26.6)	-24.1*	-38.6*	-11.3*
Current betel quid with tobacco' users	24.3 (22.7, 26.1)	23.5 (21.5, 25.7)	25.2 (23.1,27.3)	18.7 (17.6, 20.0)	14.3 (13.0, 15.6)	23.0 (21.3, 24.8)	-23.0*	-39.3*	-8.7
Current Sada pata users	1.8 (1.3, 2.4)	2.0 (1.2, 3.2)	1.6 (1.1, 2.2)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	-62.5*	-85.0*	-35.5
Current Gul users	5.3 (4.5, 6.3)	5.5 (4.3, 7.0)	5.1 (4.2, 6.3)	3.6 (3.1, 4.3)	3.1 (2.4, 4.0)	4.1 (3.4, 5.0)	-31.6*	-43.4*	-19.7
Current Khoinee users	1.5 (1.1, 2.2)	1.9 (1.1, 3.1)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	-94.8*	-93.7*	-96.2*
Former daily smokerx2 (among ever daily smokers)	17.8 (15.6, 20.1)	16.6 (14.5, 19.1)	41.3 (31.1,52.3)	19.5 (17.3, 21.9)	18.5 (16.3, 20.8)	49.5 (36.1, 63.0)	10.0	10.9	19.8
Former daily smokeless tobacco users3 (among ever daily smokeless tobacco users)	5.5 (4.4, 6.8)	7.9 (5.8, 10.6)	3.5 (2.5, 4.8)	7.3 (6.2, 8.6)	10.0 (7.7, 12.8)	5.7 (4.5, 7.2)	32.9	26.3	64.3
Average age at initiation of daily smoking (among daily smokers aged 20-34)	17.4 (17.0, 17.8)	17.3 (16.9, 17.7)	-	19.3 (18.9, 19.7)	19.3 (18.9, 19.7)	-	10.9*	11.2*	-
Average age at initiation of daily smokeless tobacco use (among daily smokeless tobacco users aged 20-34)	20.1 (19.4, 20.8)	19.7 (18.8, 20.6)	20.5 (19.4,21.6)	22.0 (21.4, 22.7)	21.1 (20.1, 22.2)	22.6 (21.8, 23.4)	9.6*	7.2*	10.3*
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke									
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home4	54.9 (52.7, 57.0)	58.2 (55.4, 61.0)	51.7 (49.3,54.0)	39.0 (37.0, 41.1)	41.8 (38.7, 44.9)	36.5 (34.2, 39.0)	-28.9*	-28.2*	-29.3*
Exposure to secondhand smoke at workplace5,†	62.2 (58.1, 66.2)	66.8 (62.4, 70.9)	30.6 (23.7,38.6)	42.7 (38.9, 46.6)	48.2 (44.0, 52.5)	19.2 (13.5, 26.6)	-31.3*	-27.8*	-37.3*
Exposure to secondhand smoke at public place									
Government office/building6,†	43.3 (39.4, 47.3)	49.2 (44.8, 53.7)	25.2 (18.8,33.0)	21.6 (18.9, 24.6)	21.2 (18.1, 24.7)	22.8 (17.5, 29.1)	-50.0*	-56.9*	-9.6
Restaurant6,†	23.8 (21.1, 26.7)	31.7 (26.5, 37.5)	17.0 (14.2,20.3)	12.7 (10.9, 14.9)	14.5 (11.4, 18.4)	11.4 (9.3, 14.0)	-46.4*	-54.3*	-32.9*
Health care facility6,†	79.7 (77.3, 81.9)	84.6 (82.4, 86.7)	32.8 (25.8,40.8)	49.7 (46.0, 53.4)	54.8 (50.7, 58.5)	22.4 (18.0, 27.5)	-37.7*	-35.5*	-31.7*
Public transportation6,†	53.6 (51.2, 56.0)	56.9 (53.8, 59.7)	47.8 (43.8,51.8)	44.0 (41.6, 46.4)	48.0 (44.8, 51.1)	38.2 (34.9, 41.7)	-17.9*	-15.6*	-20.0*
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use									
Current smokers who planned to or thought about quitting smoking	68.0 (64.3, 71.5)	69.1 (65.4, 72.5)	36.9 (23.1,53.2)	66.2 (62.9, 69.4)	67.0 (63.6, 70.2)	29.4 (16.0, 47.7)	-2.7	-3.0	-20.3
Smokers made a quit attempt in past 12 months7	47.3 (43.9, 50.8)	47.8 (44.4, 51.3)	31.5 (18.4,48.4)	44.9 (41.4, 48.5)	45.4 (41.8, 49.0)	24.5 (12.3, 42.7)	-5.1	-5.1	-22.3
Smokers advised by healthcare provider to quit smoking7,8	52.9 (47.0, 58.6)	52.7 (46.6, 58.5)	61.6 (38.0,80.7)	65.8 (61.2, 70.0)	65.8 (61.0, 70.2)	66.0 (43.2, 83.1)	24.4*	24.8*	7.1
Current smokeless tobacco users who planned to or thought about quitting smokeless tobacco use	48.7 (45.0, 52.4)	61.1 (55.2, 66.6)	37.4 (33.8,41.2)	51.3 (48.3, 54.3)	61.9 (57.5, 66.1)	44.7 (40.8, 48.7)	5.3	1.3	19.5*

Indicator	2009			2017			Relative change		
	Overall	Men	Women	Overall	Men	Women	Overall	Men	Woman
Smokeless tobacco users made quit attempt in past 12 months[g]	28.5 (25.8, 31.3)	26.9 (23.1, 31.1)	29.9 (26.5,33.6)	31.4 (28.7, 34.2)	27.4 (23.4, 31.9)	33.8 (30.3, 37.5)	10.2	1.9	13.0
Smokeless tobacco users advised by healthcare provider to quit use of smokeless tobacco[d,g]	47.9 (43.9, 52.0)	35.5 (29.9, 41.6)	55.6 (50.5,60.6)	57.2 (53.7, 60.6)	50.7 (43.1, 58.2)	59.2 (55.2, 63.1)	19.4*	42.6*	6.5
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco									
Thinking of quitting because of health warning on cigarette packages[f]	67.1 (63.2, 70.8)	67.6 (63.6, 71.3)	-	78.9 (74.8, 82.5)	79.5 (75.3, 83.1)	-	17.5*	17.6*	-
Thinking of quitting because of health warning on bidi packages[f]	37.9 (33.2, 42.8)	39.2 (34.4, 44.3)	8.1 (2.2, 25.5)	70.1 (64.7, 74.9)	71.8 (66.3, 76.8)	37.3 (17.6, 62.5)	85.0*	83.1*	360.2
Thinking of quitting because of health warning on smokeless tobacco packages[f]	5.8 (4.7, 7.2)	7.5 (5.5, 10.1)	4.3 (3.2, 5.8)	41.1 (38.1, 44.3)	48.6 (43.7, 53.6)	36.4 (32.4, 40.6)	603.8*	550.7*	745.2*
Adults who believed smoking causes serious illness	97.4 (96.8, 97.8)	97.8 (96.8, 98.2)	97.2 (96.4,97.8)	97.1 (96.5, 97.5)	96.9 (96.1, 97.5)	97.3 (96.5, 97.9)	-0.3	-0.8	0.1
Adults who believe secondhand smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers	93.4 (92.6, 94.2)	97.0 (96.2, 97.6)	88.9 (88.3,91.2)	93.1 (92.2, 93.9)	95.7 (94.5, 96.5)	90.7 (89.3, 91.9)	-0.3	-1.4*	0.9
Adults who believe use of smokeless tobacco causes serious illness	92.7 (91.6, 93.7)	92.6 (91.2, 93.8)	92.9 (91.4,94.1)	94.3 (93.5, 95.1)	93.4 (91.9, 94.6)	95.3 (94.4, 96.0)	1.7	0.8	2.6*
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship									
Adults who noticed any type of cigarette promotion[10],[t]	19.5 (17.7, 21.7)	28.7 (25.9, 31.7)	10.6 (8.7, 13.0)	10.6 (9.4, 12.0)	15.5 (13.3, 18.0)	5.9 (4.7, 7.4)	-46.0*	-46.0*	-44.5*
Adults who noticed any type of bidi promotion[10],[t]	9.6 (8.5, 10.8)	14.5 (12.6, 16.6)	4.7 (3.5, 6.2)	4.8 (4.0, 5.7)	5.8 (4.7, 7.1)	3.8 (2.8, 5.1)	-50.2*	-60.1*	-19.0
Adults who noticed any type of smokeless tobacco promotion[10],[t]	3.8 (3.0, 4.7)	5.4 (4.0, 7.2)	2.1 (1.5, 3.0)	2.2 (1.7, 2.8)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	3.1 (2.2, 4.4)	-42.0*	-77.6*	45.8
Adults who noticed smokeless tobacco advertisement[t]	15.1 (13.2, 17.3)	18.8 (16.3, 21.7)	11.4 (9.2, 14.1)	20.3 (17.4, 23.6)	12.9 (9.9, 16.7)	35.1 (29.8, 41.1)	34.3*	-31.3*	207.4*
Adults who noticed smokeless tobacco advertisement or promotion[10],[t]	16.4 (14.5, 18.6)	20.8 (18.0, 23.4)	12.2 (10.0,14.9)	24.1 (20.8, 27.8)	14.8 (11.3, 18.7)	41.8 (35.9, 47.9)	47.0*	-29.0*	241.3*
R: Raise taxes on tobacco[^]									
Average monthly expenditure on cigarette (for daily cigarette smokers) (in Bangladesh Taka)	662.6 (610.6, 714.7)	663.8 (611.6, 716.0)	-	1077.7 (879.5, 1275.8)	1082.3 (883.3, 1281.3)	-	62.6*	63.1*	-
Average monthly expenditure on bidi (for daily bidi smokers) (in Bangladesh Taka)	229.0 (161.4, 296.7)	230.1 (160.0, 300.1)	200.3 (44.3,356.2)	341.9 (227.7, 456.0)	340.3 (223.1, 457.5)	370.5 (-94.0, 835.0)	49.3	47.9	85.0

The relative change (R) of the two estimates in the survey years 2008 ((2008)) and 2017 ((2017)) is calculated by R = ((2009)-(2017)/(2009)), as a percentage. The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Note: Results for prevalence estimates and average are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

Note: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

[†] Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. [‡] Current non-smokers. [§] Current non-users. [¶] Among all adults exposed at any time. [a] Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors. [b] Among those who visit. [c] Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. [d] Among those who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months. [e] Includes current smokeless users and those who quit in the past 12 months. [f] Includes products at sale prices, free samples, free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying tobacco products, clothing or other items with brand name or logo of the product, promotion in mail and surrogate advertisement. [g] During the past 30 days. A GATS Bangladesh 2009 cost data was adjusted for inflation. *p<0.05, **p<0.01.

- Indicate estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 12.2: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

Demographic Characteristics	2009						2017					
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Bidis	Other smoked tobacco[2]	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Bidis	Other smoked tobacco[2]
			Type of Cigarette						Type of Cigarette			
	Percentage(95% CI)						Percentage(95% CI)					
Overall	23.0 (21.9, 24.2)	14.2 (13.2, 15.2)	14.1 (13.2, 15.2)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	11.2 (10.0, 12.4)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	18.0 (17.0, 19.0)	14.0 (13.1, 15.0)	14.0 (13.1, 15.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	5.0 (4.4, 5.7)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)
Gender												
Men	44.7 (42.5, 47.0)	28.3 (26.3, 30.4)	28.3 (26.3, 30.4)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	21.4 (19.2, 23.7)	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)	36.2 (34.2, 38.2)	28.7 (26.8, 30.6)	28.7 (26.8, 30.6)	0.1 (0.1, 0.4)	9.7 (8.5, 11.0)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)
Women	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)
Age (years)												
15-24	12.0 (10.2, 14.1)	10.2 (8.5, 12.2)	10.2 (8.5, 12.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	4.0 (2.8, 5.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	7.0 (5.7, 8.6)	6.6 (5.6, 8.4)	6.6 (5.6, 8.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)
25-44	25.9 (24.1, 27.8)	16.8 (15.3, 18.3)	16.8 (15.3, 18.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	11.6 (10.1, 13.2)	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)	21.1 (19.4, 22.9)	17.7 (16.0, 19.4)	17.7 (16.0, 19.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	4.5 (3.8, 5.2)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)
45-64	32.4 (29.7, 35.2)	15.9 (14.0, 18.1)	15.9 (14.0, 18.1)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	19.1 (16.7, 21.8)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	24.9 (22.7, 27.2)	16.3 (14.4, 18.4)	16.2 (14.3, 18.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	10.4 (8.7, 12.3)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)
65+	23.5 (19.5, 28.0)	9.4 (7.0, 12.7)	9.0 (6.6, 12.2)	0.6 (0.2, 2.5)	15.6 (12.1, 19.8)	2.3 (1.1, 4.8)	22.0 (18.1, 26.5)	13.5 (10.2, 17.7)	13.3 (10.0, 17.6)	0.1 (0.0, 1.1)	9.8 (7.5, 12.8)	1.0 (0.5, 2.2)
Residence												
Urban	21.3 (19.8, 22.9)	18.4 (16.9, 19.9)	18.4 (16.9, 19.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	4.7 (3.7, 5.8)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	17.5 (15.5, 19.7)	16.4 (14.5, 18.5)	16.4 (14.4, 18.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	1.5 (1.1, 1.9)	0.4 (0.3, 0.8)
Rural	23.6 (22.2, 25.1)	12.7 (11.5, 14.0)	12.6 (11.4, 13.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	13.5 (12.0, 15.0)	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	18.1 (17.1, 19.3)	13.2 (12.2, 14.3)	13.2 (12.2, 14.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	6.2 (5.4, 7.1)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)
Education Level												
No formal education	31.1 (29.1, 33.3)	14.3 (12.7, 16.0)	14.2 (12.6, 15.9)	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	19.6 (17.6, 21.8)	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	24.8 (22.8, 26.9)	16.3 (14.5, 18.3)	16.2 (14.5, 18.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	10.0 (8.7, 11.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)
Less than primary	26.6 (23.6, 29.8)	16.7 (14.3, 19.4)	16.7 (14.3, 19.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	12.7 (10.5, 15.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.9)	22.6 (20.2, 25.2)	17.1 (14.9, 19.6)	17.1 (14.9, 19.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	7.0 (5.6, 8.8)	0.8 (0.4, 1.8)
Primary	17.5 (14.7, 20.6)	13.0 (10.5, 16.1)	13.0 (10.5, 16.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	6.0 (4.4, 8.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	18.5 (16.1, 21.1)	16.1 (13.8, 18.7)	16.1 (13.8, 18.7)	0.0 (NA)	3.1 (2.2, 4.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
Less than secondary	16.7 (14.6, 19.0)	14.0 (12.2, 16.1)	14.0 (12.2, 16.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	5.1 (3.6, 6.8)	0.3 (0.2, 0.8)	13.0 (11.3, 14.9)	11.5 (9.9, 13.3)	11.5 (9.9, 13.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	2.6 (1.9, 3.5)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)
Secondary and above	14.3 (11.9, 17.2)	13.0 (10.7, 15.7)	13.0 (10.7, 15.7)	0.8 (0.3, 2.5)	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	1.1 (0.4, 2.8)	10.6 (8.5, 13.0)	10.3 (8.2, 12.7)	10.3 (8.2, 12.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)
Wealth Index												
Lowest	29.2 (26.4, 32.2)	11.9 (9.7, 14.5)	11.7 (9.5, 14.3)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	19.0 (16.6, 21.6)	2.6 (1.0, 6.4)	22.8 (20.5, 25.2)	13.7 (11.8, 15.9)	13.7 (11.8, 15.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	10.6 (8.8, 12.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)
Low	26.3 (24.0, 28.7)	14.6 (12.8, 16.7)	14.6 (12.7, 16.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	15.1 (13.1, 17.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	19.5 (17.5, 21.7)	13.7 (12.0, 15.5)	13.6 (11.9, 15.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	7.0 (5.8, 8.4)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)
Middle	23.2 (20.8, 26.1)	13.6 (11.7, 15.8)	13.6 (11.7, 15.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	12.3 (10.0, 15.0)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	19.2 (17.2, 21.4)	15.8 (13.8, 18.0)	15.7 (13.8, 17.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	4.8 (3.8, 6.0)	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)
High	20.5 (18.2, 22.9)	16.9 (14.9, 19.1)	16.9 (14.9, 19.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	6.0 (4.7, 7.5)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	15.1 (13.2, 17.2)	13.7 (11.9, 15.7)	13.7 (11.9, 15.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	2.4 (1.7, 3.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)
Highest	13.8 (11.8, 15.7)	13.0 (11.3, 15.0)	13.0 (11.3, 15.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	13.4 (11.1, 16.1)	13.0 (10.7, 15.7)	13.0 (10.7, 15.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.9)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
Men	44.7 (42.5, 47.0)	28.3 (26.3, 30.4)	28.3 (26.3, 30.4)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	21.4 (19.2, 23.7)	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)	36.2 (34.2, 38.2)	28.7 (26.8, 30.6)	28.7 (26.8, 30.6)	0.1 (0.1, 0.4)	9.7 (8.5, 11.0)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)
Age (years)												
15-24	24.0 (20.4, 28.0)	20.3 (16.9, 24.3)	20.3 (16.9, 24.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)	7.9 (5.6, 11.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.9)	15.1 (12.3, 18.3)	14.7 (12.0, 17.9)	14.7 (12.0, 17.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	1.4 (0.7, 2.7)	0.5 (0.3, 1.2)
25-44	53.1 (50.1, 56.1)	35.1 (32.3, 38.2)	35.1 (32.3, 38.2)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	23.8 (20.8, 26.6)	2.0 (1.1, 3.9)	44.4 (41.1, 47.7)	37.3 (34.1, 40.5)	37.3 (34.1, 40.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	9.3 (7.9, 10.9)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)
45-64	57.9 (53.6, 62.2)	29.3 (25.9, 33.0)	29.3 (25.9, 33.0)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	33.4 (29.2, 37.9)	1.7 (0.9, 3.2)	45.8 (41.8, 49.9)	30.7 (27.2, 34.3)	30.7 (27.2, 34.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	18.4 (15.4, 21.9)	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)
65+	39.1 (32.7, 45.9)	17.3 (12.9, 23.0)	17.3 (12.9, 23.0)	0.4 (0.1, 1.8)	28.0 (20.5, 32.3)	3.0 (1.2, 7.4)	36.5 (30.2, 43.4)	23.9 (18.2, 30.8)	23.9 (18.2, 30.8)	0.0 (NA)	15.4 (11.5, 20.3)	1.4 (0.6, 2.9)
Residence												
Urban	42.1 (39.5, 44.7)	37.0 (34.2, 39.8)	37.0 (34.2, 39.8)	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)	8.8 (7.0, 10.9)	2.2 (1.4, 3.5)	33.6 (29.7, 37.6)	31.5 (27.8, 35.5)	31.5 (27.8, 35.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	2.8 (2.2, 3.6)	0.7 (0.5, 1.2)
Rural	45.6 (42.8, 48.5)	25.2 (22.6, 27.6)	25.2 (22.6, 27.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	25.8 (23.0, 26.9)	1.5 (0.7, 3.1)	37.1 (34.8, 39.5)	27.6 (25.4, 29.9)	27.6 (25.4, 29.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	12.2 (10.6, 13.9)	1.3 (0.7, 2.1)
Education Level												
No formal education	62.7 (59.2, 66.0)	30.0 (26.7, 33.6)	30.0 (26.7, 33.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	39.2 (35.4, 43.1)	2.6 (1.3, 5.0)	52.2 (48.4, 55.9)	35.6 (32.1, 39.2)	35.6 (32.1, 39.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	20.0 (17.3, 22.9)	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)

Demographic Characteristics	2009						2017					
	Any smoked tobacco product	Type of Cigarette			Bidis	Other smoked tobacco[2]	Any smoked tobacco product	Type of Cigarette			Bidis	Other smoked tobacco[2]
		Any cigarette[1]	Manufactured	Hand-rolled				Any cigarette[1]	Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
	Percentage(95% CI)											
Less than primary	47.5 (42.3, 52.7)	29.8 (25.7, 34.4)	29.8 (25.7, 34.4)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	22.7 (18.7, 27.4)	1.6 (0.8, 3.4)	44.0 (39.8, 48.3)	33.3 (29.3, 37.4)	33.3 (29.3, 37.4)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	13.7 (10.9, 17.1)	1.6 (0.7, 3.5)
Primary	40.3 (34.8, 46.1)	30.6 (25.2, 36.7)	30.6 (25.2, 36.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	13.4 (10.0, 17.8)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	36.7 (32.2, 41.4)	32.0 (27.8, 36.5)	32.0 (27.8, 36.5)	0.0 (N/A)	5.1 (4.3, 8.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)
Less than secondary	34.4 (30.3, 38.7)	28.9 (25.2, 33.0)	28.9 (25.2, 33.0)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	10.6 (8.0, 14.0)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	30.4 (26.6, 34.5)	26.8 (23.1, 30.7)	26.8 (23.1, 30.7)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	6.0 (4.5, 8.0)	1.3 (0.6, 2.5)
Secondary and above	23.5 (19.6, 28.0)	21.4 (17.7, 25.6)	21.4 (17.7, 25.6)	1.4 (0.4, 4.1)	4.4 (2.7, 7.0)	1.8 (0.7, 4.5)	18.8 (15.2, 23.0)	18.3 (14.6, 22.5)	18.3 (14.6, 22.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.5)
Wealth Index												
Lowest	59.0 (53.9, 63.9)	25.8 (21.3, 30.8)	25.8 (21.3, 30.8)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)	38.2 (32.9, 43.7)	4.1 (1.5, 10.7)	48.8 (44.6, 53.1)	30.7 (26.9, 34.9)	30.7 (26.9, 34.9)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	21.4 (17.8, 25.5)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)
Low	50.7 (46.3, 55.0)	28.5 (25.0, 32.6)	28.6 (25.0, 32.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	29.0 (25.0, 33.3)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	42.4 (38.2, 46.7)	29.7 (26.1, 33.6)	29.7 (26.1, 33.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	15.2 (12.5, 18.3)	1.4 (0.7, 2.7)
Middle	44.8 (39.9, 49.8)	26.5 (22.7, 30.6)	26.5 (22.7, 30.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	23.5 (19.4, 28.3)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	37.5 (33.8, 41.3)	31.2 (27.6, 35.1)	31.2 (27.6, 35.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	9.2 (7.3, 11.5)	1.7 (0.8, 3.9)
High	39.2 (35.2, 43.4)	32.7 (29.0, 36.6)	32.7 (29.0, 36.6)	1.0 (0.4, 2.4)	11.2 (8.9, 14.0)	1.4 (0.6, 2.8)	28.7 (25.3, 32.4)	28.0 (22.7, 29.6)	28.0 (22.7, 29.6)	0.2 (0.1, 1.1)	4.5 (3.2, 8.3)	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)
Highest	27.5 (23.9, 31.3)	26.2 (22.8, 29.9)	26.2 (22.8, 29.9)	0.8 (0.3, 1.9)	3.1 (1.9, 4.9)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)	26.3 (21.8, 31.3)	25.9 (21.5, 30.9)	25.9 (21.5, 30.9)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)
Women	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.8 (0.4, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)
Age(years)												
15-24	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.0 (N/A)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)
25-44	1.1 (0.6, 2.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (N/A)	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (N/A)
45-64	2.6 (1.7, 4.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	2.5 (1.6, 3.8)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	1.8 (1.1, 3.0)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	1.5 (0.8, 2.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
65+	6.6 (3.5, 12.2)	0.9 (0.1, 5.9)	0.0 (N/A)	0.9 (0.1, 5.9)	4.4 (2.0, 9.3)	1.5 (0.4, 5.8)	5.7 (3.1, 10.2)	1.8 (0.7, 4.5)	1.4 (0.5, 4.3)	0.3 (0.0, 2.2)	3.6 (1.7, 7.6)	0.7 (0.2, 2.6)
Residence												
Urban	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.1 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.1, 0.4)	0.0 (N/A)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)
Rural	1.6 (1.2, 2.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.7 (0.5, 1.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)
Education Level												
No formal education	3.5 (2.4, 4.9)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.2 (0.0, 0.9)	2.5 (1.7, 3.7)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	2.6 (1.7, 3.8)	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)
Less than primary	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)	0.4 (0.0, 2.5)	0.4 (0.0, 2.5)	0.0 (N/A)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (N/A)
Less than secondary	0.6 (0.2, 2.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.0 (N/A)	0.5 (0.1, 2.0)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)
Secondary and above	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)
Wealth index												
Lowest	4.9 (3.3, 7.3)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.3 (0.0, 1.9)	3.4 (2.1, 5.5)	1.3 (0.5, 3.3)	2.2 (1.3, 3.8)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.0 (N/A)	2.0 (1.2, 3.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)
Low	1.4 (0.8, 2.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.9 (0.5, 1.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)
Middle	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.0 (N/A)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.0 (N/A)	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)
High	0.5 (0.1, 1.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0 (N/A)	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)	0.0 (N/A)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)
Highest	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (N/A)	0.4 (0.1, 2.4)	0.0 (N/A)

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

Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[2] Includes water pipe, pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, or other smoked tobacco.

* p<0.05

N/A: The estimate is '0.0'.

Table 12.2 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017

Demographic Characteristics	Relative change		Type of Cigarette			
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Manufactured	Hand-rolled	Bidis	Other smoked tobacco[2]
	Percentage					
Overall	-21.8*	-1.0	-0.9	-76.8*	-55.2*	-40.3
Gender						
Men	-19.1*	1.3	1.3	-81.5*	-54.7*	-32.0
Women	-48.8*	-12.5	9.7	-22.9	-46.1*	-79.0*
Age(years)						
15-24	-41.7*	-32.9*	-32.9*	-85.6*	-83.7*	-32.6
25-44	-18.5*	5.3	5.3	-76.0*	-81.3*	-46.9*
45-64	-23.2*	2.0	2.1	-70.2*	-45.8*	-22.6
65+	-8.3	43.0	48.0	-76.5*	-36.8*	-54.4*
Residence						
Urban	-17.7*	-10.8	-11.1	-87.3*	-88.5*	-59.8*
Rural	-23.1*	4.4	4.8	-86.3*	-54.1*	-32.4
Education Level						
No formal education	-20.3*	14.3	14.7	-60.7*	-49.1*	-50.1*
Less than primary	-15.1*	2.4	2.4	-79.8*	-44.6*	-12.4
Primary	5.8	23.5	23.5	-100.0*	-48.8*	-58.8
Less than secondary	-21.9*	-18.1*	-18.1*	-62.4	-49.5*	71.2
Secondary and above	-26.2*	-21.2	-21.2	-94.6*	-78.6*	-60.7*
Wealth Index						
Lowest	-21.9*	15.7	17.2	-84.3*	-44.5*	-84.1*
Low	-25.7*	-6.6	-6.6	-30.2	-53.6*	14.5
Middle	-17.3*	15.8	15.5	-84.0*	-61.0*	72.2
High	-26.2*	-19.0*	-19.0*	-76.0*	-80.3*	-8.3
Highest	-1.8	-0.1	-0.1	-98.8*	-83.4*	-78.7*
Men	-19.1*	1.3	1.3	-81.5*	-54.7*	-32.0
Age(years)						
15-24	-37.2*	-27.8*	-27.8*	-84.7*	-82.5*	-25.5
25-44	-16.5*	6.0	8.0	-75.9*	-80.5*	-37.1
45-64	-20.9*	4.5	4.5	-87.1*	-44.8*	-16.7
65+	-8.5	37.9	37.9	-100.0*	-40.7*	-55.0*
Residence						
Urban	-20.2*	-14.7*	-14.7*	-95.2*	-88.3*	-66.0*
Rural	-18.7*	9.5	9.5	-65.5*	-52.8*	-13.9
Education Level						
No formal education	-16.7*	18.4*	18.4*	-77.0*	-49.0*	-41.5
Less than primary	-7.3	11.4	11.4	-78.2*	-39.8*	-2.9
Primary	-9.0	4.5	4.5	-100.0*	-54.5*	-65.3*

Demographic Characteristics	Relative change					
	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette[1]	Type of Cigarette		Bidis	Other smoked tobacco[2]
	Percentage		Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
Less than secondary	-11.6	-7.5	-7.5	-46.3	-43.0*	120.2
Secondary and above	-20.1	-14.7	-14.7	-94.2*	-76.8*	-57.4*
Wealth index						
Lowest	-17.2*	19.3	19.3	-74.5*	-43.9*	-78.9*
Low	-16.3*	3.8	3.8	-49.2	-47.6*	41.9
Middle	-16.3*	17.8	17.8	-96.1*	-61.1*	55.8
High	-26.8*	-20.4*	-20.4*	-76.3*	-59.5*	-9.4
Highest	4.2	-1.2	-1.2	-98.8*	-76.0*	-79.0*
Women	-48.8*	-12.5	9.7	-22.9	-46.1*	-79.0*
Age(years)						
15-24	-100.0*	-100.0*	-100.0*	N/A	-100.0*	-100.0*
25-44	-89.9*	-100.0*	-100.0*	N/A	-83.0*	-100.0*
45-64	-31.2	22.9	47.9	117.2	-40.0	-62.6
65+	-14.4	100.0	N/A	-63.7	-17.7	-54.1
Residence						
Urban	-63.9*	69.3	-15.4	N/A	-90.2*	286.9
Rural	-47.6*	-28.2	16.4	-64.2	-40.2*	-88.9*
Education Level						
No formal education	-25.3	52.9	135.0	-3.1	-24.5	-71.2*
Less than primary	-98.9*	-100.0*	-100.0*	N/A	-96.7*	-100.0*
Primary	-100.0*	-100.0*	-100.0*	N/A	-100.0*	N/A
Less than secondary	-100.0*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0*
Secondary and above	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wealth index						
Lowest	-55.2*	-47.1	0.5	-100.0*	-42.0*	-97.3*
Low	-59.8*	-1.4	11.3	123.4	-75.9*	-77.2*
Middle	72.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	N/A
High	-58.7	188.3	188.3	N/A	-100.0*	N/A
Highest	325.5	-80.6*	-80.6*	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use.
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
[2]Includes water pipe, pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, or other smoked tobacco.
* p<0.05

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Table 12.3: Average age at initiation among ever daily smokers 20-34 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

Demographics Characteristic	Average Age at Smoking Initiation (years)		
	2009	2017	Relative change
	Mean (95% CI)[1]		Percentage
Overall	17.4 (17.0, 17.8)	19.3 (18.9, 19.7)	10.9*
Gender			
Men	17.3 (16.9, 17.7)	19.3 (18.9, 19.7)	11.2*
Women	-	-	-
Age(years)			
15-24	16.1 (15.3, 16.9)	17.7 (17.1, 18.3)	10.0*
25-44	18.0 (17.5, 18.4)	19.7 (19.2, 20.2)	9.8*
45-64	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-
Residence			
Urban	17.1 (16.6, 17.5)	18.9 (18.3, 19.5)	10.8*
Rural	17.5 (17.0, 18.0)	19.4 (18.9, 20.0)	10.9*
Education Level			
No formal education	16.7 (16.1, 17.3)	18.6 (17.9, 19.3)	11.5*
Less than primary	16.8 (15.8, 17.7)	19.2 (18.4, 20.0)	14.4*
Primary	17.9 (17.2, 18.7)	20.0 (19.0, 20.9)	11.4*
Less than secondary	17.9 (17.0, 18.7)	19.2 (18.3, 20.1)	7.6*
Secondary and above	19.8 (18.3, 21.2)	19.7 (18.7, 20.8)	-0.4
Wealth index			
Lowest	16.0 (15.3, 16.8)	18.2 (17.5, 19.0)	13.9*
Low	17.3 (16.6, 18.1)	19.4 (18.7, 20.0)	11.9*
Middle	17.2 (16.4, 18.1)	19.6 (18.8, 20.5)	13.8*
High	18.8 (17.8, 19.7)	19.5 (18.4, 20.5)	4.6
Highest	19.1 (18.1, 20.1)	20.5 (19.2, 21.9)	7.5

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

* p<0.05

Table 12.3A: Average age at initiation among ever daily smokeless tobacco users 20-34 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

Demographics Characteristic	Average Age at Smokeless tobacco Initiation (years)		
	2009	2017	Relative change
	Mean (95% CI) [1]		Percentage
Overall	20.1 (19.4, 20.8)	22.0 (21.4, 22.7)	9.6*
Gender			
Men	19.7 (18.8, 20.6)	21.1 (20.1, 22.2)	7.2*
Women	20.5 (19.4, 21.6)	22.6 (21.8, 23.4)	10.3*
Age(years)			
15-24	16.8 (15.7, 18.0)	18.7 (17.9, 19.6)	11.3*
25-44	21.1 (20.4, 21.9)	22.8 (22.1, 23.5)	7.9*
45-64	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-
Residence			
Urban	20.5 (19.5, 21.5)	22.3 (20.7, 23.9)	9
Rural	20.0 (19.1, 20.9)	22.0 (21.2, 22.7)	9.8*
Education Level			
No formal education	19.8 (18.9, 20.8)	21.1 (20.0, 22.3)	6.6
Less than primary	20.0 (18.3, 21.6)	22.3 (21.0, 23.6)	11.6*
Primary	20.1 (18.4, 21.8)	21.4 (19.7, 23.0)	6.3
Less than secondary	20.4 (18.8, 22.1)	22.4 (21.5, 23.3)	9.6
Secondary and above	21.6 (19.0, 24.1)	24.5 (21.9, 27.0)	13.3
Wealth Index			
Lowest	19.7 (18.6, 20.8)	21.5 (20.5, 22.4)	8.9*
Low	20.3 (19.1, 21.5)	21.7 (20.5, 22.8)	6.8
Middle	19.7 (18.1, 21.2)	21.5 (20.2, 22.9)	9.5
High	19.8 (17.8, 21.8)	23.2 (21.4, 25.1)	17.3*
Highest	24.2 (21.5, 27.0)	26.5 (24.8, 28.3)	9.4

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval
 - Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
* p<0.05

Table 12.4: Average number of cigarettes smoked per day for daily cigarette smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh 2009 and 2017

Demographic Characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]			Median number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]		
	2009	2017	Relative change	2009	2017	Relative change
	Mean (95% CI)[2]		Percentage	Median (95% CI)[2]		Percentage
Overall	8.6 (8.1, 9.2)	9.1 (8.5, 9.7)	5.5	6.4 (5.7, 7.7)	7.6 (6.7, 8.1)	18.9
Gender						
Men	8.7 (8.1, 9.2)	9.1 (8.5, 9.7)	5.5	6.5 (5.7, 7.8)	7.7 (6.8, 9.1)	18.3
Women	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
Age(years)						
15-24	6.5 (5.6, 7.5)	6.9 (5.7, 8.2)	6	5.0 (3.8, 5.8)	4.7 (3.9, 6.3)	-6
25-44	9.3 (8.6, 10.0)	9.8 (8.9, 10.7)	4.8	8.0 (6.5, 9.2)	8.0 (7.1, 8.5)	-0.4
45-64	9.2 (8.2, 10.3)	8.9 (8.2, 9.6)	-3.6	7.5 (5.7, 8.4)	9.0 (8.4, 9.2)	19.7
65+	6.5 (5.1, 8.0)	8.4 (6.5, 10.2)	27.7	5.2 (3.5, 6.5)	8.1 (4.4, 9.0)	55.5
Residence						
Urban	9.9 (9.1, 10.8)	9.6 (8.2, 11.1)	-3.1	9.0 (7.1, 9.3)	7.7 (5.9, 9.3)	-14.9
Rural	7.9 (7.3, 8.6)	8.9 (8.3, 9.5)	11.9	5.7 (5.0, 7.0)	7.6 (6.4, 8.2)	33.8*
Education Level						
No formal education	9.4 (8.3, 10.5)	8.9 (8.3, 9.5)	-5.2	8.9 (5.7, 9.3)	9.0 (7.1, 9.2)	1.8
Less than primary	8.6 (7.7, 9.6)	8.7 (7.7, 9.7)	1.4	7.2 (5.3, 8.5)	7.4 (5.0, 9.2)	2.1
Primary	8.0 (6.7, 9.2)	9.9 (8.7, 11.1)	23.9	5.8 (4.8, 7.5)	9.1 (6.5, 9.5)	57.6*
Less than secondary	8.2 (7.5, 9.0)	8.5 (7.3, 9.6)	2.8	6.2 (5.2, 8.1)	6.7 (4.8, 8.3)	9.1
Secondary and above	7.7 (6.6, 8.8)	10.0 (7.6, 12.5)	30.8	5.6 (4.6, 7.0)	6.9 (4.8, 9.9)	22.8
Wealth Index						
Lowest	9.0 (7.1, 10.8)	8.5 (7.6, 9.4)	-5.1	7.6 (4.7, 9.0)	6.9 (4.9, 8.3)	-8.2
Low	8.7 (7.7, 9.8)	8.1 (7.3, 9.0)	-6.9	6.9 (5.0, 9.2)	5.9 (5.0, 7.2)	-15.4
Middle	8.1 (7.2, 9.0)	9.3 (8.4, 10.3)	14.8	5.9 (5.2, 7.6)	9.1 (7.2, 9.3)	54.6*
High	8.7 (7.8, 9.6)	9.5 (8.3, 10.7)	9.2	6.5 (5.3, 8.1)	9.1 (7.1, 9.4)	38.8*
Highest	8.6 (7.6, 9.6)	10.0 (7.8, 12.2)	16.7	6.4 (5.4, 8.0)	7.4 (5.0, 9.8)	15

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

[1] Cigarettes include manufactured or hand-rolled.

[2] 95 % Confidence Interval

* p<0.05

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 12.4A: Average number of bidis smoked per day for daily bidi smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh 2009 and 2017

Demographic Characteristic	Average number of bidis smoked per day		Relative change	Median number of bidis smoked per day		Relative change
	2009	2017		2009	2017	
	Mean (95% CI)[1]		Percentage	Median (95% CI)[1]		Percentage
Overall	13.8 (13.1, 14.5)	14.2 (12.8, 15.7)	3.1	11.0 (10.1, 11.9)	10.1 (9.5, 11.1)	-8.4
Gender						
Men	14.2 (13.5, 15.0)	14.6 (13.1, 16.1)	2.7	11.4 (10.5, 12.8)	10.4 (9.7, 11.4)	-8.4
Women	5.8 (3.7, 8.0)	7.6 (4.8, 10.5)	31.2	2.5 (1.7, 4.2)	5.1 (3.7, 6.9)	104.8
Age(years)						
15-24	11.6 (9.5, 13.8)	-	-	10.6 (7.2, 13.6)	-	N/A
25-44	14.7 (13.7, 15.8)	14.2 (12.6, 15.8)	-3.4	11.6 (10.6, 14.1)	10.8 (9.5, 13.4)	-6.9
45-64	14.2 (13.1, 15.3)	14.9 (12.9, 17.0)	5.2	11.5 (9.9, 14.2)	10.5 (9.4, 12.0)	-8.7
65+	9.8 (7.9, 11.6)	11.3 (7.3, 15.3)	15.6	7.2 (4.6, 8.8)	6.3 (4.5, 10.0)	-12.9
Residence						
Urban	12.4 (10.8, 14.0)	14.6 (11.9, 17.3)	17	9.6 (7.5, 10.9)	11.0 (9.8, 13.2)	14.6
Rural	14.0 (13.2, 14.8)	14.2 (12.7, 15.7)	1.7	11.2 (10.2, 12.4)	10.0 (9.4, 11.1)	-11
Education Level						
No formal education	13.7 (12.7, 14.6)	15.1 (13.2, 17.1)	10.7	11.0 (9.9, 12.3)	10.6 (9.7, 11.7)	-3.5
Less than primary	14.6 (13.1, 16.2)	12.4 (10.6, 14.2)	-15.1	11.4 (9.9, 14.6)	9.5 (7.7, 11.2)	-16.1
Primary	15.3 (12.8, 17.8)	11.9 (9.5, 14.3)	-22.2*	14.2 (8.9, .)	8.7 (6.4, 11.4)	N/A
Less than secondary	13.0 (11.1, 14.9)	12.4 (10.3, 14.5)	-4.7	10.4 (8.4, 13.6)	9.6 (6.0, 11.7)	-7.8
Secondary and above	11.0 (7.2, 14.8)	-	-	7.1 (5.2, 11.0)	-	N/A
Wealth index						
Lowest	13.7 (12.6, 14.8)	13.7 (11.6, 15.8)	-0.1	11.2 (9.8, 13.8)	9.9 (9.3, 11.2)	-11.4
Low	13.7 (12.5, 14.9)	15.2 (12.9, 17.5)	10.8	10.7 (9.5, 12.0)	10.6 (8.6, 14.9)	-1.2
Middle	15.1 (13.3, 17.0)	13.5 (11.6, 15.3)	-11	14.1 (10.2, 17.5)	10.7 (8.1, 12.9)	-24
High	12.3 (10.5, 14.1)	16.3 (8.2, 24.4)	33.1	9.7 (9.1, 11.3)	8.0 (4.8, 14.2)	-17.7
Highest	-	-	-	-	-	N/A

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
[1] 95 % Confidence Interval
* p<0.05
- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 12.4B: Average number of times smokeless tobacco products used per day for daily smokeless tobacco users, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh 2009 and 2017

Demographic Characteristic	Average number of times smokeless tobacco products used per day			Median number of times smokeless tobacco products used per day		
	2009	2017	Relative change	2009	2017	Relative change
	Mean (95% CI)[1]		Percentage	Median (95% CI)[1]		Percentage
Overall	8.2 (7.8, 8.6)	8.1 (7.6, 8.7)	-0.3	5.9 (5.8, 5.9)	5.8 (5.7, 5.9)	-1.4
Gender						
Men	8.4 (7.8, 9.0)	7.4 (6.7, 8.2)	-11.7*	5.6 (5.0, 6.7)	4.9 (4.6, 5.3)	-11
Women	8.0 (7.4, 8.5)	8.6 (7.8, 9.3)	7.1	5.9 (5.8, 5.9)	5.8 (5.8, 5.9)	-0.6
Age (years)						
15-24	7.1 (5.4, 8.7)	5.8 (4.9, 6.6)	-18.6	5.0 (3.3, 6.9)	4.4 (3.4, 5.4)	-11.7
25-44	7.9 (7.2, 8.5)	8.2 (7.5, 9.0)	4.4	5.4 (4.8, 5.7)	5.7 (5.0, 5.9)	6.4
45-64	8.6 (8.0, 9.2)	8.6 (7.7, 9.4)	-0.2	6.0 (5.9, 6.9)	5.8 (5.7, 5.9)	-2.3
65+	8.4 (7.4, 9.3)	7.6 (6.8, 8.5)	-8.8	5.7 (5.3, 6.7)	5.0 (4.5, 5.5)	-13.4
Residence						
Urban	8.2 (7.5, 8.9)	8.6 (7.9, 9.4)	5	5.9 (5.7, 6.5)	5.9 (5.8, 6.7)	0.5
Rural	8.2 (7.7, 8.6)	8.0 (7.4, 8.7)	-1.5	5.7 (5.6, 5.9)	5.8 (5.0, 5.8)	0.5
Education Level						
No formal education	8.3 (7.8, 8.8)	8.4 (7.7, 9.1)	1.1	5.8 (5.7, 6.0)	5.8 (5.7, 5.9)	0.2
Less than primary	8.3 (7.3, 9.3)	7.8 (6.9, 8.7)	-6.2	5.9 (5.7, 6.3)	5.4 (4.8, 5.7)	-7.8
Primary	8.3 (7.0, 9.7)	7.9 (6.9, 8.9)	-5	5.0 (4.3, 6.2)	5.8 (4.6, 6.0)	16.7
Less than secondary	7.4 (6.7, 8.1)	7.6 (6.4, 8.9)	3.7	5.0 (4.4, 5.8)	4.9 (4.4, 5.5)	-2.7
Secondary and above	7.5 (6.0, 9.0)	8.0 (4.8, 11.3)	6.9	5.6 (4.5, 7.6)	4.7 (3.2, 6.2)	-16.7
Wealth Index						
Lowest	7.8 (7.2, 8.4)	7.9 (7.2, 8.6)	1.3	5.2 (4.9, 5.6)	5.8 (4.9, 5.9)	11.6
Low	8.7 (7.9, 9.5)	8.2 (7.3, 9.2)	-5.4	5.8 (5.5, 6.6)	5.7 (5.0, 5.9)	-1.3
Middle	8.3 (7.6, 9.0)	8.3 (7.0, 9.6)	-0.2	6.1 (5.6, 7.0)	5.8 (4.8, 5.9)	-5.7
High	8.1 (7.2, 9.0)	8.3 (7.3, 9.4)	2.6	5.6 (5.1, 6.5)	5.4 (4.7, 7.0)	-3.3
Highest	7.6 (6.7, 8.5)	8.0 (6.6, 9.4)	4.9	5.8 (4.8, 6.0)	5.1 (4.6, 5.8)	-11.6

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

* p<0.05

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 12.5: Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers ≥15 years old who are former daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

Demographic Characteristics	2009		2017		Relative change	
	Former Daily Smokers[1] (Among All Adults)	Former Daily Smokers[1] (Among Ever Daily Smokers)[2]	Former Daily Smokers[1] (Among All Adults)	Former Daily Smokers[1] (Among Ever Daily Smokers)[2]	Former Daily Smokers[1] (Among All Adults)	Former Daily Smokers[1] (Among Ever Daily Smokers)[2]
	Percentage (95% CI)[3]		Percentage (95% CI)[3]		Percentage	
Overall	4.7 (4.1, 5.3)	17.8 (15.6, 20.1)	4.1 (3.6, 4.6)	19.5 (17.3, 21.9)	-12.5	10.0
Gender						
Men	8.4 (7.3, 9.8)	16.6 (14.5, 19.1)	7.7 (6.8, 8.7)	18.5 (16.3, 20.8)	-8.9	10.9
Women	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	41.3 (31.1, 52.3)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	49.5 (36.1, 63.0)	-28.1	19.8
Age (years)						
15-24	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	7.7 (3.4, 16.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	8.4 (4.5, 15.0)	-35.7	8.9
25-44	2.3 (1.7, 3.0)	8.6 (6.4, 11.5)	1.5 (1.2, 1.9)	7.3 (5.7, 9.3)	-32.6*	-15.1
45-64	9.8 (8.2, 11.8)	23.5 (19.6, 27.9)	8.7 (7.3, 10.3)	26.4 (22.4, 30.9)	-11.6	12.6
65+	21.1 (17.1, 25.7)	48.4 (40.7, 56.1)	20.2 (17.1, 23.7)	48.5 (41.5, 55.6)	-4.4	0.3
Residence						
Urban	4.7 (3.8, 5.8)	19.1 (15.6, 23.2)	3.5 (2.9, 4.1)	17.1 (14.0, 20.8)	-26.4*	-10.4
Rural	4.7 (4.0, 5.5)	17.3 (14.8, 20.1)	4.3 (3.7, 5.0)	20.3 (17.7, 23.2)	-8.0	17.3
Education Level						
No formal education	6.1 (5.2, 7.3)	17.0 (14.4, 19.9)	7.5 (6.3, 8.9)	23.9 (20.3, 27.9)	21.8	40.7*
Less than primary	6.1 (4.4, 8.6)	19.4 (14.0, 26.3)	4.1 (3.1, 5.3)	15.9 (12.3, 20.2)	-33.7*	-18.3
Primary	2.6 (1.6, 4.0)	13.5 (8.8, 20.3)	2.8 (1.9, 3.9)	14.1 (10.2, 19.0)	7.8	3.9
Less than secondary	3.2 (2.4, 4.3)	17.4 (13.2, 22.5)	2.4 (1.8, 3.2)	16.4 (12.4, 21.3)	-25.9	-5.9
Secondary and above	3.7 (2.8, 4.9)	23.2 (17.9, 29.6)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)	19.8 (13.9, 27.3)	-39.3*	-14.9
Wealth index						
Lowest	4.8 (3.8, 6.2)	14.5 (11.5, 18.2)	5.3 (4.3, 6.5)	19.4 (15.7, 23.7)	8.8	33.2
Low	4.7 (3.5, 6.3)	16.2 (12.2, 21.2)	3.5 (2.5, 4.7)	15.9 (11.9, 20.9)	-27.1	-1.7
Middle	5.2 (4.0, 6.7)	18.8 (14.6, 23.8)	4.7 (3.6, 6.0)	20.3 (16.0, 25.5)	-9.5	8.4
High	4.5 (3.3, 6.2)	19.6 (14.3, 26.1)	3.5 (2.6, 4.7)	20.3 (15.2, 26.5)	-22.1	3.5
Highest	4.0 (3.1, 5.2)	24.0 (18.9, 29.9)	3.7 (2.7, 4.8)	23.1 (17.1, 30.3)	-9.0	-3.6

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
[1] Current Non-smokers.
[2] Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.
[3] 95 % Confidence Interval
* p<0.05

Table 12.6: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who were exposed to secondhand smoke at home and various public places in the past 30 days by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

Demographic Characteristic	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke in...		Relative change
	2009	2017	
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		Percentage
Overall			
Home	54.9 (52.7, 57.0)	39.0 (37.0, 41.1)	−28.9*
Workplace[2]	62.2 (58.1, 66.2)	42.7 (38.9, 46.6)	−31.3*
Government buildings[2]	43.3 (39.4, 47.3)	21.6 (18.9, 24.6)	−50.0*
Healthcare facilities[2]	23.8 (21.1, 26.7)	12.7 (10.9, 14.9)	−46.4*
Restaurants[2]	79.7 (77.3, 81.9)	49.7 (46.0, 53.4)	−37.7*
Public transportation[2]	53.6 (51.2, 56.0)	44.0 (41.6, 46.4)	−17.9*
Men			
Home	58.2 (55.4, 61.0)	41.8 (38.7, 44.9)	−28.2*
Workplace[2]	66.8 (62.4, 70.9)	48.2 (44.0, 52.5)	−27.8*
Government buildings[2]	49.2 (44.8, 53.7)	21.2 (18.1, 24.7)	−56.9*
Healthcare facilities[2]	31.7 (26.5, 37.5)	14.5 (11.4, 18.4)	−54.3*
Restaurants[2]	84.6 (82.4, 86.7)	54.6 (50.7, 58.5)	−35.5*
Public transportation[1]	56.9 (53.9, 59.7)	48.0 (44.8, 51.1)	−15.6*
Women			
Home	51.7 (49.3, 54.0)	36.5 (34.2, 39.0)	−29.3*
Workplace[2]	30.6 (23.7, 38.6)	19.2 (13.5, 26.6)	−37.3*
Government buildings[2]	25.2 (18.8, 33.0)	22.8 (17.5, 29.1)	−9.6
Healthcare facilities[2]	17.0 (14.2, 20.3)	11.4 (9.3, 14.0)	−32.9*
Restaurants[2]	32.8 (25.8, 40.6)	22.4 (18.0, 27.5)	−31.7*
Public transportation[2]	47.8 (43.8, 51.8)	38.2 (34.9, 41.7)	−20.0*
Urban			
Home	44.7 (41.9, 47.7)	30.1 (27.1, 33.2)	−32.8*
Workplace[2]	57.6 (51.7, 63.3)	33.9 (30.6, 37.4)	−41.1*
Government buildings[2]	42.6 (36.9, 48.6)	25.3 (20.9, 30.3)	−40.6*
Healthcare facilities[2]	23.2 (18.7, 28.5)	11.0 (8.7, 13.7)	−52.7*
Restaurants[2]	75.8 (72.5, 78.8)	44.4 (39.1, 49.9)	−41.3*
Public transportation[2]	49.9 (47.3, 52.6)	45.7 (42.4, 49.0)	−8.5*
Rural			
Home	58.4 (55.7, 61.1)	42.0 (39.6, 44.5)	−28.1*
Workplace[2]	65.3 (59.4, 70.7)	48.1 (42.6, 53.7)	−26.3*
Government buildings[2]	43.7 (38.5, 49.0)	19.7 (16.3, 23.6)	−54.9*
Healthcare facilities[2]	24.0 (20.7, 27.6)	13.4 (11.0, 16.3)	−44.1*
Restaurants[2]	81.4 (78.2, 84.2)	51.9 (47.2, 56.6)	−36.2*
Public transportation[2]	55.0 (51.8, 58.2)	43.4 (40.4, 46.5)	−21.1*

Note:Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[2] Among those that visited the place in the past 30 days.

* p<0.05

Table 12.7: Smoking Cessation Status of adults 15 years and older by gender and residence – GATS Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2017	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		Percentage
Overall			
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	47.3 (43.9, 50.8)	44.9 (41.4, 48.5)	-5.1
Interested or planning to quit smoking	68.0 (64.3, 71.5)	66.2 (62.9, 69.4)	-2.7
Asked by HCP, if smoker	56.0 (49.9, 62.0)	69.2 (64.9, 73.2)	23.5*
Advised to quit smoking by HCP	52.9 (47.0, 58.6)	65.8 (61.2, 70.0)	24.4*
Use of cessation method			
Counsling / Advice	14.9 (11.8, 18.7)	10.7 (8.7, 13.2)	-28.1*
Pharmacotherapy	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	-77.9*
Men			
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	47.8 (44.4, 51.3)	45.4 (41.8, 49.0)	-5.1
Interested or planning to quit smoking	69.1 (65.4, 72.5)	67.0 (63.6, 70.2)	-3.0
Asked by HCP, if smoker	55.9 (49.7, 61.9)	69.3 (64.7, 73.4)	24.0*
Advised to quit smoking by HCP	52.7 (46.8, 58.5)	65.8 (61.0, 70.2)	24.8*
Use of cessation method			
Counsling / Advice	14.7 (11.5, 18.5)	10.2 (8.2, 12.5)	-30.9*
Pharmacotherapy	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)	-77.9*
Women			
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	31.5 (18.4, 48.4)	24.5 (12.3, 42.7)	-22.3
Interested or planning to quit smoking	36.9 (23.1, 53.2)	29.4 (16.0, 47.7)	-20.3
Asked by HCP, if smoker	64.6 (40.4, 83.0)	68.2 (44.3, 85.2)	5.6
Advised to quit smoking by HCP	61.6 (38.0, 80.7)	66.0 (43.2, 83.1)	7.1
Use of cessation method			
Counsling / Advice	25.9 (11.6, 48.2)	-	-
Pharmacotherapy	0.5 (0.1, 3.5)	-	-
Urban			
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	53.4 (48.7, 58.0)	45.5 (38.6, 52.6)	-14.8
Interested or planning to quit smoking	69.5 (64.3, 74.2)	62.5 (56.5, 68.2)	-9.9
Asked by HCP, if smoker	52.3 (37.6, 66.5)	70.5 (63.2, 76.8)	34.9
Advised to quit smoking by HCP	49.0 (35.3, 62.9)	67.7 (59.8, 74.7)	38.0
Use of cessation method			
Counsling / Advice	11.8 (8.5, 16.3)	11.6 (7.7, 16.9)	-2.3
Pharmacotherapy	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	20.2
Rural			
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	45.3 (41.1, 49.6)	44.7 (40.6, 48.9)	-1.4
Interested or planning to quit smoking	67.5 (62.9, 71.8)	67.4 (63.3, 71.1)	-0.3
Asked by HCP, if smoker	57.4 (51.4, 63.2)	68.8 (63.5, 73.6)	19.9*
Advised to quit smoking by HCP	54.3 (48.4, 60.0)	65.2 (59.7, 70.3)	20.1*
Use of cessation method			
Counsling / Advice	16.1 (12.2, 21.1)	10.5 (8.2, 13.3)	-35.1*
Pharmacotherapy	1.3 (0.6, 2.7)	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	-84.0*

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% Cis are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[2] Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

* p<0.05

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

HCP: Health Care Provider

Table 12.7A: Smokeless tobacco Cessation Status of adults 15 years and older by gender and residence– GATS Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

Demographic Characteristic	2009	2017	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		*Percentage*
Overall			
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	28.5 (25.8, 31.3)	31.4 (28.7, 34.2)	10.2
Interested or planning to quit smokeless tobacco	48.7 (45.0, 52.4)	51.3 (48.3, 54.3)	5.3
Asked by HCP, if smokeless tobacco user	52.4 (48.2, 56.6)	61.1 (57.6, 64.5)	16.6*
Advised to quit smokeless tobacco by HCP	47.9 (43.9, 52.0)	57.2 (53.7, 60.6)	19.4*
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	20.6 (17.2, 24.5)	22.1 (18.7, 26.0)	7.3
Pharmacotherapy	0.9 (0.3, 2.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.5)	-44.4
Men			
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	26.9 (23.1, 31.1)	27.4 (23.4, 31.9)	1.9
Interested or planning to quit smokeless tobacco	61.1 (55.2, 66.6)	61.9 (57.5, 66.1)	1.3
Asked by HCP, if smokeless tobacco user	38.6 (32.8, 44.7)	56.2 (48.8, 63.3)	45.5*
Advised to quit smokeless tobacco by HCP	35.5 (29.9, 41.6)	50.7 (43.1, 58.2)	42.6*
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	11.3 (7.9, 16.0)	9.3 (5.8, 14.6)	-18
Pharmacotherapy	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)	1.0 (0.2, 3.9)	154.2
Women			
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	29.9 (26.5, 33.6)	33.8 (30.3, 37.5)	13
Interested or planning to quit smokeless tobacco	37.4 (33.8, 41.2)	44.7 (40.8, 48.7)	19.5*
Asked by HCP, if smokeless tobacco user	61.0 (55.7, 66.0)	62.6 (58.6, 66.5)	2.7
Advised to quit smokeless tobacco by HCP	55.6 (50.5, 60.6)	59.2 (55.2, 63.1)	6.5
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	28.3 (22.8, 34.5)	28.6 (23.8, 33.9)	0.9
Pharmacotherapy	1.4 (0.4, 4.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.3)	-79.3*
Urban			
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	34.5 (30.3, 39.0)	36.7 (32.2, 41.5)	6.4
Interested or planning to quit smokeless tobacco	54.4 (47.7, 60.9)	49.1 (44.3, 53.9)	-9.8
Asked by HCP, if smokeless tobacco user	51.4 (42.0, 60.7)	63.7 (57.4, 69.6)	23.9
Advised to quit smokeless tobacco by HCP	46.5 (37.7, 55.5)	59.3 (54.3, 64.0)	27.4*
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	20.0 (14.5, 26.9)	29.9 (22.7, 38.2)	49.5
Pharmacotherapy	0.2 (0.0, 1.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	11
Rural			
Made quit attempt in past 12 months[2]	26.8 (23.7, 30.1)	30.2 (27.1, 33.4)	12.6
Interested or planning to quit smokeless tobacco	47.1 (42.9, 51.4)	51.8 (48.2, 55.3)	9.9
Asked by HCP, if smokeless tobacco user	52.7 (48.1, 57.4)	60.5 (56.4, 64.5)	14.7*
Advised to quit smokeless tobacco by HCP	48.4 (43.9, 52.9)	56.7 (52.6, 60.8)	17.2*
Use of cessation method			
Counseling / Advice	20.8 (16.7, 25.6)	20.0 (16.2, 24.4)	-4
Pharmacotherapy	1.2 (0.4, 3.5)	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)	-49.7

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

[2] Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

* p<0.05. HCP: Health Care Provider

Table 12.8: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed anti-smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

	Overall			Current smokers			Current non-smokers		
	2009 Percentage (95% CI)	2017	Relative change Percentage	2009 Percentage (95% CI)	2017	Relative change Percentage	2009 Percentage (95% CI)	2017	Relative change Percentage
Overall									
In newspapers	9.1 (8.2, 10.2)	9.9 (8.9, 11.0)	7.1	9.4 (7.8, 11.3)	11.0 (8.7, 13.8)	16.7	9.0 (8.0, 10.2)	9.7 (8.6, 10.9)	7.1
In magazines	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	1.9 (1.5, 2.3)	-17.5	1.7 (1.1, 2.5)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	-29.4	2.5 (1.9, 3.2)	2.0 (1.6, 2.5)	-17.5
On television or the radio	40.5 (38.5, 42.6)	46.2 (44.2, 48.2)	14.6*	42.7 (39.2, 46.2)	48.8 (44.9, 52.9)	14.5*	39.9 (37.7, 42.1)	45.7 (43.6, 47.7)	14.6*
On television	36.6 (34.5, 38.8)	45.8 (43.8, 47.8)	27.1*	40.1 (36.6, 43.7)	48.5 (44.5, 52.6)	21.1*	35.6 (33.4, 37.8)	45.2 (43.1, 47.3)	27.1*
On the radio	11.0 (9.8, 12.2)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	-82.7*	13.6 (11.2, 16.4)	2.4 (1.5, 3.8)	-82.2*	10.2 (9.0, 11.5)	1.8 (1.3, 2.4)	-82.7*
On billboards	16.6 (15.0, 18.2)	16.6 (15.4, 18.0)	-1.4	17.8 (15.4, 20.4)	19.6 (16.5, 23.1)	10.5	16.2 (14.6, 18.0)	16.0 (14.7, 17.3)	-1.4
On posters	14.6 (13.2, 16.2)	20.5 (18.8, 22.5)	39.6*	17.0 (14.8, 19.4)	25.7 (22.0, 29.8)	51.8*	14.0 (12.4, 15.7)	19.5 (17.7, 21.3)	39.6*
Somewhere else	4.2 (3.5, 5.1)	4.8 (3.9, 5.8)	13.0	3.9 (2.9, 5.3)	4.2 (2.8, 6.3)	8.2	4.3 (3.5, 5.3)	4.9 (4.0, 6.0)	13.0
Any Location	48.8 (47.6, 52.0)	55.9 (53.9, 57.8)	11.5*	52.1 (48.5, 55.7)	59.9 (55.8, 63.9)	14.9*	49.1 (46.8, 51.4)	55.0 (53.0, 57.0)	11.9*
Men									
In newspapers	13.9 (12.3, 15.8)	13.8 (12.1, 15.7)	-12.1	9.7 (8.0, 11.6)	11.2 (8.9, 14.1)	16.2	17.4 (15.0, 20.0)	15.3 (13.2, 17.6)	-12.1
In magazines	3.4 (2.6, 4.5)	1.9 (1.5, 2.5)	-52.5*	1.7 (1.2, 2.6)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	-30.2	4.8 (3.6, 6.5)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)	-52.5*
On television or the radio	45.1 (42.3, 47.9)	49.5 (46.2, 52.8)	6.9	43.6 (40.1, 47.2)	49.5 (45.4, 53.6)	13.5*	46.3 (42.8, 49.8)	48.5 (45.7, 53.2)	6.9
On television	41.6 (38.8, 44.4)	49.0 (45.8, 52.3)	16.6*	41.1 (37.6, 44.8)	49.2 (45.1, 53.3)	19.5*	42.0 (38.4, 45.6)	49.0 (45.3, 52.7)	16.8*
On the radio	14.0 (12.1, 16.2)	2.1 (1.5, 3.0)	-86.3*	13.8 (11.4, 16.7)	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)	-82.1*	14.2 (12.0, 16.7)	2.0 (1.3, 2.9)	-86.3*
On billboards	20.8 (18.6, 23.2)	19.5 (17.3, 21.9)	-16.0*	18.3 (15.8, 21.0)	20.0 (16.8, 23.5)	9.1	22.9 (20.1, 26.0)	19.2 (16.9, 21.7)	-16.0*
On posters	20.7 (18.4, 23.2)	27.7 (24.5, 31.1)	22.6	17.5 (15.3, 20.0)	26.3 (22.6, 30.5)	50.3*	23.2 (20.0, 26.8)	28.5 (25.0, 92.3)	22.6
Somewhere else	5.1 (4.0, 6.4)	5.1 (3.9, 6.6)	-7.0	4.0 (3.0, 5.4)	4.3 (2.0, 6.4)	7.4	5.9 (4.4, 7.8)	5.5 (4.1, 7.3)	-7.0
Any Location	56.5 (53.6, 59.3)	60.6 (57.1, 64.0)	2.4	53.1 (49.5, 56.7)	60.7 (56.5, 64.7)	14.2*	59.2 (55.5, 62.7)	60.6 (56.5, 64.4)	2.4
Women									
In newspapers	4.4 (3.7, 5.2)	6.2 (4.3, 7.9)	42.7*	1.9 (0.4, 8.1)	0.0 (N/A)	-100.0*	4.4 (3.7, 5.3)	6.3 (5.0, 8.0)	42.7*
In magazines	1.2 (0.7, 1.8)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	61.9	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	N/A	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)	61.9
On television or the radio	36.0 (33.7, 38.3)	43.1 (40.6, 45.6)	19.4*	14.9 (7.1, 28.6)	20.2 (9.4, 38.1)	35.7	36.3 (34.0, 38.6)	43.3 (40.7, 45.9)	19.4*
On television	31.7 (29.3, 34.1)	42.7 (40.1, 45.4)	33.9*	8.6 (3.4, 20.1)	20.2 (9.4, 38.1)	34.9*	32.0 (29.7, 34.5)	42.9 (40.3, 45.5)	33.9*
On the radio	8.0 (6.7, 9.4)	1.6 (1.1, 2.5)	-79.3*	6.4 (1.9, 19.6)	0.0 (N/A)	-100.0*	8.0 (6.7, 9.4)	1.7 (1.1, 2.5)	-79.3*
On billboards	12.3 (10.7, 14.2)	13.9 (12.2, 15.9)	12.1	1.6 (0.4, 6.5)	4.6 (1.2, 15.8)	180.4	12.5 (10.9, 14.3)	14.0 (12.2, 16.0)	12.1
On posters	8.7 (7.5, 10.1)	13.9 (11.9, 16.1)	58.5*	0.7 (0.1, 5.1)	0.0 (N/A)	-100.0*	8.8 (7.6, 10.2)	14.0 (12.0, 16.2)	58.5*
Somewhere else	3.4 (2.6, 4.4)	4.5 (3.4, 6.0)	31.2	0.0 (N/A)	0.0 (N/A)	N/A	3.5 (2.7, 4.5)	4.5 (3.4, 6.0)	31.2
Any Location	43.2 (40.7, 45.7)	51.4 (48.8, 54.0)	18.5*	19.4 (10.1, 34.0)	24.8 (12.6, 42.9)	27.7	43.5 (41.0, 46.0)	51.6 (49.0, 54.2)	18.5*
15-24									
In newspapers	11.3 (9.4, 13.5)	10.9 (9.1, 13.0)	-4.7	10.0 (5.8, 16.6)	10.0 (5.8, 16.7)	0.1	11.5 (9.6, 13.7)	11.0 (9.1, 13.2)	-4.7
In magazines	3.2 (2.3, 4.4)	3.3 (2.4, 4.5)	1.3	2.4 (0.9, 6.0)	2.5 (0.8, 8.2)	7.0	3.3 (2.4, 4.7)	3.4 (2.5, 4.6)	1.3
On television or the radio	48.3 (44.7, 51.8)	55.9 (52.5, 59.2)	16.9*	51.3 (42.6, 59.9)	55.5 (45.7, 64.9)	8.1	47.8 (44.2, 51.5)	55.9 (52.4, 59.3)	16.9*
On television	44.1 (40.5, 47.8)	55.3 (52.0, 58.6)	27.1*	48.8 (40.2, 57.5)	55.5 (45.7, 64.9)	13.7	43.5 (39.7, 47.4)	55.3 (51.8, 58.7)	27.1*
On the radio	13.0 (10.9, 15.4)	2.8 (1.9, 3.9)	-77.5*	19.9 (13.0, 29.2)	3.5 (1.2, 9.3)	-82.6*	12.0 (10.0, 14.4)	2.7 (1.9, 3.9)	-77.5*
On billboards	20.2 (17.4, 23.3)	20.2 (17.9, 22.7)	-0.6	22.2 (15.3, 31.2)	25.3 (17.8, 34.6)	13.8	19.9 (17.1, 23.1)	19.8 (17.4, 22.4)	-0.6
On posters	18.7 (15.8, 22.0)	25.0 (22.2, 28.1)	38.0*	22.6 (15.7, 31.4)	23.7 (16.5, 32.9)	4.8	18.2 (15.1, 21.8)	25.1 (22.3, 28.2)	38.0*
Somewhere else	5.8 (4.3, 7.7)	7.8 (6.0, 10.2)	32.0	3.4 (1.6, 7.4)	5.2 (2.3, 11.0)	50.0	6.1 (4.5, 8.3)	8.0 (6.1, 10.6)	32.0
Any Location	58.7 (55.0, 62.3)	67.0 (64.1, 69.9)	14.1*	59.1 (50.3, 67.3)	69.1 (58.5, 78.0)	17.1	58.6 (54.7, 62.4)	56.9 (53.8, 69.9)	14.1*
25+									
In newspapers	8.2 (7.3, 9.3)	9.5 (8.5, 10.7)	16.7	9.3 (7.7, 11.3)	11.1 (8.6, 14.2)	19.2	7.8 (6.8, 9.0)	9.1 (8.0, 10.3)	16.7

	Overall			Current smokers			Current non-smokers		
	2009	2017	Relative change	2009	2017	Relative change	2009	2017	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)[2]		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		Percentage
Overall									
In magazines	1.9 [1.4, 2.5]	1.3 [1.0, 1.7]	-30.2*	1.5 [1.0, 2.3]	1.0 [0.6, 1.6]	-34.4	2.0 [1.5, 2.8]	1.4 [1.1, 1.9]	-30.4*
On television or the radio	37.3 [35.3, 39.3]	42.5 [40.4, 44.6]	13.9*	41.1 [37.6, 44.7]	48.0 [43.9, 52.2]	16.9*	35.8 [33.7, 38.0]	40.9 [38.8, 43.0]	14.1*
On television	33.5 [31.4, 35.6]	42.1 [40.0, 44.2]	25.8*	38.5 [35.0, 42.1]	47.7 [43.5, 51.9]	23.9*	31.5 [29.4, 33.8]	40.5 [38.4, 42.6]	28.3*
On the radio	10.2 [9.0, 11.4]	1.5 [1.1, 2.1]	-84.8*	12.4 [10.3, 14.9]	2.3 [1.4, 3.8]	-81.6*	9.3 [8.1, 10.7]	1.3 [0.9, 1.9]	-85.7*
On billboards	15.0 [13.6, 16.6]	15.2 [13.9, 16.7]	1.4	16.9 [14.5, 19.6]	18.9 [15.7, 22.6]	11.7	14.3 [12.8, 15.9]	14.2 [12.8, 15.7]	-0.9
On posters	12.9 [11.7, 14.3]	18.9 [17.2, 20.7]	45.9*	15.9 [13.8, 18.3]	26.0 [22.0, 30.4]	63.2*	11.8 [10.5, 13.3]	16.8 [15.2, 18.6]	42.7*
Somewhere else	3.6 [2.9, 4.4]	3.6 [2.8, 4.5]	-0.2	4.0 [2.9, 5.5]	4.1 [2.7, 6.2]	3.0	3.4 [2.7, 4.4]	3.4 [2.7, 4.3]	-0.1
Any Location	46.1 [43.9, 48.3]	51.5 [49.4, 53.6]	11.7*	50.9 [47.2, 54.5]	58.8 [54.5, 62.9]	15.5*	44.3 [42.0, 46.6]	49.4 [47.3, 51.5]	11.6*
Urban									
In newspapers	13.5 [11.7, 15.6]	15.6 [13.9, 17.5]	15.3	13.8 [10.8, 17.6]	19.6 [13.6, 27.5]	41.7	13.4 [11.6, 15.6]	14.8 [13.1, 16.6]	9.7
In magazines	3.6 [2.7, 4.7]	3.2 [2.4, 4.2]	-11.1	2.7 [1.8, 3.9]	2.7 [1.5, 4.6]	0.2	3.8 [2.9, 5.1]	3.3 [2.4, 4.4]	-14.0
On television or the radio	45.4 [42.8, 48.0]	57.2 [53.9, 60.5]	26.1*	43.8 [37.4, 50.4]	60.5 [51.2, 69.1]	38.1*	45.8 [42.8, 48.8]	56.5 [53.5, 59.5]	23.4*
On television	43.4 [40.7, 46.2]	56.8 [53.5, 60.0]	30.8*	42.5 [36.1, 49.0]	60.5 [51.2, 69.1]	42.5*	43.7 [40.9, 46.6]	56.0 [53.0, 59.0]	28.2*
On the radio	7.6 [6.4, 8.9]	1.9 [1.3, 2.8]	-75.2*	8.8 [6.5, 11.9]	3.0 [1.8, 5.1]	-65.9*	7.2 [5.8, 8.9]	1.6 [1.0, 2.6]	-77.4*
On billboards	20.8 [17.4, 24.6]	23.2 [20.9, 25.5]	11.5	28.2 [18.9, 28.1]	33.1 [25.9, 41.1]	42.7	20.1 [16.6, 24.2]	21.1 [19.4, 22.8]	4.7
On posters	17.7 [15.5, 20.1]	25.1 [22.3, 28.2]	41.9*	22.6 [18.9, 26.7]	30.2 [24.2, 37.0]	33.8	16.4 [14.1, 19.0]	24.0 [21.0, 27.3]	46.7*
Somewhere else	5.3 [4.0, 6.9]	5.9 [4.3, 8.1]	12.4	3.5 [2.2, 5.7]	4.7 [2.7, 8.0]	32.4	5.7 [4.3, 7.6]	6.2 [4.5, 8.4]	7.8
Any Location	57.0 [53.7, 60.3]	67.7 [64.8, 70.4]	18.6*	56.8 [50.1, 63.3]	75.2 [69.1, 80.4]	32.3*	57.1 [53.9, 60.2]	66.0 [63.1, 68.9]	15.7*
Rural									
In newspapers	7.6 [6.5, 8.8]	8.0 [6.9, 9.3]	5.8	8.0 [6.2, 10.3]	8.2 [6.3, 10.6]	2.4	7.4 [6.3, 8.8]	8.0 [6.7, 9.5]	7.2
In magazines	1.8 [1.3, 2.6]	1.5 [1.1, 1.9]	-20.7	1.3 [0.7, 2.5]	0.7 [0.3, 1.7]	-48.5	2.0 [1.3, 3.0]	1.6 [1.2, 2.2]	-18.2
On television or the radio	38.8 [36.2, 41.4]	42.6 [40.1, 45.0]	9.7*	42.3 [38.2, 46.5]	45.1 [40.6, 49.7]	6.5	37.7 [35.0, 40.4]	42.0 [39.4, 44.6]	11.4*
On television	34.2 [31.5, 37.0]	42.1 [39.7, 44.6]	23.2*	39.3 [35.2, 43.6]	44.7 [40.1, 49.3]	13.6	32.6 [29.8, 35.5]	41.6 [39.0, 44.2]	27.5*
On the radio	12.2 [10.7, 13.9]	1.9 [1.4, 2.6]	-84.5*	15.1 [12.1, 18.7]	2.2 [1.2, 4.1]	-85.3*	11.3 [9.8, 13.0]	1.8 [1.3, 2.6]	-84.0*
On billboards	15.1 [13.3, 17.0]	14.4 [13.0, 16.1]	-4.2	16.0 [13.2, 19.3]	15.3 [12.3, 18.9]	-4.7	14.8 [12.9, 16.8]	14.3 [12.7, 16.0]	-3.6
On posters	13.6 [11.8, 15.5]	19.1 [17.0, 21.4]	40.7*	15.2 [12.6, 18.1]	24.3 [19.8, 29.4]	60.2*	13.1 [11.1, 15.3]	17.9 [15.9, 20.2]	37.2*
Somewhere else	3.9 [3.0, 5.0]	4.4 [3.4, 5.6]	13.5	4.0 [2.8, 5.8]	4.1 [2.4, 6.8]	1.5	3.8 [2.9, 5.0]	4.5 [3.4, 5.8]	16.8
Any Location	47.3 [44.5, 50.1]	51.9 [49.5, 54.4]	9.8*	50.6 [46.3, 54.9]	54.9 [49.9, 59.8]	8.5	46.2 [43.3, 49.2]	51.2 [48.7, 53.7]	10.9*

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval

* p<0.05

N/A: The Estimate is '0.0'.

Table 12.3A: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information during the last 30 days in various places, by smokeless tobacco use status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

	Overall			Current smokeless tobacco users			Current non-users of smokeless tobacco		
	Percentage (95% CI)		Relative change	Percentage (95% CI)		Relative change	Percentage (95% CI)		Relative change
	2009	2017	Percentage	2009	2017	Percentage	2009	2017	Percentage
Overall									
In newspapers	4.2 [3.6, 5.0]	5.1 [4.3, 6.1]	20.8	3.9 [2.8, 5.5]	4.6 [3.4, 6.2]	16.6	4.3 [3.7, 5.1]	5.2 [4.3, 6.3]	21.0
In magazines	1.0 [0.7, 1.5]	1.3 [1.0, 1.7]	29.3	0.5 [0.3, 0.8]	0.4 [0.3, 0.7]	-10.0	1.2 [0.8, 1.8]	1.5 [1.2, 2.0]	27.8
On television or the radio	24.7 [22.9, 26.5]	23.9 [22.2, 25.7]	-3.2	24.6 [21.5, 28.0]	21.8 [18.6, 25.3]	-11.5	24.7 [22.8, 26.6]	24.3 [22.5, 26.2]	-1.4
On television	21.5 [19.8, 23.4]	23.4 [21.7, 25.2]	9.0	22.6 [19.6, 25.9]	21.5 [18.3, 25.0]	-5.1	21.2 [19.4, 23.1]	23.9 [22.1, 25.8]	12.7
On the radio	7.8 [6.8, 9.0]	1.3 [0.9, 1.7]	-84.0*	9.1 [7.1, 11.7]	1.5 [0.9, 2.5]	-83.1*	7.5 [6.4, 8.6]	1.2 [0.8, 1.7]	-84.0*
On billboards	7.0 [6.0, 8.2]	8.4 [7.4, 9.6]	20.1	8.2 [6.6, 10.2]	8.9 [6.8, 11.6]	8.8	6.7 [5.6, 8.0]	8.3 [7.2, 9.6]	24.8
On posters	5.2 [4.5, 6.0]	11.8 [10.2, 13.5]	126.0*	6.1 [4.8, 7.7]	14.2 [11.2, 17.9]	134.1*	5.0 [4.2, 5.9]	11.2 [9.7, 13.0]	127.0*
Somewhere else	0.7 [0.4, 1.0]	0.8 [0.5, 1.3]	26.9	0.3 [0.1, 0.7]	0.4 [0.2, 1.1]	52.9	0.8 [0.5, 1.2]	0.9 [0.6, 1.5]	19.1
Any Location	28.5 [26.5, 30.5]	31.5 [29.5, 33.7]	10.8*	29.4 [26.1, 32.9]	30.6 [26.6, 35.0]	4.3	28.2 [26.2, 30.3]	31.7 [29.7, 33.9]	12.5*
Men									
In newspapers	6.3 [5.2, 7.6]	5.9 [4.9, 7.1]	-6.3	4.0 [2.9, 5.6]	4.7 [3.5, 6.3]	16.5	8.1 [6.5, 10.0]	6.6 [5.3, 8.0]	-19.0
In magazines	1.6 [1.0, 2.4]	1.0 [0.7, 1.5]	-35.0	0.5 [0.3, 0.9]	0.4 [0.3, 0.7]	-11.0	2.5 [1.5, 3.9]	1.4 [0.9, 2.1]	-44.7*
On television or the radio	26.2 [23.6, 29.0]	21.1 [18.4, 24.0]	-19.5*	25.2 [22.0, 28.6]	22.1 [18.9, 25.8]	-12.0	27.0 [24.0, 30.3]	20.5 [17.6, 23.7]	-24.2*
On television	23.4 [20.9, 26.0]	20.7 [18.0, 23.6]	-11.6	23.2 [20.2, 26.6]	21.8 [18.5, 25.4]	-6.2	23.5 [20.7, 26.6]	20.0 [17.2, 23.3]	-14.8
On the radio	9.6 [7.9, 11.7]	1.1 [0.8, 1.5]	-88.7*	9.3 [7.2, 11.9]	1.6 [1.0, 2.6]	-83.0*	9.9 [8.0, 12.3]	0.8 [0.5, 1.3]	-91.8*
On billboards	9.4 [7.8, 11.2]	8.4 [6.8, 10.3]	-10.3	8.5 [6.8, 10.5]	9.1 [7.0, 11.9]	7.7	10.1 [8.1, 12.6]	8.0 [6.4, 10.0]	-20.8
On posters	7.3 [6.1, 8.6]	15.3 [12.7, 18.4]	111.5*	6.3 [4.9, 7.9]	14.5 [11.5, 18.3]	132.4*	8.1 [6.5, 9.9]	15.8 [12.9, 19.1]	96.0*
Somewhere else	0.4 [0.2, 1.0]	0.4 [0.2, 0.6]	-19.5	0.3 [0.1, 0.7]	0.4 [0.2, 1.1]	51.6	0.6 [0.2, 1.5]	0.3 [0.2, 0.6]	-45.3
Any Location	30.7 [28.0, 33.5]	31.9 [28.3, 35.6]	3.9	29.9 [26.6, 33.5]	31.2 [27.1, 35.6]	4.2	31.3 [28.2, 34.6]	32.3 [28.4, 36.4]	3.1
Woman									
In newspapers	2.2 [1.7, 2.9]	4.4 [3.2, 6.1]	97.7*	1.3 [0.2, 8.6]	0.0 [N/A]	-100.0*	2.2 [1.7, 2.9]	4.4 [3.2, 6.2]	97.9*
In magazines	0.5 [0.3, 0.9]	1.6 [1.2, 2.3]	232.5*	0.0 [N/A]	0.0 [N/A]	N/A	0.5 [0.3, 0.9]	1.6 [1.2, 2.3]	230.0*
On television or the radio	23.1 [21.1, 25.2]	26.5 [24.0, 29.2]	14.5	9.3 [3.9, 20.3]	7.4 [2.1, 23.0]	-20.1	23.3 [21.3, 25.5]	26.6 [24.1, 29.3]	14.1
On television	19.7 [17.8, 21.7]	26.1 [23.5, 28.8]	32.5*	5.3 [2.1, 12.4]	7.4 [2.1, 23.0]	40.4	19.9 [18.0, 21.9]	26.2 [23.6, 28.9]	31.8*
On the radio	6.1 [4.9, 7.4]	1.4 [0.9, 2.3]	-76.6*	4.2 [0.9, 17.3]	0.0 [N/A]	-100.0*	6.1 [5.0, 7.5]	1.4 [0.9, 2.3]	-76.6*
On billboards	4.7 [3.6, 6.0]	8.5 [6.9, 10.4]	80.5*	0.0 [N/A]	0.0 [N/A]	N/A	4.8 [3.7, 6.1]	8.5 [6.9, 10.5]	79.2*
On posters	3.2 [2.5, 4.1]	8.4 [6.7, 10.6]	163.5*	0.7 [0.1, 5.1]	0.0 [N/A]	-100.0*	3.2 [2.5, 4.2]	8.5 [6.7, 10.7]	162.5*
Somewhere else	0.9 [0.5, 1.4]	1.3 [0.7, 2.2]	48.7	0.0 [N/A]	0.0 [N/A]	N/A	0.9 [0.5, 1.4]	1.3 [0.7, 2.2]	47.8
Any Location	26.3 [24.0, 28.7]	31.2 [28.5, 34.1]	18.8*	12.4 [5.8, 24.4]	7.4 [2.1, 23.0]	-40.2	26.5 [24.2, 28.9]	31.4 [28.6, 34.3]	18.6*
15-24									
In newspapers	5.2 [3.8, 7.0]	5.0 [3.8, 6.7]	-3.0	5.1 [1.9, 12.6]	3.1 [1.5, 6.2]	-39.5	5.2 [3.9, 6.9]	5.2 [3.9, 6.9]	-0.4
In magazines	1.4 [0.9, 2.3]	2.4 [1.6, 3.4]	64.8	0.5 [0.1, 1.9]	0.3 [0.1, 1.5]	-42.5	1.6 [0.9, 2.6]	2.5 [1.7, 3.6]	61.7
On television or the radio	28.2 [25.1, 31.5]	26.5 [23.6, 29.6]	-6.1	30.8 [22.8, 40.2]	21.5 [14.4, 30.8]	-30.3	27.9 [24.8, 31.1]	26.9 [24.0, 30.0]	-3.5
On television	24.8 [21.8, 28.2]	25.6 [22.8, 28.7]	3.2	29.7 [21.7, 39.2]	21.2 [14.2, 30.5]	-28.6	24.2 [21.2, 27.4]	25.9 [23.1, 29.1]	7.4
On the radio	9.0 [7.2, 11.2]	1.9 [1.2, 3.0]	-78.6*	13.8 [7.8, 23.2]	3.1 [1.0, 9.3]	-77.6*	8.3 [6.6, 10.4]	1.8 [1.1, 3.0]	-78.0*
On billboards	8.2 [6.1, 10.9]	9.9 [8.2, 11.9]	21.3	12.2 [7.2, 19.9]	7.6 [4.3, 13.3]	-37.7	7.6 [5.6, 10.3]	10.1 [8.3, 12.2]	32.4

	Overall			Current smokeless tobacco users			Current non-users of smokeless tobacco		
	Percentage (95% CI)¹		Relative change	Percentage (95% CI)¹		Relative change	Percentage (95% CI)¹		Relative change
	2009	2017	Percentage	2009	2017	Percentage	2009	2017	Percentage
Overall									
On posters	6.1 (4.6, 7.9)	12.6 (10.4, 15.2)	108.0*	8.6 (4.6, 15.4)	6.7 (3.8, 11.4)	-21.8	5.7 (4.3, 7.6)	13.0 (10.7, 15.7)	128.1*
Somewhere else	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	1.5 (0.7, 2.9)	169.5	0.0 (N/A)	2.5 (0.7, 9.2)	N/A	0.6 (0.3, 1.3)	1.4 (0.6, 2.9)	123.9
Any Location	31.8 (28.5, 35.3)	34.7 (31.4, 38.1)	9.0	34.6 (26.4, 43.9)	29.3 (21.0, 39.2)	-15.5	31.4 (28.2, 34.9)	35.1 (31.7, 38.6)	11.6
25+									
In newspapers	3.9 (3.3, 4.6)	5.2 (4.4, 6.1)	34.1*	3.7 (2.7, 5.1)	4.8 (3.5, 6.6)	26.1	3.9 (3.2, 4.7)	5.3 (4.3, 6.4)	35.4
In magazines	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	8.1	0.5 (0.2, 0.9)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	-4.6	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	5.6
On television or the radio	23.2 (21.4, 25.0)	22.8 (21.1, 24.6)	-1.4	23.5 (20.5, 26.8)	21.8 (18.6, 25.5)	-7.0	23.0 (21.2, 24.9)	23.1 (21.3, 25.0)	0.4
On television	20.1 (18.5, 21.9)	22.6 (20.9, 24.4)	12.2	21.3 (18.5, 24.4)	21.5 (18.3, 25.1)	0.8	19.7 (18.0, 21.5)	22.9 (21.1, 24.8)	16.5*
On the radio	7.4 (6.4, 8.5)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	-86.5*	8.2 (6.4, 10.5)	1.4 (0.8, 2.3)	-83.6*	7.0 (5.9, 8.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	-87.2*
On billboards	6.6 (5.6, 7.6)	7.9 (6.8, 9.1)	20.1	7.5 (5.8, 9.5)	9.1 (6.8, 12.1)	21.7	6.2 (5.2, 7.4)	7.5 (6.4, 8.8)	21.3
On posters	4.9 (4.1, 5.7)	11.5 (10.0, 13.2)	135.8*	5.6 (4.4, 7.1)	15.1 (11.9, 19.1)	169.1*	4.6 (3.8, 5.5)	10.4 (9.0, 12.1)	127.8*
Somewhere else	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	-16.9	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	-50.2	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)	-17.3
Any Location	27.1 (25.1, 29.1)	30.3 (28.2, 32.5)	12.0*	28.4 (25.2, 31.8)	30.8 (26.6, 35.3)	8.4	26.5 (24.5, 28.7)	30.2 (28.0, 32.4)	13.6*
Urban									
In newspapers	6.0 (5.1, 7.0)	7.8 (6.5, 9.5)	30.4	4.9 (3.5, 6.8)	7.3 (4.8, 10.9)	48.6	6.3 (5.3, 7.5)	8.0 (6.6, 9.6)	26.1
In magazines	1.5 (1.1, 2.2)	2.1 (1.4, 3.1)	36.4	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	3.6	1.7 (1.1, 2.5)	2.3 (1.6, 3.4)	36.8
On television or the radio	25.5 (23.1, 28.2)	28.2 (25.2, 31.4)	10.5	23.0 (18.3, 28.6)	27.1 (21.0, 34.2)	17.4	26.2 (23.7, 28.9)	28.5 (25.5, 31.6)	8.6
On television	24.1 (21.4, 27.1)	27.7 (24.8, 30.9)	15.0	22.3 (17.6, 27.6)	26.6 (20.5, 33.7)	19.1	24.6 (22.0, 27.5)	28.0 (25.1, 31.1)	13.7
On the radio	5.4 (4.2, 6.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	-80.2*	5.2 (3.4, 7.9)	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	-69.6*	5.4 (4.0, 7.3)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	-82.4*
On billboards	8.3 (6.6, 10.3)	9.6 (8.0, 11.5)	16.1	9.9 (7.1, 13.5)	13.7 (9.5, 19.4)	39.0	7.8 (6.1, 10.0)	8.7 (7.2, 10.5)	11.4
On posters	6.0 (4.7, 7.6)	12.8 (10.1, 15.9)	113.7*	7.9 (5.4, 11.5)	15.3 (10.9, 21.0)	92.9	5.4 (4.2, 7.0)	12.2 (9.7, 15.4)	124.6*
Somewhere else	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	36.7	0.0 (N/A)	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)	N/A	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	1.1 (0.5, 2.1)	20.0
Any Location	29.7 (26.9, 32.6)	36.3 (32.5, 40.2)	22.3*	28.0 (22.7, 34.1)	36.7 (28.8, 45.4)	31.0	30.1 (27.4, 32.9)	36.2 (32.7, 39.8)	20.2*
Rural									
In newspapers	3.6 (2.9, 4.6)	4.2 (3.3, 5.4)	16.5	3.6 (2.3, 5.7)	3.7 (2.4, 5.7)	2.6	3.6 (2.8, 4.6)	4.3 (3.3, 5.7)	19.7
In magazines	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	26.5	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	-21.4	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	1.3 (0.9, 1.8)	24.4
On television or the radio	24.3 (22.1, 26.7)	22.4 (20.4, 24.6)	-7.9	25.1 (21.4, 29.3)	20.1 (16.4, 24.4)	-20.0	24.1 (21.8, 26.5)	22.9 (20.8, 25.2)	-4.9
On television	20.6 (18.4, 22.9)	22.0 (19.9, 24.2)	6.9	22.7 (19.1, 26.7)	19.8 (16.1, 24.1)	-12.8	19.9 (17.7, 22.3)	22.5 (20.3, 24.8)	12.9
On the radio	8.7 (7.4, 10.3)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	-84.8*	10.3 (7.8, 13.6)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	-85.2*	8.2 (6.9, 9.7)	1.3 (0.8, 2.0)	-84.5*
On billboards	6.6 (5.3, 8.1)	8.1 (6.8, 9.5)	22.2	7.7 (5.8, 10.2)	7.4 (5.0, 10.8)	-3.8	6.3 (4.9, 7.9)	8.2 (6.8, 9.8)	31.1
On posters	4.9 (4.1, 6.0)	11.4 (9.6, 13.5)	131.7*	5.5 (4.0, 7.4)	13.9 (10.3, 18.5)	153.1*	4.8 (3.9, 5.9)	10.9 (9.1, 13.0)	126.5*
Somewhere else	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	23.5	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	20.5	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	19.3
Any Location	28.1 (25.5, 30.7)	30.0 (27.5, 32.5)	6.7	29.8 (25.9, 34.0)	28.7 (24.0, 33.9)	-3.9	27.5 (25.0, 30.2)	30.2 (27.7, 32.9)	9.9

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
¹ 95 % Confidence Interval
* p<0.05
N/A: The Estimate is '0.0'.

Table 12.9: Percentage of current cigarette smokers ≥15 years old who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning label on cigarette packages during the last 30 days, by selected demographics - GAT Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

Demographic Characteristic	Current smokers[1] who...					
	2009			2017	Relative change	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[1]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[1]	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[1]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[1]	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package[1]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[1]
	Percentage (95% CI)[2]		Percentage (95% CI)[2]		Percentage	
Overall	90.7 (88.5, 92.6)	67.1 (63.2, 70.8)	96.6 (95.2, 97.6)	78.9 (74.6, 82.5)	6.5*	17.5*
Gender						
Men	91.3 (89.1, 93.1)	67.6 (63.6, 71.3)	96.9 (95.6, 97.8)	79.5 (75.3, 83.1)	6.1*	17.6*
Women	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age(years)						
15-24	92.5 (85.2, 96.4)	66.1 (55.8, 75.0)	97.4 (91.0, 99.3)	84.4 (76.0, 90.3)	5.3	27.8*
25-44	92.6 (90.1, 94.6)	68.3 (63.6, 72.6)	97.1 (95.3, 98.2)	76.7 (70.6, 81.8)	4.6*	12.3*
45-64	89.6 (85.2, 92.8)	69.4 (63.0, 75.2)	95.5 (92.4, 97.4)	80.2 (74.3, 85.0)	6.5*	15.5*
65+	66.1 (47.6, 80.6)	47.3 (31.4, 63.8)	94.8 (88.1, 97.8)	81.7 (69.4, 89.8)	43.5*	72.8*
Residence						
Urban	91.0 (88.8, 92.8)	66.7 (61.9, 71.3)	97.3 (94.9, 98.5)	75.8 (66.5, 82.8)	6.9*	13.2
Rural	90.6 (87.4, 93.1)	67.4 (61.9, 72.4)	96.3 (94.4, 97.6)	80.3 (75.8, 84.2)	6.3*	19.3*
Education Level						
No formal education	79.1 (74.2, 83.3)	61.7 (55.7, 67.3)	93.8 (90.5, 96.0)	78.7 (73.6, 83.1)	18.5*	27.7*
Less than primary	94.1 (89.8, 96.6)	67.8 (59.9, 74.8)	97.6 (94.3, 99.0)	84.0 (77.0, 89.1)	3.7	23.9*
Primary	96.9 (92.0, 98.8)	72.7 (61.2, 81.8)	98.3 (92.7, 99.6)	76.0 (66.7, 83.3)	1.4	4.5
Less than secondary	99.1 (97.5, 99.7)	71.1 (62.3, 78.5)	97.7 (93.7, 99.2)	81.5 (73.5, 87.5)	-1.4	14.7
Secondary and above	98.1 (95.6, 99.2)	69.7 (59.2, 78.4)	98.4 (93.6, 99.6)	72.7 (58.0, 84.7)	0.3	4.3
Wealth Index						
Lowest	86.7 (80.2, 91.4)	63.2 (55.6, 70.2)	95.4 (91.3, 97.6)	79.0 (71.1, 85.2)	10.0*	25.0*
Low	81.3 (74.8, 86.5)	57.8 (50.1, 65.2)	95.4 (91.7, 97.5)	81.3 (75.5, 86.1)	17.3*	40.6*
Middle	93.7 (89.5, 96.3)	70.7 (61.5, 78.5)	96.5 (93.0, 98.3)	79.2 (71.2, 85.5)	3.0	12.0
High	96.3 (93.1, 98.0)	75.4 (68.6, 81.1)	98.9 (97.0, 99.6)	80.7 (72.2, 87.0)	2.7*	7.0
Highest	96.6 (93.7, 98.1)	66.6 (58.3, 74.0)	96.7 (91.7, 98.7)	73.3 (57.5, 84.7)	0.1	10.1

NOTE:Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

[1] Includes daily & occasional (less than daily) cigarette smokers.

[2] During the last 30 days.

* p<0.05

- indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 12.10A: Percentage of current bidi smokers ≥15 years old who noticed health warnings on bidi packages and considered quitting because of the warning label on bidi packages during the last 30 days, by selected demographics - GAT Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

Demographic Characteristic	Current smokers[1] who...					
	2009		2017		Relative change	
	Noticed health warnings on bidi package[2]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]	Noticed health warnings on bidi package[2]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]	Noticed health warnings on bidi package[2]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	
Overall	48.6 (43.7, 53.5)	37.9 (33.2, 42.8)	83.8 (79.5, 87.3)	70.1 (64.7, 74.9)	72.4*	85.0*
Gender						
Men	50.2 (45.2, 55.3)	39.2 (34.4, 44.3)	83.9 (79.5, 87.6)	71.8 (66.3, 76.8)	67.0*	83.1*
Women	13.0 (5.3, 28.6)	8.1 (2.2, 25.5)	80.8 (59.4, 92.4)	37.3 (17.6, 62.5)	522.6	380.2
Age(years)						
15-24	66.0 (48.9, 79.8)	41.2 (26.5, 57.6)	-	-	-	-
25-44	47.5 (41.4, 53.7)	39.4 (33.5, 45.6)	86.6 (80.3, 91.1)	75.7 (68.7, 81.6)	82.2*	92.2*
45-64	49.2 (41.6, 56.8)	38.8 (31.9, 46.3)	81.4 (75.4, 86.2)	64.7 (56.8, 71.9)	65.4*	66.7*
65+	31.7 (20.4, 45.6)	22.6 (12.9, 36.4)	84.5 (71.9, 92.1)	70.9 (55.8, 82.4)	166.8*	214.2*
Residence						
Urban	47.6 (37.0, 58.4)	40.5 (29.9, 52.0)	77.3 (63.2, 87.0)	64.0 (51.1, 75.2)	62.4*	58.3*
Rural	48.7 (43.4, 54.1)	37.6 (32.5, 42.9)	84.3 (79.8, 88.0)	70.6 (64.9, 75.7)	73.0*	87.8*
Education Level						
No formal education	43.5 (37.7, 49.4)	34.4 (29.1, 40.1)	81.9 (76.6, 86.3)	69.4 (63.0, 75.2)	88.4*	101.9*
Less than primary	57.1 (47.5, 66.2)	42.6 (33.7, 52.0)	88.2 (79.1, 93.6)	68.3 (58.2, 76.9)	54.5*	60.3*
Primary	53.7 (38.2, 68.5)	40.0 (25.4, 56.7)	75.1 (59.4, 86.2)	57.5 (42.2, 71.5)	40	43.8
Less than secondary	64.7 (51.1, 76.3)	48.6 (34.2, 63.2)	90.5 (79.5, 95.9)	85.9 (74.3, 92.7)	39.9*	76.6*
Secondary and above	40.3 (23.5, 59.7)	40.3 (23.5, 59.7)	-	-	-	-
Wealth index						
Lowest	44.3 (37.3, 51.5)	32.4 (26.3, 39.2)	80.2 (72.6, 86.0)	65.0 (57.0, 72.2)	81.1*	100.5*
Low	50.8 (43.5, 58.1)	38.6 (31.4, 46.4)	80.6 (72.9, 86.5)	69.6 (61.2, 76.9)	58.6*	80.4*
Middle	46.4 (37.2, 55.9)	35.6 (26.3, 46.1)	92.5 (86.4, 96.0)	79.3 (68.8, 87.0)	99.4*	123.1*
High	57.8 (45.7, 69.1)	53.0 (42.0, 63.7)	85.4 (69.3, 93.8)	68.7 (51.5, 81.9)	47.7*	29.7
Highest	52.1 (28.4, 74.9)	47.8 (24.8, 71.8)	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

[1] Includes daily & occasional (less than daily) bidi smokers.

[2] During the last 30 days.

* p<0.05

- Indicates estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 12.10B: Percentage of current smokeless tobacco users ≥15 years old who noticed health warnings on smokeless tobacco packages and considered quitting because of the warning label on smokeless tobacco packages during the last 30 days, by selected demographics - GAT Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

Demographic Characteristic	Current smokeless tobacco users[1] who...					
	2009				2017 Relative change	
	Noticed health warnings on smokeless tobacco package[2]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]	Noticed health warnings on smokeless tobacco package[2]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]	Noticed health warnings on smokeless tobacco package[2]	Thought about quitting because of warning label[2]
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	
Overall	8.1 (6.8, 9.8)	5.8 (4.7, 7.2)	53.9 (50.7, 57.1)	41.1 (38.1, 44.3)	562.4*	603.8*
Gender						
Men	10.1 (7.8, 13.0)	7.5 (5.5, 10.1)	60.1 (55.3, 64.8)	48.6 (43.7, 53.6)	495.8*	550.7*
Women	6.3 (4.9, 8.1)	4.3 (3.2, 5.8)	50.1 (45.7, 54.4)	36.4 (32.4, 40.6)	693.4*	745.2*
Age(years)						
15-24	18.3 (11.5, 28.0)	14.8 (8.3, 25.0)	65.5 (53.3, 76.0)	55.2 (44.2, 65.8)	257.1*	273.2*
25-44	9.3 (7.4, 11.5)	6.3 (4.9, 8.0)	63.7 (59.2, 67.9)	50.0 (45.7, 54.3)	587.8*	696.4*
45-64	5.8 (4.1, 8.3)	4.6 (3.0, 6.8)	48.3 (43.7, 53.0)	35.4 (31.0, 40.0)	730.2*	672.3*
65+	5.4 (3.1, 9.4)	3.1 (1.7, 5.5)	39.5 (32.9, 46.5)	28.2 (22.3, 34.9)	629.9*	816.4*
Residence						
Urban	8.8 (6.6, 11.6)	6.7 (4.7, 9.5)	58.1 (51.8, 64.1)	44.6 (39.5, 49.8)	561.3*	565.6*
Rural	8.0 (6.4, 9.9)	5.6 (4.3, 7.3)	53.0 (49.4, 56.6)	40.3 (36.8, 44.0)	565.6*	619.9*
Education Level						
No formal education	5.6 (4.1, 7.6)	4.1 (2.8, 5.8)	46.8 (42.5, 51.2)	34.3 (30.3, 38.6)	739.0*	743.4*
Less than primary	10.0 (6.5, 15.3)	8.3 (5.0, 13.5)	56.9 (51.4, 62.3)	44.3 (38.9, 49.7)	466.2*	433.8*
Primary	8.6 (5.7, 12.6)	6.0 (3.8, 9.4)	61.5 (53.8, 68.7)	48.8 (41.4, 56.3)	617.6*	711.2*
Less than secondary	14.6 (9.8, 21.0)	10.9 (6.7, 17.1)	63.8 (56.8, 70.2)	51.3 (44.1, 58.5)	338.2*	372.2*
Secondary and above	15.2 (8.7, 25.1)	7.0 (3.9, 12.3)	74.9 (64.5, 83.0)	58.3 (47.0, 68.8)	393.4*	731.1*
Wealth index						
Lowest	6.6 (4.5, 9.7)	4.8 (3.0, 7.5)	51.0 (46.2, 55.8)	39.0 (34.5, 43.6)	673.0*	710.7*
Low	6.9 (4.9, 9.6)	5.0 (3.2, 7.6)	50.8 (45.2, 56.4)	39.0 (33.7, 44.5)	638.0*	680.1*
Middle	8.5 (5.5, 12.9)	6.8 (4.1, 11.1)	55.6 (50.0, 61.1)	40.0 (34.4, 45.9)	552.7*	485.1*
High	10.6 (7.3, 15.0)	7.8 (5.1, 11.7)	57.6 (50.6, 64.3)	45.3 (38.8, 51.9)	444.3*	482.7*
Highest	9.7 (6.1, 15.1)	4.8 (2.8, 8.1)	58.1 (49.3, 66.4)	46.8 (38.0, 55.9)	496.8*	882.7*

NOTE:Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).
The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.
[1] Includes daily & occasional (less than daily) smokeless tobacco users.
[2] During the last 30 days.
* p<0.05

Table 12.11: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Bangladesh, 2009 and 2017.

Demographic Characteristic	Noticed advertisements in stores where cigarettes are sold			Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion		
	2009	2017	Relative change	2009	2017	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)[1]		Percentage
Overall	33.2 (30.6, 36.0)	15.1 (13.2, 17.1)	-54.6*	48.7 (46.2, 51.2)	39.6 (36.7, 42.5)	-18.8*
Gender						
Men	48.6 (45.2, 52.1)	21.2 (18.3, 24.4)	-56.4*	68.0 (64.9, 71.0)	49.1 (45.0, 53.3)	-27.7*
Women	17.9 (15.1, 21.1)	9.3 (7.6, 11.3)	-48.2*	29.3 (26.1, 32.6)	27.6 (24.4, 31.0)	-5.8
Age(years)						
15-24	36.6 (32.8, 40.7)	18.3 (15.6, 21.4)	-50.0*	55.4 (51.5, 59.2)	47.9 (43.3, 52.5)	-13.5*
25-44	34.2 (30.8, 37.8)	14.9 (12.9, 17.2)	-56.4*	49.1 (46.2, 52.0)	41.8 (38.6, 45.1)	-14.8*
45-64	30.3 (27.1, 33.8)	13.6 (11.2, 16.4)	-55.2*	43.7 (40.2, 47.3)	31.5 (27.6, 35.6)	-28.0*
65+	20.8 (17.0, 25.2)	7.7 (5.3, 11.1)	-63.0*	31.0 (26.3, 36.2)	19.7 (14.7, 25.8)	-36.7*
Residence						
Urban	31.0 (26.0, 36.6)	18.5 (15.1, 22.4)	-40.5*	48.3 (44.5, 52.1)	49.3 (43.8, 54.9)	2.1
Rural	34.0 (30.9, 37.2)	13.9 (11.8, 16.4)	-59.0*	48.8 (45.7, 52.0)	36.6 (33.2, 40.0)	-25.1*
Education Level						
No formal education	30.7 (27.4, 34.3)	10.6 (8.5, 13.2)	-65.5*	43.1 (39.7, 46.6)	27.3 (23.8, 31.1)	-36.6*
Less than primary	32.5 (28.6, 36.7)	13.6 (11.0, 16.6)	-58.3*	47.4 (43.6, 51.3)	36.0 (31.6, 40.7)	-24.1*
Primary	31.9 (27.1, 37.0)	16.7 (13.3, 20.8)	-47.5*	49.5 (45.0, 54.1)	38.8 (33.6, 44.3)	-21.6*
Less than secondary	33.3 (29.7, 37.1)	15.3 (12.9, 18.1)	-53.9*	51.9 (48.2, 55.7)	45.6 (41.1, 50.1)	-12.3*
Secondary and above	41.8 (37.1, 46.8)	20.7 (17.7, 24.0)	-50.5*	59.1 (54.8, 63.4)	53.2 (48.2, 58.2)	-10.0
Wealth Index						
Lowest	30.4 (26.3, 35.0)	11.1 (9.2, 13.5)	-63.4*	42.8 (38.3, 47.0)	23.2 (19.9, 26.8)	-45.7*
Low	35.0 (31.5, 38.6)	15.3 (12.4, 18.7)	-56.2*	49.0 (45.5, 52.5)	35.9 (31.6, 40.4)	-26.7*
Middle	36.3 (32.4, 40.3)	15.4 (13.0, 18.1)	-57.6*	50.5 (46.7, 54.2)	39.2 (35.2, 43.4)	-22.3*
High	33.7 (29.2, 38.4)	15.3 (12.7, 18.4)	-54.5*	51.6 (47.7, 55.5)	48.7 (43.3, 54.0)	-5.7
Highest	29.1 (25.2, 33.5)	18.0 (14.5, 22.2)	-38.2*	49.0 (44.4, 53.5)	52.5 (47.0, 57.8)	7.1

NOTE:Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1).

The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

[1] 95 % Confidence Interval
* p<0.05

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Appendix E:

Technical and Survey Staff

Members of GATS Bangladesh 2017 Revised Steering Committee (MOHFW)

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Health Services Division
National Tobacco Control Cell

Memo No. :MOHFW/HSD/NTCC/GATS 2017/Part 1/2018/868   Date: 19/12/2019

The Government is pleased to revise the "Steering Committee for GATS 2017 Bangladesh" as follows:

Revised Steering Committee of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Bangladesh

1.	Mr. Md. Ashadul Islam, Secretary, Health Services Division, MoHFW	Chairman
2.	National Professor Brigadier (Rtd.) Dr. Abdul Malik Founder & President, National Heart Foundation of Bangladesh	Member
3.	Ms. Rina Parveen, Additional Secretary (Public Health & World Health), Health Services Division;	"
4.	Mr. Md. Saidur Rahman, Additional Secretary (Development), Health Services Division;	"
5.	Professor Dr. Abul Kalam Azad, Director General, Directorate General of Health Services;	"
6	Mr. Mohammad Tajul Islam, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS);	"
7.	Mr. Susanta Kumar Saha, Director General, National Institute of Population Research & Training (NIPORT);	"
8.	Professor Dr. Baizid Khoorshid Riaz, Director, National Institute of Preventive & Social Medicine (NIPSOM);	"
9.	Professor Dr. Meerjady Sabrina Flora, Director, Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR);	"
10.	Professor Dr. Syed Shariful Islam, Chairman, Department of Public Health and Informatics, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU);	"
11.	Dr. Edwin Ceniza Salvador, Deputy WHO Representative, WHO Bangladesh;	"
12.	Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam, Head of Programs, Vital Strategies, Bangladesh;	"
13.	Mr. Md. Shariful Alam PhD, Lead Consultant, Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, Bangladesh;	"
14.	Mr. Md. Khairul Alam Shiekh, Joint Secretary and Coordinator, National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC), Health Services Division, MoHFW	Member Secretary

This committee will approve GATS 2017 full report. Other terms of reference & conditions will remain same.

19.12.2019
(Md. Khairul Alam Sheikh)
Joint Secretary and Coordinator
info@ntcc.gov.bd
Tel: 9585135

Members of GATS 2017 Steering Committee (MOHFW)

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
National Tobacco Control Cell

Memo No. :MOHFW/NTCC/GATS/2015/437   Date: 08/02/2016

The Government is pleased to constitute the "Steering Committee for Repeat Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)-Bangladesh" for overall coordination and proper implementation of the survey as follows:

Steering Committee – Repeat GATS Bangladesh

1.	Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Chairman
2.	National Professor Brigadier (Rtd.) Abdul Malik Founder & President, National Heart Foundation of Bangladesh	Member
3.	Additional Secretary (Public Health & World Health) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	"
4.	Director General, Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS)	"
5.	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	"
6	Director General, National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT)	"
7.	Director, National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine (NIPSOM)	"
8.	Director, Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR)	"
9.	Professor Syed Shariful Islam, Chairman, Department of Public Health and Informatics, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU)	"
10.	National Professional Officer (NPO), Non communicable Diseases (NCD), WHO, Bangladesh	"
11	Mr Md.Shariful Alam, Lead Consultant, Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids (CTFK)	"
12.	Coordinator, National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC)	Member Secretary

A. Terms of Reference (TOR):

1. Approval of Concept paper for Global Adult Tobacco Survey-Bangladesh developed by Technical committee;
2. Approval of annual work plan of the Survey including budget;
3. Follow up the progress and giving direction to the technical committee and survey team as required.
4. Committee can co-opt member as and when required.

B. Frequency of Meeting:

The committee will meet at least once in three months until submission of the report.

08/02/2016
(Muhammad Ruhul Quddus)
Joint Secretary
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
&
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National Tobacco Control Cell
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Members of GATS Bangladesh 2017 Revised Technical Committee (MOHFW)

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Health Services Division
National Tobacco Control Cell

Memo No. :MOHFW/NTCC/GATS/2015/ ৭৮৭   **Date: 16/09/2019**

The Government is pleased to revise the "Technical Committee for GATS 2017 Bangladesh" as follows:

Revised Technical Committee of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)

1.	Mr. Md. Saidur Rahman, Additional Secretary (World Health), Health Services Division	Chairman
2.	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam Sarkar, Joint Secretary and Director (Research), National Institute of Population Research & Training (NIPORT)	Member
3.	Dr. Nur Mohammad, Line Director, Non Communicable Disease Control (NCDC), DGHS	"
4.	Mr. Khandaker Zakir Hossian, Deputy Secretary (World Health 2), Health Services Division	"
5.	Dr. Kazi Shafiqul Halim, Head, Department of Epidemiology, National Institute of Preventive & Social Medicine (NIPSOM)	"
6.	Mr. Md. Mashud Alam, Director (Demography & Health), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	"
7.	Mr. Iftekhairul Karim, Deputy Director (Focal Person – GATS 2017), BBS	"
8.	Professor Dr. M Mostafa Zaman, Advisor (Research & Publication), WHO Bangladesh	"
9.	Professor Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam, Ex Head, Department of Epidemiology, NIPSOM	"
10.	Professor Dr. Sohel Reza Choudhury, Head, Department of Epidemiology and Research, National Heart Foundation Hospital and Research Institute (NHFH&RI)	"
11.	Advocate Syed Mahbubul Alam, Technical Advisor, The Union	"
12.	Dr. Md. Khalequzzaman, Associate Professor, Department of Public Health and Informatics, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU)	"
13.	Dr. Ferdous Hakim, National Consultant (Focal Person – GATS), WHO Bangladesh	"
14.	Dr. Mahfuzur Rahman Bhuyan, Program Manager –HTN Control Program, Department of Epidemiology & Research, National Heart Foundation Hospital and Research Institute	"
15.	Dr. Sheikh Mohammad Mahbubus Sobhan, Registrar (Clinical Research), Department of Epidemiology & Research, National Heart Foundation Hospital and Research Institute	"
16.	Mr. Aminul Islam Sujon, Program Officer, National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC)	"
17.	Mr. Md. Khairul Alam Shiekh, Joint Secretary and Coordinator, National Tobacco Control Cell, Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Member Secretary

This committee will verify GATS 2017 full report. Other terms of reference & conditions will remain same.

(Md. Khairul Alam Sheikh)
Joint Secretary and Coordinator
Tel: 9585135

Members of GATS 2017 Technical Committee (MOHFW)

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
National Tobacco Control Cell

Memo No. :MOHFW/NTCC/GATS/2015/438   Date: 08/02/2016

The government is pleased to constitute the "Technical Committee for Repeat Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)-Bangladesh" for overall technical support and proper implementation of the survey as follows:

Technical Committee- Repeat GATS Bangladesh

1.	Additional Secretary (Public Health & World Health), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Chairman
2.	Line Director, Non communicable Disease (NCD), Directorate General of Health Service (DGHS)	Member
3.	Deputy Secretary (World Health), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	"
4.	Director (Research), National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT)	"
5.	Head, Department of Epidemiology, National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine (NIPSOM)	"
6.	Director (Demography & Health), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)	"
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11.	Dr. Mahfuzur Rahman Bhuiyan, Grants Manager, Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids (CTFK)	"
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14.	Coordinator, National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC)	Member Secretary

A. Terms of Reference (TOR):

1. Development of Concept paper for Global Adult Tobacco Survey-Bangladesh;
2. Preparation of annual work plan of the Survey including budget;
3. Monitoring and supervision of the survey.
4. Committee can co-opt member as and when required.

B. Frequency of Meeting:

The committee will meet at least once in two months.

08/02/2016

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4	Additional Secretary (Administration), Statistics and Imformatics Division	"
5	Coordinator, National Tobacco Control Cell (NTCC), Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	"
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Appendix F:

Glossary of terms

GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
MoHFW	Ministry of Helath and Family Welfare
NTCC	National Tobacco Control Cell
WHO FCTC	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
MPOWER	WHO publication with six key strategies on tobacco control (2008)
	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
	Raise taxes on tobacco
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
PSUs	primary sampling units
FSs	Field Supervisors
FIs	Field Interviewers
Adults	Population aged 15 years and over
Tobacco Products	Two types of tobacco products, i.e.

1) Smoked tobacco: Includes manufactured cigarettes, *bidi*, *hukkah* (waterpipes), hand–rolled cigarettes, pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cherrots or, cigarillos, and any other. Others include dhaba (waterpipes made of bamboo).

2) Smokeless tobacco: Includes *zarda, sada pata, gul, khoinee* and others. Others include *kimam*, different brands of *zarda, musuri bakor* (a type of pan masala) etc.

Smoking frequency — Classified into three categories, i.e.:
1) Daily smoking means smoking at least one tobacco product every day over a period of a month or more.
2) Occasional smoking (less than daily).
3) Never smoking means person who has never tried smoking or has just tried the same once or twice ever.

Frequency of smokeless tobacco use — Classified into three categories, i.e.:
1) Daily smokeless tobacco use means use of at least one smokeless tobacco product every day over a period of month or more.
2) Occasional smokeless tobacco use (less than daily).
3) Never smokeless tobacco users means a person who has never tried smokeless tobacco products or has just tried once or twice ever.

Frequency of tobacco use	Classified into three categories, i.e.: 1) Current tobacco use means daily smoking and smokeless tobacco use means use of any tobacco product every day over a period of month or more. 2) Occasional smoking and smokeless tobacco use (less than daily).
Current smoker	Smokers who are daily or occasional smokers of any smoking tobacco product.
Current smokeless tobacco products	Smokeless tobacco users who are daily or occasional users of any smokeless tobacco product.
Prevalence (%)	Statistical concept that refers to the number of occurrences of tobacco use that are present in a particular population aged 15 years and over at a given time.
Quit attempt	Current tobacco smokers and smokeless tobacco users who tried to quit during the past 12 months and former tobacco smokers and smokeless tobacco users who have been abstinent for >12 months.
Interest in quitting smoking	Current tobacco smokers who are planning or thinking about quitting smoking within the next month, next 12 months or some day.
Interest in quitting smokeless tobacco use	Current smokeless tobacco users who are planning or thinking about quitting smokeless tobacco use within the next month, next 12 months or some day.
HCPs	Health-care providers include various health professions such as medical doctors, nurses, pharmacists, health professionals, etc.
Exposure to secondhand smoke	Persons who saw somebody smoking or smelled tobacco smoke, or saw tobacco butts inside (indoor areas) public places of interest during their visit there in the past 30 days, including: o *Government building: covering indoor areas which are declared as non-smoking areas by national smoke free laws.* o *Health-care facilities: covering indoor areas of both public and private health-care facilities which are declared non-smoking areas by national smoke free laws.* o *Restaurants: covering food and/or beverage selling areas inside the building, not including places in front of any building and on the wayside.* o *Public transport: All public transport, both air-conditioned and non- air-conditioned.*

Exposure to secondhand smoke at home	Persons who were exposed to SHS inside the respondent's home, which does not include outside areas such as patios, balcony, garden, etc., that are not fully enclosed.
Exposure to anti tobacco information	Respondents who have noticed any information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or bidis and of smokeless tobacco, or that which encourages the quitting of these tobacco products in newspapers, magazines, television, radio, billboards, posters and somewhere else in the last 30 days.
Exposure to cigarettes, *bidi* and smokeless tobacco advertisement, promotion and sponsorship	Respondents who have noticed any advertisement or signs at the point of sale, or on television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers, magazines, cinemas, the internet, public transport vehicles or stations, public walls, and anywhere else in the last 30 days.
Beliefs about the dangers of tobacco smoking	Respondents who believe that tobacco smoking causes serious illness and specific diseases, i.e. stroke, heart attack, lung cancer, and long-term respiratory distress.
Beliefs about the dangers of smokeless tobacco use	Respondents who believe that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness and specific diseases, i.e., stroke, heart attack, cancer of mouth.
Beliefs about the dangers of secondhand smoke	Respondents who believe that breathing smoke from other peoples' smoke causes serious illness and specific disease in non-smokers, i.e., heart in adults, stroke in adults, lung cancer in adults, lung illness in children.
Health warning	Six rotatory textual health warnings on cigarette packages covering 30% of the front and back.