



GATS | UGANDA

Global Adult Tobacco Survey: Country Report 2023





Foreword from African Field Epidemiology Network

The African Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET) congratulates Uganda for successfully completing the second round of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey, 2023. AFENET also expresses its gratitude to the Ministry of Health (MOH), and the Government of Uganda for entrusting us as the implementing agency for this very important task.

Tobacco remains a significant risk factor for many non-communicable diseases. The GATS 2023 report provides comprehensive data on tobacco use prevalence, smoking cessation, anti-tobacco regulations, knowledge and perceptions, and secondhand exposure to tobacco smoke in homes and public places. This information serves as an authoritative reference and key resource for policymakers, program planners, researchers, and advocates of tobacco control initiatives in Uganda. Notably, this second round also provides an opportunity for Uganda to assess the impact of tobacco laws and regulations implemented following the first GATS in 2013.

The successful completion of GATS 2023 was the result of the collective and dedicated efforts of various organizations. We express our thanks to Dr. Hafsa Lukwata from MOH, Dr. Vincent Fred Ssenono from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Dr. Simon Kasasa from Makerere University School of Public Health, Mr. Daniel Kadobera from the Uganda National Institute of Public Health, Ms. Leah Nawegulo, Mr. Mark Ssenono and Mr. Joseph Magoola from AFENET, who were all part of the GATS 2023 survey management team. Last, but not the least, we sincerely thank all the field investigators, supervisors, and respondents whose cooperation and commitment were essential to the survey's success.

AFENET also extends its gratitude to the Gates Foundation for funding this effort. We acknowledge the productive collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (U.S. CDC), the CDC Foundation, and RTI International for the invaluable technical support at different stages of this work.

Through this effort, AFENET affirms its commitment to contributing towards a healthier Africa.

Dr. Simon Antara
Director, African Field Epidemiology Network
Kampala, Uganda



Foreword from Ministry of Health Uganda

Tobacco use remains one of the leading causes of preventable disease and death globally, claiming more than 8 million lives each year. In Uganda, the growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and respiratory illnesses, is significantly driven by tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke. The health, social, and economic costs of tobacco are substantial, affecting individuals, families, and national development.

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Uganda 2023 provides critical evidence on tobacco use and related behaviors among Ugandan adults aged 15 years and above. This nationally representative survey, the first of its kind in Uganda, offers a comprehensive understanding of tobacco consumption patterns, exposure to secondhand smoke, awareness of health risks, and the effectiveness of current tobacco control measures.

The findings of the GATS Uganda report come at a critical time, as the country accelerates implementation of the Tobacco Control Act, 2015, and aligns its public health strategies with global commitments such as the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The data provide a strong foundation for evidence-based policymaking, enforcement, public education, and investment in cessation support services.

I commend the African Field Epidemiology Network, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Ministry of Health, World Health Organization (WHO), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and other stakeholders who contributed to the successful implementation of this landmark survey. The Government of Uganda remains committed to protecting the health of our citizens by reducing tobacco use, preventing initiation among youth, and creating a healthier, tobacco-free future.

Let us all—policymakers, civil society, researchers, health professionals, and community members—use this report as a call to action to intensify our efforts to control tobacco use and save lives.

Dr. Charles Olaro

Director General Health Services



Foreword from World Health Organization Uganda

It has been 17 years since Uganda adopted the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and 15 years since the introduction of MPOWER, which provides cost-effective demand-reduction measures to reduce tobacco consumption. Uganda has made significant progress in the implementation of the MPOWER measures for tobacco control.

Uganda conducted the first global adult tobacco survey in 2013 and in 2023 the second Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS). GATS is a comprehensive, nationally representative survey that provides invaluable data on tobacco use and key tobacco control measures. This information is essential for determining effective public health policies and interventions aimed at reducing the burden of tobacco-related diseases.

The findings from the 2023 GATS highlighted the urgent need for continued and enhanced tobacco control efforts to protect public health, prevent tobacco initiation, and support cessation efforts. There was a decrease in tobacco use prevalence of 15% from 7.9% to 6.7% and a 26% decline in exposure to secondhand smoke at workplaces in 2023 compared to 2013, among adults aged 15 years and older. Furthermore, it is worrisome that 1.5% of the adult population use non-nicotine tobacco products (ENNDS) and heated tobacco products HTPs).

Despite the ban of emerging of nicotine and non-nicotine tobacco products (ENNDS) and heated tobacco products HTPs) in Uganda, the tobacco industry's aggressive promotion of E-cigarettes targeting young people threatens the progress so far.

The work ahead is still enormous and the need to strengthen the national response to fast-track tobacco control is imperative to progress towards achievement of global and national commitments.

I extend my gratitude to the Ministry of Health (MOH) for the leadership, AFENET for implementing the survey, CDC and the CDC Foundation for the financial and technical support, and the WHO colleagues for the Country and Regional Office for the technical and logistical support the resulted in the successful survey.

As we move forward, let us use the insights gained from this survey to strengthen our commitment to tobacco control. By working together, we can create a healthier future for all Ugandans, free from the devastating effects of tobacco.


Dr. Kasonde Mwinga
WHO Representative Uganda



Foreword from Uganda Tobacco Control Focal Person

Tobacco use is a significant public health threat and a major driver of the growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Uganda. It contributes to increased morbidity, premature mortality, and rising healthcare costs. Addressing this challenge requires timely, accurate, and policy-relevant data to guide evidence-based interventions.

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) Uganda 2023 represents Uganda's second successful round of GATS, following the first survey conducted in 2013. This marks an important milestone in our national tobacco surveillance system and reflects the country's commitment to strengthening tobacco control through consistent monitoring of tobacco use and its determinants among adults aged 15 years and older.

Having two rounds of GATS enables Uganda to conduct trend analysis and assess the impact of national tobacco control policies, including implementation of the Tobacco Control Act, 2015, and alignment with the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC). The 2023 findings allow for direct comparison with the 2013 survey, providing insights into changes in tobacco consumption, cessation attempts, secondhand smoke exposure, public awareness, and enforcement of key tobacco control measures over the last decade. These results also highlight the changes that have occurred since the introduction of the Tobacco Control Act 2015, and the impact of the interventions that have been implemented to reduce tobacco use in Uganda.

The availability of comparable, high-quality, and nationally representative data enhances Uganda's ability to track progress, identify gaps, and prioritize strategic actions in line with the Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Tobacco Control and the broader NCO prevention and control agenda. It also reinforces our reporting obligations under WHO FCTC Articles 20 and 21 and contributes to achieving targets under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.4.

I commend the African Field Epidemiology Network, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Ministry of Health, WHO, CDC, and partners for their collaboration in the successful implementation of this second GATS. I urge all stakeholders-government ministries, civil society, academia, and international partners- to use this report to inform planning, programming, and policy development to further advance tobacco control efforts in Uganda.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Hafsa', written in a cursive style.

Dr. Hafsa Lukwata Sentongo
National Tobacco Control Focal Person

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

Uganda ratified the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) in 2007. Following this, the country enacted the Tobacco Control Act in 2015 and the Tobacco Control Regulations in 2019. The Act bans smoking in public places and restricts tobacco products advertising, promotion, and. It also bans the production, importation, and sale of certain tobacco products including shisha, e-cigarettes, heated tobacco products, smokeless tobacco, and flavoured tobacco. Additionally, the law mandates that graphic health warnings cover 65% of the principal display areas on cigarette packages, among other measures.

Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement, and evaluate national tobacco control programs and policies.

GATS is a nationally representative household survey on tobacco use and key tobacco control measures among non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years or older. The survey uses a standard protocol and methodology that enables data to be compared across countries, disaggregated by gender and place of residence (urban/rural).

The first round of GATS was conducted in Uganda in 2013 by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) under the supervision of the Ministry of Health. The second round, conducted in 2023, was implemented by the Africa Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET), also under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). Technical assistance was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and RTI International. Additional program assistance support was provided by the CDC Foundation. Funding was provided by the CDC Foundation through a grant from the Gates Foundation. The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official positions of the CDC Foundation or the Gates Foundation.

The primary objectives of GATS are to systematically monitor adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and track key tobacco control indicators using a nationally representative sample of Ugandan adults aged 15 years and older. The survey provides information on tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS), economics, media, knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions. The data from GATS will assist Uganda to enhance its capacity to design, implement, and evaluate tobacco control programs and to fulfill its obligations under the WHO FCTC. Additionally, this data will contribute to generating comparable data within and across countries using the WHO MPOWER policy package, which outlines tobacco control strategies contained in the WHO FCTC as follows:

- **Monitor** tobacco use and prevention policies
- **Protect** people from tobacco smoke
- **Offer** help to quit tobacco use
- **Warn** about the dangers of tobacco
- **Enforce** bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, & sponsorship
- **Raise** taxes on tobacco

2.0 Methodology

GATS Uganda used a standardized methodology to systematically monitor adult tobacco use and track key tobacco control measures. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, use of various tobacco products (including manufactured cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco products, and heated tobacco products), water pipe, electronic cigarette use, as well as data on tobacco cessation, secondhand smoke exposure, media, economics, knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions towards tobacco use.

GATS Uganda 2023 adopted a similar survey design to that of GATS Uganda 2013 to facilitate comparison of results and tracking performance. A multi-stage stratified cluster sampling design was used to produce a nationally representative data using the 2014 population census. Sampling was conducted across all 146 districts and 11 cities in the country. A total of 10,582 households were sampled, with individuals randomly selected from these households to complete the survey. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. A total of 10,177 interviews were completed, yielding an overall response rate of 97.6%. Survey information was collected electronically using handheld devices that were specifically programmed for this purpose.

3.0 Key Findings

a). Tobacco Use: In 2023, 6.7% of Ugandan adults aged 15 years or older – equivalent to approximately 1.6 million, currently used tobacco products with 11.3% of men and 2.6% of women reported using tobacco. Overall, 5.6% (1.4 million) of adults including 10.0% of men and 1.5% of women, currently smoked tobacco. Additionally, 3.8% (0.9 million) of adults (7.7% of men and 0.4% of women) currently smoked manufactured cigarettes.

Smokeless tobacco products were used by 1.5% (0.4 million) of adults (1.9% of men and 1.3% of women). Overall, 3.8% of adults (0.9 million) were smoked daily (7.0% of men, 0.8% of women), while 1.8% (0.44 million) smoked occasionally (3.0% of men and 0.7% of women). Among adults who smoked cigarettes daily, the average consumption was 7.7 cigarettes per day (8.5 cigarettes per day in urban areas and 7.4 cigarettes per day in rural areas). Additionally, 48.1% of men aged 20-34 years who had ever smoked daily began smoking daily before the age of 20. The overall average age of initiation was 18.4 years (95% CI: 17.9-18.9) among 20-34 years old who ever smoked tobacco.

b). Smoking Cessation: Almost two-thirds (61.0%) of adults who currently smoked tobacco either planned to quit or were thinking about quitting smoking. Among adults who smoked tobacco (including adults who currently smoked tobacco and those who formerly smoked tobacco), 43.3% attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months. Of those who smoked in the past 12 months and attempted to quit, more than three out quarters (78.5%) adults tried to quit without any assistance, while 15.5% attempted to quit through counselling and advice.

Overall, 43.3% of adults who currently or formerly smoked tobacco and visited a health care provider received advice to quit smoking in the past 12 months. Among adults who currently used smokeless tobacco, 51.0% were planning or thinking of quitting. About one in five (22.5%) adults who currently or formerly used smokeless tobacco had been advised by a healthcare provider to quit.

c). Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: Overall, 15.3% (0.6 million) of adults were exposed to second-hand smoke (SHS) in their workplace in the past 30 days; among adults who did not smoke tobacco, 13.8% (0.54 million) were exposed to SHS. An estimated 9.5% (2.3 million) of adults in Uganda were exposed to SHS at home. Among adults who did not smoke tobacco, 6.6% (1.5 million) were exposed to SHS at home, with 5.3% of men (0.5 million) and 7.8% of women (0.9 million).

Among adults who had visited bars and night clubs in the past 30 days, 62.9% (3.7 million) were exposed to SHS. Similarly, SHS exposure was also reported in other public places: 6.4% in public transportation; 8.3% in government buildings; 11.8% in restaurants, 3.8% in health-care facilities, 9.0% in universities, and 1.7% in schools.

d). Economics of Tobacco Smoking: The five most purchased brands of manufactured cigarettes were: Supermatch (62.2%), Sportsman (26.1%), Oris (4.5%), Rex (3.1%), and Safari (1.5%). Overall, 53.4% of adults who smoked manufactured cigarettes purchased their cigarettes from kiosks.

On average, adults who smoked manufactured cigarettes spent UGX 3,503.4 on a pack of 20 cigarettes, with a monthly expenditure of UGX 22,837.5. The cost of 2,000 manufactured cigarettes (100 packs) represented 8.1% of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023.

In general, 82.4% of Ugandan adults favoured increasing taxes on tobacco products.

e). Media: In the 30 days prior to the survey, 52.9% of Ugandan adults (52.5% current smokers and 52.9% non-smokers) noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any locations. Overall, 72.5% of adults who currently smoked manufactured cigarettes noticed health warnings on cigarette packages, and 49.0% thought about quitting because they noticed a warning label. The percentage of adults who noticed any tobacco products (smoked and/or smokeless) advertising, promotion or event sponsorship in the last 30 days was 10.5% (17.8% of smokers and 10.0% of non-smokers).

f). Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions: About 94.5% of Ugandan adults, including 83.6% of adults who currently smoked tobacco and 95.1% of adults who do not smoke, believed that smoking causes serious illness. About four in ten (38.6%) adults who currently smoked tobacco believed that smoking causes stroke, while for 48.6% of adults who do not smoke, believed that smoking causes stroke. Overall, 61.8% of adults (53.6% of adults who currently smoke, 62.3% who do not smoke) believed that smoking shisha/waterpipe causes serious illness. Approximately 38.6% of adults who currently smoked believed that smoking causes stroke, while 48.6% of adults who did not smoke held this belief. Overall, 61.8% of Ugandan adults, including 53.6% of adults who currently smoked and 62.3% of those who did not smoke, believed that smoking shisha or using a waterpipe causes serious illness.

4. Changes between 2013 and 2023

- Overall, the prevalence of tobacco use decreased from 7.9% in 2013 to 6.7% in 2023 representing a 14.9% relative percent decline. The prevalence of tobacco use among women significantly declined from 4.6% in 2013 to 2.6% in 2023 (43.6% relative change); there was no significant change among men during that time.
- Overall, the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use decreased significantly from 2.4% in 2013 to 1.5% in 2023 (significant decline from 3.0% to 1.3% among women and no significant change among men). This represents an overall 34.4% relative percent decline in smokeless tobacco use with a 57.9% relative decline for women.

- Overall exposure to tobacco smoke at homes significantly declined from 13.0% in 2013 to 9.5% in 2023, a relative change of 27.1%. Similarly, exposure to tobacco smoke in workplaces declined from 20.7% in 2013 to 15.3% in 2023, a relative change of 26.2%.
- Among adults who visited various public places, exposure to tobacco smoke declined significantly in restaurants (from 16.2% in 2013 to 11.8% in 2023, representing a relative change of 27.2%), and schools (from 4.7% in 2013 to 1.7% in 2023, representing a relative change of 64.1%). Exposure to tobacco smoke remained high in bars or night clubs (62.3% in 2013 and 62.9% in 2023) and increased in government buildings from 5.9% in 2013 to 8.3% in 2023.
- Smoking cessation and health seeking behaviour among adults who currently smoke and those who made quit attempts in the last 12 months have remained stagnant. Among adults who smoked in the past year, 44.2% made a quit attempt in 2013 and 43.9% in 2023. Among those who made a quit attempt and visited a healthcare provider, 44.3% were advised to quit by a healthcare provider compared to 43.3% in 2023.
- The percentage of Ugandan adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in various places significantly declined from 68.1% in 2013 to 43.3% in 2023, (relative change of 36.5%). Among adults who currently smoked tobacco, the percentage declined from 56.4% in 2013 to 45.0% in 2023 (relative change of 20.1%), while among adults who did not smoke, it declined from 68.8% in 2013 to 43.2% in 2023 (a relative change of 37.3%).
- Overall, there was significant decline in the percentage of adults ≥ 15 years' old who noticed any cigarette/any tobacco products advertising or promotion, from 25.4% in 2013 to 10.5% in 2023 (a relative change of 58.8%). In-store cigarette/any tobacco products advertising or promotion also significantly declined, from 11.0% in 2013 to 4.5% in 2023 (a relative change of 59.2%).
- The percentage of adults who currently smoked tobacco and noticed health warnings on cigarette packages remained relatively unchanged, with a slight increase from 49.1% in 2013 to 58.0% in 2023. Similarly, the percentage who considered quitting because of the warning labels remained stable but with a slight increase from 31.7% in 2013 to 39.3% in 2023.
- There was significant change in the average monthly cigarette expenditure, with an inflation adjusted median expenditure declining from UGX 19,052.5 in 2013 to UGX 13,704.7 in 2023, representing a relative change of 28.1%.

5. Conclusions

Uganda has made progress in tobacco control efforts, which have likely contributed to a decline in tobacco use prevalence, reduced exposure to SHS, and a decrease in tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship. Additionally, there was an increase in prices of manufactured cigarettes. However, when comparing GATS 2013 and GATS 2023, the percentage of adults who smoked and were advised by a healthcare provider remained about the same, while the proportion of those noticing anti-cigarette smoking messages in the media significantly declined. Furthermore, support for increased taxes on tobacco products also decreased compared to the 2013 GATS survey.

6. Policy Implications and Recommendations

Uganda's progress in tobacco control and prevention can be attributed to the adoption and implementation of effective tobacco control policies, regulations, and interventions. However, despite these achievements, much remains to be done. Strengthening enforcement of tobacco control measures, raising taxes to increase the retail price of tobacco products, and expanding support for tobacco cessation services are essential steps towards achieving the global target of reducing tobacco use prevalence by 30% by 2030.

Recommendations include:

Monitoring and strengthening tobacco control laws and enforcement

- Continuous monitoring of tobacco use and tobacco control policies is essential for assessing the effectiveness of current interventions and identifying areas for improvement. By regularly tracking tobacco consumption patterns, exposure to SHS smoke, and compliance with tobacco control regulations, policymakers can make informed decisions and adjust strategies to better address emerging challenges. This ongoing evaluation is crucial for ensuring that tobacco control efforts remain robust and aligned with public health objectives, ultimately contributing to the reduction of tobacco use and its harmful effects.

Enforcement of smoke free law

- Strengthening the enforcement of tobacco control laws would be crucial to protecting the public from the harmful effects of SHS. This includes ensuring strict compliance with smoke-free regulations in public places, workplaces, and healthcare facilities, including bars and night clubs. Effective enforcement could help prevent exposure to SHS, reduce tobacco consumption, and create healthier environments for all. In addition, effective enforcement shows government's commitment to safeguarding public health and upholding tobacco control policies.

Expanding support for tobacco cessation services

- Increasing access to counselling, nicotine replacement therapies, and other evidence-based cessation programs, to help individuals who want to quit smoking or using tobacco to succeed.
- Enhancing the capacity of healthcare providers to offer effective tobacco cessation support to individuals who want to quit to help improving quit rates and overall public health outcomes. This could be achieved through comprehensive training programs for healthcare professionals on knowledge and skills to assess tobacco use, provide tailored cessation advice, and recommend appropriate treatment options.

Enhance tobacco control media efforts

- Increase anti-tobacco advertisement campaigns and promote effective tobacco control messages that encourage cessation and prevent tobacco use initiation. The campaigns could focus on raising awareness about the health risks of tobacco use, the benefits of quitting, and the importance of preventing tobacco use initiation, particularly among youth.
- Leverage social media to reach a wider audience and spread tobacco control messages. Integrate these messages across various media platforms including social media, and targeting high-risk populations, including young people.

Increase health education

- Implement public health programs to educate the public about tobacco-related diseases, including diabetes, hypertension, and other chronic diseases. These programs could also highlight the link between tobacco use and development or worsening of these diseases, with the goal of motivating individuals to quit smoking and preventing tobacco use initiation.
- Educate the public about risks of new and banned tobacco and nicotine products including electronic cigarettes, and waterpipe/shisha.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tobacco remains one of the most leading causes of preventable deaths and non-communicable diseases globally, killing over 8 million people each year and leading tens of millions of others to suffer from avoidable illnesses and disabilities. In 2019, tobacco smoking accounted for 7.7 million deaths globally, while smokeless tobacco use contributed to an additional 349,000 deaths. The majority of these deaths occurred in low- and middle-income countries[1, 2].

Tobacco also poses significant public health risks due to its associated health consequences. The nicotine contained in tobacco is highly addictive and is a major risk factor for cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, as well as other several types and subtypes of cancer. These risks extend not only to smokers but also to non-smokers, with secondhand smoke exposure contributing to adverse health outcomes. Secondhand smoke causes 1.2 million deaths annually.

Globally, 20.9% of adults aged 15 years and older (over 1.2 billion people) currently used some form of tobacco on a daily or less than daily basis in 2022. Among adults who currently used tobacco, 80% (995 million) were current smokers, with a tobacco smoking prevalence of 16.7%. Among tobacco smokers, 89.0% were cigarette smokers with a current cigarette smoking prevalence of 15.0% among all persons aged 15 years and above[2]. In addition to cigarette smoking, other forms of tobacco use include water pipe/shisha, cigars, roll-your-own, heated and electronic cigarettes. Smokeless tobacco use also remains prevalent, with over 20.0% (300 million) of people globally using smokeless tobacco products[3].

Global tobacco control efforts are led by the World Health Organization (WHO). These efforts are aimed at reducing the global burden of deaths and diseases from tobacco and all tobacco-related products, while also protecting the current and future generations from all consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. These efforts are outlined in the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and the WHO MPOWER package of evidence-based and cost-effective measures which, facilitate tobacco control policies[4]. Uganda signed the WHO FCTC in 2004 and ratified it in 2007, making the country legally bound by the provisions and guidelines of the treaty.

The MPOWER package is designed to help countries implement the provisions and guidelines of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). The WHO MPOWER package obligates countries to adhere to the provisions and guidelines of the WHO FCTC. Many countries have pledged to comply with the provisions of the WHO FCTC and there has been steady progress on implementing WHO FCTC provisions including increasing tobacco taxes, expanding protections from tobacco smoke through smoke-free policies, regulating additives in tobacco products, prohibiting tobacco advertisements, sponsorships and product displays at points of sale, introducing large health warnings on packages, and using media, mobile and internet technologies for promoting smoking cessation[5].

To support this, the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) was launched in 2007 as a tool to help countries measure various indicators related to tobacco use, tobacco products, and tobacco control efforts. GATS is a key component of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), established by WHO, U.S. CDC, and other partners. The GTSS strengthens the capacity of countries to design, implement, and evaluate their tobacco control plans while monitoring key elements of the WHO FCTC. Under the GTSS, the 2013 GATS Uganda used internationally standardized protocol developed by WHO, CDC, and other partners. In addition to GATS, Uganda has also participated in the Global Youth Tobacco Surveys (GYTS) in 2002, 2007, 2011 and 2018.

Despite progress, the majority of African countries have not fully met their obligations under the WHO FCTC, and there are significant opportunities to enhance compliance with the WHO recommended best practices[6]. Comprehensive tobacco control efforts require an efficient and systematic surveillance system to monitor tobacco use trends. To support this, the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) was launched in 2007 as a tool to help countries measure various indicators on tobacco use, tobacco products, and tobacco control efforts. GATS is a key component of the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) established by the WHO, U.S. CDC, and other partners. The GTSS strengthens the capacity of countries to design, implement, and evaluate their countries to design, implement, and evaluate their tobacco control plan while monitoring key elements of the WHO FCTC. The results from GATS provide valuable data that assist countries in the formulating, implementing, tracking, and evaluating effective tobacco control interventions. Additionally, GATS allows countries to compare their survey results with those from other countries implementing the survey, fostering global collaboration and shared insights for tobacco control.

Following the first round of GATS in Uganda, which was implemented in 2013, the country completed its second round in 2023. The first round generated a wealth of information that supported the passing of tobacco control law and regulations. The second round offers an opportunity to track trends of tobacco use and measure the progress and impact of the law and the regulations.

In 2023, the African Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET) was the GATS implementing agency, working under the supervision and coordination of the Uganda Ministry of Health, and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). Technical support was provided by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), CDC Foundation, RTI International, and the World Health Organization (WHO).

1.1 Background and Country Profile

Uganda Country Profile

Uganda is a landlocked country located in East Africa, and is bordered by Kenya to the east, South Sudan in the north, Democratic Republic of Congo in the west, Rwanda to the southwest and Tanzania in the south. The southern part also includes a significant portion of Lake Victoria, the world's second largest freshwater lake.

Uganda covers an estimated area of 241,555 square kilometres (sq km), of which 37,013 sq km are open water bodies (lakes and rivers) and 8,773 wetlands. The altitude above sea level ranges from the lowest of 620 meters (Albert Nile basin) to 5,111 meters, the highest point of Mt. Rwenzori.

Uganda currently has 146 districts and 11 cities, with Kampala city as the capital and largest city. The country had a population of 45,900,000 people in 2024 (49% male, 51% female), an increase of 11,300,000 people since the 2014 census. The population is predominantly young, with 50.5% of the population under 18 years and 22.7% aged 18-30 years. Older persons (aged 60 and above) make up just 5.0% of the total population.

Figure: Map of Uganda showing Districts and Cities, 2024



1.2 Tobacco Use, Prevalence and Exposure in Uganda

GATS Uganda 2013 found that overall tobacco use among adults in the country was 7.9%. The prevalence was 11.6% for men and 4.6% of women aged 15 years and older. Additionally, 5.8% of adults used smoked tobacco products with rates of 10.3% among men and 1.8% among women. The survey also found that six in ten current smokers planned to quit or were thinking about quitting, while 13.1% of adults (approximately 2.2 million adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home. Furthermore, seven in ten adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio and 94.6% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness[7].

The *2016 Uganda Demographic Health Survey* found that the prevalence of tobacco use (smoking any kind of tobacco) amongst adults aged 15-49 years was 9.0% for males and 0.8% for females, which is a decline from 15% for males and 3% for females in 2011[8].

According to the *2018 Uganda Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS)*, 10.5% of the students aged 13-15 years used any form of tobacco products with rates of 11.7% among boys and 9.4% among girls. Additionally, 5.5% of the students currently smoked tobacco (6.8% of boys and 4.3% of girls)[9].

Smokeless tobacco products use is also common in Uganda, especially among youth (including school going children). GATS Uganda 2013 found that current smokeless tobacco use was 2.4% overall, with 3.0% among females and 1.7% among males. The GYTS Uganda 2018 reported that current smokeless tobacco use among youth was 6.5% (7.1% for boys and 6.0% for girls), a decline from GYTS 2011, which showed current smokeless tobacco use among youth was 10.0% (11.6% among boys, and 8.9% among girls).

There is currently limited data on the use, trends and patterns of electronic tobacco products and the water pipe (hookah/shisha) in Uganda. However, research indicates that the use of tobacco through water pipes (hookah/Shisha) is an emerging practice in the urban and more affluent communities in Africa, with a false belief that this kind of tobacco use is less harmful [10-12].

1.3 Tobacco and Health

All forms of tobacco use are harmful to health, and there is no safe exposure to tobacco. While cigarette smoking is the most common form of tobacco use, other tobacco products include water pipe tobacco, cigars, heated tobacco, roll-your-own, pipe tobacco, and smokeless tobacco products. Tobacco use is a leading cause of preventable deaths worldwide, due to the numerous adverse health consequences of tobacco. The risks to health result not only from direct consumption of tobacco and related products, but also from exposure to secondhand smoke[4]. This puts non-smokers at risk if they share homes, workplaces, restaurants, or transportation with smokers.

Tobacco use increases the risk of diseases such as cardiovascular disease, stroke, several cancers (including lungs, throat, uterus, and mouth cancers), chronic respiratory diseases (such as asthma and bronchitis), diabetes, and premature death[13]. It also affects pregnancy and has been linked to miscarriages, birth defects, preterm delivery, stillbirth, low birth weight, sudden infant death syndrome, and ectopic pregnancy[14].

The *2010 WHO Global Status Report on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)* shows that NCDs are the biggest cause of death worldwide. It reveals that more than 36 million people died from NCDs, mainly cardiovascular diseases (48%), cancers (21%), chronic respiratory diseases (12%), and diabetes (3%). In Uganda, NCDs account for 25 percent of all deaths in the country. Data from WHO indicates that in Uganda, 26% of deaths from cancers of the respiratory system and 14.0% of deaths from other respiratory diseases were attributable to tobacco[15].

Beyond deaths, tobacco use also has a significant economic impact. A 2017 report on *The Health Cost of Tobacco Use* in Uganda found that the annual average medical cost for a current or former smoker suffering from a tobacco-attributable disease is UGX 3,697,255 (USD 1,422). This is 2.28 times higher than the annual average medical cost of a never smoker that is UGX 1,619,309 (USD 622.8). The report further shows that for every one Uganda shilling government earned from tobacco, the government spent four times on tobacco related illnesses [16]. These are resources that could otherwise be allocated to other needs, underscoring that the cost of managing tobacco related illnesses is greater than the benefits of tobacco to government, individuals, and their families.

1.4 Current Tobacco Control Policies in Uganda

Uganda ratified the WHO FCTC in 2007. As part of its commitment to the WHO FCTC, Uganda aims to implement policies to protect both present and future generations from the harmful effects of consumption and exposure to tobacco and tobacco smoke.

Uganda has enacted the Tobacco Control Act of 2015, which serves as the primary law regulating tobacco use and tobacco products in the country[17]. This law also prohibits smoking in all public places, including workplaces and means of public transport, effectively prohibiting smoking within a 50-meter radius of most public areas. In addition, the law completely ban on tobacco advertising and promotion, as well as the production, importation, and sale of tobacco products. The law also includes provisions aimed at preventing tobacco industry interference, along with measures to on tobacco packaging and labelling.

In 2019, Uganda further implemented the "Tobacco Control Regulations," which operationalize the provisions of the 2015 Act. These regulations address various aspects such as tobacco packaging, labelling requirements, advertising restrictions, and sales to minors.

1.5 Survey Objectives

The primary objectives of GATS Uganda 2023 are to systematically monitor adult tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators. This survey provides comparable data that will enable the country to design, implement, and evaluate effective tobacco control interventions in alignment with WHO FCTC measures. The specific objectives were;

- To determine the prevalence of different forms of tobacco use (smoking, smokeless, and electronic cigarettes) among adults 15 years and older in Uganda.
- To examine tobacco use and key tobacco control measures between GATS Uganda 2013 and GATS Uganda 2022.
- To examine tobacco use and key tobacco control measures among various demographics characteristics in Uganda.
- To monitor the implementation of the Uganda Tobacco Control Act of 2015 and the 2018 regulations in accordance with the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control's recommended policies and the MPOWER package in Uganda.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Population

GATS Uganda 2023 survey targeted all civilian non-institutionalized women and men aged 15 years and older residing in both urban and rural households across Uganda. A 'usual' member of a sampled household was defined as any eligible resident who had no other residence or, if they had multiple residences, had been living in the selected household for at least half of the time during the past 12 months. This also included individuals living in the household for more than 6 months (e.g., newly married women in households or young adults who had started their own households). The sample did not include visitors (e.g., tourists), individuals unable or unwilling to consent, those institutionalized in hospitals, residing in an assisted living facility/nursing home, on a military base, in group quarters, or in a prison.

2.2 Sampling Design

GATS Uganda sample was designed to generate precise cross-sectional estimates at the national level, including by gender and residence (urban/rural). The sample was selected through explicit stratification by dividing the country into four statistical regions (Central, Eastern, Northern and Western) to ensure proportional allocation. A multi-stage stratified cluster sampling was adopted with the enumeration area (EA) as the Primary Sampling Unit; the household as the Secondary Sampling Unit, and the selected respondent in the household as the Ultimate Sampling Unit. Eligible individuals were selected from a sample of households, with one individual randomly chosen per household. Interviewers administered the Questionnaire to only selected individuals, and no proxy interviews were conducted.

2.3 Sample Size Estimation

Following the GATS sampling protocol, the sampling frame included a list of census Enumeration Areas (EAs) covering the whole country. The frame consists of 78,754 EAs, excluding Refugee areas/camps, forests and forest reserves and the institutionalized population. Distribution of sample as per Enumeration Areas is as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents as per EAs

Table	Total Number of Households in Uganda			Sample allocations (EAs)			Sample Allocations for Respondents		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Central	1,174,157	1,093,547	2,267,704	53	50	103	1,387	1,291	2,678
Eastern	383,211	1,354,647	1,737,858	23	80	103	591	2,087	2,678
Northern	313,410	1,022,813	1,336,223	24	79	103	628	2,050	2,678
Western	439,456	1,429,244	1,868,700	24	79	103	630	2,048	2,678
Total	2,310,234	4,900,251	7,210,485	124	288	412	4,446	6,266	10,712

A total of 2,000 respondents (at minimum) was required for each of the reporting domains thus translating into a size of at least 8,000 respondents. The household sample size was subsequently adjusted to account for potential losses due to ineligibility and non-response. A total of 10,712 households were sampled, with equal proportions in both urban and rural areas. One eligible household member was randomly selected from each participating household which would have resulted in 10,712 individuals completing the survey. This assumes, based on previous surveys, that each household was expected to have at least one adult.

Sample weights were calculated according to standard procedures in the GATS Sample Design and Sample Weights manuals[18,19]. The calculation involved three steps: (1) the determination of a base weight, which was calculated from the probability of selection at each step in the sample design; (2) an adjustment for non-response and ineligibility in both household and individual samples; and (3) a post-stratification calibration to national population counts of people aged 15 years or above by residence, gender, and age groups.

The required sample size was determined by consideration several factors, including the degree of precision desired for the survey estimates, cost and operation limitations, design efficiency, and the level of disaggregation. Using the GATS methodology, sample size estimation for the GATS Uganda was based on the assumptions derived from Uganda National Household Survey 2019/2020 results generated the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. This resulted in an overall sample of 10,712 respondents as indicated in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Sample Size estimation

	Sample size	Household eligibility rate	Household Screening rate	Household response rate	Individual eligibility rate	Individual response rate	Sample
Central	2000	0.94	0.95	0.9	0.99	0.94	2678
Eastern	2000	0.94	0.95	0.9	0.99	0.94	2678
Northern	2000	0.94	0.95	0.9	0.99	0.94	2678
Western	2000	0.94	0.95	0.9	0.99	0.94	2678
Overall sample							10,712

2.4 Questionnaire

GATS Uganda included a household questionnaire and an individual questionnaire. Both were based on the GATS Core Questionnaire with Optional Questions[19], designed for use in countries implementing GATS. The GATS Uganda 2023 questionnaire was adapted specifically for Uganda and was approved without major changes after the pretest in August/September 2023. The questionnaire was in English and were not translated to any local languages. However, interviewers fluent in both English and the local languages of their assigned areas were recruited and assigned according to their language proficiency.

2.5 Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire was used to collect information about members who considered the selected household as their primary place of residence. The head of household was the preferred respondent, but any adult aged 18 years and above with sufficient knowledge of all the members of the household could be chosen in the absence of the head of household. The household questionnaire included basic information on the number of people and their respective age; gender, current smoking status, and the respondent's relationship with the head of household (if not the same person). Household members' information collected was used to randomly select an eligible household member (aged 15 years or above) to complete the individual questionnaire. The household questionnaire was used to collect information about members who considered the selected household their primary place of residence. The head of the household was the preferred respondent, but in the absence of the head, any adult aged 18 years or older with sufficient knowledge of all household members could be selected. The household questionnaire gathered basic information, including the number of people, their ages, gender, current smoking status, and the respondent's relationship to the head of household (if they were not the same person). Information collected from household members was then used to randomly select an eligible individual (aged 15 years or older) to complete the individual questionnaire.

2.6 Individual Questionnaire

The individual questionnaire was administered to a randomly selected household member aged 15 years and older and included the following sections:

Background Characteristics: questions on gender, age, literacy, highest level of education in the past twelve months, work status, and possession of household items (house possession, electricity, cellular phone, television, household construction materials).

Tobacco Smoking: Questions covered patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily (occasional) consumption, not at all), former/past tobacco consumption, age at initiation of daily smoking, consumption of different tobacco products (cigarettes, pipes, cigars, and other smoked tobacco), nicotine dependence (mean cigarettes smoked per day, time to first cigarette).

Water Pipes and Heated Tobacco: The survey looked at products' prevalence, access, source, and types of these products.

Electronic Cigarette: Information about electronic or e-cigarettes concerning knowledge, use, brand, and frequency as well as justification of using these vaping devices were measured.

Smokeless Tobacco: Questions on patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past use of smokeless tobacco and consumption of different smokeless tobacco products (snuff, chewing tobacco, drinking tobacco, etc.).

Cessation: This considered efforts including intentions to quit both smoked and smokeless tobacco based on health care providers advice in addition to any attempts and methods to try to quit tobacco smoking/usage.

Secondhand Smoking: Questions about rules of smoking in the home, exposure to secondhand smoke at home, indoor smoking policy at the workplace; exposure to secondhand smoke in the last 30 days in public places (workplace, government buildings/offices, health care facilities, restaurants, bars / nightclubs, cafés / coffee/tea shops, indoor shopping complex, University/school buildings, and public transportation). Additionally, it addressed knowledge about the harms of secondhand smoke and included questions assessing opinions on smoking bans in public places.

Economics: Type of tobacco products and quantity bought, cost of tobacco product(s), brand, and type of product purchased and source of tobacco products.

Media: Media considered the following exposure aspects in the last 30 days prior to the survey for both smoking and smokeless tobacco products:

- Advertisement (television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers/magazines, cinema, internet, public transportation, public walls).
- Sporting events connected with tobacco use.
- Music, theatre, art of fashion events connected with tobacco use.
- Tobacco promotion activities; reaction to health warning labels on cigarette packages.
- Anti-tobacco advertising and information.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions: Questions regarding knowledge about the health effects of both smoking and smokeless tobacco; questions regarding increasing the tax on tobacco products.

2.7 Programming of the Questionnaire and Preparation of Tablets

GATS Uganda 2023 used electronic handheld devices or tablets for data collection-. The programming was supported mainly by CDC, RTI International and WHO. The programming of the questionnaire using General Survey System (GSS) software was carried out in collaboration with the data manager and Information Technology personnel associated with GATS Uganda. Repeated quality control mechanisms were employed to test the quality of questionnaire programming, in accordance with the GATS Programmer's Guide to General Survey System Manual[20].

The main steps involved in checking quality control were version control/verification for the household and individual questionnaires; date and time verification; verification of skip patterns; and validation checks. The entire process, including administration of the questionnaires, data collection using handheld devices, and data management and aggregation (preparing raw data for analysis), was pretested before the actual survey process began. Handheld programming was finalized, and the final questionnaire for data collection was uploaded to the handheld devices in August 2023 in preparation for the pretest. The electronic case files (used to identify the selected household addresses) were completed after completion of the entire household listing.

2.8 Data Collection

AFFNET was the implementing agency responsible for overall coordination and management of the survey in collaboration with the Tobacco Control Program of the Ministry of Health, Uganda Bureau of Statistics and the WHO Country Office.

Pretest

GATS Uganda carried out a pretest in Luweero District, in August 2023, covering enumeration areas in both rural and urban settings. The aim of the pretest was to understand the survey procedures including mapping, listing, sampling, training of key survey personnel to operationalize data collection and management tools. It also gathered lessons learned from the field operations to inform the actual survey implementation. The pretest was conducted in close coordination with CDC and WHO experts, especially in terms of wording and comprehensibility, checking and correcting inconsistencies in the questionnaire skip patterns, questions sequencing, completeness of response categories, workload, interview duration, availability and callbacks, and other issues. Additional important objectives of the pretest included testing procedures for handheld data collection, assessing problems in data transfer and aggregation processes, and developing a data management system for implementation of GATS Uganda.

IT Training

The training of the information technology (IT)/data management staff was conducted two days prior to the training of field workers and was coordinated by CDC and RTI International. A total of 55 fieldworkers were trained including 55 Interviewers and 10 supervisors. These are experienced field workers who had previously used handheld devices for data collection. The training followed standard GATS manuals and procedures and included classroom sessions, paired mock interviews, and role-playing exercises. Field interviewers had the opportunity to practice various scenarios in several combinations.

Field Staff Training

The training of fieldworkers took place at the centrally located at Fairway Boutique Hotel and was carried out from 20th – 28th October 2023. The training included presentations, discussions, role play and demonstrations in front of the class, focusing on both the paper questionnaire and hands-on practice using the tablets. In addition, trainees participated in a day of field practice, conducting interviews in selected villages to practice using handhelds devices. The training covered all sections of the questionnaire and all questions therein.

To standardize the survey procedures and minimize non-sampling errors, the GATS manuals were used. Prior to this training, field staff had already been trained for enumeration area mapping and household listing, where enumerators were trained in map reading and use of the listing forms.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork was conducted over a period of two months in November and December 2023. Field interviewers and field supervisors who had participated in the training workshop were sent to work areas based on their local language proficiency. Each team comprised of a supervisor, four Interviewers and a driver. Field Interviewers were responsible for collecting survey data using the handheld devices and transmitting to AFENET central office.

Field Supervisors served as team leaders for their respective assigned teams with specific assigned enumeration areas (EA). They were responsible for locating the EA and introducing the team to the community leaders.

The country was divided into four statistical regions with each region having a coordinator responsible for overseeing field activities in their respective region. They were tasked to coordinate with the survey management teams on issues that appeared within each of the teams under their control.

Statistical Analysis

Complex survey data analysis was employed to obtain prevalence, and population estimates with 95.0% confidence intervals. To enhance the representativeness in terms of sample size, distribution, and characteristics of the study population, sample weights were generated by the Uganda Bureau of Statistic and CDC. The final survey results were generated by the CDC GATS team.

Weighted analysis was conducted to generate point estimates and the corresponding 95.0% confidence intervals. Results were presented in graphs and tables.

3.0 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS AND POPULATION

Table 3.1 presents the unweighted sample size, and the weighted population estimates by selected demographic characteristics. The total un-weighted sample was 10,177. Based on the 2014 population census, the weighted number of adults aged 15 years or older was 24.5 million.

Of the 10,177 respondents, 47.5% were male (11.6 million) and 52.5% were female (12.9 million). The distribution by residence was 32.8% urban (8.0 million) and 67.2% rural (16.5 million). Distribution by age was 39.6% for 15-24 years (9.6 million), 40.6% for 25-44 years (9.9 million), 14.9% for 45-64 years (3.6 million) and 5.2% for 65 years and over (1.3 million). Over half (53.9%) were married (13.2 million) and 46.1% were unmarried (11.3 million). The distribution by education was 11.5% with No formal education (2.8 million), 37.4% for primary school incomplete (9.1 million), 16.3% for primary school complete (4.0 million), and 34.8% for secondary and higher 8.5 million.

Table 3.1: Number and percent of households and persons interviewed and response rates, by residence (unweighted) – GATS Uganda, 2023.

	Residence				Region								Total	
	Urban		Rural		Central		Eastern		Northen		Western		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
<i>Selected Household</i>														
Completed (HC)	4,091	96.0	6,178	97.7	2,563	96.6	2,491	95.1	2,587	98.2	2,628	98.1	10,269	97.0
Completed – No one eligible (HCNE)	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Incomplete (HINC)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No screening respondent (HNS)	6	0.1	13	0.2	2	0.1	14	0.5	1	0.0	2	0.1	19	0.2
Nobody home (HNN)	58	1.4	40	0.6	41	1.5	47	1.8	7	0.3	3	0.1	98	0.9
Refused (HR)	32	0.8	10	0.2	21	0.8	14	0.5	5	0.2	2	0.1	42	0.4
Unoccupied (HUO)	72	1.7	74	1.2	24	0.9	48	1.8	34	1.3	40	1.5	146	1.4
Address not a dwelling (HAND)	1	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	5	0.0
Other ¹ (HO)	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total Households Selected	4,260	100.0	6,322	100.0	2,652	100.0	2,618	100.0	2,634	100.0	2,678	100.0	10,582	100.0
Household Response Rate (HRR) (%)²	97.7%		99.0%		97.6%		97.0%		99.5%		99.7%		98.5%	
<i>Selected Person</i>														
Completed (PC)	4,046	98.9	6,131	99.2	2,545	99.3	2,452	98.4	2,581	99.8	2,599	98.9	10,177	99.1
Incomplete (PINC)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not eligible (PNE)	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
Not at home (PNH)	7	0.2	10	0.2	1	0.0	15	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.0	17	0.2
Refused (PR)	10	0.2	5	0.1	5	0.2	8	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.1	15	0.1
Incapacitated (PI)	26	0.6	30	0.5	12	0.5	12	0.5	6	0.2	26	1.0	56	0.5
Other ¹ (PO)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

continued >

Table 3.1 (cont.): Number and percent of households and persons interviewed and response rates, by residence (unweighted) – GATS Uganda, 2023.

	Residence				Region								Total	
	Urban		Rural		Central		Eastern		Northen		Western		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total Number of Sampled Persons	4,091	100.0	6,178	100.0	2,563	100.0	2,491	100.0	2,587	100.0	2,628	100.0	10,269	100.0
Person-level Response Rate (PRR) (%)³	98.9%		99.3%		99.3%		98.6%		99.8%		98.9%		99.1%	
Total Response Rate (TRR) (%)⁴	96.7%		98.3%		96.9%		95.7%		99.3%		98.6%		97.6%	

¹ Other includes any other result not listed.

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

$$\frac{HC * 100}{HC + HINC + HNS + HNH + HR + HO}$$

³ The Person-level Response Rate (PRR) is calculated as:
PC *100

$$\frac{PC + PINC + PNH + PR + PI + PO}{PC + PINC + PNH + PR + PI + PO}$$

⁴ The Total Response Rate (TRR) is calculated as:
(HRR x PRR) / 100

Notes:

- An incomplete household interview (i.e., roster could not be finished) was considered a 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.

3.1 Household and Person-Level Response Rate

Table 3.2 presents the number of households and individuals interviewed, along with the response rate by residence. Of the 10,582 selected households for the survey, 10,268 (97.0%) completed the household interview. In urban areas, 4,091 of 4,260 (97.7%) selected households completed the household interview, while in rural areas, 6,178 of 6,322 (99.0%) of the selected households completed the household interview.

A total of 10,177 persons completed the individual survey out of 10,269 households that had completed the household survey, yielding a response rate of 99.1%. The completion rates of the individual survey in both urban areas and rural areas, as a proportion of completed household surveys, were almost the same at 98.9% and 99.3%, respectively.

The overall response rate for the survey was 97.6%, with 96.7% for urban areas and 98.3% for rural areas. More details on calculation of response rates are available elsewhere.

Table 3.2: Distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Weighted		Unweighted Number of Adults
	Percentage (95% CI ¹)	Number of Adults (in thousands)	
Overall	100	24,498.9	10,177
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	47.5	(46.1, 49.0)	11,647.3
Female	52.5	(51.0, 53.9)	12,851.7
<i>Age (years)</i>			
15-24	39.3	(37.9, 40.7)	9,623.4
25-44	40.6	(39.3, 42.0)	9,957.8
45-64	14.9	(14.0, 15.7)	3,644.6
65+	5.2	(4.7, 5.7)	1,273.1
<i>Residence</i>			
Urban	32.8	(29.0, 36.8)	8,030.4
Rural	67.2	(63.2, 71.0)	16,468.5
<i>Education Level²</i>			
No formal education	11.5	(10.5, 12.6)	2,819.4
Primary incomplete	37.4	(35.6, 39.1)	9,145.5
Primary complete	16.3	(15.2, 17.4)	3,987.6
Secondary or higher	34.8	(33.0, 36.7)	8,523.5
<i>Marital Status</i>			
Married	53.9	(52.3, 55.4)	13,195.6
Not married	46.1	(44.6, 47.7)	11,299.9

continued >

Table 3.2 (cont.): Distribution of adults ≥ 15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Weighted		Unweighted Number of Adults	
	Percentage (95% CI ¹)	Number of Adults (in thousands)		
<i>Region</i>				
Central	29.9	(27.3, 32.7)	7,334.3	2,545
Eastern	25.3	(23.2, 27.5)	6,187.3	2,452
Northern	19.8	(18.2, 21.6)	4,857.5	2,581
Western	25.0	(22.8, 27.2)	6,119.8	2,599

Note: The following observations were missing: 5 for marital status and 9 for education

¹ 95 % Confidence Interval

² No formal education "No formal schooling"; Primary incomplete "Less than primary school completed"; Primary complete "Primary school completed"; Secondary or higher includes "Less than O-level completed", "A-level completed", "College/university completed", and "Post graduate degree completed".

4.0 RESULTS

Tobacco Use

This chapter discusses: 1) the prevalence of tobacco use; 2) the various tobacco products used in Uganda; and 3) the demographic differences and behavioural patterns of smoking, including number of cigarettes smoked daily, age of initiation of daily smokers; the prevalence of former daily smoking and quit ratio, and indicators of tobacco dependence (time to first tobacco use upon waking). For some of the indicators, a comparison to the 2013 GATS survey values is presented.

Key Findings

- 6.7% overall (1.6 million adults), 11.3% of men, and 2.6% of women currently used tobacco.
- 5.6% overall (1.4 million adults), 10.0% of men, and 1.5% of women currently smoked tobacco.
- 3.8% overall (0.9 million adults), 7.7% of men, and 0.4% of women currently smoked manufactured cigarettes.
- 2.3% overall (0.6 million adults), 3.9% of men, and 0.7% of women currently smoked hand-rolled cigarettes.
- 1.5% overall (0.4 million adults), 1.9% of men, and 1.3% of women currently used smokeless tobacco.



4.1 Tobacco Smoking

The overall prevalence of current tobacco smoking in Uganda was 5.6%, representing 1,365,400 adults 15 years and older. The current tobacco smoking prevalence among males was 10.0% while that for females was 1.5%. The current tobacco smoking included daily smoking and occasional smoking (less than daily). The prevalence for daily smoking was 3.8% (922,600 adults). The prevalence of occasional smoking was 1.8% (442,800 adults). Occasional smokers included those who were formerly daily smokers (0.9%) and those who have never smoked daily (0.9%). The majority of the adults (94.4%) were currently non-smokers, however this group included former daily smokers (2.2%), and former occasional smokers (2.3%), resulting in 89.8% who have never smoked. Similar to the overall current tobacco smokers, the prevalence among males were higher than among females for all the different categories of smoking (Table 4.1).

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

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	5.6	(4.9, 6.3)	1,365.4	10.0	(8.8, 11.4)	1,167.9	1.5	(1.2, 2.0)	197.5
Daily smoker	3.8	(3.3, 4.3)	922.6	7.0	(6.1, 8.1)	821.1	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	101.4
Occasional smoker	1.8	(1.5, 2.2)	442.8	3.0	(2.4, 3.8)	346.8	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	96.0
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	0.9	(0.6, 1.2)	214.5	1.5	(1.1, 2.1)	172.8	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	41.7
Occasional smoker, never daily	0.9	(0.7, 1.2)	228.3	1.5	(1.0, 2.2)	174.0	0.4	(0.3, 0.7)	54.3
Non-smoker	94.4	(93.7, 95.1)	23,133.5	90.0	(88.6, 91.2)	10,479.3	98.5	(98.0, 98.8)	12,654.2
Former daily smoker	2.2	(1.9, 2.6)	550.1	3.3	(2.7, 4.0)	383.4	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)	166.7
Never daily smoker	92.2	(91.3, 93.0)	22,583.4	86.7	(85.2, 88.1)	10,095.9	97.2	(96.6, 97.7)	12,487.5
Former occasional smoker	2.3	(2.0, 2.8)	572.2	3.4	(2.8, 4.0)	390.7	1.4	(1.1, 1.9)	181.5
Never smoker	89.8	(88.8, 90.8)	22,011.2	83.3	(81.7, 84.8)	9,705.2	95.8	(95.0, 96.4)	12,306.0

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

4.2 Smokeless Tobacco

The overall prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was 1.5% (376,900 adults). Among males, the prevalence was 1.9% (216,400 adults), while among females it was 1.3% (160,500 adults). Furthermore, the prevalence of daily smokeless tobacco use was 1.0% (235,700 adults), and prevalence of occasional (less than daily) use was 0.6% (141,300 adults). The majority of adults (98.5%) did not currently use any smokeless tobacco products; however, this group included former daily users (0.4%) and former occasional users (0.9%) (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Percentage and number of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status and gender – GATS Uganda, 2023.

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	1.5	(1.2, 2.0)	376.9	1.9	(1.4, 2.5)	216.4	1.3	(0.8, 1.9)	160.5
Daily user	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	235.7	1.0	(0.6, 1.4)	112.8	1.0	(0.6, 1.6)	122.9
Occasional user	0.6	(0.4, 0.8)	141.3	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)	103.7	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	37.6
Occasional user, formerly daily	0.3	(0.2, 0.4)	62.5	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	49.0	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	13.4
Occasional user, never daily	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	78.8	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	54.6	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	24.2
Non-user of smokeless tobacco	98.5	(98.0, 98.8)	24,045.6	98.1	(97.5, 98.6)	11,400.3	98.7	(98.1, 99.2)	12,645.2
Former daily user	0.4	(0.3, 0.6)	105.9	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	57.8	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	48.1
Never daily user	98.0	(97.5, 98.4)	23,939.7	97.6	(97.0, 98.2)	11,342.6	98.4	(97.7, 98.9)	12,597.1
Former occasional user	0.9	(0.7, 1.2)	226.5	1.2	(0.9, 1.7)	141.8	0.7	(0.5, 0.9)	84.8
Never user	97.1	(96.5, 97.6)	23,713.1	96.4	(95.6, 97.1)	11,200.8	97.7	(96.9, 98.3)	12,512.4

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

4.3 Currently Smoked Tobacco Products

Among the various tobacco products that are currently smoked, cigarettes stood out with a prevalence of 4.9%. Cigarettes included manufactured cigarettes with a prevalence of 3.8% and hand-rolled cigarettes at 2.3%. The prevalence of waterpipe/shisha users was 0.3%. Other tobacco product use was 0.8% and these included pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos and any other tobacco products reported to be smoked that contained tobacco.

The prevalence of smoked tobacco products in urban areas was 4.3% while that in rural areas was 6.2%. Considering the age groups, tobacco smoking ranged from 12.2% for the 45-64 years' age group to 2.2% for the 15-24 years' age group. By education level, smoking prevalence ranged from 7.9% for the No formal education category to 3.4% for the Primary completed category. Generally, individuals with higher education levels had lower prevalence of smoking tobacco. By region, the tobacco smoking prevalence ranged from 8.4% in the Northern region to 3.4% in the Eastern region. Smoking tobacco prevalence was 6.1% among married and 5.0% among the not-married adults.

Overall, the prevalence of water pipe use was 0.3%. Waterpipe/shisha was more common in the central region (0.6%) and the northern region (0.4%). Waterpipe/shisha use was highest among the more educated- 0.5% in the Secondary or higher- and in the urban areas (0.6%). Hand-rolled cigarettes were more popular in rural areas (2.8%), and among old people, with 5.3% in the 45-64 age group and 4.1% in 65+ age group (Table 4.3).

The results from gender-based stratification of the prevalence of use of different smoked tobacco products across selected demographic characteristics show that: Among males, smoking any tobacco product was 10.0%, the use of cigarettes was 9.2%, manufactured cigarette use was 7.7%, hand-rolled cigarette use was 3.9%, waterpipe use was 0.4%, and any other smoked tobacco product was 1.0%. While among females, any smoking tobacco product use was 1.5%, the use of cigarettes was 1.0%, manufactured cigarette use was 0.4%, hand-rolled cigarette use was 0.7%, waterpipe use was 0.1%, and any other smoked tobacco product was 0.7%. Generally, the males were more likely to use different smoking tobacco products than females.

Table 4.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product		Any cigarette ¹		Type of Cigarette				Waterpipe		Other smoked tobacco ²	
					Manufactured		Hand-rolled					
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>												
Overall	5.6	(4.9, 6.3)	4.9	(4.3, 5.5)	3.8	(3.3, 4.4)	2.3	(1.9, 2.7)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	0.8	(0.6, 1.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>												
15-24	2.2	(1.5, 3.3)	2.1	(1.4, 3.1)	1.9	(1.3, 2.9)	1.0	(0.5, 1.8)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)
25-44	6.2	(5.3, 7.2)	5.2	(4.4, 6.2)	4.4	(3.6, 5.4)	2.2	(1.7, 2.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)
45-64	12.2	(10.4, 14.2)	10.8	(9.1, 12.7)	7.7	(6.3, 9.3)	5.3	(4.1, 6.7)	0.0	N/A	1.8	(1.1, 2.8)
65+	7.4	(5.3, 10.1)	5.8	(4.2, 8.0)	2.8	(1.9, 4.3)	4.1	(2.7, 6.2)	0.4	(0.1, 2.8)	1.7	(0.7, 3.7)
<i>Residence</i>												
Urban	4.3	(3.3, 5.6)	3.8	(2.8, 5.2)	3.4	(2.4, 4.6)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)
Rural	6.2	(5.4, 7.1)	5.4	(4.7, 6.1)	4.1	(3.5, 4.7)	2.8	(2.3, 3.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.9	(0.6, 1.5)
<i>Education Level</i>												
No formal education	7.9	(5.9, 10.4)	6.5	(4.8, 8.8)	4.0	(2.5, 6.2)	4.8	(3.2, 7.1)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	1.8	(0.9, 3.5)
Primary incomplete	7.7	(6.6, 8.9)	6.7	(5.7, 7.8)	5.1	(4.3, 6.1)	3.3	(2.6, 4.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	1.2	(0.6, 2.1)
Primary complete	3.4	(2.6, 4.5)	3.3	(2.5, 4.4)	2.8	(2.1, 3.8)	1.3	(0.9, 2.0)	0.2	(0.0, 0.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Secondary or higher	3.6	(2.8, 4.6)	3.1	(2.3, 4.2)	2.9	(2.1, 3.9)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	0.5	(0.2, 1.2)	0.4	(0.3, 0.7)
<i>Marital Status</i>												
Married	6.1	(5.2, 7.1)	5.2	(4.5, 6.1)	4.2	(3.6, 5.0)	2.3	(1.9, 2.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)
Not married	5.0	(4.3, 5.8)	4.4	(3.7, 5.3)	3.4	(2.7, 4.2)	2.2	(1.7, 2.9)	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)
<i>Region</i>												
Central	5.8	(4.4, 7.5)	4.4	(3.3, 5.7)	3.5	(2.6, 4.8)	1.6	(1.1, 2.5)	0.6	(0.2, 1.4)	1.6	(0.9, 2.9)
Eastern	3.4	(2.7, 4.4)	3.0	(2.3, 3.9)	2.5	(1.9, 3.4)	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.1)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)
Northern	8.4	(6.7, 10.3)	7.8	(6.3, 9.7)	6.3	(5.0, 8.0)	4.9	(3.7, 6.5)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)
Western	5.3	(4.3, 6.6)	5.0	(4.0, 6.3)	3.5	(2.7, 4.6)	2.3	(1.6, 3.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)

continued >

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 Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product		Any cigarette ¹		Type of Cigarette				Waterpipe		Other smoked tobacco ²	
					Manufactured		Hand-rolled					
	Percentage (95% CI)											
Male	10.0	(8.8, 11.4)	9.2	(8.1, 10.4)	7.7	(6.7, 8.8)	3.9	(3.2, 4.8)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	1.0	(0.5, 1.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>												
15-24	4.4	(3.0, 6.5)	4.2	(2.8, 6.3)	3.9	(2.5, 5.8)	2.0	(1.1, 3.7)	0.7	(0.2, 2.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)
25-44	10.9	(9.1, 13.0)	10.0	(8.3, 12.0)	8.9	(7.3, 10.7)	3.7	(2.8, 4.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	1.0	(0.4, 2.5)
45-64	22.2	(19.0, 25.9)	20.2	(17.1, 23.7)	15.4	(12.6, 18.7)	9.2	(7.1, 11.7)	0.0	N/A	2.2	(1.2, 4.1)
65+	12.0	(8.2, 17.4)	9.1	(6.3, 13.1)	5.6	(3.5, 8.7)	5.9	(3.5, 9.8)	0.9	(0.1, 6.1)	2.6	(1.0, 6.8)
<i>Residence</i>												
Urban	7.8	(5.8, 10.4)	7.4	(5.4, 9.9)	6.8	(4.8, 9.4)	1.9	(1.2, 3.0)	1.1	(0.4, 2.6)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)
Rural	11.1	(9.5, 12.8)	10.0	(8.7, 11.4)	8.1	(7.0, 9.3)	4.9	(3.9, 6.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	1.1	(0.6, 2.3)
<i>Education Level</i>												
No formal education	16.4	(11.0, 23.8)	14.8	(9.6, 22.1)	11.5	(6.8, 18.9)	10.3	(5.7, 17.8)	0.0	N/A	1.9	(0.8, 4.3)
Primary incomplete	14.1	(12.0, 16.4)	12.7	(10.8, 14.9)	10.3	(8.7, 12.2)	6.0	(4.6, 7.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	1.5	(0.6, 3.7)
Primary complete	6.8	(5.1, 9.0)	6.6	(4.9, 8.9)	5.6	(4.1, 7.6)	2.7	(1.8, 4.1)	0.3	(0.0, 1.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)
Secondary or higher	6.3	(4.8, 8.3)	5.7	(4.2, 7.7)	5.3	(3.8, 7.2)	1.3	(0.7, 2.3)	0.9	(0.4, 2.2)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)
<i>Marital Status</i>												
Married	11.4	(9.8, 13.3)	10.1	(8.6, 11.7)	8.6	(7.3, 10.1)	4.1	(3.2, 5.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	1.5	(0.8, 3.0)
Not married	8.5	(7.0, 10.2)	8.1	(6.7, 9.9)	6.7	(5.3, 8.4)	3.8	(2.8, 5.1)	0.8	(0.3, 1.8)	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)
<i>Region</i>												
Central	9.6	(6.9, 13.1)	8.0	(6.0, 10.5)	7.1	(5.1, 9.7)	2.5	(1.4, 4.3)	0.9	(0.3, 2.7)	1.7	(0.6, 4.4)
Eastern	6.4	(4.9, 8.3)	5.7	(4.4, 7.4)	5.0	(3.7, 6.7)	1.7	(0.9, 2.9)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.9	(0.5, 1.8)
Northern	16.0	(12.9, 19.7)	15.4	(12.4, 18.9)	12.6	(10.1, 15.7)	9.6	(7.1, 12.8)	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	0.4	(0.1, 1.6)
Western	9.6	(7.6, 11.9)	9.2	(7.3, 11.5)	7.3	(5.7, 9.4)	3.6	(2.5, 5.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.6	(0.2, 1.6)

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

¹ Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.

² Includes pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

continued >

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 Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product		Any cigarette ¹		Type of Cigarette				Waterpipe		Other smoked tobacco ²	
	Percentage (95% CI)											
	Manufactured	Hand-rolled										
Female	1.5	(1.2, 2.0)	1.0	(0.7, 1.3)	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)
<i>Age (years)</i>												
15-24	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A
25-44	2.0	(1.4, 2.8)	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	1.1	(0.7, 1.8)
45-64	3.1	(1.9, 5.1)	2.2	(1.1, 4.3)	0.6	(0.3, 1.4)	1.7	(0.8, 3.6)	0.0	N/A	1.3	(0.6, 2.8)
65+	3.7	(2.3, 6.0)	3.2	(1.8, 5.5)	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	2.6	(1.4, 4.9)	0.0	N/A	0.9	(0.4, 2.1)
<i>Residence</i>												
Urban	1.3	(0.8, 2.0)	0.8	(0.4, 1.6)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.5	(0.2, 1.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.7	(0.4, 1.4)
Rural	1.7	(1.2, 2.3)	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)
<i>Education Level</i>												
No formal education	4.1	(2.8, 6.1)	2.9	(1.9, 4.4)	0.7	(0.3, 1.3)	2.4	(1.5, 3.8)	0.3	(0.1, 1.8)	1.7	(0.8, 3.6)
Primary incomplete	1.8	(1.2, 2.7)	1.1	(0.7, 1.9)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)	0.0	N/A	0.9	(0.4, 1.7)
Primary complete	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)
Secondary or higher	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)
<i>Marital Status</i>												
Married	1.5	(1.0, 2.1)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)	0.5	(0.2, 0.9)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.5	(0.3, 1.1)
Not married	1.6	(1.2, 2.3)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)	0.2	(0.0, 0.5)	0.9	(0.6, 1.5)
<i>Region</i>												
Central	2.3	(1.5, 3.5)	1.1	(0.6, 2.0)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.9	(0.4, 1.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.8)	1.6	(0.9, 2.8)
Eastern	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.3	(0.2, 0.7)	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.2	(0.0, 0.6)
Northern	1.7	(1.0, 2.9)	1.2	(0.6, 2.5)	0.9	(0.4, 1.8)	0.8	(0.4, 1.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)
Western	1.4	(0.9, 2.3)	1.1	(0.6, 1.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	1.1	(0.6, 1.9)	0.0	N/A	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)

¹ Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.

² Includes pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

4.4 Number of Users of Various Smoked Tobacco Products

The number of users of different smoked tobacco products, classified by age, residence, gender, region, and other selected demographic characteristics are presented in Table 4.4. There were 1,365,4000 current adult tobacco smokers aged 15 years or older in Uganda (1,167,900 males and 197,500 females). Most of the current tobacco smokers used manufactured cigarettes (939,8000 adults), followed by hand-rolled cigarettes (552,800 adults), and other smoked tobacco products (202,600 adults). The other types included pipes, cigars, cigarillos, and any other products that contained tobacco used for smoking. Waterpipe/shisha was used by 63,800 adults.

Overall, the 25-44 years' age group had the highest number of current tobacco smokers in all the different products except the waterpipe; 612,500 for any smoked tobacco product; 522,500 for cigarettes (440,000 for Manufactured and 215,700 for hand-rolled), and 106,700 for any other smoked tobacco. For the waterpipe, the number of users was highest among young people in the 15-24 years' age category (33,600 Ugandans) followed by the 25-44 years' age group (25,100 Ugandans).

By residence, approximately 1,022,000 adults in rural areas smoked any tobacco product, while 883,000 adults smoked any cigarettes. In urban areas, around 343,400 adults smoked any tobacco product, with 306,900 adults smoking any cigarettes. Regarding waterpipe/shisha usage, an estimated 48,700 adults in urban areas used these products while approximately 15,000 adults in rural areas did so. By education level, the number of smoking tobacco users ranged from 700,600 in the Primary incomplete to 137,500 in the Primary complete category. This trend continued for the different smoked tobacco products except Waterpipe/shisha where the highest number was in the Secondary or higher education category (44,600 adults).

Gender-based analyses revealed an estimated 1,167,900 adult males were smoked any tobacco product while 197,500 adult females did so. Among males, 1,066,200 adults used cigarettes, including 893,400 manufactured cigarettes and 459,800 hand-rolled cigarettes. Additionally, 51,100 adults used waterpipe/shisha, and 111,600 used other smoked tobacco products like cigars, cigarillos, and pipes.

Among females, 123,700 adults used cigarettes (46,400 manufactured cigarettes and 93,00 hand-rolled), 12,700 adults used waterpipe/shisha, and 90,900 used other smoked tobacco products that included cigars, cigarillos, and pipes. Hand-rolled cigarettes were used by approximately 72,300 adult females in rural areas and 20,700 females in urban areas.

Among males, approximately 613,800 adults with Primary incomplete education smoked any tobacco products, while approximately 279,500 adults with Secondary or higher education also engaged in smoking. Among females, approximately 86,800 adults with Primary incomplete education smoked any tobacco products, along with 80,500 adults with No formal education. Regionally, the number of males who smoked any tobacco products ranged from 423,100 in the Central region to 211,100 in the Eastern province. For females, this number varied from 87,000 in the Central region to 22,300 in the Eastern region.

Table 4.4: Number of adults ≥15 years old who are current smokers of various tobacco products, by gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette		Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco ²
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
<i>Number in thousands</i>						
Overall	1,365.4	1,189.9	939.8	552.8	63.8	202.6
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	214.4	201.3	184.8	93.6	33.6	10.4
25-44	612.5	522.5	440.0	215.7	25.1	106.7
45-64	444.5	392.3	278.9	191.7	0.0	64.3
65+	94.0	73.9	36.0	51.8	5.0	21.1
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	343.4	306.9	269.9	91.2	48.7	52.3
Rural	1,022.0	883.0	669.9	461.6	15.1	150.3
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	222.4	183.9	112.4	135.4	6.6	50.2
Primary incomplete	700.6	608.2	468.8	304.9	6.5	107.8
Primary complete	137.5	132.2	112.4	53.0	6.1	7.5
Secondary or higher	304.8	265.6	246.2	59.6	44.6	37.0
<i>Marital Status</i>						
Married	802.3	690.9	556.4	306.5	12.9	129.7
Not married	563.1	499.0	383.4	246.3	50.9	72.8
<i>Region</i>						
Central	423.1	320.9	257.8	119.9	40.8	120.8
Eastern	211.1	183.1	157.3	54.0	3.2	32.5
Northern	405.9	380.0	307.7	238.5	18.6	20.1
Western	325.3	305.8	217.0	140.4	1.2	29.2

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

¹ Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.

² Includes pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

continued >

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 Uganda, 2023.

<i>Demographic Characteristics</i>	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette		Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco ²
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
<i>Number in thousands</i>						
Male	1,167.9	1,066.2	893.4	459.8	51.1	111.6
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	207.4	197.1	180.6	93.6	30.8	10.4
25-44	507.6	467.3	414.0	174.3	15.3	47.6
45-64	385.3	350.6	267.5	158.6	0.0	38.9
65+	67.6	51.3	31.3	33.4	5.0	14.7
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	287.1	271.6	248.9	70.5	39.6	20.6
Rural	880.8	794.6	644.5	389.3	11.5	91.0
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	142.0	127.8	99.3	89.0	0.0	16.2
Primary incomplete	613.8	554.8	449.7	259.7	6.5	66.4
Primary complete	132.7	130.0	110.2	53.0	5.1	4.0
Secondary or higher	279.5	253.6	234.3	58.1	39.5	25.0
<i>Marital Status</i>						
Married	699.0	615.6	524.1	250.2	9.1	92.2
Not married	468.9	450.7	369.3	209.6	42.0	19.5
<i>Region</i>						
Central	336.0	279.7	247.3	87.3	32.7	58.8
Eastern	188.9	168.3	146.5	48.7	1.2	27.0
Northern	362.9	348.2	285.7	217.3	16.0	8.6
Western	280.1	270.0	214.0	106.6	1.2	17.3
Female	197.5	123.7	46.4	93.0	12.7	90.9
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	7.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	2.8	0.0
25-44	104.9	55.2	26.1	41.4	9.9	59.1
45-64	59.2	41.7	11.4	33.2	0.0	25.4
65+	26.4	22.6	4.7	18.4	0.0	6.4

continued >

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 Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette		Waterpipe	Other smoked tobacco ²
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
<i>Number in thousands</i>						
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	56.3	35.2	21.0	20.7	9.1	31.7
Rural	141.1	88.4	25.4	72.3	3.6	59.2
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	80.5	56.1	13.0	46.4	6.6	33.9
Primary incomplete	86.8	53.4	19.1	45.2	0.0	41.4
Primary complete	4.8	2.2	2.2	0.0	1.0	3.5
Secondary or higher	25.3	12.0	12.0	1.5	5.2	12.0
<i>Marital Status</i>						
Married	103.2	75.3	32.3	56.3	3.8	37.6
Not married	94.2	48.3	14.1	36.7	8.9	53.3
<i>Region</i>						
Central	87.1	41.2	10.5	32.7	8.1	62.0
Eastern	22.3	14.8	10.8	5.3	2.0	5.5
Northern	42.9	31.8	22.1	21.2	2.6	11.5
Western	45.2	35.8	3.0	33.9	0.0	11.9

¹ Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes.

² Includes pipes, cigars/cheroots/cigarillos, and any other reported smoking tobacco products.

4.5 Frequency of Smoking

Overall, in Uganda 3.8% of adults were daily smokers and 1.8% were occasional smokers (smoked less than daily). Daily smoking was higher in older age groups (8.6 % in the 45-64 years and 5.9% in the 65+ years) than in the younger age-groups (4.2% in the 25-44 years and 1.2% in the 15-24 years). Daily smokers were more common in the rural areas (4.3%) than in the urban areas (2.6%). Occasional smokers were similar in both areas (1.9% in rural, 1.7% in urban).

Overall, the prevalence of daily smoking ranged from 5.0% among those with No formal education to 1.9% among those with Secondary or higher education. Regionally, daily smoking ranged from 6.9% in the northern region to 2.1% in the Eastern region (Table 4.5).

Gender-stratified results show that in 7.0% of males smoked daily and 3.0% smoked occasionally. Among females, 0.8% smoked daily and 0.7% smoked occasionally. Daily smoking rates among males ranged from 13.4% in the northern region (13.4%) to 4.1% in the eastern region. Among females, daily smoking rates ranged from 0.3% in Eastern region to 1.3% in Northern region.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old, by tobacco smoking frequency, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Tobacco Smoking Frequency						Total
	Daily		Occasional ¹		Non-smoker		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	3.8	(3.3, 4.3)	1.8	(1.5, 2.2)	94.4	(93.7, 95.1)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	1.2	(0.8, 1.8)	1.0	(0.5, 2.0)	97.8	(96.7, 98.5)	100
25-44	4.2	(3.4, 5.1)	2.0	(1.5, 2.5)	93.8	(92.8, 94.7)	100
45-64	8.6	(7.2, 10.3)	3.6	(2.5, 5.2)	87.8	(85.8, 89.6)	100
65+	5.9	(4.1, 8.6)	1.4	(0.8, 2.8)	92.6	(89.9, 94.7)	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	2.6	(1.9, 3.6)	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)	95.7	(94.4, 96.7)	100
Rural	4.3	(3.7, 5.1)	1.9	(1.5, 2.4)	93.8	(92.9, 94.6)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	5.0	(3.8, 6.7)	2.8	(1.6, 5.1)	92.1	(89.6, 94.1)	100
Primary incomplete	5.8	(4.8, 7.0)	1.9	(1.4, 2.5)	92.3	(91.1, 93.4)	100
Primary complete	2.1	(1.5, 3.0)	1.3	(0.8, 2.1)	96.6	(95.5, 97.4)	100
Secondary or higher	1.9	(1.4, 2.7)	1.6	(1.1, 2.3)	96.4	(95.4, 97.2)	100
<i>Marital Status</i>							
Married	4.1	(3.4, 5.0)	2.0	(1.5, 2.5)	93.9	(92.9, 94.8)	100
Not married	3.4	(2.7, 4.1)	1.6	(1.2, 2.3)	95.0	(94.2, 95.7)	100
<i>Region</i>							
Central	3.6	(2.7, 4.8)	2.1	(1.5, 3.1)	94.2	(92.5, 95.6)	100
Eastern	2.1	(1.5, 2.9)	1.3	(0.9, 1.9)	96.6	(95.6, 97.3)	100
Northern	6.9	(5.5, 8.7)	1.4	(1.0, 2.1)	91.6	(89.7, 93.3)	100
Western	3.1	(2.3, 4.1)	2.2	(1.6, 3.1)	94.7	(93.4, 95.7)	100

¹ Occasional refers to less than daily smoking.

continued >

Table 4.5 (cont.): Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old, by tobacco smoking frequency, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Tobacco Smoking Frequency						Total
	Daily		Occasional ¹		Non-smoker		
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Male	7.0	(6.1, 8.1)	3.0	(2.4, 3.8)	90.0	(88.6, 91.2)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	2.5	(1.7, 3.8)	1.9	(0.9, 3.9)	95.6	(93.5, 97.0)	100
25-44	8.0	(6.5, 9.9)	2.8	(2.1, 3.8)	89.1	(87.0, 90.9)	100
45-64	15.7	(13.1, 18.7)	6.5	(4.5, 9.4)	77.8	(74.1, 81.0)	100
65+	10.0	(6.5, 15.0)	2.1	(0.8, 5.2)	88.0	(82.6, 91.8)	100
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	5.0	(3.6, 7.0)	2.8	(1.8, 4.1)	92.2	(89.6, 94.2)	100
Rural	8.0	(6.8, 9.3)	3.1	(2.3, 4.1)	88.9	(87.2, 90.5)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	10.9	(7.6, 15.4)	5.5	(2.1, 14.0)	83.6	(76.2, 89.0)	100
Primary incomplete	11.1	(9.2, 13.4)	2.9	(2.1, 4.1)	85.9	(83.6, 88.0)	100
Primary complete	4.4	(3.1, 6.2)	2.4	(1.5, 4.0)	93.2	(91.0, 94.9)	100
Secondary or higher	3.5	(2.4, 5.0)	2.8	(1.9, 4.1)	93.7	(91.7, 95.2)	100
<i>Marital Status</i>							
Married	8.1	(6.6, 9.8)	3.4	(2.6, 4.4)	88.6	(86.7, 90.2)	100
Not married	5.9	(4.8, 7.4)	2.5	(1.6, 3.9)	91.5	(89.8, 93.0)	100
<i>Region</i>							
Central	6.7	(5.0, 9.1)	2.8	(1.6, 4.9)	90.4	(86.9, 93.1)	100
Eastern	4.1	(2.9, 5.7)	2.3	(1.5, 3.5)	93.6	(91.7, 95.1)	100
Northern	13.4	(10.6, 16.6)	2.7	(1.7, 4.0)	84.0	(80.3, 87.1)	100
Western	5.5	(4.1, 7.4)	4.0	(2.8, 5.8)	90.4	(88.1, 92.4)	100
Female	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	98.5	(98.0, 98.8)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	99.9	(99.6, 100)	100
25-44	0.8	(0.4, 1.3)	1.2	(0.8, 1.9)	98.0	(97.2, 98.6)	100
45-64	2.2	(1.2, 3.9)	0.9	(0.4, 2.4)	96.9	(94.9, 98.1)	100
65+	2.7	(1.5, 5.0)	1.0	(0.4, 2.1)	96.3	(94.0, 97.7)	100

¹ Occasional refers to less than daily smoking.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

continued >

Table 4.5 (cont.): Percentage distribution of adults ≥15 years old, by tobacco smoking frequency, gender and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Tobacco Smoking Frequency						Total
	Daily	Occasional ¹		Non-smoker			
	Percentage (95% CI)						
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	0.5	(0.3, 1.1)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	98.7	(98.0, 99.2)	100
Rural	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	0.7	(0.5, 1.2)	98.3	(97.7, 98.8)	100
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	2.5	(1.6, 3.8)	1.7	(0.9, 3.0)	95.9	(93.9, 97.2)	100
Primary incomplete	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)	98.2	(97.3, 98.8)	100
Primary complete	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	99.8	(99.4, 99.9)	100
Secondary or higher	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	99.4	(98.9, 99.7)	100
<i>Marital Status</i>							
Married	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	98.5	(97.9, 99.0)	100
Not married	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	98.4	(97.7, 98.8)	100
<i>Region</i>							
Central	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	1.5	(0.9, 2.5)	97.7	(96.5, 98.5)	100
Eastern	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	99.3	(98.7, 99.6)	100
Northern	1.3	(0.7, 2.4)	0.4	(0.1, 1.0)	98.3	(97.1, 99.0)	100
Western	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	98.6	(97.7, 99.1)	100

¹ Occasional refers to less than daily smoking.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

4.6 Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day

The number of cigarettes smoked per day can be used as indicator of nicotine use and dependence among the daily smokers (Hackshaw et al., 2010; Bjartveit and Tverdal, 2005; Doll, Boreham, and Sutherland, 2013; Shah and Cole, 2010). The calculation includes both manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes and the results are presented in Table 4.6. Overall, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day among the daily smokers was 7.7. Majority (40.1%) of the daily smokers used less than 5 cigarettes per day, followed by 5-9 cigarettes (31.0%) and 10-14 cigarettes (19.3%). Less than 10% used 15 and more cigarettes (4.5% used 15-24 cigarettes and 5.2% used 25+ cigarettes) daily.

By selected demographics, the average number of cigarettes smoked daily was 8.1 for males and 3.9 for females (3.9 cigarettes) The average number of cigarettes smoked daily ranged from 9.4 in the Northern region to 5.2 in the western region; No big differences were observed in the average number of cigarettes among the different age-groups, among different levels of education, or between urban (8.5 cigarettes) and rural areas (7.4 cigarettes).

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 Uganda, 2023.

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	7.7	(6.6, 8.7)	40.1	(33.7, 46.8)	31.0	(25.4, 37.3)	19.3	(13.7, 26.4)	4.5	(2.4, 8.1)	5.2	(2.7, 9.8)	100
<i>Gender</i>													
Male	8.1	(7.0, 9.2)	37.6	(31.0, 44.6)	31.1	(25.2, 37.7)	20.7	(14.7, 28.4)	4.9	(2.7, 8.9)	5.7	(3.0, 10.8)	100
Female	3.9	(2.7, 5.1)	63.7	(41.8, 81.1)	30.5	(14.2, 53.8)	5.8	(1.3, 21.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
<i>Age (years)</i>													
15-24	7.6	(5.3, 9.8)	37.6	(20.7, 58.2)	22.5	(10.6, 41.6)	30.1	(13.5, 54.3)	7.6	(1.3, 34.2)	2.2	(0.3, 14.7)	100
25-44	8.0	(6.4, 9.6)	37.7	(28.5, 47.8)	29.3	(21.5, 38.6)	23.5	(15.0, 34.7)	4.1	(2.0, 8.2)	5.4	(1.8, 14.9)	100
45-64	7.7	(6.0, 9.4)	43.0	(33.2, 53.5)	35.7	(26.0, 46.8)	10.0	(5.8, 16.6)	3.9	(1.9, 7.9)	7.3	(3.4, 15.1)	100
65+	6.1	(4.7, 7.4)	45.1	(29.1, 62.2)	35.6	(21.0, 53.5)	16.1	(6.7, 34.0)	3.2	(0.8, 12.0)	0.0	N/A	100
<i>Residence</i>													
Urban	8.5	(5.9, 11.1)	29.8	(19.4, 42.8)	33.1	(22.0, 46.3)	26.7	(12.6, 47.7)	3.6	(1.5, 8.4)	6.9	(1.5, 25.6)	100
Rural	7.4	(6.3, 8.5)	43.3	(35.8, 51.1)	30.4	(24.0, 37.7)	16.9	(11.8, 23.7)	4.7	(2.3, 9.6)	4.7	(2.4, 9.0)	100
<i>Education Level</i>													
No formal education	6.7	(4.3, 9.1)	52.9	(39.5, 65.9)	23.7	(15.2, 35.0)	15.6	(6.9, 31.6)	4.4	(1.2, 14.5)	3.4	(0.5, 20.7)	100
Primary incomplete	7.5	(6.1, 8.8)	40.3	(31.7, 49.6)	34.3	(26.4, 43.3)	16.3	(10.5, 24.4)	4.2	(1.5, 11.2)	4.8	(2.3, 10.1)	100
Primary complete	8.4	(6.3, 10.5)	35.8	(20.9, 54.2)	25.6	(15.3, 39.8)	25.0	(13.1, 42.4)	10.3	(4.4, 22.4)	3.2	(0.7, 13.7)	100
Secondary or higher	8.8	(5.6, 12.1)	31.0	(17.7, 48.4)	29.4	(17.5, 45.0)	28.8	(13.6, 50.9)	1.9	(0.5, 7.0)	9.0	(2.0, 32.5)	100
<i>Marital Status</i>													
Married	7.3	(6.1, 8.5)	43.4	(35.4, 51.7)	31.2	(24.6, 38.6)	16.5	(11.1, 23.8)	4.5	(2.6, 7.8)	4.4	(2.0, 9.3)	100
Not married	8.2	(6.5, 9.9)	35.6	(26.5, 45.9)	30.8	(22.0, 41.3)	22.9	(13.4, 36.3)	4.4	(1.5, 11.9)	6.3	(2.3, 16.0)	100
<i>Region</i>													
Central	8.3	(5.6, 10.9)	39.5	(25.6, 55.4)	27.0	(15.9, 42.0)	22.7	(9.9, 43.9)	3.5	(1.4, 8.4)	7.3	(1.8, 25.7)	100
Eastern	5.8	(4.2, 7.4)	58.8	(40.7, 74.8)	23.5	(11.3, 42.4)	10.5	(2.1, 38.4)	5.1	(1.8, 13.8)	2.2	(0.4, 11.6)	100
Northern	9.4	(7.6, 11.2)	26.3	(18.9, 35.4)	35.1	(26.2, 45.1)	24.4	(16.8, 34.1)	6.8	(2.7, 16.2)	7.4	(3.5, 15.2)	100
Western	5.2	(4.3, 6.0)	52.8	(40.6, 64.7)	33.6	(23.8, 44.9)	12.0	(5.7, 23.6)	0.9	(0.3, 3.0)	0.7	(0.2, 2.9)	100

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

4.7 Age at Initiation of Smoking

The average age of smoking initiation was computed for the respondents between 20-34 years who had ever smoked tobacco. The results along with the age percentage distribution are shown in Table 4.7. Overall, the average age of tobacco smoking initiation was 18.4 years. The majority (69.1%) of smokers began smoking when they were 17 years or older (37.5% between 17-19 years and 31.6% when 20 years or older). The average age of smoking initiation among rural residents was 18.5 years and urban residents was 18.3 years; among males was 18.5 years and females (17.7 years).

However, for age distribution, females tended to begin smoking earlier than males (for example, 19.5% females began smoking when less than 15 years vs 6.9% for males); and urban dwellers began slightly earlier than rural dwellers (10.3% in urban began smoking less than 15 years vs 7.5% for rural dwellers).

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 Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of smoking initiation (years) ¹		Age at smoking initiation (years) ¹								Total
			<15		15-16		17-19		20+		
	Mean (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	18.4	(17.9, 18.9)	8.4	(5.1, 13.4)	22.6	(16.7, 29.8)	37.5	(30.5, 45.0)	31.6	(25.5, 38.4)	100
<i>Gender</i>											
Male	18.5	(18.0, 19.0)	6.9	(4.1, 11.3)	22.1	(15.7, 30.3)	38.9	(31.3, 47.1)	32.1	(25.3, 39.7)	100
Female	17.7	(16.2, 19.2)	19.5	(8.7, 38.0)	25.8	(11.6, 47.9)	26.8	(14.0, 45.1)	28.0	(16.2, 43.7)	100
<i>Residence</i>											
Urban	18.3	(17.5, 19.1)	10.3	(4.5, 21.8)	21.7	(11.1, 38.1)	35.4	(25.2, 47.1)	32.7	(21.8, 45.7)	100
Rural	18.5	(17.8, 19.1)	7.5	(4.0, 13.6)	23.0	(16.5, 31.1)	38.4	(29.6, 48.0)	31.1	(24.0, 39.3)	100
<i>Region</i>											
Central	18.6	(17.6, 19.7)	4.3	(1.2, 14.1)	30.3	(17.3, 47.4)	34.2	(23.8, 46.4)	31.2	(19.1, 46.5)	100
Eastern	18.5	(17.3, 19.6)	11.4	(4.5, 25.9)	17.6	(8.5, 33.0)	32.3	(17.4, 51.9)	38.8	(25.6, 53.7)	100
Northern	18.5	(17.7, 19.2)	8.6	(3.6, 19.1)	17.3	(10.4, 27.4)	42.7	(31.5, 54.8)	31.3	(22.4, 42.0)	100
Western	17.9	(16.8, 19.0)	11.1	(4.1, 26.6)	25.5	(13.5, 43.0)	37.3	(20.2, 58.3)	26.0	(14.5, 42.2)	100

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

4.8 Age of Initiation of Daily Smoking

Similarly, to 4.7 above, the average age of initiation of daily smoking was computed for respondents who were between 20 to 34 years of age and ever smoked tobacco daily. The average age of the daily smoking initiation along with the percentage distribution are presented in Table 4.8. Overall, the average age of initiation of daily smoking was 19.9 years. Majority (51.3%) of the ever-daily smokers began daily smoking when they were at least 20 years of age. The age of daily smoking initiation for females could not be calculated as they were fewer than 25 female respondents who ever smoked daily.

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 Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Average age of daily smoking initiation (years) ¹		Age at daily smoking initiation (years) ¹								Total
			<15		15-16		17-19		20-34		
	Mean (95% CI)		Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	19.9	(19.1, 20.6)	3.2	(1.2, 8.2)	12.9	(7.0, 22.5)	32.6	(24.5, 41.8)	51.3	(41.4, 61.2)	100
<i>Gender</i>											
Male	19.8	(19.0, 20.6)	3.1	(1.1, 8.7)	11.9	(6.0, 22.1)	33.1	(24.8, 42.5)	51.9	(41.5, 62.2)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
<i>Residence</i>											
Urban	19.5	(17.9, 21.0)	1.6	(0.3, 8.6)	22.3	(8.6, 46.9)	41.1	(25.9, 58.3)	35.0	(19.2, 54.9)	100
Rural	20.0	(19.1, 20.8)	3.8	(1.3, 10.7)	9.5	(4.8, 18.0)	29.5	(20.4, 40.6)	57.1	(46.6, 67.1)	100
<i>Region</i>											
Central	20.7	(18.5, 22.8)	1.2	(0.2, 8.6)	18.9	(6.1, 45.8)	20.1	(10.0, 36.1)	59.8	(32.7, 82.0)	100
Eastern	20.1	(18.2, 21.9)	7.1	(1.0, 37.2)	15.3	(5.5, 35.6)	21.3	(5.8, 54.2)	56.3	(33.3, 77.0)	100
Northern	19.6	(18.8, 20.4)	4.7	(1.4, 14.9)	3.5	(0.9, 12.9)	45.9	(31.8, 60.7)	45.9	(33.3, 59.0)	100
Western	19.0	(18.0, 20.1)	0.3	(0.0, 2.4)	19.2	(7.4, 41.5)	35.2	(21.5, 51.8)	45.3	(30.2, 61.3)	100

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

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

4.9 Former Daily Tobacco Use and the Quit Rate

Prevalence of Former daily smokers helps understand whether the people can quit smoking. The quit rate (percentage of ever daily smokers who currently do not smoke) indicates the success of efforts to encourage cessation among established tobacco smokers. In Uganda, the prevalence of former daily smokers among all adults aged 15 years or older was 2.2% and the quit ratio for daily smoking (former smokers among ever daily smokers) was 32.6%, i.e., about 1 in 3 adults were able to quit daily smoking (Table 4.9).

By education level, the prevalence of former daily smokers ranged from 4.9% among those with No formal education to 1.6% among those with Primary incomplete education. The quit ratio among those with No formal education and Primary incomplete education category was 45.5% and 25.3%, respectively.

By gender, the percentage of former daily smokers was higher in males (3.3%) than in females (1.3%) while the quit ratio was 53.8% among females and 27.8% among males. The percentage of daily former smokers ranged from 4.0% in the northern region to 1.3% in eastern region. The prevalence of former daily smokers in rural areas was 2.4%) was not significantly different from the urban areas (2.0%). The quit ratio was 31.4% in rural areas and 36.4% in urban areas.

Results were also obtained for smokeless tobacco users as shown in Table 4.9a. Similarly, the quit ratio for daily use was calculated using only the ever daily smokeless tobacco users. The percentage of former daily smokeless tobacco use was 0.4% among all adults 15 years or older and the quit ratio for daily smokeless use (former smokeless users among every daily users) was 26.2%.

Table 4.9: Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokers ≥15 years old who are former daily smokers, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokers ¹ (Among All Adults)		Former Daily Smokers ¹ (Among Ever Daily Smokers) ²	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	2.2	(1.9, 2.6)	32.6	(28.7, 36.8)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	3.3	(2.7, 4.0)	27.8	(23.5, 32.7)
Female	1.3	(1.0, 1.7)	53.8	(44.6, 62.8)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	26.8	(16.2, 40.8)
25-44	1.7	(1.3, 2.3)	25.3	(19.8, 31.7)
45-64	4.2	(3.3, 5.4)	28.3	(22.7, 34.7)
65+	13.3	(10.0, 17.5)	65.3	(54.2, 75.0)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	2.0	(1.5, 2.7)	36.1	(27.6, 45.6)
Rural	2.4	(2.0, 2.9)	31.4	(27.1, 36.0)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	4.9	(3.8, 6.4)	45.5	(36.5, 54.8)
Primary incomplete	2.4	(1.8, 3.0)	25.3	(20.3, 31.0)
Primary complete	1.6	(1.0, 2.4)	37.3	(25.6, 50.6)
Secondary or higher	1.6	(1.1, 2.3)	37.0	(27.0, 48.2)
<i>Marital Status</i>				
Married	2.5	(2.1, 3.1)	33.6	(28.3, 39.4)
Not married	1.9	(1.5, 2.4)	31.1	(25.6, 37.3)
<i>Region</i>				
Central	1.9	(1.4, 2.6)	28.6	(21.5, 37.0)
Eastern	1.3	(0.8, 1.9)	33.3	(23.5, 44.7)
Northern	4.0	(2.9, 5.5)	34.6	(27.7, 42.2)
Western	2.3	(1.8, 2.9)	34.2	(27.5, 41.7)

¹ Current non-smokers.

² Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking.

Table 4.9a: Percentage of all adults and ever daily smokeless tobacco users ≥ 15 years old who are former daily users, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokeless Tobacco Users ¹ (Among All Adults)		Former Daily Smokeless Tobacco Users ¹ (Among Ever Daily Users) ²	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	0.4	(0.3, 0.6)	26.2	(19.1, 34.8)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	26.3	(17.5, 37.6)
Female	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	26.1	(15.8, 39.9)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	-	-
25-44	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	27.2	(17.5, 39.6)
45-64	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	25.8	(12.7, 45.2)
65+	2.0	(1.1, 3.6)	32.5	(18.3, 51.0)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	38.2	(22.3, 57.1)
Rural	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	23.5	(16.3, 32.6)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)	17.5	(10.2, 28.3)
Primary incomplete	0.4	(0.3, 0.7)	27.8	(16.2, 43.5)
Primary complete	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	-	-
Secondary or higher	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	39.4	(21.0, 61.5)
<i>Marital Status</i>				
Married	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	26.5	(17.3, 38.4)
Not married	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	25.8	(17.0, 37.1)
<i>Region</i>				
Central	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	25.4	(12.3, 45.3)
Eastern	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	29.0	(14.9, 48.8)
Northern	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)	23.1	(13.2, 37.3)
Western	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	31.2	(18.3, 47.9)

¹ Current non-users of smokeless tobacco.

² Also known as the quit ratio for daily users.

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

4.10 Time since Quitting Smoking

About six in ten Ugandan adults (62.1%) who were former daily smokers had stopped smoking for 10 years or longer; 8.5% had stopped smoking for five to less than ten years; 24.8% had stopped for one to less than five years; and 4.6% had stopped for less than one year.

Regardless of gender, residence, region, and education level, about half (over 51%) of the former daily smokers who quit smoking had done so for ten years or longer (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of former daily smokers ≥15 years old, by time since quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Time since quitting smoking (years) ¹								Total
	<1		1 to <5		5 to <10		≥10		
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	4.6	(2.6, 8.1)	24.8	(18.4, 32.6)	8.5	(5.2, 13.5)	62.1	(53.6, 69.8)	100
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	5.2	(2.7, 9.7)	28.0	(20.0, 37.8)	9.4	(5.3, 16.2)	57.3	(47.1, 67.0)	100
Female	3.3	(0.9, 11.4)	17.4	(8.8, 31.3)	6.2	(2.4, 15.3)	73.1	(59.1, 83.6)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
25-44	3.7	(1.2, 10.6)	35.0	(23.1, 49.1)	8.5	(4.1, 16.7)	52.8	(38.1, 67.0)	100
45-64	4.7	(1.8, 11.7)	16.7	(9.6, 27.5)	12.9	(5.9, 25.8)	65.7	(53.0, 76.5)	100
65+	2.0	(0.6, 6.1)	4.8	(1.8, 11.8)	4.3	(1.3, 13.5)	88.9	(79.7, 94.3)	100
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	6.9	(2.7, 16.8)	26.6	(15.1, 42.4)	10.3	(4.9, 20.2)	56.3	(40.8, 70.6)	100
Rural	3.7	(1.8, 7.3)	24.1	(16.8, 33.3)	7.7	(4.1, 14.3)	64.5	(54.4, 73.4)	100
<i>Education Level</i>									
No formal education	1.6	(0.4, 6.3)	18.1	(9.7, 31.3)	6.7	(2.4, 17.0)	73.6	(60.2, 83.7)	100
Primary incomplete	6.0	(2.6, 13.3)	28.1	(19.0, 39.5)	6.8	(2.6, 16.6)	59.1	(47.4, 69.8)	100
Primary complete	1.2	(0.2, 8.4)	21.8	(8.3, 46.0)	7.3	(2.3, 21.3)	69.7	(46.7, 85.8)	100
Secondary or higher	7.0	(2.4, 18.6)	27.9	(14.3, 47.1)	13.5	(5.7, 28.7)	51.6	(33.0, 69.8)	100
<i>Marital Status</i>									
Married	4.1	(1.9, 8.9)	18.0	(11.5, 27.0)	8.8	(4.6, 16.2)	69.1	(58.6, 78.0)	100
Not married	5.4	(2.3, 12.3)	35.5	(24.4, 48.5)	8.0	(3.8, 16.1)	51.1	(38.6, 63.4)	100
<i>Region</i>									
Central	5.1	(1.5, 15.5)	29.1	(15.7, 47.4)	5.3	(1.6, 15.9)	60.5	(41.9, 76.6)	100
Eastern	7.7	(2.3, 22.6)	12.1	(3.7, 32.8)	15.0	(4.2, 41.8)	65.2	(43.1, 82.2)	100
Northern	5.2	(2.0, 12.7)	28.3	(17.4, 42.5)	11.5	(6.4, 19.8)	55.0	(39.9, 69.2)	100
Western	1.6	(0.4, 6.4)	22.9	(12.8, 37.6)	3.7	(0.8, 15.0)	71.8	(57.3, 82.8)	100

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

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

4.11 Current Tobacco Users by Type of Tobacco Product Used

Overall, the prevalence of tobacco use was 6.7 among all adults aged 15 years or older in Uganda. This includes all tobacco users who smoked, used smokeless, and/or used heated tobacco products. Some of the individuals could use more than one product and the distribution is shown in Table 4.11. Majority (75.7%) of the tobacco users used “smoked only” followed by “smokeless only” (16.3%). Approximately 6.2% of the tobacco users used both smoked and smokeless tobacco products while 0.7% used both smoked and heated tobacco products.

By gender, the distribution of tobacco users of the different tobacco products reveals that for males: 81.9% used smoked only, 10.3 used smokeless only, 1.0% used heated tobacco products only, 6.0% used both smoked and smokeless; and 0.6% used both smoked and heated tobacco products, while for females: 50.7% used smoked only, 40.2 used smokeless only, 6.7% used both smoked and smokeless; and 0.7% used both smoked and heated tobacco products. The percentage adults who used “smoked only” was 81.9% among males and 50.7% among females. The percentage of females that used smokeless products was 40.2% among females and 10.3% among males.

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of current tobacco users ≥15 years old, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Current Tobacco Users ¹		Type of Current Tobacco Use ²														Total
			Smoked only		Smokeless only		Heated tobacco products only		Both smoked and smokeless		Both smoked and heated tobacco products		Both smokeless and heated tobacco products		Smoked, smokeless, and heated tobacco products		
	Percentage (95% CI)																
Overall	6.7	(6.0, 7.6)	75.7	(69.5, 80.9)	16.3	(11.5, 22.7)	0.8	(0.1, 4.2)	6.2	(4.3, 8.7)	0.7	(0.2, 2.3)	0.0	N/A	0.4	(0.1, 2.1)	100
<i>Gender</i>																	
Male	11.3	(10.0, 12.8)	81.9	(76.2, 86.5)	10.3	(6.9, 15.2)	1.0	(0.2, 5.2)	6.0	(3.9, 9.1)	0.6	(0.2, 2.7)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	100
Female	2.6	(2.0, 3.3)	50.7	(37.9, 63.4)	40.2	(27.3, 54.7)	0.0	N/A	6.7	(3.7, 11.8)	0.7	(0.1, 3.0)	0.0	N/A	1.7	(0.2, 10.9)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>																	
15-24	2.7	(1.9, 3.7)	73.0	(56.5, 84.9)	11.2	(5.1, 23.1)	4.4	(0.6, 25.6)	11.3	(4.8, 24.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
25-44	7.2	(6.3, 8.4)	77.3	(69.3, 83.8)	15.0	(9.4, 23.0)	0.0	N/A	5.6	(3.6, 8.8)	1.1	(0.2, 5.0)	0.0	N/A	1.0	(0.2, 4.6)	100
45-64	14.4	(12.4, 16.7)	79.2	(69.4, 86.5)	14.6	(8.0, 25.0)	0.4	(0.1, 2.7)	5.5	(2.8, 10.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
65+	11.9	(9.0, 15.4)	59.7	(44.9, 72.9)	37.3	(24.3, 52.5)	0.0	N/A	2.0	(0.6, 6.5)	1.0	(0.1, 7.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
<i>Residence</i>																	
Urban	4.7	(3.6, 6.0)	80.0	(69.7, 87.4)	7.4	(4.1, 12.8)	0.5	(0.1, 3.8)	8.6	(4.4, 16.0)	1.6	(0.2, 10.4)	0.0	N/A	1.9	(0.4, 8.9)	100
Rural	7.8	(6.8, 8.9)	74.4	(66.9, 80.6)	18.9	(12.9, 26.8)	0.9	(0.1, 6.0)	5.4	(3.5, 8.3)	0.4	(0.1, 1.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
<i>Education Level</i>																	
No formal education	12.6	(9.7, 16.3)	55.6	(42.6, 67.8)	37.5	(25.1, 51.7)	0.0	N/A	5.2	(2.7, 9.9)	0.2	(0.0, 1.5)	0.0	N/A	1.5	(0.2, 10.3)	100
Primary incomplete	8.7	(7.5, 10.1)	82.1	(74.8, 87.6)	10.1	(6.0, 16.5)	1.7	(0.3, 8.4)	4.9	(2.8, 8.3)	1.3	(0.3, 4.7)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Primary complete	3.9	(3.1, 5.0)	85.0	(72.2, 92.5)	11.6	(4.9, 24.9)	0.0	N/A	3.5	(1.2, 9.4)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Secondary or higher	4.0	(3.2, 5.1)	77.3	(65.9, 85.8)	10.8	(5.4, 20.5)	0.0	N/A	11.3	(5.7, 21.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.1, 3.3)	100
<i>Marital Status</i>																	
Married	7.5	(6.6, 8.7)	76.3	(67.5, 83.3)	18.0	(11.5, 27.0)	1.1	(0.2, 7.6)	3.6	(1.9, 6.8)	0.9	(0.2, 3.6)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	100
Not married	5.8	(5.0, 6.8)	74.7	(68.2, 80.3)	13.8	(9.4, 19.8)	0.3	(0.0, 2.2)	10.0	(6.5, 15.1)	0.3	(0.1, 1.5)	0.0	N/A	0.8	(0.1, 5.7)	100
<i>Region</i>																	
Central	6.1	(4.6, 8.2)	86.7	(79.2, 91.8)	6.0	(2.3, 15.0)	0.0	N/A	5.8	(2.6, 12.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	1.6	(0.3, 7.5)	100
Eastern	4.4	(3.5, 5.4)	67.8	(56.6, 77.3)	21.6	(13.7, 32.5)	0.0	N/A	10.3	(4.8, 20.7)	0.3	(0.0, 1.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Northern	11.1	(9.1, 13.4)	70.8	(55.6, 82.4)	24.6	(13.1, 41.4)	0.0	N/A	4.6	(2.5, 8.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Western	6.4	(5.2, 7.8)	75.0	(64.0, 83.6)	13.0	(7.6, 21.4)	3.4	(0.6, 16.2)	6.0	(3.1, 11.1)	2.6	(0.7, 9.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100

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

² Among current tobacco users.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

4.12 Time to First Tobacco Use Upon Waking

Tobacco products do contain nicotine which is highly addictive. The time to first tobacco use upon waking is therefore considered as an indirect indicator of nicotine dependence. The shorter the time to first use the higher the indication of nicotine dependence. The distribution of time to first tobacco use upon waking was computed for daily smokers and/or daily smokeless users and results are presented in Table 4.12. About one in four daily tobacco users (27.6%) used the product in five minutes or less upon waking. The percentage of those who used tobacco within 6-30 minutes were 24.9% while 16.5% used tobacco between over 30 minutes to an hour upon waking. Approximately 31.0% of the daily tobacco users did so after over an hour upon waking.

By age, there was some tendency for the younger daily tobacco users to use the products earlier upon waking than for the adults. For example, majority (43%) of 15-24 years old first used tobacco within less than five minutes while the majority (37.7%) of 65+ years old first used tobacco over an hour upon waking.

The majority (40.0%) of the urban daily tobacco users used products in five minutes or less upon waking while the majority (31.6%) of the rural users did so after over an hour of waking.

Table 4.12: Percentage distribution of daily smokers and/or smokeless tobacco users ≥15 years old, by time to first smoked/smokeless tobacco use upon waking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Time to first tobacco use (smoked and/or smokeless)								Total
	≤5 minutes		6-30 minutes		31-60 minutes		>60 minutes		
	Percentage (95% CI)								
Overall	27.6	(21.9, 34.1)	24.9	(20.6, 29.6)	16.5	(12.5, 21.6)	31.0	(25.5, 37.1)	100
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	29.7	(23.6, 36.7)	25.7	(20.9, 31.2)	15.2	(11.1, 20.5)	29.3	(23.5, 35.8)	100
Female	18.1	(9.4, 31.9)	21.0	(13.5, 31.3)	22.3	(12.9, 35.8)	38.6	(27.6, 50.9)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	43.0	(25.7, 62.3)	5.4	(1.6, 17.2)	20.5	(9.4, 39.0)	31.0	(16.8, 50.1)	100
25-44	26.3	(18.0, 36.7)	27.7	(20.6, 36.0)	16.5	(10.9, 24.4)	29.5	(22.5, 37.7)	100
45-64	24.6	(17.4, 33.5)	27.0	(20.0, 35.3)	17.7	(11.7, 25.8)	30.8	(22.4, 40.6)	100
65+	26.0	(15.5, 40.2)	27.4	(15.5, 43.6)	8.9	(4.1, 18.3)	37.7	(23.5, 54.2)	100
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	40.0	(26.3, 55.5)	17.7	(11.3, 26.5)	13.8	(7.8, 23.3)	28.5	(19.0, 40.4)	100
Rural	24.5	(18.8, 31.2)	26.6	(21.8, 32.2)	17.2	(12.5, 23.3)	31.6	(25.3, 38.7)	100
<i>Education Level</i>									
No formal education	16.7	(9.9, 26.8)	26.5	(18.1, 36.9)	21.8	(13.4, 33.5)	35.0	(25.4, 45.9)	100
Primary incomplete	30.5	(23.0, 39.1)	24.2	(18.1, 31.7)	13.3	(9.2, 18.9)	32.0	(24.4, 40.6)	100
Primary complete	21.8	(12.3, 35.6)	28.0	(16.3, 43.5)	23.3	(9.8, 45.8)	27.0	(15.1, 43.4)	100
Secondary or higher	37.1	(21.9, 55.4)	22.9	(14.2, 34.9)	15.9	(8.0, 29.2)	24.1	(14.9, 36.5)	100
<i>Marital Status</i>									
Married	24.6	(18.6, 31.7)	28.4	(22.4, 35.2)	17.0	(11.9, 23.7)	30.0	(23.6, 37.3)	100
Not married	32.2	(23.7, 42.1)	19.4	(14.2, 26.0)	15.8	(11.1, 22.1)	32.5	(24.4, 41.9)	100
<i>Region</i>									
Central	28.9	(17.0, 44.7)	22.6	(14.2, 34.0)	12.2	(6.2, 22.4)	36.3	(23.4, 51.5)	100
Eastern	35.1	(21.7, 51.3)	25.9	(14.5, 42.0)	4.9	(1.6, 14.0)	34.1	(21.7, 49.1)	100
Northern	28.3	(19.5, 39.2)	19.1	(14.6, 24.7)	23.7	(16.5, 32.9)	28.8	(21.1, 38.0)	100
Western	18.8	(11.9, 28.6)	39.4	(28.5, 51.4)	15.4	(9.3, 24.6)	26.3	(17.9, 37.0)	100

4.13 Electronic Cigarette Awareness and Use

All respondents were asked whether they ever heard of electronic cigarettes. The prevalence of awareness of electronic cigarettes was 6.6%, and 0.3% ever used electronic cigarettes (Table 4.13). Awareness was high in the younger population (e.g., 7.5% in 15-24 years age group compared to 2.8% in the 65+ age group), and in the more educated adults (12.0% in the Secondary or higher compared to 2.9% with No formal education). Awareness was higher in urban areas (12.4%) than in the rural areas (3.7%).

Prevalence of current electronic cigarette use was 0.0% and among those who were aware of electronic cigarettes, the prevalence of current usage was 0.7% (Table 4.13). Using data from only the current tobacco smokers, 0.1% of tobacco smokers used only electronic cigarettes, while 0.7% used both smoked and electronic cigarettes (Table 4.14). The numbers for electronic cigarettes use were still low.

Table 4.13: Electronic cigarette awareness and use among adults ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever heard of electronic cigarettes ¹		Ever users ¹		Ever daily users ¹		Current users ^{1,2}		Current daily users ¹		Current occasional users ¹		Current users among those who were aware ³	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Overall	6.6	(5.5, 7.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.7	(0.2, 2.1)
<i>Gender</i>														
Male	8.1	(6.7, 9.7)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	1.2	(0.4, 3.5)
Female	5.2	(4.0, 6.8)	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
<i>Age (years)</i>														
15-24	7.5	(5.8, 9.6)	0.3	(0.1, 1.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
25-44	7.3	(6.1, 8.8)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	1.5	(0.5, 4.5)
45-64	3.3	(2.5, 4.5)	0.2	(0.0, 1.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
65+	2.8	(1.5, 5.0)	0.6	(0.1, 2.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	-	-
<i>Residence</i>														
Urban	12.4	(10.3, 15.0)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	1.1	(0.4, 3.4)
Rural	3.7	(2.7, 5.1)	0.3	(0.1, 1.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
<i>Education Level</i>														
No formal education	2.9	(1.6, 5.2)	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	-	-
Primary incomplete	3.1	(2.3, 4.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Primary complete	5.2	(3.4, 7.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	2.5	(0.3, 16.0)
Secondary or higher	12.0	(10.2, 14.1)	0.6	(0.2, 1.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.6	(0.2, 1.9)
<i>Marital Status</i>														
Married	4.1	(3.5, 4.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.8	(0.2, 3.4)
Not married	9.4	(7.5, 11.7)	0.4	(0.1, 1.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.6	(0.1, 3.0)
<i>Region</i>														
Central	12.6	(9.7, 16.1)	0.8	(0.3, 2.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.7	(0.2, 3.5)
Eastern	5.2	(3.6, 7.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)
Northern	2.4	(1.6, 3.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	3.6	(1.0, 12.8)
Western	4.1	(3.1, 5.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A

¹ Among all adults.

² Current use includes daily or less than daily use.

³ Among those who had ever heard of electronic cigarettes.

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

Table 4.14: Percentage distribution of current tobacco smokers and/or electronic cigarette users ≥15 years old, by product use pattern and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Current tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users ¹		Type of Current Use ²						Total
			Smoked only		Electronic cigarette use only		Both smoked and electronic cigarette		
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>								
Overall	5.6	(4.9, 6.3)	99.2	(97.6, 99.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)	0.7	(0.2, 2.4)	100
Gender									
Male	10.1	(8.8, 11.5)	99.0	(97.2, 99.7)	0.1	(0.0, 1.0)	0.8	(0.2, 2.8)	100
Female	1.5	(1.2, 2.0)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Age (years)									
15-24	2.2	(1.5, 3.3)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
25-44	6.2	(5.3, 7.2)	98.2	(94.7, 99.4)	0.3	(0.0, 2.0)	1.6	(0.5, 5.2)	100
45-64	12.2	(10.4, 14.2)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
65+	7.4	(5.3, 10.1)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Residence									
Urban	4.3	(3.3, 5.6)	96.7	(90.7, 98.9)	0.5	(0.1, 3.6)	2.8	(0.8, 9.1)	100
Rural	6.2	(5.4, 7.1)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Education Level									
No formal education	7.9	(5.9, 10.4)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Primary incomplete	7.7	(6.6, 8.9)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Primary complete	3.4	(2.6, 4.5)	96.3	(78.0, 99.5)	0.0	N/A	3.7	(0.5, 22.0)	100
Secondary or higher	3.6	(2.8, 4.6)	98.0	(94.1, 99.3)	0.6	(0.1, 4.0)	1.5	(0.4, 5.3)	100
Marital Status									
Married	6.1	(5.2, 7.1)	99.4	(97.7, 99.9)	0.2	(0.0, 1.5)	0.4	(0.1, 2.4)	100
Not married	5.0	(4.3, 5.8)	98.8	(94.6, 99.7)	0.0	N/A	1.2	(0.3, 5.4)	100
Region									
Central	5.8	(4.4, 7.5)	98.4	(92.6, 99.7)	0.4	(0.1, 2.9)	1.2	(0.2, 8.3)	100
Eastern	3.4	(2.7, 4.4)	99.8	(98.8, 100)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	100
Northern	8.4	(6.7, 10.3)	99.0	(95.8, 99.8)	0.0	N/A	1.0	(0.2, 4.2)	100
Western	5.3	(4.3, 6.6)	100.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100

¹ Among all adults. Includes current daily and occasional (less than daily) tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users.

² Among current tobacco smokers or electronic cigarette users.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0" or "100.0".

4.14 Heated Tobacco Products Awareness and Use

In adapting to the changing tobacco product landscape, respondents were asked if they were aware of heated tobacco products and whether they had used them. The results among all adults 15 years or older, and among those who have ever heard of heated tobacco products are presented in Table 4.15. Overall, the awareness of the heated tobacco products was relatively low (8.7%) in Uganda. Among all adults, only 0.5% have ever used the products, and only 0.2% had ever used the heated tobacco products daily. The current use of heated tobacco products (including daily and less than daily) was 0.1% among all adults while the prevalence was 1.5% among those who were aware of the products.

Awareness of heated tobacco products was somewhat higher among more educated adults; for example, the prevalence was 11.7% for the Secondary or higher education compared to 5.8% for the No formal education category. The urban dwellers (12.0%) were more likely to have heard of the heated products than the rural dwellers (7.0%).

It is also worth noting that estimates were suppressed due to unweighted sample sizes less than 25.

Table 4.15: Heated tobacco products awareness and use among adults ≥ 15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics - GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Ever heard of heated tobacco products ¹		Ever users ¹		Ever daily users ¹		Current users ^{1,2}		Current daily users ¹		Current occasional users ¹		Current users among those who were aware ³	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Overall	8.7	(7.4, 10.2)	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	1.5	(0.6, 3.5)
Gender														
Male	9.9	(8.4, 11.7)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	2.0	(0.7, 5.8)
Female	7.5	(6.1, 9.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.8	(0.2, 3.3)
Age (years)														
15-24	8.8	(7.0, 11.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	1.3	(0.2, 8.9)
25-44	9.4	(8.0, 11.2)	0.6	(0.3, 0.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	1.6	(0.5, 4.7)
45-64	6.0	(4.7, 7.6)	0.5	(0.2, 1.0)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	1.6	(0.4, 5.6)
65+	8.8	(6.0, 12.8)	0.6	(0.2, 1.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	1.3	(0.2, 9.3)
Residence														
Urban	12.0	(9.7, 14.8)	0.6	(0.3, 1.1)	0.3	(0.1, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	1.6	(0.5, 4.5)
Rural	7.0	(5.6, 8.9)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	1.4	(0.3, 5.6)
Education Level														
No formal education	5.8	(3.8, 8.6)	0.8	(0.3, 1.7)	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2	(0.0, 1.4)	3.8	(0.7, 18.9)
Primary incomplete	7.0	(5.5, 8.9)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	3.6	(1.2, 10.3)
Primary complete	7.8	(5.8, 10.3)	0.3	(0.1, 1.2)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Secondary or higher	11.7	(9.7, 14.0)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.2	(0.0, 1.2)
Marital Status														
Married	8.0	(6.7, 9.6)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.0, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	2.0	(0.6, 6.3)
Not married	9.4	(7.5, 11.6)	0.4	(0.3, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	0.9	(0.3, 3.0)
Region														
Central	10.1	(7.5, 13.4)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	1.0	(0.2, 4.4)
Eastern	7.6	(5.7, 10.2)	0.3	(0.1, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.1	(0.0, 1.1)
Northern	6.0	(4.0, 9.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Western	10.1	(7.4, 13.5)	0.7	(0.3, 1.3)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.4	(0.1, 1.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.2	(0.0, 1.3)	3.8	(1.3, 10.7)

¹ Among all adults.

² Current use includes daily or less than daily use.

³ Among those who had ever heard of heated tobacco products.

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

5.0 CESSATION

In this chapter, findings on tobacco cessation attempts, cessation methods, and interest in quitting tobacco use are discussed. It also presents the extent to which health care providers through routine health care visits ask patients about tobacco use and the advice to quit.

Key Findings

- More than 4 out of 10 past-year smokers aged 15 years or above made an attempt to quit smoking in the past 12 months.
- Most of the past-year smokers (78.5%) who attempted to quit did so without any assistance.
- About one-third (30.7%) of the daily or occasional smokers were not interested in quitting smoking.
- About 4 out of 10 past-year smokers who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking by the provider.



5.1 Cessation Attempts

Less than half (43.9%) of the past-year smokers (i.e., the current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months), made a quit attempt in the past 12 months.

Almost one in three (34.6%) past year smokers had visited a health care provider in the past 12 months prior to the survey. Among tobacco smokers who visited a health care provider (HCP) in the past 12 months, 49.7% were asked by a HCP if they smoked, and 43.3% were advised by a HCP to quit smoking.

The percentage of smokers who made quit attempts was 44.4% among males (44.4% CI [39.0, 49.9]), and 41.3% among females (41.3% CI [30.4, 53.1]). Slightly over half (55.6%) of the 15-24 age group who smoked tobacco had made quit attempts (Table 5.1).

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 Uganda, 2023.

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	43.9	(39.2, 48.8)	34.6	(29.9, 39.7)	49.7	(41.8, 57.7)	43.3	(35.5, 51.5)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	44.4	(39.0, 49.9)	32.1	(26.9, 37.7)	54.1	(45.0, 62.9)	46.9	(37.9, 56.2)
Female	41.3	(30.4, 53.1)	49.4	(37.7, 61.1)	33.3	(19.7, 50.3)	29.4	(16.7, 46.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	55.6	(39.9, 70.2)	24.8	(13.4, 41.3)	-	-	-	-
25-44	43.9	(37.1, 50.9)	36.8	(29.8, 44.4)	46.3	(35.1, 57.9)	42.3	(31.4, 54.1)
45-64	39.3	(32.1, 47.0)	35.4	(27.7, 43.9)	61.8	(47.0, 74.7)	52.6	(37.8, 66.9)
65+	37.2	(24.0, 52.6)	40.7	(26.4, 56.8)	47.7	(29.5, 66.5)	45.7	(27.1, 65.5)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	44.7	(33.8, 56.1)	47.4	(37.9, 57.1)	43.9	(32.2, 56.3)	38.1	(26.6, 51.1)
Rural	43.7	(38.6, 49.0)	30.4	(25.3, 36.0)	52.8	(42.9, 62.5)	46.0	(36.2, 56.0)
<i>Education Level</i>								
No formal education	48.7	(35.3, 62.2)	29.9	(20.8, 40.9)	47.4	(29.8, 65.7)	44.4	(27.4, 62.9)
Primary incomplete	40.9	(35.0, 47.2)	33.1	(26.5, 40.6)	52.1	(41.5, 62.5)	44.7	(34.2, 55.6)
Primary complete	40.4	(28.0, 54.1)	36.4	(24.5, 50.2)	53.1	(31.2, 73.8)	50.0	(28.7, 71.4)
Secondary or higher	49.2	(37.4, 61.1)	40.7	(29.9, 52.5)	45.0	(28.9, 62.2)	37.3	(22.3, 55.2)
<i>Marital Status</i>								
Married	40.7	(35.1, 46.6)	34.3	(28.5, 40.5)	53.2	(42.2, 63.9)	46.2	(34.9, 58.0)
Not married	48.4	(39.5, 57.4)	35.1	(27.8, 43.1)	44.9	(34.2, 56.1)	39.2	(29.4, 50.1)
<i>Region</i>								
Central	44.4	(34.0, 55.3)	38.5	(28.5, 49.6)	40.0	(25.6, 56.5)	34.4	(21.0, 50.8)
Eastern	47.9	(36.0, 60.0)	29.3	(21.5, 38.4)	48.4	(31.8, 65.4)	38.7	(23.2, 56.8)
Northern	37.1	(31.4, 43.3)	32.6	(25.3, 40.8)	42.9	(32.9, 53.6)	35.7	(25.2, 47.9)
Western	49.6	(40.2, 59.0)	35.7	(25.4, 47.6)	72.6	(55.9, 84.7)	67.7	(50.8, 81.0)

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.

Among the past-year smokeless tobacco users (current smokeless tobacco users aged 15 years or older and former smokeless tobacco users who have been abstinent for less than 12 months), about one-third (35.9%) had made a quit attempt. Less than one in three (29.8%) individuals who visited a HCP were asked about smokeless tobacco use by the health care provider and only about one in four (22.5%) were advised to quit use of smokeless tobacco products by the provider. Less than one in three (29.8%) individuals who visited a healthcare provider were asked about their use of smokeless tobacco, and only about one in four (22.5%) received advice to quit using smokeless tobacco products from the provider.

Smokeless tobacco use quit attempts by regions were 54.9% in the Eastern region, 50.7% in the Western region, 24.4% in the Northern region, and 14.6% in the Central region. By education levels, smokeless tobacco use quit attempt ranged from 17.6% among those with No formal education to 58.0% among those with Secondary or higher education (Table 5.1a).

Table 5.1a: Percentage of smokeless tobacco users ≥15 years old who made a quit attempt and received health care provider advice in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Smokeless tobacco use cessation and health care seeking behavior							
	Made quit attempt ¹		Visited a HCP ^{1,2}		Asked by HCP if a smokeless tobacco users ^{2,3}		Advised to quit by HCP ^{2,3}	
	Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	35.9	(26.7, 46.3)	34.6	(26.9, 43.2)	29.8	(17.3, 46.1)	22.5	(12.7, 36.8)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	41.9	(31.1, 53.6)	24.9	(16.4, 36.0)	28.4	(14.6, 47.8)	28.4	(14.6, 47.8)
Female	27.1	(16.2, 41.7)	48.7	(37.9, 59.5)	30.8	(13.3, 56.3)	18.2	(8.1, 35.9)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	40.9	(28.2, 54.9)	43.5	(31.6, 56.2)	37.6	(21.1, 57.6)	24.1	(11.9, 42.8)
45-64	34.9	(19.6, 54.1)	25.8	(16.8, 37.4)	-	-	-	-
65+	19.4	(7.5, 41.7)	43.1	(20.7, 68.8)	-	-	-	-
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	53.7	(35.5, 71.0)	36.3	(20.9, 55.1)	-	-	-	-
Rural	31.5	(22.0, 43.0)	34.2	(25.6, 43.9)	28.4	(14.6, 48.1)	20.8	(10.2, 37.8)
<i>Education Level</i>								
No formal education	17.6	(10.5, 28.2)	48.9	(35.1, 62.9)	25.6	(9.7, 52.4)	14.4	(4.6, 37.0)
Primary incomplete	39.0	(24.2, 56.2)	25.6	(17.1, 36.5)	-	-	-	-
Primary complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary or higher	58.0	(37.2, 76.3)	18.6	(7.7, 38.5)	-	-	-	-
<i>Marital Status</i>								
Married	34.9	(23.1, 48.7)	35.5	(25.8, 46.6)	33.1	(17.1, 54.3)	25.4	(12.0, 46.0)
Not married	37.3	(25.2, 51.3)	33.3	(22.8, 45.7)	24.8	(12.1, 44.3)	18.2	(8.3, 35.4)
<i>Region</i>								
Central	14.6	(5.6, 32.9)	46.9	(28.7, 66.0)	-	-	-	-
Eastern	54.9	(36.4, 72.1)	20.8	(10.8, 36.5)	-	-	-	-
Northern	24.4	(14.2, 38.6)	40.7	(28.7, 53.9)	24.6	(7.9, 55.4)	11.6	(2.7, 38.7)
Western	50.7	(33.3, 68.0)	31.6	(17.4, 50.2)	-	-	-	-

¹ Among current smokeless tobacco users and former smokeless tobacco users who have been abstinent for less than 12 months.

² HCP = health care provider.

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

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

5.2 Cessation Methods Used by Those Who Attempted to Quit Smoking

Most (78.5%) of the past-year smokers aged 15 years or older who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months prior to the survey did so without any assistance. Other methods used were counseling/advice (15.3%), pharmacotherapy (4.5%), switch to heated tobacco products (3.9%), and traditional herbal medicines (2.6%) (Table 5.2).

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 Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Cessation Method ¹											
	Pharmacotherapy ²		Counseling/Advice ³		Electronic cigarettes		Heated tobacco products		Traditional herbal medicines		Attempt to quit without assistance	
	Percentage (95% CI)											
Overall	4.5	(2.6, 7.7)	15.3	(9.6, 23.7)	0.0	N/A	3.9	(0.7, 20.2)	2.6	(1.3, 5.4)	78.5	(71.3, 84.3)
<i>Gender</i>												
Male	3.6	(1.9, 6.6)	14.0	(7.9, 23.6)	0.0	N/A	4.5	(0.8, 22.6)	2.8	(1.3, 6.0)	76.9	(68.7, 83.4)
Female	10.9	(3.8, 27.6)	23.9	(11.9, 42.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	1.3	(0.2, 8.7)	89.2	(77.2, 95.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>												
15-24	6.4	(1.7, 21.0)	30.6	(11.2, 60.9)	0.0	N/A	17.2	(2.7, 61.3)	0.0	N/A	81.8	(62.3, 92.4)
25-44	3.0	(1.3, 6.4)	8.7	(4.6, 15.8)	0.0	N/A	0.6	(0.1, 4.1)	2.8	(1.1, 7.1)	83.5	(74.3, 89.9)
45-64	5.4	(2.2, 12.7)	12.8	(7.1, 22.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	4.2	(1.2, 13.1)	68.5	(55.0, 79.5)
65+	5.2	(1.2, 20.1)	21.9	(9.4, 43.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	2.8	(0.4, 17.8)	76.7	(52.3, 90.8)
<i>Residence</i>												
Urban	5.7	(1.7, 17.6)	29.1	(15.1, 48.8)	0.0	N/A	1.0	(0.1, 7.3)	2.6	(0.9, 7.1)	74.8	(61.5, 84.6)
Rural	4.1	(2.3, 7.3)	10.8	(5.6, 19.6)	0.0	N/A	4.9	(0.7, 26.3)	2.6	(1.0, 6.4)	79.7	(70.9, 86.4)
<i>Education Level</i>												
No formal education	6.1	(1.9, 17.8)	12.8	(4.9, 29.6)	0.0	N/A	20.9	(3.4, 66.4)	1.0	(0.1, 6.9)	81.3	(62.0, 92.1)
Primary incomplete	6.0	(3.1, 11.3)	14.3	(7.0, 27.0)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	2.8	(0.9, 8.0)	76.6	(65.8, 84.7)
Primary complete	0.0	N/A	14.2	(5.3, 32.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	4.8	(1.3, 15.6)	73.6	(52.9, 87.4)
Secondary or higher	2.1	(0.3, 13.6)	19.5	(7.1, 43.7)	0.0	N/A	1.0	(0.1, 7.2)	2.7	(0.6, 11.3)	82.0	(66.4, 91.3)
<i>Marital Status</i>												
Married	4.9	(2.4, 9.8)	14.2	(7.2, 26.1)	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.1, 3.4)	3.2	(1.2, 8.5)	77.4	(67.4, 85.0)
Not married	4.1	(1.8, 9.1)	16.6	(8.5, 30.1)	0.0	N/A	7.9	(1.2, 38.7)	1.9	(0.8, 4.4)	79.8	(69.8, 87.1)
<i>Region</i>												
Central	1.7	(0.2, 11.4)	22.4	(10.1, 42.6)	0.0	N/A	12.8	(2.4, 46.4)	1.1	(0.2, 4.8)	85.6	(73.6, 92.6)
Eastern	0.0	N/A	3.3	(0.8, 12.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	4.6	(1.2, 15.5)	62.0	(43.7, 77.5)
Northern	11.3	(5.7, 21.1)	15.1	(8.4, 25.5)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	1.9	(0.5, 7.2)	82.1	(70.6, 89.8)
Western	4.2	(1.8, 9.6)	15.4	(5.0, 38.6)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	3.8	(1.0, 13.9)	77.7	(60.4, 88.8)

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

² Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and other prescription medications, for example Bupropion, Naloxone, Naltrexone, and Disulfiram

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

5.3 Interest in Quitting Smoking

About one-third (30.7%) of the current daily smokers or occasional (less than daily) smokers are not interested in quitting. A similar number (31.7%) reported that they would quit someday, but not in the next 12 months. This implies a general low interest to quit by the current smokers. Only one in 10 (10.5%) were planning to quit within the next month.

The interest to quit smoking within the next month was 11.0% among males and 7.7% among females. Higher numbers in planning to quit in the next month were observed in the 45-64 age group (15.6%) in comparison to the other age categories such as 25-44 (7.7%) and 65+ (1.6%) (Table 5.3). Those planning to quit within the next month were significantly higher in Western region (18.0%) than in the central region (4.0%).

The interest in quitting the use of smokeless tobacco products did not differ much from the interest by smokers. Over 40.3% of smokeless users were not interested in quitting while about a third (34.0%) reported that they would quit someday but not in the next 12 months. Those who were planning to quit within the next month were only 10.4% (Table 5.3a).

By education, the interest to quit smoking within the next month ranged from 6.3% among those with Primary complete to 12.3% among those with Primary incomplete.

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of current smokers ≥15 years old by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Interest in Quitting Smoking ¹										Total
	Planning to Quit Within Next Month		Thinking About Quitting Within Next 12 Months		Will Quit Someday, But Not in the Next 12 Months		Not Interested in Quitting		Don't Know		
	Percentage (95% CI)										
Overall	10.5	(7.6, 14.3)	18.8	(14.9, 23.5)	31.7	(26.6, 37.4)	30.7	(25.8, 36.2)	8.2	(5.4, 12.4)	100
<i>Gender</i>											
Male	11.0	(7.7, 15.4)	19.3	(15.1, 24.4)	32.0	(26.7, 37.8)	29.8	(24.6, 35.6)	7.9	(4.8, 12.8)	100
Female	7.7	(3.7, 15.1)	15.8	(9.2, 25.7)	30.3	(19.7, 43.5)	36.3	(23.9, 50.8)	9.9	(4.3, 21.5)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>											
15-24	11.7	(3.4, 33.5)	27.2	(12.3, 49.9)	29.9	(16.2, 48.5)	28.3	(15.8, 45.5)	2.9	(0.7, 10.5)	100
25-44	7.7	(5.2, 11.4)	18.7	(13.9, 24.7)	32.9	(25.0, 42.0)	27.6	(21.1, 35.2)	13.0	(7.9, 20.8)	100
45-64	15.6	(10.4, 22.7)	15.8	(10.6, 23.0)	33.0	(25.7, 41.3)	32.2	(25.3, 40.0)	3.4	(1.6, 7.0)	100
65+	1.6	(0.3, 7.6)	14.6	(7.2, 27.4)	22.0	(12.6, 35.7)	49.7	(33.8, 65.7)	12.1	(4.2, 30.2)	100
<i>Residence</i>											
Urban	5.2	(2.8, 9.6)	15.7	(10.6, 22.6)	32.9	(21.7, 46.5)	32.1	(24.1, 41.3)	14.1	(7.1, 26.0)	100
Rural	12.2	(8.6, 17.1)	19.9	(15.1, 25.7)	31.4	(25.8, 37.5)	30.3	(24.4, 36.9)	6.3	(3.7, 10.3)	100
<i>Education Level</i>											
No formal education	8.2	(4.0, 16.0)	27.3	(13.4, 47.7)	21.1	(12.8, 32.8)	32.8	(22.2, 45.5)	10.6	(5.2, 20.4)	100
Primary incomplete	12.3	(8.0, 18.4)	15.4	(10.7, 21.7)	35.0	(27.8, 43.1)	31.6	(24.6, 39.6)	5.6	(2.6, 11.6)	100
Primary complete	6.3	(2.6, 14.4)	27.1	(16.0, 42.1)	28.1	(18.4, 40.4)	32.5	(22.0, 45.0)	5.9	(1.7, 18.3)	100
Secondary or higher	9.8	(4.8, 19.1)	16.7	(10.4, 25.6)	33.5	(22.1, 47.3)	26.4	(18.3, 36.5)	13.6	(5.8, 28.8)	100
<i>Marital Status</i>											
Married	13.3	(9.0, 19.2)	17.1	(12.6, 22.8)	32.0	(25.4, 39.4)	29.1	(23.3, 35.7)	8.5	(5.2, 13.5)	100
Not married	6.5	(4.1, 10.2)	21.2	(13.9, 31.0)	31.4	(23.7, 40.2)	33.1	(25.2, 42.0)	7.9	(3.5, 16.9)	100
<i>Region</i>											
Central	4.0	(1.9, 8.1)	18.7	(11.6, 28.7)	32.0	(22.1, 43.8)	36.3	(26.2, 47.9)	9.1	(3.6, 20.9)	100
Eastern	10.9	(4.9, 22.3)	13.2	(7.3, 22.8)	26.4	(17.0, 38.7)	38.1	(25.9, 52.0)	11.4	(6.4, 19.5)	100
Northern	11.1	(7.1, 16.8)	20.6	(13.9, 29.4)	32.2	(23.7, 42.1)	27.0	(20.3, 34.9)	9.1	(4.3, 18.4)	100
Western	18.0	(10.3, 29.3)	20.4	(12.8, 30.9)	34.3	(24.3, 45.8)	23.4	(14.6, 35.3)	4.0	(1.8, 8.4)	100

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

Table 5.3a: Percentage distribution of current smokeless tobacco users ≥15 years old by interest in quitting smokeless tobacco use and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Interest in Quitting Smokeless Tobacco Use ¹										Total
	Planning to Quit Within Next Month		Thinking About Quitting Within Next 12 Months		Will Quit Someday, But Not in the Next 12 Months		Not Interested in Quitting		Don't Know		
	Percentage (95% CI)										
Overall	10.4	(5.5, 18.7)	6.6	(3.6, 11.9)	34.0	(26.9, 41.9)	40.3	(32.1, 49.1)	8.7	(4.7, 15.9)	100
<i>Gender</i>											
Male	12.0	(5.3, 25.0)	9.2	(4.5, 17.9)	32.0	(22.0, 44.0)	40.9	(29.4, 53.5)	5.8	(2.1, 15.0)	100
Female	8.2	(3.7, 17.2)	3.1	(1.1, 8.8)	36.6	(26.6, 47.8)	39.5	(26.2, 54.5)	12.7	(5.5, 26.6)	100
<i>Age (years)</i>											
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
25-44	7.6	(3.3, 16.7)	12.3	(6.2, 23.0)	42.9	(31.5, 55.1)	26.8	(16.3, 40.6)	10.4	(4.1, 23.8)	100
45-64	14.3	(4.6, 37.0)	4.8	(1.2, 17.3)	17.8	(10.9, 27.6)	56.1	(40.0, 71.0)	7.0	(2.3, 19.6)	100
65+	3.6	(0.7, 16.3)	1.5	(0.2, 10.7)	29.9	(10.2, 61.4)	63.2	(35.0, 84.6)	1.8	(0.2, 12.3)	100
<i>Residence</i>											
Urban	16.7	(6.2, 37.9)	8.3	(2.4, 25.2)	35.3	(17.4, 58.6)	27.5	(13.8, 47.3)	12.1	(2.9, 39.0)	100
Rural	9.1	(4.2, 18.6)	6.3	(3.1, 12.2)	33.7	(26.3, 42.0)	42.9	(34.0, 52.3)	8.1	(4.0, 15.5)	100
<i>Education Level</i>											
No formal education	6.6	(2.7, 15.2)	1.4	(0.4, 4.4)	30.1	(18.8, 44.5)	49.0	(35.6, 62.4)	13.0	(5.8, 26.4)	100
Primary incomplete	10.2	(4.5, 21.6)	12.3	(4.8, 28.2)	40.0	(26.3, 55.6)	27.9	(15.9, 44.3)	9.5	(2.9, 26.7)	100
Primary complete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Secondary or higher	17.8	(5.0, 47.3)	6.9	(1.8, 23.1)	35.8	(17.6, 59.3)	37.7	(18.2, 62.1)	1.8	(0.4, 8.1)	100
<i>Marital Status</i>											
Married	8.5	(3.0, 21.4)	7.3	(3.2, 15.7)	33.7	(24.7, 44.1)	41.4	(31.1, 52.4)	9.1	(4.6, 17.4)	100
Not married	13.0	(6.6, 24.1)	5.7	(2.3, 13.2)	34.3	(22.6, 48.2)	38.8	(27.6, 51.3)	8.2	(2.5, 23.8)	100
<i>Region</i>											
Central	1.3	(0.2, 9.7)	9.1	(2.3, 30.1)	35.1	(15.9, 60.7)	43.5	(26.2, 62.6)	11.0	(1.9, 44.1)	100
Eastern	21.7	(7.8, 47.6)	6.5	(1.2, 29.2)	16.9	(7.0, 35.4)	42.5	(23.8, 63.5)	12.5	(4.0, 32.8)	100
Northern	6.6	(2.4, 17.0)	4.6	(1.9, 10.8)	41.2	(32.9, 50.2)	43.5	(32.3, 55.4)	4.1	(1.3, 12.5)	100
Western	12.6	(5.3, 26.8)	9.2	(3.2, 24.0)	37.6	(22.2, 56.1)	27.8	(12.2, 51.7)	12.8	(4.7, 30.1)	100

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

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

6.0 SECONDHAND SMOKE

This chapter provides estimates on exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) among adults aged 15 years and above at various places including at home; the workplace; and in various public places, including government buildings, health-care facilities, restaurants, public transportation, bars/night clubs, universities, and schools/educational facilities.

Key Findings

- Among Ugandans who worked indoors, 15.3% or 624,100 were exposed to SHS in the workplace.
- 9.5% or 2.3 million Ugandans were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 62.9% of adults who visited a bar or night club in the past 30 days were exposed to SHS.
- 11.8% of adults who visited a restaurant in the past 30 days were exposed to SHS.
- 9.0% of adults who visited a university in the past 30 days were exposed to SHS.
- 8.3% of adults who visited government buildings were exposed to SHS.
- 6.4% of adults who used public transportation were exposed to SHS.
- 3.8% of adults who visited a health-care facility were exposed to SHS.



6.1 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in the Workplace

The prevalence and estimated numbers of adults exposed to SHS at the workplace (among those working exclusively indoors or both indoors and outdoors) over the past 30 days, by smoking status, are shown in Table 6.1. Exposure to SHS in the workplace was measured only among adults who worked outside of their home. Table 6.1 shows that in Uganda, 15.3% of adults (624,100 persons) had been exposed to SHS in the workplace in the past 30 days; among non-smokers, 13.8% (539,000 persons) had been exposed to SHS.

Men (18.4% overall, 16.3% of non-smokers) were exposed to SHS at the workplace at a higher rate than women (12.2% overall, 11.5% of non-smokers). The prevalence of SHS exposure in the workplace for residents of rural areas was 16.7% overall (15.7% of non-smokers) and for residents of urban areas was 14.0% overall (12.1% of non-smokers). Adults who stayed in the eastern region (4.9% overall, 4.3% among non-smokers) had the lowest exposure to SHS at work compared to the other regions (Table 6.1).

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 Uganda, 2023.

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	15.3	(12.9, 18.1)	624.1	13.8	(11.5, 16.6)	539.0
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	18.4	(14.9, 22.6)	374.7	16.3	(13.0, 20.4)	308.3
Female	12.2	(9.3, 15.8)	249.4	11.5	(8.7, 15.0)	230.7
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	12.1	(8.1, 17.9)	151.8	10.8	(7.2, 16.0)	131.9
25-44	16.0	(13.3, 19.2)	355.5	14.8	(12.0, 18.2)	315.6
45-64	18.7	(13.9, 24.7)	95.7	15.8	(11.2, 22.0)	72.8
65+	22.2	(6.9, 52.4)	21.1	22.8	(6.1, 57.3)	18.6
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	14.0	(10.8, 17.8)	294.5	12.1	(9.4, 15.6)	246.6
Rural	16.7	(13.2, 21.0)	329.5	15.7	(12.0, 20.3)	292.3
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	15.5	(8.5, 26.5)	30.0	11.6	(5.3, 23.6)	20.1
Primary incomplete	16.6	(12.2, 22.3)	148.6	15.6	(11.2, 21.3)	129.2
Primary complete	16.7	(11.1, 24.2)	103.2	15.2	(9.8, 22.8)	91.0
Secondary or higher	14.4	(11.3, 18.1)	341.3	13.0	(10.1, 16.5)	297.9
<i>Marital Status</i>						
Married	16.2	(13.0, 19.9)	379.7	15.5	(12.3, 19.4)	349.3
Not married	14.1	(10.9, 18.1)	244.3	11.5	(8.7, 15.1)	189.7
<i>Region</i>						
Central	17.8	(13.7, 22.7)	315.2	15.4	(11.7, 20.0)	259.5
Eastern	4.9	(2.8, 8.5)	35.6	4.3	(2.1, 8.4)	29.9
Northern	19.0	(13.8, 25.6)	115.9	17.0	(12.0, 23.6)	96.6
Western	16.2	(11.4, 22.6)	157.4	16.2	(11.3, 22.8)	153.0

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

6.2 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at Home

Exposure to SHS at home was measured among adults who lived in a home in which smoking occurred daily, weekly, or monthly. The prevalence and estimated numbers of people exposed to SHS at home both overall and among non-smokers (Table 6.2) shows that 9.5% of adults in Uganda (2.3 million persons) were exposed to SHS at home; among non-smokers, 6.6% of adults (1.5 million persons) had been exposed.

Overall, 10.5% of men (1.2 million persons) and 8.6% of women (1.0 million persons) were exposed to SHS at home. Adults living in rural areas (11.4%; 1.8 million adults) had a higher prevalence of exposure than those living in urban areas (5.4%; 460,500 adults).

By educational attainment, adults with a Secondary or higher education (4.9%, 416,200 adults) had the lowest estimate of SHS exposure at home; the findings for other groups were 7.1% (281,100 adults) for primary school complete; 13.4% (1.2 million adults) for Primary incomplete; and 14.4% (399,400 adults) for those with no education.

Among current non-smokers, 6.6% (1.5 million persons) were exposed to SHS at home. The pattern of SHS exposure in non-smokers was similar to that among all adults across various demographic variables. Among non-smokers living in rural areas, 8.1% (1.2 million adults) were exposed to SHS at home, and 3.6% (278,800 adults) of non-smokers residing in urban areas were exposed. Exposure to tobacco smoke at home decreased with the level of education; for example, non-smokers with Secondary or higher were 3.4% compared to 9.7% for those with no education.

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 Uganda, 2023.

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	9.5	(8.3, 10.8)	2,314.2	6.6	(5.6, 7.8)	1,525.0
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	10.5	(9.1, 12.1)	1,218.8	5.3	(4.2, 6.6)	548.2
Female	8.6	(7.2, 10.2)	1,095.4	7.8	(6.4, 9.4)	976.8
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	7.9	(6.4, 9.8)	756.5	6.6	(5.3, 8.3)	618.9
25-44	9.1	(7.8, 10.5)	896.3	6.0	(4.9, 7.3)	554.0
45-64	13.3	(11.3, 15.6)	481.7	7.5	(6.0, 9.4)	240.2
65+	14.3	(11.0, 18.3)	179.6	9.6	(6.6, 13.8)	111.9
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	5.8	(4.6, 7.2)	460.5	3.6	(2.7, 4.8)	278.8
Rural	11.4	(9.7, 13.3)	1,853.7	8.1	(6.7, 9.9)	1,246.1
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	14.4	(11.7, 17.7)	399.4	9.7	(7.4, 12.7)	248.3
Primary incomplete	13.4	(11.4, 15.7)	1,217.4	9.5	(7.7, 11.6)	794.6
Primary complete	7.1	(5.4, 9.2)	281.1	5.4	(3.9, 7.4)	207.3
Secondary or higher	4.9	(4.0, 6.1)	416.2	3.4	(2.6, 4.3)	274.8
<i>Marital Status</i>						
Married	9.9	(8.7, 11.4)	1,305.5	7.0	(5.8, 8.3)	858.1
Not married	9.0	(7.6, 10.6)	1,008.7	6.3	(5.0, 7.8)	666.8
<i>Region</i>						
Central	6.3	(5.0, 7.9)	458.3	3.2	(2.3, 4.5)	219.9
Eastern	3.8	(2.8, 5.2)	233.8	2.6	(1.7, 4.0)	154.3
Northern	24.1	(19.4, 29.4)	1,167.2	19.9	(15.5, 25.1)	883.0
Western	7.5	(5.8, 9.5)	454.7	4.6	(3.6, 6.0)	267.8

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

6.3 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places

Exposure to SHS was estimated for a variety of public places: government buildings, health-care facilities, restaurants, and public transportation. Table 6.3 presents the population level SHS exposure prevalence in various public places in the past 30 days by smoking status, while Table 6.4 shows the prevalence of exposure to SHS among those who had visited these places in the past 30 days.

6.3.1 Population Level Exposure to SHS in Various Public Places

Table 6.3 provides the prevalence of SHS exposure for the various public places at the population level. The overall prevalence of SHS exposure was 14.9% in bars or night clubs, 3.0% in restaurants, 2.3% on public transportation, 1.8% in health-care facilities, 1.3% in government buildings, 0.7% in schools, and 0.3% in universities.

6.3.2 Exposure to SHS Among those who Visited Various Public Places

Table 6.4 provides the prevalence of SHS exposure for the various public places among persons who had visited the places. The prevalence of SHS exposure among adults who visited various public places in the last 30 days was as follows: 62.9% in bars or night clubs, 11.8% in restaurants, 9.0% in universities, 8.3% in government buildings, 6.4% on public transportation, 3.8% in health-care facilities, and 1.7% in schools.

Table 6.4a provides the prevalence of SHS exposure on the grounds of universities and schools. Among those who visited universities, 25.8% were exposed on university grounds and 27.7% were exposed inside universities and/or on the grounds. Among adults who visited schools, 5.9% were exposed on school grounds and 6.9% were exposed to inside schools and/or on the grounds.

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 Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...													
	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Restaurants		Bars or nightclubs		Public transportation		Universities		Schools	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>													
Overall	1.3	(0.9, 1.8)	1.8	(1.5, 2.2)	3.0	(2.6, 3.5)	14.9	(13.7, 16.3)	2.3	(1.9, 2.8)	0.3	(0.2, 0.4)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)
<i>Gender</i>														
Male	1.8	(1.3, 2.6)	1.7	(1.2, 2.3)	3.8	(3.2, 4.7)	22.9	(21.0, 25.0)	2.6	(1.9, 3.4)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)
Female	0.7	(0.5, 1.2)	1.9	(1.5, 2.4)	2.2	(1.7, 2.8)	7.6	(6.6, 8.9)	2.0	(1.6, 2.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)
<i>Age (years)</i>														
15-24	1.0	(0.4, 2.1)	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)	2.0	(1.4, 2.7)	12.4	(10.7, 14.4)	2.0	(1.4, 2.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	1.0	(0.6, 1.6)
25-44	1.4	(1.0, 2.0)	1.9	(1.5, 2.6)	4.3	(3.6, 5.2)	18.2	(16.7, 19.8)	2.7	(2.1, 3.3)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.4	(0.3, 0.6)
45-64	1.3	(0.8, 2.1)	2.9	(2.0, 4.1)	2.7	(1.9, 3.7)	15.2	(12.9, 17.7)	2.4	(1.6, 3.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	1.0	(0.5, 1.9)
65+	2.2	(1.2, 4.2)	2.9	(1.5, 5.4)	1.0	(0.5, 1.9)	7.2	(5.2, 10.0)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)	0.0	N/A	0.2	(0.0, 0.7)
<i>Residence</i>														
Urban	1.2	(0.8, 1.7)	1.6	(1.2, 2.1)	3.8	(3.1, 4.8)	13.5	(11.8, 15.4)	3.0	(2.1, 4.1)	0.6	(0.3, 1.0)	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)
Rural	1.3	(0.8, 2.1)	1.9	(1.5, 2.4)	2.6	(2.1, 3.2)	15.6	(14.0, 17.4)	1.9	(1.5, 2.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)
<i>Education Level</i>														
No formal education	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	2.3	(1.4, 3.8)	1.2	(0.7, 2.0)	8.3	(6.4, 10.6)	1.5	(0.9, 2.5)	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.2, 1.5)
Primary incomplete	1.2	(0.7, 1.9)	1.7	(1.2, 2.3)	2.2	(1.7, 2.9)	16.4	(14.5, 18.5)	1.8	(1.3, 2.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)
Primary complete	1.5	(0.8, 2.8)	1.9	(1.2, 2.9)	3.1	(2.2, 4.4)	15.8	(13.4, 18.5)	1.6	(0.9, 2.7)	0.0	(0.0, 0.1)	0.6	(0.3, 1.4)
Secondary or higher	1.4	(1.0, 2.1)	1.7	(1.3, 2.2)	4.3	(3.5, 5.3)	15.1	(13.4, 17.0)	3.3	(2.5, 4.3)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)	1.2	(0.8, 1.9)
<i>Marital Status</i>														
Married	1.4	(1.1, 1.9)	2.1	(1.6, 2.6)	3.2	(2.6, 3.9)	15.7	(14.2, 17.3)	2.3	(1.9, 2.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.6	(0.4, 0.8)
Not married	1.0	(0.6, 1.9)	1.5	(1.1, 1.9)	2.8	(2.2, 3.4)	14.0	(12.4, 15.8)	2.3	(1.7, 3.1)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.9	(0.6, 1.5)
<i>Region</i>														
Central	1.6	(0.7, 3.4)	1.7	(1.1, 2.6)	3.4	(2.5, 4.5)	13.1	(11.2, 15.4)	3.2	(2.3, 4.4)	0.5	(0.2, 1.1)	0.8	(0.5, 1.6)
Eastern	1.2	(0.7, 1.9)	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)	2.5	(1.8, 3.6)	10.3	(7.8, 13.5)	2.1	(1.4, 3.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)
Northern	1.3	(0.9, 1.9)	2.1	(1.4, 3.0)	3.7	(2.9, 4.8)	18.5	(15.6, 21.8)	2.4	(1.6, 3.6)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)
Western	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)	1.7	(1.2, 2.4)	2.3	(1.7, 3.2)	18.9	(16.7, 21.3)	1.2	(0.8, 1.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)

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 Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...													
	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Restaurants		Bars or nightclubs		Public transportation		Universities		Schools	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>													
Non-smokers	1.2	(0.9, 1.7)	1.8	(1.5, 2.2)	2.9	(2.5, 3.4)	13.4	(12.2, 14.7)	2.3	(1.8, 2.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)
<i>Gender</i>														
Male	1.8	(1.3, 2.5)	1.6	(1.2, 2.4)	3.8	(3.0, 4.6)	20.6	(18.7, 22.6)	2.5	(1.9, 3.3)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)
Female	0.7	(0.5, 1.2)	1.9	(1.5, 2.4)	2.2	(1.7, 2.8)	7.5	(6.4, 8.8)	2.0	(1.6, 2.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)
<i>Age (years)</i>														
15-24	1.0	(0.5, 2.1)	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)	1.9	(1.4, 2.7)	11.3	(9.7, 13.2)	2.0	(1.4, 2.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)
25-44	1.3	(0.9, 1.9)	2.0	(1.5, 2.6)	4.3	(3.5, 5.2)	16.7	(15.2, 18.3)	2.6	(2.1, 3.2)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.4	(0.3, 0.7)
45-64	1.2	(0.7, 2.1)	3.1	(2.2, 4.5)	2.3	(1.6, 3.3)	12.5	(10.5, 14.8)	2.7	(1.8, 4.0)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	1.1	(0.6, 2.1)
65+	2.2	(1.1, 4.2)	3.0	(1.6, 5.7)	1.0	(0.5, 2.1)	6.8	(4.8, 9.6)	0.6	(0.2, 1.5)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)
<i>Residence</i>														
Urban	1.2	(0.8, 1.7)	1.5	(1.1, 2.1)	3.7	(3.0, 4.6)	12.1	(10.6, 13.8)	2.9	(2.0, 4.0)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)
Rural	1.2	(0.8, 1.9)	1.9	(1.5, 2.5)	2.5	(2.0, 3.1)	14.1	(12.5, 15.9)	2.0	(1.5, 2.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)
<i>Education Level</i>														
No formal education	0.6	(0.3, 1.4)	2.5	(1.5, 4.1)	1.2	(0.7, 2.0)	7.1	(5.3, 9.4)	1.6	(0.9, 2.7)	0.0	N/A	0.5	(0.2, 1.6)
Primary incomplete	1.1	(0.7, 1.8)	1.8	(1.3, 2.4)	2.1	(1.6, 2.9)	14.5	(12.6, 16.6)	1.8	(1.2, 2.6)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)
Primary complete	1.5	(0.8, 2.9)	1.8	(1.1, 2.8)	3.1	(2.2, 4.4)	14.8	(12.5, 17.4)	1.6	(0.9, 2.7)	0.0	N/A	0.6	(0.3, 1.4)
Secondary or higher	1.4	(0.9, 2.1)	1.6	(1.2, 2.1)	4.1	(3.3, 5.1)	13.8	(12.2, 15.5)	3.2	(2.5, 4.1)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)	1.3	(0.8, 2.0)
<i>Marital Status</i>														
Married	1.3	(1.0, 1.8)	2.1	(1.7, 2.7)	3.1	(2.5, 3.8)	14.2	(12.8, 15.9)	2.3	(1.9, 2.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)
Not married	1.1	(0.6, 2.0)	1.4	(1.0, 1.9)	2.7	(2.1, 3.4)	12.5	(11.0, 14.1)	2.2	(1.6, 3.0)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.9	(0.6, 1.5)
<i>Region</i>														
Central	1.5	(0.7, 3.1)	1.7	(1.1, 2.7)	3.4	(2.5, 4.6)	11.7	(9.8, 13.8)	3.1	(2.2, 4.3)	0.4	(0.2, 1.0)	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)
Eastern	1.1	(0.7, 1.9)	1.6	(1.1, 2.4)	2.3	(1.6, 3.3)	9.1	(6.7, 12.2)	2.2	(1.4, 3.4)	0.0	(0.0, 0.2)	0.6	(0.3, 1.2)
Northern	1.3	(0.9, 2.0)	2.3	(1.6, 3.3)	3.4	(2.6, 4.5)	16.7	(13.9, 20.0)	2.2	(1.4, 3.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)
Western	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)	1.7	(1.2, 2.3)	2.4	(1.7, 3.4)	17.5	(15.2, 20.0)	1.3	(0.8, 2.1)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.7	(0.3, 1.3)

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 Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...													
	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Restaurants		Bars or nightclubs		Public transportation		Universities		Schools	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Overall	8.3	(6.1, 11.4)	3.8	(3.2, 4.6)	11.8	(10.1, 13.7)	62.9	(59.5, 66.1)	6.4	(5.3, 7.8)	9.0	(5.5, 14.4)	1.7	(1.2, 2.3)
<i>Gender</i>														
Male	9.9	(7.0, 13.8)	4.1	(3.0, 5.6)	11.2	(9.2, 13.6)	65.1	(61.6, 68.5)	6.9	(5.3, 8.9)	9.4	(4.7, 17.7)	1.7	(1.1, 2.6)
Female	6.2	(4.0, 9.3)	3.6	(2.9, 4.5)	12.7	(10.0, 16.1)	57.5	(51.8, 63.0)	6.0	(4.6, 7.7)	8.6	(4.1, 17.2)	1.7	(1.0, 2.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>														
15-24	8.5	(4.0, 16.9)	2.6	(1.8, 3.8)	8.3	(6.0, 11.3)	62.1	(56.2, 67.6)	6.0	(4.2, 8.5)	9.1	(4.1, 19.0)	2.1	(1.3, 3.4)
25-44	8.1	(5.7, 11.3)	3.8	(2.9, 5.0)	14.4	(12.0, 17.3)	64.9	(61.3, 68.2)	6.8	(5.4, 8.5)	10.3	(5.9, 17.5)	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)
45-64	6.7	(4.2, 10.6)	5.8	(4.1, 8.1)	11.7	(8.5, 15.9)	62.1	(55.9, 67.9)	7.0	(4.9, 10.0)	5.1	(1.3, 18.0)	2.6	(1.4, 4.9)
65+	17.7	(9.7, 30.3)	6.4	(3.4, 11.6)	11.6	(5.8, 21.9)	46.4	(33.7, 59.7)	3.1	(1.3, 7.2)	-	-	0.9	(0.2, 3.5)
<i>Residence</i>														
Urban	6.6	(4.5, 9.6)	3.3	(2.5, 4.3)	11.9	(9.5, 14.8)	64.3	(59.0, 69.3)	6.0	(4.3, 8.3)	10.3	(5.7, 17.8)	1.9	(1.2, 3.1)
Rural	9.4	(6.2, 14.1)	4.1	(3.3, 5.2)	11.6	(9.4, 14.3)	62.3	(58.1, 66.3)	6.8	(5.3, 8.6)	6.8	(2.7, 15.9)	1.6	(1.0, 2.3)
<i>Education Level</i>														
No formal education	9.0	(4.1, 18.5)	5.6	(3.4, 9.0)	11.8	(7.0, 19.4)	57.3	(47.6, 66.4)	7.8	(4.8, 12.4)	-	-	2.4	(0.9, 6.5)
Primary incomplete	11.4	(7.1, 17.8)	3.7	(2.7, 5.1)	10.5	(8.0, 13.6)	61.7	(57.1, 66.0)	6.8	(4.8, 9.5)	-	-	1.0	(0.6, 1.9)
Primary complete	10.4	(5.7, 18.0)	4.6	(3.0, 7.0)	12.3	(8.7, 17.0)	63.2	(56.4, 69.5)	5.3	(3.1, 8.7)	-	-	1.4	(0.6, 3.1)
Secondary or higher	6.2	(4.3, 9.0)	3.2	(2.5, 4.2)	12.4	(10.0, 15.3)	65.4	(60.4, 70.0)	6.3	(4.8, 8.2)	9.5	(5.6, 15.6)	2.1	(1.4, 3.3)
<i>Marital Status</i>														
Married	8.3	(6.2, 10.9)	3.9	(3.1, 4.9)	12.4	(10.3, 14.9)	62.7	(58.7, 66.4)	6.4	(5.2, 7.9)	8.0	(4.0, 15.3)	1.4	(0.9, 2.0)
Not married	8.5	(4.8, 14.4)	3.7	(2.8, 4.8)	11.0	(8.8, 13.6)	63.2	(58.3, 67.8)	6.5	(4.8, 8.8)	10.1	(5.3, 18.4)	2.0	(1.3, 3.2)
<i>Region</i>														
Central	10.4	(5.2, 19.9)	3.9	(2.5, 5.9)	11.5	(8.4, 15.6)	62.7	(56.4, 68.6)	6.6	(4.7, 9.2)	11.2	(5.3, 22.1)	2.0	(1.1, 3.7)
Eastern	10.3	(6.5, 16.1)	4.1	(2.9, 5.7)	12.6	(9.2, 17.1)	63.9	(54.8, 72.1)	5.4	(3.6, 8.0)	3.4	(1.0, 10.8)	1.4	(0.7, 2.8)
Northern	6.9	(4.8, 9.9)	3.9	(2.7, 5.5)	16.4	(13.2, 20.1)	63.7	(57.7, 69.2)	11.1	(7.7, 15.8)	17.8	(8.8, 32.7)	1.8	(1.1, 2.8)
Western	5.9	(3.4, 10.1)	3.5	(2.5, 4.9)	8.4	(6.0, 11.6)	61.9	(55.6, 67.9)	4.6	(2.9, 7.0)	2.2	(0.5, 8.7)	1.5	(0.8, 2.8)

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 Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in...													
	Government buildings		Health care facilities		Restaurants		Bars or nightclubs		Public transportation		Universities		Schools	
	Percentage (95% CI)													
Non-smokers	8.2	(6.0, 10.9)	3.8	(3.1, 4.6)	11.5	(9.8, 13.4)	61.2	(57.7, 64.6)	6.3	(5.2, 7.7)	8.5	(4.9, 14.2)	1.7	(1.2, 2.3)
<i>Gender</i>														
Male	9.7	(7.0, 13.2)	4.0	(2.8, 5.6)	10.9	(8.7, 13.4)	63.1	(59.2, 66.8)	6.6	(5.0, 8.7)	9.6	(4.8, 18.3)	1.7	(1.1, 2.7)
Female	6.2	(4.1, 9.4)	3.7	(2.9, 4.6)	12.5	(9.8, 15.8)	57.4	(51.6, 63.0)	6.0	(4.7, 7.7)	7.2	(3.1, 15.9)	1.7	(1.0, 2.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>														
15-24	8.6	(4.1, 17.3)	2.5	(1.7, 3.7)	8.3	(6.0, 11.5)	59.6	(53.6, 65.4)	5.9	(4.1, 8.4)	9.2	(4.1, 19.3)	2.1	(1.3, 3.4)
25-44	7.6	(5.2, 11.0)	3.8	(2.9, 5.0)	14.2	(11.7, 17.0)	63.9	(60.1, 67.5)	6.5	(5.2, 7.9)	8.9	(4.9, 15.7)	1.0	(0.7, 1.6)
45-64	6.4	(3.8, 10.7)	6.0	(4.2, 8.5)	10.2	(7.1, 14.5)	58.9	(52.0, 65.4)	7.7	(5.3, 11.1)	4.8	(0.9, 20.7)	2.7	(1.4, 5.2)
65+	17.7	(9.4, 31.0)	6.5	(3.4, 11.9)	13.1	(6.5, 24.6)	48.9	(35.7, 62.2)	2.8	(1.1, 7.0)	-	-	0.4	(0.1, 3.0)
<i>Residence</i>														
Urban	6.5	(4.3, 9.5)	3.2	(2.4, 4.2)	11.8	(9.4, 14.7)	62.3	(57.0, 67.4)	5.8	(4.2, 8.0)	9.3	(4.7, 17.4)	1.9	(1.1, 3.1)
Rural	9.3	(6.3, 13.5)	4.1	(3.2, 5.2)	11.2	(9.0, 13.9)	60.8	(56.3, 65.1)	6.7	(5.2, 8.6)	7.0	(2.8, 16.4)	1.6	(1.1, 2.4)
<i>Education Level</i>														
No formal education	9.0	(3.9, 19.6)	5.6	(3.4, 9.2)	11.7	(6.7, 19.8)	55.6	(44.6, 66.1)	7.8	(4.7, 12.7)	-	-	2.4	(0.8, 6.9)
Primary incomplete	10.9	(6.7, 17.3)	3.8	(2.8, 5.3)	10.1	(7.5, 13.4)	59.7	(54.8, 64.3)	6.6	(4.6, 9.5)	-	-	1.1	(0.6, 2.0)
Primary complete	10.6	(5.7, 18.8)	4.3	(2.7, 6.7)	12.5	(8.8, 17.5)	62.7	(55.8, 69.2)	5.3	(3.2, 8.9)	-	-	1.3	(0.6, 3.2)
Secondary or higher	6.1	(4.2, 9.0)	3.1	(2.4, 4.1)	12.0	(9.6, 14.9)	63.3	(58.1, 68.2)	6.1	(4.7, 7.9)	8.8	(5.0, 15.2)	2.2	(1.4, 3.4)
<i>Marital Status</i>														
Married	7.8	(5.8, 10.5)	4.0	(3.1, 5.0)	11.9	(9.7, 14.4)	61.2	(57.1, 65.0)	6.4	(5.1, 7.9)	6.9	(3.2, 14.2)	1.4	(0.9, 2.1)
Not married	8.7	(4.9, 14.9)	3.5	(2.6, 4.7)	11.0	(8.7, 13.8)	61.3	(56.2, 66.2)	6.2	(4.6, 8.4)	10.0	(5.2, 18.5)	2.0	(1.2, 3.2)
<i>Region</i>														
Central	9.8	(5.2, 17.9)	3.9	(2.5, 6.0)	11.6	(8.4, 15.7)	61.4	(54.6, 67.8)	6.4	(4.6, 8.9)	10.0	(4.2, 21.9)	2.0	(1.1, 3.8)
Eastern	10.1	(6.3, 15.8)	3.8	(2.6, 5.5)	11.7	(8.4, 16.2)	61.8	(52.0, 70.7)	5.5	(3.7, 8.3)	2.6	(0.6, 10.4)	1.4	(0.7, 2.9)
Northern	7.3	(5.0, 10.5)	4.1	(2.8, 5.8)	15.7	(12.5, 19.7)	60.5	(53.9, 66.8)	10.4	(7.0, 15.3)	19.0	(9.4, 34.4)	1.8	(1.1, 2.9)
Western	5.6	(3.1, 10.0)	3.4	(2.4, 4.7)	8.6	(6.1, 11.8)	61.4	(55.1, 67.3)	4.8	(3.1, 7.4)	2.3	(0.5, 8.9)	1.5	(0.8, 2.8)

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 6.4a: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who visited any universities and/or schools in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in/on...							
	Universities grounds		Universities indoors and/or grounds		School grounds		School indoors and/or grounds	
	Percentage (95% CI)							
Overall	25.8	(20.0, 32.6)	27.7	(21.5, 34.9)	5.9	(4.9, 7.2)	6.9	(5.7, 8.2)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	25.5	(17.7, 35.3)	26.6	(18.6, 36.5)	7.5	(5.9, 9.5)	8.3	(6.7, 10.4)
Female	26.2	(18.1, 36.3)	29.0	(20.2, 39.8)	4.5	(3.4, 5.8)	5.5	(4.3, 6.9)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	22.3	(13.0, 35.4)	24.5	(14.9, 37.6)	7.6	(5.8, 10.0)	8.7	(6.6, 11.3)
25-44	28.4	(20.8, 37.3)	30.5	(22.7, 39.7)	4.2	(3.2, 5.4)	4.9	(3.8, 6.2)
45-64	30.2	(16.8, 48.1)	30.2	(16.8, 48.1)	6.1	(4.3, 8.5)	7.2	(5.2, 9.8)
65+	-	-	-	-	4.3	(1.8, 10.0)	5.2	(2.4, 10.8)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	26.3	(19.8, 34.1)	28.6	(21.5, 36.9)	6.8	(4.9, 9.3)	7.7	(5.5, 10.6)
Rural	24.8	(14.7, 38.9)	26.1	(15.7, 40.2)	5.5	(4.4, 6.9)	6.4	(5.2, 7.9)
<i>Education Level</i>								
No formal education	-	-	-	-	3.5	(1.8, 6.9)	5.0	(2.7, 9.3)
Primary incomplete	-	-	-	-	5.1	(3.5, 7.2)	5.7	(4.1, 7.8)
Primary complete	-	-	-	-	3.7	(2.4, 5.5)	4.9	(3.2, 7.4)
Secondary or higher	25.1	(19.0, 32.4)	27.3	(20.7, 35.0)	7.7	(6.0, 9.9)	8.7	(6.7, 11.1)
<i>Marital Status</i>								
Married	19.7	(13.6, 27.8)	21.4	(14.9, 29.7)	4.6	(3.7, 5.8)	5.4	(4.4, 6.7)
Not married	32.0	(22.9, 42.7)	34.1	(24.5, 45.3)	7.3	(5.7, 9.4)	8.4	(6.5, 10.7)
<i>Region</i>								
Central	26.3	(18.7, 35.6)	27.3	(19.2, 37.3)	5.1	(3.2, 7.9)	6.3	(4.1, 9.6)
Eastern	21.7	(8.3, 46.1)	23.1	(9.2, 47.1)	5.8	(4.0, 8.4)	6.4	(4.4, 9.1)
Northern	41.4	(29.6, 54.3)	49.5	(35.8, 63.3)	8.4	(6.1, 11.5)	9.5	(7.1, 12.7)
Western	17.1	(7.1, 35.8)	17.1	(7.1, 35.8)	5.2	(3.7, 7.1)	5.9	(4.3, 7.9)

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 6.4a (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who visited any universities and/or schools in the past 30 days and were exposed to tobacco smoke, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ in/on...							
	Universities grounds		Universities indoors and/or grounds		School grounds		School indoors and/or grounds	
	Percentage (95% CI)							
Non-smokers	25.5	(19.3, 32.8)	27.5	(20.9, 35.1)	6.0	(5.0, 7.2)	6.9	(5.8, 8.3)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	25.8	(17.7, 35.9)	27.0	(18.8, 37.2)	7.6	(6.0, 9.7)	8.5	(6.8, 10.6)
Female	25.1	(16.8, 35.7)	28.0	(18.9, 39.3)	4.5	(3.5, 5.9)	5.5	(4.4, 7.0)
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	22.6	(13.2, 35.8)	24.8	(15.1, 38.1)	7.7	(5.8, 10.0)	8.7	(6.7, 11.4)
25-44	27.7	(19.9, 37.2)	30.0	(21.9, 39.6)	4.1	(3.1, 5.4)	4.9	(3.8, 6.2)
45-64	29.3	(15.5, 48.4)	29.3	(15.5, 48.4)	6.3	(4.4, 8.9)	7.5	(5.4, 10.3)
65+	-	-	-	-	4.5	(1.9, 10.4)	4.9	(2.2, 10.8)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	25.4	(18.3, 34.0)	27.7	(20.1, 36.9)	6.8	(4.9, 9.3)	7.7	(5.5, 10.6)
Rural	25.6	(15.1, 40.1)	27.0	(16.1, 41.5)	5.6	(4.5, 7.0)	6.5	(5.3, 8.0)
<i>Education Level</i>								
No formal education	-	-	-	-	3.6	(1.7, 7.2)	5.2	(2.7, 9.8)
Primary incomplete	-	-	-	-	5.1	(3.6, 7.2)	5.7	(4.2, 7.9)
Primary complete	-	-	-	-	3.8	(2.5, 5.7)	4.9	(3.2, 7.5)
Secondary or higher	24.6	(18.3, 32.3)	26.9	(20.0, 35.0)	7.8	(6.0, 10.0)	8.7	(6.7, 11.2)
<i>Marital Status</i>								
Married	18.7	(12.5, 27.1)	20.5	(13.9, 29.1)	4.7	(3.7, 5.9)	5.5	(4.5, 6.8)
Not married	32.0	(22.8, 42.8)	34.2	(24.4, 45.5)	7.3	(5.6, 9.5)	8.4	(6.5, 10.7)
<i>Region</i>								
Central	25.8	(17.4, 36.5)	26.9	(17.9, 38.2)	5.2	(3.3, 8.1)	6.5	(4.2, 9.9)
Eastern	21.1	(7.8, 45.9)	22.5	(8.7, 46.9)	5.8	(3.9, 8.5)	6.4	(4.4, 9.2)
Northern	41.4	(29.6, 54.3)	50.1	(36.4, 63.7)	8.5	(6.2, 11.5)	9.6	(7.2, 12.7)
Western	17.4	(7.1, 36.7)	17.4	(7.1, 36.7)	5.3	(3.8, 7.3)	6.0	(4.4, 8.0)

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 ECONOMICS

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

Key Findings

- The two most purchased cigarette brands in Uganda were Supermatch (62.2%) followed by Sportsman (26.1%).
- The main source where cigarettes were last purchased was reported to be kiosks (53.4%) and stores (19.6%).
- The average monthly expenditure on a pack of manufactured cigarettes by a smoker was UGX 22,837.5.



7.1 Brand of Manufactured Cigarettes at Last Purchase

In GATS Uganda, the top three most purchased cigarette brands were Supermatch (62.2%), Sportsman (26.1%), and Oris (4.5%), accounting for 92.8% of used cigarette brands. After these top three brands, the next two were Rex (3.1%) and Safari (1.5%) (Table 7.1).

The pattern of purchase was largely the same across the various demographic characteristics, with Supermatch coming first followed by Sportsman.

Table 7.1: Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by last brand purchased and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Last cigarette brand purchased												Total
	Supermatch		Sportsman		Oris		Rex		Safari		Other		
	Percentage (95% CI)												
Overall	62.2	(54.1, 69.6)	26.1	(19.7, 33.8)	4.5	(2.4, 8.3)	3.1	(0.6, 13.7)	1.5	(0.7, 3.4)	2.6	(1.2, 5.6)	100
Gender													
Male	62.3	(53.9, 70.0)	26.6	(19.9, 34.5)	4.5	(2.4, 8.5)	3.3	(0.7, 14.3)	1.6	(0.7, 3.5)	1.7	(0.6, 4.6)	100
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Age (years)													
15-24	56.6	(34.0, 76.8)	18.0	(6.2, 42.1)	7.6	(2.3, 22.3)	12.8	(1.9, 52.2)	1.5	(0.2, 10.4)	3.5	(0.5, 20.9)	100
25-44	59.3	(49.1, 68.8)	30.3	(21.2, 41.4)	6.2	(2.9, 12.8)	0.7	(0.1, 5.1)	1.4	(0.5, 4.4)	1.9	(0.6, 6.5)	100
45-64	68.9	(58.0, 78.0)	25.7	(16.7, 37.3)	0.2	(0.0, 1.6)	0.0	N/A	1.9	(0.6, 5.9)	3.3	(1.5, 7.2)	100
65+	73.2	(50.2, 88.1)	19.0	(7.8, 39.4)	0.0	N/A	7.8	(1.1, 38.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Residence													
Urban	44.0	(29.3, 59.9)	44.5	(29.6, 60.4)	7.9	(3.3, 17.9)	1.0	(0.2, 6.0)	0.8	(0.2, 3.4)	1.8	(0.2, 12.1)	100
Rural	69.5	(60.6, 77.2)	18.7	(13.2, 25.7)	3.1	(1.2, 7.8)	4.0	(0.7, 19.3)	1.9	(0.8, 4.5)	2.9	(1.2, 6.6)	100
Education Level													
No formal education	51.9	(28.5, 74.6)	16.3	(7.1, 33.0)	2.0	(0.5, 8.5)	24.0	(5.0, 65.3)	0.8	(0.1, 5.6)	5.0	(1.5, 15.5)	100
Primary incomplete	77.0	(67.8, 84.3)	15.1	(9.2, 23.8)	2.9	(0.8, 10.5)	0.6	(0.1, 4.1)	2.1	(0.8, 5.2)	2.3	(0.8, 6.1)	100
Primary complete	47.4	(33.7, 61.5)	37.5	(24.2, 53.1)	12.4	(5.4, 26.1)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	2.7	(0.6, 10.9)	100
Secondary or higher	44.6	(31.6, 58.3)	46.9	(32.3, 62.0)	5.0	(1.5, 15.7)	0.0	N/A	1.6	(0.4, 6.6)	2.0	(0.3, 13.2)	100
Marital Status													
Married	69.0	(60.9, 76.0)	23.6	(17.3, 31.3)	2.1	(1.0, 4.4)	0.6	(0.1, 4.1)	1.6	(0.6, 4.2)	3.2	(1.4, 7.2)	100
Not married	52.1	(39.9, 64.1)	29.9	(19.4, 43.0)	8.0	(3.8, 16.2)	6.9	(1.2, 30.5)	1.5	(0.6, 3.5)	1.6	(0.5, 5.1)	100
Region													
Central	42.8	(26.4, 61.0)	39.2	(22.6, 58.8)	4.5	(1.2, 15.7)	10.2	(1.8, 40.8)	0.7	(0.2, 3.5)	2.5	(0.5, 11.4)	100
Eastern	74.5	(58.2, 86.1)	10.7	(4.0, 25.7)	12.7	(4.7, 29.8)	2.1	(0.3, 13.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	100
Northern	75.6	(65.0, 83.7)	14.0	(8.2, 22.9)	2.1	(0.8, 5.3)	0.0	N/A	4.1	(1.7, 9.5)	4.2	(1.3, 12.6)	100
Western	56.9	(44.2, 68.7)	39.1	(27.0, 52.7)	1.9	(0.5, 7.9)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	2.1	(0.6, 6.8)	100

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

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

7.2 Source of Last Purchase of Cigarettes

The most common source of the last purchase of manufactured cigarettes (Table 7.2) was kiosks (53.4%) followed by retailer's stores (19.6%), duty-free shops (10.0%), and street vendors (8.7%). By residence, in urban areas, street vendors (15.4%) were a more common source compared to rural areas (5.9%).

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 Uganda, 2023.

Source	Overall		Gender				Age (years)				Residence			
			Male		Female		15-24		25+		Urban		Rural	
Percentage (95% CI)														
Store	19.6	(14.0, 26.7)	19.1	(13.4, 26.4)	-	-	23.4	(9.5, 47.2)	18.7	(13.6, 25.0)	16.6	(8.7, 29.4)	20.8	(14.0, 29.7)
Street vendor	8.7	(5.1, 14.4)	8.9	(5.2, 14.9)	-	-	0.9	(0.1, 6.2)	10.5	(6.2, 17.4)	15.4	(6.2, 33.3)	5.9	(3.7, 9.4)
Military store	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	-	-	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A
Duty-free shop	10.0	(5.6, 17.3)	10.5	(5.9, 18.1)	-	-	16.5	(3.8, 49.9)	8.5	(5.1, 13.7)	8.1	(4.1, 15.3)	10.9	(5.2, 21.2)
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
Kiosks	53.4	(45.8, 60.9)	53.5	(45.8, 61.2)	-	-	53.0	(31.4, 73.6)	53.5	(46.3, 60.5)	56.8	(43.0, 69.6)	52.0	(42.9, 61.0)
Internet	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	1.6	(0.7, 3.5)	1.2	(0.4, 3.1)	-	-	1.4	(0.2, 9.0)	1.6	(0.7, 3.5)	1.1	(0.2, 5.4)	1.8	(0.7, 4.4)
Other	6.7	(3.6, 12.3)	6.8	(3.5, 12.6)	-	-	4.8	(1.0, 19.7)	7.2	(3.9, 12.9)	2.0	(0.9, 4.6)	8.7	(4.4, 16.4)
Total	100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

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

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

7.3 Expenditure on Cigarettes

Information was collected from current smokers of manufactured cigarettes on the amount of money they spent on their last purchase of manufactured cigarettes. The two indicators that were calculated from this information were the average cost (amount spent) on one pack of cigarettes (containing 20 manufactured cigarettes); and average expenditure on manufactured cigarettes per month. Table 7.3 presents the results for these two indicators.

Overall, the mean amount spent on manufactured cigarettes per month was UGX 22,837.5. Smokers with level of education Secondary or higher spent more money per month on purchase of cigarettes than those with no education.

On average, the mean amount spent on cigarettes per month among cigarette smokers in urban areas was UGX 31,115.8, while among smokers in rural areas it was UGX 19,526.9. By education level, the mean amount spent on cigarettes per month ranged from UGX 15,016.9 among cigarette smokers with No formal education to UGX 31,002.5 among cigarette smokers with Secondary or higher 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 Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes				Manufactured cigarette expenditure per month			
	(Ugandan Shilling)				(Ugandan Shilling)			
	Mean (95% CI)		Median (95% CI)		Mean (95% CI)		Median (95% CI)	
Overall	3503.4	(3050.6, 3956.2)	2982.7	(2815.8, 3272.0)	22837.5	(18272.5, 27402.4)	13704.7	(10887.9, 15050.0)
<i>Gender</i>								
Male	3532.0	(3067.3, 3996.6)	2991.5	(2824.1, 3276.4)	23161.6	(18446.9, 27876.4)	13780.2	(11443.6, 15135.6)
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Age (years)</i>								
15-24	2926.6	(2482.6, 3370.6)	2671.3	(2056.0, 2981.9)	13264.7	(7603.8, 18925.6)	7502.2	(3509.9, 11170.8)
25-44	4085.9	(3278.6, 4893.2)	3187.7	(2888.4, 3919.5)	28134.4	(19493.0, 36775.8)	14869.5	(13693.5, 21320.6)
45-64	2943.9	(2681.2, 3206.7)	2776.8	(2226.0, 3250.6)	21255.9	(16889.6, 25622.3)	13023.5	(9116.5, 18287.8)
65+	2858.3	(2240.0, 3476.5)	2109.0	(1190.0, 3411.4)	19813.2	(13701.4, 25925.0)	14499.5	(9748.4, 19108.6)
<i>Residence</i>								
Urban	4146.6	(3081.6, 5211.7)	3361.1	(2411.9, 4712.8)	31115.8	(18689.1, 43542.6)	17055.4	(8838.3, 27993.6)
Rural	3188.2	(2871.1, 3505.3)	2912.9	(2487.0, 3072.9)	19526.9	(16224.9, 22828.9)	12732.2	(9570.0, 14625.5)
<i>Education Level</i>								
No formal education	2901.0	(2502.7, 3299.2)	2497.2	(2074.0, 3194.7)	15016.9	(7493.8, 22540.0)	8424.2	(4079.7, 14352.8)
Primary incomplete	2953.7	(2687.4, 3220.0)	2832.8	(2408.0, 2991.8)	20094.0	(16613.0, 23575.1)	14389.3	(11784.6, 16928.4)
Primary complete	4210.4	(2930.4, 5490.5)	3466.3	(2608.8, 3931.7)	24537.3	(14044.2, 35030.5)	10266.2	(7075.2, 19286.0)
Secondary or higher	4490.8	(3269.8, 5711.8)	3668.0	(3006.4, 4978.8)	31002.5	(16306.2, 45698.7)	13491.1	(8504.5, 22722.1)
<i>Marital Status</i>								
Married	3168.0	(2807.8, 3528.1)	2484.6	(2400.8, 2980.8)	19622.5	(16128.3, 23116.7)	12724.0	(9268.9, 14708.8)
Not married	3934.8	(3142.8, 4726.7)	3190.4	(2997.0, 3834.6)	27503.8	(17267.1, 37740.6)	14455.7	(8825.8, 23460.2)
<i>Region</i>								
Central	4248.0	(3210.0, 5286.0)	3311.9	(3207.6, 4258.0)	31352.6	(18001.3, 44703.9)	14869.1	(8601.6, 28478.8)
Eastern	3423.4	(2772.0, 4074.7)	2723.4	(2295.0, 3210.3)	23554.0	(18090.8, 29017.2)	14568.0	(11697.8, 21275.2)
Northern	2625.6	(2330.9, 2920.3)	1930.9	(1862.6, 2456.5)	18402.7	(14615.6, 22189.8)	11959.6	(9086.2, 15206.9)
Western	4112.4	(3290.7, 4934.1)	3324.6	(3113.9, 4014.6)	18573.0	(11881.6, 25264.4)	7937.7	(4654.2, 15095.2)

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

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

8.0 MEDIA

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

Key Findings

- Just above half (52.9%) of adults 15 years and older noticed anti-smoking information in any location. Radio (38.0%), followed by information obtained from elsewhere (21.1%), and television (9.1%) were the main sources of anti-smoking information. More than half (58.0%) of the smokers noticed health warnings on the cigarette packages and 39.3% of these thought about quitting because of the warnings.
- Slightly more than a quarter (25.4%) of the respondents noticed any cigarette marketing.
- Just about one in ten women (14.2%) thought about quitting after noticing a warning.



8.1 Noticing Anti-cigarette Information

The overall proportion of Ugandan adults who noticed anti-cigarette information in the last 30 days before the survey in any location was just slightly above average at 52.9%. Overall, 38.0% of adults noticed the information on radio, 6.7% in newspapers or in magazines and 12.6% on television. The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette information in the last 30 days before the survey was 52.5% among non-smokers and 52.9% among smokers. By gender, the percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information was 56.3% among males and 49.8% among females.

The percentage of adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in any location during the last 30 days was 56.3% among males and 49.8% among females. Among individuals aged 15-24, the percentage was 52.5%, while for those aged 25 and older, it was 53.1%. In rural areas, the percentage was 54.0%, and in urban areas, it was 50.7% (Table 8.1).

Table 8.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Places	Overall		Gender				Age (years)				Residence			
			Male		Female		15-24		25+		Urban		Rural	
Percentage (95% CI)														
Overall														
In newspapers or in magazines	6.7	(5.7, 7.9)	7.9	(6.6, 9.4)	5.6	(4.5, 6.9)	7.7	(6.1, 9.7)	6.0	(5.0, 7.2)	8.5	(6.6, 10.9)	5.8	(4.6, 7.2)
On television or the radio	42.1	(39.8, 44.4)	45.3	(42.6, 48.1)	39.2	(36.7, 41.7)	39.5	(36.2, 42.8)	43.8	(41.5, 46.2)	38.0	(34.7, 41.3)	44.1	(41.1, 47.2)
On television	12.6	(11.1, 14.1)	14.1	(12.2, 16.2)	11.2	(9.7, 12.8)	14.5	(12.3, 17.1)	11.3	(9.9, 12.8)	19.8	(16.8, 23.1)	9.0	(7.6, 10.8)
On the radio	38.0	(35.8, 40.3)	41.8	(39.1, 44.5)	34.5	(32.2, 37.0)	34.4	(31.1, 37.7)	40.3	(38.0, 42.7)	29.6	(26.9, 32.5)	42.1	(39.1, 45.1)
On billboards	2.5	(2.1, 3.0)	3.3	(2.6, 4.2)	1.7	(1.4, 2.3)	2.5	(1.8, 3.5)	2.5	(2.1, 3.0)	3.7	(2.9, 4.7)	1.9	(1.4, 2.6)
Internet	6.8	(5.8, 7.9)	8.3	(7.0, 9.8)	5.4	(4.4, 6.6)	8.4	(6.7, 10.3)	5.8	(4.9, 6.8)	12.6	(10.4, 15.3)	3.9	(3.1, 5.1)
Somewhere else	21.1	(18.7, 23.7)	22.0	(19.3, 25.0)	20.3	(17.8, 23.0)	23.0	(19.8, 26.5)	19.9	(17.5, 22.5)	19.0	(15.9, 22.4)	22.2	(18.9, 25.8)
Any Location	52.9	(50.2, 55.5)	56.3	(53.2, 59.2)	49.8	(47.0, 52.6)	52.5	(48.9, 56.1)	53.1	(50.5, 55.6)	50.7	(46.8, 54.6)	54.0	(50.5, 57.4)

Current smokers¹

In newspapers or in magazines	6.2	(3.8, 9.8)	4.8	(2.9, 7.9)	14.3	(5.6, 31.8)	3.7	(0.6, 19.3)	6.6	(4.1, 10.6)	10.6	(5.7, 18.8)	4.7	(2.4, 9.1)
On television or the radio	44.3	(38.0, 50.7)	43.9	(37.5, 50.6)	46.4	(33.3, 59.9)	43.4	(25.8, 62.9)	44.5	(38.5, 50.6)	47.8	(34.4, 61.5)	43.1	(36.3, 50.2)
On television	11.6	(7.2, 18.2)	11.7	(7.3, 18.4)	10.6	(4.2, 24.3)	15.0	(5.1, 36.9)	10.9	(6.5, 17.9)	28.6	(15.2, 47.3)	5.9	(3.6, 9.4)
On the radio	42.3	(36.1, 48.8)	42.0	(35.7, 48.7)	43.9	(31.0, 57.8)	40.4	(23.1, 60.4)	42.7	(36.7, 48.8)	45.3	(31.7, 59.6)	41.3	(34.6, 48.3)
On billboards	2.1	(1.1, 4.0)	1.9	(1.0, 3.8)	3.2	(0.6, 15.9)	1.8	(0.4, 8.5)	2.2	(1.1, 4.3)	6.1	(2.9, 12.5)	0.8	(0.3, 1.9)
Internet	3.6	(1.7, 7.5)	3.6	(1.5, 8.2)	3.9	(1.1, 13.2)	11.5	(3.0, 35.7)	2.2	(1.1, 4.1)	11.1	(4.4, 25.2)	1.2	(0.5, 2.9)
Somewhere else	22.0	(17.1, 27.8)	21.4	(16.6, 27.0)	25.6	(15.6, 39.0)	16.8	(6.5, 36.8)	22.9	(18.2, 28.5)	22.3	(12.7, 36.3)	21.8	(16.4, 28.4)
Any Location	52.5	(46.0, 58.9)	52.3	(45.4, 59.1)	53.5	(40.4, 66.2)	46.7	(28.4, 66.0)	53.5	(47.5, 59.5)	60.7	(47.9, 72.2)	49.7	(42.5, 57.0)

Non-smokers²

In newspapers or in magazines	6.7	(5.7, 7.9)	8.2	(6.9, 9.8)	5.5	(4.4, 6.8)	7.8	(6.2, 9.8)	6.0	(5.0, 7.1)	8.4	(6.6, 10.7)	5.9	(4.7, 7.3)
On television or the radio	42.0	(39.6, 44.3)	45.5	(42.7, 48.3)	39.1	(36.6, 41.6)	39.4	(36.1, 42.8)	43.7	(41.4, 46.1)	37.5	(34.4, 40.8)	44.2	(41.1, 47.3)
On television	12.6	(11.2, 14.2)	14.3	(12.4, 16.5)	11.2	(9.7, 12.8)	14.5	(12.3, 17.0)	11.3	(10.0, 12.8)	19.4	(16.6, 22.5)	9.2	(7.7, 11.0)
On the radio	37.7	(35.5, 40.0)	41.8	(39.0, 44.6)	34.4	(32.0, 36.8)	34.2	(31.0, 37.7)	40.1	(37.8, 42.5)	28.9	(26.2, 31.8)	42.1	(39.1, 45.2)
On billboards	2.5	(2.1, 3.1)	3.5	(2.7, 4.5)	1.7	(1.3, 2.2)	2.5	(1.8, 3.5)	2.5	(2.1, 3.1)	3.6	(2.8, 4.6)	2.0	(1.5, 2.7)
Internet	7.0	(6.0, 8.1)	8.8	(7.4, 10.5)	5.4	(4.5, 6.6)	8.3	(6.7, 10.2)	6.1	(5.1, 7.1)	12.7	(10.5, 15.2)	4.1	(3.2, 5.3)
Somewhere else	21.1	(18.7, 23.7)	22.1	(19.4, 25.1)	20.2	(17.7, 22.9)	23.1	(19.9, 26.7)	19.6	(17.3, 22.2)	18.8	(15.7, 22.3)	22.2	(18.9, 25.8)
Any Location	52.9	(50.2, 55.6)	56.7	(53.6, 59.8)	49.7	(47.0, 52.5)	52.7	(49.0, 56.3)	53.1	(50.5, 55.6)	50.2	(46.3, 54.1)	54.2	(50.7, 57.7)

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

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

8.2 Health Warnings on Cigarette Packages and Thinking About Quitting

More than half (58.0%) of current smokers had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages, but only just slightly above one third (39.3%) of current smokers had thought about quitting because of warning labels. 81.0% of current smokers with secondary school education or above, and 40.4% among those with no education noticed health warning on cigarette package.

Among current male smokers, 64.1% noticed health warnings on packages while 22.2% of current female smokers did so (22.2%), and a similar pattern was observed about thoughts about quitting because of warning labels. Among smokers in urban areas, 65.7% noticed health warnings on packages, whereas 55.5% of smokers in rural areas noticed the warnings. By residence, 39.5% of current smokers in urban areas and 39.3% in rural areas thought about quitting because of warning labels (Table 8.2).

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 Uganda, 2023.

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	58.0	(52.1, 63.8)	39.3	(33.8, 45.1)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	64.1	(58.0, 69.8)	43.6	(37.5, 49.8)
Female	22.2	(13.7, 33.9)	14.2	(7.9, 24.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	58.0	(39.1, 74.8)	45.8	(27.1, 65.9)
25-44	64.3	(56.6, 71.4)	42.4	(34.8, 50.5)
45-64	53.9	(44.4, 63.0)	36.6	(28.4, 45.7)
65+	36.8	(22.4, 54.2)	17.1	(8.8, 30.7)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	65.7	(55.8, 74.3)	39.5	(30.1, 49.7)
Rural	55.5	(48.3, 62.4)	39.3	(32.8, 46.2)
<i>Education Level</i>				
No formal education	40.4	(25.8, 56.9)	33.2	(18.9, 51.4)
Primary incomplete	51.9	(44.6, 59.2)	33.5	(27.3, 40.3)
Primary complete	67.0	(53.4, 78.3)	49.8	(37.5, 62.2)
Secondary or higher	81.0	(71.2, 88.0)	52.8	(40.2, 65.1)
<i>Marital Status</i>				
Married	59.6	(51.8, 66.9)	38.8	(32.2, 45.9)
Not married	55.9	(46.6, 64.7)	40.0	(30.5, 50.2)
<i>Region</i>				
Central	57.3	(46.0, 67.9)	33.8	(23.0, 46.6)
Eastern	56.3	(42.6, 69.2)	40.3	(28.1, 53.9)
Northern	58.5	(48.0, 68.3)	37.7	(29.4, 46.7)
Western	59.5	(46.7, 71.2)	47.8	(35.2, 60.7)

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

² During the last 30 days.

8.3 Adults Who Noticed Any Tobacco Marketing

Table 8.3 shows approximately one in ten adults overall noticed any tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion in the last 30 days. The percentage of men and women noticing any tobacco advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship was 13.1% and 8.1%, respectively. By age group, 11.1% of adults aged 15-24 years and 10.0% of adults aged 25 years and older noticed any tobacco product advertisement, promotion, or sponsorship in the last 30 days. By residence, 10.6% of smokers in rural areas and 10.3% in urban areas noticed tobacco marketing. Overall, noticing tobacco advertisements at stores which sells tobacco was 2.5%.

Table 8.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless) marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Places	Overall		Gender				Age (years)				Residence			
			Male		Female		15-24		25+		Urban		Rural	
			<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>											
<i>Noticed tobacco advertisements</i>														
In stores where tobacco is sold	2.5	(2.0, 3.1)	3.3	(2.5, 4.4)	1.7	(1.3, 2.3)	2.8	(1.9, 4.0)	2.3	(1.8, 2.8)	2.2	(1.6, 3.1)	2.6	(1.9, 3.5)
On television	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	1.4	(1.0, 2.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.9)
On the radio	1.2	(0.9, 1.6)	1.6	(1.1, 2.2)	0.9	(0.7, 1.4)	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)	1.4	(1.0, 1.9)	1.1	(0.7, 1.6)	1.3	(0.9, 1.8)
On billboards	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)
On posters	0.9	(0.7, 1.2)	1.2	(0.9, 1.7)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	0.9	(0.6, 1.5)	1.0	(0.7, 1.3)	1.4	(1.0, 2.1)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)
In newspapers or magazines	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
In cinemas	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	1.4	(0.9, 2.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	1.1	(0.5, 2.1)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)
On the internet	0.7	(0.5, 1.1)	1.0	(0.6, 1.5)	0.6	(0.4, 0.8)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	0.7	(0.4, 1.0)	1.6	(1.0, 2.5)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)
On public transportation	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	1.2	(0.8, 1.7)	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	1.2	(0.7, 2.2)	0.9	(0.7, 1.2)	0.7	(0.4, 1.2)	1.2	(0.8, 1.8)
On public walls	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	0.5	(0.3, 0.7)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)	0.4	(0.3, 0.7)
Somewhere else	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)	1.0	(0.6, 1.6)

continued >

Table 8.3 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless) marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Places	Overall		Gender				Age (years)				Residence			
			Male		Female		15-24		25+		Urban		Rural	
			<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>											
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.4	(0.3, 0.8)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.4	(0.3, 0.7)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.3	(0.1, 0.5)
Noticed music, theatre, art, or fashion event sponsorship	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	1.1	(0.6, 1.9)	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)
<i>Noticed tobacco promotions</i>														
Free samples	1.2	(0.9, 1.6)	1.5	(1.1, 2.2)	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)	0.6	(0.4, 1.2)	1.5	(1.1, 2.1)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	1.4	(0.9, 2.0)
Sale prices	1.6	(1.1, 2.4)	2.0	(1.4, 2.8)	1.4	(0.8, 2.3)	1.4	(0.8, 2.4)	1.8	(1.2, 2.7)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	2.1	(1.3, 3.3)
Coupons	0.3	(0.2, 0.4)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.3	(0.2, 0.4)	0.3	(0.2, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	0.9	(0.7, 1.3)	1.1	(0.7, 1.6)	0.8	(0.5, 1.3)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	1.1	(0.6, 1.8)	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	2.4	(1.9, 3.0)	3.2	(2.5, 4.1)	1.6	(1.2, 2.2)	2.9	(2.0, 4.1)	2.0	(1.6, 2.6)	2.4	(1.7, 3.3)	2.4	(1.7, 3.3)
Mail promoting tobacco	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of tobacco ¹	4.5	(3.7, 5.5)	5.5	(4.4, 6.9)	3.6	(2.7, 4.6)	4.5	(3.4, 6.0)	4.5	(3.7, 5.5)	3.6	(2.8, 4.7)	4.9	(3.8, 6.3)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	10.5	(9.2, 11.9)	13.1	(11.3, 15.0)	8.1	(6.9, 9.6)	11.1	(9.3, 13.3)	10.0	(8.8, 11.5)	10.3	(8.6, 12.3)	10.6	(8.9, 12.5)

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

8.4 Smokers Who Noticed Cigarette Marketing

Among the current smokers, 17.8% noticed any tobacco product marketing in the 30 days prior to survey. Data shows a variation in noticing any tobacco product marketing in the last 30 days between male (19.0%) and female (11.1%) current smokers. Among current smokers under 25 years, 25.3% noticed any tobacco product marketing in the last 30 days, while 16.4% of those over 25 reported the same. Additionally, the analysis indicated that 21.7% of urban smokers noticed tobacco product marketing, compared to 16.6% of rural smokers (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Percentage of current tobacco smokers ≥15 years old who noticed any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless) marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Places	Overall		Gender				Age (years)				Residence			
			Male		Female		15-24		25+		Urban		Rural	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>														
<i>Noticed tobacco advertisements</i>														
In stores where tobacco is sold	3.7	(2.3, 5.9)	3.8	(2.3, 6.3)	2.8	(0.7, 10.7)	3.2	(1.1, 8.7)	3.8	(2.1, 6.5)	3.4	(1.7, 6.9)	3.8	(2.1, 6.7)
On television	1.2	(0.3, 4.2)	1.4	(0.4, 4.8)	0.0	N/A	0.4	(0.1, 2.9)	1.3	(0.3, 5.1)	0.5	(0.1, 2.0)	1.4	(0.3, 5.6)
On the radio	2.2	(1.0, 4.8)	2.6	(1.2, 5.6)	0.0	N/A	1.6	(0.3, 7.3)	2.3	(0.9, 5.6)	0.8	(0.2, 2.8)	2.7	(1.1, 6.2)
On billboards	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.6)	0.0	N/A	0.4	(0.1, 2.9)	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)	0.5	(0.1, 2.0)	0.0	N/A
On posters	2.8	(1.5, 5.1)	3.2	(1.7, 5.9)	0.4	(0.1, 2.7)	6.0	(1.6, 20.1)	2.1	(1.1, 4.1)	2.9	(0.9, 8.6)	2.7	(1.3, 5.6)
In newspapers or magazines	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.2	(0.0, 1.5)	0.0	N/A
In cinemas	1.2	(0.2, 7.7)	1.4	(0.2, 8.8)	0.0	N/A	7.5	(1.1, 37.6)	0.0	(0.0, 0.3)	4.8	(0.7, 25.8)	0.0	N/A
On the internet	0.3	(0.1, 1.3)	0.3	(0.1, 1.6)	0.4	(0.1, 2.7)	0.3	(0.0, 2.5)	0.3	(0.1, 1.6)	0.4	(0.1, 1.8)	0.3	(0.0, 2.1)
On public transportation	1.9	(0.8, 4.4)	2.3	(1.0, 5.1)	0.0	N/A	8.4	(2.6, 24.2)	0.7	(0.3, 1.7)	1.1	(0.3, 3.9)	2.2	(0.8, 5.6)
On public walls	1.1	(0.4, 2.7)	1.1	(0.4, 3.0)	0.9	(0.1, 6.0)	0.0	N/A	1.3	(0.5, 3.2)	0.5	(0.1, 2.2)	1.3	(0.5, 3.5)
Somewhere else	0.0	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A	0.3	(0.0, 2.4)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.4)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.5)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.9	(0.2, 4.5)	1.1	(0.2, 5.2)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	1.1	(0.2, 5.4)	0.7	(0.1, 4.4)	1.0	(0.2, 6.5)
Noticed music, theatre, art, or fashion event sponsorship	1.9	(0.8, 4.7)	2.2	(0.9, 5.4)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	2.3	(0.9, 5.7)	1.1	(0.2, 7.5)	2.2	(0.8, 5.9)

continued >

Table 8.4 (cont.): Percentage of current tobacco smokers ≥15 years old who noticed any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless) marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Places	Overall		Gender				Age (years)				Residence			
			Male		Female		15-24		25+		Urban		Rural	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>														
<i>Noticed tobacco promotions</i>														
Free samples	4.5	(2.6, 7.8)	4.3	(2.3, 8.0)	5.5	(1.9, 15.1)	6.3	(1.5, 22.6)	4.1	(2.2, 7.7)	1.9	(0.4, 8.3)	5.4	(3.0, 9.5)
Sale prices	5.1	(3.2, 8.0)	5.3	(3.3, 8.4)	3.8	(1.4, 10.0)	0.0	N/A	6.0	(3.7, 9.5)	7.4	(4.2, 12.5)	4.3	(2.2, 8.2)
Coupons	0.1	(0.0, 0.7)	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.8)	0.0	N/A	0.1	(0.0, 0.9)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	2.7	(1.0, 6.8)	3.1	(1.2, 7.8)	0.4	(0.1, 3.1)	7.5	(1.1, 37.6)	1.8	(0.8, 3.7)	6.9	(1.8, 23.0)	1.3	(0.4, 3.7)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	3.9	(2.4, 6.5)	4.5	(2.6, 7.4)	0.8	(0.1, 5.2)	5.1	(1.1, 20.3)	3.7	(2.2, 6.1)	3.1	(1.5, 6.2)	4.2	(2.3, 7.6)
Mail promoting tobacco	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
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of tobacco ¹	9.7	(6.8, 13.7)	10.3	(7.0, 14.7)	6.3	(2.7, 14.1)	10.7	(2.7, 34.2)	9.5	(6.7, 13.3)	15.8	(8.9, 26.7)	7.6	(4.9, 11.8)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	17.8	(14.2, 22.1)	19.0	(15.0, 23.7)	11.1	(5.5, 21.1)	25.3	(12.1, 45.3)	16.4	(13.0, 20.6)	21.7	(13.8, 32.3)	16.6	(12.7, 21.3)

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

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

N/A - The estimate is "0.0".

8.5 Non-smokers Who Noticed Cigarette Marketing

Patterns of noticing tobacco product marketing among non-smokers was lower (10%) than that of the current smokers (17.8%). More male non-smokers (12.4%) had noticed any tobacco product marketing forms compared to females (8.1%) at least a month prior to the survey. Among non-smokers in urban areas, 9.8% noticed tobacco product marketing in the past 30 days, while 10.2% of non-smokers in rural areas reported the same (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Percentage of current non-smokers of tobacco ≥15 years old who noticed any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless) marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Places	Overall		Gender				Age (years)				Residence			
			Male		Female		15-24		25+		Urban		Rural	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>														
<i>Noticed tobacco advertisements</i>														
In stores where tobacco is sold	2.4	(1.9, 3.0)	3.3	(2.4, 4.4)	1.7	(1.2, 2.3)	2.8	(1.9, 4.0)	2.1	(1.7, 2.7)	2.2	(1.5, 3.1)	2.5	(1.8, 3.4)
On television	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	0.6	(0.4, 1.1)	0.8	(0.5, 1.1)	1.4	(1.0, 2.1)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)
On the radio	1.2	(0.9, 1.5)	1.4	(1.0, 2.1)	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)	1.3	(0.9, 1.8)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)	1.2	(0.9, 1.7)
On billboards	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
On posters	0.8	(0.6, 1.1)	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)	0.9	(0.6, 1.2)	1.3	(0.9, 2.0)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)
In newspapers or magazines	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.1	(0.1, 0.2)	0.3	(0.1, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.3)	0.4	(0.2, 0.8)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)
In cinemas	0.7	(0.4, 1.0)	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	1.3	(0.8, 2.1)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.9	(0.5, 1.7)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)
On the internet	0.8	(0.5, 1.1)	1.0	(0.6, 1.6)	0.6	(0.4, 0.9)	0.9	(0.5, 1.6)	0.7	(0.5, 1.0)	1.7	(1.1, 2.5)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)
On public transportation	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	1.1	(0.7, 1.6)	0.9	(0.6, 1.4)	1.1	(0.6, 1.9)	0.9	(0.7, 1.3)	0.7	(0.4, 1.1)	1.1	(0.8, 1.7)
On public walls	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.6	(0.3, 1.3)	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	0.7	(0.3, 1.5)	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)
Somewhere else	0.9	(0.6, 1.3)	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)	0.9	(0.5, 1.5)	0.8	(0.4, 1.4)	1.0	(0.7, 1.5)	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)	1.0	(0.6, 1.7)
Noticed sports sponsorship	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Noticed music, theatre, art, or fashion event sponsorship	0.6	(0.4, 1.0)	0.9	(0.5, 1.8)	0.4	(0.2, 0.6)	0.8	(0.4, 1.5)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.5	(0.3, 0.9)	0.7	(0.3, 1.3)

continued >

Table 8.5 (cont.): Percentage of current non-smokers of tobacco ≥15 years old who noticed any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless) marketing during the last 30 days in various places, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Places	Overall		Gender				Age (years)				Residence			
			Male		Female		15-24		25+		Urban		Rural	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>														
<i>Noticed tobacco promotions</i>														
Free samples	1.0	(0.7, 1.4)	1.2	(0.8, 1.8)	0.8	(0.5, 1.2)	0.5	(0.3, 1.0)	1.3	(0.9, 1.9)	0.7	(0.5, 1.2)	1.1	(0.7, 1.7)
Sale prices	1.4	(0.9, 2.2)	1.6	(1.1, 2.4)	1.3	(0.8, 2.2)	1.4	(0.8, 2.5)	1.5	(0.9, 2.3)	0.5	(0.3, 0.8)	1.9	(1.2, 3.1)
Coupons	0.3	(0.2, 0.4)	0.3	(0.2, 0.6)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.3	(0.2, 0.5)	0.4	(0.2, 0.7)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	0.8	(0.6, 1.2)	0.9	(0.5, 1.3)	0.8	(0.6, 1.3)	0.7	(0.4, 1.3)	0.9	(0.7, 1.3)	0.8	(0.5, 1.4)	0.9	(0.5, 1.3)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	2.3	(1.8, 2.9)	3.1	(2.3, 4.0)	1.6	(1.2, 2.2)	2.8	(2.0, 4.0)	1.9	(1.5, 2.4)	2.3	(1.6, 3.3)	2.3	(1.6, 3.2)
Mail promoting tobacco	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.5)	0.1	(0.0, 0.2)	0.1	(0.0, 0.3)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.2	(0.1, 0.4)	0.1	(0.1, 0.3)
Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of tobacco ¹	4.2	(3.4, 5.2)	5.0	(4.0, 6.3)	3.5	(2.7, 4.6)	4.4	(3.2, 5.9)	4.1	(3.3, 5.1)	3.0	(2.3, 4.0)	4.8	(3.7, 6.2)
Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion	10.0	(8.8, 11.5)	12.4	(10.6, 14.4)	8.1	(6.9, 9.5)	10.8	(9.0, 13.0)	9.5	(8.2, 11.0)	9.8	(8.1, 11.8)	10.2	(8.5, 12.1)

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

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

9.0 KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

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

Key Findings

- 94.5% of adult Ugandans believed that smoking causes serious illness.
- The percentage of adults in Uganda who believed that smoking causes various illnesses includes lung cancer (94.6%), heart attack (71.8%), stroke (48.0%), stomach cancer (63.6%), premature birth (50.6%), and bladder cancer (46.9%).
- 90.3% of adults in Uganda (80.3% of current smokers and 90.0% of non-smokers) believed that secondhand smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.
- 61.8% of adults in Uganda (53.6% of smokers and 62.3% of non-smokers) believed that smoking waterpipe/shisha with tobacco causes serious illness.
- 81.5% of adults in Uganda (64.7% of current smokeless users and 81.7% of non-users) believed that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness.
- 82.4% of adults in Uganda (54.3% of smokers and 84.0% of non-smokers) were in favor of raising taxes on tobacco products.



9.1 Belief that Smoking Causes Serious Illness and Various Diseases

Overall, 94.5% of adults (83.6% of current smokers and 95.1 of non-smokers) believed that smoking caused serious illness. The majority (94.6%) of adults believed that smoking caused lung cancer, about half of adults believed that smoking caused premature birth (50.6%), 71.8% believed that smoking caused heart attacks, and 63.6% believed that smoking caused stomach cancer. Non-smokers were more aware of diseases associated with tobacco smoking than smokers. A proportion of adults believed that smoking was associated with stroke (48.0%) and diabetes (24.9%) (Table 9.1).

Overall, 81.4% of respondents (64.7% current users and 81.7% non-users) believed that smokeless tobacco causes serious illness. By age, the percentage ranged from 74.2% among those aged 65 and older to 82.6% among adults aged 25-44. In urban areas, the percentage was 82.7%, while it was 80.8% in rural areas. By education level, the percentages ranged from 74.1% among adults with No formal education to 85.8% among those with Secondary or higher education (Table 9.3)

Table 9.1: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking tobacco causes...																	
	Serious illness		Stroke		Heart attack		Lung cancer		Diabetes		Bladder Cancer		Stomach Cancer		Premature Birth		Impotence	
	Percentage (95% CI)																	
Overall	94.5	(93.6, 95.2)	48.0	(45.7, 50.4)	71.8	(69.6, 73.9)	94.6	(93.8, 95.3)	24.9	(23.1, 26.8)	46.9	(44.6, 49.2)	63.6	(61.1, 65.9)	50.6	(48.4, 52.7)	33.8	(31.7, 36.0)
<i>Smoking Status</i>																		
Current smokers ¹	83.6	(79.0, 87.3)	38.6	(33.0, 44.7)	61.7	(55.5, 67.6)	84.5	(80.5, 87.8)	19.8	(15.8, 24.6)	38.2	(33.0, 43.5)	51.9	(46.6, 57.2)	35.8	(30.5, 41.5)	24.2	(19.0, 30.3)
Non-smokers ²	95.1	(94.3, 95.9)	48.6	(46.2, 50.9)	72.4	(70.1, 74.5)	95.2	(94.4, 95.9)	25.2	(23.4, 27.2)	47.4	(45.1, 49.7)	64.2	(61.8, 66.6)	51.4	(49.3, 53.6)	34.4	(32.2, 36.6)
<i>Gender</i>																		
Male	93.9	(92.5, 95.0)	48.1	(45.4, 50.9)	73.5	(71.0, 76.0)	95.2	(94.2, 96.1)	24.5	(22.3, 26.8)	47.0	(44.3, 49.7)	63.9	(61.0, 66.6)	49.3	(46.7, 52.0)	36.0	(33.4, 38.7)
Female	95.0	(94.2, 95.8)	47.9	(45.2, 50.7)	70.2	(67.7, 72.6)	94.0	(93.0, 94.9)	25.3	(23.1, 27.7)	46.8	(44.3, 49.3)	63.3	(60.6, 65.8)	51.7	(49.1, 54.3)	31.8	(29.4, 34.2)
<i>Age (years)</i>																		
15-24	95.7	(94.5, 96.7)	49.2	(46.0, 52.4)	73.4	(70.4, 76.2)	95.6	(94.4, 96.5)	25.4	(22.8, 28.1)	49.6	(46.5, 52.7)	65.7	(62.6, 68.7)	52.9	(49.9, 55.9)	34.7	(31.7, 37.7)
25-44	94.6	(93.6, 95.5)	47.7	(45.0, 50.4)	72.2	(69.7, 74.6)	95.2	(94.1, 96.1)	24.2	(22.2, 26.3)	46.4	(43.7, 49.2)	64.2	(61.5, 66.8)	51.8	(49.1, 54.5)	34.6	(32.2, 37.2)
45-64	92.5	(90.4, 94.2)	46.6	(43.2, 50.1)	69.1	(65.6, 72.4)	92.5	(90.7, 94.0)	26.1	(23.0, 29.5)	44.3	(40.6, 48.1)	60.0	(56.2, 63.7)	45.5	(42.0, 49.1)	31.1	(28.1, 34.2)
65+	89.7	(86.2, 92.4)	46.0	(40.7, 51.4)	64.2	(58.9, 69.3)	88.8	(85.7, 91.4)	24.2	(19.9, 29.1)	37.5	(32.6, 42.8)	52.2	(47.2, 57.1)	37.5	(32.8, 42.5)	28.3	(23.7, 33.4)
<i>Residence</i>																		
Urban	96.5	(95.5, 97.2)	45.5	(42.2, 48.9)	70.4	(66.8, 73.8)	95.7	(94.4, 96.8)	25.9	(22.4, 29.6)	50.9	(46.9, 54.8)	65.7	(61.9, 69.4)	57.6	(54.0, 61.1)	36.4	(33.0, 39.9)
Rural	93.5	(92.3, 94.5)	49.3	(46.2, 52.3)	72.5	(69.7, 75.1)	94.0	(93.0, 95.0)	24.5	(22.4, 26.7)	45.0	(42.2, 47.8)	62.5	(59.4, 65.5)	47.2	(44.5, 49.8)	32.5	(29.8, 35.3)
<i>Education Level</i>																		
No formal education	89.6	(86.3, 92.2)	39.3	(35.2, 43.6)	63.0	(58.6, 67.1)	88.5	(85.8, 90.8)	21.2	(17.8, 25.0)	36.0	(32.1, 40.1)	54.7	(50.0, 59.3)	37.3	(33.1, 41.7)	24.9	(21.6, 28.4)
Primary incomplete	93.9	(92.7, 94.8)	47.8	(44.4, 51.2)	70.5	(67.4, 73.3)	92.5	(91.0, 93.8)	25.9	(23.6, 28.3)	44.9	(41.7, 48.1)	61.6	(58.2, 64.9)	43.2	(40.5, 46.1)	31.3	(28.5, 34.2)
Primary complete	93.8	(91.2, 95.6)	48.2	(44.1, 52.2)	73.1	(69.4, 76.4)	95.7	(94.2, 96.7)	24.5	(20.8, 28.7)	45.6	(41.4, 49.9)	64.8	(61.1, 68.3)	51.5	(47.5, 55.5)	34.7	(30.9, 38.6)
Secondary or higher	97.1	(96.2, 97.7)	51.1	(48.1, 54.0)	75.6	(72.8, 78.1)	98.3	(97.8, 98.8)	25.3	(22.7, 28.1)	53.3	(50.3, 56.3)	67.9	(65.0, 70.7)	62.4	(59.4, 65.3)	39.1	(36.1, 42.1)

Table 9.1 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who believe that smoking tobacco causes serious illness and various diseases, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking tobacco causes...																	
	Serious illness		Stroke		Heart attack		Lung cancer		Diabetes		Bladder Cancer		Stomach Cancer		Premature Birth		Impotence	
	Percentage (95% CI)																	
<i>Marital Status</i>																		
Married	94.5	(93.4, 95.3)	49.0	(46.4, 51.6)	72.8	(70.5, 75.0)	94.6	(93.6, 95.5)	24.7	(22.7, 26.7)	46.5	(44.0, 49.1)	64.0	(61.4, 66.5)	50.1	(47.4, 52.7)	33.2	(30.9, 35.6)
Not married	94.5	(93.4, 95.4)	46.9	(43.9, 49.9)	70.6	(67.8, 73.2)	94.6	(93.5, 95.4)	25.3	(22.6, 28.2)	47.3	(44.3, 50.4)	63.0	(60.0, 66.0)	51.2	(48.3, 54.0)	34.5	(31.6, 37.4)
<i>Region</i>																		
Central	95.5	(94.1, 96.6)	40.4	(36.3, 44.7)	67.9	(64.0, 71.6)	95.6	(94.4, 96.5)	23.2	(19.6, 27.3)	48.9	(44.8, 52.9)	61.6	(57.3, 65.8)	55.5	(52.0, 59.0)	38.2	(34.5, 42.1)
Eastern	94.6	(93.3, 95.6)	49.7	(45.0, 54.5)	71.6	(66.2, 76.4)	94.0	(92.0, 95.6)	31.3	(27.4, 35.5)	48.8	(43.4, 54.3)	68.0	(61.9, 73.6)	54.2	(49.3, 58.9)	40.1	(35.4, 45.1)
Northern	93.4	(91.0, 95.3)	44.1	(40.4, 47.9)	71.0	(66.4, 75.2)	92.7	(90.1, 94.6)	19.7	(17.0, 22.6)	38.9	(35.3, 42.7)	60.3	(57.0, 63.5)	42.6	(37.3, 48.0)	22.6	(18.9, 26.7)
Western	94.0	(91.8, 95.7)	58.5	(53.5, 63.4)	77.2	(73.3, 80.7)	95.5	(94.1, 96.6)	24.8	(21.7, 28.0)	48.9	(44.7, 53.2)	64.0	(59.3, 68.4)	47.3	(44.2, 50.5)	31.0	(27.4, 34.8)

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

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

Table 9.1a: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who believe smoking waterpipe/shisha with tobacco cause serious illness, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Belief smoking waterpipe/shisha with tobacco cause serious illness	
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	61.8	(58.4, 65.1)
<i>Smoking Status</i>		
Current smokers ¹	53.6	(47.8, 59.3)
Non-smokers ²	62.3	(58.8, 65.6)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	63.1	(59.2, 66.8)
Female	60.6	(57.1, 64.0)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	63.1	(59.2, 66.7)
25-44	64.0	(60.3, 67.5)
45-64	58.4	(54.0, 62.6)
65+	44.9	(39.1, 50.9)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	70.7	(65.6, 75.2)
Rural	57.5	(53.1, 61.7)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No formal education	49.8	(44.2, 55.4)
Primary incomplete	57.2	(53.2, 61.1)
Primary complete	62.1	(57.5, 66.6)
Secondary or higher	70.6	(66.7, 74.2)
<i>Marital Status</i>		
Married	61.1	(57.4, 64.7)
Not married	62.6	(59.0, 66.1)
<i>Region</i>		
Central	67.8	(61.8, 73.3)
Eastern	53.8	(45.1, 62.3)
Northern	66.3	(59.1, 72.9)
Western	59.0	(53.4, 64.3)

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

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

Table 9.2: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who believe that secondhand smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Belief that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	90.3	(89.4, 91.1)
<i>Smoking Status</i>		
Current smokers ¹	80.3	(75.5, 84.4)
Non-smokers ²	90.9	(89.9, 91.7)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	90.9	(89.5, 92.0)
Female	89.8	(88.6, 90.8)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	89.7	(88.1, 91.2)
25-44	91.7	(90.5, 92.7)
45-64	90.9	(89.0, 92.4)
65+	81.8	(78.2, 85.0)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	92.1	(90.7, 93.3)
Rural	89.4	(88.2, 90.5)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No formal education	82.7	(80.2, 85.0)
Primary incomplete	89.0	(87.4, 90.3)
Primary complete	89.9	(87.0, 92.2)
Secondary or higher	94.3	(93.1, 95.3)
<i>Marital Status</i>		
Married	90.9	(89.8, 91.9)
Not married	89.5	(88.0, 90.8)
<i>Region</i>		
Central	91.2	(89.8, 92.4)
Eastern	90.3	(88.4, 91.9)
Northern	88.3	(85.9, 90.3)
Western	90.8	(88.7, 92.5)

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

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

Table 9.3: Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years old who believe that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness, by smokeless tobacco use status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Belief that smokeless tobacco use causes serious illness	
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	81.4	(79.4, 83.3)
<i>Smokeless Use Status</i>		
Current users ¹	64.7	(55.3, 73.1)
Non-users ²	81.7	(79.7, 83.6)
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	81.8	(79.5, 83.9)
Female	81.0	(78.7, 83.1)
<i>Age (years)</i>		
15-24	80.9	(78.3, 83.2)
25-44	82.5	(80.2, 84.6)
45-64	82.3	(79.6, 84.7)
65+	73.7	(68.5, 78.4)
<i>Residence</i>		
Urban	82.7	(79.4, 85.6)
Rural	80.7	(78.1, 83.1)
<i>Education Level</i>		
No formal education	73.9	(69.7, 77.8)
Primary incomplete	79.7	(77.0, 82.1)
Primary complete	81.5	(77.8, 84.7)
Secondary or higher	85.7	(83.3, 87.8)
<i>Marital Status</i>		
Married	82.3	(80.2, 84.3)
Not married	80.3	(77.8, 82.6)
<i>Region</i>		
Central	81.8	(78.6, 84.6)
Eastern	77.7	(72.1, 82.5)
Northern	84.7	(81.4, 87.4)
Western	82.0	(77.7, 85.6)

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

² Includes former and never smokeless tobacco users.

10. CHANGE OVER TIME: COMPARISON BETWEEN 2013 AND 2023

Uganda first implemented GATS in 2013 and then conducted a second round in 2023. This section covers the relative changes computed from the two survey rounds. Table 10.1 provides the numbers and characteristics of the weighted and unweighted completed interviews from both GATS surveys.

Table 10.1: Distribution of adults ≥15 years old by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2013 and 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	2013			2023		
	Weighted		Unweighted Number of Adults	Weighted		Unweighted Number of Adults
	Percentage (95% CI ¹)	Number of Adults (in thousands)		Percentage (95% CI ¹)	Number of Adults (in thousands)	
Overall	100	16,674.0	8,508	100	24,498.9	10,177
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	47.2 (45.7, 48.7)	7,870.4	3,853	47.5 (46.1, 49.0)	11,647.3	4,458
Female	52.8 (51.3, 54.3)	8,803.6	4,655	52.5 (51.0, 53.9)	12,851.7	5,719
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	35.6 (34.1, 37.1)	5,933.2	2,355	39.3 (37.9, 40.7)	9,623.4	2,535
25-44	41.2 (39.8, 42.6)	6,869.2	4,230	40.6 (39.3, 42.0)	9,957.8	4,864
45-64	16.5 (15.4, 17.7)	2,754.2	1,349	14.9 (14.0, 15.7)	3,644.6	2,005
65+	6.7 (5.9, 7.6)	1,117.4	574	5.2 (4.7, 5.7)	1,273.1	773
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	25.8 (24.0, 27.7)	4,307.0	4,126	32.8 (29.0, 36.8)	8,030.4	4,046
Rural	74.2 (72.3, 76.0)	12,367.0	4,382	67.2 (63.2, 71.0)	16,468.5	6,131
<i>Education Level²</i>						
No formal education	16.6 (14.9, 18.5)	2,763.1	1,400	11.5 (10.5, 12.6)	2,819.4	1,430
Primary incomplete	39.1 (37.3, 40.9)	6,510.4	3,031	37.4 (35.6, 39.1)	9,145.5	3,620
Primary complete	12.8 (11.8, 13.8)	2,126.2	1,036	16.3 (15.2, 17.4)	3,987.6	1,552
Secondary or higher	31.6 (29.6, 33.7)	5,269.9	3,034	34.8 (33.0, 36.7)	8,523.5	3,566
<i>Marital Status</i>						
Married	58.5 (56.8, 60.2)	9,758.6	5,013	53.9 (52.3, 55.4)	13,195.6	5,759
Not married	41.5 (39.8, 43.2)	6,915.4	3,495	46.1 (44.6, 47.7)	11,299.9	4,413

¹ 95 % Confidence Interval

² No formal education includes "No formal schooling"; Primary incomplete includes, "Less than primary school completed"; Primary school completed includes "Primary School Completed"; Secondary or higher includes "Less than O-level completed", "O level completed", and "A level completed"; "College or University completed"; and "Post graduate degree completed".

10.1 Tobacco Use

Overall, the prevalence of tobacco use decreased from 7.9% in 2013 to 6.7% in 2023. This represents a 14.9% relative percent decline in tobacco use, but the change was not significant. The prevalence among female tobacco users decreased significantly from 4.6% in 2013 to 2.6% in 2023 (43.6% relative change percentage) while the men had no significant change.

The prevalence of smokeless tobacco use decreased significantly from 2.4% in 2013 to 1.5% in 2023 (significant decline from 3.0% to 1.3% among female current smokeless tobacco users and no significant change among men). This represents a 34.4% relative percent decline in smokeless tobacco use (57.9% relative decline for females).

Comparison results for overall tobacco use, tobacco smoking, and smokeless tobacco use from the 2013 and 2023 GATS surveys are presented in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old, by current tobacco use status and gender – GATS Uganda, 2013 and 2023.

Tobacco Use Status	2013	2023	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
Smoking Tobacco			
Overall			
Current smoker	5.8 (5.1, 6.6)	5.6 (4.9, 6.3)	-3.7
Daily smoker	4.8 (4.2, 5.5)	3.8 (3.3, 4.3)	-21.4*
Occasional smoker	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	1.8 (1.5, 2.2)	81.4*
Male			
Current smoker	10.3 (9.1, 11.7)	10.0 (8.8, 11.4)	-2.9
Daily smoker	8.7 (7.6, 10.0)	7.0 (6.1, 8.1)	-18.9*
Occasional smoker	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	3.0 (2.4, 3.8)	81.8*
Female			
Current smoker	1.7 (1.3, 2.4)	1.5 (1.2, 2.0)	-11.2
Daily smoker	1.3 (1.0, 1.8)	0.8 (0.6, 1.1)	-39.6*
Occasional smoker	0.4 (0.2, 1.0)	0.7 (0.5, 1.1)	76.7
Smokeless Tobacco			
Overall			
Current smokeless tobacco user	2.4 (1.6, 3.4)	1.5 (1.2, 2.0)	-34.4*
Daily smokeless tobacco user	2.1 (1.4, 3.2)	1.0 (0.7, 1.4)	-54.9*
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.6 (0.4, 0.8)	169.9*
Male			
Current smokeless tobacco user	1.6 (1.1, 2.5)	1.9 (1.4, 2.5)	13.0
Daily smokeless tobacco user	1.5 (1.0, 2.3)	1.0 (0.6, 1.4)	-35.8
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	0.1 (0.1, 0.3)	0.9 (0.6, 1.3)	549.2*
Female			
Current smokeless tobacco user	3.0 (1.9, 4.6)	1.3 (0.8, 1.9)	-57.9*
Daily smokeless tobacco user	2.7 (1.7, 4.3)	1.0 (0.6, 1.6)	-64.4*
Occasional smokeless tobacco user	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	0.3 (0.2, 0.5)	3.8
Tobacco Use			
Overall			
Current tobacco user	7.9 (6.9, 9.1)	6.7 (6.0, 7.6)	-14.9
Daily tobacco user	6.8 (5.9, 7.9)	4.6 (4.0, 5.2)	-32.7*
Occasional tobacco user	1.1 (0.8, 1.5)	2.2 (1.8, 2.6)	98.2*
Male			
Current tobacco user	11.7 (10.4, 13.1)	11.3 (10.0, 12.8)	-2.9
Daily tobacco user	10.0 (8.8, 11.4)	7.9 (6.9, 9.0)	-21.3*
Occasional tobacco user	1.6 (1.2, 2.1)	3.5 (2.8, 4.3)	113.2*
Female			
Current tobacco user	4.6 (3.4, 6.2)	2.6 (2.0, 3.3)	-43.6*
Daily tobacco user	4.0 (2.8, 5.5)	1.6 (1.2, 2.2)	-59.6*
Occasional tobacco user	0.6 (0.3, 1.1)	1.0 (0.7, 1.3)	60.0

Notes: Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and occasional smoking. Current tobacco use includes current tobacco smoking, current smokeless tobacco use, or current heated tobacco product use (included in the 2023 questionnaire but not in 2013).

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

10.2 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Exposure to tobacco smoke in homes and indoor workplaces significantly declined from 2013 to 2023. In homes, exposure to tobacco smoke declined from 13.0% in 2013 to 9.5% in 2023 (relative change of 27.1%) (Table 10.3).

In workplaces, exposure to tobacco smoke declined from 20.7% in 2013 to 15.3% in 2023, representing a relative change of 26.2%. (Table 10.4).

Among adults who visited various public places, exposure to tobacco smoke declined significantly in restaurants (from 16.2% in 2013 to 11.8% in 2023, representing a relative change of 27.2%), and schools (from 4.7% in 2013 to 1.7% in 2023, representing a relative change of 64.1%). Exposure to tobacco smoke remained high in bars or night clubs (62.3% in 2013 and 62.9% in 2023) (Table 10.5).

Table 10.3: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2013 and 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home ¹					
	2013		2023		Relative change	
	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage	
Overall	13.0 (11.8, 14.4)	10.0 (8.9, 11.2)	9.5 (8.3, 10.8)	6.6 (5.6, 7.8)	-27.1*	-33.6*
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	14.3 (12.6, 16.1)	8.8 (7.5, 10.3)	10.5 (9.1, 12.1)	5.3 (4.2, 6.6)	-26.1*	-40.0*
Female	12.0 (10.5, 13.6)	11.0 (9.6, 12.5)	8.6 (7.2, 10.2)	7.8 (6.4, 9.4)	-28.3*	-29.3*
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	11.2 (9.5, 13.2)	10.6 (8.9, 12.5)	7.9 (6.4, 9.8)	6.6 (5.3, 8.3)	-29.1*	-37.4*
25-44	12.5 (10.9, 14.3)	9.1 (7.7, 10.7)	9.1 (7.8, 10.5)	6.0 (4.9, 7.3)	-27.8*	-34.4*
45-64	16.6 (13.8, 19.9)	11.3 (8.8, 14.4)	13.3 (11.3, 15.6)	7.5 (6.0, 9.4)	-20.1*	-33.2*
65+	17.2 (13.1, 22.3)	9.1 (6.0, 13.6)	14.3 (11.0, 18.3)	9.6 (6.6, 13.8)	-17.1	5.2
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	8.3 (7.0, 9.8)	6.1 (5.0, 7.4)	5.8 (4.6, 7.2)	3.6 (2.7, 4.8)	-30.8*	-40.0*
Rural	14.7 (13.1, 16.5)	11.4 (10.0, 12.9)	11.4 (9.7, 13.3)	8.1 (6.7, 9.9)	-22.8*	-28.5*
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	18.6 (15.9, 21.6)	13.5 (11.2, 16.1)	14.4 (11.7, 17.7)	9.7 (7.4, 12.7)	-22.6*	-28.0*
Primary incomplete	16.3 (14.2, 18.7)	12.7 (10.8, 14.9)	13.4 (11.4, 15.7)	9.5 (7.7, 11.6)	-17.9*	-25.4*
Primary complete	10.6 (8.0, 13.9)	7.9 (5.5, 11.2)	7.1 (5.4, 9.2)	5.4 (3.9, 7.4)	-32.8*	-31.4
Secondary or higher	7.1 (5.8, 8.8)	6.0 (4.6, 7.6)	4.9 (4.0, 6.1)	3.4 (2.6, 4.3)	-31.1*	-43.7*
<i>Marital Status</i>						
Married	14.1 (12.6, 15.8)	10.7 (9.4, 12.1)	9.9 (8.7, 11.4)	7.0 (5.8, 8.3)	-29.6*	-34.9*
Not married	11.5 (10.0, 13.3)	9.0 (7.6, 10.7)	9.0 (7.6, 10.6)	6.3 (5.0, 7.8)	-21.9*	-30.6*

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

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.4: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who work indoors and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2013 and 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work ¹					
	2013		2023		Relative change	
	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers	Overall	Non-smokers
	Percentage (95% CI)				Percentage	
Overall	20.7 (18.0, 23.8)	18.7 (16.1, 21.7)	15.3 (12.9, 18.1)	13.8 (11.5, 16.6)	-26.2*	-26.2*
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	26.4 (22.1, 31.3)	23.7 (19.4, 28.6)	18.4 (14.9, 22.6)	16.3 (13.0, 20.4)	-30.3*	-31.1*
Female	13.9 (11.1, 17.2)	13.2 (10.5, 16.5)	12.2 (9.3, 15.8)	11.5 (8.7, 15.0)	-12.0	-13.2
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	20.7 (14.1, 29.4)	20.9 (14.2, 29.8)	12.1 (8.1, 17.9)	10.8 (7.2, 16.0)	-41.4*	-48.4*
25-44	18.6 (15.4, 22.2)	16.7 (13.6, 20.3)	16.0 (13.3, 19.2)	14.8 (12.0, 18.2)	-13.8	-11.2
45-64	29.6 (22.3, 38.1)	24.5 (17.9, 32.5)	18.7 (13.9, 24.7)	15.8 (11.2, 22.0)	-36.7*	-35.3*
65+	-	-	22.2 (6.9, 52.4)	22.8 (6.1, 57.3)	-	-
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	13.7 (11.1, 16.7)	12.8 (10.3, 15.7)	14.0 (10.8, 17.8)	12.1 (9.4, 15.6)	2.2	-5.0
Rural	27.2 (22.4, 32.4)	24.2 (19.7, 29.4)	16.7 (13.2, 21.0)	15.7 (12.0, 20.3)	-38.4*	-35.2*
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	29.0 (18.0, 43.2)	26.9 (16.1, 41.5)	15.5 (8.5, 26.5)	11.6 (5.3, 23.6)	-46.6*	-56.8*
Primary incomplete	32.4 (26.1, 39.5)	30.8 (24.6, 37.6)	16.6 (12.2, 22.3)	15.6 (11.2, 21.3)	-48.7*	-49.3*
Primary complete	35.0 (25.5, 46.0)	29.6 (20.1, 41.3)	16.7 (11.1, 24.2)	15.2 (9.8, 22.8)	-52.4*	-48.7*
Secondary or higher	12.9 (10.3, 16.1)	12.0 (9.5, 15.1)	14.4 (11.3, 18.1)	13.0 (10.1, 16.5)	11.4	7.9
<i>Marital Status</i>						
Married	23.1 (19.6, 27.0)	20.1 (16.7, 24.1)	16.2 (13.0, 19.9)	15.5 (12.3, 19.4)	-29.9*	-22.8*
Not married	16.0 (12.0, 21.1)	16.0 (12.0, 21.2)	14.1 (10.9, 18.1)	11.5 (8.7, 15.1)	-11.9	-28.2

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

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

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.5: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2013 and 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke ¹ in...						
	2013						
	Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities	Restaurants	Bars or nightclubs	Public Transportation	Universities	Schools
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall	5.9 (4.7, 7.4)	4.6 (3.7, 5.7)	16.2 (14.0, 18.5)	62.3 (59.1, 65.3)	7.9 (6.9, 9.1)	12.7 (9.1, 17.5)	4.7 (3.8, 5.8)
<i>Smoking Status</i>							
Current smokers ²	7.2 (2.2, 20.9)	5.8 (2.6, 12.5)	16.1 (10.3, 24.3)	71.6 (65.6, 76.9)	12.8 (7.9, 20.2)	-	6.0 (3.0, 11.6)
Non-smokers ³	5.8 (4.6, 7.4)	4.5 (3.6, 5.6)	16.2 (14.0, 18.6)	60.7 (57.2, 64.0)	7.7 (6.6, 8.9)	12.5 (8.9, 17.3)	4.7 (3.8, 5.8)
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	6.9 (5.2, 9.2)	4.9 (3.7, 6.6)	17.5 (14.4, 21.0)	64.2 (60.8, 67.5)	9.3 (7.6, 11.5)	13.5 (8.6, 20.5)	5.7 (4.4, 7.4)
Female	4.4 (2.9, 6.6)	4.3 (3.4, 5.4)	14.0 (11.4, 17.0)	58.5 (53.5, 63.3)	6.5 (5.4, 7.9)	11.6 (6.7, 19.1)	3.6 (2.7, 4.9)
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	4.0 (2.4, 6.5)	5.0 (3.2, 7.6)	17.9 (14.3, 22.2)	64.1 (57.9, 69.9)	6.3 (4.7, 8.3)	17.2 (10.8, 26.3)	5.3 (3.9, 7.1)
25-44	6.5 (4.7, 9.0)	3.7 (2.8, 4.8)	15.8 (13.2, 18.8)	63.2 (59.4, 66.7)	8.7 (7.3, 10.4)	8.8 (5.4, 14.0)	4.4 (3.2, 6.0)
45-64	6.2 (3.9, 9.8)	6.9 (4.8, 9.7)	13.1 (8.6, 19.3)	56.9 (50.3, 63.2)	9.4 (6.4, 13.5)	2.3 (0.5, 10.2)	3.2 (1.7, 5.9)
65+	13.9 (4.8, 33.9)	2.8 (1.4, 5.8)	15.9 (6.9, 32.5)	62.3 (48.9, 74.1)	7.6 (3.8, 14.9)	-	7.3 (2.9, 17.2)
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	7.3 (5.5, 9.7)	5.0 (3.9, 6.4)	15.3 (12.9, 18.1)	64.2 (60.4, 67.9)	7.7 (6.3, 9.3)	13.9 (9.7, 19.6)	3.6 (2.8, 4.8)
Rural	5.1 (3.6, 7.2)	4.4 (3.4, 5.9)	16.5 (13.7, 19.8)	61.5 (57.5, 65.4)	8.0 (6.7, 9.7)	11.6 (6.5, 20.0)	5.1 (4.0, 6.6)
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	5.2 (2.0, 12.7)	3.8 (2.5, 5.9)	10.9 (7.0, 16.7)	51.4 (42.9, 59.9)	8.4 (5.5, 12.7)	-	2.2 (0.8, 6.1)
Primary incomplete	6.0 (3.8, 9.3)	3.6 (2.7, 4.8)	13.7 (10.6, 17.6)	61.5 (56.9, 65.8)	8.4 (6.5, 10.7)	2.6 (0.8, 8.5)	4.5 (3.2, 6.3)
Primary complete	5.5 (2.2, 12.8)	7.3 (4.6, 11.6)	21.9 (16.0, 29.2)	69.4 (62.1, 75.8)	7.8 (5.1, 11.7)	-	5.4 (3.0, 9.4)
Secondary or higher	6.1 (4.5, 8.2)	5.0 (3.6, 6.9)	17.1 (14.3, 20.3)	64.5 (60.1, 68.6)	7.5 (6.1, 9.2)	13.1 (9.2, 18.4)	5.1 (3.9, 6.7)
<i>Marital Status</i>							
Married	6.7 (5.0, 8.9)	4.4 (3.4, 5.7)	17.0 (14.5, 19.8)	63.6 (59.9, 67.2)	8.8 (7.4, 10.5)	9.3 (5.5, 15.3)	4.6 (3.5, 6.0)
Not married	4.8 (3.2, 7.3)	4.9 (3.7, 6.6)	14.8 (11.8, 18.3)	59.9 (54.8, 64.8)	6.5 (5.2, 8.2)	15.3 (10.0, 22.5)	4.9 (3.6, 6.5)

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

² Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

³ Includes former and never smokers.

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

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.5 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2013 and 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke ¹ in...						
	2023						
	Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities	Restaurants	Bars or nightclubs	Public Transportation	Universities	Schools
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	8.3 (6.1, 11.4)	3.8 (3.2, 4.6)	11.8 (10.1, 13.7)	62.9 (59.5, 66.1)	6.4 (5.3, 7.8)	9.0 (5.5, 14.4)	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)
<i>Smoking Status</i>							
Current smokers ²	11.3 (4.7, 24.8)	4.8 (2.4, 9.4)	16.2 (10.7, 23.7)	74.3 (66.8, 80.7)	9.0 (3.5, 21.4)	-	1.3 (0.5, 3.3)
Non-smokers ³	8.2 (6.0, 10.9)	3.8 (3.1, 4.6)	11.5 (9.8, 13.4)	61.2 (57.7, 64.6)	6.3 (5.2, 7.7)	8.5 (4.9, 14.2)	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	9.9 (7.0, 13.8)	4.1 (3.0, 5.6)	11.2 (9.2, 13.6)	65.1 (61.6, 68.5)	6.9 (5.3, 8.9)	9.4 (4.7, 17.7)	1.7 (1.1, 2.6)
Female	6.2 (4.0, 9.3)	3.6 (2.9, 4.5)	12.7 (10.0, 16.1)	57.5 (51.8, 63.0)	6.0 (4.6, 7.7)	8.6 (4.1, 17.2)	1.7 (1.0, 2.7)
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	8.5 (4.0, 16.9)	2.6 (1.8, 3.8)	8.3 (6.0, 11.3)	62.1 (56.2, 67.6)	6.0 (4.2, 8.5)	9.1 (4.1, 19.0)	2.1 (1.3, 3.4)
25-44	8.1 (5.7, 11.3)	3.8 (2.9, 5.0)	14.4 (12.0, 17.3)	64.9 (61.3, 68.2)	6.8 (5.4, 8.5)	10.3 (5.9, 17.5)	1.0 (0.7, 1.5)
45-64	6.7 (4.2, 10.6)	5.8 (4.1, 8.1)	11.7 (8.5, 15.9)	62.1 (55.9, 67.9)	7.0 (4.9, 10.0)	5.1 (1.3, 18.0)	2.6 (1.4, 4.9)
65+	17.7 (9.7, 30.3)	6.4 (3.4, 11.6)	11.6 (5.8, 21.9)	46.4 (33.7, 59.7)	3.1 (1.3, 7.2)	-	0.9 (0.2, 3.5)
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	6.6 (4.5, 9.6)	3.3 (2.5, 4.3)	11.9 (9.5, 14.8)	64.3 (59.0, 69.3)	6.0 (4.3, 8.3)	10.3 (5.7, 17.8)	1.9 (1.2, 3.1)
Rural	9.4 (6.2, 14.1)	4.1 (3.3, 5.2)	11.6 (9.4, 14.3)	62.3 (58.1, 66.3)	6.8 (5.3, 8.6)	6.8 (2.7, 15.9)	1.6 (1.0, 2.3)
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	9.0 (4.1, 18.5)	5.6 (3.4, 9.0)	11.8 (7.0, 19.4)	57.3 (47.6, 66.4)	7.8 (4.8, 12.4)	-	2.4 (0.9, 6.5)
Primary incomplete	11.4 (7.1, 17.8)	3.7 (2.7, 5.1)	10.5 (8.0, 13.6)	61.7 (57.1, 66.0)	6.8 (4.8, 9.5)	-	1.0 (0.6, 1.9)
Primary complete	10.4 (5.7, 18.0)	4.6 (3.0, 7.0)	12.3 (8.7, 17.0)	63.2 (56.4, 69.5)	5.3 (3.1, 8.7)	-	1.4 (0.6, 3.1)
Secondary or higher	6.2 (4.3, 9.0)	3.2 (2.5, 4.2)	12.4 (10.0, 15.3)	65.4 (60.4, 70.0)	6.3 (4.8, 8.2)	9.5 (5.6, 15.6)	2.1 (1.4, 3.3)
<i>Marital Status</i>							
Married	8.3 (6.2, 10.9)	3.9 (3.1, 4.9)	12.4 (10.3, 14.9)	62.7 (58.7, 66.4)	6.4 (5.2, 7.9)	8.0 (4.0, 15.3)	1.4 (0.9, 2.0)
Not married	8.5 (4.8, 14.4)	3.7 (2.8, 4.8)	11.0 (8.8, 13.6)	63.2 (58.3, 67.8)	6.5 (4.8, 8.8)	10.1 (5.3, 18.4)	2.0 (1.3, 3.2)

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

² Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

³ Includes former and never smokers.

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

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.5 (cont.): Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting various public places in the past 30 days, by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2013 and 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke ¹ in...						
	Relative change						
	Government Buildings	Healthcare Facilities	Restaurants	Bars or nightclubs	Public Transportation	Universities	Schools
	Percentage						
Overall	40.9	-16.3	-27.2*	1.0	-18.8	-29.1	-64.1*
<i>Smoking Status</i>							
Current smokers ²	58.3	-16.7	0.2	3.8	-29.6	-	-77.9*
Non-smokers ³	39.6	-16.0	-29.1*	0.9	-18.0	-32.4	-63.4*
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	42.8	-16.9	-35.9*	1.5	-26.5*	-30.6	-70.0*
Female	39.5	-15.5	-8.7	-1.7	-8.1	-25.7	-54.0*
<i>Age (years)</i>							
15-24	113.7	-47.5*	-53.8*	-3.2	-4.1	-47.3*	-60.5*
25-44	24.2	3.2	-8.7	2.7	-21.8	17.3	-77.2*
45-64	7.4	-16.5	-10.9	9.1	-25.2	122.2	-19.6
65+	27.6	125.4	-26.8	-25.5	-59.1*	-	-88.1*
<i>Residence</i>							
Urban	-9.3	-34.4*	-22.3*	0.1	-21.5	-26.3	-47.1*
Rural	83.7	-7.1	-29.5*	1.2	-16.0	-41.6	-69.5*
<i>Education Level</i>							
No formal education	72.6	44.6	8.4	11.3	-7.9	-	8.1
Primary incomplete	90.6	2.8	-23.6	0.3	-19.5	-	-76.6*
Primary complete	89.9	-37.7	-43.9*	-8.9	-32.5	-	-74.7*
Secondary or higher	2.2	-36.1*	-27.1*	1.4	-15.7	-27.8	-57.8*
<i>Marital Status</i>							
Married	23.7	-10.3	-27.0*	-1.5	-27.7*	-14.5	-69.9*
Not married	75.0	-25.2	-25.7*	5.5	-1.1	-34.2	-58.3*

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

² Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.

³ Includes former and never smokers.

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

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

10.3 Smoking Cessation

The percentage of tobacco smokers who attempted to quit in the past 12 months did not change significantly, remaining at 44.2% (95% CI: 39.1%, 49.4%) in 2013 and 43.9% (95% CI: 39.2%, 48.8%) in 2023. Similarly, there was no significant change in the percentage of smokers who were asked by a healthcare provider if they smoked, with rates of 53.5% (95% CI: 46.7%, 60.3%) in 2013 compared to 49.7% (95% CI: 41.8%, 57.7%) in 2023. Additionally, the percentage of smokers advised by a healthcare provider in the past year to quit was 44.3% (95% CI: 38.1%, 50.8%) in 2013 and dropped slightly to 43.3% (95% CI: 35.5%, 51.5%) in 2023 (Table 10.6).

Table 10.6: 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 Uganda, 2013 and 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior								
	Made quit attempt ¹			Asked by HCP if a smoker ^{1,2}			Advised to quit by HCP ^{1,2}		
	2013	2023	Relative change	2013	2023	Relative change	2013	2023	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
Overall	44.2 (39.1, 49.4)	43.9 (39.2, 48.8)	-0.6	53.5 (46.7, 60.3)	49.7 (41.8, 57.7)	-7.1	44.3 (38.1, 50.8)	43.3 (35.5, 51.5)	-2.4
<i>Gender</i>									
Male	45.2 (39.7, 50.8)	44.4 (39.0, 49.9)	-1.8	54.4 (46.8, 61.8)	54.1 (45.0, 62.9)	-0.6	43.7 (36.8, 50.8)	46.9 (37.9, 56.2)	7.4
Female	38.7 (27.5, 51.3)	41.3 (30.4, 53.1)	6.6	49.9 (33.3, 66.4)	33.3 (19.7, 50.3)	-33.3	47.0 (31.0, 63.6)	29.4 (16.7, 46.4)	-37.4
<i>Age (years)</i>									
15-24	50.4 (32.1, 68.6)	55.6 (39.9, 70.2)	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	56.2 (48.5, 63.6)	43.9 (37.1, 50.9)	-21.9*	51.6 (42.2, 60.9)	46.3 (35.1, 57.9)	-10.2	42.0 (33.8, 50.6)	42.3 (31.4, 54.1)	0.8
45-64	31.7 (23.4, 41.4)	39.3 (32.1, 47.0)	24.0	59.9 (47.0, 71.5)	61.8 (47.0, 74.7)	3.2	50.3 (37.7, 62.8)	52.6 (37.8, 66.9)	4.6
65+	22.8 (12.6, 37.7)	37.2 (24.0, 52.6)	62.8	70.2 (49.9, 84.8)	47.7 (29.5, 66.5)	-32.1	56.9 (35.2, 76.3)	45.7 (27.1, 65.5)	-19.8
<i>Residence</i>									
Urban	51.0 (42.7, 59.3)	44.7 (33.8, 56.1)	-12.4	53.0 (42.5, 63.2)	43.9 (32.2, 56.3)	-17.2	47.8 (37.7, 58.0)	38.1 (26.6, 51.1)	-20.3
Rural	42.0 (36.0, 48.4)	43.7 (38.6, 49.0)	4.0	53.7 (45.3, 62.0)	52.8 (42.9, 62.5)	-1.8	43.1 (35.6, 51.0)	46.0 (36.2, 56.0)	6.6
<i>Education Level</i>									
No formal education	29.5 (21.6, 38.9)	48.7 (35.3, 62.2)	64.8	66.5 (48.9, 80.4)	47.4 (29.8, 65.7)	-28.6	59.7 (42.2, 75.1)	44.4 (27.4, 62.9)	-25.6
Primary incomplete	47.1 (40.3, 54.1)	40.9 (35.0, 47.2)	-13.1	45.1 (35.8, 54.8)	52.1 (41.5, 62.5)	15.4	34.6 (26.6, 43.6)	44.7 (34.2, 55.6)	29.0
Primary complete	39.9 (25.1, 56.9)	40.4 (28.0, 54.1)	1.2	56.7 (31.0, 79.2)	53.1 (31.2, 73.8)	-6.3	51.3 (27.6, 74.4)	50.0 (28.7, 71.4)	-2.6
Secondary or higher	58.9 (47.9, 69.1)	49.2 (37.4, 61.1)	-16.5	55.2 (40.4, 69.2)	45.0 (28.9, 62.2)	-18.5	43.6 (29.9, 58.4)	37.3 (22.3, 55.2)	-14.5
<i>Marital Status</i>									
Married	45.8 (39.6, 52.1)	40.7 (35.1, 46.6)	-11.0	53.8 (45.4, 62.0)	53.2 (42.2, 63.9)	-1.1	45.0 (37.6, 52.7)	46.2 (34.9, 58.0)	2.6
Not married	41.1 (32.8, 49.9)	48.4 (39.5, 57.4)	17.7	53.1 (40.9, 64.9)	44.9 (34.2, 56.1)	-15.3	43.1 (31.9, 55.0)	39.2 (29.4, 50.1)	-8.9

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

² 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.

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

10.4 Media and Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship

The percentage of Ugandan adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in various places significantly declined from 68.1% in 2013 to 43.3% in 2023 (relative change of 36.5%). Among current smokers, it declined from 56.4% in 2013 to 45.0% in 2023 (relative change of 20.1%), while among non-smokers, it declined from 68.8% in 2013 to 43.2% in 2023 (relative change of 37.3%) (Table 10.7).

Overall, there was a significant decline in the percentage of adults ≥ 15 years' old who noticed any cigarette/any tobacco products advertising or promotion, from 25.4% in 2013 to 10.5% in 2023 (relative change of 58.8%). Noticing in-store cigarette/any tobacco products advertising or promotion also significantly declined, from 11.0% in 2013 to 4.5% in 2023 (relative change of 59.2%). (Table 10.8).

Table 10.7: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information during the last 30 days in various places, by smoking status – GATS Uganda, 2013 and 2023.

Places	2013	2023	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
Overall			
In newspapers or in magazines	12.6 (11.4, 14.0)	6.7 (5.7, 7.9)	-47.2*
On television or the radio	66.8 (65.1, 68.5)	42.1 (39.8, 44.4)	-37.0*
On television	9.1 (8.1, 10.1)	12.6 (11.1, 14.1)	38.6*
On the radio	65.5 (63.8, 67.2)	38.0 (35.8, 40.3)	-42.0*
On billboards	6.6 (5.7, 7.5)	2.5 (2.1, 3.0)	-61.8*
Any of the above locations	68.1 (66.4, 69.8)	43.3 (41.0, 45.6)	-36.5*
Current smokers¹			
In newspapers or in magazines	6.6 (4.7, 9.1)	6.2 (3.8, 9.8)	-6.1
On television or the radio	55.9 (50.3, 61.4)	44.3 (38.0, 50.7)	-20.8*
On television	4.0 (2.3, 6.7)	11.6 (7.2, 18.2)	191.3
On the radio	55.3 (49.7, 60.7)	42.3 (36.1, 48.8)	-23.5*
On billboards	5.0 (3.2, 7.7)	2.1 (1.1, 4.0)	-57.6*
Any of the above locations	56.4 (50.8, 61.8)	45.0 (38.7, 51.5)	-20.1*
Non-smokers²			
In newspapers or in magazines	13.0 (11.7, 14.4)	6.7 (5.7, 7.9)	-48.5*
On television or the radio	67.5 (65.7, 69.2)	42.0 (39.6, 44.3)	-37.8*
On television	9.4 (8.4, 10.5)	12.6 (11.2, 14.2)	34.6*
On the radio	66.1 (64.3, 67.8)	37.7 (35.5, 40.0)	-42.9*
On billboards	6.7 (5.8, 7.6)	2.5 (2.1, 3.1)	-62.0*
Any of the above locations	68.8 (67.1, 70.5)	43.2 (40.9, 45.5)	-37.3*

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

² Includes former and never tobacco smokers.

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

Table 10.8: Percentage of adults ≥15 years old who noticed cigarette/any tobacco marketing during the last 30 days, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2013 and 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Noticed any in-store advertising or promotion of cigarettes/tobacco products ^{1,2,3}			Noticed any advertisements, promotions, or sponsorships of cigarettes/tobacco products ^{1,3}		
	2013	2023	Relative change	2013	2023	Relative change
	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage	Percentage (95% CI)		Percentage
Overall	11.0 (9.8, 12.3)	4.5 (3.7, 5.5)	-59.2*	25.4 (23.5, 27.4)	10.5 (9.2, 11.9)	-58.8*
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	13.6 (11.7, 15.8)	5.5 (4.4, 6.9)	-59.3*	30.6 (27.9, 33.4)	13.1 (11.3, 15.0)	-57.3*
Female	8.7 (7.5, 10.1)	3.6 (2.7, 4.6)	-59.2*	20.8 (18.8, 22.9)	8.1 (6.9, 9.6)	-60.8*
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	12.5 (10.7, 14.6)	4.5 (3.4, 6.0)	-64.2*	28.9 (26.1, 31.9)	11.1 (9.3, 13.3)	-61.4*
25-44	12.4 (10.8, 14.2)	4.4 (3.5, 5.4)	-64.9*	26.8 (24.5, 29.2)	10.1 (8.8, 11.7)	-62.2*
45-64	7.7 (6.1, 9.8)	5.2 (3.9, 7.0)	-32.5*	19.0 (16.2, 22.1)	10.6 (8.6, 12.9)	-44.3*
65+	2.4 (1.1, 5.0)	3.6 (2.2, 5.7)	50.0	14.3 (10.6, 19.0)	8.0 (5.6, 11.2)	-44.2*
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	14.6 (12.9, 16.5)	3.6 (2.8, 4.7)	-75.4*	30.5 (28.0, 33.0)	10.3 (8.6, 12.3)	-66.1*
Rural	9.8 (8.3, 11.5)	4.9 (3.8, 6.3)	-49.4*	23.6 (21.2, 26.3)	10.6 (8.9, 12.5)	-55.3*
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	3.6 (2.6, 4.9)	2.7 (1.8, 4.1)	-25.1	12.1 (9.9, 14.8)	5.2 (3.9, 6.9)	-57.0*
Primary incomplete	8.5 (7.2, 10.1)	5.0 (3.7, 6.6)	-41.7*	21.5 (19.1, 24.1)	10.1 (8.3, 12.3)	-52.9*
Primary complete	12.3 (9.4, 15.9)	4.6 (3.3, 6.3)	-62.9*	32.5 (28.4, 37.0)	10.9 (8.7, 13.5)	-66.5*
Secondary or higher	17.5 (15.3, 19.9)	4.6 (3.6, 5.7)	-73.9*	34.3 (31.3, 37.4)	12.4 (10.6, 14.4)	-63.8*
<i>Marital Status</i>						
Married	10.0 (8.7, 11.4)	4.5 (3.6, 5.7)	-54.5*	23.7 (21.6, 25.9)	9.6 (8.3, 11.1)	-59.4*
Not married	12.5 (10.8, 14.5)	4.5 (3.5, 5.7)	-64.3*	27.8 (25.3, 30.6)	11.5 (9.9, 13.4)	-58.7*

¹During the last 30 days.

²Includes those who noticed any advertisements in stores, sale prices, or free gifts/discount offers on other products.

³GATS 2013 included questions about cigarette marketing while 2023 included questions about tobacco product marketing (smoked and/or smokeless).

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

10.5 Economics of Tobacco Use

There was significant change in the average cigarette spending per month. Mean expenditure declined from 33,024.1 to 22,837.5 (relative change of 30.8%) and median expenditure declined from 19,052.5 in 2013 to 13,704.7 in 2023 (relative change of 28.1%) (Table 10.9).

Table 10.9: Average cigarette expenditure per month among current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by selected demographic characteristics – GATS Uganda, 2013 and 2023.

Demographic Characteristics	Cigarette expenditure per month (Ugandan Shilling)					
	2013 ¹		2023		Relative change of mean	Relative change of median
	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Mean (95% CI)	Median (95% CI)	Percentage	
Overall	33024.1 (24632.9, 41415.2)	19052.5 (14462.2, 21659.5)	22837.5 (18272.5, 27402.4)	13704.7 (10887.9, 15050.0)	-30.8*	-28.1*
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	33544.9 (24728.8, 42360.9)	19081.3 (14409.9, 21733.2)	23161.6 (18446.9, 27876.4)	13780.2 (11443.6, 15135.6)	-31.0*	-27.8*
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Age (years)</i>						
15-24	37312.7 (21785.8, 52839.6)	21219.7 (9662.7, 41086.7)	13264.7 (7603.8, 18925.6)	7502.2 (3509.9, 11170.8)	-64.4*	-64.6*
25-44	36959.3 (22851.6, 51066.9)	18911.6 (14136.6, 22264.8)	28134.4 (19493.0, 36775.8)	14869.5 (13693.5, 21320.6)	-23.9	-21.4
45-64	27459.7 (21757.2, 33162.2)	20516.0 (13788.1, 23334.5)	21255.9 (16889.6, 25622.3)	13023.5 (9116.5, 18287.8)	-22.6*	-36.5*
65+	-	-	19813.2 (13701.4, 25925.0)	14499.5 (9748.4, 19108.6)	-	-
<i>Residence</i>						
Urban	43949.4 (18204.1, 69694.8)	19375.6 (16853.2, 23398.7)	31115.8 (18689.1, 43542.6)	17055.4 (8838.3, 27993.6)	-29.2	-12.0
Rural	28527.8 (23281.4, 33774.2)	18368.7 (14102.3, 21340.1)	19526.9 (16224.9, 22828.9)	12732.2 (9570.0, 14625.5)	-31.6*	-30.7*
<i>Education Level</i>						
No formal education	21624.2 (15189.3, 28059.2)	14641.9 (9536.3, 22748.8)	15016.9 (7493.8, 22540.0)	8424.2 (4079.7, 14352.8)	-30.6	-42.5
Primary incomplete	31644.4 (18489.1, 44799.8)	16168.9 (9687.8, 19468.7)	20094.0 (16613.0, 23575.1)	14389.3 (11784.6, 16928.4)	-36.5*	-11.0
Primary complete	37755.0 (26183.3, 49326.8)	22151.6 (9385.2, 45787.7)	24537.3 (14044.2, 35030.5)	10266.2 (7075.2, 19286.0)	-35.0*	-53.7*
Secondary or higher	38751.5 (29634.1, 47868.8)	22940.0 (18879.4, 28618.0)	31002.5 (16306.2, 45698.7)	13491.1 (8504.5, 22722.1)	-20.0	-41.2*
<i>Marital Status</i>						
Married	28883.0 (24175.2, 33590.9)	18767.0 (14259.4, 21838.8)	19622.5 (16128.3, 23116.7)	12724.0 (9268.9, 14708.8)	-32.1*	-32.2*
Not married	42724.4 (19359.5, 66089.2)	21154.7 (12594.7, 23831.5)	27503.8 (17267.1, 37740.6)	14455.7 (8825.8, 23460.2)	-35.6	-31.7

¹ In adjusted constant 2023 Ugandan Shilling using the Inflation Rate for Average Consumer Prices from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook Database.

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

* p<0.05

NOTE: Results for prevalence estimates / averages and 95% CIs are rounded to the nearest tenth (0.1). The relative changes are calculated using un-rounded prevalence estimates and might be different if calculated using rounded prevalence estimates shown in this table.

11. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The second round of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey in Uganda (GATS 2) was conducted in 2023, ten years after the first round in 2013 (GATS 1). Whereas the country is currently divided into 15 regions, in GATS 2 we used the four regions that were used in GATS 1 to allow for meaningful comparison between the surveys. The survey provides the current level of all indicators related to tobacco use and its various dimensions disaggregated by age, gender, and place of residence (Urban or rural). It also presents changes in all the indicators from GATS 1 to GATS 2.

The discussions and recommendations of the findings for the GATS – Uganda 2023 report are based on the six elements of the MPOWER package.¹

¹ MPOWER – Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies; Protect people from exposure to tobacco smoke; Offer help to quit tobacco use; Warn about the dangers of tobacco; Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship; and Raise taxes on tobacco products.

11.1 Monitor Tobacco Use and Prevention Policies (WHO FCTC Article 20 & 21)

GATS Uganda 2023 was the second survey to fully focus on tobacco use in Uganda. It represents a commitment by the government of Uganda to continue to monitor tobacco use and the impact of tobacco control measures since 2013 when the first GATS was conducted. GATS 2023 provides evidence to help evaluate the impact of the provisions of the Tobacco Control Act 2015 and the regulations of 2019. There was a decline in tobacco use from 7.9% in 2013 to 6.7% in 2023. In 2023, the prevalence of any smoked tobacco product use was 5.6% and the prevalence of manufactured cigarette smoking was 3.8%. Most of the smokers were aged 45-64 years old and those who did not complete primary school. The prevalence of smoking was 6.2% in rural areas and 4.3% in urban areas. By region, smoking prevalence varied, ranging from 3.4% in the Eastern region to 8.4% in the Northern region. Estimates from GATS 2023 provided the country's tobacco control stakeholders with essential tobacco-related data necessary for discussions on tobacco policy and monitoring progress on key indicators ten years after the passage of a comprehensive draft tobacco control law. Reliable data are crucial for effectively monitoring, appraising, and evaluating tobacco control policies, as they facilitate appropriate policy implementation and enable accurate measurement of policy impact.

Recommendations

- Instituting GATS as a continuous surveillance system, like the Uganda Demographic Health Survey (DHS) which is repeated every five years, can effectively track tobacco use and other key tobacco control indicators.
- Strengthening tobacco control strategies through multi-sectoral advocacy, coordination, and integration.
- Implement comprehensive and responsive enforcement of tobacco control regulations, including interventions to control the use of electronic cigarettes and other emerging tobacco and nicotine products.

11.2 Protecting People from Tobacco Smoke (WHO FCTC Article 8)

There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke (SHS). The Tobacco Control Act 2015 provides for comprehensive tobacco smoke-free environments in public places, all workplaces, and public transport and requires the managers of those places to conspicuously display “No Smoking” signage in English and in a local language commonly used in the area. Although there was a reduction in SHS exposure at home from 13.0% in 2013 to 9.5% in 2023, adults were still exposed to SHS in their homes. Among those who worked indoors, SHS exposure significantly declined from 20.7% in 2013 to 15.3% in 2023, but remained unchanged among those who visited bars/nightclubs (62.3% vs 62.9%), restaurants (16.2% vs 11.8%), and public transportation (7.9% vs 6.4%). There was a significant increase in the percentage of adults who were exposed to SHS within government buildings (5.9% in 2013 to 8.03% in 2023). The country will continue to follow the provisions to ensure a safe and clean environment free of tobacco smoke for all through the following recommendations.

Recommendations

- Optimize smoke-free policies through enforcement of regulations.
- Strengthen implementation at the national and sub-national levels to support the reduction of exposure to SHS in smoke-free areas.
- Implement an effective and efficient multi-sectoral enforcement framework encompassing all government enforcement departments and agencies, local government, and municipalities to ensure the implementation of smoke-free policies at all levels.
- Institute a continuous educational plan on the harms of SHS for the populace to dispel misconceptions and empower them to exercise their rights to breathe clean air free from tobacco smoke.

11.3 Offer Help to Quit Tobacco Use (WHO FCTC Article 14)

Offering help to quit tobacco use is crucial, as emphasized in Article 14 of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC), because it directly supports individuals in overcoming nicotine addiction and contributes to the broader goal of reducing tobacco-related harm.

The percentage of adults who did not plan to quit remained about the same from 32.7% in 2013 to 30.7% in 2023. This could be due to lack of knowledge about the dangers of tobacco or lack of interventions within health facilities. Treatment and management of tobacco related non-communicable diseases (NCDs) incurs a heavy financial burden in terms of healthcare costs, loss of productivity, and socio-economic losses to the government, employers, and families (Nargis, Nyamurungi, Baine, Kadobera, 2014; Kankeu, Saksena, Xu, Evans, 2013). There are limited efforts towards promoting cessation of tobacco use and providing tobacco dependence treatment in Uganda. There are no national guidelines for the treatment of tobacco dependence and health professionals have limited awareness about the need to ask patients about their smoking status. Tobacco cessation was not covered in the basic training of health professionals who are already in service. However, opportunities are available within the Continuing Medical Education (CME) undertaken by Health Professional Councils and the mental health programme. Furthermore, there are no quit lines nor proactive tobacco cessation support for those who may wish to quit. Guidelines for WHO FCTC Article 14 provide detailed advice to strengthen or create a sustainable infrastructure that motivates attempts to quit, ensuring wide access to support for tobacco users who wish to quit.

Recommendations

- Integration of cessation services in the healthcare system, as it has been shown that cessation services are most effective when incorporated into a coordinated national tobacco control program.
- Provision of nicotine replacement therapy (NRT), such as bupropion, as essential medicine at the primary health care level to support cessation programs in government health facilities.
- Strengthen public awareness on quitting tobacco using numerous channels (e.g., posters, leaflets, newspapers, TV, radio, websites, etc.) to increase the utilization of cessation services and other medicines.
- Establish quit lines to support tobacco users who are willing to stop or when triggered to relapse.

- Train broad groups of medical and health providers, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, and other allied health personnels on tobacco control and smoking cessation to enhance the integration of tobacco control and smoking cessation in their routine work with patients.
- Integration of tobacco control and cessation in undergraduate and postgraduate curriculum for medical, dental, pharmacy schools, and public health and allied health graduate education and/or health training institutions.

11.4 Warn About the Dangers of Tobacco (WHO FCTC Articles 11 & 12)

Despite overwhelming evidence of the dangers of tobacco use, many tobacco users in Uganda remain unaware of the extent of the harm caused by tobacco. Findings from GATS 2 indicate that only 38.6% of current adult smokers believe that smoking causes stroke, while 64.7% of current smokeless tobacco users think that smokeless tobacco can lead to serious illness. Additionally, results from GATS Uganda 2023 revealed that only 39.3% of current smokers reported considering quitting after noticing warning labels on cigarette packs. In 2021, Uganda introduced graphic warning labels on tobacco packaging, which are essential for raising awareness about the dangers of smoking.

Recommendations

- Enforcement of standardized pictorial and/or text health warnings on all tobacco products (not only cigarettes), and all types of packaging in line with Article 11 of the WHO FCTC, and Part V of the Tobacco Control Act 2015 and the corresponding regulations of 2019.
- Enhance tobacco control mass media campaigns to further increase awareness of the harms of tobacco use, reduce tobacco use, increase quit attempts, and reduce SHS exposure.
- Strengthen surveillance on industry compliance, illicit trade, and the impact of graphic health warnings on people's perception on tobacco use.
- Developing effective promotional and educational media on the dangers of tobacco to increase health literacy regarding the harms of tobacco to health.

11.5 Enforce Bans on Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (WHO FCTC Art 13)

Tobacco Advertising, Promotion, and Sponsorship (TAPS) help shape a social climate that smoking and other forms of tobacco use are viewed as socially accepted behaviour. A total ban on direct and indirect TAPS, as provided in guidelines to Article 13 of the WHO FCTC, can substantially reduce tobacco consumption, and protect people. The bans must be comprehensive to be effective and must apply to the marketing of all tobacco products. Using increasingly sophisticated forms of TAPS, the tobacco industry aims to increase the appeal of its products.

In Uganda, despite a comprehensive ban on tobacco advertising and promotion, established by the tobacco control law, such activities persist. According to GATS Uganda 2023, 10.5% of adults reported having noticed cigarette advertisements, promotions, or sponsorships in the past 30 days.

Recommendations

- Institute enforceable measures to ban both traditional and non-traditional media advertisement, including internet or online sales, brand stretching, point of sale display, and tobacco industry sponsored corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs in order to reduce tobacco use.

11.6 Raise Tobacco Taxes (WHO FCTC Article 6)

Increasing tobacco taxation is an essential part of a comprehensive tobacco control strategy to make cigarettes unaffordable.

In many societies, public opinion plays a crucial role in shaping policies. The decline in the proportion of adults favouring an increase in taxes (from 88.2% in 2013 to 82.4% in 2023 according to GATS 2) may pose a significant barrier to raising taxes. This situation underscores the need for concerted efforts by various stakeholders to raise public awareness and advocate for increased taxation.

Recommendations

- Simplify the tobacco excise tax structure and ensure significant excise increases on a regular basis for effective tobacco control.
- Stronger enforcement of the prohibition of single cigarette sales to limit access to vulnerable groups.

Conclusion

The second round of GATS in Uganda has provided critical information on tobacco use and key tobacco control indicators for policy makers. This has enabled the tobacco control community to monitor trends in tobacco use and implementation and impact of tobacco control legislation and policies. Systematic repeats of GATS will ensure systematic surveillance of tobacco use, will inform tobacco control programs and policies, and will help evaluate tobacco control actions in Uganda. It is important that the findings and recommendations from GATS be widely disseminated and used as a national resource for monitoring, implementing, and evaluating the national tobacco control program while also supporting a comprehensive FCTC-compliant law in Uganda.

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APPENDIX A:

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 Ministry of Health throughout Uganda 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 VISIT RECORD AS A CODE 201.]

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

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

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

HH4b. What is this person's age?

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

[NO DK/REF]

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

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

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

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

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HH4d. Is this person male or female?

- MALE 1
- FEMALE 2

HH4e. Does this person currently smoke tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, waterpipe/shisha?

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

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

HH5. [NAME OF THE SELECTED ELIGIBLE PERSON IS:

{FILL SELECTED HH MEMBER'S FIRST NAME}

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

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

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 the Ministry of Health. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Uganda. 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**

CONSENT4. [WAS THE SELECTED MINOR RESPONDENT PRESENT?]

- PRESENT 1 → **GO TO CONSENT6**
NOT PRESENT 2 → **GO TO CONSENT5**

CONSENT5. [READ TO THE SELECTED RESPONDENT:]

I am working with the Ministry of Health. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Uganda. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTLANG. [INTERVIEW LANGUAGE]

- ENGLISH 1
LUGANDA 2
LUSOGA 3
RUNYAKITARA 4
LUGBARA 5
ATESO 6
KARAMOJONG 7
LUO 8
SWAHILI 9

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?

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[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]

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A03a. [WAS RESPONSE ESTIMATED?]

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

A04a. Can you read and write?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED -9

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

[SELECT ONLY ONE CATEGORY]

- NO FORMAL SCHOOLING 1
- LESS THAN PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED 2
- PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETED 3
- LESS THAN O-LEVEL COMPLETED 4
- O-LEVEL COMPLETED 5
- A-LEVEL 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

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

YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼	▼

- a. Electricity? 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- b. Flush toilet? 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- c. Internet access via mobile phone, tablet, laptop or other computer?..... 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- d. Cell telephone? 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- e. Television? 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- f. Radio? 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- g. Refrigerator?..... 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- h. Car, truck, or van? 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- i. Moped/scooter/motorcycle?..... 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- j. Washing machine? 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- k. Pit Latrine? 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- l. Iron Roof? 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- m. Brick Wall? 1..... 2..... -7..... -9
- n. Cemented floor? 1..... 2..... -7..... -9

A08. What is your religion?

- ANGLICAN 1
- CATHOLIC 2
- ISLAM 3
- SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST 4
- ORTHODOX 5
- PENTECOSTAL/BORN AGAIN EVANGELICAL 6
- BAPTIST 7
- TRADITIONAL 8
- OTHER 9 → A08a.[SPECIFY]: _____
- NONE 10
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

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

- SINGLE 1
- MARRIED 2
- SEPARATED 3
- DIVORCED 4
- WIDOWED 5
- REFUSED -9

SECTION B

Tobacco Smoking

B01. The following questions are about the use of different types of tobacco products. There are four categories of products that I will be asking you about separately: “classic” smoking tobacco products; electronic cigarettes such as SoloX, Smok; heated tobacco products such as IQOS, ECLIPSE, IFUSE, PULZE, KENT; and smokeless tobacco.

I would first like to ask you some questions about smoking tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes, waterpipe/shisha with tobacco. This includes all products where you burn the tobacco as you smoke it.

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

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

B02. Have you smoked tobacco daily in the past?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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BCOMP1

IF B01=1, GO TO B05

IF B02=1, GO TO B05

IF B02=2, GO TO B08

IF B03=1, GO TO B05

IF B03=2, GO TO B09a

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

--	--

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

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

--	--

BCOMP2

IF B01=1, GO TO B06

IF B02=1, GO TO B08

IF B03=1, GO TO B09a

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS]

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

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

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

a. Manufactured cigarettes?				PER DAY
a1. [IF B06a=888] On average, how many manufactured cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
b. Hand-rolled cigarettes?				PER DAY
b1. [IF B06b=888] On average, how many hand-rolled cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
d. Pipes full of tobacco?				PER DAY
d1. [IF B06d=888] On average, how many pipes full of tobacco do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
e. Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?				PER DAY
e1. [IF B06e=888] On average, how many cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
f. Number of waterpipe/shisha tobacco sessions per day?				PER DAY
f1. [IF B06f=888] On average, how many waterpipe/shisha 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 WP]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS]

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

[IF RESPONDENT REPORTS SMOKING THE PRODUCT 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?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
b. Hand-rolled cigarettes?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
d. Pipes full of tobacco?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
e. Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos?.....				<i>PER WEEK</i>
f. Number of waterpipe/shisha tobacco sessions per week?				<i>PER WEEK</i>
g. Any others?				<i>PER WEEK</i>

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

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTION WP]

[FORMER SMOKERS]

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

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

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

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

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

[NO DK/REF]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED -9

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

- | | YES
▼ | NO
▼ | REFUSED
▼ |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, gum, sweet, or inhaler? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| c. Other prescription medications, for example Bupropion, Naloxone, Naltrexone, and Disulfiram? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| d. Traditional herbal medicines? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| f. Using electronic cigarettes instead? (SoloX, Smok, etc) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| g. Using heated tobacco products instead? (IQOS, ECLIPSE, IFUSE, PULZE, KENT) | <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 |
| i. Anything else? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| i1. Specify | | | |

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

- | | YES
▼ | NO
▼ | DON'T KNOW
▼ | REFUSED
▼ |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Concern for your own health? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| b. Concern about the health effects of your tobacco smoke on non-smokers? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| c. That society disapproves of smoking? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| d. The price of smoking tobacco products? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| e. Smoking is/was not allowed in your home? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| f. Indoor smoking restrictions at work or public places? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| g. Wanting to set a good example for children? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| h. Close friends and family disapprove(d) of your smoking? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |
| i. Concerns about COVID19? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> -7 | <input type="checkbox"/> -9 |

Section WP — Waterpipe/Shisha Module

WPCOMP2

CURRENT DAILY WP TOB SMOKERS

— CURRENT DAILY WP SMOKERS: IF B01=1 AND (B06F>0 AND <888), GO TO WP3

CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY WP TOB SMOKERS

— CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS BUT LESS THAN DAILY WP: IF B01=1 AND B06F=888, GO TO WP1

— CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY WP SMOKERS, DAILY SMOKERS IN THE PAST: IF B01=2 AND B02=1 AND (B08F>0 AND <=888), GO TO WP1

— CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY WP SMOKERS, NOT DAILY SMOKERS IN THE PAST: IF B01=2 AND B02=2 AND (B08F>0 AND <=888), GO TO WP3

NOT CURRENT WP TOB SMOKERS

— CURRENT DAILY SMOKERS, NOT CURRENTLY SMOKING WP: IF B01=1 AND B06F=0, GO TO WP2A

— CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS BUT NOT WP, DAILY SMOKERS IN THE PAST: IF B01=2 AND B02=1 AND B08F=0, GO TO WP2A

— CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS BUT NOT WP, NOT DAILY SMOKERS IN THE PAST: IF B01=2 AND B02=2 AND B08F=0, GO TO WP2B

— CURRENT NON-SMOKERS, DAILY SMOKERS IN THE PAST: IF B01=3 AND B03=1, GO TO WP2A

— CURRENT NON-SMOKERS, LESS THAN DAILY SMOKERS IN THE PAST: IF B01=3 AND B03=2, GO TO WP2B

— NEVER SMOKERS: IF B01=3 AND B03=3, GO TO NEXT SECTION

— ELSE, GO TO NEXT SECTION

WP1. I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking waterpipe/shisha with tobacco. Have you smoked a waterpipe/shisha with tobacco daily in the past?

- YES 1 → GO TO WP3
NO 2 → GO TO WP3
DON'T KNOW -7 → GO TO WP3
REFUSED -9 → GO TO WP3

WP2a. I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking waterpipe/shisha with tobacco. In the past, have you smoked a waterpipe/shisha with tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily basis, or not at all?

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

- DAILY 1 **GO TO WP3**
- LESS THAN DAILY 2 **GO TO WP3**
- NOT AT ALL 3 **GO TO NEXT SECTION**
- DON'T KNOW -7 **GO TO NEXT SECTION**
- REFUSED -9 **GO TO NEXT SECTION**

WP2b. I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking waterpipe/shisha with tobacco. In the past, have you smoked a waterpipe/shisha with tobacco on a less than daily basis or not at all?

- LESS THAN DAILY 1 → **GO TO WP3**
- NOT AT ALL 2 → **GO TO NEXT SECTION**
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **GO TO NEXT SECTION**
- REFUSED -9 → **GO TO NEXT SECTION**

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

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[IF WP3 = DK OR REF, ASK WP4. OTHERWISE SKIP TO WPCOMP3.]

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

--	--

WPCOMP3

**CURRENT WP TOB SMOKERS: IF (B01=1 OR 2) AND [(B06F>0 AND <=888) OR (B08F>0 AND <=888)], GO TO WP5A
ELSE, GO TO NEXT SECTION**

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

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

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

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

[NO DK/REF]

--	--

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

--	--

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

- HOME 1
- SHISHA BAR 2
- OTHER BAR/CLUB 3
- CAFE/RESTAURANT 4
- OTHER 5 → WP7a. Specify other place: _____
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

WPU1. The last time you smoked a waterpipe/shisha with tobacco, which brand/type did you smoke ?

_____ [note DK if Don't Know]

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

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED -9

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

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

SECTION EC

Electronic Cigarettes

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

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

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

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

- DAILY 1 → **SKIP TO EC5a**
- LESS THAN DAILY 2 → **SKIP TO EC4**
- NOT AT ALL 3
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP**

EC3. Have you ever, even once, used an electronic cigarette or any other vaping device?

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

EC4. Have you ever used electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device daily in the past?

- YES 1 → **GO TO EC5b**
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO ECCOMP1**
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO ECCOMP1**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO ECCOMP1**

EC5a. {IF EC2=1:For how long have you been using electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device on a daily basis?}

EC5b. {IF EC4=1:For how long did you use electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device on a daily basis?}

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

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

ECCOMP1

IF EC2 = 1 OR 2, GO TO EC6

ELSE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION HTP

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. Cool/Trendy?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
j. Other reason?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
→ (j1. Please Specify _____)			

EC7. What brand of electronic cigarette or other vaping device do you currently use?

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

- SOLOX 1
- SMOK 2
- IGET 3
- OTHER 4 → EC7A. [SPECIFY]: _____
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

SECTION HTP

Heated Tobacco Products

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- YES 1 → **GO TO HTP5b**
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO HTPCOMP1**
- DON'T KNOW -7 → **SKIP TO HTPCOMP1**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO HTPCOMP1**

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

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

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

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

HTPCOMP1

IF HTP2 = 1 OR 2, GO TO HTP6

**IF HTP2 = 3 & HTP4 = 1 (FORMER DAILY USERS), GOTO HTP5X2A
ELSE SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

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

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

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

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

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

[NO DK/REF]

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→ **SKIP TO NEXT SECTION**

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

	YES ▼	NO ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. [IF B01 =1 OR 2:]To quit smoking 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 it?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
i. Cool or trendy?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

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

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

- IQOS 1
- ECLIPSE 2
- IFUSE 3
- PULZ 4
- KENT 5
- OTHER 6 → HTP7a. [SPECIFY]: _____
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

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

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

- LESS THAN 50,000 1
- 50,000 TO LESS THAN 100,000 2
- 100,000 TO LESS THAN 200,000 3
- 200,000 TO 400,000 4
- MORE THAN 400,000 5
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

HTPU1. The first time you purchased a heated tobacco product, where did you buy them?

- STORE 2
- STREET VENDOR 3
- MILITARY STORE 4
- DUTY-FREE SHOP 5
- OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY 6
- KIOSKS 7
- INTERNET 8
- FROM ANOTHER PERSON 9
- OTHER 10 → HTPU1a. [SPECIFY LOCATION]: _____
- DON'T REMEMBER -7
- REFUSED -9

HTPU2. The last time you purchased a heated tobacco product, where did you buy them?

- STORE 2
- STREET VENDOR 3
- MILITARY STORE 4
- DUTY-FREE SHOP 5
- OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY 6
- KIOSKS 7
- INTERNET 8
- FROM ANOTHER PERSON 9
- OTHER 10 → HTPU2a. [SPECIFY LOCATION]: _____
- DON'T REMEMBER -7
- REFUSED -9

SECTION C

Smokeless Tobacco

C01. The next questions are about using smokeless tobacco, such as *snuff, chewing tobacco, and dip*. 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 ASHOWCARD OR READ DEFINITION FROM QXQ SCREEN]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

--	--

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

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

--	--

CCOMP1

IF C01 = 1, GO TO C05

IF C02 = 1, GO TO C05

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

IF C03 = 1, GO TO C05

IF C03 = 2, GO TO C09A

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

--	--

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

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

--	--

CCOMP2

IF C01 = 1, GO TO C06

IF C02 = 1, GO TO C08

IF C03 = 1, GO TO C09A

[CURRENT DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

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

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

a. Snuff, by mouth?				PER DAY
a1. [IF C06a=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use snuff, by mouth?				PER WEEK
b. Snuff, by nose?				PER DAY
b1. [IF C06b=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use snuff, by nose?				PER WEEK
c. Chewing tobacco?				PER DAY
c1. [IF C06c=888] On average, how many times a week do you currently use chewing tobacco?				PER WEEK
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 SECTIOND1]

[CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

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

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

a. Snuff, by mouth?

			<i>TIMES PER WEEK</i>
--	--	--	-----------------------

b. Snuff, by nose?

			<i>TIMES PER WEEK</i>
--	--	--	-----------------------

c. Chewing tobacco?

			<i>TIMES PER WEEK</i>
--	--	--	-----------------------

e. Any others?

			<i>TIMES PER WEEK</i>
--	--	--	-----------------------

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

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

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

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

[SKIP TO NEXT SECTIOND1]

[FORMER SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS]

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

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

ENTER UNIT ON THIS SCREEN AND NUMBER ON NEXT SCREEN]

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

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

[NO DK/REF]

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

C09COMP

IF B10 HAS NOT BEEN ASKED → CONTINUE WITH C10

IF B10 = YES → SKIP TO C12

IF B10 = NO OR REFUSED → SKIP TO C14

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- YES 1
 NO 2
 REFUSED -9

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

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
|---|---|---|
- a. Counseling, including at a cessation clinic? 1 2 -9
 b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, gum, sweet, or inhaler? 1 2 -9
 c. Other prescription medications, for example Bupropion, Naloxone, Naltrexone, and Disulfiram? 1 2 -9
 d. Traditional herbal medicines? 1 2 -9
 e. A quit line or a telephone support line? 1 2 -9
 f. Using electronic cigarettes instead? (SoloX, Smok, etc) 1 2 -9
 g. Using heated tobacco products instead? (IQOS, ECLIPSE, IFUSE, PULZE, KENT) 1 2 -9
 h. Try to quit without assistance? 1 2 -9
 i. Anything else? 1 2 -9
 i1. Specify

C15. When you quit using smokeless tobacco, which of the following reasons led you to think about quitting?

- | | | | |
|-----|----|------------|---------|
| YES | NO | DON'T KNOW | REFUSED |
| ▼ | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
- a. Concern for your personal health? 1 2 -7 -9
 c. That society disapproves of using smokeless tobacco? 1 2 -7 -9
 d. The price of smokeless tobacco products? 1 2 -7 -9
 e. Smokeless tobacco use is/was not allowed in your home? 1 2 -7 -9
 f. Smokeless tobacco restrictions at work or public places? 1 2 -7 -9
 g. Wanting to set a good example for children? 1 2 -7 -9
 h. Close friends and family disapprove(d) of your using smokeless tobacco? 1 2 -7 -9
 i. Concerns about COVID19? 1 2 -7 -9

SECTION D1

Cessation — Tobacco Smoking

D00COMP

IF B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.

IF B01 = 3, -7, OR -9 (RESPONDENT DOES NOT CURRENTLY SMOKE TOBACCO), SKIP TO NEXT SECTION D2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

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

YES	NO	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼

- a. Counseling, including at a smoking cessation clinic? 1 2 -9
- b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch, gum sweet, or inhaler? 1 2 -9
- c. Other prescription medications, for example Bupropion, Naloxone, Naltrexone, and Disulfiram? 1 2 -9
- d. Traditional herbal medicines? 1 2 -9
- e. A quit line or a smoking telephone support line? 1 2 -9
- f. Using electronic cigarettes instead? (SoloX, Smok, etc) 1 2 -9
- g. Using heated tobacco products instead? (IQOS, ECLIPSE, IFUSE, PULZE, KENT) 1 2 -9
- h. Try to quit without assistance? 1 2 -9
- i. Anything else? 1 2 -9
 - i1. Specify

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

YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼	▼

- a. Concern for your personal health? 1 2 -7 -9
- b. Concern about the health effects of your tobacco smoke on non-smokers? 1 2 -7 -9
- c. That society disapproves of smoking? 1 2 -7 -9
- d. The price of smoking tobacco products? 1 2 -7 -9
- e. Smoking is/was not allowed in your home? 1 2 -7 -9
- f. Indoor smoking restrictions at work or public places? 1 2 -7 -9
- g. Wanting to set a good example for children? 1 2 -7 -9
- h. Close friends and family disapprove(d) of your smoking? 1 2 -7 -9
- i. Concern about COVID19? 1 2 -7 -9

D03COMP

IF C10 HAS NOT BEEN ASKED → CONTINUE WITH D04

IF C10 = YES → SKIP TO D06

IF C10 = NO OR REFUSED → SKIP TO D08

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED -9

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

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

SECTION D2

Cessation — Smokeless Tobacco

X D08COMP

IF C01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY USES SMOKELESS TOBACCO), CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.

IF C01 = 3, -7, OR -9 (RESPONDENT DOES NOT CURRENTLY USE SMOKELESS TOB), SKIP TO NEXT SECTION E.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[NO DK/REF]

--	--	--

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

YES	NO	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼

- a. Counseling, including at a cessation clinic?..... 1 2..... -9
- b. Nicotine replacement therapy, such as the patch gum, sweet, or inhaler? 1 2..... -9
- c. Other prescription medications, for example Bupropion, Naloxone, Naltrexone, and Disulfiram?..... 1 2..... -9
- d. Traditional herbal medicines?..... 1 2..... -9
- e. A quit line or a telephone support line?..... 1 2..... -9
- f. Using electronic cigarettes instead? (SoloX, Smok, etc)..... 1 2..... -9
- g. Using heated tobacco products instead? (IQOS, ECLIPSE, IFUSE, PULZE, KENT)..... 1 2..... -9
- h. Try to quit without assistance?..... 1 2..... -9
- i. Anything else? 1 2..... -9
- i1. Specify

D11x1. During the past 12 months, did any of the following reasons lead you to think about quitting using smokeless tobacco?

YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼	▼

- a. Concern for your personal health? 1 2 -7 -9
- c. That society disapproves of using smokeless tobacco? 1 2 -7 -9
- d. The price of smokeless tobacco products? 1 2 -7 -9
- e. Smokeless tobacco use is/was not allowed in your home? .. 1 2 -7 -9
- f. Smokeless tobacco restrictions at work or public places? ... 1 2 -7 -9
- g. Wanting to set a good example for children? 1 2 -7 -9
- h. Close friends and family disapprove(d) of your using smokeless tobacco? 1 2 -7 -9
- i. Concern about COVID19? 1 2 -7 -9

D11COMP

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

IF B10 OR D04 = YES → SKIP TO D14

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- YES 1
- NO 2
- REFUSED -9

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

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

SECTION E

Secondhand Smoke

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E04. Do you currently work outside of your home?

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

E05. Do you usually work indoors or outdoors?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E15. During the past 30 days, did you visit any bars or night clubs?

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

E16. Did anyone smoke inside of any bars or night clubs that you visited in the past 30 days?

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

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

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

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

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

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

E20a. Did anyone smoke within the university grounds when 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

E22a. Did anyone smoke within the school grounds when 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

SECTION F

Economics — Manufactured Cigarettes

F00COMP

**IF [B01=1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES DAILY OR LESS THAN DAILY)]
AND
[(B06A OR B08A)> 0 AND <= 888 (RESPONDENT SMOKES MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES)],
THEN CONTINUE WITH THIS SECTION.
OTHERWISE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION G.**

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

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

[DO NOT INCLUDE ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES OR HEATED TOBACCO PRODUCTS]

- 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 2
- OTHER AMOUNT 7 → **F01dPackA.** How many cigarettes were in each pack? [NO DK/REF]
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

[GO TO F02]

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

- 200 2
- OTHER AMOUNT 7 →F01dCartA. How many cigarettes were in each carton?[NO DK/REF]
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

[GO TO F02]

F01dOther. How many cigarettes were in each {F01c}?

--	--	--

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

--

RANGE: 100 - 200,000 UGX

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

- REX 1
- SPORTSMAN 2
- DUNHILL 3
- SUPERMATCH 4
- SAFARI 5
- EMBASSY 6
- ROTHMAN 7
- PALL MALL 8
- OTHER 9 →F03a. [SPECIFY BRAND]: _____
- REFUSED -9

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

- STORE 2
- STREET VENDOR 3
- MILITARY STORE 4
- DUTY-FREE SHOP 5
- OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY 6
- KIOSKS 7
- INTERNET 8
- FROM ANOTHER PERSON 9
- OTHER 10 →F04a. [SPECIFY LOCATION]: _____
- DON'T REMEMBER -7
- REFUSED -9

SECTION G

Media

G201intro. The next few questions ask about your exposure to the media and advertisements in the last 30 days. I will first ask about noticing anti-tobacco information and then ask about noticing tobacco advertisements and promotions.

G201. In the last 30 days, have you noticed information about the dangers of smoking cigarettes or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
a1. In newspapers or in magazines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b1. On television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c1. On the radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d1. On billboards?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e1. On the internet?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f1. Somewhere else?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES]

→f1a. Please specify where: _____

G201. In the last 30 days, have you noticed information about the dangers of smoking waterpipe/shisha or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
a2. In newspapers or in magazines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b2. On television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c2. On the radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d2. On billboards?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e2. On the internet?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f2. Somewhere else?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON WATERPIPE/SHISHA PACKAGES]

→f2a. Please specify where: _____

G201. In the last 30 days, have you noticed information about the dangers of using smokeless tobacco or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?

YES	NO	NOT APPLICABLE	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼	▼

- a3. In newspapers or in magazines? 1 2 7 -9
 b3. On television? 1 2 7 -9
 c3. On the radio? 1 2 7 -9
 d3. On billboards? 1 2 7 -9
 e3. On the internet? 1 2 7 -9
 f3. Somewhere else? 1 2 -9

[DO NOT INCLUDE HEALTH WARNINGS ON SMOKELESS TOBACCO PACKAGES]

→f3a. Please specify where: _____

G202COMP
IF B01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY SMOKES TOBACCO), GO TO G202A. ELSE, GO TO G202BCOMP.

G202a. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on cigarette packages?

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

G203a. In the last 30 days, have warning labels on cigarette packages led you to think about quitting?

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

G202BCOMP
IF B01 = 1 OR 2 AND CURRENTLY SMOKES [PRODUCT], GO TO G202B. ELSE, GO TO G202CCOMP.

G202b. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on waterpipe/shisha packages?

- YES 1
 NO 2 → **SKIP TO NEXT INSTRUCTION**
 DID NOT SEE ANY WATERPIPE/SHISHA PACKAGES 3 → **SKIP TO NEXT INSTRUCTION**
 REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO NEXT INSTRUCTION**

G203b. In the last 30 days, have warning labels on waterpipe/shisha packages led you to think about quitting?

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

G202CCOMP
IF C01 = 1 OR 2 (RESPONDENT CURRENTLY USES SMOKELESS TOBACCO), GO TO G202C. ELSE, GO TO G204.

G202c. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on smokeless tobacco products?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → **SKIP TO G204**
- DID NOT SEE ANY SMOKELESS PRODUCTS ... 3 → **SKIP TO G204**
- REFUSED -9 → **SKIP TO G204**

G203c. In the last 30 days, have warning labels on smokeless tobacco products led you to think about quitting?

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

G204. I will now ask you about noticing marketing of any tobacco products including smoking and smokeless tobacco. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting any tobacco products (smoked and/or smokeless) in the following places?

	YES ▼	NO ▼	NOT APPLICABLE ▼	REFUSED ▼
a. In stores where tobacco is sold?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
b. On television?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
c. On the radio?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
d. On billboards?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
e. On posters?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
f. In newspapers or magazines?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
g. In cinemas?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> -9
h. On the internet?	<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: _____				

G205. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with any tobacco product brand or company (smoked and/or smokeless)?

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

G205a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any music, theatre, art, or fashion events that are associated with any tobacco product brand or company (smoked and/or smokeless)?

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

G206. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any of the following types of tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless) promotions?

YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼	▼

- a. Free samples of tobacco products? 1 2 -7 -9
- b. Tobacco products at sale prices? 1 2 -7 -9
- c. Coupons for tobacco products? 1 2 -7 -9
- d. Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying tobacco products? 1 2 -7 -9
- e. Clothing or other items with a tobacco product brand name or logo? 1 2 -7 -9
- f. Tobacco product promotions in the mail? 1 2 -7 -9

SECTION H

Knowledge, Attitudes & Perceptions

H01. The next question is asking about smoking tobacco.

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

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

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

YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
▼	▼	▼	▼

- a. Stroke (blood clots in the brain that may cause paralysis)? 1 2 -7 -9
- b. Heart attack? 1 2 -7 -9
- c. Lung cancer? 1 2 -7 -9
- d. Diabetes? 1 2 -7 -9
- e. Bladder Cancer? 1 2 -7 -9
- f. Stomach Cancer? 1 2 -7 -9
- g. Premature Birth? 1 2 -7 -9
- h. Impotence? 1 2 -7 -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

HU1. Do you believe smokeless tobacco products are addictive?

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

H02x4. As far as you know, does your religion discourage smoking?

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

H02x6. Based on what you know or believe, does smoking waterpipe/shisha with tobacco cause serious illness?

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

H02x7. Compared to smoking cigarettes, do you think smoking waterpipe/shisha with tobacco is less harmful, no different, or more harmful?

- LESS HARMFUL THAN CIGARETTES 1
- NO DIFFERENT 2
- MORE HARMFUL THAN CIGARETTES 3
- DON'T KNOW -7
- REFUSED -9

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

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

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

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

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 B

Sample Design

Target Population and Sample Frame

Target Population

The target population for the GATS Uganda 2023 survey included all civilian, non-institutionalized men and women, 15 years of age and older, living in both urban and rural households of the country. A household was defined as a group of people who have been living and eating their meals together for at least six of the 12 months preceding the interview. Therefore, the member of the household was defined based on the usual place of residence. A detailed description of a household in Ugandan context are indicated in definitions.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Criteria for inclusion of respondents

- A usual HH member aged at least 15 years and slept in the HH the night before the survey

Criteria for exclusion of subjects

- Unable or unwilling to provide consent/assent

Sampling Frame

The GATS Survey used the same sampling unit from the Uganda National Population and Housing Census of August 2014 (NPHC 2014). The sampling frame includes a list of census Enumeration Areas (EAs) covering the whole country. The frame consists of 78,754 EAs (excluding Refugee areas/camps, forests and forest reserves and the institutionalized population).

Currently in Uganda there are 135 districts and 11 cities. Each district/city is divided into Sub Counties/Divisions/Town Councils, further sub-divided into Parishes/Wards, into LC1 villages/Zones and lastly into Enumeration areas. The sampling frame indicates the administrative structure for each EA and the number of households at the time of the operation. The EAs are designated according to their geographical location residence being either urban or rural. According to the 2014 National Population and Housing Census, an EA was either a village or a part of the village.

STRATIFICATION

1. For the purposes of the GATS 2022, these EAs were stratified into 4 sub-regions as below:
2. Central: Butambala, Gomba, Mpigi, Bukomansimbi, Kalangala, Kalungu, Kyotera, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Masaka, Masaka City, Rakai, Sembabule, Wakiso, Buikwe, Buvuma, Kassanda, Kayunga, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende, Mukono, Nakaseke, Nakasongola, Kampala

3. Eastern: Bugiri, Bugweri, Namutumba, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Jinja City, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo, Budaka, Butaleja, Butebo, Kibuku, Pallisa, Tororo, Busia, Namayingo, Bududa, Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Kween, Manafwa, Mbale, Mbale City, Namisindwa, Sironko, Bukwo, Kumi, Ngora, Serere, Soroti, Soroti City, Amuria, Bukedea, Kaberamaido
4. Northern: Alebtong, Amolatar, Dokolo, Lira, Lira City, Otuke, Apac, Kole, Kwania, Oyam
5. Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Gulu City, Lamwo, Pader, Kitgum, Nwoya, Omoro Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Karenga, Kotido, Moroto, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Kalaki, Kapelebyong, Katakwi, Adjumani, Arua, Arua City, Koboko, Madi-Okollo, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Obongi, Pakwach, Yumbe, Zombo
6. Western: Bundibugyo, Bunyangabu, Kabarole, Fortportal City, Kasese, Kitagwenda, Ntoroko, Kyenjojo, Kamwenge, Kyegegwa, Buliisa, Hoima, Hoima City, Kagadi, Kakumiro, Kibaale, Kiryandongo, Masindi, Kikuube, Kabale, Kanungu, Kisoro, Rubanda, Rukiga, Rukungiri, Buhweju, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kazo, Kiruhura, Mbarara, Mbarara City, Mitooma, Ntungamo, Rubirizi, Rwampara, Sheema

Table 1. Summary Statistics of the 2014 Population and Housing Census Frame

Strata	Number of Households	Number of EAs	Average Number of Household per EA
Central	2,267,704	19,892	470
Eastern	1,737,858	22,110	665
Northern	1,336,223	17,314	627
Western	1,868,700	19,438	740
Overall	7,210,485	78,754	2,502

Sample Design

The sampling strategy of the survey was used to generate precise cross-sectional estimates at the national and regional (East, Central, North, and West) levels. According to the GATS sampling protocol, a respondent sample size of at least 2,000 is recommended for each of the reporting domains. There are four reporting domains for this study based on the regions listed above. This implies that the minimum sample required to generate an estimate for the four regions is 8,000 respondents.

Sample size estimation

The size required for the sample was determined by taking into consideration several factors, which include the degree of precision desired for the survey estimates, the cost and operation limitation, the efficiency of the design, and the level of disaggregation. Using the GATS methodology, sample size estimation for the Ugandan survey used assumptions based on Uganda National Household Survey 2019/2020 results generated the Uganda Bureau of Statistics yielding an overall sample of 10712 respondents as indicated in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Sample Size by Region

	Sample size	Household eligibility rate	Household Screening rate	Household response rate	Individual eligibility rate	Individual response rate	Sample
Central	2000	0.94	0.95	0.9	0.99	0.94	2678
Eastern	2000	0.94	0.95	0.9	0.99	0.94	2678
Northern	2000	0.94	0.95	0.9	0.99	0.94	2678
Western	2000	0.94	0.95	0.9	0.99	0.94	2678
Overall sample							10,712

- Eligibility refers to households with adult males and females aged 15 years of age or older.
- Household screening refers to identification and listing of eligible individuals in the households (both adult males and females aged 15 years of age and older).

Sample allocation and sampling procedure

The final sample allocation of enumeration areas and respondents by rural /urban within regions is based on the total number of households as indicated in Table 3 below

Table 3. Final Sample Allocation by Residence and Region

Table	Total Number of Households in Uganda			Sample Allocations(EAs)			Sample Allocations for Respondents		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Central	1174157	1093547	2267704	53	50	103	1387	1291	2678
Eastern	383211	1354647	1737858	23	80	103	591	2087	2678
Northern	313410	1022813	1336223	24	79	103	628	2050	2678
Western	439456	1429244	1868700	24	79	103	630	2048	2678
	2310234	4900251	7210485	124	288	412	4,446	6,266	10,712

Sample Design Specification of GATS Uganda

Table 4 below describes the overall procedure used in the sample size calculation, enumeration area and respondents selection.

Table 4. Eligibility Definition for Survey Population: Civilian, Non-institutionalized Population of Men and Women, 15 years of Age or Older

Stage	Sampling Unit and Frame Source <i>What is being sampled, and from what sampling frame?</i>	Stratification <i>Stratify by what? Which sample allocation approach?</i>	Sample Selection <i>How will the random selection be used?</i>	Overall Sample Size
1	<p>Primary Sampling Unit (PSU):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling unit is the Enumeration Area (EA) in both urban and rural areas of the country • The sampling frame for the GATS Uganda will be the cluster frame prepared for the Population and Housing Census 2014. The country has already been mapped demarcating Enumeration Areas (EAs) as a group of households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSU is stratified by region (East, Central, North & West) <p>412 EAs were selected stratified by region, using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 103 PSUs were selected in each region with PPS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSUs are selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) approach with the households count from the 2014 Population Census in the PSU as a size. <p>Independently done in each stratum (region)</p>	<p>Total PSUs in the frame are 78,754.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall number of sample PSUs are 412 (103 PSUs in region).
2	<p>Secondary Sampling Unit (SSU):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling Unit is a household • The Frame is an updated list of households in a selected EA • Mapping and listing was conducted in each selected EA prior to the selection of households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No stratification of SSU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households are drawn by systematic random sampling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26 households were selected in each EA with equal probability and without replacement • 10,712 households were selected from 412 EAs with a target of 8,000 completed interviews
3	<p>Tertiary Sampling Unit (TSU):</p> <p>Eligible resident</p> <p>Individual Frame: All individuals aged 15+ in the selected household</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No stratification of TSU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One eligible respondent was selected in each selected eligible household • Random selection was done among eligible persons from each household using tablets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target respondent sample was 10712, and each region with 2678 respondents

The sampling process for GATS was done with the following sample design and technique as stipulated in the GATS sampling protocol.

Sampling procedure

GATS Uganda adopted a multistage, geographically clustered probability-based sample design. Sampling of eligible individuals was done from a sample of households, with one individual randomly selected per household. Interviewers administered the Questionnaire to only selected individuals, and no proxy interview was allowed.

First stage sampling

The first stage of the design involved selecting Enumeration Areas (EAs) as PSUs drawn from the sampling frame used from the Uganda 2014 Census. Based on the sample size, 412 EAs were selected and stratified by region. (Table 4 above). Before selection of PSUs, the sampling frame was sorted within sampling stratum by residence type first, then by district, subcounty, parish and PSU code. With this sorting and the PPS sampling procedure, implicit stratification by residence was achieved with each strata (region), with the sample PSUs proportionally allocated to the urban and rural areas with the region, respectively.

Second stage sampling

Within the selected EAs, a complete listing of households was done during the mapping and listing exercise prior to the survey to get an up-to-date list of all households. The household listing within each EA served as a sampling frame for selecting households within each EA.

In the second stage, 26 households were randomly selected from each EA with equal probability and without replacement for the interview. For the case of Uganda, gender randomization was not done, and as such, in each of the sampled households, one person aged 15 years or older was randomly selected for interview.

GATS Uganda 2023 used handheld devices, with a random number generator to select one individual from within the household. Only selected households and individuals were visited and there were no replacements and no changes of the selected households and individuals. The expected number of missing households, either by refusal or absence, was already taken into consideration in the sampling design by increasing the number of households surveyed in each EA. The respondents were determined in the household after selection by tablets, which listed all adults 15 years or older in the household, and the tablet randomly selected one person for the interview.

Sampling probabilities and sampling weights

The weighting process for GATS 2023 involved a three-step process: (i) the base weight or design weight, calculated from all stages of random selection, (ii) an adjustment for non-response by PSU, sample households and sample individuals eligible for the survey, and (iii) a post-stratification adjustment (calibration) of sample totals to the known population totals.

Base weight

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

$P_{hi}^{(1)}$ = Unconditional probability of selecting the i^{th} PSU in the h^{th} stratum (equivalent to the product of selection probability

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

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

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

Then the unconditional joint probability of selecting individual (the $hijkl$ -th person) into the GATS sample is

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

Thus, the associated base weight for individual is:

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

Adjustment for unit non-response

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

Post-stratification calibration adjustment

In principle, the goal of a calibration weight adjustment is to bring weighted sums of the sample data into line with the corresponding counts in the target population. The Census population counts (for the year 2014) of persons 15 years by region, respondent-reported gender, and age-group (15-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65+) available from UBOS will be used for a post-stratification calibration adjustment. Ultimately, the final analysis weight (W) for each respondent data record will be computed as the product of the base weights, the non-response adjustment, and post-stratification calibration adjustment.

APPENDIX C

Sampling Errors

Estimates of sampling errors

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

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

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

Estimate (R): Weighted prevalence estimate of the indicator

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calculation of Standard Error

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the GATS Uganda sample is a multi-stage stratified design, and consequently it is necessary to use a more complex formula. For the calculation of sampling errors from GATS Uganda data, Stata version 17.1 will be used. The Taylor linearization method of variance estimation will be used for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^4 \left[\frac{m_h}{m_{h-1}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} Z_{hi}^2 - \frac{Z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

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

where h (=1, 2, 3 or 4) represents the stratum which is Central, Eastern, Northern or Western

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

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

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

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

Appendix Table C1: List of Indicators for Sampling Errors – GATS Uganda, 2023.

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 Smokers	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 smoke Within 5 Minutes of Waking	Proportion	Daily tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time to First Smoke Within 6-30 Minutes of Waking	Proportion	Daily tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	Proportion	Current tobacco smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Health Care Provider Asked About Smoking	Proportion	Current tobacco 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 tobacco 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 tobacco 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 tobacco smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months
Planning to Quit, Thinking About Quitting, or Will Quit Someday	Proportion	Current tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Home	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who work indoors

continued >

Appendix Table C1 (cont.): List of Indicators for Sampling Errors – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
Exposure to SHS in Government Buildings	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who visited government buildings in the past 30 days
Exposure to SHS in Healthcare Facilities	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who visited healthcare facilities in the past 30 days
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who visited restaurants in the past 30 days
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who used public transportation in the past 30 days
Last Cigarette Purchase in Store	Proportion	Current manufactured smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Anti-Cigarette Smoking Information on Radio or Television	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	Proportion	Current tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	Proportion	Current tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old
Noticed any tobacco products (smoked and/or smokeless) advertisement, sponsorship 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 SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day	Mean	Current daily cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Time Since Quitting Smoking (in years)	Mean	Former tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	Mean	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	Mean	Ever daily tobacco smokers ≥ 15 years old

Appendix Table C2: Sampling Errors - Overall – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
								Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.067	0.004	10,145	24,422,505	2.73	0.061	0.008	0.059	0.076
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.056	0.004	10,177	24,498,910	2.40	0.063	0.007	0.049	0.063
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.038	0.003	10,177	24,498,910	1.97	0.070	0.005	0.033	0.044
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.015	0.002	10,145	24,422,505	3.31	0.144	0.004	0.011	0.020
Daily Tobacco Users	0.046	0.003	10,145	24,422,505	2.21	0.067	0.006	0.040	0.052
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.038	0.003	10,177	24,498,910	1.99	0.071	0.005	0.032	0.043
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.033	0.002	10,177	24,498,910	1.90	0.074	0.005	0.028	0.038
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.010	0.002	10,145	24,422,505	3.89	0.198	0.004	0.006	0.013
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.022	0.002	10,177	24,498,910	1.62	0.083	0.004	0.019	0.026
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.326	0.021	844	1,687,150	1.63	0.063	0.040	0.286	0.366
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.276	0.031	568	1,113,737	2.76	0.113	0.061	0.215	0.337
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.249	0.023	568	1,113,737	1.59	0.092	0.045	0.204	0.293
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.439	0.025	702	1,425,255	1.73	0.056	0.048	0.391	0.488
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.497	0.041	271	494,506	1.79	0.082	0.080	0.418	0.577
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.433	0.041	271	494,506	1.86	0.095	0.081	0.352	0.513
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.045	0.013	310	625,187	1.13	0.278	0.025	0.021	0.070
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.153	0.036	311	626,341	3.03	0.232	0.070	0.084	0.223
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.610	0.030	665	1,360,957	2.46	0.049	0.058	0.552	0.669
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.095	0.006	10,115	24,327,012	4.78	0.067	0.012	0.083	0.108
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.153	0.013	1,887	4,078,044	2.61	0.087	0.026	0.127	0.179
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/ Offices	0.083	0.013	1,638	3,663,546	3.80	0.160	0.026	0.057	0.110

continued >

Appendix Table C2 (cont.): Sampling Errors - Overall – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
								Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.038	0.004	4,991	11,386,838	1.77	0.094	0.007	0.031	0.045
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.118	0.009	2,752	6,215,244	2.17	0.077	0.018	0.100	0.135
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.064	0.006	3,639	8,672,578	2.46	0.099	0.012	0.052	0.077
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.196	0.032	447	928,815	2.95	0.165	0.063	0.132	0.259
Last cigarette purchased at street vendor	0.087	0.023	447	928,815	3.01	0.267	0.045	0.041	0.132
Last cigarette purchased at kiosk	0.534	0.039	447	928,815	2.68	0.072	0.076	0.458	0.610
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.421	0.012	10,175	24,494,230	5.81	0.028	0.023	0.398	0.444
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.580	0.030	665	1,359,940	2.42	0.051	0.058	0.522	0.639
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.393	0.029	664	1,353,304	2.28	0.073	0.056	0.337	0.449
Noticed Any Tobacco Products (smoked and/or smokeless) Advertisement or Promotion	0.105	0.007	10,167	24,478,444	5.24	0.066	0.014	0.091	0.118
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.945	0.004	10,176	24,495,272	3.13	0.004	0.008	0.937	0.953
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.480	0.012	10,176	24,495,272	5.74	0.025	0.023	0.457	0.504
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.718	0.011	10,174	24,492,644	6.08	0.015	0.022	0.696	0.739
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.946	0.004	10,175	24,495,092	3.02	0.004	0.008	0.938	0.954
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.903	0.004	10,177	24,498,910	2.26	0.005	0.009	0.894	0.911
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	7.680	0.533	418	813,911	2.19	0.069	1.045	6.635	8.726
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	15.857	1.223	277	544,341	1.76	0.077	2.397	13.460	18.255
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	22,837.46	2,322.09	431.00	900,503.31	3.05	0.10	4,551.31	18,286.16	27,388.77
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.856	0.386	191	441,506	2.02	0.019	0.757	19.099	20.612

Appendix Table C2: Sampling Errors - Males – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
								Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.113	0.007	4,446	11,616,741	2.11	0.061	0.014	0.100	0.127
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.100	0.007	4,458	11,647,260	2.27	0.068	0.013	0.087	0.114
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.077	0.005	4,458	11,647,260	1.81	0.070	0.011	0.066	0.087
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.019	0.003	4,446	11,616,741	1.83	0.147	0.005	0.013	0.024
Daily Tobacco Users	0.079	0.005	4,446	11,616,741	1.67	0.066	0.010	0.069	0.089
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.070	0.005	4,458	11,647,260	1.82	0.073	0.010	0.060	0.081
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.063	0.005	4,458	11,647,260	1.75	0.076	0.009	0.054	0.073
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.010	0.002	4,446	11,616,741	1.81	0.204	0.004	0.006	0.014
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.033	0.003	4,458	11,647,260	1.49	0.099	0.006	0.027	0.039
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.278	0.024	681	1,377,348	1.87	0.084	0.046	0.232	0.324
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.297	0.033	461	908,743	2.44	0.112	0.065	0.232	0.363
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.257	0.026	461	908,743	1.66	0.102	0.051	0.206	0.309
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.444	0.028	591	1,224,906	1.85	0.063	0.055	0.389	0.498
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.541	0.046	216	391,676	1.83	0.085	0.090	0.451	0.631
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.469	0.047	216	391,676	1.91	0.100	0.092	0.377	0.562
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.036	0.011	261	543,610	0.99	0.321	0.022	0.013	0.058
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.140	0.039	261	543,610	3.32	0.280	0.077	0.063	0.217
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.623	0.031	562	1,164,172	2.24	0.049	0.060	0.563	0.683
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.105	0.008	4,428	11,564,445	2.73	0.072	0.015	0.090	0.120
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.184	0.020	912	2,033,087	2.33	0.106	0.038	0.146	0.223
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.099	0.017	940	2,136,750	3.03	0.171	0.033	0.066	0.132
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.041	0.007	1,948	4,708,104	2.22	0.163	0.013	0.028	0.054

continued >

Appendix Table C2 (cont.): Sampling Errors - Males – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
								Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.112	0.011	1,730	3,994,784	2.23	0.101	0.022	0.090	0.134
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.069	0.009	1,729	4,343,809	2.32	0.135	0.018	0.050	0.087
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.191	0.033	425	887,232	2.99	0.173	0.065	0.126	0.256
Last cigarette purchased at street vendor	0.089	0.024	425	887,232	3.01	0.269	0.047	0.042	0.136
Last cigarette purchased at kiosk	0.535	0.040	425	887,232	2.66	0.074	0.077	0.458	0.613
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.453	0.014	4,457	11,643,622	3.56	0.031	0.028	0.426	0.481
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.641	0.030	561	1,162,489	2.23	0.047	0.059	0.582	0.701
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.436	0.031	560	1,155,854	2.25	0.072	0.062	0.374	0.498
Noticed Any Tobacco Products (smoked and/or smokeless) Advertisement or Promotion	0.131	0.009	4,453	11,637,395	3.50	0.072	0.019	0.112	0.149
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.939	0.006	4,457	11,643,622	3.00	0.007	0.012	0.927	0.951
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.481	0.014	4,457	11,643,622	3.52	0.029	0.028	0.454	0.509
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.735	0.013	4,456	11,643,442	3.69	0.017	0.025	0.711	0.760
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.952	0.005	4,456	11,643,442	2.09	0.005	0.009	0.943	0.961
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.909	0.006	4,458	11,647,260	2.09	0.007	0.012	0.896	0.921
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	8.084	0.568	380	736,138	2.13	0.070	1.113	6.971	9.198
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	13.295	1.226	189	380,609	1.68	0.092	2.404	10.891	15.699
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	23,161.64	2,398.30	412.00	866,292.89	3.04	0.10	4,700.67	18,460.97	27,862.31
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.831	0.401	172	406,641	2.12	0.020	0.785	19.045	20.616

Appendix Table C2: Sampling Errors - Females – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
								Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.026	0.003	5,699	12,805,763	2.43	0.127	0.006	0.019	0.032
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.015	0.002	5,719	12,851,650	1.54	0.131	0.004	0.011	0.019
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.004	0.001	5,719	12,851,650	1.25	0.246	0.002	0.002	0.005
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.013	0.003	5,699	12,805,763	3.47	0.219	0.005	0.007	0.018
Daily Tobacco Users	0.016	0.003	5,699	12,805,763	2.59	0.167	0.005	0.011	0.021
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.008	0.001	5,719	12,851,650	1.36	0.173	0.003	0.005	0.011
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.006	0.001	5,719	12,851,650	1.52	0.209	0.002	0.004	0.009
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.010	0.002	5,699	12,805,763	3.62	0.256	0.005	0.005	0.014
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.013	0.002	5,719	12,851,650	1.39	0.136	0.003	0.010	0.016
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.538	0.047	163	309,803	1.43	0.087	0.092	0.446	0.630
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.181	0.057	107	204,993	2.32	0.315	0.112	0.069	0.292
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.210	0.045	107	204,993	1.31	0.216	0.089	0.121	0.299
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.413	0.059	111	200,349	1.57	0.142	0.115	0.298	0.528
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.333	0.080	55	102,830	1.55	0.240	0.157	0.176	0.489
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.294	0.077	55	102,830	1.55	0.262	0.151	0.143	0.445
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.109	0.056	49	81,577	1.56	0.515	0.110	-0.001	0.219
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.239	0.078	50	82,732	1.65	0.327	0.153	0.086	0.392
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.538	0.070	103	196,786	2.03	0.131	0.138	0.400	0.675
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.086	0.008	5,687	12,762,567	4.23	0.089	0.015	0.071	0.101
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.122	0.016	975	2,044,957	2.41	0.133	0.032	0.090	0.154
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.062	0.013	698	1,526,796	2.06	0.212	0.026	0.036	0.087

continued >

Appendix Table C2 (cont.): Sampling Errors - Females – GATS Uganda, 2023.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
								Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.036	0.004	3,043	6,678,734	1.45	0.112	0.008	0.028	0.044
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.127	0.015	1,022	2,220,459	2.19	0.121	0.030	0.097	0.158
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.060	0.008	1,910	4,328,768	2.04	0.130	0.015	0.045	0.075
Last cigarette purchased in store	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Last cigarette purchased at street vendor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Last cigarette purchased at kiosk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.392	0.013	5,718	12,850,607	3.99	0.033	0.025	0.366	0.417
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.222	0.051	104	197,450	1.58	0.232	0.101	0.121	0.323
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.142	0.041	104	197,450	1.45	0.291	0.081	0.061	0.224
Noticed Any Tobacco Products (smoked and/or smokeless) Advertisement or Promotion	0.081	0.007	5,714	12,841,050	3.44	0.082	0.013	0.068	0.095
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.950	0.004	5,719	12,851,650	2.02	0.004	0.008	0.942	0.958
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.479	0.014	5,719	12,851,650	4.39	0.029	0.027	0.452	0.507
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.702	0.012	5,718	12,849,201	4.17	0.018	0.024	0.678	0.726
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.940	0.005	5,719	12,851,650	2.32	0.005	0.009	0.931	0.950
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.898	0.006	5,719	12,851,650	2.00	0.006	0.011	0.886	0.909
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	3.854	0.611	38	77,773	1.64	0.159	1.197	2.656	5.051
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	21.814	2.659	88	163,733	1.83	0.122	5.212	16.602	27.026
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Indicates estimate is suppressed due to unweighted sample size less than 25.									

Appendix Table C2: Sampling Errors - Urban – GATS Uganda 2023.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
								Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.047	0.006	4,037	8,010,502	3.30	0.129	0.012	0.035	0.058
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.043	0.006	4,046	8,030,380	3.43	0.138	0.012	0.031	0.054
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.034	0.005	4,046	8,030,380	3.71	0.162	0.011	0.023	0.044
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.008	0.002	4,037	8,010,502	1.28	0.194	0.003	0.005	0.011
Daily Tobacco Users	0.028	0.004	4,037	8,010,502	2.69	0.151	0.008	0.020	0.037
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.026	0.004	4,046	8,030,380	2.80	0.161	0.008	0.018	0.034
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.024	0.004	4,046	8,030,380	2.92	0.171	0.008	0.016	0.032
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.004	0.001	4,037	8,010,502	1.12	0.281	0.002	0.002	0.005
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.020	0.003	4,046	8,030,380	1.95	0.155	0.006	0.014	0.026
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.361	0.046	262	439,407	2.42	0.128	0.091	0.271	0.452
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.400	0.076	144	222,004	3.46	0.190	0.149	0.251	0.550
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.177	0.038	144	222,004	1.45	0.217	0.075	0.102	0.252
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.447	0.058	208	349,788	2.79	0.129	0.113	0.333	0.560
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.439	0.062	94	168,763	1.48	0.142	0.122	0.316	0.561
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.381	0.064	94	168,763	1.60	0.167	0.125	0.256	0.506
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.057	0.034	92	156,205	2.02	0.608	0.068	-0.011	0.124
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.291	0.088	92	156,205	3.43	0.303	0.173	0.119	0.464
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.538	0.060	196	340,889	2.79	0.111	0.117	0.421	0.655
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.058	0.006	4,033	7,995,566	3.10	0.112	0.013	0.045	0.070
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.140	0.018	1,106	2,108,641	2.91	0.127	0.035	0.105	0.175

continued >

Appendix Table C2 (cont.): Sampling Errors - Urban – GATS Uganda 2023.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
								Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.066	0.013	798	1,428,215	2.05	0.190	0.025	0.042	0.091
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.033	0.005	2,078	3,864,063	1.33	0.138	0.009	0.024	0.041
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.119	0.013	1,375	2,570,338	2.31	0.111	0.026	0.093	0.145
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.060	0.010	1,854	3,931,383	3.24	0.165	0.020	0.041	0.080
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.166	0.052	150	268,544	2.90	0.312	0.102	0.064	0.268
Last cigarette purchased at street vendor	0.154	0.067	150	268,544	5.12	0.434	0.131	0.023	0.285
Last cigarette purchased at kiosk	0.568	0.069	150	268,544	2.91	0.122	0.136	0.433	0.704
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.380	0.017	4,045	8,026,742	4.80	0.044	0.033	0.347	0.412
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.657	0.048	196	341,389	1.96	0.073	0.093	0.563	0.750
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.395	0.050	195	334,754	2.05	0.127	0.099	0.296	0.493
Noticed Any Tobacco Products (smoked and/or smokeless) Advertisement or Promotion	0.103	0.009	4,041	8,020,219	3.67	0.089	0.018	0.085	0.121
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.965	0.004	4,045	8,026,742	2.11	0.004	0.008	0.956	0.973
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.455	0.017	4,045	8,026,742	4.76	0.038	0.033	0.422	0.489
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.704	0.018	4,043	8,024,113	6.21	0.025	0.035	0.669	0.739
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.957	0.006	4,044	8,026,562	3.38	0.006	0.011	0.946	0.969
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.921	0.007	4,046	8,030,380	2.45	0.007	0.013	0.908	0.934
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	8.511	1.316	120	194,059	2.90	0.155	2.579	5.932	11.090
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	13.099	1.930	99	158,724	2.45	0.147	3.783	9.316	16.883
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	31,115.82	6,321.20	144.00	257,242.34	4.16	0.20	12,389.56	18,726.26	43,505.38
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.477	0.780	60	115,388	2.28	0.040	1.529	17.948	21.006

Appendix Table C2: Sampling Errors - Rural – GATS Uganda 2023.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
								Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Current Tobacco Users	0.078	0.005	6,108	16,412,002	2.43	0.069	0.010	0.067	0.088
Current Tobacco Smokers	0.062	0.004	6,131	16,468,530	2.04	0.071	0.009	0.053	0.071
Current Cigarette Smokers	0.041	0.003	6,131	16,468,530	1.42	0.074	0.006	0.035	0.047
Current Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.019	0.003	6,108	16,412,002	3.37	0.169	0.006	0.013	0.025
Daily Tobacco Users	0.055	0.004	6,108	16,412,002	2.00	0.075	0.008	0.047	0.063
Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.043	0.003	6,131	16,468,530	1.73	0.079	0.007	0.037	0.050
Daily Cigarette Smokers	0.038	0.003	6,131	16,468,530	1.63	0.082	0.006	0.032	0.044
Daily Users of Smokeless Tobacco	0.013	0.003	6,108	16,412,002	3.82	0.221	0.005	0.007	0.018
Former Daily Tobacco Smokers Among All Adults	0.024	0.002	6,131	16,468,530	1.48	0.100	0.005	0.019	0.028
Former Tobacco Smokers Among Ever Daily Tobacco Smokers	0.314	0.023	582	1,247,744	1.40	0.073	0.045	0.269	0.358
Time to First Tobacco use within 5 minutes of waking	0.245	0.032	424	891,733	2.29	0.129	0.062	0.183	0.307
Time to First Tobacco use within 6-30 minutes of waking	0.266	0.027	424	891,733	1.52	0.100	0.052	0.214	0.318
Smoking Quit Attempt in the Past 12 Months	0.437	0.027	494	1,075,467	1.42	0.061	0.052	0.385	0.489
Health Care Provider Asked about Smoking	0.528	0.050	177	325,743	1.80	0.096	0.099	0.429	0.627
Health Care Provider Advised Quitting Smoking	0.460	0.051	177	325,743	1.85	0.111	0.100	0.360	0.560
Use of Pharmacotherapy for Smoking Cessation	0.041	0.012	218	468,982	0.82	0.297	0.024	0.017	0.065
Use of Counseling/Advice or Quit Lines for Smoking Cessation	0.108	0.034	219	470,137	2.70	0.321	0.068	0.040	0.175
Planning to quit, thinking about quitting or will quit smoking	0.634	0.033	469	1,020,068	2.21	0.052	0.065	0.570	0.699
Exposure to SHS at Home	0.114	0.009	6,082	16,331,446	4.96	0.080	0.018	0.096	0.131
Exposure to SHS at Workplace	0.167	0.020	781	1,969,403	2.20	0.118	0.039	0.129	0.206
Exposure to SHS in Government Building/Offices	0.094	0.020	840	2,235,331	3.83	0.209	0.039	0.056	0.133

continued >

Appendix Table C2 (cont): Sampling Errors - Rural – GATS Uganda 2023.

Indicator	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Unweighted Sample Size (N)	Weighted count (000s) (WN)	Design Effect (DEFF)	Relative Error (SE/R)	Margin of Error (MOE)	Confidence Limits	
								Lower Limit (R-1.96SE)	Upper Limit (R+1.96SE)
Exposure to SHS in Health Care Facilities	0.041	0.005	2,913	7,522,775	1.79	0.120	0.010	0.032	0.051
Exposure to SHS in Restaurants	0.116	0.012	1,377	3,644,906	2.00	0.105	0.024	0.092	0.140
Exposure to SHS in Public Transportation	0.068	0.008	1,785	4,741,194	1.90	0.121	0.016	0.051	0.084
Last cigarette purchased in store	0.208	0.040	297	660,270	2.88	0.193	0.078	0.129	0.286
Last cigarette purchased at street vendor	0.059	0.014	297	660,270	1.08	0.241	0.028	0.031	0.087
Last cigarette purchased at kiosk	0.520	0.046	297	660,270	2.55	0.089	0.091	0.429	0.611
Noticed Anti-tobacco Information on radio or television	0.441	0.016	6,130	16,467,488	5.98	0.035	0.030	0.411	0.471
Noticed Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Packages	0.555	0.036	469	1,018,550	2.47	0.065	0.071	0.484	0.626
Thinking of Quitting Because of Health Warning Labels on Cigarette Package	0.393	0.034	469	1,018,550	2.30	0.087	0.067	0.325	0.460
Noticed Any Tobacco Products (smoked and/or smokeless) Advertisement or Promotion	0.106	0.009	6,126	16,458,226	5.67	0.089	0.018	0.087	0.124
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Serious Illness	0.935	0.006	6,131	16,468,530	3.09	0.006	0.011	0.924	0.946
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Strokes	0.493	0.016	6,131	16,468,530	6.06	0.032	0.031	0.462	0.523
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Heart Attacks	0.725	0.014	6,131	16,468,530	5.86	0.019	0.027	0.698	0.752
Believes that Tobacco Smoking Causes Lung Cancer	0.940	0.005	6,131	16,468,530	2.82	0.005	0.010	0.931	0.950
Believes that SHS Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers	0.894	0.006	6,131	16,468,530	2.11	0.006	0.011	0.883	0.905
Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day (by daily smokers)	7.420	0.562	298	619,852	1.93	0.076	1.101	6.319	8.521
Time since Quitting Smoking (in years)	16.993	1.528	178	385,617	1.56	0.090	2.995	13.997	19.988
Monthly Expenditures on Manufactured Cigarettes	19,526.92	1,679.64	287.00	643,260.97	1.69	0.09	3,292.09	16,234.83	22,819.01
Age at Daily Smoking Initiation	19.990	0.431	131	326,117	1.81	0.022	0.844	19.145	20.834

APPENDIX D

Technical and Survey Staff

National Survey Coordination and Implementation Team

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Lillian Bulyaba	Finance Officer/Accountant
Paul Obbo	IT Officer

GATS Fieldworkers

Name	Role
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Wandera Andrew	Field Interviewer
Agoro Jesca	Field Interviewer
Immaculate Asimwe	Field Interviewer
Immaculate Muloni	Field Interviewer
Agaba Joseph	Field Interviewer
Ninsiima Daphine	Field Interviewer
Mwesigwa Ben	Field Interviewer
Negesa Mebal	Field Interviewer
Alan Musiime	Field Interviewer
Stella Nakiguli	Field Interviewer
Geoffrey Jjuuko	Field Interviewer
Balyejjusa Kenneth	Field Interviewer
Olila Jacob	Field Interviewer

continued >

Name	Role
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Anek Janet	Field Interviewer
Rose Ayebazibwe	Field Interviewer
Male Moses	Field Interviewer
Naluwu Justine	Field Interviewer
Jacqueline Atuhaire	Field Interviewer
Mukwaya Ibrahim	Field Interviewer
Arinitwe Dan	Field Interviewer
Kimono Denise Blessings	Field Interviewer
Geofrey Mutole	Field Interviewer
Mwebaze Onesmas	Field Interviewer
Echulu Oscar	Field Interviewer
Ssempeera Hassard	Field Interviewer
Namenya Millicent	Field Interviewer
Sewanonda Andrew	Field Interviewer
Steven Barnes Ssali	Field Interviewer
Sharif Lugoloobi	Field Interviewer
Kiyingi Reginald	Field Interviewer
Simon Peter Bakkabulindi	Field Interviewer
Kacwinyi Rwoth Nancy	Field Interviewer
Eunice Umwonya	Field Interviewer
Agani Richard	Field Interviewer
Wamani Shafik	Field Interviewer
Atwine Leah	Field Interviewer
Aisu Simon Peter	Field Interviewer
Naddamba Juliet	Field Interviewer
Nyakol Ronald	Field Interviewer

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Name	Role
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Tebandeke Imran Ddungu	Field Interviewer
Herbert Bwire	Field Interviewer
Bisanga Daisy. N	Field Interviewer
Bashir Hamiidu Bukenya	Field Interviewer
Kiwanuka Hassan	Field Interviewer
Obuya Emmanuel	Field Interviewer
Ahimbisibwe Joseph	Field Interviewer
Bageya Daniel	Field Interviewer
Lematia Benton	Field Interviewer
Nakiito Juliet	Field Interviewer

GATS Field Listers

Name	Role
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Chandiru Patricia	Field Lister
Echulu Oscar	Field Lister
Wamani Shafik	Field Lister
Samula Yasini	Field Lister
Ibrahim Mukwaya	Field Lister
Easam Kasango	Field Lister
Sewanonda Andrew	Field Lister
Steven Ssali	Field Lister
Julie Nakitto	Field Lister
Sharif Lugoloobi	Field Lister
Sengero Stephen	Field Lister
Male Moses	Field Lister

continued >

Name	Role
Lukwongwa Patrick	Field Lister
Sarah Birungi	Field Lister
Ken Kavuma	Field Lister
Negesa Mebal	Field Lister
Herbert Bwire	Field Lister
Alan Musiime	Field Lister
Bashir Bukenya	Field Lister
Wambuga Fionah	Field Lister
Atuhaire Jackie	Field Lister
Kiyingi Reginald	Field Lister
Zirimanya Authman	Field Lister
Asiimwe Immaculate	Field Lister
Ivan Wogisha	Field Lister
Naddamba Juliet	Field Lister
Wandera Andrew	Field Lister
Naluwu Justine	Field Lister
Kokas Ajengu	Field Lister
Byaruhanga Robert	Field Lister
Rugumayo Moses	Field Lister
Ayisu Simon Peter	Field Lister
Anguyo Moses	Field Lister
Awio Florence	Field Lister
Emmanuel Obuya	Field Lister
Ronald Nyakol	Field Lister
Bwanika Richard	Field Lister
Bageya Daniel	Field Lister
Ayebazibwe Rose	Field Lister
Agani Richard	Field Lister
Ben Mwesigwa	Field Lister
Ajio Harriet	Field Lister
Lematia Benton	Field Lister

APPENDIX E

Glossary of Abbreviations and Acronyms

- GATS – Global Adult Tobacco Survey
- FCTC – Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- AFENET – African Field Epidemiology Network
- CDC – U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- WHO – World Health Organization
- MoH – Ministry of Health
- PSUs – Primary Sampling Units
- SSUs – Secondary Sampling Units
- SHS – Secondhand smoke

Household: In this survey a household is defined as a group of people who have been living and eating their meals together for at least six of the 12 months preceding the interview. Therefore, the member of the household is defined based on the usual place of residence. There are some exceptions to this rule as described below:

Head of Household: In most cases, the head of the household is the one who manages the income earned and expenses incurred by the household, and who is the most knowledgeable about other members of the household. He/she will be the person named when you ask the question “Who is the head of this household?”

