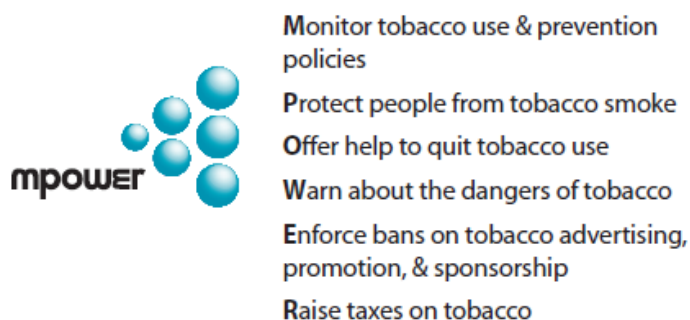


GATS Objectives

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and smokeless) and tracking key tobacco control indicators.

GATS is a nationally representative survey, using a consistent and standard protocol across countries including Botswana. GATS enhances countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs. It will also assist countries to fulfill their obligations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) to generate comparable data within and across countries. WHO developed MPOWER, a technical package of selected demand reduction measures contained in the WHO FCTC:



GATS Methodology

GATS uses a global standardized methodology. It includes information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. In Botswana, GATS was conducted for the first time in 2017 as a household survey of persons 15 years of age and older by Botswana Ministry of Health and Wellness in collaboration with Statistics Botswana and WHO Botswana. A multi-stage, geographically clustered sample design was used to produce nationally representative data. A total of 5965 households were sampled. One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Survey information was collected using handheld devices. The household response rate was 81.8%, the person-level response rate was 97.8%, and overall response rate was 80.0%. There were a total of 4643 completed individual interviews.

GATS Highlights

TOBACCO USE

- 17.6% overall (240,000 adults), 27.0% of men and 8.8% of women currently use tobacco.
- 14.2% overall (190,000 adults), 25.7% of men and 3.6% of women currently smoke tobacco.
- 12.9% overall (180,000 adults), 23.9% of men and 2.8% of women currently smoke cigarettes.
- 4.3% overall (60,000 adults) 2.1% of men, and 6.3% of women currently use smokeless tobacco.

CESSATION

- 83.9% of current tobacco smokers planned to or were thinking about quitting.
- 57.8% of smokers made a quit attempt in the past 12 months.
- 43.7% of smokers who visited a health care provider in the past 12 months were advised to quit smoking.
- 7.0% of smokers quit smoking in the past 12 months

SECONDHAND SMOKE

- 12.2% of adults who worked indoors (40,000 adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke in enclosed areas at their workplace.
- 13.8% of adults (190,000 adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke at home.
- 67.4% of adults (260,000 adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when visiting bars and nightclubs.
- 7.5% of adults (70,000 adults) were exposed to tobacco smoke when using public transportation.

ECONOMICS

- The average monthly expenditure for cigarettes was 789.1 Botswana Pula.
- 82.2% adults purchases single stick of cigarettes

MEDIA

- 27.8% adults noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion.
- 11.3% adults noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion.
- 65.6% adults noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

- 95.3% of adults believed smoking causes serious illness.
- 91.4% of adults believed breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers.

TOBACCO USE

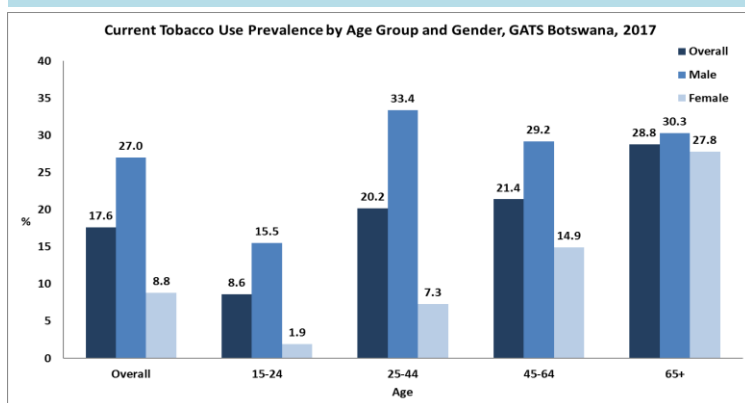
TOBACCO SMOKERS	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current tobacco smokers	14.2	25.7	3.6
Daily tobacco smokers	9.9	18.2	2.2
Current cigarette smokers ¹	12.9	23.9	2.8
Current manufactured cigarette smokers	11.7	22.0	2.2
Current waterpipe smoker	0.2	0.4	0.1
Former daily tobacco smokers (Among ever daily smokers) ²	3.8	6.9	1.0
Average age at daily smoking initiation ³	19.4	19.3	19.8
Average number of cigarettes consumed per day by daily cigarette smokers ⁴	7.8	7.9	7.0

SMOKELESS TOBACCO USERS

Current smokeless tobacco users	4.3	2.1	6.3
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TOBACCO USERS (smoked and/or smokeless)

Current tobacco users	17.6	27.0	8.8
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CESSATION

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months ⁵	57.8	59.4	47.8
Smokers who quit in past 12 months ⁵	7.0	7.2	5.6
Smokeless tobacco users who made a quit attempt in past 12 months	48.7	48.5	48.8
Smokeless tobacco users who quit in past 12 months ⁶	4.3	2.8	4.8
Current smokers who are interested in quitting	83.9	84.0	82.8
Smokers advised to quit by a health care provider ^{7,8}	43.7	41.8	53.3

SECONDHAND SMOKE

	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at the workplace ^{9,†}	12.2	14.0	10.3
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke at home ^{10,†}	13.8	17.1	10.7
Adults exposed to tobacco smoke in the following places ^{11†}			
Health care facilities	6.5	7.4	5.8
Government buildings/offices	8.5	9.2	8.0
Public transportation	7.5	6.8	8.1
Bars/Nightclubs	67.4	66.0	70.5
Restaurants	16.9	16.9	16.9
Schools	12.9	15.4	10.8

ECONOMICS

Average monthly expenditure for cigarettes [Botswanan Pula]	789.1		
Average amount spent on 20 manufactured cigarettes [Botswanan Pula]	105.5		
Cost of 100 packs of manufactured cigarettes as a percentage of per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [2017] ¹²	12.96		
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Purchase single stick of cigarettes	82.2	81.7	87.2
Last purchased cigarettes in stores	30.5	30.4	31.0
Last purchased cigarettes from street vendor	48.3	48.3	48.2

MEDIA

TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed any cigarette advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion [†]	27.8	30.7	27.3
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USER (%)	NON-SMOKELESS TOBACCO USER (%)
Adults who noticed any smokeless tobacco advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion [†]	11.3	12.5	11.2
COUNTER ADVERTISING	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokers who thought about quitting because of a warning label on cigarette packages [†]	42.5	43.5	36.1
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who noticed anti-cigarette smoking information on the television or radio [†]	65.6	66.9	65.4
	OVERALL (%)	MEN (%)	WOMEN (%)
Current smokeless tobacco users who thought about quitting because of a warning label [†]	23.9	17.7	25.7
	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKELESS TOBACCO USER (%)	NON-SMOKELESS TOBACCO USER (%)
Adults who noticed anti-smokeless tobacco information on the television or radio [†]	36.5	45.2	36.1

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES & PERCEPTIONS

	OVERALL (%)	CURRENT SMOKERS (%)	NON-SMOKERS (%)
Adults who believed smoking causes:			
Serious illness	95.3	93.2	95.6
Lung cancer	96.5	93.0	97.1
Heart attack	80.0	81.2	79.8
Stroke	71.3	73.9	70.9
Adults believed cigarettes are addictive	94.1	92.1	94.4
Adults who believed that breathing other peoples' smoke causes serious illness in nonsmokers	91.4	89.7	91.7

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes. ² Current non-smokers. ³ Among respondents 20-34 years of age who are ever daily smokers. ⁴ Among daily cigarette smokers. ⁵ Percentage of smokers who quit in the past 12 months among current smokers and former smokers who quit in the past 12 months. ⁶ Percentage of smokeless tobacco users who quit in the past 12 months among current smokeless tobacco users and former smokeless tobacco users who quit in the past 12 months. ⁷ Includes current smokers and those who quit in the past 12 months. ⁸ Among those who visited a health care provider in past 12 months. ⁹ Among those who work outside of the home who usually work indoors or both indoors and outdoors. ¹⁰ Smoking occurs in the home at least monthly. ¹¹ Among those who visited in the past 30 days. ¹² GDP per capita obtained from the World Economic Outlook, April 2018 published by the International Monetary Fund (GDP 2017 = 81373.932 Botswanan Pula). [†] During the past 30 days.

NOTE: Current use refers to daily and less than daily use. Adults refer to persons aged 15 years and older. Data have been weighted to be nationally representative of all non-institutionalized men and women aged 15 years and older. Percentages reflect the prevalence of each indicator in each group, not the distribution across groups.

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The findings and conclusion in this factsheet are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.