

# Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS)

## Egypt Country Report

2009



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## **PREFACE**

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) in Egypt is a nationally representative household survey of men and women aged 15 years and above. It is designed to produce internationally comparable data on tobacco use and tobacco control measures using a standardized questionnaire, sample design, data collection, aggregation and analysis procedures. In Egypt, the survey was implemented by the Ministry of Health, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and the WHO Representative's Office in Egypt. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and WHO provided technical support.

GATS in Egypt used electronic data collection and transmission (with 140 handheld machines) to gather information from respondents in 880 enumeration areas from all over Egypt. This was the first time that a large-scale survey using digital technology had been conducted in Egypt. This project helped build capacity for CAPMAS to undertake national surveys in the future using this technology.

This report provides the results of the 2009 GATS for Egypt. Data are presented in five chapters that address key survey findings by topics covered by the survey questionnaire including: tobacco use; cessation; second-hand smoke; tobacco economics; media; and knowledge, attitude and perceptions toward tobacco. Throughout the report, the MPOWER package (six proven tobacco control measures, developed by WHO) was incorporated into the discussion and recommendations for effective monitoring of the tobacco epidemic in Egypt.

This publication includes detailed data on the tobacco epidemic in Egypt and provides opportunities for both national and international tobacco control partners to utilize the survey findings to improve tobacco control measures in Egypt. We hope that the effort undertaken in GATS will contribute to the continued effective interventions and increased success of tobacco control programmes in Egypt.

Core staff of the GATS Egypt Working Group  
March 2009

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) project was a joint national and international project investigating tobacco use in Egypt. The project was made possible by: funding from the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use, which supported this project throughout its implementation phases; technical support provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Research Triangle International (RTI) and Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health; and programme support provided by the CDC Foundation.

The implementation of this important survey and production of this report would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts, technical support and full commitment of the implementing partners. The implementing partners thank the Ministry of Health, Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and the WHO Representative's Office in Egypt for their sincere efforts to ensure the successful completion of the survey and also for their harmonious collaboration and cooperation in conducting the survey.

The partners also gratefully acknowledge the guidance of members of the GATS national and technical committees for their valuable input in all phases of the survey. Thanks are also extended to all fieldwork staff and information technology engineers who stand behind our success, as well as the individuals who helped prepare this report.

### *International partners*

**WHO** at different levels (headquarters, WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean and WHO Representative's Office) facilitated the introduction of GATS to the Egyptian government, ensured political commitment, provided technical and management assistance, coordinated all phases of survey implementation with the national and international partners to facilitate and strengthen country surveillance capacity, and provided excellent logistics and technical advice throughout the process.

**The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** provided technical assistance for implementing standard survey operating practices. Standardized GATS protocol and methodology documents included the core and optional questionnaires, a sampling design framework, a series of manuals and a series of guidelines.

**CDC Foundation** was responsible for administration of the survey funds.

**Research Triangle Institute (RTI) International** provided software and technical support for all matters related to electronic data collection, including downloading of adapted Arabic questionnaires into handheld machines and training of the survey information technology team on handheld machine usage.

**Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health** provided technical support in GATS methods and protocol.

**The Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use** provided financial support for the survey.

*National implementing agencies*

**The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)**, the main statistical agency in Egypt, was responsible for the GATS sample selection, the implementation of the pilot testing of the questionnaire, the fieldwork of the GATS main survey, data analysis and final report writing.

**The Ministry of Health** provided the continuous political support for the survey in Egypt and was responsible for quality control and assurance throughout the survey implementation procedures, including data collection and data transfer during the fieldwork.

**CONTRIBUTORS**

*Authors*

**Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)**

Awatef Hussien Emam, Head of Statistical Administration and Executive Director

Mohamed Fottoh Abo El Atta, Consultant and Samples Expert

**Ministry of Health, Cairo, Egypt**

Sahar Labib, Director, Tobacco Control Department

Mohamed Mostafa Mehrez, Former Director, Tobacco Control Department

**WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, Cairo, Egypt**

Heba Fouad, Regional Technical Officer (Surveillance)

Randa Abou El Naga, National Professional Officer

*Reviewers*

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, USA**

Samira Asma, Associate Director for the Global Tobacco Control Programme, Office on Smoking and Health

Charles W Warren, Global Tobacco Unit, Office on Smoking and Health

Juliette Lee

Veronica Lea

**Ministry of Health, Egypt**

Nasr El Sayed, Assistant Minister of Health for Preventive Affairs and Primary Health Care and Family Planning

**WHO**

Ahmed Abdullatif, WHO Representative, Egypt

Fatimah El Awa, Regional Adviser, WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, Cairo

Edouard Tursan D'Espaignet, Comprehensive Information Systems for Tobacco Control

Tobacco Free Initiative, WHO headquarters, Geneva

Lubna Ishaq Bhatti, Epidemiologist, Tobacco Free Initiative, WHO headquarters, Geneva

## **ACRONYMS**

<b>CAPMAS</b>	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>GATS</b>	Global Adult Tobacco Survey
<b>GHPSS</b>	Global Health Professions Student Survey
<b>GSPS</b>	Global School Personnel Survey
<b>GTSS</b>	Global Tobacco Surveillance System
<b>GYTS</b>	Global Youth Tobacco Survey
<b>MPOWER</b>	2008 WHO publication with six key strategies on tobacco control: <b>M</b> onitor tobacco use and prevention policies; <b>P</b> rotect people from tobacco smoke; <b>O</b> ffer help to quit tobacco smoke; <b>W</b> arn about the dangers of tobacco; <b>E</b> nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; and <b>R</b> aise taxes on tobacco
<b>RTI</b>	Research Triangle Institute
<b>WHO FCTC</b>	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### About the survey

The 2009 Egypt Global Adult Survey (GATS) was a nationally representative household survey of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older, designed to produce internationally comparable data on tobacco use and tobacco control measures using a standardized questionnaire, sample design, data collection and management procedures. The Egypt GATS was conducted by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). Technical support was provided by WHO and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Financial support for the survey was provided by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use.

The 2009 Egypt GATS used a three-stage stratified cluster sample design that was representative of Egypt's adult (15 years and above) population. The sampling method of GATS in Egypt was based on the CAPMAS master sample of the 2006 census. The Egypt GATS was designed to produce representative samples for five regions: a) the Cosmopolitan governorates (Cairo, Alexandria, Suez and Port Said); b) Urban Lower Egypt; c) Rural Lower Egypt; d) Urban Upper Egypt; and e) Rural Upper Egypt. A total of 23 760 households were selected; 22 685 households were screened; 21 389 individuals aged 15 years and older were identified; and 20 946 interviews were completed. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. The household response rate was 98.9%, the individual response rate was 98.4% and the overall response rate was 97.3%. The Egypt GATS provides information on tobacco use, cessation, second-hand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco.

### Results

#### *Tobacco use*

Overall, 19.4% (9.7 million) of adults in Egypt currently smoked tobacco; 37.7% men and 0.5% women. Ninety-five per cent (95%) of current smokers were daily smokers. Manufactured cigarettes were the most popular type of product smoked by men (31.7%), followed by shisha (6.2%); with regard to women smokers, 0.2% smoked manufactured cigarettes and 0.3% smoked shisha. Among daily cigarette smokers, men smoked on average 19.4 cigarettes per day.

For men who currently used shisha daily (6.2%), 42.2% smoked one session per day; 68.1% of the sessions lasted less than 20 minutes; 80.3% did not share their instrument with another; 69.9% smoked two or fewer rocks per session; 54.2% usually smoked at home (37.5% in a café); and 97.4% used unflavoured tobacco.

For women, only 0.3% reported currently using shisha; however, use was highest in Rural Upper Egypt (0.9%) and among those with no formal education (0.7%).

Overall, 2.6% of adults reported using smokeless tobacco products (men 4.8% and women 0.3%).

### *Cessation*

Among ever daily smokers, 16.6% had quit smoking. Among those who smoked in the past 12 months, 41.1% had made an attempt to quit and 17.9% had successfully quit. Among current cigarette smokers, 42.8% stated they were interested in quitting. Among smokers who had tried to quit in the past 12 months, only 2.0% used pharmacotherapy and 4.0% used cessation counselling.

### *Second-hand smoke*

Among the 49.7 million adults aged 15 years and older in Egypt, 70.8% allowed smoking in their home and 51.2% were exposed to smoke in their home at least weekly.

Among those who worked indoors or in enclosed areas, 60.7% (6.5 million) were exposed to second-hand smoke at work, including 58.5% (4.3 million) non-smokers. For these workers, 34.5% of their worksites had policies “disallowing” smoking in any closed area, yet 31.1% had been exposed to second-hand smoke in the past 30 days.

Exposure to second-hand smoke was 79.6% in public transport, 72.7% in restaurants, 72.8% in government buildings and 49.2% in health care facilities. Around 56% of shisha smokers smoked shisha at home, while almost 36% smoked shisha in cafés.

## **Economics**

Among manufactured cigarette smokers, 83.2% bought their last cigarettes in a shop and 98.6% reported that they noticed health warnings on the packages. Average cigarette expenditure per month among manufactured cigarette smokers was 109.8 Egyptian pounds (EGP). Cleopatra (84.5%) was the most popular brand purchased.

### *Media*

Overall, 79.1% noticed anti-cigarette advertisements, mostly on satellite television (55.8%) or local television (51.9%), followed by billboards (27.5%), radio (18.9%), and in newspapers and magazines (13.7%). Overall, 72.6% noticed anti-shisha advertisements, mostly on satellite television (51.5%), local television (47.4%), on billboards (18.2%) and radio (15.7%).

Overall, 10.5% noticed pro-cigarette advertising, mostly in stores (8.0%). Overall, 3.2% noticed pro-cigarette promotions, such as clothing with a brand name or logo on it; and 2.1% noticed pro-cigarette sponsorship. Overall, 4.2% noticed shisha marketing, mostly in stores (2.5%).

*Knowledge, attitude and perceptions*

Overall, 97.6% believed that smoking causes serious illness. But the belief that smoking causes specific illness varied: stroke (88.6%), heart attack (95.0%) and lung cancer (96.2%). Overall, 97.4% believed that smoking shisha causes serious illness; stroke (88.8%), heart attack (94.5%) and lung cancer (95.9%).

*Policy implications*

GATS provides important information on key indicators of tobacco control by sociodemographic characteristics and creates an opportunity for policy-makers and the tobacco control community at different levels to make or modify targeted interventions in different areas of tobacco control. Based on findings from the 2009 Egypt GATS, specific recommendations can be made:

- GATS has proved to be an invaluable addition to the Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS) effort being conducted by the Ministry of Health and CAPMAS in Egypt. The goal now must be to sustain this effort and work to “link” the data to tobacco control programme objectives.
- Egypt must pass a by-law that ensures completely smoke-free environments in all indoor public spaces and workplaces. Implementation and enforcement will be crucial.
- Developing and implementing an effective and comprehensive cessation programme should be a high priority.
- Egypt must pass laws requiring pictorial warnings on all shisha and smokeless tobacco packages, including local and multinational brands.
- Progressive tax increases on tobacco products must be adjusted periodically to keep pace with inflation.

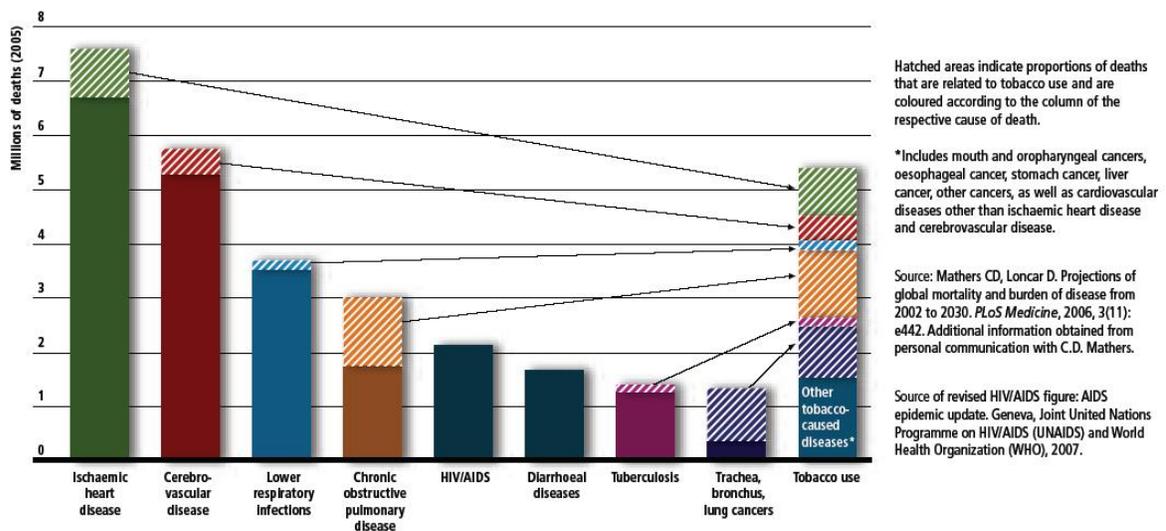


## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Global tobacco overview

Tobacco is the single greatest preventable cause of death in the world today, killing up to half the people who use it. More than 1 billion people, about one quarter of adults worldwide, currently smoke tobacco. Tobacco use currently kills approximately 5.2 million people worldwide each year, a figure expected to increase to more than 8 million a year by 2030. Half of those deaths occur between the ages of 30 and 69 years, resulting in a loss of 20–25 years of life for smokers versus non-smokers (1,2). Unless current trends change, the vast majority of these deaths are expected to occur in developing countries (3,4). Tobacco use is common throughout the world due to low prices, aggressive and widespread tobacco company marketing, lack of awareness about its dangers and inconsistent public policies against its use (5).

Smoked forms of tobacco include various kinds of cigarettes (manufactured, hand-rolled, filtered, unfiltered, flavoured), cigars and pipes. Although manufactured cigarettes are the most common type of smoked tobacco, other smoked tobacco products, such as *bidis*, *kreteks* and *shisha*, are gaining popularity, often in the mistaken belief that they are less hazardous to health (5). However, all forms of tobacco are lethal. Smoked tobacco in any form causes up to 90% of all lung cancers and is a risk factor for six of the eight leading causes of death in the world. (Figure 1)



**Figure 1. Proportions of deaths attributed to tobacco use among the eight leading causes of death in the world (5)**

Exposure to second-hand smoke also has serious and often fatal health consequences. Exposure to second-hand smoke kills tens of thousands of non-smokers every year (6). Exposure to second-hand smoke results in preventable human suffering and the loss of many years of productive life. Tobacco use also causes economic harm to families and countries due to lost wages, reduced productivity and increased health care costs.

The WHO Tobacco Free Initiative aims to reduce the global burden of disease and death caused by tobacco, thereby protecting present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke. This is accomplished through promoting the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) (7) and the MPOWER package (5). Monitoring the tobacco epidemic through an efficient surveillance system is one of the essential components of a comprehensive tobacco control programme.

Many countries conduct surveys to monitor adult tobacco use, but to date no one standard global survey exists that consistently tracks tobacco use, exposure to second-hand smoke and tobacco control measures for adults using standardized methods. In 2006, WHO convened a meeting of tobacco experts to discuss adult tobacco surveillance and make recommendations for the development of a standard protocol. The experts also recognized the challenges of limited funding and methodological complexities when conducting adult tobacco surveys and identified a lack of comparability in existing national surveys that include questions on tobacco use.

Accordingly, the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) was launched in February 2007 as a new component of the ongoing Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS). This survey was funded by the Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use to help low- and middle-income countries collect reliable prevalence data on adult tobacco use. GATS is a nationally representative household survey of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years or older, using a consistent core questionnaire, field procedures and data management. It is being piloted initially in 14 countries where more than half of the world's smokers live and which bear the highest burden of tobacco use: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

GATS methodology has a standard protocol that has been developed to enable the assessment and comparison of different tobacco indicators across the implementing countries, these indicators include:

- Tobacco-use prevalence: type of product used and age of initiation.
- Second-hand smoke: exposure, enforcement and opinions.
- Cessation: plans to quit, health-professional advice and tobacco-cessation therapies.
- Risk perception: knowledge and attitudes.

- Media and health warnings: anti- and pro-tobacco media exposure and opinions.
- Economics: patterns of purchase, price, products and source.

GATS protocol allows countries to adapt and include as many of the GATS core questions as possible, as well as to add optional questions reflecting country-specific concerns and needs regarding tobacco. The goal is to implement GATS periodically to provide comparable data across countries in order to monitor the change in these outcome indicators and indirectly measure the impact of various tobacco control and prevention initiatives at country level.

## **1.2 Burden of tobacco in Egypt**

### *Smoking prevalence*

Current data suggest that smoking prevalence is a public health problem in Egypt. The WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic 2009 reported that the adult daily smoking prevalence was 14% (8). The WHO noncommunicable disease survey 2006 reported that the overall prevalence of daily tobacco smoking was 15.6% (34.6% among males and 0.7% among females). Prevalence of daily manufactured cigarette smoking was 27.4% among males and 0.4% among females (9). Ministry of Health demographic health surveys were completed in 2005 and 2008. In 2005, 0.6% of ever-married women aged 15–49 years currently smoked cigarettes or used other forms of tobacco. In 2008, among women and men aged 15–59 years, 0.7% of women currently used tobacco (0.4% cigarettes only, 0.2% other forms of tobacco only, and 0.1% both) compared with 43.9% of men (34.7% cigarettes only, 5.6% other forms of tobacco only, and 3.6% both (10, 11).

Data on adults in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region countries show that there is high prevalence of male smokers compared with females; smoking by women has typically lagged behind men as a result of social and cultural barriers (5). However, the prevalence of smoking among youth shows the sex difference can be small in some countries in the Region, indicating that social and cultural barriers may be changing (12, 13).

According to the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), tobacco use among young girls appears to be changing. In most countries in the Region, GYTS results show the prevalence of smoking among girls is as high as, or higher than, the prevalence of smoking among adult women. In the Egypt 2005 GYTS, 5.9% of boys and 1.4% of girls reported currently smoking cigarettes. The WHO noncommunicable disease study (9) reported that 0.4% of adult women smoked, so the girls in GYTS were over three times as likely as adult women to currently smoke cigarettes. If these trends continue, Egypt will experience longer lifetime duration of smoking among these young smokers, and consequently the burden of smoking-related diseases will also increase (12, 13).

In Egypt, use of shisha is the second most common type of tobacco consumed. In the Region, the use of shisha is an old tradition that goes back centuries. In the past, shisha smoking was generally limited to older males, usually of low socioeconomic level, in rural areas and in the older parts of cities. However, since the early 1990s there has been an increase in shisha use in cities and among new groups such as females, young people and those from high socioeconomic levels (14).

Findings from a national survey carried out by the Egyptian Smoking Prevention Research Institute in 2005 revealed that shisha smoking among young people 18 years or older was 5.5% in rural areas and 4.3% in urban areas. In rural areas, shisha smoking among males was 15.3% and 0.1% among females, while in urban areas it was 10.9% among males and 0.2% among females (15).

In a national study conducted in the Nile Delta in 2003–2004, a total of 10 161 individuals aged 12 years and above were surveyed; the overall prevalence of tobacco smoking among females was 0.3%. The prevalence of current cigarette smokers among males was 34%, while that of shisha smoking was 9%. Smoking prevalence increased with age for both cigarettes and shisha smoking; however, cigarette smoking peaked in the age group 40–50 years, while shisha prevalence peaked above age 50 years (16).

The current alarming growth in the number of young people using shisha is shown by the findings from the 2005 GYTS Egypt of 13–15 year olds. More than 10% of students were currently using tobacco products other than cigarettes, with a relatively narrow gap between the prevalence among boys (12.3%) and girls (6.7%) (13). Moreover, the likelihood of initiating smoking in the next year by never smokers was 18.3%.

#### *Smoking prevalence among health professions students and health professionals*

Intervention by a health professional can substantially increase smoking cessation rates among patients taking into consideration the non-smoking behaviour of health professionals and health professions students. In 2005, Egypt conducted the Global Health Professions Student Survey (GHPSS) in medical schools. This study revealed that overall smoking prevalence among third-year medical students was 7.9% for cigarettes (12.9% among males and 1.2% among females) and 7.4% for tobacco products other than cigarettes, including shisha (11.9% among males and 1.4% among females) (17).

An earlier study in 2003 was conducted on 3384 health professionals with average age 37 years. Out of the respondents, 85% were physicians, 10% were dentists and 5% were nurses. The sample consisted of 76% males and 24% females. The survey respondents worked in a variety of health care settings and 96% reported having contact with patients. Overall, 71% of the respondents stated that they had never smoked, 14% reported having successfully quit smoking and 15% were current smokers. The proportion of smokers among male respondents was 18.3%

and 8% among female respondents. Both rates were higher among nurses than among physicians and dentists (18).

### *Health consequences of tobacco use*

About one third of deaths resulting from cancer are caused by tobacco, with tobacco-attributable cardiovascular and respiratory diseases accounting for about 30% each (2). In Egypt, tobacco-related cancers as a percentage of all cancers are on the rise. Among men, the proportion rose from 8.9% of total deaths occurring after the age of 34 years to 14.8% between 1974 and 1987. Among women, the proportion is still relatively low (19). In 2004, tobacco-attributable deaths increased from 8% to 11% of total deaths after 34 years of age. In addition to years of potential life lost, tobacco use causes considerable economic loss through rising health costs and loss of productivity.

As in other countries, the majority of these deaths result from lung and other cancers, strokes, ischemic heart attacks and other cardiovascular diseases, and respiratory diseases. While many believe that shisha use is less harmful than cigarette smoking, shisha smoke contains many of the same toxins as cigarette smoke, including those that cause lung cancer, heart disease and other diseases (20).

A detailed survey of shisha smoking in the rural areas of the Nile Delta, carried out in 2003–2004 in nine randomly selected villages, revealed that most users believed that it was less hazardous than smoking cigarettes, especially among those at a lower educational level. The survey found that more than 70% of male shisha smokers smoked in the presence of their children and wives at home, which calls attention to the unfortunate fact of indoor second-hand smoke exposure (16).

### *Tobacco consumption*

Over the past 30 years, the number of smokers in Egypt has increased over twice as fast as the population. Per capita consumption of tobacco declined between 1980 and 1995 due to cigarette price increases; however, this trend reversed in the late 1990s when price increases were frozen and personal income increased (21). According to WHO, in the early 1990s, price increases for manufactured cigarettes reportedly led to an increased consumption of hand-rolled cigarettes and an increased use of shisha. Approximately 8000 tonnes of tobacco (typically of high tar and nicotine content) is consumed annually for use in shisha and roll-your-own cigarettes (19,22). With Egypt's smoking population steadily increasing, cigarettes and smoking tobacco will continue to grow over the following years. Both sexes and all income segments of the population are now smoking, making this an even more widely accepted habit.

### *Health cost of tobacco-related disease*

Given the numerous diseases caused by tobacco use, the health care cost of treating these diseases is substantial. In 2005, estimates indicated that about 3.4 billion EGP (US\$ 616 million) were spent annually in Egypt to treat the diseases caused by tobacco use (23).

### *Tobacco economics and taxation in Egypt*

Tobacco products are very affordable in Egypt, compared with many countries in the Region. In 2009, the Egyptian Tobacco Company's most popular local brands sold for US\$ 0.54–0.50 (equivalent to EGP 2.75–3) while prices for locally manufactured foreign brands were about US\$ 1.54 (equivalent to EGP 8) per pack (24).

According to the WHO Global Tobacco Epidemic Report (5), the most popular brand is a local brand that is sold and marketed at prices well below that of the other countries' most popular brands. The applied taxation on tobacco products is 59% of the price. Although the tax share in price for the most popular brand is higher than the corresponding one in some other countries (e.g. Djibouti, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen), it is also below the international recommendations of 70%.

Egypt does not have an excise tax system but the current general sales tax acts as an excise tax. General sales tax is levied on domestically produced cigarettes, whereas a modest import duty is levied on imported ones. An additional “manufacturing and printing” tax of 4 piasters per pack (EGP 0.04) is applied on locally produced foreign-brand cigarettes. The general sales tax on cigarettes is a tiered-specific tax, with the rates varying by the manufacturers' or ex-factory price (net of tax price). Consequently, the general sales tax ranges from EGP 1.08 per pack on the lowest priced cigarettes to EGP 3.25 per pack on the highest priced ones, with a tax of EGP 1.25–1.75 per pack on the most popular brands.

## **1.3 Current tobacco control policies in Egypt**

### *Legislation on tobacco control in Egypt*

Egypt has three laws governing prevention of tobacco hazards: Law 52 of 1981, Law 85 of 2002 and Law 154 of 2007 (25–27). Despite comprehensive tobacco control laws, implementation is still a challenge. The first tobacco control legislation was adopted in Egypt in 1981. This legislation had minimal scope, but represented the first step in a long-fought battle in the Egyptian parliament that concluded in 2007. There was another attempt in 1993 to adopt legislation that banned all kinds of tobacco advertising in the country, but it was defeated and undermined by the strong tobacco industry lobby, which was well aware of the sociopolitical dynamics of the country and was very well connected to the highest authorities who are decision-makers, as revealed by the Minnesota settlement documents and the release of WHO report

‘Voice of Truth’ in Jordan 2001, which revealed the role of the tobacco industry in burying the 1993 draft legislation (28). In 2002, Law 85/2002 included amendments to enforce Law 52/1981 concerning the written health warnings on the cigarettes packets and to ban tobacco advertisements, promotion and sponsorship totally. It also bans cigarettes or any other tobacco products sale to minors.

In July 2007, new legislation was adopted with the following measures for the first time:

- Establishment of a directorate of tobacco control in the Ministry of Health.
- Establishment of an implementation/enforcement cell in the Ministry of Health to follow up on implementation.
- Adoption of pictorial health warnings on all tobacco packs; this was implemented in August 2008.
- Total ban on tobacco use in public places and cancellation of designated areas, although restaurants and bars were spared.
- Adoption of the principle of taxation increase as a tool for controlling tobacco.
- Establishment of a national coordinating mechanism; a high national committee for tobacco control was formed that involved multisectoral representation.
- A plan of action was approved by the National Democratic Party to free Egypt from tobacco in 5 years.

#### *Status of tobacco control in Egypt*

Egypt has taken several initiatives to reduce tobacco use. The three phases of legislation adoption and developments in 1981, 1993 and 2002 concluded with full adoption of the demand side measures of the WHO FCTC. Egypt was one of the first signatory countries of WHO FCTC in 2003 and ratified it in June 2005. However, there are still some gaps in relation to each measure. In 2008, WHO recommended six effective strategies for tobacco control, known as the MPOWER package, aimed at reversing the global tobacco epidemic: **M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies; **P**rotect people from tobacco smoke; **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use; **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco; **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotions and sponsorship and **R**aise taxes on tobacco products (5).

#### *Tobacco surveillance (monitoring tobacco use)*

The only surveillance system that is in place since 2000 is the GTSS; of which three surveys have been periodically implemented by the Ministry of Health: GYTS, the Global School Personnel Survey (GSPS) and GHPSS. Egypt’s first GYTS was conducted in 2001 and was repeated in 2005 and most recently in 2009. As mentioned above, Egypt conducted the GHPSS in medical schools in 2005.

*Smoke-free policies in public places (protect from exposure to second-hand smoke)*

One hundred per cent (100%) tobacco-free public places were introduced for the first time in the 2007 legislation. Currently, there is a draft comprehensive by-law for consideration by the Ministry of Health to expand the definition of “public places” to include restaurants and cafés in this ban and enforce its implementation.

*Cessation services (offer help for quitting)*

Cessation support services need further strengthening. Although there are cessation clinics available in Egypt, they are not as effective as hoped for as no nicotine replacement therapy is offered.

*Pictorial health warnings (warn against health hazards of tobacco)*

Pictorial health warnings occupying 50% of the packs were introduced and adopted by the 2007 law. Since August 2008, Egypt has had graphic warning labels, with the warning covering at least 50% of the primary display area on all tobacco packs. However, although the 2007 law adopted pictorial health warnings to be placed on all tobacco products, the by-law issued by the Minister of Health ignored shisha and other tobacco product packaging.

*Total ban on advertising (enforce ban on advertising, promotion and sponsorship)*

A 100% total ban on advertising was adopted by Law 85/2002 and enforced by the Government. The complete ban on advertising was extended to radio, TV and cinema. Despite this total ban on advertising, indirect advertising is widespread, mainly through drama.

*Raise of taxation (raise tax on tobacco products)*

Currently, taxes comprise an estimated 59% of the cost of a pack of domestic cigarettes, while imported cigarettes are subject to an 85% customs tariff. Although the 2007 legislation adopted in principle the increase, it left it to the Ministry of Health and Minister of Finance to agree on the implementation. Egypt has agreed to raise taxes on tobacco products, noting that any changes in taxation have to go through parliament; this means that a new legislation that follows the process of parliamentary approval needs to be instigated.

## **1.4 Survey objectives**

Although the evidence that legitimizes policies adopted by WHO FCTC and MPOWER is well established at the international level, a similar situation does not exist in Egypt or the Region. There are little reliable adult data, economic data and tobacco-trade data (29).

Egypt's ranking as one of the countries that bears the highest burden of tobacco use worldwide combined with lack of data on many tobacco-related elements, as well as emergence of new groups of tobacco users and new forms of tobacco use, such as shisha use among youth, necessitate ongoing monitoring and surveillance of tobacco use in a systematic and sustainable manner that would present a comprehensive picture (30). However, there is a lack of standard national adult surveys that can track tobacco use and monitor tobacco control measures in Egypt.

The objectives of GATS are:

- To systematically monitor adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and track key tobacco control indicators in a nationally representative sample of Egypt.
- To track implementation of WHO FCTC recommended policies outlined in the MPOWER package.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

Following the GATS protocol, the 2009 Egypt GATS is a cross-sectional household survey that aims to produce national-level estimates of indicators of interest by gender, age group, education and region.

### **2.1 Study population**

The target population for GATS in Egypt included all men and women aged 15 years and above. A total sample of 23 760 households was selected to represent this target population residing in all Egyptian governorates. This target population included all people who considered Egypt to be their primary place of residence; the sampling did not include those who were visitors or were institutionalized in hospitals, assisted-living facility/nursing homes, military bases or prisons. All individuals aged 15 years and over in private households, who considered the household to be their primary place of residence the night before the survey was conducted, were covered in GATS. Foreigners, military and other institutionalized population were excluded from the sample.

### **2.2 Sample design**

Egypt occupies the north-eastern part of the African continent. Egypt has the largest, most densely settled population among the Arab countries. The total area of the country covers approximately one million square kilometres. At the time of the fieldwork for the 2009 Egypt GATS, Egypt was divided administratively into 26 governorates and Luxor city. The four urban governorates (Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said and Suez) have no rural population. The other 22 governorates are each subdivided into Urban and Rural areas. Nine of these governorates are located in the Nile Delta (Lower Egypt), eight are located in the Nile Valley (Upper Egypt) and

the remaining five frontier governorates are located on the eastern and western boundaries of Egypt.

The total population in Egypt is approximately 72.8 million (according to the 2006 census), 68% of which are above 15 years (31). The percentage distribution of the total population according to sex is 51% males and 49% females. Forty-three per cent (43%) of the total population reside in urban areas and 57% in rural areas. About 17.9% of the total population live in the cosmopolitan governorates. Lower Egypt is home to 44.1% of the population and 38% reside in Upper Egypt. For GATS, Egypt was classified into five regions: 1) the Cosmopolitan governorates (Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Suez); 2) Urban Lower Egypt; 3) Rural Lower Egypt; 4) Urban Upper Egypt; and 5) Rural Upper Egypt.

The sampling method of GATS in Egypt was based on the CAPMAS master sample of the 2006 census (details regarding the sample design are included in Annex A). Accordingly, a three-stage stratified cluster sample that was representative of Egypt's adult (15 years and above) population was designed. Taking anticipated non-response and non-eligibility into consideration, the sample size was calculated to 23 760 households for GATS. This sample size was calculated by taking into account the requirements of the GATS sample design manual (at least a sample size of 4000 completed respondent questionnaires were required with 2000 each for men and women per each of the five pre-identified region). It also allowed generation of estimates that met the expected precision requirements of GATS. In addition, this relatively large national sample implied proportional sample of reasonable sizes for smaller governorates.

In the first stage, a subsample of 880 enumeration areas (primary sampling unit) were selected from the master sample, following the method of probability proportionate to size. A total of 176 enumeration areas were selected with equal probability through systematic random sampling in each of the five GATS-reporting regions. Prior to the selection of the household sample, re-enumeration process of all 880 GATS enumeration areas took place to update the household addresses information in these selected enumeration areas. The process of re-enumeration allowed for complete household coverage and more precise sampling results for the survey.

In the second stage, 27 households were selected systematically from each selected enumeration area (secondary sampling unit) to yield a total sample size of 23 769 household interviews. Selected households in all segments were randomly assigned as male or female during the selection in a ratio that produced equal numbers of male and female respondents and enabled male/female interviewer assignment accordingly.

In the last stage, one eligible individual of 15 years old and over was selected randomly via handheld machines within each selected household by using a listing on the household roster that constituted all eligible individuals by sex.

## 2.3 Questionnaire and definitions

### *GATS questionnaire*

The GATS questionnaire consists of two main questionnaires: household and individual. Each questionnaire has a core set of questions, which all participating countries administer. In addition, optional questions can be included, depending on the specific country situation (32). The final Egypt GATS individual questionnaire included the core questions (tobacco prevalence and consumption, cessation, exposure to second-hand smoke, media and advertising exposure, economics, and knowledge, attitudes and perception) plus a module on shisha.

### *GATS Egypt questionnaire (Annex B)*

*The household questionnaire.* The household questionnaire provides information on the household members who considered the selected household as their primary place of residence the night prior to the survey date. It also identifies the household with number of eligible household members (15 years of age and older) for interview.

*The individual questionnaire.* The individual questionnaire collects information on men and women 15 years and above identified for interview. It consists of eight sections.

*Section A: Background characteristics.* This section inquires about gender, age, education, work status, possession of household items. In this section, the Egypt questionnaire has adapted questions related to educational level and work status to suit the Egyptian situation.

*Section B: Tobacco smoking.* This section inquires about patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past tobacco consumption, age of initiation of daily smoking, consumption of different tobacco products (cigarettes, pipes, cigars, shisha and other smoked tobacco), nicotine dependence and frequency of quit attempts.

The “Section WP” was added on shisha smoking; this inquires about shisha smoking frequency/session, duration, number of hagar smoked per session and the different places of shisha smoking.

*Section C: Smokeless tobacco.* This section includes questions on smokeless tobacco use (snuff, chewing tobacco), (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all) and former/past use of smokeless tobacco.

*Section D: Cessation.* This section includes questions on advice to quit smoking by health-care provider, method used to try to stop smoking and reasons for attempting to stop smoking.

*Section E: Second-hand smoke.* This section includes questions on smoking rules and exposure to second-hand smoke at home; smoking policy at work place; exposure in past 30 days

in work place, government buildings/offices, health-care facilities, restaurants and public transportation, except the underground where smoking is 100% prohibited. Some additional optional items on exposure, including schools, universities, private workplace, bars and shopping malls, are included.

*Section F: Economics.* This section includes questions on the common brands of cigarettes smoked in Egypt and quantity bought, cost of tobacco product(s), type of product(s) purchased and source of tobacco products.

*Section G: Media.* This section includes questions on exposure to pro- and anti-tobacco media, such as advertisements on television, radio, billboards and public walls, and at sporting events connected with tobacco. Exposure to tobacco-promotion activities, including free cigarettes, coupons, mails and e-mails, is also included. Reaction to health-warning labels on cigarette packages and exposure to anti-tobacco advertising and information are also inquired about. Similar questions are also included for shisha.

*Section H: Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions.* This section includes questions on knowledge about health effects of both smoking and shisha among Egyptians, beliefs related to religious anti-smoking rules, as well as knowledge on serious illness in non-smokers, pregnant women and fetuses from exposure to second-hand smoke.

## **2.4 Data collection**

In 2007, Egypt started preparation for GATS implementation. The country engagement process was carried out by the international partner representatives (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], CDC Foundation, Canadian Public Health Association, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and WHO), the Ministry of Health and the WHO Representative's Office, together with national tobacco experts and academicians. The aim of the mission was the selection of the implementing agency. WHO and the Ministry of Health discussed the need and feasibility of GATS implementation in Egypt, as well as the sample size. CAPMAS was selected to implement GATS in Egypt, and a tripartite memorandum of understanding was signed by the three implementing partners of GATS in Egypt: the Ministry of Health, CAPMAS and the WHO Representative's Office. Accordingly, two national GATS committees were established: the first committee was a national high policy committee for decisions-making, while the second committee was a technical one. The membership of the two committees represented the three implementing partners: CAPMAS, the Ministry of Health and WHO. After introductory meetings, the technical and high policy committee adopted the GATS questionnaire in May 2008.

### *Pilot testing of the questionnaire*

After country adaptation of the GATS questionnaire, pilot testing of the questionnaire necessitated using both tools for data collection, namely the newly introduced handheld machines and paper and pencil, to decide on the best and most reliable method of data collection for GATS implementation in Egypt. The sample for pilot testing was classified according to residence (urban/rural), socioeconomic standards, sex, smoking status and age groups. In general, the pretest revealed positive feedback on the usage of handheld machines in the field where the average duration of time spent administering the questionnaire using handheld machines was relatively shorter (30–45 minutes) than with the paper and pencil method of data collection (45–60 minutes). In addition, the ease of use of handheld machines and their reliability of data made this method more suitable for the GATS questionnaire administration.

### *Training*

GATS training was divided into two main parts: a) the information technology team training for handheld-related matters; and b) fieldworkers' training.

#### **Information training for information technology team members**

The information technology team received special training on the GATS GSS software application using handheld machines for data collection and transfer. Training included: downloading sample case files on handheld machines and assigning cases for every field interviewer according to sex (female cases assigned to female interviewers and vice versa); methods of data aggregation; generating statistical reports to monitor fieldwork; providing technical support to fieldworkers' staff in the field; and preparation of final aggregated data files for analysis. Handheld machines were prepared with an Arabizer Suite software to enable Arabic language keyboard. The Arabic questionnaire was downloaded on to each handheld machine, together with the assigned case file to each male and female interviewer.

#### **Training of fieldworkers**

Training focused mainly on administering the adapted GATS questionnaire using handheld machines and fieldwork procedures that match specifically GATS standard protocol. Training was administered to all fieldwork staff: 100 interviewers, 25 field supervisor, 35 quality control supervisors and four fieldwork coordinators. All fieldwork staff received training on general survey procedures and basic field communication skills, GATS methodology and question-by-question administration of the Arabic-adapted questionnaire using handheld machines.

In addition, fieldwork supervisors received special training sessions on: rules of data transfer from interviewers to supervisors and from supervisors themselves to the information technology person in the field; arranging work flow and logistics; reporting handheld-related

problems to information technology staff in the field; and communication with second-level supervisors.

Quality control personnel also received training on procedures related to quality checking and checklists used in the field, according to the quality control plan of Egypt GATS. Frequent refresher courses were conducted between the different phases of fieldwork implementation.

### *Fieldwork for GATS*

Fieldwork implementation of GATS took place from 5 March 2009 to 25 May 2009. It was carried out over three phases covering the five reporting regions. There were 13 fieldwork teams, each composed of two female and two male interviewers, one field supervisor and one quality control supervisor. Information technology engineers accompanied the teams in the field to facilitate the process of physical data collection and transfer through memory cards. In addition, a fieldwork coordinator supervised the process in each region. As per the GATS Egypt plan, female interviewers interviewed females and male interviewers interviewed males (Plate 1).



**Plate 1. Fieldwork: male and female interview**

Photographs were taken in the field with permission of the interviewees.

### *Confidentiality/informed consent*

Parental consent was required for participants aged 15–17 years. Verbal consent by these respondents was obtained in the presence of his or her parents.

The Commonwealth Act 591, Section 4 stipulates that data collected through GATS are confidential. Respondents were assured that all answers in the survey would only be used for research and analysis and could not be used for any other purpose and that identifying data, such as name and address, would never be associated with interview responses.

*Electronic data aggregation in the field*

Data were transferred in the field through memory cards. Each interviewer exported the data collected after each interview to the memory card on the handheld machine. The respective supervisors aggregated the data from the interviewers and transferred this to the information technology team member's computer in the field. Information technology team staff routinely reviewed and monitored the transmitted data files and provided a weekly status report that indicated the number of worked and unworked cases per field interviewer. GSS aggregation software was used to provide the status report that listed this information. Aggregated data from the information technology team were transferred to the national data coordinator centre after finalization of each phase of implementation. Data were backed up at the central level twice a week (Figure 2).

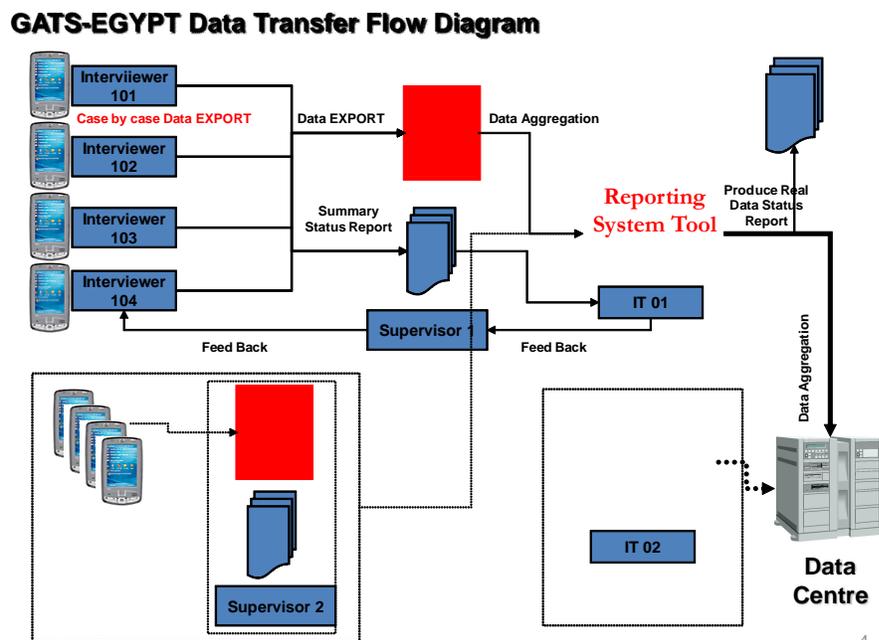


Figure 2. Egypt GATS data transfer flow diagram

During processing, the aggregation software sorted and processed the files in the selected folders by the most recently submitted sdf files. After ensuring the completeness of the sdf files, the information technology staff merged and aggregated all files to a single sdf file using an aggregation module of the GSS software. The aggregated data were converted into CSPro format for initial evaluation of data quality. Then, using the export module of the CSPro, the GATS data file was converted into SPSS Statistics format for easy review and tabulation by the data manager in CAPMAS.

## **2.5 Statistical analysis**

Complex survey data analysis was performed to obtain population estimates and their 95% confidence intervals. All computations of estimates and confidence intervals were performed using the SPSS Statistics 17 complex samples module (33). Details for sample variance estimation are included in Annex C.

## **2.6 Response rates and weighting (tables are shown in Annex D)**

GATS was applied to the selected 23 760 households throughout the country and the results are shown in Table 2.1 The overall response rate was 97.3%, with Urban Lower Egypt 97.7%, Rural Lower Egypt 96.5%, Urban Upper Egypt 97.9%, Rural Upper Egypt 98.3% and Cosmopolitan 96.3%. The household response rate was 98.9% and the individual response rate was 98.4%. There were no differences with respect to urban and rural household or individual response rates.

## **2.7 Population characteristics**

From the 23 760 households, 20 946 completed individual interviews, comprising 10 069 males and 10 877 females (Table 2.2). The estimated total Egyptian population aged 15 years and above was 49.7 million in 2006. In classifying the sample distribution by sex, the survey enumerated a total of 10 069 males (50.9%) and 10 877 females (49.1%). These sample counts yielded a de facto estimate of 25 320 males and 24 396 females, in thousands (Table 2.2). By age group, among the respondents a high proportion (40%) of adults were in age group 25–44 years, while 33% were in age group 15–24 years, followed by 21.5% in age group 45–64 years and 5.5% in age group 65 years and above. By region, the highest proportion was residing in Rural Lower Egypt (31.2%), followed by Rural Upper Egypt (23.4%), the Cosmopolitan region (19.4%), Urban Lower Egypt (13.2%) and Urban Upper Egypt (12.7%).

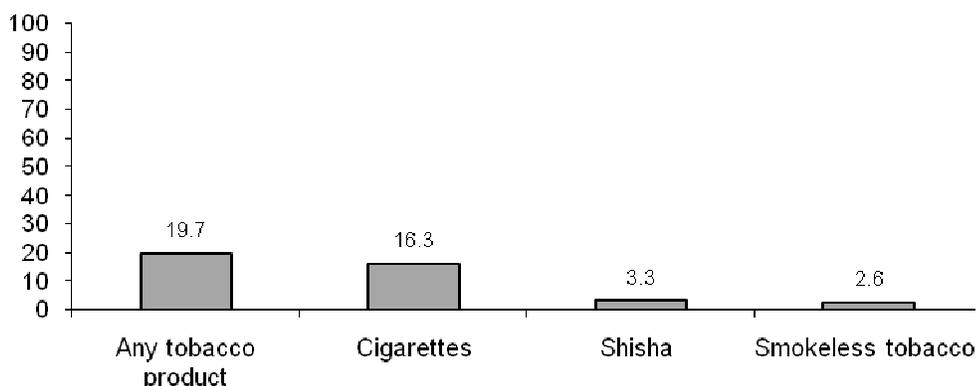
The 2009 GATS individual questionnaire asked all respondents about educational level and various categories reported in the questionnaire were merged to form six new educational categories: no formal; some primary; more than or equal primary/less than secondary; completed secondary; diploma; and more than or equal university. Table 2.2 presents the educational categories. Overall, 29.1% of all respondents had no formal education; 12.0% had some primary

education; 15.1% had more than or equal primary/less than secondary; 13.9% had completed secondary education; 18.8% had a diploma; and 11.1% had university educational level or above.

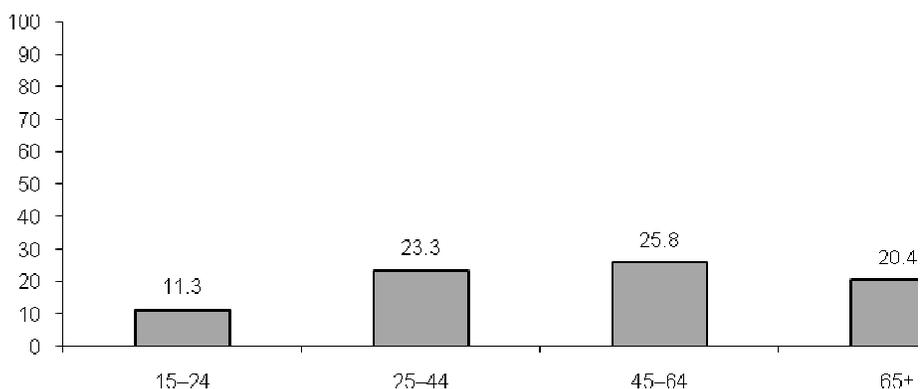
### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1 Any tobacco use

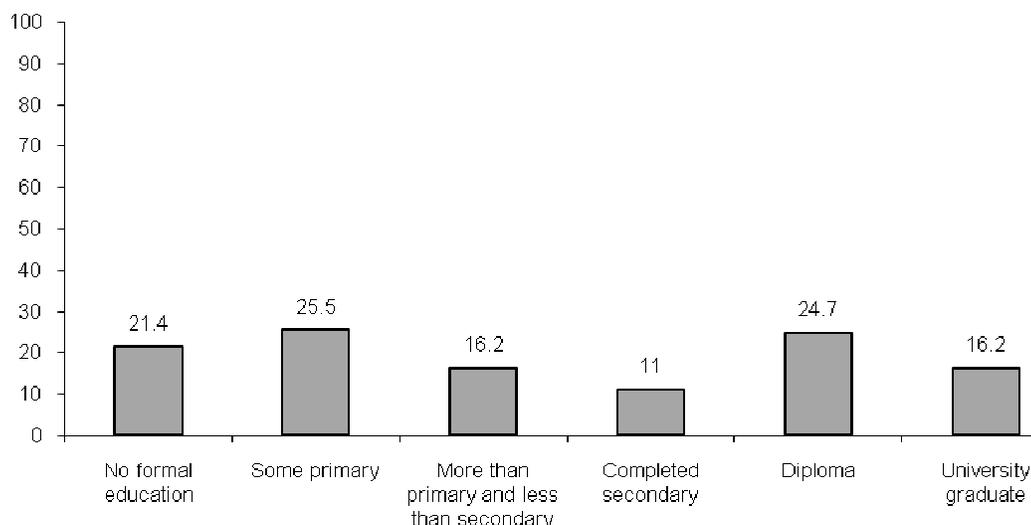
Overall, 19.7% (9.8 million) of the Egyptian population used some form of tobacco product. Of this percentage, about 16.3% (8.1 million) smoked cigarettes, 3.3% (1.6 million) smoked shisha and 2.6% (1.1 million) used smokeless tobacco (Figure 3). According to age group, the percentage of the population that reported using any tobacco product increased to around 23% and nearly 26% among the age groups 25–44 years and 45–64 years, respectively (Figure 4). The prevalence of reported use of any tobacco product among all university graduates was about 16%. The percentage of reported use of any tobacco product among those with no formal education or those with some primary level education was higher, at around 21% and nearly 26%, respectively (Figure 5).



**Figure 3. Percentage of tobacco use among the Egyptian population**



**Figure 4. Percentage of the Egyptian population using any tobacco product according to age group**

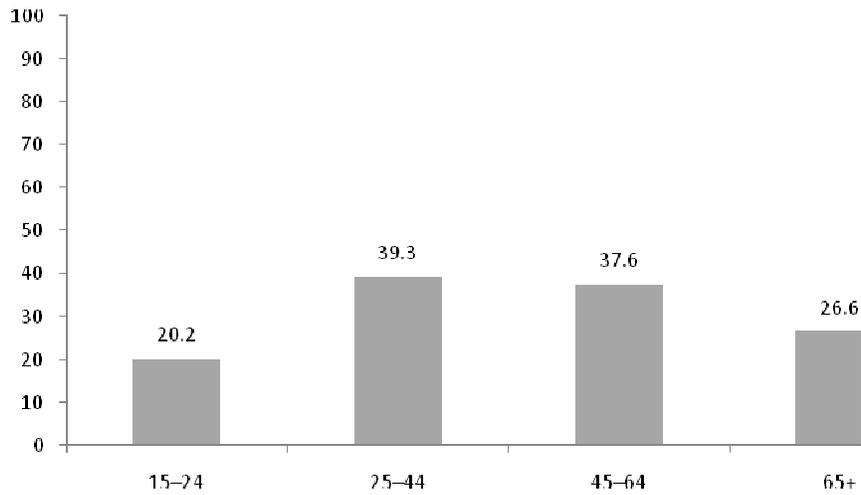


**Figure 5. Percentage of the Egyptian population using any tobacco product according to education level**

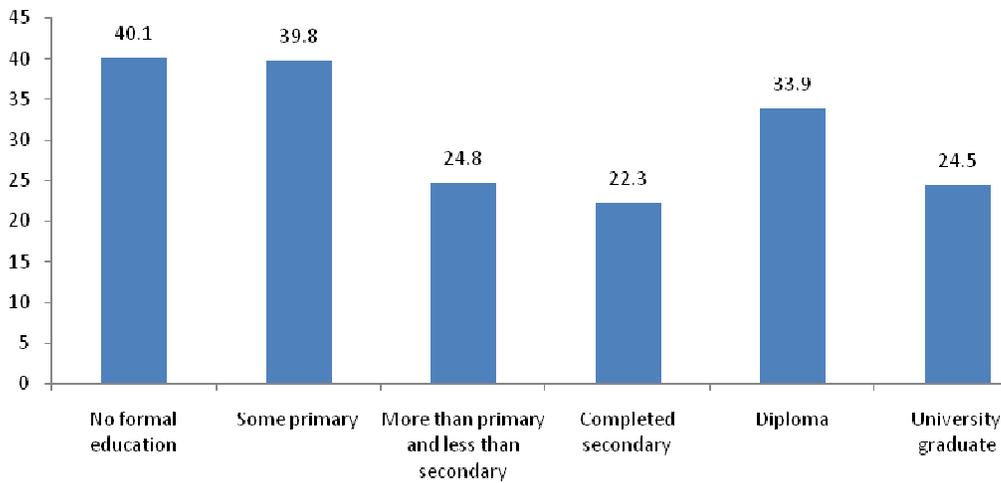
### Tobacco smoking

Among adults 15 years or older, 19.4% were current tobacco smokers, representing 9.7 million Egyptians (Tables 3.1 and 3.2). Men (37.7%) were more likely than women (0.5%) to smoke tobacco. Over 9.5 million men and 127 000 women smoked tobacco. Over three quarters (76.2%) of Egyptian adults reported that they had never smoked tobacco; 53.9% men and 99.3% women. Another 4.4% were former smokers; 8.5% men and 0.2% women. For men, the percentage of daily smokers (35.8%) represented 95% of all men currently smoking. There were 9.1 million men who were daily smokers in Egypt. Daily smoking increased for men from ages 15–24 years (20.3%) to ages 25–64 years (over 40%) and then decreased for ages 65 years and over (32.9%) (Table 3.3). Daily smoking was highest for men in the lowest education categories (almost 50% for some primary or lower education). There was no difference in daily smoking for men by region.

Overall, 16.3% of adults smoked cigarettes: 16.3% manufactured and 0.1% hand-rolled or other (Table 3.4). Men (31.7%) were more likely than women (0.2%) to smoke manufactured cigarettes. An estimated 8 million men and 56 000 women smoked manufactured cigarettes (Table 3.5). The prevalence of men smoking cigarettes increased with age from 20.2% for ages 15–24 years to almost 40% for ages 25–64 years, then decreased to 26.8% for age group 65 years and over (Figure 6). Smoking cigarettes was also higher for those with some primary or lower education (almost 40%) compared with those with higher education (Figure 7). Smoking cigarettes did not differ across regions (Table 3.4).



**Figure 6. Percentage of male current cigarette smokers according to different age groups**



**Figure 7. Percentage of male current cigarettes smokers according to education level**

Overall, 81.5% of current daily cigarette smokers consumed between 16 and 20 cigarettes per day; 11.8% consumed less than 11; and 4.8% consumed more than 20 cigarettes per day (Table 3.6). Among men who smoke daily, 81.6% consumed 16–20 cigarettes per day. On average, men who smoked daily, smoked 19.4 cigarettes per day.

Over half (57.6%) of ever daily smokers aged 18–34 years initiated daily smoking before age 18 years (the legal age for purchasing tobacco in Egypt) (Table 3.7). Initiation of daily smoking before age 18 years was lowest in the Cosmopolitan region (47.6%) and highest in Upper Egypt (over 60%).

Overall, 35.2% of daily smokers smoked tobacco within 30 minutes of awakening (8.7% within 5 minutes of awakening) (Table 3.8). Smoking a cigarette within 30 minutes of awakening did not differ by gender, age, region or education level.

### **3.2 Shisha smoking**

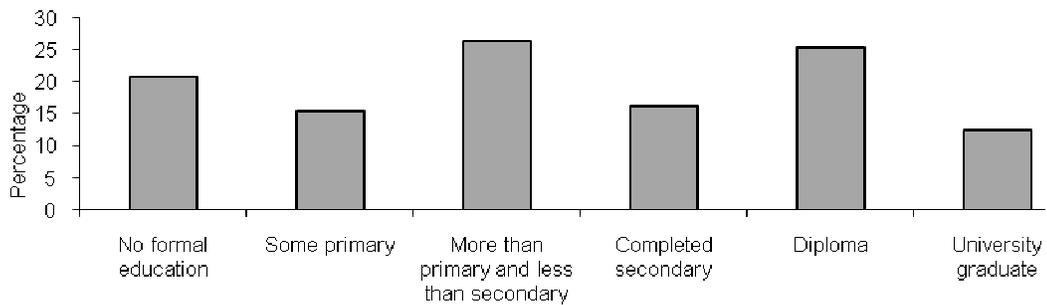
Overall, 3.3% of adults aged 15 years and over smoked shisha (Table 3.4); representing 1.6 million Egyptians (Table 3.5). Men (6.2% or 1.6 million) were more likely than women (0.3% or 73 000) to have smoked shisha. For men, current shisha smoking increased with age from 2.3% for ages 15–24 years to 10.5% for ages 45–64 years; was higher in Rural Upper Egypt (9.3%) than the other regions; and was over 10% for those with some primary or lower education compared with 2.6% for those with university or higher education.

Overall, 41.4% of daily shisha smokers had one session per day; followed by 19.1% having two sessions; 20.0% having three; and 19.6% having four or more sessions (Table 3.9). The distribution in numbers of sessions for men followed the overall pattern with 42.2% having one session; whereas, for women the distribution across the numbers of sessions did not differ (approximately one quarter each).

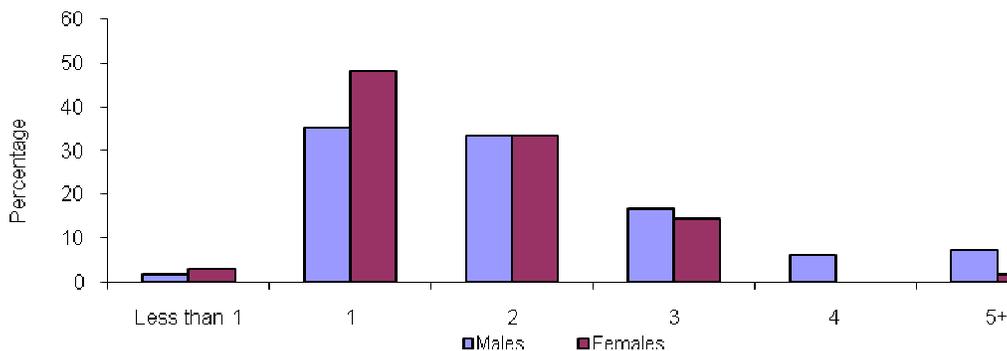
Over 40% of ever daily shisha smokers aged 18–34 years initiated daily shisha smoking before age 18 years (Table 3.10). Over one third (36.3%) of the 18–34 year olds initiated daily shisha smoking after age 20 years. Initiation of daily shisha smoking before age 18 years was 40.7% for men. The average age of initiation of daily shisha smoking for men was 18.2 years.

Characteristics of current shisha smoking showed that 43.7% reported their last session had lasted less than 10 minutes; with 17.9% reporting the length as over 45 minutes (Table 3.11). Length of session did not differ by sex, age, region or education level. Almost 80% (79.5%) of current shisha smokers had not shared their instrument with anyone during their last session (Table 3.12). Not sharing their instrument was higher for men (80.3%) than women (61.4%); for those aged 25 years and over (over 80%) than those aged 15–24 (60.8%); and for those in the Cosmopolitan region (96.0%) compared with the other regions. Sharing the instrument did not differ by education level (Figure 8). Over two thirds of current shisha smokers used one or two

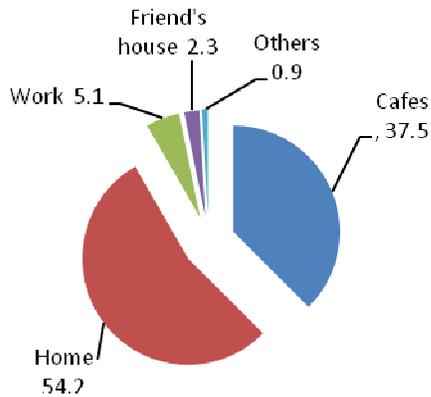
rocks/hagars during their last session (Table 3.13). Women (81.2%) were more likely than men (68.2%) to use one or two rocks; whereas men (13.4%) were more likely than women (1.6%) to use four or more rocks (Figure 9). Home (56.2%) was the most popular location for the shisha session, followed by a café (35.9%), then work (4.8%). Male shisha users were more likely to have their shisha session in cafés (37.5%), followed by homes (54.2%), while almost all (98.2%) female shisha users had their shisha sessions at home (Figure 10a and b, Table 3.14). Current shisha smokers aged 15–24 years were more likely to have their session in a café (68.9%), whereas those aged 25 years and over were more likely to have their session at home (55.1% for ages 25–44 to 84.1% for ages 65 years and over). Current shisha smokers in the Cosmopolitan and urban regions were more likely to have their session in a café; whereas, those living in rural regions were more likely to have their session at home. Current smokers with no formal education were most likely to have their session at home (65.6%), whereas those with university or higher education used the café (60.8%). Current shisha smokers were most likely to use unflavoured tobacco (97.4%) during their last session (Table 3.15). Use of unflavoured tobacco did not differ by sex, age, region or education level.



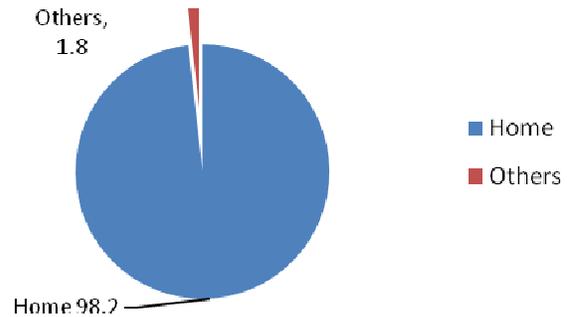
**Figure 8. Percentage of shisha users sharing their shisha instrument according to education level**



**Figure 9. Per cent distribution of hagar used by shisha users in a shisha-smoking session**



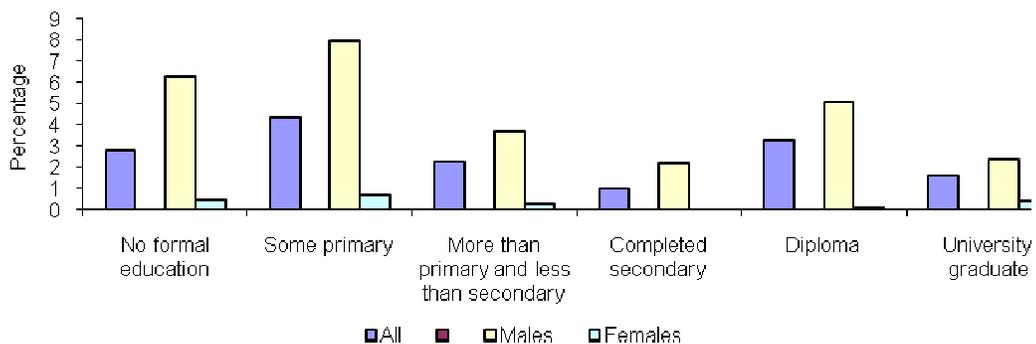
**Figure 10a Location of shisha smoking among male shisha users**



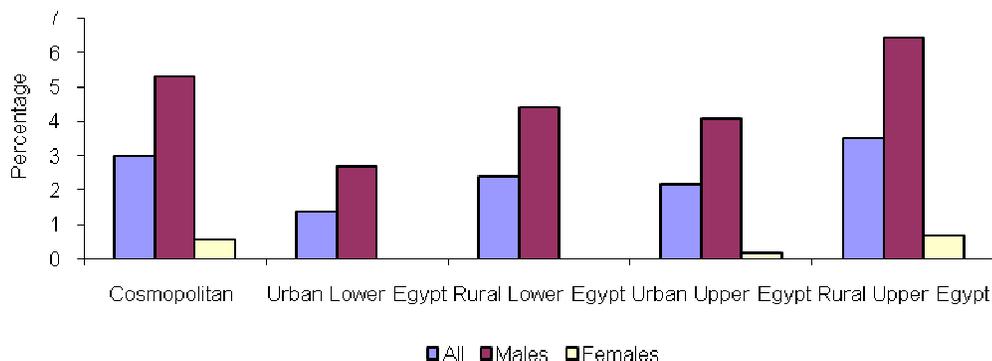
**Figure 10b Location of shisha smoking among female shisha users**

### 3.3 Smokeless tobacco use

Overall, 2.6% of adults aged 15 years and over used smokeless tobacco, representing 1.1 million Egyptians (Tables 3.16 and 3.18). Use of smokeless tobacco was 4.8% for men (1 million) and 0.3% for women (69 000). For men, 4.3% used smokeless tobacco daily, representing 90% of all current use of smokeless tobacco by men. Daily use of smokeless tobacco increased with age for men from 1.9% for ages 15–24 years to over 5% for ages 25 years and over. Use of smokeless tobacco was higher for those with some primary or lower education (over 6%) compared with those with university or higher education (2.1%) (Figure 11). The highest percentage of smokeless tobacco users overall resided in the Cosmopolitan region and Rural Upper Egypt at a rate of 3% and 3.5%, respectively (Figure 12).



**Figure 11. Percentage of the Egyptian population using smokeless tobacco according to education level**



**Figure 12. Percentage of the Egyptian population using smokeless tobacco according to geographic location**

### 3.4 Any tobacco use

Overall, 9.8 million Egyptians (19.7%) used some form of tobacco – including 9.6 million men (38.1%) and 157 000 women (0.6%) (Tables 3.17 and 3.18). Figures 13 and 14 show the types of products used by men and women who currently use tobacco. Overall, 74.1% of men who smoked only smoked manufactured cigarettes, followed by 13.8% who only smoked shisha, and 7.4% who smoked cigarettes and used smokeless tobacco. The distribution for women was very different: 37.0% only smoked shisha; 19.2% only smoked manufactured cigarettes; and 13.7% smoked cigarettes and used smokeless tobacco.

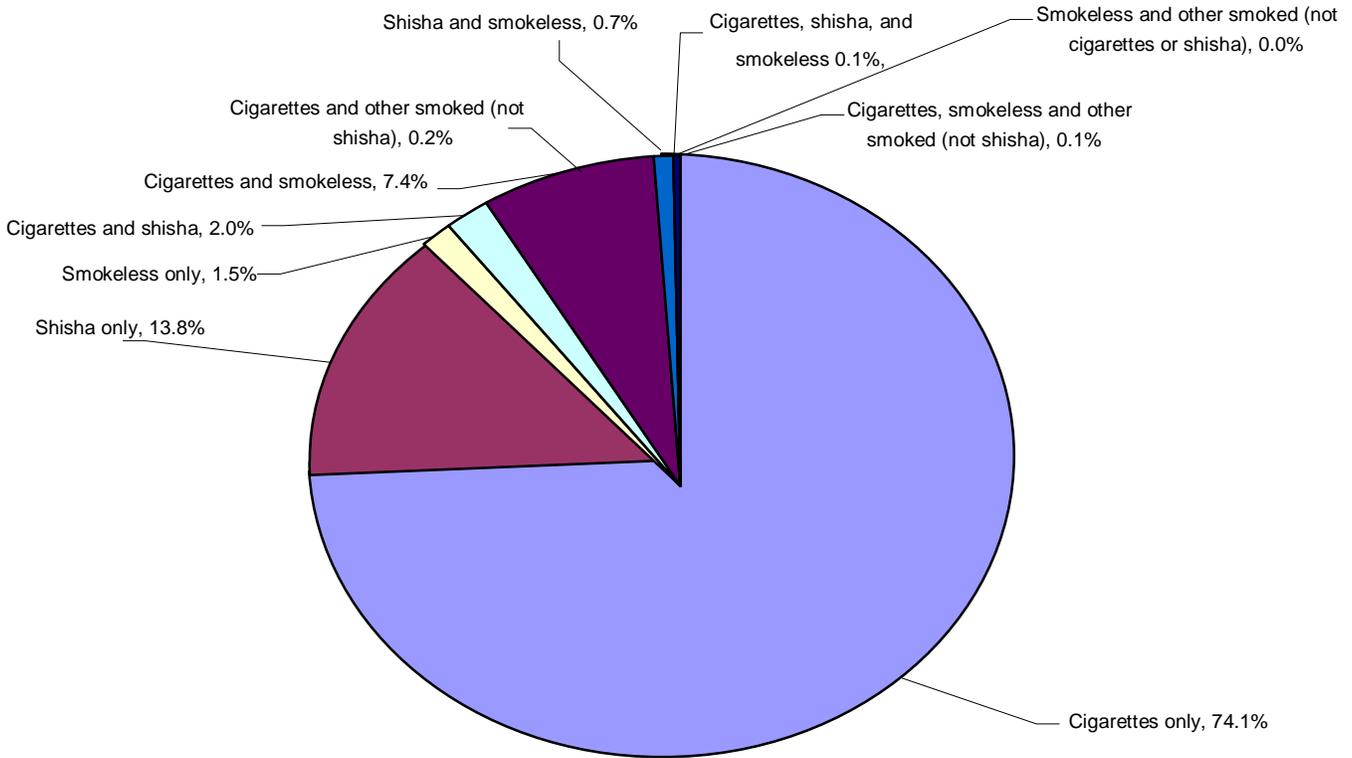
### 3.5 Cessation

Only 16.6% of ever daily smokers (current daily and former daily who quit smoking in the past year) quit smoking in the past year (Table 3.19). Quitting smoking increased with age (7.9% for ages 15–24 years and 41.5% for ages 65 years and over). There was no difference in quitting by region or education.

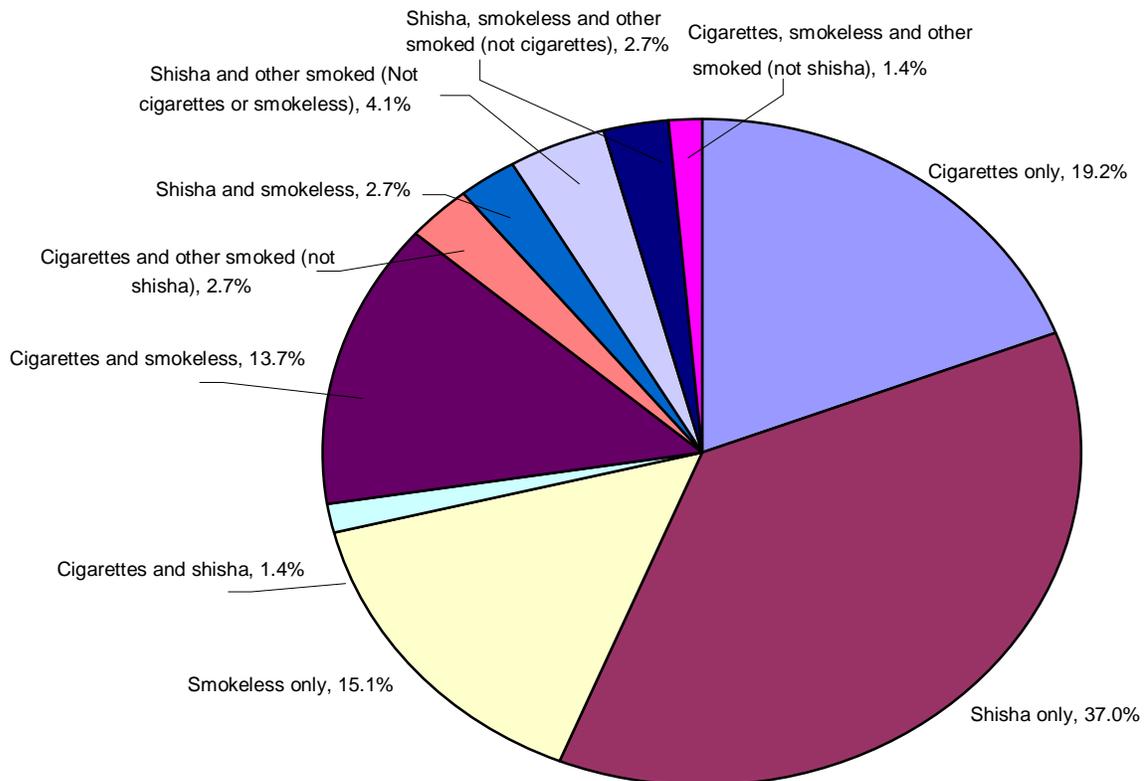
Almost half (47.3%) of former daily smokers quit during the past 5 years; compared with 34.1% who quit 10 or more years ago (Table 3.20). Quitting in the past 5 years decreased with age, from 89.2% for ages 15–24 years to 22.7% for ages 65 years and over. Quitting in the past 5 years did not differ across region or education level.

Overall, 41.1% of smokers (current and former smokers who quit in the past 12 months) made a quit attempt in the past year (Table 3.21). Trying to quit was lower in the Cosmopolitan and Urban Upper regions than in the Urban and Rural Lower regions. There was no difference in trying to quit by gender, age or education level. Only 17.9% of those who attempted to quit were successful; there was no difference between men and women.

Global Adult Tobacco Survey, Egypt Country Report 2009



**Figure 13. Percentage of men 15 years and older who are current users of various tobacco, including smoked and smokeless, products**



**Figure 14. Percentage of women 15 years and older who are current users of various tobacco, including smoked and smokeless, products**

Only one fifth (21.6%) of smokers had visited a health care provider in the past 12 months (Table 3.22). Having visited a health care provider was higher among women (50.4%) than men (21.2%); among those aged 65 years and older (37.3%) than the younger ages; and among those with no formal education (24.2%) than in those with a diploma or higher education. There was no difference by region. Almost three quarters (74.1%) of the smokers who visited health-care providers were asked by the provider if they smoked. Men (75.3%) were more likely than women (35.8%) to be asked if they smoked. There was no difference by age, region or education level. Overall, 90.5% of those asked about smoking by their health-care provider were advised to quit, but only 7.8% actually quit.

Among smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, 2.0% used pharmacotherapy, 4.0% used counselling or advice, and 93.9% used none of these methods (Table 3.23). Use of pharmacotherapy or counselling did not differ by gender, age, region or education level.

Overall, 42.8% of current cigarette smokers stated they were interested in quitting and 50.2% stated they were not interested in quitting (Table 3.24). In total, 3.5 million current cigarette smokers were interested in quitting: 3.5 million men and 26 000 women. There was no difference in interest in quitting by gender, age, region or education level.

Overall, 41.8% of current shisha smokers stated they were interested in quitting and 51.5% stated they were not interested in quitting (Table 3.25). In total, 687 000 current shisha smokers were interested in quitting: 666 000 men and 22 000 women. With respect to age, those aged 15–24 years were most interested in quitting shisha smoking (71.1%), compared with those aged 45–64 years (32.5%). There was no difference in interest in quitting by sex or education level.

### **3.6 Exposure to second-hand smoke**

For adults in Egypt, 35.2 million (70.8%) live in homes where smoking is allowed (Table 3.26). Exposure to smoking at home is higher (over 70%) in the Rural and Urban Upper regions and Rural Lower region than in the Cosmopolitan and Urban Lower regions (65%). Over 25.5 million adults in Egypt (51.2%) reported that someone smoked weekly inside their home. Exposure to weekly smoking was higher among women (55.6%) than men (47.0%); among those aged 15–44 years (over 50%) than those age 65 years or older (44.3%); among those living in the rural regions than those living in the other regions; and among those with some primary or lower education (over 58%) than those with completed secondary or higher education. For non-smokers, 67.7% (27.1 million) allowed smoking inside their home and 45.6% (18.3 million) reported that someone smoked weekly inside their home.

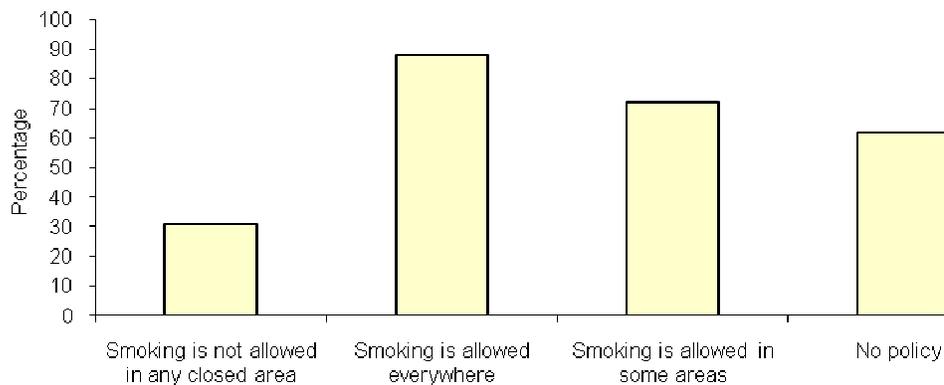
Overall, 6.5 million adults (60.7%) who worked indoors reported that they were exposed to tobacco smoke at their indoor workplaces (Table 3.27). Exposure to smoke at work was higher among men (62.4%) than women (54.0%). An estimated 5.3 million men and 1.2 million women

who worked indoors were exposed to second-hand smoke at work. Over 4.3 million (58.5%) non-smokers were exposed to tobacco smoke at work. Over 3.1 million men (60.5%) and 1.2 million women (53.8%) non-smokers were exposed to smoke at work.

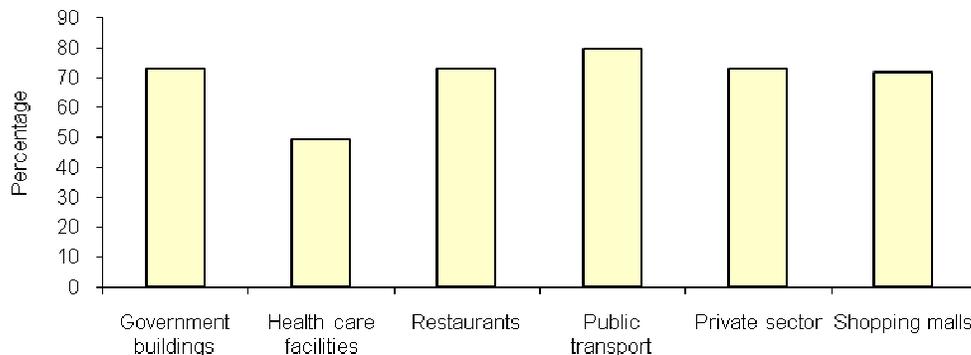
Almost one third of adults who worked indoors worked in businesses where smoking was disallowed in all closed areas (34.5%) or where smoking was allowed everywhere (33.1%) (Table 3.28). There was no policy regarding smoking in 22.9% of businesses. Men were more likely than women to work in sites where smoking was disallowed, as were those age 65 years and older and those working in Lower and Upper Egypt.

For adults who worked indoors, exposure to tobacco smoke at work varied by the smoking policy at the worksite (Table 3.29). Almost one third (31.1%) of those working in sites where smoking was disallowed were exposed, compared with 87.8% exposed where smoking was allowed everywhere, 72.1% exposed where smoking was allowed in some closed areas, and 61.6% exposed in sites where there was no policy (Figure 15).

For specified locations, exposure to second-hand smoke was over 70% in government buildings, restaurants, public transportation, private non-government workplaces and shopping malls (Figure 16). Exposure to second-hand smoke was 49.2% in health-care facilities (Table 3.30).



**Figure 15. Percentage of Egyptian workers exposed to second-hand smoke at work according to current policy**



**Figure 16. Percentage of Egyptians exposed to second-hand smoke in public places**

### 3.7 Economics

Among those who currently smoked manufactured cigarettes, Cleopatra (84.5%) was the most popular brand smoked, followed by all other brands at less than 5% each (Table 3.31). Cleopatra was the most popular brand smoked among those aged 65 years and older (91.0%), those who lived in Rural Upper Egypt (91.4%) and those who had less than a secondary education.

Overall, 83.2% of those who smoked manufactured cigarettes made their last purchase in a shop, followed by 13.3% in a kiosk (Table 3.32). There was no difference in place of purchase by age, region or educational level.

Overall, current daily smokers of manufactured cigarettes spent an average of 109.8 EGP per month on their cigarettes (Table 3.33). On average, current manufactured cigarette smokers purchased 43.9 cigarettes at their last purchase and 88.2% purchased local brands.

### 3.8 Media

Among adults in Egypt, 79.1% had noticed an anti-cigarette-smoking message, with highest exposure on satellite (55.8%) and local (51.9%) television and lowest exposure in newspapers/magazines (13.7%) and on radio (18.9%) (Table 3.34). Across all the locations, having noticed anti-cigarette messages was lowest among those older than 65 years. There was no difference in having noticed anti-cigarette-smoking messages on local television and radio among current cigarette smokers, current shisha smokers and non-smokers.

Among adults in Egypt, 72.6% had noticed an anti-shisha-smoking message, with highest exposure on satellite (51.5%) and local (47.4%) television and lowest exposure in newspapers/magazines (11.9%) and on radio (15.7%) (Table 3.35). Across all media types, having noticed anti-shisha messages was lowest among those older than 65 years. There was no difference in having noticed anti-shisha-smoking messages on newspapers, magazines, radio and billboards for current cigarette smokers, current shisha smokers and non-smokers.

Among current manufactured cigarette smokers, 98.6% had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages during the past 30 days (Table 3.36). There was no difference in having noticed health warnings by gender, age, region or education level. Almost half (44.6%) of those who currently smoked manufactured cigarettes thought about quitting smoking because of the warning labels (Table 3.37).

Overall, 10.5% of adults in Egypt had noticed pro-cigarette marketing in the past 30 days (Table 3.38). Having seen pro-cigarette marketing advertisements was highest among men (15.1%), those living in the Cosmopolitan or Urban Lower regions, those who had completed secondary or higher education, and those who were current cigarette or shisha smokers. Advertising was highest in stores (8.0%). Overall, 2.1% had noticed sports sponsorships. Cigarette promotions (3.2%) were noticed most on clothing items with a brand name or logo (2.1%).

Overall, 4.2% of adults in Egypt had noticed shisha marketing in the past 30 days (Table 3.39). Advertising for shisha was highest in stores (2.5%). Men (5.8%) were more likely than women (2.5%) to have seen advertising for shisha.

### **3.9 Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions**

Overall, over 90% of adults in Egypt believed smoking causes serious illness (97.6%), including 88.6% for stroke, 95.0% for heart attack, 96.2% for lung cancer, and 96.1% for health problems for pregnant women and fetuses (Table 3.40). Similarly, over 90% of adults in Egypt believed smoking shisha causes serious illness (97.4%), including 88.8% for stroke, 94.5% for heart attack, 95.9% for lung cancer, and 95.7% for health problems for pregnant women and fetuses (Table 3.41). Overall, 96.3% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness (Table 3.42).

#### 4. DISCUSSION

Building on the first-ever global public health treaty, the WHO FCTC, Egypt benefitted from being included in the initial set of countries to conduct GATS. The purpose of GATS is to provide data on tobacco use to countries to help them monitor progress in meeting the obligations of the WHO FCTC articles. The following section briefly describes the progress Egypt is making in tobacco control efforts. This section includes articles from WHO FCTC as well as information related to WHO MPOWER (5). MPOWER is a set of six evidence-based and cost-effective policies for tobacco control: **M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies; **P**rotect people from tobacco smoke, **O**ffer help to quit tobacco use; **W**arn about the dangers of tobacco; **E**nforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; and **R**aise taxes on tobacco. By effectively implementing MPOWER, countries can impact the tobacco epidemic and meet their commitments under WHO FCTC.

##### **Monitor – WHO FCTC: Article 20 “Research, surveillance and exchange of information”**

Article 20 strongly recommends that countries develop surveillance programmes: “The Parties shall establish, as appropriate, programmes for national, regional and global surveillance of the magnitude, patterns, determinants and consequences of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke” (7). Egypt has participated in all four surveys that comprise the WHO/CDC GTSS: GYTS was initiated in 2001 and was repeated in 2005 and 2008; GSPS was conducted in 2001, 2005 and 2008; GHPSS was conducted among medical students in 2005; and GATS was conducted in 2009.

##### *Tobacco use among men*

Overall, 38.1% of men over age 15 years currently use any form of tobacco (over 9.6 million men): 31.8% smoke cigarettes; 6.2% smoke shisha; and 4.8% use smokeless tobacco. Over 90% of current cigarette smokers smoke daily, smoke manufactured cigarettes, and on average smoke almost one pack of cigarettes per day. These figures are similar to those from previous surveys. The 2006 noncommunicable study found the prevalence of male daily smokers was 34.6% (9). The 2008 demographic and health survey found that for males 15–59 years of age, 34.7% smoked cigarettes and 5.6% used other forms of tobacco (shisha was the most common form of other tobacco used) (11). GATS was the first tobacco study in Egypt to include questions on smokeless tobacco use. This level of consumption of smoked cigarettes per day indicates the high level of nicotine dependence in Egypt, which could reflect the expected disease burden of tobacco-related diseases and also predict the extensive efforts and effective cessation programmes needed to help these smokers to quit smoking.

##### *Tobacco use among women*

Overall, 0.6% of women over 15 years currently use any form of tobacco (157 000 women): 0.2% smoke cigarettes; 0.3% smoke shisha; and 0.3% use smokeless tobacco. These figures are similar to those from previous surveys. The 2006 noncommunicable disease study

found the prevalence of female daily smokers was 0.7% (9). The 2005 demographic and health survey found that 0.6% of ever married women aged 15–49 years were tobacco smokers (10) and the 2008 demographic and health survey found that for females 15–59 years of age, 0.4% smoked cigarettes and 0.2% used other forms of tobacco (shisha was the most common form of other tobacco used) (11). GATS was the first tobacco study in Egypt to include questions on smokeless tobacco use.

### *Use of shisha*

Approximately 3.3% of the Egyptian population are current shisha smokers (6.2% of men and 0.3% of women). For men, shisha use is higher for those over age 25 years, for those with less education (> 10% for some primary and no formal education), and for those living in Rural Upper Egypt (9.3%). For women, shisha use is highest in those aged 65 years and older and in those with no formal education (0.7%). These findings suggest community health education programmes are needed to warn the less educated about the dangers of shisha smoking (20).

### *Use of smokeless tobacco*

For men, 4.8% reported currently using smokeless tobacco compared with 0.3% of women. With respect to smokeless tobacco use, males aged 25 years and older had higher smokeless rates compared with those less than 25 years. Rates were also higher for those with some or no formal education compared with those with higher education. Previous studies did not include questions on smokeless tobacco, as it was assumed that this form of tobacco was not used in Egypt. GATS clearly shows smokeless tobacco is used, and at approximately the same level as shisha (for men) and shisha and cigarettes for women. These data will serve as a baseline in Egypt and be used to monitor initiation of new tobacco products by the tobacco industry.

These results show the importance of having a good surveillance system. The use of cigarettes, shisha and smokeless tobacco confirms the need to monitor tobacco use in Egypt on a frequent basis in both adult and adolescent males and females. The sudden appearance of smokeless tobacco highlights the need to be ever aware of the introduction of new tobacco products by the tobacco industry.

## **Protect – WHO FCTC: Article 8 “Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke”**

As WHO suggests, there is no safe level of exposure to second-hand smoke (5). Exposure to second-hand smoke contributes to a range of diseases, including heart diseases and many cancers; where exposed, the risk of lung cancer in non-smokers increases by 20–30%.

Despite Egypt having laws prohibiting smoking in health facilities, educational facilities, governmental buildings, public places and public transportation, GATS results revealed that 60.7% of all workers who work indoors were exposed to second-hand smoke at work (nearly 59% of all these workers are non-smoking workers). About 34.5% of workers were exposed to second-hand smoke in places of work which have a smoking policy that does not allow smoking

in closed areas. Almost half of the Egyptian population (49.2%) who visited health-care facilities were exposed to second-hand smoke. Also 79.6% of Egyptians using public transportation (excluding the underground metro system) were exposed to second-hand smoke. In addition, more than 70% of those who visited shopping malls, restaurants, governmental and nongovernmental buildings were exposed to second-hand smoke.

These findings show the need to enforce existing tobacco control laws and the need to enact new laws to include those public places currently excluded in the legislation. Egypt needs a comprehensive smoke-free law that includes a strong component for enforcement. A tobacco-free environment will not only benefit non-smokers by protecting them from exposure to second-hand smoke but will also help smokers who want to quit. It was found that smoke-free policies in work places in several industrialized countries have reduced total tobacco consumption among workers by an average of 29%.

Legislation mandating smoke-free public places also encourages families to make their homes smoke free, which protects children and other family members from the dangers of second-hand smoke. GATS results revealed a high level of exposure to second-hand smoke in Egyptian homes, where nearly 70.8% of the Egyptian population allow smoking inside their homes; about three quarters of Egyptian females (74%) are living in homes where smoking is allowed. In addition, over half (56.2%) of shisha smokers smoke at home, thus contributing to the exposure of second-hand smoke on non-smokers. Thus, strong legislation is needed (and is needed to be enforced) as well as community health-education programmes to raise public awareness.

#### **Offer – WHO FCTC: Article 14 “Demand reduction measures concerning tobacco dependence and cessation”**

People who are addicted to nicotine are victims of the tobacco epidemic. It is difficult for most tobacco users to quit on their own; however, among smokers who are aware of the dangers of tobacco, three out of four want to quit. Findings from GATS revealed that 41.1% of smokers attempted to quit during the 12 months prior to the survey. Among the male ever smokers who attempted to quit, nearly 17% successfully managed to do so and about 42.8% of current male tobacco smokers and nearly 45.5% of current female tobacco smokers were interested in quitting smoking. The results show the desire to quit among Egyptian smokers is low.

These findings reflect the high need for effective cessation services in cessation clinics and implementation of quit lines. Even though cessation clinics exist in Egypt, they are poorly equipped and staffed. This explains the low percentage (6%) of quitters who depend on nicotine replacement therapy or counselling prescribed by cessation-clinic doctors, and the dependence on other ways rather than those currently provided.

### **Warn – WHO FCTC: Article 11 “Packaging and labeling of tobacco products”**

The WHO FCTC, in Article 11 states that each party will implement health warnings on packages including pictograms of all products of tobacco use within 3 years of adoption of the WHO FCTC (7). Comprehensive warnings about the dangers of tobacco are critical to changing its image. People need to associate tobacco with its extreme addictiveness and dangerous health consequences and to see it as socially undesirable.

Health warnings on tobacco packaging are an important and essential strategy to increase consumer knowledge of the health risk and dangers relating to tobacco use, encourage cessation and discourage uptake or relapse. Warnings on packaging are guaranteed to reach all users and to reduce the positive marketing effect created by tobacco manufacturers on the package and the deceptive impact of the false terms written on the package, such as “light” and “low” tar. Finally, the cost for producing the labels is the responsibility of the tobacco industry.

Egypt was one of the pioneer countries in the world and the first country in the Region to apply the policies of mandatory pictorial health-warning labels on cigarette packages in addition to a written warning. This fact was evident in the GATS results, where almost all cigarette smokers (98.2%) had noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and among the current cigarette smokers who had noticed health warnings on cigarette packets, nearly 44.6% thought about quitting.

These warning efforts explain the high level of knowledge among the Egyptian population about the deleterious health impact of smoking. The majority of the Egyptian population (more than 90%) believes that smoking cigarettes and shisha causes serious illnesses, such as heart attacks, lung cancer and a range of health problems for pregnant women and fetuses. This high level of knowledge was determined to be true for both smokers and non-smokers alike and among all educational levels. However, this mandatory health warning on tobacco products other than cigarettes (shisha and smokeless tobacco) is not applied. Despite the large percentage of smokers who noticed health warnings on cigarettes, there is a great gap between the Egyptian knowledge about the hazardous impact of tobacco on health and actual smoking behaviour, evident in the high prevalence of tobacco use, especially among men.

### **Enforce – WHO FCTC: Article 13 “Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship”**

The WHO FCTC, in Article 13 states “Parties recognize that a comprehensive ban on advertising, promotion and sponsorship would reduce the consumption of tobacco products” (7). MPOWER notes “For the tobacco industry to survive and thrive it spends tens of billions of dollars a year on advertising, promotion and sponsorship. One of the most effective ways countries can protect the health of their people is to ban all forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship” (5).

Egypt has a strong law banning tobacco advertisements; however, it is not complete. Advertising is still allowed at points of sale, internet, satellite channels, foreign magazines and

through indirect forms of advertisement in the media. This was evident in the GATS results where about 10.5% of Egyptian population had seen pro-cigarette marketing, mostly in stores at the point of sale. Also, 90% of adults who watch films or series on television reported seeing cigarette-smoking scenes on television and 87% reported seeing shisha-smoking scenes. This reflects the consistent need for enforcing existing legislation and expanding the laws so that in the near future there will be a comprehensive law (fully enforced) that prohibits all direct and indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship in Egypt.

### **Raise – WHO FCTC: Article 6 “Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco”**

The WHO FCTC, in Article 6 states “The Parties recognize that price and tax measures are an effective and important means of reducing tobacco consumption by various segments of the population, in particular young persons” (7). MPOWER concludes “Tobacco taxes are generally well accepted by the public and raise government revenues. ...Taxes need to be increased regularly to correct for inflation and consumer purchasing power” (5).

The existing tobacco tax in Egypt is considered satisfactory compared with other countries in the region (58% of retail price); however, Egypt has the second lowest price for cigarettes in the Region. Although Egypt raised the price of cigarettes in 2008, it seems that this increase is not enough to reduce purchasing power. Egypt needs to further increase cigarette tax to reduce tobacco consumption, especially among young people, to enhance smoking quitting, and to increase government revenue, which can help in paying for tobacco control interventions.

GATS data revealed that the majority of current Egyptian smokers smoke the local brand Cleopatra (87.8%). With the price ranging from EGP 2.75 to 3, about equivalent to US\$ 0.5, cigarette expenditure per month in Egypt was almost EGP 110, which constitutes about 6% of average family income. A similar result was revealed in the Income and Expenditure Survey conducted by CAPMAS in 2009, where the expenditure on cigarettes was 5% (34).

## **5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Monitor**

The 2009 Egypt GATS has provided national representative data on both smoking and smokeless tobacco use among the adult population; however, for effective monitoring of tobacco use and its control programme, regular surveillance on key indicators is necessary.

Key strategies should be implemented for effective monitoring of tobacco use such as:

- Systematically implement GATS, either through regular repeats or through inclusion of the GATS core questions in other ongoing surveys, such as the noncommunicable disease surveillance system.
- Develop a monitoring plan responding to indicators and WHO FCTC guidelines.
- Disseminate GATS results to different stakeholders in tobacco control.

- Build on GATS data and use in different programme policy workshops.
- Continuously implement GTSS with all its components; to provide comparable estimates on youth and adults.
- Integrate selected tobacco-related questions in ongoing surveys, such as the expenditure and income national survey, to provide evidence-based knowledge on tobacco products price and cost

### *Protect*

GATS Egypt has shown that a high percentage of the population is exposed to second-hand smoke in public transportation, public places, workplaces and in the home. The following measures are recommended:

- Enforce the existing tobacco control legislation on smoke-free environment through the development of by-laws.
- Include restaurants and cafes in existing tobacco control legislation on smoke-free public places.
- Advocate for the initiative of smoke-free homes.
- Promote health education programmes and awareness campaigns through different media advocates.
- Train enforcers, unions and heads of organizations.
- Provide continuous training for the mass media.

### *Offer*

There is an urgent need to develop an effective and nationwide cessation programme.

- Enhance existing cessation clinic services through staff training on counselling skills and follow-up mechanisms.
- Integrate cessation services in the primary health-care centres, including antenatal health-care services.
- Provide the nicotine replacement therapy and other pharmacotherapeutic agents used in cessation.
- Develop quit lines to support smokers interested in quitting.
- Include formal training on tobacco cessation counselling in health professional student curricula.
- Integrate tobacco control -related information into medical school curricula.

### *Warn*

- Formulate and enact effective pictorial health warnings on other types of tobacco products (shisha, shisha instruments and smokeless tobacco) as well as on cigarette packaging.

- Systematic warnings on the harmful effects of tobacco throughout all media.

*Enforce*

- Enforce the existing law to cover all forms of direct and indirect advertisement, promotion and sponsorship.
- Develop capacity of the task force to enforce tobacco legislation and raise media and social awareness.
- Increase compliance through creating and promoting best practice models.

*Raise taxes*

- Conduct national economic studies and disease burden studies related to tobacco consumption.
- Advocate for tax raising on all types of tobacco products.
- Earmark tobacco tax revenues to enhance the health insurance system in Egypt.

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## **Annexes**

## **ANNEX A. SAMPLE DESIGN**

Based on the most recent census of 2006; Egypt is divided into the following administrative regions by population density and urban versus rural characteristics of the area; the Urban or Cosmopolitan Governorates, Urban Lower Egypt, Rural Lower Egypt, Urban Upper Egypt, Rural Upper Egypt, and the Frontier Governorates.

For GATS, Egypt was classified into regions to obtain regional prevalence estimates for each of the following 5 regions: 1-the Cosmopolitan Governorates (Cairo, Alexandria, Suez and Port-Saied) 2- Urban Lower Egypt, 3- Rural Lower Egypt, 4- Urban Upper Egypt, and 5- Rural Upper Egypt. The low population Frontiers Governorates were assigned to the other regions.

### **Sample stages**

The sampling method of GATS in Egypt was based on the CAPMAS Master Sample of the 2006 census. Accordingly a 3-stage stratified cluster sample that was representative of Egypt's adult (15 years and above) population was designed. Considering anticipated non-response and non-eligibility the sample size was calculated to be 23 760 households for GATS. This sample size was calculated by taking into account the requirements of GATS Sample Design Manual (at least a sample size of 20 000 completed respondents questionnaires are required, with 2000 each for men and women per each of the five pre identified regions). It also allowed generation of the estimates that meets the expected precision requirements of the GATS.

In the first stage, a sub-sample of 880 Enumeration Areas (EA's) (primary sampling unit) were selected from the master sample following the method of probability proportionate to size (PPS). A total of 176 EA were selected with equal probability through systematic random sampling in each of the 5 GATS reporting regions. Prior to the selection of household sample, a re-enumeration process of all 880 GATS EAs took place to update the household addresses information (since 2006) in these selected EAs. The process of re-enumeration allowed for complete household coverage and more precise sampling results for the survey.

In the second stage, 27 households were selected systematically from each selected EA (secondary sampling unit) to yield a total sample size of 23 769 household interviews. Selected households in all segments are randomly assigned as male or female during the selection in a ratio that produces equal numbers of male and female respondents and to enable male /female interviewer assignment accordingly.

In the last stage, one eligible individual of 15 years old and over was selected randomly via handhelds within each selected household by using a listing on the household roster that constituted all eligible individuals by gender. Table A1 shows the number of EAs by Govenorates.

**Table A1. Allocation of sampled EAs over governorates**

Governorates	Number of EAs
<b>Phase I Lower Egypt (Urban and Rural)</b>	
Kalyoubia	53
Sharkia	54
Gharbia	45
Ismailia	12
South and North Sinai	8
Damietta	13
Dakahlia	55
Kafr El-Sheikh	27
Behira	47
Matrouh	5
Menoufia	33
<b>Phase II Upper Egypt (Urban and Rural)</b>	
Giza	99
Beni-Suef	26
Fayoum	29
Menia	47
Asyout	40
Suhag	43
Qena	35
Luxor City	6
Aswan	17
ElWadi ElGidid	3
Red Sea	7
<b>Phase III (Cosmopolitan cities)</b>	
Cairo	106
Alexandria	56
Port Said	8
Suez	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>880</b>

## Weighting

Weighting is a method used to obtain parameters from the data set resulting from sampling so as to represent the whole target population. A three step weighing procedure was applied according to the standard GATS Sample Weights Manual.

## Base weight

The first stage of weighting (base weight) was done through calculations which are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample respondent. Calculations in this stage, included: the probability of selecting the enumeration area in the Master Sample, enumeration area in the GATS sample, households, and eligible respondent (aged 15 years and older). Base weights were calculated by using these probabilities based on household and individual probabilities.

## Non-response adjustments

Second stage of weighting, the base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample due to non response.

### *Household response rate*

The nonresponse adjustment class is taken to be the set of selected households within the EA (27 households classified by gender), where the weighted response rates of sample households were calculated separately for each EA broken down by male/female households. The non-response adjustment of sample households is the inverse of household response rate calculated as follows:

$$\text{The Household RR} = \frac{200 + 201}{200 + 201 + 202 + 203 + 204 + 207 + 208}$$

where

200 refers to the aggregated base weights of households with completed questionnaires, one person selected.

201 refers to the aggregated base weights of households with completed questionnaires, no one selected.

202 refers to the aggregated base weights of households with only completed part of the questionnaire (incomplete interview).

203 refers to the aggregated base weights of households with incomplete questionnaire, could not identify screening respondent.

204 refers to the aggregated base weights of households refused to respond.

207 refers to the aggregated base weights of households with incompetent respondent.

208 refers to the aggregated base weights of non-cooperating households due to other reasons.

The household-level weighting adjustment = 1/ (household RR). Table A2 lists all household-level adjustment factors.

### *Person-level response rate*

The non-response adjustment class was defined, for each of the 5 regions separately, on the basis of the combination of gender, smoking status and age variables. Where age is grouped as: 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, and 55+. As recommended, the missing smoking status in the roster was imputed as non-smoker. In the cases where age was missing in the household roster while reported in the individual questionnaire, the latter was imported to the household roster.

The weighted person-level response rate is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Person-level RR} = \frac{400}{400 + 404 + 407 + 408}$$

where

400 refers to the aggregated individual base weights for completed individual questionnaire.

404 refers to the aggregated individual base weights for refusals.

407 refers to the aggregated individual base weights for incompetent selected respondent.

408 refers to the aggregated individual base weights for other individual non-response.

Note that there were no cases in the response categories of “Incomplete interview” and “Selected respondent not home”.

The person-level non-response adjustment =  $1/(\text{person-level RR})$ . Table A3 lists all person-level adjustment factors.

Finally, the non-response adjusted sample weight at a person-level = (the person-level base weight) times (the household-level non-response adjustment) times (the person-level non-response adjustment).

**Table A2. Household-level nonresponse adjustment factors**

EA-UNIQUE	Household-level nonresponse adjustment factor								
011001	1.040	011200	1.000	021105	1.000	122003	1.040	132093	1.000
011004	1.042	011204	1.038	021108	1.000	122007	1.000	132098	1.000
011006	1.000	011208	1.000	021110	1.000	122012	1.000	132102	1.040
011010	1.000	011209	1.000	021114	1.000	122016	1.000	132106	1.077
011012	1.000	011214	1.000	021116	1.000	122021	1.000	132111	1.040
011014	1.000	011216	1.045	021118	1.091	122025	1.000	132115	1.080
011017	1.078	011217	1.037	021121	1.000	122030	1.000	132119	1.037
011020	1.000	011221	1.000	021123	1.000	122034	1.000	132124	1.000
011021	1.077	011223	1.000	021126	1.000	122039	1.000	132128	1.000
011025	1.000	011224	1.311	021129	1.000	122046	1.000	132132	1.000
011029	1.257	011225	1.000	021132	1.000	122052	1.000	141001	1.000
011032	1.037	011228	1.000	021135	1.000	122057	1.000	141003	1.000
011034	1.000	011231	1.000	021136	1.037	122058	1.000	141004	1.000
011037	1.000	011233	1.000	021139	1.037	122063	1.000	141005	1.000
011039	1.039	011236	1.152	021141	1.040	122067	1.000	141008	1.039
011042	1.047	011237	1.178	021144	1.039	122073	1.000	141009	1.000
011044	1.000	011238	1.087	021147	1.000	122078	1.000	141011	1.000
011047	1.040	011243	1.000	021148	1.039	122081	1.000	141012	1.000
011050	1.000	011245	1.123	031002	1.038	122085	1.000	141014	1.000
011053	1.000	011249	1.080	031009	1.000	122090	1.000	141017	1.000
011058	1.000	011250	1.000	031018	1.037	122094	1.000	141018	1.000
011059	1.000	011252	1.039	031021	1.000	122099	1.000	141020	1.000
011066	1.043	011256	1.000	031028	1.000	122102	1.000	141022	1.000
011068	1.000	011258	1.270	031037	1.000	122111	1.000	141024	1.000
011069	1.000	011262	1.000	031038	1.000	122112	1.129	141025	1.000
011071	1.000	011264	1.040	031047	1.000	122113	1.000	141027	1.000
011074	1.090	011267	1.000	041011	1.000	122122	1.000	141028	1.000
011076	1.000	011272	1.000	041016	1.043	122126	1.039	141029	1.000
011079	1.039	011273	1.000	041023	1.000	131001	1.000	141030	1.000
011083	1.000	011275	1.043	041033	1.000	131003	1.000	141031	1.000
011086	1.000	011278	1.042	041039	1.042	131004	1.077	141032	1.039
011088	1.000	011280	1.000	041045	1.000	131007	1.000	141033	1.000
011091	1.000	011283	1.000	111003	1.000	131008	1.040	141035	1.000
011094	1.000	011285	1.000	111005	1.000	131009	1.043	141038	1.000
011097	1.000	021002	1.000	111008	1.000	131012	1.000	141040	1.000
011099	1.037	021006	1.000	111010	1.000	131014	1.000	141042	1.000
011100	1.095	021009	1.000	111013	1.000	131015	1.000	141044	1.000
011104	1.000	021010	1.000	111014	1.000	131019	1.000	141045	1.043
011106	1.037	021013	1.000	111018	1.000	131020	1.000	141046	1.000
011109	1.040	021015	1.000	111020	1.000	131021	1.042	141047	1.000
011111	1.000	021016	1.000	112003	1.000	131023	1.000	141048	1.000
011114	1.000	021022	1.000	112011	1.000	131025	1.000	141050	1.000
011116	1.000	021024	1.037	112018	1.000	131027	1.077	141052	1.000
011120	1.000	021026	1.000	112024	1.000	131029	1.000	141053	1.000
011121	1.000	021029	1.000	112029	1.000	131031	1.000	141056	1.040
011122	1.000	021030	1.000	121001	1.091	131032	1.000	142003	1.000
011126	1.091	021034	1.000	121006	1.037	131034	1.037	142008	1.000
011127	1.000	021038	1.000	121007	1.000	131036	1.000	142013	1.000
011128	1.000	021040	1.000	121008	1.087	131038	1.000	142018	1.000
011134	1.000	021042	1.000	121009	1.083	131040	1.037	142023	1.040
011138	1.044	021045	1.043	121011	1.080	131041	1.042	142028	1.000

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011142	1.000	021049	1.040	121012	1.000	132003	1.000	142033	1.000
011145	1.221	021052	1.040	121013	1.000	132008	1.000	142040	1.000
<b>EA-UNIQUE</b>	<b>Household-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor</b>								
011148	1.000	021053	1.080	121018	1.000	132012	1.000	142045	1.000
011152	1.048	021054	1.127	121020	1.000	132015	1.037	142052	1.000
011153	1.381	021058	1.000	121021	1.000	132021	1.000	142056	1.000
011156	1.194	021059	1.000	121024	1.077	132025	1.000	142060	1.000
011158	1.000	021064	1.000	121025	1.000	132029	1.080	142063	1.077
011161	1.000	021068	1.127	121028	1.000	132033	1.000	142068	1.000
011163	1.000	021070	1.037	121030	1.000	132038	1.037	142073	1.000
011166	1.000	021073	1.000	121032	1.000	132042	1.000	142075	1.000
011170	1.000	021077	1.080	121033	1.000	132046	1.043	142079	1.000
011171	1.129	021079	1.120	121034	1.087	132051	1.000	142082	1.000
011178	1.000	021081	1.000	121036	1.000	132055	1.000	151001	1.000
011180	1.037	021084	1.040	121037	1.000	132059	1.000	151003	1.000
011181	1.043	021086	1.000	121038	1.000	132063	1.000	151005	1.000
011185	1.000	021087	1.000	121040	1.000	132068	1.047	151008	1.000
011186	1.000	021089	1.042	121042	1.000	132072	1.042	151009	1.000
011189	1.038	021095	1.037	121044	1.000	132076	1.080	151011	1.042
011190	1.000	021097	1.000	121046	1.000	132081	1.000	151013	1.000
011195	1.000	021100	1.038	121047	1.000	132085	1.000	151014	1.040
011199	1.000	021102	1.037	121049	1.000	132089	1.000	151015	1.080
151016	1.000	171017	1.000	191005	1.000	211107	1.000	231016	1.000
151017	1.000	171021	1.000	191006	1.000	211110	1.000	231018	1.000
151018	1.000	171022	1.000	191012	1.000	211111	1.000	231019	1.000
152001	1.000	171023	1.000	191015	1.000	211114	1.000	232001	1.000
152004	1.000	172003	1.000	191017	1.038	211115	1.000	232005	1.000
152009	1.039	172007	1.000	191020	1.000	211117	1.000	232008	1.000
152017	1.000	172012	1.000	191022	1.000	211119	1.045	232011	1.000
152024	1.000	172016	1.000	192002	1.000	211121	1.000	232015	1.000
152028	1.000	172021	1.040	192009	1.000	211123	1.048	232018	1.000
152033	1.000	172025	1.000	192016	1.000	211124	1.000	232021	1.000
152038	1.000	172029	1.000	192024	1.000	211125	1.135	232025	1.000
152041	1.040	172033	1.000	211001	1.000	211128	1.000	232028	1.000
152044	1.000	172037	1.000	211005	1.000	211130	1.000	232031	1.000
152048	1.000	172039	1.000	211007	1.042	212002	1.000	232034	1.000
152051	1.000	172043	1.000	211008	1.000	212005	1.000	232037	1.000
152055	1.040	172048	1.040	211009	1.000	212008	1.000	232041	1.000
152061	1.000	172054	1.000	211011	1.000	212011	1.000	232044	1.000
152063	1.000	172058	1.000	211012	1.000	212015	1.000	232049	1.000
161002	1.000	172063	1.000	211014	1.000	212018	1.000	232052	1.000
161004	1.000	172067	1.000	211016	1.000	212021	1.000	232054	1.000
161005	1.000	172072	1.000	211017	1.000	212025	1.000	232057	1.043
161007	1.000	172077	1.000	211019	1.000	212028	1.000	241001	1.000
161011	1.000	172081	1.000	211021	1.000	212032	1.000	241002	1.125
161012	1.000	172082	1.000	211023	1.000	212035	1.000	241005	1.000
161013	1.040	181001	1.000	211025	1.000	212037	1.000	241006	1.000
161014	1.000	181004	1.000	211027	1.000	212040	1.037	241008	1.000
161017	1.000	181005	1.000	211028	1.050	212044	1.040	241009	1.000
161019	1.000	181008	1.000	211029	1.279	212047	1.000	241012	1.000
161021	1.000	181009	1.000	211032	1.000	212051	1.000	241013	1.040
161022	1.000	181010	1.037	211033	1.000	212055	1.000	241014	1.000
161024	1.000	181011	1.042	211034	1.000	212057	1.043	241017	1.000
161028	1.000	181013	1.000	211036	1.091	212061	1.083	241018	1.000
161029	1.000	181014	1.000	211038	1.000	212068	1.000	241020	1.000
161030	1.000	181015	1.087	211042	1.000	212069	1.000	241023	1.042
161032	1.000	181017	1.000	211043	1.000	212071	1.000	241024	1.040
161034	1.000	181018	1.000	211045	1.000	212076	1.137	241026	1.000

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161038	1.000	181022	1.000	211046	1.000	212079	1.091	242003	1.000
161039	1.000	181024	1.042	211049	1.000	212083	1.000	242007	1.000
<b>EA-UNIQUE</b>	<b>Household-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor</b>								
161041	1.000	181029	1.000	211050	1.000	221002	1.000	242010	1.039
161042	1.000	181030	1.000	211051	1.037	221003	1.000	242013	1.000
161043	1.040	181031	1.000	211052	1.000	221004	1.000	242016	1.000
162002	1.000	182002	1.084	211055	1.000	221007	1.000	242019	1.040
162007	1.000	182006	1.000	211057	1.000	221008	1.000	242022	1.000
162011	1.000	182010	1.000	211058	1.000	221010	1.000	242026	1.000
162014	1.000	182014	1.000	211061	1.000	221011	1.043	242029	1.000
162019	1.000	182019	1.000	211062	1.044	221012	1.000	242032	1.000
162024	1.000	182023	1.000	211064	1.000	221014	1.000	242035	1.000
162028	1.000	182028	1.000	211065	1.038	221016	1.000	242038	1.000
162034	1.000	182032	1.000	211068	1.000	222003	1.000	242042	1.000
162039	1.000	182038	1.000	211071	1.000	222006	1.000	242045	1.040
162043	1.000	182042	1.000	211072	1.000	222009	1.000	242048	1.000
162047	1.000	182045	1.000	211073	1.000	222012	1.000	242051	1.000
162052	1.000	182049	1.000	211076	1.000	222016	1.000	242054	1.000
162056	1.000	182052	1.000	211077	1.000	222020	1.000	242058	1.000
162059	1.000	182056	1.000	211078	1.000	222023	1.000	242061	1.000
162064	1.000	182060	1.000	211080	1.000	222026	1.042	242064	1.000
162068	1.000	182065	1.000	211081	1.000	222029	1.000	242067	1.000
162069	1.000	182068	1.000	211083	1.042	222033	1.000	242070	1.000
162074	1.000	182072	1.000	211085	1.000	222036	1.000	242073	1.000
162078	1.000	182076	1.000	211088	1.000	222039	1.000	242077	1.000
162082	1.000	182080	1.000	211089	1.038	222042	1.000	242080	1.000
162089	1.000	182083	1.000	211090	1.000	222044	1.000	242083	1.000
162093	1.000	182088	1.000	211091	1.000	222048	1.000	242086	1.000
171001	1.000	182091	1.000	211093	1.000	222051	1.000	242089	1.000
171003	1.000	182095	1.000	211096	1.000	231002	1.039	242093	1.000
171004	1.125	182099	1.000	211097	1.000	231003	1.000	242096	1.000
171006	1.000	182103	1.000	211099	1.000	231005	1.000	242100	1.000
171007	1.000	182107	1.000	211101	1.043	231007	1.000	242102	1.000
171009	1.000	182109	1.000	211103	1.000	231008	1.040	251001	1.040
171012	1.000	182112	1.000	211104	1.000	231010	1.039	251003	1.000
171014	1.000	182119	1.000	211105	1.000	231012	1.000	251005	1.000
171015	1.000	191001	1.000	211106	1.000	231014	1.000	251006	1.000
251007	1.000	252060	1.000	262044	1.000	272017	1.000	282022	1.040
251008	1.037	252064	1.000	262047	1.000	272020	1.000	282026	1.000
251011	1.040	252067	1.000	262050	1.000	272022	1.000	282030	1.000
251012	1.038	252072	1.000	262053	1.000	272025	1.000	291001	1.000
251014	1.087	261001	1.000	262057	1.000	272028	1.000	291003	1.000
251016	1.000	261002	1.037	262060	1.000	272031	1.000	291005	1.000
251017	1.000	261003	1.000	262063	1.000	272034	1.000	291006	1.000
251019	1.040	261006	1.000	262066	1.000	272037	1.000	292001	1.000
251021	1.000	261007	1.000	262069	1.000	272041	1.000	292004	1.000
251022	1.000	261009	1.000	262073	1.000	272043	1.000	311002	1.058
251024	1.000	261011	1.037	262076	1.000	272046	1.000	311003	1.000
251026	1.000	261012	1.000	262079	1.000	272049	1.000	311005	1.045
251027	1.000	261014	1.000	262082	1.000	272052	1.000	311006	1.000
252001	1.000	261015	1.000	262085	1.000	272055	1.000	311008	1.000
252004	1.000	261016	1.000	262088	1.000	272058	1.000	311010	1.000
252007	1.077	261019	1.000	271002	1.000	272061	1.000	312001	1.037
252010	1.000	261021	1.000	271004	1.000	272064	1.000	321001	1.000
252013	1.000	261023	1.042	271006	1.000	272067	1.000	321003	1.000
252017	1.083	261024	1.000	271007	1.000	281001	1.000	322001	1.000
252020	1.000	262003	1.000	271009	1.000	281005	1.000	331001	1.000
252023	1.000	262006	1.000	271011	1.038	281006	1.000	331005	1.000

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252026	1.000	262009	1.000	271012	1.084	281007	1.042	331007	1.000
252029	1.040	262012	1.000	271014	1.000	281009	1.000	331008	1.000
<b>EA-UNIQUE</b>	<b>Household-level Nonresponse Adjustment Factor</b>								
252033	1.000	262014	1.000	271015	1.000	281013	1.000	332001	1.000
252036	1.000	262018	1.000	271018	1.000	281015	1.000	341001	1.000
252039	1.000	262022	1.000	271019	1.000	281017	1.037	341003	1.000
252042	1.000	262025	1.000	271020	1.000	281019	1.000	341005	1.000
252045	1.000	262028	1.000	272002	1.000	281021	1.000	341006	1.000
252048	1.000	262031	1.000	272005	1.000	282004	1.037	342005	1.000
252052	1.000	262034	1.038	272008	1.000	282009	1.000	351001	1.000
252055	1.000	262038	1.037	272011	1.000	282012	1.000	351002	1.000
252058	1.000	262041	1.000	272014	1.037	282017	1.000	352001	1.000

**Table A3. Person-level nonresponse adjustment factors**

Sex	Region	Age groups	Imputed smoking status	Person-level nonresponse adjustment factor
Male	Cosmopolitan	15-24 Years	Smoker	1.00784409
Male	Cosmopolitan	15-24 Years	Non Smoker	1.00696617
Male	Cosmopolitan	25-34 Years	Smoker	1.00743363
Male	Cosmopolitan	25-34 Years	Non Smoker	1.02865221
Male	Cosmopolitan	35-44 Years	Smoker	1.02475448
Male	Cosmopolitan	35-44 Years	Non Smoker	1.01029530
Male	Cosmopolitan	45-54 Years	Smoker	1.01263679
Male	Cosmopolitan	45-54 Years	Non Smoker	1.00395836
Male	Cosmopolitan	55+ Years	Smoker	1.00390882
Male	Cosmopolitan	55+ Years	Non Smoker	1.01158842
Female	Cosmopolitan	15-24 Years	Non Smoker	1.00323652
Female	Cosmopolitan	25-34 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Cosmopolitan	25-34 Years	Non Smoker	1.01065248
Female	Cosmopolitan	35-44 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Cosmopolitan	35-44 Years	Non Smoker	1.01279041
Female	Cosmopolitan	45-54 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Cosmopolitan	45-54 Years	Non Smoker	1.00546463
Female	Cosmopolitan	55+ Years	Smoker	1.29421549
Female	Cosmopolitan	55+ Years	Non Smoker	1.01249852
Male	Rural Lower Egypt	15-24 Years	Smoker	1.12386066
Male	Rural Lower Egypt	15-24 Years	Non Smoker	1.06067848
Male	Rural Lower Egypt	25-34 Years	Smoker	1.04382357
Male	Rural Lower Egypt	25-34 Years	Non Smoker	1.04636149
Male	Rural Lower Egypt	35-44 Years	Smoker	1.04731686
Male	Rural Lower Egypt	35-44 Years	Non Smoker	1.04078965
Male	Rural Lower Egypt	45-54 Years	Smoker	1.01613225
Male	Rural Lower Egypt	45-54 Years	Non Smoker	1.04377555
Male	Rural Lower Egypt	55+ Years	Smoker	1.04893211
Male	Rural Lower Egypt	55+ Years	Non Smoker	1.03530124
Female	Rural Lower Egypt	15-24 Years	Non Smoker	1.02020178
Female	Rural Lower Egypt	25-34 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Rural Lower Egypt	25-34 Years	Non Smoker	1.02030627
Female	Rural Lower Egypt	35-44 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Rural Lower Egypt	35-44 Years	Non Smoker	1.02070284
Female	Rural Lower Egypt	45-54 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Rural Lower Egypt	45-54 Years	Non Smoker	1.02460074
Female	Rural Lower Egypt	55+ Years	Smoker	1.41488162
Female	Rural Lower Egypt	55+ Years	Non Smoker	1.00722615
Male	Rural Upper Egypt	15-24 Years	Smoker	1.06601131
Male	Rural Upper Egypt	15-24 Years	Non Smoker	1.01685111

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Sex	Region	Age groups	Imputed smoking status	Person-level nonresponse adjustment factor
Male	Rural Upper Egypt	25-34 Years	Smoker	1.03175099
Male	Rural Upper Egypt	25-34 Years	Non Smoker	1.01908420
Male	Rural Upper Egypt	35-44 Years	Smoker	1.02218806
Male	Rural Upper Egypt	35-44 Years	Non Smoker	1.02618281
Male	Rural Upper Egypt	45-54 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Male	Rural Upper Egypt	45-54 Years	Non Smoker	1.03454004
Male	Rural Upper Egypt	55+ Years	Smoker	1.01919254
Male	Rural Upper Egypt	55+ Years	Non Smoker	1.01493958
Female	Rural Upper Egypt	15-24 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Rural Upper Egypt	15-24 Years	Non Smoker	1.00607127
Female	Rural Upper Egypt	25-34 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Rural Upper Egypt	25-34 Years	Non Smoker	1.01129988
Female	Rural Upper Egypt	35-44 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Rural Upper Egypt	35-44 Years	Non Smoker	1.01271890
Female	Rural Upper Egypt	45-54 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Rural Upper Egypt	45-54 Years	Non Smoker	1.00410757
Female	Rural Upper Egypt	55+ Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Rural Upper Egypt	55+ Years	Non Smoker	1.01861393
Male	Urban Lower Egypt	15-24 Years	Smoker	1.00832896
Male	Urban Lower Egypt	15-24 Years	Non Smoker	1.01032012
Male	Urban Lower Egypt	25-34 Years	Smoker	1.00921635
Male	Urban Lower Egypt	25-34 Years	Non Smoker	1.01242056
Male	Urban Lower Egypt	35-44 Years	Smoker	1.01440767
Male	Urban Lower Egypt	35-44 Years	Non Smoker	1.00678599
Male	Urban Lower Egypt	45-54 Years	Smoker	1.01518546
Male	Urban Lower Egypt	45-54 Years	Non Smoker	1.01051704
Male	Urban Lower Egypt	55+ Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Male	Urban Lower Egypt	55+ Years	Non Smoker	1.02194173
Female	Urban Lower Egypt	15-24 Years	Non Smoker	1.02675600
Female	Urban Lower Egypt	25-34 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Urban Lower Egypt	25-34 Years	Non Smoker	1.02376959
Female	Urban Lower Egypt	35-44 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Urban Lower Egypt	35-44 Years	Non Smoker	1.00557059
Female	Urban Lower Egypt	45-54 Years	Non Smoker	1.00600084
Female	Urban Lower Egypt	55+ Years	Non Smoker	1.01006219
Male	Urban Upper Egypt	15-24 Years	Smoker	1.01753170
Male	Urban Upper Egypt	15-24 Years	Non Smoker	1.01732305
Male	Urban Upper Egypt	25-34 Years	Smoker	1.01922840
Male	Urban Upper Egypt	25-34 Years	Non Smoker	1.00811554
Male	Urban Upper Egypt	35-44 Years	Smoker	1.01029822
Male	Urban Upper Egypt	35-44 Years	Non Smoker	1.00331251
Male	Urban Upper Egypt	45-54 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Male	Urban Upper Egypt	45-54 Years	Non Smoker	1.00293845

Sex	Region	Age groups	Imputed smoking status	Person-level nonresponse adjustment factor
Male	Urban Upper Egypt	55+ Years	Smoker	1.01026066
Male	Urban Upper Egypt	55+ Years	Non Smoker	1.02180735
Female	Urban Upper Egypt	15-24 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Urban Upper Egypt	15-24 Years	Non Smoker	1.01047869
Female	Urban Upper Egypt	25-34 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Urban Upper Egypt	25-34 Years	Non Smoker	1.00258521
Female	Urban Upper Egypt	35-44 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Urban Upper Egypt	35-44 Years	Non Smoker	1.01653180
Female	Urban Upper Egypt	45-54 Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Urban Upper Egypt	45-54 Years	Non Smoker	1.00940429
Female	Urban Upper Egypt	55+ Years	Smoker	1.00000000
Female	Urban Upper Egypt	55+ Years	Non Smoker	1.01213907

### Post-stratification calibration adjustment

In the final stage of weighting, post-stratification calibration adjustments were done on weighted data to adjust weights to known population totals. The sample was calibrated to the 2006 census population with regard to a set of variables having potential association with tobacco use. The chosen variables were gender, age, and educational attainment. Calibration was carried out for each region. The age variable was categorized as 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, and 55+. The reason of splitting the first 10-year age group (15-24) into two 5-year age groups was to ensure proper adjustment as the percentages of sample respondents in the two five-year age groups were remarkably lower than those of the census.

A correspondence between the census and the survey with regard to educational attainment variable was made by regrouping the educational level in the survey into six categories: 1-no formal education, 2- some primary, 3- more than and equal primary and less than secondary, 4-completed secondary, 5- diploma and 6-more than and equal university.

The post stratification calibration adjustment is calculated for each cell as the ratio of the 2006 census population in the cell under consideration to the summation of nonresponse adjusted respondent weight in that cell. Table A4 presents the post-stratification calibration adjustment factors.

### Final weight

The final adjusted weight for each respondent is calculated by multiplying the base weight times the nonresponse adjusted weight times the post stratification calibration adjustment.

**Table A4. Distribution of post-stratification adjustments by Region**

Region	Gender	Age groups	Education status				
			No formal education	Primary	Secondary	University and above	
Urban Lower Egypt	Male	15-19	1.509340321	1.351148517	1.377057558	0.942588733	
		20-24	1.602794656	0.893007534	1.03299088	0.942588733	
		25-34	1.127478553	0.611117552	0.972882679	1.064123939	
		35-44	1.181558101	0.71502624	0.857820387	0.793481401	
		45-54	1.107259808	0.554896913	0.912810371	0.964665337	
		55+	0.921539267	0.414158565	0.833228309	0.491653684	
		Female	15-19	1.683303206	0.964628266	1.625012535	0.925446714
	20-24	1.273254194	0.628531656	0.993620522	0.925446714		
	25-34	1.04664357	0.503853254	0.784731688	0.72555925		
	35-44	1.217005906	0.565021555	0.80761472	0.788081704		
	45-54	1.407040676	0.599302469	0.748271454	0.885451385		
	55+	0.741804592	0.258200084	0.615595232	0.392475746		
	Rural Lower Egypt	Male	15-19	3.046048084	1.269782389	2.143277017	1.128264482
			20-24	2.098315579	0.628975658	1.254199434	1.128264482
25-34			1.329341665	0.616869252	0.869360853	0.811713749	
35-44			1.414408044	0.606084565	0.909167324	0.567402917	
45-54			1.161461203	0.447236392	0.579852445	0.461631432	
55+			0.748782078	0.417537971	0.434809845	0.418688764	
Female			15-19	2.140028495	1.01835048	1.230666877	0.986113751
20-24		1.144410648	0.51226182	0.720964452	0.986113751		
25-34		1.07559234	0.411741945	0.787463967	0.534528149		
35-44		1.064724392	0.41690501	0.701450292	0.624959823		
45-54		0.828447532	0.261052248	0.628428321	0.425046931		
55+		0.722768701	0.323548171	0.628428321	0.425046931		
Urban Upper Egypt		Male	15-19	1.942833999	1.244969792	2.277064912	1.281942982
			20-24	1.908666975	0.672480167	0.934914519	1.281942982
	25-34		1.055692417	0.607323162	1.043161245	0.977635882	
	35-44		1.29868838	0.619202911	0.90924541	1.049655814	
	45-54		0.911948197	0.773116128	0.843714276	0.722720565	

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55+ 0.922799359 0.578469159 0.76619245 0.787004242

Region	Gender	Age groups	Education status			
			No formal education	Primary	Secondary	University and above
	Female	15-19	1.281823209	1.035947404	1.317332325	0.772515128
		20-24	1.006821657	0.935458797	0.98440236	0.772515128
		25-34	0.952054227	0.619667795	0.765121495	0.74454014
		35-44	1.228047254	0.613396987	0.816299158	1.140325108
		45-54	0.845529945	0.528972643	0.675314049	0.920745661
		55+	0.754977335	0.423132229	0.95443691	0.747904742
Rural Upper Egypt	Male	15-19	1.263631987	1.064150043	1.319277354	1.354321014
		20-24	2.449250906	0.445929663	1.153487561	1.354321014
		25-34	1.059208089	0.397543537	0.825112932	0.723648324
		35-44	1.216834522	0.378443566	1.049815716	0.597204921
		45-54	0.861546744	0.424047571	0.841744953	0.639936547
		55+	0.75951597	0.24779474	0.675875561	0.380721857
	Female	15-19	1.195222763	0.800757683	1.196854155	0.761704274
		20-24	0.698814898	0.313021763	0.696544118	0.761704274
		25-34	0.675802219	0.492942411	0.686720587	0.618068635
		35-44	0.964493133	0.447978818	0.793830179	0.618068635
		45-54	0.798917537	0.376722352	0.793830179	0.618068635
		55+	0.679123327	0.376722352	0.793830179	0.618068635
Cosmopolitan	Male	15-19	1.398621079	1.305011112	1.548052917	1.059400689
		20-24	1.398621079	1.558479804	0.971621724	1.059400689
		25-34	1.199366892	0.653817922	0.850598257	0.655399955
		35-44	1.419371293	0.641881338	0.88831054	0.769898309
		45-54	1.093240506	0.76932768	1.018459306	0.817508207
		55+	0.97426926	0.569470075	0.96552301	0.720063053
	Female	15-19	1.519492087	0.977186944	1.894416164	0.93952507
		20-24	1.85275726	0.530853764	0.839381962	0.93952507
		25-34	1.114270417	0.734748909	0.842620901	0.60809376
		35-44	1.139647693	0.644696309	0.771585528	0.655582859
		45-54	0.91832964	0.641215002	0.831610861	0.661051287
		55+	0.783345924	0.34720784	0.576227203	0.750816749

### Assuring quality of the weights: multiplicative effect (Meff)

After the completion of weighting procedures, the multiplicative effect (Meff) was calculated to assess whether there was a need to re-adjust the weights for minimum and maximum extreme values.

Variation in sample weights can increase the variance of survey estimates by a factor of multiplicative effect (Meff), where:

$$Meff_w = 1 + \frac{S_w^2}{\bar{w}^2}$$

where

$S_w^2$  is the variance of the weights and  $\bar{w}$  is the mean of the same set of weights.

The Meff of Egypt GATS survey is below 2 for all regions as shown in Table A5, so there was no need for any value adjustment on calculated weights.

**Table A5. Meff by regions**

Region	Meff
Urban Lower Egypt	1.563
Rural Lower Egypt	1.696
Urban Upper Egypt	1.627
Rural Upper Egypt	1.591
Cosmopolitan	1.561
<b>All Regions</b>	<b>1.814</b>

### Other computational checks

To validate if the calibration reflects the distribution of the known population by region, sample weights were computed by region. Table A6 shows the population count along with the total sample weights by Region.

**Table A6. Sum of Final Weight by Region**

Strata	Population counts	Sample weight before calibration	Final weight after calibration number (in thousands)
Urban Lower Egypt	6 543 801	7 094 009	6 544
Rural Lower Egypt	15 536 178	17 162 651	15 536
Urban Upper Egypt	6 315 649	6 752 493	6 316
Rural Upper Egypt	11 657 442	14 128 163	11 657
Cosmopolitan	9 663 323	10 946 778	9 663
<b>All Regions</b>	<b>49 716 393</b>	<b>56 084 093</b>	<b>49 716</b>

### Producing the estimates

All tables were created using weighted values. Standard error calculations, developed by SPSS version 17 for complex sample, were calculated for desirable variables and given with the confidence intervals. SPSS codes were prepared by GATS committee.

## **ANNEX B. HOUSEHOLD AND INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE**

Add printed numbers if available

Name of selected household \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_ Questionnaire ID No. -----  
 Female

Governorate/City -----

District/Town -----

Locality/Village -----

No. of cadastral plot -----

Official No./Name of building owner \_\_\_\_\_

Street name-----

Area -----

Shiakha-----

Markas/kesm-----

Name of household head -----

Visit record				
Visit No.	1	2	3	4
Visit date	<u>    </u> <u>    </u> Day Month			
Household result*	_____	_____	_____	_____
Individual result*	_____	_____	_____	_____
Interviewer	_____	_____	_____	_____
Editor	_____	_____	_____	_____
Supervisor	_____	_____	_____	_____

**Household Questionnaire Pending Event Codes**

- 102: Completed Part of Household Questionnaire, Could Not Finish Roster
- 103: Household Questionnaire Not Complete, Could Not Identify An Appropriate Screening Respondent
- 104: Household Refusal
- 105: Unoccupied/Vacant/Demolished House
- 106: Selected Address is Not a Household
- 107: Household Respondent Incapacitated
- 108: Other Household Non response
- 109: Nobody Home

**Household Questionnaire Final Event Codes**

- 200: Completed Household Questionnaire, One Person Selected
- 201: Completed Household Questionnaire, No One Selected
- 202: Completed Part of Household Questionnaire, Could Not Finish Roster
- 203: Household Questionnaire Not Complete, Could Not Identify An Appropriate Screening Respondent
- 204: Household Refusal
- 205: Unoccupied/Vacant/Demolished House
- 206: Selected Address is Not a Household
- 207: Household Respondent Incapacitated
- 208: Other Household Non response
- 888: Household Transferred to Another Field Interviewer
- 999: Household Replaced by Another Randomly Selected Address in the Missed Housing Unit Procedure

**Individual Questionnaire Pending Event Codes**

- 302: Completed Part of Individual Questionnaire
- 303: Selected Individual was Later Determine to be Survey Ineligible
- 304: Selected Respondent Refusal
- 307: Selected Respondent Incapacitated
- 308: Other Individual Non response
- 309: Selected Respondent Not Home

**Individual Questionnaire Final Event Codes**

- 400: Completed Individual Questionnaire
- 401: Not Eligible for Individual Questionnaire
- 403: Selected Individual Was Later Determine to Be Survey Ineligible
- 404: Selected Respondent Refusal
- 407: Selected Respondent Incapacitated
- 408: Other Individual Non response
- 888: Transferred to Another Field Interviewer
- 999: Household Replaced by Another Randomly Selected Address in the Missed Housing Unit Procedure



HH4. I'd like to gather some information about the 15+ (males/females) living in this household. Let's start by listing the (males/females) in a descending order of age.

Ask the following questions and record with the answers in the table below:

- A- What is the first name of this person?
- B- How old is this person?
- C- If the relevant person's age is between 15 and 17, ask him about his birthday date? MM-YY?

The answer must be verified to check whether the date of birth occurred before the date mentioned in the answer and that the relevant person is 15+ (month/year to be written). If the person is not 15+, delete the line.

If the respondent does not know his/her date of birth, go to item (D).

- D- State the gender.
- E- Does the relevant person smoke at present? This includes cigarettes, cigars, pipes or shisha.

Relevant male HH ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1								
Relevant female HH ..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2								
	<b>a. First name</b>	<b>b. Age</b>	<b>Only if age = 15-17</b>	<b>d. Gender</b>		<b>e. Currently smoking?</b>		
			<b>c. Date of birth</b>					
1		___	MM: ___ YY: _____	Male	Female	Yes	No	Don't know
2		___	MM: ___ YY: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
3		___	MM: ___ YY: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
4		___	MM: ___ YY: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
5		___	MM: ___ YY: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
6		___	MM: ___ YY: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
7		___	MM: ___ YY: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
8		___	MM: ___ YY: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
9		___	MM: ___ YY: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
10		___	MM: ___ YY: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

This will be omitted

**Selecting respondent using random-number table:**

(Kish table)

Last digit of questionnaire ID number										No. of eligible males/females in the household
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
End of interview										0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	3
2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4
5	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	2	1	5
3	2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6	6
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	7	6	5	7
2	1	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	9	8	9
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	10	9	10

Use the random-number table to select the respondent, and write the selected number under (HH5) below.

If only one (male/female) lives in the household, write "1" in HH5.

- If no eligible individuals (males/females) live in the household, write 0 in HH5 and end the interview.
- If more than 10 persons (males/females) live in the household, end the interview and consult the supervisor before selecting anyone for individual interview.

HH5. The household name list No. of the selected eligible (male/female).

HH6: Write questionnaire ID No.

Questionnaire ID No. -----



Individual questionnaire

Questionnaire ID No.	_ _ _ _ _ - _ _ _ _
----------------------	---------------------

CONSENT1. CHECK AGE OF SELECTED RESPONDENT FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE CASE DETAILS, AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE CATEGORY BELOW:

- 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 Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Egypt. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health & Population.

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..... <sub>1</sub> [GO TO CONSENT4]

NO ..... <sub>2</sub> [END INTERVIEW]

CONSENT4. WAS THE SELECTED MINOR RESPONDENT PRESENT?

PRESENT..... <sub>1</sub> [GO TO CONSENT6]

NOT PRESENT ..... <sub>2</sub> [GO TO CONSENT5]

CONSENT5. READ TO THE SELECTED RESPONDENT:

I am working with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics. This institution is collecting information about tobacco use in Egypt. This information will be used for public health purposes by the Ministry of Health & Population.

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

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

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

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

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

YES..... <sub>1</sub> [PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW]

NO ..... <sub>2</sub> [END INTERVIEW]

FILL IN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

INTERVIEW LANGUAGE  
[INSERT LANGUAGE]

<sub>1</sub> ARABIC

**Section A: Background Characteristics**

**Introduction:** First, I will ask you some questions regarding your personal characteristics.

A1. Interviewer: State gender at sight. Ask, if necessary.

- Male .....  1  
 Female.....  2

A2. What is your date of birth: MM: YY?

Month:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	If you do not know, insert "77". If refused, insert "99"
Year	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	If you do not know, insert "7777". If refused, insert "9999"

Interviewer: If 'Month' = 77 or 'Year' = 7777, ask A3; otherwise, go on to A4.

A3. What is your age?

If the respondent is not sure, the respondent will estimate the age

If refused, insert 999

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Years
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	-------

- A3a. Has the respondent estimated the age? Yes .....  1  
 No .....  2  
 Don't Know....  7

A11. What is your marital status? Are you:

- Under age of marriage.....  1  
 Single.....  2  
 Engaged .....  3  
 Married.....  4  
 Separated .....  5  
 Divorced.....  6  
 Widow(er) .....  7  
 Refused.....  99

A4. What is the highest educational level you have obtained?

Interviewer: Choose one item only:

- No formal education .....  1  
 Attended, but not finished, primary school .....  2  
 Completed primary school.....  3  
 Attended, but not finished, preparatory school.....  4  
 Completed preparatory school .....  5  
 Attended, but not finished, high school .....  6  
 Completed high school/equivalent education .....  7  
 Diploma.....  8  
 Completed university/college.....  9  
 Postgraduate Degree obtained .....  10  
 Do not know .....  77  
 Refused .....  99

**Add a question on employment state**

- AA1. Are you employed?  
 Yes.....  1  
 No.....  2  
 Refused.....  9

A5. What can best describe the basic nature of your job over the last 12 months?

Interviewer: include subsistence farming as self employed

- Government employee .....  1  
 Non-government employee .....  2  
 Self-employed.....  3  
 Student .....  4  
 Working at home .....  5  
 Retired .....  6  
 No job – able to work.....  7  
 No job – unable to work.....  8  
 Do not know .....  77  
 Refused.....  99

A6. Does this household or any of its members have any of the following items?

Read each item	Yes ▼	No ▼	Don't Know	Refused
a. Power supply .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. WC.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Fixed phone.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Mobile phone .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. TV .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Radio .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. Refrigerator .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
h. Car .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
i. Bicycle, motorcycle .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
j. Washing machine .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
k. Computer.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
l. Air condition .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
m. Satellite .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

A8. How many rooms used by your household for sleeping?

ENTER 77 FOR DON'T KNOW  
 ENTER 99 FOR REFUSED

Bedroom(s)

Section B: Tobacco smoking

Introduction: I would like to ask now a few questions about tobacco smoking. This includes cigarettes, cigars, pipes or shisha.

Please do not ask about smokeless tobacco in this phase.

B1. Do you currently smoke tobacco on a daily basis, not on a daily basis, or not at all?

- Daily.....  1 ----- go to B4
- Not daily .....  2
- Not at all.....  3 -----go to B3
- Don't know.....  7 skip to the next section
- Refused.....  9 -----skip to the next section

B2. Did you smoke on a daily basis in the past?

- Yes .....  1 ----- Go to B8
- No .....  2 ----- Go to B10
- Don't know .....  7 ----- Go to B10
- Refused .....  9 -----skip to the next section

B3. In the past, did you smoke tobacco on a daily basis, not on a daily basis, or not at all?

Interviewer: If the respondent answers 'On a daily basis' and 'Not on a daily basis', check the box in front of 'Daily' and follow up the daily routine.

- Daily.....  1 ----- Go to B11
- Less than daily .....  2 ----- Go to B13
- Not at all.....  3 ----- Go on to next section WP
- Don't know.....  7-----skip to the next section WP
- Refused.....  9 -----skip to the next section WP

**Current daily smokers**

B4. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco daily?

If the answer is 'Do not know' or Refused, enter "99".

		Years
--	--	-------

Interviewer: If B4 = 99, ask B5; otherwise, go on to B6.

B5. How many years ago did you start smoking "on a daily basis"?  
If refused, enter '99'

		Years
--	--	-------

B6. On average, how many of the following do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you smoke the product, but not every day.

Interviewer: If the respondent answers that he/she smokes any of the following kinds of tobacco but less than once a day, enter '888'

Interviewer: If the respondent mentions cartons or packs, count the number of the units in each carton or pack and calculate the total number.

Read each item

a. Manufactured cigarettes?				PER DAY
a1. [IF B6a=888] On average, how many manufactured cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
b. Manually rolled cigarettes?				PER DAY
b1. [IF B6b=888] On average, how many manually rolled cigarettes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
d. Tobacco-filled pipes?				PER DAY
d1. [IF B6d=888] On average, how many tobacco-filled pipes do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
e. Cigars or similar kinds?				PER DAY
e1. [IF B6e=888] On average, how many cigars or similar kinds do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK
f. Number of shisha sessions per day?				PER DAY
f1. [IF B6f=888] On average, how many shisha sessions do you currently participate in each week?				PER WEEK
g. Other? (Specify type: _____)				PER DAY
g1. [IF B6g=888] On average, how many [FILL PRODUCT] do you currently smoke each week?				PER WEEK

B7. Normally, when do you start smoking tobacco after you wake up? After:

- Less than 5 minutes .....  1
- 5-30 minutes .....  2
- 31-60 minutes .....  3
- More than 60 minutes .....  4
- Refused.....  9

Interviewer: Go on to next section WP.

**Current non-daily smokers**

B8. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco daily?

Age by years

If the answer is 'Do not know' or refused, enter "99".

		Years
--	--	-------

Interviewer: If B8 = 99, ask B9; otherwise, go on to B10.

B9. How many years ago did you start smoking tobacco daily?  
If refused, enter '99'

		Year(s)
--	--	---------

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

Interviewer: If the respondent answers that he/she smokes any of the following kinds of tobacco over the last 30 days but less than once a week, enter '888'

Interviewer: If the respondent mentions cartons or packs, enquire about the number of units in each carton or pack and calculate the total number.

Read each item

	Less than 1 but more than 0 a day			
a. Manufactured cigarettes ..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td><td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td></tr></table> .....per week				<input type="checkbox"/> 888
B .Manually rolled cigarettes .....per week...	<input type="checkbox"/> 888			
d. Tobacco-filled pipe .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 888			
e. Cigars or similar kinds .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 888			
f. Number of shisha sessions per week .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 888			
g. Other (specify) .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 888			

Interviewer: Go on to next section WP.

**Former smokers**

B11. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco daily?

If the answer is 'Do not know' or refused, enter "99".			Years
--	--	--	-------

Interviewer: If B11 = 99, ask B12; otherwise, go on to B13.

B12. How many years ago did you start smoking daily?  
If refused, enter '99"

		Year(s)
--	--	---------

B13. How long has it been since you stopped smoking?

Interviewer: Enquire & focus only on when the respondent stopped **regular smoking**. This does not include rare smoking.

Read each item carefully and write number.

Years .....				<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Months .....				<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Weeks.....				<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Days .....				<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Less than one day				<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Don't know				<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Refused				<input type="checkbox"/> 9

Interviewer: If B13 is less than one year (i.e. less than 12 months), proceed to B14; otherwise, go on to next section WP

B14. Did you visit a doctor or any other health care provider over the last 12 months?

- Yes.....  1  
 No .....  2      Go on to ---- B18  
 Refused.....  9 ----- Go on to ---- B18

B15. How many times did you visit the doctor or the other health care provider over the last 12 months? Once, twice, 3-5 times, or more than 6 times?

- 1 or 2.....  1  
 3 to 5.....  2  
 6 or more .....  3  
 Refused.....  9

B16. During your visit to the doctor or the other health care provider over the last 12 months, did anyone ask you if you smoked tobacco?

- Yes.....  1  
 No .....  2 Go on to ---- B18  
 Refused.....  9 Go on to ---- B18

B17. During your visit to the doctor or the other health care provider over the last 12 months, did anyone advise you to give up smoking tobacco?

- Yes.....  1  
 No .....  2  
 Refused.....  9

B18. During the last 12 months, did you use any of the following ways in attempting to give up smoking tobacco?

Read each item	Yes	No	Refused
a. Counsel services, including counsel at stop-smoking clinics?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b Treatment with nicotine alternatives, like nicotine gum or patch.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Other prescribed drugs & treatment, like <u>Bupropion (Zyban)</u> .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Traditional medicines such as acupuncture? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. Stop-smoking hot lines & smoking stoppers support lines? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Turning to smokeless tobacco? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. Others: state .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

**SECTION WP – WATERPIPE (SHISHA) MODULE**

**The following routing will be programmed:**

B6f/B10f ask for the number of shisha smoking sessions per day/week

-IF B1=3 AND B3=3 (NEVER SMOKERS), SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C

-IF B1=3 AND B3=1 OR 2 (FORMER SMOKERS), GO TO WP2

-IF B1=1 AND B6f>=1 (CURRENT DAILY SHISHA SMOKERS), GO TO WP3

-IF B1=1 AND B6f=888 (CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SHISHA SMOKERS), GO TO **WP1**

-IF B1=2 AND B10f>=1 OR =888 (CURRENT LESS THAN DAILY SHISHA SMOKERS), GO TO **WP1**

-ELSE, GO TO NEXT SECTION C

INTRO: I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking shisha.

WP1. Have you smoked shisha daily in the past?

YES.....  1 → SKIP TO WP3

NO.....  2 → SKIP TO WP3

WP2. In the past, have you smoked shisha on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all?

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

DAILY .....  1

LESS THAN DAILY .....  2

NOT AT ALL .....  3 → SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C

Refused.....  9 SKIP TO NEXT SECTION C

WP3. How old were you when you first started smoking shisha?

YEARS IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED,  
ENTER “99”

INT: IF WP3 = 99, ASK WP4. OTHERWISE SKIP TO ROUTING INSTRUCTION.

WP4. How many years ago did you first start smoking shisha?

IF REFUSED, ENTER 99

YEARS

ROUTING:

-CURRENT SHISHA SMOKERS: IF (B1=1 OR 2) AND [(B6f>=1 OR =888) OR (B10f>=1 OR =888)], GO TO WP5

-OTHERWISE, GO TO NEXT SECTION C

WP5. The last time you smoked shisha, how long did you participate in the shisha smoking session?

CHECK UNIT AND RECORD NUMBER

HOURS..... 1


MINUTES... 2

DON'T KNOW.. 7

REFUSED..... 9

WPP5. The last time you smoked shisha, did you smoke shisha alone or with others?

ALONE.....  1 → SKIP TO WP7

WITH OTHERS .....  2

DON'T KNOW.....  7

REFUSED.....  9

WPP6. The last time you smoked shisha, did you share the same shisha (instrument) with others?

YES.....  1

NO .....  2 → SKIP TO WP7

DON'T KNOW.....  7 → SKIP TO WP7

REFUSED.....  9 → SKIP TO WP7

WP6. The last time you smoked shisha, how many other people did you share the same shisha (instrument) with during the session?

IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 99

--	--

 PEOPLE

WP7. The last time you smoked shisha, about how many rocks/hagar {FILL IF WPP5=1 OR WPP6=2: did you smoke; ELSE FILL: were smoked while you were in the session}?

LESS THAN 1.....  1

1.....  2

2.....  3

3.....  4

4.....  5

5 OR MORE.....  6

DON'T KNOW.....  7

REFUSED.....  9

WP8. The last time you smoked shisha, where did you smoke it?

- CAFE .....  1
- HOME .....  2
- WORK.....  3
- FRIEND'S HOUSE .  4
- OTHER.....  5 → Specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- DON'T KNOW .....  7
- REFUSED.....  9

WP9. The last time you smoked shisha, did you smoke it with flavored tobacco, unflavored tobacco, or both?

- FLAVORED .....  1
- UNFLAVORED .....  2
- BOTH.....  3
- DON'T KNOW.....  7
- REFUSED.....  9

WP10. The last time you smoked shisha, did you mix the water in the shisha tank with other substances?

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

**Section C: Smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco)**

Introduction: The following questions are about smokeless tobacco. Examples: chewing tobacco, or snuff.

**Note: Tobacco gum was omitted**

C1. Do you currently use smokeless tobacco on a daily basis, not on a daily basis, or not at all?

- Daily .....  1 ----- Go on to next section D1
- Less than daily .....  2
- Not at all .....  3 ----- Go on to C3
- Don't know.....  7 ----- Go on to next section D1
- REFUSED.....  9 ----- Go on to next section D1

C2. Did you use smokeless tobacco on a daily basis in the past?

- Yes .....  1 ----- Go on to next section D1
- No .....  2 ----- Go on to next section D1
- Don't know.....  7 ----- Go on to next section D1
- REFUSED.....  9 ----- Go on to next section D1

C3. In the past, did you use smokeless tobacco on a daily basis, not on a daily basis, or not at all?

Interviewer: If the respondent answers 'On a daily basis' and 'Not on a daily basis', check 'Daily' & 'Not on a daily basis' and follow up the daily routine.

- Daily .....  1 ----- Go on to next section D1
- Less than daily .....  2 ----- Go on to next section D1
- Not at all .....  3 ----- Go on to next section D1
- Don't know.....  7 ----- Go on to next section D1
- REFUSED.....  9 ----- Go on to next section D1

**Section D1: Giving up tobacco smoking**

Interviewer: Check answer to **B1** & record the following:

**B1 = \_\_\_\_**

If **B1 = 1 or 2** (respondent currently smokes tobacco), proceed with this section .....  **1**

If **B1 = 3, 7, or 9** (respondent does not currently smoke tobacco), go on to next section D2 .....  **2**

Introduction: The following questions are asked about smoking stoppage attempts that might have been made for the last 12 months. Please focus on tobacco smoking.

D1. Did you try to give up tobacco smoking in the last 12 months?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 ---- Go to D4
- Refused.....  9 ---- Go to D4

D2. In the last time you tried to stop smoking, for how long did you stop smoking?

Check unit then record number.

If answer is less than one day (24 hours), leave boxes blank and check the appropriate box below:

			Months .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
			Weeks .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
			Days .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

- Less than one day (24 hours) .....  4
- Don't know.....  7
- Refused.....  9

DD2: In your opinion, what was the main reason that you tried to give up smoking the last time? Was it:

- Related to health? .....  1
- Economic reasons? .....  2
- Medical advice? .....  3
- Warnings shown on tobacco packs? .....  4
- Warnings in mass media? .....  5
- Religious causes? .....  6
- Or Other (state)? .....  7
- Don't know.....  77
- Refused.....  99

D3. During the last 12 months, did you use any of the following ways in attempting to give up smoking?

Read each item	Yes	No	Refused
a. Counsel services, including counsel at stop-smoking clinics?.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Treatment with nicotine alternatives, like nicotine gum or patch.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Other prescribed drugs & treatment, like <u>Bupropion (Zyban)</u> .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Traditional medicines such as acupuncture? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. Stop-smoking hot lines & smoking stoppers support lines? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Turning to smokeless tobacco? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. Others: state .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

D4. Did you visit a doctor or any other health care provider in the last 12 months?

- Yes.....  1  
 No .....  2 **Go on to ---- D8**  
 Refused.....  9 **Go on to ---- D8**

D5. How many times did you visit the doctor or the other health care provider in the last 12 months? Once twice, 3-5 times, or more than 6 times?

- 1 or 2.....  1  
 3 to 5.....  2  
 6 or more .....  3  
 Refused.. .....

D6. During your visit to the doctor or the other health care provider in the last 12 months, did anyone ask you if you smoke tobacco?

- Yes.....  1  
 No .....  2 **Go on to ---- D8**  
 Refused.....  9 **Go on to ---- D8**

D7. During your visit to the doctor or the other health care provider in the last 12 months, did anyone advise you to give up smoking?

- Yes.....  1  
 No .....  2  
 Refused.....  9

D8. Which of the following statements best describes your thinking about giving up smoking?

- I am planning to give up smoking within the next month .....  1  
 I am planning to give up smoking during the next 12 months .....  2  
 I will quit smoking one day, but not during the next 12 months .....  3  
 I don't care about giving up smoking .....  4  
 Don't know.....  7  
 Refused.....  9

**Section D2 – Giving up smokeless tobacco**

Interviewer: Check answer to **C1** & record the following:

**C1 =** \_\_\_\_

If **C1 = 1 or 2** (respondent currently uses smokeless tobacco), proceed with this section  
 .....  **1**

If **C1 = 3, 7, or 9** (respondent does not currently use smokeless tobacco), go on to next section  
 E.....  **2**

Introduction: The following questions are about attempts to stop smokeless tobacco use that might have been made for the last 12 months. Please focus on, and enquire about, smokeless tobacco.

D9. Did you try to give up smokeless tobacco use in the last 12 months?

- Yes.....  1  
 No .....  2 ---- Go on to section E  
 Refused.....  9      Go on to section E

D10. Do you recall the last time you tried to stop using tobacco, for how long did you give up smokeless tobacco use?

Check unit then record number.

If answer is less than one day (24 hours), leave boxes blank and check the appropriate box below:

MONTHS .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1			
WEEKS .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2			
DAYS .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 3			

- Less than one day (24 hours)  4  
 Don't know.....  7  
 Refused.....  9

**Section E: Second-hand smoking**

Introduction: I'd like to ask you few questions about smoking in different places.

E1. Which of the following statements best describes the rules of smoking in your home: 'Smoking is allowed inside the house'; 'Smoking is generally not allowed in your house, with some exceptions'; 'Smoking is categorically disallowed inside your house'; or there are no rules about smoking in your home.

**Interviewer: second response include both places and people**

- Allowed .....  1
- Not allowed, with exceptions** .....  2
- Disallowed .....  3 Go to E4
- No rule.....  4 Go to E3
- Don't know.....  7 Go to E3
- Refused.....  9 Go to E3

**E2. Inside your house, is smoking allowed in every room?**

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know...  7
- Refused.....  9

E3. How often does anybody smoke inside your house? 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

E4. Do you currently work outside home?

- Yes.....  1
- No, don't work.....  2 Go to E9
- Refused.....  9 Go to E9

E5. Do you usually work indoors or outdoors?

- Indoors.....  1 Go to E7
- Outdoors .....  2
- Both .....  3 Go to E7
- Refused.....  9

E6. Are there any indoor areas at your workplace?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 Go to E9
- Don't know.....  7 Go to E9
- Refused.....  9 Go to E9

E7. Which of the following statements best describes the smoking policy at workplace: 'Smoking is allowed everywhere'; 'Smoking is allowed in some **indoor** areas only'; 'Smoking is categorically disallowed in any closed area'; or there is no policy.

- Allowed everywhere .....  1
- Allowed in some closed areas only .....  2
- Disallowed in any closed area .....  3
- No Policy.....  4
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E8. During the last 30 days, did anyone smoke in closed areas at your workplace?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E9. During the last 30 days, did you visit a governmental building or office?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 Go to → E11
- Don't know .....  7 Go to → E11
- Refused.....  9 Go to → E11

E10. Did anyone smoke in the governmental buildings or offices you visited during the last 30 days?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E11. During the last 30 days, did you visit a health care facility?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 Go to → E13
- Don't know .....  7 Go to → E13
- Refused.....  9 Go to → E13

E12. Did anyone smoke inside the health care facilities you visited during the last 30 days?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E13. During the last 30 days, did you visit a restaurant?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 Go to E15
- Don't know .....  7 Go to E15
- Refused.....  9 Go to E15

E14. Did anyone smoke in the restaurants you visited during the last 30 days?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E15. During the last 30 days, did you use any means of public transportation **other than underground?**

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 Go to E17
- Don't know .....  7 Go to E17
- Refused.....  9 Go to E17

E16. Did anyone smoke in the means of transportation you used during the last 30 days **other than underground?**

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E17. Based on what you know or believe, does inhaling the smoke exhaled by a smoker cause serious diseases to non-smokers?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 Go to E23
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9 Go to E23

E18. Based on what you know or believe, does inhaling the smoke exhaled by a smoker cause the following:

- |  | Yes                             | No                         | Don't know                 | Refused                    |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Heart disease in adults? .....                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| b. Lung diseases in children?.....                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| c. Lung cancer in adults?.....                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| d. Health problems to pregnant women & fetuses ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |

E23. During the last 30 days, did you visit any private (non-governmental) workplace {FILL IF E4=1: other than your own}?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 Go to EE25
- Don't know .....  7 Go to EE25
- Refused.....  9 Go to EE25

E24. Did anyone smoke in any {FILL IF E4=1:of these} private (non-governmental) workplaces you visited during the last 30 days?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

EE25. During the last 30 days, did you enter any shopping mall?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 Go to E29
- Don't know .....  7 Go to E29
- Refused.....  9 Go to E29

EE26. Did anyone smoke in the shopping malls you visited during the last 30 days?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E29. Concerning the following public places, could you please tell me whether you think smoking should, or shouldn't, be allowed?

Read all items ▼	Should be allowed ▼	Shouldn't be allowed ▼	Don't Know	Refused
a. Hospitals? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Workplaces? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Restaurants? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
dd. Shopping malls? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. Public means of transportation? ....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Schools? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. Universities? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

E29a1. Do you support a law that prohibits smoking in hospitals?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E29b1. Do you support a law that prohibits smoking at workplaces?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E29c1. Do you support a law that prohibits smoking at restaurants?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E29dd1. Do you support a law that prohibits smoking at shopping malls?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E29e1. Do you support a law that prohibits smoking in public means of transportation?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E29f1. Do you support a law that prohibits smoking at schools?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

E29g1. Do you support a law that prohibits smoking at universities?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

**Section F. Economic- Cigarettes manufacturing:**

Interviewer: Check answers to **B1**, **B6a**, & **B10a** and record the following:

**B1** = \_\_\_\_  
**B6a** = \_\_\_\_  
**B10a** = \_\_\_\_

If **B1** = 1 or 2 (respondent currently smokes on a daily basis or not on a daily basis); and  
 If **B6a** or **B10a** is greater than 0 or = 888, (respondent smokes manufactured cigarettes),

Proceed with this section  1

Otherwise go on to next section G  2

Introduction: These questions pertain to the last time you bought cigarettes for yourself.

F1. Last time you bought your own cigarettes, how many cigarettes did you buy?

Record number and check the following unit

--	--	--

Number. of cigarettes must be stated (where applicable)

- Cigarettes .....  1
- Packs .....  2 → \_\_\_\_ How many cigarettes in each pack?
- Cartons .....  3 → \_\_\_\_ How many packs in each carton?
- Others (state) \_\_\_\_\_  4 → \_\_\_\_ How many cigarettes in each pack? (State kind)
- Never bought cigarettes .....  5 → Next section G
- Refused .....  9 → Go to F3

F2. Last time you bought cigarettes how much money did you pay?

IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ENTER 999

L.E.	
------	--

F3. What was the brand of cigarettes you bought last time for yourself?

- 1- Super Cleopatra .....  1
- 2- Cleopatra.....  2
- 3- Marlboro.....  3
- 4- Belmont .....  4
- 5- Merit .....  5
- 6- L&M.....  6
- 7- Dunhill .....  7
- 8- Lite .....  8
- 9- Rothmans .....  9
- 10- Viceroy .....  10
- 11- Kent .....  11
- 12- Winston .....  12
- 13- Silkcut .....  13
- 14- Florida .....  14
- 15- Nefertiti... .....  15
- 16- Boston .....  16
- 17- Camel.....  17
- 18- Gitanes .....  18
- 19- Corona .....  19
- 20- Blackstone .....  20
- 21- Captain Black .....  21
- 22- Mondiale.....  22
- 23- Kansas .....  23
- 24- Parliament .....  24
- 25- Others (state) .....  25
- Refused .....  99

F4. Last time you bought your own cigarettes, where did you get them from?

- Shop .....  1
- Kiosk .....  2
- Salesman .....  3
- Supermarket .....  4
- Duty-free shop .....  5
- Abroad .....  6
- Vending machine.....  7
- On the web .....  8
- From another person .....  9
- Others .....  10 → State : \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't remember .....  77
- Refused .....  99

**Section G: Media**

Introduction: The following questions address your exposure to mass media and commercials ads over the last 30 days. For each item, you will be asked about cigarettes and about shisha.

G1a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any information in newspapers & magazines about the dangers of use or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G1b
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G1b. In the last 30 days, have you seen any information on local TV about the dangers of use or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO GG1b
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

GG1b. In the last 30 days, have you seen any information on satellite TV channels about the dangers of use or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G1c
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G1c. In the last 30 days, have you heard any information on the radio about the dangers or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G1d
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G1d. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any information on billboards about the dangers or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G1e
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G1e. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any information somewhere else about the dangers or that encourages quitting of the following tobacco products?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

YES.....  1 → Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_  
NO .....  2  
REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

YES.....  1 → Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_  
NO .....  2  
REFUSED.....  9

G2. In the last 30 days, did you notice any warnings on cigarette packs?

YES.....  1  
NO .....  2 → SKIP TO G2a  
DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKS .....  3 → SKIP TO G2a  
REFUSED.....  9

G3. [ADMINISTER IF B1 = 1 OR 2. ELSE GO TO G2a]

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

G2a. In the last 30 days, did you notice any warnings on shisha tobacco products?

YES.....  1  
NO .....  2 → SKIP TO G4a  
DID NOT SEE ANY SHISHA PRODUCTS .....  3 → SKIP TO G4a  
REFUSED.....  9

G3a. [ADMINISTER IF IF (B1=1 OR 2) AND [(B6f>=1 OR =888) OR (B10f>=1 OR =888)]. ELSE GO TO G4a]

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

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

G4a. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products at stores where the products are sold?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G4b
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G4b. In the last 30 days, have you seen any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on local TV?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO GG4b
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

GG4b. In the last 30 days, have you seen any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on satellite TV channels?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G4c
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G4c. In the last 30 days, have you heard any advertisements promoting the following tobacco products on the radio?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G4d
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G4d. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements promoting the following tobacco products on billboards?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G4e
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G4e. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on posters?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G4f
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G4f. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products in newspapers & magazines?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G4g
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G4g. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products in cinemas?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G4h
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G4h. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on the web?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G4i
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G4i. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on public means of transportation & stations?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO GG4i
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

GG4i. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on the underground?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G4j
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G4j. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products on public walls?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

- YES.....  1
- NO .....  2
- NOT APPLICABLE .....  7 → SKIP TO G4k
- REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

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

G4k. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any advertisements or signs promoting the following tobacco products anywhere else?

READ EACH ITEM:

1. Cigarettes?

YES.....  1 → Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_  
 NO .....  2  
 REFUSED.....  9

2. Shisha?

YES.....  1 → Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_  
 NO .....  2  
 REFUSED.....  9

G5. In the last 30 days, did you watch any sports events that are associated with cigarette brands or cigarette producers?

Yes.....  1  
 No .....  2  
 Don't know .....  7  
 REFUSED.....  9

G6. In the last 30 days, did you come across any promotion campaigns for cigarettes using any of the following:

Read each item	Yes ▼	No ▼	Don't know ▼	Refused
a. Free cigarettes or packs? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Low-priced cigarettes? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Cigarette coupons? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Prizes or discounts from other products upon buying cigarettes? ...	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
e. Clothes or items with cigarettes' logos or brands? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
f. Mail messages promoting smoking cigarettes? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
g. E-mails promoting smoking cigarettes? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
h. Others (state) .....				

GG7. In the last 30 days, did you watch any TV shows, series or films containing cigarette-smoking scenes?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 – go to GG8
- Don't know .....  7 – go to GG8
- REFUSED.....  9 – go to GG8

GG7a. Did any of such scenes show warnings against smoking dangers?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- REFUSED.....  9

GG8. In the last 30 days, did you watch any TV shows, series or films containing waterpipe (shisha) tobacco-smoking scenes?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 – go to next section H
- Don't know .....  7 – go to next section H
- REFUSED.....  9 – go to next section H

GG8a. Did any of such scenes show warnings against smoking dangers?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- REFUSED.....  9

**Section H: Information, Attitudes and Perceptions**

H1. The following question is about smoking tobacco:

Based on your knowledge or beliefs, does smoking cause serious diseases?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 Go to H2\_3
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

H2. Based on your knowledge or beliefs, does smoking cause the following:

Read each item ▼	Yes ▼	No ▼	Don't know	Refused
a. Stroke – a blood clot in the brain that could cause paralysis? ...	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Heart attack? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Lung cancer? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Health problems for pregnant women & fetuses? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

H2\_1. [H2\_1 SHOULD ONLY BE ASKED OF CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO BELIEVE THAT SMOKING CAUSES SERIOUS DISEASE (H1 = 1) OR WHO DON'T KNOW IF SMOKING CAUSES SERIOUS DISEASE (H1 = 7)]

Based on your own smoking experience, do you think that the cigarette brand you smoke is less harmful, is not different from other brands, or is more harmful than other brands?

- Somewhat less harmful .....  1 Go to H2\_3
- Not different from other brands.....  2
- A bit more harmful .....  3 Go to H2\_3
- Don't know.....  7
- Refused.....  9

H2.2 [To be asked to all, save for those whose H1 = 2 and whose expected answers are H2\_1 = 1 or 3.]

Do you think that some cigarette brands may be less harmful than some others? Or are all brands equally harmful?

- Some brands may be less harmful .....  1
- All brands are equally harmful .....  2
- Don't know.....  7
- Refused.....  9

H2\_3 Based on your knowledge or beliefs, do you think that smoking cigarettes causes **tobacco addiction**?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

H2\_4 As far as you know, does your religion discourage smoking?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 Go to HH3
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

H2\_5 How is smoking judged in your religion?

Do not read items.

- Categorically prohibited .....  1
- Smoking is a disgraceful deed.....  2
- Other opinions (state) .....  3
- No religious opinions on smoking.....  4
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

HH3. Based on your knowledge or beliefs, do you think that smoking waterpipe (shisha) tobacco causes serious diseases?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2 Skip to HH7
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

HH4. Based on your knowledge or beliefs, does waterpipe (shisha) tobacco smoking cause the following:

Read each item ▼	Yes ▼	No ▼	Don't know	Refused
a. Stroke – a blood clot in the brain that could cause paralysis? ...	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
b. Heart attack? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
c. Lung cancer? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
d. Health problems for pregnant women & fetuses? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 9

HH5. [HH5 SHOULD ONLY BE ASKED OF CURRENT SHISHA SMOKERS WHO BELIEVE THAT SMOKING SHISHA CAUSES SERIOUS DISEASE (HH3 = 1) OR WHO DON'T KNOW IF SMOKING CAUSES SERIOUS DISEASE (HH3 = 7)]

Based on your own smoking experience, do you think that waterpipe (shisha) is less harmful than cigarettes, not different, or more harmful?

- Somewhat less harmful .....  1
- Not different from cigarettes .....  2
- A bit more harmful .....  3
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

HH6. [To be asked to all, save for those whose HH3 = 2.

Do you think that some waterpipe (shisha) tobaccos may be less harmful than some others? Or are all brands equally harmful?

- Some brands may be less harmful .....  1
- All brands are equally harmful .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

HH7. Based on your knowledge or beliefs, do you think that smoking waterpipe (shisha) causes tobacco addiction?

- Yes.....  1
- No .....  2
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

H5. Do you support or oppose raising taxes on tobacco products?

- Support .....  1 → H5a. Strongly support or partially support taxes raising?
  - 1 strongly
  - 2 partially
  - 7 Don't know
  - 9 Refused
- Oppose .....  2 → H5b. Strongly oppose or partially oppose taxes raising?
  - 1 strongly
  - 2 partially
  - 7 Don't know
  - 9 Refused
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9

H6. Do you support or oppose a law banning promotions of tobacco products?

- Support .....  1 → H6a. Strongly support or partially support tobacco banning?
  - 1 strongly
  - 2 partially
  - 7 Don't know
  - 9 Refused
- Oppose .....  2 → H6b. Strongly oppose or partially oppose tobacco banning?
  - 1 strongly
  - 2 partially
  - 7 Don't know
  - 9 Refused
- Don't know .....  7
- Refused.....  9



## ANNEX C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the GATS Egypt to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the GATS Egypt is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

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 Egypt' sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the GATS Egypt is SPSS Version 18. This procedure used the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation 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, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[ \frac{m_h(1 - f_h)}{m_h - 1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - r x_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - r x_h$$

where

$h$  represents the stratum which is 1 for urban and 2 for rural;

$m_h$  is the total number of PSUs selected in the  $h$ th stratum;

$y_{hi}$  is the sum of weighted values of variable  $y$  in the  $i$ th primary sampling units in the  $h$ th stratum;

$x_{hi}$  is the sum of weighted number of cases in the  $i$ th primary sampling units in the  $h$ th stratum; and

$f_h$  is the sampling fraction in stratum  $h$ , which is so small that it is ignored.

In addition to the standard error, the procedure computes the *design effect (DEFT)* for each estimate, which is defined 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 value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error because of the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The procedure also computes the relative error and confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the GATS Egypt are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole and by gender. Appendix Table C1 shows the list of indicators, the type of estimate, and the base population of the indicator. Table C2 to Table C4 on the other hand present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (W) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ( $R \pm 1.96SE$ ), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

**Table C1. List of indicators for sampling errors, GATS Egypt 2009**

Appendix List of indicators for sampling errors, GATS Egypt 2009		
Indicator	Estimate	Base Population
Current Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Tobacco Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current smokeless tobacco users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Daily Smokeless Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Tobacco Users	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Current Shisha Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Daily Shisha Smokers	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Last Shisha Session in Café	Proportion	Current shisha smokers ≥ 15 years old
Last Shisha Session at Home	Proportion	Current shisha smokers ≥ 15 years old
Former daily tobacco smokers (among ever daily smokers)	Proportion	Ever daily smokers ≥ 15 years old
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months ≥ 15 years old
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months ≥ 15 years old
Current smokers who are interested in quitting	Proportion	Current cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider among those who smoked in the past 12 months	Proportion	Current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, who visited a HCP during the past 12 months and were asked by an HCP if they smoked ≥ 15 years old
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace in the past month	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who work outside of the home who usually work indoors and outdoors with an enclosed area
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace where smoking is disallowed in any closed area	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who work outside of the home who usually work indoors and outdoors with an enclosed area
Exposed to SHS in Health Care Facilities	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who visited Health Care Facilities in the past 30 days
Exposed to SHS in Government buildings/offices	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who visited Government buildings/offices in the past 30 days
Exposed to SHS in Public Transportation	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who used Public Transportation in the past 30 days
Exposed to SHS in Restaurants	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old who visited restaurants in the past 30 days
Smoking is allowed inside the home	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Someone smoked inside the home in the past month	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Last purchased in a store	Proportion	Current manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old
Adults who noticed any advertisements for cigarettes	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements for sports sponsorships	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on any media	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on local TV	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on radio	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults believe smoking causes serious illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults believe smoking causes problems to pregnant women	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old
Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	Proportion	Adults ≥ 15 years old

**Table C2. Sampling errors for national sample, GATS Egypt 2009**

Indicator	Unweighted count	Weighted counts in thousands	Estimate percent	Standard error of percent	Design effect	95% Lower limit	95% Upper limit	Relative error
Current Tobacco Smokers	20 931	49 664	19.4%	0.349%	1.684	18.8%	20.2%	0.018
Daily Tobacco Smokers	20 931	49 664	18.5%	0.352%	1.734	17.8%	19.2%	0.019
Current Cigarette Smokers	20 931	49 664	16.3%	0.326%	1.678	15.7%	17.0%	0.020
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	20 931	49 664	16.3%	0.326%	1.686	15.6%	16.9%	0.020
Current smokeless tobacco users	17 819	41 750	2.6%	0.218%	3.38	2.2%	3.1%	0.084
Current Daily Smokeless Tobacco Users	17 819	41 750	2.3%	0.212%	3.572	1.9%	2.8%	0.092
Current Tobacco Users	20 946	49 720	19.7%	0.355%	1.667	19.0%	20.4%	0.018
Current Shisha Smokers	20 931	49 660	3.3%	0.175%	2.038	3.0%	3.7%	0.053
Daily Shisha Smokers	3 957	9 182	15.9%	0.811%	1.929	14.4%	17.5%	0.051
Last Shisha Session in Café	718	1 642	35.9%	2.441%	1.881	31.2%	40.8%	0.068
Last Shisha Session at Home	718	1 642	56.2%	2.417%	1.674	51.5%	60.8%	0.043
Former daily tobacco smokers (among ever daily smokers)	5 074	11 529	16.6%	0.697%	1.847	15.2%	18.1%	0.042
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	4 328	10 050	41.1%	1.110%	2.127	39.0%	43.3%	0.027
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	1 029	2 182	17.9%	1.665%	1.937	14.9%	21.4%	0.093
Current smokers who are interested in quitting	3 470	8 113	42.8%	1.327%	2.426	40.3%	45.4%	0.031
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider among those who smoked in the past 12 months	724	1 609	90.5%	1.901%	2.947	86.1%	93.6%	0.021
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace in the past month	5 276	10 782	60.6%	1.091%	2.501	58.5%	62.7%	0.018
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace where smoking is disallowed in any closed area	1 968	3 725	31.1%	1.586%	2.271	28.1%	34.3%	0.051
Exposed to SHS in Health Care Facilities	8 068	17 300	49.2%	0.935%	2.808	47.3%	51.0%	0.019
Exposed to SHS in Government buildings/offices	5 568	12 230	72.8%	0.874%	2.268	71.0%	74.5%	0.012
Exposed to SHS in Public Transportation	15 612	37 490	79.6%	0.557%	3.364	78.4%	80.7%	0.007
Exposed to SHS in Restaurants	3 588	8 789	72.7%	1.091%	2.145	70.5%	74.7%	0.015
Smoking is allowed inside the home	20 931	49 670	70.8%	0.566%	2.86	69.8%	71.9%	0.008
Someone smoked inside the home in the past month	15 217	37 290	81.5%	0.489%	2.562	80.5%	82.5%	0.006
Last purchased in a store	3 441	8 037	83.2%	0.998%	2.645	81.0%	85.1%	0.012
Adults who noticed any advertisements for cigarettes	20 946	49 720	10.5%	0.378%	3.193	9.8%	11.3%	0.036
Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores	20 946	49 720	8.0%	0.336%	3.307	7.4%	8.7%	0.042
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements for sports sponsorships	20 946	49 720	2.1%	0.153%	2.403	1.8%	2.5%	0.073
Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items	20 946	49 720	2.1%	0.183%	3.486	1.8%	2.5%	0.087
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location	20 942	49 710	79.1%	0.475%	3.304	78.1%	80.1%	0.006

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Indicator	Unweighted count	Weighted counts in thousands	Estimate percent	Standard error of percent	Design effect	95% Lower limit	95% Upper limit	Relative error
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information on local TV	20 946	49 720	51.9%	0.675%	3.769	50.6%	53.2%	0.013
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information on radio	20 946	49 720	18.9%	0.473%	2.943	18.0%	19.8%	0.025
Adults believe smoking causes serious illness	20 946	49 720	97.5%	0.195%	2.626	97.2%	97.8%	0.002
Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer	20 946	49 720	96.2%	0.289%	3.624	95.7%	96.6%	0.003
Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack	20 946	49 720	94.9%	0.285%	3.548	94.4%	95.5%	0.003
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke	20 946	49 720	88.5%	0.443%	4.076	87.6%	89.4%	0.005
Adults believe smoking causes problems to pregnant women	20 946	49 720	96.0%	0.288%	3.639	95.5%	96.5%	0.003
Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	20 946	49 720	96.3%	0.289%	3.729	95.8%	96.8%	0.003

**Table C3. Sampling errors for male sample GATS Egypt 2009**

Indicator	Unweighted count	Weighted counts in thousands	Estimate percent	Standard error of percent	Design effect	95% Lower limit	95% Upper limit	Relative error
Current Tobacco Smokers	10 065	25 311	37.7%	0.679%	2.071	36.3%	39.0%	0.018
Daily Tobacco Smokers	10 065	25 311	35.8%	0.680%	2.111	34.5%	37.2%	0.019
Current Cigarette Smokers	10 065	25 311	31.8%	0.636%	1.971	30.6%	33.1%	0.020
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	10 065	25 311	31.7%	0.634%	1.976	30.5%	33.0%	0.020
Current smokeless tobacco users	8 624	21 448	4.8%	0.422%	3.561	4.0%	5.7%	0.088
Current Daily Smokeless Tobacco Users	8 624	21 450	4.3%	0.413%	3.762	3.5%	5.1%	0.096
Current Tobacco Users	10 069	25 320	38.1%	0.686%	2.011	36.8%	39.4%	0.018
Current Shisha Smokers	10 065	25 310	6.2%	0.329%	1.998	5.6%	6.9%	0.053
Daily Shisha Smokers	3 904	9 072	15.3%	0.780%	1.836	13.9%	16.9%	0.051
Last Shisha Session in Café	683	1 569	37.5%	2.475%	1.783	32.8%	42.5%	0.066
Last Shisha Session at Home	683	1 569	54.2%	2.385%	1.56	49.5%	58.9%	0.044
Former daily tobacco smokers (among ever daily smokers)	4 989	11 370	16.6%	0.713%	1.856	15.2%	18.0%	0.043
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	4 260	9 914	41.1%	1.110%	2.135	38.9%	43.2%	0.027
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	1 000	2 141	17.9%	1.683%	1.949	14.8%	21.4%	0.094
Current smokers who are interested in quitting	3 442	8 057	42.8%	1.327%	2.445	40.3%	45.4%	0.031
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider among those who smoked in the past 12 months	711	1 584	90.9%	1.909%	2.98	86.5%	93.9%	0.021
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace in the past month	4 051	8 547	62.4%	1.248%	2.664	59.9%	64.7%	0.020
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace where smoking is disallowed in any closed area	1 423	2 684	33.5%	1.843%	2.141	30.0%	37.2%	0.055
Exposed to SHS in Health Care Facilities	2 771	6 362	53.8%	1.506%	2.642	50.9%	56.7%	0.028
Exposed to SHS in Government buildings/offices	3 600	8 171	75.8%	1.137%	2.491	73.5%	77.9%	0.015
Exposed to SHS in Public Transportation	8 110	20 760	80.3%	0.803%	3.491	78.7%	81.8%	0.010
Exposed to SHS in Restaurants	2 705	6 886	75.6%	1.134%	2.033	73.2%	77.8%	0.015
Smoking is allowed inside the home	10 057	25 290	68.1%	0.749%	2.789	66.7%	69.6%	0.011
Someone smoked inside the home in the past month	6 991	18 310	82.5%	0.743%	2.642	81.0%	83.8%	0.009
Last purchased in a store	3 417	7 988	83.4%	1.084%	2.681	81.2%	85.3%	0.013
Adults who noticed any advertisements for cigarettes	10 069	25 320	15.1%	0.634%	3.394	13.8%	16.4%	0.042
Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores	10 069	25 320	12.7%	0.597%	3.492	11.6%	14.0%	0.047
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements for sports sponsorships	10 069	25 320	1.2%	0.152%	2.057	0.9%	1.5%	0.127

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Indicator	Unweighted count	Weighted counts in thousands	Estimate percent	Standard error of percent	Design effect	95% Lower limit	95% Upper limit	Relative error
Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items	10 069	25 320	3.4%	0.347%	3.903	2.8%	4.1%	0.102
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location	10 066	25 310	75.4%	0.829%	4.297	73.6%	77.0%	0.011
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information on local TV	10 069	25 320	52.4%	1.100%	4.973	50.3%	54.5%	0.021
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information on radio	10 069	25 320	17.3%	0.640%	2.991	16.1%	18.6%	0.037
Adults believe smoking causes serious illness	10 069	25 320	97.2%	0.292%	2.503	96.7%	97.7%	0.003
Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer	10 069	25 320	96.0%	0.384%	3.962	95.2%	96.7%	0.004
Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack	10 069	25 320	94.8%	0.379%	3.663	93.9%	95.5%	0.004
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke	10 069	25 320	88.6%	0.620%	3.788	87.3%	89.7%	0.007
Adults believe smoking causes problems to pregnant women	10 069	25 320	95.4%	0.382%	4.316	94.5%	96.2%	0.004
Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	10 069	25 320	96.8%	0.290%	3.165	96.2%	97.4%	0.003

**Table C4. Sampling errors for female sample GATS Egypt 2009**

Indicator	Unweighted count	Weighted counts in thousands	Estimate percent	Standard error of percent	Design effect	95% Lower limit	95% Upper limit	Relative error
Current Tobacco Smokers	10 866	24 354	0.5%	0.109%	2.555	0.3%	0.8%	0.218
Daily Tobacco Smokers	10 866	24 354	0.5%	0.119%	2.635	0.3%	0.7%	0.237
Current Cigarette Smokers	10 866	24 354	0.2%	0.045%	1.226	0.1%	0.4%	0.227
Current Manufactured Cigarette Smokers	10 866	24 354	0.2%	0.045%	1.226	0.1%	0.4%	0.227
Current smokeless tobacco users	9 195	20 301	0.3%	0.070%	1.609	0.2%	0.5%	0.233
Current Daily Smokeless Tobacco Users	9 195	20 300	0.3%	0.079%	1.623	0.2%	0.5%	0.262
Current Tobacco Users	10 877	24 400	0.6%	0.113%	2.354	0.4%	0.9%	0.188
Current Shisha Smokers	10 866	24 350	0.3%	0.101%	3.493	0.2%	0.6%	0.336
Daily Shisha Smokers	53	111	61.5%	10.271%	2.112	40.6%	78.9%	0.167
Last Shisha Session in Café	35	73	0.0%	0.000%	---	---	---	---
Last Shisha Session at Home	35	73	98.2%	1.866%	0.605	87.7%	99.8%	0.019
Former daily tobacco smokers (among ever daily smokers)	85	159	21.2%	5.434%	1.285	12.1%	34.5%	0.256
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	68	136	44.4%	5.989%	0.857	32.9%	56.4%	0.135
Smokers who quit in the past 12 months among those who smoked in the past 12 months	29	41	20.8%	8.570%	0.861	8.6%	42.2%	0.412
Current smokers who are interested in quitting	28	56	45.5%	10.465%	1.06	26.7%	65.6%	0.230
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider among those who smoked in the past 12 months	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace in the past month	1 225	2 235	54.0%	1.998%	1.746	50.1%	57.9%	0.037
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace where smoking is disallowed in any closed area	545	1 041	24.8%	2.530%	1.909	20.2%	30.2%	0.102
Exposed to SHS in Health Care Facilities	5 297	10 930	46.4%	1.114%	2.452	44.3%	48.6%	0.024
Exposed to SHS in Government buildings/offices	1 968	4 057	66.7%	1.401%	1.667	63.8%	69.4%	0.021
Exposed to SHS in Public Transportation	7 502	16 730	78.6%	0.786%	2.648	77.0%	80.2%	0.010
Exposed to SHS in Restaurants	883	1 904	62.1%	2.360%	1.852	57.3%	66.6%	0.038
Smoking is allowed inside the home	10 874	24 390	73.6%	0.736%	2.883	72.1%	75.0%	0.010
Someone smoked inside the home in the past month	8 226	18 980	80.5%	0.725%	2.737	79.0%	81.9%	0.009
Last purchased in a store	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Adults who noticed any advertisements for cigarettes	10 877	24 400	5.8%	0.331%	2.031	5.2%	6.5%	0.057
Adults who noticed any advertisements or signs promoting cigarettes in stores	10 877	24 400	3.2%	0.230%	1.722	2.7%	3.6%	0.072
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisements for sports sponsorships	10 877	24 400	3.1%	0.267%	2.436	2.6%	3.7%	0.086
Adults who noticed any cigarette promotions on clothing or other items	10 877	24 400	0.9%	0.128%	1.782	0.6%	1.1%	0.142
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information at any location	10 876	24 390	83.1%	0.582%	2.651	81.9%	84.2%	0.007
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information on local TV	10 877	24 400	51.4%	0.925%	3.532	49.5%	53.2%	0.018
Adults who noticed anti-smoking information on radio	10 877	24 400	20.6%	0.721%	3.211	19.2%	22.0%	0.035
Adults believe smoking causes serious illness	10 877	24 400	97.8%	0.196%	1.997	97.4%	98.2%	0.002
Adults who believe smoking causes lung cancer	10 877	24 400	96.4%	0.289%	2.078	95.8%	96.9%	0.003
Adults who believe smoking causes heart attack	10 877	24 400	95.1%	0.380%	2.759	94.4%	95.8%	0.004
Adults who believe smoking causes stroke	10 877	24 400	88.5%	0.531%	3.162	87.3%	89.5%	0.006

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Indicator	Unweighted count	Weighted counts in thousands	Estimate percent	Standard error of percent	Design effect	95% Lower limit	95% Upper limit	Relative error
Adults believe smoking causes problems to pregnant women	10 877	24 400	96.6%	0.290%	2.02	96.1%	97.1%	0.003
Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness	10 877	24 400	95.8%	0.383%	3.933	95.0%	96.5%	0.004

ANNEX D. TABLES

**Table 2.1 Number of households and persons interviewed and response rates by residence and region (unweighted) – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

	Region					Total
	Urban Lower Egypt	Rural Lower Egypt	Urban Upper Egypt	Rural Upper Egypt	Cosmopolitan	
<b>Selected household</b>						
Completed – one person selected	4 305	4 415	4 186	4 386	4 097	21 389
Completed – no one selected	272	201	282	244	297	1 296
Completed part but not finished	2		1		1	4
Not complete – no appropriate screening respondent				1	1	2
Household refusal	14	17	22	2	35	90
Unoccupied/vacant	126	95	226	93	234	774
Selected address not a household	7	10	11	3	10	41
Household respondent incapacitated	1	1	1	1	1	5
Other household non-response	25	13	23	22	76	159
Total number of sampled households	4 752	4 752	4 752	4 752	4 752	23 760
Household response rate	99.1%	99.3%	99.0%	99.4%	97.5%	98.9%
<b>Selected person</b>						
Completed	4 226	4 254	4 126	4 315	4 025	20 946
Not eligible	14	25	12	11	12	74
Selected person later determined ineligible	4	10	4	8	9	35
Refused	11	8	6	3	11	39
Incapacitated	7	12	5	9	3	36
Other	43	106	33	40	37	259
Total number of sampled persons	4 305	4 415	4 186	4 386	4 097	21 389
Person-level response rate	98.6%	97.1%	98.9%	98.8%	98.7%	98.4%
Total response rate	97.7%	96.5%	97.9%	98.3%	96.3%	97.3%

Total Response Rate = Household Response Rate x Person-level Response Rate

**Table 2.2 Unweighted sample counts and weighted population estimates by demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Unweighted count	Weighted population estimates	
		Number (in thousands)	Percentage (95% CI <sup>1</sup> )
Overall	20 946	49 716	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15-24	4 230	16 413	33.0 (32.0 - 34.1)
25-44	10 039	19 889	40.0 (39.1 - 41.0)
45-64	5 213	10 678	21.5 (20.8 - 22.2)
65+	1 464	2 736	5.5 (5.2 - 5.9)
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	10 069	25 320	50.9 (50.2 - 51.6)
Female	10 877	24 396	49.1 (48.4 - 49.8)
<b>Region</b>			
Cosmopolitan	4 025	9 663	19.4 (18.0 - 21.0)
Urban Lower Egypt	4 226	6 544	13.2 (11.2 - 15.4)
Rural Lower Egypt	4 254	15 536	31.2 (28.5 - 34.1)
Urban Upper Egypt	4 126	6 316	12.7 (10.4 - 15.5)
Rural Upper Egypt	4 315	11 657	23.4 (21.2 - 25.9)
<b>Education level<sup>8</sup></b>			
No Formal	5 313	14 449	29.1 (27.8 - 30.4)
Some Primary	2 126	5 970	12.0 (11.3 - 12.8)
≥ Prim / < Sec	3 479	7 488	15.1 (14.4 - 15.8)
Completed Sec	2 612	6 929	13.9 (13.1 - 14.8)
Diploma	4 210	9 355	18.8 (17.9 - 19.8)
≥ University	3 200	5 516	11.1 (10.3 - 11.9)

Note: The following observations were missing: [0] for age [0] for sex [0] for residence and [6] for education

<sup>1</sup> 95% Confidence Interval

<sup>8</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.1 Percentage of adults 15 years and older by detailed smoking status and sex—Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Smoking status	Overall	Male	Female
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current tobacco smoker	19.4 (18.8 – 20.2)	37.7 (36.3 – 39.0)	0.5 (0.3 – 0.8)
Daily smoker	18.5 (17.8 – 19.2)	35.8 (34.5 – 37.2)	0.5 (0.3 – 0.7)
Occasional smoker	1.0 (0.8 – 1.2)	1.8 (1.5 – 2.2)	0.1 (0.0 – 0.1)
Occasional smoker formerly daily	0.4 (0.3 – 0.6)	0.8 (0.6 – 1.1)	0.0
Occasional smoker never daily	0.5 (0.4 – 0.7)	1.0 (0.8 – 1.3)	0.0
Former smoker	4.4 (4.0 – 4.8)	8.5 (7.7 – 9.3)	0.2 (0.1 – 0.3)
Former daily smoker	3.8 (3.4 – 4.1)	7.3 (6.6 – 8.0)	0.1 (0.1 – 0.2)
Former occasional smoker	0.6 (0.5 – 0.8)	1.2 (0.9 – 1.6)	0.0
Never smoker	76.2 (75.4 – 76.9)	53.9 (52.4 – 55.4)	99.3 (99.0 – 99.5)

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

**Table 3.2 Number of adults 15 years and older by detailed smoking status and sex– Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Smoking status	Overall	Male	Female
	Number (in thousands)		
Current tobacco smoker	9 658	9 531	127
Daily smoker	9 184	9 073	111
Occasional smoker	474	457	17
Occasional smoker formerly daily	209	200	9
Occasional smoker never daily	262	254	8
Former smoker	2 185	2 144	41
Former daily smoker	1 871	1 839	32
Former occasional smoker	314	305	9
Never smoker	37 814	13 636	24 178

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

**Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of adults 15 years and older who are currently daily occasional or non-smokers by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Smoking status			Total
	Daily	Occasional <sup>1</sup>	Current non-smoker	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	18.5 (17.8 - 19.2)	1.0 (0.8 - 1.2)	80.6 (79.8 - 81.2)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	10.5 (9.3 - 11.9)	0.7 (0.5 - 1.1)	88.8 (87.4 - 90.0)	100.0
25-44	22.2 (21.2 - 23.3)	0.9 (0.7 - 1.1)	76.9 (75.8 - 77.9)	100.0
45-64	23.8 (22.3 - 25.4)	1.4 (1.0 - 1.9)	74.8 (73.1 - 76.4)	100.0
65+	18.4 (15.9 - 21.2)	1.1 (0.6 - 2.1)	80.5 (77.7 - 83.0)	100.0
<b>Region</b>				
Cosmopolitan	19.4 (17.9 - 20.9)	0.8 (0.5 - 1.2)	79.9 (78.3 - 81.4)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	17.0 (15.8 - 18.4)	1.0 (0.8 - 1.4)	81.9 (80.5 - 83.3)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	17.5 (16.1 - 19.0)	1.3 (0.9 - 1.9)	81.2 (79.7 - 82.6)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	19.9 (18.4 - 21.5)	0.7 (0.4 - 1.3)	79.4 (77.8 - 80.9)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	19.2 (17.7 - 20.7)	0.7 (0.5 - 1.0)	80.1 (78.6 - 81.6)	100.0
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	20.2 (18.8 - 21.6)	0.8 (0.5 - 1.1)	79.0 (77.6 - 80.4)	100.0
Some primary	24.0 (21.7 - 26.5)	1.1 (0.6 - 1.9)	74.9 (72.4 - 77.2)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	14.6 (13.2 - 16.2)	1.5 (1.0 - 2.3)	83.9 (82.3 - 85.4)	100.0
Completed Sec	10.4 (8.9 - 12.0)	0.5 (0.3 - 1.0)	89.1 (87.5 - 90.6)	100.0
Diploma	23.4 (21.7 - 25.2)	1.1 (0.8 - 1.6)	75.5 (73.7 - 77.2)	100.0
≥ University	15.3 (13.8 - 16.9)	0.8 (0.5 - 1.1)	83.9 (82.3 - 85.4)	100.0
Male	35.8 (34.5 - 37.2)	1.8 (1.5 - 2.2)	62.3 (61.0 - 63.7)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	20.3 (18.0 - 22.9)	1.4 (0.9 - 2.2)	78.3 (75.7 - 80.7)	100.0
25-44	44.1 (42.4 - 45.9)	1.6 (1.3 - 2.1)	54.2 (52.5 - 56.0)	100.0
45-64	45.5 (43.0 - 47.9)	2.7 (2.0 - 3.7)	51.8 (49.4 - 54.3)	100.0
65+	32.9 (28.7 - 37.4)	2.0 (1.0 - 3.8)	65.1 (60.6 - 69.4)	100.0
<b>Region</b>				
Cosmopolitan	37.4 (34.5 - 40.3)	1.3 (0.9 - 2.1)	61.3 (58.3 - 64.2)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	33.6 (31.1 - 36.1)	2.0 (1.5 - 2.8)	64.4 (61.6 - 67.0)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	33.9 (31.2 - 36.7)	2.6 (1.8 - 3.7)	63.5 (60.8 - 66.2)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	38.5 (35.5 - 41.5)	1.4 (0.8 - 2.4)	60.2 (57.3 - 63.0)	100.0

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Characteristic	Smoking status			Total
	Daily	Occasional <sup>1</sup>	Current non-smoker	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Rural Upper Egypt	37.1 (34.3 - 39.9)	1.3 (0.9 - 1.9)	61.7 (58.8 - 64.4)	100.0
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	49.4 (46.4 - 52.4)	1.9 (1.3 - 2.8)	48.7 (45.7 - 51.6)	100.0
Some primary	47.1 (43.0 - 51.2)	1.9 (1.0 - 3.4)	51.1 (47.1 - 55.0)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	25.9 (23.4 - 28.6)	2.5 (1.6 - 3.9)	71.6 (68.7 - 74.3)	100.0
Completed sec	22.9 (19.8 - 26.3)	1.2 (0.6 - 2.1)	75.9 (72.5 - 79.1)	100.0
Diploma	36.6 (34.2 - 39.1)	1.8 (1.2 - 2.6)	61.6 (59.1 - 64.1)	100.0
≥ University	25.5 (23.2 - 28.0)	1.3 (0.9 - 1.9)	73.2 (70.7 - 75.5)	100.0
Female	0.5 (0.3 - 0.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	99.5 (99.2 - 99.7)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	0.2 (0.1 - 0.6)	0.0	99.8 (99.4 - 99.9)	100.0
25-44	0.3 (0.2 - 0.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	99.6 (99.4 - 99.7)	100.0
45-64	1.0 (0.5 - 1.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	99.0 (98.2 - 99.4)	100.0
65+	1.4 (0.6 - 3.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	98.6 (96.9 - 99.3)	100.0
<b>Region</b>				
Cosmopolitan	0.8 (0.4 - 1.3)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.6)	99.1 (98.4 - 99.4)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	0.0	99.8 (99.6 - 99.9)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	0.3 (0.1 - 0.9)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	99.6 (99.1 - 99.8)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	0.9 (0.4 - 2.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	99.1 (97.8 - 99.6)	100.0
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	0.8 (0.4 - 1.6)	0.0	99.1 (98.4 - 99.5)	100.0
Some Primary	0.6 (0.3 - 1.2)	0.3 (0.1 - 1.0)	99.1 (98.2 - 99.6)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	0.2 (0.1 - 0.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	99.7 (99.2 - 99.9)	100.0
Completed Sec	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Diploma	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	99.9 (99.6 - 100.0)	100.0
≥ University	0.5 (0.2 - 1.6)	0.0	99.5 (98.4 - 99.8)	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Occasional refers to less than daily use

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.4 Percentage of adults 15 years and older who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products by sex and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of cigarette		Shisha	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall	19.4 (18.8 - 20.2)	16.3 (15.7 - 17.0)	16.3 (15.6 - 16.9)	0.1 (0.1 - 0.2)	3.3 (3.0 - 3.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	11.2 (10.0 - 12.6)	10.4 (9.2 - 11.7)	10.4 (9.2 - 11.7)	0.0	1.2 (0.8 - 1.9)	0.0
25-44	23.1 (22.1 - 24.1)	19.8 (18.8 - 20.8)	19.8 (18.8 - 20.8)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	3.5 (3.1 - 4.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)
45-64	25.2 (23.7 - 26.9)	19.6 (18.1 - 21.1)	19.4 (18.0 - 21.0)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.5)	5.7 (4.8 - 6.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
65+	19.5 (17.0 - 22.3)	14.5 (12.3 - 17.0)	14.0 (11.9 - 16.4)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.6)	4.9 (3.6 - 6.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.7)
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	20.1 (18.6 - 21.7)	18.0 (16.5 - 19.5)	18.0 (16.5 - 19.5)	0.0	2.1 (1.7 - 2.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
Urban Lower Egypt	18.1 (16.7 - 19.5)	16.2 (14.9 - 17.5)	16.2 (14.9 - 17.5)	0.1 (0.1 - 0.4)	2.2 (1.7 - 2.9)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
Rural Lower Egypt	18.8 (17.4 - 20.3)	15.8 (14.5 - 17.2)	15.6 (14.3 - 17.0)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	3.3 (2.7 - 4.0)	0.0
Urban Upper Egypt	20.6 (19.1 - 22.2)	17.6 (16.1 - 19.2)	17.6 (16.1 - 19.2)	0.0	3.0 (2.2 - 4.0)	0.0
Rural Upper Egypt	19.9 (18.4 - 21.4)	15.2 (13.9 - 16.5)	15.1 (13.9 - 16.5)	0.0	5.2 (4.3 - 6.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	21.0 (19.6 - 22.4)	16.1 (14.8 - 17.5)	15.9 (14.6 - 17.3)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.5)	5.1 (4.3 - 6.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
Some Primary	25.1 (22.8 - 27.6)	20.3 (18.2 - 22.6)	20.2 (18.1 - 22.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.5)	5.3 (4.3 - 6.6)	0.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	16.1 (14.6 - 17.7)	14.0 (12.7 - 15.5)	14.0 (12.7 - 15.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	2.0 (1.6 - 2.6)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
Completed Sec	10.9 (9.4 - 12.5)	10.1 (8.7 - 11.7)	10.1 (8.7 - 11.7)	0.0	0.8 (0.5 - 1.2)	0.0
Diploma	24.5 (22.8 - 26.3)	21.6 (20.0 - 23.4)	21.6 (20.0 - 23.4)	0.0	3.2 (2.5 - 4.0)	0.0
≥ University	16.1 (14.6 - 17.7)	14.7 (13.3 - 16.3)	14.7 (13.3 - 16.3)	0.0	1.6 (1.2 - 2.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
Male	37.6 (36.3 - 39.0)	31.8 (30.6 - 33.1)	31.7 (30.5 - 33.0)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.3)	6.2 (5.6 - 6.9)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	21.7 (19.3 - 24.3)	20.2 (17.9 - 22.7)	20.2 (17.9 - 22.7)	0.0	2.3 (1.5 - 3.5)	0.0
25-44	45.7 (44.0 - 47.5)	39.3 (37.5 - 41.0)	39.2 (37.5 - 41.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	6.9 (6.0 - 7.9)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
45-64	48.2 (45.7 - 50.6)	37.6 (35.1 - 40.2)	37.3 (34.8 - 39.9)	0.4 (0.2 - 1.0)	10.5 (9.0 - 12.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
65+	34.9 (30.6 - 39.4)	26.8 (23.0 - 31.0)	25.9 (22.2 - 30.0)	1.0 (0.3 - 2.9)	7.9 (5.5 - 11.1)	0.0
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	38.7 (35.7 - 41.7)	34.5 (31.7 - 37.4)	34.5 (31.7 - 37.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	4.1 (3.2 - 5.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
Urban Lower Egypt	35.6 (33.0 - 38.4)	31.8 (29.6 - 34.2)	31.8 (29.6 - 34.2)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.7)	4.3 (3.3 - 5.6)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.7)
Rural Lower Egypt	36.5 (33.8 - 39.2)	30.6 (28.1 - 33.3)	30.3 (27.7 - 33.0)	0.4 (0.2 - 0.8)	6.2 (5.1 - 7.6)	0.0
Urban Upper Egypt	39.8 (37.0 - 42.7)	34.1 (31.2 - 37.2)	34.1 (31.2 - 37.2)	0.0	5.6 (4.1 - 7.5)	0.0

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Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of cigarette		Shisha	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
			Percentage (95% CI)			
Rural Upper Egypt	38.3 (35.6 - 41.2)	30.0 (27.7 - 32.4)	29.9 (27.6 - 32.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	9.3 (7.7 - 11.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	51.3 (48.4 - 54.3)	40.1 (37.2 - 43.1)	39.6 (36.7 - 42.6)	0.6 (0.3 - 1.2)	11.7 (10.0 - 13.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
Some Primary	48.9 (45.0 - 52.9)	39.8 (36.0 - 43.8)	39.7 (35.9 - 43.6)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.9)	10.2 (8.1 - 12.6)	0.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	28.4 (25.7 - 31.3)	24.8 (22.3 - 27.4)	24.8 (22.3 - 27.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	3.6 (2.8 - 4.6)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
Completed Sec	24.1 (20.9 - 27.5)	22.3 (19.3 - 25.8)	22.3 (19.3 - 25.8)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	1.8 (1.1 - 2.7)	0.0
Diploma	38.4 (35.9 - 40.9)	33.9 (31.5 - 36.3)	33.9 (31.5 - 36.3)	0.0	5.0 (4.0 - 6.3)	0.0
≥ University	26.8 (24.5 - 29.3)	24.5 (22.1 - 27.0)	24.5 (22.1 - 27.0)	0.0	2.6 (2.0 - 3.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.7)
Female	0.5 (0.3 - 0.8)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	0.0	0.3 (0.2 - 0.6)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	0.2 (0.1 - 0.6)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.5)
25-44	0.4 (0.3 - 0.6)	0.3 (0.2 - 0.5)	0.3 (0.2 - 0.5)	0.0	0.1 (0.1 - 0.3)	0.0
45-64	1.0 (0.6 - 1.8)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.0)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.0)	0.0	0.6 (0.3 - 1.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
65+	1.4 (0.7 - 3.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4 (0.7 - 3.1)	0.2 (0.0 - 1.5)
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	0.9 (0.6 - 1.6)	0.9 (0.5 - 1.5)	0.9 (0.5 - 1.5)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)
Urban Lower Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0
Urban Upper Egypt	0.4 (0.2 - 0.9)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.0	0.2 (0.1 - 0.6)	0.0
Rural Upper Egypt	0.9 (0.4 - 2.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9 (0.4 - 2.2)	0.2 (0.0 - 1.0)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	0.9 (0.5 - 1.6)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	0.0	0.7 (0.3 - 1.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.6)
Some Primary	0.9 (0.4 - 1.8)	0.4 (0.1 - 1.3)	0.4 (0.1 - 1.3)	0.0	0.4 (0.2 - 1.2)	0.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	0.3 (0.1 - 0.8)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.8)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.8)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
Completed Sec	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diploma	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)
≥ University	0.5 (0.2 - 1.6)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.6)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.6)	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes daily and occasional

<sup>2</sup> Includes cigars pipes and other smoked products

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.5 Number of adults 15 years and older who are current smokers of various smoked tobacco products by sex and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of cigarette		Shisha	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
<i>Number (in thousands)</i>						
Overall	9 655	8 116	8 084	52	1 643	31
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	1 841	1 704	1 704	1	203	6
25-44	4 590	3 932	3 929	11	701	13
45-64	2 691	2 084	2 070	25	605	10
65+	533	396	382	14	134	3
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	1 941	1 734	1 734	5	207	8
Urban Lower Egypt	1 183	1 057	1 057	9	143	6
Rural Lower Egypt	2 915	2 447	2 419	32	505	3
Urban Upper Egypt	1 302	1 112	1 112	2	187	1
Rural Upper Egypt	2 314	1 766	1 762	5	601	13
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	3 024	2 322	2 294	34	735	16
Some Primary	1 493	1 207	1 204	7	318	1
≥ Prim / < Sec	1 206	1 051	1 051	6	151	7
Completed Sec	753	700	700	2	55	1
Diploma	2 294	2 024	2 024	1	299	2
≥ University	888	811	811	1	86	4
<b>Male</b>	9 528	8 059	8 028	49	1 570	14
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	1 826	1 699	1 699	1	192	0
25-44	4 549	3 905	3 902	10	687	10
45-64	2 638	2 060	2 045	23	574	4
65+	515	396	382	14	116	0
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	1 896	1 693	1 693	3	203	4
Urban Lower Egypt	1 182	1 057	1 057	9	143	6
Rural Lower Egypt	2 901	2 438	2 410	32	497	0
Urban Upper Egypt	1 290	1 106	1 106	1	181	0
Rural Upper Egypt	2 259	1 766	1 762	5	546	4
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	2 949	2 305	2 277	34	674	4
Some Primary	1 467	1 195	1 192	7	304	1
≥ Prim / < Sec	1 195	1 040	1 040	4	151	5
Completed Sec	752	699	699	2	55	1
Diploma	2 292	2 022	2 022	1	299	0
≥ University	876	799	799	1	86	3
<b>Female</b>	127	56	56	3	73	17
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	15	5	5	0	11	6
25-44	41	27	27	1	14	3
45-64	53	25	25	2	31	5
65+	18	0	0	0	18	3
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	45	41	41	2	4	4
Urban Lower Egypt	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rural Lower Egypt	14	9	9	0	8	3
Urban Upper Egypt	12	6	6	1	7	1
Rural Upper Egypt	55	0	0	0	55	10
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	75	17	17	0	60	12
Some Primary	26	13	13	0	13	0

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Characteristic	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette <sup>1</sup>	Type of cigarette		Shisha	Other smoked tobacco <sup>2</sup>
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
			<i>Number (in thousands)</i>			
≥ Prim / < Sec	11	11	11	2	0	2
Completed Sec	1	1	1	0	0	0
Diploma	2	2	2	0	0	2
≥ University	12	12	12	1	0	1

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes daily and occasional

<sup>2</sup> Includes cigars pipes and other smoked products

<sup>3</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.6 Percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers 15 years and older by sex and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt  
Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day <sup>1</sup>					Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	5.3 (4.3 - 6.5)	6.5 (5.1 - 8.1)	2.0 (1.5 - 2.7)	81.5 (79.3 - 83.5)	4.8 (3.8 - 5.9)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	6.1 (3.2 - 11.3)	9.1 (5.8 - 14.1)	1.7 (0.8 - 3.6)	78.5 (72.2 - 83.8)	4.6 (2.4 - 8.6)	100.0
25-44	4.7 (3.7 - 6.1)	5.6 (4.1 - 7.6)	1.9 (1.4 - 2.7)	82.8 (80.4 - 85.0)	4.9 (3.8 - 6.3)	100.0
45-64	4.4 (3.1 - 6.2)	5.4 (3.8 - 7.6)	2.3 (1.3 - 4.3)	83.0 (79.5 - 86.0)	5.0 (3.5 - 7.0)	100.0
65+	12.4 (7.1 - 20.8)	9.4 (5.8 - 14.9)	3.2 (1.1 - 8.8)	72.1 (63.3 - 79.4)	2.9 (1.3 - 6.4)	100.0
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	1.7 (0.9 - 3.1)	3.3 (2.1 - 5.1)	1.4 (0.8 - 2.7)	90.4 (87.4 - 92.7)	3.2 (1.9 - 5.2)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	5.9 (4.3 - 8.3)	5.9 (3.9 - 8.7)	3.4 (2.2 - 5.2)	79.4 (75.5 - 82.8)	5.4 (3.9 - 7.4)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	6.5 (4.2 - 9.9)	9.5 (6.1 - 14.4)	2.1 (1.2 - 3.7)	77.4 (71.8 - 82.1)	4.5 (2.6 - 7.7)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	1.6 (0.8 - 3.2)	4.4 (2.6 - 7.3)	2.0 (1.1 - 3.8)	87.2 (83.1 - 90.4)	4.8 (3.1 - 7.4)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	9.1 (6.8 - 12.1)	7.1 (4.8 - 10.5)	1.8 (0.8 - 4.1)	75.8 (70.7 - 80.3)	6.2 (4.3 - 9.0)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	5.2 (3.8 - 7.1)	6.8 (4.3 - 10.7)	2.0 (1.0 - 3.9)	80.7 (76.2 - 84.5)	5.3 (3.6 - 7.7)	100.0
Some Primary	4.9 (3.0 - 7.8)	8.0 (4.5 - 13.9)	2.1 (1.1 - 3.8)	80.3 (74.5 - 85.1)	4.7 (2.9 - 7.5)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	4.0 (2.4 - 6.4)	9.3 (5.6 - 14.9)	3.0 (1.6 - 5.4)	77.0 (70.9 - 82.1)	6.8 (4.5 - 10.2)	100.0
Completed Sec	5.2 (2.8 - 9.4)	4.9 (2.1 - 11.1)	1.3 (0.5 - 3.6)	87.5 (80.9 - 92.0)	1.1 (0.5 - 2.8)	100.0
Diploma	6.6 (4.1 - 10.6)	4.7 (3.4 - 6.3)	2.2 (1.3 - 3.7)	81.7 (77.5 - 85.2)	4.9 (3.0 - 7.9)	100.0
≥ University	4.5 (2.6 - 7.6)	5.4 (3.3 - 8.8)	1.4 (0.7 - 2.8)	85.1 (80.7 - 88.7)	3.6 (2.0 - 6.3)	100.0
Male	5.1 (4.2 - 6.3)	6.4 (5.1 - 8.1)	2.1 (1.5 - 2.7)	81.6 (79.4 - 83.6)	4.8 (3.9 - 5.9)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	6.1 (3.2 - 11.3)	9.1 (5.8 - 14.2)	1.7 (0.8 - 3.6)	78.5 (72.1 - 83.8)	4.6 (2.4 - 8.6)	100.0
25-44	4.6 (3.5 - 5.9)	5.6 (4.1 - 7.6)	1.9 (1.4 - 2.7)	83.0 (80.6 - 85.1)	4.9 (3.8 - 6.3)	100.0
45-64	4.0 (2.7 - 5.8)	5.2 (3.6 - 7.4)	2.4 (1.3 - 4.3)	83.4 (79.9 - 86.5)	5.0 (3.6 - 7.1)	100.0
65+	12.4 (7.1 - 20.8)	9.4 (5.8 - 14.9)	3.2 (1.1 - 8.8)	72.1 (63.3 - 79.4)	2.9 (1.3 - 6.4)	100.0
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	1.1 (0.5 - 2.6)	3.1 (2.0 - 4.9)	1.5 (0.8 - 2.7)	91.1 (87.9 - 93.4)	3.2 (2.0 - 5.3)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	5.9 (4.3 - 8.2)	5.9 (3.9 - 8.7)	3.4 (2.2 - 5.2)	79.4 (75.5 - 82.8)	5.4 (3.9 - 7.4)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	6.4 (4.1 - 9.8)	9.4 (6.0 - 14.3)	2.1 (1.2 - 3.7)	77.6 (71.9 - 82.4)	4.6 (2.7 - 7.7)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	1.6 (0.8 - 3.2)	4.4 (2.6 - 7.3)	2.0 (1.1 - 3.8)	87.1 (83.0 - 90.4)	4.8 (3.1 - 7.4)	100.0

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Characteristic	Number of cigarettes smoked on average per day <sup>1</sup>					Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	>20	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Rural Upper Egypt	9.1 (6.8 - 12.1)	7.1 (4.8 - 10.5)	1.8 (0.8 - 4.1)	75.8 (70.7 - 80.3)	6.2 (4.3 - 9.0)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>8</sup></b>						
No Formal	5.0 (3.6 - 6.9)	6.7 (4.2 - 10.6)	2.0 (1.0 - 3.9)	80.9 (76.4 - 84.8)	5.3 (3.6 - 7.8)	100.0
Some Primary	4.7 (2.8 - 7.6)	7.9 (4.4 - 13.8)	2.1 (1.1 - 3.8)	80.7 (74.9 - 85.4)	4.7 (2.9 - 7.5)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	3.8 (2.3 - 6.2)	9.3 (5.7 - 15.0)	3.0 (1.6 - 5.4)	77.0 (70.9 - 82.1)	6.9 (4.6 - 10.2)	100.0
Completed Sec	5.2 (2.8 - 9.5)	4.7 (1.9 - 11.0)	1.3 (0.5 - 3.6)	87.7 (81.0 - 92.2)	1.1 (0.5 - 2.8)	100.0
Diploma	6.6 (4.1 - 10.6)	4.7 (3.4 - 6.3)	2.2 (1.3 - 3.7)	81.7 (77.5 - 85.2)	4.9 (3.0 - 7.9)	100.0
≥ University	4.1 (2.2 - 7.2)	5.5 (3.4 - 8.9)	1.4 (0.7 - 2.8)	85.4 (80.9 - 89.0)	3.7 (2.1 - 6.4)	100.0
Female	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
25-44	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
45-64	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
65+	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>8</sup></b>						
No Formal	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Some Primary	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Completed Sec	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Diploma	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
≥ University	*	*	*	*	*	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured and hand-rolled

<sup>8</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

\* Cell size less than 25

Mean number of cigarettes smoked per day is 19.3 (18.6 – 20.1) the mean number of cigarettes smoked per day for men is 19.4 (18.7 – 20.1).

**Table 3.7 Percentage distribution of age at daily smoking initiation among ever daily smokers 18-34 years old by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Age at daily smoking initiation (years) <sup>1</sup>				Total
	<15	15-17	18-19	20+	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Overall	17.1 (14.5 - 20.1)	40.5 (37.0 - 44.2)	20.8 (18.2 - 23.7)	21.5 (19.2 - 24.0)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	17.1 (14.5 - 20.1)	40.6 (37.0 - 44.3)	20.9 (18.3 - 23.7)	21.5 (19.2 - 23.9)	100.0
Female	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	12.3 (8.2 - 17.9)	35.3 (28.9 - 42.4)	28.8 (22.5 - 36.1)	23.5 (19.0 - 28.7)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	20.1 (14.8 - 26.7)	37.1 (30.0 - 44.8)	21.5 (16.5 - 27.5)	21.3 (17.3 - 25.9)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	16.5 (10.8 - 24.5)	37.4 (29.5 - 46.0)	20.4 (14.8 - 27.4)	25.7 (21.0 - 31.1)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	17.8 (12.7 - 24.2)	45.3 (39.2 - 51.6)	20.1 (15.0 - 26.4)	16.8 (13.3 - 20.9)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	19.6 (14.7 - 25.6)	47.3 (40.0 - 54.7)	15.4 (11.7 - 20.0)	17.7 (12.8 - 23.9)	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Among respondents 18-34 years of age who are ever daily smokers and initiated daily smoking at 5 yrs and older

\* Cell size less than 25

Among respondents 18-34 years of age the mean age of smoking initiation is 16.8 (16.6 – 17.1) the mean age of smoking initiation for men is 16.8 (16.6 – 17.1).

**Table 3.8 Percentage distribution of time to first tobacco use after waking among daily smokers 15 years and older by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Time to first smoke				Total
	<5 minutes	5-30 minutes	31-60 minutes	>60 minutes	
	Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	8.7 (7.7 - 9.9)	26.5 (24.4 - 28.6)	30.7 (28.7 - 32.8)	34.1 (31.9 - 36.4)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	8.7 (7.6 - 9.9)	26.4 (24.4 - 28.6)	30.8 (28.7 - 32.9)	34.1 (31.9 - 36.4)	100.0
Female	12.6 (5.2 - 27.2)	32.1 (16.0 - 53.9)	23.6 (11.5 - 42.3)	31.8 (19.3 - 47.5)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	6.6 (4.3 - 9.9)	25.1 (20.1 - 30.8)	32.2 (27.0 - 37.8)	36.2 (30.1 - 42.7)	100.0
25-44	10.0 (8.5 - 11.9)	27.4 (24.7 - 30.2)	31.3 (28.5 - 34.3)	31.3 (28.8 - 33.9)	100.0
45-64	7.7 (6.1 - 9.7)	27.1 (23.9 - 30.6)	29.3 (25.7 - 33.2)	35.8 (32.2 - 39.6)	100.0
65+	9.5 (5.8 - 15.1)	20.5 (15.2 - 27.1)	26.7 (20.9 - 33.4)	43.4 (36.3 - 50.7)	100.0
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	10.5 (8.0 - 13.7)	25.5 (21.4 - 30.1)	30.7 (26.1 - 35.7)	33.3 (29.1 - 37.9)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	12.0 (9.7 - 14.8)	27.8 (24.2 - 31.7)	28.1 (24.5 - 31.9)	32.1 (28.5 - 36.0)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	8.0 (6.1 - 10.3)	27.4 (22.6 - 32.8)	27.8 (24.2 - 31.8)	36.7 (31.7 - 42.2)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	10.4 (7.5 - 14.3)	26.4 (22.7 - 30.4)	30.3 (26.3 - 34.7)	32.9 (28.2 - 38.0)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	5.5 (3.9 - 7.9)	25.5 (21.9 - 29.5)	35.7 (31.0 - 40.6)	33.2 (29.1 - 37.6)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No Formal	7.8 (6.0 - 10.1)	26.0 (22.3 - 30.0)	30.6 (27.0 - 34.4)	35.7 (31.6 - 40.0)	100.0
Some Primary	10.6 (7.6 - 14.5)	31.4 (26.4 - 36.9)	29.1 (23.3 - 35.6)	28.9 (23.2 - 35.4)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	8.7 (6.6 - 11.3)	29.2 (25.0 - 33.8)	27.6 (23.6 - 32.0)	34.5 (29.6 - 39.7)	100.0
Completed Sec	8.7 (5.8 - 12.8)	23.0 (17.5 - 29.7)	33.7 (27.4 - 40.6)	34.6 (27.8 - 42.1)	100.0
Diploma	8.6 (6.5 - 11.3)	25.0 (21.5 - 28.8)	32.5 (28.7 - 36.5)	34.0 (29.9 - 38.2)	100.0
≥ University	9.2 (6.5 - 13.0)	23.3 (18.8 - 28.4)	30.5 (25.6 - 36.0)	37.0 (31.7 - 42.6)	100.0

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.9 Percentage distribution of shisha sessions per day among daily shisha smokers 15 years and older by sex and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Number of shisha sessions on average per day <sup>1</sup>				Total
	1	2	3	4+	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	41.4 (35.5 - 47.4)	19.1 (15.7 - 23.1)	20.0 (16.3 - 24.2)	19.6 (15.8 - 24.0)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	47.1 (26.4 - 68.8)	18.7 (9.6 - 33.3)	13.6 (4.9 - 32.7)	20.6 (8.9 - 40.8)	100.0
25-44	41.8 (34.5 - 49.5)	21.0 (16.4 - 26.5)	17.7 (13.2 - 23.3)	19.4 (14.7 - 25.2)	100.0
45-64	39.5 (31.6 - 48.0)	17.3 (11.6 - 25.0)	23.4 (17.4 - 30.7)	19.7 (14.1 - 26.8)	100.0
65+	38.9 (24.8 - 55.0)	18.1 (9.9 - 30.6)	25.5 (15.6 - 38.8)	16.7 (8.4 - 30.3)	100.0
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	57.0 (42.2 - 70.7)	17.7 (9.6 - 30.4)	7.4 (3.5 - 15.1)	17.9 (8.9 - 32.5)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	41.6 (29.4 - 55.0)	22.2 (12.7 - 36.0)	14.2 (7.9 - 24.2)	22.0 (14.1 - 32.6)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	44.3 (33.2 - 56.0)	17.0 (10.1 - 27.2)	20.6 (13.8 - 29.7)	18.0 (11.1 - 27.8)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	43.7 (31.7 - 56.4)	19.6 (13.3 - 27.8)	19.4 (11.9 - 29.8)	17.0 (11.1 - 25.0)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	33.2 (23.7 - 44.2)	20.3 (15.4 - 26.3)	25.0 (18.6 - 32.8)	21.2 (15.1 - 28.9)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No Formal	40.5 (32.2 - 49.2)	19.6 (14.6 - 25.6)	20.7 (15.5 - 26.9)	19.3 (14.1 - 25.8)	100.0
Some Primary	38.1 (27.8 - 49.5)	19.9 (11.4 - 32.5)	15.3 (8.9 - 25.0)	26.2 (15.1 - 41.4)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	46.3 (32.8 - 60.4)	21.2 (12.2 - 34.2)	19.6 (11.6 - 31.2)	12.5 (5.4 - 26.0)	100.0
Completed Sec	43.1 (23.5 - 65.1)	18.6 (7.3 - 40.1)	15.2 (4.3 - 41.6)	23.1 (9.4 - 46.6)	100.0
Diploma	43.6 (32.1 - 55.9)	16.1 (9.0 - 27.1)	24.6 (16.6 - 34.8)	15.6 (9.9 - 23.8)	100.0
≥ University	44.7 (29.7 - 60.7)	19.1 (10.3 - 32.5)	18.4 (8.8 - 34.8)	17.8 (8.1 - 34.8)	100.0
Male	42.2 (36.2 - 48.4)	18.6 (15.0 - 22.7)	19.8 (16.0 - 24.3)	19.3 (15.4 - 23.9)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	50.1 (27.7 - 72.5)	13.5 (5.8 - 28.5)	14.5 (5.2 - 34.5)	21.9 (9.5 - 42.8)	100.0
25-44	42.6 (35.2 - 50.4)	21.0 (16.4 - 26.5)	16.7 (12.3 - 22.1)	19.6 (14.8 - 25.5)	100.0
45-64	40.1 (31.8 - 48.9)	17.4 (11.5 - 25.5)	24.1 (17.7 - 31.8)	18.4 (12.9 - 25.7)	100.0
65+	37.8 (23.2 - 55.1)	18.1 (9.5 - 31.6)	25.8 (15.2 - 40.3)	17.3 (8.4 - 32.2)	100.0
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	58.3 (43.1 - 72.1)	18.1 (9.8 - 31.0)	6.3 (2.8 - 13.7)	17.3 (8.3 - 32.5)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	41.6 (29.4 - 55.0)	22.2 (12.7 - 36.0)	14.2 (7.9 - 24.2)	22.0 (14.1 - 32.6)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	44.5 (33.1 - 56.6)	17.4 (10.3 - 27.7)	20.4 (13.4 - 29.7)	17.8 (10.8 - 27.7)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	43.9 (31.4 - 57.3)	20.3 (13.8 - 28.9)	18.3 (10.5 - 29.8)	17.5 (11.7 - 25.4)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	34.2 (24.3 - 45.6)	18.4 (13.3 - 24.8)	25.9 (18.9 - 34.5)	21.2 (14.7 - 29.6)	100.0

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Characteristic	Number of shisha sessions on average per day <sup>1</sup>				Total
	1	2	3	4+	
Percentage (95% CI)					
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No Formal	42.7 (34.0 - 51.9)	18.3 (13.3 - 24.7)	20.0 (14.5 - 26.9)	19.0 (13.5 - 26.0)	100.0
Some Primary	37.1 (26.7 - 48.8)	20.2 (11.4 - 33.2)	15.9 (9.2 - 26.0)	26.5 (15.2 - 42.2)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	46.3 (32.8 - 60.4)	21.2 (12.2 - 34.2)	19.6 (11.6 - 31.2)	12.5 (5.4 - 26.0)	100.0
Completed Sec	43.1 (23.5 - 65.1)	18.6 (7.3 - 40.1)	15.2 (4.3 - 41.6)	23.1 (9.4 - 46.6)	100.0
Diploma	43.6 (32.1 - 55.9)	16.1 (9.0 - 27.1)	24.6 (16.6 - 34.8)	15.6 (9.9 - 23.8)	100.0
≥ University	44.7 (29.7 - 60.7)	19.1 (10.3 - 32.5)	18.4 (8.8 - 34.8)	17.8 (8.1 - 34.8)	100.0
Female	23.9 (9.8 - 47.6)	29.6 (15.9 - 48.2)	23.3 (12.0 - 40.4)	19.3 (15.4 - 23.9)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	*	*	*	*	100.0
25-44	*	*	*	*	100.0
45-64	*	*	*	*	100.0
65+	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	*	*	*	*	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	*	*	*	*	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	*	*	*	*	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	*	*	*	*	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No Formal	16.5 (6.6 - 35.5)	32.8 (18.3 - 51.6)	27.7 (13.9 - 47.5)	23.0 (11.8 - 40.0)	100.0
Some Primary	*	*	*	*	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	*	*	*	*	100.0
Completed Sec	*	*	*	*	100.0
Diploma	*	*	*	*	100.0
≥ University	*	*	*	*	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Among daily shisha smokers

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

\* Cell size less than 25

Mean number of shisha sessions per day is 2.6 (2.4 – 2.9) the mean number of shisha sessions per day for men is 2.6 (2.3 – 2.9) and the mean number of shisha sessions per day for women is 3.4 (2.5 – 4.4).

**Table 3.10 Percentage distribution of age at initiation of shisha smoking among shisha smokers 18-34 years old by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Age started smoking shisha (years) <sup>1</sup>				Total
	<15	15-17	18-19	20+	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Overall	13.8 (8.6 - 21.4)	26.9 (19.9 - 35.4)	23.1 (15.9 - 32.2)	36.3 (27.8 - 45.6)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	14.0 (8.7 - 21.8)	26.7 (19.5 - 35.3)	23.7 (16.5 - 33.0)	35.6 (27.1 - 45.2)	100.0
Female	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	11.4 (3.5 - 31.7)	38.3 (21.1 - 59.0)	13.8 (3.0 - 45.0)	36.5 (18.3 - 59.7)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	18.2 (7.5 - 38.2)	32.3 (15.6 - 55.3)	22.5 (10.6 - 41.5)	26.9 (15.3 - 42.9)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.0	7.8 (2.8 - 19.5)	31.8 (14.8 - 55.6)	60.4 (37.4 - 79.7)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	25.2 (11.3 - 47.1)	29.3 (16.1 - 47.2)	14.2 (6.8 - 27.3)	31.3 (19.4 - 46.3)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	17.8 (8.9 - 32.6)	32.7 (19.8 - 49.0)	22.9 (12.8 - 37.6)	26.6 (14.9 - 42.8)	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Among respondents 18-34 years of age who are current shisha smokers

\* Cell size less than 25

Among respondents 18-34 years of age the mean age of smoking shisha initiation is 18.3 (17.5 - 19.1) the mean age of smoking shisha initiation for men is 18.2 (17.4 - 19.0).

**Table 3.11 Percentage distribution of length of last shisha session among current shisha smokers 15 years and older by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Length of last shisha session				Total
	≤ 10 min	11-20 min	21-45 min	> 45 min	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	43.7 (39.0 - 48.5)	24.6 (20.2 - 29.6)	13.9 (10.8 - 17.8)	17.9 (14.3 - 22.1)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	43.6 (38.7 - 48.6)	24.5 (20.1 - 29.4)	13.7 (10.5 - 17.6)	18.3 (14.6 - 22.7)	100.0
Female	45.1 (30.2 - 60.9)	27.0 (9.2 - 57.2)	19.3 (6.5 - 45.0)	8.7 (1.7 - 33.6)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	31.3 (19.6 - 46.1)	22.1 (10.2 - 41.4)	21.0 (9.8 - 39.6)	25.6 (12.4 - 45.5)	100.0
25-44	47.3 (40.7 - 54.1)	24.4 (18.4 - 31.5)	11.8 (8.4 - 16.4)	16.4 (12.4 - 21.5)	100.0
45-64	41.8 (34.1 - 50.0)	28.0 (21.6 - 35.6)	12.8 (9.2 - 17.7)	17.3 (12.3 - 23.8)	100.0
65+	51.6 (37.8 - 65.2)	13.8 (4.8 - 33.6)	18.7 (10.8 - 30.2)	15.9 (8.2 - 28.6)	100.0
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	50.8 (37.7 - 63.8)	24.3 (13.9 - 38.8)	15.6 (8.4 - 27.0)	9.4 (4.0 - 20.3)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	27.7 (19.5 - 37.7)	27.3 (17.3 - 40.2)	19.5 (12.1 - 29.9)	25.5 (18.1 - 34.6)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	48.6 (38.4 - 58.9)	23.9 (15.5 - 34.9)	11.7 (6.2 - 21.0)	15.8 (9.5 - 25.2)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	38.4 (29.4 - 48.2)	24.2 (17.9 - 31.7)	16.7 (10.9 - 24.8)	20.8 (13.5 - 30.5)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	42.6 (35.3 - 50.3)	24.7 (17.4 - 33.8)	13.0 (8.2 - 20.1)	19.7 (13.5 - 27.8)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No Formal	43.5 (36.4 - 50.8)	24.5 (18.1 - 32.2)	12.0 (8.5 - 16.7)	20.1 (14.3 - 27.4)	100.0
Some Primary	48.1 (36.0 - 60.3)	29.5 (18.3 - 43.7)	13.9 (7.3 - 25.1)	8.5 (4.7 - 14.9)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	31.8 (22.7 - 42.7)	21.8 (13.3 - 33.6)	20.3 (12.3 - 31.6)	26.1 (16.1 - 39.4)	100.0
Completed Sec	56.9 (35.1 - 76.3)	10.0 (3.4 - 25.9)	14.9 (5.0 - 36.8)	18.2 (7.1 - 39.1)	100.0
Diploma	46.5 (35.2 - 58.2)	21.5 (14.1 - 31.4)	14.1 (8.0 - 23.5)	17.9 (11.6 - 26.7)	100.0
≥ University	31.7 (20.7 - 45.1)	31.7 (19.5 - 47.2)	17.6 (8.8 - 31.9)	19.0 (10.4 - 32.3)	100.0

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.12 Percentage distribution of other people who shared the same instrument during the last shisha session among current shisha smokers 15 years and older by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Number of other people who shared the same instrument during the last shisha session					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall	79.5 (75.4 - 83.0)	3.9 (2.6 - 5.9)	8.7 (6.2 - 12.0)	7.1 (5.1 - 9.9)	0.8 (0.4 - 1.6)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	80.3 (76.2 - 83.9)	3.7 (2.4 - 5.8)	8.1 (5.7 - 11.5)	7.0 (5.0 - 9.9)	0.8 (0.4 - 1.6)	100.0
Female	61.4 (46.6 - 74.3)	8.7 (3.1 - 21.8)	20.8 (12.0 - 33.7)	9.2 (2.1 - 31.9)	0.0	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	60.8 (45.3 - 74.3)	4.5 (0.9 - 19.6)	14.8 (5.3 - 35.1)	19.9 (10.7 - 34.1)	0.0	100.0
25-44	82.0 (76.9 - 86.2)	4.0 (2.1 - 7.5)	6.6 (4.1 - 10.5)	7.0 (4.6 - 10.7)	0.4 (0.1 - 1.6)	100.0
45-64	81.4 (75.1 - 86.5)	3.3 (1.7 - 6.0)	10.3 (6.4 - 16.2)	3.6 (1.8 - 6.9)	1.4 (0.6 - 3.6)	100.0
65+	85.6 (73.9 - 92.6)	6.0 (2.0 - 16.4)	3.1 (0.8 - 10.7)	4.4 (1.3 - 13.6)	0.9 (0.1 - 6.3)	100.0
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	96.0 (90.1 - 98.4)	0.0	1.5 (0.3 - 6.8)	2.5 (0.8 - 7.8)	0.0	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	73.4 (64.1 - 80.9)	1.8 (0.5 - 6.6)	12.3 (6.9 - 20.9)	9.3 (5.2 - 16.2)	3.3 (1.3 - 8.1)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	74.1 (64.6 - 81.8)	6.5 (3.4 - 12.1)	10.0 (5.4 - 17.8)	8.4 (4.9 - 14.1)	0.9 (0.2 - 3.6)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	84.9 (79.1 - 89.3)	2.8 (0.9 - 8.0)	6.3 (3.4 - 11.1)	6.1 (2.6 - 13.5)	0.0	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	78.1 (71.0 - 83.8)	4.1 (2.2 - 7.3)	9.9 (5.7 - 16.7)	7.5 (3.9 - 13.8)	0.5 (0.1 - 2.0)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	79.3 (72.7 - 84.6)	3.8 (2.1 - 6.9)	11.4 (7.0 - 18.0)	5.4 (3.1 - 9.0)	0.2 (0.0 - 1.2)	100.0
Some Primary	84.4 (75.2 - 90.6)	6.0 (2.4 - 14.4)	6.2 (2.9 - 13.1)	3.3 (1.2 - 9.0)	0.0	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	73.5 (61.2 - 83.0)	5.1 (2.0 - 12.3)	14.0 (7.2 - 25.5)	3.1 (1.0 - 9.4)	4.2 (1.4 - 12.5)	100.0
Completed Sec	83.8 (63.8 - 93.8)	0.0	2.3 (0.3 - 14.9)	8.8 (2.1 - 30.7)	5.1 (1.2 - 19.8)	100.0
Diploma	74.6 (63.3 - 83.4)	2.5 (0.6 - 9.4)	4.8 (2.2 - 10.1)	18.1 (10.2 - 30.2)	0.0	100.0
≥ University	87.5 (76.8 - 93.6)	3.1 (0.8 - 11.4)	3.2 (1.0 - 10.2)	3.9 (1.0 - 14.8)	2.3 (0.6 - 8.9)	100.0

§ Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.13 Percentage distribution of number of rocks/hagar smoked during the last shisha session among current shisha smokers 15 years and older by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Number of rocks/hagar during the last shisha session						Total
	<1	1	2	3	4	5+	
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	1.8 (1.0 - 3.1)	35.5 (30.5 - 40.8)	33.3 (29.0 - 38.0)	16.6 (13.2 - 20.6)	5.8 (4.1 - 8.2)	7.0 (4.9 - 10.0)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	1.7 (0.9 - 3.1)	34.9 (29.9 - 40.3)	33.3 (28.9 - 38.0)	16.7 (13.2 - 20.9)	6.1 (4.3 - 8.5)	7.3 (5.1 - 10.4)	100.0
Female	2.8 (0.6 - 12.2)	48.0 (31.5 - 65.0)	33.2 (18.3 - 52.5)	14.4 (5.3 - 33.3)	0.0	1.6 (4.4 - 6.8)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15-24	1.2 (0.2 - 8.3)	37.2 (20.6 - 57.5)	31.3 (18.5 - 47.7)	12.6 (3.3 - 37.6)	6.8 (1.7 - 23.4)	10.9 (4.6 - 23.7)	100.0
25-44	0.9 (0.2 - 3.6)	40.6 (34.1 - 47.5)	29.4 (23.9 - 35.6)	16.2 (12.2 - 21.2)	6.8 (4.2 - 10.8)	6.1 (3.9 - 9.5)	100.0
45-64	2.6 (1.1 - 5.6)	29.0 (22.5 - 36.4)	39.9 (32.4 - 48.0)	17.3 (12.4 - 23.7)	3.8 (2.2 - 6.5)	7.4 (4.3 - 12.5)	100.0
65+	3.9 (1.4 - 10.2)	35.6 (22.7 - 50.9)	26.9 (16.7 - 40.4)	21.6 (11.1 - 37.8)	7.9 (3.0 - 19.3)	4.2 (0.9 - 17.3)	100.0
<b>Region</b>							
Cosmopolitan	0.0	34.4 (22.1 - 49.2)	43.7 (30.6 - 57.8)	10.8 (4.7 - 23.1)	4.2 (1.5 - 11.5)	6.8 (2.3 - 18.4)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	0.0	33.1 (23.4 - 44.4)	31.7 (21.1 - 44.7)	13.6 (8.0 - 22.0)	12.5 (6.8 - 21.9)	9.1 (4.5 - 17.4)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	2.5 (1.0 - 6.5)	40.7 (31.2 - 50.9)	26.9 (19.6 - 35.8)	18.2 (12.1 - 26.4)	5.5 (2.8 - 10.5)	6.1 (2.4 - 14.6)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	1.7 (0.3 - 8.0)	26.2 (17.3 - 37.5)	33.0 (23.2 - 44.5)	24.4 (16.7 - 34.1)	3.0 (1.3 - 6.7)	11.8 (6.7 - 20.1)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	2.2 (1.1 - 4.4)	35.0 (26.4 - 44.7)	35.6 (28.2 - 43.8)	15.5 (10.0 - 23.4)	5.8 (3.0 - 10.9)	5.9 (3.2 - 10.5)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>							
No Formal	1.2 (0.5 - 3.1)	37.6 (30.5 - 45.3)	33.2 (26.9 - 40.3)	14.3 (10.2 - 19.6)	6.4 (3.6 - 11.1)	7.3 (4.4 - 12.0)	100.0
Some Primary	3.7 (1.3 - 9.8)	43.2 (31.9 - 55.2)	29.3 (19.6 - 41.5)	15.3 (6.9 - 30.5)	4.2 (1.8 - 9.8)	4.3 (1.5 - 11.6)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	0.7 (0.1 - 4.6)	21.8 (14.3 - 31.9)	41.3 (30.3 - 53.2)	18.1 (10.4 - 29.7)	4.8 (1.9 - 11.7)	13.3 (6.2 - 26.2)	100.0
Completed Sec	0.0	53.1 (32.8 - 72.4)	37.5 (20.9 - 57.7)	4.5 (0.6 - 26.3)	1.8 (0.3 - 11.9)	3.1 (0.4 - 19.3)	100.0
Diploma	1.7 (0.6 - 5.1)	28.6 (19.5 - 39.9)	33.8 (24.3 - 44.8)	23.1 (15.5 - 33.0)	6.9 (3.7 - 12.4)	6.0 (2.9 - 11.8)	100.0
≥ University	2.8 (0.4 - 17.5)	25.7 (15.1 - 40.4)	30.6 (19.9 - 43.8)	23.9 (13.2 - 39.4)	7.4 (2.5 - 19.8)	9.6 (3.9 - 21.7)	100.0

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.14 Percentage distribution of location of last shisha session among current shisha smokers 15 years and older by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Location					Total
	Café	Home	Work	Friend's house	Other	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall	35.9 (31.2 - 40.8)	56.2 (51.5 - 60.8)	4.8 (3.2 - 7.3)	2.2 (1.1 - 4.4)	0.9 (0.4 - 2.2)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	68.9 (50.4 - 82.8)	29.7 (16.0 - 48.5)	1.4 (0.2 - 9.7)	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-44	36.6 (30.5 - 43.1)	55.1 (48.5 - 61.5)	4.6 (2.7 - 7.9)	3.2 (1.5 - 7.0)	0.4 (0.1 - 1.7)	100.0
45-64	28.6 (22.2 - 36.1)	60.2 (53.0 - 66.9)	7.3 (3.9 - 13.1)	2.2 (0.8 - 5.6)	1.7 (0.6 - 5.3)	100.0
65+	14.7 (7.3 - 27.5)	84.1 (71.4 - 91.8)	0.0	0.0	1.1 (0.2 - 7.8)	100.0
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	65.4 (51.2 - 77.3)	25.8 (16.1 - 38.7)	8.8 (4.0 - 18.4)	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	62.2 (50.8 - 72.3)	25.7 (17.7 - 35.7)	8.3 (3.5 - 18.5)	1.7 (0.2 - 11.6)	2.2 (0.6 - 8.0)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	16.5 (10.3 - 25.5)	70.6 (61.6 - 78.2)	5.2 (2.2 - 11.7)	6.1 (2.8 - 12.8)	1.6 (0.4 - 6.5)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	55.5 (42.4 - 67.9)	36.4 (27.8 - 45.9)	6.7 (3.2 - 13.5)	1.4 (0.4 - 5.0)	0.0	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	29.6 (22.5 - 37.8)	68.0 (59.7 - 75.3)	1.8 (0.4 - 6.8)	0.0	0.7 (0.2 - 2.0)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	26.0 (19.9 - 33.1)	65.6 (58.6 - 71.9)	4.9 (2.8 - 8.5)	2.8 (0.9 - 7.8)	0.9 (0.2 - 4.0)	100.0
Some Primary	33.0 (23.1 - 44.7)	52.9 (41.2 - 64.3)	10.5 (4.9 - 20.8)	1.7 (0.2 - 10.9)	1.9 (0.5 - 6.7)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	51.5 (39.2 - 63.6)	46.5 (34.5 - 58.9)	0.4 (0.1 - 3.2)	1.5 (0.4 - 6.2)	0.0	100.0
Completed Sec	47.9 (27.0 - 69.6)	49.0 (28.1 - 70.3)	0.0	0.0	3.1 (0.4 - 19.3)	100.0
Diploma	45.9 (35.3 - 57.0)	49.7 (39.0 - 60.4)	2.1 (0.7 - 6.0)	2.3 (0.7 - 6.8)	0.0	100.0
≥ University	60.8 (46.3 - 73.5)	32.5 (20.7 - 47.1)	4.1 (1.2 - 12.8)	1.4 (0.2 - 9.2)	1.3 (0.2 - 8.5)	100.0
Male	37.5 (32.8 - 42.5)	54.2 (49.5 - 58.9)	5.1 (3.3 - 7.6)	2.3 (1.1 - 4.6)	0.9 (0.4 - 2.2)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	72.6 (53.2 - 86.1)	25.9 (12.6 - 45.7)	1.5 (0.2 - 10.2)	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-44	37.3 (31.2 - 43.9)	54.2 (47.5 - 60.7)	4.7 (2.7 - 8.1)	3.3 (1.5 - 7.1)	0.4 (0.1 - 1.8)	100.0
45-64	30.2 (23.3 - 38.0)	58.2 (50.8 - 65.4)	7.7 (4.2 - 13.7)	2.3 (0.9 - 5.9)	1.6 (0.5 - 5.5)	100.0
65+	17.0 (8.4 - 31.4)	81.7 (67.4 - 90.6)	0.0	0.0	1.3 (0.2 - 8.9)	100.0
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	66.7 (52.5 - 78.4)	24.3 (14.7 - 37.5)	9.0 (4.0 - 18.9)	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	62.2 (50.8 - 72.3)	25.7 (17.7 - 35.7)	8.3 (3.5 - 18.5)	1.7 (0.2 - 11.6)	2.2 (0.6 - 8.0)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	16.8 (10.4 - 25.9)	70.1 (60.9 - 77.9)	5.3 (2.2 - 11.9)	6.2 (2.8 - 13.1)	1.6 (0.4 - 6.6)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	57.5 (44.2 - 69.9)	34.1 (25.8 - 43.4)	7.0 (3.3 - 14.1)	1.4 (0.4 - 5.2)	0.0	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	32.6 (25.3 - 40.7)	65.0 (56.9 - 72.3)	2.0 (0.5 - 7.4)	0.0	0.5 (0.1 - 1.9)	100.0

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Characteristic	Location					Total
	Café	Home	Work	Friend's house	Other	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	28.3 (21.8 - 35.8)	62.5 (55.3 - 69.1)	5.3 (3.0 - 9.2)	3.0 (1.0 - 8.4)	0.9 (0.2 - 4.4)	100.0
Some Primary	34.4 (24.1 - 46.6)	51.3 (39.3 - 63.2)	10.9 (5.2 - 21.6)	1.7 (0.2 - 11.4)	1.6 (0.3 - 7.0)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	51.5 (39.2 - 63.6)	46.5 (34.5 - 58.9)	0.4 (0.1 - 3.2)	1.5 (0.4 - 6.2)	0.0	100.0
Completed Sec	47.9 (27.0 - 69.6)	49.0 (28.1 - 70.3)	0.0	0.0	3.1 (0.4 - 19.3)	100.0
Diploma	45.9 (35.3 - 57.0)	49.7 (39.0 - 60.4)	2.1 (0.7 - 6.0)	2.3 (0.7 - 6.8)	0.0	100.0
≥ University	60.8 (46.3 - 73.5)	32.5 (20.7 - 47.1)	4.1 (1.2 - 12.8)	1.4 (0.2 - 9.2)	1.3 (0.2 - 8.5)	100.0
Female	0.0	98.2 (87.7 - 99.8)	0.0	0.0	1.8 (0.2 - 12.3)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
25-44	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
45-64	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
65+	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Some Primary	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Completed Sec	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Diploma	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
≥ University	*	*	*	*	*	100.0

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

\* Cell size less than 25

**Table 3.15 Percentage distribution of using flavoured or unflavoured tobacco the last shisha session among current shisha smokers 15 years and older by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Used flavoured tobacco			Total
	Flavoured	Unflavoured	Both	
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Overall	1.2 (0.6 - 2.5)	97.4 (95.9 - 98.4)	1.4 (0.7 - 2.7)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	1.2 (0.6 - 2.5)	97.4 (95.7 - 98.4)	1.4 (0.6 - 2.8)	100.0
Female	0.0	98.4 (93.1 - 99.6)	1.6 (0.4 - 6.9)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	3.5 (1.0 - 11.6)	93.5 (83.4 - 97.6)	3.1 (0.6 - 13.9)	100.0
25-44	1.3 (0.5 - 3.6)	97.9 (95.8 - 99.0)	0.8 (0.4 - 1.9)	100.0
45-64	0.6 (0.1 - 2.5)	97.9 (94.9 - 99.2)	1.5 (0.5 - 4.6)	100.0
65+	0.0	99.1 (93.4 - 99.9)	0.9 (0.1 - 6.6)	100.0
<b>Region</b>				
Cosmopolitan	1.1 (0.2 - 7.9)	98.9 (92.1 - 99.8)	0.0	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	5.8 (2.2 - 14.7)	92.1 (83.7 - 96.4)	2.0 (0.6 - 6.5)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.7 (0.1 - 4.5)	97.9 (93.7 - 99.3)	1.4 (0.3 - 5.6)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	0.6 (0.1 - 4.0)	97.2 (93.0 - 98.9)	2.3 (0.8 - 6.2)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	0.8 (0.2 - 3.0)	97.9 (94.6 - 99.2)	1.4 (0.4 - 4.9)	100.0
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No Formal	0.7 (0.2 - 2.6)	98.3 (96.2 - 99.3)	1.0 (0.4 - 2.9)	100.0
Some Primary	1.1 (0.2 - 7.5)	96.3 (89.4 - 98.8)	2.6 (0.7 - 9.3)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	0.0	99.2 (96.6 - 99.8)	0.8 (0.2 - 3.4)	100.0
Completed Sec	7.7 (1.6 - 29.5)	92.3 (70.5 - 98.4)	0.0	100.0
Diploma	0.7 (0.1 - 4.8)	98.5 (95.1 - 99.5)	0.8 (0.2 - 3.3)	100.0
≥ University	5.7 (1.6 - 18.9)	91.0 (79.2 - 96.4)	3.3 (1.0 - 10.2)	100.0

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.16 Percentage of adults 15 years and older who are currently daily occasional or non-users of smokeless tobaccos by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Smokeless tobacco frequency			
	Current user SLT	Daily	Occasional <sup>1</sup>	Current non-user of SLT
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	2.6 (2.2 - 3.1)	2.3 (1.9 - 2.8)	0.3 (0.2 - 0.5)	97.4 (96.9 - 97.8)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	1.5 (1.1 - 2.1)	1.1 (0.7 - 1.6)	0.4 (0.2 - 0.8)	98.5 (97.9 - 98.9)
25-44	3.1 (2.6 - 3.8)	2.9 (2.4 - 3.5)	0.3 (0.2 - 0.4)	96.9 (96.2 - 97.4)
45-64	3.1 (2.3 - 4.1)	2.7 (2.0 - 3.7)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.8)	96.9 (95.9 - 97.7)
65+	3.7 (2.5 - 5.5)	3.5 (2.3 - 5.3)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.6)	96.3 (94.5 - 97.5)
<b>Region</b>				
Cosmopolitan	3.0 (2.2 - 4.0)	2.8 (2.1 - 3.8)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.3)	97.0 (96.0 - 97.8)
Urban Lower Egypt	1.4 (0.9 - 2.2)	1.1 (0.6 - 1.8)	0.3 (0.2 - 0.7)	98.6 (97.8 - 99.1)
Rural Lower Egypt	2.4 (1.6 - 3.4)	1.9 (1.2 - 2.9)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.0)	97.6 (96.6 - 98.4)
Urban Upper Egypt	2.2 (1.6 - 3.2)	2.0 (1.3 - 2.9)	0.3 (0.2 - 0.5)	97.8 (96.8 - 98.4)
Rural Upper Egypt	3.5 (2.6 - 4.7)	3.2 (2.3 - 4.5)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.6)	96.5 (95.3 - 97.4)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No Formal	2.8 (2.1 - 3.7)	2.7 (2.0 - 3.6)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	97.2 (96.3 - 97.9)
Some Primary	4.4 (3.3 - 5.9)	3.9 (2.9 - 5.2)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.5)	95.6 (94.1 - 96.7)
≥ Prim / < Sec	2.3 (1.7 - 3.0)	1.6 (1.2 - 2.1)	0.7 (0.3 - 1.4)	97.7 (97.0 - 98.3)
Completed Sec	1.0 (0.6 - 1.8)	0.8 (0.4 - 1.6)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.7)	99.0 (98.2 - 99.4)
Diploma	3.3 (2.5 - 4.3)	3.0 (2.3 - 4.0)	0.3 (0.2 - 0.5)	96.7 (95.7 - 97.5)
≥ University	1.6 (1.1 - 2.3)	1.3 (0.9 - 2.0)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.5)	98.4 (97.7 - 98.9)
<b>Male</b>	4.8 (4.0 - 5.7)	4.3 (3.5 - 5.1)	0.5 (0.4 - 0.8)	95.2 (94.3 - 96.0)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	2.7 (1.9 - 3.8)	1.9 (1.3 - 2.9)	0.8 (0.4 - 1.5)	97.3 (96.2 - 98.1)
25-44	5.9 (4.9 - 7.2)	5.5 (4.5 - 6.8)	0.4 (0.3 - 0.6)	94.1 (92.8 - 95.1)
45-64	5.3 (3.9 - 7.1)	4.8 (3.5 - 6.5)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.4)	94.7 (92.9 - 96.1)
65+	6.4 (4.3 - 9.6)	6.0 (3.9 - 9.1)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.1)	93.6 (90.4 - 95.7)
<b>Region</b>				
Cosmopolitan	5.3 (3.8 - 7.2)	5.1 (3.7 - 7.0)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.5)	94.7 (92.8 - 96.2)
Urban Lower Egypt	2.7 (1.8 - 4.3)	2.1 (1.3 - 3.5)	0.6 (0.3 - 1.4)	97.3 (95.7 - 98.2)
Rural Lower Egypt	4.4 (3.0 - 6.3)	3.5 (2.3 - 5.3)	0.9 (0.4 - 1.8)	95.6 (93.7 - 97.0)

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Characteristic	Smokeless tobacco frequency			
	Current user SLT	Daily	Occasional <sup>1</sup>	Current non-user of SLT
	Percentage (95% CI)			
Urban Upper Egypt	4.1 (2.9 - 5.8)	3.6 (2.4 - 5.2)	0.5 (0.3 - 1.0)	95.9 (94.2 - 97.1)
Rural Upper Egypt	6.4 (4.5 - 9.0)	6.0 (4.1 - 8.6)	0.4 (0.2 - 0.9)	93.6 (91.0 - 95.5)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No Formal	6.3 (4.7 - 8.5)	6.2 (4.5 - 8.4)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	93.7 (91.5 - 95.3)
Some Primary	8.0 (5.9 - 10.9)	7.0 (5.1 - 9.6)	1.0 (0.4 - 3.0)	92.0 (89.1 - 94.1)
≥ Prim / < Sec	3.7 (2.7 - 5.1)	2.6 (1.9 - 3.6)	1.1 (0.5 - 2.4)	96.3 (94.9 - 97.3)
Completed Sec	2.2 (1.2 - 3.8)	1.7 (0.8 - 3.3)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.4)	97.8 (96.2 - 98.8)
Diploma	5.1 (4.0 - 6.7)	4.7 (3.6 - 6.3)	0.4 (0.2 - 0.8)	94.9 (93.3 - 96.0)
≥ University	2.4 (1.6 - 3.7)	2.1 (1.3 - 3.1)	0.4 (0.2 - 0.8)	97.6 (96.3 - 98.4)
Female	0.3 (0.2 - 0.5)	0.3 (0.2 - 0.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	99.7 (99.5 - 99.8)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	0.2 (0.1 - 0.7)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.7)	0.0	99.8 (99.3 - 99.9)
25-44	0.3 (0.2 - 0.6)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	99.7 (99.4 - 99.8)
45-64	0.6 (0.3 - 1.3)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 1.1)	99.4 (98.7 - 99.7)
65+	0.3 (0.1 - 1.1)	0.3 (0.1 - 1.1)	0.0	99.7 (98.9 - 99.9)
<b>Region</b>				
Cosmopolitan	0.6 (0.3 - 1.1)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.0)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.5)	99.4 (98.9 - 99.7)
Urban Lower Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	0.2 (0.1 - 0.8)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.8)	0.0	99.8 (99.2 - 99.9)
Rural Upper Egypt	0.7 (0.3 - 1.4)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.9)	99.3 (98.6 - 99.7)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No Formal	0.5 (0.2 - 0.9)	0.4 (0.2 - 0.8)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.6)	99.5 (99.1 - 99.8)
Some Primary	0.7 (0.3 - 1.6)	0.7 (0.3 - 1.6)	0.0	99.3 (98.4 - 99.7)
≥ Prim / < Sec	0.3 (0.1 - 0.9)	0.2 (0.0 - 0.8)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.5)	99.7 (99.1 - 99.9)
Completed Sec	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Diploma	0.1 (0.0 - 0.6)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.6)	99.9 (99.4 - 100.0)
≥ University	0.4 (0.1 - 1.0)	0.3 (0.1 - 1.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.6)	99.6 (99.0 - 99.9)

<sup>1</sup> Occasional refers to less than daily use

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.17 Percentage of adults 15 years and older who currently use tobacco by type of tobacco used and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Current tobacco use				
	Cigarettes	Shisha	Smokeless tobacco	Other smoked	Any tobacco use
	Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	16.3 (15.7 - 17.0)	3.3 (3.0 - 3.7)	2.6 (2.2 - 3.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	19.7 (19.0 - 20.4)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	10.4 (9.2 - 11.7)	1.2 (0.8 - 1.9)	1.5 (1.1 - 2.1)	0.0	11.3 (10.1 - 12.7)
25-44	19.8 (18.8 - 20.8)	3.5 (3.1 - 4.0)	3.1 (2.6 - 3.8)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	23.3 (22.3 - 24.3)
45-64	19.6 (18.1 - 21.1)	5.7 (4.8 - 6.7)	3.1 (2.3 - 4.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	25.8 (24.1 - 27.4)
65+	14.5 (12.3 - 17.0)	4.9 (3.6 - 6.7)	3.7 (2.5 - 5.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.7)	20.4 (17.8 - 23.3)
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	18.0 (16.5 - 19.5)	2.1 (1.7 - 2.7)	3.0 (2.2 - 4.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	20.3 (18.8 - 21.8)
Urban Lower Egypt	16.2 (14.9 - 17.5)	2.2 (1.7 - 2.9)	1.4 (0.9 - 2.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	18.1 (16.7 - 19.5)
Rural Lower Egypt	15.8 (14.5 - 17.2)	3.3 (2.7 - 4.0)	2.4 (1.6 - 3.4)	0.0	18.8 (17.4 - 20.3)
Urban Upper Egypt	17.6 (16.1 - 19.2)	3.0 (2.2 - 4.0)	2.2 (1.6 - 3.2)	0.0	21.0 (19.5 - 22.5)
Rural Upper Egypt	15.2 (13.9 - 16.5)	5.2 (4.3 - 6.2)	3.5 (2.6 - 4.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	20.7 (19.2 - 22.3)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No Formal	16.1 (14.8 - 17.5)	5.1 (4.3 - 6.0)	2.8 (2.1 - 3.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	21.4 (20.1 - 22.9)
Some Primary	20.3 (18.2 - 22.6)	5.3 (4.3 - 6.6)	4.4 (3.3 - 5.9)	0.0	25.5 (23.3 - 27.9)
≥ Prim / < Sec	14.0 (12.7 - 15.5)	2.0 (1.6 - 2.6)	2.3 (1.7 - 3.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	16.2 (14.7 - 17.8)
Completed Sec	10.1 (8.7 - 11.7)	0.8 (0.5 - 1.2)	1.0 (0.6 - 1.8)	0.0	11.0 (9.5 - 12.7)
Diploma	21.6 (20.0 - 23.4)	3.2 (2.5 - 4.0)	3.3 (2.5 - 4.3)	0.0	24.7 (23.0 - 26.5)
≥ University	14.7 (13.3 - 16.3)	1.6 (1.2 - 2.0)	1.6 (1.1 - 2.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	16.2 (14.7 - 17.7)
<b>Male</b>					
Male	31.8 (30.6 - 33.1)	6.2 (5.6 - 6.9)	4.8 (4.0 - 5.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.1)	38.1 (36.8 - 39.4)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	20.2 (17.9 - 22.7)	2.3 (1.5 - 3.5)	2.7 (1.9 - 3.8)	0.0	21.9 (19.5 - 24.5)
25-44	39.3 (37.5 - 41.0)	6.9 (6.0 - 7.9)	5.9 (4.9 - 7.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	46.1 (44.3 - 47.8)
45-64	37.6 (35.1 - 40.2)	10.5 (9.0 - 12.2)	5.3 (3.9 - 7.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	48.9 (46.4 - 51.3)
65+	26.8 (23.0 - 31.0)	7.9 (5.5 - 11.1)	6.4 (4.3 - 9.6)	0.0	36.4 (32.1 - 41.0)
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	34.5 (31.7 - 37.4)	4.1 (3.2 - 5.3)	5.3 (3.8 - 7.2)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	38.9 (36.0 - 41.9)
Urban Lower Egypt	31.8 (29.6 - 34.2)	4.3 (3.3 - 5.6)	2.7 (1.8 - 4.3)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.7)	35.6 (32.9 - 38.3)
Rural Lower Egypt	30.6 (28.1 - 33.3)	6.2 (5.1 - 7.6)	4.4 (3.0 - 6.3)	0.0	36.5 (33.8 - 39.3)
Urban Upper Egypt	34.1 (31.2 - 37.2)	5.6 (4.1 - 7.5)	4.1 (2.9 - 5.8)	0.0	40.4 (37.7 - 43.3)

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Characteristic	Current tobacco use				
	Cigarettes	Shisha	Smokeless tobacco	Other smoked	Any tobacco use
	Percentage (95% CI)				
Rural Upper Egypt	30.0 (27.7 - 32.4)	9.3 (7.7 - 11.2)	6.4 (4.5 - 9.0)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	39.7 (37.1 - 42.4)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No Formal	40.1 (37.2 - 43.1)	11.7 (10.0 - 13.7)	6.3 (4.7 - 8.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	52.2 (49.4 - 55.1)
Some Primary	39.8 (36.0 - 43.8)	10.2 (8.1 - 12.6)	8.0 (5.9 - 10.9)	0.0	49.7 (45.8 - 53.7)
≥ Prim / < Sec	24.8 (22.3 - 27.4)	3.6 (2.8 - 4.6)	3.7 (2.7 - 5.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	28.6 (25.9 - 31.4)
Completed Sec	22.3 (19.3 - 25.8)	1.8 (1.1 - 2.7)	2.2 (1.2 - 3.8)	0.0	24.4 (21.2 - 27.9)
Diploma	33.9 (31.5 - 36.3)	5.0 (4.0 - 6.3)	5.1 (4.0 - 6.7)	0.0	38.7 (36.2 - 41.1)
≥ University	24.5 (22.1 - 27.0)	2.6 (2.0 - 3.5)	2.4 (1.6 - 3.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.7)	26.9 (24.6 - 29.4)
Female	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	0.3 (0.2 - 0.6)	0.3 (0.2 - 0.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.2)	0.6 (0.4 - 0.9)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.7)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.5)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.6)
25-44	0.3 (0.2 - 0.5)	0.1 (0.1 - 0.3)	0.3 (0.2 - 0.6)	0.0	0.5 (0.3 - 0.7)
45-64	0.5 (0.2 - 1.0)	0.6 (0.3 - 1.3)	0.6 (0.3 - 1.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	1.4 (0.9 - 2.2)
65+	0.0	1.4 (0.7 - 3.1)	0.3 (0.1 - 1.1)	0.2 (0.0 - 1.5)	1.7 (0.8 - 3.3)
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	0.9 (0.5 - 1.5)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.6 (0.3 - 1.1)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	1.1 (0.7 - 1.7)
Urban Lower Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural Lower Egypt	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)
Urban Upper Egypt	0.2 (0.0 - 0.7)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.6)	0.2 (0.1 - 0.8)	0.0	0.5 (0.2 - 1.0)
Rural Upper Egypt	0.0	0.9 (0.4 - 2.2)	0.7 (0.3 - 1.4)	0.2 (0.0 - 1.0)	1.3 (0.7 - 2.6)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No Formal	0.2 (0.1 - 0.4)	0.7 (0.3 - 1.4)	0.5 (0.2 - 0.9)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.6)	1.1 (0.6 - 1.8)
Some Primary	0.4 (0.1 - 1.3)	0.4 (0.2 - 1.2)	0.7 (0.3 - 1.6)	0.0	1.1 (0.6 - 2.0)
≥ Prim / < Sec	0.3 (0.1 - 0.8)	0.0	0.3 (0.1 - 0.9)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.8)
Completed Sec	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diploma	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0 - 0.6)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.4)	0.1 (0.0 - 0.5)
≥ University	0.5 (0.2 - 1.6)	0.0	0.4 (0.1 - 1.0)	0.0	0.6 (0.2 - 1.6)

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.18 Number of adults 15 years and older who currently use tobacco by type of tobacco used and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Current tobacco use				
	Cigarettes	Shisha	Smokeless tobacco	Other smoked	Any tobacco use
	Number (in thousands)				
Overall	8 116	1643	1 100	31	9803
<b>Age (years)</b>					
<b>15-24</b>	<b>1 704</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1860</b>
25-44	3 932	701	527	13	4634
45-64	2 084	605	286	10	2750
65+	396	134	92	3	559
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	1 734	207	250	8	1958
Urban Lower Egypt	1 057	143	73	6	1183
Rural Lower Egypt	2 447	505	294	3	2920
Urban Upper Egypt	1 112	187	122	1	1324
Rural Upper Egypt	1 766	601	360	13	2 418
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No Formal	2 322	735	346	16	3097
Some Primary	1 207	318	220	1	1524
≥ Prim / < Sec	1 051	151	138	7	1213
Completed Sec	700	55	59	1	763
Diploma	2 024	299	263	2	2314
≥ University	811	86	74	4	892
Male	8 059	1570	1 031	14	9646
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	1 699	192	181	0	1845
25-44	3 905	687	503	10	4586
45-64	2 060	574	259	4	2677
65+	396	116	89	0	538
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	1 693	203	225	4	9 646
Urban Lower Egypt	1 057	143	72	6	1182
Rural Lower Egypt	2 438	497	291	0	2906
Urban Upper Egypt	1 106	181	116	0	1311
Rural Upper Egypt	1 766	546	326	4	2341
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No Formal	2 305	674	310	4	3003
Some Primary	1 195	304	204	1	1492
≥ Prim / < Sec	1 040	151	130	5	1202
Completed Sec	699	55	59	1	762
Diploma	2 022	299	261	0	2309
≥ University	799	86	68	3	878
Female	56	73	69	17	157
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	5	11	14	6	15
25-44	27	14	24	3	48
45-64	25	31	28	5	72
65+	0	18	3	3	21
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	41	4	25	4	51
Urban Lower Egypt	1	0	1	0	1
Rural Lower Egypt	9	8	3	3	14
Urban Upper Egypt	6	7	6	1	14
Rural Upper Egypt	0	55	34	10	77

Education level<sup>§</sup>

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Characteristic	Current tobacco use				
	Cigarettes	Shisha	Smokeless tobacco	Other smoked	Any tobacco use
	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>				
No Formal	17	60	34	12	94
Some Primary	13	13	16	0	32
≥ Prim / < Sec	11	0	8	2	11
Completed Sec	1	0	0	0	1
Diploma	2	0	2	2	4
≥ University	12	0	7	1	14

§ Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.19 Percentage of ever daily smokers 15 years and older who have quit smoking (quit rate) by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Former daily smokers (Among ever daily smokers) <sup>1,2</sup>		
	Total	Men	Women
	Percentage (95% CI)		
Overall	16.6 (15.2 - 18.1)	16.6 (15.2 - 18.0)	21.2 (12.1 - 34.5)
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15-24	7.9 (5.3 - 11.6)	7.9 (5.2 - 11.6)	*
25-44	11.8 (10.1 - 13.8)	11.9 (10.1 - 13.8)	*
45-64	22.1 (19.7 - 24.7)	22.2 (19.8 - 24.8)	17.3 (7.9 - 33.8)
65+	41.5 (36.0 - 47.3)	41.2 (35.6 - 47.1)	*
<b>Region</b>			
Cosmopolitan	17.2 (14.4 - 20.4)	17.2 (14.4 - 20.5)	15.6 (6.6 - 32.7)
Urban Lower Egypt	19.1 (16.7 - 21.8)	18.9 (16.4 - 21.6)	*
Rural Lower Egypt	17.9 (14.9 - 21.5)	18.0 (14.9 - 21.5)	*
Urban Upper Egypt	13.8 (11.6 - 16.4)	13.3 (11.1 - 15.8)	*
Rural Upper Egypt	14.6 (12.0 - 17.7)	14.7 (12.1 - 17.9)	10.6 (2.6 - 34.5)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>			
No Formal	17.2 (14.5 - 20.2)	17.2 (14.5 - 20.3)	17.4 (7.4 - 35.5)
Some Primary	17.8 (14.4 - 21.7)	18.0 (14.6 - 21.9)	*
≥ Prim / < Sec	14.3 (11.3 - 18.0)	13.8 (10.7 - 17.5)	*
Completed Sec	12.5 (9.3 - 16.6)	12.1 (9.0 - 16.2)	*
Diploma	14.9 (12.7 - 17.4)	14.9 (12.7 - 17.4)	*
≥ University	22.7 (19.2 - 26.6)	22.8 (19.3 - 26.7)	*

<sup>1</sup> Current non-smokers

<sup>2</sup> Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

\* Cell size less than 25

**Table 3.20 Percentage distribution of time since quitting among former daily smokers 15 years and older by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Time since quitting smoking (years) <sup>1</sup>				Total
	<1	1 to <5	5 to <10	≥10	
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Overall	17.6 (14.6 - 21.1)	29.7 (25.8 - 34.0)	18.5 (15.5 - 22.0)	34.1 (30.2 - 38.3)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	17.7 (14.6 - 21.2)	29.9 (25.9 - 34.3)	18.6 (15.5 - 22.2)	33.8 (29.9 - 37.9)	100.0
Female	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	36.5 (19.1 - 58.3)	52.7 (32.0 - 72.5)	10.9 (3.8 - 27.2)	0.0	100.0
25-44	22.9 (17.2 - 29.7)	40.2 (32.3 - 48.7)	19.9 (14.5 - 26.6)	17.1 (12.5 - 22.9)	100.0
45-64	13.9 (9.8 - 19.3)	24.9 (20.1 - 30.3)	22.4 (17.6 - 28.2)	38.8 (32.8 - 45.1)	100.0
65+	9.2 (5.0 - 16.6)	13.5 (9.0 - 19.8)	11.5 (6.9 - 18.7)	65.7 (56.7 - 73.7)	100.0
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	20.4 (13.5 - 29.5)	22.3 (15.5 - 31.0)	19.0 (12.4 - 28.0)	38.3 (30.4 - 47.0)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	17.9 (11.5 - 26.7)	25.2 (17.9 - 34.2)	20.3 (14.6 - 27.4)	36.7 (28.3 - 46.1)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	17.3 (11.8 - 24.6)	35.3 (27.1 - 44.5)	15.2 (10.2 - 22.2)	32.2 (24.5 - 41.0)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	11.2 (6.7 - 18.1)	32.2 (23.0 - 42.9)	25.3 (17.5 - 35.1)	31.3 (21.5 - 43.0)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	18.7 (13.0 - 26.1)	30.3 (23.2 - 38.5)	18.4 (12.3 - 26.5)	32.6 (25.6 - 40.5)	100.0
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No Formal	14.0 (9.9 - 19.3)	29.2 (21.3 - 38.6)	18.1 (12.7 - 25.0)	38.8 (31.6 - 46.5)	100.0
Some Primary	17.7 (10.3 - 28.8)	22.3 (14.3 - 33.2)	18.8 (11.7 - 28.9)	41.1 (30.1 - 53.1)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	24.2 (14.2 - 38.2)	32.6 (21.5 - 46.2)	15.1 (9.0 - 24.3)	28.1 (19.5 - 38.6)	100.0
Completed Sec	10.3 (4.9 - 20.6)	37.2 (24.5 - 51.9)	26.7 (15.2 - 42.7)	25.8 (16.7 - 37.5)	100.0
Diploma	18.9 (12.6 - 27.5)	34.9 (27.1 - 43.6)	19.5 (13.5 - 27.2)	26.8 (20.7 - 33.8)	100.0
≥ University	22.4 (14.8 - 32.5)	27.3 (19.5 - 36.9)	17.0 (11.2 - 25.1)	33.2 (25.2 - 42.4)	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Among former daily smokers (current non-smokers)

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

\* Cell size less than 25

**Table 3.21 Percentage of smokers<sup>1</sup> 15 years and older who made a quit attempt and of those who made a quit attempt and successfully quit by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Smoking cessation -- made quit attempt <sup>1</sup>			Smoking cessation -- successfully quit <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Overall	41.1 (39.0 - 43.3)	41.1 (38.9 - 43.3)	44.4 (32.9 - 56.4)	17.9 (14.9 - 21.4)	17.9 (14.8 - 21.4)	20.8 (8.6 - 42.2)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	38.9 (33.8 - 44.3)	38.9 (33.7 - 44.4)	* *	36.2 (21.7 - 53.7)	36.4 (21.8 - 54.0)	* *
25-44	43.6 (40.6 - 46.6)	43.5 (40.5 - 46.6)	51.8 (31.0 - 72.0)	22.2 (17.1 - 28.3)	21.7 (16.6 - 28.0)	* *
45-64	37.8 (34.4 - 41.3)	37.6 (34.2 - 41.2)	46.3 (28.0 - 65.6)	13.5 (9.7 - 18.6)	13.3 (9.4 - 18.5)	* *
65+	44.5 (38.0 - 51.2)	45.2 (38.4 - 52.2)	* *	8.4 (4.5 - 15.1)	8.8 (4.7 - 15.8)	* *
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	35.8 (31.1 - 40.8)	35.3 (30.6 - 40.4)	* *	18.7 (12.4 - 27.2)	18.4 (12.2 - 26.7)	* *
Urban Lower Egypt	46.1 (41.7 - 50.6)	46.2 (41.7 - 50.7)	* *	19.8 (13.7 - 27.8)	20.2 (14.0 - 28.3)	* *
Rural Lower Egypt	46.3 (41.8 - 50.8)	46.2 (41.7 - 50.7)	* *	18.1 (12.2 - 25.8)	17.8 (11.9 - 25.7)	* *
Urban Upper Egypt	34.2 (30.4 - 38.2)	34.1 (30.2 - 38.2)	* *	10.6 (6.5 - 16.7)	10.5 (6.3 - 17.1)	* *
Rural Upper Egypt	40.3 (36.0 - 44.7)	40.5 (36.2 - 45.0)	30.9 (18.9 - 46.1)	19.3 (13.6 - 26.6)	19.3 (13.5 - 26.7)	* *
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	38.7 (35.1 - 42.4)	38.5 (34.9 - 42.3)	43.5 (30.2 - 57.9)	13.8 (10.0 - 18.7)	13.3 (9.5 - 18.3)	* *
Some Primary	45.0 (39.3 - 50.8)	44.7 (38.9 - 50.6)	* *	16.4 (9.6 - 26.6)	16.4 (9.6 - 26.6)	* *
≥ Prim / < Sec	38.4 (33.8 - 43.2)	38.5 (33.8 - 43.4)	* *	29.2 (18.3 - 43.3)	30.6 (19.2 - 45.0)	* *
Completed Sec	42.5 (36.1 - 49.3)	42.4 (35.9 - 49.2)	* *	13.2 (6.6 - 24.6)	13.6 (6.8 - 25.4)	* *
Diploma	42.1 (38.4 - 46.0)	42.1 (38.3 - 46.0)	* *	18.5 (12.5 - 26.3)	18.0 (12.1 - 25.9)	* *
≥ University	42.9 (37.7 - 48.4)	43.3 (38.0 - 48.7)	* *	21.3 (14.5 - 30.2)	21.7 (14.8 - 30.8)	* *

<sup>1</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

\* Cell size less than 25

**Table 3.22 Percentage of smokers<sup>1</sup> 15 years and older who made a quit attempt and received health care provider assistance in the past 12 months by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behaviour			
	Visited a HCP <sup>1</sup>	Asked by HCP if a smoker <sup>2</sup>	Advised to quit by HCP <sup>3</sup>	Asked if smoker by HCP and successfully quit <sup>3</sup>
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	21.6 (19.9 - 23.5)	74.1 (70.7 - 77.2)	90.5 (86.1 - 93.6)	7.8 (5.7 - 10.8)
<b>Gender</b>				
Men	21.2 (19.5 - 23.1)	75.3 (71.8 - 78.6)	90.9 (86.5 - 93.9)	7.7 (5.5 - 10.7)
Women	50.4 (36.8 - 64.0)	35.8 (19.8 - 55.8)	*	*
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	14.2 (10.5 - 18.9)	60.9 (46.0 - 74.0)	83.1 (60.3 - 94.1)	0.0
25-44	20.1 (17.9 - 22.5)	74.1 (68.8 - 78.8)	90.0 (84.1 - 93.9)	7.0 (4.2 - 11.3)
45-64	26.1 (22.9 - 29.6)	76.5 (70.7 - 81.4)	93.2 (87.1 - 96.6)	9.7 (5.8 - 15.8)
65+	37.3 (30.9 - 44.2)	82.7 (71.5 - 90.1)	90.5 (80.1 - 95.8)	13.0 (5.9 - 26.2)
<b>Region</b>				
Cosmopolitan	16.8 (13.7 - 20.3)	75.9 (67.6 - 82.7)	96.1 (90.4 - 98.4)	10.3 (5.0 - 20.2)
Urban Lower Egypt	22.6 (18.8 - 26.9)	68.9 (60.6 - 76.1)	87.2 (80.6 - 91.8)	8.2 (4.2 - 15.1)
Rural Lower Egypt	24.4 (20.5 - 28.8)	71.1 (64.0 - 77.3)	88.2 (74.8 - 94.9)	9.4 (5.1 - 16.6)
Urban Upper Egypt	18.4 (15.3 - 21.9)	78.4 (70.5 - 84.6)	87.6 (79.1 - 92.9)	3.1 (1.5 - 6.6)
Rural Upper Egypt	23.4 (19.9 - 27.3)	77.6 (71.1 - 83.1)	92.6 (86.1 - 96.2)	6.4 (3.5 - 11.6)
<b>Education Level§</b>				
No Formal	24.2 (21.0 - 27.7)	79.8 (73.8 - 84.7)	88.1 (76.9 - 94.3)	8.2 (5.4 - 12.3)
Some Primary	24.2 (20.0 - 29.0)	75.0 (66.3 - 82.1)	95.5 (90.9 - 97.8)	12.0 (5.0 - 25.9)
≥ Prim / < Sec	20.7 (17.5 - 24.4)	72.6 (63.3 - 80.3)	95.3 (89.2 - 98.0)	6.1 (3.2 - 11.2)
Completed Sec	27.9 (21.6 - 35.2)	62.8 (48.9 - 74.8)	93.6 (84.5 - 97.5)	0.0
Diploma	17.4 (14.4 - 20.8)	72.0 (61.6 - 80.4)	87.1 (76.8 - 93.2)	4.1 (2.2 - 7.8)
≥ University	15.7 (12.4 - 19.8)	67.2 (53.9 - 78.2)	87.2 (70.1 - 95.2)	18.7 (8.8 - 35.4)

HCP = health care provider

<sup>1</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months

<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>3</sup> Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months who visited a HCP during the past 12 months and were asked by an HCP if they smoked

§ Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

\* Cell size less than 25

**Table 3.23 Percentage of smokers<sup>1</sup> 15 years and older who made a quit attempt in past 12 months and used various cessation methods by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Global Adult Tobacco Survey, Egypt Country Report 2009

Characteristic	Use of cessation method <sup>2</sup>			
	Pharmacotherapy <sup>3</sup>	Counseling/advice <sup>4</sup>	Other <sup>5</sup>	None of these methods
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	2.0 (1.3 - 2.9)	4.0 (2.9 - 5.4)	1.3 (0.8 - 2.1)	93.9 (92.3 - 95.2)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	1.9 (1.3 - 2.8)	4.0 (2.9 - 5.5)	1.1 (0.7 - 1.9)	94.1 (92.5 - 95.4)
Female	10.1 (2.1 - 36.3)	2.3 (0.4 - 12.0)	12.1 (3.0 - 38.5)	83.5 (62.1 - 94.0)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15-24	0.8 (0.1 - 4.5)	0.6 (0.1 - 2.9)	1.6 (0.5 - 5.1)	97.0 (93.3 - 98.7)
25-44	2.3 (1.4 - 3.7)	4.8 (3.1 - 7.5)	1.4 (0.8 - 2.7)	92.9 (90.1 - 95.0)
45-64	2.1 (0.9 - 4.5)	4.0 (2.4 - 6.7)	0.8 (0.3 - 1.9)	94.6 (91.9 - 96.5)
65+	2.9 (1.2 - 7.0)	6.8 (2.5 - 17.0)	1.3 (0.2 - 6.6)	89.9 (80.6 - 95.0)
<b>Region</b>				
Cosmopolitan	2.3 (1.0 - 5.2)	0.5 (0.2 - 1.7)	1.0 (0.2 - 4.0)	96.9 (93.9 - 98.4)
Urban Lower Egypt	2.9 (1.2 - 6.7)	4.9 (3.1 - 7.7)	3.6 (1.8 - 7.3)	90.6 (86.5 - 93.6)
Rural Lower Egypt	2.5 (1.3 - 4.7)	7.1 (4.4 - 11.3)	1.1 (0.6 - 2.2)	91.4 (87.3 - 94.3)
Urban Upper Egypt	1.8 (0.7 - 4.7)	2.1 (1.1 - 4.1)	0.6 (0.1 - 2.3)	96.0 (93.2 - 97.6)
Rural Upper Egypt	0.6 (0.1 - 2.7)	2.2 (1.1 - 4.4)	0.8 (0.1 - 4.1)	96.4 (93.4 - 98.1)
<b>Education Level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No Formal	2.6 (1.3 - 5.0)	5.8 (3.2 - 10.2)	0.2 (0.0 - 1.6)	92.9 (88.7 - 95.7)
Some Primary	3.2 (1.4 - 7.1)	5.3 (2.9 - 9.6)	0.6 (0.1 - 4.4)	92.5 (87.7 - 95.6)
≥ Prim / < Sec	2.1 (1.0 - 4.3)	3.1 (1.7 - 5.6)	2.5 (1.0 - 6.3)	93.8 (89.9 - 96.3)
Completed Sec	2.0 (0.5 - 8.2)	1.8 (0.5 - 5.9)	0.7 (0.1 - 4.7)	96.9 (91.1 - 99.0)
Diploma	0.8 (0.2 - 2.6)	2.6 (1.1 - 6.3)	2.6 (1.3 - 5.3)	94.5 (90.6 - 96.8)
≥ University	1.2 (0.3 - 4.9)	2.2 (0.9 - 5.0)	1.5 (0.5 - 3.8)	95.8 (92.3 - 97.7)

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

2 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

3 Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications

4 Counseling/Advice includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quitline/helpline

5 Other includes traditional medicines and other products

§ Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school or completed preparatory school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.24 Percentage distribution and number of current cigarette smokers 15 years and older by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Interest in quitting smoking <sup>1</sup>					
	Interested in quitting	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	42.8 (40.3 - 45.4)	8.2 (6.8 - 9.9)	19.7 (17.8 - 21.7)	15.0 (13.2 - 16.9)	50.2 (47.7 - 52.8)	6.9 (5.7 - 8.4)
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	42.8 (40.3 - 45.4)	8.2 (6.8 - 9.9)	19.6 (17.7 - 21.7)	15.0 (13.2 - 17.0)	50.3 (47.7 - 52.9)	6.9 (5.6 - 8.4)
Women	45.5 (26.7 - 65.6)	6.2 (1.5 - 21.7)	26.2 (11.4 - 49.5)	13.0 (5.0 - 30.0)	41.7 (25.1 - 60.5)	12.8 (3.6 - 36.5)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	45.0 (38.7 - 51.4)	8.2 (5.0 - 13.1)	19.9 (15.5 - 25.1)	17.0 (12.5 - 22.6)	48.8 (42.6 - 55.1)	6.2 (3.9 - 9.7)
25-44	44.6 (41.3 - 48.0)	9.0 (6.9 - 11.7)	20.7 (18.4 - 23.3)	14.8 (12.7 - 17.2)	47.7 (44.5 - 51.0)	7.6 (5.9 - 9.9)
45-64	38.2 (34.2 - 42.4)	5.4 (4.0 - 7.3)	19.3 (16.3 - 22.7)	13.5 (10.8 - 16.8)	55.6 (51.4 - 59.7)	6.2 (4.6 - 8.2)
65+	40.5 (32.2 - 49.4)	15.0 (9.3 - 23.1)	10.1 (6.5 - 15.3)	15.4 (10.3 - 22.4)	53.1 (44.3 - 61.8)	6.4 (3.6 - 11.1)
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	41.8 (36.7 - 47.1)	6.4 (4.5 - 9.2)	20.6 (16.5 - 25.4)	14.8 (11.8 - 18.3)	51.9 (46.2 - 57.6)	6.3 (3.7 - 10.3)
Urban Lower Egypt	45.7 (41.4 - 50.0)	10.8 (7.8 - 14.9)	20.7 (17.4 - 24.4)	14.2 (11.1 - 17.9)	46.4 (42.5 - 50.4)	7.9 (5.5 - 11.3)
Rural Lower Egypt	44.2 (38.7 - 49.9)	11.6 (8.2 - 16.2)	17.8 (14.2 - 22.0)	14.9 (10.9 - 19.9)	47.9 (42.5 - 53.3)	7.9 (5.4 - 11.4)
Urban Upper Egypt	41.3 (36.3 - 46.5)	4.0 (2.6 - 6.2)	21.0 (16.9 - 25.9)	16.3 (13.0 - 20.2)	52.4 (47.5 - 57.3)	6.3 (4.1 - 9.4)
Rural Upper Egypt	41.2 (35.4 - 47.2)	6.4 (4.5 - 8.9)	19.9 (15.7 - 24.8)	14.9 (11.4 - 19.4)	52.8 (46.8 - 58.7)	6.0 (3.9 - 9.1)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	39.8 (35.4 - 44.4)	8.4 (5.8 - 12.1)	19.0 (15.7 - 22.8)	12.4 (9.2 - 16.5)	55.7 (51.2 - 60.2)	4.5 (3.2 - 6.2)
Some Primary	39.8 (33.7 - 46.2)	6.1 (3.9 - 9.5)	16.8 (13.1 - 21.3)	16.8 (12.3 - 22.7)	52.8 (45.9 - 59.7)	7.4 (3.8 - 13.9)
≥ Prim / < Sec	43.4 (38.3 - 48.5)	9.6 (6.4 - 14.2)	17.1 (13.4 - 21.6)	16.6 (13.1 - 20.7)	49.6 (44.5 - 54.7)	7.0 (4.5 - 10.8)
Completed Sec	40.6 (33.4 - 48.2)	4.2 (2.4 - 7.0)	20.1 (14.8 - 26.7)	16.4 (11.5 - 22.7)	51.1 (43.5 - 58.7)	8.3 (4.7 - 14.1)
Diploma	47.3 (42.7 - 52.0)	9.7 (6.7 - 13.8)	23.2 (19.8 - 27.0)	14.4 (11.9 - 17.4)	43.9 (39.4 - 48.4)	8.8 (6.4 - 12.0)
≥ University	46.3 (40.5 - 52.2)	8.7 (5.4 - 13.6)	19.8 (15.7 - 24.8)	17.8 (13.8 - 22.6)	46.6 (40.7 - 52.7)	7.1 (4.1 - 11.9)
	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>					
Overall	3 476	666	1 595	1 215	4 077	560
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	3 450	663	1 580	1 207	4 053	553
Women	26	3	15	7	24	7
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	766	139	339	289	832	106
25-44	1 753	355	815	583	1 876	300
45-64	796	113	401	282	1 158	129
65+	160	59	40	61	211	25

Region

Global Adult Tobacco Survey, Egypt Country Report 2009

Characteristic	Interest in quitting smoking <sup>1</sup>					
	Interested in quitting	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
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Cosmopolitan	725	112	357	256	900	109
Urban Lower Egypt	483	115	218	150	490	84
Rural Lower Egypt	1 082	283	435	364	1 171	193
Urban Upper Egypt	459	44	234	181	583	70
Rural Upper Egypt	727	112	351	264	933	106
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	924	195	442	287	1 294	104
Some Primary	480	74	203	203	638	89
≥ Prim / < Sec	456	101	180	174	521	74
Completed Sec	284	29	141	114	358	58
Diploma	956	196	469	291	887	178
≥ University	376	71	161	144	378	57

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily smokers

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.25 Percentage distribution number of current shisha smokers 15 years and older by interest in quitting smoking and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Interest in quitting shisha smoking <sup>1</sup>					
	Interested in quitting	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
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall	41.8 (37.0 - 46.8)	6.9 (5.1 - 9.4)	17.0 (12.9 - 21.9)	18.0 (14.4 - 22.2)	51.5 (46.8 - 56.2)	6.7 (4.8 - 9.1)
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	42.4 (37.5 - 47.5)	6.9 (5.0 - 9.4)	16.9 (12.7 - 22.0)	18.6 (15.0 - 23.0)	50.7 (45.9 - 55.5)	6.9 (5.0 - 9.5)
Women	29.7 (19.9 - 41.7)	7.9 (2.4 - 23.1)	18.8 (7.9 - 38.6)	3.0 (1.0 - 8.5)	68.3 (55.8 - 78.5)	2.0 (0.3 - 14.6)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	71.1 (53.8 - 83.9)	7.9 (2.4 - 22.7)	28.2 (11.0 - 55.6)	35.0 (18.7 - 55.7)	22.9 (12.4 - 38.5)	6.0 (2.0 - 16.6)
25-44	41.1 (34.8 - 47.6)	7.1 (4.6 - 10.8)	17.9 (13.6 - 23.3)	16.0 (11.8 - 21.4)	49.9 (43.6 - 56.2)	9.1 (5.9 - 13.7)
45-64	32.5 (26.2 - 39.4)	5.4 (3.1 - 9.4)	13.3 (9.0 - 19.0)	13.8 (9.6 - 19.5)	62.8 (56.0 - 69.2)	4.7 (2.5 - 8.7)
65+	43.8 (29.0 - 59.7)	11.3 (4.7 - 24.8)	11.6 (5.2 - 23.6)	20.9 (11.5 - 34.9)	52.1 (36.7 - 67.1)	4.1 (1.4 - 11.7)
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	47.6 (34.5 - 61.0)	7.8 (3.0 - 19.0)	15.8 (9.1 - 26.0)	24.0 (13.6 - 38.6)	46.8 (33.7 - 60.3)	5.6 (1.9 - 15.5)
Urban Lower Egypt	41.0 (32.3 - 50.3)	6.6 (3.4 - 12.4)	15.0 (8.2 - 25.8)	19.4 (12.3 - 29.3)	53.2 (44.4 - 61.8)	5.8 (2.2 - 14.6)
Rural Lower Egypt	39.0 (30.6 - 48.0)	9.1 (5.4 - 15.0)	12.7 (8.1 - 19.5)	17.2 (10.8 - 26.1)	50.6 (42.6 - 58.7)	10.4 (6.4 - 16.3)
Urban Upper Egypt	27.4 (20.1 - 36.2)	1.9 (0.7 - 5.4)	14.5 (8.0 - 24.9)	11.0 (6.3 - 18.3)	70.0 (61.2 - 77.5)	2.7 (0.7 - 9.0)
Rural Upper Egypt	47.0 (38.2 - 55.9)	6.4 (3.8 - 10.7)	22.2 (13.8 - 33.7)	18.4 (12.7 - 25.9)	47.7 (39.1 - 56.4)	5.4 (3.0 - 9.3)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	35.8 (29.4 - 42.6)	7.2 (4.5 - 11.2)	15.6 (11.2 - 21.3)	13.0 (8.5 - 19.4)	58.9 (52.1 - 65.4)	5.3 (3.2 - 8.9)
Some Primary	50.8 (38.5 - 63.1)	7.0 (2.8 - 16.1)	19.0 (10.0 - 33.3)	24.8 (15.9 - 36.6)	42.1 (30.6 - 54.6)	7.0 (3.4 - 14.1)
≥ Prim / < Sec	40.1 (28.7 - 52.6)	10.7 (5.3 - 20.3)	15.1 (8.8 - 24.8)	14.3 (7.6 - 25.2)	50.4 (37.8 - 62.9)	9.5 (3.5 - 23.2)
Completed Sec	45.4 (25.1 - 67.4)	4.4 (0.6 - 24.7)	3.0 (0.4 - 18.9)	38.0 (18.1 - 63.0)	47.2 (27.5 - 67.9)	7.4 (1.6 - 27.4)
Diploma	45.7 (35.3 - 56.5)	5.5 (2.1 - 13.2)	21.2 (13.0 - 32.5)	19.1 (12.3 - 28.4)	45.1 (34.6 - 56.0)	9.2 (4.4 - 18.0)
≥ University	47.8 (33.8 - 62.2)	4.9 (1.4 - 15.6)	18.1 (9.1 - 33.0)	24.9 (14.4 - 39.4)	49.7 (35.6 - 63.8)	2.5 (0.3 - 15.8)
	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>					
Overall	687	114	279	295	846	110
<b>Gender</b>						
Men	666	108	265	293	796	108
Women	22	6	14	2	50	2
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15-24	144	16	57	71	46	12
25-44	288	50	126	112	349	64
45-64	197	33	80	84	380	28

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Characteristic	Interest in quitting shisha smoking <sup>1</sup>					
	Interested in quitting	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
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
65+	59	15	16	28	70	6
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	98	16	33	50	97	12
Urban Lower Egypt	59	9	21	28	76	8
Rural Lower Egypt	197	46	64	87	256	52
Urban Upper Egypt	51	4	27	21	131	5
Rural Upper Egypt	282	38	133	110	286	32
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No Formal	263	53	115	95	433	39
Some Primary	161	22	60	79	134	22
≥ Prim / < Sec	61	16	23	22	76	14
Completed Sec	25	2	2	21	26	4
Diploma	137	16	63	57	135	27
≥ University	41	4	16	21	43	2

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily shisha or less than daily shisha smokers

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.26 Percentage and number of adults 15 years and older who are exposed to tobacco smoke at home by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Smoking is allowed inside the home <sup>1</sup>	Someone smokes at least weekly inside the home	Someone smokes at least monthly inside the home
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Overall	70.8 (69.8 - 71.9)	51.2 (50.2 - 52.3)	81.5 (80.5 - 82.5)
<b>Gender</b>			
Men	68.1 (66.7 - 69.6)	47.0 (45.5 - 48.5)	82.5 (81.0 - 83.8)
Women	73.6 (72.1 - 75.0)	55.6 (54.1 - 57.1)	80.5 (79.0 - 81.9)
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15-24	72.6 (70.7 - 74.5)	53.4 (51.3 - 55.3)	83.1 (81.2 - 84.9)
25-44	71.7 (70.4 - 72.9)	51.2 (49.9 - 52.5)	80.7 (79.4 - 81.9)
45-64	68.3 (66.5 - 70.1)	49.9 (48.0 - 51.8)	80.9 (79.3 - 82.4)
65+	63.3 (59.9 - 66.7)	44.3 (40.9 - 47.7)	79.3 (76.1 - 82.2)
<b>Region</b>			
Cosmopolitan	65.5 (63.4 - 67.6)	45.3 (42.8 - 47.9)	78.0 (75.8 - 80.1)
Urban Lower Egypt	64.9 (62.4 - 67.4)	45.1 (42.6 - 47.5)	81.6 (79.7 - 83.4)
Rural Lower Egypt	72.8 (70.7 - 74.9)	52.3 (50.2 - 54.3)	82.9 (80.6 - 84.9)
Urban Upper Egypt	70.6 (68.5 - 72.6)	50.1 (47.5 - 52.8)	79.5 (77.0 - 81.8)
Rural Upper Egypt	75.9 (73.8 - 78.0)	58.8 (56.7 - 60.9)	83.2 (81.4 - 84.9)
<b>Education level<sup>8</sup></b>			
No Formal	73.4 (71.6 - 75.2)	58.3 (56.4 - 60.1)	83.0 (81.3 - 84.6)
Some Primary	76.2 (73.6 - 78.6)	58.0 (55.1 - 60.9)	83.2 (81.0 - 85.2)
≥ Prim / < Sec	72.3 (70.1 - 74.5)	52.7 (50.2 - 55.2)	82.1 (79.8 - 84.1)
Completed Sec	67.7 (65.2 - 70.2)	48.3 (45.5 - 51.1)	81.0 (78.7 - 83.0)
Diploma	70.1 (68.1 - 72.1)	47.5 (45.4 - 49.6)	82.0 (80.0 - 83.9)
≥ University	61.3 (59.0 - 63.5)	33.8 (31.5 - 36.1)	73.0 (70.3 - 75.5)
<b>Current Smoking Status</b>			
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	67.7 (66.5 - 68.8)	45.6 (44.4 - 46.9)	78.4 (77.2 - 79.6)
	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>		
Overall	35 180	25 470	30 390
<b>Gender</b>			
Men	17 230	11 900	15 100
Women	17 950	13 570	15 280
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15-24	11 910	8 756	10 430
25-44	14 240	10 180	12 220
45-64	7 296	5 328	6 315
65+	1 727	1 210	1 422

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Characteristic	Smoking is allowed inside the home <sup>1</sup>	Someone smokes at least weekly inside the home	Someone smokes at least monthly inside the home
	Percentage (95% CI)		
<b>Region</b>			
Cosmopolitan	6 331	4 379	5 324
Urban Lower Egypt	4 244	2 948	3 681
Rural Lower Egypt	11 300	8 119	9 930
Urban Upper Egypt	4 456	3 166	3 694
Rural Upper Egypt	8 843	6 859	7 757
<b>Education level<sup>8</sup></b>			
No Formal	435	8 414	9 470
Some Primary	4 548	3 463	3 967
≥ Prim / < Sec	5 414	3 944	4 683
Completed Sec	4 691	3 345	4 150
Diploma	6 554	4 442	5 559
≥ University	3 378	1 862	2 556
<b>Current Smoking Status</b>			
Non-smokers <sup>2</sup>	27 050	18 250	22 410

<sup>1</sup> Smoking is allowed or allowed with exceptions

<sup>2</sup> Among former and never smokers

<sup>8</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.27 Percentage and number of adults 15 years and older who work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work <sup>1</sup>	
	Overall	Non-smokers
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
Overall	60.7 (58.5 - 62.7)	58.5 (56.1 - 60.8)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	62.4 (60.0 - 64.8)	60.5 (57.6 - 63.4)
Female	54.0 (50.1 - 57.9)	53.8 (49.8 - 57.7)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15-24	61.9 (56.6 - 66.9)	59.5 (53.3 - 65.3)
25-44	60.6 (58.1 - 63.0)	57.7 (54.7 - 60.7)
45-64	60.2 (56.7 - 63.5)	59.4 (55.5 - 63.3)
65+	50.0 (32.8 - 67.2)	43.7 (22.4 - 67.6)
<b>Region</b>		
Cosmopolitan	55.9 (51.6 - 60.1)	52.5 (47.6 - 57.4)
Urban Lower Egypt	63.4 (60.1 - 66.6)	59.2 (55.7 - 62.6)
Rural Lower Egypt	62.0 (57.2 - 66.7)	61.1 (55.4 - 66.5)
Urban Upper Egypt	59.7 (55.3 - 64.0)	58.6 (53.6 - 63.4)
Rural Upper Egypt	63.0 (57.5 - 68.2)	62.0 (56.2 - 67.5)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>		
No Formal	64.0 (58.0 - 69.6)	61.3 (53.2 - 68.8)
Some Primary	65.5 (58.7 - 71.8)	67.0 (57.1 - 75.7)
≥ Prim / < Sec	62.5 (57.1 - 67.6)	56.7 (48.6 - 64.5)
Completed Sec	66.6 (60.8 - 71.9)	63.6 (56.9 - 69.8)
Diploma	58.8 (55.3 - 62.2)	58.0 (53.7 - 62.1)
≥ University	56.3 (53.4 - 59.1)	54.5 (51.3 - 57.7)
	<i>Number (in thousands)</i>	
Overall	6 537	4 265
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	5 331	3 074
Female	1 206	1 192
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15-24	1 394	1 022
25-44	3 409	2 138
45-64	1 687	1 086
65+	47	20

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Characteristic	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work <sup>1</sup>	
	Overall	Non-smokers
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
<b>Region</b>		
Cosmopolitan	1 378	896
Urban Lower Egypt	1 245	842
Rural Lower Egypt	1 976	1 313
Urban Upper Egypt	993	629
Rural Upper Egypt	945	586
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>		
No Formal	851	432
Some Primary	713	386
≥ Prim / < Sec	588	304
Completed Sec	836	595
Diploma	1 873	1 218
≥ University	1 677	1 331

<sup>1</sup> In the past 30 days. Among those respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors and outdoors with an enclosed area

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.28 Percentage distribution of adults 15 years and older who work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area by the policy they have at work and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Disallowed in any closed area	Allowed everywhere	Allowed in some closed areas only	No policy	Total
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	34.5 (32.6 - 36.5)	33.1 (30.8 - 35.4)	9.6 (8.4 - 10.9)	22.9 (21.0 - 24.9)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	31.4 (29.3 - 33.6)	34.0 (31.2 - 36.8)	9.0 (7.6 - 10.6)	25.6 (23.3 - 28.2)	100.0
Female	46.0 (42.2 - 49.9)	29.7 (26.5 - 33.2)	11.7 (9.9 - 13.9)	12.5 (10.4 - 15.0)	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15-24	31.9 (27.0 - 37.1)	36.5 (31.0 - 42.2)	10.4 (6.9 - 15.4)	21.3 (17.1 - 26.2)	100.0
25-44	34.5 (32.1 - 36.9)	34.2 (31.6 - 36.9)	8.4 (7.4 - 9.6)	22.9 (20.6 - 25.3)	100.0
45-64	37.3 (34.2 - 40.5)	27.4 (24.5 - 30.5)	11.4 (9.3 - 14.0)	23.9 (21.0 - 27.0)	100.0
65+	14.0 (7.6 - 24.3)	50.3 (32.6 - 68.0)	1.7 (0.4 - 7.0)	34.0 (18.0 - 54.9)	100.0
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	45.1 (41.0 - 49.3)	30.5 (26.4 - 35.0)	6.5 (4.9 - 8.5)	17.9 (14.7 - 21.7)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	34.5 (31.0 - 38.2)	35.0 (30.4 - 39.9)	11.0 (9.1 - 13.2)	19.5 (15.7 - 23.8)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	24.4 (21.0 - 28.2)	38.5 (33.5 - 43.8)	11.2 (8.2 - 15.0)	25.9 (21.8 - 30.5)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	37.5 (33.6 - 41.5)	25.3 (22.5 - 28.3)	9.1 (7.0 - 11.9)	28.1 (23.8 - 32.9)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	35.1 (30.5 - 39.9)	31.9 (26.6 - 37.7)	9.8 (7.0 - 13.5)	23.3 (18.9 - 28.4)	100.0
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No Formal	19.8 (15.9 - 24.5)	44.3 (38.1 - 50.6)	4.9 (2.9 - 8.2)	31.0 (25.6 - 37.0)	100.0
Some Primary	20.8 (16.1 - 26.5)	45.6 (38.5 - 53.0)	10.2 (6.2 - 16.2)	23.4 (18.2 - 29.4)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	26.8 (22.1 - 32.0)	40.9 (34.7 - 47.4)	7.8 (5.0 - 12.0)	24.5 (19.6 - 30.2)	100.0
Completed Sec	33.8 (28.5 - 39.6)	32.9 (27.2 - 39.1)	12.3 (8.1 - 18.1)	21.1 (16.7 - 26.2)	100.0
Diploma	35.3 (32.0 - 38.7)	33.3 (29.8 - 36.9)	7.7 (6.3 - 9.5)	23.7 (20.5 - 27.3)	100.0
≥ University	47.9 (44.9 - 50.9)	20.9 (18.3 - 23.7)	12.8 (10.9 - 14.9)	18.4 (16.2 - 20.9)	100.0

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some Primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed Sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained

**Table 3.29 Percentage of adults 15 years and older who work indoors or outdoors with an enclosed area and are exposed to tobacco smoke at work by the policy they have at work and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at work <sup>1</sup>			
	Disallowed in any closed area	Allowed everywhere	Allowed in some areas	No policy
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	31.1 (28.1–34.3)	87.8 (85.5–89.9)	72.1 (66.3–77.2)	61.6 (56.7–66.3)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	33.5 (30.0–37.2)	87.7 (84.8–90.0)	73.3 (66.3–79.2)	60.8 (55.6–65.7)
Female	24.8 (20.2–30.2)	88.6 (84.1–92.0)	68.5 (59.4–76.4)	68.7 (58.7–77.2)
Age (years)				
15–24	30.4 (22.8–39.3)	90.7 (84.4–94.6)	83.2 (66.1–92.6)	50.9 (39.2–62.4)
25–44	30.4 (27.2–33.9)	88.1 (85.1–90.5)	66.1 (59.5–72.2)	63.1 (56.9–69.0)
45–64	32.9 (28.0–38.3)	84.8 (80.0–88.6)	73.0 (63.8–80.6)	68.4 (60.7–75.2)
65+	*	*	*	*
<b>Region</b>				
Cosmopolitan	26.4 (21.0–32.5)	89.8 (85.2–93.1)	57.0 (44.0–69.1)	72.1 (61.7–80.5)
Urban Lower Egypt	29.8 (24.2–36.1)	90.0 (85.9–93.0)	73.4 (65.6–80.0)	70.5 (62.5–77.5)
Rural Lower Egypt	26.9 (19.8–35.4)	86.2 (80.7–90.3)	75.3 (61.6–85.4)	54.0 (44.3–63.4)
Urban Upper Egypt	36.6 (30.6–43.0)	87.1 (81.7–91.0)	73.4 (61.8–82.4)	62.0 (51.9–71.2)
Rural Upper Egypt	42.5 (34.9–50.4)	86.6 (79.4–91.5)	76.7 (64.3–85.7)	56.0 (43.2–68.1)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	29.8 (19.8–42.1)	86.0 (78.2–91.3)	*	51.8 (41.3–62.1)
Some primary	30.3 (18.7–45.1)	88.7 (80.5–93.8)	74.3 (53.4–87.9)	47.7 (33.8–62.0)
≥ Prim / < Sec	20.1 (14.2–27.7)	87.8 (78.9–93.2)	85.7 (70.6–93.8)	62.2 (51.1–72.1)
Completed sec	32.3 (24.5–41.1)	90.3 (84.5–94.1)	77.2 (59.9–88.5)	79.1 (67.8–87.2)
Diploma	32.7 (27.6–38.2)	86.4 (81.0–90.5)	63.5 (52.5–73.2)	57.5 (48.9–65.6)
≥ University	31.8 (27.7–36.1)	89.7 (85.9–92.6)	70.6 (62.9–77.3)	72.7 (66.1–78.4)

<sup>1</sup> In the past 30 days. Among those respondents who work outside of the home who usually work indoors and outdoors with an enclosed area.

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

\* Cell size less than 25.

**Table 3.30 Percentage of adults 15 years and older who were exposed to tobacco smoke in public places in the past 30 days by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Among those who visited the following locations in the past 30 days the percentage exposed to tobacco smoke						
Characteristic	Government buildings/offices	Health-care facilities	Restaurants	Public transportation <sup>1</sup>	Private nongovernment workplace	Shopping mall
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall	72.8 (71.0–74.5)	49.2 (47.3–51.0)	72.7 (70.5–74.7)	79.6 (78.4–80.7)	72.7 (70.0–75.2)	71.5 (69.4–73.4)
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	75.8 (73.5–77.9)	53.8 (50.9–56.7)	75.6 (73.2–77.8)	80.3 (78.7–81.8)	78.8 (76.2–81.2)	74.5 (71.5–77.4)
Female	66.7 (63.8–69.4)	46.4 (44.3–48.6)	62.1 (57.3–66.6)	78.6 (77.0–80.2)	50.8 (45.6–56.1)	67.9 (64.7–70.8)
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15–24	73.9 (70.1–77.4)	46.4 (42.6–50.2)	73.8 (70.4–77.0)	82.8 (80.8–84.6)	70.2 (64.3–75.4)	69.5 (65.6–73.1)
25–44	72.0 (69.7–74.2)	49.8 (47.6–51.9)	70.9 (68.0–73.7)	79.5 (78.0–80.8)	75.9 (72.8–78.7)	73.3 (70.7–75.7)
45–64	73.2 (70.4–75.9)	51.6 (48.6–54.7)	74.2 (69.9–78.1)	75.8 (73.7–77.8)	70.6 (65.9–75.0)	71.3 (67.6–74.8)
65+	69.7 (63.1–75.7)	47.8 (42.4–53.2)	72.1 (57.6–83.1)	71.9 (67.7–75.8)	64.1 (50.9–75.5)	70.3 (59.6–79.2)
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	71.8 (67.7–75.6)	48.3 (44.2–52.4)	73.3 (68.9–77.3)	80.7 (78.2–83.0)	73.7 (68.0–78.7)	69.3 (65.3–73.0)
Urban Lower Egypt	71.5 (68.2–74.6)	48.6 (45.4–51.8)	72.9 (69.0–76.5)	77.5 (75.4–79.6)	73.0 (69.1–76.6)	63.8 (60.3–67.2)
Rural Lower Egypt	72.9 (69.1–76.5)	46.6 (42.7–50.5)	74.2 (69.4–78.6)	75.1 (72.4–77.7)	74.7 (68.8–79.8)	74.3 (69.4–78.6)
Urban Upper Egypt	74.2 (70.7–77.4)	52.0 (47.9–56.2)	69.6 (64.0–74.7)	84.6 (82.5–86.5)	66.3 (58.7–73.0)	71.6 (67.7–75.2)
Rural Upper Egypt	73.6 (68.9–77.9)	52.4 (48.5–56.2)	71.4 (65.0–77.0)	82.8 (80.3–85.1)	71.5 (64.7–77.5)	79.9 (75.0–84.1)
<b>Education level<sup>8</sup></b>						
No formal	69.3 (65.1–73.2)	51.3 (48.5–54.1)	78.5 (72.3–83.7)	77.9 (75.9–79.8)	70.3 (63.7–76.2)	80.9 (76.2–84.9)
Some primary	70.1 (63.9–75.7)	46.9 (42.2–51.7)	81.8 (75.1–86.9)	76.7 (73.4–79.7)	76.2 (67.7–83.1)	80.4 (74.0–85.6)
≥ Prim / < Sec	71.6 (66.9–75.9)	48.4 (44.4–52.5)	71.6 (66.5–76.3)	80.4 (78.0–82.7)	72.8 (65.7–78.8)	67.8 (61.6–73.5)
Completed sec	77.0 (73.1–80.5)	47.2 (43.0–51.5)	73.8 (68.6–78.5)	81.6 (79.3–83.7)	69.9 (61.8–77.0)	65.7 (60.5–70.6)
Diploma	71.1 (67.4–74.5)	50.6 (47.0–54.3)	71.6 (67.3–75.5)	81.9 (79.9–83.7)	72.7 (68.2–76.8)	74.2 (70.0–77.9)
≥ University	76.0 (73.3–78.5)	47.4 (43.8–51.1)	66.9 (62.6–70.9)	78.2 (75.7–80.4)	75.2 (70.9–79.0)	65.1 (61.4–68.5)
<b>Current smoking status</b>						
Current cigarette smokers <sup>2</sup>	77.3 (73.9–80.5)	58.0 (53.7–62.1)	81.4 (78.3–84.2)	77.8 (75.5–79.9)	82.3 (78.6–85.5)	78.5 (74.2–82.2)
Current shisha smokers <sup>3</sup>	78.4 (70.8–84.4)	54.4 (45.2–63.4)	78.4 (69.3–85.4)	81.0 (76.6–84.7)	77.6 (66.5–85.9)	79.7 (69.1–87.3)
Non-smokers <sup>4</sup>	71.3 (69.2–73.3)	47.9 (45.9–49.9)	69.1 (66.5–71.7)	80.0 (78.7–81.2)	68.9 (65.7–71.9)	69.8 (67.6–71.9)

<sup>1</sup> Excludes the underground (metro).

<sup>2</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Among current daily or less than daily shisha smokers.

<sup>4</sup> Among former and never smokers.

<sup>8</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

**Table 3.31 Percentage of current manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years and older by last brand of manufactured cigarettes purchased and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Last brand purchased						Total
	Cleopatra	L&M	Rothmans	Super Cleopatra	Marlboro	Other	
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	84.5 (82.8–86.1)	4.4 (3.7–5.3)	2.9 (2.3–3.7)	3.3 (2.6–4.2)	2.4 (1.9–3.0)	2.5 (1.9–3.2)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	84.7 (83.0–86.3)	4.4 (3.7–5.3)	3.0 (2.3–3.8)	3.2 (2.5–4.1)	2.3 (1.8–2.9)	2.4 (1.9–3.1)	100.0
Female	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15–24	84.0 (79.7–87.6)	3.8 (2.3–6.0)	3.8 (2.4–6.0)	2.3 (0.9–5.4)	3.3 (1.9–5.6)	2.9 (1.6–5.2)	100.0
25–44	83.6 (81.2–85.8)	5.3 (4.2–6.7)	3.6 (2.7–4.9)	3.0 (2.0–4.5)	1.9 (1.4–2.6)	2.5 (1.8–3.7)	100.0
45–64	85.4 (82.8–87.7)	4.0 (3.0–5.4)	1.2 (0.7–2.1)	4.7 (3.3–6.6)	2.8 (1.9–4.1)	1.9 (1.2–3.1)	100.0
65+	91.0 (86.2–94.2)	0.3 (0.1–1.4)	1.3 (0.5–3.3)	3.5 (1.7–6.9)	1.3 (0.3–5.0)	2.6 (1.1–5.7)	100.0
<b>Region</b>							
Cosmopolitan	75.7 (71.2–79.8)	9.2 (6.8–12.3)	3.9 (2.4–6.2)	2.6 (1.7–4.1)	4.3 (2.9–6.2)	4.2 (2.9–6.3)	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	74.6 (70.2–78.6)	7.7 (5.1–11.5)	6.0 (4.0–8.8)	4.6 (3.2–6.8)	4.1 (2.5–6.8)	2.9 (1.6–5.2)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	92.2 (89.4–94.3)	0.5 (0.2–1.2)	1.4 (0.6–2.9)	4.5 (2.9–7.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.4)	1.2 (0.6–2.5)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	79.9 (74.8–84.3)	5.6 (3.5–8.9)	4.4 (2.8–6.9)	2.4 (1.5–3.8)	5.6 (3.6–8.7)	2.0 (1.1–4.4)	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	91.4 (87.8–94.0)	2.3 (1.5–3.6)	1.3 (0.5–3.5)	2.0 (0.8–4.6)	0.6 (0.2–1.7)	2.4 (1.2–4.6)	100.0
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>							
No formal	92.9 (90.1–95.0)	0.7 (0.3–1.6)	1.4 (0.6–2.9)	4.0 (2.4–6.7)	0.3 (0.1–0.8)	0.7 (0.3–1.6)	100.0
Some primary	91.8 (87.8–94.5)	1.2 (0.6–2.4)	1.0 (0.5–2.2)	3.3 (1.7–6.3)	1.0 (0.3–3.3)	1.7 (0.7–4.0)	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	88.8 (85.7–91.3)	3.1 (1.8–5.3)	2.1 (1.2–3.7)	3.5 (2.2–5.4)	1.2 (0.6–2.6)	1.2 (0.5–3.1)	100.0
Completed sec	71.8 (64.0–78.4)	9.1 (5.5–14.5)	5.0 (2.5–9.7)	4.1 (1.6–9.9)	6.5 (3.6–11.3)	3.6 (1.8–7.2)	100.0
Diploma	83.7 (80.5–86.5)	5.4 (4.0–7.2)	3.7 (2.4–5.7)	2.3 (1.5–3.6)	1.6 (1.0–2.5)	3.3 (2.0–5.4)	100.0
≥ University	57.4 (51.0–63.6)	15.1 (11.5–19.6)	7.7 (5.3–11.1)	2.6 (1.5–4.6)	10.2 (7.1–14.3)	7.0 (4.7–10.2)	100.0

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

\* Cell size less than 25.

**Table 3.32 Percentage distribution of the source of last purchase of cigarettes among manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years and older by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Where bought last manufactured cigarettes					Total
	Shop	Kiosk	Supermarket	Salesman	Other	
	Percentage (95% CI)					
Overall	83.2 (81.0–85.1)	13.3 (11.5–15.4)	3.2 (2.5–4.1)	0.1 (0.1–0.4)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	100.0
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	83.4 (81.2–85.3)	13.3 (11.5–15.4)	3.0 (2.3–3.9)	0.1 (0.1–0.4)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	100.0
Female	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
15–24	86.4 (81.7–90.1)	11.0 (7.8–15.3)	2.1 (1.0–4.4)	0.0	0.4 (0.1–2.9)	100.0
25–44	81.7 (78.9–84.1)	14.4 (12.1–17.1)	3.7 (2.7–5.0)	0.1 (0.0–0.5)	0.1 (0.0–0.5)	100.0
45–64	83.2 (79.6–86.3)	12.9 (10.1–16.3)	3.6 (2.3–5.5)	0.3 (0.1–1.6)	0.0	100.0
65+	84.0 (76.8–89.3)	14.1 (9.0–21.4)	1.3 (0.5–3.4)	0.0	0.7 (0.2–2.7)	100.0
<b>Region</b>						
Cosmopolitan	79.5 (74.9–83.4)	11.5 (8.5–15.3)	9.0 (6.5–12.5)	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban Lower Egypt	80.8 (75.9–84.9)	16.5 (12.4–21.7)	2.4 (1.4–4.0)	0.2 (0.0–1.1)	0.2 (0.0–0.6)	100.0
Rural Lower Egypt	85.8 (81.4–89.3)	12.0 (8.6–16.4)	1.6 (0.9–2.9)	0.1 (0.0–1.0)	0.5 (0.1–1.8)	100.0
Urban Upper Egypt	84.9 (79.1–89.3)	12.7 (8.7–18.1)	2.2 (1.3–3.9)	0.2 (0.0–1.2)	0.0	100.0
Rural Upper Egypt	83.5 (78.2–87.7)	15.3 (11.1–20.7)	0.9 (0.2–3.5)	0.3 (0.0–2.0)	0.0	100.0
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>						
No formal	81.9 (77.4–85.6)	16.3 (12.6–20.8)	1.4 (0.6–3.0)	0.2 (0.1–0.9)	0.2 (0.0–0.9)	100.0
Some primary	83.6 (79.0–87.4)	13.1 (9.6–17.5)	2.7 (1.4–5.1)	0.6 (0.1–2.6)	0.0	100.0
≥ Prim / < Sec	82.4 (77.8–86.3)	14.9 (11.4–19.3)	2.0 (1.0–3.9)	0.0	0.7 (0.1–4.6)	100.0
Completed sec	81.9 (75.3–87.1)	13.9 (9.1–20.6)	4.2 (2.4–7.2)	0.0	0.0	100.0
Diploma	85.1 (81.4–88.1)	11.5 (8.9–14.8)	3.4 (2.1–5.5)	0.0	0.0	100.0
≥ University	83.4 (78.3–87.5)	6.9 (4.5–10.5)	9.5 (6.3–14.1)	0.0	0.2 (0.1–0.8)	100.0

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

\* Cell size less than 25.

**Table 3.33 Average cigarette expenditures per month among manufactured cigarette smokers 15 years and older by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Cigarette expenditures per month <sup>1</sup> (Egyptian pound)	No. of cigarettes purchased last time	Cigarette brand	
			Local	Imported
<i>Average (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	109.8 (100.0–119.5)	43.9 (26.2–61.7)	88.2 (86.7–89.5)	11.8 (10.5–13.3)
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	109.8 (100.0–119.6)	43.6 (25.8–61.5)	88.3 (86.8–89.6)	11.7 (10.4–13.2)
Female	*	*	*	*
<b>Age (years)</b>				
15–24	111.6 (93.3–129.8)	23.5 (20.0–26.9)	86.3 (82.5–89.4)	13.7 (10.6–17.5)
25–44	113.7 (99.9–127.5)	55.0 (20.6–89.3)	88.7 (87.2–90.1)	11.3 (9.9–12.8)
45–64	103.2 (96.3–110.1)	36.6 (24.1–49.1)	0.0	0.0
65+	97.4 (77.9–116.9)	56.0 (14.2–97.7)	0.0	0.0
<b>Region</b>				
Cosmopolitan	123.1 (108.3–138.0)	56.5 (0.8–112.2)	78.9 (74.5–82.8)	21.1 (17.2–25.5)
Urban Lower	118.3 (103.3–133.3)	37.7 (22.9–52.5)	79.8 (75.4–83.5)	20.2 (16.5–24.6)
Rural Lower	93.4 (81.1–105.8)	33.6 (21.5–45.6)	96.9 (94.8–98.1)	3.1 (1.9–5.2)
Urban Upper	113.3 (104.1–122.5)	29.6 (20.0–39.3)	82.6 (77.7–86.6)	17.4 (13.4–22.3)
Rural Upper	110.8 (74.0–147.7)	57.9 (2.7–113.0)	94.0 (91.5–95.8)	6.0 (4.2–8.5)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>				
No formal	101.9 (90.5–113.4)	51.7 (6.7–96.6)	96.9 (95.3–98.0)	3.1 (2.0–4.7)
Some primary	99.8 (85.2–114.5)	25.6 (21.5–29.8)	95.7 (93.1–97.3)	4.3 (2.7–6.9)
≥ Prim / < Sec	109.5 (89.5–129.5)	34.4 (21.3–47.5)	92.4 (89.5–94.5)	7.6 (5.5–10.5)
Completed sec	109.0 (100.4–117.5)	31.4 (17.7–45.0)	76.4 (68.8–82.7)	23.6 (17.3–31.2)
Diploma	115.1 (90.3–139.9)	56.8 (11.0–102.6)	86.7 (83.6–89.3)	13.3 (10.7–16.4)
≥ University	132.3 (116.8–147.8)	39.4 (14.5–64.3)	60.6 (54.3–66.6)	39.4 (33.4–45.7)

<sup>1</sup> Among daily manufactured cigarette smokers.

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

\* Cell size less than 25.

**Table 3.34 Percentage of adults 15 years and older who noticed anti-cigarette-smoking information during the last 30 days in various places by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Noticed anti-cigarette-smoking information during the last 30 days in						
	Any location	Newspapers and magazines	Local television	Satellite television	Radio	Billboards	Other
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>							
Overall	79.1 (78.1–80.1)	13.7 (12.9–14.5)	51.9 (50.6–53.2)	55.8 (54.6–57.1)	18.9 (18.0–19.8)	27.5 (26.3–28.7)	3.4 (3.0–3.8)
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	75.4 (73.6–77.0)	18.3 (17.1–19.5)	52.4 (50.3–54.5)	53.6 (51.8–55.3)	17.3 (16.1–18.6)	29.3 (27.5–31.1)	3.3 (2.8–4.0)
Female	83.1 (81.9–84.3)	9.0 (8.2–9.9)	51.4 (49.5–53.2)	58.2 (56.6–59.8)	20.6 (19.2–22.0)	25.6 (24.1–27.2)	3.5 (3.0–4.0)
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15–24	80.4 (78.4–82.3)	14.5 (13.0–16.1)	52.2 (49.8–54.5)	55.5 (53.4–57.6)	16.3 (14.8–17.9)	32.2 (30.2–34.3)	5.2 (4.4–6.2)
25–44	80.8 (79.6–81.9)	14.2 (13.2–15.2)	52.9 (51.3–54.4)	58.6 (57.1–60.2)	19.5 (18.3–20.8)	28.4 (26.9–30.0)	3.0 (2.6–3.5)
45–64	78.4 (77.0–79.8)	13.1 (12.0–14.3)	52.1 (50.2–54.0)	55.0 (53.2–56.9)	21.3 (19.8–22.8)	22.8 (21.2–24.5)	2.1 (1.7–2.7)
65+	62.5 (59.3–65.7)	8.1 (6.5–9.9)	42.7 (39.6–45.9)	40.4 (37.2–43.6)	20.8 (18.2–23.7)	10.5 (8.7–12.6)	0.7 (0.4–1.3)
<b>Region</b>							
Cosmopolitan	82.6 (80.1–84.9)	18.1 (16.1–20.3)	48.4 (45.0–51.9)	68.3 (65.5–70.9)	19.8 (17.7–22.1)	39.0 (35.4–42.7)	2.7 (2.1–3.4)
Urban Lower Egypt	78.6 (77.0–80.1)	17.5 (15.9–19.2)	47.6 (45.3–50.0)	56.8 (54.5–59.1)	20.6 (18.9–22.5)	26.6 (24.8–28.4)	4.8 (4.0–5.8)
Rural Lower Egypt	77.4 (75.2–79.4)	12.4 (11.0–14.0)	52.6 (50.0–55.3)	49.0 (46.5–51.5)	21.5 (19.6–23.4)	23.6 (21.4–25.9)	4.1 (3.3–5.1)
Urban Upper Egypt	84.1 (81.9–86.1)	16.8 (14.9–18.8)	55.6 (52.9–58.2)	63.3 (60.1–66.3)	19.9 (17.7–22.2)	32.4 (28.8–36.2)	2.4 (1.8–3.2)
Rural Upper Egypt	76.3 (74.0–78.4)	8.0 (6.8–9.5)	54.2 (51.8–56.7)	50.1 (47.7–52.6)	13.3 (11.7–14.9)	21.1 (18.7–23.6)	2.9 (2.1–4.0)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>							
No formal	72.2 (70.5–73.9)	2.1 (1.6–2.7)	51.9 (49.9–53.9)	46.2 (44.3–48.1)	17.3 (15.9–18.8)	11.2 (9.9–12.7)	0.8 (0.6–1.2)
Some primary	77.6 (75.0–80.0)	6.2 (4.9–7.8)	52.1 (49.3–55.0)	54.9 (52.1–57.6)	20.2 (18.0–22.5)	18.8 (16.3–21.5)	1.8 (1.1–2.9)
≥ Prim / < Sec	81.3 (79.2–83.2)	12.5 (11.0–14.3)	52.1 (49.2–55.0)	57.4 (54.8–60.0)	16.3 (14.6–18.2)	30.6 (28.3–32.9)	4.6 (3.6–5.8)
Completed sec	84.6 (82.2–86.8)	18.7 (16.8–20.8)	51.1 (48.1–54.0)	63.8 (61.0–66.4)	19.4 (17.4–21.7)	37.6 (35.1–40.2)	7.6 (6.3–9.1)
Diploma	82.3 (80.3–84.1)	21.2 (19.4–23.2)	54.6 (52.4–56.8)	58.6 (56.3–61.0)	20.0 (18.4–21.8)	38.5 (36.1–41.0)	3.2 (2.6–4.0)
≥ University	83.8 (81.7–85.7)	34.8 (32.6–37.1)	47.9 (45.3–50.5)	65.2 (62.7–67.6)	22.5 (20.6–24.6)	43.9 (41.1–46.7)	5.4 (4.4–6.6)
<b>Current smoking status</b>							
Current cigarette smokers <sup>1</sup>	75.8 (73.5–78.0)	16.0 (14.5–17.8)	54.5 (51.7–57.2)	55.1 (52.5–57.7)	17.1 (15.3–19.1)	28.4 (25.9–30.9)	2.8 (2.1–3.8)
Current shisha smokers <sup>2</sup>	73.0 (68.8–76.9)	11.2 (8.8–14.3)	55.6 (50.7–60.4)	46.5 (41.7–51.5)	16.7 (13.1–21.0)	21.1 (17.6–25.1)	1.9 (1.0–3.5)
Non-smokers <sup>3</sup>	80.1 (79.0–81.1)	13.3 (12.5–14.1)	51.2 (49.8–52.6)	56.3 (55.0–57.6)	19.4 (18.4–20.4)	27.7 (26.4–29.0)	3.6 (3.2–4.1)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Among current daily or less than daily shisha smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Among former and never smokers.

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

**Table 3.35 Percentage of adults 15 years and older who noticed anti-shisha smoking information during the last 30 days in various places by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Noticed anti-shisha-smoking information during the last 30 days in						
	Any location	Newspapers and magazines	Local television	Satellite television	Radio	Billboards	Other
	Percentage (95% CI)						
Overall	72.6 (71.4–73.8)	11.9 (11.2–12.6)	47.4 (46.0–48.8)	51.5 (50.2–52.7)	15.7 (14.9–16.6)	18.2 (17.1–19.4)	0.8 (0.7–1.0)
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	72.6 (70.7–74.5)	16.5 (15.4–17.7)	50.3 (48.1–52.5)	51.5 (49.8–53.3)	16.0 (14.8–17.3)	21.9 (20.3–23.6)	1.0 (0.8–1.3)
Female	72.6 (71.1–74.0)	7.1 (6.4–7.9)	44.4 (42.6–46.2)	51.4 (49.8–53.0)	15.4 (14.3–16.6)	14.4 (13.2–15.6)	0.7 (0.5–0.9)
<b>Age (years)</b>							
15–24	73.6 (71.5–75.6)	12.0 (10.7–13.4)	47.4 (45.1–49.6)	51.1 (49.1–53.1)	13.1 (11.7–14.6)	21.5 (19.8–23.4)	1.2 (0.9–1.6)
25–44	74.2 (72.7–75.6)	12.4 (11.6–13.4)	48.7 (47.0–50.4)	54.0 (52.4–55.6)	16.3 (15.2–17.5)	18.6 (17.2–20.0)	0.8 (0.6–1.0)
45–64	72.0 (70.3–73.6)	12.0 (10.9–13.2)	47.3 (45.3–49.2)	51.0 (49.1–52.8)	17.9 (16.6–19.3)	15.2 (13.8–16.7)	0.5 (0.3–0.9)
65+	58.0 (54.7–61.3)	6.8 (5.5–8.5)	38.6 (35.4–41.8)	37.2 (34.1–40.3)	18.3 (15.8–21.2)	7.5 (6.0–9.4)	0.2 (0.1–0.7)
<b>Region</b>							
Cosmopolitan	77.1 (74.4–79.5)	16.5 (14.6–18.7)	44.8 (41.3–48.5)	63.7 (60.9–66.3)	16.1 (14.3–18.2)	26.8 (23.4–30.6)	0.8 (0.5–1.3)
Urban Lower Egypt	66.2 (63.7–68.6)	13.2 (11.8–14.7)	39.2 (36.8–41.7)	48.2 (45.5–50.9)	15.3 (14.0–16.7)	16.0 (14.4–17.8)	1.0 (0.7–1.3)
Rural Lower Egypt	69.9 (67.1–72.6)	9.9 (8.7–11.3)	47.8 (45.0–50.7)	45.1 (42.5–47.7)	18.7 (16.8–20.7)	15.0 (12.9–17.4)	1.0 (0.6–1.5)
Urban Upper Egypt	79.6 (77.3–81.7)	16.0 (14.3–17.9)	52.9 (50.4–55.3)	59.6 (56.5–62.6)	17.2 (15.2–19.3)	21.2 (18.3–24.4)	0.7 (0.5–1.2)
Rural Upper Egypt	72.3 (69.9–74.6)	7.8 (6.5–9.2)	50.6 (48.0–53.2)	47.3 (44.9–49.8)	10.9 (9.6–12.3)	15.0 (13.3–16.8)	0.6 (0.4–1.0)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>							
No formal	66.5 (64.6–68.3)	1.8 (1.3–2.4)	46.9 (44.8–48.9)	42.6 (40.6–44.6)	13.8 (12.5–15.2)	6.8 (5.8–8.0)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)
Some primary	71.6 (68.9–74.2)	5.4 (4.2–6.8)	47.3 (44.4–50.1)	50.7 (47.8–53.5)	17.7 (15.6–20.0)	13.9 (11.8–16.3)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)
≥ Prim / < Sec	74.3 (71.9–76.5)	11.3 (9.8–13.0)	47.6 (44.8–50.5)	52.6 (50.1–55.1)	13.3 (11.7–15.2)	19.8 (17.8–21.9)	1.4 (1.0–2.0)
Completed sec	74.2 (71.3–76.8)	14.7 (13.0–16.6)	43.8 (40.8–46.9)	56.8 (54.0–59.6)	14.5 (12.7–16.6)	23.4 (21.2–25.8)	2.0 (1.4–2.8)
Diploma	78.4 (76.1–80.5)	19.1 (17.3–20.9)	52.9 (50.5–55.2)	56.2 (53.7–58.6)	18.2 (16.6–19.9)	26.9 (24.7–29.1)	0.6 (0.4–0.9)
≥ University	75.8 (73.4–78.1)	30.7 (28.6–32.8)	43.8 (41.2–46.4)	59.4 (56.8–61.9)	18.9 (17.1–21.0)	29.4 (26.9–32.1)	1.0 (0.6–1.7)
<b>Current smoking status</b>							
Current cigarette smokers <sup>1</sup>	72.5 (70.0–74.8)	14.4 (12.8–16.1)	51.5 (48.7–54.3)	53.4 (50.8–56.0)	15.6 (13.8–17.6)	20.7 (18.6–23.1)	0.8 (0.5–1.4)
Current shisha smokers <sup>2</sup>	72.9 (68.5–76.8)	10.2 (7.7–13.3)	53.9 (48.9–58.8)	45.4 (40.5–50.3)	15.8 (12.3–20.1)	18.0 (13.8–23.0)	0.7 (0.2–2.3)
Non-smokers <sup>3</sup>	72.6 (71.3–73.9)	11.4 (10.7–12.2)	46.3 (44.8–47.8)	51.3 (50.0–52.6)	15.8 (14.9–16.7)	17.8 (16.6–19.0)	0.8 (0.7–1.0)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Among current daily or less than daily shisha smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Among former and never smokers.

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

**Table 3.36 Percentage of current cigarette smokers 15 years and older who noticed health warnings on cigarette packages and considered quitting because of the warning label on cigarette packages during the last 30 days by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Current cigarette smokers <sup>1</sup> who	
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette package <sup>2</sup>	Thought about quitting because of warning label <sup>2</sup>
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Overall	98.6 (97.9–99.0)	44.6 (42.2–47.0)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	98.6 (97.9–99.0)	44.5 (42.1–46.9)
Female	100.0	*
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15–24	98.4 (95.4–99.5)	44.0 (37.4–50.7)
25–44	98.8 (97.8–99.3)	48.1 (44.8–51.4)
45–64	98.5 (97.4–99.1)	40.4 (36.4–44.5)
65+	98.2 (94.7–99.4)	35.2 (27.3–44.1)
<b>Region</b>		
Cosmopolitan	98.5 (97.1–99.2)	39.0 (33.8–44.5)
Urban Lower Egypt	99.3 (98.6–99.7)	42.5 (38.6–46.5)
Rural Lower Egypt	99.0 (97.9–99.5)	48.5 (44.1–52.9)
Urban Upper Egypt	98.4 (95.1–99.5)	41.5 (36.5–46.6)
Rural Upper Egypt	97.9 (95.3–99.0)	47.9 (42.0–54.0)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>		
No formal	98.4 (96.7–99.2)	39.7 (34.9–44.8)
Some primary	98.8 (94.7–99.7)	53.6 (47.1–60.0)
≥ Prim / < sec	98.7 (97.0–99.4)	42.8 (37.5–48.3)
Completed sec	99.8 (98.9–100.0)	51.1 (44.1–58.9)
Diploma	98.1 (96.4–99.0)	46.8 (42.4–51.2)
≥ University	99.1 (97.7–99.6)	36.3 (30.3–42.8)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers.

<sup>2</sup> During the last 30 days.

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

**Table 3.37 Percentage of current shisha smokers 15 years and older who noticed health warnings on shisha tobacco products and considered quitting because of the warning label on shisha tobacco products during the last 30 days by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Current shisha smokers <sup>1</sup> who	
	Noticed health warnings on shisha tobacco products <sup>2</sup>	Thought about quitting because of warning label <sup>2</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)	
Overall	66.4 (60.7–71.8)	3.0 (1.8–4.9)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	66.0 (60.2–71.4)	3.1 (1.9–5.1)
Female	75.1 (52.6–89.2)	0.0
<b>Age (years)</b>		
15–24	43.9 (26.0–63.5)	9.2 (3.6–21.5)
25–44	68.4 (62.0–74.2)	3.6 (1.9–6.9)
45–64	69.9 (61.6–77.1)	0.7 (0.2–2.0)
65+	74.7 (57.6–86.5)	0.7 (0.1–5.0)
<b>Region</b>		
Cosmopolitan	74.4 (60.9–84.4)	0.0
Urban Lower Egypt	54.3 (40.0–67.9)	3.5 (1.2–9.9)
Rural Lower Egypt	58.1 (47.6–67.8)	4.5 (2.0–9.6)
Urban Upper Egypt	75.5 (66.8–82.6)	1.4 (0.2–9.5)
Rural Upper Egypt	70.9 (58.8–80.5)	3.2 (1.4–7.0)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>		
No formal	70.8 (62.2–78.1)	1.7 (0.6–4.4)
Some primary	47.6 (36.4–59.0)	2.3 (0.5–9.6)
≥ Prim / < Sec	86.7 (77.1–92.6)	4.1 (1.0–15.0)
Completed sec	70.6 (50.7–84.8)	0.0
Diploma	64.1 (51.9–74.7)	6.0 (2.5–13.8)
≥ University	69.4 (54.3–81.2)	6.2 (1.8–19.7)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily shisha smokers.

<sup>2</sup> During the last 30 days.

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

**Table 3.38 Percentage of adults 15 years and older who noticed cigarette marketing during the last 30 days in various places by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Noticed advertisement sponsorship or promotion	Characteristic																		
	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Region					Education level <sup>§</sup>					Current smoking status			
		Male	Fem	15–24	25+	Cosmo-politan	Urban Lower Egypt	Rural Lower Egypt	Urban Upper Egypt	Rural Upper Egypt	No formal	Some prim	≥ Prim / < Sec	Comp sec	Diploma	≥ Univ	Curr cig smk <sup>1</sup>	Curr shisha smk <sup>2</sup>	Non-smk <sup>3</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)																		
Noticed advertisements	10.5 (9.8–11.3)	15.1 (13.8–16.3)	5.8 (5.2–6.5)	12.9 (11.5–14.3)	9.3 (8.6–10.1)	12.9 (11.0–15.0)	18.5 (16.6–20.5)	9.5 (8.1–11.1)	10.8 (9.1–12.8)	5.2 (4.4–6.1)	4.1 (3.4–4.9)	7.9 (6.3–9.9)	10.1 (8.8–11.7)	16.2 (14.3–18.4)	12.7 (11.3–14.3)	19.6 (17.6–21.7)	15.8 (14.0–17.7)	16.4 (13.4–20.0)	9.2 (8.5–10.0)
In stores	8.0 (7.4–8.7)	12.8 (11.6–14.0)	3.2 (2.7–3.6)	9.9 (8.7–11.2)	7.1 (6.5–7.9)	10.1 (8.5–11.9)	15.2 (13.3–17.3)	7.3 (6.0–8.7)	8.4 (6.9–10.1)	3.2 (2.6–4.1)	2.5 (2.0–3.2)	6.5 (5.0–8.5)	8.0 (6.8–9.4)	12.6 (10.9–14.5)	10.2 (9.0–11.6)	14.7 (12.9–16.7)	13.3 (11.7–15.0)	13.5 (10.7–16.9)	6.8 (6.1–7.5)
On local television	0.7 (0.5–1.0)	0.9 (0.6–1.4)	0.5 (0.4–0.7)	0.6 (0.4–1.0)	0.8 (0.5–1.1)	0.3 (0.2–0.6)	1.0 (0.6–1.6)	1.1 (0.6–1.9)	0.5 (0.3–0.9)	0.5 (0.3–0.9)	0.7 (0.4–1.4)	0.6 (0.3–1.1)	0.6 (0.3–1.2)	0.4 (0.2–0.9)	0.9 (0.5–1.5)	1.0 (0.5–2.0)	1.1 (0.5–2.4)	1.5 (0.7–3.0)	0.6 (0.5–0.8)
On satellite television	1.6 (1.3–1.9)	1.4 (1.0–1.9)	1.8 (1.5–2.3)	1.9 (1.5–2.5)	1.5 (1.2–1.8)	2.0 (1.4–2.8)	2.0 (1.5–2.6)	1.7 (1.2–2.5)	1.8 (1.2–2.6)	0.8 (0.5–1.3)	0.7 (0.4–1.4)	1.3 (0.9–2.1)	1.3 (0.9–1.9)	2.6 (1.8–3.7)	1.1 (0.8–1.6)	4.2 (3.3–5.4)	1.8 (1.1–3.0)	1.4 (0.7–2.9)	1.6 (1.3–1.9)
On the radio	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.1 (0.1–0.3)	0.1 (0.1–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.1 (0.1–0.4)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.0 (0.0–0.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.4 (0.2–1.0)	0.1 (0.1–0.3)	0.2 (0.0–0.6)	0.1 (0.0–0.4)	0.4 (0.2–0.8)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.8 (0.3–2.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)
On billboards	0.9 (0.7–1.1)	1.3 (0.9–1.7)	0.5 (0.4–0.7)	0.8 (0.5–1.2)	1.0 (0.7–1.3)	1.0 (0.6–1.5)	1.6 (1.2–2.1)	1.0 (0.6–1.7)	0.9 (0.5–1.5)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	0.4 (0.1–1.1)	0.4 (0.2–0.9)	0.8 (0.5–1.2)	1.1 (0.7–1.8)	0.9 (0.6–1.3)	2.7 (1.9–3.8)	1.5 (0.9–2.7)	1.7 (0.9–3.3)	0.8 (0.6–1.0)
On posters	0.7 (0.5–0.9)	1.1 (0.8–1.6)	0.2 (0.2–0.4)	0.8 (0.5–1.2)	0.7 (0.5–1.0)	0.5 (0.3–0.8)	1.1 (0.7–1.6)	1.0 (0.6–1.8)	0.7 (0.4–1.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.4 (0.1–1.1)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)	0.5 (0.3–1.0)	0.6 (0.3–1.2)	0.9 (0.5–1.7)	1.8 (1.2–2.9)	1.3 (0.7–2.5)	1.7 (0.9–3.4)	0.6 (0.4–0.8)

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Noticed advertisement sponsorship or promotion	Characteristic																		
	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Region				Education level <sup>§</sup>						Current smoking status			
		Male	Fem	15-24	25+	Cosmo-politan	Urban Lower Egypt	Rural Lower Egypt	Urban Upper Egypt	Rural Upper Egypt	No formal	Some prim	≥ Prim / < Sec	Comp sec	Diploma	≥ Univ	Curr cig smk <sup>1</sup>	Curr shisha smk <sup>2</sup>	Non-smk <sup>3</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)																		
In newspapers or magazines	0.5 (0.4-0.7)	0.6 (0.4-0.9)	0.4 (0.2-0.5)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)	0.5 (0.3-0.6)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	1.0 (0.6-1.5)	0.8 (0.5-1.3)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	0.0	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	0.3 (0.1-0.7)	0.4 (0.2-0.9)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	1.5 (1.0-2.3)	0.8 (0.4-1.4)	0.2 (0.0-0.7)	0.4 (0.3-0.6)
In cinemas	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.3 (0.1-0.6)	0.3 (0.1-0.6)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)
On the internet	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	0.6 (0.5-0.9)	0.5 (0.4-0.8)	1.1 (0.8-1.5)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	1.1 (0.6-1.9)	1.3 (0.9-1.8)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.0	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	1.5 (0.9-2.3)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	2.0 (1.3-3.0)	0.3 (0.1-0.7)	0.2 (0.0-1.0)	0.7 (0.5-0.9)
On public transportation vehicles or stations	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	0.4 (0.3-0.7)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	0.8 (0.6-1.2)	0.5 (0.2-0.8)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	0.3 (0.2-0.7)	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.4 (0.1-1.1)	0.7 (0.2-2.4)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)
On the underground	0.4 (0.3-0.5)	0.4 (0.3-0.7)	0.3 (0.2-0.4)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	0.8 (0.6-1.2)	0.5 (0.2-0.8)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	0.3 (0.2-0.7)	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)	0.4 (0.2-0.8)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.4 (0.1-1.1)	0.7 (0.2-2.4)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)
On public walls	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.1 (0.1-0.3)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.2)	0.0	0.6 (0.4-1.0)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.0	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	0.1 (0.1-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.5 (0.2-1.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.2 (0.0-1.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)
Anywhere else	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.5)	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	0.1 (0.1-0.3)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.5)	1.0 (0.3-3.0)	0.1 (0.0-0.1)
Noticed sports sponsorship	2.1 (1.8-2.5)	1.2 (0.9-1.5)	3.1 (2.6-3.7)	2.4 (1.9-3.0)	2.0 (1.7-2.3)	3.2 (2.4-4.2)	2.9 (2.2-3.9)	1.9 (1.4-2.5)	2.3 (1.8-3.0)	1.1 (0.8-1.6)	1.0 (0.7-1.3)	1.3 (0.9-1.9)	2.3 (1.8-3.1)	3.3 (2.4-4.5)	2.6 (2.1-3.2)	3.6 (2.7-4.8)	0.9 (0.6-1.4)	0.3 (0.1-1.1)	2.4 (2.1-2.8)

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Noticed advertisement sponsorship or promotion	Characteristic																		
	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Region				Education level <sup>§</sup>						Current smoking status			
		Male	Fem	15–24	25+	Cosmo-politan	Urban Lower Egypt	Rural Lower Egypt	Urban Upper Egypt	Rural Upper Egypt	No formal	Some prim	≥ Prim / < Sec	Comp sec	Diploma	≥ Univ	Curr cig smk <sup>1</sup>	Curr shisha smk <sup>2</sup>	Non-smk <sup>3</sup>
		Percentage (95% CI)																	
Noticed cigarette promotions	3.2 (2.8–3.6)	4.4 (3.8–5.2)	1.9 (1.6–2.3)	4.0 (3.2–5.0)	2.8 (2.4–3.2)	3.7 (2.8–4.9)	4.4 (3.7–5.2)	1.6 (1.2–2.2)	2.7 (2.0–3.7)	4.3 (3.2–5.8)	1.1 (0.8–1.5)	3.3 (2.3–4.6)	4.5 (3.5–5.9)	3.6 (2.7–4.8)	3.9 (3.1–5.0)	4.8 (3.9–5.9)	4.3 (3.5–5.3)	4.9 (2.5–9.3)	2.9 (2.4–3.3)
Free samples	0.4 (0.3–0.6)	0.5 (0.3–0.7)	0.4 (0.3–0.6)	0.5 (0.3–0.9)	0.4 (0.3–0.6)	0.9 (0.5–1.5)	0.5 (0.3–0.8)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)	0.4 (0.2–0.8)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)	0.3 (0.2–0.6)	0.8 (0.4–1.7)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)	0.4 (0.2–0.6)	0.6 (0.3–0.9)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	0.3 (0.1–1.1)	0.5 (0.3–0.6)	
Sale prices	0.5 (0.4–0.7)	0.5 (0.3–0.7)	0.6 (0.4–0.8)	0.5 (0.3–0.9)	0.5 (0.4–0.7)	0.9 (0.6–1.5)	0.7 (0.4–1.1)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.5 (0.3–0.9)	0.4 (0.2–0.8)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	0.3 (0.1–0.8)	0.6 (0.3–1.1)	0.9 (0.5–1.6)	0.4 (0.3–0.7)	0.6 (0.4–1.2)	0.5 (0.3–0.9)	0.1 (0.0–0.4)	0.5 (0.4–0.7)
Coupons	0.3 (0.2–0.5)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.4 (0.2–0.9)	0.2 (0.2–0.4)	0.4 (0.2–0.9)	0.3 (0.2–0.6)	0.1 (0.1–0.4)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.5 (0.2–1.0)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.6 (0.2–1.8)	0.4 (0.2–1.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.6)	0.4 (0.2–0.9)	0.3 (0.2–0.6)	1.1 (0.2–7.2)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)
Free gifts/discounts on other products	0.4 (0.3–0.6)	0.4 (0.2–0.5)	0.5 (0.3–0.7)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.5 (0.4–0.7)	0.9 (0.6–1.5)	0.5 (0.3–0.8)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.4 (0.2–0.6)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.4 (0.1–0.9)	0.4 (0.2–0.9)	0.2 (0.1–0.6)	0.5 (0.3–0.9)	1.2 (0.7–2.0)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	0.0	0.4 (0.3–0.6)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	2.1 (1.8–2.5)	3.4 (2.8–4.1)	0.9 (0.6–1.1)	2.6 (1.9–3.5)	1.9 (1.6–2.3)	1.9 (1.4–2.7)	3.0 (2.3–3.9)	1.2 (0.9–1.8)	1.8 (1.2–2.8)	3.2 (2.2–4.6)	0.7 (0.4–1.0)	2.3 (1.6–3.2)	2.9 (2.2–4.0)	2.3 (1.6–3.3)	2.9 (2.1–3.9)	3.3 (2.5–4.3)	3.4 (2.6–4.3)	2.8 (1.2–6.4)	1.8 (1.5–2.3)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	0.3 (0.2–0.6)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.5 (0.2–1.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.2 (0.0–0.7)	0.2 (0.0–0.6)	0.4 (0.2–0.8)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.7 (0.4–1.5)	0.1 (0.1–0.3)	0.0	0.3 (0.2–0.4)
E-mail promoting cigarettes	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	0.3 (0.2–0.6)	0.3 (0.2–0.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.5 (0.2–1.2)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	0.0	0.3 (0.2–0.6)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.1–0.3)	0.4 (0.2–0.9)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	1.0 (0.5–1.8)	0.0	0.0	0.3 (0.2–0.4)
Other	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.1 (0.1–0.3)	0.0	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.6)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.5)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.7 (0.2–3.0)	0.1 (0.0–0.1)

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Noticed advertisement sponsorship or promotion	Characteristic																		
	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Region					Education level <sup>§</sup>						Current smoking status		
		Male	Fem	15-24	25+	Cosmo-politan	Urban Lower Egypt	Rural Lower Egypt	Urban Upper Egypt	Rural Upper Egypt	No formal	Some prim	≥ Prim / < Sec	Comp sec	Diploma	≥ Univ	Curr cig smk <sup>1</sup>	Curr shisha smk <sup>2</sup>	Non-smk <sup>3</sup>
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>																		
Noticed any advertisement sponsorship or promotion	14.2 (13.4-15.1)	18.6 (17.3-20.0)	9.6 (8.8-10.5)	17.0 (15.4-18.6)	12.8 (12.0-13.7)	17.1 (15.0-19.5)	22.7 (21.1-24.5)	12.4 (11.0-14.0)	14.2 (12.1-16.6)	9.3 (7.9-11.0)	6.0 (5.2-6.8)	11.8 (9.9-14.0)	14.9 (13.3-16.8)	20.4 (18.3-22.7)	17.7 (16.1-19.5)	23.6 (21.4-25.9)	19.3 (17.5-21.4)	20.4 (16.4-24.9)	12.9 (12.0-13.8)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Among current daily or less than daily shisha smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Among former and never smokers.

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

**Table 3.39 Percentage of adults 15 years and older who noticed shisha marketing during the last 30 days in various places by selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009.**

Noticed advertisements	Characteristic																		
	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Region					Education level <sup>§</sup>						Current smoking status		
		Male	Fem	15–24	25+	Cosmo-politan	Urban Lower Egypt	Rural Lower Egypt	Urban Upper Egypt	Rural Upper Egypt	No formal	Some prim	≥ Prim / < Sec	Comp sec	Diploma	≥ Univ	Curr cig smk <sup>1</sup>	Curr shisha smk <sup>2</sup>	Non-smk <sup>3</sup>
	Percentage (95% CI)																		
In stores	2.5 (2.1–2.9)	4.1 (3.5–4.8)	0.8 (0.6–1.0)	3.0 (2.4–3.8)	2.2 (1.9–2.6)	2.6 (1.9–3.6)	2.9 (2.2–3.8)	2.7 (2.1–3.5)	3.7 (2.7–5.1)	1.1 (0.7–2.0)	0.9 (0.6–1.4)	2.4 (1.6–3.6)	2.6 (1.9–3.6)	4.0 (3.0–5.3)	3.2 (2.5–4.1)	3.4 (2.6–4.6)	4.6 (3.6–5.9)	4.1 (2.7–6.2)	2.0 (1.7–2.4)
On local television	0.6 (0.4–0.8)	0.6 (0.4–1.1)	0.5 (0.3–0.8)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	0.7 (0.4–1.0)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.5 (0.3–0.8)	0.9 (0.5–1.6)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)	0.6 (0.3–1.1)	0.7 (0.4–1.4)	0.7 (0.3–1.4)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.5 (0.3–1.0)	0.8 (0.3–1.7)	1.0 (0.4–2.3)	1.0 (0.4–2.6)	0.5 (0.3–0.7)
On satellite television	0.9 (0.7–1.1)	0.7 (0.5–1.2)	1.0 (0.7–1.3)	0.6 (0.4–0.9)	1.0 (0.7–1.4)	1.3 (0.8–2.1)	0.7 (0.4–1.1)	0.8 (0.4–1.4)	0.7 (0.4–1.4)	0.8 (0.5–1.2)	0.6 (0.3–1.3)	0.9 (0.5–1.6)	0.6 (0.4–0.9)	0.7 (0.4–1.3)	0.8 (0.5–1.3)	2.0 (1.3–3.2)	1.0 (0.5–2.3)	0.9 (0.3–2.6)	0.8 (0.6–1.1)
On the radio	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.5)	0.3 (0.2–0.5)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.1 (0.1–0.3)	0.4 (0.2–0.9)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0–0.4)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.9 (0.3–2.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.2)
On billboards	0.4 (0.3–0.6)	0.6 (0.4–1.1)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.3 (0.2–0.7)	0.5 (0.3–0.8)	0.4 (0.2–0.9)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.6 (0.3–1.4)	0.5 (0.2–1.1)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.3 (0.1–1.2)	0.3 (0.1–0.9)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.4 (0.2–1.1)	0.4 (0.2–0.9)	0.9 (0.5–1.8)	0.9 (0.3–2.1)	0.5 (0.1–1.8)	0.3 (0.2–0.5)
On posters	0.3 (0.2–0.5)	0.6 (0.3–1.0)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	0.4 (0.2–0.7)	0.3 (0.2–0.6)	0.1 (0.1–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.6 (0.2–1.3)	0.5 (0.2–1.0)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.3 (0.1–1.2)	0.1 (0.0–0.5)	0.3 (0.1–0.8)	0.3 (0.1–0.9)	0.4 (0.2–0.8)	0.6 (0.3–1.1)	0.7 (0.3–2.1)	0.5 (0.2–1.8)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)
In newspapers or magazines	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)	0.2 (0.1–0.6)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.3 (0.1–0.5)	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.1 (0.0–0.4)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)	0.1 (0.0–0.4)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.6 (0.3–1.2)	0.3 (0.1–0.6)	0.2 (0.0–0.7)	0.2 (0.1–0.3)
In cinemas	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	0.1 (0.1–0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0–0.1)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.1 (0.1–0.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.2)	0.2 (0.1–0.4)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0–0.4)	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.0	0.1 (0.0–0.3)	0.1 (0.0–0.4)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.1–0.1)

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Noticed advertisements	Characteristic																		
	Overall	Gender		Age (years)		Region					Education level <sup>§</sup>						Current smoking status		
		Male	Fem	15-24	25+	Cosmo-politan	Urban Lower Egypt	Rural Lower Egypt	Urban Upper Egypt	Rural Upper Egypt	No formal	Some prim	≥ Prim / < Sec	Comp sec	Diploma	≥ Univ	Curr cig smk <sup>1</sup>	Curr shisha smk <sup>2</sup>	Non-smk <sup>3</sup>
On the internet	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.3 (0.2-0.5)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.9 (0.5-1.7)	0.7 (0.4-1.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.5)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.0	0.2 (0.1-0.5)	0.7 (0.4-1.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	1.3 (0.8-2.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.7)	0.0	0.4 (0.2-0.6)
On public transportation vehicles or stations	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.2 (0.1-0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.2 (0.1-0.6)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.1 (0.1-0.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.0	0.1 (0.1-0.2)
On the underground	0.1 (0.0-0.1)	0.0	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.0	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.0	0.0	0.2 (0.1-0.8)	0.0	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.0	0.1 (0.0-0.6)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)
On public walls	0.1 (0.0-0.1)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.0	0.1 (0.1-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.1 (0.1-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.1-0.2)
Anywhere else	0.1 (0.0-0.1)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.1)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.0	0.2 (0.1-0.5)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.2 (0.0-1.0)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.0	0.1 (0.0-0.1)
Noticed any advertisements	4.2 (3.7-4.7)	5.8 (5.1-6.6)	2.5 (2.1-3.0)	4.8 (3.9-5.8)	3.9 (3.4-4.4)	4.9 (3.8-6.3)	5.1 (4.2-6.2)	3.9 (3.1-4.9)	5.2 (4.0-6.6)	2.9 (2.2-3.8)	1.9 (1.4-2.6)	3.7 (2.7-5.0)	4.4 (3.5-5.7)	5.8 (4.6-7.3)	5.0 (4.1-6.0)	6.8 (5.5-8.4)	6.4 (5.2-7.9)	5.5 (3.8-7.9)	3.7 (3.2-4.2)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Among current daily or less than daily shisha smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Among former and never smokers.

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

**Table 3.40 Percentage of adults 15 years and older who believe that smoking causes serious illness stroke heart attack lung cancer or health problems for pregnant women and fetuses by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Adults who believe that smoking causes				
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Health problems for pregnant women and fetuses
	Percentage (95% CI)				
Overall	97.6 (97.2–97.9)	88.6 (87.7–89.4)	95.0 (94.4–95.5)	96.2 (95.7–96.7)	96.1 (95.5–96.6)
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	97.3 (96.8–97.7)	88.6 (87.4–89.7)	94.8 (94.0–95.6)	96.0 (95.2–96.7)	95.5 (94.6–96.2)
Female	97.9 (97.4–98.2)	88.5 (87.4–89.6)	95.2 (94.4–95.8)	96.4 (95.9–96.9)	96.7 (96.2–97.2)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15–24	97.9 (97.1–98.4)	87.7 (86.3–89.0)	94.8 (93.8–95.7)	96.7 (95.9–97.4)	96.6 (95.7–97.2)
25–44	97.9 (97.4–98.2)	89.3 (88.3–90.3)	95.7 (95.0–96.3)	96.6 (95.9–97.1)	96.8 (96.2–97.3)
45–64	97.4 (96.8–97.9)	89.6 (88.4–90.7)	95.2 (94.3–95.9)	96.1 (95.2–96.8)	95.6 (94.6–96.4)
65+	94.2 (92.5–95.5)	83.9 (81.0–84.4)	90.4 (88.0–92.3)	91.3 (89.0–93.1)	89.9 (87.3–91.9)
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	98.5 (97.9–98.9)	92.0 (90.6–93.2)	96.9 (96.1–97.5)	97.5 (96.8–98.1)	97.3 (96.5–97.9)
Urban Lower Egypt	98.1 (97.5–98.6)	88.2 (86.2–89.9)	94.9 (93.7–95.9)	97.3 (96.5–97.9)	96.7 (95.9–97.4)
Rural Lower Egypt	96.9 (95.9–97.6)	85.9 (83.9–87.7)	92.7 (91.1–94.0)	94.7 (93.3–95.9)	94.6 (93.1–95.8)
Urban Upper Egypt	98.4 (98.0–98.8)	89.7 (87.7–91.3)	96.9 (96.2–97.4)	97.5 (96.9–98.0)	97.6 (97.0–98.1)
Rural Upper Egypt	96.9 (96.1–97.6)	88.9 (86.7–90.7)	95.5 (94.7–96.3)	95.9 (94.9–96.7)	95.8 (94.8–96.6)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No formal	95.8 (94.9–96.5)	83.7 (82.0–85.3)	91.8 (90.6–92.8)	93.2 (92.0–94.2)	92.8 (91.7–93.8)
Some primary	97.6 (96.6–98.3)	89.0 (87.1–90.8)	95.4 (94.0–96.4)	95.9 (94.5–96.9)	96.1 (94.7–97.1)
≥ Prim / < Sec	98.2 (97.2–98.8)	88.4 (86.6–89.9)	95.4 (94.0–96.5)	97.5 (96.5–98.2)	97.0 (95.9–97.8)
Completed sec	98.5 (97.8–99.0)	89.5 (87.5–91.3)	96.4 (95.3–97.3)	98.0 (97.1–98.7)	97.9 (96.8–98.6)
Diploma	98.6 (97.9–99.0)	92.3 (91.0–93.3)	96.7 (95.6–97.5)	97.7 (96.8–98.4)	97.8 (96.9–98.5)
≥ University	98.5 (97.9–99.0)	93.6 (92.5–94.6)	97.8 (97.1–98.4)	98.1 (97.5–98.6)	98.1 (97.4–98.7)
Current cigarette smokers <sup>1</sup>	97.5 (96.7–98.1)	87.6 (85.7–89.3)	95.2 (94.0–96.2)	96.0 (94.8–97.0)	95.0 (93.5–96.2)
Current shisha smokers <sup>2</sup>	93.9 (90.8–96.0)	86.6 (82.7–89.7)	92.1 (88.9–94.5)	93.3 (90.4–95.4)	92.6 (89.4–94.9)
Non-smokers <sup>3</sup>	97.7 (97.4–98.1)	88.9 (87.9–89.8)	95.1 (94.5–95.7)	96.4 (95.9–96.9)	96.4 (95.9–96.9)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Among current daily or less than daily shisha smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Among former and never smokers.

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

**Table 3.41 Percentage of adults 15 years and older who believe that shisha smoking causes serious illness stroke heart attack lung cancer or health problems for pregnant women and fetuses by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Adults who believe that smoking shisha causes				
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Health problems for pregnant women and fetuses
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	97.4 (97.0–97.8)	88.8 (87.9–89.7)	94.5 (93.9–95.1)	95.9 (95.3–96.4)	95.7 (95.1–96.3)
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	97.5 (96.9–98.0)	89.8 (88.6–90.9)	95.0 (94.0–95.8)	96.3 (95.4–97.0)	95.7 (94.7–96.5)
Female	97.3 (96.8–97.7)	87.8 (86.6–89.0)	94.1 (93.3–94.8)	95.5 (94.8–96.1)	95.8 (95.2–96.4)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15–24	97.9 (97.3–98.4)	88.5 (87.1–89.8)	94.9 (93.9–95.8)	96.8 (96.1–97.5)	96.6 (95.8–97.3)
25–44	97.7 (97.1–98.2)	89.5 (88.4–90.5)	95.0 (94.2–95.7)	96.0 (95.3–96.7)	96.3 (95.5–96.9)
45–64	97.0 (96.3–97.5)	89.4 (88.2–90.6)	94.6 (93.6–95.3)	95.6 (94.7–96.4)	95.3 (94.4–96.0)
65+	93.8 (92.0–95.3)	83.4 (80.3–86.1)	88.7 (86.0–91.0)	89.9 (87.2–92.1)	88.4 (85.4–90.8)
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	98.5 (97.8–99.0)	92.7 (91.2–93.9)	96.4 (95.4–97.2)	97.3 (96.4–98.0)	97.0 (96.0–97.8)
Urban Lower Egypt	97.2 (96.4–97.8)	88.3 (86.7–89.8)	93.9 (92.8–94.9)	96.4 (95.7–96.9)	95.8 (94.8–96.5)
Rural Lower Egypt	97.1 (96.1–97.9)	86.0 (84.0–87.8)	92.3 (90.6–93.8)	94.4 (92.9–95.6)	94.6 (93.0–95.8)
Urban Upper Egypt	98.1 (97.5–98.6)	90.6 (88.8–92.2)	96.5 (95.8–97.1)	97.5 (96.8–98.0)	97.4 (96.6–98.0)
Rural Upper Egypt	96.6 (95.6–97.3)	88.8 (86.5–90.6)	95.2 (94.2–96.0)	95.5 (94.3–96.4)	95.3 (94.2–96.2)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No formal	95.0 (94.1–95.8)	83.0 (81.2–84.7)	90.7 (89.4–91.9)	92.1 (90.7–93.3)	91.9 (90.6–93.0)
Some primary	97.7 (96.9–98.4)	89.9 (88.0–91.5)	95.1 (93.7–96.2)	96.4 (95.3–97.2)	95.9 (94.5–96.9)
≥ Prim / < Sec	98.0 (97.0–98.6)	89.2 (87.3–90.8)	94.8 (93.3–96.0)	96.9 (95.8–97.8)	96.6 (95.4–97.5)
Completed sec	98.9 (98.4–99.3)	90.4 (88.5–92.0)	96.4 (95.1–97.4)	98.1 (97.2–98.7)	97.8 (96.8–98.5)
Diploma	98.7 (98.2–99.1)	92.7 (91.4–93.8)	96.8 (95.7–97.6)	97.7 (97.0–98.3)	98.1 (97.4–98.6)
≥ University	98.4 (97.5–99.0)	94.1 (92.8–95.2)	97.4 (96.3–98.1)	98.0 (97.1–98.7)	97.9 (97.0–98.5)
<b>Current smoking status</b>					
Current cigarette smokers <sup>1</sup>	97.7 (97.0–98.3)	88.7 (86.9–90.2)	95.3 (94.2–96.1)	96.1 (94.9–96.9)	95.3 (94.0–96.4)
Current shisha smokers <sup>2</sup>	95.4 (92.3–97.3)	88.0 (84.4–90.9)	93.8 (90.9–95.8)	94.3 (91.4–96.3)	93.9 (90.8–96.0)
Non-smokers <sup>3</sup>	97.4 (97.0–97.8)	88.9 (87.9–89.9)	94.4 (93.7–95.0)	95.9 (95.3–96.4)	95.9 (95.3–96.4)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Among current daily or less than daily shisha smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Among former and never smokers.

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

**Table 3.42 Percentage of adults 15 years and older who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness stroke heart attack lung cancer or health problems for pregnant women and fetuses by smoking status and selected demographic characteristics – Egypt Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) 2009**

Characteristic	Adults who believe that breathing other people's smoke causes				
	Serious illness	Lung illnesses in children	Heart attack	Lung cancer	Health problems for pregnant women and fetuses
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>					
Overall	96.3 (95.8–96.8)	95.1 (94.4–95.7)	91.3 (90.5–92.1)	93.3 (92.5–94.1)	94.5 (93.8–95.2)
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	96.8 (96.2–97.4)	95.6 (94.7–96.3)	91.3 (90.1–92.4)	93.8 (92.7–94.7)	94.8 (93.9–95.6)
Female	95.8 (95.0–96.5)	94.6 (93.6–95.4)	91.3 (90.2–92.3)	92.9 (91.9–93.8)	94.2 (93.3–95.1)
<b>Age (years)</b>					
15–24	96.8 (95.9–97.6)	95.5 (94.4–96.4)	91.6 (90.2–92.9)	93.7 (92.4–94.8)	95.0 (93.8–96.0)
25–44	96.9 (96.2–97.4)	95.8 (95.0–96.4)	91.6 (90.6–92.5)	93.9 (93.0–94.7)	95.5 (94.7–96.1)
45–64	96.3 (95.6–97.0)	95.3 (94.4–96.0)	92.1 (91.1–93.0)	93.7 (92.8–94.6)	94.3 (93.3–95.1)
65+	89.4 (86.8–91.5)	86.7 (83.8–89.2)	84.2 (81.0–86.9)	85.8 (82.7–88.3)	85.7 (82.7–88.3)
<b>Region</b>					
Cosmopolitan	99.0 (98.6–99.3)	97.9 (97.1–98.4)	94.6 (93.4–95.5)	96.3 (95.2–97.1)	97.6 (96.8–98.2)
Urban Lower Egypt	97.6 (96.8–98.1)	96.4 (95.3–97.3)	90.3 (88.7–91.7)	94.8 (93.5–95.9)	95.8 (94.6–96.6)
Rural Lower Egypt	95.4 (94.1–96.5)	93.5 (91.7–94.9)	88.5 (86.3–90.4)	91.0 (88.9–92.8)	92.9 (91.1–94.4)
Urban Upper Egypt	97.3 (96.5–98.0)	96.6 (95.8–97.3)	93.6 (92.5–94.5)	95.2 (94.3–95.9)	96.1 (95.1–96.8)
Rural Upper Egypt	94.1 (92.6–95.3)	93.2 (91.6–94.6)	91.7 (90.0–93.2)	92.2 (90.4–93.6)	92.6 (90.9–94.0)
<b>Education level<sup>§</sup></b>					
No formal	92.9 (91.7–93.9)	90.8 (89.5–92.0)	87.1 (85.6–88.5)	88.8 (87.3–90.1)	89.5 (88.1–90.9)
Some primary	94.8 (93.1–96.1)	93.7 (91.9–95.1)	90.1 (88.1–91.9)	91.2 (89.0–93.0)	93.5 (91.8–94.9)
≥ Prim / < Sec	97.0 (96.0–97.8)	95.9 (94.7–96.8)	91.5 (89.9–92.9)	94.7 (93.3–95.8)	95.4 (94.2–96.4)
Completed sec	99.3 (98.8–99.6)	98.7 (98.1–99.1)	93.1 (91.4–94.5)	96.7 (95.5–97.5)	98.2 (97.4–98.7)
Diploma	98.2 (97.5–98.8)	97.2 (96.1–97.9)	94.4 (93.1–95.4)	95.8 (94.6–96.7)	97.0 (96.0–97.8)
≥ University	99.0 (98.5–99.4)	98.5 (97.9–99.0)	95.9 (94.9–96.7)	97.4 (96.7–98.0)	98.5 (97.9–99.0)
<b>Current smoking status</b>					
Current cigarette smokers <sup>1</sup>	95.7 (94.4–96.7)	93.9 (92.4–95.1)	88.9 (87.1–90.5)	91.9 (90.2–93.3)	93.5 (92.0–94.7)
Current shisha smokers <sup>2</sup>	93.2 (90.0–95.5)	92.2 (89.1–94.5)	89.3 (85.8–91.9)	90.5 (87.2–93.0)	91.2 (87.8–93.7)
Non-smokers <sup>3</sup>	96.6 (96.0–97.1)	95.4 (94.7–96.0)	91.9 (91.0–92.7)	93.8 (93.0–94.5)	94.8 (94.1–95.5)

<sup>1</sup> Among current daily or less than daily cigarette smokers.

<sup>2</sup> Among current daily or less than daily shisha smokers.

<sup>3</sup> Among former and never smokers.

<sup>§</sup> Education level: No formal = No formal education; Some primary = Attended but not finished primary school; ≥ Prim / < Sec = Completed primary school attended but not finished preparatory school completed preparatory school or attended but not finished high school; Completed sec = Completed high school/equivalent education; Diploma = Diploma; ≥ University = Completed university/college or postgraduate degree obtained.

**ANNEX E. TEAM MEMBERS AND TECHNICAL STAFF**

Abo Bakr El Gendy	Head of CAPMAS
Bahy El Din Mortagy	Head of the Information Technology sector
Mohamed Fottoh Abo El Atta	CAPMAS Consultant and Samples Expert
Awatef Hussien Emam	Head of Statistical Administration and the Executive Director of the survey
Ahmed Kamal Abd El Aziz	Undersecretary for CAPMAS President Office and the Main Coordinator between CAPMAS and WHO
Rawya Moawad El Batrawy	Head of the Central Administration for Research and Population Studies Centre
Khaled Mohamed Maher	Data Processing Supervisor
Ali Ahmed Ali	CAPMAS Consultant
Mohamed Ahmed Abd El Karim	CAPMAS Consultant
Amal Fouad Mohamed	Director of Technical Department and Data Analysis Supervisor
Salwa Youssef Abd El Gani	Data Analysis
Mona Mohamed Abo El Fottoh	Supervisor of the follow-up work
Dalia Mohamed El Zaabalawye	Data Analysis
Salah Abd El Maneam Abd El Aal	Quality Control
Sobhy Esmael Hamed	Quality Control
Mahmoud Mohamed Yasein	Quality Control
Gamal Hashim Saed	Quality Control
Soad Mohamed El Hawary	Quality Control
Eman Mahmoud Salh	Quality Control
Fakrat Abd El Wahab Mohamed	Quality Control
Fayza Hussien Emam	Quality Control
Osama Sabh Ahmed	Field Supervisor
Ahmed Mohmed Hassan	Field Supervisor
Kariman Abd El Hamed Mohamed	Field Supervisor
Ali Hassan Mohamed	Field Supervisor
Nabil Abd El Rahman Ataya	Field Supervisor
Shawky Yassin Abd El Wahed	Field Supervisor
Mohmed Awan allah Mohamed Tawfeek	Field Supervisor
Fawzya Mohamed Halmy	Field Supervisor
Halmy Abdelhay Mohamed	Field Supervisor
Safwat Salah Eldin Ebrahim	Field Supervisor
Azz Eldin Mohamed Abd El Hamed	Field Supervisor
Khaled Mohamed Ahamed Naser	Field Supervisor
Esam Fatahallh Mohamed	Field Supervisor

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Mohamed Abdelkader Allam	Field Supervisor
Hassan Omar Dawy	Field Interviewer
Wafaa Moneer El Kelany	Field Interviewer
Nadia Saed Abd El Rahman	Field Interviewer
Basam Halal Razeek	Field Interviewer
Amar Hassein Hassein El Saman	Field Interviewer
Shymaa Ahmed Mamdouh	Field Interviewer
Ekram Mahmoud Salah	Field Interviewer
Ahmed Naser El Din Mostafa	Field Interviewer
Ebtesam Saed Abd El Rahman	Field Interviewer
Hesham Fouad Zaky	Field Interviewer
Ola Adly Gomaa	Field Interviewer
Ahmed Hamdan Mohamed	Field Interviewer
Ahmed Ramdan Hussien Seliman	Field Interviewer
Marwa Saber Hamed	Field Interviewer
Samah Gomaa Sadeek	Field Interviewer
Mahmoud Mamdouh Mohamed Zaky	Field Interviewer
Mohamed Abd El Gany Mohamed El Mogazy	Field Interviewer
Samah Gomaa Sadeek	Field Interviewer
Shymaa Sarwat Matwaly	Field Interviewer
Mohsen Saed Abd El Rahman	Field Interviewer
Shymaa Gamal Hashim	Field Interviewer
Ensaf Ebrahim El Esawy	Field Interviewer
Sabah Mohamed Ali	Field Interviewer
Karie Mohamed Fathi	Field Interviewer
Mohamed Fasel Mahamed Osman	Field Interviewer
Reham Saber Abo El Azm	Field Interviewer
Nahla Ali Ahmed	Field Interviewer
Mohamed Mahmoud Kouhel	Field Interviewer
Waled Mahmoud Mohamed Mahmoud	Field Interviewer
Mouhamed Houssin Ebrahim Shadeed	Field Interviewer

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Ahmed Saed Zagloul Gaber	Field Interviewer
Randa Mostafa Ahmed	Field Interviewer
Souher Saed Osman	Field Interviewer
Fateen Ahmed Matwaly	Field Interviewer
Afaf Mostafa Abd El Naby	Field Interviewer
Mostafa Mohamed Arafa	Field Interviewer
Mohamed Abd El Hakam Kader	Field Interviewer
Ahmed Abd El Salam Abd El Karim	Field Interviewer
Narmeen Kahlefa El Dehy	Field Interviewer
Mahmoud El Sayed Gamry	Field Interviewer
Shymaa Ahmed Saleman	Field Interviewer
Abeer Salim Ahmed	Field Interviewer
Nahla Mohy El Din Moaz	Field Interviewer
Gahda Mohamed Abd El Latef	Field Interviewer
Abd Allah Mostafa Fargaly	Field Interviewer
Abdo Mohamed abd El Aal	Field Interviewer
Abeer Gareeb Sayed	Field Interviewer
Mona Sayed Mohamed	Field Interviewer
Mahmoud Ali Mayhowp	Field Interviewer
Hasham Abd El Hafeiz Emam	Field Interviewer
Narmeen Nagy Anyes	Field Interviewer
Ahmed Mohamed Abd El Kader	Field Interviewer
Esraa Hussein Mohamed Shawky	Field Interviewer
Mohamed Eslam Mohamed Safwat	Field Interviewer
Nadia Abo Sareaa Mohamed	Field Interviewer
Omya Ebrahim Abeed	Field Interviewer
Mahmoud Mohamed Mahmoud	Field Interviewer
Hamada Hassan Saber	Field Interviewer
Ahmed Ahmed Fouad Badawy	Field Interviewer
Alya El Amrousy El Sayed	Field Interviewer
Mona El Sayed Mohamed El Samak	Field Interviewer
Amal Halmy Abd El Salam	Field Interviewer
Ahmed Omar Frez	Field Interviewer
Shareif Mohamed Radwan	Field Interviewer
El Sayed Ali El Sayed	Field Interviewer
Roukaya Abd El Razek Mohamed	Field Interviewer
Osama Gamal Ali	Field Interviewer
Ahmed Mohamed Mostafa	Field Interviewer
Enas Mostafa Kaml Mohamed	Sampling
Abd El Fatah Mohamed Ali Kalaf	Sampling
Reem Esmaeil Mohamed El Sabaay	Sampling
Fatma Sayed Abo El Hassan	Sampling
Rawya Wageh Abd El Mageed	Sampling
Rana Mohamed Salah El Din	Information Technology
Narmeen Shahata Metyas	Information Technology
Mohamed Ebrahim Osman	Information Technology
Ahmed Saed Mohamed	Information Technology

## Ministry of Health

Nasr El Sayed	Assistant Minister of Health for Preventive Affairs and Primary Health Care and Family Planning
Mohamed Said	Undersecretary of Environmental Health Affairs
Mahmoud Abd Alah Nakhla	Director Environmental Health Sector
Olivia elshfay	Director Environmental Health Sector
Mohamed Mostafa Mehrez	Former director of Tobacco Control Dept
Sahar Latif Labib	Director of Tobacco Control Dept
Aminy Mohamed	Tobacco Control Dept
Ehab Makram Botros	Tobacco Control Dept
Mohamed Selman	Tobacco Control Dept
Mohamed Hafez Amir	Director of Occupational Health Dept
Wafaa Mohamed Shalaby	General Manager of Central Environmental Survey
Afdaal Abd al Gafaar	Doctor Health Environmental Dept.
Sawsan Othman	Doctor Health Environmental Dept.
Naeema Louka	Technical Officer Health Environmental Dept.
Hend Zahran Roshdy	Technical Officer Health Environmental Dept.
Yosry Alaam	Doctor Health Environmental Dept.
Salah El Den Fekry	Doctor Health Environmental Dept.
Alaa El Den Hage	Technical Officer Health Environmental Dept.
Ahmed al Shafae	Technical Officer Health Environmental Dept.
Mohamed Khalil Assal	Technical Officer Health Environmental Dept.
Tarek Hasaneen	Technical Officer Health Environmental Dept.
Kamal Mohamed Ismail	Technical Officer Health Environmental Dept.
Hessen Shokry	Technical Officer Health Environmental Dept.
Fatma Dawood	Doctor Occupational Health Dept
Osama Samak.	Technical Officer Food Control Dept
Wael Ali Hassan	Doctor Food Control Dept
Ali Mohamed Kamal	Technical Officer Food Control Dept
Hassan Mohamed Selem	Doctor Food Control Dept
Hanan Fargaly	Doctor Food Control Dept
Hammad Mohamed El Hosanee	Doctor Food Control Dept
Fatma Salah El Den	Doctor Food Control Dept
Mohamed Hassan	Technical Officer Food Control Dept
Hani Lotfy	Technical Officer Food Control Dept
Mohamed Hanafy	Technical Officer Food Control Dept
Hadya Ibrahim El Aaser	Information Technology
Mahmoud Ahmed Aly	Information Technology
Ahmed Mohamed El Hadad	Information Technology
Adham Ahmed Aly	Information Technology
Ashraf Talaat	Information Technology
Hassan Abdel Maged	Information Technology

**WHO Representative's Office in Egypt**

Ahmed Abdul Latif	WHO Representative, Egypt
Randa Abou El Naga	National Surveillance Officer
Amir Kamal Aman	Information Technology Staff
Hossam El Din Hassan	Information Technology Staff
Sherif Moustafa	Senior Administrative Clerk

**WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean**

Fatimah El Awa	Regional Advisor, Tobacco Free Initiative
Heba M. Fouad	Technical Officer (Surveillance), Tobacco free Initiative

**WHO Headquarters**

Edouard Tursan d'Espaignet	Comprehensive Information Systems for Tobacco Control, Tobacco Free Initiative
Lubna Ishaq Bhatti	Epidemiologist Tobacco Free Initiative
Sameer Pujari	Data manager

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)**

Samira Asma	Associate Director, Global Tobacco Control Program at the Office of Smoking and Health
Charles W Warren	Global Tobacco Unit Office of Smoking and Health
Juliette Lee	Global Tobacco Unit Office of Smoking and Health
Veronica lea	Global Tobacco Unit Office of Smoking and Health