

GLOBAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY

in Mauritania



Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS):

Mauritania, 2021

Ministry of Health of Mauritania

Mauritania National Agency for Statistics and Demography

World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa

World Health Organization Mauritania Country Office

CDC Foundation

August 2025

Nouakchott, Mauritania

The following people participated in the GATS data analysis and in authoring the main report:

Dr Bouhabib Abdallah (Ministry of Health)
El Yas DIDI (ANSADE)
Alassane Yero BA (ANSADE)
Sheikh Ahmed Telmoudy (ANSADE)
Boubecrin Mohamed (ANSADE)
Samba Idrissa SOW (ANSADE)

In addition, the following persons reviewed and provided feedback for this report:

Lazarous Mbulo (CDC – GATS Mauritania Focal Point)
Gibril Njie (CDC)
Liping Pan (CDC)
Jeremy Morton (CDC Foundation)
Anna K. Dean (CDC Foundation)
Betelihem Getachew (CDC Foundation)
Linsey Grove (CDC Foundation)
Christine Shi (CDC Foundation)
Pranesh P. Chowdhury (CDC)
Edward Rainey (CDC Foundation)
Steve Litavec (RTI)

This report presents the main results of the first Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in Mauritania. GATS was conducted in Mauritania from February to March 2021 by the National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE), under the supervision of the Ministry of Health.

Funding: This Country Report is based on work funded by the CDC Foundation with a grant from the Gates Foundation.

Disclaimer: The findings and conclusions contained within are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect positions or policies of the CDC Foundation or the Gates Foundation.

For any information regarding GATS-Mauritania, please contact the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (ANS), BP 240, Nouakchott, Mauritania. Tel: +(222) 45 25 30 70. Fax: +(222) 45 25 51 70, Internet: <http://ansade.mr/>

Table of Contents

- 1.0 Introduction 14**
- 2.0 Methodology 16**
 - 2.1 Study Population 16
 - 2.2 Survey Design 16
 - 2.3 Objectives of the Survey 17
 - 2.4 Questionnaire Planning and Preparation for the Electronic Data Collection 18
 - 2.5 Implementation, Pre-testing, Mapping, Training and Data Collection on the Field 18
 - 2.5.1 Investigation Enforcement Agencies 18
 - 2.5.2 Pre-test 18
 - 2.5.3 Updating the Mapping and Listing 20
 - 2.5.4 Training of Field Interviewers 20
 - 2.5.5 Field Data Collection 20
 - 2.6 Data Processing and Compilation 21
 - 2.7 Statistical Analysis 21
- 3.0 Sample and Population Characteristics 22**
 - 3.1 Sample Range 22
 - 3.2 Respondent Characteristics 24
- 4.0 Tobacco Use and E-Cigarettes 26**
 - 4.1 Use of Smoked Tobacco 26
 - 4.2. Use of Smokeless Tobacco 27
 - 4.3 Prevalence of Current Smoking By Tobacco Products 27
 - 4.4 Number of Adults Currently Smoking/Have Smoked by Tobacco Products 31
 - 4.5 Smoking Frequency 34
 - 4.6 Average Number and Percentage Distribution of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers 36
 - 4.7 Age of Smoking Initiation 38
 - 4.8 Age of Daily Smoking Initiation 38
 - 4.9 Prevalence of Adults Who Formerly Smoked Tobacco Daily 39
 - 4.10 Time Since Quitting Smoking 40
 - 4.11 Types of Tobacco Currently Used 41
 - 4.12 Time of the First Cigarette After Waking Up 43
 - 4.13 Knowledge and Use of Electronic Cigarettes 44
- 5.0 Quitting Smoking Tobacco 45**
 - 5.1 Quitting Smoking and Health-care Seeking Behaviours Methods 45
 - 5.2 Cessation Method 47

Table of Contents

5.3 Intention to Quit Smoking	48
6.0 Passive Smoking	50
6.1 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Indoor Workplaces	50
6.1.1. Prevalence of secondhand smoke in indoor workplaces	50
6.1.2. Number of Workers Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in Indoor Workplaces	53
6.2 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home	53
6.2.1. Prevalence of Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home	53
6.2.2. Number of Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home	53
6.3.2. Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in health care settings	55
6.3.3. Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in restaurants	55
6.3.4. Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke cafes or tea houses	55
6.3.5. Prevalence of exposure of secondhand smoke in public transportation	55
6.3.6. Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in universities	56
6.3.7. Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in schools	56
7.0 Economic Aspects	61
7.1 Last Brand of Cigarette Purchased	61
7.2 Places of Last Purchase of Cigarettes	63
7.3 Cigarette Expenditures	65
8.0 Media	67
8.1 Adults 15 Years of Age and Older Who Have Noticed Anti-smoking Information in the Past Thirty Days on Various Media	67
8.2 Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages That Led to Consideration of Quitting Smoking	69
8.3 Marketing	70
8.3.1. Advertising, promotion, and sponsorship	70
References	74
Appendices	75
Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire	75
Appendix Table F1:	112
Appendix Table C1:	113
Appendix Table C2:	114
Appendix Table C3:	115
Appendix Table C4:	116
Appendix Table C5:	117
Appendix Table C6:	118

Tables

Appendix Table F.1: MPOWER Summary Indicators – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	13
Table 3.1: Number and percent of households and persons interviewed and response rates, by residence (unweighted) – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	23
Table 3.2: Distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	25
Table 4.1: Percentage and number of adults ≥ 15 years old, by detailed tobacco smoking status and gender – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	26
Table 4.2 Percentage and number of adults ≥ 15 years old, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status and gender – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	27
Table 4.3. Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	29
Table 4.4. Number of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	32
Table 4.5. Percentage distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old, by tobacco smoking frequency, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	34
Table 4.6. Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	37
Table 4.7. Average age and percentage distribution of ever tobacco smokers 20-34 years old by age at smoking initiation, gender and residence – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	38
Table 4.8. Average age and percentage distribution of ever daily tobacco smokers 20-34 years old by age at daily smoking initiation, gender and residence – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	39
Table 4.9. Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers ≥ 15 years old who are former daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	40
Table 4.10. Percentage distribution of former daily smokers ≥ 15 years old, by time since quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics –GATS Mauritania, 2021.	41
Table 4.11. Percentage and distribution of current tobacco users ≥ 15 years old, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics –GATS Mauritania, 2021.	42
Table 4.12. Percentage distribution of daily smokers ≥ 15 years old, by time to first smoke upon waking and selected demographic characteristics –GATS Mauritania, 2021.	43
Table 4.13. Electronic cigarette awareness and use among adults ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	44
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 Mauritania, 2021.	46
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 Mauritania, 2021.	47
Table 5.3. Percentage distribution of current tobacco 15 years old by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	49
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 Mauritania, 2021.	52

Tables

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 Mauritania, 2021.	54
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 Mauritania, 2021.	57
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 Mauritania, 2021.	59
Table 7.1: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	62
Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by the source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	64
Table 7.3: Average amount spent for 20 manufactured cigarettes and average cigarette expenditure per month among current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	66
Table 8.1: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	68
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 Mauritania, 2021.	69
Table 8.3: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who noticed have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	71
Table 8.4: Percentage of current tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	72
Table 8.5: Percentage of current non-smokers of tobacco ≥ 15 years old who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATSMauritania, 2021.	73
MPOWER Summary Indicators – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	112
List of Indicators for Sampling Errors, GATS Mauritania, 2017.	113
Sampling Errors – Overall, GATS Mauritania, 2021.	114
Sampling Errors – Male, GATS Mauritania, 2021.	115
Sampling Errors – Female, GATS Mauritania, 2021.	116
Sampling Errors – Urban, GATS Mauritania, 2021.	117
Sampling Errors – Rural, GATS Mauritania, 2021.	118

Figures

Figure 1: Tobacco Use by Gender, GATS Mauritania, 2021.....	10
Figure 2: Proportion of people who were exposed to secondhand smoke in their home by selected socio-demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	51
Figure 3: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who currently smoke manufactured cigarette smokers, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.	63

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard surveillance system for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. GATS Mauritania 2021 is a household survey of persons ages 15 years or older residing in Mauritania. GATS is designed to produce nationally representative estimates for tobacco use and other key tobacco control indicators. The survey allows for comparability within and across countries and comparisons over time for countries that repeat it.

GATS Mauritania was conducted by the National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE) under the coordination of the Ministry of Health. Financial support was provided by the CDC Foundation with a grant from the Gates Foundation. Technical assistance was provided by the United States (U.S.) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

GATS results strengthen the capacity of countries to design, implement, and monitor effective tobacco control programs and policies. They will also enable Mauritania to fulfil its obligations under the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), ratified in October 2005, aimed at generating comparable data within the country and across countries. In 2008, the WHO identified six evidence-based tobacco control measures that are most effective in reducing tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS). Known by the acronym MPOWER, they correspond to one or more demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:

MPOWER Package



- M**onitor tobacco use & prevention policies
- P**rotect people from tobacco smoke
- O**ffer help to quit tobacco use
- W**arn about the dangers of tobacco
- E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion & sponsorship
- R**aise taxes on tobacco

Source: MPOWER: A POLICY PACKAGE TO REVERSE THE TOBACCO EPIDEMIC. (https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2017-06/mpower_english.pdf)

Methods

GATS Mauritania 2021 used the standard GATS protocol for the questionnaire, sampling, data collection, analysis, and dissemination of the results. GATS Mauritania is the first household-based tobacco survey conducted in Mauritania, and data collection took place from February 25, 2021, to March 24, 2021. The survey data were collected using a hand-held device.

The survey used a multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design to produce nationally representative data. A total of 8,049 households were sampled from 420 primary sampling units, equally allocated from urban and rural areas; one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. There were 7,569 individual interviews completed (3,702 in urban and 3,867 in rural areas), with an overall response rate of 97.0% (household response rate, 98.9%; person-level response rate, 98.1%).

GATS provides information on respondents' background characteristics; tobacco use (smoking and smokeless); tobacco cessation; SHS exposure; economics; media; and knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions towards tobacco use. GATS enhances the capacity for a country to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also help countries fulfil their obligations under the WHO FCTC to generate comparable data within and across countries.

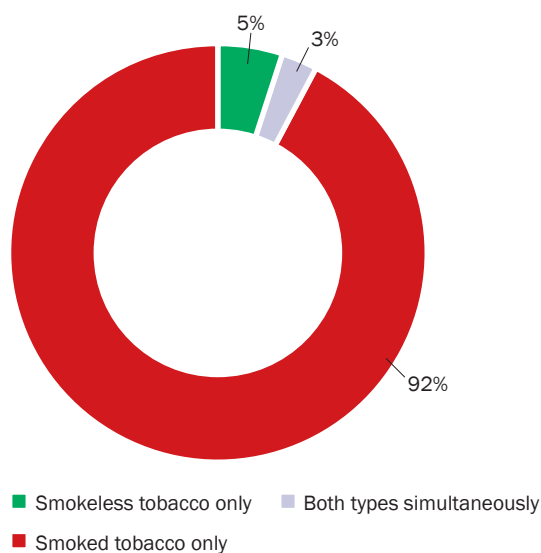
Key Findings

Tobacco Use

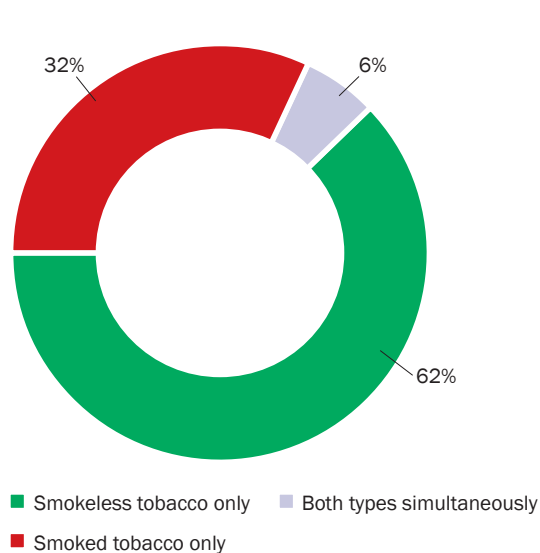
In 2021, 10.2% (0.3 million adults) of adults 15 years or older in Mauritania reported current tobacco use (self-reported current use of tobacco products on a daily or less than daily basis) in any form (18.0% of men, and 2.9% of women). Among adults in Mauritania, 8.8% currently smoked tobacco (17.1% among men, and 1.1% among women). Overall, 5.7% of adults smoked manufactured cigarettes (11.2% among men and 0.6% among women). Among adults who smoked manufactured cigarettes daily, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day was 13.6. Among adults aged 20-34 years who ever smoked tobacco daily, smoking was initiated on average at 17.4 years of age (average age of initiation among men was 17.2 and 19.6 among women).

Figure 1: Tobacco Use by Gender, GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Tobacco Use Among Men - GATS Mauritania 2021



Tobacco Use Among Women - GATS Mauritania 2021



Cessation

About half (49.1%) of adults who smoked tobacco (adults who currently smoked and those who quit in the past 12 months) had attempted to quit smoking in the last 12 months. By gender, 60.2% of women and 48.4% of men had made a quit attempt in the past 12 months. Over half (51.6%) of those living in urban areas and slightly over and 44.3% of those living in rural areas made a quit attempt in the past 12 months.

Among adults who smoked tobacco and had made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, 62.9% did so on their own without any therapy or assistance, 12.1% attempted to quit using counseling or advice, and 4.0% used pharmacotherapy. Over all 39.7% of adults who smoked tobacco and had visited a health care provider (HCP) in the past 12 months were advised by a HCP to quit smoking.

Secondhand Smoke

Among adults who worked indoors, 34.7% were exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS) in their workplace in the past 30 days. Overall, 26.1% of adults were exposed to SHS at home. Overall, 44.7% of adults who visited restaurants in the past 30 days reported being exposed to SHS during the visit. The percentage of adults exposed to SHS was 36.7% in government buildings, 29.0% on public transport, and 16.5% in health care facilities during their visit.

Economics

Overall, the average monthly expenditure on cigarettes among adults who smoked tobacco was 3,028 Mauritanian ouguiya (MRU) (7,977 MRU among women and 2,744 MRU among men). The average monthly expenditure on cigarettes among adults who currently smoked was 3,205 MRU in urban areas and 2,450 in rural areas.

The average cost of a pack of manufactured cigarettes was 154 MRU (402 MRU among women and 140 MRU among men). The average cost per pack was 159 MRU in urban areas and 137 MRU in rural areas.

Media

Among all adults, 31.4% noticed anti-tobacco information during the last 30 days in various locations.

Among adults who currently smoked tobacco and noticed health warnings on cigarette packages during the past 30 days, 13.5% thought about quitting because of the warning labels.

Overall, 18.1% of adults noticed cigarette advertising, sponsorship, or of any tobacco products (smoked and/or smokeless) in the past 12 months.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions

Overall, 92.2% of adults believed that smoking can cause serious illness (92.0% among men and 92.4% among women; 89.9% in urban areas and 95.2% in rural areas).

Overall, 60.4% of adults believed using tobacco can lead to a stroke, a heart attack, and lung cancer.

Conclusion

The GATS Mauritania 2021 results provide new information on tobacco use (smoked and smokeless) and key indicators related to six MPOWER policies; these indicators will help monitor and evaluate tobacco control policies and programs. The following recommendations stem from the results of the survey:

Monitor tobacco consumption and prevention policies to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use by

- Seeking and strengthening collaboration among all governmental and non-governmental structures and organizations in addressing the dangers of tobacco
- Systematically developing a process for monitoring violations of applicable tobacco control laws

Protect the public from exposure to SHS in public places and workplaces by

- Adopting and implementing 100% smoke-free policies in public places, including all categories of public places and workplaces, to fully protect those who don't smoke from exposure to SHS
- Strengthening education, training, and communication programs to raise public awareness of the dangers of exposure to SHS

Offer help to those who want to quit smoking and increase the number of adults who have quit smoking by

- Integrating smoking cessation support and counseling services into front-line health care settings, and regularly strengthening the capacity of caregivers through training
- Increasing the frequency of media campaigns among adults who smoke tobacco, particularly among young people, to highlight the value of a smoke-free lifestyle

Warn about the dangers of tobacco by

- Enhancing efforts to warn people about the risks of tobacco use through the implementation of evidence-based methods recommended by FCTC, which include adopting and rotating pictorial warnings that cover more than 50% of the main display areas on cigarette packages
- Introducing plain packaging or pictorial health warnings to maximize the impact on reducing tobacco use
- Launching campaigns to continuously raise awareness of the dangers of smoking, through social media and community networks

Enforce the ban on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship by

- Applying the law which entirely prohibits all direct and indirect forms of advertising, promotion, and sponsorship, including effective and rigorous monitoring of the tobacco industry

Raise tobacco taxes and decrease accessibility to tobacco products by

- Raising taxes to increase the price of tobacco products to make them less affordable
- Strengthening fiscal and tax enforcement agencies to curb the illicit trade of tobacco products
- Formulating effective strategies to prohibit the sale of cigarettes to minors

Appendix Table F.1: MPOWER Summary Indicators – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Indicator	Overall	Gender		Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<i>M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies</i>					
Current tobacco smokers	8.8	17.1	1.1	10.3	6.9
Current tobacco users	10.2	18.0	2.9	11.8	8.0
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	5.7	11.2	0.6	7.8	3.1
Current smokeless tobacco use	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.3
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹	13.6	13.6	13.2	14.2	11.8
Average age at daily smoking initiation ²	17.4	17.2	19.6	17.2	17.8
Former smokers among ever daily smokers	37.2	37.3	34.5	34.9	41.1
<i>P: Protect people from tobacco smoke</i>					
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	26.1	28.0	24.3	23.7	29.5
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work ³	34.7	40.4	20.0	38.4	23.4
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places: ^{3,5}					
Government building/offices	36.7	36.5	36.9	34.6	43.0
Health care facilities	16.5	19.1	14.6	19.2	12.9
Restaurants	44.7	43.4	47.1	40.2	57.3
Public transportation	29.0	31.9	25.9	29.7	27.3
<i>O: Offer help to quit tobacco use</i>					
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ⁴	49.1	48.4	60.2	51.6	44.3
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider ^{4,5}	39.7	38.5	-	42.1	33.6
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method: ⁴					
Pharmacotherapy	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.3
Counseling/advice	12.1	11.2	23.0	13.0	10.0
Interest in quitting smoking ⁶	61.4	61.4	60.6	61.8	60.5
<i>W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco</i>					
Belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	92.2	92.0	92.4	89.9	95.2
Belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer	60.4	59.8	61.0	58.8	62.6
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	86.1	86.6	85.7	86.0	86.3
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location ⁵	31.4	34.0	29.0	35.4	26.2
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages ^{9,5}	13.5	13.4	15.6	18.8	2.9
<i>E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship</i>					
Noticed any cigarettes advertisement, sponsorship or promotion ⁵	18.1	20.0	16.3	21.1	14.1
<i>R: Raise taxes on tobacco</i>					
Average cigarette expenditure per month (Mauritania ouguiya) ^{7,8}	2041.3	2075.0	1462.6	1942.5	2356.8
Average cost of a pack of cigarettes (Mauritania ouguiya) ⁷	102.8	104.4	74.6	95.2	130.0
Last cigarette purchase was from a store ⁷	87.6	88.1	77.9	88.8	83.5

Notes:

¹ Among current daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured cigarettes.

² Among respondents 20-34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers.

³ Among those who visited the place in the last 30 days.

⁴ Among past-year tobacco smokers (includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months).

⁵ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months.

⁶ Among current tobacco smokers.

⁷ Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes.

⁸ Estimates computed by trimming outliers (i.e., top and bottom 1%) from the original dataset.

⁹ In the last 30 days.

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

1.0 Introduction

Mauritania is located in West and North Africa. The country is a member of the two African sub-regions, the Great Arab Maghreb and West Africa (including the Sahel, the Economic Community of West African States, and the Senegal River Basin Development Organization).¹ Mauritania forms a geographic and cultural bridge between the North African Maghrib (a region that also includes Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia) and the western-most portion of sub-Saharan Africa. Culturally, it forms a transitional zone between the Arab-Amazigh (Berber) populations of North Africa and the African peoples in the region to the south of the Tropic of Cancer known as the Sudan (a name derived from Arabic *bilād al-sūdān*, “land of the Blacks”).²

Tobacco is an important public health issue and the single most preventable cause of illness and death in the world.³ It is estimated to kill more than 8 million people a year, including around 1.2 million deaths from exposure to second-hand smoke.⁴ Nearly eighty percent of the world's one billion people who smoke live in low and middle-income countries, including Mauritania, where the burden of tobacco-related disease and mortality is highest.⁵ Factors that transcend borders and spread the tobacco epidemic include trade liberalization, foreign direct investment, advertising, transnational sponsorship, and smuggling and counterfeiting networks. The health, social, economic, and environmental consequences of smoking are reaching alarming levels.

Tobacco products perniciously cause addiction to toxic, mutagenic, and carcinogenic substances. They can predispose people to cancers, chronic lung diseases, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, infertility, spontaneous abortions, premature deliveries, and fetal and perinatal deaths. At the economic level, a World Bank study (1994) estimated annual net losses because of tobacco use at USD \$200,000,000,000, half of which were in developing countries. The report also notes that smoking prevalence is higher in low-income groups. In environmental terms, it is estimated that 200 thousand hectares of forest and woodlands are cut down each year because of tobacco cultivation⁶, and tobacco cultivation is responsible for soil depletion and erosion. Tobacco cultivation therefore contributes to the reduction of arable land and is a factor in the contamination of the water table due the fertilizers and pesticides used. Also, cigarette butts cause bushfires and other fires. Despite the harmful effects of tobacco, many developing countries do not have adequate infrastructure, human, material, and financial resources to effectively control tobacco.

Despite the commitment of the State and the ratification by our country in October 2005 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, the tobacco industry is working to influence the effectiveness of tobacco control policies.

In Mauritania, the consumption of tobacco products is a common practice that affects both the population and the national economy. In a Mauritania Report Card for the WHO FCTC, prevalence of tobacco and tobacco product use among 16 to 64-year-olds was 17.8%, of whom 32.4% were men and 4.9% women⁷.

The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) has been conducted nationally four times in Mauritania (2001⁸, 2006⁸, 2009¹⁰ and 2018¹¹). The most recent survey in 2018 found that 19.8% of students currently used any tobacco product, including 19.2% of girls¹¹. In 2018, the survey also found 42.4% of all students were exposed to tobacco smoke in their homes¹¹.

Tobacco smuggling is common in Mauritania due to its geographical position, which offers easy passage along its coast, and by the porous nature of its land borders. It is recognized that the extent of smuggling is difficult to assess but appears to be very significant.

The health sector largely supports tobacco control, but it does not have sufficient resources, expertise, and political power to do this on its own.

In response to the magnitude of the tobacco problem and its health consequences, the 56th WHO Assembly adopted the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) in May 2003. WHO FCTC is the first international treaty negotiated under the auspices of WHO. The WHO FCTC is a legally binding treaty that requires countries bound by the treaty - or parties - to implement evidence-based measures to reduce tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke. Many member states, including Mauritania, have since ratified this convention. Like other WHO FCTC parties, Mauritania adheres to the treaty's objectives of reducing the demand for and supply of tobacco.

A tobacco control law under the WHO FCTC was adopted by the National Assembly and promulgated by the president of the Republic on June 6, 2018.

GATS is a nationally representative survey of persons aged 15 and over living in the country. GATS aims to collect data on tobacco use (smoked and/or smokeless), smoking cessation, passive smoking, economic context, exposure to advertising and promotion, and knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions towards tobacco use. Specifically, the data generated by GATS provides a clear understanding of:

- the nature, extent, and distribution of smoking in the country;
- knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions that influence tobacco use; and
- the context/environment that influences tobacco consumption.

GATS provides quantifiable evidence of tobacco consumption patterns in the adult population. Such information can also allow the country to make projections about the economic and health consequences of smoking. Because GATS surveillance data gathers contextual factors that influence smoking, these can inform strategies to reduce smoking. Once tobacco reduction interventions are implemented, GATS can monitor the effectiveness of these interventions. Thus, having access to accurate data will improve tobacco prevention planning and increase the effectiveness of efforts to reduce smoking and its negative consequences. GATS can monitor the effectiveness of these interventions and adjust strategies as needed.

It is in this context that the Mauritanian Ministry of Health formally expressed its interest and commitment to implement the GATS survey in Mauritania and designated the National Agency for Statistics and Demographic Analysis (ANSADE) as the structure responsible for implementing GATS. The team combined this standard survey with a biomarker component through the saliva test of a sample of survey participants.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Study Population

The target population of the first Global Adult Tobacco Survey in Mauritania, which was conducted in 2021, included all men and women aged 15 years or older living in the country. The ordinary household is a group of related or unrelated persons living under the same roof, sharing basic needs such as food, and recognizing the authority of one of them who is considered the head of the household. Persons living in group homes such as school homes, patients in hospitals, military and security homes, and non-citizens who stay in the country for less than six months were excluded from the survey. Malian refugees living in Mberra camp (in Hodh Echargui) were also excluded from the survey.

The duration of residence is the key criterion for defining the residence status of a person in the household (ex. determining his or her status as a resident or visitor).

Being a resident of a household means:

- An individual who has been living with the household for at least six months; or
- A newly settled person who lives with the household for less than six months but intends to spend over six months.

These conditions apply to citizens and non-citizens (foreigners) of Mauritania.

2.2 Survey Design

The GATS sample was a random sample, stratified, and drawn at three degrees. The primary sampling unit for the GATS survey came from the master sample (MS) taken from the Fourth General Population and Housing Census (GPHC) of 2013.

The MS was a stratified sample drawn with probability proportional to size, the size being the number of households enumerated in 2013. It contained eight hundred primary sampling units (PSUs). A primary sampling unit was a Census District (CD) created for census purposes. After the draw of the MS PSUs, the National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE) updated, all eight hundred primary PSUs were drawn. The update entailed a thorough analysis and segmentation to create secondary sampling units (SSU) in each PSU. A SSU often corresponds to a rural locality, or part of a locality, and a block of housing units in an urban area, with an average size of ten to twenty households per SSU. The team drew a detailed map for each PSU and each SSU within the PSU. The maps show the positions, paths, landmarks, and limits of the PSUs and SSUs completing them. The PSU maps are also digitized, and the boundaries of all SSUs within all PSUs are digitally identifiable.

For the GATS sample, four hundred and twenty PSUs were drawn in the first stage of stratification by place of residence (urban and rural), 210 PSUs were drawn in each setting with a probability proportional to their size (PPS), the size being the number of resident households in the PSU in the 2013 census. For the second stage, two secondary units (SSU) were drawn from each PSU sample of the first degree with a systematic draw with equal probability and without discount. The team selected eight hundred and forty secondary units, carried the first two levels of printing out in the office in consultation with the GATS global technical team.

After drawing the secondary units and before the survey, the team carried out a household count and an update of the mapping out in each secondary sampling unit selected at the second degree.

This operation made it possible to get a complete list of households in each SSU drawn to make up the sampling frame for the selection of households at the third degree. For the third stage, in each of the secondary sampling units selected at the second stage, the team selected a fixed number of households with a systematic draw of equal probability from the lists established at the time of the census. Ten households were selected by secondary sampling units.

In the fourth degree, for each selected household, an interviewer contacted the household and identified an individual in the household who was 18 years of age or older and knowledgeable about the residents of the household. This person helped compile a list of all household residents, aged 15 or older, who consider the sampled household to be their usual residence. Once the list of all eligible residents of the household was entered on the tablet, only one person was randomly selected from the list of persons aged 15 or older enumerated in the household.

Four hundred and twenty (420) PSU were selected, including two hundred and ten for each setting (urban and rural). Regarding households, a total of 8,049 were selected, of which 4,038 were in urban areas and 4,011 in rural areas.

2.3 Objectives of the Survey

In Mauritania's GATS survey, the team used two questionnaires during the survey: the **household questionnaire** and the **individual questionnaire** for adults aged 15 or over. The content of these documents is based on the standard questionnaire established in the GATS Comprehensive Standard Protocol.

The team adapted and modified these questionnaires to ensure their relevance of the questions and their applicability to the situation in the country. The team carried this adaptation out during meetings of experts representing the government, the National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE), the WHO country office and the CDC. At the end of these meetings and the various exchanges with the various partners, the team then shared the questionnaire with the Questionnaire Review Committee (QRC) for review and approval.

The team wrote the questionnaires in English and translated into Arabic and French. The team then pre-tested the Arabic and French questionnaires during the pilot phase. At the end of this pre-test, the team revised the questionnaires based on lessons learned from the pre-test.

The **household questionnaire** records all household members and some of their characteristics: sex, age, and tobacco use (cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and rolled cigarettes). Its purpose was to determine whether the selected household meets the GATS eligibility requirements, and to make a list, or table, of all eligible household members. Once the list of eligible residents of the household was drawn up, the team randomly selected an individual to complete the individual questionnaire.

The **individual questionnaire** is used to record information about people aged 15 and over. It includes the following sections:

- *Demographics*: identifies the respondent's gender, literacy, nationality, marital status, age, and education; determines the respondent's employment status in the past twelve months and the assets owned by the respondent's household.
- *Smoking tobacco*: includes questions on current and past smoking tobacco use (daily tobacco smoking, occasional tobacco smoking), age of initiation of daily smoking, use, and frequency of use of different tobacco products for smoking, and frequency of consultation with a health professional and use of methods to quit.
- *Electronic cigarettes*: knowledge, patterns of consumption (daily, less than once a day, or not at all);
- *Smokeless tobacco*: includes questions about smokeless tobacco use (daily and occasional use of smokeless tobacco) now and in the past.

- *Smoking cessation*: includes questions about attempts to quit smoking, advice from a health professional encouraging people to quit, and the method used to try to quit.
- *Secondhand smoke*: includes questions about exposure to secondhand smoke in the home, workplace and public spaces, and knowledge that serious illnesses are caused by secondhand smoke among people who do not smoke and support for the law prohibiting smoking in public places.
- *Economic Factors—Manufactured Cigarettes*: includes questions on the quantity, brand, expense, and source of the last purchase of cigarettes.
- *Media*: includes questions about exposure to tobacco advertising on television, radio, posters, newspapers/magazines, movies, Internet, public transport, public walls, and others; exposure to tobacco-related sporting events; exposure to tobacco promotion activities; on the response to health warning labels on cigarette packages and on exposure to anti-smoking advertising.
- *Tobacco knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs*: includes questions about knowledge about the health effects of smoking tobacco use.

2.4 Questionnaire Planning and Preparation for the Electronic Data Collection

The GATS survey used electronic means of data collection to collect information on households and individuals. For this purpose, the team used the GSS (General Survey System) developed by RTI International. It includes a suite of software tools developed to facilitate the administration, collection, and management of survey data on Android tablets. This software is developed to help carry out data collection activities in the field where investigators collect data using tablets. Electronic data collection is useful because it facilitates the integration of skip patterns in questionnaires and allows valid checks to be carried out when asking questions in the field.

Experts from the CDC and the ANSADE GATS team jointly conducted the programming of the questionnaires through GSS. A repetitive quality control mechanism for questionnaire programming was used. The key steps of this check were: version control of the household and individual questionnaire, date, and time check, jump control, bug/error checking, and validation of controls. The team pre-tested the entire process, including questionnaires, electronic data collection using tablets, and data aggregation in the pilot survey.

2.5 Implementation, Pre-testing, Mapping, Training and Data Collection on the Field

2.5.1 Investigation Enforcement Agencies

The ANSADE, designated as the executing agency of the GATS survey in Mauritania, conducted the survey in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH).

Financial support was provided by the CDC Foundation with a grant from the Gates Foundation. Technical assistance was provided by the United States (U.S.) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Program support was provided by the CDC Foundation.

2.5.2 Pre-test

Pre-test Procedures

The pre-test survey is an operation subjected to an evaluation during which the team identified errors and the corresponding corrections were made. The pre-test survey is the best opportunity to assess the reception of the populations, their perception of the questionnaire, as well as the relevance and formulation of the questions. The principal objectives of the pre-test are:

- Test the questionnaire and address issues, such as question skipping errors, translation errors, inadequate wording, inadequate response categories, and potential logistical problems of the survey.
- Train key survey staff and test the survey material prior to full implementation.
- Test the planned operational model, including data collection and management for full implementation of the survey.
- Gain experience in field operations related to the full implementation of GATS.

Methodology

The National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis (ANSADE) developed the pre-testing project of the questionnaire, data collection, and management for Statistics, Demographic, and Economic Analysis in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WHO, and CDC.

The team used the adapted GATS questionnaire in this exercise, and it was translated into the different national languages (Hassaniya, Wolof, Pulaar, Soninké).

Sample Size and Allocation of Respondents

The sample size for the pre-test was two hundred interviews divided between urban areas (Nouakchott) and rural areas of the wilaya of Trarza. The team the pretest sample to avoid taking areas of the main sample of the survey itself. Targeted respondents are individuals aged 15 years and older, covering different residences (urban/rural), both genders (men/women), different age-groups (15–24, 25–44, 45–64, 65+), and smoking category (smoking/non-smoking), where applicable. The team monitored the data transfer and aggregation according to the standard survey protocol.

Selection and Training of Field Staff

Prior to the training of field interviewers and supervisors, the training of trainers took place remotely because of COVID-19 travel requirements. It affected IT personnel, staff, and managers of the Department of Demographic, Social and Governance Statistics, including the head of the department, and coordinator of the survey. The training revolved around the general system of the survey, and the configuration and use of tablets.

The training of the field interviewers and supervisors lasted four days from 21 to 24 June 2021 and was provided mainly by members of the GATS IT team through classroom presentations and mock interviews for the use of the questionnaire and new technology, data collection, and management.

At the end of the training, the field interviewers underwent an evaluation test based on a questionnaire and a case study to select fifteen best investigating officers and five supervisors, who are going to be responsible to gather data for the pre-test.

After the evaluation, the team organized an additional day of training for the profile of the supervisors to discuss mainly transferring data and the management of the teams in the field.

Implementation of Fieldwork

The team carried out the collection of data in the field of the pre-test from 25 to 26 June 2021 in the urban area of Nouakchott and the rural Ouad Naga of the wilaya of Trarza. Five teams composed of three investigating officers each and a supervisor carried out the pre-test in the field. The duration of the field collection was two days.

Data Analysis and Report Writing

The evaluation affected all phases of the pre-test. The team submitted a comprehensive report on training, data collection, and management to WHO and CDC. The recommendations resulting from the evaluation of the pre-test made it possible to complete the questionnaire and the proposal of GATS Mauritania.

2.5.3 Updating the Mapping and Listing

After the pre-test, updating the mapping and listing was the second activity to be carried out in the field. This activity comprised visiting each of the 420 Primary Units (PU) sampled by entering on the count sheet, as an application incorporated into the tablets used for this purpose, information on all the concessions and the names of the heads of household present in each concession. The team updated the sampled PU map, developed during the RGPH4 mapping, in relation to the creation or disappearance of concessions. These PUs maps later allowed interviewers to find households selected for interviews and field supervisors to perform quality control during data collection.

Twenty mapping agents were recruited for this purpose and carried the mapping update operation out in June and July of 2021. They trained for three days using the mapping manual adapted to the context of GATS Mauritania. After updating the household lists and maps for each selected PU and SU, the team sent the updated lists to ANSADE to serve as a sampling frame for the selection of households to be surveyed. The team then loaded the selected households into the tablets. All expected 420 PUs and 840 SUs were fully covered.

2.5.4 Training of Field Interviewers

The team developed three manuals to maintain uniform investigation procedures and follow the standard protocols established in GATS. The GATS investigating officers Manual included interview techniques, field data collection procedures, methods for asking questions, and the use of tablets for data collection. The supervisor's manual provided a detailed description of the supervisor's role and responsibilities. It also included instructions on aggregation and data transfer. The question-by-question specification manual provided question-by-question instructions to survey officers on how to administer household and individual questionnaires using tablets. It also included information about the range of potential values, answer options, the purpose of each question, and instructions on each question.

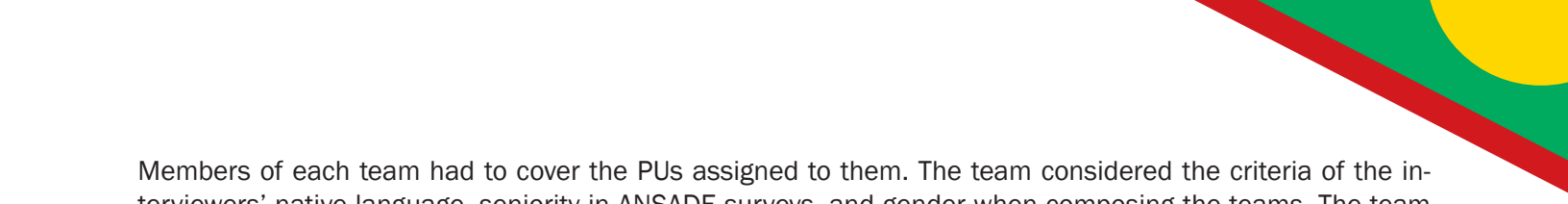
For the main survey, ANSADE trained sixty-four candidates, all of whom received full training on all aspects of the survey, from 10 to 15 July 2021. This training covered the following aspects: the fundamental principles of research, including ethical aspects; the rationale, purpose, and methodology of the survey; data quality assurance procedures during collection; the content of the questionnaires (description and purpose of each question, specific orders and instructions, categories of answers and procedure for filling in the questionnaires); and the use of tablets for data collection.

The team conducted the training using a variety of methods including, but not limited to role plays, question and answer sessions, hypothetical scenarios, and presentations (WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, MPOWER methods, methods to quit, introduction to GATS, interviewing techniques, sampling design), question-by-question reading and explanation, as well as simulations of data collection with the tablet.

At the end of the practical and written tests, the team selected forty of the best agents to form ten teams of four people.

2.5.5 Field Data Collection

A team leader with experience in data collection was selected for each of the ten teams. The team leader was under the responsibility of a zone supervisor who supervises two field teams. Each field team comprised a team leader, three investigating officers, and a driver.



Members of each team had to cover the PUs assigned to them. The team considered the criteria of the interviewers' native language, seniority in ANSADE surveys, and gender when composing the teams. The team carried out a balanced distribution of the workload assigned to each team to cover the 420 PUs sampled throughout the national territory. Data collection took place from 17 July to 30 September 2021.

The enumerating officers handled the electronic collection of data in the households assigned to them by their team leaders. All data was transferred to the national information technology specialist utilizing software on the tablets.

In parallel with implementing GATS, the team organized a study on cotinine biomarkers for the first time in Mauritania. The specific aim of the study is to compare the daily nicotine use detected by rapid cotinine saliva with the self-reported nicotine use by the GATS data in Mauritania.

The biomarker study used a sub-sample of two thousand adults from the GATS sample in Mauritania. In households selected from the sub-sample, the team automatically invited the individual GATS questionnaire to take part in the cotinine biomarker study.

2.6 Data Processing and Compilation

An experienced database manager acted as the national IT specialist and managed the data. Each interviewer's data was exported and transmitted from their tablet every day. The national IT specialist then aggregated this data and transferred weekly to ANSADE's central hub. The central survey team regularly analyzed the aggregated data to verify the evolution of the collection. They escalated all identified delays and anomalies to the Field Coordinator and supervisors.

2.7 Statistical Analysis

The data analysis method for complex survey design surveys was used to obtain population estimates and their ninety-five percent (95%) confidence intervals. The team developed sampling weights for each respondent following standard procedures set out in the GATS sampling and weighting manuals. Details of the sample weighting process are provided in Appendix B of this report. The team used final weights in all analyses to produce nationally representative estimates and their confidence intervals.

3.0 Sample and Population Characteristics

This chapter analyzes the results regarding sample coverage and selected socio-demographic characteristics of the study population.

3.1 Sample Range

GATS Mauritania 2021 was a household survey designed to collect nationally representative data on Mauritians aged 15 years or older. The survey used a standardized questionnaire, a geographically stratified multi-stage cluster design, data collection, and data management procedures. Field interviewers used handheld electronic devices for data collection and management. A total of 8,049 households were sampled and 7,727 individual interviews were conducted.

Table 3.1: Number and percent of households and persons interviewed and response rates, by residence (unweighted) – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
<i>Selected Household</i>						
Completed (HC)	3,831	94.9	3,896	97.1	7,727	96.0
Completed – No one eligible (HCNE)	5	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.1
Incomplete (HINC)	19	0.5	6	0.2	25	0.3
No screening respondent (HNS)	2	0.1	10	0.2	12	0.1
Nobody home (HNH)	16	0.4	11	0.3	27	0.3
Refused (HR)	16	0.4	4	0.1	20	0.2
Unoccupied (HUO)	143	3.5	73	1.8	216	2.7
Address not a dwelling (HAND)	5	0.1	4	0.1	9	0.1
Other ¹ (HO)	1	0.0	3	0.1	4	0.1
Total Households Selected	4,038	100	4,011	100	8,049	100
Household Response Rate (HRR) (%)²	98.6%		99.1%		98.9%	
<i>Selected Person</i>						
Completed (PC)	3,702	96.6	3,867	99.256	7,569	98.0
Incomplete (PINC)	8	0.2	3	0.1	11	0.1
Not eligible (PNE)	8	0.2	3	0.1	11	0.1
Not at home (PNH)	43	1.1	7	0.2	50	0.6
Refused (PR)	33	0.9	6	0.2	39	0.5
Incapacitated (PI)	35	0.9	9	0.2	44	0.6
Other ¹ (PO)	2	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.0
Total Number of Sampled Persons	3,831	100	3,896	100	7,727	100
Person-level Response Rate (PRR) (%)³	96.8%		99.3%		98.1%	
Total Response Rate (TRR) (%)⁴	95.5%		98.5%		97.0%	

¹ Other includes any other result not listed.

³ The Person-level Response Rate (PRR) is calculated as:

$$PC * 100$$

² The Household Response Rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$PC + PINC + PNH + PR + PI + PO$$

$$HC * 100$$

⁴ The Total Response Rate (TRR) is calculated as:

$$(HRR * PRR) / 100$$

$$HC + HINC + HNS + HNH + HR + HO$$

Notes:

– An incomplete household interview (i.e., roster could not be finished) was considered a nonrespondent 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) nonrespondents to GATS and thus, were not included in the numerator of the person-level response rate.

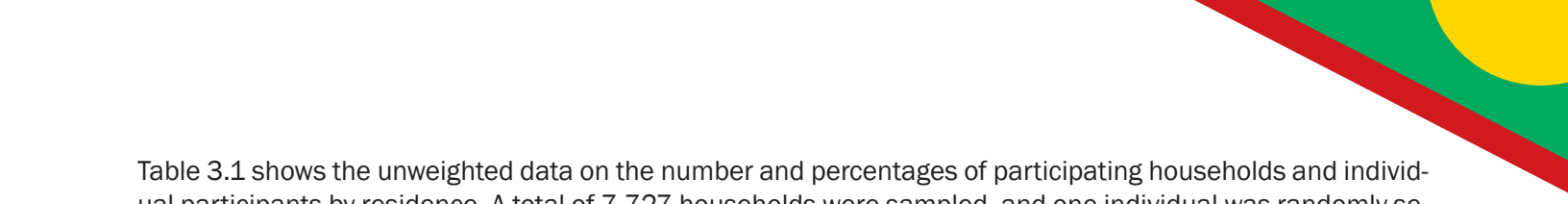


Table 3.1 shows the unweighted data on the number and percentages of participating households and individual participants by residence. A total of 7,727 households were sampled, and one individual was randomly selected from each participating household to complete the survey. There were a total of 7,569 completed individual interviews. The overall total response rate was 97.0%. The total response rate in rural areas was 98.5% and in urban areas it was 95.5%. The overall household response rate was 98.9%; 98.6% in urban areas and 99.1% in rural areas. The total person-level rate was 98.1%; 96.8% in urban areas and 99.3% in rural areas.

3.2 Respondent Characteristics

A total of 7,569 adults aged 15 years and older successfully completed the individual survey. Among them, 4,694 were women and 2,875 were men. The 7,569 respondents who responded to the survey represent approximately 2,530,800 adults aged 15 years and older in the country. In the weighted population, 1,308,900 were women and 1,221,900 were men (51.7% and 48.3% respectively). The age-specific sample was 34.3% (age-group 15 to 24 years), 40.6% (age-group 25 to 44 years), 18.9% (age-group 45 to 64 years), and 6.2% (age-group 65 years and older). The distribution of adults aged 15 years and older by selected demographic characteristics is presented in Table 3.2.

The results show that just over two in five adults (41.9%) aged 15 and over had no formal education, 17.6% had not completed primary or secondary school, 36.2% had completed secondary school, and 4.3% had completed university.

Table 3.2: Distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Weighted		Unweighted Number of Adults
	Percentage (95% CI) ¹	Number of Adults (in thousands)	
Overall	100	2,530.8	7,569
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	48.3 (46.4, 50.1)	1,221.9	2,875
Female	51.7 (49.9, 53.6)	1,308.9	4,694
<i>Age (years)</i>			
15-24	34.3 (32.9, 35.7)	867.8	1,978
25-44	40.6 (39.2, 42.1)	1,027.8	3,362
45-64	18.9 (17.8, 20.1)	478.7	1,693
65+	6.2 (5.5, 6.9)	156.5	536
<i>Residence</i>			
Urban	56.8 (54.3, 59.3)	1,438.7	3,702
Rural	43.2 (40.7, 45.7)	1,092.0	3,867
<i>Education Level²</i>			
No formal education	41.9 (39.9, 43.8)	996.7	3,392
Primary/secondary incomplete	17.6 (16.2, 19.1)	419.9	1,324
Secondary complete	36.2 (34.1, 38.3)	861.4	2,086
College or university	4.3 (3.6, 5.3)	103.5	235
<i>Wealth index</i>			
Lowest	19.2 (17.4, 21.1)	486.2	1,947
Low	15.4 (14.0, 16.8)	388.7	1,299
Middle	16.0 (14.7, 17.3)	403.8	1,300
High	23.7 (21.9, 25.6)	600.1	1,519
Highest	25.8 (23.9, 27.7)	652.0	1,504
<i>Regions</i>			
Adrar	1.0 (0.8, 1.1)	24.2	157
Assaba	8.3 (7.4, 9.4)	211.0	671
Brakna	7.9 (6.6, 9.6)	201.0	672
D. Nouadhibou	2.9 (2.5, 3.5)	74.3	374
Gorgol	7.8 (6.4, 9.5)	198.4	599
Guidimagha	6.4 (4.7, 8.6)	161.5	269
Hodh Echargui	9.6 (8.6, 10.8)	243.6	1,043
Hodh El Garbi	7.7 (6.5, 9.1)	194.1	668
Inchiri	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	7.8	64
Nouakchott	39.6 (37.1, 42.3)	1,003.1	2,206
Tagant	2.0 (1.5, 2.7)	50.5	204
Tiris zemour	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	20.2	121
Trarza	5.6 (4.7, 6.6)	141.1	521

Note: The following observations were missing: 0 for age, 0 for gender, 0 for residence, and 532 for education

¹ 95 % Confidence Interval

² No formal education includes the response "Koranic school"; Primary/secondary incomplete includes the responses "Less than primary school completed"; Secondary complete includes the responses "Primary school completed", "Less than secondary school completed", and "Secondary complete"; and College or university includes "High school completed", "College/university completed", and "Post graduate degree completed".

4.0 Tobacco Use and E-Cigarettes

The survey collected data on the use of various tobacco products found in Mauritania: manufactured cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, pipes filled with meneijà, cigars, water pipes, etc. The Mauritania GATS survey provides national estimates of the prevalence of tobacco use among adults in the country. This information is essential for monitoring and evaluating the tobacco epidemic in Mauritania.

4.1 Use of Smoked Tobacco

Table 4.1 shows the percentage and number of adults aged 15 years and older, by detailed smoking status and gender. Tobacco smoking status includes daily smoking, occasional smoking, and no smoking. "No smoked tobacco" includes "former daily smoker", "former occasional smoker" and "never smoker."

An estimated 8.8% (223,300) of adults aged 15 years and older currently smoked tobacco daily or occasionally. The current prevalence of adults who smoked tobacco was 17.1% among men and 1.1% among women. Overall, the percentage of adults who smoked tobacco daily and who smoked occasionally was 7.9% and 0.9%, respectively. The prevalence of adults who smoke daily was 15.4% among men and 0.9% among women. The prevalence of adults who smoke occasionally was 1.7% among men and 0.2% among women.

The percentage of adults who do not currently smoke tobacco was 91.2%. Overall, 86.1% of adults aged 15 and older never smoked daily and 5.0% had ever smoked daily. The percentage of adults who did not smoke tobacco and had never smoked was 85.0% overall, 97.9% for women and 71.0% for men.

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

Smoking Status	Overall		Male		Female	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
Current tobacco smoker	8.8 (7.8, 9.9)	223.3	17.1 (15.1, 19.4)	209.0	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	14.3
Daily smoker	7.9 (7.0, 9.0)	200.2	15.4 (13.5, 17.6)	188.8	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	11.5
Occasional smoker	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	23.1	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	20.2	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	2.9
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	0.6 (0.4, 0.9)	15.3	1.1 (0.8, 1.7)	13.8	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	1.5
Occasional smoker, never daily	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	7.8	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	6.4	0.1 (0.0, 0.7)	1.4
Non-smoker	91.2 (90.1, 92.2)	2,307.5	82.9 (80.6, 84.9)	1,012.9	98.9 (98.4, 99.3)	1,294.6
Former daily smoker	5.0 (4.4, 5.8)	127.4	9.9 (8.6, 11.4)	120.6	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	6.8
Never daily smoker	86.1 (84.9, 87.3)	2,180.1	73.0 (70.6, 75.3)	892.3	98.4 (97.8, 98.8)	1,287.8
Former occasional smoker	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	30.1	2.0 (1.4, 2.7)	24.2	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	5.8
Never smoker	85.0 (83.7, 86.1)	2,150.0	71.0 (68.5, 73.4)	868.1	97.9 (97.3, 98.4)	1,281.9

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

4.2. Use of Smokeless Tobacco

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

Smokeless Tobacco Use Status	Overall		Male		Female	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
Current smokeless tobacco user	1.7 (1.3, 2.0)	41.8	1.3 (1.0, 1.9)	16.2	2.0 (1.5, 2.6)	25.7
Daily user	1.2 (1.0, 1.5)	30.7	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	11.7	1.5 (1.1, 1.9)	19.0
Occasional user	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	11.2	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	4.5	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	6.7
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	5.5	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	2.0	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	3.6
Occasional user, never daily	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	5.6	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	2.5	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	3.1
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	98.3 (98.0, 98.7)	2,476.7	98.7 (98.1, 99.0)	1,199.4	98.0 (97.4, 98.5)	1,277.4
Former daily user	0.4 (0.3, 0.6)	10.4	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)	5.9	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	4.5
Never daily user	97.9 (97.5, 98.3)	2,466.3	98.2 (97.5, 98.7)	1,193.5	97.7 (97.0, 98.2)	1,272.8
Former occasional user	0.4 (0.3, 0.6)	10.1	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	3.4	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	6.7
Never user	97.5 (97.1, 97.9)	2,456.2	97.9 (97.2, 98.4)	1,190.1	97.2 (96.5, 97.7)	1,266.1

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

Table 4.2 shows the percentage and number of adults aged 15 years and older who used smokeless tobacco by gender. The overall current prevalence of smokeless tobacco use (daily and occasional) among adults was 1.7%. The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use among women was 2.0% and 1.3% among men.

The overall prevalence of daily smokeless tobacco use was 1.2% and the prevalence of occasional use was 0.4%. Among women, the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use daily was 1.5% and among men, 1.0%.

It is estimated that 98.3% of adults aged 15 years and older have not used smokeless tobacco. The percentage of adults who have not used smokeless tobacco was 98.7% for men and 98.0% for women.

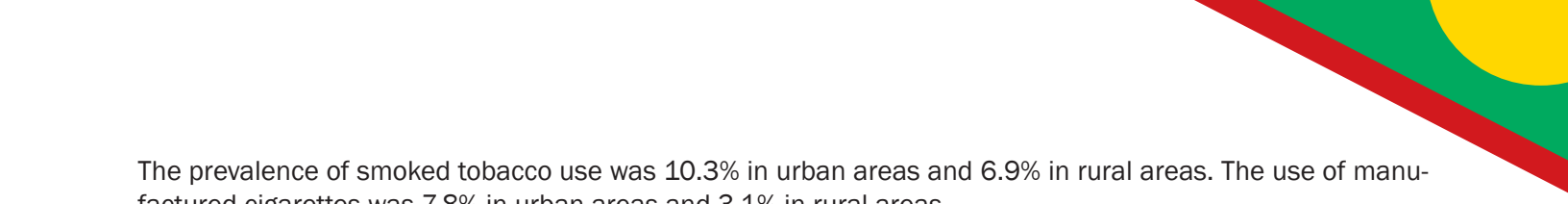
4.3 Prevalence of Current Smoking By Tobacco Products

Table 4.3 presents the percentage distribution of adults aged 15 years and older who currently smoked various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics. Tobacco products reported include manufactured cigarettes, pipes filled with meneijà, cigars, and water pipes.

Overall, the prevalence of adults who used any tobacco was 8.8%. Among those, 5.7% of adults smoked manufactured cigarettes, 2.9% adults smoked pipes filled with meneijà, and 2.0% smoked cigars.

By age group, adults who use smoked tobacco ranged from 4.1% among adults aged 65 years and older to 10.2% among adults aged 25 to 44 years.

The overall prevalence of adults who used manufactured cigarettes was 5.7% and ranged from 0.6% among adults aged 65 years and older to 6.8% among 15 to 24 years. The overall prevalence of adults who used pipes filled with meneijà was 2.9% and ranged from 1.2% among adults aged 15 to 24 years to 4.3% among adults aged 45 to 64 years.



The prevalence of smoked tobacco use was 10.3% in urban areas and 6.9% in rural areas. The use of manufactured cigarettes was 7.8% in urban areas and 3.1% in rural areas.

In terms of education levels, the prevalence of adults who smoked tobacco ranged from 7.9% among those with no formal education to 10.7% among those with a completed secondary education. Adults who used manufactured cigarettes ranged from 3.7% among those with no formal education to 8.4% among those with a completed secondary education. The percentage of adults who used cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos ranged from 1.2% among those with no formal education to 3.7% among those with a college or university education. The percentage of adults who used pipes filled with meneijà ranged from 1.1% among those with college or university education to 4.2% among those with no formal education.

According to the wealth index, the prevalence of adults who smoked tobacco ranged from 7.2% of adults living in households in the lower wealth index to 11.6% among those living in households on the higher wealth index. Analysis by product showed the prevalence of adults who used manufactured cigarettes ranged from 2.1% among those in the lowest wealth index to 9.7% among those in the higher wealth index. A similar trend was observed for cigars, which ranged from 1.0% in the lower wealth index to 3.0% in the higher wealth index. The prevalence of adults using pipes filled with meneijà ranged from 1.5% among those in the higher wealth index to 4.3% among those in the lower wealth index group.

The prevalence of adults who used any smoked tobacco products ranged by region from 3.7% in Adrar to 22.0% in Tiris Zemour. The prevalence of adults who used manufactured cigarettes ranged from 1.6% in Trarza to 21.5% in Tiris Zemour. The prevalence of adults who used pipes filled with meneijà ranged from 0.5% in Tiris Zemour to 5.0% in Assaba and Tagant.

Table 4.3. Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Manufactured	Pipes full of meneija	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Chicha (Waterpipe) tobacco	Other smoked tobacco ¹
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	8.8 (7.8, 9.9)	5.7 (4.9, 6.7)	2.9 (2.4, 3.5)	2.0 (1.6, 2.6)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	1.0 (0.8, 1.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	8.3 (6.4, 10.7)	6.8 (5.1, 9.1)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	1.9 (1.1, 3.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)
25-44	10.2 (8.8, 11.8)	6.4 (5.4, 7.6)	3.8 (2.8, 5.0)	2.6 (1.9, 3.6)	1.2 (0.7, 1.9)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)
45-64	8.4 (6.7, 10.5)	4.0 (2.9, 5.5)	4.3 (3.2, 5.7)	1.7 (1.1, 2.8)	1.2 (0.7, 2.3)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)
65+	4.1 (2.5, 6.5)	0.6 (0.2, 2.2)	2.2 (1.2, 4.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.8 (0.2, 3.2)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	10.3 (8.8, 12.0)	7.8 (6.5, 9.3)	2.3 (1.7, 3.1)	2.7 (2.1, 3.6)	1.1 (0.8, 1.7)	1.2 (0.9, 1.8)
Rural	6.9 (5.6, 8.3)	3.1 (2.1, 4.4)	3.7 (2.8, 4.8)	1.1 (0.7, 2.0)	0.6 (0.3, 1.2)	0.8 (0.5, 1.1)
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	7.9 (6.6, 9.3)	3.7 (2.8, 4.8)	4.2 (3.3, 5.3)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	0.5 (0.3, 1.2)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)
Primary/secondary incomplete	8.0 (6.0, 10.5)	5.6 (3.9, 8.0)	2.1 (1.2, 3.5)	1.6 (0.9, 3.0)	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	0.8 (0.3, 1.8)
Secondary complete	10.7 (8.9, 12.8)	8.4 (6.7, 10.4)	2.1 (1.5, 3.1)	3.1 (2.2, 4.4)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	1.3 (0.9, 2.1)
College or university+	8.6 (4.7, 15.3)	6.9 (3.4, 13.4)	1.1 (0.3, 3.9)	3.7 (1.4, 9.2)	2.2 (0.6, 7.8)	1.0 (0.2, 4.0)
<i>Wealth index</i>						
Lowest	7.2 (5.4, 9.5)	2.1 (0.9, 4.9)	4.3 (3.1, 6.0)	1.0 (0.3, 3.2)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	1.0 (0.5, 1.7)
Low	7.4 (5.6, 9.7)	3.5 (2.2, 5.5)	4.0 (2.8, 5.9)	1.3 (0.6, 3.0)	1.1 (0.4, 2.8)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)
Middle	8.2 (6.4, 10.5)	5.2 (3.8, 7.0)	3.2 (2.1, 4.9)	1.9 (1.1, 3.2)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)
High	8.5 (6.8, 10.5)	6.1 (4.7, 8.0)	2.2 (1.5, 3.2)	2.4 (1.5, 3.6)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	1.3 (0.7, 2.3)
Highest	11.6 (9.4, 14.2)	9.7 (7.7, 12.2)	1.5 (0.9, 2.4)	3.0 (2.0, 4.5)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)	1.3 (0.8, 2.2)
<i>Regions</i>						
Adrar	3.7 (1.8, 7.6)	1.7 (0.6, 4.5)	1.2 (0.3, 4.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Assaba	5.7 (3.3, 9.8)	1.8 (0.9, 3.8)	5.0 (2.7, 9.2)	1.0 (0.4, 2.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)
Brakna	6.0 (2.6, 12.9)	5.1 (1.9, 12.9)	1.6 (0.8, 3.1)	2.4 (0.8, 6.9)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)
D. Nouadhibou	17.4 (12.4, 23.8)	11.6 (8.1, 16.3)	2.9 (1.4, 5.9)	3.9 (1.5, 9.9)	2.4 (1.0, 5.7)	2.0 (0.6, 6.3)
Gorgol	7.6 (5.0, 11.5)	4.5 (2.7, 7.3)	3.7 (1.7, 8.0)	2.8 (1.4, 5.6)	2.2 (0.8, 5.8)	2.2 (1.4, 3.5)
Guidimagha	7.1 (3.6, 13.7)	3.4 (1.2, 9.6)	3.0 (1.1, 7.9)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Hodh Echargui	7.1 (5.1, 9.7)	2.2 (1.0, 4.4)	3.1 (1.9, 5.0)	0.9 (0.3, 2.6)	0.6 (0.2, 1.7)	0.9 (0.3, 2.5)
Hodh El Garbi	10.0 (7.8, 12.8)	4.6 (2.8, 7.4)	4.7 (2.7, 8.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)
Inchiri	8.4 (5.9, 12.0)	6.8 (5.1, 8.9)	1.7 (0.6, 4.7)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Nouakchott	10.9 (9.1, 13.1)	8.5 (6.8, 10.5)	2.3 (1.7, 3.2)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	1.1 (0.6, 1.7)	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)
Tagant	7.0 (3.1, 14.7)	2.7 (1.0, 6.8)	5.0 (1.7, 13.8)	1.8 (0.7, 4.6)	1.8 (0.7, 4.6)	1.8 (0.7, 4.6)
Tiris zemour	22.0 (11.5, 38.0)	21.5 (11.0, 37.9)	0.5 (0.1, 1.7)	6.6 (1.3, 28.0)	6.6 (1.3, 28.0)	0.0 N/A
Trarza	2.6 (1.1, 5.9)	1.6 (0.6, 4.3)	1.2 (0.5, 3.1)	1.0 (0.3, 3.6)	0.5 (0.1, 2.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)

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

¹ Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.3 (cont.). Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Manufactured	Pipes full of meneija	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Chicha (Waterpipe) tobacco	Other smoked tobacco ¹
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Male	17.1 (15.1, 19.4)	11.2 (9.5, 13.2)	5.8 (4.7, 7.1)	3.9 (3.1, 5.0)	1.8 (1.3, 2.5)	2.0 (1.6, 2.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	16.2 (12.5, 20.7)	13.3 (9.9, 17.7)	2.4 (1.4, 4.0)	3.6 (2.1, 6.0)	1.1 (0.4, 2.6)	1.8 (1.0, 3.1)
25-44	20.0 (16.9, 23.5)	12.4 (10.2, 15.1)	7.7 (5.7, 10.3)	5.1 (3.8, 6.9)	2.4 (1.5, 3.9)	2.3 (1.6, 3.3)
45-64	16.7 (13.4, 20.6)	8.1 (5.9, 11.1)	8.7 (6.5, 11.5)	3.4 (2.1, 5.6)	2.5 (1.4, 4.4)	2.4 (1.3, 4.4)
65+	5.3 (3.2, 8.8)	0.5 (0.1, 1.7)	4.1 (2.2, 7.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.6 (0.1, 2.7)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	18.6 (15.7, 21.8)	14.2 (11.7, 17.1)	4.2 (3.0, 5.7)	4.9 (3.7, 6.4)	2.1 (1.4, 3.2)	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)
Rural	14.9 (12.2, 18.1)	6.7 (4.6, 9.6)	8.1 (6.2, 10.6)	2.5 (1.5, 4.3)	1.3 (0.6, 2.6)	1.7 (1.2, 2.5)
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	15.5 (12.9, 18.6)	7.2 (5.5, 9.5)	8.5 (6.6, 11.0)	2.4 (1.4, 4.1)	1.2 (0.5, 2.4)	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)
Primary/secondary incomplete	17.4 (13.0, 22.8)	12.4 (8.5, 17.5)	4.6 (2.7, 7.8)	3.7 (2.0, 6.8)	2.6 (1.3, 5.4)	1.8 (0.8, 4.1)
Secondary complete	19.4 (16.1, 23.1)	15.4 (12.3, 19.0)	3.9 (2.7, 5.7)	5.3 (3.7, 7.5)	1.8 (1.0, 3.1)	2.5 (1.6, 3.9)
College or university+	11.5 (6.3, 19.9)	9.1 (4.6, 17.4)	1.4 (0.4, 5.2)	4.9 (1.9, 12.1)	2.9 (0.8, 10.1)	1.3 (0.3, 5.3)
<i>Wealth index</i>						
Lowest	16.6 (12.5, 21.7)	5.0 (2.1, 11.3)	10.2 (7.2, 14.3)	2.3 (0.7, 7.3)	0.8 (0.3, 1.7)	2.3 (1.3, 4.1)
Low	15.0 (11.3, 19.6)	7.0 (4.3, 11.1)	8.2 (5.5, 12.0)	2.7 (1.2, 6.0)	2.3 (0.9, 5.6)	1.4 (0.6, 3.1)
Middle	16.3 (12.4, 21.0)	10.2 (7.3, 14.0)	6.5 (4.2, 9.9)	4.0 (2.4, 6.7)	1.3 (0.5, 3.3)	1.4 (0.7, 3.1)
High	15.9 (12.6, 19.8)	11.6 (8.8, 15.2)	4.2 (2.8, 6.3)	4.8 (3.2, 7.3)	2.2 (1.2, 4.1)	2.5 (1.4, 4.5)
Highest	20.1 (16.2, 24.6)	17.4 (13.6, 21.9)	2.7 (1.6, 4.4)	4.8 (3.2, 7.3)	2.1 (1.1, 3.9)	2.1 (1.2, 3.9)
Female	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.4 (0.1, 1.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.0, 1.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
25-44	1.4 (0.9, 2.4)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)
45-64	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.2 (0.0, 1.5)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	0.0 N/A
65+	2.9 (1.1, 7.2)	0.7 (0.1, 5.1)	0.3 (0.0, 2.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	1.0 (0.1, 7.1)
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	1.8 (1.2, 2.8)	1.1 (0.7, 1.8)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.7)
Rural	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)
Primary/secondary incomplete	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.0 N/A	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)	0.0 N/A
Secondary complete	1.4 (0.7, 2.7)	0.9 (0.4, 1.7)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.8 (0.3, 2.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)
College or university+	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
<i>Wealth index</i>						
Lowest	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Low	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Middle	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	0.6 (0.2, 1.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
High	1.4 (0.8, 2.6)	0.9 (0.4, 2.0)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)
Highest	2.2 (1.2, 4.0)	1.2 (0.6, 2.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.8)	1.1 (0.4, 2.9)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.4 (0.1, 1.7)

¹ Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

4.4 Number of Adults Currently Smoking/Have Smoked by Tobacco Products

Table 4.4 presents the number of adults aged 15 years and older who currently smoke various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics. The estimated total number of adults who currently smoked tobacco products was 223,300. Depending on the products used, about 145,000 adults smoked manufactured cigarettes and 73,000 smoked pipes filled with meneijà. An estimated 51,500 adults smoked cigars.

The table also shows that 104,900 adults aged 25 to 44 smoked any tobacco product, 65,800 consumed manufactured cigarettes, and 38,600 pipes filled with meneijà.

The number of people who smoked any tobacco products varied by area of residence; 148,000 lived in urban areas and 74,900 lived in rural areas. On the other hand, adults who smoked pipes filled with meneijà, 40,500 adults lived in rural areas and 32,400 adults lived in urban areas.

Adults with no formal education (78,400) and those with primary/secondary incomplete (33,400) accounted for 111,800 adults who smoked any tobacco products, while those who have completed secondary school (92,000) and college or university (8,900) accounted for 100,900 adults who smoked any tobacco products.

The estimated number of adults who smoked any tobacco products and lived in selected households in the high wealth index (50,800) and the highest wealth index (75,600) represented about 126,400 adults. Those in the middle, low, and lowest wealth index represented about 96,800 adults who smoked any tobacco products. In addition, the estimated number of adults in the high wealth index (36,800) and the highest wealth index (63,400) who smoked manufactured cigarettes represented 100,200 adults. The estimated number of adults in the middle, low, and lowest wealth index who smoked manufactured cigarettes was 44,900.

Analysis by region shows that the number of adults who smoked any tobacco product ranged from 700 in Inchiri to 109,800 in Nouakchott. The number of adults who smoked manufactured cigarettes ranged from 400 in Adrar to 84,800 in Nouakchott.

Table 4.4. Number of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Manufactured cigarette ¹	Pipes full of tobacco	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Chicha (Waterpipe) tobacco	Other smoked tobacco ¹
Overall	223.3	145.0	73.0	51.5	22.6	26.3
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	71.7	59.2	10.4	16.3	4.6	7.8
25-44	104.9	65.8	38.6	26.9	12.0	11.8
45-64	40.3	19.1	20.6	8.3	6.0	5.4
65+	6.4	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	148.4	111.6	32.4	39.1	16.3	17.9
Rural	74.9	33.4	40.5	12.4	6.3	8.4
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	78.4	36.8	41.6	11.5	5.5	8.3
Primary/secondary incomplete	33.4	23.6	8.7	6.8	5.2	3.3
Secondary complete	92.0	72.1	18.4	27.0	8.4	11.5
College or university	8.9	7.1	1.1	3.8	2.2	1.0
<i>Wealth index</i>						
Lowest	35.0	10.4	21.1	4.8	1.5	4.7
Low	28.6	13.5	15.7	5.1	4.3	2.7
Middle	33.2	21.0	13.1	7.8	2.5	2.8
High	50.8	36.8	13.2	14.1	6.8	7.6
Highest	75.6	63.4	9.8	19.8	7.4	8.5
<i>Regions</i>						
Adrar	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assaba	12.0	3.8	10.6	2.0	0.2	0.9
Brakna	12.0	10.3	3.2	4.8	1.3	1.2
D. Nouadhibou	12.9	8.6	2.1	2.9	1.8	1.5
Gorgol	15.1	8.9	7.4	5.5	4.3	4.3
Guidimagha	11.5	5.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hodh Echargui	17.3	5.2	7.5	2.1	1.4	2.2
Hodh El Garbi	19.4	8.8	9.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Inchiri	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nouakchott	109.8	84.8	23.2	30.6	10.7	15.0
Tagant	3.5	1.3	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
Tiris zemour	4.4	4.3	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.0
Trarza	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.1

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

¹ Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

Table 4.4 (cont.). Number of adults ≥ 15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Manufactured cigarette ¹	Pipes full of meneija	Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos	Waterpipe/hubbly bubbly tobacco	Other smoked tobacco ¹
Male	209.0	136.6	70.5	48.1	21.8	24.9
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	69.6	57.3	10.1	15.5	4.6	7.8
25-44	97.1	60.3	37.4	24.8	11.7	11.2
45-64	38.1	18.5	19.8	7.8	5.6	5.4
65+	4.1	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	135.4	103.6	30.5	35.7	15.6	16.5
Rural	73.6	33.0	40.1	12.4	6.3	8.4
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	73.6	34.3	40.4	11.5	5.5	8.1
Primary/secondary incomplete	31.8	22.6	8.4	6.8	4.8	3.3
Secondary complete	86.3	68.5	17.6	23.6	8.1	11.2
College or university	8.9	7.1	1.1	3.8	2.2	1.0
<i>Wealth index</i>						
Lowest	34.0	10.3	21.0	4.6	1.5	4.7
Low	28.4	13.2	15.5	5.1	4.3	2.7
Middle	31.3	19.6	12.6	7.8	2.5	2.8
High	46.5	34.0	12.4	14.1	6.4	7.4
Highest	68.8	59.6	9.2	16.5	7.1	7.4
Female	14.3	8.4	2.5	3.4	0.7	1.4
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	2.1	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
25-44	7.8	5.4	1.2	2.1	0.4	0.6
45-64	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0
65+	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	13.0	8.0	2.0	3.4	0.7	1.4
Rural	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	4.8	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Primary/secondary incomplete	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Secondary complete	5.7	3.6	0.8	3.4	0.4	0.4
College or university+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Wealth index</i>						
Lowest	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Low	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
High	4.3	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2
Highest	6.9	3.9	0.6	3.3	0.4	1.2

¹ Includes any other reported smoking tobacco products.

4.5 Smoking Frequency

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of adults aged 15 years and older by smoking frequency (daily, occasional, non-smoking), gender, and selected demographic characteristics. Overall, 7.9% of adults smoked tobacco daily, 0.9% smoked tobacco occasionally, and 91.2% did not smoke tobacco. The percentage of adults in urban areas who smoked daily was 9.1% and it was 6.3% in rural areas.

By age-group, daily smoking prevalence ranged from 3.7% among those aged 65 and older to 9.1% among those aged 25 to 44.

By education level, the prevalence of daily smoking ranged from 7.1% among adults with no formal education and adults with primary/secondary incomplete education to 9.4% among adults with secondary completed education. In terms of the wealth index, the prevalence of daily smoking ranged from 6.2% within the ones living in the household in the lowest index to 11.0% in the highest index.

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

Demographic Characteristics	Tobacco Smoking Frequency			Total
	Daily	Occasional ¹	Non-smoker	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	7.9 (7.0, 9.0)	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	91.2 (90.1, 92.2)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	7.7 (5.9, 10.0)	0.6 (0.2, 1.3)	91.7 (89.3, 93.6)	100
25-44	9.1 (7.7, 10.7)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)	89.8 (88.2, 91.2)	100
45-64	7.1 (5.7, 9.0)	1.3 (0.7, 2.4)	91.6 (89.5, 93.3)	100
65+	3.7 (2.3, 6.2)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	95.9 (93.5, 97.5)	100
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	9.1 (7.7, 10.8)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	89.7 (88.0, 91.2)	100
Rural	6.3 (5.2, 7.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.0)	93.1 (91.7, 94.4)	100
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	7.1 (6.0, 8.5)	0.7 (0.4, 1.3)	92.1 (90.7, 93.4)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	7.1 (5.2, 9.5)	0.9 (0.3, 2.2)	92.0 (89.5, 94.0)	100
Secondary complete	9.4 (7.6, 11.5)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	89.3 (87.2, 91.1)	100
College or university	7.9 (4.3, 14.0)	0.7 (0.1, 3.4)	91.4 (84.7, 95.3)	100
<i>Wealth index</i>				
Lowest	6.2 (4.7, 8.1)	1.0 (0.5, 1.9)	92.8 (90.5, 94.6)	100
Low	7.0 (5.3, 9.4)	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	92.6 (90.3, 94.4)	100
Middle	7.1 (5.4, 9.2)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)	91.8 (89.5, 93.6)	100
High	7.1 (5.6, 9.0)	1.4 (0.8, 2.3)	91.5 (89.5, 93.2)	100
Highest	11.0 (8.9, 13.5)	0.6 (0.3, 1.4)	88.4 (85.8, 90.6)	100

¹ Occasional refers to less than daily smoking.

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

Demographic Characteristics	Tobacco Smoking Frequency			Total
	Daily	Occasional ¹	Non-smoker	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Male	15.4 (13.5, 17.6)	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	82.9 (80.6, 84.9)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	15.0 (11.5, 19.4)	1.1 (0.5, 2.6)	83.8 (79.3, 87.5)	100
25-44	18.1 (15.0, 21.7)	1.9 (1.3, 2.8)	80.0 (76.5, 83.1)	100
45-64	14.2 (11.3, 17.7)	2.5 (1.3, 4.7)	83.3 (79.4, 86.6)	100
65+	4.7 (2.7, 8.2)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	94.7 (91.2, 96.8)	100
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	16.6 (13.8, 19.9)	1.9 (1.3, 2.8)	81.4 (78.2, 84.3)	100
Rural	13.7 (11.3, 16.5)	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	85.1 (81.9, 87.8)	100
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	14.2 (11.7, 17.1)	1.3 (0.7, 2.5)	84.5 (81.4, 87.1)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	15.6 (11.4, 20.9)	1.8 (0.7, 4.9)	82.6 (77.2, 87.0)	100
Secondary complete	17.2 (14.0, 21.0)	2.1 (1.3, 3.5)	80.6 (76.9, 83.9)	100
College or university+	10.5 (5.8, 18.4)	0.9 (0.2, 4.4)	88.5 (80.1, 93.7)	100
<i>Wealth index</i>				
Lowest	14.3 (10.9, 18.6)	2.3 (1.2, 4.3)	83.4 (78.3, 87.5)	100
Low	14.3 (10.7, 18.9)	0.7 (0.2, 1.9)	85.0 (80.4, 88.7)	100
Middle	13.8 (10.3, 18.1)	2.5 (1.2, 4.9)	83.7 (79.0, 87.6)	100
High	13.5 (10.3, 17.5)	2.4 (1.3, 4.3)	84.1 (80.2, 87.4)	100
Highest	19.4 (15.5, 23.8)	0.7 (0.3, 1.8)	79.9 (75.4, 83.8)	100
Female	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	98.9 (98.4, 99.3)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.0 N/A	99.5 (98.8, 99.8)	100
25-44	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	0.4 (0.1, 1.5)	98.6 (97.6, 99.1)	100
45-64	0.7 (0.3, 1.6)	0.2 (0.0, 1.1)	99.1 (98.1, 99.6)	100
65+	2.8 (1.0, 7.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	97.1 (92.8, 98.9)	100
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	0.4 (0.1, 1.1)	98.2 (97.2, 98.8)	100
Rural	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	99.8 (99.4, 99.9)	100
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	0.7 (0.4, 1.4)	0.2 (0.0, 0.7)	99.1 (98.4, 99.5)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	0.2 (0.0, 1.2)	99.3 (98.5, 99.7)	100
Secondary complete	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)	0.4 (0.1, 1.9)	98.6 (97.3, 99.3)	100
College or university	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	100.0 N/A	
<i>Wealth index</i>				
Lowest	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	99.7 (99.2, 99.9)	100
Low	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)	0.0 N/A	99.9 (99.0, 100)	100
Middle	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	0.0 N/A	99.1 (98.1, 99.6)	100
High	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	98.6 (97.4, 99.2)	100
Highest	1.7 (0.9, 3.4)	0.5 (0.1, 2.6)	97.8 (96.0, 98.8)	100

¹ Occasional refers to less than daily smoking.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

4.6 Average Number and Percentage Distribution of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day Among Daily Cigarette Smokers

Table 4.6 shows the average number and percentage distribution of adults who smoked cigarettes daily by gender and selected demographic characteristics. Overall, among adults who smoked manufactured cigarettes, an average of 13.6 cigarettes were smoked daily. Among adults who smoked cigarettes daily, 22.7% smoked fewer than 5 cigarettes, 11.6% smoked 5 to 9 cigarettes, 14.6% smoked 10 to 14 cigarettes, 46.5% smoked 15 to 24 cigarettes, and 4.6% smoked 25 or more cigarettes.

By gender, the average number of manufactured cigarettes smoked per day was 13.6 for men and 13.2 for women, the average number of smoked manufactured cigarettes per day for adults in urban and rural areas were 14.2 and 11.8 respectively. The average number of cigarettes smoked per day among adults who smoked daily was 11.8 in the 15 to 24 age-group, 15.3 in the 25 to 44 age-group and 12.4 in the 45 to 64 age-group.

By level of education, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day ranged from 11.7 among those with no formal education to 14.8 among those who completed secondary education. The number of cigarettes smoked per day according to the wealth index ranged from 10.2 among adults living in these households with the low wealth index to 16.0 among those in the highest wealth index.

Table 4.6. Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹	Distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day ¹					Total
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
	Mean (95% CI)	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	13.6 (12.3, 15.0)	22.7 (17.3, 29.3)	11.6 (7.6, 17.3)	14.6 (10.4, 20.2)	46.5 (39.2, 54.0)	4.6 (2.5, 8.3)	100
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	13.6 (12.2, 15.0)	22.4 (16.8, 29.4)	11.7 (7.5, 17.7)	14.6 (10.2, 20.3)	47.0 (39.2, 54.9)	4.4 (2.3, 8.2)	100
Female	13.2 (7.8, 18.7)	27.0 (10.8, 52.9)	10.4 (3.2, 29.3)	16.1 (3.7, 48.5)	38.7 (21.0, 60.0)	7.8 (1.1, 38.5)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	11.8 (9.8, 13.9)	30.6 (20.6, 43.0)	9.6 (4.7, 18.7)	14.0 (7.6, 24.2)	45.4 (33.2, 58.3)	0.3 (0.0, 2.3)	100
25-44	15.3 (13.3, 17.3)	13.8 (8.5, 21.6)	11.9 (6.6, 20.6)	15.7 (10.0, 23.7)	53.8 (43.7, 63.5)	4.9 (1.9, 12.0)	100
45-64	12.4 (9.1, 15.6)	30.0 (17.5, 46.4)	17.7 (7.1, 37.9)	14.0 (6.1, 28.8)	24.1 (12.3, 41.8)	14.2 (5.4, 32.3)	100
65+	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	14.2 (12.7, 15.7)	22.1 (16.3, 29.3)	9.4 (5.6, 15.2)	15.3 (10.6, 21.7)	47.3 (39.7, 54.9)	5.9 (3.2, 10.8)	100
Rural	11.8 (8.7, 14.8)	24.6 (12.9, 41.8)	19.1 (8.9, 36.4)	12.3 (5.2, 26.5)	43.9 (26.0, 63.7)	0.0 N/A	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	11.7 (9.1, 14.4)	31.1 (19.0, 46.5)	11.3 (6.3, 19.4)	11.7 (6.1, 21.2)	43.5 (30.3, 57.8)	2.4 (0.5, 11.3)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	13.1 (10.2, 16.0)	25.5 (13.3, 43.3)	6.3 (1.8, 19.7)	13.9 (6.2, 28.4)	54.3 (35.9, 71.6)	0.0 N/A	100
Secondary complete	14.8 (12.6, 17.1)	19.8 (12.7, 29.4)	10.3 (5.2, 19.5)	16.1 (9.8, 25.3)	47.5 (35.6, 59.7)	6.3 (2.9, 13.1)	100
College or university+	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
<i>Wealth index</i>							
Lowest	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Low	10.2 (5.9, 14.4)	25.3 (8.5, 55.0)	27.8 (9.2, 59.4)	14.7 (5.1, 35.6)	31.1 (11.1, 62.0)	1.2 (0.2, 8.4)	100
Middle	11.9 (9.2, 14.6)	27.6 (15.4, 44.5)	15.8 (7.6, 30.0)	8.3 (2.6, 23.4)	48.2 (32.0, 64.8)	0.0 N/A	100
High	11.0 (8.5, 13.5)	33.7 (21.4, 48.9)	8.7 (3.5, 20.0)	21.0 (11.3, 35.7)	33.2 (20.3, 49.3)	3.2 (0.9, 10.6)	100
Highest	16.0 (13.8, 18.2)	16.4 (9.8, 26.3)	8.7 (4.0, 18.0)	13.2 (7.8, 21.3)	53.9 (43.4, 64.0)	7.8 (3.8, 15.5)	100

¹ Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured cigarettes.

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

4.7 Age of Smoking Initiation

Table 4.7 shows the mean age and percentage distribution of people aged 20 to 34 years who smoked tobacco by age, gender, and residence.

Overall, the mean age of smoking initiation among adults aged 20 to 34 years was 16.3 years. Among adults aged 20 to 34 who had ever smoked, 30.5% started smoking at the age of 17 to 19, 28.5% at the age of 15 to 16, and 25.5% before the age of 15. About 84.5% of adults who smoked tobacco started smoking tobacco before the age of 20. The mean age of initiation was 16.1 years for men and 17.5 years for women. In urban areas, the average age of smoking initiation was 16.3 years and in rural areas, 16.2 years.

Table 4.7. Average age and percentage distribution of ever tobacco smokers 20-34 years old by age at smoking initiation, gender and residence – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of smoking initiation (years) ¹	Age at smoking initiation (years) ¹				Total
		<15	15-16	17-19	20+	
	<i>Mean (95% CI)</i>	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	16.3 (15.7, 16.8)	25.5 (19.7, 32.5)	28.5 (22.6, 35.2)	30.5 (23.1, 39.0)	15.5 (10.8, 21.6)	100
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	16.1 (15.6, 16.7)	26.0 (19.8, 33.3)	28.2 (22.0, 35.4)	32.0 (24.1, 41.2)	13.8 (9.2, 20.1)	100
Female	17.5 (14.7, 20.2)	21.1 (6.2, 52.0)	31.3 (15.8, 52.4)	15.0 (6.0, 32.7)	32.7 (14.9, 57.4)	100
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	16.3 (15.6, 16.9)	27.5 (20.2, 36.3)	27.3 (20.3, 35.7)	31.1 (21.8, 42.3)	14.1 (8.8, 21.7)	100
Rural	16.2 (15.2, 17.2)	20.6 (12.3, 32.3)	31.5 (22.1, 42.7)	28.9 (19.8, 40.2)	19.0 (11.0, 30.8)	100

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

4.8 Age of Daily Smoking Initiation

Table 4.8 shows the mean age and percentage distribution of ever daily tobacco smokers aged 20 to 34 years old by age at daily smoking initiation, gender, and residence. Overall, the mean age of daily smoking initiation among adults aged 20 to 34 years was 17.4 years. Among adults aged 20 to 34 who had ever smoked daily, 36.5% started smoking daily at age 17 to 19, 27.1% at age 15 to 16, and 13.9% before age 15. About 77.5% of those who ever smoked tobacco daily started smoking daily before the age of 20.

By gender, the mean age of initiation to smoking daily was 17.2 years for men and 19.6 years for women. It is estimated that 37.4% of men started smoking tobacco daily at ages 17 to 19 and 52.7% of women started smoking tobacco daily at age 20 or older.

By residence, the age of initiation to smoking daily was 17.2 years in urban areas and 17.8 years in rural areas. Among adults aged 20 to 34 years living in rural areas, 39.8% started smoking daily at the ages of 17 to 19 years and 35.1% in urban areas.

Table 4.8. Average age and percentage distribution of ever daily tobacco smokers 20-34 years old by age at daily smoking initiation, gender and residence – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of daily smoking initiation (years) ¹	Age at daily smoking initiation (years) ¹				Total
		<15	15-16	17-19	20+	
		Mean (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	17.4 (16.8, 17.9)	13.9 (9.3, 20.1)	27.1 (21.1, 34.1)	36.5 (29.1, 44.6)	22.5 (17.0, 29.1)	100
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	17.2 (16.7, 17.8)	14.6 (9.8, 21.1)	27.2 (20.8, 34.7)	37.4 (29.7, 45.8)	20.8 (15.3, 27.7)	100
Female	19.6 (17.9, 21.3)	1.8 (0.2, 12.9)	24.8 (10.7, 47.6)	20.7 (9.6, 39.0)	52.7 (30.0, 74.3)	100
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	17.2 (16.5, 17.9)	17.3 (11.0, 25.9)	26.0 (19.0, 34.5)	35.1 (26.2, 45.1)	21.7 (15.3, 29.8)	100
Rural	17.8 (17.1, 18.5)	6.1 (2.9, 12.6)	29.7 (19.4, 42.6)	39.8 (27.0, 54.1)	24.4 (15.0, 37.2)	100

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

4.9 Prevalence of Adults Who Formerly Smoked Tobacco Daily

Quit Ratio for daily smoking is defined as the number of former daily smokers among ever daily smokers.

Table 4.9 shows the percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers ages 15 and older who are former daily smokers. Overall, 5.0% of all adults had previously smoked tobacco daily, 9.9% among men and 0.5% among women. By age, the proportion of adults who formerly smoked tobacco daily was 1.8% among the 15 to 24 age-group, 9.2% among the 45 to 64 age-group, and 8.7% among the 65 and older age-group.

Overall, there are 37.2% former daily smokers among ever daily smokers. By age, the quit ratio was 18.1% in the 15 to 24 age-group, 34.7% in the 25 to 44 age-group, 54.0% in the 45 to 64 age-group, and 69.4% in the 65 and over age-group.

The quit ratio was 41.1% in rural areas and 34.9% in urban areas. By level of education, the ratio was 44.8% among those with college or university level of education and 44.5% among those without a formal education. The quit ratio was 31.2% among those with primary/secondary incomplete, and 30.1% among those with secondary complete.

Table 4.9. Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers ≥ 15 years old who are former daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokers ¹ (Among All Adults)	Former Daily Smokers ¹ (Among Ever Daily Smokers) ²
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	5.0 (4.4, 5.8)	37.2 (32.6, 42.0)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	9.9 (8.6, 11.4)	37.3 (32.5, 42.4)
Female	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)	34.5 (22.9, 48.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	1.8 (1.1, 2.9)	18.1 (11.0, 28.4)
25-44	5.3 (4.3, 6.4)	34.7 (29.2, 40.7)
45-64	9.2 (7.7, 11.0)	54.0 (46.8, 61.0)
65+	8.7 (6.0, 12.5)	69.4 (54.5, 81.1)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	5.3 (4.4, 6.4)	34.9 (28.9, 41.5)
Rural	4.7 (3.9, 5.7)	41.1 (34.5, 47.9)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No formal education	6.1 (5.0, 7.4)	44.5 (37.5, 51.7)
Primary/secondary incomplete	3.6 (2.5, 5.2)	31.2 (21.7, 42.6)
Secondary complete	4.4 (3.2, 5.8)	30.1 (22.9, 38.4)
College or university	7.0 (4.1, 11.7)	44.8 (26.5, 64.6)
<i>Wealth index</i>		
Lowest	3.7 (2.8, 4.8)	34.4 (25.7, 44.3)
Low	6.7 (5.1, 8.7)	47.5 (37.7, 57.5)
Middle	3.4 (2.4, 4.9)	30.7 (22.5, 40.3)
High	4.5 (3.3, 6.1)	36.2 (27.4, 46.0)
Highest	6.5 (4.8, 8.8)	36.7 (27.8, 46.6)

¹ Current non-smokers.

² Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

4.10 Time Since Quitting Smoking

Table 4.10 shows the distribution of adults aged 15 years and older who previously smoked tobacco daily by time (<1 year, 1-<5 years, 5-<10 years, and 10 years or older) since quitting, and by selected demographic characteristics. Overall, almost half (49.9%) of adults who previously smoked daily quit 10 years or more ago; 23.4% quit smoking between 1 and under 5 years, and 14.7% quit smoking less than a year ago. A similar trend can be observed by gender.

The proportion of adults who quit smoking for 10 years or more was 81.3% among adults aged 65 years and older, 76.4% among those aged 45 to 64 years, and 32.1% among those aged 25 to 44.

The proportion of adults who previously smoked daily and who had quit smoking for 10 years or more was 56.4% among adults with no formal education, 32.4% among primary/secondary incomplete education level, and 39.7% among those with secondary education. According to the wealth index, the percentage of adults who once smoked every day and had quit for 10 years or more ranged from 40.1% among those with a low wealth index to 58.1% among those with the highest wealth index.

Table 4.10. Percentage distribution of former daily smokers ≥ 15 years old, by time since quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics –GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Time since quitting smoking (years) ¹				Total
	<1	1 to <5	5 to <10	≥10	
	Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	14.7 (9.8, 21.4)	23.4 (17.7, 30.2)	12.1 (8.7, 16.5)	49.9 (43.7, 56.0)	100
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	14.7 (9.6, 21.7)	23.6 (17.6, 30.7)	12.0 (8.5, 16.6)	49.8 (43.5, 56.1)	100
Female	14.9 (4.8, 38.0)	19.8 (9.0, 38.1)	14.1 (3.9, 39.6)	51.2 (30.3, 71.6)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	52.9 (28.6, 75.9)	36.2 (17.5, 60.1)	3.1 (0.4, 19.9)	7.8 (1.2, 37.1)	100
25-44	14.9 (7.9, 26.1)	37.2 (27.0, 48.6)	15.9 (9.8, 24.6)	32.1 (23.6, 41.9)	100
45-64	4.3 (1.8, 9.8)	7.7 (4.1, 14.1)	11.6 (7.0, 18.7)	76.4 (67.5, 83.4)	100
65+	4.6 (1.2, 15.9)	5.3 (1.6, 16.0)	8.8 (3.4, 21.0)	81.3 (66.6, 90.5)	100
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	15.6 (9.1, 25.5)	23.9 (15.7, 34.6)	9.7 (6.0, 15.3)	50.8 (42.2, 59.3)	100
Rural	13.3 (7.4, 22.6)	22.6 (16.5, 30.1)	15.6 (10.1, 23.4)	48.5 (40.1, 56.9)	100
<i>Education Level</i>					
No formal education	8.6 (4.5, 15.8)	22.1 (14.4, 32.4)	12.9 (8.5, 18.9)	56.4 (47.1, 65.3)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	21.6 (8.4, 45.3)	33.7 (17.8, 54.5)	12.2 (4.7, 28.3)	32.4 (18.2, 50.9)	100
Secondary complete	25.7 (14.1, 42.3)	23.6 (13.3, 38.3)	11.0 (5.7, 20.2)	39.7 (28.9, 51.6)	100
College or university	--	--	--	--	100
<i>Wealth index</i>					
Lowest	5.5 (1.6, 17.5)	20.8 (12.5, 32.3)	18.2 (10.4, 30.0)	55.5 (42.7, 67.6)	100
Low	21.3 (10.8, 37.6)	22.5 (13.1, 35.9)	16.1 (7.7, 30.7)	40.1 (27.3, 54.4)	100
Middle	8.6 (3.0, 22.3)	27.9 (14.5, 46.8)	9.0 (3.7, 20.7)	54.4 (38.1, 69.9)	100
High	21.1 (9.7, 39.8)	28.5 (14.5, 48.3)	10.2 (4.8, 20.2)	40.3 (26.1, 56.3)	100
Highest	12.4 (4.8, 28.2)	20.3 (11.2, 33.9)	9.3 (4.4, 18.4)	58.1 (47.2, 68.3)	100

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

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

4.11 Types of Tobacco Currently Used

Table 4.11 shows the percentage and distribution of adults who currently used tobacco, by smoking pattern and selected demographic characteristics. Current Tobacco use was classified into three categories: "smoked tobacco only", "smokeless tobacco only", and "smoked tobacco and smokeless tobacco".

Overall, 10.2% of adults currently used tobacco. Among them, 83.5% used smoked tobacco only, 13.3% used smokeless tobacco only, and 3.3% used both smoked and smokeless tobacco. Overall, tobacco use was 18.0% among men and 2.9% among women. Among men, 92.5% smoked tobacco only, 4.7% used smokeless tobacco only, and 2.8% used both smoked tobacco and smokeless tobacco. Among women, 32.1% smoked tobacco only, 62.1% used smokeless tobacco only, and 5.8% used both smoked tobacco and smokeless tobacco.

The prevalence of adults who used tobacco was 8.4% among the youngest adults aged 15 to 24 years, 11.0% among adults aged 25 to 44 years, 11.2% among adults aged 45 to 64 years, and 12.0% among adults aged 65 years and older. Smoking tobacco only ranged from 25.4% in the 65 and older age-group to 96.9% in the 15 to 24 age-group. Smokeless tobacco use only ranged from 1.5% among those aged 15 to 24 years to 65.8% among those aged 65 years and older. Smoked and smokeless tobacco use ranged from 1.5% among those aged 15 to 24 years to 8.8% among those aged 65 years and older.

The prevalence of adults who currently use tobacco was 11.8% in urban areas and 8.0% in rural areas. Among adults who only smoked tobacco, 83.2% resided in urban areas and 84.0% in rural areas.

The prevalence of current tobacco use was 9.8% among adults with no formal education, 9.0% with primary/secondary incomplete education, and 11.4% with completed secondary education. Adults who currently smoked tobacco ranged from only 78.4% among those with no formal education to 89.4% among those who completed secondary education. Smokeless tobacco use ranged from 6.2% among adults with secondary education to 20.0% among adults with no formal education. Smoked and smokeless tobacco use ranged from 0.8% among adults with primary/secondary incomplete education to 4.4% among those with completed secondary education level.

The prevalence of current tobacco use ranged from 9.2% among adults living in households on the middle wealth index to 12.6% among those on the highest wealth index. The prevalence of currently smoked tobacco only ranged from 76.1% in the lowest wealth index to 88.2% among adults in the highest wealth index. The use of smokeless tobacco only ranged from 7.8% among adults in the highest wealth index level to 22.2% among adults in the lowest wealth index. Smoking and smokeless tobacco use ranged from 1.8% among adults in the lowest wealth index and high wealth index to 6.0% in the middle wealth index.

Table 4.11. Percentage and distribution of current tobacco users \geq 15 years old, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics –GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current Tobacco Users ¹	Type of Current Tobacco Use ²			Total
		Smoked only	Smokeless only	Both smoked and smokeless	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Overall	10.2 (9.1, 11.4)	83.5 (79.8, 86.6)	13.3 (10.6, 16.6)	3.3 (1.9, 5.4)	100
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	18.0 (15.9, 20.3)	92.5 (89.6, 94.6)	4.7 (3.2, 6.9)	2.8 (1.5, 5.2)	100
Female	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)	32.1 (22.4, 43.6)	62.1 (50.8, 72.2)	5.8 (2.3, 13.8)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	8.4 (6.5, 10.8)	96.9 (90.8, 99.0)	1.5 (0.2, 10.0)	1.5 (0.4, 5.1)	100
25-44	11.0 (9.5, 12.6)	90.6 (85.8, 93.9)	6.7 (4.1, 10.7)	2.7 (1.1, 6.8)	100
45-64	11.2 (9.3, 13.4)	71.0 (62.3, 78.3)	24.3 (17.7, 32.3)	4.8 (1.7, 12.3)	100
65+	12.0 (8.7, 16.3)	25.4 (15.5, 38.9)	65.8 (51.0, 78.1)	8.8 (3.0, 23.3)	100
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	11.8 (10.3, 13.6)	83.2 (78.7, 86.9)	12.9 (9.9, 16.7)	3.9 (2.1, 7.1)	100
Rural	8.0 (6.7, 9.5)	84.0 (77.0, 89.2)	13.9 (9.0, 20.8)	2.1 (0.9, 4.7)	100
<i>Education Level</i>					
No formal education	9.8 (8.5, 11.4)	78.4 (72.6, 83.3)	20.0 (15.4, 25.6)	1.6 (0.6, 4.4)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	9.0 (6.9, 11.8)	87.1 (72.6, 94.5)	12.1 (4.9, 26.9)	0.8 (0.1, 5.4)	100
Secondary complete	11.4 (9.6, 13.6)	89.4 (83.3, 93.4)	6.2 (3.2, 11.7)	4.4 (2.1, 9.0)	100
College or university	8.6 (4.7, 15.3)	--	--	--	100
<i>Wealth index</i>					
Lowest	9.3 (7.3, 11.7)	76.1 (64.1, 85.0)	22.2 (13.6, 33.9)	1.8 (0.6, 5.1)	100
Low	8.3 (6.4, 10.7)	86.0 (77.9, 91.4)	10.9 (6.3, 18.2)	3.1 (1.0, 9.7)	100
Middle	9.2 (7.2, 11.5)	83.6 (73.0, 90.6)	10.3 (5.5, 18.6)	6.0 (1.9, 17.3)	100
High	10.2 (8.4, 12.4)	81.3 (73.6, 87.1)	16.9 (11.4, 24.5)	1.8 (0.6, 5.4)	100
Highest	12.6 (10.4, 15.2)	88.2 (81.3, 92.7)	7.8 (4.2, 14.1)	4.0 (1.7, 9.3)	100

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

² Among current tobacco users.

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

4.12 Time of the First Cigarette After Waking Up

To assess nicotine dependence, the time between waking up and the use of the first cigarette was collected in the GATS Mauritania survey. Table 4.12 presents the percentage distribution of adults who smoked daily by the time of the first cigarette upon waking and selected demographic characteristics.

Overall, 21.2% of adults who smoked tobacco daily smoked their first cigarette within 5 minutes of waking up, 30.1% smoked within 6 to 30 minutes, 20.1% smoked within 31 to 60 minutes, and 28.6% smoked after more than 60 minutes. Among men who smoked daily, 21.6% smoked their first cigarette within 5 minutes of waking up, 29.5% smoked within 6 to 30 minutes, 19.7% smoked within 31 to 60 minutes, and 29.2% smoked after 60 minutes. Among women who smoked daily, 15.2% smoked within 5 minutes of waking up, 39.8% smoked between 6 to 30 minutes, 25.2% smoked between 31 to 60 minutes, and 19.9% smoked after 60 minutes.

Table 4.12. Percentage distribution of daily smokers ≥ 15 years old, by time to first smoke upon waking and selected demographic characteristics –GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Time to first smoke				Total
	≤5 minutes	6-30 minutes	31-60 minutes	>60 minutes	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	21.2 (16.9, 26.3)	30.1 (25.2, 35.6)	20.1 (16.4, 24.3)	28.6 (24.1, 33.6)	100
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	21.6 (17.0, 27.0)	29.5 (24.4, 35.2)	19.7 (15.9, 24.2)	29.2 (24.4, 34.4)	100
Female	15.2 (7.5, 28.3)	39.8 (22.0, 60.7)	25.2 (11.6, 46.2)	19.9 (9.4, 37.4)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	22.5 (13.9, 34.3)	31.5 (21.9, 43.0)	18.6 (11.7, 28.1)	27.5 (19.3, 37.4)	100
25-44	19.7 (14.5, 26.1)	28.4 (22.0, 35.8)	20.5 (15.2, 27.0)	31.5 (24.3, 39.6)	100
45-64	23.5 (15.4, 34.2)	28.1 (18.9, 39.7)	23.3 (15.4, 33.7)	25.0 (17.1, 35.1)	100
65+	--	--	--	--	100
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	17.4 (12.8, 23.2)	27.6 (21.8, 34.3)	19.7 (15.3, 25.1)	35.3 (29.2, 41.9)	100
Rural	28.5 (20.6, 38.0)	34.9 (26.1, 44.7)	20.7 (14.7, 28.2)	15.9 (11.4, 21.8)	100
<i>Education Level</i>					
No formal education	24.3 (17.4, 32.7)	29.0 (21.7, 37.6)	28.6 (21.3, 37.4)	18.1 (13.0, 24.7)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	15.5 (7.3, 29.9)	33.4 (20.1, 50.2)	19.2 (10.8, 31.7)	31.9 (19.4, 47.7)	100
Secondary complete	19.3 (12.5, 28.5)	29.7 (22.1, 38.8)	13.9 (9.1, 20.6)	37.1 (29.1, 45.8)	100
College or university	--	--	--	--	100
<i>Wealth index</i>					
Lowest	28.8 (15.0, 48.0)	37.5 (24.9, 52.0)	25.8 (15.2, 40.3)	7.9 (3.9, 15.3)	100
Low	24.0 (13.2, 39.4)	33.2 (18.7, 51.7)	20.1 (10.7, 34.6)	22.7 (14.7, 33.4)	100
Middle	19.8 (11.3, 32.4)	32.0 (20.5, 46.1)	24.8 (15.3, 37.4)	23.5 (14.1, 36.5)	100
High	19.2 (12.4, 28.5)	22.3 (13.0, 35.6)	20.9 (13.3, 31.4)	37.6 (26.9, 49.6)	100
Highest	18.7 (11.5, 28.9)	29.8 (21.7, 39.3)	15.1 (9.1, 24.0)	36.5 (26.7, 47.4)	100

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

4.13 Knowledge and Use of Electronic Cigarettes

Table 4.13 presents the percentage of e-cigarette awareness and use among adults aged 15 years and older by selected demographic characteristics. Overall, 22.2% of adults had ever heard of e-cigarettes (14.2% of women and 30.7% of men). E-cigarette awareness ranged from 6.1% among the 65 years and older age-group to 25.2% among the 15 to 24 age-group. The percentage of adults who had ever heard of e-cigarettes was 31.1% in urban areas and 10.4% in rural areas.

Prevalence of e-cigarette awareness ranged from 14.7% among adults with no formal education to 54.4% among those with a college or university education level. In addition, prevalence of e-cigarette awareness ranged from 5.9% among adults on the lowest wealth index to 40.5% among adults on the highest wealth index.

The prevalence of current e-cigarette use was 0.4% overall among adults aged 15 years and older, 0.7% among men, and 0.1% among women. Overall current daily e-cigarette use was 0.1% and occasional use was 0.3%. Prevalence of current e-cigarette use among those who were aware of e-cigarettes was 1.8% overall, 2.1% among men, and 1.0% among women.

Table 4.13. Electronic cigarette awareness and use among adults ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes ¹	Current users ^{1,2}	Current daily users ¹	Current occasional users ¹	Current users among those who were aware ³
Overall	22.2 (20.6, 24.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	1.8 (1.0, 3.2)
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	30.7 (28.2, 33.4)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	2.1 (1.1, 4.0)
Female	14.2 (12.6, 16.0)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 (0.0, 0.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	1.0 (0.2, 4.0)
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	25.2 (22.5, 28.2)	0.4 (0.1, 1.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.4)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	1.5 (0.4, 5.0)
25-44	24.3 (22.1, 26.8)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)	0.2 (0.1, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.8)	1.9 (0.8, 4.5)
45-64	17.4 (14.8, 20.3)	0.4 (0.2, 1.1)	0.2 (0.0, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 1.0)	2.4 (0.9, 6.2)
65+	6.1 (3.9, 9.5)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	31.1 (28.7, 33.7)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	2.1 (1.1, 4.0)
Rural	10.4 (8.8, 12.3)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.3 (0.0, 2.1)
<i>Education Level</i>					
No formal education	14.7 (12.7, 17.0)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 N/A	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.1 (0.0, 1.0)
Primary/secondary incomplete	15.0 (12.3, 18.1)	0.2 (0.0, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	1.3 (0.3, 5.4)
Secondary complete	32.9 (30.0, 35.9)	0.7 (0.3, 1.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)	2.2 (1.1, 4.6)
College or university	54.4 (45.7, 62.8)	2.5 (0.8, 8.0)	1.1 (0.3, 4.5)	1.4 (0.2, 8.1)	4.7 (1.4, 14.3)
<i>Wealth index</i>					
Lowest	5.9 (4.0, 8.6)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Low	13.0 (10.7, 15.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.0 N/A	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.7 (0.1, 4.6)
Middle	18.1 (14.5, 22.3)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
High	24.3 (21.4, 27.5)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	1.1 (0.4, 3.0)
Highest	40.5 (36.8, 44.3)	1.2 (0.6, 2.3)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	0.8 (0.4, 1.8)	3.0 (1.6, 5.7)

¹ Among all adults.

² Current use includes daily or less than daily use.

³ Among those who had ever heard of electronic cigarettes.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

5.0 Quitting Smoking Tobacco

This chapter presents the results regarding attempts to quit smoking, methods used, and intention to quit.

5.1 Quitting Smoking and Health-care Seeking Behaviours Methods

Table 5.1 presents the prevalence of smoking tobacco cessation attempt and care-seeking behaviors methods in the past 12 months among adults aged 15 years and older who smoked by demographic characteristics.

Almost half (49.1%) of adults who were currently smoking tobacco in the past year and those who previously smoked attempted to quit in the past 12 months. The percentage of adults who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months was 48.4% for men and 60.2% for women. According to this age group, this percentage varied from 40.5% in the 65 and older age-group to 56.3% in the 45 to 64 age-group.

By residence area, 51.6% of adults who smoked lived in urban areas and 44.3% lived in rural areas attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months.

By education, the percentage of adults who tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months ranged from 40.0% among adults with no formal education to 58.6% among those who completed secondary education. By wealth index, the prevalence of attempts to quit smoking ranged from 46.7% among adults living in households in the lowest wealth index to 51.5% among those in the high wealth index.

Overall, 15.3% of adults who smoked tobacco in the past 12 months visited a health care provider (HCP). The percentage of those who visited an HCP was 15.0% for men, 20.0% for women, 16.6% for urban areas, and 12.9% for rural areas. The percentage of those who visited a HCP ranged from 10.7% in the 15 to 24 year age-group to 27.2% in the 65 year and older age-group. By educational attainment, the percentage of those who visited an HCP ranged from 7.4% among those with primary/secondary incomplete education levels to 17.5% among those with completed secondary education.

Among adults who smoked tobacco in the past year and visited a HCP, 44.3% were asked by a HCP if they smoked tobacco. The percentage of people asked by a health professional if they smoked tobacco was 43.5% among men, 45.2% in urban areas, 42.2% in rural areas, 43.5% in the 25 to 44 age-group, and 34.8% in the 45 to 64 age-group. By educational attainment, 47.7% of people with no formal education and 45.7% of people with a completed secondary education level were asked by a health professional if they smoked tobacco. According to the wealth index, 34.9% of people living in households on the high wealth index were asked by an HCP if they smoked tobacco.

Among adults who smoked tobacco and visited a HCP in the past 12 months, 44.3% were asked by a HCP if they smoked, and 39.7% were advised by a HCP to quit smoking. The percentage of those who were advised by a health professional to quit smoking was 38.5% among men, 38.7% among those aged 25 to 44 years, and 34.8% among those aged 45 to 64 years. By educational attainment, 40.8% of people with no formal education and 41.1% of those with secondary completed were advised to quit smoking by a HCP. According to the wealth index, 34.9% of people on the high wealth index to quit smoking were advised by a HCP.

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 Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior			
	Made quit attempt ¹	Visited a HCP ^{1,2}	Asked by HCP if a smoker ^{2,3}	Advised to quit by HCP ^{2,3}
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	49.1 (43.7, 54.6)	15.3 (12.2, 19.1)	44.3 (32.7, 56.6)	39.7 (28.6, 51.9)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	48.4 (42.8, 54.0)	15.0 (11.8, 19.0)	43.5 (31.2, 56.6)	38.5 (26.8, 51.6)
Female	60.2 (42.3, 75.7)	20.0 (11.6, 32.3)	--	--
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	44.0 (32.6, 56.1)	10.7 (6.4, 17.4)	--	--
25-44	50.7 (43.5, 57.7)	16.9 (12.1, 23.0)	43.5 (26.9, 61.6)	38.7 (22.8, 57.4)
45-64	56.3 (45.4, 66.6)	18.3 (12.4, 26.0)	34.8 (17.9, 56.6)	34.8 (17.9, 56.6)
65+	40.5 (21.6, 62.7)	27.2 (11.8, 50.9)	--	--
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	51.6 (44.4, 58.7)	16.6 (12.7, 21.4)	45.2 (31.3, 59.9)	42.1 (28.8, 56.7)
Rural	44.3 (36.2, 52.6)	12.9 (8.5, 19.1)	42.2 (23.3, 63.7)	33.6 (16.7, 56.1)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	40.0 (32.6, 47.8)	14.0 (9.6, 20.0)	47.7 (30.0, 65.9)	40.8 (24.6, 59.3)
Primary/secondary incomplete	43.5 (30.5, 57.4)	7.4 (3.5, 14.7)	--	--
Secondary complete	58.6 (49.6, 67.1)	17.5 (12.2, 24.5)	45.7 (28.3, 64.1)	41.1 (24.9, 59.5)
College or university	--	--	--	--
<i>Wealth index</i>				
Lowest	46.7 (31.0, 63.1)	14.2 (7.7, 24.6)	--	--
Low	47.2 (35.2, 59.5)	11.9 (6.3, 21.3)	--	--
Middle	48.6 (37.4, 60.0)	15.6 (9.3, 25.0)	--	--
High	51.5 (40.8, 62.1)	18.9 (12.1, 28.3)	34.9 (18.3, 56.2)	34.9 (18.3, 56.2)
Highest	49.5 (39.2, 59.9)	14.7 (9.5, 22.0)	--	--

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

² HCP = health care provider.

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

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

5.2 Cessation Method

Table 5.2 shows the percentage of adults aged 15 years and older who attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months, by cessation methods used and selected demographic characteristics. Among adults who smoked tobacco and attempted to quit, 62.9% did so without assistance, 12.1% sought counselling, 7.1% used traditional medicines, 4.0% used pharmacotherapy, and 2.8% used e-cigarettes.

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 Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Cessation Method ¹				
	Pharmacotherapy ²	Counseling/Advice ³	Electronic cigarettes	Traditional medicines ⁴	Attempt to quit without assistance
	Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	4.0 (1.9, 8.2)	12.1 (8.1, 17.6)	2.8 (1.0, 7.1)	7.1 (3.8, 12.7)	62.9 (54.7, 70.4)
<i>Gender</i>					
Male	4.0 (1.8, 8.6)	11.2 (7.6, 16.2)	2.2 (0.7, 6.8)	6.1 (3.3, 10.9)	62.4 (53.8, 70.3)
Female	4.0 (0.5, 24.3)	23.0 (7.4, 52.7)	9.1 (1.3, 43.6)	19.0 (4.7, 52.6)	68.6 (47.0, 84.3)
<i>Age (years)</i>					
15-24	0.0 N/A	6.7 (2.4, 17.3)	0.0 N/A	9.0 (3.1, 23.3)	61.9 (40.6, 79.4)
25-44	5.5 (2.1, 14.0)	17.0 (10.3, 26.8)	3.6 (1.3, 9.6)	8.2 (3.7, 17.2)	67.5 (57.1, 76.4)
45-64	6.9 (2.8, 16.4)	6.5 (2.8, 14.3)	5.2 (0.8, 27.5)	1.5 (0.3, 7.3)	52.7 (41.9, 63.3)
65+	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Residence</i>					
Urban	3.9 (1.7, 9.0)	13.0 (8.1, 20.2)	4.0 (1.5, 10.1)	9.0 (4.5, 17.0)	63.3 (54.4, 71.3)
Rural	4.3 (1.1, 15.2)	10.0 (4.8, 19.8)	0.0 N/A	2.7 (1.0, 7.0)	62.2 (44.4, 77.2)
<i>Education Level</i>					
No formal education	3.0 (1.0, 8.5)	12.2 (7.4, 19.6)	0.0 N/A	3.7 (0.9, 14.0)	52.8 (41.1, 64.1)
Primary/secondary incomplete	3.8 (0.9, 14.8)	4.7 (1.4, 14.9)	0.0 N/A	2.8 (0.7, 11.1)	54.6 (35.4, 72.5)
Secondary complete	4.7 (1.4, 14.0)	14.6 (8.1, 25.1)	1.1 (0.3, 4.3)	9.8 (4.4, 20.4)	68.6 (55.9, 79.1)
College or university	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Wealth index</i>					
Lowest	7.2 (1.4, 29.5)	17.8 (7.1, 38.0)	0.0 N/A	2.9 (0.9, 9.1)	38.5 (18.9, 62.8)
Low	2.6 (0.3, 16.4)	2.9 (0.4, 17.7)	0.0 N/A	4.6 (1.5, 13.4)	84.4 (71.4, 92.2)
Middle	3.9 (1.0, 13.8)	13.1 (5.4, 28.5)	0.0 N/A	3.6 (0.7, 16.8)	64.8 (48.3, 78.3)
High	8.6 (3.0, 22.1)	18.9 (11.0, 30.6)	2.9 (0.4, 16.6)	7.3 (2.2, 21.7)	63.0 (49.3, 74.8)
Highest	0.0 N/A	8.0 (2.9, 20.0)	6.2 (2.0, 18.0)	11.1 (4.8, 23.7)	63.9 (49.3, 76.3)

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 prescription medications such as Varénicline.

³ Includes counseling at a cessation clinic.

⁴ For example, herbal/medicinal plants.

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

5.3 Intention to Quit Smoking

Intention to quit refers to adults who were currently smoking tobacco and who were considering or thinking about quitting. The intention to quit smoking was in five categories: planning to quit smoking in the following month, in the next twelve months, giving up one day but not in the next twelve months, not interested in quitting smoking, and doesn't know. Table 5.3 shows the percentage distribution of adults who currently smoked tobacco by their interest in quitting and selected demographic characteristics.

Overall, among adults who were currently smoking tobacco, 24.4% planned to quit in the following month, 13.4% planned to quit in the next twelve months, 23.5% indicated quitting smoking at some point in the future, 25.5% were not interested in quitting, and 13.1% indicated that they did not know. The percentage of those planning to quit smoking in the next month was 24.3% among men, 24.8% among women, 24.3% in urban areas, and 24.5% in rural areas. The percentage of those who plan to quit smoking in the next month ranged from 15.5% among those with no formal education to 32.7% among those who completed secondary education. According to the wealth index, this ranged from 19.4% among those living in households in the high wealth index to 31.6% among those in the middle wealth index.

The percentage of adults who were currently smoking tobacco and considering quitting in the next twelve months was 13.7% for men, 9.8% for women, 11.5% in urban areas, and 17.3% in rural areas. The percentage of those who plan to quit smoking in the next twelve months ranged from 11.9% among those with primary/secondary incomplete education level to 15.6% among those who completed their secondary education level. According to the wealth index, the range was 5.7% among those in middle wealth index to 18.9% among those with the low wealth index.

The percentage of adults who were currently smoking tobacco and those who do not want to quit was 25.7% among men, 23.3% among women, 25.0% among those living in urban areas, 26.4% among those living in rural areas, 30.2% among the age-group 15 to 24, and 22.5% among the age-group 25 to 44

Table 5.3. Percentage distribution of current tobacco 15 years old by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Interest in Quitting Smoking ¹					Total
	Planning to Quit Within Next Month	Thinking About Quitting Within Next 12 Months	Will Quit Someday, But Not in the Next 12 Months	Not Interested in Quitting	Don't Know	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	24.4 (19.3, 30.3)	13.4 (10.2, 17.5)	23.5 (19.2, 28.4)	25.5 (21.1, 30.5)	13.1 (9.9, 17.3)	100
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	24.3 (19.1, 30.5)	13.7 (10.3, 18.0)	23.4 (18.8, 28.6)	25.7 (21.0, 30.9)	12.9 (9.6, 17.3)	100
Female	24.8 (10.1, 49.2)	9.8 (3.7, 23.6)	26.0 (13.9, 43.4)	23.3 (11.6, 41.2)	16.1 (8.0, 29.8)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	22.1 (12.7, 35.6)	12.7 (6.5, 23.1)	22.3 (13.8, 34.1)	30.2 (20.6, 41.9)	12.7 (6.7, 22.8)	100
25-44	27.2 (20.9, 34.5)	14.0 (9.6, 20.0)	23.1 (17.8, 29.4)	22.5 (17.1, 29.1)	13.1 (9.0, 18.8)	100
45-64	21.7 (14.4, 31.4)	12.4 (7.4, 20.0)	27.4 (19.1, 37.7)	24.1 (15.8, 35.1)	14.3 (8.2, 23.8)	100
65+	19.7 (6.6, 46.2)	18.9 (6.3, 44.9)	20.2 (7.4, 44.7)	29.9 (12.0, 57.1)	11.2 (3.7, 29.3)	100
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	24.3 (19.3, 30.2)	11.5 (8.2, 15.9)	26.0 (20.6, 32.2)	25.0 (19.5, 31.5)	13.2 (9.1, 18.7)	100
Rural	24.5 (14.2, 38.8)	17.3 (10.9, 26.4)	18.7 (12.7, 26.7)	26.4 (19.5, 34.7)	13.1 (8.4, 19.8)	100
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	15.5 (10.3, 22.7)	15.6 (10.0, 23.4)	26.6 (19.6, 34.9)	28.4 (20.9, 37.3)	14.0 (9.1, 20.8)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	25.6 (14.1, 42.0)	11.9 (5.8, 22.7)	18.3 (10.0, 31.3)	23.1 (13.0, 37.6)	21.1 (10.5, 37.9)	100
Secondary complete	32.7 (23.9, 43.0)	12.2 (7.6, 19.0)	21.7 (16.0, 28.7)	24.6 (18.1, 32.6)	8.8 (5.0, 15.0)	100
College or university	--	--	--	--	--	100
<i>Wealth index</i>						
Lowest	26.2 (11.4, 49.7)	17.8 (9.5, 30.7)	20.9 (11.3, 35.3)	27.1 (16.0, 42.2)	8.0 (3.5, 17.1)	100
Low	20.2 (9.8, 37.1)	18.9 (9.1, 35.1)	26.8 (15.9, 41.5)	23.5 (12.2, 40.4)	10.6 (5.3, 20.3)	100
Middle	31.6 (20.5, 45.3)	5.7 (2.5, 12.2)	19.3 (11.7, 30.1)	25.7 (15.0, 40.5)	17.8 (10.1, 29.4)	100
High	19.4 (11.9, 30.1)	14.6 (9.2, 22.4)	27.7 (19.5, 37.8)	20.2 (14.1, 28.2)	18.1 (10.4, 29.6)	100
Highest	25.3 (17.9, 34.5)	12.0 (7.4, 18.9)	22.6 (14.8, 32.9)	29.0 (20.9, 38.7)	11.1 (6.2, 19.1)	100

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

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

6.0 Passive Smoking

This chapter measures exposure to secondhand smoke in indoor workplaces, homes, and some public places such as offices/government buildings, healthcare facilities, restaurants, public transportation, universities, and schools.

KEY RESULTS

- 34.7% of adults working indoors (0.11 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke at work;
- 26.1% of adults (0.62 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home;
- 44.7% of adults who frequented restaurants (0.10 million); 56.3% of adults who frequented cafes or tea rooms (0.05million); 29.0% of adults who used public transport (0.36 million); 52.8% of adults attending universities (0.02 million); and 30.6% of adults who attended schools (0.08 million) were exposed to tobacco smoke.

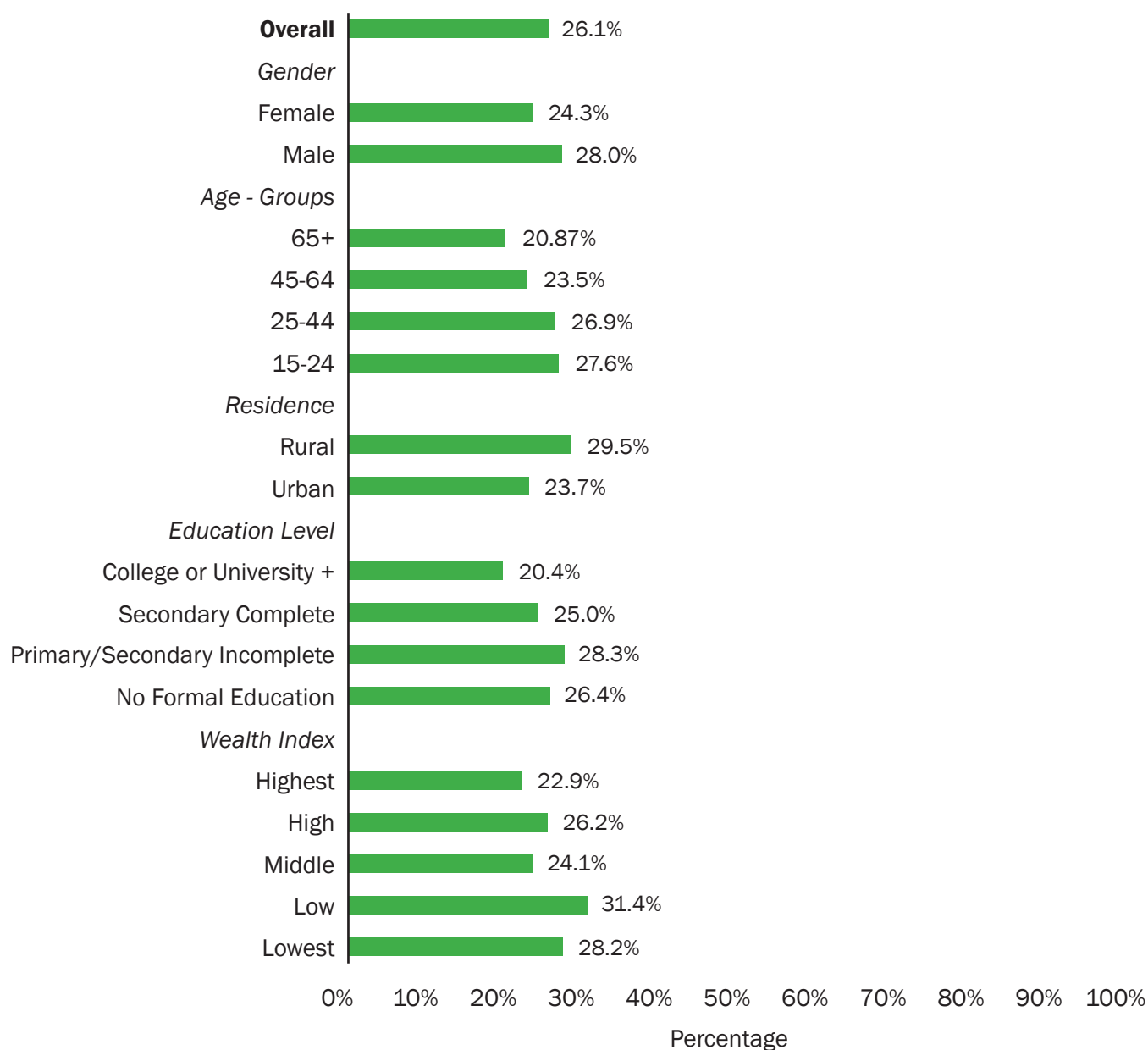
6.1 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Indoor Workplaces

Table 6.1 presents the prevalence and number (in thousands) of adults exposed to secondhand smoke in indoor workplaces in 30 days preceding the survey. An indoor workplace is any space covered by a roof or surrounded by one or more walls or sides, regardless of the materials used for the roof, wall, or sides, and whether it is a permanent or temporary structure.

6.1.1. Prevalence of secondhand smoke in indoor workplaces

The GATS survey asked adults aged 15 years and older who usually work in enclosed spaces outside their homes about their exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces. Table 6.1 shows that overall, 34.7% of workers are exposed to secondhand smoke in indoor workplaces. The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke was 31.8% among adults who did not smoke.

Figure 2: Proportion of people who were exposed to secondhand smoke in their home by selected socio-demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.



The results indicate that the proportion of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke in their workplaces was 40.4% for men and 20.0% for women. Prevalence of exposure to smoke in the workplace was 38.4% among adults living in urban areas and 23.4% among those living in rural areas. By the level of education, 37.2% of adults with primary/secondary incomplete education and 23.1% of adults with college or university education were exposed to secondhand smoke in the workplace.

In addition, exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace among people who did not smoke was 31.8% overall. This proportion was 38.0% for men and 19.3% for women. By residence area, the proportion of non-smoking adults exposed to secondhand smoke in the workplace was 34.9% in urban areas and 22.5% in rural areas. By educational level, this proportion was 33.7% among adults who completed secondary education and 19.7% among adults with college or university education.

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 Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work ¹			
	Overall		Non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
Overall	34.7 (30.5, 39.2)	112.8	31.8 (27.6, 36.4)	84.9
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	40.4 (35.0, 46.0)	94.8	38.0 (32.5, 43.8)	68.1
Female	20.0 (14.9, 26.4)	18.0	19.3 (14.2, 25.6)	16.8
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	28.9 (18.9, 41.5)	17.4	27.8 (16.9, 42.3)	12.3
25-44	36.6 (31.1, 42.5)	63.1	33.0 (26.7, 39.9)	47.8
45-64	34.1 (26.7, 42.4)	27.6	30.2 (22.9, 38.8)	20.0
65+	42.7 (18.9, 70.4)	4.7	42.7 (18.9, 70.4)	4.7
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	38.4 (33.5, 43.6)	94.2	34.9 (30.0, 40.2)	70.1
Rural	23.4 (16.7, 31.7)	18.6	22.5 (15.5, 31.5)	14.8
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	33.4 (26.8, 40.6)	29.4	30.4 (23.5, 38.4)	22.4
Primary/secondary incomplete	37.2 (26.4, 49.4)	18.5	34.6 (23.7, 47.3)	14.1
Secondary complete	36.1 (29.7, 43.0)	48.9	33.7 (27.2, 40.9)	36.1
College or university	23.1 (14.0, 35.6)	8.6	19.7 (10.9, 33.2)	6.6
<i>Wealth index</i>				
Lowest	26.6 (16.0, 40.7)	8.8	27.9 (16.4, 43.3)	7.1
Low	33.7 (21.1, 49.1)	8.8	29.2 (16.9, 45.6)	6.7
Middle	37.4 (27.3, 48.7)	14.7	34.8 (24.0, 47.4)	10.7
High	36.4 (28.6, 45.0)	32.3	30.0 (21.9, 39.5)	22.2
Highest	35.1 (29.0, 41.7)	48.2	33.7 (27.3, 40.8)	38.3

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

6.1.2. Number of Workers Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in Indoor Workplaces

Table 6.1 shows that, overall, approximately 113,000 workers are exposed to secondhand smoke (people who smoked and those who did not) in the indoor spaces of their workplaces. The estimated number of workers exposed to secondhand smoke in indoor workplaces was 95,000 for men and 18,000 for women. By age-group, this number was estimated at 63,000 among adults aged 25 to 44 years and 5,000 among those aged 65 years and older. Depending on the place of residence, this number was estimated at 94,000 in urban areas and 19,000 in rural areas. By educational attainment, the estimated number of workers exposed to secondhand smoke in indoor workplaces was estimated at 49,000 among adults with a completed secondary education level and 9,000 among adults with a college or university education.

Among working adults who did not smoke, about 85,000 were exposed to secondhand smoke inside the workplace. The number of non-smoking workers who were exposed to secondhand smoke in indoor workplaces was 68,000 for men and 17,000 for women.

6.2 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home

This section presents the percentages and numbers (in thousands) of adults exposed to secondhand tobacco smoke at home in the past 30 days, by selected demographic categories.

6.2.1. Prevalence of Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home

Overall, 26.1% of adults aged 15 years and older were exposed to secondhand smoke in homes. This percentage was estimated at 28.0% for men and 24.3% for women. The prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure at home ranged from 20.8% among adults aged 65 years and older to 27.6% among those aged 15 to 24 years. The percentage of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at home was 23.7% in urban areas and 29.5% in rural areas. By educational attainment, prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure at home was 28.3% among adults with primary/secondary incomplete education level and 20.4% among those with a university education level.

The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke at home among adults who did not smoke (Table 6.2) was 22.5%. It was estimated at 23.8% for women and 20.9% for men. The percentage of adults who did not smoke and were exposed to secondhand smoke at home was 25.7% in rural areas and 20.2% in urban areas. The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke at home among adults who did not smoke was 16.0% for people with a college or university education level and 25.2% among those with primary/secondary incomplete education level.

6.2.2. Number of Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home

Overall, approximately 623,000 of adults aged 15 years and older were exposed to secondhand smoke at home. The number of men exposed to secondhand smoke at home was 324,000 and the number of women exposed was 299,000. By age-group, the number of adults exposed to secondhand tobacco smoke at home ranged from 30,000 among those aged 65 years and older to 263,000 among those aged 25 to 44 years. The number of adults exposed to secondhand smoke at home and living in urban areas was 327,000 and 296,000 in rural areas. By educational attainment, the number of adults who were exposed to secondhand smoke at home was 207,000 among adults with a secondary education level and 20,000 among adults with a college or university education level.

Approximately 488,000 adults who did not smoke were exposed to secondhand smoke at home. The number of women who did not smoke and were exposed to secondhand smoke at home was 289,000 and the number of men who did not smoke and were exposed was 199,000. By age-group, the number of adults who did not smoke and were exposed to secondhand smoke at home ranged from 25,000 among those aged 65 and older to 199,000 among those aged 25-44 years. The number of adults living in urban areas who did not smoke and were exposed to secondhand smoke at home was 249,000 and those living in rural areas was 239,000. By educational attainment, the number of adults who did not smoke and who were exposed to secondhand smoke at home ranged from 15,000 among adults with a college or university education to 161,000 among adults who completed a secondary education level.

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 Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home ¹			
	Overall		Non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands	Percentage (95% CI)	Number in thousands
Overall	26.1 (24.4, 28.0)	622.7	22.5 (20.8, 24.3)	488.1
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	28.0 (25.5, 30.7)	323.8	20.9 (18.5, 23.6)	199.2
Female	24.3 (22.4, 26.4)	298.9	23.8 (21.8, 25.8)	288.9
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	27.6 (24.8, 30.6)	224.4	25.2 (22.4, 28.2)	186.8
25-44	26.9 (24.3, 29.7)	262.8	22.8 (20.3, 25.5)	199.1
45-64	23.5 (20.4, 26.8)	105.4	18.8 (15.9, 22.1)	77.2
65+	20.8 (16.3, 26.2)	30.1	17.9 (13.5, 23.4)	24.9
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	23.7 (21.4, 26.2)	326.9	20.2 (17.9, 22.7)	249.4
Rural	29.5 (26.9, 32.2)	295.8	25.7 (23.2, 28.3)	238.7
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	26.4 (24.0, 29.0)	245.6	22.3 (20.0, 24.9)	190.4
Primary/secondary incomplete	28.3 (24.7, 32.3)	110.9	25.2 (21.5, 29.4)	90.7
Secondary complete	25.0 (21.7, 28.6)	206.9	21.8 (18.4, 25.6)	160.6
College or university	20.4 (14.9, 27.3)	20.4	16.0 (10.9, 22.9)	14.5
<i>Wealth index</i>				
Lowest	28.2 (25.4, 31.2)	126.9	24.8 (21.9, 28.0)	103.4
Low	31.4 (27.8, 35.1)	111.3	27.3 (23.9, 31.0)	89.1
Middle	24.1 (20.7, 27.9)	91.0	19.9 (16.6, 23.7)	68.5
High	26.2 (22.4, 30.5)	148.1	22.8 (18.9, 27.2)	117.8
Highest	22.9 (20.1, 25.9)	145.5	19.5 (16.8, 22.5)	109.3

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

6.3.2. Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in health care settings

Table 6.3 reveals that 4.7% of adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in health facilities. This proportion was 4.8% among men and 4.6% among women. The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in healthcare facilities was 3.3% among adults aged 15 to 24 years and 6.1% among those aged 45 to 64 years, according to the area of residence. In terms of residence, the prevalence was 5.6% among adults living in urban areas and 3.6% among adults living in rural areas. Prevalence was 3.6% among adults with an incomplete primary/secondary incomplete education level and 8.0% among those with a college or university education level.

6.3.3. Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in restaurants

Overall, 4.1% of adults aged 15 and older were exposed to secondhand smoke in restaurants. Prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure in restaurants was 5.3% for men and 2.9% for women. The prevalence was 5.3% among adults aged 15 to 24 years and 0.6% among those aged 65 years and older. By area of residence, prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure in restaurants was 4.7% among adults living in urban areas and 3.1% among adults living in rural areas. By education level, prevalence ranged from 2.4% among adults with primary/secondary incomplete education level to 13.4% among those with a university education level.

6.3.4. Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke cafes or tea houses

Table 6.3 shows that 1.9% of adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in cafes or tea houses. Prevalence of exposure was 2.5% among men and 1.4% among women. The prevalence of exposure to tobacco smoke in cafes or tea houses was 2.5% among adults aged 15 to 24 years and 0.8% among those aged 45 to 64 years. Prevalence was 2.7% among adults living in urban areas and 0.9% among adults living in rural areas. The prevalence of exposure to tobacco smoke in cafes or tea houses ranged from 0.9% among adults with no formal education to 5.8% among those with a college or university education.

6.3.5. Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in public transportation

Table 6.3 shows that 14.4% of adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in public transportation. This proportion was 16.9% among men and 12.1% among women. The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke on public transportation was 16.2% among those aged 15 to 24 years and 6.8% among those aged 65 years and older. By area of residence, prevalence was 18.6% among adults living in urban areas and 9.0% among adults living in rural areas. The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke on public transportation was 11.3% among adults with primary/secondary education level and 26.0% among those with a college or university education.



Approximately **16.5%** of adults who visited the health facilities in the past 30 days were exposed to secondhand smoke in the facilities (Table 6.4).



The percentage of adults who visited and were exposed to secondhand smoke in restaurants in the past 30 days was **44.7%** (Table 6.4).



The percentage of adults who visited and were exposed to secondhand smoke in cafes or tea houses in the past 30 days was **56.3%** (Table 6.4).



The percentage of adults who visited and were exposed to secondhand smoke in public transportation in the past 30 days was **29.0%** (Table 6.4).

6.3.6. Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in universities

The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in universities among adults aged 15 years and older was 1.0%. Prevalence of exposure by gender was 1.4% of men and 0.6% of women. Depending on the age-group, the prevalence of exposure to tobacco smoke in universities was 1.6% among those aged 15 to 24 years and 0.1% among those aged 45 to 64 years. Depending on the place of residence, prevalence ranged from 1.6% among adults living in urban areas to 0.1% among adults living in rural areas. The prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure in universities was 0.1% among adults with no formal education and 8.7% among those with a college or university education.

6.3.7. Prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in schools

The prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke in schools among adults 15 years of age and older was 3.2%. Prevalence was 3.6% among men and 2.9% among women. By age-group, the prevalence of exposure to tobacco smoke in schools was 6.9% among 15-to-24-year-olds and 0.6% among those aged 65 and older. Prevalence was 5.0% among adults living in urban areas and 0.9% among those in rural areas. The prevalence of secondhand smoke exposure in schools ranged from 0.6% among adults with primary/secondary incomplete education to 7.0% among those who completed a secondary education.



The percentage of adults who visited and were exposed to secondhand smoke at universities in the past 30 days was **52.8%** (Table 6.4).



The percentage of adults who visited and were exposed to secondhand smoke in schools in the past thirty days was **30.6%** (Table 6.4).

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 Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...						
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	Public transportation	Universities	Schools
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	3.5 (3.0, 4.2)	4.7 (4.1, 5.4)	4.1 (3.4, 4.8)	1.9 (1.5, 2.5)	14.4 (13.1, 15.9)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	3.2 (2.7, 3.9)
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	4.6 (3.7, 5.7)	4.8 (3.9, 6.0)	5.3 (4.2, 6.5)	2.5 (1.8, 3.4)	16.9 (14.9, 19.1)	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)	3.6 (2.8, 4.7)
Female	2.6 (2.0, 3.3)	4.6 (3.9, 5.5)	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)	1.4 (0.9, 2.0)	12.1 (10.6, 13.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	2.7 (1.8, 3.9)	3.3 (2.4, 4.5)	5.3 (4.2, 6.7)	2.5 (1.7, 3.5)	16.2 (13.9, 18.7)	1.6 (1.0, 2.8)	6.9 (5.5, 8.6)
25-44	3.7 (3.0, 4.6)	5.2 (4.3, 6.3)	4.3 (3.3, 5.4)	2.3 (1.6, 3.3)	14.7 (12.9, 16.7)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)	1.4 (1.0, 2.1)
45-64	4.9 (3.5, 6.7)	6.1 (4.7, 7.9)	2.5 (1.7, 3.5)	0.8 (0.4, 1.7)	13.2 (11.3, 15.4)	0.1 (0.0, 0.5)	1.4 (0.9, 2.2)
65+	3.0 (1.5, 6.1)	5.0 (3.2, 7.6)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	0.0 N/A	6.8 (4.6, 10.0)	0.0 N/A	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	4.5 (3.8, 5.3)	5.6 (4.7, 6.7)	4.7 (3.8, 5.9)	2.7 (2.0, 3.7)	18.6 (16.4, 20.9)	1.6 (1.2, 2.3)	5.0 (4.1, 6.1)
Rural	2.3 (1.6, 3.4)	3.6 (2.8, 4.5)	3.1 (2.5, 4.0)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	9.0 (7.9, 10.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.9 (0.6, 1.5)
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	2.2 (1.7, 2.9)	4.5 (3.6, 5.5)	3.1 (2.5, 3.9)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	12.3 (10.8, 14.1)	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	1.1 (0.7, 1.7)
Primary/secondary incomplete	1.7 (1.0, 2.8)	3.6 (2.5, 5.2)	2.4 (1.4, 3.8)	1.0 (0.5, 2.0)	11.3 (9.3, 13.8)	0.4 (0.1, 1.4)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)
Secondary complete	5.0 (3.8, 6.6)	5.3 (4.0, 6.9)	5.1 (3.9, 6.6)	3.3 (2.4, 4.6)	17.3 (14.7, 20.2)	1.4 (0.8, 2.4)	7.0 (5.7, 8.7)
College or university+	14.0 (9.4, 20.4)	8.0 (5.0, 12.4)	13.4 (7.7, 22.3)	5.8 (3.2, 10.3)	26.0 (19.9, 33.2)	8.7 (5.3, 14.2)	6.6 (3.9, 11.1)
<i>Wealth index</i>							
Lowest	1.7 (0.8, 3.5)	2.9 (2.1, 4.0)	2.1 (1.4, 3.2)	0.4 (0.2, 0.9)	6.0 (4.5, 7.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.1)
Low	2.0 (1.2, 3.1)	3.9 (2.7, 5.4)	4.8 (3.5, 6.5)	1.4 (0.7, 2.8)	10.9 (9.0, 13.1)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	1.4 (0.6, 3.1)
Middle	2.9 (1.9, 4.4)	5.2 (3.7, 7.2)	2.0 (1.3, 3.1)	1.1 (0.5, 2.3)	15.0 (12.4, 17.9)	0.8 (0.2, 3.1)	1.1 (0.6, 2.1)
High	3.7 (2.7, 5.1)	4.5 (3.4, 5.9)	2.9 (2.1, 4.1)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	15.6 (12.5, 19.1)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	3.3 (2.3, 4.7)
Highest	6.1 (4.9, 7.4)	6.4 (5.0, 8.3)	7.4 (5.7, 9.7)	4.6 (3.2, 6.5)	21.5 (19.0, 24.3)	2.7 (1.8, 3.9)	7.7 (6.1, 9.7)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

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 Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...						
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	Public transportation	Universities	Schools
Percentage (95% CI)							
Non-smokers	3.2 (2.7, 3.8)	4.7 (4.0, 5.4)	3.6 (3.0, 4.4)	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)	13.4 (12.0, 14.9)	1.0 (0.6, 1.4)	3.3 (2.7, 4.0)
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	4.0 (3.2, 5.0)	4.8 (3.8, 6.1)	4.7 (3.7, 6.0)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	15.2 (13.0, 17.6)	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)	3.7 (2.8, 5.0)
Female	2.6 (2.0, 3.3)	4.6 (3.9, 5.5)	2.8 (2.2, 3.5)	1.4 (0.9, 2.0)	11.9 (10.4, 13.6)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)	3.4 (2.5, 4.7)	4.8 (3.7, 6.1)	1.9 (1.2, 2.9)	14.7 (12.4, 17.3)	1.7 (1.0, 2.9)	6.9 (5.4, 8.8)
25-44	3.5 (2.7, 4.4)	5.1 (4.1, 6.4)	3.7 (2.8, 4.8)	2.1 (1.4, 3.1)	13.6 (11.8, 15.8)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)	1.4 (0.9, 2.1)
45-64	4.4 (3.1, 6.2)	6.1 (4.6, 8.0)	2.5 (1.7, 3.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.3)	12.9 (10.8, 15.2)	0.0 N/A	1.4 (0.9, 2.3)
65+	3.0 (1.4, 6.3)	4.8 (3.0, 7.6)	0.6 (0.2, 1.9)	0.0 N/A	6.2 (4.1, 9.5)	0.0 N/A	0.6 (0.2, 2.0)
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	4.2 (3.5, 5.2)	5.5 (4.6, 6.7)	4.0 (3.1, 5.2)	2.2 (1.5, 3.1)	17.6 (15.3, 20.2)	1.6 (1.1, 2.4)	5.1 (4.1, 6.3)
Rural	1.9 (1.4, 2.6)	3.6 (2.8, 4.5)	3.1 (2.5, 4.0)	0.8 (0.5, 1.5)	8.0 (7.0, 9.2)	0.1 (0.0, 0.2)	0.9 (0.5, 1.6)
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	2.2 (1.6, 2.9)	4.3 (3.4, 5.4)	3.1 (2.4, 3.9)	0.9 (0.6, 1.6)	11.4 (9.8, 13.3)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	1.2 (0.7, 1.8)
Primary/secondary incomplete	1.6 (0.9, 2.8)	3.6 (2.4, 5.3)	1.8 (1.0, 3.2)	0.9 (0.4, 1.9)	10.4 (8.2, 13.0)	0.5 (0.1, 1.5)	0.7 (0.2, 1.9)
Secondary complete	4.2 (3.2, 5.6)	5.3 (4.0, 7.1)	4.1 (3.1, 5.5)	2.4 (1.7, 3.6)	15.8 (13.1, 18.9)	1.3 (0.7, 2.5)	7.2 (5.7, 9.1)
College or university+	13.5 (8.8, 20.3)	8.0 (5.0, 12.7)	13.7 (7.7, 23.2)	4.9 (2.2, 10.7)	27.1 (20.9, 34.5)	9.0 (5.3, 14.8)	5.8 (3.3, 9.8)
<i>Wealth index</i>							
Lowest	1.2 (0.7, 2.1)	2.9 (2.1, 4.0)	2.1 (1.4, 3.3)	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	4.6 (3.7, 5.7)	0.1 (0.0, 0.3)	0.5 (0.2, 1.2)
Low	2.0 (1.2, 3.3)	3.8 (2.6, 5.4)	4.9 (3.5, 6.8)	1.4 (0.7, 3.1)	10.5 (8.6, 12.8)	0.1 (0.0, 0.6)	1.4 (0.6, 3.3)
Middle	2.5 (1.6, 4.0)	5.2 (3.7, 7.2)	1.9 (1.3, 3.0)	1.0 (0.5, 2.1)	13.2 (10.7, 16.2)	0.9 (0.2, 3.4)	1.2 (0.6, 2.2)
High	3.4 (2.4, 5.0)	4.6 (3.4, 6.1)	2.4 (1.7, 3.6)	1.0 (0.5, 1.8)	15.3 (12.0, 19.2)	0.4 (0.1, 1.0)	3.3 (2.2, 4.9)
Highest	5.8 (4.6, 7.3)	6.4 (4.9, 8.4)	6.2 (4.6, 8.4)	3.5 (2.3, 5.3)	20.3 (17.6, 23.3)	2.7 (1.8, 4.1)	7.9 (6.1, 10.1)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

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 Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...						
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	Public transportation	Universities	Schools
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	36.7 (32.0, 41.6)	16.5 (14.6, 18.7)	44.7 (39.5, 50.1)	56.3 (47.3, 64.9)	29.0 (26.5, 31.7)	52.8 (39.5, 65.6)	30.6 (26.1, 35.5)
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	36.5 (30.1, 43.4)	19.1 (15.7, 23.0)	43.4 (37.0, 50.0)	54.1 (43.4, 64.4)	31.9 (28.2, 35.9)	50.3 (34.7, 65.9)	35.9 (29.0, 43.6)
Female	36.9 (29.9, 44.4)	14.6 (12.5, 17.1)	47.1 (39.2, 55.2)	60.6 (44.6, 74.6)	25.9 (23.1, 29.0)	59.0 (39.0, 76.5)	26.0 (20.6, 32.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	36.0 (25.7, 47.8)	15.1 (11.2, 20.0)	46.2 (37.8, 54.9)	49.9 (37.0, 62.7)	32.7 (28.4, 37.4)	69.4 (49.9, 83.7)	40.9 (33.7, 48.4)
25-44	33.6 (27.7, 40.0)	16.8 (14.0, 20.0)	44.0 (36.0, 52.3)	67.8 (54.8, 78.6)	27.7 (24.4, 31.2)	43.2 (26.7, 61.3)	18.6 (12.8, 26.4)
45-64	40.7 (31.6, 50.4)	18.2 (14.2, 22.9)	44.3 (33.1, 56.1)	44.0 (22.1, 68.5)	26.7 (23.1, 30.6)	--	17.4 (11.1, 26.3)
65+	--	15.7 (10.2, 23.3)	--	--	22.5 (15.5, 31.5)	--	--
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	34.6 (29.7, 39.9)	19.2 (16.3, 22.4)	40.2 (33.9, 46.9)	55.9 (46.0, 65.3)	29.7 (26.4, 33.2)	54.7 (40.7, 68.0)	33.0 (27.9, 38.6)
Rural	43.0 (33.0, 53.6)	12.9 (10.5, 15.8)	57.3 (48.7, 65.4)	58.2 (36.3, 77.3)	27.3 (24.3, 30.6)	--	20.0 (12.4, 30.7)
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	34.6 (28.0, 41.9)	14.4 (11.8, 17.4)	46.2 (37.9, 54.7)	43.3 (27.4, 60.6)	28.4 (25.1, 32.0)	--	19.1 (12.3, 28.5)
Primary/secondary incomplete	29.8 (18.0, 45.1)	13.9 (9.8, 19.4)	43.0 (28.7, 58.5)	--	25.7 (21.4, 30.6)	--	9.7 (3.4, 24.6)
Secondary complete	38.9 (31.0, 47.4)	19.1 (14.9, 24.1)	40.7 (33.2, 48.6)	62.7 (49.3, 74.3)	28.8 (24.8, 33.2)	62.1 (42.0, 78.8)	38.2 (32.0, 44.9)
College or university+	38.3 (25.1, 53.5)	23.2 (14.7, 34.6)	56.1 (37.1, 73.5)	46.8 (25.9, 69.0)	43.0 (32.9, 53.8)	45.2 (25.5, 66.5)	31.9 (18.6, 49.1)
<i>Wealth index</i>							
Lowest	44.9 (26.1, 65.3)	12.4 (9.3, 16.2)	63.2 (46.3, 77.5)	--	23.4 (18.2, 29.7)	--	19.9 (9.3, 37.3)
Low	39.5 (29.1, 51.1)	14.4 (10.3, 19.7)	61.9 (51.1, 71.7)	--	30.5 (25.5, 36.1)	--	30.2 (14.4, 52.8)
Middle	33.4 (23.2, 45.4)	16.0 (11.6, 21.7)	33.4 (22.0, 47.1)	--	27.7 (23.1, 32.9)	--	14.6 (8.1, 25.1)
High	36.8 (28.5, 45.8)	18.3 (14.3, 23.1)	34.4 (25.5, 44.4)	43.1 (27.1, 60.7)	26.9 (22.2, 32.2)	--	30.5 (21.9, 40.8)
Highest	35.7 (29.2, 42.8)	18.9 (14.9, 23.7)	44.5 (35.7, 53.7)	61.3 (48.7, 72.5)	32.5 (28.8, 36.4)	50.9 (35.8, 65.9)	35.1 (28.6, 42.3)

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

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

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 Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...						
	Government buildings	Health care facilities	Restaurants	Cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses	Public transportation	Universities	Schools
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Non-smokers	35.2 (30.3, 40.6)	16.1 (14.1, 18.4)	43.1 (37.6, 48.8)	51.5 (41.6, 61.3)	27.6 (24.9, 30.5)	53.6 (39.0, 67.6)	30.0 (25.3, 35.3)
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	33.5 (26.5, 41.2)	18.5 (14.8, 22.9)	41.0 (34.1, 48.2)	44.9 (33.0, 57.4)	29.8 (25.7, 34.3)	51.4 (33.5, 69.0)	35.3 (27.5, 44.0)
Female	37.7 (30.6, 45.3)	14.6 (12.4, 17.0)	46.4 (38.3, 54.6)	60.8 (44.6, 74.9)	25.7 (22.8, 28.9)	58.3 (38.1, 76.1)	26.1 (20.7, 32.3)
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	32.7 (23.4, 43.5)	15.2 (11.1, 20.4)	44.7 (35.7, 54.1)	43.4 (29.5, 58.4)	31.0 (26.5, 35.9)	68.1 (48.0, 83.2)	39.9 (32.5, 47.7)
25-44	33.5 (26.2, 41.7)	16.1 (13.1, 19.6)	41.3 (32.8, 50.3)	66.0 (51.7, 77.9)	26.3 (22.9, 30.1)	46.3 (27.1, 66.6)	18.1 (12.1, 26.3)
45-64	38.2 (28.6, 48.8)	17.6 (13.5, 22.6)	45.5 (33.9, 57.5)	--	26.0 (22.1, 30.2)	--	17.3 (10.9, 26.4)
65+	--	15.2 (9.7, 23.2)	--	--	21.2 (14.1, 30.6)	--	--
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	34.4 (28.5, 40.9)	18.6 (15.7, 21.9)	37.5 (30.7, 44.9)	49.5 (38.6, 60.5)	28.8 (25.1, 32.7)	54.1 (38.8, 68.6)	32.5 (27.1, 38.4)
Rural	37.8 (29.9, 46.4)	12.8 (10.3, 15.7)	56.9 (48.0, 65.3)	59.2 (36.9, 78.2)	24.8 (21.8, 28.1)	--	19.5 (11.4, 31.4)
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	35.7 (28.4, 43.8)	13.6 (11.1, 16.7)	46.7 (37.8, 55.8)	45.6 (28.3, 64.0)	26.9 (23.4, 30.7)	--	18.8 (11.8, 28.5)
Primary/secondary incomplete	27.6 (15.7, 43.8)	13.6 (9.4, 19.4)	36.4 (22.3, 53.4)	--	24.4 (19.8, 29.8)	--	10.1 (3.5, 25.4)
Secondary complete	36.0 (28.4, 44.3)	19.3 (14.8, 24.7)	36.7 (28.9, 45.3)	55.5 (40.5, 69.5)	27.2 (22.9, 31.9)	61.6 (38.8, 80.2)	38.1 (31.6, 45.0)
College or university+	37.7 (23.7, 54.1)	22.5 (13.9, 34.3)	59.1 (40.8, 75.1)	--	44.4 (33.6, 55.7)	43.8 (24.2, 65.5)	29.7 (16.4, 47.6)
<i>Wealth index</i>							
Lowest	37.3 (23.6, 53.4)	12.0 (8.9, 16.1)	62.1 (44.8, 76.8)	--	18.6 (15.0, 22.9)	--	19.9 (9.3, 37.3)
Low	39.1 (28.1, 51.3)	13.9 (9.9, 19.2)	63.8 (52.5, 73.8)	--	30.0 (24.7, 35.9)	--	29.7 (13.7, 52.9)
Middle	30.1 (19.9, 42.8)	15.6 (11.1, 21.4)	33.4 (21.7, 47.4)	--	25.3 (20.5, 30.7)	--	14.7 (7.9, 25.7)
High	33.9 (24.8, 44.4)	17.7 (13.6, 22.6)	30.5 (22.3, 40.1)	38.3 (21.6, 58.4)	26.8 (21.6, 32.6)	--	29.9 (21.0, 40.6)
Highest	36.7 (29.0, 45.1)	18.7 (14.4, 23.8)	41.9 (32.6, 51.8)	54.1 (39.9, 67.7)	31.4 (27.4, 35.7)	52.4 (35.7, 68.7)	34.5 (27.6, 42.2)

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

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

7.0 Economic Aspects

KEY RESULTS

- About four-fifths (87.6%) of adults who smoke bought their manufactured cigarettes from a store/shop. This was followed by street vendors (11.9%) and through another person (0.5%); 88.5% adults aged 15 to 24 who smoke bought cigarettes from a store/shop.
- On average, adults who smoke spent MRU 3,028 per month on manufactured cigarettes;
- The average amount spent on twenty manufactured cigarettes is 154 MRUs.

7.1 Last Brand of Cigarette Purchased

During the GATS in Mauritania, people who currently smoked were asked for the brand name of the last cigarette purchased. Table 7.1 shows that the five most purchased brands by people who currently smoked were Oris (43.8%), Marlboro (18.7%), Legende (17.4%), Congress (11.8%), and Slim (2.9%). The analysis according to the brand type showed that, for adult women who currently smoked, 51.5% bought Oris, 30.1% bought Marlboro, and 11% bought Congress. For adult men who currently smoked, 43.4% bought Oris, 18.3% bought Legende, and 18.1% bought Marlboro.

By age-group, the most popular brand among people who smoked aged 15 to 24 was Oris (52.1%), followed by Legend (21.2%); for those aged 25 to 44 years, the most purchased brand was also Oris (44.3%) followed by Marlboro (17.3%); and the most purchased brand by people aged 45 to 64 years was Marlboro (37.4%), followed by Legende (18.3%).

In urban areas, the most purchased brand by people who currently smoked was Oris with 43.9% of adults, followed by Marlboro (23.3%). For rural areas, the most purchased brand by people who currently smoked was Oris with 43.6%, followed by Legende (21.9%) and Congress (18.1%).

According to the educational level, the most purchased brand among people who smoked with completed secondary education was Oris (53.6%) followed by Marlboro (24.5%). It is also noted that 49.0% of those with a primary/secondary incomplete education level purchased Oris (49.8%), followed by Congress (20.6%), and Legende (20.4%).

Table 7.1: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

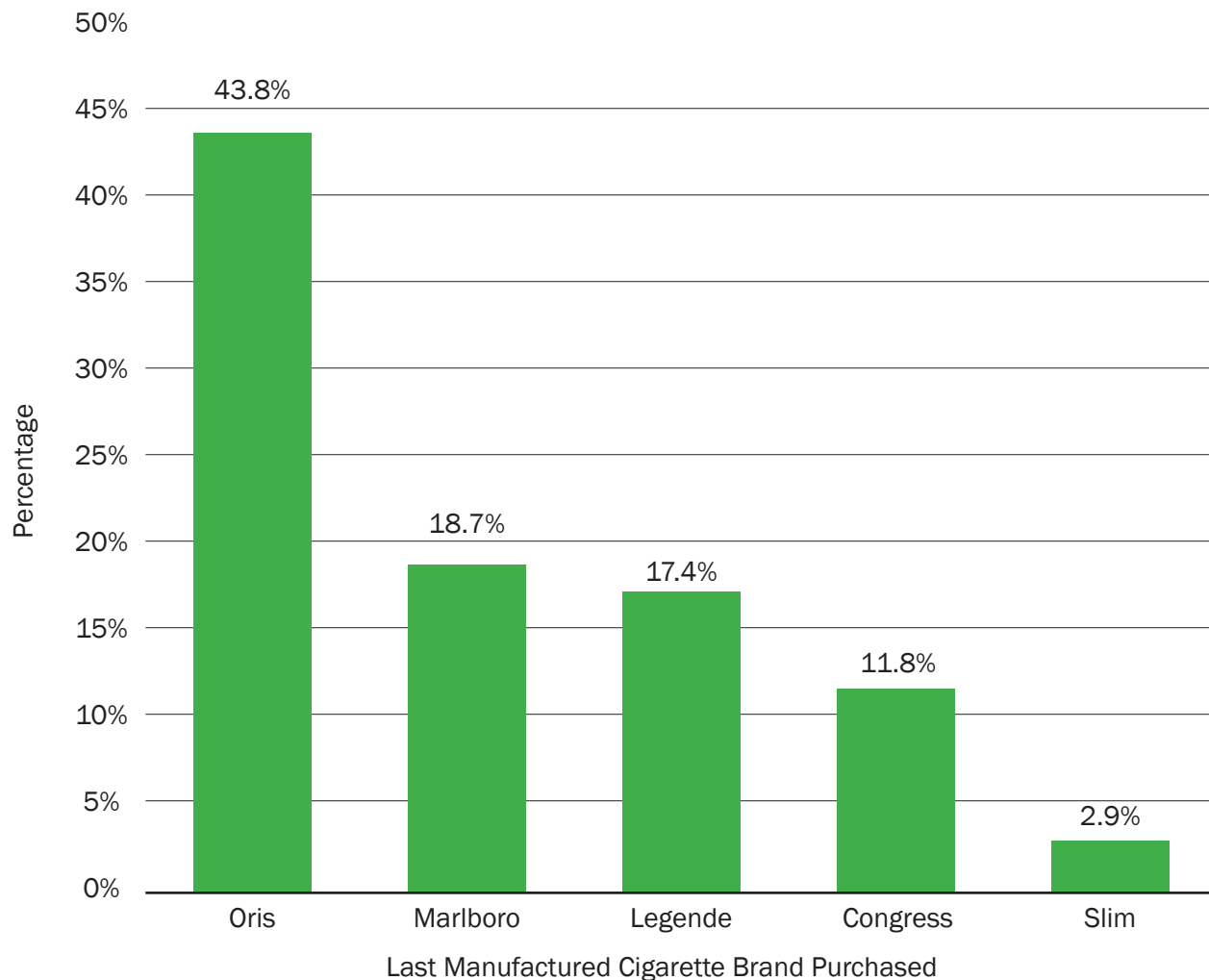
Demographic Characteristics	Last manufactured cigarette brand purchased						Total
	ORIS	MARLBORO	LEGENDE	CONGRESS	SLIM	OTHER	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall	43.8 (36.5, 51.4)	18.7 (13.9, 24.7)	17.4 (11.8, 25.0)	11.8 (8.4, 16.4)	2.9 (1.4, 6.0)	5.3 (3.1, 8.9)	100
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	43.4 (35.9, 51.2)	18.1 (13.3, 24.1)	18.3 (12.4, 26.2)	11.9 (8.4, 16.6)	3.1 (1.4, 6.4)	5.3 (3.1, 9.1)	100
Female	51.5 (28.1, 74.3)	30.1 (14.3, 52.5)	2.8 (0.6, 11.4)	11.0 (3.2, 31.6)	0.0 N/A	4.7 (0.6, 27.2)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	52.1 (38.6, 65.3)	15.2 (8.4, 25.9)	21.2 (10.8, 37.5)	7.9 (4.0, 15.0)	2.2 (0.4, 11.1)	1.4 (0.3, 6.9)	100
25-44	44.3 (34.6, 54.5)	17.3 (11.4, 25.3)	13.8 (9.4, 19.9)	15.0 (9.4, 23.1)	1.3 (0.3, 5.5)	8.3 (4.3, 15.3)	100
45-64	12.2 (4.8, 27.6)	37.4 (22.3, 55.4)	18.3 (9.1, 33.4)	12.8 (5.8, 25.8)	12.0 (5.0, 26.0)	7.3 (3.0, 16.6)	100
65+	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	43.9 (36.7, 51.4)	23.3 (17.3, 30.6)	16.1 (9.8, 25.3)	9.9 (6.7, 14.5)	3.6 (1.6, 7.7)	3.3 (1.3, 7.7)	100
Rural	43.6 (24.8, 64.3)	3.9 (1.3, 11.2)	21.9 (11.4, 38.0)	18.1 (9.3, 32.3)	0.6 (0.1, 2.6)	12 (6.1, 22.3)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	25.6 (16.5, 37.3)	10.7 (5.5, 19.7)	28.1 (16.4, 43.7)	20.7 (12.2, 32.8)	5.0 (1.4, 16.3)	10 (5.3, 18.3)	100
Primary/secondary incomplete	49.8 (31.5, 68.2)	5.4 (1.9, 14.4)	20.4 (7.6, 44.4)	20.6 (9.9, 38.1)	0.0 N/A	3.8 (0.9, 15.2)	100
Secondary complete	53.6 (44.0, 62.9)	24.5 (17.1, 33.6)	12.0 (7.0, 19.6)	5.1 (2.6, 9.7)	1.3 (0.3, 6.1)	3.6 (1.2, 10.0)	100
College or university+	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
<i>Wealth index</i>							
Lowest	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Low	40.3 (20.8, 63.4)	7.6 (2.3, 22.5)	27.2 (10.0, 55.5)	12.8 (5.7, 26.5)	0.9 (0.1, 6.2)	11.2 (3.9, 28.4)	100
Middle	44.8 (29.5, 61.1)	6.5 (2.2, 17.7)	17.1 (8.8, 30.6)	21.0 (11.3, 35.7)	0.7 (0.1, 4.7)	10 (3.9, 23.2)	100
High	38.5 (25.9, 53.0)	12.2 (6.3, 22.4)	23.3 (12.5, 39.1)	17.2 (10.1, 27.7)	4.2 (0.9, 16.7)	4.6 (1.0, 19.4)	100
Highest	46.5 (36.3, 56.9)	31.6 (22.7, 42.2)	10.1 (3.5, 25.6)	5.6 (2.2, 13.4)	3.7 (1.5, 9.0)	2.6 (0.9, 6.9)	100

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

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Figure 3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who currently smoke manufactured cigarette smokers, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.



7.2 Places of Last Purchase of Cigarettes

The most solicited place by people who smoked to buy tobacco was a store/shop (87.6%), followed by street vendors (11.9%) and another person (0.5%). The results showed that 88.5% of people aged 15 to 24 bought cigarettes from a store/shop and 10.3% bought from street vendors. A similar trend was also observed for adults aged 25 years or older (86.9% and 13.1%, respectively).

People who smoked cigarettes bought at shop/store in urban areas account for 88.8% and those who bought cigarettes in rural areas account, representing 83.5%.

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by the source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Source	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>							
Store/shop	87.6 (82.4, 91.4)	88.1 (82.9, 91.9)	77.9 (57.1, 90.4)	88.5 (79.4, 93.9)	86.9 (80.8, 91.3)	88.8 (82.9, 92.8)	83.5 (69.7, 91.8)
Street vendor	11.9 (8.2, 17.1)	11.4 (7.7, 16.4)	22.1 (9.6, 42.9)	10.3 (5.3, 19.0)	13.1 (8.7, 19.2)	11.2 (7.2, 17.1)	14.4 (7.0, 27.4)
Outside the country	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
From another person	0.5 (0.1, 3.4)	0.5 (0.1, 3.6)	0.0 N/A	1.2 (0.2, 8.2)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	2.1 (0.3, 13.7)
Other	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

7.3 Cigarette Expenditures

Information on expenditures on the last purchase of cigarettes by adults aged 15 years and older was collected during the GATS. From this information, two estimates could be made: the average cost of twenty cigarettes (ex. one pack), as well as the average monthly expenditure on cigarettes. These two values were assessed in terms of median and mean.

Overall, the average monthly cigarette expenditure per person who smoked was MRU 2041.3. On average, men's monthly expenditure on cigarettes was MRU 2075.0 and women's monthly expenditure on cigarettes was MRU 1462.6. The average monthly cigarette expenditure among people who smoked aged 25 to 44 years was 2493.1 MRUs, among those aged 15 to 24 years was 1697.3 MRU, and among those aged 45 to 64 years was 1427.0 MRUs.

The results of the study also reveal that the average monthly cigarette expenditure was 2356.8 MRU among people who smoked living in rural areas and 1942.5 MRU among people who smoked living in urban areas. This expenditure was 2827.1 MRU for people who smoked with primary/secondary incomplete education and 1684.4 MRU for their counterparts with no education.

The median monthly cigarette expenditure was estimated at MRU 779.9. This median was below average. This shows that a large proportion of people who smoked bought cheap cigarettes while a smaller proportion bought luxury cigarettes. There was a relative stability of median expenditure by age and place of residence. By educational attainment, the median monthly expenditure for adults with primary/secondary incomplete level was 910.2 MRUs and 595.2 MRUs for adults without education.

Table 7.3: Average amount spent for 20 manufactured cigarettes and average cigarette expenditure per month among current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes		Manufactured cigarette expenditure per month	
	(Mauritanian ouguiya)		(Mauritanian ouguiya)	
	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)
Overall	102.8 (76.9, 128.7)	45.5 (38.9, 48.5)	2041.3 (1522.3, 2560.3)	779.9 (606.7, 1044.5)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	104.4 (77.1, 131.7)	45.9 (39.1, 48.9)	2075.0 (1528.2, 2621.7)	801.8 (608.3, 1186.2)
Female	74.6 (26.5, 122.7)	27.2 (21.8, 56.4)	1462.6 (527.1, 2398.2)	410.2 (120.4, 826.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	93.5 (55.2, 131.8)	40.0 (37.4, 50.7)	1697.3 (998.6, 2396.0)	657.5 (435.4, 1077.5)
25-44	117.1 (80.3, 153.9)	45.2 (37.3, 48.3)	2493.1 (1732.1, 3254.1)	840.2 (623.2, 1193.6)
45-64	76.4 (53.3, 99.5)	53.0 (42.7, 59.7)	1427.0 (919.8, 1934.3)	672.7 (525.6, 1201.5)
65+	--	--	--	--
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	95.2 (74.4, 116.1)	44.1 (38.4, 50.4)	1942.5 (1495.6, 2389.5)	829.3 (690.9, 1187.9)
Rural	130.0 (32.7, 227.2)	45.5 (39.6, 48.5)	2356.8 (703.1, 4010.5)	566.3 (377.8, 1164.7)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	99.9 (55.4, 144.3)	37.5 (28.7, 45.5)	1684.4 (928.5, 2440.3)	595.2 (304.9, 893.7)
Primary/secondary incomplete	136.9 (44.7, 229.1)	37.3 (33.6, 40.8)	2827.1 (993.0, 4661.1)	910.2 (520.7, 1155.0)
Secondary complete	93.6 (66.5, 120.8)	47.8 (45.4, 52.9)	2009.8 (1420.8, 2598.9)	831.8 (602.5, 1206.4)
College or university+	--	--	--	--
<i>Wealth index</i>				
Lowest	--	--	--	--
Low	73.6 (33.3, 114.0)	42.2 (31.8, 47.8)	1104.8 (397.4, 1812.2)	459.2 (109.9, 1142.8)
Middle	154.9 (66.6, 243.2)	38.6 (29.7, 49.0)	2595.1 (1180.8, 4009.4)	597.9 (315.6, 910.3)
High	124.3 (69.0, 179.7)	39.2 (37.1, 55.7)	1839.7 (1000.4, 2679.0)	614.8 (302.8, 881.6)
Highest	96.6 (58.0, 135.3)	47.3 (38.8, 55.8)	2362.9 (1396.7, 3329.2)	1190.0 (791.8, 1269.0)

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

Note: Estimates computed by trimming outliers (i.e., top and bottom 1%) from the original dataset.

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

8.0 Media

The tobacco industry spends significant amounts of money touting its products through advertising, promotion, and sponsorship. Anti-smoking campaigns and counter-advertising are very effective ways to raise awareness of the harms of tobacco, draw attention to anti-smoking initiatives, and counter the spread of false information by the industry.

8.1 Adults 15 Years of Age and Older Who Have Noticed Anti-smoking Information in the Past Thirty Days on Various Media

KEY RESULTS

- 2 out of 10 adults noticed information about the dangers of cigarette smoking on television or radio;
- 3 out of 100 adults have noticed advertising promoting cigarettes in stores where they are sold;
- 5 out of 100 adults have noticed cigarette promotion campaigns on clothing or other items with the name or logo of a cigarette brand;
- 2 out of 100 adults noticed cigarette advertising (other than in stores) or sporting events associated with cigarette brands or cigarette manufacturing companies.

This section presents noticing anti-cigarette information (information about the dangers of cigarette smoking or encouraging the population to quit smoking) in various media. These media include television, radio, billboards, internet, and any other medium. As shown in Table 8.1, about three in ten adults (31.4%) have noticed anti-smoking information from any media medium (radio, television, posters, etc.) in the past 30 days. Of these, 24.5% noticed anti-cigarette information on television or radio, 12.6% on the internet, and almost 5.0% on billboards.

For adults who currently smoked, 35.2% noticed any anti-cigarette information in the media (radio, television, posters, etc.) in the past 30 days. Of these, 24.2% noticed anti-cigarette information on television or radio and 17.9% on the Internet. Those who noticed this information on billboards account for 7.0% and 3.9% have noticed it elsewhere. For people who did not smoke, this percentage was 31.1% and of these, 24.5% noticed anti-cigarette information on television or radio and 12.0% on the Internet. Thirty-four percent of men and 29.0% of women noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location. This proportion ranged from 35.4% among adults living in urban areas to 26.2% among those living in rural areas. Across age-groups, the percentages ranged from 32.9% among those aged 15 to 24 years and 30.7% among those aged 25 years or older.

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

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>							
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	5.7 (4.7, 6.8)	6.7 (5.4, 8.4)	4.7 (3.8, 5.8)	5.7 (4.3, 7.5)	5.7 (4.6, 6.9)	7.4 (6.0, 9.2)	3.4 (2.6, 4.4)
On television or the radio	24.5 (22.7, 26.5)	25.4 (22.9, 28.0)	23.7 (21.7, 25.9)	23.5 (20.9, 26.4)	25.0 (23.0, 27.2)	26.6 (24.0, 29.4)	21.8 (19.4, 24.4)
On television	17.2 (15.7, 18.9)	18.3 (16.0, 20.7)	16.3 (14.6, 18.1)	17.9 (15.5, 20.6)	16.9 (15.2, 18.7)	23.9 (21.5, 26.5)	8.4 (6.9, 10.3)
On the radio	14.4 (12.9, 16.1)	14.9 (12.9, 17.1)	14.0 (12.4, 15.8)	12.8 (10.8, 15.1)	15.3 (13.6, 17.2)	10.9 (9.0, 13.3)	19.1 (16.9, 21.4)
On billboards	5.0 (4.3, 5.9)	6.3 (5.1, 7.8)	3.8 (3.2, 4.7)	5.3 (3.9, 7.0)	4.9 (4.1, 5.9)	6.6 (5.4, 8.1)	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)
Internet	12.6 (11.1, 14.1)	15.5 (13.6, 17.6)	9.8 (8.3, 11.6)	17.2 (14.7, 20.0)	10.1 (8.8, 11.6)	18.4 (16.1, 20.9)	4.9 (3.8, 6.3)
Somewhere else	2.9 (2.4, 3.5)	3.7 (2.9, 4.8)	2.1 (1.6, 2.7)	2.8 (2.0, 3.9)	2.9 (2.3, 3.7)	2.5 (1.8, 3.5)	3.3 (2.7, 4.1)
Any Location	31.4 (29.4, 33.5)	34.0 (31.3, 36.8)	29.0 (26.8, 31.4)	32.9 (29.8, 36.0)	30.7 (28.5, 32.9)	35.4 (32.4, 38.5)	26.2 (23.8, 28.8)
Current smokers¹							
In newspapers or in magazines	6.2 (3.9, 9.6)	5.6 (3.6, 8.8)	14.2 (3.9, 40.2)	5.0 (2.2, 11.2)	6.8 (4.0, 11.1)	7.1 (4.1, 12.1)	4.4 (2.2, 8.6)
On television or the radio	24.2 (19.8, 29.3)	23.7 (19.2, 28.9)	31.8 (17.2, 51.2)	21.5 (13.9, 31.7)	25.5 (20.6, 31.1)	24.7 (19.3, 31.1)	23.3 (16.3, 32.1)
On television	20.2 (16.1, 25.0)	19.6 (15.5, 24.4)	29.7 (15.4, 49.5)	20.9 (13.4, 31.0)	19.9 (15.4, 25.4)	23.6 (18.3, 29.8)	13.6 (8.2, 21.8)
On the radio	11.9 (9.0, 15.6)	11.5 (8.6, 15.1)	18.7 (6.9, 41.7)	5.9 (2.9, 11.7)	14.8 (11.1, 19.4)	8.8 (5.6, 13.3)	18.2 (12.5, 25.7)
On billboards	7.0 (4.7, 10.3)	6.8 (4.5, 10.2)	8.6 (2.9, 22.8)	5.9 (2.7, 12.3)	7.5 (4.9, 11.3)	8.8 (5.6, 13.4)	3.4 (1.4, 7.9)
Internet	17.9 (14.0, 22.6)	16.9 (13.1, 21.5)	32.5 (17.3, 52.7)	25.3 (17.2, 35.6)	14.4 (10.7, 19.3)	23.6 (18.3, 29.9)	6.7 (3.3, 13.0)
Somewhere else	3.9 (2.5, 5.9)	4.1 (2.7, 6.3)	0.8 (0.1, 5.9)	4.0 (1.6, 10.0)	3.8 (2.3, 6.3)	3.5 (1.9, 6.1)	4.8 (2.5, 9.0)
Any Location	35.2 (30.0, 40.7)	34.3 (29.1, 39.9)	47.8 (28.8, 67.5)	37.8 (27.3, 49.6)	34.0 (28.6, 39.7)	37.8 (31.2, 44.8)	30.1 (22.5, 39.1)
Non-smokers²							
In newspapers or in magazines	5.6 (4.7, 6.7)	7.0 (5.5, 8.8)	4.6 (3.7, 5.7)	5.7 (4.3, 7.7)	5.6 (4.5, 6.8)	7.5 (6.0, 9.3)	3.3 (2.5, 4.3)
On television or the radio	24.5 (22.7, 26.5)	25.7 (23.1, 28.5)	23.6 (21.6, 25.8)	23.7 (21.0, 26.7)	25.0 (22.9, 27.2)	26.8 (24.1, 29.7)	21.7 (19.2, 24.4)
On television	16.9 (15.4, 18.6)	18.0 (15.6, 20.7)	16.1 (14.4, 18.0)	17.6 (15.2, 20.4)	16.6 (14.9, 18.4)	23.9 (21.5, 26.5)	8.1 (6.5, 9.9)
On the radio	14.7 (13.1, 16.4)	15.6 (13.4, 18.1)	14.0 (12.3, 15.7)	13.4 (11.3, 15.8)	15.4 (13.6, 17.3)	11.2 (9.1, 13.6)	19.1 (16.9, 21.6)
On billboards	4.8 (4.1, 5.8)	6.2 (4.8, 7.9)	3.8 (3.1, 4.6)	5.2 (3.9, 7.0)	4.7 (3.9, 5.6)	6.4 (5.1, 8.0)	2.9 (2.3, 3.6)
Internet	12.0 (10.6, 13.6)	15.2 (13.1, 17.5)	9.6 (8.0, 11.3)	16.5 (13.9, 19.4)	9.7 (8.3, 11.3)	17.8 (15.5, 20.3)	4.7 (3.7, 6.1)
Somewhere else	2.8 (2.2, 3.4)	3.6 (2.7, 4.9)	2.1 (1.6, 2.7)	2.7 (1.9, 3.8)	2.8 (2.2, 3.7)	2.4 (1.7, 3.5)	3.2 (2.5, 4.0)
Any Location	31.1 (29.0, 33.2)	33.9 (31.0, 37.0)	28.8 (26.6, 31.2)	32.4 (29.3, 35.7)	30.3 (28.1, 32.7)	35.1 (32.0, 38.4)	25.9 (23.4, 28.6)

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

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

8.2 Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages That Led to Consideration of Quitting Smoking

Table 8.2 presents the percentage of people who currently smoked (including people who smoked daily and occasionally) aged 15 years and older who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting smoking in the last 30 days prior to the survey, by selected socio-demographic characteristics.

Overall, 24.7% of people who currently smoked noticed health warnings on cigarette packages. This proportion was 24.3% for men and 31.0% for women. By age-group this ranged from 27.3% from people aged 15 to 24 years who smoked to 19.1% of those aged 65 years and over reported noticing health warnings on cigarette packages. Regarding the place of residence, the prevalence was 30.1% among adults living in urban areas and 14.0% among adults living in rural areas. Across educational levels, it was 19.5% among adults with primary/secondary incomplete education level and 31.4% among those with secondary completed education level.

Among people who currently smoked (including daily and occasional use), 13.5% considered quitting in the past thirty days because of health warnings on cigarette packages. This percentage was 15.6% for women and 13.4% for men.

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 Mauritania, 2021.

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers ¹ who...	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package ²	Thought about quitting because of warning label ²
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	24.7 (20.2, 29.9)	13.5 (10.1, 17.8)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	24.3 (19.6, 29.6)	13.4 (10.0, 17.8)
Female	31.0 (16.5, 50.5)	15.6 (4.9, 40.1)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	27.3 (19.3, 37.1)	10.3 (5.6, 18.0)
25-44	25.4 (19.0, 33.0)	17.0 (11.7, 24.0)
45-64	19.3 (11.2, 31.1)	11.9 (5.8, 22.7)
65+	19.1 (6.3, 45.2)	3.6 (0.8, 14.8)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	30.1 (24.4, 36.6)	18.8 (14.1, 24.8)
Rural	14.0 (8.3, 22.6)	2.9 (1.4, 6.3)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No formal education	19.5 (12.9, 28.3)	10.0 (5.7, 17.0)
Primary/secondary incomplete	17.9 (10.0, 30.1)	9.1 (3.6, 21.1)
Secondary complete	31.4 (23.5, 40.6)	16.7 (11.2, 24.1)
College or university+	--	--
<i>Wealth index</i>		
Lowest	7.4 (3.3, 15.6)	2.6 (1.0, 6.5)
Low	18.2 (7.6, 37.5)	2.0 (0.4, 8.9)
Middle	24.8 (15.4, 37.4)	10.4 (4.7, 21.2)
High	25.1 (17.2, 35.0)	17.0 (10.2, 26.8)
Highest	34.9 (26.1, 44.9)	22.0 (14.7, 31.5)

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

² During the last 30 days.

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

8.3 Marketing

8.3.1. Advertising, promotion, and sponsorship

Table 8.3 shows the percentage of adults aged 15 years and older who noticed cigarette marketing in the last 30 days preceding the survey in various places including public places and the media (such as shops where cigarettes are sold, on television, radio, on billboards, posters, newspapers, or magazines, on the Internet, at the cinema, on public transport or stations, on walls and public banners), the promotion of cigarettes through free samples, sales, coupons, free gifts, and event sponsorship by cigarette brands. Overall, the percentage of adults who noticed cigarette advertising, sponsorship, or promotion (all types) was 18.1%. This percentage was 20.0% for men and 16.3% for women. It was 21.1% among adults living in urban areas and 14.1% among those living in rural areas.

Cigarette advertising was most frequently noticed in television (5.4%), followed by on the Internet (4.2%), radio (3.4%), and on vehicles or in public transport station(s) (3.1%). The percentage of adults who noticed cigarette advertising at music, theatre, art, or sponsorship fashion events was 1.8%. The most frequently noticed type of promotion was through clothing or other items bearing the name or logo of cigarette brands (5.5%).

Table 8.4 shows the percentage of adults who smoked tobacco and who noticed the marketing of cigarettes in the past 30 days in public places and the media, as well as the sponsorship and promotion of cigarettes through free samples, sales, coupons, free gifts, etc. Overall, nearly one in four adults who currently smoked tobacco (24.5%) had noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promoting cigarettes in the past 30 days. Prevalence was 24.4% among men and 25.7% among women; it was 28.8% among adults living in urban areas and 15.9% among those living in rural areas.

The percentage of adults who smoked tobacco reported that they have noticed cigarette advertising in the last 30 days on the Internet (6.8%), followed by television (5.9%), in public transport (5.8%), and in shops/stores where cigarettes are sold (5.3%). The percentage of adults who currently smoked tobacco and noticed cigarette advertising at music, theatre, art, or sponsorship fashion events was 1.3%. The most frequently noticed type of promotion was clothing items bearing the name or logo of cigarette brands (8.1%).

Table 8.5 shows the percentage of adults who did not smoke tobacco and noticed cigarette marketing in the past 30 days in various places or in the media.

About one-fifth (17.5%) of adults who did not smoke tobacco noticed cigarette marketing in the past 30 days; 19.1% adult men and 16.2% adult women noticed cigarette marketing; and 20.3% resided in urban areas and 14.0% resided in rural areas. The proportion of adults who did not smoke and noticed cigarette marketing varied by age-group: 20.1% among 15-24-year-olds and 16.1% among 25 years or older.

Table 8.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural
Percentage (95% CI)							
<i>Noticed cigarette advertisements</i>							
In stores where cigarettes are sold	2.9 (2.4, 3.6)	3.7 (2.8, 4.9)	2.2 (1.7, 2.9)	2.5 (1.7, 3.8)	3.1 (2.5, 4.0)	3.7 (2.9, 4.8)	1.9 (1.3, 2.7)
On television	5.4 (4.6, 6.4)	5.6 (4.6, 6.9)	5.3 (4.3, 6.4)	6.6 (5.2, 8.3)	4.8 (3.9, 5.9)	7.8 (6.4, 9.4)	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)
On the radio	3.4 (2.8, 4.1)	3.7 (2.9, 4.8)	3.1 (2.4, 3.8)	3.6 (2.7, 4.8)	3.3 (2.5, 4.2)	3.1 (2.2, 4.3)	3.8 (3.1, 4.7)
On billboards	1.0 (0.8, 1.4)	1.4 (1.0, 2.1)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	0.8 (0.5, 1.4)	1.2 (0.8, 1.6)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)
On posters	1.6 (1.2, 2.0)	2.4 (1.8, 3.2)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	1.6 (1.1, 2.4)	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)	2.4 (1.8, 3.1)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)
In newspapers or magazines	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	1.5 (1.0, 2.1)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.6 (1.1, 2.1)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)
In cinemas	0.2 (0.1, 0.4)	0.3 (0.2, 0.8)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.3 (0.1, 0.6)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)
On the internet or social media	4.2 (3.4, 5.3)	5.3 (4.1, 6.8)	3.2 (2.4, 4.3)	6.2 (4.8, 8.0)	3.2 (2.4, 4.3)	6.9 (5.5, 8.6)	0.7 (0.5, 1.2)
On public transportation	3.1 (2.5, 3.8)	3.9 (3.0, 5.1)	2.3 (1.8, 3.0)	2.7 (1.8, 4.0)	3.3 (2.6, 4.2)	4.5 (3.5, 5.7)	1.3 (0.8, 1.9)
On public walls	2.8 (2.3, 3.4)	2.8 (2.1, 3.7)	2.8 (2.2, 3.6)	3.7 (2.7, 5.0)	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	1.9 (1.3, 2.7)	4.0 (3.1, 5.0)
Somewhere else	1.3 (0.9, 1.7)	1.5 (1.0, 2.3)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	2.0 (1.2, 3.1)	0.9 (0.6, 1.4)	1.4 (1.0, 2.1)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)
<i>Noticed sports sponsorship</i>							
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	1.8 (1.2, 2.7)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	2.0 (1.3, 3.1)	1.1 (0.7, 1.6)	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)	1.6 (1.1, 2.4)
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>							
Free samples	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.4)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	1.2 (0.8, 1.7)	0.3 (0.1, 0.5)
Sale prices	2.4 (1.9, 3.0)	3.4 (2.5, 4.6)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	2.7 (1.8, 3.9)	2.2 (1.6, 3.0)	2.6 (1.9, 3.5)	2.1 (1.5, 3.0)
Coupons	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.5 (0.3, 1.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.5 (0.3, 0.8)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.4 (1.1, 1.8)	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	1.8 (1.1, 2.7)	1.2 (0.9, 1.6)	1.5 (1.0, 2.2)	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	5.5 (4.6, 6.4)	6.2 (5.0, 7.6)	4.8 (4.0, 5.8)	6.8 (5.4, 8.7)	4.7 (3.9, 5.7)	4.3 (3.3, 5.5)	7.0 (5.8, 8.6)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.2)	0.6 (0.4, 0.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)
<i>Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes¹</i>							
	5.6 (4.9, 6.5)	7.1 (5.8, 8.5)	4.3 (3.6, 5.2)	5.8 (4.5, 7.4)	5.6 (4.7, 6.6)	6.5 (5.4, 7.8)	4.5 (3.6, 5.7)
<i>Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion</i>							
	18.1 (16.6, 19.7)	20.0 (17.9, 22.3)	16.3 (14.7, 18.0)	20.7 (18.2, 23.4)	16.8 (15.1, 18.6)	21.1 (18.8, 23.7)	14.1 (12.5, 15.9)

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

Table 8.4: Percentage of current tobacco smokers ≥15 years old who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural
Percentage (95% CI)							
<i>Noticed cigarette advertisements</i>							
In stores where cigarettes are sold	5.3 (3.3, 8.5)	5.4 (3.3, 8.7)	4.3 (1.3, 13.7)	3.2 (1.2, 8.3)	6.3 (3.8, 10.4)	7.0 (4.1, 11.6)	2.1 (0.8, 5.0)
On television	5.9 (3.8, 9.1)	6.1 (3.9, 9.5)	3.4 (1.0, 11.2)	8.6 (4.4, 16.2)	4.7 (2.7, 8.1)	8.2 (5.1, 12.8)	1.5 (0.4, 5.1)
On the radio	2.1 (1.1, 3.9)	2.1 (1.1, 4.0)	1.6 (0.2, 10.8)	1.2 (0.3, 5.6)	2.5 (1.2, 4.9)	1.8 (0.8, 4.3)	2.6 (1.1, 5.9)
On billboards	1.8 (0.9, 3.8)	2.0 (0.9, 4.0)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	2.7 (1.3, 5.5)	2.4 (1.1, 5.2)	0.7 (0.1, 3.9)
On posters	2.9 (1.6, 5.1)	3.1 (1.7, 5.5)	0.0 N/A	1.7 (0.4, 7.2)	3.5 (1.8, 6.4)	4.1 (2.2, 7.3)	0.6 (0.1, 4.3)
In newspapers or magazines	2.1 (1.0, 4.0)	2.2 (1.1, 4.3)	0.0 N/A	2.3 (0.6, 8.4)	2.0 (0.9, 4.2)	3.1 (1.6, 6.0)	0.0 N/A
In cinemas	0.6 (0.1, 3.2)	0.6 (0.1, 3.4)	0.0 N/A	0.0 N/A	0.8 (0.1, 4.6)	0.9 (0.1, 4.7)	0.0 N/A
On the internet	6.8 (4.5, 10.0)	7.2 (4.8, 10.7)	0.0 N/A	7.5 (3.7, 14.5)	6.4 (4.0, 10.3)	9.8 (6.5, 14.6)	0.7 (0.1, 3.8)
On public transportation	5.8 (3.7, 8.8)	5.4 (3.4, 8.6)	10.9 (4.2, 25.3)	2.6 (0.8, 7.5)	7.3 (4.5, 11.5)	8.1 (5.2, 12.5)	1.1 (0.3, 3.8)
On public walls	2.1 (1.2, 3.9)	1.9 (1.0, 3.4)	5.8 (0.9, 30.2)	2.1 (0.5, 7.9)	2.2 (1.1, 4.1)	1.7 (0.7, 4.0)	3.0 (1.3, 6.8)
Somewhere else	2.8 (1.4, 5.3)	3.0 (1.5, 5.7)	0.0 N/A	3.1 (0.9, 9.6)	2.6 (1.2, 5.8)	3.1 (1.4, 6.5)	2.1 (0.5, 7.8)
<i>Noticed sports sponsorship</i>							
Noticed sports sponsorship	1.3 (0.6, 2.8)	1.4 (0.6, 3.0)	0.0 N/A	0.9 (0.1, 6.2)	1.5 (0.6, 3.4)	1.0 (0.3, 3.1)	1.9 (0.7, 5.2)
<i>Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship</i>							
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	1.3 (0.7, 2.6)	1.3 (0.6, 2.7)	1.8 (0.2, 12.5)	0.9 (0.1, 6.2)	1.5 (0.7, 3.1)	0.6 (0.2, 1.8)	2.6 (1.1, 6.4)
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>							
Free samples	1.8 (0.9, 3.4)	1.9 (1.0, 3.7)	0.0 N/A	0.8 (0.2, 3.6)	2.3 (1.1, 4.6)	2.5 (1.3, 4.8)	0.5 (0.1, 3.4)
Sale prices	6.5 (4.2, 9.7)	6.4 (4.1, 9.9)	7.2 (2.6, 18.3)	3.9 (1.5, 9.7)	7.7 (4.9, 11.9)	7.9 (4.9, 12.6)	3.6 (1.7, 7.3)
Coupons	0.7 (0.2, 2.2)	0.7 (0.2, 2.4)	0.0 N/A	0.9 (0.1, 6.2)	0.5 (0.1, 2.6)	0.6 (0.1, 2.7)	0.9 (0.1, 5.9)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	2.1 (1.1, 3.7)	2.2 (1.2, 3.9)	0.0 N/A	0.8 (0.2, 3.6)	2.7 (1.4, 5.0)	2.9 (1.6, 5.2)	0.5 (0.1, 3.4)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	8.1 (5.7, 11.6)	7.6 (5.2, 11.1)	15.3 (5.2, 37.4)	12.1 (6.6, 21.0)	6.3 (4.0, 9.7)	8.2 (5.2, 12.5)	8.1 (4.2, 14.7)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.7 (0.3, 1.9)	0.7 (0.3, 2.0)	1.0 (0.1, 7.1)	0.9 (0.1, 6.2)	0.7 (0.3, 1.7)	0.2 (0.0, 1.6)	1.7 (0.6, 5.1)
<i>Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes¹</i>							
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes ¹	10.6 (7.7, 14.4)	10.6 (7.6, 14.6)	10.5 (4.6, 22.3)	5.7 (2.7, 11.6)	12.9 (9.3, 17.7)	13.3 (9.3, 18.7)	5.3 (2.9, 9.7)
<i>Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion</i>							
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	24.5 (19.9, 29.6)	24.4 (19.7, 29.7)	25.7 (13.2, 44.0)	26.6 (17.8, 37.7)	23.4 (18.3, 29.5)	28.8 (22.8, 35.6)	15.9 (10.4, 23.5)

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

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 8.5: Percentage of current non-smokers of tobacco ≥15 years old who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATSMauritania, 2021.

Places	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	25+	Urban	Rural
Percentage (95% CI)							
<i>Noticed cigarette advertisements</i>							
In stores where cigarettes are sold	2.7 (2.1, 3.4)	3.4 (2.5, 4.5)	2.2 (1.6, 2.9)	2.5 (1.6, 3.8)	2.8 (2.2, 3.6)	3.4 (2.5, 4.5)	1.9 (1.3, 2.8)
On television	5.4 (4.5, 6.4)	5.5 (4.5, 6.8)	5.3 (4.3, 6.5)	6.4 (5.0, 8.2)	4.8 (3.9, 5.9)	7.8 (6.4, 9.4)	2.4 (1.7, 3.2)
On the radio	3.5 (2.9, 4.3)	4.1 (3.1, 5.2)	3.1 (2.5, 3.8)	3.8 (2.8, 5.1)	3.3 (2.6, 4.3)	3.2 (2.3, 4.5)	3.9 (3.1, 4.7)
On billboards	1.0 (0.7, 1.3)	1.3 (0.9, 1.9)	0.7 (0.4, 1.0)	0.9 (0.5, 1.5)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)
On posters	1.5 (1.1, 1.8)	2.2 (1.6, 3.0)	0.8 (0.6, 1.3)	1.6 (1.0, 2.4)	1.4 (1.0, 1.8)	2.2 (1.7, 2.8)	0.5 (0.3, 0.9)
In newspapers or magazines	1.0 (0.7, 1.3)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	1.1 (0.7, 1.9)	0.9 (0.6, 1.2)	1.4 (1.0, 2.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)
In cinemas	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.3 (0.1, 0.7)	0.0 (0.0, 0.1)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)	0.0 (0.0, 0.2)
On the internet	4.0 (3.2, 5.0)	4.9 (3.7, 6.5)	3.3 (2.5, 4.4)	6.1 (4.6, 8.0)	2.9 (2.2, 3.9)	6.6 (5.2, 8.3)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)
On public transportation	2.8 (2.2, 3.5)	3.6 (2.7, 4.9)	2.2 (1.7, 2.9)	2.7 (1.8, 4.1)	2.9 (2.2, 3.7)	4.0 (3.1, 5.2)	1.3 (0.8, 1.9)
On public walls	2.8 (2.3, 3.5)	3.0 (2.2, 4.0)	2.7 (2.1, 3.5)	3.8 (2.8, 5.2)	2.3 (1.8, 2.9)	1.9 (1.4, 2.7)	4.0 (3.2, 5.1)
Somewhere else	1.1 (0.8, 1.6)	1.2 (0.7, 2.0)	1.0 (0.7, 1.6)	1.9 (1.1, 3.0)	0.7 (0.4, 1.2)	1.2 (0.8, 2.0)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)
<i>Noticed sports sponsorship</i>							
Noticed sports sponsorship	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)	1.9 (1.2, 2.9)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)	2.1 (1.4, 3.3)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	1.6 (1.1, 2.3)
<i>Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship</i>							
Noticed music/theatre/art/fashion event sponsorship	1.8 (1.4, 2.4)	2.3 (1.6, 3.2)	1.5 (1.1, 2.0)	3.0 (2.2, 4.1)	1.2 (0.9, 1.7)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	2.5 (1.9, 3.3)
<i>Noticed cigarette promotions</i>							
Free samples	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	1.0 (0.6, 1.7)	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.8 (0.4, 1.5)	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	1.0 (0.7, 1.6)	0.2 (0.1, 0.5)
Sale prices	2.0 (1.5, 2.6)	2.8 (1.9, 4.1)	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	2.6 (1.7, 3.8)	1.7 (1.1, 2.4)	1.9 (1.3, 2.9)	2.0 (1.4, 2.9)
Coupons	0.4 (0.3, 0.7)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.3 (0.2, 0.6)	0.5 (0.2, 1.0)	0.4 (0.2, 0.7)	0.4 (0.2, 0.8)	0.5 (0.2, 0.8)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.4 (1.0, 1.8)	1.4 (1.0, 2.1)	1.3 (0.9, 2.0)	1.9 (1.2, 2.9)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	1.3 (0.8, 2.1)	1.4 (1.0, 1.9)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	5.2 (4.4, 6.1)	5.9 (4.7, 7.3)	4.7 (3.9, 5.7)	6.4 (4.9, 8.2)	4.6 (3.8, 5.5)	3.8 (2.9, 4.9)	7.0 (5.7, 8.5)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)	0.8 (0.5, 1.3)	0.6 (0.4, 0.8)	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	0.7 (0.5, 1.0)	0.3 (0.2, 0.7)	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)
<i>Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes¹</i>							
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes ¹	5.2 (4.4, 6.0)	6.3 (5.1, 7.8)	4.3 (3.5, 5.2)	5.8 (4.5, 7.5)	4.8 (4.0, 5.8)	5.7 (4.7, 7.0)	4.5 (3.5, 5.6)
<i>Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion</i>							
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	17.5 (16.0, 19.1)	19.1 (17.0, 21.5)	16.2 (14.6, 17.9)	20.1 (17.6, 22.9)	16.1 (14.5, 17.8)	20.3 (17.9, 22.8)	14.0 (12.3, 15.8)

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

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

References

- Melly P. Mauritania's Unfolding Landscape Elections, Hydrocarbons and Socio-Economic Change. London, UK, Chatham House, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, April 2019. Accessed from September 2025: <https://www.chathamhouse.org/2019/04/mauritania-unfolding-landscape/2-straddling-maghreb-and-west-africa>
- Mauritania. Accessed from Mauritania | History, Population, Capital, Flag, & Facts | Britannica. Accessed from September 2025: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Mauritania>
- World Health Organization: Tobacco Fact Sheets. Accessed from September 2025: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/tobacco>
- Global Burden of Disease Database. Washington, DC: Institute of Health Metrics; 2019. Accessed from March 2023: <https://www.healthdata.org/research-analysis/gbd>
- WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2019: The MPOWER package. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. Accessed from September 2025: <https://www.who.int/publications/item/9789241516204>
- Geist HJ. Global assessment of deforestation related to tobacco farming. Tob Control. 1999 Spring;8(1):18-28. doi: 10.1136/tc.8.1.18.
- World Health Organization FCTC Report Card for Mauritania. Accessed from September 2025 Accessed from September 2025: [Microsoft Word - Mauritania def.doc](#)
- Mauritania Global Youth Tobacco Survey Factsheet 2001. Accessed from September 2025: [Global Youth Tobacco Survey](#)
- Mauritania Global Youth Tobacco Survey Factsheet 2006. Accessed from September 2025: [Global Youth Tobacco Survey](#)
- Mauritania Global Youth Tobacco Survey Factsheet 2009. Accessed from September 2025: [Mauritania 2009 \(Ages 13-15\) Global Youth Tobacco Survey \(GYTS\) Fact Sheet](#)
- Mauritania Global Youth Tobacco Survey Factsheet 2018. Accessed from September 2025: [GYTS \(Global Youth Tobacco Survey\), Mauritania 2018 Fact Sheet](#)

Appendices

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) MAURITANIA Questionnaire

Full Study

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania 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 in underline = Words that interviewers should emphasize when reading to respondents.

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

Core 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 Office National des Statistiques throughout Mauritania 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]

[NO DK/REF]

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

[NO DK/REF]

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

[THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.]

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER TIME.

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

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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

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

HH4b. What is this person's age?

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

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

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

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

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----|
| 01..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| 02..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| 03..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 |
| 04..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 |
| 05..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| 06..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 |
| 07..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| 08..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |
| 09..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 |
| 10..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 |
| 11..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 |
| 12..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 |
| DON'T KNOW..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | -7 |
| REFUSED..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | -9 |

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

--	--	--	--

HH4d. Is this person male or female?

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|---|
| MALE..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| FEMALE..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |

HH4e. Does this person currently smoke tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, meneija, waterpipe?

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|----|
| YES..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 |
| NO..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 |
| DON'T KNOW.. | <input type="checkbox"/> | -7 |
| REFUSED..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | -9 |

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

HH5. [NAME OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE PERSON IS:

{FILL SELECTED HH MEMBER'S FIRST NAME}

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

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

Core 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 Office National des Statistiques. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Mauritania. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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 Office National des Statistiques. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Mauritania. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTLANG. [INTERVIEW LANGUAGE]

ARABIC 1
FRENCH..... 2
POULAR 3
SONINKE..... 4
WOLOF..... 5
OTHER 6 → **INTLANGA.** [SPECIFY] _____

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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... -7
REFUSED -9

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

--	--	--	--

[IF MONTH=DK OR REF OR YEAR=DK OR REF, ASK A03. OTHERWISE SKIP TO A04.]

A03. How old are you?

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

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

A03a. [WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?]

YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW -7

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

A04a. Can you read and write?

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

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

[SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY]

- KORANIC SCHOOL..... 1
LESS THAN PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED..... 2
PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED..... 3
LESS THAN SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETED..... 4
SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETED..... 5
HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED..... 6
COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY COMPLETED..... 7
POST GRADUATE DEGREE COMPLETED..... 8
DON'T KNOW..... -7
REFUSED..... -9

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

[INCLUDE SUBSISTENCE FARMING AS SELF-EMPLOYED]

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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

	YES	NO	DONT KNOW	REFUSED
a. Electricity?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Flush toilet?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Internet access via mobile phone, tablet, laptop or other computer?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Cell telephone?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. Television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. Radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. Refrigerator?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. Car, truck, or van?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
i. 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

A09. What is your marital status? Would you say single, married, divorced, or widowed?

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

Section B. Tobacco Smoking

B01. The following questions are about the use of different types of tobacco products. There are three categories of products that I will be asking you about separately: "classic" tobacco smoking products; electronic cigarettes that produce vapor or aerosol from liquid such as ASPIRE, ELEAF, JOYETECH; and smokeless tobacco, which is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed

I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, meneija pipes, and chicha (waterpipe). This includes all products where you burn the tobacco as you smoke it.

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

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

B02. Have you smoked tobacco daily in the past?

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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

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

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

BCOMP1

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

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

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

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

BCOMP2

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS]

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

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

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

a. Manufactured cigarettes?				PER DAY
a1. [IF B06a=888] On average, how many manufactured cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
d. Pipes full of meneija?				PER DAY
d1. [IF B06d=888] On average, how many pipes full of meneija do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
e. Cigars or cigarillos?				PER DAY
e1. [IF B06e=888] On average, how many cigars or cigarillos do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
f. Number of chicha (waterpipe) tobacco sessions per day?				PER DAY
f1. [IF B06f=888] On average, how many chicha (waterpipe) tobacco sessions do you currently participate in each week?				PER WEEK
g. Any others? (→ g1. Please specify the other type you currently smoke: _____)				PER DAY
g2. [IF B06g=888] On average, how many [FILL PRODUCT] do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK

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

- 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 EC]

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS]

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

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

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

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------|
| a. Manufactured cigarettes? | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | <i>PER WEEK</i> |
| | | | | | |
| d. Pipes full of meneija?..... | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | <i>PER WEEK</i> |
| | | | | | |
| e. Cigars or cigarillos? | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | <i>PER WEEK</i> |
| | | | | | |
| f. Number of chicha (waterpipe) tobacco sessions per week?..... | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | <i>PER WEEK</i> |
| | | | | | |
| g. Any others?..... | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table> | | | | <i>PER WEEK</i> |
| | | | | | |

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

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION EC]

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

[FORMER SMOKERS]

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

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

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

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

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

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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

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

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

- | | YES
▼ | NO
▼ | REFUSED
▼ |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| c. Other prescription medications, for example Varénicline?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| d. Traditional medicines, for example incantations, plantes?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| f. Using electronic cigarettes instead (Aspire, Eleaf, Joyetech)?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| h. Try to quit without assistance?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

Section EC. Electronic Cigarettes

EC1. Now I want to ask you about electronic cigarettes, which are also called e-cigarettes, and other vaping devices. These devices are battery powered and heat a liquid to produce vapor or aerosol instead of smoke. Using these products is often called "vaping." These products include personal vaporizers, modular systems, tank systems, and rechargeable systems with pods or cartridges. Examples of these products include ASPIRE, ELEAF, JOYETECH.

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

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

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

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

EC6. Which of the following are reasons that you use electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device?

- | | YES | NO | REFUSED |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. [IF B01=1 OR 2:] To quit smoking tobacco?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| b. [IF B03=1 OR 2:] To avoid going back to smoking tobacco?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| c. Because I enjoy it?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| d. Because I'm addicted to it?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| e. I can use it at times when or in places where tobacco smoking is not allowed?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| f. It is less harmful than smoking tobacco?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| g. It comes in flavors I like?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| h. A friend or family member uses them?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| i. Any other reason? (EC6i1. Specify: _____)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

Section C. Smokeless Tobacco

C01. The next questions are about using smokeless tobacco, such as chem. Smokeless tobacco is tobacco that is not smoked, but is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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

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

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

CCOMP1

IF C01 = 1, GO TO C05

IF C02 = 1, GO TO C05

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

IF C03 = 1, GO TO C05

IF C03 = 2, GO TO C09a

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

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

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

CCOMP2

IF C01 = 1, GO TO C06

IF C02 = 1, GO TO C08

IF C03 = 1, GO TO C09a

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

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

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

a. Chem?				PER DAY
a1. [IF C06a=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use chem?				PER WEEK
e. Any others? (→ e1. Please specify the other type you currently use: _____)				PER DAY
e2. [IF C06e=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use [FILL PRODUCT]?				PER WEEK

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

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

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

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

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

- a. Chem?.....

--	--	--

 TIMES PER WEEK
 e. Any others?.....

--	--	--

 TIMES PER WEEK

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

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D1]

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

[FORMER SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

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

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

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

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

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

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

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

C09COMP

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

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

- | | YES | NO | REFUSED |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Counseling, including at a cessation clinic? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| c. Other prescription medications, for example Varénicline? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| d. Traditional medicines, for example incantations, plantes? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| f. Using electronic cigarettes instead (Aspire, Eleaf, Joyetech)? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| h. Try to quit without assistance? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

Section D1. Cessation – Tobacco Smoking

D00COMP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

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 |
| c. Other prescription medications, for example Varénicline?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| d. Traditional medicines, for example incantations, plantes?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| f. Using electronic cigarettes instead (Aspire, Eleaf, Joyetech)?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| h. Try to quit without assistance?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

D03COMP

IF C10 HAS NOT BEEN ASKED → CONTINUE WITH D04

IF C10 = YES → SKIP TO D06

IF C10 = NO OR REFUSED → SKIP TO D08

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

Section D2. Cessation – Smokeless Tobacco

D08COMP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

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

- | | YES | NO | REFUSED |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Counseling, including at a cessation clinic?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| c. Other prescription medications, for example Varénicline?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| d. Traditional medicines, for example incantations, plantes?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| f. Using electronic cigarettes instead (Aspire, Eleaf, Joyetech)?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| h. Try to quit without assistance?..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

D11COMP

IF BOTH B10 AND D04 HAVE NOT BEEN ASKED → CONTINUE WITH D12

IF B10 OR D04 = YES → SKIP TO D14

IF B10 OR D04 = NO OR REFUSED → SKIP TO D16

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

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

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

E08a. **[ONLY ADMINISTERED IF E08 = YES]**

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

- DAILY 1
 WEEKLY..... 2
 MONTHLY 3
 LESS THAN MONTHLY 4
 DON'T KNOW..... -7
 REFUSED..... -9

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

- YES..... 1
 NO 2 → **SKIP TO E11**
 DON'T KNOW..... -7 → **SKIP TO E11**
 REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO E11**

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

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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

- YES..... 1
NO 2 → **SKIP TO E13**
DON'T KNOW..... -7 → **SKIP TO E13**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO E13**

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

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

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

- YES..... 1
NO 2 → **SKIP TO E15a**
DON'T KNOW..... -7 → **SKIP TO E15a**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO E15a**

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

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

E15a. During the past 30 days, did you visit any cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses?

- YES..... 1
NO 2 → **SKIP TO E17**
DON'T KNOW..... -7 → **SKIP TO E17**
REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO E17**

E16a. Did anyone smoke inside of any cafes, coffee shops, or tea houses that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

E17. During the past 30 days, did you use any public transportation?

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

E18. Did anyone smoke inside of any public transportation that you used in the past 30 days?

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

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

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

E20. Did anyone smoke inside of any university buildings 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 schools?

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

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

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

E23. Based on what you know or believe, does breathing other people's smoke cause serious illness in non-smokers?

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

Section F. Economics – Manufactured Cigarettes

F00COMP

IF [B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES DAILY OR LESS THAN DAILY)]
AND
[(B06a OR B08a) > 0 AND <= 888 (RESPONDENT SMOKES MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES)],
THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.
OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G.

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

The last time you bought cigarettes for yourself, did you buy loose cigarettes, packs, cartons, or something else?

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

F01b. The last time you bought cigarettes for yourself, how many {FILL F01a: cigarettes/packs/cartons/{FILL F01c}} did you buy?

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

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

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

- 20 1
OTHER AMOUNT... 7 → **F01dPackA.** How many cigarettes were in each pack? [NO DK/REF]
DON'T KNOW..... -7
REFUSED..... -9

[GO TO F02]

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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

- 200 1
 OTHER AMOUNT .. 7 → **F01dCartA.** How many cigarettes were in each carton? **[NO DK/REF]**
 DON'T KNOW -7
 REFUSED -9

[GO TO F02]

F01d Other. How many cigarettes were in each **(F01c)**?

--	--	--

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

--

RANGE: 1-500 (MRU)

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

- CONGRESS 1
 MARLBORO 2
 LEGENDE 3
 SLIM 4
 OTHER 5 → **F03a.** [SPECIFY BRAND]: _____
 REFUSED -9

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

- STORE/SHOP 2
 STREET VENDOR 3
 DUTY-FREE SHOP 5
 OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY 6
 FROM ANOTHER PERSON 9
 OTHER 10 → **F04a.** [SPECIFY LOCATION]: _____
 DON'T REMEMBER -7
 REFUSED -9

FF1. In the last 6 months, has there been a time when the money you spent on cigarettes resulted in not having enough money for household essentials such as food?

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

Section G. Media

G01intro. The next few questions ask about your exposure to the media and advertisements in the last 30 days. I will first ask about noticing anti-cigarette information and then ask about noticing cigarette advertisements and promotions.

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

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

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES]

→ f1. Please specify where: _____

G02COMP

IF B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), GO TO G02. ELSE, GO TO G04

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

YES..... 1
 NO..... 2 → **SKIP TO G04**
 DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKAGES... 3 → **SKIP TO G04**
 REFUSED..... -9 → **SKIP TO G04**

G03. 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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

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

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

→ k1. Please specify where: _____

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

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

G05a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any music, theatre, art, or fashion events that are associated with cigarette brands or cigarette companies?

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

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

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. Free samples of cigarettes?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Cigarettes at sale prices?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Coupons for cigarettes?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. Cigarette promotions in the mail?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

Section H. Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

H01. The next question is asking about smoking tobacco.

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

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

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

	YES ▼	NO ▼	DON'T KNOW ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. Stroke (blood clots in the brain that may cause paralysis)?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -7.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. Heart attack?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -7.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. Lung cancer?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -7.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. Diabetes?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -7.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. Emphysema?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -7.....	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

H02x1. **[ONLY FOR CURRENT MANUFACTURED CIGARETTE SMOKERS:]** Based on your experience of smoking, do you think that your current brand might be a little less harmful, is no different, or might be a little more harmful, compared to other cigarettes?

- A LITTLE LESS HARMFUL..... 1 → **SKIP TO H02x3**
- NO DIFFERENT 2
- A LITTLE MORE HARMFUL..... 3 → **SKIP TO H02x3**
- DON'T KNOW..... -7
- REFUSED..... -9

H02x2. 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

H02x3. Do you believe cigarettes are addictive?

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

HMM1. Do you believe smoking meneija is addictive?

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

H02x5. What is the ruling on cigarette smoking in Islam?

[DO NOT READ CATEGORIES]

- SMOKING IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN/SINFUL (HARAM) 1
SMOKING IS DISCOURAGED (MAKRUH) 2
OTHER RULING..... 3 → **H02x5a.** [SPECIFY]: _____
THERE ISN'T ANY RULING ON CIGARETTE SMOKING 4
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

HMM2. Do you believe using chem is addictive?

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

Appendix 1: Global Tobacco Survey (GATS) Mauritania Questionnaire

End Individual Questionnaire

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

102. [RECORD ANY NOTES ABOUT INTERVIEW.]

Appendix Table F1:

MPOWER Summary Indicators – GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Indicator	Overall	Gender		Residence	
		Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<i>M: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies</i>					
Current tobacco smokers	8.8	17.1	1.1	10.3	6.9
Current tobacco users	10.2	18.0	2.9	11.8	8.0
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	5.7	11.2	0.6	7.8	3.1
Current smokeless tobacco use	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.3
Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹	13.6	13.6	13.2	14.2	11.8
Average age at daily smoking initiation ²	17.4	17.2	19.6	17.2	17.8
Former smokers among ever daily smokers	37.2	37.3	34.5	34.9	41.1
<i>P: Protect people from tobacco smoke</i>					
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home at least monthly	26.1	28.0	24.3	23.7	29.5
Exposure to secondhand smoke at work ³	34.7	40.4	20.0	38.4	23.4
Exposure to secondhand smoke in public places: ^{3,5}					
Government building/offices	36.7	36.5	36.9	34.6	43.0
Health care facilities	16.5	19.1	14.6	19.2	12.9
Restaurants	44.7	43.4	47.1	40.2	57.3
Public transportation	29.0	31.9	25.9	29.7	27.3
<i>O: Offer help to quit tobacco use</i>					
Made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ⁴	49.1	48.4	60.2	51.6	44.3
Advised to quit smoking by a health care provider ^{4,5}	39.7	38.5	-	42.1	33.6
Attempted to quit smoking using a specific cessation method: ⁴					
Pharmacotherapy	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.3
Counseling/advice	12.1	11.2	23.0	13.0	10.0
Interest in quitting smoking ⁶	61.4	61.4	60.6	61.8	60.5
<i>W: Warn about the dangers of tobacco</i>					
Belief that tobacco smoking causes serious illness	92.2	92.0	92.4	89.9	95.2
Belief that smoking causes stroke, heart attack, and lung cancer	60.4	59.8	61.0	58.8	62.6
Belief that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness	86.1	86.6	85.7	86.0	86.3
Noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location ⁵	31.4	34.0	29.0	35.4	26.2
Thinking of quitting because of health warnings on cigarette packages ^{5,8}	13.5	13.4	15.6	18.8	2.9
<i>E: Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship</i>					
Noticed any cigarettes advertisement, sponsorship or promotion ⁵	18.1	20.0	16.3	21.1	14.1
<i>R: Raise taxes on tobacco</i>					
Average cigarette expenditure per month (Mauritania ouguiya) ^{7,8}	2041.3	2075.0	1462.6	1942.5	2356.8
Average cost of a pack of cigarettes (Mauritania ouguiya) ⁷	102.8	104.4	74.6	95.2	130.0
Last cigarette purchase was from a store ⁷	87.6	88.1	77.9	88.8	83.5

Notes:

¹ Among current daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured cigarettes.

² Among respondents 20-34 years of age who are ever daily tobacco smokers.

³ Among those who visited the place in the last 30 days.

⁴ Among past-year tobacco smokers (includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months).

⁵ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months.

⁶ Among current tobacco smokers.

⁷ Among current smokers of manufactured cigarettes.

⁸ Estimates computed by trimming outliers (i.e., top and bottom 1%) from the original dataset.

⁹ In the last 30 days.

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

Appendix Table C1:

List of Indicators for Sampling Errors, GATS Mauritania, 2017.

Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
Current Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Smoker	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily 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 ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Home	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	Proportion	Adults who works indoors
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchase in store	Proportion	Current manufactured smokers ≥ 15 years old
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	Proportion	Current manufactured smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	Proportion	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	Proportion	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	Mean	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	Mean	Former smokers ≥ 15 years old
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	Mean	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	Mean	Ever daily smokers ≥ 15 years old

Appendix Table C2:

Sampling Errors – Overall, GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.102	0.006	7,541	2,522,385	2.668	0.056	0.091	0.113
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.088	0.005	7,569	2,530,780	2.764	0.061	0.078	0.099
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.057	0.005	7,569	2,530,780	3.088	0.082	0.048	0.067
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.017	0.002	7,534	2,518,590	1.449	0.107	0.013	0.020
Daily Tobacco Users	0.090	0.005	7,538	2,520,752	2.708	0.060	0.079	0.100
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.079	0.005	7,569	2,530,780	2.768	0.065	0.069	0.089
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.051	0.004	7,569	2,530,780	2.810	0.083	0.043	0.060
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.012	0.001	7,534	2,518,590	1.210	0.114	0.009	0.015
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.050	0.004	7,569	2,530,780	1.948	0.070	0.043	0.057
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.372	0.024	935	342,961	2.276	0.064	0.325	0.418
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.208	0.022	610	224,897	1.724	0.104	0.166	0.251
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.291	0.024	610	224,897	1.727	0.083	0.243	0.338
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.491	0.028	610	244,815	1.893	0.057	0.437	0.546
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.443	0.062	100	37,564	1.535	0.140	0.322	0.565
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.397	0.060	100	37,564	1.504	0.152	0.279	0.515
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.040	0.015	313	120,256	1.752	0.366	0.011	0.069
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.121	0.024	313	120,256	1.675	0.197	0.074	0.168
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.614	0.029	560	222,747	2.001	0.047	0.556	0.671
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.261	0.009	7,067	2,382,783	3.046	0.035	0.243	0.279
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.347	0.022	872	324,536	1.876	0.064	0.304	0.391
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.367	0.024	638	242,143	1.640	0.067	0.319	0.414
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.165	0.011	2,399	716,944	1.960	0.064	0.145	0.186
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.447	0.027	575	227,816	1.696	0.060	0.394	0.500
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.290	0.013	3,599	1,252,365	3.029	0.045	0.264	0.316
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.219	0.008	7,569	2,530,780	3.039	0.038	0.202	0.235
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.551	0.043	325	141,210	2.417	0.078	0.467	0.636
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.119	0.022	325	141,210	1.524	0.186	0.076	0.163
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.245	0.01	7,567	2,529,544	3.764	0.039	0.226	0.264
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.247	0.025	561	223,059	1.832	0.1	0.199	0.295
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.135	0.019	561	223,059	1.805	0.144	0.097	0.173
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.181	0.008	7,559	2,527,438	3.24	0.044	0.165	0.197
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.922	0.005	7,569	2,530,780	3.022	0.006	0.912	0.933
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.644	0.01	7,569	2,530,780	3.554	0.016	0.624	0.665
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.789	0.008	7,569	2,530,780	3.257	0.011	0.773	0.806
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.890	0.006	7,569	2,530,780	2.770	0.007	0.878	0.902
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.681	0.009	7,566	2,529,875	2.826	0.013	0.663	0.698
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.861	0.007	7,569	2,530,780	3.005	0.008	0.848	0.875
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	13.613	0.687	301	129,643	1.550	0.050	12.266	14.960
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	12.540	0.849	383	125,988	1.832	0.068	10.876	14.204
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	2,041.277	263.889	310	134,998	1.673	0.129	1,524.055	2558.499
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	17.374	0.267	277	117,763	1.577	0.015	16.850	17.899

Appendix Table C3:

Sampling Errors – Male, GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.180	0.011	2,867	1,219,334	2.430	0.062	0.158	0.202
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.171	0.011	2,875	1,221,884	2.430	0.064	0.150	0.192
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.112	0.009	2,875	1,221,884	2.560	0.084	0.093	0.130
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.013	0.002	2,860	1,215,540	1.106	0.169	0.009	0.018
Daily Tobacco Users	0.162	0.011	2,864	1,217,701	2.463	0.067	0.141	0.183
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.154	0.011	2,875	1,221,884	2.449	0.068	0.134	0.175
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.100	0.009	2,875	1,221,884	2.345	0.086	0.083	0.117
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.010	0.002	2,860	1,215,540	1.023	0.192	0.006	0.013
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.099	0.007	2,875	1,221,884	1.646	0.072	0.085	0.113
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.373	0.025	862	323,181	2.331	0.067	0.324	0.422
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.213	0.024	501	196,283	1.778	0.115	0.165	0.261
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.298	0.027	501	196,283	1.709	0.090	0.246	0.351
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.484	0.029	556	229,004	1.806	0.059	0.428	0.539
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.435	0.066	87	34,402	1.523	0.152	0.306	0.564
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.385	0.064	87	34,402	1.502	0.167	0.259	0.511
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.040	0.016	283	110,738	1.817	0.392	0.009	0.071
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.112	0.022	283	110,738	1.325	0.193	0.069	0.154
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.614	0.030	513	208,426	1.947	0.049	0.555	0.673
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.280	0.013	2,708	1,154,524	2.373	0.047	0.254	0.307
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.404	0.028	598	234,957	1.961	0.070	0.348	0.459
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.365	0.034	349	151,956	1.73	0.093	0.299	0.432
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.191	0.019	818	307,920	1.821	0.097	0.155	0.228
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.434	0.033	312	147,218	1.396	0.077	0.369	0.499
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.319	0.02	1,494	645,755	2.645	0.061	0.281	0.358
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.257	0.012	2,875	1,221,884	2.169	0.047	0.234	0.281
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.551	0.045	297	133,618	2.39	0.081	0.464	0.639
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.114	0.022	297	133,618	1.403	0.192	0.071	0.156
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.254	0.013	2,873	1,220,648	2.585	0.051	0.228	0.279
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.243	0.026	514	208,738	1.82	0.105	0.193	0.293
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.134	0.02	514	208,738	1.722	0.147	0.095	0.172
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.2	0.011	2,872	1,221,287	2.245	0.056	0.178	0.222
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.92	0.008	2,875	1,221,884	2.444	0.009	0.905	0.936
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.645	0.014	2,875	1,221,884	2.526	0.022	0.618	0.673
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.796	0.013	2,875	1,221,884	2.997	0.016	0.770	0.821
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.901	0.008	2,875	1,221,884	2.176	0.009	0.885	0.917
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.672	0.012	2,875	1,221,884	2.026	0.019	0.647	0.696
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.866	0.009	2,875	1,221,884	2.207	0.011	0.847	0.884
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	13.635	0.712	274	122,096	1.527	0.052	12.240	15.030
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	12.605	0.883	356	119,594	1.806	0.070	10.874	14.336
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	2,074.974	277.981	283	127,569	1.663	0.134	1,530.131	2619.816
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	17.246	0.278	251	111,380	1.594	0.016	16.702	17.791

Appendix Table C4:

Sampling Errors – Female, GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.029	0.004	4,674	1,303,051	2.107	0.123	0.022	0.036
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.011	0.002	4,694	1,308,896	2.018	0.197	0.007	0.015
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.006	0.002	4,694	1,308,896	1.663	0.234	0.003	0.009
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.02	0.003	4,674	1,303,051	1.787	0.138	0.014	0.025
Daily Tobacco Users	0.022	0.003	4,674	1,303,051	2.083	0.141	0.016	0.028
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.009	0.002	4,694	1,308,896	2.016	0.22	0.005	0.013
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.006	0.001	4,694	1,308,896	1.668	0.248	0.003	0.009
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.015	0.002	4,674	1,303,051	1.474	0.146	0.01	0.019
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.005	0.001	4,694	1,308,896	1.372	0.236	0.003	0.008
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.345	0.066	73	19,779	1.368	0.19	0.216	0.473
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.175	0.04	109	28,613	1.186	0.228	0.097	0.253
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.241	0.051	109	28,613	1.557	0.213	0.14	0.342
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.602	0.088	54	15,811	1.718	0.146	0.429	0.775
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.533	0.161	13	3,162	1.248	0.302	0.218	0.849
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.533	0.161	13	3,162	1.248	0.302	0.218	0.849
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.04	0.04	30	9,518	1.199	0.991	-0.038	0.119
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.23	0.119	30	9,518	2.309	0.517	-0.003	0.462
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.606	0.082	47	14,321	1.295	0.135	0.445	0.767
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.243	0.01	4,359	1,228,259	2.525	0.042	0.223	0.264
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.2	0.029	274	89,579	1.462	0.146	0.143	0.258
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.369	0.037	289	90,187	1.723	0.101	0.295	0.442
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.146	0.012	1,581	409,023	1.732	0.08	0.123	0.169
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.471	0.041	263	80,597	1.748	0.087	0.391	0.551
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.259	0.015	2,105	606,610	2.423	0.057	0.23	0.288
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.182	0.01	4,694	1,308,896	2.876	0.052	0.164	0.201
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.551	0.1	28	7,592	1.088	0.181	0.356	0.747
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.221	0.085	28	7,592	1.143	0.387	0.053	0.388
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.237	0.011	4,694	1,308,896	2.992	0.045	0.216	0.258
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.31	0.089	47	14,321	1.706	0.287	0.135	0.484
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.156	0.086	47	14,321	2.596	0.553	-0.013	0.325
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.163	0.008	4,687	1,306,151	2.441	0.052	0.146	0.18
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.924	0.006	4,694	1,308,896	2.498	0.007	0.912	0.936
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.643	0.012	4,694	1,308,896	2.837	0.018	0.62	0.666
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.783	0.009	4,694	1,308,896	2.482	0.012	0.765	0.802
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.879	0.007	4,694	1,308,896	2.226	0.008	0.865	0.893
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.689	0.01	4,691	1,307,991	2.287	0.015	0.669	0.709
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.857	0.008	4,694	1,308,896	2.535	0.009	0.841	0.873
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	13.249	2.755	27	7,547	1.883	0.208	7.849	18.65
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	11.33	2.29	27	6,395	1.448	0.202	6.841	15.818
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	1462.649	475.655	27	7,429	0.704	0.325	530.366	2394.932
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.608	0.854	26	6,383	1.28	0.044	17.934	21.282

Appendix Table C5:

Sampling Errors – Urban, GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.118	0.009	3,687	1,433,766	2.598	0.072	0.102	0.135
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.103	0.008	3,702	1,438,735	2.642	0.079	0.087	0.119
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.078	0.007	3,702	1,438,735	2.661	0.092	0.064	0.092
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.020	0.002	3,681	1,430,157	1.183	0.127	0.015	0.024
Daily Tobacco Users	0.103	0.008	3,684	1,432,132	2.784	0.081	0.087	0.119
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.091	0.008	3,702	1,438,735	2.797	0.087	0.076	0.107
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.070	0.007	3,702	1,438,735	2.541	0.096	0.056	0.083
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.014	0.002	3,681	1,430,157	1.078	0.146	0.010	0.017
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.053	0.005	3,702	1,438,735	1.92	0.096	0.043	0.063
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.349	0.032	560	217,736	2.539	0.092	0.286	0.412
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.168	0.024	379	146,326	1.578	0.144	0.121	0.216
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.272	0.029	379	146,326	1.629	0.107	0.215	0.329
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.516	0.037	398	162,217	2.130	0.071	0.444	0.588
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.452	0.075	69	26,897	1.535	0.165	0.305	0.599
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.421	0.073	69	26,897	1.479	0.173	0.279	0.564
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.039	0.017	207	83,703	1.579	0.433	0.006	0.073
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.130	0.030	207	83,703	1.669	0.233	0.071	0.190
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.618	0.037	368	147,907	2.149	0.060	0.545	0.691
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.237	0.012	3,527	1,379,008	2.919	0.052	0.213	0.261
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.384	0.026	645	245,081	1.785	0.067	0.334	0.434
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.346	0.026	440	183,389	1.324	0.075	0.295	0.397
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.192	0.015	1,181	414,807	1.800	0.080	0.162	0.222
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.402	0.033	363	168,184	1.678	0.083	0.337	0.468
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.297	0.017	2,259	893,277	3.259	0.058	0.263	0.331
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.285	0.013	3,702	1,438,735	2.996	0.045	0.260	0.310
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.614	0.043	258	108,013	2.015	0.070	0.530	0.699
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.112	0.025	258	108,013	1.587	0.221	0.063	0.161
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.266	0.014	3,700	1,437,499	3.649	0.052	0.239	0.293
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.301	0.031	369	148,358	1.692	0.103	0.240	0.362
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.188	0.027	369	148,358	1.766	0.144	0.135	0.242
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.211	0.013	3,696	1,436,980	3.527	0.060	0.187	0.236
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.899	0.009	3,702	1,438,735	3.014	0.010	0.883	0.916
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.632	0.015	3,702	1,438,735	3.635	0.024	0.602	0.661
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.786	0.012	3,702	1,438,735	3.069	0.015	0.762	0.809
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.916	0.007	3,702	1,438,735	2.131	0.007	0.903	0.929
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.667	0.013	3,699	1,437,830	2.705	0.019	0.642	0.692
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.860	0.010	3,702	1,438,735	3.119	0.012	0.840	0.880
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	14.160	0.766	241	100,007	1.412	0.054	12.658	15.661
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	12.644	1.203	199	75,131	1.873	0.095	10.286	15.002
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	1,942.544	227.238	247	102,820	1.233	0.117	1,497.157	2,387.932
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	17.203	0.355	179	82,104	1.650	0.021	16.508	17.899

Appendix Table C6:

Sampling Errors – Rural, GATS Mauritania, 2021.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (Deft)	Relative Standard Error (RSE)	Lower Limit (R - 1.96 SE)	Upper Limit (R + 1.96 SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.080	0.007	3,854	1,088,620	2.612	0.088	0.066	0.094
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.069	0.007	3,867	1,092,045	2.820	0.100	0.055	0.082
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	0.031	0.006	3,867	1,092,045	4.231	0.186	0.019	0.042
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.013	0.002	3,853	1,088,433	1.890	0.195	0.008	0.018
Daily Tobacco Users	0.072	0.006	3,854	1,088,620	2.279	0.087	0.060	0.085
Daily Tobacco Smoker	0.063	0.006	3,867	1,092,045	2.437	0.097	0.051	0.075
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.027	0.005	3,867	1,092,045	3.373	0.177	0.018	0.037
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.010	0.002	3,853	1,088,433	1.340	0.182	0.007	0.014
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.047	0.005	3,867	1,092,045	1.783	0.097	0.038	0.056
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.411	0.034	375	125,225	1.805	0.083	0.344	0.477
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Smokers	0.283	0.040	231	78,570	1.787	0.140	0.205	0.361
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.326	0.043	231	78,570	1.939	0.132	0.242	0.410
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.443	0.042	212	82,597	1.515	0.095	0.360	0.525
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.422	0.109	31	10,666	1.453	0.258	0.209	0.635
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.336	0.105	31	10,666	1.483	0.313	0.130	0.542
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.043	0.029	106	36,554	2.149	0.677	-0.014	0.100
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.100	0.036	106	36,554	1.551	0.365	0.028	0.171
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting, or will quit smoking	0.605	0.046	192	74,840	1.723	0.077	0.514	0.696
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.295	0.014	3,540	1,003,775	3.156	0.046	0.268	0.321
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.234	0.038	227	79,456	1.834	0.163	0.159	0.309
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings/Offices	0.430	0.053	198	58,754	2.280	0.124	0.326	0.534
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.129	0.013	1,218	302,136	1.957	0.104	0.103	0.156
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.573	0.043	212	59,631	1.588	0.075	0.489	0.657
Exposure to SHS on Public Transportation	0.273	0.016	1,340	359,088	1.688	0.058	0.242	0.304
Exposure to SHS at any Public Place	0.131	0.008	3,867	1,092,045	2.186	0.061	0.116	0.147
Last cigarette purchase in store	0.347	0.092	67	33,197	2.439	0.263	0.168	0.527
Last cigarette purchase at street vendor	0.144	0.051	67	33,197	1.374	0.352	0.045	0.243
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.218	0.013	3,867	1,092,045	3.736	0.059	0.193	0.243
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.140	0.036	192	74,701	2.059	0.258	0.069	0.210
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.029	0.012	192	74,701	0.898	0.393	0.007	0.052
Noticed Any Cigarette Advertisement or Promotion	0.141	0.009	3,863	1,090,458	2.396	0.061	0.124	0.158
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.952	0.005	3,867	1,092,045	2.430	0.006	0.942	0.963
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.661	0.013	3,867	1,092,045	3.111	0.020	0.635	0.687
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.794	0.012	3,867	1,092,045	3.342	0.015	0.771	0.817
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.855	0.010	3,867	1,092,045	3.306	0.012	0.835	0.875
Believes that Using Smokeless Tobacco Causes Serious Illness	0.698	0.012	3,867	1,092,045	2.845	0.018	0.674	0.723
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.863	0.009	3,867	1,092,045	2.562	0.010	0.845	0.880
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	11.768	1.552	60	29,636	2.409	0.132	8.726	14.810
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	12.387	1.123	184	50,857	1.575	0.091	10.185	14.588
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	2,356.766	840.822	63	32,178	2.095	0.357	708.755	4,004.778
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	17.769	0.350	98	35,660	1.203	0.020	17.083	18.454

