

GATS | NIGERIA



GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY: COUNTRY REPORT 2012



FEDERAL
MINISTRY
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Foreword

The tobacco epidemic has adversely impacted the public health of developing countries, including Nigeria. Tobacco use is a major cause of preventable premature death and disability, mostly affecting our economically productive population in both the urban and rural communities. In Nigeria, tobacco use will soon surpass all other risk factors combined as a major aetiological agent of premature death and disability, unless strong policies are put in place to dissuade youths from starting its use, while encouraging users to quit.

According to the 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), less than one percent of women aged 15-49 and 11.5 percent of men aged 15-49 used tobacco products, with those who smoked cigarettes constituting 9 percent.

Comprehensive, evidence-based population level data was not available in the Federal Ministry of Health archive to show the magnitude of the tobacco epidemic. Also lacking was data from a tobacco surveillance system to document trends of tobacco use and the impact of control measures in Nigeria. Through a detailed and documented account of tobacco use and key tobacco control policies at a national level, this major gap will be addressed for the first time by the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Nigeria.

The Federal Government of Nigeria is committed to eliminating tobacco consumption in any form and fast tracking tobacco control efforts. Country commitment was demonstrated through the signing and ratification of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) in 2005. The GATS initiative fulfills Article 20 of the WHO FCTC in which countries are obligated to monitor tobacco use. Nigeria is the first country in the African region to implement GATS.

This report is a useful Data resource for all stakeholders in the anti-tobacco coalition and our national effort in planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating tobacco control and elimination policies that will save lives.

Professor C. O. Onyebuchi Chukwu
Honourable Minister of Health

Acknowledgement

Nigeria has successfully conducted the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS).

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

The Federal Government of Nigeria particularly appreciates the immense support of the following agencies/ partners: The World Health Organization (WHO), The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), The CDC Foundation, and RTI International. Special thanks go to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), which conducted the survey.

Our gratitude also goes to all the field workers and their supervisors, who despite the security challenges during the survey, demonstrated courage and resilience which culminated in this success story.

Many thanks to the hard working and brilliant staff of the Department of Public Health especially Non Communicable Disease Control Programme and the Nigeria GATS team members who worked tirelessly to ensure that the GATS project is a success.

I am hopeful that this report will provide a new impetus to our strategic plan for effective tobacco control and eventual elimination as a Public Health risk factor in Nigeria.

Dr. Bridget Okoeguale
Director Public Health
Federal Ministry of Health

Preface

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the first nationally representative survey of adults (men and women aged 15 years and above) in Nigeria for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. It is designed in accordance with international protocol (standardized questionnaire, sample design, data collection, and aggregation and analysis procedures) to produce globally comparable data on tobacco use and control measures within and between countries.

This survey was funded by Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies and implemented by the National Bureau for Statistics (NBS) and under the coordination of the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH). The World Health Organization (WHO) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provided technical assistance.

This is the first time a large-scale survey using digital technology has been conducted by indigenous researchers in Nigeria. This has built in capacity to undertake future surveys using this technology.

This survey shall provide data on tobacco use (both smoked and smokeless), tobacco cessation, second-hand smoke, tobacco economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions toward tobacco among the study population in Nigeria. This report will provide evidence for the Government and non-governmental tobacco control partners to improve tobacco control and eventual elimination programmes.

We hope that the collaborative support enjoyed during GATS shall continue as stakeholders design and implement programmes that will contribute to ultimately achieving success in the fight against tobacco use in Nigeria.

Dr. Muhammed Ali Pate
Honourable Minister of State for Health

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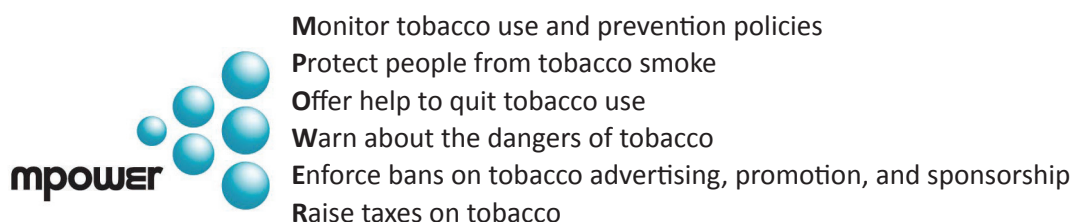
Executive Summary

Introduction

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. The 2012 Nigerian GATS was a nationally representative household survey of non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years or older. The survey was designed to produce internationally comparable data for the country as a whole and by gender and place of residence (urban/rural). The survey was also designed to compare estimates among the six geo-political regions of Nigeria; namely North Central, North East, North West, South East, South-South, and South West.

GATS Nigeria was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) under the coordination of the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH). Technical assistance was provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Financial support is provided by the *Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use*, a program of Bloomberg Philanthropies.

GATS enhances countries' capacities to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries WHO has developed MPOWER, a package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



Methodology

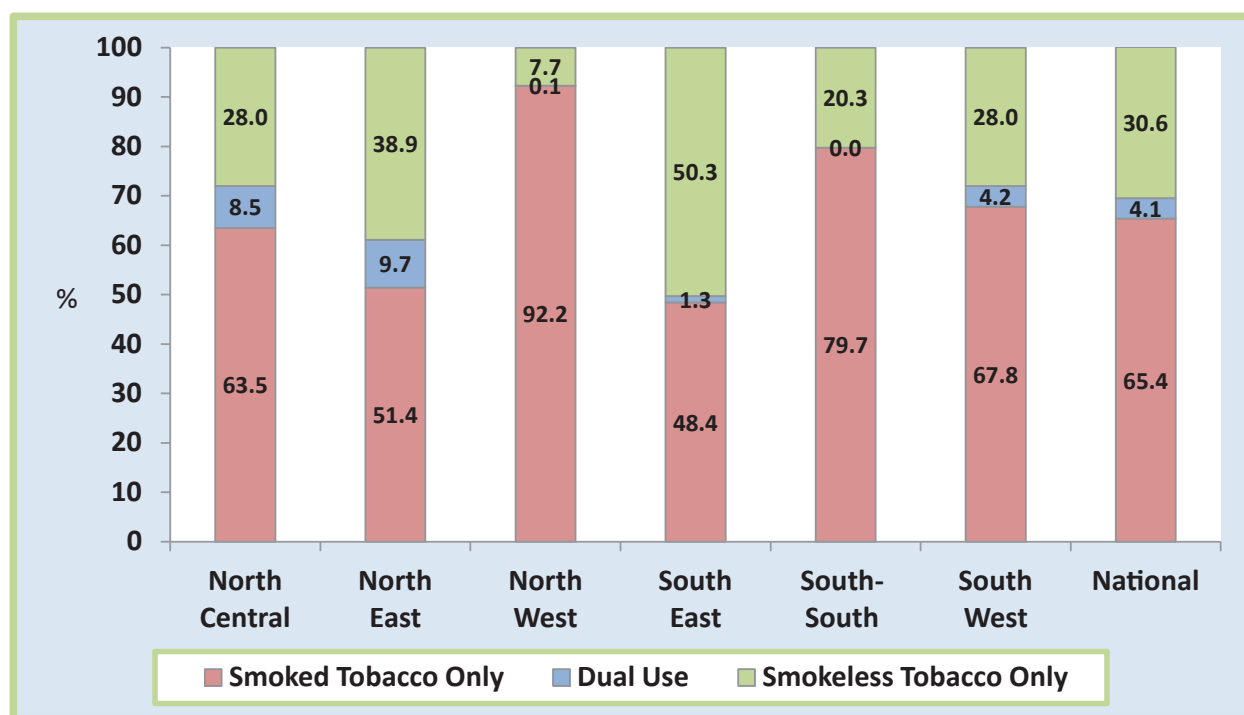
GATS Nigeria used a standardized questionnaire, sample design, data collection, and management procedures. In Nigeria, GATS was conducted in 2012 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older, and it was the first stand-alone survey on tobacco use. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. Electronic handheld devices were used for data collection and management. A total of 11,107 households were sampled; 9,911 households completed screening and 9,765 individuals were successfully interviewed (one individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey). The overall response rate for GATS Nigeria was 89.1%. The household response rate was 90.3% (86.8% urban, 94.1% rural), while the individual response rate was 98.6% (98.0% urban, 99.2% rural). The survey provided information on tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, exposure to secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions. The data from GATS will assist Nigeria to enhance its capacity to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control programs and to fulfill its obligations under the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. Policy recommendations in this document are based on the MPOWER model and consistent with the FCTC.

Key Findings

Tobacco Use

In 2012, 5.6% (4.7 million) Nigerian adults aged 15 years or older currently used tobacco products: 10.0% (4.2 million) of men and 1.1% (0.5 million) of women. Overall, 3.9% (3.1 million) of adults (7.3% of men and 0.4% of women) currently smoked tobacco, and 3.7% (3.1 million) of adults (7.2% of men and 0.3% of women) currently smoked cigarettes. Overall, 2.9% of adults (2.4 million) were daily smokers (5.6% of men, 0.3% of women) while 0.9% (0.8 million) were occasional smokers (1.8% of men and 0.1% of women). Daily cigarette smokers smoked an average of 8 cigarettes per day; 7 cigarettes per day in urban areas and 9 cigarettes per day in rural areas. More than 60% of 20 to 34 year old males who had ever smoked on a daily basis started smoking daily before the age of 20 years. More than half of all current daily tobacco users (55.3%) had their first tobacco use of the day within 30 minutes of waking up. Smokeless tobacco products were used by 1.9% of adults (1.6 million) (2.9% of men and 0.9% of women). By region, South East has a higher percentage of smokeless tobacco users compared to other regions in Nigeria (**Fig. 1**).

FIG. 1: Percentage distribution of current tobacco users by tobacco use pattern – GATS Nigeria, 2012



Smoking Cessation

In Nigeria, more than half (57.5%) of the former daily smokers had stopped smoking for 10 years or longer. Almost half (45.4%) of all smokers aged 15 years or above had made an attempt to quit smoking in the past 12 months. Six out of ten current smokers who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months tried to quit without any assistance. Six out of ten (61.2%) current smokers who had visited a health care provider in the past 12 months received advice to quit smoking from the provider. Overall, only 1 in 3 (35.6%) current smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting smoking in the next 12 months.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

An estimated 17.3% (2.7 million) of adults who worked indoors had been exposed to secondhand smoke in their workplace in the past 30 days; for non-smokers the estimate was 16.2% (2.4 million). An estimated 6.6% (5.2 million) of adults in Nigeria were exposed to secondhand smoke at home. Among non-smokers, the estimated prevalence of such exposure was 4.6% (3.5 million): 3.7% for men (1.4 million) and 5.4% for women (2.1 million). Among adults who had visited different public places in the past 30 days, 29.3% (27.6% of non-smokers) were exposed to secondhand smoke in restaurants; 9.4% (9.0%, non-smokers) in public transportation; 16.7% (16.4%, non-smokers) in government buildings; and 5.3% (5.2%, non-smokers) in health-care facilities.

Economics of Tobacco Smoking

The median amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was ₦ 187.7 (₦ = Nigerian Naira, the currency for Nigeria), corresponding to median expenditure of ₦ 1202.5 per month. The median cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes (2,000 cigarettes) as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP), an indicator of cigarette affordability, was 7.1%. The six most purchased brands of manufactured cigarettes were Benson & Hedges (44.3%), Rothmans (19.5%), London White (9.7%), Aspen (6.9%), Don Chester (4.8%), and Standard (1.9%).

Media

In the previous 30 days prior to the survey, 41.2% of Nigerian adults (45.2% current smokers and 41.1% non-smokers) noticed anti-cigarette information. Overall, 26.7% of current smokers thought about quitting because they noticed a warning label on a cigarette package. The percentage of those who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information and cigarette marketing in the last 30 days was highest in the South East region (48.1%).

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions

More than 80% of Nigerian adults (71.9% of current smokers and 82.8% of non-smokers) believed that smoking causes serious illness. Three-quarters (74.5%) of Nigerian adults believed that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers (58.9% of current smokers and 75.1% of non-smokers). About one-third (36.4%) of current users of smokeless tobacco believed that smokeless tobacco causes serious illness with over two-thirds (69.5%) of non-users of smokeless tobacco having the same belief. In general, 88.5% of Nigerian adults favored increasing taxes on tobacco products. However, this attitude varied greatly by smoking status (55.1% among current smokers and 89.9% among non-smokers). Similarly, variations were observed by smoking status in attitudes towards a complete ban on tobacco advertising. Overall, 9 in 10 (89.7%) Nigerian adults favored a complete ban on tobacco advertising, with 64.5% of current smokers supporting the idea and over 90% of non-smokers supporting a complete ban.

Policy Implications and Recommendations¹

As the most comprehensive survey on tobacco use and tobacco control ever conducted – GATS Nigeria provides special insight into the country's tobacco use context. Correspondingly, the results of GATS Nigeria offer indications for appropriate actions to be taken in response to the issues revealed. Recommendations are based on the WHO FCTC and MPOWER package. GATS Nigeria has quantified the tobacco burden in this country, signaling a need for continuous, effective efforts to reduce the burden and combat the tobacco industry. Monitoring tobacco use is the foundation of tobacco control; therefore, it is important that GATS be carried out on a regular basis. Cessation services and treatments (e.g., ensuring health care workers provide

¹ The policy recommendations are consistent with the recommendations from the WHO FCTC and MPOWER. These recommendations are views expressed by the Nigerian government and are not necessarily those of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

counseling during examination) could be integrated into health services, given that almost half of smokers had tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months, and the majority of them did it without any assistance.

Overall, GATS data showed exposure to secondhand smoke among those who visited public places to range from 5.3% in health care facilities to 29.3% in restaurants. The higher rates in restaurants indicated a need for expanding smoke-free policies to currently unprotected public places. Among all respondents, 91.3% indicated they favored not allowing smoking in restaurants. Such a percentage in favor of not allowing smoking in restaurants may indicate there is a high level of public support for implementing a more comprehensive smoke-free policy.

From GATS, it is known that the penetration of the electronic media campaign as well as pictorial health warnings on cigarette packs is very high, but the impact on levels of awareness, attitudes, and behavior change is not as high. More in-depth analyses are necessary, followed by identifying and implementing the most effective tobacco control strategies.

GATS provides critical information on tobacco use and key indicators of tobacco control by important socio-demographic characteristics and creates an opportunity for policy makers and the tobacco control community to create or modify targeted interventions in different areas of tobacco control. Findings from GATS indicate there is a positive environment for tobacco control and tobacco control is important to keep the prevalence low, guarding against any increase. Based on the findings and the MPOWER framework, the specific recommendations are:

- Tobacco control programs should be designed to cover all types of tobacco products and in such a way that all subpopulations have equal access to policy interventions and information.
- Periodic monitoring of tobacco use should be conducted to track the implementation of the MPOWER policy package.
- Implement 100% smoke-free policies that cover all public places and workplaces to fully protect non-smokers from exposure to second-hand smoke.
- Utilize effective media messages and pictorial health warnings on all tobacco products to change social norms.
- Implement advertising restrictions with effective enforcement which is shown to have a significant impact on reducing tobacco use.
- Raise the price of tobacco products to make them less affordable for the majority of people.
- Build capacity among health-care providers and create cessation facilities in health care settings as well as in local communities.

1. Introduction

Tobacco use, a major preventable cause of premature death and disease, presently causes nearly 6 million deaths globally each year and is expected to cause over 8 million deaths annually by 2030, with 80% of these premature deaths occurring in low- and middle-income countries. Over the course of the 21st century, tobacco use could kill one billion people or more unless action is taken urgently. Clearly, an efficient and systematic surveillance mechanism to monitor the tobacco epidemic is an essential component of a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The World Health Organization (WHO) aims to reduce the global burden of disease and death caused by tobacco, and thereby protect both present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental, and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. These objectives can be reached through the full implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the global treaty that provides the foundation for countries to implement tobacco control interventions that will address the growing epidemic of tobacco use. To help countries fulfill their WHO FCTC obligations, in 2008, WHO introduced the MPOWER package of six evidence-based tobacco control measures to reduce the demand of tobacco. WHO is equally committed to implementing the supply side measures contained in the WHO FCTC. In August 2006, WHO and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) convened experts to discuss adult tobacco surveillance and to make recommendations for the development of a standard survey protocol. The expert consultation recognized the challenges of limited funding and methodological complexities when conducting systematic adult tobacco surveys and identified a lack of comparability in on-going national surveys.

The Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use offers resources to fill the data gap for measuring adult tobacco use globally and to optimize the reach and results of the on-going Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), which is comprised of the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), and Tobacco Questions for Surveys (TQS).

GATS, which was launched in February 2007, collects data on key tobacco control indicators in the adult population. Results from GATS will assist countries in formulating, tracking, and implementing effective tobacco control interventions. Participating countries will be able to compare the results of their survey with the results from other participating countries.

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

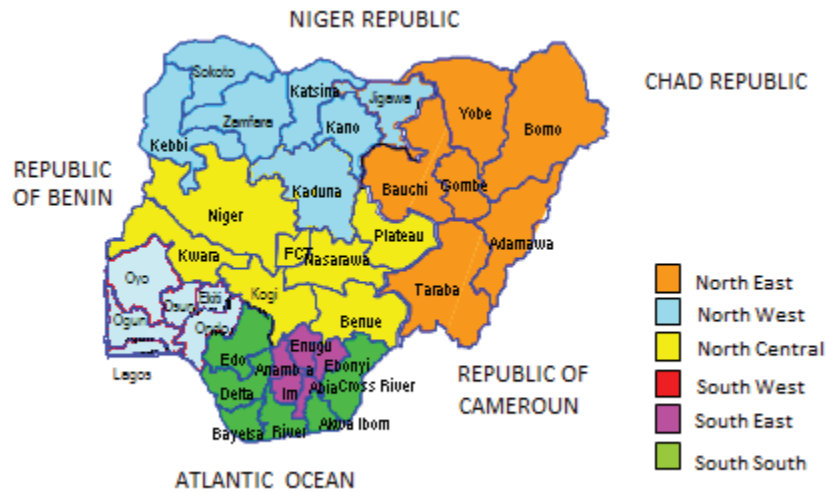
1.1. Nigeria Country Profile

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa with a 2011 population of 167 million (projected from 2006 Census). It lies on the West Coast of Africa between latitude 4° and 14° N and longitude 5° and 14° E. It occupies a land mass of approximately 923,768 square kilometers, sharing international borders with the Republics of Niger and Chad to the north, Cameroon to the east, Benin to the west, and the Atlantic Ocean to the south (see **Fig. 2**). The Federal Capital Territory is centrally located in Abuja.

Nigeria is made up of six geo-political zones comprised of 36 States, a Federal Capital Territory (Abuja), and 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs). The country operates a Federal system of government with the Executive, Judiciary, and a bicameral Legislative arm- the Senate and House of Representatives. The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) is headed by an elected President. Each federating unit (i.e. State) has an Executive, Judiciary, and a Legislative arm. The State Government is headed by an elected Governor and each LGA is governed by an elected Chairman and a Legislative Council. The Federal structure as outlined in the Nigerian Constitution provides for some level of administrative as well as financial autonomy of each State in the federation. Most

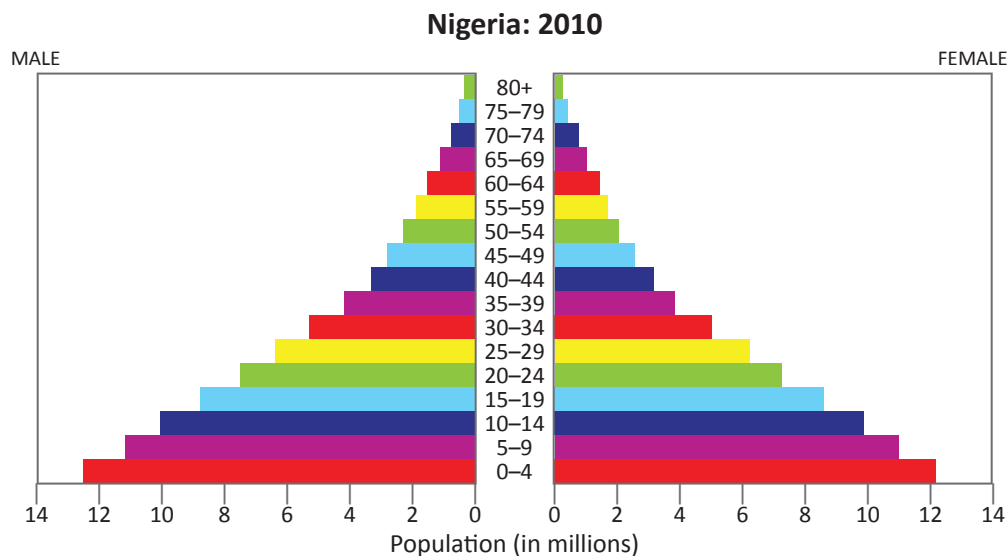
of the country's revenue is centrally generated and shared among the three tiers of government on an agreed revenue allocation formula. In addition, States and LGAs are autonomous and each generates independent internal revenues. Each tier of government prepares its own annual plan and budget.

FIG. 2: Map of Nigeria showing six geo political zones and states



In Nigeria the male: female ratio is 1:1. About 55% of the population resides in the rural areas (NDHS 2008). The age and sex distribution for the year 2010 is as shown below in **Fig. 3**.

FIG. 3: Population distribution by age and sex, Nigeria 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

1.2. Tobacco Control in Nigeria

1.2.1. History of Tobacco Control in Nigeria

Tobacco is used in many forms in Nigeria, varying from rolled cigarettes and shredded tobacco being inserted into pipes for smoking to finely pulverized tobacco for inhalation referred to as snuff. Several small scale studies on the prevalence of smoking among various subgroups of the general population have reported on tobacco use. There is a lack of surveillance to track trends of tobacco use and the impact of tobacco control measures in Nigeria. Two surveys conducted by the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) in 1998 and 2001 found a smoking prevalence of 17.1% among adults aged over 15 years and 18.1% among youths aged 13-15 years, respectively. The FMOH has also reported that the total consumption of tobacco increased at an annual rate of 4.7% between 2001 and 2006. The 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) indicated that less than 1% of women aged 15-49 reported using tobacco and 14% among men aged 15-49 reported tobacco use with those smoking cigarettes constituting 9% of the population.

Previous government attempts at legislating against tobacco date back to 1990 with the establishment of the Tobacco Smoking (Control) Decree 20, 1990. With the transition from military to democratic governance in 2001, the decree was converted to an act titled "Tobacco (Control) Act 1990 CAP, T 16". Under the provisions of the act, smoking in specific places such as schools and Stadia was banned. It also required warning messages on all tobacco and sponsorship advertisement. The warning, "The Federal Ministry of Health warns that smokers are liable to die young," resulted from the enforcement of the act but the ban on smoking in the specified public places was not enforced and was ineffective. Since 1990, the country has been commemorating "World No Tobacco Day" (WNTD). Previously organized by civil society groups, who created awareness and disseminated information to the public on the dangers of tobacco use, the FMOH began organizing WNTD events in the late 2000s. In 1999, the Federal Government re-vamped its position on tobacco control by inaugurating a National Smoking Cessation Committee that developed a short term plan action. This culminated in a total ban on tobacco advertising by the Advertising Practitioners Promotion Council of Nigeria (APCON) in 2002.

In 2004, Nigeria signed the WHO FCTC and ratified it on the 20th of October, 2005. In June 2006, the Honorable Minister of Health inaugurated a multi-sectorial/inter-ministerial committee on tobacco control in Nigeria. State governments have not been left out of the tobacco control initiatives. For example, Cross River state, in the South-South region of the country, passed a law prohibiting advertisement of tobacco products in the media, while the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) has implemented a ban on smoking in public places since May 31st, 2008. The civil society organizations (CSOs) have come together to form a strong advocacy group that partners with government in its tobacco control efforts. They have been conducting various activities across the country to raise awareness on the serious health, environmental, and economic hazards posed by tobacco use.

1.3. Survey Objectives

The objectives of the GATS are as follows:

- To systematically monitor adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and track key tobacco control indicators,
- To track implementation of FCTC recommended policies outlined in the MPOWER package.

More specifically, the objectives of the survey are to provide up-to-date information on adult tobacco use for both smoked and smokeless tobacco products and key tobacco control measures. The survey also provides an opportunity to compare population estimates of tobacco users at the national level as well as stratified by urban/rural areas and gender.

2. Methodology

2.1. Study Population

The target population for GATS 2012 in Nigeria included all men and women aged 15 years or above who considered Nigeria to be their usual place of residence. A 'usual' member of a sampled household was any otherwise-eligible resident who had no other residence, or who had multiple residences but had been living in the selected household for at least half of the time during the past 12 months. The sample did not include those who were visitors (e.g., tourists), institutionalized in hospitals, or residing in an assisted living facility/nursing home, on a military base, in group quarters, or in a prison.

2.2. Sampling Design

The survey was designed to generate precise cross-sectional estimates at the national level, including by gender and geographical locality (urban/rural), and to allow for comparison of the estimates among the six geo-political zones of Nigeria. A multistage stratified cluster sampling was adopted (see **Appendix C** for details).

Following the GATS sampling protocol, a sample of at least 8,000 respondents was required with 4,000 adults each from urban and rural areas. The household sample size was then adjusted to account for the potential sample size loss due to ineligibility and non-response. A total of 11,107 households were sampled; of which 5,776 were from urban areas and 5,331 from rural areas. One eligible household member was randomly selected from each participating household which resulted in 9,765 individuals completing the survey. Sample weights were calculated according to standard procedures in the GATS Sample Design and Sample Weights manuals. The calculation involved three steps: (1) the determination of a base weight, which was calculated from the probability of selection at each step in the sample design; (2) an adjustment for non-response/ineligibility for household and individual samples; and (3) a post-stratification calibration to national population counts of people aged 15 years or above by residence, gender, and age groups (see **Appendix C** for details).

2.3. Questionnaire

GATS Nigeria included a household questionnaire and an individual questionnaire. Both were based on the GATS Core Questionnaire with Optional Questions, which was designed for use in countries implementing GATS. The GATS Nigeria 2012 questionnaire was finalized in February 2012 based on the results of a small pre-test in June 2011.

Household Questionnaire

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

Individual Questionnaire

The individual questionnaire, which was administered to the randomly selected adult through handheld machines, included nine sections:

- **Background Characteristics:** Questions on gender, age, education, employment status, possession of household items, type of house, ethnicity, marital status, religion, and literacy.
- **Tobacco Smoking:** Questions covered patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past tobacco consumption, age at initiation of daily smoking, consumption of different tobacco products (cigarettes, pipes, cigars, and other smoked tobacco), nicotine dependence, frequency of quit attempts, and visits to a doctor or other health care provider.
- **Smokeless Tobacco:** Questions on patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past use of smokeless tobacco and consumption of different smokeless tobacco products (snuff, chewing tobacco, drinking tobacco, etc.).
- **Cessation:** Smoked Tobacco: Questions related to any attempts to stop smoking and method used to try to stop smoking.
- **Cessation:** Smokeless Tobacco: Questions related to any attempts to stop using smokeless tobacco and method used to try to stop.
- **Secondhand Smoke:** Questions about rules of smoking in the home; exposure to secondhand smoke at home; indoor smoking policy at the workplace; exposure to secondhand smoke in the last 30 days in public places (workplace, government buildings/offices, health care facilities, restaurants, bars/nightclubs, cafés/ coffee/tea shops, indoor shopping complex, and public transportation); and knowledge about the harms of secondhand smoke. Questions assessing opinion on smoking bans in public places were also included.
- **Economics:** Questions covering the most recent purchase of manufactured cigarettes, including quantity bought, cost, brand, and source of purchase.
- **Media:** Questions on exposure to information on smoking through various media: newspapers/magazines, television, radio, billboards, posters, cinema, and Internet; reaction to health warning labels on cigarette packages; and exposure to anti-tobacco advertising and information. The reference period for questions on media was 30 days.
- **Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions:** Questions regarding knowledge about the health effects of both smoking and smokeless tobacco; questions regarding increasing the tax on tobacco products, restrictions of sales of tobacco products, and anti-smoking actions.

2.4. Programming of the Questionnaire and the Preparation of Handheld Computers

GATS was the first stand-alone national survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on tobacco use and tobacco control in Nigeria. An electronic data collection system was adopted for both the household and individual questionnaires. General Survey System (GSS) software, developed by RTI International, was used and included a variety of software tools developed to facilitate the design, administration, collection, and management of survey data on handheld computers, specifically a Microsoft Windows-based platform running Windows Mobile 5.0 or Mobile 6.0 often called Pocket PC systems. The software system was designed to support the collection of data in the field where interviewers collect data using handheld computers. The systems were developed and tested using Hewlett-Packard iPAQ 210 handheld devices. Collecting data electronically facilitated the complex skip patterns used in the GATS Nigeria questionnaire as well as the use of some built-in validity checks during the process of data collection.

The programming was supported mainly by RTI International and WHO. The programming of the questionnaire using GSS was carried out in collaboration with information technology personnel associated with GATS Nigeria. Repeated quality control mechanisms were employed to test the quality of questionnaire programming, in accordance with the GATS Programmer's Guide to General Survey System Manual.

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

Handheld programming was finalized and the final questionnaire for data collection was uploaded to the handheld devices in June 2012. The electronic case file (used to identify the selected household addresses) was finalized in June 2012 as well; however, the case file was uploaded to the handheld devices separately for the southern and northern regions. The south was uploaded during the training program in June 2012 and the north was uploaded during the training program in August 2012.

2.5. Data Collection

2.5.1. Implementing Agency for GATS Nigeria

NBS was nominated by FMOH as the implementing agency for GATS Nigeria. The Bureau was responsible for overall coordination and management of the survey and collaborated with the Non-communicable Disease Programme in the Public Health Department of FMOH.

2.5.2. Financial Support

Financial support was provided by Bloomberg Philanthropies with technical assistance for the survey implementation from CDC. WHO also provided technical support and in-country coordination. (Refer to **Appendix E** for details on the technical committee and all personnel involved in survey implementation.)

2.5.3. Pretest

GATS Nigeria carried out a pretest in both urban and rural settings on 28–29 June 2011 using a sample of 120 respondents who were equally distributed by gender and smoking status and were individuals 15 years and older. The pretest was conducted with close coordination from CDC and WHO experts, especially in terms of wording and comprehensibility; inconsistencies in skip patterns; the sequencing of questions; completeness of response categories; workload; interview time; availability and callbacks; and other issues. Other important objectives of the pretest were to test procedures for handheld data collection; assess problems in the process of data transfer and aggregation; and develop a data management system for implementation of GATS Nigeria.

Pretest training took place 23–27 June 2011. The training of trainers, especially for the IT/data management staff, was conducted on 23–24 June 2011. The training of field interviewers and field supervisors was conducted concurrently from 25–27 June 2011. In all, 16 field staffers were trained (13 interviewers and 3 supervisors). Training was based on standard GATS manuals and procedures and included class sessions, paired mock interviews, and role-playing. Field interviewers had the opportunity to practice various scenarios in multiple combinations.

2.5.4. Training

Training of the field staff was conducted in two phases. The first phase was for the south region, which was conducted on 25-30 June 2012, while the second was for the north region, which was conducted on 6-10 August, 2012. To standardize the survey procedures and minimize non-sampling errors, the GATS manuals were used. Training of field staff for enumeration area mapping and household listing had been previously conducted on 23-25 May 2012.

1. Field Interviewer's Manual

The field interviewer's manual provided instructions to interviewers regarding interviewing techniques, procedures in the field, methods of asking questions, and the use of handheld devices. The manual was adapted from GTSS-GATS: Field Interviewer Manual.

2. Field Supervisor's Manual

The field supervisor's manual, which was intended to help field supervisors in supervising the collection of data, contained a detailed description of supervisors' roles and responsibilities as well as information on data aggregation and transfer procedures. The manual was adapted from GTSS-GATS: Field Supervisor Manual.

3. Question-by-Question Specification

A third manual provided question-specific instructions to the field interviewers for administering the GATS household and individual questionnaires using the handheld devices. This manual also provided information on range checks, response options, purpose, and instructions for each survey question. The manual was adapted from GTSS-GATS: Question-by-Question Specifications.

2.5.5. Fieldwork

The fieldwork, which was conducted in two phases, took place from 2 July to 2 September 2012. The first phase for the south region took place on 2-22 July 2012 while the second phase for the north region was from 13 August to 2 September, 2012. The field interviewers and field supervisors who had participated in the training workshop were posted based on their region of assignment to carry out data collection (see **Appendix E**).

The field staff was comprised of: Field Interviewers (FI), Field Supervisors (FS), State Field Supervisors (SFS), and Zonal Data Managers (ZDM). Field interviewers and field supervisors worked in two man teams to canvass the enumeration areas (EA) in a roving manner.

FIs were responsible for collecting survey information using the handheld devices and submitting the data saved on a secured digital card (SD card) to the SFS.

FSs were the team leaders in their respective assigned enumeration areas. They were responsible for the locating the EA and introducing the team to the community leader(s). They were also responsible for collecting survey information using the handheld devices and submitting the data saved on a SD card to the SFS.

SFSs were responsible for the overall operation of the field activities in their various states. They were also responsible for transferring data to the ZDM via the internet at least 3 times a week.

ZDMs were responsible for providing technical support with respect to concerns raised during fieldwork and for troubleshooting any issues with the handheld devices. Field-level data were aggregated on a daily basis and analyzed twice a week to identify data collection errors, problems with skip patterns, and conduct consistency checks. They were also responsible for transferring data to the national data center via the internet at least 3 times a week.

The GATS Nigeria protocols were approved by the CDC. During data collection, FIs were required to obtain the written consent of the respondents. For persons aged less than 17 years, written consent from their parents or a guardian was required in addition to a written consent from the interviewee. Interviewers were required to respect the confidentiality of the data they had collected and had to sign the GATS statement on confidentiality.

The quality control techniques implemented were the direct observation and assessment of interview process in the field. The quality assurance processes were coordinated by the research officers and zonal field coordinators drawn from NBS, the FMOH, and WHO Nigeria Country Office.

2.6. Statistical Analysis

Complex survey data analysis was used to obtain prevalence and population estimates with 95% confidence intervals. To improve the representativeness of the sample in terms of the size, distribution, and characteristics of the study population, sample weights were calculated for each respondent prior to the analysis. The analysis was carried out using SPSS version 19, SAS version 9.2, and SUDAAN version 10.1 software. Standard errors were calculated using Taylor series linearization (see **Appendix D** for details).

Statistical significance was measured by comparing the 95% confidence intervals of two estimates to determine whether they were differently statistically. This report states two estimates are different, either higher or lower, only if their confidence intervals are non-overlapping. Please note that this method is rather conservative.

3. Sample and Population Characteristics

This chapter presents characteristics of the selected samples and population. The population estimates were based on the Nigeria Housing and Population Census taken in 2006 by the National Population Commission (NPopC).

3.1. Household and Person-Level Response Rate

Table 3.1 presents the number of households and persons interviewed and the response rate by residence. Of the 11,107 sampled households, 9,911 completed the household screening, and the calculated household response rate was 90.3% (see footnotes to **Table 3.1** for methods of calculating response rates). In urban areas, 4,906 of 5,776 sampled households (calculated response rate: 86.8%) completed the screening. In rural areas, the response rate was higher: 5,005 of 5,331 sampled households completed the screening, and the calculated response rate was 94.1%.

Of the 9,911 households who completed household screening, 9,765 individuals completed the interview (response rate was 98.6%). From 4,906 completed household screenings in urban areas, there were 4,805 completed interviews (calculated person-level response rate of 98.0%). Again, the response rate was higher in rural areas, where 4,960 persons completed the individual questionnaire out of 5,005 households (calculated response rate of 99.2 %).

The overall response rate was computed as the product of the household response rate and the person-level response rate. This rate was 89.1%; the response rate was 85.1% for urban area and 93.4% for rural.

3.2. Sample and Population Characteristics

Table 3.2 presents the un-weighted sample size and the weighted population estimates by selected demographic characteristics. The total un-weighted sample was 9,765. Based on the population census in 2006, the weighted number of adults aged 15 years or above was 81.7 million. The distribution of un-weighted sample by gender shows that 5,058 men and 4,707 women completed the survey, but the weighted proportions by gender gives equal proportion of 50.0% to male and female (approximately 40.8 million). By residence, the number of un-weighted respondents was 4,805 for urban areas and 4,960 for rural areas. The weighted population in urban and rural areas was 30.2 million and 51.5 million, respectively. Distribution by age group indicates that the number of un-weighted respondents was 2,387 for ages 15-24 years; 4,820 for 25-44 years; 1,826 for 45-64 years; and 732 for age 65 years and over. The weighted percentages for these age groups were 34.4%, 43.8%, 16.2%, and 5.6% respectively. The weighted percentage with no formal education was 31.0%; completing primary school or less was 19.2%; completing secondary/high school was 38.0%; completing post-secondary was 11.8%. The weighted population of adults 15 years and over, distribution by geo-political zone, yields 13.7% for North Central; 12.4% for North East; 23.1% for North West; 12.8% for South East; 16.2% for South-South; and 21.8% for South West.

TABLE 3.1: Number and percent of households and persons interviewed and response rates by residence (un-weighted) – GATS Nigeria, 2012

Demographic Characteristics	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
<i>Selected Household</i>						
Completed (HC)	4,906	84.9	5,005	93.9	9,911	89.2
Completed – No one eligible (HCNE)	12	0.2	1	0.0	13	0.1
Incomplete (HINC)	19	0.3	6	0.1	25	0.2
No screening respondent (HNS)	80	1.4	13	0.2	93	0.8
Nobody home (HNH)	96	1.7	17	0.3	113	1.0
Refused (HR)	61	1.1	4	0.1	65	0.6
Unoccupied (HUO)	67	1.2	8	0.2	75	0.7
Address not a dwelling (HAND)	40	0.7	4	0.1	44	0.4
Other ¹ (HO)	495	8.6	273	5.1	768	6.9
Total Households Selected	5,776	100	5,331	100	11,107	100
Household Response Rate (HRR) (%)²	86.8%		94.1%		90.3%	
<i>Selected Person</i>						
Completed (PC)	4,805	97.9	4,960	99.1	9,765	98.5
Incomplete (PINC)	14	0.3	1	0.0	15	0.2
Not eligible (PNE)	5	0.1	5	0.1	10	0.1
Not at home (PNH)	9	0.2	2	0.0	11	0.1
Refused (PR)	38	0.8	6	0.1	44	0.4
Incapacitated (PI)	29	0.6	24	0.5	53	0.5
Other ¹ (PO)	6	0.1	7	0.1	13	0.1
Total Number of Sampled Persons	4,906	100	5,005	100	9,911	100
Person-level Response Rate (PRR) (%)³	98.0%		99.2%		98.6%	
Total Response Rate (TRR) (%)⁴	85.1%		93.4%		89.1%	

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. 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 adults ≥ 15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Weighted			Un-weighted Number of Adults
		Percentage (95% CI ¹)	Number of Adults (in thousands)	
Overall	100.0		81,695	9,765
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	50.0	(48.5, 51.6)	40,883	5,058
Female	50.0	(48.4, 51.5)	40,812	4,707
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	34.4	(32.9, 35.9)	28,102	2,387
25-44	43.8	(42.3, 45.2)	35,754	4,820
45-64	16.2	(15.2, 17.3)	13,264	1,826
65+	5.6	(5.0, 6.2)	4,576	732
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	37.0	(33.9, 40.1)	30,189	4,805
Rural	63.0	(59.9, 66.1)	51,507	4,960
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	31.0	(29.2, 32.8)	25,278	3,101
Primary School or Less	19.2	(18.1, 20.5)	15,707	1,923
Secondary School	38.0	(36.4, 39.7)	31,017	3,396
Post-Secondary School	11.8	(10.7, 13.0)	9,600	1,333
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	13.7	(12.6, 14.9)	11,213	1,356
North East	12.4	(11.3, 13.6)	10,148	1,198
North West	23.1	(21.6, 24.7)	18,885	2,253
South East	12.8	(11.5, 14.1)	10,421	1,208
South-South	16.2	(14.9, 17.7)	13,244	1,364
South West	21.8	(20.3, 23.3)	17,784	2,386

Note: The following observations were missing: 12 respondents did not report their education.

¹ 95 % Confidence Interval

4. Tobacco Use

National estimates of tobacco use in the general population are essential for monitoring the tobacco epidemic in a country and provide the evidence-based, concrete analysis needed to develop policies for the effective implementation of a comprehensive program in tobacco control.

The prevalence of the use of smoking tobacco is relatively low in Nigeria, when compared with the prevalence in some other GATS countries such as Brazil, India, Indonesia, and Thailand, among others. In Nigeria, smokers use various types of tobacco products, including manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, tobacco-filled pipes, and/or cigars.

There is also use of smokeless tobacco among Nigerian adult smokers. Smokeless tobacco is used by chewing: applying it to the nose, tongue, teeth, and gums; or inhaling through the nose. Smokeless tobacco products in Nigeria include chewing and drinking tobacco products such as *amuru*, *angur*, *rolla*, and other products such as snuff.

This chapter presents the prevalence of smoking and smokeless tobacco use in Nigeria. It also describes smoking behaviors in the Nigerian adult population: 1) the status of tobacco use, 2) the use of various tobacco products, and 3) demographic and behavioral patterns of smoking, including number of cigarettes smoked daily; average age and distribution by age of initiation of daily smokers; the prevalence of quitting tobacco use; and indicators of tobacco dependence.

Key Findings

- 10.0% of men, 1.1% of women, and 5.6% of adults overall (4.7 million) currently used tobacco products.
- 7.3% of men, 0.4% of women, and 3.9% of adults overall (3.1 million) currently smoked tobacco.
- 2.9% of men, 0.9% of women, and 1.9% of adults overall (1.6 million) currently used smokeless tobacco.
- 7.2% of men, 0.3% of women, and 3.7% of adults overall (3.1 million) currently smoked cigarettes.
- 5.6% of men, 0.3% of women, and 2.9% of adults overall (2.4 million) currently smoked tobacco on a daily basis.
- Daily cigarette smokers smoked an average of 8 cigarettes per day; 7 cigarettes per day in urban areas; 9 cigarettes per day in rural areas.
- More than half of 20 to 34 year old males who had ever smoked on a daily basis started smoking daily before the age of 20 years.
- More than half of all current daily tobacco users had their first use of tobacco of the day within 30 minutes of waking up.

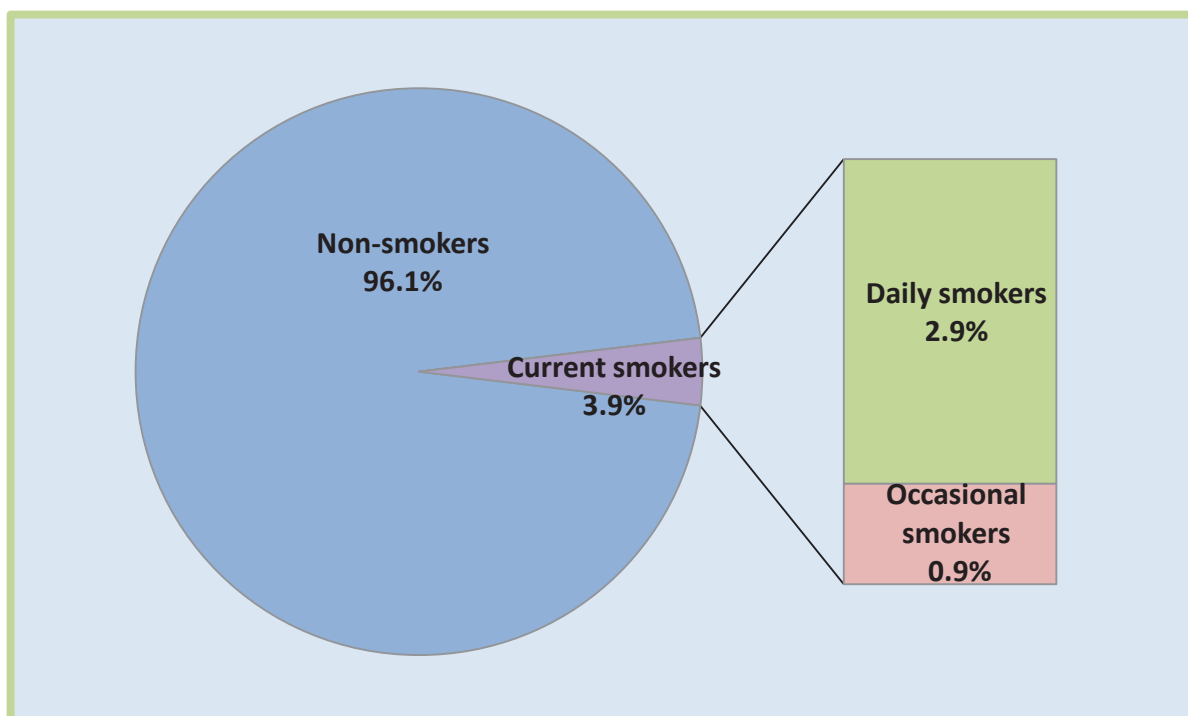
4.1. Tobacco Smoking

In Nigeria, 3.9% of adults currently smoked tobacco in some form in 2012. Three-quarters of current tobacco smokers (2.9% of all adults) smoked on a daily basis with only a quarter (0.9% of all adults) being occasional smokers (**Fig. 4**). The prevalence of current tobacco smokers among men was 7.3% compared with just 0.4% among women.

Regarding non-smokers, 1.9% of Nigerian adults were former daily smokers (3.5% of males and 0.3% of females) and 1.2% of Nigerian adults were former occasional smokers who had stopped smoking completely. Of all Nigerian adults, 93.0% had never smoked tobacco in their lifetime (87.1% of men and 99.0% of women).

Table 4.1 presents percentage distributions of Nigerian adults by current smoking status. Current tobacco smokers included current daily and current occasional (less than daily) smokers, with occasional smokers sub-classified as former daily smokers and never daily smokers. Non-smokers were divided into former daily and never daily tobacco smokers, with the latter subdivided into former occasional smokers and never smokers.

FIG. 4: Percentage of adults 15 years or above by detailed smoking status – GATS Nigeria, 2012



Among the 78.5 million current non-smokers, 1.6 million had previously smoked tobacco daily and 953 thousand had smoked tobacco occasionally in the past, while 76.0 million had never smoked tobacco in their lifetime.

Table 4.1A presents the estimated weighted number of users of any type of tobacco classified by detailed smoking status and gender. There were 3.1 million tobacco smokers aged 15 years or above in Nigeria. Of this group, 3.0 million were men and 145 thousand were women. GATS Nigeria estimated the number of daily tobacco smokers to be 2.4 million (2.3 million men and 114 thousand women). In addition to these 2.4 million daily tobacco smokers, 765 thousand adults smoked tobacco occasionally.

4.2. Smokeless Tobacco

Overall, 1.9% of Nigerian adults aged 15 years or older used smokeless tobacco (2.9 % of men and 0.9% of women). The majority of smokeless tobacco users were daily users (1.4% of Nigerian adults).

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

4.2.1. The Prevalence of Various Smoked Tobacco Products

Overall, 3.9% of Nigerian adults were current smokers of any smoked tobacco product; 3.7% smoked cigarettes (3.7% smoked manufactured cigarettes; 1.0% smoked hand-rolled cigarettes); and 0.8% smoked other types of tobacco. Of Nigerian men, 7.1% smoked any tobacco product; 7.1% smoked cigarettes (7.1% smoked manufactured cigarettes; 2.0% smoked hand-rolled); and 1.6% smoked other tobacco products. Among Nigerian women, 0.4% smoked any tobacco product and 0.3% smoked cigarettes (0.2% smoked manufactured cigarettes; 0.1% smoked hand-rolled cigarettes); and 0.1%, smoked other tobacco products.

By age group, the 15-24 year olds had the lowest percentage (1.3%) using any smoked tobacco products, any type of cigarette, and manufactured cigarettes.

By place of residence, the percentage of adults who smoked tobacco products was higher in rural areas (4.4%) than in urban areas (2.9%). The pattern of the use of any cigarettes was similar to that of tobacco smoking in general as 4.2% of rural dwellers used cigarettes, while only 2.9% of urban dwellers did.

Among the six geo-political regions of Nigeria, though statistically non-significant, percentage of current smokers was highest in North Central (6.3%), followed by South-South (4.7%), and South East (4.5%). North East, South West, and North West had 3.7%, 2.9%, and 2.5%, respectively. This pattern was maintained among the regions for use of cigarettes and, specifically manufactured cigarettes. The use of hand-rolled cigarettes was more pronounced in South East than in any of the other five regions.

Table 4.3 presents the prevalence of different types of smoked tobacco products by gender and selected demographic characteristics. These products consisted of cigarettes (manufactured, hand-rolled) and other smoked tobacco products. The corresponding population estimates can be found in **Table 4.3A** presents the number of current smokers aged 15 years or above by the same characteristics.

4.2.2. Number of Users of Various Smoked Tobacco Products

Table 4.3A presents the number of users of different smoked tobacco products classified by age, residence, gender, and other demographic characteristics. There were 3.1 million current adult tobacco smokers in Nigeria (3.0 million male, 0.1 million female) Most of the current smokers (3 million) smoked manufactured cigarettes; additionally 855 thousand adults smoked hand-rolled cigarettes and 683 thousand adults smoked other tobacco products.

Overall, the 25-44 age group had the highest number of current smokers in all categories, including other smoked tobacco with estimates of 1.8 million for any smoked tobacco product; 1.8 million for cigarettes; 1.7 million for manufactured cigarettes; 546 thousand for hand-rolled; and 301 thousand for other smoked tobacco.

By residence, the overall number of smokers for any smoked tobacco product, for any cigarette, and for manufactured cigarettes was more than double in rural areas than in urban areas.

In terms of education, except for smokers with post-secondary education, the number of smokers was almost uniformly distributed among smokers with less education than post-secondary.

4.3. The Prevalence of Various Smokeless Tobacco Products

Overall, 1.9% of Nigerian adults were current users of smokeless tobacco product; 0.8% used snuff by mouth; 1.6% used snuff by nose; and 0.2% used other types of smokeless tobacco. Of Nigerian men, 2.9% used any smokeless tobacco product; 1.1% used snuff by mouth; 2.8% used snuff by nose; and 0.3% used other types of smokeless tobacco. Among Nigerian women, 0.9% used any smokeless tobacco product; 0.6% used snuff by mouth; 0.5% used snuff by nose; and 0.2% used other types of smokeless tobacco.

Analysis by place of residence shows that the percentage of adults who used smokeless tobacco products was higher in rural areas (2.3%) than in urban areas (1.3%). Inhaling through the nose was more commonly practiced than snuffing by mouth in both urban and rural areas.

The use of smokeless tobacco was highly correlated with age of users. Older adults were more likely to use smokeless tobacco than those who were younger people. Percentage of adults using various types of smokeless tobacco tends to increase with age. This is revealed in **Table 4.4**, which shows that the percentage of users of any smokeless tobacco products was 8.3% for adults above 65 years of age and followed by the 45-64 age group with 5.2%. The prevalence was 1.2% among the 25-44 age group and 0.2% among the 15-24 age group.

Among the six geo-political regions of Nigeria, percentages of adults currently using any smokeless tobacco was 4.7% in the South East, followed by 3.2% in North Central, and 3.0% in North East. South West, South-South, and North West percentages were 1.3%, 1.2%, and 0.2%, respectively. This pattern was maintained among the regions for use of snuff by mouth and nose.

Table 4.4 presents the prevalence of different types of smokeless tobacco products by gender and selected demographic characteristics among adults 15 years or above. The products consisted of snuff and other smokeless tobacco products. The corresponding population estimates can be found in **Table 4.4A** presents the number of current users of smokeless tobacco aged 15 years or above.

4.4. Number of Users of Various Smokeless Tobacco Products

Overall, the 45-64 age group had the highest number of current users of smokeless tobacco in all categories, including other smokeless tobacco, with estimates of 683 thousand for any smokeless tobacco product; 341 thousand for snuff by mouth; 586 thousand for snuff by nose; and 98 thousand for other smokeless tobacco products.

By residence, the overall number of smokers for any smokeless tobacco product, snuff by mouth, or snuff by nose was almost 3 times higher in rural than in urban areas. In terms of education, however, the number of current users with no education (708 thousand) was about half of all users of smokeless tobacco.

Table 4.4A presents the number of users of different smokeless tobacco products classified by age, residence, gender, and other demographic characteristics. There were 1.6 million current adult user of smokeless tobacco product in Nigeria (1.2 million men and 365 thousand women). Most of the current users used snuff by nose (1.3 million) while others (437 thousand men and 236 thousand women) used snuff by mouth.

4.5. Frequency of Smoking

The prevalence of daily smokers increased with age from 0.9% in the 15–24 age group to 3.7% among those aged 25–44 to 4.7% among those aged 45–64 but dropped to 4.0% among those aged 65 years or above.

The percentage of daily smokers was 3.3% in rural areas and 2.3% in urban areas, and there was similar difference by residence among occasional smokers (1.1% in rural, 0.7% in urban). The percentage of non-smokers was high in both places as it was 95.6% in rural and 97.1% in urban areas.

There was no specific pattern across level of education with respect to prevalence of daily smokers. It was 2.9% for adults with no education; 4.2% for those with primary school or less; 1.8% for those with secondary education; and 4.3% post-secondary education. In all cases, the percentage of non-smokers was very high.

Among the six geo-political regions in Nigeria, though not statistically different across regions, North Central had the highest prevalence of daily smokers with 5.2%. South East and South-South followed with 3.5% and 3.1%, respectively. North East, South West, and North West percentages were 2.7%, 2.3%, and 1.8%, respectively.

Table 4.5 presents the percentage distribution of the adult population by smoking frequency (daily use, occasional use (less than daily use), and non-smoker). Among Nigerian adults, 2.9% were daily smokers, 0.9% were occasional smokers, and the remaining 96.1% were non-smokers. The percentage of men who were daily smokers, occasional smokers, and non-smokers were 5.6%, 1.8%, and 92.7% respectively. Among the women, 0.3% were daily smokers, 0.1% were occasional smokers, and the remaining 99.6% were non-smokers.

4.6. Number of Manufactured Cigarettes Smoked per Day

The daily frequency of cigarette smoking (including manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes) is an important variable because the number of cigarettes smoked per day is an indicator of the degree of dependence on nicotine. A typical daily cigarette smoker in Nigeria smoked an average of 8.3 cigarettes per day. In all, 29.9% of daily cigarette smokers smoked fewer than 5 cigarettes a day; 36.8% smoked 5-9; 19.3% smoked 10-14; 11.9% smoked 15-24; and 2.0% smoked 25 or more cigarettes per day (**Table 4.6**).

By residence, the average number of smoked cigarettes per day was approximately 7 in urban areas and 9 in rural areas.

Among regions, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day ranged between 5.2 in South West to 11.7 in North West.

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

Out of daily cigarette smokers, by age, 7.5% started smoking daily before the age of 15; 26.7% at age 15–16; 29.3% at age 17–19; and 36.4% at age 20 or older. **Table 4.7** shows the distribution of ever daily smokers aged 20–34 years by average age at daily smoking initiation.

4.8. Prevalence of Former Daily Smoking and the Quit Ratio

In Nigeria, 1.9% of all adults formerly smoked tobacco daily. Because the majority of the Nigerian population does not smoke, the quit ratio – the percentage of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers – is more relevant than the percentage of former daily smokers for understanding the extent of success achieved by daily smokers in quitting. Among Nigerian adults, the quit ratio was 36.2%. In other words, almost 4 in 10 ever daily smokers had completely stopped smoking.

The prevalence of former daily smokers among all adults ranged from 0.4% in the 15–24 age group to 5.8% in those aged ≥65 years. Similarly, the quit rates ranged from 25.5% in 15-24 years to 57.0% in those aged 65 and over.

By residence, the prevalence of former daily smokers was 2.0% in rural areas and 1.9% in urban areas and the quit ratio was 33.4% in rural areas and 42.5% in urban areas.

The prevalence was lowest for those with secondary education (1.3%) but highest for those with primary education or less (3.5%). Similarly, the quit ratio was highest for those with primary education or less (41.3%) but was lowest for former daily smokers with no education (31.7%).

Among the geo-political region, the highest quit ratio of 43.9% was observed in South-South while the lowest quit ratio of 22.8% was recorded for North West.

Table 4.8 presents the prevalence of former daily smokers among all adults aged 15 years or above and quit ratios² (i.e. the magnitude of success achieved by former daily smokers in quitting tobacco smoking) by selected demographic characteristics.

4.9. Time since Quitting Smoking

One important dimension of the quitting phenomenon is how long smokers can refrain from smoking as there is always a chance they will return to this practice after some period of time. In Nigeria, more than half (57.5%) of the former daily smokers had stopped smoking for 10 years or longer; 14.7% had stopped smoking for 5 to <10 years; about one-fifth (19.4%) had quit for 1 to <5 years; and 8.4% had stayed away from smoking for less than one year.

The length of cessation from tobacco smoking was longer in urban areas than in rural areas. About two-thirds (67.0%) of former smokers in urban areas had quit smoking for 10 years or longer, whereas about half (52.1%) of former smokers in rural areas had stopped smoking for the same period. By education, the proportion of former daily smokers who had quit for 10 years or longer was 75.7% among those with less than a primary education; the proportion of former smokers with no education who quit smoking for 10 years or longer was 69.6%. For the same period, those that quit smoking among former smokers with secondary education and those with post-secondary education was 33.5% and 40.1% respectively.

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

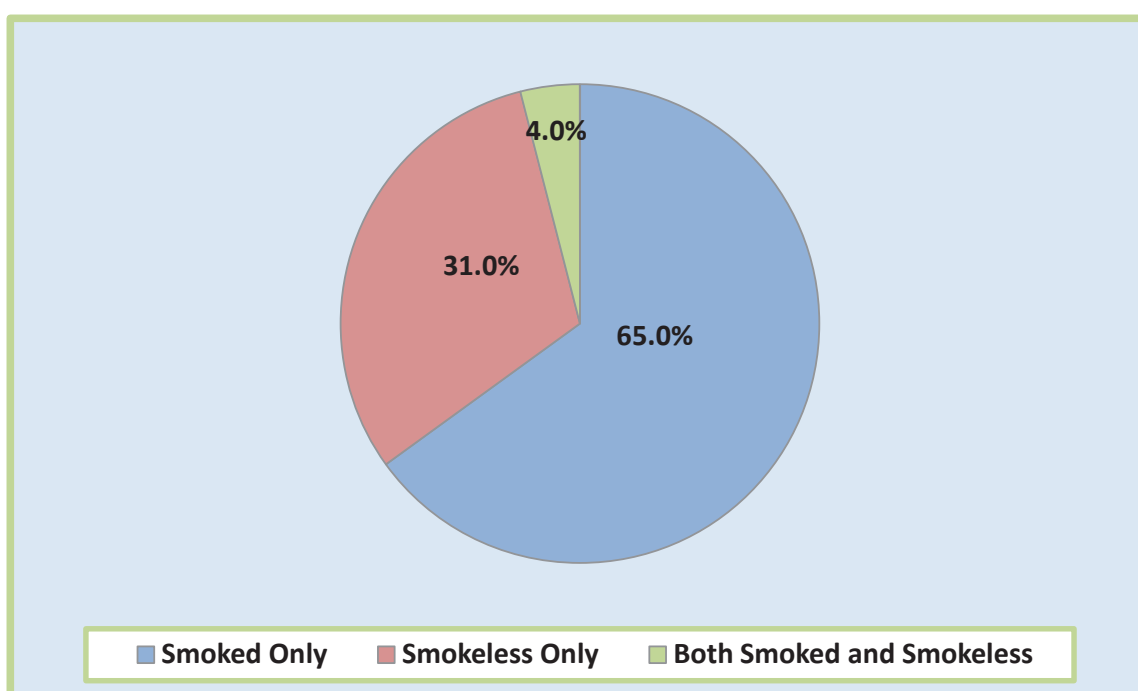
² Quit ratio is the percentage of ever daily tobacco smokers who currently do not smoke tobacco. The indicator indicates the success of efforts to encourage cessation among established tobacco smokers.

4.10. Prevalence of Current Tobacco Users by Type of Use

The overall prevalence of current tobacco users (including daily and occasional tobacco smokers and all smokeless tobacco users) was 5.6%, of whom 65.4% smoked tobacco products only; 30.6% smokeless tobacco only; and 4.1% used both smoked and smokeless products (Fig. 5). A large proportion of men (70.4%) who were current tobacco users smoked tobacco only; 26.1% used smokeless tobacco only; and 3.5% used both smoked and smokeless tobacco. However, more than two-thirds (68.9%) of women who were current tobacco users used smokeless tobacco only while 21.9% used smoked tobacco. The percentage of women tobacco users who both smoked and used smokeless tobacco was 9.2%.

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

FIG. 5: Percentage distribution of current tobacco users by tobacco use pattern – GATS Nigeria, 2012



In terms of age, older adults were more likely to use tobacco than the younger adults with the proportion of current tobacco users increasing with age. The percentages were 1.5%, 6.0%, 10.5%, and 12.3% for groups 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, and those aged ≥ 65 years, respectively. Though not statistically significant, the proportion of young adults who used smoked tobacco only was higher than that of the older adults. Conversely, a higher proportion of older adult tobacco users used smokeless tobacco. In general, a small proportion of tobacco users used both smoked and smokeless tobacco with the pattern of distribution being similar for urban and rural area.

As high as 84.5% of current users with post-secondary education used smoked tobacco only; 12.2% used smokeless tobacco only; and 3.3% used both. Comparatively, 52.7% of current users with no education used smoked tobacco; 41.1% used smokeless tobacco only; and 6.2% used both.

Analysis by region shows that North West had the highest proportion of current tobacco users that used smoked tobacco only (92.2%) and followed by South-South with 79.7%.

4.11. Time to First Tobacco Use After Awakening

Because the nicotine contained in tobacco products is highly addictive, the use of tobacco within a short time after awakening is an indirect indicator of nicotine dependence. More than half (55.3%) of daily tobacco users aged ≥ 15 years used tobacco within 30 minutes after waking up (12.8% within the first 5 minutes and 42.5% within 6–30 minutes). One-fifth (20.1%) started to use tobacco 31 to 60 minutes after waking up, and 24.7% first used tobacco more than 1 hour after awakening. The pattern of distribution is similar by gender, age group, place of residence, and education level of current daily users of tobacco.

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

5. Cessation

This chapter discusses the findings on tobacco cessation attempts, cessation methods, and interest in quitting tobacco use. The chapter also highlights the extent to which the health care providers ask patients about their use and the advice to quit tobacco. Findings from this study provide evidence to support and further advocate for specific policies on smoking cessation to help smokers quit using tobacco. In addition, it adds to the growing body of our knowledge regarding the components of a comprehensive tobacco control programme.

Key Findings

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

5.1. Attempts to Quit Smoking and Advice to Quit Smoking from Health Care Providers

Among current smokers and former smokers who had abstained from smoking for less than 12 months, less than half (45.4%) had made at least one attempt to quit smoking in the past 12 months.

Almost one-third (32.4%) of current smokers and former smokers who had been abstinent for less than 12 months had visited a health care provider (HCP) in the previous 12 months. Of this group, 69.7% had been asked by their HCP if they smoked with 61.2% being advised to quit by their HCP.

The percentages of those who were asked about their smoking status by their HCP were 69.8% for rural residents and 69.4% for urban residents. The percentages of those who were advised to quit smoking by their HCP were 64.1% for rural residents and 54.3% for urban residents.

Nearly half (48.5%) of those with primary school education or less had made a least one quit attempt in the past 12 months while that of secondary school level of education was 47.7%. Just 34.2% of those with post-secondary school level of education had tried to quit, versus 46.1% of those with no education. The percentages of smokers who were asked by their HCP if they smoked were 77.3% for those with post-secondary education; 73.6% for those with secondary education; and 66.7% for those with no education (**Table 5.1**).

5.2. Cessation Methods Used by Those Who Attempted to Quit Smoking

Among all smokers who had made an attempt to quit smoking in the past 12 months, 5.2% used pharmacotherapy (nicotine replacement and/or prescription medications), 15.0% used counseling/quit-line, and 61.1% attempted to quit without any assistance. Additionally, 10.8% used other methods.

By age, 8.7% of those in the age group 25–44 years used pharmacotherapy, versus 1.4% of those in age group 45-64 years. Only 0.9% of those with a college education or higher used pharmacotherapy, while 7.0% of those with a secondary school education, 5.4% with primary education or less, and 4.9% of those with no education did so. The percentages of those who used pharmacotherapy in rural areas were 5.0% and 5.6% in urban areas.

More than 2 in 10 (21.5%) of smokers in age group 25–44 years used counseling/quit-line to quit smoking while only 4.7% of those in age group 45-64 did so (**Table 5.2**).

5.3. Interest in Quitting Smoking

Interest in quitting smoking in GATS Nigeria was defined as a response by current tobacco smokers that they were planning to quit or were thinking about quitting smoking within the next month, within 12 months, or someday. Almost 4 in 10 (35.6%) of smokers were interested in quitting in the next 12 months. About a third of current smokers (30.7%) planned to quit someday, but not in the next 12 months, while a smaller percentage planned to quit within the next month (15.1%) or within the next 12 months (20.5%), and 23.0% were not interested in quitting (**Table 5.3**).

6. Secondhand Smoke

Secondhand smoke (SHS) is tobacco smoke that is inhaled involuntarily or passively by someone who is not smoking. It is generated from the side stream (the smoke that is coming from the smoldering end) of a cigarette, pipe, or cigar or from the exhaled mainstream (the smoke puffed out by smokers) of cigarettes, pipes, and cigars. The U.S. government has long classified SHS as a known human carcinogen. Non-smokers exposed to SHS have a 25%-30% higher risk of coronary heart disease than do non-smokers who are not exposed to SHS. Exposure to SHS occurs mainly in workplaces, homes, public places, and private cars.

Nigeria does not have comprehensive national legislation that protects all people from SHS, although sub-national jurisdictions have the authority to implement laws that ban smoking in local public places. This chapter measures exposure to SHS at home, at the workplace, and in various public places, including government buildings, health-care facilities, restaurants, public transportation, bars/night clubs, cafes/coffee shops/tea houses, private workplaces, universities, and schools/educational facilities, among adults aged 15 years or above.

Key Findings

- Among those Nigerians who worked indoors, 2.7 million were exposed to SHS in the workplace.
- 5.2 million Nigerians were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 36.3% of adults were exposed to SHS when visiting cafes/coffee shops and tea houses, and 8 in 10 adults were exposed when visiting bars/nightclubs.
- 29.3% of adults were exposed to SHS when visiting restaurants.
- 16.7% of adults were exposed to SHS when visiting government buildings and 9.4% of adults were exposed to SHS when using public transportation.
- 5.3% of adults were exposed to SHS when visiting health-care facilities.

6.1. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in the Workplace

The prevalence and estimated numbers of adults exposed to SHS at the workplace (among those working exclusively indoors or both indoors and outdoors) over the past 30 days by smoking status are shown in **Table 6.1**. Exposure to SHS in the workplace was measured only among adults who worked outside of their home. **Table 6.1** shows that in Nigeria, 17.3% of adults (2.7 million persons) had been exposed to SHS in the workplace in the past 30 days; among non-smokers only, 16.2% (2.4 million persons) had been exposed to SHS.

Men (21.1% overall, 19.7% of non-smokers) were exposed to SHS at the workplace at a higher rate than women (12.0% overall, 11.8% of non-smokers). The prevalence of SHS exposure in the workplace for residents of rural areas (24.3% overall, 23.0% of non-smokers) was higher than those residing in urban areas (11.0% overall, 10.4% of non-smokers). Adults with no education (34.7% overall, 33.0% of non-smokers) had the highest exposure to SHS at the workplace and adults with post-secondary/high school education (7.2% overall, 5.7% among non-smokers) had the lowest exposure. Residents of the North West region had the highest exposure at work among residents of all regions (38.4% overall, 36.3% of non-smokers), and the lowest exposure was found in the South West region (6.1% overall, 5.7% of non-smokers).

6.2. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home

Exposure to SHS at home was measured among adults who lived in a home in which smoking occurred daily, weekly, or monthly. The prevalence and estimated numbers of people exposed to SHS at home both overall and among non-smokers (**Table 6.2**) shows that 6.6% of adults in Nigeria (5.2 million persons) were exposed to SHS at home; among non-smokers only, 4.6% of adults (3.5 million persons) had been exposed.

Overall, men (7.7%; 3.0 million) had a slightly higher prevalence of exposure to SHS at home than women (5.6%; 2.2 million). Adults living in rural areas (8.0%; 4.0 million) had a higher prevalence of exposure than those living in urban areas (4.2%; 1.3 million).

By educational attainment, adults with a post-secondary/high school education (5.2%, 0.5 million) had the lowest estimate of SHS exposure at home; the findings for other groups were 7.8% (1.2 million) for primary school or less; 7.0% (2.1 million) for secondary school; and 6.0% (1.5 million) for those with no education.

Residents of the North Central region (12.6%; 1.3 million) had the highest SHS exposure at home among all regions, followed by the South East region (9.6%; 0.9 million), the South-South (6.2%; 0.8 million), the South West (5.5%; 1.0 million), the North East (5.3%; 0.5 million), and the North West (3.6%; 0.6 million).

Among current non-smokers, 4.6% (3.5 million persons) were exposed to SHS at home. The pattern of SHS exposure in non-smokers was similar to that among all adults across various demographic variables except for gender. Female non-smokers (5.4%, 2.1 million) had a higher prevalence of SHS exposure at home than male non-smokers (3.7%, 1.4 million). Among non-smokers living in rural areas, 5.5% (2.6 million) were exposed to SHS at home, and 3.2% (0.9 million) of non-smokers residing in urban areas were exposed. Non-smokers with a post-secondary/high school education (1.7%, 0.2 million) were less likely to be exposed to SHS at home; other findings for non-smokers were 5.7% (1.7 million) for secondary school; 5.0% (0.7 million) for primary school or less; and 4.1% (1.0 million) for those with no education.

6.3. Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places

Exposure to SHS was estimated for a variety of public places: government buildings, health-care facilities, restaurants, public transportation, bars/night clubs, cafes/coffee shops/tea houses, private workplaces, universities, and schools/educational facilities. **Table 6.3** and **Table 6.3A** present the population level SHS exposure prevalence in various public places in the past 30 days by smoking status, while **Table 6.4** and **Table 6.4A** describe the prevalence of exposure to SHS among those who had visited these places. The population exposure rates are much lower than the rates shown in **Table 6.4** because many people did not visit the specific places of interest. For example, the prevalence of SHS exposure for people visiting bars/nightclubs was very high, but because many adults did not go to bars/nightclubs the prevalence of population SHS exposure was very low.

6.3.1. Population Level Exposure to SHS in Various Public Places

From highest to lowest, the overall prevalence of SHS exposure in restaurants was 7.9% (7.1% for non-smokers), 7.7% (7.0% for non-smokers) at private workplaces, 7.2% (6.3% for non-smokers) at bars/night clubs, 6.9% (6.6% for non-smokers) on public transportation, 5.0% (4.6% for non-smokers) at cafes/coffee shops/tea houses, 3.5% (3.4% for non-smokers) in government buildings, 2.1% (2.1% for non-smokers) at universities, 2.1% (2.0% for non-smokers) in schools/educational facilities, and 1.9% (1.9% for non-smokers) in health-care facilities.

Men had a higher prevalence of exposure to SHS than women for each of the public places studied. Adults with post-secondary/high school overall had the highest prevalence of exposure to SHS in all public places studied

except for at health-care facilities and restaurants. An examination of exposure across age groups found that there is no significant difference in exposure to SHS among the age categories.

Notable differences were seen between men and women in the prevalence of population exposure to SHS for each of the public places studied except for restaurants (29.4% for men and 29.2% for women). Overall, rural adults had a higher prevalence of exposure than urban adults in all public places asked about except for cafes/coffee shops/tea houses (38.7% for urban and 35.4% for rural) and universities (24.8% for urban and 18.2% for rural). Those with the lowest level of education had higher prevalence of exposure in all public places except for bars/night clubs.

Table 6.3 and **Table 6.3A** provide the prevalence of SHS exposure for the various public places at the population level.

6.3.2. Exposure to SHS When Visiting Various Public Places

From highest to lowest, the prevalence of SHS exposure among those who visited various public places in the last 30 days was the following: 80% (77.4% for non-smokers) in bars/night clubs, 36.3% (34.6% for non-smokers) in cafes/coffee shops/tea houses, 29.3% (27.6% for non-smokers) in restaurants, 27.3% (25.5% for non-smokers) in private workplaces, 22.3% (22.2% for non-smokers) in universities, 16.7% (16.4% for non-smokers) in government buildings, 9.4% (9% for non-smokers) on public transportation, 8.2% (7.7% for non-smokers) in school/educational facilities, and 5.3% (5.2% for non-smokers) in health-care facilities.

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

6.4. Support for Prohibiting Smoking In Various Public Places

Overall, among adults aged ≥ 15 years the percentages in favour of prohibiting smoking inside various public places (**Table 6.5**) were 92.3% for inside hospitals; 90.9% inside workplaces; 93.5% inside public transportation; and 94.1% inside schools. There was generally little difference overall in the levels of the support across demographic characteristics, but a significant difference by smoking status was seen for banning smoking inside hospitals (79.0% of smokers vs. 92.9% of non-smokers), inside workplaces (63.0% of smokers vs. 92.0% of non-smokers), inside public transportation (74.4% of smokers vs. 94.3% of non-smokers), and inside schools (81.8% of smokers vs. 94.6% of non-smokers).

Table 6.6 showed that overall the location where the highest percentage of adults think smoking should not be allowed in the indoor areas of is places of worship (98.2%), followed by restaurants (91.3%), universities (91.0%), and bars (65.8%). Those in the age group of 15-24 had the highest percentage across all places except for bars, and urban residents showed higher percentages than rural residents across all places. The South West region showed the highest percentages of adults thinking smoking should not be allowed in the indoor areas of all places asked except for bars.

When observing smoking status, non-smokers have a much higher percentage of support for smoking bans in all places: restaurants (67.0% smokers vs. 92.2% non-smokers), bars (34.0% smokers vs. 67.1% non-smokers), universities (76.7% smokers vs. 91.6% non-smokers), and places of worship (96.4% smokers vs. 98.3% non-smokers).

7. Economics

The cigarette market in Nigeria is growing steadily. The annual retail value of cigarettes sold was estimated to have increased by nearly 18% between 2010 and 2011, reaching N 172,437 million in 2011. Since the growth in per capita GDP has outpaced the growth in cigarette price in the past decade, cigarettes have become more affordable over time, which is likely to encourage consumption (Source: Euromonitor Ltd 2011).

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

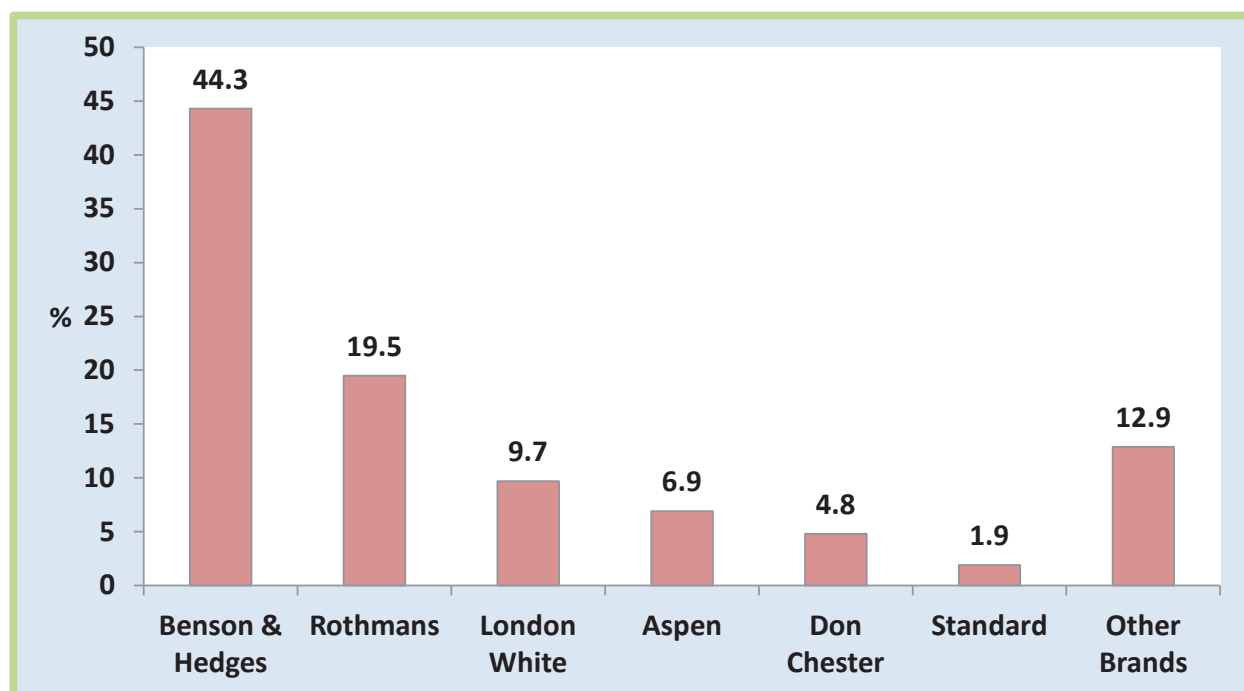
Key Findings

- The median amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes was ₦ 187.7 (₦ = Nigerian Naira, the currency for Nigeria.). (In 2012, one US dollar = ₦ 157.50.)
- The median manufactured cigarette smoker spent N 1202.5 per month on manufactured cigarettes.
- The median cost of 100 packs manufactured cigarettes (2,000 cigarettes) as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2012] was 7.1%.

7.1. Brand of Manufactured Cigarettes at Last Purchase

In GATS Nigeria, current smokers of manufactured cigarettes were asked to report the brand name of the last cigarettes they had purchased. Overall, the six most purchased brands (**Table 7.1**) were Benson & Hedges (44.3%), Rothmans (19.5%), London White (9.7%), Aspen (6.9%), Don Chester (4.8%), and Standard (1.9%).

FIG. 6: Percentage of current (adult) cigarette smokers by last brand purchased – GATS Nigeria, 2012



Because most current smokers of manufactured cigarette smokers were men, the percentages for men were almost exactly the same as those for the overall adult population. The pattern of purchase was similar across the age groups as there was higher percentage of purchasing Benson & Hedges among all age groups, whereas the least percentage of purchase was recorded for Don Chester and Standard.

There was similarity in the pattern of purchased brands between urban and rural residents. A higher percentage of cigarette smokers bought Benson & Hedges, Rothmans, and London White in both urban and rural areas. Education level seemed not to have significant influence on brand preference. For every level of education, the most purchased brand was Benson & Hedges and Rothmans.

7.2. Source of Last Purchase of Cigarettes

The most common source of the last purchase of manufactured cigarettes (**Table 7.2**) was retailer's stores (56.1%), followed by street vendors (27.1) and convenience kiosks (15.7%). Within demographic subgroups, there was not much difference by residence. However, a noticeable difference was seen by age group as cigarette smokers aged 25 or older (57.8%) purchased from stores more often than those younger than 25 years (44.2%). Conversely, younger cigarette smokers purchased from street vendors and kiosks more often than older smokers.

7.3. Expenditures on Cigarettes

Information was collected from current smokers of manufactured cigarettes on the amount of money they had spent on their last purchase of manufactured cigarettes. Two indicators were calculated from this information: average cost (amount spent) on 20 manufactured cigarettes (one pack); and average expenditure on manufactured cigarettes per month. Average expenditure was calculated using cost and consumption data (i.e., cigarettes smoked per day. **Table 7.3** presents the results for these three indicators.

Overall, the mean amount spent on manufactured cigarettes per month was ₦ 2,183.7 while the median value was ₦ 1,202.5. This shows that a large proportion of smokers purchased cheap cigarettes whereas a smaller proportion purchased expensive cigarettes. This is revealed in the differential pattern of purchases by education level, where people with higher level of education spent more money per month on purchase of cigarettes than those with lower or no education.

There was a big difference in the amount spent on cigarettes per month between urban and rural dwellers. On the average, cigarette smokers in rural areas spent more money per month (₦ 2,375.9) than those in urban areas (₦ 1,687.6).

Another economic indicator (not provided in the tables) calculated for Nigeria was the cost of 2,000 manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita GDP. This indicator, also known as the "relative income price", provides a relative sense of how affordable cigarettes are in the country compared to other countries, and a lower number indicates higher affordability. Using the median cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes (2,000 cigarettes) and factoring in the per capita GDP as of September 2012 (₦ 264,392), the relative income price was estimated to be 7.1% in 2012.

8. Media

Mass media play an extremely important role in the advertising, sponsorship, and promotion of tobacco products. Correspondingly, mass media campaigns are an effective means of disseminating information on the ill effects of tobacco and discouraging use.

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

Key Findings

- 41.2% of adults (45.2% current smokers and 41.1% non-smokers) noticed anti-cigarette information in the last 30 days.
- 54.7% of current smokers noticed health warnings on cigarette packages.
- 26.7% of current smokers thought about quitting because of the health warning labels on cigarette packages.
- The percentages of those who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information and cigarette marketing in the last 30 days were highest in the South East region (48.1% and 37.7% respectively).

8.1. Noticing Anti-cigarette Information

This section presents exposure to anti-cigarette information in different forms of mass media among men and women in urban and rural residences in Nigeria. All respondents were asked whether they had noticed any anti-cigarette smoking information in various places during the last 30 days. The question was asked separately for each form of media (e.g., newspapers or in magazines; television or radio; billboards; posters; cinemas; on windows or inside shops/stalls where cigarettes were bought; the internet; and somewhere else).

Less than half (41.2%) of Nigerian adults had noticed anti-cigarette information overall in the last 30 days. The proportion of adults who noticed such information was similar among non-smokers (41.1%) (includes former and never smokers) and current smokers (45.2%) (includes daily and occasional [less than daily] smokers).

The proportion of adults who noticed anti-cigarette information differed slightly between urban (44.8%) and rural (39.2%) residents. In addition, there was a slight difference by residence between current smokers (50.5% of urban, 43.2% of rural) and non-smokers (44.6% of urban, 39.0% of rural).

About a third of Nigerian adults (36.0%) noticed anti-cigarette information on the radio or television; 32.6% noticed it on radio while 15.9% noticed it on television.

The highest proportion of adults noticing anti-cigarette information was found for television or radio (36.0%) followed by newspapers or magazines (14.2%); billboards (8.8,%); and 6.3% in other places.

The overall proportion of men and women who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in Nigeria was 45.7% and 36.8%, respectively. The age groups of those 25 years and older had a slightly higher rate (42.2%) than the younger group, 15–24 years (39.3%). Details for these and other findings are shown in **Table 8.1** and **Table 8.1A**.

8.2. Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Thinking About Quitting

This section presents levels of awareness of health warnings on cigarette packages and their effectiveness in prompting smokers to think about quitting. The WHO MPOWER policy package recommends the display of warnings on packages of tobacco products to discourage tobacco users from consuming tobacco and to motivate them to quit. Global evidence supports the fact that strong and effective pictorial health warnings are an essential component of any anti-tobacco strategy and have resulted in motivating tobacco users to quit in many countries.

Overall, more than half (54.7%) of current smokers had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages, but only about a quarter (26.7%) of current smokers had thought about quitting because of warning labels.

Among all current smokers, the proportion who noticed the warnings was 56.5% for the 15–24 age group; 58.5% for the 25–44 age group; and 54.0% for those aged 45–64 years. However, only 33.5% of current smokers aged 15–24 years considered quitting because of warning labels; 27.7% for those aged 25–44 years; and 25.0% for those aged 45–64 years. Over half of current smokers noticed health warning among both urban (61.9%) and rural (51.8%) residents, while less than half thought of quitting because of warning labels (urban 25.1% and rural 27.3%). Most of the current smokers with secondary school education or above noticed health warnings (66.9% for secondary education and 67.7% for post-secondary education), but only 48.0% of those with a primary education or less and 41.3% of those with no education had noticed them. Details for these and other findings are shown in **Table 8.2**.

8.3. Adults Who Noticed Cigarette Marketing

This section discusses how often adults noticed cigarette advertisements or promotions in different places and in different media forms in the last 30 days.

Overall, 21.5% of adults in Nigeria had noticed any advertisement or promotion of cigarettes in the last 30 days. Men (25.4%) were more likely than women (17.6%) to notice any advertisement or promotion. See details in **Table 8.3**.

In order of highest to lowest, places where advertisements were noticed were in stores (6.5%), on the radio (6.2%), on posters (5.5%), on public walls (4.1%), on billboards (3.0%), in newspapers or magazines (2.8%), on television (2.8%), at sports events (1.1%), somewhere else (1.0%), on the Internet (0.5%), and in cinemas (0.4%).

The top three forms where cigarette promotions were noticed across all demographic subgroups were clothing/items with a cigarette brand name or logo; free gifts/discounts on other products; and sale prices. Among men, the most common places for noticing advertisements of cigarettes were radio (8.2%), stores (7.8%) and posters (7.0%). For women, stores (5.2%), radio (4.2%), and posters (4.1%) were the most common places for noticing cigarette advertisement.

The South East region had the highest percentage of adults (37.7%) noticing any advertisement or promotion followed by the North East (31.1%), North Central (27.0%), North West (20.7%), South-South (13.4%), and South West (10.1%) regions (**Table 8.3A**).

In four of the six regions, stores were the place where most people noticed cigarette advertisements – 15.2% in South East; 10.3% in North East; 5.1% in South-South; and 3.0% in South West. The most common place for noticing cigarette promotions across all regions was on clothing/items with a cigarette brand name or logo; 21.0% in South East; 14.5% in North Central; 11.1% in North East; 4.0% in North West; 2.3% in South West; and 2.1% in South-South.

Among current smokers, 34.4% had noticed any advertisement or promotion of cigarettes in the last 30 days and was higher for current smokers aged 15–24 (42.4%) than for those aged 25 years or older (33.3%). A higher proportion of urban (41.0%) than rural (31.8%) current smokers had noticed some advertisement or promotion of cigarettes in the last 30 days, and this pattern held true for specific media forms (**Table 8.4**).

8.3.1. Non-smokers Who Noticed Cigarette Marketing

Overall, 21.0% of current non-smokers had noticed any advertisement or promotion of cigarettes during the last 30 days. Men (24.6%) were more likely than women (17.7%) to notice any advertisement or promotion. The percentage of adults living in rural areas who noticed advertisement or promotion was 22.3% and 18.8% of those living in rural areas noticed advertisement or promotion.

The three most common places for noticing advertisements by non-smokers across all demographic characteristics were stores, radio, and posters. The two sources of cigarette promotion seen most commonly across all demographic characteristics were clothing/items with a cigarette brand name or logo and sale prices (**Table 8.5**).

9. Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions

This chapter presents results on knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions about tobacco among Nigerians, including their beliefs about serious illnesses caused from tobacco use (both smoked and smokeless) and exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS), and public opinion regarding the potential tobacco control laws. GATS Nigeria has revealed a high level of awareness about the dangers of exposure to SHS, including serious illness, as well as strong evidence of public support for tobacco control laws.

Key Findings

- 82.4% of adults in Nigeria (71.9% of current smokers and 82.8% of non-smokers) believed that smoking causes serious illness, while 68.9% (36.4% current users and 69.5% non-users) believed that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness.
- 74.5% of adults in Nigeria (58.9% of current smokers and 75.1% of non-smokers) believed that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness and disease in non-smokers.
- 89.7% of adults in Nigeria (64.5% current smokers and 90.7% of non-smokers) favoured a complete advertising ban on tobacco products.
- 88.5% of adults in Nigeria (55.1% current smokers and 89.9% of non-smokers) favoured increasing taxes on tobacco products.

9.1. Belief That Smoking Causes Serious Illness and Various Specific Diseases

Overall, 82.4% of adults (71.9% of current smokers and 82.8% of non-smokers) believed that smoking causes serious illness. Half of the adults believed that smoking causes stroke (51.4%) and mouth cancer (51.5%), while over half of adults believed that smoking causes heart attack (76.8%) and lung cancer (73.0%). Overall, less than half of Nigerian adults believed that smoking causes stomach cancer (47.5%); bladder cancer (44.5%); bone loss/osteoporosis (35.5%); infertility (29.3%); and premature birth (28.4%). Generally, those aged 65 and older had lower levels of belief. In all, 71.5% of this group believed that smoking causes heart attack and 63.6% thought it causes lung cancer, while 44.4% believed that smoking causes stroke; 46.3% mouth cancer; 42.0% stomach cancer; and 23.8% premature birth. Details are shown in **Table 9.1**, and **Table 9.1A**.

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

Non-smokers were significantly more likely than smokers to believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness (75.1% of non-smokers vs. 58.9% of current smokers). There were also significant differences between those using smokeless tobacco and non-users who believed that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness (36.4% of current users vs. 69.5% of non-users) Details are shown in **Table 9.2** and **Table 9.2A**.

Overall, 79.1% of adult Nigerians believed that cigarettes are addictive (74.3% of current smokers and 79.3% of non-smokers). Also, 88.5% favoured tax increases and 89.7% favoured a complete advertisement ban for tobacco products. The percentage of non-smokers who favoured tax increases (89.9%) and a complete advertisement ban advertisements (90.7%) of tobacco products were much higher than current smokers (55.1% and 64.5%, respectively). About 28.3% of Nigerian adults believed their brands of cigarette was less harmful. Details are shown in **Table 9.3** and **Table 9.3A**.

10. Recommendations and Conclusions

The reduction of future tobacco-related deaths and illnesses is fully achievable in Nigeria. This can be attained by accelerating implementation of policies regarding use and exposure, especially in youth, and promoting tobacco cessation among users.

Nigeria became a party to the WHO FCTC in October 2005. This international legal framework, together with its guidelines, provides the foundation for Parties to implement and manage tobacco control measures in their respective countries. The Federal Government of Nigeria, as a Party to this treaty, is obliged to adhere to and fulfill all the provisions contained in this treaty. By acting now, Nigeria can prevent a future epidemic of tobacco use, saving lives and ensuring the future health and economic welfare of the country.

The provisions in this Convention are comprehensive and require high level commitment and resources. To realize the objectives of the WHO FCTC, WHO is supporting countries to implement tobacco control measures including the MPOWER package. This package consists of six prioritized tobacco control measures of proven cost-effectiveness which have the ability to reduce the demand for tobacco. These are: **M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies; **P**rotect people from exposure to tobacco smoke; **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use; **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco; **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship; and **R**aise taxes on tobacco products.

10.1. Recommendations³

In this chapter, based on the relevant findings from GATS Nigeria, appropriate recommendations were made, focusing on the six elements of the MPOWER Package.

The process from which these recommendations were drawn involved a series of discussions held with tobacco control stakeholders, specifically officers from the Tobacco Control programme, Public Health department of the FMOH, the NBS, and the WHO Country Office.

Monitor Tobacco Use and prevention policies in line with WHO FCTC Article 20 & 21.

In order to implement and appraise effective tobacco control policies, good and reliable data is crucial. The accurate measurement of the tobacco epidemic and a fair evaluation of the control actions are vital for instituting improved and effective interventions.

Prior to GATS Nigeria 2012, prevalence data on tobacco use amongst adults and other tobacco control-related statistics were derived from the National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) and local studies among various target groups. Statistics on youth tobacco consumption were gathered from two prior subnational Global Youth Tobacco Surveys (GYTS) conducted in 2000 and 2008.

Unlike NDHS, the GATS is solely focused on the tobacco epidemic. Another superior feature of GATS is standardized methodology that allows for the results to be compared across countries. GATS Nigeria findings will be shared with the international community through WHO and CDC.

Under Article 20 & 21 of the WHO FCTC, Nigeria is obligated to provide regular reports of the country's progress on implementing this treaty. Each report is very detailed and has to be submitted to the WHO FCTC Secretariat every 2 years.

³ The policy recommendations in this chapter are consistent with the recommendations from the WHO FCTC and MPOWER. These recommendations are views expressed by the government of Nigeria and are not necessarily those of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The following recommendations are made:

- GATS is repeated every 4 years to effectively track the course of the epidemic against the tobacco control actions being carried out, either independently or incorporated with other surveys. Hence, it is important that adequate funding to repeat GATS be allocated by the FMOH.
- The capacity of the FMOH as the key agency responsible for tobacco control in Nigeria should be strengthened. The Tobacco Control desk should be equipped with adequate resources to efficiently maintain a tobacco control surveillance system.
- Collaboration should be strengthened between the FMOH tobacco control programme and other institutions, especially with academia, the NBS, and the Nigeria Institute of Medical Research. A roster of research experts should be established by the FMOH.
- Relevant research findings and information derived from the tobacco control surveillance system should be effectively communicated through available channels to the appropriate agencies and/or populations. Formal and informal communication strategies should be used, including the mass media for the dissemination of updates and policy briefs for decision makers and stakeholders.

10.1.1. Protection from Tobacco Smoke (WHO FCTC Article 8)

Tobacco smoke is highly toxic and there is no safe level for exposure to SHS. The GATS findings show that, in Nigeria, 17.3% of adults (2.7 million persons) had been exposed to SHS in the workplace in the past 30 days; among non-smokers, 16.2% (2.4 million persons) had been exposed.

Apart from protecting non-smokers from the hazards of SHS, smoke-free policies also encourage smokers to quit and change social norms within a society. According to the WHO FCTC Article 8 guidelines, party countries are obligated to enact 100% smoke-free laws that would extensively cover public places. Exemptions given for 'smoking rooms' within designated 'no smoking' areas or use of mechanical systems, like ventilation or extraction fans, do not eliminate the threats of SHS to public health.

The following recommendations are made:

- Legislate smoking bans in all public places in line with the provisions under Article 8 of the WHO FCTC, including: government offices, restaurants, bars/night clubs, health facilities, educational facilities, public transport, and all other indoor places. Designation of smoking areas should not be allowed.
- Effective and efficient enforcement of smoke-free areas should be implemented throughout the country. Dedicated teams located in all Local Government Areas (LGAs) should be strengthened to carry out enforcement activities; their performance should be regularly monitored. A help line should be established to encourage the public to inform the authorities of any violations to the smoke-free law.
- Intensify nationwide dissemination of information to the public to dispel misconceptions and empower the populace to exercise their rights to breathe clean unpolluted air. The youths should be well oriented to understand SHS and encourage them to support and comply with 100% smoke-free policies.

10.1.2. Offer Help to Quit tobacco use in line with WHO FCTC Article 14

Tobacco use is addictive due to its nicotine. To prevent tobacco related diseases and deaths in Nigeria; those addicted to nicotine must quit using tobacco as soon as possible.

Management of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) attributed to tobacco such as treatment for cancer, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, and stroke, incurs a heavy financial burden, while premature deaths from these conditions lead to loss of productivity, high insurance costs, and socio-economic losses to the government, employers, and families. Provision of tobacco cessation services (e.g., ensuring health care workers provide counseling during examination) is cost-effective investment, bringing about social and economic returns in the short and long term.

GATS findings show that almost half of adults who smoked tobacco in the 12 months preceding the survey attempted to quit smoking, and 35.6% of current smokers were interested in quitting in the next 12 months.

Guidelines for WHO FCTC Article 14 provide detailed advice to strengthen or create a sustainable infrastructure that motivates attempts to quit, ensures wide access to support for tobacco users who wish to quit, and provides sustainable resources to ensure that such support is available. The guidelines also identify the key effective measures needed to promote tobacco cessation and incorporate tobacco dependence treatment into national tobacco control programmes and health-care systems.

The following recommendations are made:

Government should:

- Establish smoking cessation services (e.g., ensuring health care workers provide counseling during examination) that are integrated into primary health care services with operational targets set and regularly monitored.
- Strengthen communication to the public on quitting tobacco using numerous channels (e.g., posters, leaflets, newspapers, TV, radio, websites, etc.) in order to increase public awareness and increase the utilization of services.
- Strengthen the Tobacco Control Unit in FMOH to establish a comprehensive National Tobacco Cessation Programme using the WHO FCTC Article 14 Guidelines as its basis.

The FMOH should:

- Undertake capacity building programmes on tobacco control and smoking cessation for broad groups of medical and health providers including doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, and other allied health personnel. All health-care workers should be encouraged to become supporters for comprehensive tobacco control interventions.
- Incorporate the subject of 'treatment of tobacco dependence' as an integral part of the basic undergraduate curriculum for medical, dental, pharmacy schools, and all relevant allied health graduate education and/or health training institutions.

10.1.3. Warn about the Dangers of Tobacco in line with WHO FCTC Articles 11 & 12

Many tobacco users in Nigeria are not completely aware of the full extent of the health risk associated with their habits. Most are unaware of the harm that tobacco causes and they tend to underestimate the risks posed to themselves and others. In addition, most people are also unaware of the powerfully addictive properties of nicotine in tobacco. Hence, there is a critical need for clear, simple, and accurate information to be disseminated to the public, especially tobacco users.

There are health warnings on tobacco packages in Nigeria, but they need to be improved upon as described in Article 11 of the WHO FCTC. Warnings should appear on both the front and back of the packaging, with images and text that are large, evident, and describe specific illnesses caused by tobacco. Pictorial health warnings have been shown to be particularly effective in communicating risks and motivating behavioral change.

There is sufficient evidence that product packaging serves as one of tobacco industry's central vehicles in initiating and maintaining addiction of its lethal products among consumers. It is recommended that countries should also consider the introduction of graphic warning labels as this would eliminate the tobacco industry's ability to place targeted messages and designs on the packages of its products, increasing the impact of health warnings and reducing false and misleading messages.

GATS Nigeria showed that only 36.0% respondents noticed anti-tobacco messages on television and radio. The commemoration of the World No Tobacco Day (WNTD) has been a platform for creating public awareness on the dangers of tobacco use; however, this event takes place only once a year which is not adequate for effective dissemination of information to the public on tobacco hazards.

The following recommendations are made:

- Government could put in place and enforce legislation that requires the tobacco industry to place health warning messages on tobacco packages in line with Article 11 of the WHO FCTC.
- All tobacco products (not only cigarettes), in all types of packaging, should include standardized pictorial health warnings. A collection of effective images and health warnings from within and outside the country should be maintained to facilitate future rotation of these messages.
- Government should consider introducing plain packaging for all tobacco products and enact related legislation. This is in adherence with item 46 in Article 11 of the WHO FCTC- Packing and Labeling of Tobacco Products.

10.1.4. Enforce Bans on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and sponsorship in line with WHO FCTC Article 13

A total ban on direct and indirect advertising, promotion, and sponsorship, as described in Article 13 of the WHO FCTC, can substantially reduce tobacco consumption and protect people, particularly youth, from tobacco industry marketing. In order to be effective, bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship (TAPS) should be comprehensive and apply to all marketing channels. The tobacco industry strongly opposes such comprehensive bans because they are effective in reducing tobacco use. TAPS creates an illusion that tobacco is just an ordinary consumer product rather than a deadly item that kills up to half of its regular users when consumed exactly as the manufacturer intends.

It is important that enforceable measures be put into place to ban the traditional media forms (e.g., television, radio, print publications, and billboards) as well as non-traditional media forms such as social media, internet, etc. There is also a need to ensure that indirect forms of TAPS such as brand stretching, points of sale display, and tobacco industry sponsored 'corporate social responsibility' (CSR) programmes are also addressed.

The GATS Nigeria findings show that 21.5% of adults aged 15 years and over noticed any advertisement or promotion of cigarette marketing.

The following recommendations are made:

- Government should establish and enforce comprehensive legislation, banning TAPS completely with rigorous monitoring of the situation carried out regularly. The ban should include:
- Ban on all direct and indirect TAPS that use tobacco product names or imagery as well as any indication or link to tobacco industry names or imagery. This includes any form of paraphernalia and industry-sponsored CSR activities;
- Ban on tobacco product display at points of sale;
- Restrictions on cross-border TAPS via cyberspace like the internet and/or social media;
- The government should announce bans on advertisement, promotion and sponsorship well in advance of implementation.

10.1.5. Raise Tobacco Taxes in line of WHO FCTC Article 6.

Evidence has shown that increasing the price of tobacco through higher taxes is the single most effective way to encourage tobacco users to quit and prevent youth from starting to smoke. Tobacco taxes are generally well accepted by the public and raise government revenues. Despite worldwide recognition of the importance of tax and price increases to curb tobacco use, tobacco products, especially cigarettes, are affordable to the majority of users in Nigeria.

Unfortunately, in many low to middle-income countries, including Nigeria, tobacco taxes and prices have not increased enough because of inefficiency in existing tax systems/tax structure and perhaps also weak tax administration. Addressing these gaps will improve tobacco taxation, lead to effective increases in prices, reduction in consumption, and reduction in tobacco-related burden of disease and death.

The influence of the tobacco industry upon Nigerian policy makers poses a huge challenge on the strategy for continuous tobacco tax increase. The usual argument from the tobacco industry is that raising tobacco tax will lead to increase in smuggling and big losses to government revenue.

The following recommendations are made:

- Government could organize consultations between the FMOH, Federal Ministry of Finance, Board of Internal Revenue, Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industries and the Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment. The relevant Ministries and Agencies should study and apply an extensive evidence-based tobacco taxation structure that has been identified globally as a best practice. This includes the adoption of a relatively simple tax system that applies equivalent taxes to all tobacco products, with:
 - At least 70% excise tax share in final consumer price. This is consistent with recommendations of the WHO and the World Bank;
 - Regular increases in tax that exceeds increases in consumer prices and incomes, to reduce the affordability of tobacco products;
 - Minimize incentives for tobacco users to switch to cheaper brands or products in response to tax increases; and
 - Improve tobacco tax administration to reduce opportunities for tax avoidance and tax evasion (including implementing effective monitoring systems for production and transport of traded tobacco products).

10.1.6. Conclusion

Tobacco exacts an enormous toll on the public health, and effective efforts to alleviate this burden require strong commitment from countries as a whole.

Under the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), the 2012 Nigeria GATS is Nigeria's first comprehensive, nationwide cross-sectional survey that uses internationally standardized methodology provided by WHO and CDC. In addition to GATS, Nigeria has also participated twice in another component of GTSS - the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) in 2000 and 2008.

The National Health Demographic Surveys (NDHS) is conducted every 5 years and limited information on tobacco use has always been a part of the survey. However, results on tobacco consumption patterns obtained from these surveys have been used in a limited manner to implement tobacco control initiatives in the country.

GATS Nigeria provides national estimates for tobacco use classified by residence, gender, and other socio-demographic characteristics. GATS Nigeria also provides reliable data on various dimensions of tobacco control such as exposure to secondhand smoke; exposure to anti-tobacco information through media campaigns; expenditures related to tobacco use; knowledge on diseases caused by smoking; impact of pictorial health warnings; and extent of willingness to quit smoking.

It is important that GATS Nigeria results be widely disseminated and used as a national resource for monitoring, implementing, and evaluating the national tobacco control program and the WHO FCTC and MPOWER strategies.

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Appendix A: Tables

TABLE 3.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smoking status and gender – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current tobacco smoker	3.9 (3.3, 4.5)	7.3 (6.4, 8.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)
Daily smoker	2.9 (2.5, 3.5)	5.6 (4.7, 6.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)
Occasional smoker	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	1.8 (1.4, 2.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	0.0 N/A
Occasional smoker, never daily	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Non-smoker	96.1 (95.5, 96.7)	92.7 (91.5, 93.6)	99.6 (99.4, 99.8)
Former daily smoker	1.9 (1.6, 2.4)	3.5 (2.9, 4.3)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)
Never daily smoker	94.2 (93.5, 94.9)	89.1 (87.8, 90.3)	99.3 (99.0, 99.5)
Former occasional smoker	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	2.1 (1.5, 2.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)
Never smoker	93.0 (92.2, 93.8)	87.1 (85.6, 88.4)	99.0 (98.6, 99.4)

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

N/A = Not Applicable

TABLE 4.1A: Number of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smoking status and gender – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
	<i>Number in thousands</i>		
Current tobacco smoker	3,149	3,004	145
Daily smoker	2,384	2,271	114
Occasional smoker	765	733	31
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	394	394	0
Occasional smoker, never daily	371	339	31
Non-smoker	78,546	37,879	40,667
Former daily smoker	1,577	1,444	133
Never daily smoker	76,969	36,435	40,535
Former occasional smoker	953	840	112
Never smoker	76,017	35,594	40,422

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

TABLE 4.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status and gender – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current smokeless tobacco user	1.9 (1.6, 2.3)	2.9 (2.4, 3.6)	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)
Daily user	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	2.2 (1.7, 2.9)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)
Occasional user	0.5 (0.4, 0.7)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.3 (0.2, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
Occasional user, never daily	0.3 (0.2, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	98.1 (97.7, 98.4)	97.1 (96.4, 97.6)	99.1 (98.8, 99.3)
Former daily user	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)
Never daily user	97.5 (97.0, 97.8)	96.0 (95.2, 96.7)	98.9 (98.6, 99.2)
Former occasional user	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
Never user	97.1 (96.6, 97.5)	95.4 (94.5, 96.1)	98.8 (98.4, 99.1)

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

TABLE 4.2A: Number of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status and gender – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
	<i>Number in thousands</i>		
Current smokeless tobacco user	1,567	1,202	365
Daily user	1,158	907	251
Occasional user	408	294	114
Occasional user, formerly daily	204	148	55
Occasional user, never daily	205	146	59
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	79,828	39,546	40,282
Former daily user	508	431	77
Never daily user	79,320	39,115	40,205
Former occasional user	291	242	49
Never user	79,029	38,873	40,156

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

TABLE 4.2: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette		Other smoked tobacco ²
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Overall	3.9 (3.3, 4.5)	3.7 (3.2, 4.3)	3.7 (3.2, 4.2)	1.0 (0.8, 1.4)	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	7.3 (6.4, 8.5)	7.2 (6.2, 8.3)	7.1 (6.2, 8.2)	2.0 (1.5, 2.7)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)
Female	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)
25-44	4.9 (4.1, 5.9)	4.9 (4.1, 5.9)	4.8 (4.0, 5.8)	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)
45-64	6.2 (4.7, 8.0)	5.6 (4.3, 7.2)	5.5 (4.2, 7.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	1.4 (0.8, 2.6)
65+	4.4 (2.1, 8.7)	4.3 (2.1, 8.7)	4.3 (2.1, 8.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.5)	1.0 (0.4, 2.3)
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	2.9 (2.4, 3.6)	2.9 (2.3, 3.6)	2.9 (2.3, 3.6)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.6 (0.3, 0.9)
Rural	4.4 (3.6, 5.3)	4.2 (3.5, 5.1)	4.1 (3.4, 5.0)	1.2 (0.9, 1.8)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)
<i>Education Level</i>					
No Education	3.5 (2.6, 4.6)	3.2 (2.4, 4.1)	3.1 (2.4, 4.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)
Primary School or Less	5.5 (4.2, 7.2)	5.5 (4.2, 7.2)	5.4 (4.1, 7.0)	1.9 (1.2, 3.3)	0.8 (0.4, 1.3)
Secondary School	2.9 (2.3, 3.6)	2.9 (2.3, 3.6)	2.8 (2.3, 3.6)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.7 (0.4, 1.1)
Post - Secondary School	5.2 (3.5, 7.8)	5.1 (3.4, 7.7)	5.1 (3.4, 7.7)	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)	0.9 (0.4, 1.8)
<i>Region</i>					
North Central	6.3 (4.3, 9.0)	5.8 (4.0, 8.2)	5.5 (3.8, 7.9)	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	1.4 (0.5, 3.5)
North East	3.7 (2.6, 5.3)	3.4 (2.3, 4.9)	3.3 (2.2, 4.8)	0.7 (0.4, 1.5)	1.1 (0.6, 2.3)
North West	2.5 (1.8, 3.3)	2.5 (1.8, 3.3)	2.4 (1.8, 3.2)	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)
South East	4.5 (3.0, 6.7)	4.5 (3.0, 6.7)	4.5 (3.0, 6.7)	1.9 (0.9, 4.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)
South-South	4.7 (3.3, 6.5)	4.7 (3.3, 6.5)	4.7 (3.3, 6.5)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)
South West	2.9 (2.2, 3.9)	2.9 (2.1, 3.9)	2.8 (2.1, 3.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)

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

¹ Includes manufactured and hand rolled cigarettes.

² Includes pipes, cigars, water pipe, and any other reported smoked tobacco products.

TABLE 4.3A: Number of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette		Other smoked tobacco ²
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled	
<i>Number in Thousands</i>					
Overall	3,149	3,052	3,003	855	683
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	3,004	2,936	2,906	827	649
Female	145	117	97	28	34
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	376	361	361	151	149
25-44	1,757	1,753	1,717	546	301
45-64	817	739	726	135	188
65+	199	198	198	24	45
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	889	878	874	212	170
Rural	2,260	2,175	2,129	643	513
<i>Education Level</i>					
No Education	883	797	784	250	266
Primary School or Less	868	867	847	306	121
Secondary School	895	895	879	241	211
Post - Secondary School	503	493	493	58	85
<i>Region</i>					
North Central	703	646	619	97	153
North East	374	345	333	74	117
North West	464	464	458	232	168
South East	471	471	471	203	25
South-South	617	617	617	151	90
South West	520	509	505	99	130

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

¹ Includes manufactured and hand rolled cigarettes.

² Includes pipes, cigars, water pipe, and any other reported smoked tobacco products.

TABLE 4.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current user of various smokeless tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smokeless tobacco product	Type of Smokeless Tobacco Products		Other Smokeless Tobacco Products ¹
		Snuff by Mouth	Snuff by Nose	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	1.9 (1.6, 2.3)	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	1.6 (1.3, 2.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	2.9 (2.4, 3.6)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	2.8 (2.2, 3.5)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)
Female	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	0.6 (0.4, 0.8)	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)
25-44	1.2 (0.9, 1.8)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
45-64	5.2 (4.0, 6.6)	2.6 (1.8, 3.7)	4.4 (3.3, 5.8)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)
65+	8.3 (6.2, 11.0)	3.9 (2.6, 5.8)	6.1 (4.3, 8.6)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	1.3 (0.9, 1.7)	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)
Rural	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	2.1 (1.6, 2.6)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	2.8 (2.1, 3.8)	1.2 (0.9, 1.8)	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)
Primary School or Less	2.6 (1.9, 3.4)	1.0 (0.7, 1.6)	2.2 (1.6, 3.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
Secondary School	1.2 (0.8, 1.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	1.1 (0.7, 1.5)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)
Post-Secondary School	0.9 (0.5, 1.9)	0.6 (0.2, 1.5)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	3.2 (2.2, 4.7)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	2.9 (1.9, 4.3)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)
North East	3.0 (1.6, 5.3)	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)	2.7 (1.4, 5.0)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)
North West	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)
South East	4.7 (3.5, 6.2)	1.9 (1.2, 2.9)	3.9 (2.8, 5.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)
South-South	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)
South West	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)

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

¹ Includes chewing tobacco, drinkable tobacco and other smokeless tobacco products.

TABLE 4.4A: Number of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current user of various smokeless tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smokeless tobacco product	Type of Smokeless Tobacco Products		Other Smokeless Tobacco Products ¹
		Snuff by Mouth	Snuff by Nose	
<i>Number in thousands</i>				
Overall	1,567	673	1,323	185
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	1,202	437	1,139	114
Female	365	236	183	71
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	65	6	65	5
25-44	438	148	393	48
45-64	683	341	586	98
65+	381	178	279	34
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	382	188	267	16
Rural	1,185	485	1,056	169
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	708	312	566	98
Primary School or Less	405	162	342	10
Secondary School	356	133	328	43
Post-Secondary School	89	57	78	25
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	356	135	325	64
North East	297	159	269	70
North West	39	19	39	17
South East	489	200	408	2
South-South	157	71	123	2
South West	228	89	158	29

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

¹ Includes chewing tobacco, drinkable tobacco and other smokeless tobacco products.

TABLE 4.4: Percentage distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old, by smoking frequency, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking Frequency			Total
	Daily	Occasional ¹	Non-smoker	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	2.9 (2.5, 3.5)	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	96.1 (95.5, 96.7)	100
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	5.6 (4.7, 6.6)	1.8 (1.4, 2.3)	92.7 (91.5, 93.6)	100
Female	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	99.6 (99.4, 99.8)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	98.7 (98.0, 99.1)	100
25-44	3.7 (3.0, 4.6)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	95.1 (94.1, 95.9)	100
45-64	4.7 (3.4, 6.4)	1.4 (0.9, 2.4)	93.8 (92.0, 95.3)	100
65+	4.0 (1.9, 8.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.6)	95.6 (91.3, 97.9)	100
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	97.1 (96.4, 97.6)	100
Rural	3.3 (2.6, 4.1)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	95.6 (94.7, 96.4)	100
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	2.9 (2.2, 4.0)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	96.5 (95.4, 97.4)	100
Primary School or Less	4.2 (3.1, 5.7)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	94.5 (92.8, 95.8)	100
Secondary School	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	97.1 (96.4, 97.7)	100
Post-Secondary School	4.3 (2.7, 6.9)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	94.8 (92.2, 96.5)	100
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	5.2 (3.4, 7.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.9)	93.7 (91.0, 95.7)	100
North East	2.7 (1.8, 4.0)	1.0 (0.4, 2.2)	96.3 (94.7, 97.4)	100
North West	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	97.5 (96.7, 98.2)	100
South East	3.5 (2.1, 5.6)	1.0 (0.6, 1.9)	95.5 (93.3, 97.0)	100
South-South	3.1 (2.1, 4.6)	1.5 (0.8, 2.8)	95.3 (93.5, 96.7)	100
South West	2.3 (1.7, 3.2)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	97.1 (96.1, 97.8)	100

¹ Occasional refers to less than daily use.

TABLE 4.5: Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹	Distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day ¹					Total
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥ 25	
	Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	8.3 (7.2, 9.4)	29.9 (23.7, 36.9)	36.8 (28.6, 46.0)	19.3 (13.0, 27.8)	11.9 (7.8, 17.7)	2.0 (0.8, 4.9)	100
Gender							
Male	8.0 (6.9, 9.0)	30.0 (23.7, 37.2)	37.2 (28.7, 46.6)	20.1 (13.5, 28.8)	11.1 (7.1, 17.0)	1.6 (0.5, 4.7)	100
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Age (years)							
15-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
25-44	8.6 (7.2, 10.1)	30.1 (22.4, 39.1)	36.2 (25.5, 48.4)	17.7 (10.2, 29.0)	14.3 (8.5, 22.9)	1.7 (0.7, 4.3)	100
45-64	9.0 (6.5, 11.5)	30.9 (18.8, 46.3)	21.2 (12.1, 34.5)	35.7 (20.2, 54.9)	9.0 (3.9, 19.3)	3.2 (0.5, 19.8)	100
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Residence							
Urban	6.8 (5.8, 7.8)	41.5 (31.1, 52.7)	31.5 (21.0, 44.2)	14.9 (8.6, 24.7)	11.6 (6.6, 19.5)	0.6 (0.1, 2.4)	100
Rural	8.9 (7.4, 10.4)	25.0 (18.0, 33.6)	39.1 (28.4, 51.0)	21.2 (12.9, 32.7)	12.1 (7.0, 20.1)	2.6 (1.0, 6.9)	100
Education Level							
No Education	9.0 (6.6, 11.3)	27.3 (17.0, 40.6)	38.1 (23.5, 55.2)	13.4 (6.9, 24.6)	18.1 (8.7, 33.9)	3.2 (1.2, 8.3)	100
Primary School or Less	8.2 (6.0, 10.3)	32.9 (21.1, 47.4)	31.2 (19.2, 46.2)	26.1 (11.6, 48.8)	7.2 (3.1, 15.8)	2.7 (0.4, 16.8)	100
Secondary School	8.8 (6.6, 11.0)	35.7 (24.7, 48.4)	30.4 (20.2, 43.0)	17.7 (10.4, 28.4)	14.9 (8.2, 25.5)	1.3 (0.3, 5.7)	100
Post-Secondary School	6.6 (5.4, 7.9)	21.3 (9.8, 40.3)	53.0 (29.2, 75.5)	20.3 (7.4, 44.7)	5.4 (2.1, 13.6)	0.0 N/A	100
Region							
North Central	8.4 (5.7, 11.2)	14.3 (7.0, 27.2)	65.2 (46.0, 80.5)	6.9 (2.8, 16.0)	10.6 (3.9, 25.5)	3.0 (0.8, 10.0)	100
North East	8.3 (6.7, 10.0)	20.6 (9.1, 40.2)	29.4 (15.0, 49.6)	42.3 (22.7, 64.5)	7.1 (1.9, 23.3)	0.6 (0.1, 4.4)	100
North West	11.7 (8.4, 15.0)	17.4 (9.0, 30.9)	26.1 (14.0, 43.4)	21.1 (11.1, 36.4)	32.1 (16.5, 53.0)	3.3 (1.0, 10.6)	100
South East	6.9 (5.2, 8.6)	34.4 (19.4, 53.4)	37.2 (18.5, 60.7)	26.1 (8.4, 57.5)	2.3 (0.5, 9.7)	0.0 N/A	100
South-South	9.5 (6.4, 12.6)	32.2 (19.0, 49.1)	25.2 (12.7, 43.7)	24.5 (9.6, 49.9)	13.8 (6.2, 28.0)	4.3 (0.6, 25.1)	100
South West	5.2 (4.0, 6.5)	60.2 (43.5, 74.8)	24.6 (13.3, 41.0)	8.9 (3.0, 23.7)	6.3 (2.7, 13.8)	0.0 N/A	100

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

N/A = Not Applicable

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

TABLE 4.6: Percentage distribution of ever daily smokers 20-34 years old by age at daily smoking initiation, gender and residence – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Age at Daily Smoking Initiation (years) ¹				Total
	<15	15-16	17-19	20+	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	7.5 (4.1, 13.4)	26.7 (18.1, 37.5)	29.3 (21.1, 39.2)	36.4 (27.2, 46.9)	100
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	7.7 (4.1, 14.1)	26.1 (17.2, 37.4)	27.6 (19.4, 37.6)	38.6 (28.8, 49.4)	100
Female	—	—	—	—	100
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	9.2 (3.6, 21.5)	22.4 (12.5, 36.8)	34.3 (21.3, 50.1)	34.1 (22.8, 47.5)	100
Rural	6.9 (3.1, 14.4)	28.3 (17.5, 42.2)	27.6 (17.8, 40.0)	37.3 (25.7, 50.6)	100

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

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

TABLE 4.7: Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers ≥15 years old who are former daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokers ¹ (Among All Adults)	Former Daily Smokers ¹ (Among Ever Daily Smokers) ²
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
Overall	1.9 (1.6, 2.4)	36.2 (30.5, 42.3)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	3.5 (2.9, 4.3)	35.2 (29.4, 41.3)
Female	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	53.8 (32.5, 73.8)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	25.5 (11.3, 48.0)
25-44	1.7 (1.2, 2.4)	29.0 (21.7, 37.7)
45-64	4.4 (3.2, 6.1)	43.9 (33.3, 55.1)
65+	5.8 (4.1, 8.1)	57.0 (37.0, 74.9)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	1.9 (1.5, 2.4)	42.5 (34.1, 51.3)
Rural	2.0 (1.5, 2.6)	33.4 (26.2, 41.4)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No Education	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	31.7 (23.0, 41.8)
Primary School or Less	3.5 (2.5, 4.9)	41.3 (30.6, 52.9)
Secondary School	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	35.6 (26.6, 45.7)
Post-Secondary School	2.6 (1.6, 4.4)	35.3 (21.3, 52.3)
<i>Region</i>		
North Central	1.9 (1.3, 3.0)	25.4 (16.4, 37.1)
North East	2.0 (1.0, 4.1)	37.6 (20.9, 58.0)
North West	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	22.8 (13.1, 36.7)
South East	2.7 (1.6, 4.6)	41.3 (25.0, 59.7)
South-South	3.0 (1.9, 4.8)	43.9 (31.3, 57.2)
South West	2.0 (1.4, 2.7)	42.0 (31.4, 53.4)

¹ Current non-smokers.

² Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

TABLE 4.8: Percentage distribution of former daily smokers ≥15 years old, by time since quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Time since quitting smoking (years) ¹				Total
	<1	1 to <5	5 to <10	≥10	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	8.4 (4.8, 14.4)	19.4 (12.6, 28.7)	14.7 (8.0, 25.2)	57.5 (47.9, 66.6)	100
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	8.8 (4.9, 15.3)	19.8 (12.6, 29.7)	14.2 (8.1, 23.7)	57.2 (47.5, 66.4)	100
Female	—	—	—	—	100
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	—	—	—	—	100
25-44	8.9 (4.2, 17.8)	28.1 (16.0, 44.6)	27.4 (13.2, 48.2)	35.6 (22.5, 51.4)	100
45-64	6.0 (1.8, 18.6)	10.8 (4.8, 22.5)	9.2 (3.8, 20.6)	74.0 (59.2, 84.8)	100
65+	2.6 (0.5, 11.2)	6.4 (1.9, 19.0)	3.6 (1.0, 11.7)	87.5 (74.8, 94.3)	100
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	6.4 (2.9, 13.5)	12.5 (6.4, 22.8)	14.2 (8.8, 22.1)	67.0 (57.8, 75.0)	100
Rural	9.6 (4.6, 18.7)	23.4 (13.6, 37.2)	14.9 (6.1, 32.3)	52.1 (38.6, 65.4)	100
<i>Education Level</i>					
No Education	1.6 (0.3, 7.0)	16.8 (7.2, 34.7)	11.9 (4.7, 27.0)	69.6 (52.3, 82.8)	100
Primary School or Less	8.4 (3.0, 21.4)	7.5 (3.5, 15.4)	8.4 (3.7, 18.0)	75.7 (61.1, 86.1)	100
Secondary School	15.3 (5.7, 34.8)	31.1 (15.6, 52.3)	20.2 (10.0, 36.5)	33.5 (21.0, 48.8)	100
Post-Secondary School	7.4 (2.4, 20.7)	29.5 (12.0, 56.2)	23.0 (5.1, 62.3)	40.1 (20.4, 63.6)	100

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

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

TABLE 4.9: Percentage distribution of current tobacco users ≥15 years old, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Current Tobacco User ¹	Type of Current Tobacco Use			Total
		Smoked only	Smokeless only	Both smoked and smokeless	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Overall	5.6 (4.9, 6.3)	65.4 (60.1, 70.2)	30.6 (25.9, 35.7)	4.1 (2.5, 6.6)	100
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	10.0 (8.8, 11.3)	70.4 (64.8, 75.4)	26.1 (21.3, 31.6)	3.5 (2.1, 5.9)	100
Female	1.1 (0.9, 1.5)	21.9 (11.6, 37.4)	68.9 (53.2, 81.2)	9.2 (3.0, 24.7)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	1.5 (1.1, 2.2)	85.0 (65.4, 94.4)	12.7 (4.1, 33.1)	2.3 (0.3, 14.9)	100
25-44	6.0 (5.1, 7.1)	79.5 (72.0, 85.4)	18.4 (12.7, 25.8)	2.1 (0.8, 5.5)	100
45-64	10.5 (8.7, 12.6)	50.7 (41.0, 60.5)	41.1 (31.9, 50.9)	8.2 (4.2, 15.2)	100
65+	12.3 (9.1, 16.6)	32.4 (17.6, 52.0)	64.7 (45.7, 80.0)	2.9 (0.9, 9.0)	100
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	4.0 (3.3, 4.8)	68.2 (60.3, 75.2)	26.8 (20.1, 34.6)	5.0 (2.2, 10.9)	100
Rural	6.5 (5.6, 7.5)	64.3 (57.7, 70.4)	31.9 (26.0, 38.5)	3.7 (2.0, 6.9)	100
<i>Education Level</i>					
No Education	6.0 (4.8, 7.4)	52.7 (42.8, 62.5)	41.1 (31.4, 51.4)	6.2 (3.1, 12.1)	100
Primary School or Less	7.9 (6.5, 9.6)	67.4 (58.2, 75.4)	30.1 (22.4, 39.0)	2.6 (0.7, 8.4)	100
Secondary School	3.9 (3.2, 4.8)	70.3 (60.9, 78.3)	26.2 (18.7, 35.5)	3.5 (1.3, 9.0)	100
Post- Secondary School	6.0 (4.1, 8.6)	84.5 (70.8, 92.4)	12.2 (5.4, 25.4)	3.3 (0.9, 11.7)	100
<i>Region</i>					
North Central	8.7 (6.5, 11.6)	63.5 (50.1, 75.2)	28.0 (17.9, 40.9)	8.5 (4.5, 15.4)	100
North East	6.1 (4.1, 9.0)	51.4 (36.6, 65.9)	38.9 (24.2, 56.1)	9.7 (3.3, 25.0)	100
North West	2.7 (2.0, 3.6)	92.2 (82.4, 96.7)	7.7 (3.2, 17.6)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	100
South East	9.1 (7.2, 11.5)	48.4 (36.4, 60.6)	50.3 (38.2, 62.3)	1.3 (0.4, 3.9)	100
South-South	5.9 (4.3, 7.9)	79.7 (69.2, 87.3)	20.3 (12.7, 30.8)	0.0 N/A	100
South West	4.0 (3.1, 5.2)	67.8 (57.1, 76.8)	28.0 (19.6, 38.3)	4.2 (1.1, 15.0)	100

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

N/A = Not Applicable

TABLE 4.10: Percentage distribution of daily smokers and/or smokeless tobacco users ≥ 15 years old, by time to first tobacco use after waking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Time to first tobacco use				Total
	≤5 minutes	6-30 minutes	31-60 minutes	>60 minutes	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	12.8 (8.6, 18.6)	42.5 (35.7, 49.5)	20.1 (15.5, 25.6)	24.7 (19.8, 30.3)	100
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	12.6 (8.2, 18.9)	41.7 (34.6, 49.3)	21.5 (16.6, 27.4)	24.1 (19.0, 30.1)	100
Female	14.4 (6.6, 28.5)	49.4 (32.4, 66.6)	6.2 (2.3, 15.4)	30.0 (16.4, 48.3)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	14.4 (5.6, 32.4)	31.2 (14.5, 54.7)	19.7 (7.5, 42.6)	34.8 (17.4, 57.4)	100
25-44	14.9 (7.8, 26.7)	40.6 (30.6, 51.3)	24.0 (17.1, 32.5)	20.5 (14.6, 28.1)	100
45-64	8.8 (4.5, 16.5)	46.4 (35.2, 58.1)	15.9 (9.3, 25.8)	28.9 (20.3, 39.2)	100
65+	13.8 (7.3, 24.5)	47.0 (29.4, 65.3)	16.8 (7.8, 32.6)	22.4 (12.2, 37.4)	100
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	9.2 (5.7, 14.3)	37.7 (29.6, 46.6)	20.5 (13.7, 29.4)	32.6 (23.9, 42.8)	100
Rural	14.1 (8.8, 21.9)	44.2 (35.6, 53.1)	19.9 (14.4, 26.9)	21.8 (16.3, 28.6)	100
<i>Education Level</i>					
No Education	15.1 (10.2, 21.8)	41.2 (30.2, 53.0)	18.9 (11.8, 28.8)	24.9 (17.0, 35.0)	100
Primary School or Less	14.5 (5.9, 31.2)	40.1 (29.0, 52.4)	17.1 (10.6, 26.4)	28.3 (19.8, 38.7)	100
Secondary School	10.0 (4.8, 19.8)	38.4 (27.9, 50.1)	25.4 (16.2, 37.4)	26.3 (17.1, 38.1)	100
Post-Secondary School	7.5 (2.9, 18.2)	57.5 (35.8, 76.7)	21.1 (9.0, 41.9)	13.9 (5.5, 31.1)	100

TABLE 5.1: Percentage of smokers ≥15 years old who made a quit attempt and received health care provider advice in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

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}
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	45.4 (38.6, 52.4)	32.4 (25.8, 39.7)	69.7 (56.9, 80.0)	61.2 (47.9, 73.1)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	45.8 (38.8, 53.0)	32.2 (25.5, 39.9)	71.3 (58.5, 81.5)	62.4 (48.6, 74.5)
Female	—	—	—	—
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	48.7 (30.5, 67.3)	16.2 (7.4, 31.9)	—	—
25-44	42.7 (34.3, 51.7)	30.9 (22.1, 41.3)	63.2 (42.8, 79.8)	59.6 (39.2, 77.2)
45-64	52.6 (39.4, 65.5)	34.9 (23.9, 47.7)	69.3 (48.4, 84.4)	60.8 (39.3, 78.8)
65+	—	—	—	—
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	54.6 (44.2, 64.6)	31.3 (23.4, 40.6)	69.4 (50.6, 83.3)	54.3 (35.4, 72.0)
Rural	41.7 (33.4, 50.4)	32.8 (24.2, 42.7)	69.8 (53.2, 82.5)	64.1 (47.2, 78.1)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	46.1 (33.6, 59.1)	38.6 (25.3, 54.0)	66.7 (40.4, 85.5)	60.4 (34.8, 81.3)
Primary School or Less	48.5 (36.3, 60.9)	18.0 (10.9, 28.3)	—	—
Secondary School	47.7 (36.9, 58.7)	28.5 (19.3, 40.1)	73.6 (54.5, 86.7)	65.7 (45.4, 81.6)
Post-Secondary School	34.2 (18.8, 53.9)	55.1 (35.1, 73.6)	77.3 (47.8, 92.7)	61.1 (30.6, 84.8)

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

² HCP = health care provider.

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

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

TABLE 5.2: Percentage of smokers ≥15 years old who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by cessation methods used and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Cessation Method ¹			
	Pharmacotherapy ²	Counseling/Quitline ³	Quit without assistance ⁴	Other ⁵
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	5.2 (2.8, 9.6)	15.0 (9.1, 23.5)	61.1 (51.0, 70.4)	10.8 (7.0, 16.5)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	5.4 (2.9, 9.9)	14.3 (8.5, 23.1)	61.9 (51.5, 71.3)	10.9 (6.9, 16.7)
Female	—	—	—	—
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	—	—	—	—
25-44	8.7 (4.4, 16.5)	21.5 (12.4, 34.7)	59.7 (47.9, 70.5)	10.3 (5.8, 17.6)
45-64	1.4 (0.3, 6.2)	4.7 (0.9, 21.8)	54.5 (36.0, 71.8)	8.8 (3.4, 20.7)
65+	—	—	—	—
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	5.6 (2.2, 13.5)	9.1 (3.8, 20.4)	65.8 (51.0, 78.1)	11.3 (5.2, 22.9)
Rural	5.0 (2.2, 11.2)	18.0 (10.1, 30.1)	58.6 (45.4, 70.7)	10.6 (6.2, 17.5)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	4.9 (1.4, 16.0)	18.9 (7.0, 41.9)	33.0 (19.4, 50.3)	10.3 (3.9, 24.7)
Primary School or Less	5.4 (2.0, 13.6)	13.7 (5.6, 30.1)	67.7 (52.0, 80.1)	12.0 (5.5, 24.0)
Secondary School	7.0 (2.5, 18.2)	11.2 (4.7, 24.4)	72.8 (58.6, 83.5)	11.3 (5.7, 21.1)
Post-Secondary School	0.9 (0.1, 6.9)	19.0 (6.0, 46.4)	78.7 (56.1, 91.5)	7.8 (1.1, 39.7)

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

⁴ Tried to stop smoking without aid.

⁵ Other includes traditional medicines, switching to smokeless tobacco, and any other reported methods.

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

TABLE 5.3: Percentage distribution of current smokers ≥15 years old by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

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	
	Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	15.1 (10.7, 21.0)	20.5 (15.3, 26.9)	30.7 (24.9, 37.3)	23.0 (17.4, 29.9)	100
Gender					
Male	15.6 (11.0, 21.7)	20.9 (15.5, 27.5)	31.7 (25.7, 38.5)	21.5 (15.9, 28.3)	100
Female	—	—	—	—	100
Age (years)					
15-24	19.1 (8.7, 36.9)	30.4 (15.3, 51.2)	25.4 (13.5, 42.8)	21.2 (9.5, 40.8)	100
25-44	13.9 (8.8, 21.2)	17.8 (12.8, 24.3)	30.9 (23.5, 39.3)	23.0 (15.2, 33.2)	100
45-64	16.1 (7.0, 32.9)	15.9 (8.5, 27.9)	34.8 (22.9, 49.0)	25.2 (16.4, 36.8)	100
65+	—	—	—	—	100
Residence					
Urban	16.9 (10.1, 27.1)	23.5 (16.3, 32.6)	31.1 (22.6, 41.1)	17.6 (11.1, 26.9)	100
Rural	14.4 (9.2, 21.9)	19.4 (13.0, 27.9)	30.6 (23.4, 38.9)	25.1 (17.9, 34.0)	100
Education Level					
No Education	22.9 (13.0, 37.1)	23.2 (12.2, 39.6)	22.7 (14.6, 33.4)	19.6 (12.0, 30.2)	100
Primary School or Less	8.6 (4.3, 16.5)	18.0 (10.3, 29.6)	36.3 (24.6, 50.0)	28.3 (16.7, 43.8)	100
Secondary School	13.7 (8.1, 22.3)	21.7 (13.6, 32.7)	28.1 (19.3, 38.8)	20.7 (13.4, 30.6)	100
Post-Secondary School	15.0 (5.2, 36.2)	17.9 (9.9, 30.1)	40.5 (25.1, 58.0)	24.2 (12.0, 43.0)	100

¹ Among current daily or less than daily smokers.

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

TABLE 6.1: Percentage and number of adults ≥15 years old who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work ¹			
	Overall		Non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
Overall	17.3 (14.3, 20.9)	2,731	16.2 (13.1, 20.0)	2,425
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	21.1 (16.8, 26.2)	1,944	19.7 (15.2, 25.2)	1,650
Female	12.0 (8.4, 16.9)	787	11.8 (8.2, 16.7)	775
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	22.4 (13.9, 34.2)	748	22.2 (13.6, 34.1)	736
25-44	14.8 (11.8, 18.3)	1,321	13.2 (10.2, 17.0)	1,109
45-64	19.0 (13.3, 26.4)	578	18.2 (12.2, 26.1)	514
65+	19.8 (9.9, 35.5)	85	16.4 (7.2, 33.1)	66
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	11.0 (8.4, 14.2)	912	10.4 (7.8, 13.7)	830
Rural	24.3 (18.9, 30.7)	1,820	23.0 (17.4, 29.7)	1,595
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	34.7 (26.4, 44.0)	891	33.0 (24.6, 42.7)	793
Primary School or Less	16.1 (11.3, 22.5)	383	15.8 (10.7, 22.6)	342
Secondary School	17.1 (12.1, 23.7)	1,167	16.2 (11.2, 23.0)	1,075
Post-Secondary School	7.2 (5.0, 10.4)	290	5.7 (3.8, 8.7)	215
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	16.7 (11.1, 24.3)	236	11.7 (7.1, 18.7)	145
North East	20.9 (12.7, 32.5)	242	20.3 (11.8, 32.7)	223
North West	38.4 (30.8, 46.5)	955	36.3 (28.6, 44.7)	835
South East	26.8 (17.7, 38.2)	613	27.5 (18.3, 39.2)	588
South-South	12.0 (4.5, 28.5)	349	11.7 (4.1, 29.3)	326
South West	6.1 (4.0, 9.2)	336	5.7 (3.6, 9.0)	308

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 ≥15 years old who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home ¹			
	Overall		Non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
Overall	6.6 (5.7, 7.6)	5,214	4.6 (3.9, 5.5)	3,499
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	7.7 (6.5, 9.0)	3,015	3.7 (2.9, 4.7)	1,358
Female	5.6 (4.4, 7.0)	2,198	5.4 (4.3, 6.9)	2,141
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	6.3 (4.8, 8.3)	1,718	5.8 (4.3, 7.8)	1,555
25-44	6.3 (5.2, 7.6)	2,182	3.8 (3.0, 4.8)	1,256
45-64	7.0 (5.5, 8.9)	906	3.5 (2.4, 5.1)	423
65+	9.5 (5.9, 14.8)	408	6.5 (3.8, 10.8)	266
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	4.2 (3.1, 5.8)	1,260	3.2 (2.1, 4.8)	912
Rural	8.0 (6.8, 9.4)	3,954	5.5 (4.5, 6.7)	2,587
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	6.0 (4.7, 7.5)	1,459	4.1 (3.1, 5.4)	969
Primary School or Less	7.8 (6.1, 10.0)	1,165	5.0 (3.6, 7.0)	709
Secondary School	7.0 (5.6, 8.7)	2,100	5.7 (4.4, 7.4)	1,669
Post-Secondary School	5.2 (3.4, 7.8)	490	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)	152
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	12.6 (9.4, 16.6)	1,333	8.4 (5.9, 11.7)	826
North East	5.3 (3.7, 7.6)	523	3.5 (2.2, 5.5)	331
North West	3.6 (2.6, 5.0)	675	2.7 (1.8, 3.9)	482
South East	9.6 (6.7, 13.6)	914	7.1 (4.4, 11.2)	647
South-South	6.2 (4.7, 8.3)	798	3.9 (2.7, 5.6)	480
South West	5.5 (3.7, 8.1)	971	4.3 (2.6, 6.9)	733

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

TABLE 6.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...			
	Government Buildings	Health Care Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	3.5 (3.0, 4.1)	1.9 (1.6, 2.3)	7.9 (7.0, 8.9)	6.9 (6.1, 7.9)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	4.9 (4.1, 5.9)	2.0 (1.5, 2.5)	11.3 (9.9, 12.9)	7.6 (6.5, 8.8)
Female	2.1 (1.5, 2.8)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	4.4 (3.6, 5.5)	6.3 (5.2, 7.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	3.9 (3.0, 5.2)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	7.8 (6.3, 9.5)	6.8 (5.5, 8.4)
25-44	3.2 (2.6, 3.9)	1.7 (1.3, 2.2)	8.9 (7.7, 10.3)	7.7 (6.6, 8.9)
45-64	4.3 (3.1, 5.9)	2.9 (1.8, 4.7)	7.3 (5.5, 9.7)	6.8 (5.2, 8.8)
65+	1.1 (0.5, 2.3)	1.4 (0.6, 3.1)	1.9 (1.0, 3.3)	2.2 (1.2, 3.7)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	3.9 (3.1, 4.9)	1.6 (1.1, 2.2)	9.7 (8.1, 11.6)	6.9 (5.6, 8.6)
Rural	3.3 (2.6, 4.1)	2.1 (1.6, 2.7)	6.8 (5.7, 8.0)	6.9 (5.9, 8.1)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	3.7 (2.8, 4.9)	7.2 (5.7, 9.0)
Primary School or Less	2.2 (1.6, 3.1)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	6.0 (4.7, 7.7)	5.9 (4.6, 7.5)
Secondary School	3.6 (2.8, 4.8)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	11.3 (9.6, 13.2)	6.8 (5.6, 8.3)
Post-secondary School	8.4 (6.5, 10.8)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	11.1 (8.6, 14.1)	8.5 (6.2, 11.4)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	3.5 (2.3, 5.4)	1.8 (1.2, 2.9)	9.2 (7.1, 11.8)	8.7 (6.5, 11.6)
North East	6.3 (4.4, 8.9)	3.9 (2.8, 5.5)	4.9 (3.3, 7.1)	7.5 (5.7, 9.9)
North West	5.6 (4.3, 7.2)	3.2 (2.4, 4.4)	3.8 (2.7, 5.3)	8.6 (6.7, 10.9)
South East	1.4 (0.5, 3.5)	1.5 (0.5, 3.9)	18.1 (13.9, 23.2)	9.5 (6.7, 13.5)
South-South	2.2 (1.2, 3.9)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	8.1 (6.3, 10.5)	3.6 (2.4, 5.4)
South West	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	7.0 (5.5, 8.7)	4.7 (3.4, 6.4)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

TABLE 6.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...			
	Government Buildings	Health Care Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Non smoker	3.4 (2.9, 4.0)	1.9 (1.5, 2.3)	7.1 (6.2, 8.0)	6.6 (5.8, 7.5)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	4.8 (4.0, 5.8)	1.9 (1.5, 2.4)	10.0 (8.6, 11.5)	6.9 (5.9, 8.2)
Female	2.1 (1.5, 2.8)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	4.4 (3.5, 5.5)	6.3 (5.2, 7.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	3.8 (2.9, 5.1)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	7.6 (6.2, 9.4)	6.7 (5.4, 8.3)
25-44	3.1 (2.5, 3.8)	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)	7.5 (6.5, 8.8)	7.1 (6.1, 8.4)
45-64	4.0 (2.9, 5.5)	2.9 (1.8, 4.8)	6.6 (4.7, 9.1)	6.5 (4.9, 8.7)
65+	1.1 (0.5, 2.4)	1.5 (0.7, 3.2)	1.5 (0.7, 3.0)	2.1 (1.2, 3.7)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	3.8 (3.0, 4.8)	1.6 (1.1, 2.2)	9.1 (7.5, 10.9)	6.7 (5.4, 8.2)
Rural	3.1 (2.5, 4.0)	2.0 (1.6, 2.7)	5.9 (4.9, 7.0)	6.6 (5.5, 7.8)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	3.3 (2.4, 4.5)	7.1 (5.6, 9.0)
Primary School or Less	2.2 (1.5, 3.1)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	4.9 (3.8, 6.4)	5.6 (4.4, 7.3)
Secondary School	3.6 (2.7, 4.7)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	10.7 (9.0, 12.6)	6.5 (5.3, 8.0)
Post-secondary School	7.6 (5.8, 9.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	8.7 (6.8, 11.1)	7.3 (5.2, 10.1)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	3.1 (2.0, 4.8)	1.7 (1.1, 2.8)	7.3 (5.4, 9.8)	7.6 (5.3, 10.7)
North East	5.7 (3.9, 8.2)	4.0 (2.8, 5.6)	4.8 (3.2, 7.1)	7.0 (5.2, 9.5)
North West	5.5 (4.3, 7.2)	3.2 (2.3, 4.4)	3.5 (2.4, 5.1)	8.5 (6.6, 10.8)
South East	1.4 (0.5, 3.7)	1.5 (0.5, 4.0)	16.5 (12.6, 21.3)	9.1 (6.3, 12.9)
South-South	2.3 (1.3, 4.1)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	7.3 (5.5, 9.6)	3.6 (2.4, 5.5)
South West	1.9 (1.3, 2.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	6.5 (5.1, 8.2)	4.5 (3.3, 6.1)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

TABLE 6.3A: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...				
	Bars/Night Clubs	Cafes/Coffee Shops/Tea House	Private Workplaces	Universities	Schools/Educational Facilities
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	7.2 (6.3, 8.3)	5.0 (4.3, 5.7)	7.7 (6.8, 8.7)	2.1 (1.7, 2.6)	2.1 (1.8, 2.6)
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	11.7 (10.0, 13.5)	8.3 (7.2, 9.6)	11.5 (10.1, 13.1)	2.8 (2.1, 3.7)	3.2 (2.6, 4.0)
Female	2.8 (2.1, 3.7)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	3.9 (3.2, 4.8)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	7.4 (5.7, 9.5)	5.3 (4.3, 6.6)	5.8 (4.7, 7.1)	3.1 (2.2, 4.3)	3.1 (2.3, 4.1)
25-44	8.0 (6.9, 9.3)	5.5 (4.6, 6.5)	9.2 (7.8, 10.9)	2.1 (1.6, 2.8)	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)
45-64	6.8 (5.0, 9.0)	3.9 (2.9, 5.3)	8.8 (6.9, 11.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)
65+	1.9 (1.0, 3.4)	1.8 (1.0, 3.4)	5.0 (2.6, 9.5)	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	9.3 (7.7, 11.1)	4.1 (3.2, 5.3)	8.1 (6.6, 10.0)	3.9 (3.0, 5.0)	2.5 (1.9, 3.2)
Rural	6.1 (4.9, 7.4)	5.5 (4.6, 6.5)	7.5 (6.4, 8.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)
<i>Education Level</i>					
No Education	1.0 (0.7, 1.6)	5.6 (4.5, 6.9)	5.9 (4.7, 7.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)
Primary School or Less	7.3 (5.8, 9.3)	4.4 (3.3, 5.8)	7.3 (5.6, 9.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	1.5 (1.0, 2.3)
Secondary School	10.7 (8.8, 12.9)	4.5 (3.7, 5.5)	8.6 (7.2, 10.3)	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)	2.7 (2.1, 3.4)
Post-Secondary School	12.2 (9.7, 15.3)	5.8 (4.1, 8.0)	10.3 (8.1, 12.9)	9.2 (6.9, 12.2)	5.2 (3.4, 8.0)
<i>Region</i>					
North Central	8.0 (6.0, 10.5)	5.5 (4.0, 7.7)	5.3 (3.9, 7.2)	1.8 (1.1, 3.0)	2.5 (1.6, 4.0)
North East	2.9 (1.9, 4.5)	8.1 (5.8, 11.2)	9.1 (7.1, 11.7)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	3.2 (1.9, 5.1)
North West	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	10.7 (8.8, 12.9)	10.3 (8.5, 12.4)	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)	2.1 (1.5, 2.9)
South East	19.8 (16.2, 24.0)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	8.3 (5.6, 12.3)	3.5 (1.9, 6.5)	1.7 (0.7, 3.9)
South-South	10.0 (6.9, 14.2)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	7.5 (4.9, 11.2)	2.2 (1.2, 4.0)	1.8 (1.1, 3.1)
South West	6.9 (5.4, 8.6)	2.0 (1.3, 3.2)	5.6 (4.2, 7.3)	2.4 (1.5, 3.6)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

TABLE 6.3A (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke in various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...				
	Bars/Night Clubs	Cafes/Coffee Shops/Tea House	Private Workplaces	Universities	Schools/Educational Facilities
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Non smoker	6.3 (5.4, 7.3)	4.6 (4.0, 5.4)	7.0 (6.2, 8.0)	2.1 (1.7, 2.6)	2.0 (1.7, 2.5)
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	10.0 (8.4, 11.9)	7.9 (6.8, 9.2)	10.5 (9.1, 12.1)	2.9 (2.2, 3.9)	3.1 (2.4, 3.9)
Female	2.8 (2.1, 3.7)	1.6 (1.1, 2.2)	3.8 (3.1, 4.7)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	7.1 (5.4, 9.2)	5.1 (4.1, 6.4)	5.6 (4.5, 6.9)	3.1 (2.2, 4.4)	3.0 (2.2, 4.0)
25-44	6.6 (5.6, 7.7)	5.0 (4.2, 5.9)	8.4 (6.9, 10.1)	2.1 (1.6, 2.8)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)
45-64	5.4 (3.8, 7.5)	3.7 (2.7, 5.0)	7.9 (6.0, 10.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)
65+	1.6 (0.8, 3.1)	1.6 (0.8, 3.1)	3.2 (1.9, 5.4)	0.4 (0.1, 1.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.9)
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	8.3 (6.8, 10.0)	3.9 (3.0, 5.1)	7.8 (6.2, 9.7)	3.9 (3.0, 5.0)	2.4 (1.8, 3.1)
Rural	5.1 (4.0, 6.5)	5.1 (4.2, 6.1)	6.6 (5.6, 7.8)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	1.8 (1.3, 2.4)
<i>Education Level</i>					
No Education	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	5.4 (4.3, 6.7)	5.0 (4.0, 6.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)
Primary School or Less	5.8 (4.4, 7.6)	4.2 (3.0, 5.7)	6.6 (5.0, 8.8)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	1.5 (1.0, 2.4)
Secondary School	9.8 (7.9, 12.0)	4.3 (3.4, 5.2)	8.0 (6.6, 9.8)	2.3 (1.7, 3.3)	2.7 (2.1, 3.4)
Post-secondary School	9.9 (7.7, 12.6)	4.6 (3.3, 6.4)	9.8 (7.6, 12.5)	9.3 (6.9, 12.4)	4.6 (2.8, 7.4)
<i>Region</i>					
North Central	6.2 (4.6, 8.4)	4.4 (3.0, 6.2)	3.9 (2.7, 5.4)	1.9 (1.1, 3.1)	2.3 (1.4, 3.6)
North East	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	8.0 (5.6, 11.2)	8.7 (6.6, 11.2)	1.4 (0.9, 2.2)	2.9 (1.8, 4.8)
North West	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	10.0 (8.2, 12.2)	9.4 (7.6, 11.5)	1.5 (0.9, 2.5)	1.9 (1.3, 2.7)
South East	18.2 (14.7, 22.3)	0.4 (0.2, 1.2)	7.9 (5.1, 12.1)	3.4 (1.9, 6.2)	1.8 (0.8, 4.1)
South-South	8.3 (5.3, 12.8)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)	7.0 (4.4, 11.0)	2.3 (1.2, 4.2)	1.8 (1.0, 3.1)
South West	6.1 (4.8, 7.7)	2.0 (1.2, 3.2)	5.1 (3.9, 6.8)	2.4 (1.6, 3.6)	1.9 (1.2, 2.8)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

TABLE 6.4: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...			
	Government Buildings	Health Care Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	16.7 (14.3, 19.4)	5.3 (4.3, 6.4)	29.3 (26.3, 32.6)	9.4 (8.3, 10.7)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	18.2 (15.2, 21.7)	5.8 (4.5, 7.3)	29.4 (26.0, 33.0)	9.9 (8.5, 11.5)
Female	13.9 (10.5, 18.2)	4.9 (3.6, 6.6)	29.2 (23.8, 35.2)	8.9 (7.3, 10.8)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	20.8 (16.0, 26.6)	5.7 (4.1, 8.0)	29.5 (24.3, 35.2)	9.0 (7.3, 11.1)
25-44	14.0 (11.5, 17.0)	4.2 (3.2, 5.5)	29.1 (25.5, 33.0)	10.1 (8.7, 11.7)
45-64	18.1 (13.3, 24.2)	7.6 (4.7, 12.1)	30.6 (24.0, 38.0)	9.4 (7.2, 12.2)
65+	8.9 (4.0, 18.7)	4.8 (2.2, 10.2)	23.0 (11.4, 40.9)	4.6 (2.7, 7.9)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	14.9 (12.0, 18.3)	4.3 (3.1, 5.9)	25.6 (21.6, 30.1)	8.6 (7.0, 10.6)
Rural	18.2 (14.6, 22.6)	5.9 (4.6, 7.5)	33.4 (28.6, 38.7)	10.0 (8.5, 11.7)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	26.7 (19.5, 35.5)	8.5 (6.3, 11.3)	35.6 (27.8, 44.3)	12.3 (9.8, 15.2)
Primary School or Less	15.1 (10.6, 21.0)	4.6 (3.2, 6.7)	27.5 (21.9, 33.9)	7.8 (6.1, 10.0)
Secondary School	15.8 (12.2, 20.2)	4.5 (3.2, 6.2)	31.3 (27.2, 35.8)	8.2 (6.8, 10.0)
Post-secondary School	14.6 (11.4, 18.5)	1.7 (0.9, 3.1)	22.7 (17.9, 28.3)	10.4 (7.6, 13.9)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	15.5 (10.3, 22.7)	4.7 (3.0, 7.4)	27.8 (20.6, 36.2)	11.8 (8.8, 15.5)
North East	26.0 (19.1, 34.4)	9.5 (6.7, 13.4)	27.5 (20.2, 36.1)	11.5 (8.8, 14.9)
North West	34.0 (27.0, 41.7)	7.2 (5.4, 9.6)	27.5 (19.8, 36.8)	12.9 (10.1, 16.3)
South East	6.1 (2.3, 15.2)	4.2 (1.5, 10.9)	50.3 (41.3, 59.3)	12.3 (8.6, 17.2)
South-South	8.9 (5.1, 15.1)	1.2 (0.5, 2.9)	26.3 (20.4, 33.3)	4.7 (3.1, 7.0)
South West	10.2 (6.6, 15.3)	2.7 (1.5, 5.0)	20.8 (16.5, 25.8)	5.8 (4.2, 7.9)

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

TABLE 6.4 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...			
	Government Buildings	Health Care Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Non smoker	16.4 (13.9, 19.1)	5.2 (4.2, 6.3)	27.6 (24.6, 30.9)	9.0 (7.9, 10.3)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	17.9 (14.9, 21.5)	5.5 (4.3, 7.1)	27.1 (23.8, 30.7)	9.2 (7.8, 10.7)
Female	13.7 (10.3, 18.1)	4.9 (3.6, 6.6)	28.8 (23.4, 34.9)	8.9 (7.3, 10.8)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	20.4 (15.7, 26.2)	5.8 (4.1, 8.1)	29.4 (24.2, 35.2)	8.9 (7.1, 11.0)
25-44	13.7 (11.0, 16.8)	3.9 (3.0, 5.1)	25.9 (22.5, 29.7)	9.4 (8.0, 11.0)
45-64	17.6 (12.8, 23.7)	7.6 (4.6, 12.3)	29.5 (22.4, 37.8)	9.2 (6.9, 12.1)
65+	9.2 (4.1, 19.1)	5.3 (2.4, 11.1)	24.2 (11.4, 44.0)	4.6 (2.6, 8.1)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	14.6 (11.8, 17.9)	4.3 (3.1, 5.9)	24.5 (20.6, 29.0)	8.3 (6.7, 10.3)
Rural	17.9 (14.2, 22.5)	5.7 (4.4, 7.4)	31.3 (26.5, 36.6)	9.5 (8.0, 11.3)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	28.5 (20.8, 37.8)	8.5 (6.2, 11.4)	35.4 (27.2, 44.6)	12.3 (9.8, 15.3)
Primary School or Less	15.7 (11.0, 21.9)	4.6 (3.2, 6.7)	25.0 (19.5, 31.4)	7.6 (5.9, 9.7)
Secondary School	15.6 (12.0, 20.0)	4.3 (3.1, 5.9)	30.5 (26.2, 35.1)	7.9 (6.4, 9.7)
Post-secondary School	13.2 (10.2, 16.9)	1.4 (0.8, 2.7)	18.5 (14.4, 23.3)	9.0 (6.5, 12.4)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	13.9 (9.1, 20.7)	4.7 (2.9, 7.5)	23.8 (17.0, 32.2)	10.4 (7.4, 14.6)
North East	24.7 (17.6, 33.4)	9.6 (6.7, 13.7)	28.5 (20.9, 37.6)	10.8 (8.1, 14.3)
North West	34.3 (27.1, 42.3)	7.1 (5.3, 9.6)	27.1 (19.2, 36.8)	12.8 (10.0, 16.3)
South East	6.3 (2.3, 16.2)	4.1 (1.5, 11.0)	48.4 (39.3, 57.6)	11.7 (8.2, 16.5)
South-South	9.3 (5.3, 15.7)	1.3 (0.5, 2.9)	24.5 (18.6, 31.6)	4.7 (3.1, 7.1)
South West	10.0 (6.6, 14.9)	2.3 (1.2, 4.3)	19.7 (15.4, 24.7)	5.6 (4.1, 7.7)

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

TABLE 6.4A: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...									
	Bars/Night Clubs		Cafes/Coffee Shops/Tea House		Private Workplaces		Universities		Schools/Educational Facilities	
Percentage (95% CI)										
Overall	80.0	(74.7, 84.5)	36.3	(32.0, 40.9)	27.3	(24.6, 30.1)	22.3	(18.1, 27.3)	8.2	(6.8, 9.9)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	82.0	(76.9, 86.2)	37.1	(32.3, 42.2)	31.7	(28.4, 35.2)	24.8	(19.2, 31.4)	11.4	(9.1, 14.0)
Female	72.8	(57.2, 84.2)	32.6	(24.6, 41.7)	19.2	(16.0, 23.0)	18.5	(13.0, 25.8)	4.4	(3.1, 6.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	82.4	(71.2, 89.9)	33.9	(27.4, 41.0)	26.7	(22.1, 32.0)	22.6	(16.1, 30.7)	8.6	(6.5, 11.3)
25-44	77.0	(70.2, 82.7)	39.7	(34.5, 45.2)	27.4	(23.7, 31.5)	25.3	(19.9, 31.7)	8.2	(6.1, 10.8)
45-64	89.3	(80.9, 94.3)	32.0	(24.2, 41.1)	27.1	(21.7, 33.2)	7.8	(4.0, 14.4)	7.2	(4.0, 12.7)
65+	—		39.8	(20.9, 62.4)	30.4	(17.2, 47.7)	—		4.0	(1.0, 15.0)
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	77.1	(68.9, 83.6)	38.7	(31.5, 46.4)	22.5	(18.7, 26.8)	24.8	(19.5, 31.0)	7.7	(6.0, 9.7)
Rural	82.9	(75.7, 88.2)	35.4	(30.1, 41.0)	31.6	(27.7, 35.7)	18.2	(11.8, 27.0)	8.7	(6.5, 11.4)
<i>Education Level</i>										
No Education	77.8	(60.9, 88.7)	37.2	(30.2, 44.7)	38.4	(32.1, 45.1)	—		7.7	(4.4, 13.1)
Primary School or Less	79.1	(68.3, 86.9)	33.4	(25.6, 42.2)	28.8	(23.2, 35.2)	8.1	(3.2, 19.1)	6.7	(4.3, 10.3)
Secondary School	83.4	(77.1, 88.2)	36.9	(29.8, 44.5)	26.1	(22.2, 30.4)	17.7	(12.6, 24.2)	7.4	(5.8, 9.4)
Post-secondary School	72.9	(59.0, 83.4)	37.2	(27.9, 47.4)	19.7	(15.7, 24.4)	29.3	(22.6, 37.0)	11.8	(7.8, 17.4)
<i>Region</i>										
North Central	71.2	(57.8, 81.8)	33.8	(25.8, 42.8)	21.6	(15.8, 28.9)	17.7	(11.2, 26.8)	9.3	(6.0, 14.1)
North East	78.6	(59.6, 90.2)	32.1	(24.1, 41.3)	36.1	(29.5, 43.4)	18.5	(11.9, 27.5)	12.0	(7.5, 18.8)
North West	71.7	(48.5, 87.2)	42.7	(35.4, 50.4)	53.9	(47.1, 60.5)	45.6	(26.2, 66.4)	12.4	(8.9, 16.9)
South East	91.8	(86.9, 94.9)	—		25.7	(18.0, 35.1)	28.6	(16.5, 44.9)	6.5	(2.8, 14.0)
South-South	68.7	(53.7, 80.6)	18.8	(9.5, 34.0)	19.8	(13.7, 27.8)	17.2	(9.2, 29.6)	7.0	(4.2, 11.4)
South West	85.9	(75.4, 92.4)	37.1	(24.6, 51.6)	17.1	(13.3, 21.7)	19.7	(13.1, 28.5)	5.3	(3.5, 7.9)

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

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

TABLE 6.4A (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who visited various public places in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...									
	Bars/Night Clubs		Cafes/Coffee Shops/Tea House		Private Workplaces		Universities		Schools/Educational Facilities	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>									
Non smoker	77.4	(71.4, 82.5)	34.6	(30.3, 39.1)	25.5	(22.7, 28.5)	22.2	(18.0, 27.1)	7.7	(6.3, 9.4)
<i>Gender</i>										
Male	79.1	(73.1, 84.0)	35.0	(30.3, 40.1)	29.5	(26.0, 33.2)	24.6	(19.1, 31.2)	10.6	(8.4, 13.3)
Female	72.4	(56.7, 84.0)	32.6	(24.6, 41.7)	19.0	(15.7, 22.8)	18.5	(13.0, 25.8)	4.4	(3.1, 6.3)
<i>Age (years)</i>										
15-24	81.6	(69.9, 89.4)	32.9	(26.4, 40.1)	25.9	(21.3, 31.1)	22.6	(16.1, 30.8)	8.2	(6.2, 10.9)
25-44	73.1	(65.1, 79.7)	37.7	(32.6, 43.0)	25.7	(21.8, 30.1)	25.1	(19.5, 31.6)	7.8	(5.7, 10.4)
45-64	87.2	(76.5, 93.4)	29.9	(22.1, 39.1)	24.9	(19.4, 31.4)	7.9	(4.1, 14.7)	5.6	(3.0, 10.2)
65+	—		36.2	(18.3, 59.1)	21.8	(13.1, 33.9)	—		4.2	(1.0, 15.7)
<i>Residence</i>										
Urban	74.9	(66.2, 82.0)	37.2	(30.0, 45.1)	21.5	(17.7, 26.0)	24.3	(19.2, 30.3)	7.3	(5.7, 9.3)
Rural	80.0	(71.5, 86.5)	33.5	(28.2, 39.1)	29.2	(25.3, 33.6)	18.7	(12.1, 27.8)	8.1	(6.0, 10.8)
<i>Education Level</i>										
No Education	77.2	(57.5, 89.4)	36.5	(29.7, 43.9)	35.4	(28.9, 42.4)	—		7.4	(4.0, 13.1)
Primary School or Less	75.6	(62.7, 85.0)	32.0	(23.9, 41.3)	27.1	(21.1, 34.0)	8.1	(3.2, 19.1)	6.6	(4.2, 10.2)
Secondary School	81.8	(74.8, 87.1)	35.2	(28.2, 42.9)	24.6	(20.6, 29.1)	17.7	(12.6, 24.3)	7.2	(5.6, 9.1)
Post-secondary School	67.4	(52.7, 79.3)	31.9	(23.4, 41.9)	18.8	(14.9, 23.6)	29.2	(22.4, 37.1)	10.3	(6.5, 16.1)
<i>Region</i>										
North Central	65.2	(49.9, 77.9)	27.9	(20.6, 36.7)	17.2	(12.3, 23.6)	17.4	(10.9, 26.4)	8.2	(5.3, 12.7)
North East	76.4	(56.1, 89.1)	31.8	(23.6, 41.2)	34.8	(28.1, 42.1)	19.7	(12.7, 29.3)	11.3	(6.8, 18.0)
North West	69.6	(44.0, 87.0)	41.7	(34.5, 49.2)	51.0	(43.6, 58.5)	45.9	(25.8, 67.4)	11.0	(7.7, 15.5)
South East	90.8	(85.4, 94.3)	—		25.5	(17.3, 35.8)	28.0	(16.5, 43.3)	6.6	(2.9, 14.4)
South-South	64.1	(47.5, 77.9)	17.1	(8.6, 31.1)	18.6	(12.3, 27.1)	17.3	(9.3, 29.9)	6.6	(3.9, 11.0)
South West	85.0	(73.2, 92.1)	36.1	(23.7, 50.8)	15.7	(12.1, 20.2)	19.5	(12.9, 28.4)	5.4	(3.6, 8.1)

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

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

TABLE 6.5: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who support the law that prohibit smoking in public places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who support the law that prohibits smoking...			
	Inside Hospital	Inside Workplaces	Inside Public Transportation	Inside Schools
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	92.3 (91.2, 93.3)	90.9 (89.7, 91.9)	93.5 (92.5, 94.4)	94.1 (93.2, 94.9)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	91.9 (90.3, 93.3)	90.2 (88.7, 91.6)	93.0 (91.7, 94.1)	93.6 (92.5, 94.6)
Female	92.8 (91.4, 93.9)	91.5 (90.1, 92.8)	94.0 (92.8, 95.0)	94.6 (93.4, 95.6)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	92.1 (90.1, 93.7)	90.7 (88.8, 92.2)	93.3 (91.7, 94.7)	94.1 (92.7, 95.3)
25-44	92.4 (91.0, 93.6)	90.7 (89.2, 92.1)	93.7 (92.4, 94.7)	94.2 (93.1, 95.2)
45-64	93.2 (91.3, 94.8)	92.2 (90.1, 93.9)	94.2 (92.4, 95.5)	94.5 (92.5, 96.0)
65+	90.4 (86.3, 93.4)	89.6 (85.2, 92.9)	91.1 (87.1, 93.9)	92.0 (88.0, 94.8)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	93.2 (91.2, 94.7)	92.4 (90.4, 94.0)	93.7 (91.9, 95.1)	95.2 (93.6, 96.4)
Rural	91.8 (90.3, 93.2)	90.0 (88.4, 91.4)	93.4 (92.0, 94.5)	93.5 (92.3, 94.5)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	91.0 (88.8, 92.8)	90.1 (87.8, 92.0)	92.4 (90.4, 94.0)	93.0 (91.1, 94.4)
Primary School or Less	92.8 (90.9, 94.4)	90.8 (88.5, 92.7)	94.3 (92.7, 95.5)	94.2 (92.5, 95.6)
Secondary School	93.2 (91.3, 94.7)	91.4 (89.6, 92.8)	94.4 (93.0, 95.5)	95.0 (93.7, 96.0)
Post-secondary School	92.1 (89.4, 94.2)	91.7 (88.7, 94.0)	92.4 (89.4, 94.6)	94.4 (91.9, 96.1)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	90.2 (87.1, 92.6)	88.2 (84.5, 91.0)	89.2 (86.1, 91.7)	92.0 (89.3, 94.0)
North East	86.9 (81.2, 91.0)	86.6 (80.7, 90.8)	89.6 (84.8, 93.1)	90.1 (85.6, 93.4)
North West	94.9 (93.6, 96.0)	93.6 (91.7, 95.1)	95.9 (94.5, 97.0)	95.8 (94.3, 96.9)
South East	94.3 (91.5, 96.2)	91.5 (88.6, 93.8)	95.7 (93.2, 97.3)	92.8 (90.2, 94.8)
South-South	92.9 (89.0, 95.5)	90.5 (87.8, 92.7)	93.6 (91.1, 95.4)	95.5 (93.6, 96.8)
South West	92.4 (90.1, 94.2)	92.1 (89.5, 94.0)	94.4 (92.1, 96.1)	95.7 (93.8, 97.1)

TABLE 6.5 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who support the law that prohibit smoking in public places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who support the law that prohibits smoking...			
	Inside Hospital	Inside Workplaces	Inside Public Transportation	Inside Schools
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Current smoker	79.0 (71.9, 84.6)	63.0 (55.3, 70.2)	74.4 (67.1, 80.5)	81.8 (75.1, 87.0)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	79.2 (72.0, 85.0)	62.5 (54.5, 69.9)	74.5 (66.9, 80.8)	82.2 (75.3, 87.5)
Female	—	—	—	—
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	77.3 (57.9, 89.4)	63.3 (43.7, 79.3)	68.3 (49.1, 82.8)	79.4 (58.5, 91.3)
25-44	79.8 (71.2, 86.3)	59.8 (49.1, 69.7)	75.6 (65.2, 83.7)	83.6 (75.1, 89.6)
45-64	87.3 (77.4, 93.2)	77.6 (66.7, 85.7)	81.7 (71.1, 89.1)	85.9 (75.8, 92.2)
65+	—	—	—	—
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	91.1 (82.3, 95.8)	83.1 (73.7, 89.6)	85.0 (75.8, 91.1)	93.6 (86.2, 97.2)
Rural	74.3 (65.1, 81.8)	55.4 (45.7, 64.7)	70.3 (60.7, 78.5)	77.2 (68.3, 84.2)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	79.8 (62.6, 90.3)	67.0 (51.2, 79.7)	76.1 (59.9, 87.1)	80.8 (63.8, 91.0)
Primary School or Less	78.7 (62.3, 89.2)	67.2 (52.9, 78.9)	81.9 (71.7, 89.0)	87.2 (78.5, 92.6)
Secondary School	80.4 (70.1, 87.8)	60.1 (48.9, 70.3)	73.4 (62.6, 82.0)	82.7 (72.3, 89.8)
Post-secondary School	75.2 (61.2, 85.4)	53.9 (32.5, 74.0)	59.7 (35.9, 79.6)	72.1 (51.7, 86.2)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	60.1 (41.7, 75.9)	41.8 (25.2, 60.5)	41.6 (25.5, 59.7)	53.9 (37.3, 69.7)
North East	72.4 (54.2, 85.4)	69.8 (51.7, 83.3)	71.8 (53.6, 84.8)	84.3 (66.6, 93.5)
North West	92.2 (81.0, 97.0)	74.2 (55.4, 86.9)	87.5 (72.7, 94.8)	87.7 (71.5, 95.3)
South East	76.7 (49.8, 91.6)	64.5 (39.0, 83.8)	81.7 (64.9, 91.5)	88.2 (71.7, 95.7)
South-South	86.9 (75.9, 93.3)	65.9 (52.0, 77.6)	85.0 (72.5, 92.4)	92.1 (82.4, 96.7)
South West	90.5 (78.6, 96.1)	72.4 (55.1, 84.8)	90.3 (81.9, 95.1)	94.9 (87.6, 98.0)

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

TABLE 6.5 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who support the law that prohibit smoking in public places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who support the law that prohibits smoking...			
	Inside Hospital	Inside Workplaces	Inside Public Transportation	Inside Schools
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Non smoker	92.9 (91.7, 93.9)	92.0 (90.8, 93.0)	94.3 (93.3, 95.1)	94.6 (93.7, 95.4)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	92.9 (91.2, 94.2)	92.4 (91.0, 93.7)	94.5 (93.3, 95.4)	94.5 (93.4, 95.5)
Female	92.8 (91.5, 94.0)	91.6 (90.1, 92.9)	94.1 (92.9, 95.1)	94.7 (93.5, 95.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	92.3 (90.3, 93.9)	91.0 (89.2, 92.6)	93.7 (92.0, 95.0)	94.3 (92.9, 95.5)
25-44	93.1 (91.6, 94.3)	92.3 (90.9, 93.6)	94.6 (93.4, 95.6)	94.8 (93.6, 95.7)
45-64	93.6 (91.7, 95.2)	93.1 (90.9, 94.8)	95.0 (93.2, 96.3)	95.1 (93.0, 96.5)
65+	92.7 (90.0, 94.7)	92.3 (89.4, 94.5)	93.2 (90.6, 95.1)	93.7 (91.1, 95.6)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	93.2 (91.2, 94.8)	92.7 (90.6, 94.3)	94.0 (92.2, 95.4)	95.2 (93.6, 96.5)
Rural	92.6 (91.1, 93.9)	91.6 (90.1, 92.9)	94.4 (93.1, 95.5)	94.2 (93.0, 95.2)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	91.4 (89.2, 93.2)	91.0 (88.7, 92.8)	93.0 (91.0, 94.6)	93.4 (91.6, 94.8)
Primary School or Less	93.7 (91.8, 95.1)	92.2 (90.0, 93.9)	95.0 (93.4, 96.2)	94.6 (92.8, 96.0)
Secondary School	93.6 (91.6, 95.1)	92.3 (90.5, 93.7)	95.0 (93.6, 96.1)	95.3 (94.0, 96.4)
Post-secondary School	93.0 (90.3, 95.0)	93.8 (91.2, 95.6)	94.1 (91.6, 95.9)	95.5 (93.4, 97.0)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	92.2 (89.2, 94.5)	91.3 (87.8, 93.8)	92.4 (89.6, 94.5)	94.5 (92.1, 96.2)
North East	87.4 (81.7, 91.6)	87.2 (81.3, 91.5)	90.3 (85.4, 93.7)	90.4 (85.6, 93.7)
North West	95.0 (93.6, 96.1)	94.1 (92.3, 95.5)	96.2 (94.9, 97.1)	96.0 (94.6, 97.1)
South East	95.1 (92.4, 96.9)	92.8 (90.0, 94.9)	96.4 (93.7, 97.9)	93.1 (90.3, 95.0)
South-South	93.2 (89.1, 95.8)	91.7 (88.9, 93.8)	94.0 (91.5, 95.8)	95.6 (93.7, 97.0)
South West	92.4 (90.0, 94.3)	92.7 (90.1, 94.6)	94.5 (92.2, 96.2)	95.8 (93.7, 97.1)

TABLE 6.6: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who think smoking should not be allowed in indoor areas, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who think smoking should not be allowed in indoor areas of...			
	Restaurants	Bars	Universities	Places of worship
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	91.3 (90.3, 92.1)	65.8 (64.0, 67.5)	91.0 (90.1, 91.9)	98.2 (97.8, 98.6)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	90.8 (89.5, 91.9)	63.1 (60.9, 65.3)	91.3 (90.1, 92.4)	98.3 (97.7, 98.8)
Female	91.8 (90.6, 92.8)	68.5 (66.2, 70.7)	90.7 (89.5, 91.8)	98.1 (97.5, 98.6)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	92.8 (91.3, 94.0)	66.6 (63.7, 69.4)	91.4 (89.8, 92.9)	98.5 (97.9, 99.0)
25-44	90.9 (89.6, 92.1)	64.4 (61.9, 66.7)	90.9 (89.6, 92.0)	98.2 (97.5, 98.7)
45-64	90.0 (87.7, 91.9)	66.3 (62.9, 69.6)	91.2 (89.1, 93.0)	98.1 (96.9, 98.9)
65+	88.4 (84.1, 91.6)	70.8 (65.4, 75.6)	88.5 (84.1, 91.8)	97.0 (95.3, 98.2)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	94.5 (93.1, 95.6)	71.2 (67.9, 74.4)	95.1 (93.6, 96.3)	98.9 (98.4, 99.3)
Rural	89.4 (88.1, 90.6)	62.6 (60.3, 64.9)	88.6 (87.2, 89.8)	97.8 (97.1, 98.3)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	86.8 (84.7, 88.5)	58.9 (56.0, 61.8)	85.8 (83.8, 87.6)	97.3 (96.4, 98.0)
Primary School or Less	92.8 (91.1, 94.2)	68.7 (65.6, 71.7)	91.4 (89.3, 93.1)	98.0 (96.6, 98.8)
Secondary School	93.6 (92.3, 94.6)	69.0 (66.3, 71.7)	94.0 (92.7, 95.1)	99.0 (98.5, 99.4)
Post-Secondary School	93.2 (90.3, 95.2)	68.6 (63.6, 73.2)	94.3 (92.0, 96.0)	98.5 (96.5, 99.4)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	89.4 (86.5, 91.7)	66.2 (62.1, 70.1)	91.1 (88.8, 93.0)	98.8 (97.8, 99.3)
North East	89.5 (86.6, 91.8)	54.8 (49.8, 59.7)	91.1 (89.1, 92.7)	97.6 (96.3, 98.5)
North West	86.4 (83.8, 88.6)	46.9 (43.0, 50.9)	82.5 (79.5, 85.1)	97.1 (95.8, 98.1)
South East	94.8 (93.0, 96.2)	80.7 (75.8, 84.8)	94.0 (91.5, 95.7)	99.1 (98.3, 99.6)
South-South	92.0 (89.6, 93.9)	75.8 (71.7, 79.6)	91.3 (88.7, 93.3)	97.4 (95.4, 98.5)
South West	96.0 (94.7, 97.1)	75.7 (72.2, 79.0)	98.0 (97.2, 98.6)	99.5 (99.1, 99.7)

TABLE 6.6 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who think smoking should not be allowed in indoor areas, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who think smoking should not be allowed in indoor areas of...			
	Restaurants	Bars	Universities	Places of worship
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Current smoker	67.0 (59.9, 73.4)	34.0 (27.5, 41.2)	76.7 (70.5, 82.0)	96.4 (93.9, 97.9)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	67.4 (60.1, 73.9)	33.9 (27.2, 41.2)	76.7 (70.5, 82.0)	96.4 (93.8, 97.9)
Female	—	—	—	—
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	69.2 (49.4, 83.8)	44.7 (27.8, 62.9)	74.7 (54.5, 88.0)	100.0 N/A
25-44	65.8 (56.3, 74.3)	28.9 (21.2, 38.0)	74.5 (66.8, 81.0)	95.5 (91.5, 97.6)
45-64	76.3 (65.1, 84.8)	42.7 (29.9, 56.6)	82.7 (71.9, 89.9)	95.9 (90.1, 98.4)
65+	—	—	—	—
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	82.0 (73.2, 88.4)	36.4 (26.9, 47.0)	86.8 (79.4, 91.8)	96.7 (90.8, 98.8)
Rural	61.2 (52.1, 69.7)	33.1 (25.0, 42.4)	72.8 (64.4, 79.9)	96.3 (93.2, 98.0)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	67.9 (52.9, 80.0)	39.2 (26.5, 53.5)	79.0 (67.6, 87.1)	97.2 (93.6, 98.8)
Primary School or Less	77.9 (67.6, 85.6)	52.8 (39.8, 65.3)	82.9 (73.3, 89.6)	97.4 (93.8, 99.0)
Secondary/High School	63.1 (51.7, 73.3)	22.7 (15.3, 32.3)	68.7 (57.6, 78.0)	95.4 (88.5, 98.3)
Post-Secondary/High School	53.0 (31.5, 73.5)	12.3 (4.7, 28.1)	76.5 (58.6, 88.2)	94.8 (82.2, 98.6)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	42.7 (26.0, 61.3)	23.2 (10.3, 44.3)	63.5 (43.6, 79.6)	96.8 (88.3, 99.2)
North East	67.7 (50.8, 81.0)	21.0 (10.7, 37.1)	67.3 (49.1, 81.4)	97.7 (89.5, 99.5)
North West	84.0 (69.9, 92.2)	40.8 (27.7, 55.3)	78.9 (65.0, 88.3)	94.3 (82.7, 98.3)
South East	65.0 (50.5, 77.2)	32.7 (16.5, 54.4)	76.8 (60.2, 87.8)	100.0 N/A
South-South	72.5 (58.9, 82.9)	44.5 (29.7, 60.4)	84.9 (73.3, 92.0)	92.2 (83.3, 96.6)
South West	79.7 (65.1, 89.2)	41.2 (27.6, 56.2)	90.0 (81.4, 94.9)	98.2 (94.8, 99.4)

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

N/A = Not Applicable

TABLE 6.6 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who think smoking should not be allowed in indoor areas, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who think smoking should not be allowed in indoor areas of...			
	Restaurants	Bars	Universities	Places of worship
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Non smoker	92.2 (91.3, 93.1)	67.1 (65.3, 68.8)	91.6 (90.6, 92.4)	98.3 (97.8, 98.7)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	92.6 (91.4, 93.7)	65.4 (63.1, 67.6)	92.4 (91.2, 93.5)	98.5 (97.8, 99.0)
Female	91.9 (90.7, 92.9)	68.6 (66.3, 70.8)	90.8 (89.5, 91.9)	98.1 (97.5, 98.6)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	93.1 (91.6, 94.3)	66.9 (64.0, 69.7)	91.7 (90.0, 93.1)	98.5 (97.8, 99.0)
25-44	92.2 (91.0, 93.3)	66.2 (63.7, 68.5)	91.7 (90.4, 92.9)	98.3 (97.6, 98.8)
45-64	90.9 (88.5, 92.9)	67.9 (64.4, 71.2)	91.8 (89.5, 93.6)	98.3 (96.9, 99.1)
65+	90.8 (87.8, 93.2)	73.0 (67.9, 77.5)	89.1 (84.6, 92.3)	96.9 (95.1, 98.1)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	94.9 (93.5, 96.0)	72.3 (68.8, 75.5)	95.4 (93.8, 96.6)	99.0 (98.4, 99.4)
Rural	90.7 (89.4, 91.8)	64.0 (61.6, 66.3)	89.3 (87.9, 90.6)	97.9 (97.2, 98.4)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	87.4 (85.4, 89.2)	59.7 (56.7, 62.6)	86.1 (84.0, 87.9)	97.3 (96.3, 98.0)
Primary School or Less	93.6 (91.9, 95.0)	69.6 (66.4, 72.7)	91.9 (89.7, 93.6)	98.0 (96.6, 98.8)
Secondary/High School	94.5 (93.3, 95.5)	70.4 (67.6, 73.1)	94.7 (93.4, 95.8)	99.1 (98.6, 99.5)
Post-Secondary/High School	95.3 (93.1, 96.9)	71.6 (66.5, 76.2)	95.3 (92.9, 96.9)	98.7 (96.4, 99.5)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	92.5 (90.3, 94.2)	69.1 (65.0, 72.9)	93.0 (90.9, 94.6)	98.9 (97.9, 99.5)
North East	90.3 (87.3, 92.7)	56.1 (50.8, 61.2)	92.0 (90.0, 93.6)	97.6 (96.3, 98.5)
North West	86.4 (83.8, 88.7)	47.1 (43.1, 51.1)	82.6 (79.5, 85.2)	97.2 (95.8, 98.1)
South East	96.2 (94.5, 97.4)	83.0 (77.8, 87.2)	94.8 (92.1, 96.6)	99.1 (98.2, 99.5)
South-South	92.9 (90.5, 94.8)	77.3 (73.2, 81.0)	91.6 (88.9, 93.7)	97.6 (95.5, 98.8)
South West	96.5 (95.3, 97.5)	76.8 (73.1, 80.1)	98.3 (97.5, 98.8)	99.6 (99.1, 99.8)

TABLE 6.7: Percentage of smokers or former smokers ≥15 years old who were influenced to quit/try to quit, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Factors influencing your decision to quit /try to quit ¹							
	Health Concerns	Cost	Family Pressure	For your jobs	Smoking Restrictions	Friend Disapproval	Bad for others	Other Reasons
	Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	69.3 (58.9, 78.1)	23.1 (16.6, 31.2)	57.8 (48.0, 67.1)	11.2 (6.1, 19.7)	13.3 (8.2, 21.0)	28.4 (20.9, 37.4)	47.8 (39.4, 56.3)	13.0 (7.7, 21.2)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	68.6 (57.9, 77.6)	22.9 (16.3, 31.2)	57.8 (47.7, 67.3)	11.5 (6.3, 20.3)	13.5 (8.2, 21.3)	28.4 (20.7, 37.7)	46.8 (38.3, 55.6)	13.5 (8.0, 21.8)
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	73.8 (62.3, 82.7)	18.8 (11.6, 29.0)	57.7 (46.6, 68.0)	15.6 (7.7, 28.9)	17.2 (10.0, 27.7)	28.0 (19.3, 38.8)	54.7 (43.6, 65.3)	11.3 (6.0, 20.4)
45-64	71.0 (50.9, 85.2)	29.9 (17.1, 46.8)	65.7 (48.4, 79.7)	10.6 (2.9, 31.8)	8.6 (2.2, 28.2)	23.6 (12.3, 40.5)	39.0 (22.8, 58.0)	8.3 (3.7, 17.6)
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	62.0 (42.8, 78.0)	20.2 (11.4, 33.2)	49.6 (34.0, 65.3)	5.9 (2.4, 14.0)	13.5 (6.2, 27.0)	22.3 (12.9, 35.6)	38.9 (28.1, 50.8)	18.4 (8.2, 36.2)
Rural	73.2 (61.5, 82.4)	24.7 (16.3, 35.5)	62.2 (50.8, 72.4)	14.0 (6.9, 26.3)	13.2 (7.1, 23.4)	31.7 (21.8, 43.6)	52.7 (41.3, 63.9)	10.2 (5.5, 18.4)
<i>Education Level</i>								
No Education	71.4 (49.5, 86.4)	12.0 (5.4, 24.2)	60.8 (43.0, 76.2)	20.9 (8.4, 43.2)	10.8 (5.0, 21.9)	35.5 (20.9, 53.4)	43.8 (26.3, 62.9)	9.4 (4.3, 19.2)
Primary School or Less	72.4 (56.9, 84.0)	36.5 (23.0, 52.5)	53.8 (38.8, 68.1)	11.1 (3.3, 31.2)	16.1 (6.5, 34.6)	27.4 (15.2, 44.1)	48.9 (33.6, 64.5)	9.9 (3.5, 24.7)
Secondary School	65.7 (47.5, 80.2)	21.0 (11.5, 35.3)	57.7 (40.7, 73.0)	6.0 (1.6, 19.7)	14.9 (6.1, 31.8)	27.9 (16.6, 43.0)	46.6 (32.1, 61.7)	18.2 (6.4, 41.8)
Post-Secondary School	66.2 (38.1, 86.2)	20.7 (6.7, 48.9)	61.9 (34.4, 83.4)	2.7 (0.6, 10.9)	8.1 (2.0, 27.3)	16.4 (5.3, 40.6)	57.4 (31.4, 79.9)	16.1 (4.9, 41.7)
<i>Region</i>								
North Central	61.2 (33.2, 83.3)	6.0 (1.4, 21.9)	67.9 (43.0, 85.5)	0.2 (0.0, 1.6)	4.0 (0.6, 23.4)	24.4 (8.2, 54.0)	47.3 (26.1, 69.4)	9.1 (2.7, 26.5)
North East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North West	83.0 (66.4, 92.4)	12.1 (5.3, 25.5)	65.3 (47.2, 79.9)	21.5 (7.2, 49.0)	13.2 (5.7, 27.5)	46.8 (29.8, 64.6)	72.4 (56.2, 84.3)	5.7 (1.8, 16.4)
South East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-South	68.6 (50.3, 82.5)	50.2 (31.0, 69.3)	47.5 (29.6, 66.0)	17.7 (7.5, 36.4)	13.8 (4.1, 37.2)	29.2 (14.1, 50.9)	36.9 (21.5, 55.5)	22.3 (11.0, 39.9)
South West	65.0 (49.2, 78.0)	8.1 (2.5, 22.8)	72.6 (54.0, 85.7)	10.2 (2.5, 33.2)	19.6 (8.2, 39.9)	20.4 (9.3, 39.1)	29.7 (16.2, 48.0)	8.5 (3.5, 19.4)

¹ Among those that stopped smoking or tried to quit smoking

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

TABLE 7.1: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Last cigarette brand purchased						Standard
	Benson & Hedges	Rothmans	London White	Aspen	Don Chester		
Overall	44.3 (37.7, 51.0)	19.5 (14.7, 25.4)	9.7 (6.5, 14.4)	6.9 (4.3, 11.0)	4.8 (2.8, 8.0)	1.9 (1.0, 3.7)	
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	44.9 (38.2, 51.8)	19.3 (14.4, 25.2)	9.6 (6.3, 14.4)	7.1 (4.4, 11.2)	4.9 (2.8, 8.2)	2.0 (1.0, 3.8)	
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	44.0 (26.1, 63.5)	24.5 (11.6, 44.4)	16.2 (6.6, 34.6)	0.8 (0.1, 5.4)	8.5 (2.1, 28.3)	0.0	N/A
25-44	42.6 (34.5, 51.1)	21.4 (14.9, 29.8)	7.7 (4.6, 12.8)	10.1 (5.9, 16.7)	4.9 (2.6, 8.8)	2.0 (0.9, 4.5)	
45-64	46.2 (33.1, 59.9)	9.8 (4.3, 20.8)	11.7 (4.8, 26.2)	4.4 (1.4, 13.0)	3.8 (1.0, 13.1)	3.3 (1.1, 9.7)	
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	42.5 (33.1, 52.4)	22.5 (14.8, 32.7)	17.7 (10.9, 27.4)	2.4 (1.0, 5.4)	5.9 (2.8, 12.1)	1.1 (0.2, 7.0)	
Rural	45.0 (36.7, 53.6)	18.3 (12.6, 25.8)	6.4 (3.3, 12.2)	8.7 (5.1, 14.5)	4.3 (2.0, 8.8)	2.3 (1.1, 4.6)	
<i>Education Level</i>							
No Education	38.1 (24.5, 53.7)	15.8 (9.2, 25.8)	6.1 (2.3, 15.5)	16.1 (8.0, 29.8)	1.7 (0.3, 9.7)	5.8 (2.6, 12.5)	
Primary School or Less	44.9 (32.4, 58.1)	18.0 (10.5, 29.0)	6.6 (2.9, 14.1)	3.5 (1.4, 8.7)	11.5 (5.7, 21.9)	1.0 (0.3, 3.6)	
Secondary School	48.4 (37.4, 59.7)	23.7 (15.4, 34.6)	9.3 (4.9, 17.1)	5.9 (3.0, 11.5)	2.5 (0.8, 7.3)	0.7 (0.1, 4.7)	
Post-Secondary School	45.3 (30.0, 61.4)	20.3 (7.2, 45.6)	21.7 (9.4, 42.7)	0.3 (0.0, 2.1)	1.7 (0.5, 5.7)	0.0	N/A

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

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

N/A = Not Applicable

TABLE 7.2: Percentage distribution of manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by the source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Source	Overall		Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
	Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural		
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>							
Store	56.1 (49.4, 62.6)	—	44.2 (27.0, 62.9)	57.8 (50.6, 64.7)	53.1 (42.5, 63.5)	57.3 (48.8, 65.4)		
Street vendor	27.1 (22.0, 32.9)	—	32.4 (18.3, 50.7)	26.4 (21.0, 32.6)	28.2 (20.1, 38.0)	26.7 (20.3, 34.1)		
Kiosks	15.7 (10.9, 22.0)	—	19.2 (8.3, 38.7)	15.2 (10.2, 22.1)	17.0 (10.2, 26.8)	15.2 (9.4, 23.6)		
Others ¹	1.1 (0.4, 3.0)	—	4.2 (1.0, 16.5)	0.7 (0.2, 2.8)	1.7 (0.4, 6.7)	0.8 (0.2, 3.6)		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100		

¹ Others include vending machine, military store, duty free shop, outside the country, Internet, from other person, and other.

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

TABLE 7.3: Monthly expenditure of manufactured cigarettes among manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Manufactured cigarette expenditure per month (Naira)	
	Mean	Median
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
Overall	2183.7 (1516.2, 2851.3)	1202.5 (1007.9, 1561.7)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	2000.7 (1353.4, 2648.1)	1204.7 (954.4, 1555.8)
Female	—	—
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	1158.5 (770.1, 1547.0)	860.2 (350.1, 1289.2)
25-44	2482.2 (1393.6, 3570.8)	1214.4 (900.6, 1585.6)
45-64	2099.5 (1238.2, 2960.8)	1175.9 (798.3, 1816.3)
65+	—	—
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	1687.6 (1162.3, 2212.9)	1091.5 (772.0, 1399.1)
Rural	2375.9 (1485.1, 3266.6)	1384.0 (911.3, 1573.0)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No Education	1490.8 (1145.6, 1835.9)	1329.6 (813.6, 1538.1)
Primary School or Less	2281.9 (1071.7, 3492.1)	1148.2 (811.9, 1621.7)
Secondary School	2049.9 (1376.4, 2723.5)	998.4 (759.4, 1380.6)
Post-Secondary School	3337.5 (410.5, 6264.6)	1766.8 (1026.8, 5224.6)

TABLE 8.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Places	Gender					Age (years)		Residence	
	Overall	Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall									
In newspapers or in magazines	14.2 (12.9, 15.5)	17.9 (16.0, 20.0)	10.4 (9.0, 12.1)	14.4 (12.0, 17.1)	14.0 (12.7, 15.5)	17.6 (15.2, 20.2)	12.2 (10.7, 13.8)		
On television or the radio	36.0 (34.1, 37.8)	39.3 (36.9, 41.8)	32.6 (30.4, 34.9)	32.8 (30.1, 35.7)	37.6 (35.6, 39.7)	38.7 (35.4, 42.1)	34.4 (32.1, 36.7)		
On television	15.9 (14.5, 17.5)	17.7 (15.7, 19.9)	14.1 (12.5, 16.0)	15.0 (12.9, 17.4)	16.4 (14.7, 18.3)	24.3 (21.3, 27.6)	11.0 (9.6, 12.6)		
On the radio	32.6 (30.9, 34.3)	36.0 (33.7, 38.3)	29.2 (27.1, 31.4)	29.6 (26.9, 32.4)	34.2 (32.3, 36.1)	33.0 (30.1, 36.1)	32.3 (30.1, 34.7)		
On billboards	8.8 (7.8, 10.0)	10.3 (8.9, 11.9)	7.4 (6.1, 9.0)	8.9 (6.9, 11.3)	8.8 (7.8, 10.0)	11.7 (9.7, 14.0)	7.2 (5.9, 8.7)		
Somewhere else	6.3 (5.5, 7.2)	6.9 (5.8, 8.1)	5.8 (4.7, 7.0)	7.3 (5.9, 9.1)	5.8 (5.0, 6.7)	6.2 (5.1, 7.6)	6.4 (5.3, 7.6)		
Any Location	41.2 (39.4, 43.1)	45.7 (43.3, 48.1)	36.8 (34.5, 39.1)	39.3 (36.3, 42.5)	42.2 (40.2, 44.3)	44.8 (41.3, 48.3)	39.2 (36.8, 41.6)		
Current smokers¹									
In newspapers or in magazines	13.7 (9.8, 18.8)	14.1 (10.1, 19.4)	—	18.8 (7.8, 39.1)	13.0 (9.0, 18.4)	18.2 (11.6, 27.3)	12.0 (7.5, 18.5)		
On television or the radio	40.7 (33.8, 48.0)	41.4 (34.3, 48.9)	—	41.6 (25.7, 59.5)	40.6 (33.1, 48.6)	43.8 (34.4, 53.7)	39.5 (30.7, 49.0)		
On television	14.1 (10.0, 19.5)	14.8 (10.5, 20.4)	—	13.4 (5.6, 28.7)	14.2 (9.9, 20.0)	16.7 (10.6, 25.3)	13.1 (8.2, 20.1)		
On the radio	37.5 (30.8, 44.8)	38.1 (31.1, 45.5)	—	40.3 (24.6, 58.2)	37.2 (29.9, 45.1)	41.9 (32.7, 51.6)	35.8 (27.3, 45.3)		
On billboards	9.5 (6.5, 13.8)	10.0 (6.8, 14.4)	—	11.7 (3.9, 30.1)	9.2 (6.1, 13.7)	18.1 (11.5, 27.3)	6.2 (3.3, 11.2)		
Somewhere else	5.2 (3.1, 8.6)	5.4 (3.2, 8.9)	—	6.1 (1.4, 23.1)	5.1 (2.9, 8.6)	9.2 (4.8, 16.9)	3.6 (1.7, 7.8)		
Any Location	45.2 (38.2, 52.5)	45.8 (38.6, 53.2)	—	49.5 (31.8, 67.3)	44.7 (37.1, 52.5)	50.5 (40.6, 60.3)	43.2 (34.3, 52.5)		
Non-smokers²									
In newspapers or in magazines	14.2 (12.9, 15.6)	18.2 (16.2, 20.4)	10.4 (9.0, 12.1)	14.3 (11.9, 17.1)	14.1 (12.7, 15.7)	17.5 (15.1, 20.2)	12.2 (10.7, 13.8)		
On television or the radio	35.8 (33.9, 37.6)	39.1 (36.6, 41.7)	32.6 (30.4, 34.9)	32.7 (29.9, 35.6)	37.4 (35.3, 39.6)	38.5 (35.2, 42.0)	34.1 (31.8, 36.5)		
On television	16.0 (14.5, 17.6)	17.9 (15.8, 20.3)	14.2 (12.5, 16.1)	15.0 (12.9, 17.4)	16.5 (14.7, 18.5)	24.5 (21.5, 27.9)	10.9 (9.5, 12.5)		
On the radio	32.4 (30.7, 34.2)	35.8 (33.4, 38.2)	29.2 (27.1, 31.4)	29.4 (26.8, 32.3)	34.0 (32.1, 36.0)	32.8 (29.8, 35.9)	32.2 (29.9, 34.5)		
On billboards	8.8 (7.8, 10.0)	10.3 (8.8, 11.9)	7.4 (6.1, 9.0)	8.8 (6.8, 11.3)	8.8 (7.7, 10.0)	11.5 (9.5, 13.8)	7.2 (6.0, 8.8)		
Somewhere else	6.4 (5.5, 7.3)	7.0 (5.9, 8.2)	5.8 (4.7, 7.0)	7.3 (5.9, 9.1)	5.8 (5.0, 6.8)	6.2 (5.0, 7.5)	6.5 (5.4, 7.8)		
Any Location	41.1 (39.2, 43.0)	45.7 (43.2, 48.2)	36.8 (34.5, 39.2)	39.2 (36.1, 42.4)	42.1 (40.0, 44.2)	44.6 (41.1, 48.1)	39.0 (36.6, 41.4)		

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

² Includes former and never smokers.

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

TABLE 8.1A: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Places	Region						
	Overall	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	14.2 (12.9, 15.5)	15.7 (13.1, 18.7)	12.5 (9.8, 15.7)	8.2 (6.3, 10.7)	22.8 (18.4, 27.9)	16.7 (13.0, 21.3)	13.5 (11.1, 16.3)
On television or the radio	36.0 (34.1, 37.8)	33.7 (29.1, 38.7)	32.9 (29.0, 37.1)	40.1 (36.3, 43.9)	43.4 (38.1, 48.8)	27.4 (22.5, 32.8)	36.8 (32.8, 40.9)
On television	15.9 (14.5, 17.5)	17.6 (14.1, 21.8)	10.2 (7.5, 13.8)	7.9 (6.1, 10.3)	19.1 (15.0, 24.1)	18.2 (13.9, 23.5)	23.0 (19.6, 26.9)
On the radio	32.6 (30.9, 34.3)	29.2 (25.0, 33.8)	29.8 (25.9, 34.1)	39.7 (36.0, 43.5)	39.7 (34.3, 45.4)	21.7 (17.7, 26.4)	32.7 (29.2, 36.4)
On billboards	8.8 (7.8, 10.0)	6.4 (4.5, 9.1)	12.4 (9.3, 16.3)	4.7 (3.6, 6.3)	9.7 (6.8, 13.8)	11.2 (8.4, 14.8)	10.4 (8.0, 13.5)
Somewhere else	6.3 (5.5, 7.2)	3.5 (2.4, 5.1)	9.6 (6.4, 14.1)	5.5 (4.2, 7.3)	6.2 (4.1, 9.3)	8.9 (6.9, 11.5)	5.2 (4.0, 6.7)
Any Location	41.2 (39.4, 43.1)	38.0 (33.2, 43.0)	40.7 (36.4, 45.0)	43.2 (39.2, 47.3)	48.1 (42.7, 53.5)	35.8 (31.1, 40.8)	41.5 (37.4, 45.7)

TABLE 8.2: Percentage of current smokers ≥15 years old who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning labels during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers ¹ who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package ²	Thought about quitting because of warning label ²
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Overall	54.7 (47.5, 61.6)	26.7 (21.0, 33.3)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	56.0 (48.7, 63.0)	27.1 (21.3, 33.8)
Female	—	—
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	56.5 (38.2, 73.2)	33.5 (17.9, 53.7)
25-44	58.5 (49.6, 66.8)	27.7 (21.1, 35.6)
45-64	54.0 (40.5, 66.9)	25.0 (13.7, 41.1)
65+	—	—
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	61.9 (50.7, 71.9)	25.1 (17.4, 34.8)
Rural	51.8 (43.1, 60.4)	27.3 (20.2, 35.9)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No Education	41.3 (28.6, 55.3)	19.5 (11.0, 32.1)
Primary School or Less	48.0 (34.4, 61.9)	24.8 (14.5, 39.2)
Secondary School	66.9 (54.9, 77.0)	32.0 (22.5, 43.2)
Post-Secondary School	67.7 (48.4, 82.5)	33.2 (20.6, 48.8)

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

² During the last 30 days.

— Indicates estimate based on less than 25 un-weighted 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 selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age(years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
Percentage (95% CI)							
Noticed advertisements							
In stores	6.5 (5.7, 7.4)	7.8 (6.4, 9.3)	5.2 (4.3, 6.3)	6.4 (5.0, 8.1)	6.6 (5.6, 7.6)	5.9 (4.6, 7.6)	6.8 (5.7, 8.2)
On television	2.8 (2.3, 3.4)	3.7 (3.0, 4.5)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	2.6 (1.8, 3.6)	2.9 (2.4, 3.6)	3.3 (2.6, 4.3)	2.5 (1.9, 3.2)
On the radio	6.2 (5.4, 7.0)	8.2 (7.1, 9.4)	4.2 (3.4, 5.0)	6.0 (4.8, 7.6)	6.2 (5.4, 7.2)	4.7 (3.6, 6.1)	7.0 (6.0, 8.2)
On billboards	3.0 (2.5, 3.6)	4.0 (3.2, 4.9)	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)	3.1 (2.3, 4.3)	2.9 (2.3, 3.6)	3.4 (2.5, 4.5)	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)
On posters	5.5 (4.7, 6.5)	7.0 (5.8, 8.5)	4.1 (3.2, 5.2)	5.9 (4.6, 7.4)	5.4 (4.5, 6.4)	5.2 (3.9, 6.9)	5.7 (4.7, 7.1)
In newspapers or magazines	2.8 (2.2, 3.4)	4.1 (3.2, 5.2)	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	2.6 (1.9, 3.5)	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)	2.8 (2.0, 3.9)	2.8 (2.1, 3.6)
In cinemas	0.4 (0.3, 0.6)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.4 (0.3, 0.6)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)
On the internet	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)
On public transportation	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	3.1 (2.3, 4.1)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)	2.1 (1.4, 3.2)	2.5 (1.9, 3.2)	2.0 (1.2, 3.1)	2.6 (1.9, 3.4)
On public walls	4.1 (3.5, 4.9)	4.8 (3.7, 6.1)	3.5 (2.7, 4.5)	4.1 (3.1, 5.5)	4.1 (3.3, 5.1)	4.0 (2.8, 5.9)	4.2 (3.3, 5.3)
Somewhere else	1.0 (0.8, 1.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)
Sport events	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.5)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	1.2 (0.8, 1.6)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)
Sale prices	2.4 (1.8, 3.0)	3.0 (2.2, 3.9)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)	2.6 (2.0, 3.4)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	2.7 (2.0, 3.7)
Coupons	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	0.8 (0.3, 2.4)	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.7 (0.3, 1.4)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	1.0 (0.6, 1.8)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	1.2 (0.7, 1.8)	1.3 (0.8, 1.9)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	7.8 (6.9, 8.8)	9.4 (8.1, 10.8)	6.3 (5.3, 7.4)	8.2 (6.7, 10.0)	7.6 (6.6, 8.7)	7.8 (6.3, 9.7)	7.8 (6.7, 9.1)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)
Noticed any advertisement or promotion	21.5 (20.1, 23.0)	25.4 (23.4, 27.5)	17.6 (15.9, 19.5)	22.3 (19.8, 25.0)	21.1 (19.6, 22.8)	19.4 (16.9, 22.2)	22.8 (20.8, 24.8)

TABLE 8.3A: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Places	Overall					Region				
	North Central	North East	North West	South East	South South	South West				
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>									
Noticed advertisements										
In stores	6.5 (5.7, 7.4)	8.6 (6.5, 11.3)	10.3 (7.8, 13.4)	2.7 (1.8, 3.9)	15.2 (11.4, 19.9)	5.1 (3.5, 7.4)	3.0 (1.9, 4.7)			
On television	2.8 (2.3, 3.4)	7.4 (5.3, 10.2)	4.5 (3.0, 6.5)	2.2 (1.5, 3.3)	0.9 (0.4, 2.3)	1.9 (1.1, 3.4)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)			
On the radio	6.2 (5.4, 7.0)	11.6 (9.0, 14.9)	9.5 (7.3, 12.3)	11.0 (8.9, 13.5)	1.8 (0.9, 3.5)	1.5 (0.8, 2.7)	1.8 (1.2, 2.5)			
On billboards	3.0 (2.5, 3.6)	4.7 (3.1, 7.1)	4.8 (3.3, 7.0)	2.6 (1.6, 4.1)	4.3 (2.6, 6.9)	2.4 (1.5, 3.8)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)			
On posters	5.5 (4.7, 6.5)	6.7 (4.7, 9.5)	9.3 (6.8, 12.5)	6.5 (4.7, 9.1)	11.0 (8.0, 14.9)	1.7 (0.9, 3.2)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)			
In newspapers or magazines	2.8 (2.2, 3.4)	7.6 (5.6, 10.3)	3.3 (2.1, 5.3)	1.9 (1.2, 3.0)	3.9 (1.9, 8.0)	1.4 (0.8, 2.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)			
In cinemas	0.4 (0.3, 0.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)	1.1 (0.5, 2.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)			
On the internet	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.2 (0.0, 1.7)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.5 (0.3, 1.1)			
On public transportation	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	5.1 (3.3, 7.7)	3.5 (2.3, 5.3)	2.4 (1.6, 3.6)	3.3 (1.3, 7.8)	0.9 (0.3, 2.2)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)			
On public walls	4.1 (3.5, 4.9)	3.8 (2.4, 6.0)	7.6 (5.7, 10.1)	3.5 (2.4, 5.1)	11.8 (8.5, 16.3)	1.3 (0.6, 2.7)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)			
Somewhere else	1.0 (0.8, 1.4)	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)	1.1 (0.4, 2.9)	0.8 (0.3, 2.0)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)			
Sport events	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	2.2 (1.4, 3.5)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.7)	2.0 (0.7, 6.0)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)			
Noticed cigarette promotions										
Free samples	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	1.1 (0.6, 2.2)	2.4 (1.4, 3.9)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	2.3 (1.3, 3.9)	0.5 (0.1, 1.8)	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)			
Sale prices	2.4 (1.8, 3.0)	2.0 (1.1, 3.7)	4.6 (3.3, 6.4)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	7.1 (4.3, 11.5)	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)	1.2 (0.6, 2.1)			
Coupons	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	1.1 (0.5, 2.2)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	1.3 (0.3, 5.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)			
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	1.5 (0.8, 3.0)	0.7 (0.3, 1.3)	3.6 (1.9, 6.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)	1.2 (0.6, 2.1)			
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	7.8 (6.9, 8.8)	14.5 (11.7, 17.9)	11.1 (8.9, 13.6)	4.0 (2.9, 5.5)	21.0 (16.8, 25.8)	2.1 (1.2, 3.4)	2.3 (1.5, 3.4)			
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.2 (0.0, 0.5)	0.0	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)			
Noticed any advertisement or promotion	21.5 (20.1, 23.0)	27.0 (23.3, 31.1)	31.1 (26.7, 35.8)	20.7 (17.7, 24.0)	37.7 (32.6, 42.9)	13.4 (10.5, 16.9)	10.1 (8.1, 12.4)			

TABLE 8.4: Percentage of current smokers ≥ 15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics
 – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Places	Overall		Gender		Age(years)		Residence	
	Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural		
<i>Noticed advertisements</i>								
In stores	14.4 (10.3, 19.8)	14.8 (10.6, 20.5)	18.4 (7.2, 39.5)	13.9 (9.7, 19.5)	21.6 (14.4, 31.2)	11.6 (7.1, 18.3)		
On television	4.4 (2.6, 7.2)	4.6 (2.7, 7.5)	11.8 (4.3, 28.7)	3.4 (1.9, 5.8)	9.4 (5.0, 16.9)	2.4 (1.0, 5.4)		
On the radio	10.9 (7.3, 15.9)	11.4 (7.7, 16.6)	14.8 (5.0, 36.3)	10.4 (6.8, 15.6)	11.5 (6.5, 19.5)	10.7 (6.4, 17.3)		
On billboards	5.8 (3.4, 9.9)	6.1 (3.6, 10.3)	10.1 (3.2, 27.8)	5.3 (2.9, 9.5)	10.0 (5.3, 17.9)	4.2 (1.8, 9.6)		
On posters	9.4 (6.1, 14.2)	9.3 (5.9, 14.4)	12.3 (4.6, 29.0)	9.0 (5.6, 14.2)	12.8 (7.6, 20.6)	8.1 (4.3, 14.6)		
In newspapers or magazines	3.0 (1.7, 5.1)	3.0 (1.7, 5.2)	0.0	3.4 (2.0, 5.8)	7.0 (3.6, 13.1)	1.4 (0.6, 3.3)		
In cinemas	1.8 (0.8, 3.8)	1.9 (0.9, 4.0)	2.0 (0.4, 10.4)	1.8 (0.8, 4.0)	4.9 (2.0, 11.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.8)		
On the internet	1.0 (0.3, 3.1)	1.1 (0.4, 3.3)	0.0	1.2 (0.4, 3.5)	2.9 (0.7, 10.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.4)		
On public transportation	3.9 (2.3, 6.5)	4.1 (2.4, 6.8)	4.2 (0.7, 22.1)	3.8 (2.3, 6.5)	6.7 (3.0, 14.2)	2.8 (1.4, 5.3)		
On public walls	4.0 (2.4, 6.6)	4.2 (2.5, 7.0)	5.7 (1.3, 21.3)	3.8 (2.2, 6.4)	8.4 (4.3, 15.5)	2.3 (1.0, 5.1)		
Somewhere else	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)	0.0	0.7 (0.2, 2.0)	1.3 (0.4, 4.3)	0.3 (0.0, 2.4)		
Sport events	1.5 (0.8, 3.1)	1.6 (0.8, 3.2)	1.7 (0.2, 11.4)	1.5 (0.7, 3.2)	2.5 (1.0, 6.5)	1.1 (0.4, 3.0)		
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>								
Free samples	3.6 (2.2, 5.9)	3.3 (1.9, 5.6)	4.4 (1.0, 16.9)	3.5 (2.1, 6.0)	4.0 (1.9, 8.1)	3.5 (1.8, 6.6)		
Sale prices	9.2 (5.9, 14.0)	9.4 (6.0, 14.5)	5.6 (1.4, 20.3)	9.6 (6.1, 14.8)	9.7 (4.7, 18.9)	8.9 (5.1, 15.1)		
Coupons	1.0 (0.3, 3.1)	1.0 (0.3, 3.2)	0.0	1.1 (0.3, 3.5)	2.8 (0.7, 10.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.1)		
Free gifts/discounts on other products	5.7 (3.2, 9.9)	5.6 (3.1, 9.9)	7.4 (2.4, 20.6)	5.5 (2.9, 10.0)	8.9 (4.7, 16.2)	4.4 (1.8, 10.3)		
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	13.6 (9.7, 18.7)	13.7 (9.7, 19.0)	14.7 (5.8, 32.3)	13.4 (9.3, 19.0)	17.1 (11.5, 24.5)	12.2 (7.5, 19.1)		
Mail promoting cigarettes	1.0 (0.3, 3.5)	1.1 (0.3, 3.6)	0.0	1.2 (0.3, 3.9)	1.9 (0.3, 11.9)	0.7 (0.1, 3.0)		
Noticed any advertisement or promotion	34.4 (28.3, 41.0)	35.4 (29.1, 42.3)	42.4 (24.5, 62.5)	33.3 (26.9, 40.3)	41.0 (31.6, 51.0)	31.8 (24.4, 40.2)		

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

TABLE 8.5: Percentage of non-smokers ≥ 15 years old who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics.
– GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Places	Overall		Gender		Age(years)		Residence	
	Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural		
<i>Noticed advertisements</i>								
In stores	6.2 (5.3, 7.1)	7.2 (5.8, 8.9)	5.2 (4.3, 6.3)	6.1 (5.2, 7.3)	5.4 (4.1, 7.2)	6.6 (5.4, 8.0)		
On television	2.7 (2.3, 3.3)	3.6 (2.9, 4.5)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	2.9 (2.3, 3.6)	3.2 (2.4, 4.1)	2.5 (1.9, 3.2)		
On the radio	6.0 (5.2, 6.8)	7.9 (6.8, 9.2)	4.2 (3.5, 5.1)	6.0 (5.2, 6.9)	4.5 (3.4, 5.9)	6.9 (5.8, 8.1)		
On billboards	2.9 (2.3, 3.5)	3.8 (3.1, 4.8)	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)	2.8 (2.2, 3.4)	3.2 (2.3, 4.3)	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)		
On posters	5.4 (4.6, 6.3)	6.8 (5.5, 8.3)	4.1 (3.2, 5.2)	5.2 (4.3, 6.2)	5.0 (3.6, 6.7)	5.6 (4.5, 7.0)		
In newspapers or magazines	2.8 (2.2, 3.4)	4.2 (3.2, 5.4)	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	2.8 (2.2, 3.7)	2.7 (1.9, 3.8)	2.8 (2.1, 3.7)		
In cinemas	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)		
On the internet	0.5 (0.3, 0.7)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.9 (0.5, 1.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)		
On public transportation	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	1.6 (1.1, 2.4)	2.4 (1.8, 3.2)	1.8 (1.1, 3.0)	2.6 (1.9, 3.5)		
On public walls	4.1 (3.5, 4.9)	4.8 (3.7, 6.3)	3.5 (2.7, 4.5)	4.2 (3.3, 5.2)	3.9 (2.6, 5.8)	4.3 (3.4, 5.4)		
Somewhere else	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.8)		
Sport events	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	1.2 (0.8, 1.9)		
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>								
Free samples	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)		
Sale prices	2.1 (1.6, 2.7)	2.5 (1.8, 3.4)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)	2.2 (1.6, 3.0)	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)	2.4 (1.7, 3.4)		
Coupons	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.6)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)		
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	1.1 (0.6, 1.8)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)		
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	7.6 (6.7, 8.6)	9.0 (7.7, 10.5)	6.3 (5.2, 7.4)	7.3 (6.3, 8.4)	7.5 (6.0, 9.4)	7.6 (6.5, 8.9)		
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1 (0.1, 0.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)		
Noticed any advertisement or promotion	21.0 (19.5, 22.6)	24.6 (22.5, 26.8)	17.7 (16.0, 19.5)	20.5 (18.9, 22.2)	18.8 (16.2, 21.6)	22.3 (20.3, 24.5)		

Percentage (95% CI)

TABLE 9.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various specific diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...					
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Bladder cancer	Infertility
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Current Smokers¹	71.9 (65.2, 77.6)	32.6 (25.8, 40.2)	64.3 (57.1, 70.9)	58.3 (50.8, 65.4)	30.2 (24.1, 37.2)	18.8 (13.8, 25.0)
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	73.1 (66.4, 78.8)	33.7 (26.7, 41.5)	65.7 (58.3, 72.3)	59.1 (51.4, 66.3)	30.0 (23.7, 37.1)	18.7 (13.6, 25.1)
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	66.7 (47.7, 81.4)	35.5 (19.5, 55.6)	56.9 (37.3, 74.5)	53.7 (34.5, 71.8)	37.2 (21.0, 56.9)	25.3 (12.1, 45.5)
25-44	75.4 (67.6, 81.8)	32.6 (24.1, 42.5)	68.8 (60.3, 76.2)	61.7 (51.8, 70.8)	30.0 (21.6, 40.1)	17.9 (11.5, 26.9)
45-64	68.4 (55.6, 78.9)	34.4 (21.6, 49.9)	65.9 (52.9, 76.9)	59.9 (46.5, 72.0)	28.7 (17.4, 43.5)	18.6 (9.7, 32.7)
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	74.2 (64.5, 81.9)	38.0 (28.7, 48.4)	75.7 (67.5, 82.4)	73.9 (64.0, 81.9)	33.7 (25.0, 43.7)	25.2 (17.4, 34.9)
Rural	71.0 (62.4, 78.3)	30.5 (22.0, 40.6)	59.8 (50.3, 68.7)	52.1 (42.7, 61.4)	28.9 (21.1, 38.1)	16.2 (10.3, 24.6)
<i>Education Level</i>						
No Education	72.5 (59.8, 82.3)	29.4 (18.2, 43.9)	53.3 (39.1, 66.9)	52.0 (37.8, 65.9)	25.8 (17.1, 37.0)	19.2 (10.3, 33.0)
Primary School or Less	72.6 (61.0, 81.8)	37.3 (24.2, 52.5)	67.5 (55.0, 78.0)	64.8 (52.6, 75.3)	39.8 (27.0, 54.1)	21.1 (10.7, 37.3)
Secondary School	69.2 (58.3, 78.2)	28.6 (20.0, 39.1)	66.9 (55.8, 76.4)	62.5 (51.6, 72.4)	26.2 (18.1, 36.4)	18.3 (11.8, 27.4)
Post-Secondary School	74.2 (55.4, 87.0)	37.4 (20.9, 57.3)	73.4 (55.7, 85.9)	50.4 (30.1, 70.6)	28.9 (15.0, 48.2)	14.6 (6.7, 28.9)

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

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

TABLE 9.1 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various specific diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...					
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Bladder cancer	Infertility
Percentage (95% CI)						
Non-Smokers¹	82.8 (81.3, 84.2)	52.2 (50.3, 54.1)	77.3 (75.8, 78.8)	73.5 (71.9, 75.1)	45.0 (43.1, 46.9)	29.7 (27.9, 31.5)
Gender						
Male	84.8 (83.1, 86.3)	55.9 (53.4, 58.4)	80.3 (78.5, 81.9)	77.2 (75.3, 79.0)	48.5 (46.1, 51.0)	31.1 (28.9, 33.5)
Female	80.9 (78.8, 82.8)	48.7 (46.3, 51.1)	74.6 (72.5, 76.6)	70.1 (67.9, 72.3)	41.8 (39.4, 44.2)	28.3 (26.2, 30.6)
Age (years)						
15-24	82.5 (80.0, 84.7)	50.5 (47.4, 53.5)	76.9 (74.5, 79.2)	72.1 (69.3, 74.7)	43.1 (40.2, 46.1)	27.4 (24.9, 30.1)
25-44	83.7 (81.8, 85.4)	53.7 (51.3, 56.1)	78.3 (76.2, 80.2)	75.6 (73.6, 77.5)	47.0 (44.7, 49.5)	31.4 (29.2, 33.8)
45-64	82.9 (80.3, 85.3)	54.2 (50.6, 57.7)	77.2 (74.1, 80.0)	74.3 (71.0, 77.3)	46.2 (42.5, 50.1)	31.1 (27.7, 34.8)
65+	76.8 (72.6, 80.6)	45.5 (40.2, 50.9)	73.3 (69.0, 77.3)	65.1 (60.3, 69.7)	37.8 (32.5, 43.3)	26.3 (21.7, 31.5)
Residence						
Urban	84.9 (82.4, 87.1)	55.3 (51.9, 58.6)	82.5 (80.2, 84.7)	82.5 (80.3, 84.4)	51.2 (47.9, 54.5)	36.4 (33.4, 39.5)
Rural	81.5 (79.6, 83.3)	50.3 (47.9, 52.8)	74.3 (72.1, 76.3)	68.2 (65.9, 70.5)	41.3 (38.8, 43.9)	25.7 (23.5, 28.0)
Education Level						
No Education	79.1 (76.7, 81.4)	47.6 (44.5, 50.6)	68.7 (66.0, 71.3)	64.0 (60.8, 67.0)	38.6 (35.6, 41.7)	25.5 (22.8, 28.3)
Primary School or Less	83.1 (80.7, 85.3)	51.6 (48.2, 54.9)	76.2 (73.2, 79.0)	74.9 (72.2, 77.4)	42.8 (39.2, 46.4)	27.4 (24.4, 30.7)
Secondary School	84.8 (82.4, 86.9)	53.8 (50.7, 56.8)	82.5 (80.4, 84.4)	77.2 (74.7, 79.4)	47.9 (44.9, 51.0)	29.8 (27.1, 32.6)
Above Secondary School	85.3 (81.9, 88.2)	60.6 (56.1, 65.0)	85.6 (82.3, 88.3)	85.1 (81.5, 88.0)	56.6 (51.7, 61.3)	44.6 (39.9, 49.4)

¹ Includes former and never smokers.

TABLE 9.1A: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various specific diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...					
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Bladder cancer	Infertility
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	82.4 (80.9, 83.7)	51.4 (49.6, 53.3)	76.8 (75.4, 78.2)	73.0 (71.3, 74.5)	44.5 (42.6, 46.3)	29.3 (27.5, 31.1)
Gender						
Male	83.9 (82.3, 85.4)	54.3 (51.9, 56.7)	79.2 (77.5, 80.8)	75.9 (74.0, 77.7)	47.2 (44.8, 49.6)	30.2 (28.0, 32.5)
Female	80.8 (78.7, 82.7)	48.6 (46.2, 51.0)	74.5 (72.4, 76.5)	70.0 (67.8, 72.2)	41.7 (39.4, 44.2)	28.3 (26.2, 30.5)
Age (years)						
15-24	82.3 (79.8, 84.5)	50.3 (47.3, 53.3)	76.6 (74.2, 78.9)	71.8 (69.1, 74.4)	43.0 (40.1, 46.0)	27.4 (24.9, 30.0)
25-44	83.3 (81.5, 85.0)	52.7 (50.3, 55.1)	77.8 (75.8, 79.7)	74.9 (72.9, 76.8)	46.2 (43.9, 48.6)	30.8 (28.6, 33.1)
45-64	82.0 (79.4, 84.4)	53.0 (49.5, 56.4)	76.5 (73.5, 79.3)	73.4 (70.3, 76.3)	45.2 (41.6, 48.8)	30.4 (27.0, 33.9)
65+	76.3 (72.1, 80.1)	44.4 (39.1, 49.8)	71.5 (66.8, 75.8)	63.6 (58.6, 68.3)	37.2 (32.1, 42.7)	25.8 (21.3, 30.8)
Residence						
Urban	84.6 (82.1, 86.7)	54.8 (51.4, 58.1)	82.3 (80.0, 84.4)	82.2 (80.0, 84.2)	50.7 (47.4, 54.0)	36.1 (33.2, 39.1)
Rural	81.1 (79.2, 82.8)	49.5 (47.1, 51.9)	73.6 (71.5, 75.6)	67.5 (65.2, 69.8)	40.8 (38.3, 43.3)	25.3 (23.1, 27.5)
Education Level						
No Education	78.9 (76.5, 81.1)	46.9 (43.9, 50.0)	68.2 (65.5, 70.7)	63.6 (60.5, 66.5)	38.1 (35.2, 41.2)	25.2 (22.6, 28.1)
Primary School or Less	82.5 (80.1, 84.7)	50.8 (47.6, 54.0)	75.7 (72.9, 78.4)	74.3 (71.7, 76.8)	42.6 (39.2, 46.1)	27.1 (24.1, 30.3)
Secondary School	84.3 (82.0, 86.4)	53.0 (50.0, 56.0)	82.0 (79.9, 83.9)	76.7 (74.4, 79.0)	47.3 (44.3, 50.3)	29.5 (26.9, 32.2)
Above Secondary School	84.7 (81.4, 87.6)	59.4 (54.9, 63.7)	84.9 (81.8, 87.6)	83.2 (79.5, 86.4)	55.1 (50.3, 59.9)	43.0 (38.4, 47.7)
Region						
North Central	89.9 (86.7, 92.3)	51.2 (46.4, 56.0)	80.9 (77.1, 84.2)	71.8 (67.6, 75.7)	48.8 (43.9, 53.7)	26.9 (23.0, 31.3)
North East	76.3 (72.9, 79.5)	51.6 (46.5, 56.7)	69.3 (64.9, 73.4)	70.3 (66.0, 74.3)	45.6 (40.2, 51.0)	35.9 (30.6, 41.5)
North West	81.1 (78.0, 83.8)	45.4 (41.8, 49.0)	64.0 (60.5, 67.4)	63.5 (59.5, 67.4)	35.7 (32.1, 39.5)	24.1 (20.9, 27.6)
South East	83.4 (78.2, 87.5)	53.6 (47.9, 59.3)	85.8 (82.1, 88.8)	77.6 (73.3, 81.4)	41.1 (35.2, 47.2)	33.6 (27.9, 40.0)
South-South	79.4 (75.4, 82.9)	45.1 (40.5, 49.8)	79.5 (75.4, 83.0)	68.7 (64.1, 73.0)	41.9 (36.5, 47.5)	26.4 (22.4, 30.9)
South West	84.0 (80.6, 87.0)	61.3 (57.2, 65.3)	85.0 (82.4, 87.3)	85.6 (83.1, 87.8)	54.3 (50.9, 57.6)	32.1 (28.6, 35.8)

TABLE 9.1A (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various specific diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...			
	Mouth cancer	Stomach cancer	Premature Birth	Bone loss
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Current Smokers¹	37.9 (31.2, 45.1)	34.1 (27.5, 41.4)	18.4 (13.1, 25.1)	21.1 (16.0, 27.2)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	38.1 (31.2, 45.5)	34.4 (27.6, 41.9)	17.9 (12.6, 24.9)	20.5 (15.5, 26.7)
Female	—	—	—	—
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	49.2 (30.6, 68.0)	38.8 (22.3, 58.3)	31.0 (16.0, 51.4)	29.2 (14.8, 49.4)
25-44	34.6 (25.9, 44.5)	31.9 (23.2, 42.1)	16.8 (10.5, 25.8)	19.8 (14.1, 27.1)
45-64	41.9 (28.9, 56.3)	38.1 (25.1, 53.0)	19.4 (9.0, 37.1)	22.9 (12.6, 37.8)
65+	—	—	—	—
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	38.3 (28.6, 49.0)	35.3 (26.5, 45.3)	20.8 (13.3, 30.9)	33.1 (23.5, 44.4)
Rural	37.8 (29.3, 47.1)	33.6 (25.2, 43.2)	17.4 (11.0, 26.5)	16.3 (10.8, 23.8)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	34.5 (23.4, 47.5)	29.9 (19.6, 42.7)	17.1 (8.6, 31.1)	17.7 (9.9, 29.5)
Primary School or Less	47.6 (34.7, 60.8)	44.7 (31.5, 58.8)	26.2 (14.0, 43.5)	28.2 (17.7, 41.8)
Secondary School	36.8 (27.0, 47.9)	30.4 (21.3, 41.5)	14.9 (8.8, 24.1)	21.8 (14.3, 31.6)
Post-Secondary School	29.2 (15.1, 49.0)	29.5 (15.3, 49.4)	13.2 (5.8, 27.5)	13.6 (6.2, 27.3)

¹ Includes former and never smokers.

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

TABLE 9.1A (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various specific diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...			
	Mouth cancer	Stomach cancer	Premature Birth	Bone loss
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Non-smoker	52.1 (50.2, 54.0)	48.0 (46.1, 49.9)	28.8 (27.0, 30.6)	36.1 (34.2, 38.0)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	54.8 (52.4, 57.1)	50.2 (47.7, 52.6)	29.8 (27.5, 32.1)	38.6 (36.1, 41.1)
Female	49.6 (47.1, 52.0)	46.0 (43.6, 48.5)	27.9 (25.7, 30.2)	33.8 (31.4, 36.3)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	49.2 (46.4, 52.0)	44.6 (41.8, 47.6)	26.3 (23.6, 29.2)	33.8 (30.9, 36.8)
25-44	54.7 (52.2, 57.1)	50.7 (48.4, 53.0)	31.0 (28.8, 33.4)	38.0 (35.5, 40.5)
45-64	53.3 (49.7, 56.9)	50.1 (46.5, 53.7)	29.5 (26.2, 33.2)	38.2 (34.6, 41.9)
65+	47.0 (41.8, 52.4)	42.7 (37.4, 48.1)	24.8 (20.2, 30.0)	29.9 (25.1, 35.2)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	59.3 (56.0, 62.4)	54.5 (51.2, 57.8)	34.8 (31.7, 38.1)	43.1 (39.6, 46.7)
Rural	47.8 (45.4, 50.3)	44.2 (41.7, 46.7)	25.2 (23.1, 27.5)	31.9 (29.5, 34.4)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	45.7 (42.7, 48.7)	43.3 (40.4, 46.4)	23.1 (20.5, 25.9)	29.3 (26.5, 32.3)
Primary School or Less	48.8 (45.3, 52.3)	44.5 (41.0, 48.1)	25.8 (22.7, 29.1)	32.3 (29.1, 35.7)
Secondary School	53.8 (50.7, 56.9)	48.9 (45.8, 51.9)	30.6 (27.8, 33.5)	38.9 (36.0, 42.0)
Post-Secondary School	69.1 (64.7, 73.2)	63.7 (58.8, 68.2)	43.0 (38.2, 48.0)	51.1 (46.4, 55.8)

² Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

TABLE 9.1A (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking causes serious illness and various specific diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...			
	Mouth cancer	Stomach cancer	Premature Birth	Bone loss
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	51.5 (49.7, 53.4)	47.5 (45.6, 49.4)	28.4 (26.6, 30.2)	35.5 (33.6, 37.4)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	53.6 (51.2, 55.9)	49.0 (46.6, 51.4)	28.9 (26.7, 31.2)	37.2 (34.9, 39.7)
Female	49.5 (47.1, 52.0)	46.0 (43.5, 48.4)	27.9 (25.7, 30.2)	33.8 (31.4, 36.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	49.2 (46.4, 52.0)	44.6 (41.7, 47.5)	26.4 (23.7, 29.2)	33.7 (30.9, 36.7)
25-44	53.7 (51.3, 56.0)	49.8 (47.5, 52.1)	30.3 (28.1, 32.7)	37.1 (34.7, 39.6)
45-64	52.6 (49.1, 56.1)	49.4 (45.9, 52.9)	28.9 (25.6, 32.4)	37.3 (33.8, 40.9)
65+	46.3 (41.1, 51.5)	42.0 (36.9, 47.3)	23.8 (19.4, 28.9)	29.0 (24.4, 34.1)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	58.6 (55.4, 61.8)	54.0 (50.6, 57.3)	34.4 (31.3, 37.6)	42.8 (39.4, 46.4)
Rural	47.4 (44.9, 49.8)	43.7 (41.3, 46.2)	24.9 (22.7, 27.1)	31.2 (28.9, 33.6)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	45.3 (42.4, 48.2)	42.9 (39.9, 45.9)	22.9 (20.3, 25.6)	28.9 (26.1, 31.9)
Primary School or Less	48.7 (45.3, 52.2)	44.5 (41.0, 48.1)	25.8 (22.7, 29.1)	32.1 (28.9, 35.4)
Secondary School	53.3 (50.3, 56.3)	48.3 (45.3, 51.3)	30.2 (27.5, 33.0)	38.5 (35.5, 41.5)
Post-Secondary School	67.0 (62.6, 71.1)	61.9 (57.0, 66.5)	41.5 (36.8, 46.3)	49.2 (44.5, 53.8)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	47.8 (43.1, 52.5)	48.0 (43.4, 52.7)	24.3 (20.3, 28.7)	25.1 (21.5, 29.2)
North East	59.4 (54.6, 64.1)	47.7 (42.5, 53.0)	32.8 (27.6, 38.5)	36.9 (31.6, 42.5)
North West	41.7 (38.2, 45.3)	40.1 (36.4, 43.9)	22.9 (19.9, 26.3)	27.6 (24.3, 31.2)
South East	45.1 (39.0, 51.4)	42.5 (36.4, 48.8)	34.7 (29.0, 40.8)	39.0 (33.1, 45.3)
South-South	52.9 (47.5, 58.1)	42.5 (37.0, 48.2)	27.1 (22.7, 31.9)	38.8 (33.7, 44.3)
South West	62.6 (59.2, 65.8)	61.6 (58.3, 64.7)	31.5 (27.8, 35.5)	45.1 (41.0, 49.2)

TABLE 9.2: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that breathing other people’s smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic 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	74.5 (72.9, 76.0)	58.9 (51.8, 65.7)	75.1 (73.5, 76.6)
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	76.8 (74.9, 78.5)	60.0 (52.8, 66.9)	78.1 (76.1, 79.9)
Female	72.2 (70.0, 74.2)	—	72.3 (70.2, 74.3)
<i>Age (years)</i>			
15-24	73.4 (70.7, 75.9)	48.5 (31.2, 66.2)	73.7 (71.0, 76.2)
25-44	76.1 (74.1, 77.9)	59.4 (49.9, 68.3)	76.9 (75.0, 78.8)
45-64	75.0 (72.0, 77.7)	63.3 (50.6, 74.3)	75.8 (72.7, 78.6)
65+	66.8 (61.7, 71.6)	—	67.3 (62.2, 72.0)
<i>Residence</i>			
Urban	79.9 (77.3, 82.2)	62.4 (52.0, 71.8)	80.4 (77.8, 82.7)
Rural	71.3 (69.2, 73.3)	57.6 (48.4, 66.3)	71.9 (69.8, 73.9)
<i>Education Level</i>			
No education	67.0 (64.2, 69.6)	62.0 (48.1, 74.2)	67.2 (64.4, 69.8)
Primary School or Less	74.1 (71.0, 76.9)	58.1 (45.6, 69.6)	75.0 (71.9, 77.9)
Secondary School	77.6 (75.1, 79.8)	55.2 (43.9, 65.9)	78.2 (75.8, 80.5)
Post-Secondary School	84.9 (81.5, 87.7)	61.8 (41.3, 78.8)	86.1 (82.7, 88.9)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers

² Includes former and never smokers.

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

TABLE 9.2A: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who believe that using smokeless tobacco causes serious illness, by status of using smokeless tobacco and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Believe that using smokeless tobacco cause serious illness		
	Overall	Current users ¹	Non-users ²
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Overall	68.9 (67.1, 70.5)	36.4 (28.7, 44.8)	69.5 (67.7, 71.2)
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	69.9 (67.8, 72.0)	35.0 (26.5, 44.7)	71.0 (68.9, 73.0)
Female	67.8 (65.5, 69.9)	40.9 (26.4, 57.2)	68.0 (65.7, 70.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>			
15-24	66.5 (63.6, 69.3)	—	66.6 (63.7, 69.4)
25-44	70.6 (68.4, 72.7)	33.5 (20.1, 50.1)	71.1 (68.9, 73.1)
45-64	70.6 (67.4, 73.5)	32.6 (22.5, 44.6)	72.6 (69.5, 75.6)
65+	64.7 (59.4, 69.6)	49.8 (35.2, 64.5)	66.0 (60.5, 71.1)
<i>Residence</i>			
Urban	68.8 (65.5, 72.0)	46.2 (32.4, 60.7)	69.1 (65.8, 72.3)
Rural	68.9 (66.7, 70.9)	33.3 (24.5, 43.4)	69.7 (67.6, 71.8)
<i>Education Level</i>			
No education	67.7 (65.0, 70.3)	31.5 (20.5, 45.2)	68.8 (66.0, 71.4)
Primary School or Less	69.3 (66.2, 72.2)	44.2 (30.7, 58.5)	70.0 (66.8, 72.9)
Secondary School	68.1 (65.3, 70.7)	41.6 (25.7, 59.4)	68.4 (65.6, 71.1)
Post-Secondary School	73.9 (69.8, 77.6)	—	74.4 (70.3, 78.1)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) users

² Includes former and never users.

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

TABLE 9.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who hold different beliefs regarding tobacco, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adult Who Think...			
	Cigarette addictive	My religion discourage smoking	Favor tax increase	Favor complete ad ban
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	79.1 (77.7, 80.5)	95.1 (94.3, 95.9)	88.5 (87.4, 89.6)	89.7 (88.6, 90.7)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	81.4 (79.6, 83.0)	94.2 (93.0, 95.2)	88.0 (86.6, 89.3)	89.1 (87.6, 90.5)
Female	76.8 (74.8, 78.7)	96.0 (95.1, 96.8)	89.1 (87.5, 90.5)	90.2 (88.8, 91.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	78.8 (76.4, 81.0)	95.7 (94.5, 96.7)	90.0 (88.1, 91.6)	90.5 (88.7, 92.1)
25-44	80.3 (78.4, 82.1)	94.9 (93.7, 95.9)	88.6 (87.0, 90.0)	89.5 (87.9, 90.8)
45-64	78.6 (75.8, 81.1)	95.5 (94.0, 96.7)	87.7 (85.4, 89.7)	89.8 (87.7, 91.6)
65+	73.4 (68.5, 77.8)	92.2 (89.3, 94.4)	81.4 (76.5, 85.5)	85.3 (81.1, 88.7)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	85.4 (83.2, 87.3)	95.4 (94.4, 96.3)	87.6 (85.3, 89.5)	90.1 (88.0, 91.9)
Rural	75.4 (73.4, 77.4)	95.0 (93.7, 96.0)	89.1 (87.6, 90.4)	89.4 (88.0, 90.7)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	68.4 (65.5, 71.1)	93.0 (91.0, 94.6)	87.9 (85.7, 89.8)	88.0 (85.8, 89.9)
Primary School or Less	81.9 (79.2, 84.4)	95.7 (94.4, 96.8)	87.4 (85.0, 89.5)	88.7 (86.6, 90.4)
Secondary School	85.2 (83.2, 87.0)	96.6 (95.7, 97.3)	89.8 (88.0, 91.3)	91.9 (90.2, 93.2)
Post-secondary School	83.4 (79.4, 86.7)	95.1 (92.4, 96.8)	88.4 (85.5, 90.8)	88.9 (84.6, 92.1)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	82.8 (78.6, 86.3)	89.5 (85.5, 92.6)	81.0 (77.3, 84.3)	79.3 (76.4, 82.0)
North East	76.4 (72.6, 79.8)	93.4 (89.4, 95.9)	92.3 (87.8, 95.3)	90.1 (85.6, 93.3)
North West	64.7 (60.9, 68.3)	97.0 (95.7, 97.9)	93.1 (91.5, 94.5)	94.1 (92.5, 95.4)
South East	94.4 (92.1, 96.1)	96.5 (94.3, 97.8)	91.2 (88.1, 93.5)	93.7 (91.2, 95.5)
South-South	80.1 (76.1, 83.7)	96.2 (94.7, 97.3)	87.5 (84.3, 90.2)	90.0 (87.3, 92.2)
South West	83.8 (81.3, 86.1)	96.1 (94.9, 97.0)	85.4 (82.5, 87.9)	88.6 (85.6, 91.0)

TABLE 9.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who hold different beliefs regarding tobacco, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adult Who Think...							
	Cigarette addictive		My religion discourage smoking		Favor tax increase		Favor complete ad ban	
Percentage (95% CI)								
Current smoker	74.3	(66.8, 80.6)	85.4	(78.5, 90.4)	55.1	(47.7, 62.2)	64.5	(57.2, 71.2)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	75.4	(67.6, 81.8)	85.2	(78.0, 90.3)	54.4	(46.9, 61.8)	64.4	(56.8, 71.3)
Female	—		—		—		—	
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	67.0	(48.6, 81.3)	79.9	(60.8, 91.1)	70.7	(52.2, 84.3)	68.2	(49.7, 82.3)
25-44	79.5	(69.0, 87.1)	84.3	(72.8, 91.5)	56.7	(46.9, 66.1)	67.7	(57.7, 76.2)
45-64	71.7	(57.9, 82.4)	89.9	(80.2, 95.1)	51.9	(38.8, 64.8)	65.4	(51.4, 77.1)
65+	—		—		—		—	
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	90.5	(84.1, 94.5)	83.6	(74.0, 90.1)	64.7	(54.9, 73.3)	73.1	(63.8, 80.7)
Rural	68.0	(58.3, 76.3)	86.1	(76.7, 92.1)	51.4	(42.0, 60.7)	61.2	(51.7, 70.0)
<i>Education Level</i>								
No Education	74.2	(58.1, 85.6)	90.4	(82.5, 94.9)	59.6	(44.8, 72.9)	66.9	(51.6, 79.3)
Primary School or Less	81.2	(70.4, 88.7)	92.8	(86.4, 96.4)	56.7	(43.8, 68.8)	65.5	(52.4, 76.6)
Secondary School	77.6	(67.2, 85.4)	83.1	(72.6, 90.2)	52.0	(40.9, 63.0)	66.4	(55.3, 76.0)
Post-secondary School	56.9	(34.1, 77.1)	67.9	(40.1, 87.0)	49.5	(29.4, 69.7)	55.4	(33.8, 75.2)
<i>Region</i>								
North Central	50.7	(32.1, 69.1)	63.4	(42.4, 80.4)	41.8	(25.1, 60.7)	42.2	(25.6, 60.9)
North East	52.0	(34.1, 69.4)	96.4	(87.7, 99.0)	69.8	(51.9, 83.2)	83.6	(70.7, 91.5)
North West	77.8	(63.4, 87.6)	94.6	(84.9, 98.2)	77.7	(59.2, 89.4)	89.0	(78.0, 94.8)
South East	92.2	(76.7, 97.7)	85.5	(68.1, 94.3)	59.6	(40.9, 75.8)	68.6	(50.7, 82.2)
South-South	85.8	(73.7, 92.9)	90.4	(80.2, 95.7)	49.5	(34.0, 65.2)	61.9	(45.0, 76.3)
South West	89.4	(80.0, 94.7)	93.1	(84.7, 97.1)	44.3	(30.8, 58.7)	58.3	(44.2, 71.1)

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

TABLE 9.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who hold different beliefs regarding tobacco, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adult Who Think...			
	Cigarette addictive	My religion discourage smoking	Favor tax increase	Favor complete ad ban
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Non smoker	79.3 (77.8, 80.7)	95.5 (94.7, 96.2)	89.9 (88.7, 91.0)	90.7 (89.6, 91.7)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	81.9 (80.0, 83.5)	94.9 (93.8, 95.9)	90.7 (89.3, 91.9)	91.1 (89.6, 92.4)
Female	76.9 (74.9, 78.8)	96.1 (95.1, 96.8)	89.2 (87.6, 90.6)	90.3 (88.8, 91.5)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	78.9 (76.5, 81.2)	96.0 (94.7, 96.9)	90.3 (88.4, 91.9)	90.8 (89.0, 92.4)
25-44	80.3 (78.4, 82.2)	95.4 (94.3, 96.3)	90.2 (88.7, 91.6)	90.6 (89.0, 91.9)
45-64	79.0 (76.1, 81.6)	95.9 (94.3, 97.0)	90.1 (87.8, 92.0)	91.4 (89.4, 93.1)
65+	74.3 (69.7, 78.4)	92.5 (89.4, 94.7)	84.0 (79.7, 87.5)	87.9 (84.8, 90.5)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	85.2 (83.0, 87.2)	95.8 (94.7, 96.6)	88.2 (86.0, 90.2)	90.6 (88.5, 92.4)
Rural	75.8 (73.7, 77.8)	95.4 (94.1, 96.4)	90.9 (89.4, 92.1)	90.7 (89.2, 91.9)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No Education	68.1 (65.2, 71.0)	93.1 (91.1, 94.7)	88.9 (86.7, 90.8)	88.7 (86.5, 90.6)
Primary School or Less	82.0 (79.1, 84.5)	95.9 (94.5, 97.0)	89.2 (86.8, 91.2)	90.0 (87.9, 91.8)
Secondary School	85.4 (83.4, 87.2)	97.0 (96.1, 97.7)	90.9 (89.1, 92.4)	92.6 (90.9, 94.0)
Post-secondary School	84.8 (81.0, 88.1)	96.6 (94.8, 97.7)	90.5 (88.1, 92.5)	90.8 (86.6, 93.8)
<i>Region</i>				
North Central	85.0 (80.8, 88.3)	91.3 (87.3, 94.1)	83.7 (79.9, 86.9)	81.8 (78.9, 84.4)
North East	77.3 (73.7, 80.6)	93.2 (89.1, 95.9)	93.2 (88.3, 96.1)	90.3 (85.6, 93.6)
North West	64.4 (60.5, 68.1)	97.1 (95.8, 98.0)	93.5 (91.9, 94.9)	94.3 (92.6, 95.6)
South East	94.5 (92.3, 96.2)	97.0 (94.9, 98.3)	92.7 (89.6, 94.9)	94.9 (92.3, 96.6)
South-South	79.9 (75.6, 83.6)	96.5 (94.9, 97.6)	89.3 (86.1, 91.9)	91.3 (88.6, 93.5)
South West	83.7 (81.1, 86.0)	96.2 (94.9, 97.1)	86.7 (83.7, 89.1)	89.5 (86.4, 91.9)

TABLE 9.3A: Percentage of current smokers ≥15 years old who hold different beliefs regarding tobacco, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who think	
	My brand less harmful	Some cigarettes less harmful
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Overall	28.3 (22.2, 35.3)	9.7 (8.8, 10.8)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	28.4 (22.2, 35.6)	12.4 (10.9, 13.9)
Female	—	7.1 (6.0, 8.5)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	30.9 (16.3, 50.6)	9.5 (7.9, 11.3)
25-44	26.9 (19.9, 35.3)	10.4 (9.0, 12.0)
45-64	35.5 (22.4, 51.1)	8.8 (7.1, 10.8)
65+	—	8.8 (5.8, 13.0)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	22.9 (15.6, 32.4)	8.8 (7.4, 10.3)
Rural	30.5 (22.6, 39.7)	10.3 (9.0, 11.8)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No Education	24.3 (14.1, 38.4)	7.4 (5.9, 9.2)
Primary School or Less	31.9 (20.1, 46.5)	12.1 (10.1, 14.3)
Secondary School	27.1 (18.0, 38.5)	9.9 (8.5, 11.6)
Post-secondary School	30.8 (16.2, 50.6)	11.6 (8.7, 15.3)
<i>Region</i>		
North Central	24.0 (13.6, 38.7)	16.3 (12.9, 20.2)
North East	45.7 (27.9, 64.7)	10.6 (7.7, 14.5)
North West	27.9 (15.3, 45.5)	7.2 (5.4, 9.4)
South East	10.9 (5.2, 21.4)	7.2 (5.1, 9.9)
South-South	33.6 (18.4, 53.2)	8.7 (6.5, 11.4)
South West	32.4 (19.4, 48.8)	10.2 (8.3, 12.4)

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

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) NIGERIA

Full Study Questionnaire

GATS Questionnaire Formatting Conventions

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

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

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

Household Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.
THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER TIME.
THIS WILL BE RECORDED IN THE RECORD OF CALLS AS A **CODE 201.**]

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

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

HH4b. What is this person's age?

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

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

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

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

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

HH4d. Is this person male or female?

MALE..... 1

FEMALE..... 2

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

YES 1

NO..... 2

DON'T KNOW..... 7

REFUSED..... 9

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

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

- HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD 1
- WIFE / HUSBAND OF HEAD 2
- MOTHER/FATHER OF HEAD 3
- GRANDPARENT OF HEAD 4
- SISTER/BROTHER OF HEAD 5
- CHILD OF HEAD 6
- OTHER FAMILY MEMBER 7
- NON-FAMILY MEMBER 8
- DON'T KNOW 77
- REFUSED TO ANSWER 99

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

HH5. [NAME OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE PERSON IS: _____]

{FILL SELECTED HH MEMBER'S FIRST NAME}

ASK IF **{FILL SELECTED HH MEMBER'S FIRST NAME}** IS AVAILABLE AND IF SO, PROCEED TO THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

IF **{FILL SELECTED HH MEMBER'S FIRST NAME}** IS NOT AVAILABLE, MAKE AN APPOINTMENT AND RECORD IT AS A COMMENT ON RECORD OF CALLS.]

Individual Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am working with the National Bureau of Statistics. The Federal Ministry of Health in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics is collecting information about tobacco use in Nigeria. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health.

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

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

We will leave the necessary contact information with you. If you have any questions about this survey, you can contact the following telephone numbers: (1) 08037038113, (2) 0803377643, (3) 07030309292, (4) 08038207009, (5) 08035354870.

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

[ASK PARENT/GUARDIAN:]

Do you agree with **[NAME OF RESPONDENT]**'s participation?

YES. 1 → **GO TO CONSENT4**

NO. 2 → **END INTERVIEW**

CONSENT4. [WAS THE SELECTED MINOR RESPONDENT PRESENT?]

PRESENT 1 → **GO TO CONSENT6**

NOT PRESENT. 2 → **GO TO CONSENT5**

CONSENT5. [READ TO THE SELECTED RESPONDENT:]

I am working with the National Bureau of Statistics. The Federal Ministry of Health in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics is collecting information about tobacco use in Nigeria. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health.

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

We will leave the necessary contact information with you. If you have any questions about this survey, you can contact the following telephone numbers: (1) 08037038113, (2) 0803377643, (3) 07030309292, (4) 08038207009, (5) 08035354870.

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

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

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

YES. 1 → **PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW**

NO. 2 → **END INTERVIEW**

Section A. Background Characteristics

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

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

MALE 1

FEMALE 2

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

01 1

02 2

03 3

04 4

05 5

06 6

07 7

08 8

09 9

10 10

11 11

12 12

DON'T KNOW ... 77

REFUSED 99

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

[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 7777

IF REFUSED, ENTER 9999]

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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[IF MONTH = 77/99 OR YEAR = 7777/9999, ASK A03. OTHERWISE SKIP TO A12.]

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]

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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A03a. [WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?]

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

A12. Can you read and write?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED 9

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

[SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY]

- NO FORMAL SCHOOLING 1
- LESS THAN PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED 2
- PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED 3
- JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETED 4
- SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETED 5
- LESS THAN COLLEGE/ UNIVERSITY DEGREE COMPLETED 6
- COLLEGE/ UNIVERSITY DEGREE COMPLETED 7
- DON'T KNOW 77
- REFUSED 99

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

[INCLUDE SUBSISTENCE FARMING AS SELF-EMPLOYED]

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

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

	YES		NO		DON'T KNOW		REFUSED
a. Electricity?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Flush toilet?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Fixed telephone?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Cell telephone?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. Television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. Refrigerator?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
h. Car?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
i. Moped/scooter/motorcycle?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
j. Washing machine?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
k. Engine boat?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
l. Horse/camel/donkey?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

A08. How many rooms in your household are usually used for sleeping?

[IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER 77

IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

A10. What is your religion?

CHRISTIANITY 1

ISLAM 2

TRADITIONAL 3

NONE 5

DON'T KNOW 77

REFUSED 99

OTHERS 4 → A10a. [SPECIFY]: _____

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

SINGLE 1

MARRIED 2

SEPARATED 3

DIVORCED 4

WIDOWED 5

REFUSED 9

Section B. Tobacco Smoking

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

Please do not answer about smokeless tobacco at this time.

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

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

B02. Have you smoked tobacco daily in the past?

- YES 1 → **SKIP TO B08**
NO 2 → **SKIP TO B10**
DON'T KNOW 7 → **SKIP TO B10**
REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO B10**

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

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

- DAILY 1 → **SKIP TO B11**
LESS THAN DAILY 2 → **SKIP TO B13**
NOT AT ALL 3 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
DON'T KNOW 7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS]

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

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

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

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

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

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

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

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

a.	Manufactured cigarettes?	<input type="text"/>	PER DAY
a1.	[IF B06a = 888] On average, how many manufactured cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
b.	Hand-rolled cigarettes?	<input type="text"/>	PER DAY
b1.	[IF B06b = 888] On average, how many hand-rolled cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
d.	Pipes full of tobacco?	<input type="text"/>	PER DAY
d1.	[IF B06d = 888] On average, how many pipes full of tobacco do you currently smoke each week?	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
e.	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?	<input type="text"/>	PER DAY
e1.	[IF B06e=888] On average, how many cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos do you currently smoke each week?	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
f.	Number of water pipe sessions per day?	<input type="text"/>	PER DAY
f1.	[IF B06f=888] On average, how many water pipe sessions do you currently participate in each week?	<input type="text"/>	PER WEEK
g.	Any others? (→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke each day: _____)	<input type="text"/>	PER DAY
g2.	[IF B06g=888] On average, how many [FILL PRODUCT] do you currently smoke each week?	<input type="text"/>	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]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS]

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

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

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

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

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

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

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

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

- a. Manufactured cigarettes?..... PER WEEK
- b. Hand-rolled cigarettes?..... PER WEEK
- d. Pipes full of tobacco? PER WEEK
- e. Cigars? PER WEEK
- f. Number of water pipe sessions per week? 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 when you first started smoking tobacco ***daily***?

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

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

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

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

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

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

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

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

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

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

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

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO B18**
- REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO B18**

B15. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months?
Would you say **1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?**

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

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

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO B18**
- REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO B18**

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

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED 9

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

	YES		NO		REFUSED
a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
c. Other prescription medications?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
d. Traditional medicines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
f. Switching to smokeless tobacco?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
g. Quit without assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
h. Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7

→ h1. Please specify what you used to stop smoking: _____

BB18. Which of the following influenced your decision to stop smoking?

	YES		NO		REFUSED
a. Health concerns?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
b. Costs?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
c. Family pressure?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
d. For your job?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
e. Smoking restrictions?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
f. Friends disapproval?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
g. Concern that your smoking is bad for others?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
h. Other reasons? (BB18h1. Specify: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7

Section C. Smokeless Tobacco

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

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

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

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

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

- YES 1 → **SKIP TO C08**
NO 2 → **SKIP TO C10**
DON'T KNOW 7 → **SKIP TO C10**
REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO C10**

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

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

- DAILY 1 → **SKIP TO C11**
LESS THAN DAILY 2 → **SKIP TO C13**
NOT AT ALL 3 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
DON'T KNOW 7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

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

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

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

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

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

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

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

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

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

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

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

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

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

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

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

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

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

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

- a. Snuff, by mouth? *TIMES PER WEEK*
- b. Snuff, by nose? *TIMES PER WEEK*
- c. Chewing tobacco? *TIMES PER WEEK*
- d. Drinking tobacco? *TIMES PER WEEK*
- e. Any others? *TIMES PER WEEK*

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

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

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

- DAILY 1
- LESS THAN DAILY 2
- REFUSED 9

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION]

[FORMER SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

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

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

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

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

[IF REFUSED, ENTER 99]

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

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

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

- YEARS 1
- MONTHS 2
- WEEKS 3
- DAYS 4
- LESS THAN 1 DAY 5 → **SKIP TO C14**
- DON'T KNOW 7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**
- REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

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

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

IF B14 HAS NOT BEEN ASKED → CONTINUE WITH C14

IF B14 = YES → SKIP TO C16

IF B14 = NO OR REFUSED . . . → SKIP TO C18

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

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO C18**
- REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO C18**

C15. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

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

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

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO C18**
- REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO C18**

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

- YES 1
 NO 2
 REFUSED 9

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

- | | YES | NO | REFUSED |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Counseling, including at a cessation clinic? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| c. Other prescription medications? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| d. Traditional medicines? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| e. A quit line or a telephone support line? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| f. Friends disapproval? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| g. Quit without assistance? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| h. Anything else? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
- h1. Please specify what you used to try to stop smoking: _____

CC18. Which of the following influenced your decision to stop using smokeless tobacco?

- | | YES | NO | REFUSED |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Health concerns? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| b. Costs? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| c. Family pressure? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| d. For your job? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| e. Smokeless tobacco restrictions? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| f. Friends disapproval? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| g. Quit without assistance? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| h. Other reasons? (CC18h1. Specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |

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**

DD01. Which of the following influenced your decision to try to stop smoking?

- | | YES | NO | REFUSED |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Health concerns? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| b. Costs? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| c. Family pressure? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| d. For your job? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| e. Smoking restrictions? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| f. Friends disapproval? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| g. Concern that your smoking is bad for others? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| h. Other reasons? (DD01h1 . Specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |

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)]

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

	YES		NO		REFUSED
a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Other prescription medications?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Traditional medicines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Switching to smokeless tobacco?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. Quit without assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
h. Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

→ h1. Please specify what you used to try to stop smoking: _____

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YES 1
 NO 2
 REFUSED 9

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

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

Section D2. Cessation – Smokeless Tobacco

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

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

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

YES 1

NO 2 → **SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE D12**

REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO INSTRUCTION BEFORE D12**

DD09. Which of the following influenced your decision to try to stop using smokeless tobacco?

	YES	NO	REFUSED
a. Health concerns?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Costs?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Family pressure?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. For your job?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. Smokeless tobacco restrictions?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Friends disapproval?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
h. Other reasons? (DD09h1. Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

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

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

MONTHS 1

WEEKS 2

DAYS 3

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

DON'T KNOW 7 → **SKIP TO D11**

REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO D11**

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

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

	YES		NO		REFUSED
a. Counseling, including at a cessation clinic?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch or gum?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Other prescription medications?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Traditional medicines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. A quit line or a telephone support line?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. Quit without assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
h. Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

→ h1. Please specify what you used to try to stop using smokeless tobacco: _____

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

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

- YES 1
 NO 2 → **SKIP TO D16**
 REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO D16**

D13. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months? Would you say 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times?

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

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

- YES 1
 NO 2 → **SKIP TO D16**
 REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO D16**

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

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED 9

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

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

Section E. Secondhand Smoke

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

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

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

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

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

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

- DAILY 1
- WEEKLY 2
- MONTHLY 3
- LESS THAN MONTHLY.. 4
- NEVER 5
- DON'T KNOW 7
- REFUSED 9

E04. Do you currently work outside of your home?

- YES 1
- NO/DON'T WORK 2 → **SKIP TO E09**
- REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO E09**

E05. Do you usually work indoors or outdoors?

- INDOORS 1 → **SKIP TO E07**
- OUTDOORS 2
- BOTH 3 → **SKIP TO E07**
- REFUSED 9

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

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO E09**
- DON'T KNOW 7 → **SKIP TO E09**
- REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO E09**

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

- ALLOWED ANYWHERE 1
- ALLOWED ONLY IN SOME INDOOR AREAS 2
- NOT ALLOWED IN ANY INDOOR AREAS 3
- THERE IS NO POLICY 4
- DON'T KNOW 7
- REFUSED 9

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

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

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

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO E23**
- DON'T KNOW 7 → **SKIP TO E23**
- REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO E23**

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

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

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

YES 1

NO 2 → **SKIP TO E11**

DON'T KNOW 07 → **SKIP TO E11**

REFUSED 09 → **SKIP TO E11**

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

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

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

YES 01

NO 02 → **SKIP TO E13**

DON'T KNOW 07 → **SKIP TO E13**

REFUSED 09 → **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 01

NO 02 → **SKIP TO E25**

DON'T KNOW 07 → **SKIP TO E25**

REFUSED 09 → **SKIP TO E25**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO E21**
- DON'T KNOW 7 → **SKIP TO E21**
- REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO E21**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO E15**
- DON'T KNOW 7 → **SKIP TO E15**
- REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO E15**

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

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

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
- DON'T KNOW 7
- REFUSED 9

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

- | | YES | | NO | | DON'T KNOW | | REFUSED |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| a. Heart disease in adults? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| b. Lung illnesses in children? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| c. Lung cancer in adults? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |

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

	SHOULD BE ALLOWED	SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
c. Restaurants?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Bars?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. Universities?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
h. Places of worship?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

E29a. Do you support the law that prohibits smoking inside of hospitals?(Public places)

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

E29b. Do you support the law that prohibits smoking inside of workplaces?

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

E29e. Do you support the law that prohibits smoking inside of public transportation vehicles?

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

E29f. Do you support the law that prohibits smoking inside schools?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW 7
- REFUSED 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 sticks, 20 sticks, or another amount?

- 10 1
 20 2
 OTHER AMOUNT 7 → **F01dPackA.** How many sticks were in each pack?
 REFUSED 9

[GO TO F02]

F01dCart. Did each carton contain 100 sticks, 200 sticks, or another amount?

- 100 1
 200 2
 OTHER AMOUNT 7 → **F01dCartA.** How many sticks were in each pack?
 REFUSED 9

[GO TO F02]

F01dOther. How many sticks were in each {OTHER}?

[GO TO F02]

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

[IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 99999]

RANGE: 5 – 10000 Naira

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

ROTHMANS 1

BENSON AND HEDGES 2

LONDON WHITE 3

ASPEN 4

STANDARD 5

CONSULATE 6

GOLD LEAF 7

DUNHILL 8

OTHERS 9 → **F03a.** [SPECIFY BRAND]: _____

REFUSED 99

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

VENDING MACHINE 1

STORE 2

STREET VENDOR 3

MILITARY STORE 4

DUTY-FREE SHOP 5

OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY 6

KIOSKS 7

INTERNET 8

FROM ANOTHER PERSON 9

OTHERS 10 → **F04a.** [SPECIFY LOCATION]: _____

DON'T REMEMBER 77

REFUSED 99

Section G. Media

Structure #2 – Cigarettes, Smokeless tobacco

G201intro. 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 and smokeless tobacco.

G201a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any information in ***newspapers or in magazines*** about the dangers of use or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?

1. Cigarettes?

- YES..... 1
NO..... 2
NOT APPLICABLE..... 7 → **SKIP TO G201b**
REFUSED..... 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

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

G201b. In the last 30 days, have you seen any information on ***television*** about the dangers of use or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?

1. Cigarettes?

- YES..... 1
NO..... 2
NOT APPLICABLE..... 7 → **SKIP TO G201c**
REFUSED..... 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

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

G201c. In the last 30 days, have you heard any information on the ***radio*** about the dangers of use or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?

1. Cigarettes?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- NOT APPLICABLE. 7 → **SKIP TO G201d**
- REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED 9

G201d. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any information on ***billboards*** about the dangers of use or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?

1. Cigarettes?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- NOT APPLICABLE. 7 → **SKIP TO G201e**
- REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED 9

G201e. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any information ***somewhere else*** about the dangers of use or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?

1. Cigarettes?

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES]

- YES 1 → a. Please specify where: _____
- NO 2
- REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON SMOKELESS PACKAGES]

- YES 1 → a. Please specify where: _____
- NO 2
- REFUSED 9

- G202.** In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on cigarette packages?
- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO G202a**
- DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKAGES 3 → **SKIP TO G202a**
- REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO G202a**

G203. [ADMINISTER IF B01 = 1 OR 2. ELSE GO TO G202a]

- In the last 30 days, have warning labels on cigarette packages led you to think about quitting?
- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW 7
- REFUSED 9

G202a. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on smokeless tobacco products?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO G204a**
- DID NOT SEE ANY SMOKELESS PRODUCTS 3 → **SKIP TO G204a**
- REFUSED 9 → **SKIP TO G204a**

G203a. [ADMINISTER IF C01 = 1 OR 2. ELSE GO TO G204a]

- In the last 30 days, have warning labels on smokeless tobacco products led you to think about quitting?
- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW 7
- REFUSED 9

G204a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products in ***stores where the products are sold***?

1. Cigarettes?
- YES 1
- NO 2
- NOT APPLICABLE 7 → **SKIP TO G204b**
- REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?
- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED 9

G204b. In the last 30 days, have you seen any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on ***television***?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7 → **SKIP TO G204c**

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G204c. In the last 30 days, have you heard any advertisements promoting the following tobacco products on the ***radio***?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7 → **SKIP TO G204d**

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G204d. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on ***billboards***?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7 → **SKIP TO G204e**

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G204e. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on ***posters***?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7 → **SKIP TO G204f**

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G204f. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products in ***newspapers or magazines***?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7 → **SKIP TO G204g**

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G204g. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products in ***cinemas***?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7 → **SKIP TO G204h**

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G204h. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on the ***internet***?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7 → **SKIP TO G204i**

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G204i. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on ***public transportation vehicles or stations***?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7 → **SKIP TO G204j**

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G204j. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on ***public walls***?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7 → **SKIP TO G204k**

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G204k. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products ***anywhere else***?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1 → a. Please specify where: _____

NO 2

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON SMOKELESS PACKAGES]

YES 1 → a. Please specify where: _____

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G205. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with cigarette brands or cigarette companies?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

G205a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with smokeless tobacco brands or smokeless tobacco companies?

YES 1

NO 2

DON'T KNOW 7

REFUSED 9

G206a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any free samples of the following tobacco products?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G206b. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following tobacco products sold at sale prices?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G206c. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any coupons for the following tobacco products?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G206d. 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?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G206e. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any clothing or other items with a brand name or logo of the following tobacco products?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

G206f. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any promotions in the mail for the following tobacco products?

1. Cigarettes?

YES 1

NO 2

NOT APPLICABLE 7

REFUSED 9

2. Smokeless tobacco?

YES 1

NO 2

REFUSED 9

Section H. Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

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

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

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

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

- | | YES | NO | DON'T KNOW | REFUSED |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Stroke (blood clots in the brain that may cause paralysis)? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| b. Heart attack? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| c. Lung cancer? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| d. Bladder cancer? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| e. Infertility? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| f. Mouth cancer? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| g. Stomach cancer? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| h. Premature birth? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| i. Bone loss? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |

[H02_1 SHOULD ONLY BE ASKED OF CURRENT TOBACCO SMOKERS (B01 = 1 OR 2)]

H02_1. Based on your experience of smoking, do you think that your current brand might be a little less harmful, is no different, or might be a little more harmful, compared to other cigarettes?

- A LITTLE LESS HARMFUL 1 → **SKIP OVER H02_2**
 NO DIFFERENT 2
 A LITTLE MORE HARMFUL 3 → **SKIP OVER H02_2**
 DON'T KNOW 7
 REFUSED 9

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

- COULD BE LESS HARMFUL 1
 ALL EQUALLY HARMFUL 2
 DON'T KNOW 7
 REFUSED 9

H02_3. Do you believe cigarettes are addictive?

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

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

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

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

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

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

- SUPPORT 1
- OPPOSE 2
- DON'T KNOW 7
- REFUSED 9

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

- SUPPORT 1
- OPPOSE 2
- DON'T KNOW 7
- REFUSED 9

Appendix C: Sample Design

Introduction

GATS was the first of its kind conducted in Nigeria in 2012 to monitor tobacco use and is designed to be a nationally representative household survey of all non-institutionalized, men and women age 15 years old and older. The main objectives of this survey are to provide estimates of tobacco use and key tobacco control measures. The survey design requirements for this study have been developed so that precise estimates can be generated for Nigeria as a whole as well as jointly by urbanicity and by gender at national level.

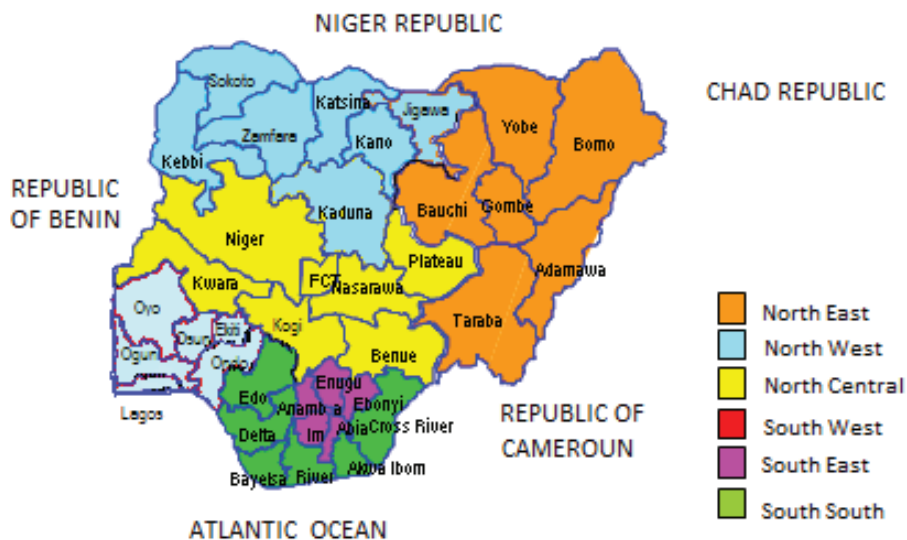
The target population includes all non-institutionalized adults (men and women), 15 years of age or older, residing in any of the 36 states in Nigeria or in the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria covering 100% of the adult population (see **Fig. C1** and **Fig. C2**) who considered Nigeria to be their usual place of residence. A 'usual' member of a sampled household is any otherwise-eligible resident who has no other residence, or who has multiple residences but has been living in the selected household for at least half of the time during the past 12 months. A household is defined as **"A person or a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together and share a common eating arrangement and livelihood, and recognize one person as a head"**. Those to be excluded are:

- a. Non-citizens visiting the country for just few weeks
- b. Citizens in the military whose usual place of residence is either on/off a military base
- c. Citizens who are in hospitals, prisons, nursing homes, destitute homes etc.

FIG. C1: Administrative map of Nigeria



FIG. C2: Map of Nigeria showing the six geo-political regions



Sampling Frame

Nigeria is made up of 36 States and a Federal Capital Territory, which are grouped into six geo-political regions: North Central, North East, North West, South East, South-South, and South West. There are 74 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the country. The 2006 census in Nigeria reported the total population at approximately 140 million with a growth rate of 2.9% per annum. Presently Nigeria population is about 150 million, and it is predominantly rural; approximately one-third live in the urban areas.

NBS is the Nigeria's National Statistical Organization. The NBS conducts on regular basis household-based national surveys to measure various socioeconomic indicators at the state level or according to the needs of different sponsors and data users. The most regular of such survey is the General Household Survey (GHS) which is conducted annually. The sampling frame for the GHS and most other national surveys is based on the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH), a type of master sample. The current NISH sampling frame is based on a complete list of EAs defined for the 2006 Nigeria Census of Population. The institutional population living in prisons, hospitals, military barracks, school dormitories, etc. are excluded from the universe defined for the household surveys.

The sampling frame for GATS was based on the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) 2007/2012 Master Sample.

Sample Design

The GATS Nigeria adopted a stratified multi-stage sample design based on the GATS protocol. A minimum of 8000 household surveys are required to meet the objectives of the survey. However, in order to compensate for the non-response based on the previous surveys done by NBS, the following information has been used to inflate the selected number of households assuming equal rates for each of the six regions:

Total Number of Respondents in Stratum (Region)	R_s^{Person}	8000
Household Eligibility Rate	E_s^{HH}	90%
Household Response Rate	P_s^{HH}	97%
Percentage of HHs with at least one survey-eligible individual	T_s	95%
Individual Eligibility Rate	E_s^{Person}	98%
Individual Response Rate	P_s^{Person}	90%

Computations based on above parameters yield a national sample of 9,070 respondents from 10,937 households. For ease of distribution, the number of sample households is rounded up to 11,000.

Forming Primary Sampling Units

A subsample of enumeration areas from the NISH master sample maintained by the NBS constituted the primary sampling units (PSU) for GATS. The EAs were identified on maps with well-defined boundaries (see **Fig. C1**). The EAs were operational segments defined for the 2006 census enumeration, with an average of about 37 households for the urban areas and 33 households for the rural. About 3.4% of the EAs have fewer than 10 households (3.8% for urban and 3.2% for the urban).

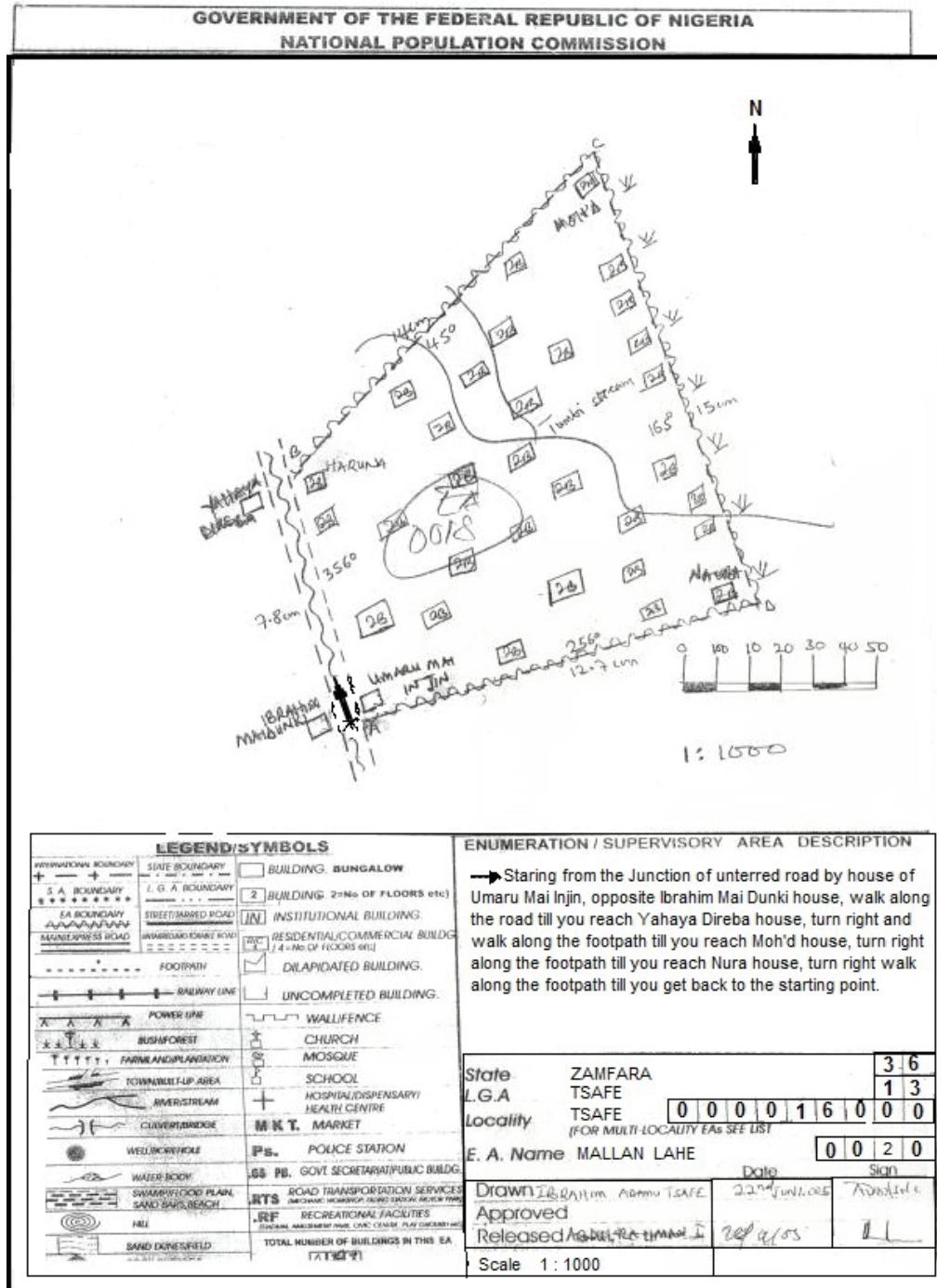
TABLE C1: Percentage distribution of enumeration areas in NISH Master Sample by Number of Households

No. of HHs in EA	Urban	Rural	Total
1-9	3.80	3.23	3.38
10-19	20.68	22.57	22.07
20-29	23.07	28.00	26.69
30-39	17.55	18.70	18.40
40-49	12.60	11.98	12.15
50-59	6.77	6.31	6.43
60-69	5.47	3.79	4.24
70-79	3.39	2.33	2.61
80-89	2.03	1.26	1.46
90-99	1.46	0.75	0.94
100-149	2.66	0.88	1.35
150-199	0.47	0.17	0.25
200+	0.05	0.02	0.03
Overall	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mean	37.4	32.8	34
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	245	201	245
Std. Dev.	25.76	20.04	21.8

Table C1 above indicates that about 25% of the master sample EAs has less than 20 households, while only about 3.4% has less than 10 households. If a high number of households are selected per EA, there is possibility

of a sizeable number of the PSUs with fewer households than proposed. The selection of the 1,100 EAs with PPS from the NISH State sample will produce about 300 urban and 800 rural EAs. Hence, in order to achieve an equal sample of households for urban and rural areas, a sample of 18 households per EA was required for urban while 7 households per EA was required for rural.

FIG. C3: Map of a sample enumeration area in GATS



First Stage Sampling: Selecting PSU

In selecting the primary sampling units for GATS, the stratification structure for the NISH master sample was adopted. The GATS EAs were subsamples of the NISH master sample in each state. The EAs were drawn (systematically) with PPS from the state master sample to give the desired state sample. Hence, sample EAs per state were dependent on the population of state (**Table 2**).

Intermediate Stages and Selecting Households

A fresh household listing was conducted in each selected EA to provide an up-to-date frame of households as the secondary sampling units (SSUs). A systematic sample of 18 households for urban and 7 household for rural were drawn with equal probability within each sample EA. Thus, 5500 households were drawn from each of the urban and rural EAs to yield a total of 11,000 households for the country (**Table 3**).

Selecting Individuals within Screened Households

Selection of individuals within selected households was done electronically by the hand-held device. The detail sample selection was tabulated in the following tables (**Table C2** and **Table C3**).

TABLE C2: Summary of Sample Design

Total No. of EAs	Master Sample EAs			Sample EA for GATS			Expected Sample HHs		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
662,529	7,400	1,920	5,480	1,100	300	800	11,000	5,500	5,500

Sample Size

GATS was designed to produce estimates that meet the following precision requirements:

1. Estimates computed at the national level, by urbanicity, by gender, and by the cross of gender and urbanicity should have a 95% confidence interval with a margin of error of 3 percentage points or less for tobacco use rates of 40%.
2. Sample sizes should be sufficiently large to accommodate the statistical power requirements for tests to detect differences between survey rounds with independently chosen samples.

Assuming a design effect of 2.00 for estimates computed at the national level, by urban/rural classification, by gender and by the cross of gender and urban/rural, the minimum sample sizes needed to accommodate these precision requirements are 2,000 respondents in each of the four groups defined by the cross of urban/rural and gender. This results in a minimum expected respondent sample of 8,000.

Sampling Probabilities And Sampling Weights

The weighting process for the GATS involved a three-step process: (1) the base weight or design weight, calculated from all stages of random selection, (2) an adjustment for non-response by PSU, sample households and sample individuals eligible for the survey, and (3) a post-stratification adjustment (calibration) of sample totals to the known population totals.

Base weight

The inverse of the unconditional probability of selection was the final selection weight (base weight) for each respondent which is the product of the probabilities of selection associated with each stage of the design. In order to calculate the sampling weights, sampling probabilities were calculated separately for each sampling stage:

$P_{hi}^{(1)}$ = Unconditional probability of selecting the i^{th} PSU in the h^{th} stratum (equivalent to the product of selection probability of an EA in NIHS and the selection probability of a subsample of GATS PSU);

$P_{hij}^{(2)}$ = Conditional probability (given PSU selections) of selecting the j^{th} EA;

$P_{hijk}^{(3)}$ = Conditional probability (given PSU, and EA selections) of selecting the k^{th} household;

$P_{hijkl}^{(4)}$ = Conditional probability (given PSU, EA, and household selections) of randomly selecting l^{th} respondent per household.

Then the unconditional joint probability of selecting individual (the $hijkl^{\text{th}}$ person) into the GATS sample is:

$$P_{hijkl} = P_{hi}^{(1)} * P_{hij}^{(2)} * P_{hijk}^{(3)} * P_{hijkl}^{(4)}$$

Thus, the associated base weight for individual is:

$$B_{hijkl} = \frac{1}{P_{hijkl}} = \frac{1}{P_{hi}^{(1)} * P_{hij}^{(2)} * P_{hijk}^{(3)} * P_{hijkl}^{(4)}}$$

Adjustment for unit non-response

The base weights were adjusted for non-response on three levels: PSU level non-response adjustment, household level non-response adjustments, and person level non-response adjustments. The PSU level non-response adjustment is calculated by partitioning the PSUs into weighting classes defined by state and residence. Household level non-response adjustments were made within PSU. The corresponding household level weighting class adjustment were computed as one divided by the weighted household response rate for each sample PSUs. The person level response rate was computed by roster-reported residence, gender, age, and current smoking status.

Post-Stratification calibration adjustment

In principle, the goal of a calibration weight adjustment is to bring weighted sums of the sample data into line with the corresponding counts in the target population. The Census population counts (for the year 2006) of persons 15 years by state, respondent-reported gender and age-group (15-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65+) available from National Population Commission in 2012 were used for a post-stratification calibration adjustment.

Ultimately, the final analysis weight (W) for each respondent data record was computed as the product of the base weights, the non-response adjustment, and post-stratification calibration adjustment. The final weights were used in all analyses to produce estimates of population parameters.

TABLE C3: Sample selection procedure

State	% of Total Population	Total EAs	Master Sample EAs			Sample EA for GATS
			Total	Urban	Rural	
1. Abia	2.0	11,582	200	47	153	22
2. Adamawa	2.3	12,717	200	23	177	25
3. Akwa-Ibom	2.8	17,059	200	24	176	31
4. Anambra	3.0	21,907	200	100	100	33
5. Bauchi	3.3	19,885	200	23	177	36
6. Bayelsa	1.2	9,024	200	30	170	13
7. Benue	3.0	22,856	200	29	171	33
8. Borno	3.0	24,062	200	26	174	33
9. Cross River	2.1	16,320	200	29	171	23
10. Delta	2.9	18,231	200	46	154	32
11. Ebonyi	1.6	13,888	200	6	194	17
12. Edo	2.3	12,793	200	73	127	25
13. Ekiti	1.7	11,561	200	140	60	19
14. Enugu	2.3	13,997	200	41	159	26
15. Gombe	1.7	9,551	200	26	174	19
16. Imo	2.8	19,575	200	18	182	31
17. Jigawa	3.1	21,070	200	28	172	34
18. Kaduna	4.4	21,791	200	47	153	48
19. Kano	6.7	36,302	200	29	171	74
20. Katsina	4.1	33,316	200	32	168	45
21. Kebbi	2.3	16,641	200	21	179	26
22. Kogi	2.4	15,702	200	66	134	26
23. Kwara	1.7	16,271	200	56	144	19
24. Lagos	6.5	24,873	200	170	30	71
25. Nasarawa	1.3	9,220	200	40	160	15
26. Niger	2.8	23,149	200	35	165	31
27. Ogun	2.7	12,754	200	86	114	29
28. Ondo	2.5	19,213	200	98	102	27
29. Osun	2.4	25,910	200	126	74	27
30. Oyo	4.0	31,137	200	110	90	44
31. Plateau	2.3	15,786	200	24	176	25
32. Rivers	3.7	24,857	200	46	154	41
33. Sokoto	2.6	12,779	200	26	174	29
34. Taraba	1.6	10,647	200	16	184	18
35. Yobe	1.7	14,921	200	35	165	18
36. Zamfara	2.3	17,025	200	39	161	26
37. FCT	1.0	4,157	200	109	91	11
TOTAL	100.0	662,529	7,400	1,920	5,480	1,100

Appendix D: Estimates Of Sampling Errors

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

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

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

Estimate (R): Weighted prevalence estimate of the indicator

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calculation of Standard Error

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for gender, urban and rural areas. For each variable or indicator, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in **Table D1**. In addition to the standard error (SE) described above, **Tables D2 to D6** includes the value of the estimate (R), the sample size (n), the design effect (DEFF), the relative standard error (SE/R), margin of error (MOE) and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 1.96SE$), for each indicator.

TABLE D1: List of Indicators for Sampling Errors – GATS Nigeria, 2012

Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
Current Tobacco Use	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Smoker	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 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
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
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Exposure to SHS at Home	Proportion	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	Proportion	Adults who work indoors
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchase in store	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-smoking Information on radio or television	Proportion	Current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-smokeless tobacco Information on radio or television	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	Proportion	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	Proportion	Current smokers ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	Mean	Current daily cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	Mean	Ever daily smokers > 15 years old
Monthly Expenditure on Manufactured Cigarettes (Naira)	Mean	Current daily cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old

TABLE D2: Sampling errors of key indicators for overall adults 15 years or older – GATS Nigeria, 2012

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Use	5.6	0.34	9735	1.48	0.06	0.67	4.89	6.24
Current Tobacco Smokers	3.9	0.28	9765	1.46	0.07	0.56	3.30	4.41
Current Cigarette Smokers	3.7	0.27	9765	1.42	0.07	0.53	3.20	4.27
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	1.9	0.18	9734	1.28	0.09	0.35	1.58	2.27
Daily Tobacco Smoker	2.9	0.25	9765	1.48	0.09	0.49	2.42	3.41
Daily Cigarette Smokers	2.8	0.24	9765	1.45	0.09	0.47	2.31	3.25
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	1.9	0.20	9765	1.44	0.10	0.39	1.54	2.32
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	36.2	3.01	584	1.51	0.08	5.89	30.31	42.10
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	12.8	2.51	482	1.65	0.20	4.91	7.87	17.70
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	42.5	3.52	482	1.56	0.08	6.91	35.56	49.37
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	45.4	3.53	448	1.50	0.08	6.92	38.50	52.35
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	69.7	5.95	121	1.42	0.09	11.66	58.02	81.35
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	61.2	6.55	121	1.47	0.11	12.83	48.40	74.07
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	5.2	1.64	207	1.06	0.31	3.22	2.02	8.46
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	15.0	3.63	209	1.47	0.24	7.12	7.84	22.07
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	66.3	3.47	423	1.51	0.05	6.81	59.54	73.16
Exposure to SHS at Home	6.6	0.47	9448	1.85	0.07	0.93	5.68	7.54
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	17.3	1.69	2062	2.02	0.10	3.30	14.03	20.64
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	16.7	1.31	2112	1.61	0.08	2.56	14.12	19.25
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	5.3	0.53	3518	1.40	0.10	1.04	4.25	6.32
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	29.3	1.62	2743	1.87	0.06	3.18	26.17	32.52
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	9.4	0.60	7122	1.73	0.06	1.17	8.25	10.59
Last cigarette purchase in store	56.1	3.40	410	1.39	0.06	6.66	49.44	62.77
Noticed Anti-smoking information on radio or television	36.0	0.93	9754	1.92	0.03	1.83	34.12	37.78
Noticed Anti-smokeless tobacco information on radio or television	12.1	0.63	9750	1.89	0.05	1.23	10.85	13.30
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	54.7	3.62	427	1.50	0.07	7.09	47.56	61.75
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	26.7	3.15	427	1.47	0.12	6.17	20.52	32.86
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	21.5	0.76	9696	1.81	0.04	1.48	20.05	23.01
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	82.4	0.71	9756	1.85	0.01	1.40	80.95	83.75
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	51.4	0.95	9752	1.87	0.02	1.85	49.58	53.29
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	76.8	0.73	9754	1.71	0.01	1.44	75.41	78.28
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	73.0	0.81	9756	1.80	0.01	1.58	71.38	74.54
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	74.5	0.78	9761	1.77	0.01	1.53	72.92	75.99
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	8.3	0.57	323	1.30	0.07	1.11	7.17	9.40
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	16.4	0.64	29	1.12	0.04	1.25	15.20	17.70
Monthly Expenditure on Manufactured Cigarettes (Naira)	2184.0	340.20	361	1.66	0.16	666.70	1517.00	2850.00

TABLE D3: Sampling errors of key indicators for males 15 years or older - GATS Nigeria, 2012

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Use	10.0	0.63	5,047	1.50	0.06	1.24	8.73	11.21
Current Tobacco Smokers	7.3	0.54	5,058	1.48	0.07	1.06	6.29	8.41
Current Cigarette Smokers	7.2	0.52	5,058	1.43	0.07	1.02	6.16	8.20
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	2.9	0.32	5,046	1.34	0.11	0.63	2.32	3.58
Daily Tobacco Smoker	5.6	0.49	5,058	1.51	0.09	0.95	4.60	6.50
Daily Cigarette Smokers	5.3	0.46	5,058	1.47	0.09	0.91	4.43	6.26
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	3.5	0.37	5,058	1.44	0.11	0.73	2.80	4.26
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	35.2	3.04	555	1.50	0.09	5.96	29.19	41.12
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	12.6	2.68	429	1.67	0.21	5.25	7.37	17.87
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	41.7	3.76	429	1.58	0.09	7.37	34.37	49.12
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	45.8	3.63	432	1.51	0.08	7.11	38.69	52.92
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	71.3	5.93	116	1.41	0.08	11.62	59.69	82.94
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	62.4	6.73	116	1.49	0.11	13.19	49.22	75.60
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	5.4	1.70	198	1.05	0.31	3.33	2.08	8.75
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	14.3	3.68	200	1.48	0.26	7.22	7.10	21.54
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	68.2	3.44	408	1.49	0.05	6.74	61.49	74.98
Exposure to SHS at Home	7.7	0.64	4,890	1.69	0.08	1.26	6.40	8.91
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	21.1	2.40	1,226	2.06	0.11	4.71	16.44	25.86
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	18.2	1.64	1,426	1.60	0.09	3.21	15.02	21.45
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	5.8	0.70	1,704	1.24	0.12	1.37	4.38	7.12
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	29.4	1.79	2,086	1.79	0.06	3.50	25.91	32.91
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	9.9	0.74	3,860	1.55	0.08	1.46	8.45	11.36
Last cigarette purchase in store	56.2	3.45	399	1.39	0.06	6.76	49.42	62.94
Noticed Anti-smoking Information on radio or television	39.3	1.25	5,055	1.82	0.03	2.45	36.84	41.73
Noticed Anti-smokeless tobacco Information on radio or television	12.9	0.84	5,051	1.77	0.06	1.64	11.26	14.55
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	56.0	3.69	413	1.51	0.07	7.23	48.75	63.21
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	27.1	3.21	413	1.47	0.12	6.29	20.82	33.40
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	25.4	1.05	5,024	1.71	0.04	2.06	23.35	27.47
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	83.9	0.80	5,053	1.55	0.01	1.57	82.36	85.51
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	54.3	1.24	5,052	1.77	0.02	2.43	51.86	56.72
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	79.2	0.85	5,051	1.49	0.01	1.67	77.52	80.86
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	75.9	0.96	5,053	1.60	0.01	1.88	74.01	77.77
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	76.8	0.93	5,055	1.57	0.01	1.83	74.92	78.58
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	8.0	0.53	313	1.46	0.07	1.04	6.91	8.99
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	16.5	0.71	26	1.13	0.04	1.38	15.12	17.88
Monthly Expenditure on Manufactured Cigarettes	2001.0	329.90	351	2.13	0.16	646.60	1354.00	2647.00

TABLE D4: Sampling errors of key indicators for females 15 years or older - GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Use	1.1	0.17	4,688	1.08	0.15	0.33	0.82	1.48
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.4	0.11	4,707	1.23	0.30	0.21	0.15	0.57
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.3	0.09	4,707	1.19	0.32	0.18	0.10	0.47
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.9	0.14	4,688	1.03	0.16	0.28	0.62	1.18
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.3	0.09	4,707	1.19	0.33	0.18	0.10	0.46
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.2	0.07	4,707	1.11	0.36	0.15	0.06	0.35
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.3	0.1	4,707	1.17	0.30	0.19	0.13	0.52
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	53.8	11.19	29	1.19	0.21	21.94	31.87	75.75
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	14.4	5.42	53	1.11	0.38	10.62	3.76	25.00
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	49.4	9.08	53	1.31	0.18	17.79	31.64	67.22
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure to SHS at Home	5.6	0.66	4,558	1.94	0.12	1.29	4.27	6.86
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	12	2.15	836	1.91	0.18	4.21	7.78	16.19
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	13.9	1.96	686	1.48	0.14	3.85	10.05	17.74
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	4.9	0.77	1,814	1.52	0.16	1.50	3.36	6.37
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	29.2	2.93	657	1.65	0.10	5.73	23.45	34.92
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	8.9	0.89	3,262	1.78	0.10	1.74	7.16	10.64
Last cigarette purchase in store	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noticed Anti-smoking information on radio or television	32.6	1.15	4,699	1.68	0.04	2.25	30.37	34.87
Noticed Anti-smokeless tobacco information on radio or television	11.2	0.81	4,699	1.75	0.07	1.58	9.66	12.82
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	17.6	0.9	4,672	1.61	0.05	1.76	15.88	19.39
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	80.8	1.02	4,703	1.77	0.01	2.00	78.77	82.76
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	48.6	1.22	4,700	1.68	0.03	2.39	46.19	50.98
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	74.5	1.04	4,703	1.64	0.01	2.05	72.44	76.54
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	70	1.12	4,703	1.67	0.02	2.19	67.83	72.22
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	72.2	1.06	4,706	1.62	0.01	2.08	70.07	74.24
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monthly Expenditure on Manufactured Cigarettes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

TABLE D5: Sampling errors of key indicators for urban adults 15 years or older - GATS Nigeria, 2012

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Use	4.0	0.38	4,791	1.35	0.10	0.75	3.27	4.77
Current Tobacco Smokers	2.9	0.32	4,805	1.33	0.11	0.63	2.31	3.58
Current Cigarette Smokers	2.9	0.32	4,805	1.33	0.11	0.63	2.27	3.54
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	1.3	0.19	4,790	1.18	0.15	0.38	0.89	1.64
Daily Tobacco Smoker	2.3	0.28	4,805	1.30	0.12	0.55	1.74	2.84
Daily Cigarette Smokers	2.2	0.28	4,805	1.31	0.12	0.55	1.69	2.78
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	1.9	0.24	4,805	1.24	0.13	0.48	1.41	2.37
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	42.5	4.42	266	1.46	0.10	8.67	33.85	51.19
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	9.2	2.14	187	1.01	0.23	4.19	4.98	13.36
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	37.7	4.36	187	1.23	0.12	8.55	29.20	46.29
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	54.6	5.27	191	1.46	0.10	10.33	44.26	64.91
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	69.4	8.57	57	1.39	0.12	16.80	52.57	86.18
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	54.3	9.80	57	1.47	0.18	19.20	35.08	73.48
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	5.6	2.60	99	1.12	0.46	5.09	0.51	10.69
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	9.1	3.95	99	1.36	0.43	7.74	1.40	16.89
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	71.5	4.52	178	1.33	0.06	8.86	62.68	80.41
Exposure to SHS at Home	4.2	0.68	4,708	2.31	0.16	1.33	2.92	5.58
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	11.0	1.47	1,343	1.72	0.13	2.88	8.13	13.89
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	14.9	1.61	1,293	1.63	0.11	3.16	11.73	18.06
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	4.3	0.70	1,805	1.47	0.16	1.37	2.90	5.64
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	25.6	2.15	1,791	2.09	0.08	4.22	21.40	29.84
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	8.6	0.93	3,745	2.03	0.11	1.83	6.80	10.46
Last cigarette purchase in store	53.1	5.42	177	1.44	0.10	10.63	42.51	63.77
Noticed Anti-smoking information on radio or television	38.7	1.71	4,797	2.44	0.04	3.36	35.32	42.04
Noticed Anti-smokeless tobacco information on radio or television	14.0	1.16	4,794	2.31	0.08	2.27	11.74	16.27
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	61.9	5.46	182	1.51	0.09	10.71	51.15	72.57
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	25.1	4.46	182	1.38	0.18	8.74	16.36	33.83
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	19.4	1.37	4,759	2.40	0.07	2.69	16.72	22.10
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	84.6	1.18	4,800	2.26	0.01	2.31	82.26	86.87
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	54.8	1.70	4,795	2.37	0.03	3.34	51.47	58.14
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	82.3	1.13	4,795	2.05	0.01	2.22	80.12	84.56
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	82.2	1.06	4,799	1.92	0.01	2.08	80.13	84.28
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	79.9	1.25	4,802	2.16	0.02	2.45	77.42	82.32
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	6.8	0.53	137	1.15	0.08	1.05	5.75	7.85
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monthly Expenditure on Manufactured Cigarettes	1688.0	267.70	148	0.94	0.16	524.70	1163.00	2212.00

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

TABLE D6: Sampling errors of key indicators for rural adults 15 years or older - GATS Nigeria, 2012

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Sample size (n)	Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence limits	
							Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Use	6.5	0.50	4,944	1.42	0.08	0.98	5.50	7.45
Current Tobacco Smokers	4.4	0.41	4,960	1.41	0.09	0.81	3.58	5.19
Current Cigarette Smokers	4.2	0.39	4,960	1.37	0.09	0.77	3.45	4.99
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	2.3	0.26	4,944	1.22	0.11	0.51	1.80	2.82
Daily Tobacco Smoker	3.3	0.37	4,960	1.45	0.11	0.72	2.57	4.00
Daily Cigarette Smokers	3.1	0.35	4,960	1.41	0.11	0.68	2.42	3.78
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	2.0	0.29	4,960	1.45	0.15	0.56	1.40	2.51
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	33.4	3.89	318	1.47	0.12	7.63	25.77	41.03
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	14.1	3.30	295	1.63	0.23	6.47	7.61	20.56
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	44.2	4.51	295	1.56	0.10	8.84	35.32	53.01
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	41.7	4.37	257	1.42	0.10	8.57	33.13	50.27
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	69.8	7.63	64	1.32	0.11	14.95	54.86	84.76
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	64.1	8.11	64	1.34	0.13	15.89	48.21	79.98
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	5.0	2.10	108	0.99	0.42	4.12	0.93	9.17
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	18.0	5.06	110	1.37	0.28	9.91	8.11	27.93
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	64.4	4.47	245	1.46	0.07	8.76	55.60	73.13
Exposure to SHS at Home	8.0	0.65	4,740	1.64	0.08	1.27	6.75	9.30
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	24.3	3.00	719	1.87	0.12	5.87	18.45	30.19
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	18.2	2.05	819	1.52	0.11	4.01	14.23	22.24
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	5.9	0.75	1,713	1.31	0.13	1.46	4.43	7.35
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	33.4	2.58	952	1.69	0.08	5.05	28.39	38.50
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	10.0	0.81	3,377	1.57	0.08	1.59	8.37	11.55
Last cigarette purchase in store	57.3	4.26	233	1.31	0.07	8.35	48.98	65.68
Noticed Anti-smoking Information on radio or television	34.4	1.18	4,957	1.75	0.03	2.32	32.04	36.68
Noticed Anti-smokeless tobacco Information on radio or television	10.9	0.77	4,956	1.73	0.07	1.50	9.44	12.44
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	51.8	4.47	245	1.40	0.09	8.76	43.06	60.58
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	27.3	4.02	245	1.41	0.15	7.89	19.43	35.21
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	22.8	1.03	4,937	1.72	0.05	2.01	20.75	24.77
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	81.1	0.93	4,956	1.67	0.01	1.83	79.23	82.88
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	49.5	1.23	4,957	1.74	0.02	2.42	47.05	51.89
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	73.6	1.03	4,959	1.65	0.01	2.02	71.60	75.65
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	67.5	1.18	4,957	1.77	0.02	2.31	65.23	69.85
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	71.3	1.05	4,959	1.63	0.01	2.05	69.23	73.33
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	8.9	0.77	186	1.22	0.09	1.52	7.39	10.43
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monthly Expenditure on Manufactured Cigarettes	2376.0	453.90	213	1.65	0.19	889.70	1486.00	3266.00

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

Appendix E: Technical And Survey Staff

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3	DR. MOSUR KABIR	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH
4	NWOKOCHA OGBONNA	FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH
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6	B. M. SAMANJA	NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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11	SOUTH WEST	SOBOWALE TAJUDEEN AYINLA	NBS
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7		ABUJA FCT	OLADOKUN TUNDE AKIN
8		ADAMAWA	LAWAL, KAMALDEEN OLA
9		BAUCHI	SALEH, M. J.
10		BORNO	AGBAJI OKPOSU
11	NORTH EAST	GOMBE	LAWAL, MARY
12		TARABA	ABDULAH I BRAHIM B. (SALARY)
13		YOBE	YUSUF MUSA DALA
14		JIGAWA	MUSA, MUHAMMED
15		KADUNA	ADEBAYO OBATOKE
16		KANO	AYUBA SHALLKULINYI IBRAHIM
17	NORTH WEST	KATSINA	NNAJI, O. LINUS ANIGOZIE
18		KEBBI	AKOR SAMSON
19		SOKOTO	MR. KAZEEM ADEKUNLE
20		ZAMFARA	HASSAN HARUNA
21		ABIA	ONWUGHALU, NGOZI HELEN
22		ANAMBRA	OKAFOR MARYROSE N.
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24		ENUGU	ONYIA LAWRENCE OBINNA
25		IMO	UMEH REUBEN U.
26		AKWA IBOM	ETUK ETOINWANG JOSEPH
27		BAYELSA	NINA OKOSI
28		C-RIVER	UYO, S. A.
29	SOUTH-SOUTH	DELTA	OSHEKE, Nelson O.
30		EDO	OMODIBO DANIEL O.
31		RIVERS	OBOH, ISMAILA CHICOBAY
32		EKITI	OLAJIDE ABIOLA
33		LAGOS	PHILLIPS SAMUEL ADEMOLA
34		OGUN	OLUWAFEMI MATTHEW A.
35	SOUTH WEST	ONDO	DARAMOLA SEMIU ATANDA
36		OSUN	OLUJIMI RISIKAT ODESEYE
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9		AKWA IBOM	INIODU UDOH
10		BAYELSA	CHARLES OBI
11		CROSS RIVER	BENARD EFFIONG
12	SOUTH-SOUTH	DELTA	EDOWORU ANTHONY E.
13		DELTA	IMAFIDON BENJAMIN
14		EDO	FRANCIS AIBANGBEE
15		RIVERS	AMUH SUSSAN
16		RIVERS	JUMBO WILLIAM ROBINSON
17		EKITI	AKINDELE M. O.
18		LAGOS	N. C. UWAYA
19		LAGOS	M. R. AKADRI
20		LAGOS	B. AGBOOLA
21		LAGOS	JAMES JOHN DAVIDS
22		OGUN	MR. AKINOLA A. T.
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25		ONDO	OLOWOYEYE G. M.
26		OSUN	ANIMASHAUN J. F.
27		OSUN	FALOHUN A. K.
28		OYO	OKAFOR M. N.
29		OYO	SANUSI I. Y.
30		OYO	MOHAMMED M. A.

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5		EBONYI	LOVETT ODIAKPA
6		ABIA	AFOMA OPARAKU
7		ENUGU	AJUNWA E. CHIDINMA
8		AKWA IBOM	EMMANUEL UWAKWE
9		AKWA IBOM	IMAOBONG EDEM OKON
10		BAYELSA	JOY EDOH
11		CROSS RIVER	MARGARET DANIEL
12	SOUTH-SOUTH	DELTA	JACOB ETETEMIRE
13		DELTA	JENIFFER ELOFU OKONJI
14		EDO	GODSTIME ABBEY
15		RIVERS	OGAR PORTIA
16		RIVERS	PEACE ISINYE
17		EKITI	ABIODUN MOJIBOLA
18		LAGOS	CHINENYE R. CHIMA-OJI
19		LAGOS	NDIDI EKELE OKERE
20		LAGOS	JENNIFER OLAREWAJU
21		LAGOS	ANDREW EGHNDJE
22		OGUN	OKUNOLA OLATUNJI
23	SOUTH WEST	OGUN	ADENIJI TOBI
24		ONDO	AKEEM MOJIBOLA
25		ONDO	FAITH ALENKHE
26		OSUN	ABRAHAM ABIOYE
27		OSUN	ODETUNDE KAYODE
28		OYO	OGUNYAMOJU MOROLAKE
29		OYO	OLALEKAN ADEJUWON
30		OYO	ABEEB ADERIBIGBE

E.8. FIELD SUPERVISORS - NORTH

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6		NIGER	ADAMU D. MOHAMMED
7		NIGER	MOH'D ALHASSAN E.
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10		ADAMAWA	PAUL ULAH
11		ADAMAWA	JOHN B. DAWALA
12		BAUCHI	ISTY A. YUSUF
13		BAUCHI	AMOS EMMANUEL E.
14	NORTH EAST	BORNO	AMOS ALI MUSSA
15		BORNO	PAPKA MAGANI
16		GOMBE	JONATHAN YUSUF
17		TARABA	AKAPO A. O.
18		YOBE	SULEMAN KARIYA
19		JIGAWA	ADAMU HARUNA
20		JIGAWA	SAFIYANU SAIDU
21		KADUNA	MAKOSHI B. JOSHUA
22		KADUNA	UMAR SANI
23		KADUNA	GARBA PETER
24		KANO	NUHU DANLIMAN
25	NORTH WEST	KANO	ERINA EMMANUEL
26		KANO	NURA HALLIRU
27		KANO	SANUSI LAWAN
28		KATSINA	ABDULLAHI DAHIRU
29		KATSINA	HAUWA MATI
30		KATSINA	SALISU AHMADU
31		KEBBI	BALKISU I. AHMED
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33		SOKOTO	FARUK KABIR
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4		KWARA	OLALEKAN AKINKUNMI
5	NORTH CENTRAL	NASARAWA	SOLOMON BULUS
6		NIGER	LUCY JAFIYA
7		NIGER	DIANA UDE
8		PLATEAU	CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS
9		FCT	ALI HALIMA
10		ADAMAWA	ABUBAKAR ISA
11		ADAMAWA	BABAJI USMAN
12		BAUCHI	USMAN SHAGARI
13		BAUCHI	JOHN SAMUEL
14	NORTH EAST	BORNO	IBRAHIM YUSUF UMAR
15		BORNO	AMINA WAKIL
16		GOMBE	USMAN ADAMU
17		TARABA	IBRAHIM JULIUS
18		YOBE	KEFAS YOHANNA
19		JIGAWA	JOHN DAVID GANDU
20		JIGAWA	AMINA ADAH
21		KADUNA	AMINU SANI K.
22		KADUNA	IBRAHIM AHMED
23		KADUNA	IBRAHIM ABDULKADIR
24		KANO	LAWAN ADAMU
25		KANO	USMAN MAGAJI
26	NORTH WEST	KANO	ABUBAKAR UMAR
27		KANO	FATIMA IDRIS IVAMI
28		KATSINA	MAXWELL GAMBO
29		KATSINA	GODIYA AYUBA
30		KATSINA	ISHAKU ROBERT YUSUF
31		KEBBI	SAMUEL ZIPPORAH B.
32		SOKOTO	MUSTAPHA UMAR
33		SOKOTO	ABDULLAHIO MUSA
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Appendix F: Glossary Of Terms

Adults	Population 15 years of age and above
Awareness of cigarette advertising, promotion and sponsorship	Respondents who have noticed cigarettes at the point of sale, free gifts or discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes, or any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores where cigarettes are sold, in the past 30 days, or who have noticed any advertisement or sign promoting cigarettes of cigarette companies, sponsorships of sporting events other than in stores where cigarettes are sold, in the past 30 days
Beliefs about the dangers of second-hand smoke	Respondents who believe that breathing other people’s smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.
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, COPD, Bladder Cancer, Stomach cancer, premature birth and bone loss.
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
CDC	US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Current smokeless tobacco user	Smokeless tobacco user who daily or occasionally uses any smokeless tobacco product
Current smoking	It includes daily smoking and occasional smoking: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily smoking means smoking at least one tobacco product every day or nearly every day over a period of a month or more 2. Occasional smoking (less than daily)
Exposure to anti-smoking information	Respondents who have noticed information on various media in the past 30 days about the dangers of cigarette smoking and those that encourage quitting
Exposure to second-hand smoke at home	Exposure to second-hand smoke particularly inside the respondent’s home, not including outside areas such as patio, balcony, garden, etc. which are not fully enclosed
Exposure to second-hand smoke in public places	Includes smoking by respondents and seeing somebody smoke, smelling the smoke, or seeing cigarette butts in indoor areas in public places visited by them in the past 30 days. Public places include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government buildings: Covers indoor areas which are designated non-smoking areas by national smoke-free laws • Health-care facilities: Covers indoor areas of both public and private health-care facilities which are designated non-smoking areas by national smoke-free laws • Restaurants: Covers the indoor areas of places selling food and/or beverages, and does not include the area in front of any building and wayside • Public transportation: Public transport both with and without air conditioning

FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
GATS	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSS	General Survey System
GTSS	Global Tobacco Surveillance System
GYTS	Global Youth Tobacco Survey
HCP	Health-Care Provider; includes various health professionals such as medical doctors, nurses, pharmacists, health workers, etc.
Interest in quitting smoking	Current tobacco smokers who are planning or thinking about quitting smoking within the next month, 12 months, or some day
MoS	Measure of Size
MPOWER	WHO publication with six key strategies for tobacco control: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
NRT	Nicotine Replacement Therapy
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
Prevalence	Statistical concept referring to the number of occurrences of tobacco use present in a particular population aged 15 years and above at a given time
PSU	primary sampling unit
Quit attempt	Current tobacco smokers who tried to quit during the past 12 months and former tobacco smokers who have been abstinent for >12 months
SD	Secure Digital
SDF	Standard Data File
SHS	Secondhand Smoke
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
Thinking of quitting because of health warning on cigarette packages	Current tobacco smokers who thought about quitting smoking in the past 30 days because of the warning on cigarette packages

Tobacco products

There are two types of tobacco products:

1. Smoked tobacco:
 - a. manufactured cigarette
 - b. hand-rolled cigarette
 - c. pipe full of tobacco
 - d. cigars
 - e. water pipe
 - f. any other smoked tobacco products
2. Smokeless tobacco:
 - a. snuff by keeping in the mouth/nose
 - b. chewing tobacco
 - c. drinking tobacco
 - d. others

TQS

Tobacco Questions for Surveys

WHO

World Health Organization

WHO AFRO

World Health Organization, Regional Office for Africa

Appendix G: Mpower Summary Indicators

TABLE G1: MPOWER Summary Indicators by Gender and Residence – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Indicator	Gender			Residence	
	Overall %	Male %	Female %	Urban %	Rural %
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies					
Current tobacco use	5.6	10.0	1.1	4.0	6.5
Current tobacco smokers	3.9	7.3	0.4	2.9	4.4
Current cigarette smokers	3.7	7.2	0.3	2.9	4.2
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	3.7	7.1	0.2	2.9	4.1
Current smokeless tobacco use	1.9	2.9	0.9	1.3	2.3
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day [†]	8.3	8.0	–	6.8	8.9
Average age at daily smoking initiation [†]	18.2	18.3	–	18.0	18.3
Former daily tobacco smokers among ever daily smokers	36.2	35.2	53.8	42.5	33.4
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke					
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	6.6	7.7	5.6	4.2	8.0
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work [†]	17.3	21.1	12.0	11.0	24.3
Exposure to second hand smoke in public places ^{**} :					
Government buildings/offices	16.7	18.2	13.9	14.9	18.2
Health care facilities	5.3	5.8	4.9	4.3	5.9
Restaurants	29.3	29.4	29.2	25.6	33.4
Public transportation	9.4	9.9	8.9	8.6	10.0
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use					
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months	45.4	45.8	–	54.6	41.7
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider	61.2	62.4	–	54.3	64.1
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method:					
Pharmacotherapy	5.2	5.4	–	5.6	5.0
Counseling/advice	15.0	14.3	–	9.1	18.0
Interest in quitting smoking	66.3	68.2	–	71.5	64.4
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco					
Belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	82.4	83.9	80.8	84.6	81.1
Belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, <u>and</u> lung cancer	46.7	49.5	43.8	50.7	44.3
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	74.5	76.8	72.2	79.9	71.3
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location [†]	41.2	45.7	36.8	44.8	39.2
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages	26.7	27.1	–	25.1	27.3
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship					
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship or promotion [†]	21.5	25.4	17.6	19.4	22.8
R: Raise taxes on tobacco					
Average cigarette expenditure per month (<i>Naira</i>) [‡]	2183.7	2000.7	–	1687.6	2375.9
Average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (<i>Naira</i>) [‡]	246.7	240.0	–	222.9	254.1
Last cigarette purchase was from a store	56.1	56.2	–	53.1	57.3

Notes:

* Among adults who visited those places.

† In the last 30 days.

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

‡ Estimates presented as number.

TABLE G2: MPOWER Summary Indicators by Region – GATS Nigeria, 2012.

Indicator	Region					
	North Central %	North East %	North West %	South East %	South-South %	South West %
M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies						
Current tobacco use	8.7	6.1	2.7	9.1	5.9	4.0
Current tobacco smokers	6.3	3.7	2.5	4.5	4.7	2.9
Current cigarette smokers	5.8	3.4	2.5	4.5	4.7	2.9
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	5.5	3.3	2.4	4.5	4.7	2.8
Current smokeless tobacco use	3.2	3.0	0.2	4.7	1.2	1.3
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day [‡]	8.4	8.3	11.7	6.9	9.5	5.2
Average age at daily smoking initiation [†]	18.4	–	18.7	18.6	18.8	17.1
Former daily tobacco smokers among ever daily smokers	25.4	37.6	22.8	41.3	43.9	42.0
P: Protect people from tobacco smoke						
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	12.6	5.3	3.6	9.6	6.2	5.5
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work [†]	16.7	20.9	38.4	26.8	12.0	6.1
Exposure to second hand smoke in public places among ^{**†} :						
Government buildings/offices	15.5	26.0	34.0	6.1	8.9	10.2
Health care facilities	4.7	9.5	7.2	4.2	1.2	2.7
Restaurants	27.8	27.5	27.5	50.3	26.3	20.8
Public transportation	11.8	11.5	12.9	12.3	4.7	5.8
O: Offer help to quit tobacco use						
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months	28.4	52.4	60.5	32.1	56.5	49.5
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider	76.3	–	–	–	–	52.9
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method:						
Pharmacotherapy	7.5	–	10.9	–	4.2	0.6
Counseling/advice	4.9	–	32.2	–	8.8	9.9
Interest in quitting smoking	64.5	77.1	72.3	49.1	66.7	70.7
W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco						
Belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	89.9	76.3	81.1	83.4	79.4	84.0
Belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer	46.6	47.7	38.9	48.8	41.1	57.3
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	78.5	71.6	68.6	76.6	69.1	82.4
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location [†]	38.0	40.7	43.2	48.1	35.8	41.5
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages	17.9	35.1	35.0	8.6	29.6	38.1
E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship						
Noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship or promotion [†]	27.0	31.1	20.7	37.7	13.4	10.1
R: Raise taxes on tobacco						
Average cigarette expenditure per month (<i>Naira</i>) [‡]	3791.9	1274.5	1408.7	1805.3	2540.8	1311.7
Average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes (<i>Naira</i>) [‡]	390.7	132.8	141.0	304.1	215.1	219.2
Last cigarette purchase was from a store	62.4	45.8	20.6	71.9	84.4	38.0

Notes:

*Among adults who visited those places.

† In the last 30 days.

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

‡ Estimates presented as number

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