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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES

INSEED

REPORT ON ADULT SMOKING PREVALANCE IN CHAD

August 2019

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INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between The National Institute of Statistics, Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED) and The Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries (SESRIC), the Smoking Prevalence Module was included in the Fourth Survey on Household Living Conditions and Poverty in Chad (ECOSIT4).

One of the objectives of the module is to improve the comparability of tobacco data over time by harmonizing tobacco surveillance activities through various ongoing surveys. It also aims to reduce the level of exposure of individuals and the population of OIC Member States to the harmful effects of tobacco through a number of initiatives including, but not limited to, its Strategic Health Action Programme 2014-2023 (OIC-SHPA), which is expected to accelerate the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention in OIC Member States.

Data on the tobacco module were collected during the two rounds of ECOSIT4. The target population is comprised of people aged 15 or over, residing in households. This report briefly outlines the main results of tobacco consumption disaggregated by province, place of residence, age group, sex, and socioprofessional status.

1. ECOSIT4 METHODOLOGY

1.1. Background

Chad is implementing the Fourth Survey on Household Living Conditions and Poverty (ECOSIT4); this is an operation of major importance for Chad which is being carried out with the technical and financial support of the World Bank in a harmonized framework with the countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and Guinea Conakry. It provides a great opportunity to strengthen the technical capacities of the officials of the National Statistical Institute of Economic and Demographic Studies (INSED) engaged in the operation.

The Fourth Survey on Household Living Conditions and Poverty (ECOSIT 4) is conducted 7 years after ECOSIT 3 in 2011, ECOSIT2 in 2003 and ECOSIT 1 in 1996.

The poverty rate dropped from 55% to 46.7% between 2003 and 2011, representing a decrease rate of 8.3%.

ECSOIT4 is the first ever household survey to use information technology to ensure the quality of the collected data and to minimize processing time and integrate the refugee populations into this survey.

Its main objective is to provide data for monitoring/evaluation of poverty and household living conditions in the country. It is worth recalling that this collection makes it possible to provide indicators for decision-makers to plan public policies and monitor the 2017-2021 National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and better assess the living conditions of Chadian populations.

1.2. Survey design

The sample is represented at the national level with a stratification by place of residence (urban/rural) and provinces. The frame of the survey consists of an exhaustive list of the 12,150 enumeration zones (EZs) from the Second General Population and Housing Census (RGPH2) of 2009. Given the specificity of the city of N'Djaména, each of its 10 boroughs constitutes an urban stratum.

A total of 625 EZs were selected for the two phases equivalent to 7,500 households. Half of the even-numbered clusters were surveyed in the first phase, so 12 households per cluster are selected for interviews. The count is done simultaneously with the data collection and the selection is made using an Excel program that automatically identifies the 12 households to be surveyed and the 4 alternative households.

Table 1 : *Distribution of the survey sample by province*

Province	Enumeration Zones			Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
BARH EL GAZEL	11	16	27	132	192	324
BATHA	8	15	23	96	180	276
BORKOU-TIBESTI	8	8	16	96	96	192
EAST ENNEDI	3	5	8	36	60	96
WEST ENNEDI	8	5	13	96	60	156
CHARI BAGUIRMI	8	20	28	96	240	336
GUERA	8	16	24	96	192	288
HADJER LAMIS	8	20	28	96	240	336
KANEM	8	15	23	96	180	276
LAC	8	14	22	96	168	264
WESTERN LOGON	9	21	30	108	252	360
EASTERN LOGON	9	24	33	108	288	396
MANDOUL	8	20	28	96	240	336
MAYO KEBBI EAST	9	21	30	108	252	360
MAYO KEBBI WEST	8	16	24	96	192	288
MOYEN CHARI	8	15	23	96	180	276
N'DJAMENA	125	0	125	1.500	0	1.500
OUADDAI	9	23	32	108	276	384
SALAMAT	8	11	19	96	132	228
SILA	8	11	19	96	132	228
TANDJILE	8	17	25	96	204	300
WADI FIRA	8	17	25	96	204	300
Total	295	330	625	3.504	3.996	7.500
Total (in %)	47.2	52.8	100	46.72	53.28	100

1.3. Survey Process

ECOSIT4 is carried out in two phases; this methodology makes it possible to capture seasonality in terms of consumption. The first phase took place from 20 June to 20 September 2018 and the second phase from 14 January to 17 April 2019, with a three-month transition between the two phases. The data collection for each phase is preceded by a training of agents.

1.4. INTEGRATION OF THE TOBACCO MODULE

The questions concerning smoking have been integrated into the "Health" module. These are mainly issues related to tobacco prevalence. All persons aged 15 years and over from all households in the sample were involved in both phases of the survey.

Since the main objective of the module on Smoking is to determine the prevalence of tobacco use, any individual aged 15 years and over for whom no information is available on their current or past smoking status is considered as a Non-respondent person.

With regard to this definition, out of 19,818 individuals aged 15 and over who were subject to the tobacco use questionnaire, 19,756 responded, which represents a response rate of 99.7%. The survey weight is adjusted to take into account non-responses in the analysis.

Table 2 : Distribution of collection results by place of residence

	Completed interviews	Uncompleted interviews	Total
Urban	10.354	37	**10.391**
Rural	9.402	25	**9.427**
Total	**19.756**	**62**	**19.818**

2. CARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION UNDER STUDY

The module on tobacco consumption (smoked tobacco) is only applicable to the adult population (15 years and over). Moreover, the analysis only covers people living in ordinary households. The objective of this subsection is to briefly describe their socio-demographic characteristics.

2.1. Spatial Distribution of the Adult Population

Figure 1 below shows that the adult population lives mainly in rural areas and represents about 73% of people aged 15 and over. As a result, just over 73 out of 100 adults are reported to live in the countryside. In short, it should be noted that, like the total population, the adult population is predominantly rural.

Figure 1 : Distribution of the adult population by place of residence (in %)
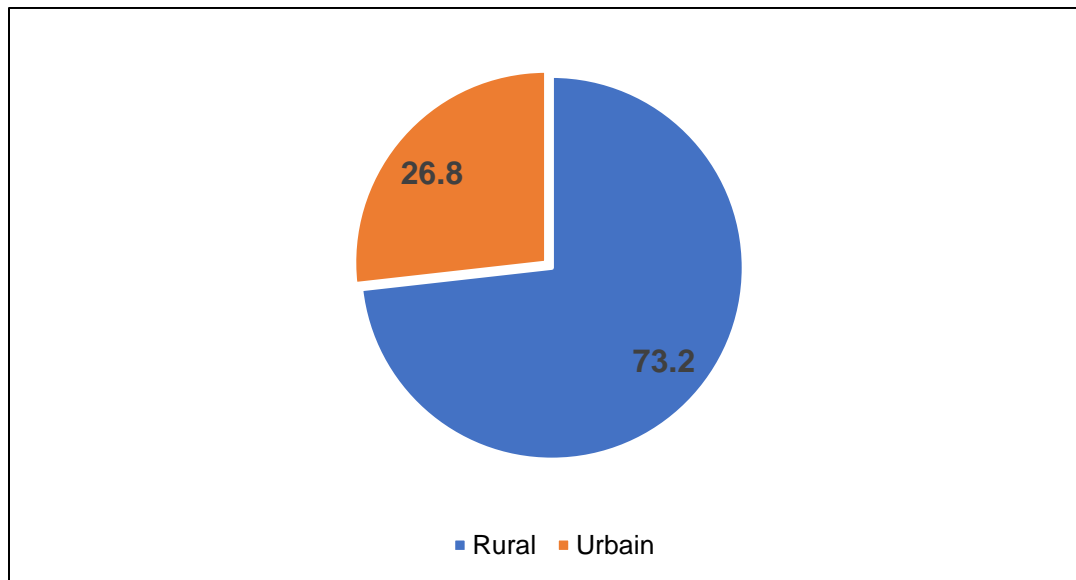
Source: ECOSIT 4

Table 1 below presents the distribution of the adult population by province. It shows that the province of N'Djamena has the largest number of adults. In fact, about 11 out of 100 adults (11.1%) are from the capital. The provinces of East Mayo-Kebbi and Logone Oriental hold the second and third place with rates of 7.3% and 7.1% respectively.

The provinces with fewer adults are Salamat and Barh-El-Gazal, with shares of 2.5% and 2.1% respectively.

Overall, the provinces of Logon Occidental, Ouaddaï, and Moyen-Chari each represent more than 6% of the country's adult population, while those of Batha, Kanem, Guera, Lac, Sila and BET (Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti) represent less than 4% respectively.

Table 1 : Distribution of the adult population by province (in %)

Provinces	Frequency (in %)
N'Djamena City	11.1
East Mayo-Kebbi	7.3
Logone Oriental	7.1
Logone Occidental	6.8
Ouaddaï	6.7
Moyen-Chari	6.0
Tandjilé	5.7
Chari-Baguirmi	5.5
Mandoul	5.5
Mayo-Kebbi Ouest	5.4
Wadi Fira	4.8
Hadjer-Lamis	4.4
Batha	3.9
Guéra	3.4
Lac	3.3
Sila	3.2
BET	2.8
Kanem	2.8
Salamat	2.5
Barh-El-Gazal	2.1
Total	100.0

Source: ECOSIT 4

2.2. Socio-demographic Characteristics of the Adult Population

This part is intended to describe the distribution of the adult population by age, sex, marital status, religion, school attendance, level of education, highest diploma, employment status and socioprofessional category.

The average age of adults is 34 years, with a maximum age of 120 years. In addition, the population aged 15 and over is concentrated in the 15-24 age group (34.2%), indicating

that this population is "young". The share of this population in the 25-34 age group is 24.5%. This share for the 45+ and 35-44 age groups is 23.6% and 17.7% respectively. In addition, 55 out of 100 adults are female, representing 54.6%. This result seems to be in line with the results of the distribution of the total population by sex at the national level.

Table 2 : Distribution of the adult population by sex and age group (%)

Sex	Frequency (in %)
Females	54.6
Males	45.5
Total	*100*
Age Group	**Frequency (in %)**
15-24	34.2
25-34	24.5
45 and above	23.6
35-44	17.7
Total	*100*

Source: ECOSIT 4

With regard to marital status, more than 64 per cent of adults are married, of whom 50.6 per cent are monogamous and 13.9 per cent polygamous. This is the most dominant status within this population group. Single people represent nearly 24.2% of the adult population. Divorced or separated adults represent 2.7% and 2% respectively. Widows also represent a significant share among adults (6.5%). The share of those living in a common-law relationship is also considerable (0.2%).

Figure 2 : Distribution of the adult population by marital status (in %)
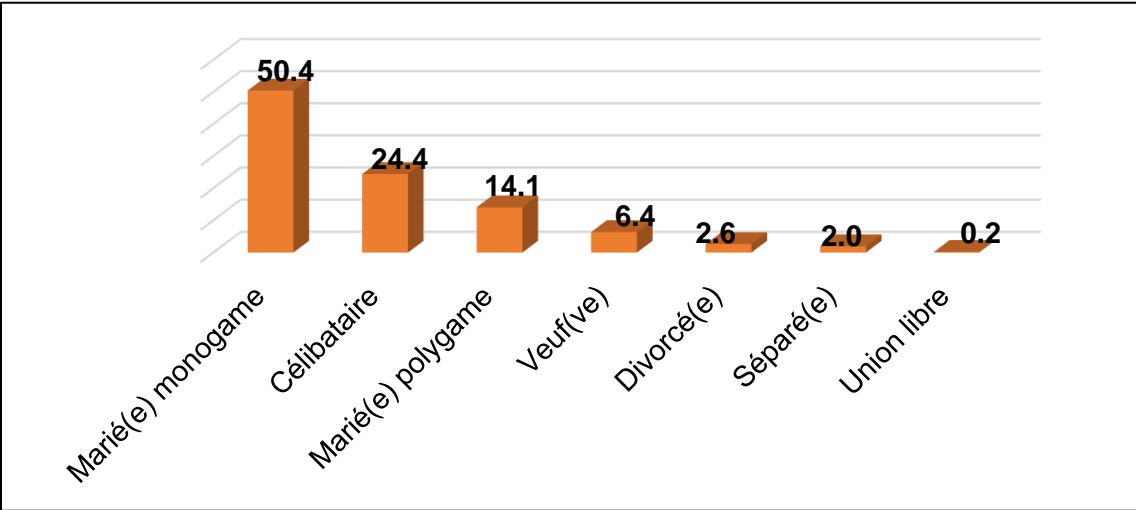
Source: ECOSIT 4

The majority of adults are religious. In fact, only 1.6% of adults are religiously unaffiliated. On the one hand, those who reported following a religion other than "traditional" religions are a minority (0.04%). On the other hand, 56.45% of adults are Muslim, followed by 39.6% of Christians and animists represent 2.3%.

Figure 3 : Distribution of the adult population by religion (in %)
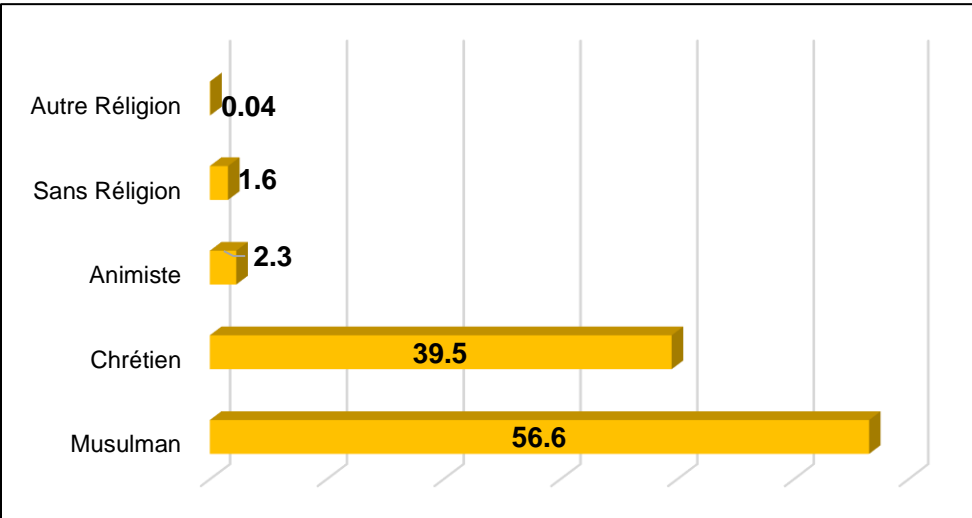
Source: ECOSIT 4

The diagnosis of current or past adult school attendance shows that 64.6% of adults have not attended a formal school, representing 65 out of 100 adults. With regard to the level

of education (highest level of education), it appears that the number of adults with no level of education is dominant, representing 64.9% of the category. One adult out of 6 has reached the primary level and 15.7% have reached the secondary level. The proportion of those with the highest level of education represents only (2.7%).

Table 3 : Distribution of the adult population by school attendance, education level and highest level of education (in %)

School Attendance	Frequency (in %)
No	64.9
Yes	35.1
Total	*100.0*
Educational Level	**Frequency (in %)**
None	64.9
Primary	16.7
Secondary	15.7
Higher	2.7
Total	*100*
Highest degree	**Frequency (in %)**
None	81.3
Primary Elementary Studies Certificate (CEPE)	8.9
Junior High School Certificate (BEPC)	6.2
Baccalaureate	1.5
Bachelor	1.0
Associate Degree	0.6
Bachelor	0.2
Master's Degree	0.2
NVQ	0.1
Technician's Certificate (BT)	0.1
PH. D	0.0
Total	*100*

Source: ECOSIT 4

The present analysis also examines adult employment. Over the past twelve (12) months, 78 out of 100 people aged 15 years and over reported having been in employment. It should be noted that own-account adult workers represent 45.4%, caregivers account for almost 27% compared to workers (2.9%) (qualified and unqualified) and managers (1.6%).

In short, the dominant socioprofessional category is "own-account worker" as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4 : Distribution of adults by employment status and socioprofessional category (in %)

Employment Status	Frequency (in %)
Yes	78.2
No	21.8
Total	*100*
Socioprofessional Category	**Frequency (in %)**
Own-account Worker	45.4
Caregiver	26.6
None	21.8
Unqualified Worker or Employee	1.7
Qualified Worker or Employee	1.2
Middle Manager/ Supervisor	1.0
Boss	0.7
Senior Manager	0.6
Laborer, housekeeper	0.4
Paid trainee or apprentice	0.4
Unpaid trainee or apprentice	0.2
Community Teacher	0.1
Total	*100*

Source: ECOSIT 4

3. SMOKING STATUS AMONG ADULTS

Smoking status refers to the person's state or situation with regard to tobacco consumption (smoking tobacco). To this end, the module on tobacco consumption includes two questions to identify not only the current smoking status of adults but also the past smoking status of those who are not currently smokers. This section presents the current and past smoking status of people aged 15 and over. It is important to note that tobacco consumption is only limited to smoking tobacco.

3.1. Current Smoking Incidence

Smoking incidence is defined as the ratio between adult smokers and the number of people aged 15 and over. A person is considered a smoker if he or she smokes tobacco all day or less than once a day.

In fact, according to the analysis findings represented in Figure 4 below, fewer than 5 out of 100 adults are currently smokers (5.4%). The share of daily tobacco users (all day) is

4.3%. Whereas those who smoke less than once a day represent 1.1% of the adult population.

Figure 4 : Proportion of adults currently smoking (in %)
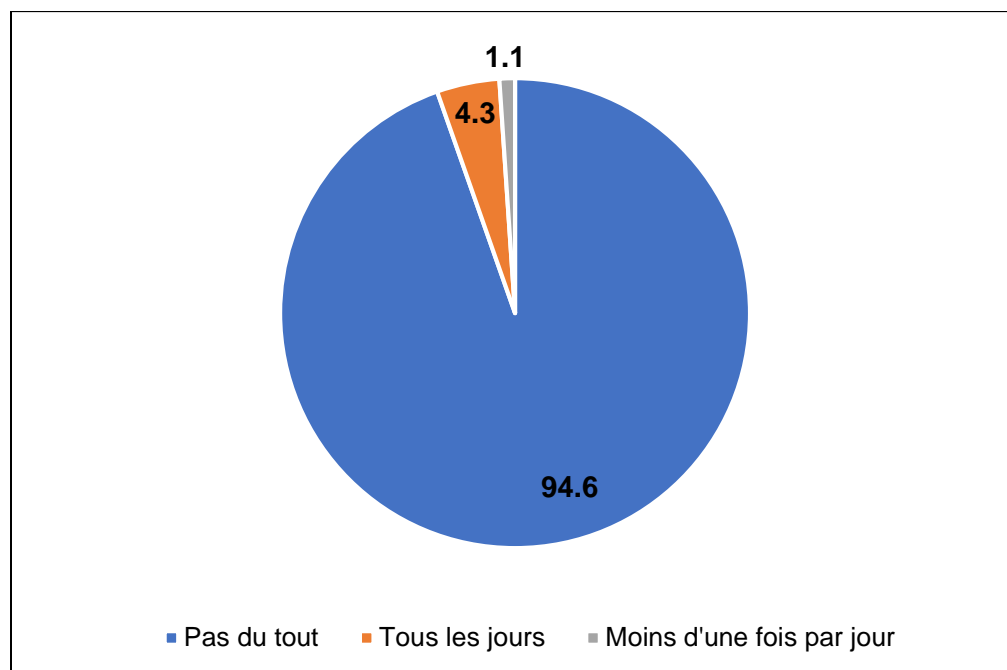
It appears that in the past 12 months, many smokers among the category of current smokers have tried to quit smoking. In fact, out of 100 current smokers, 27 have tried to quit in the past 12 months (27.1%). The main reason given for this attempt is related to health (66.5%). Just under 15% of smokers who have tried to quit smoking put forward high prices as the reason for their attempt to quit smoking.

Table 5 : Attempt and reasons for quitting smoking (in %)

Quit Attempts	Frequency (in %)
No	72.9
Yes	27.1
Total	*100.0*
Reasons to Quit	**Frequency (in %)**
Health	66.6
Price	16.3
Religion	10.0
Other	3.7
Break-up	2.9
Stock influences	0.5
Total	*100.0*

Source: ECOSIT4

3.2. Past Smoking Incidence

The people covered by this indicator are those who are not currently smoking but who have been smoking in the past. They currently represent about 1.1% of adult non-smokers. This means that out of 100 adult non-smokers today, at least one has been a smoker in the past. Figure 5 below provides more details on the smoking history of adults currently non-smokers.

Figure 5 : Smoking history of adult non-smokers (%)
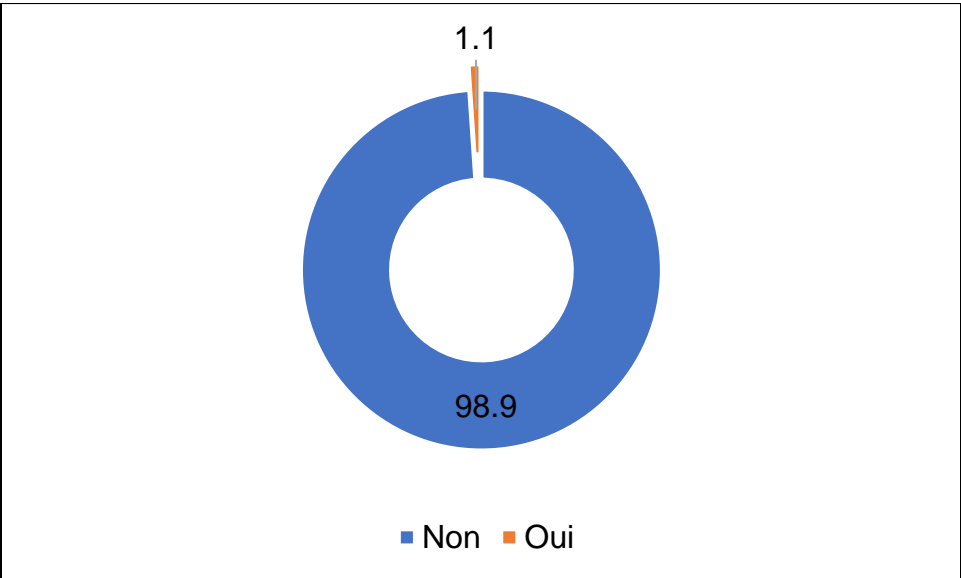
Source : ECOSIT 4

4. SMOKING AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The objective of this section is to fully describe the prevalence of current smoking by selected socio-demographic characteristics. Current consumer is defined as any person aged 15 or over who smokes tobacco every day or less than once a day.

4.1. Smoking prevalence by province and place of residence

It is important to note that tobacco consumption referred to in this report is limited to smoked tobacco only. According to Table 6, smokers represent 5.4% of the Chadian population aged 15 and over. Specifically, tobacco prevalence is above 11% in the provinces of Logone Oriental and Mayo-Kebbi Est. Moreover, it is 10% in the provinces of Mandul and the Moyen Shari. However, the proportion of adult smokers is slightly higher than the national average in the provinces of Tandjilé (7.2%), BET (7.1%), Logone Occidental (6.5%) and Mayo-Kebbi Ouest (5%). It is 4.7% in the capital N'Djamena and less than 4% in the other provinces.

Table 6 : Tobacco consumption by province (in %)

Provinces	Tobacco Consumption	
	No	Yes
Logone Oriental	88.6	11.4
East Mayo-Kebbi	88.8	11.2
Moyen-Chari	89.9	10.1
Mandoul	90.0	10.0
Tandjilé	92.8	7.2
BET	92.9	7.1
Logone Occidental	93.5	6.5
Mayo-Kebbi Ouest	95.0	5.0
N'Djamena City	95.3	4.7
Ouaddaï	96.7	3.3
Sila	97.4	2.6
Chari-Baguirmi	97.5	2.5
Wadi Fira	98.0	2.0
Guéra	98.0	2.0
Salamat	98.9	1.1
Lac	99.0	1.0
Hadjer-Lamis	99.1	0.9
Batha	99.1	0.9
Barh-El-Gazal	99.2	0.8
Kanem	99.2	0.8
Global	***94.6***	***5.4***

Source: ECOSIT 4

Figure 6 below shows that smoking prevalence varies slightly by residence. Indeed, it is about 4.8% in urban areas and 5.6% in rural areas. Moreover, these results are quite

close to the prevalence of tobacco at the national level (5.4%). Thus, it seems that tobacco consumption does not depend on the individual's place of residence.

Figure 6 : Tobacco consumption by place of residence (in %)
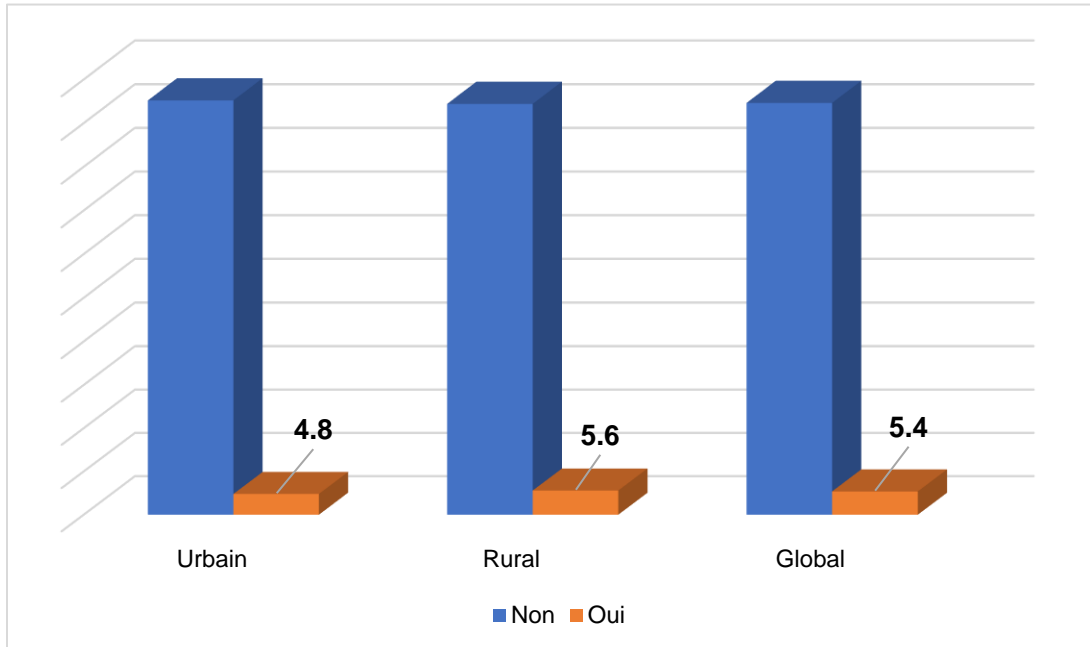
Source: ECOSIT 4

4.2. Smoking prevalence by sex and age group

Tobacco consumption behaviors among adult males appear to be significantly different from those of adult females. According to the following figure, nearly 8 adult women per 1000 currently smoke tobacco compared to 108 men aged 15 and over.

Overall, the results show that tobacco consumption is mainly a characteristic of adult males. Tobacco prevalence in this category is ten times higher than among adult women and five times higher than the national average.

Figure 7 : Tobacco consumption by sex (%)
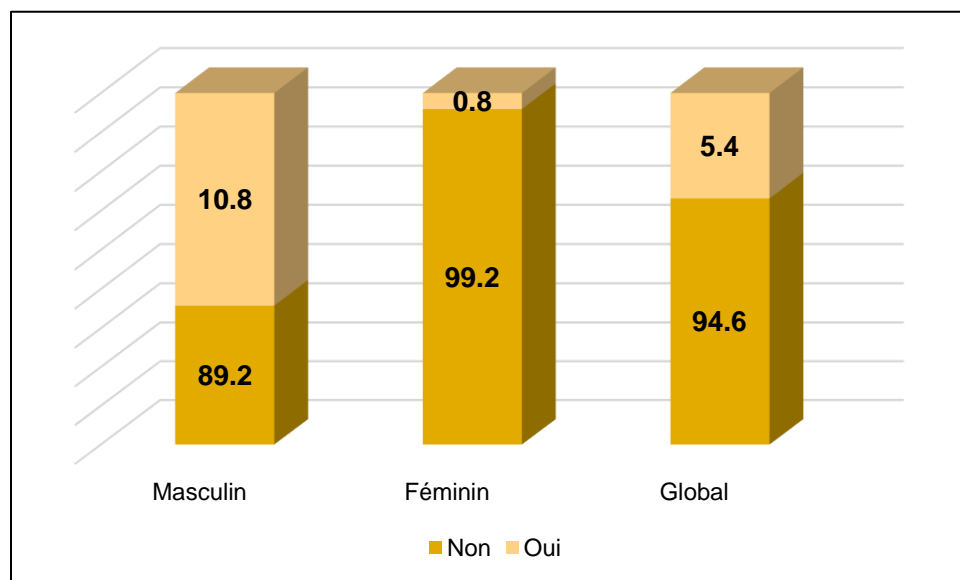
Source: ECOSIT 4

It is shown that smoking tobacco consumption increases with age. Thus, prevalence increases from 1.2% among the youngest (15-24) years old to over 8% among the oldest (45 years and over). It is about 6% between the ages of 25 and 34 and 8.6% between the ages of 35 and 44. It is incidentally the highest level of prevalence by age group.

This can be explained by the fact that adults show a more tobacco consumption-oriented behavior over time, especially around the age of 35-44. Nevertheless, this behavior is likely to become less common around the age of 45 and over. However, at this point, no conclusions can be drawn on the reasons behind this change in adults' behavior towards tobacco consumption.

Table 9 : Tobacco consumption by age group (in %)

Age Group	Tobacco Consumption	
	No	**Yes**
15-24	98.8	1.2
25-34	94.0	6.0
35-44	91.4	8.6
45 and more	91.6	8.4
Global	*94.6*	*5.4*

Source: ECOSIT 4

4.3. Smoking prevalence by marital status and religion

As can be seen in Table 10 below, monogamous separated and married people would have an inclination towards tobacco consumption. This table shows that 10.8% of separated adults and 6.9% of monogamous married adults currently smoke tobacco. The smoking rate among divorced adults and those who are in a common-law union is 6.6% and 4.4% respectively. The prevalence of smoking among polygamists is lower than among monogamous people (4.4% versus 6.9%). It is even less so among widows, widowers and singles.

Table 10 : Tobacco consumption by marital status and religion (%)

Marital Status	Tobacco Consumption	
	No	**Yes**
Separated	89.2	10.8
Divorced	92.3	7.7
Married monogamous	93.1	6.9
Married polygamist	95.6	4.4
Common-law union	95.6	4.4
Widowed	97.3	2.7
Single	97.3	2.7
Religion	**No**	**Yes**
Muslim	97.6	2.4
Christian	91.4	8.6
Animist	84.4	15.6
Other Religion	100.5	0.0
Without Religion	83.7	16.3
Global	*94.6*	*5.4*

Source: ECOSIT 4

While examining the phenomenon of adults' tobacco consumption according to religion, it appears that smoking is more common among people of no religion and animists. Table 10 above shows that just over 16% and 15% of people in these categories respectively are currently tobacco smokers. Nearly nine (9) out of 100 Christian adults are currently smoking tobacco (8.6%). This rate is two (02) adults out of 100 among people aged 15 and over of Muslim faith (2.4%).

4.4. Smoking prevalence by school attendance and educational level

School attendance is defined by the time spent by an individual in the past or the present at school. Figure n°8 below indicates a differentiated behavior of tobacco consumption according to whether or not the individual has attended school. The results presented in this figure show that tobacco prevalence is 7% among adults who have attended school compared to 4.5% among those who have not. That is, a difference in tobacco prevalence of two percentage points between these two categories of individuals aged 15 years and over. This result questions the role of school in addressing the negative effects of tobacco use.

Figure 8 : Tobacco consumption and school attendance (%)
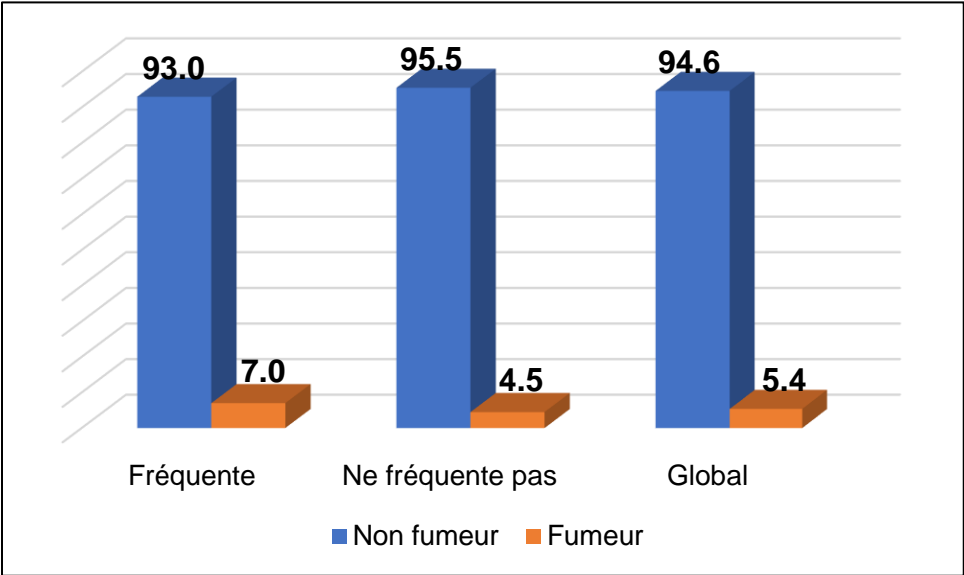
Source: ECOSIT 4

Apart from school attendance, it would be useful to examine the existence of a link between tobacco consumption and educational attainment. Except for adults with no education, smoking prevalence seems to decrease with education. In fact, the analysis in the following Table 9 indicates that tobacco prevalence goes from 11% among adults with primary education to 6.5% among those with tertiary education. This shows a difference of almost five percentage points. Out of 100 adults in secondary school, 9 are currently tobacco users. In all likelihood, the higher the person's level of education, the less likely he or she is to smoke tobacco.

Table 7 : Tobacco consumption and education level (in %)

Educational Level	Tobacco Consumption	
	No	Yes
Primary	88.8	11.2
Secondary	90.5	9.5
Higher	93.5	6.5
None	96.1	3.9
Global	*94.6*	*5.4*

Source: ECOSIT 4

4.5. Smoking prevalence by employment and occupational category

The purpose of this subsection is to determine whether tobacco consumption behaviors differ with respect to the employment status (over the past 12 months) and the socioprofessional category.

The figure below shows the smoking status of adults by employment status. A clear difference in smoking status emerges depending on whether the individual is active or not. For example, nearly 6% of working people aged 15 and over currently smoke tobacco. This proportion is 1.9% among the inactive.

Figure 9 : Tobacco consumption by employment status
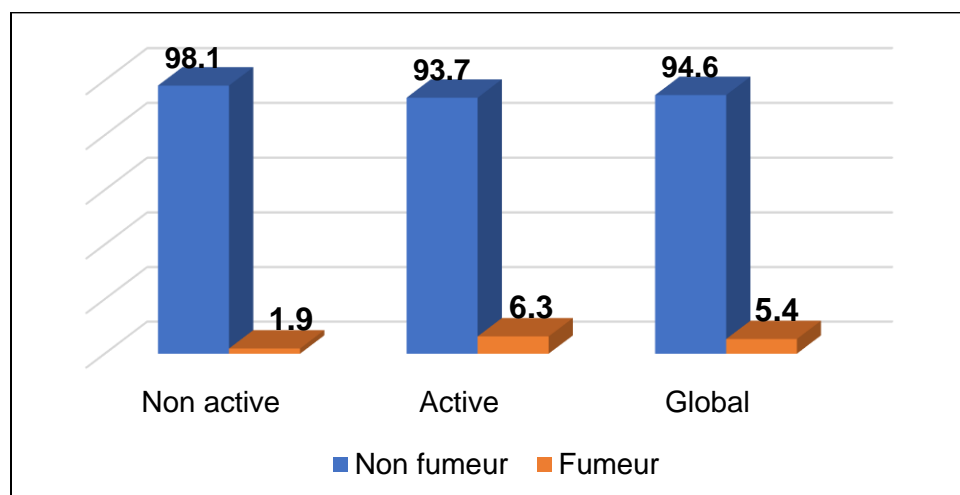
Source: ECOSIT 4

Tobacco prevalence is higher among adults working as middle manager/supervisor (13.1%). It amounts to 12.2% among unqualified workers or employees while it is 11.2% among bosses. The proportion of current tobacco smokers is almost stable depending on whether the individual is a qualified worker, a community teacher (11.3% versus 11.5%) or a boss (11.2%). This proportion stands at 8.7% for own-account workers and at 3.3% for paid trainees or apprentices.

Table 8 : Tobacco consumption by socio-professional category

	Tobacco Consumption	
Professional category	**No**	**Yes**
Senior manager	93.7	6.3
Middle manager/supervisor	86.9	13.1
Qualified worker or employee	88.7	11.3
Unqualified worker or employee	87.8	12.2
Laborer, housekeeper	93.7	6.3
Paid trainee or apprentice	92.0	8.0
Unpaid trainee or apprentice	96.7	3.3
Caregiver	98.8	1.2
Own-account worker	91.3	8.7
Boss	88.8	11.2
Community Teacher	88.5	11.5
None	98.1	1.9
Overall	94.6	5.4

Source: ECOSIT 4

CONCLUSION

This report is part of the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between INSEED and SESRIC. Its main objective was to briefly present the results of the ECOSIT4 tobacco consumption module. The analytical method adopted is exclusively descriptive.

Analysis of adult smoking prevalence shows that 5.4% of adults currently smoke tobacco, that is 5 out of 100 adults. Among current non-smokers, 1.1% have experienced tobacco use. However, more than a quarter of current smokers have tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months. The main reason given for this quitting attempt is related to health (66.5%), the second reason is high prices (16.3%).

Tobacco consumption is well above average in the provinces of Logone Oriental (11.4%), Mayo-Kebbi Est (11.2%), Moyen Chari (10.1%) and Mandoul (10%). Smoking prevalence is 5.6% in rural areas compared to 4.8% in urban areas. It is ten times higher for men (10.8%) than for women (0.8%) and increases with age with an upsurge in the 35-34 age group. Education level would have a negative impact on tobacco consumption. Among socio-professional categories, tobacco prevalence is higher among managers (13.1%) followed by unqualified workers (12.2%) and qualified workers (11.3%).

Appendices A

Table A 1 : Distribution of the adult population by province

Provinces	Numbers	Frequency (in %)
N'Djamena City	807145	11.15
East Mayo-Kebbi	527949	7.30
Logone Oriental	513770	7.10
Logone Occidental	491812	6.80
Ouaddaï	488131	6.75
Moyen-Chari	431424	5.96
Tandjilé	410382	5.67
Chari-Baguirmi	396313	5.48
Mandoul	392346	5.42
Mayo-Kebbi Ouest	391468	5.41
Wadi Fira	345451	4.77
Hadjer-Lamis	320666	4.43
Batha	278386	3.85
Guéra	244908	3.38
Lac	240104	3.32
Sila	226850	3.13
Kanem	200415	2.77
Salamat	176736	2.44
Barh-El-Gazal	148701	2.05
BET	203607	2.81
Total	**7110871**	**100**

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 2 : Distribution of the adult population by place of residence

Place of residence	Numbers	Frequency (in %)
Rural	5206665	73.2
Urban	1904205	26.8
Total	**7110871**	**100.0**

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 3 : Distribution of the adult population by sex

Sex	Numbers	Frequency (in %)
Females	3958332	54.7
Males	3278231	45.3
Total	7110871	100

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 4 : Distribution of the adult population by age group

Age Group	Numbers	Frequency (in %)
15-24	2473322	34.18
25-34	1776040	24.54
45 and above	1709792	23.63
35-44	1277410	17.65
Total	*7236564*	*100*

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 5 : Adult population by marital status

Marital status	Numbers	Frequency (in %)
Married (monogamous)	3662033	50.6
Single	1751897	24.21
Married (polygamist)	1006785	13.91
Widowed	468028	6.47
Divorced	191686	2.65
Separated	142466	1.97
Common-law union	13668	0.19
Total	*7236564*	*100*

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 6 : Adult population by religion

Religion	Numbers	Frequency (in %)
Muslin	4084745	56.5
Christian	2869668	39.7
Animist	167392	2.3
No religion	111864	1.6
Other religions	2895	0.0
Total	*7236564*	*100.0*

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 7 : Adult population by school attendance

School Attendance	Numbers	Frequency (in %)
No	4694372	64.9
Yes	2542192	35.1
Total	*7236564*	*100.0*

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 8 : Distribution of the adult population by educational level

Educational Level	Numbers	Frequency (in %)
None	4695308	64.9
Primary	1210841	16.7
Secondary	1133861	15.7
Higher	196553	2.7
Total	*7236564*	*100*

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 9 : Adult population by highest degree of education

Highest degree	Numbers	Frequency (in %)
None	5883149	81.3
Primary Elementary Studies Certificate (CEPE)	642529	8.9
Junior High School Certificate (BEPC)	448211	6.2
Baccalaureate	108699	1.5
Bachelor	70961	1.0
Associate Degree	42031	0.6
Bachelor	14461	0.2
Master's Degree	11475	0.2
NVQ	9079	0.1
Technician's Certificate (BT)	4637	0.1
PH. D	1331	0.0
Total	*7236564*	*100*

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 10 : Adult population by employment status

Employment Status	Numbers	Frequency (in %)
Yes	5663281	78,26
No	1573282,4	21,74
Total	*7236564*	*100*

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 11 : Adult population by employment status

Own-account Worker	3288696	45,45
Caregiver	1915612	26,5
None	1573282	21,7
Unqualified Worker or Employee	123713	1,7
Qualified Worker or Employee	86908	1,2
Middle Manager/ Supervisor	75951	1,1
Boss	49708	0,7
Senior Manager	44027	0,6
Laborer, housekeeper	29441	0,4
Paid trainee or apprentice	27987	0,4
Unpaid trainee or apprentice	15985	0,2
Community Teacher	5252	0,1
Total	***7236564***	***100***

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 12 : Adult population by current tobacco consumption

Not at all	6847532	94.6
Daily	313072	4.3
Less than daily	75960	1.1
Total	***7236564***	***100.0***

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 13 : Adult population by past tobacco consumption

No	6768977	98.9
Yes	78555	1.2
Total	***6847532***	***100***

Source: ECOSIT4

Table A 14 : Current smokers who have tried to quit in the past 12 months

No	283555	72.89
Yes	105477	27.11
Total	***389032***	***100***

Source: ECOSIT4

APPENDICES B: The Household Questionnaire on Tobacco Consumption

	Q03B01 [NAME] Does [NAME] currently smoke tobacco every day, less than once a day or not at all?	Q03B02 In the past, did [NAME] smoke tobacco every day?	Q03B03 In the past, did [NAME] smoke tobacco every day, less than once a day or	Q03B04 Has [NAME] tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months?	Q03B05 Why did [NAME] try to quit smoking?
	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, less than once a day or not at all?	In the past, did you smoke tobacco every day?	In the past, did you smoke tobacco every day, less than once a day or not at all?	During the past 12 months, did you try to quit smoking?	If yes, why?
					1 Health
					2 Prices
	1 Everyday ▶ End	1 Yes	1 Every day	1 Yes	3 Religion
	2 Less than once per ▶ day Ask question 19,02	2 No	2 Less than once a day	2 No	4 Break-up
	3 Not at all ▶ Ask question 19,03	7 DNK ▶ End	3 Not at all		5 Influence of stocks
	7 DNK ▶ End		7 DNK		6 Other
Code ID of the respondant	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE	CODE