

National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS)

Country Report:

Lao People's Democratic Republic

(Lao PDR), 2015





Minister of Health, Lao PDR

FOREWORD

Tobacco consumption in Lao PDR has increased significantly in the last two decades due to several factors, such as the growth of the population, the relatively cheap price of cigarettes, and aggressive marketing of tobacco industries. The National Adult Tobacco Survey show significant increase of active male cigarette smokers in Lao PDR, that is from 43.0 % in 2012 to 50.8 % in 2015. This alarming situation prompted us to improve public policy, to plan a comprehensive tobacco control program and to propose more strict laws and regulations. Several efforts have been implemented in Lao PDR in the last 10 years, including: periodic increase of tobacco tax, expansion of **smoke free workplaces and public places**; requirement the health warning on cigarette packaging and comprehensive **bans of tobacco advertising**.

The National Adult Tobacco Survey complements efforts of the National Institute of Public Health in monitoring the tobacco problem periodically and provides comprehensive evidence and information for tobacco control planning, appropriate intervention and evaluation as well as to establish the national tobacco surveillance system. The results should also lead to identification of more appropriate interventions, improve implementation of existing programs and establish improved laws and regulations on tobacco control. The survey was supported by the Southeast Asia Tobacco control Alliance (SEATCA). I'd like to express my gratitude and high appreciation. Hopefully, these nationally representative findings will significantly contribute to our efforts in prevention of health hazards due to tobacco use in Lao PDR.

Associate Prof. Dr. Bounkong Sihavong

FOREWORD

I am pleased to know that the report of the National Adult Tobacco Survey (NATS) Lao PDR 2015 is now being published after the successful completion of the survey. The survey was conducted by the National Institute of Public Health.

It is designed to produce national and subnational estimates on tobacco use, exposure to second-hand smoke and “quit attempts” among adults across countries, and to indirectly measure the impact of tobacco control and prevention initiatives using a standard protocol. The report has been able to capture important data on different aspects of tobacco use and of the tobacco control programme in Lao PDR.

I would like to congratulate the implementing agencies and all those involved for having completed the survey successfully, which I am sure has contributed substantially to capacity building of the country to conduct large and standardized surveys.

I would like to thank the Southeast Asia Tobacco control Alliance (SEATCA) for their Technical and financial support.

I hope the findings of this study will guide the way in monitoring tobacco use in adults and the Implementation of the Tobacco Control Acts in Lao PDR

Dr Phat Keunsaneth

Director, Department Hygiene and Health Promotion

Ministry of Health

Acknowledgements

It is with great pleasure that we present this report containing the results of the 2015 National Adult Tobacco Survey of Lao PDR. This is the second national tobacco survey in Lao PDR conducted by the National Institute of Public Health (NIOPH), Ministry of Health. In consideration of the sampling techniques and the sample size (7,562 participants ages 15 years and older), this survey report is considered a nationally representative survey of tobacco use in the general population of the Lao PDR.

This survey was not only designed to obtain the prevalence of tobacco consumption among Laotians, but also to gather more detailed information on issues related to secondhand smoke, knowledge attitudes and perceptions, media, economics, cessation and other health behaviors.

This National Adult Tobacco Survey also promotes capacity building within Lao PDR for future tobacco research and long-term tobacco control strategies. On behalf of the National Institute of Public Health, Ministry of Health, we wish to thank the Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA).

Highest appreciation to Assoc Prof Mondha Kengganpanich and Dr Sarunya Benjakul (Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University, Thailand) for their guidance and constant supervision as well as for providing necessary information regarding the project and for their support in completing the project.

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This acknowledgement would not be complete without expressing appreciation for the hard work put in by the interviewers, supervisors and NIOPH staff involved in collecting data for NATS in Lao PDR.

And last but not least, credit goes to all of the men and women who took the time to respond to the lengthy questionnaire with tremendous patience and without any expectation from NATS.

Dr Souraxay Phrommala

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HIGHLIGHTS

This report presents findings from the National Adult Tobacco Survey of Lao PDR 2015 (NATSL 2015) conducted by National Institute of Public Health, Ministry of Health, Lao PDR. It provides an update on the current tobacco use prevalence among adults (15 years and older) and patterns of use among various socio-demographic subgroups. Highlights of the report are presented below.

1: TOBACCO USE AMONG LAO ADULTS (15+), 2015

SMOKING PREVALENCE

- Overall 27.9% of adults in Lao PDR (approximately 0.8 million) were current smokers.
- Prevalence among males was 50.8%, which was about six times that of females (7.1%).
- One in four of smokers reported smoking daily (25.8% daily and 2.1% non-daily).
- Smoking prevalence was highest among older adults aged 15-55, 45-64 and 65+, at 37.7%, 36.6% and 39.8%, respectively.
- Smoking prevalence was highest in rural areas without road access, rural areas with road access, and urban areas at 35.2%, 30.9%, and 20.3% respectively.
- Smoking prevalence was inversely related to educational achievement, higher among adults with primary school (48.2%) compared to those secondary school (35.4%) and vocational school(32.9%).
- There was an increase in smoking prevalence among males (50.8%) compared to that of 2012 (43.0%).

CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION

- Almost all (86.5%) male tobacco users were smokers.
- 65% of smokers smoked manufactured cigarettes with another 26% smoking hand-rolled cigarettes.
- Daily smokers in Lao PDR smoked an average of 13.3 cigarettes per day.

- Male daily smokers consumed nearly 6 cigarettes per day more than females (14.1 and 8.4 sticks, respectively).
- Smoking of manufactured cigarettes was predominantly in rural areas and among the oldest adults 65+.
- Majority of smokers initiated smoking in their late teens (18 year) or in young adulthood.

USE OF OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS

- 0.2% of adults (approximately 0.1 million) in Lao PDR were smokeless tobacco users (chewing tobacco). There was no significant change in chewing tobacco prevalence from 4.5% in 2012 to 4.7% in 2015.
- Chewing tobacco was more prevalent among females (8.5%) than males (0.2%).
- Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was higher among the oldest adults aged 65+, living in rural areas, the less educated and low-income group.

2. QUITTING SMOKING, 2015

PLANS TO QUIT

- Only 4.2% of current smokers considered quitting in the next 12 months; 3.6% considering quitting in the next month.
- 18.1% had plans to quit someday but not in the next 12 months.
- Among smokeless tobacco users 13.5% had plans to quit in the next 12 months.
- The percentage of those with plans to quit in the next month is higher in the younger age group and among those with higher education.

QUIT ATTEMPTS

- A negligible percentage (4.1%) of smokers had tried to quit in the past year.
- Significantly higher percentage of males (8.0%) than females (0.4%) had made a quit attempt in the past 12 months.
- Rural smokers were more likely to quit than urban smokers.
- Attempts to quit were even less (1.1%) for smokeless tobacco users.

CESSATION ASSISTANCE

- 0.8% of current smokers who tried to quit in the past year used stop-smoking medications.
- Another 2.4% of current smokers who tried to quit in the past year used counseling/advice.
- 5.5% of current smokers who tried to quit in the past year used other methods to quit.

3. EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

- Four in five (approximately 2.5 million) adults in Lao were exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS) at home.
- SHS exposure at home was more prevalent among adults dwelling in rural areas
- SHS exposure in the home increased (87.0%) compare with previous finding from NATS2012(47.7%)
- 63% of adults were exposed to secondhand smoke in their workplace in the past 30 days; exposure for non-smoking employees was similar.
- Despite a smoking ban, prevalence of SHS exposure in public places was highest in restaurants at 57.5%, followed by government buildings (56.2%), public transportation (31%), and health care facilities (11.8%).

4. ECONOMICS OF SMOKING

- Current smokers of manufactured cigarettes purchased an average of 17 sticks at the last purchase.
- Smokers of manufactured cigarettes spent an average of USD 12.9 on cigarettes per month.
- Expenditure on cigarettes was significantly higher among smokers who reside in urban than rural areas and among those with higher income than low-income group.

- In 2015, Lao tobacco users spent an estimated USD 10,629,806 on tobacco annually (USD 7,505,634 on manufactured cigarettes, USD 741,614 on hand-rolled cigarettes and USD 184,296 on loose tobacco)
- The five most commonly purchased brands of manufactured cigarettes were Virginia Tobacco Filter (44.4%), Virginia Tobacco Full Flavor (21.8%), Honghua (15.1%), A Menthol (5.9%) and Jonee Green (5.8%). (Bay please change to normal names)
- Traditional market (17.9%) and grocery stores (77.1%) were the major sources of purchase of manufactured cigarettes.

5. MEDIA

- Three in four of the adult population (76.4%) noticed anti-smoking information.
- Males, urban residents and those with higher education were more likely to have noticed health warnings in media.
- Less than 2% Lao adults had noticed cigarette advertising, promotion and sponsorship (TAPS) in the last 30 days.

6. KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

KNOWLEDGE ON HARMS OF TOBACCO USE

- 90.8% of smokers and non-smokers believe smoking causes serious illness.
- Smokers and non-smokers, who believed that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness, were 88.1% and 89.5% respectively.

OPINION ON TOBACCO CONTROL POLICIES

- A majority of adults (over 90%) in Lao PDR were highly supportive of smoking bans in public places such as in temples (Wat), restaurants or food stores, public transport and indoor workplace in buildings or houses.
- Seven in ten adults in Lao PDR supported a cigarette tax increase as well as raising cigarette prices to encourage people to quit smoking.

Executive Summary

The National Adult Tobacco Survey of Lao PDR (NATSL), 2015 collected tobacco use data on a large nationally representative sample of Lao adults to determine the current prevalence and burden of tobacco use in the country, identify the trends in prevalence and consumption of tobacco for prioritizing action and evaluating tobacco control progress. NATSL was designed as a national survey using multi-stage stratified cluster sampling and face-to-face interviews of non-institutionalized adults aged 15 years and older from 18 provinces in order to produce key tobacco use indicators for the country as a whole, stratified by gender, place of residence (urban and rural), and type of tobacco used (smoked and non-smoked (smokeless)). This is the second NATSL, results of which are compared with the previous study of 2012.

A total sample of 2,969 households was screened, and 7,562 individuals were interviewed. The overall household response rate was 99.8%, while individual response rate was 85%. Data was collected from selected individuals in each selected household using the designed questionnaires collected information on tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, exposure to secondhand smoke, economics of tobacco use, exposure to anti-tobacco and pro-tobacco advertising, as well as knowledge, attitudes and perceptions relating to tobacco use. A tablet computer was used for data collection in the field.

NATSL 2015 was conducted by the National Institute of Public Health (NIOPH) with technical and financial support from the Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA).

Key Findings

Tobacco Use

The survey shows that 27.9% (0.8 millions) of adult aged 15 years or above currently smoke tobacco in Lao PDR (50.8% for males and 7.1% for females). This was a very significant increase from the 43.0% male smoking prevalence in 2012. The smoking rate was highest in rural areas with and without road access compared to urban areas at 35.2%, 30.9%, and 20.3% respectively.

About 64.8% smokers smoked manufactured cigarettes and increase compare to 2012, and 26.6% reported smoking hand-rolled cigarettes. The 65+ age group had the highest percentage of smokers of any smoked tobacco products (39.8%), any type of cigarette (36.9%), and manufactured cigarettes (19.8%). Prevalence of tobacco smoking was significantly higher among adults residing in rural vs. urban areas and among those who were less educated.

In Lao PDR, about one in two of daily smokers were males (46.9% of males and 7.1% of females). On average, a daily Lao adult smoker smoked 17 cigarettes per day.

42% of smokers had their first cigarette of the day within 30 minutes after waking up.

Overall 4.7% (0.15 million) of adult population in Lao PDR currently uses smokeless tobacco products (0.2% males, 8.5% females). Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use was significantly higher among females who were 65 years and above (43.4%), from rural areas (12.1%) and those less educated (10.2%).

Smoking Cessation

About 27% had made at least one quit attempt in the past 12 months. Males (29%) were more likely to report a quit attempt compared to females (16%). Among those who visited a health-care facility, 29.2% were asked about their history of tobacco smoking, and 20.4% were advised to quit smoking. Of those who attempted to quit during the past 12 months, 2.4% used counseling, 0.8% used pharmacotherapy, and 5.5% used other methods, which includes traditional medicines.

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke (SHS)

Among persons engaged in workplaces, 63.1% had been exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS) in indoor areas in the past 30 days, 54.8% was among non-smokers. Restaurants (57.6%) and

government building (56.2%) were the most common places people were exposed to SHS, followed by public transportation (31%) and health care facilities (11.8%).

Economics

Average cigarette expenditure per month among cigarette smokers was USD 12.90 /month. Current smokers of manufactured cigarettes purchased an average of 17 sticks at the last purchase. It is estimated that Lao smokers spent an estimated USD 10,629,806 on tobacco annually (USD 7,505,634 on manufactured cigarettes, USD 741,614 on hand-rolled cigarettes and USD 184,296 on loose tobacco). Expenditure on cigarettes was significantly higher among smokers who reside in urban than rural areas.

The five most commonly purchased brands of manufactured cigarettes were Virginia Tobacco Filter (44.4%), Virginia Tobacco Full Flavor (21.8%), Honghua (15.1%), A Menthol (5.9%) and Jonee Green (5.8%).

More than half (77.1%) of manufactured cigarettes smokers purchased their manufactured cigarettes from grocery stores, 17.9% from traditional market, and 0.4% from other sources. 98% of the packs examined had a domestic tax stamp

Media

Three in four of the adult population (76.4%) noticed anti-smoking information, mostly on TV and radio (51.9% and 20.2%). People in urban areas (56.8%) were slightly more exposed to anti-smoking information on TV compared with rural areas (49.7%). Among current smokers, 63.7% noticed health warnings on cigarette packages.

Cigarette advertising, promotion, or sponsorship was noticed by less than 2% of the population.

Knowledge, Attitudes, and Perceptions

Overall, 90.8% of adults believe that smoking causes serious illnesses; however, their beliefs differ regarding the causation of various diseases. A majority (88.1%) believes that exposure to SHS causes serious illness in non-smokers. Smokers and non-smokers believe that breathing other

people's smoke cause serious illness were 84.4% and 89.5% respectively. The majority of adults (70%) believed that cigarette taxes should be increased, and this was seen across all socio-demographic subpopulation groups. A greater majority (78%) of adults also felt that prices of cigarettes should be raised to encourage people to stop smoking.

Policy Implications and Recommendations

NATSL 2015 was the second nationwide survey to provide extensive information on the use of tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco, and other key indicators of tobacco control. It provides concrete evidence on the prevalence and characteristics of tobacco use among the general adult population as well as socio-demographic subgroups. Key findings on various other tobacco-related issues such as exposure to secondhand smoke, tobacco consumption patterns, exposure to health education and tobacco marketing have important implications on tobacco control policies and offer indications for appropriate measures to be taken in response to the problems revealed. NATSL 2015 shows that smoking prevalence increased compared to data of the last survey in 2012. Based on the current survey findings, the recommendations are:

Raising tobacco taxes to increase tobacco prices is widely known as the most effective method to reduce smoking prevalence and cigarette consumption. A tax increase also directly benefits governments, as increased revenues can be used for tobacco control and other health and social programs. The WHO FCTC, in Article 6, states “The Parties recognize that price and tax measures are effective and important means of reducing tobacco consumption by various segments of the population, in particular young persons.” The 2015 NATSL showed that there is strong public support for increasing the cigarette tax, and this policy measure should be given high priority.

Reducing exposure to tobacco marketing, particularly among vulnerable segments of the populations such as young people, will require stronger enforcement and implementation of the ~~Sub-d Decree~~ **Decree** banning on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. This is urgently

needed to prevent marketing of tobacco products that aim to recruit youth and young adults as new consumers.

Moving towards 100% smoke-free indoor of public places and workplaces is another important tobacco control policy supported by a great majority of adults and should be given strong emphasis. Enforcement of smoke-free regulation and public education on harms of secondhand smoke are vital to reduce prevalence of secondhand smoke exposures among non-smokers, especially women and children.

Knowledge about the harms of tobacco use is still relatively low among rural and low education groups of the population. Implementing large, prominent and comprehensive (including picture-based, additional health and cessation information) health warnings on cigarette packages is needed to increase effectiveness of such warnings in influencing smokers to quit and deterring the young from picking up the addiction.

Government should also support integration of programs that encourage and support smokers to quit smoking within a broader set of preventive care services aimed at reducing the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) at primary and secondary care level. Special attention should also be given to the problem of smokeless tobacco use among women and to programs created to prevent and treat dependence on this product.

1. Introduction

Tobacco use, a major preventable cause of disease and premature death, presently causes six million deaths each year and, unless current trends are changed, is expected to cause over 8 million deaths yearly by 2030, the vast majority of these deaths projected to occur in low- and middle-income countries. An efficient and systematic surveillance mechanism to monitor the epidemic is one of the essential components of a comprehensive tobacco control program.

The World Health Organization (WHO) 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 providing global policy leadership -- promoting the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and the MPOWER package of tobacco policies as a key entry point to the FCTC. The FCTC encourages countries to adhere to its principles, and WHO supports countries in their efforts to implement provisions of the FCTC through MPOWER.¹

1.1 Burden of Tobacco use in Lao PDR

The prevalence of smoking in Lao PDR is one of highest among Asia pacific region countries. The 2012 National Adult Tobacco Survey of Lao PDR (NATSL, 2012)² revealed that the rate of tobacco use in adult ages 15 and older was 25.5% (43% among males and 8.4 % among females) while daily smoking was 41% among men and 8.1% among women (NATSL, 2012.). It also found that the rate of exposure to second-hand smoke are still high, 75% of adults are exposed to tobacco smoke at home, exposed to tobacco smoke in government buildings (53.3%), in restaurants (69.6%), and in public transportation (49.5%). Second-hand smoke causes many diseases such cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, including coronary heart disease and lung cancer. It causes sudden death in infants and low birth weight in babies of pregnant women. Thus, tobacco control measure is urgent needed to protect the people from such severe disease and reduce the prevalence of tobacco consumption especially in young generation. knowledge, and attitudes associated with tobacco use that can be used to design intervention and prevention programs.

Some unpublished studies in 1995 of small samples of adults (n<500) from car repair shops and hospitals found a prevalence of smoking ranging from 23-38% (41-42% among men, 0.5%-15% among women)³.

In school based surveys during 1997-1999, more than 3,000 middle school students (ages 11-15 years) were asked to provide proxy information about the smoking habits of their parents⁴. The student reports indicated a prevalence of cigarette smoking of about 25-60% among their fathers and 2-3% among their mothers. Interestingly, they also reported that 60% of their teachers (most were male) smoked.⁴

A 2003 survey of physicians (mostly male) in Lao PDR indicated a prevalence of cigarette smoking of about 35%⁵. Thus, through 2003, the data from small samples collected by the Ministry and NGO sector indicated a trend whereby cigarette smoking was common among men and prevalence was similar to the rest of the region where cigarette smoking was a very common habit among men, but not among women. A 2005 study (n=6536) among students 13-15 years of age showed that 9.8% of students currently use any form of tobacco.⁶ An estimate of 40.2% for prevalence of tobacco use was reported and, by gender, was 65.0% among males and 15.4% among females. A study among medical doctors (n=855) reported that the prevalence of smoking among medical doctors was 9.3%.⁷ In the same year, smoking rate recorded among the Lao population was 21.6%, with a higher rate among males (41.1%) than females (2.5%). A few methodological limitations have been noted and include 1) estimates for all tobacco use in males seem high and without precision, 2) smokeless tobacco use appeared higher in males than in females and was not measured with valid items, and 3) the sample size of 4855 did not give sufficient cluster coverage or statistical power to estimate accurate prevalence. In 2008 the WHO STEPS survey was conducted among 4,180 adults ages 15-64 years who were living in Vientiane province and, for this province, found a prevalence of tobacco use of 18.8% (42.2% in males, 2.0% in females)⁸.

1.2 The negative impacts of tobacco

Smoking is a risk factor for serious and debilitating diseases, increasing in many lower middle-income countries, and killing 6 million people each year. More than five million of those deaths are the result of direct tobacco use. According to WHO in 2013, cigarettes kill more than 4,000 people in Lao PDR each year or 13 people per day⁹. Tobacco consumption not only has a

negative impact on health but also has negative socio-economic impacts, particularly among the poor. NATSL 2012 also showed that the total annual tobacco spending by all smoking households in Lao PDR was estimated at USD 91,000,000. Of this amount USD 65,600,000 was spent on manufactured cigarettes, USD 3,500,000 on hand-rolled cigarettes, and USD 3,200,000 on loose tobacco (pipes, smokeless). Tobacco consumption increases the burden of poverty with the poor earning USD 2 or less per day spending USD 26,900,000 on tobacco². To reduce the burden of tobacco use and assist poverty alleviation, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) for tobacco control was established in 2001 consisting of 10 government ministries including the Ministry of Health, ministry of Finance, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Information and Culture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Prime Minister's Office.

In order to reduce the tobacco epidemic, World Health Organization (WHO) Member States developed the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC),¹⁰ which is the world's first international public health treaty negotiated under the auspices of WHO and which came into force on 27 February 2005. Lao PDR ratified the FCTC on 5 September 2006. Tobacco Control Law was passed 18 November 2009, with five main articles required by measures.¹¹ Lao PDR is working toward legislation that is consistent with the FCTC. Consequently, programmes and activities were carried out to reduce tobacco consumptions including establishing the high-level Inter-Ministerial Committee for Education and Reduction of Tobacco Use (IMC). So far, since 2009, Lao PDR has focused FCTC implementation on five main articles: smoke-free areas (Article 8), health warning regulations on tobacco packs (Article 11), tobacco advertising bans (Article 13), increased tobacco tax (Article 6), and protecting tobacco control measures from tobacco industry interference (Article 5.3).

1.3 Current Initiatives in Tobacco Control

The treaty requires countries to restrict tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship, establish effective packaging and labeling of tobacco products, protect people from exposure to tobacco smoke, and strengthen legislation to reduce tobacco smuggling. Lao PDR is in the process of funding mechanisms for tobacco control with five full-time staff working for tobacco

control at the Lao PDR Ministry of Hygiene and Prevention Department, Ministry of Health Centre for Information and Education for Health, Department of Statistics of Lao PDR, and the WHO. While the Tobacco Control task force has its focal point at the Hygiene and Prevention Department, it works from a total of eleven ministries.

1.3.1 Tobacco Tax

Tax policy can be very effective for tobacco control. In general, excise tax increases on tobacco reduces tobacco demand and tobacco-related mortality¹³. Approximately every 10% increase in the price of cigarettes will reduce smoking by about 7% and overall cigarette consumption by about 4%. Increasing tobacco taxes also provides the government with the financial means to establish and sustain tobacco control programs and institutions¹². FCTC Article 6 states parties should implement price and tax measures to decrease the demand for tobacco. The WB had previously recommended that tax burden should be 2/3 to 3/4 of retail price, while WHO has recommended that excise should be 70% of retail price. In practice, the number is immaterial, as long as affordability is

Lao PDR's situation regarding implementation of FCTC Article 6 is considered "unique," because in 2001 the Lao National Committee for Planning and Investment and the tobacco industry signed an Investment License Agreement that granted the industry a 5-year tax holiday and a low excise tax rate of 15% or 30%, depending on self-reported production cost, for 25 years. Consequently, an additional tax system was implemented as an "innovative approach" to taxing tobacco. Although Lao PDR has the lowest tobacco tax rate in the region at 19.7% of retail price for domestic brands and 16% of retail price for imported brands^{12,13}

Lao PDR has one of the lower costs of manufactured cigarettes in the region. Estimates from market surveys indicated a price of USD 0.75 per pack for the most popular local brands and USD 1.45 per pack for the most popular foreign brand. For comparison, this report will provide the first nationally representative estimate of costs that cigarette smokers spend on each pack of manufactured cigarettes (see Chapter 7). Furthermore, the relative income prices of tobacco has declined from 2001 to 2010, indicating increasing affordability and, thus, providing little incentive to reduce consumption. Despite the increased taxes on tobacco and positive contribution of fiscal benefits, an assessment of the impact of current and future tobacco control policies on prevalence is needed¹⁴.

1.3.2 Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke

Lao PDR has adopted a smoke-free policy (FCTC article 8) in healthcare facilities, educational facilities, universities, government offices, and on public transportation¹², and has advanced the implementation of smoke-free areas in health service facilities, educational facilities, public transportation, and other crowded public places such as waiting halls, sport stadiums, and department stores. However, there is room for progress to align with other ASEAN nations in effecting totally smoke-free facilities. Specifically, in its 2010 WHO FCTC report, Lao PDR reported incomplete protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in government buildings, health care facilities, educational facilities, private workshops, ground public transportation (e.g. buses), cultural facilities, and restaurants. Complete protection from exposure to tobacco smoke was only reported on airplanes, and no protection from exposure was reported for bars and nightclubs¹⁵. This partial protection from tobacco smoke exposure was noted in the GATS Lao PDR 2012 report, which noted that half of adults who visited government buildings and public transportation were exposed to tobacco smoke, and 70% of those who visited restaurants and 37% of those who visited health care facilities were exposed to tobacco smoke. These percentages are similar among non-smokers, as well (Table 6.3).

An important and overlooked component to the smoke-free area initiative is that most of the secondhand tobacco smoke exposure occurs in the home, where findings from Lao have indicated that tobacco smoke exposure is 2.5 times (odds ratio 2.52; 95% confidence interval, 1.71-3.71) more likely to occur. GATS Lao PDR 2012 reveals that not much time is spent in public places covered by smoke-free policies; less than one third of adults had visited government buildings (23.4%), health facilities (10.6%), restaurants (27.4%), or public transportation (16.7%) in the last 30 days (Table 6.4). In contrast, 75% of adults reported being exposed to tobacco smoke at home, including 68.5% (1.75 million) of adult non-smokers (Table 6.2).

1.3.3 Packaging and Labeling of Tobacco Products

Parties of the FCTC are to implement specific packaging and labeling measures for tobacco products (Article 11). This includes the implementation of effective health warnings and the

exclusion of misleading terms, such as “light.” It is recommended, based on scientific evidence and international best practices, that the government requires pictorial health warnings on tobacco packages. Currently, all ASEAN countries have legislated pictorial health warnings (PHWs). Lao PDR, have passed legislation on PHWs in October 2016 to include text-only health warnings on front and back side 75% of tobacco packages¹¹

1.3.4 Tobacco Advertising, Promotion and Sponsorship

Article 13 of the FCTC states each party shall undertake a comprehensive ban of all tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship. The Tobacco Control task force and Ministry of Health, in collaboration with Ministry of Culture Information have established a working group to monitor and counter the tobacco industry advertising. An advertising ban was issued in 2010 to ban direct and indirect advertising, which prohibition on advertising through Mass Media, any kind of material such as poster, key holder, shirt, calendar, cap and all kinds of vehicle. prohibition all type of advertisement for tobacco product selling through supporting or all kinds of sport competition sponsorship, art and cultural performance, educational sponsorship, including other supporting activities

Although various surveys have reported tobacco use in different years, there were differences in target population, method of sample selection and the questionnaire use. Therefore, it is difficult to have valid estimates of trends in tobacco use from those surveys. Moreover, only few surveys were done on adult tobacco consumption at population level. This survey is the second national survey that will allow us to compare and monitor the tobacco use of adult in Lao PDR.

1.2 Objectives

- ❖ To collect tobacco use data on a large nationally representative sample of Lao adults that will aid in comparison of the current prevalence and burden of tobacco use in the country.
- ❖ To identify the trends in prevalence and consumption of tobacco for prioritizing action and evaluating tobacco control progress
- ❖ To compare with other neighboring countries regarding the prevalence of tobacco use.
- ❖ To analyze data on tobacco use from a large nationally representative sample of Lao PDR adults in order to identify lifestyle variables, knowledge, and attitudes associated with tobacco use that can be used to design intervention and prevention programs.

II. Methodology:

2.1 Study population

The study population for this survey includes all men and women in Lao PDR of age 15 years and older. This study population includes all people who consider Laotians to be their primary residence.

As part of exclusion criteria, used by the Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) for all national surveys of Lao PDR during the past decade, the survey did not cover institutional residences, such as military barracks, prisons, hospitals, and temples. Eligible respondents could withdraw from the study at any time and were given the right to refuse to answer any question without providing the reason for their decision. Ethical clearance for conduction of the survey in Lao PDR was obtained from the National Ethics committee for Health Research

2.2 Sampling Design

The sampling design of NATS Lao PDR 2015 was a stratified multi-stage cluster sample. Stratification was achieved by creating 18 census-derived survey domains that represented 18 individual provinces (Attapeu, Bolikhamxai, Bokeo, Champasak, Houaphan, Khammouan, Luang Namtha, Louangphabang, Oudomxai, Phongsali, Salavan, Savannakhet, Vientiane, Vientiane City, Xaignabouli, Xekong, Xiangkhouang), as depicted in Table 2.1. Each of the domains was considered a separate stratum, within which two stages of sampling units were selected. The two-stage sampling is described as follows:

Two-Stage Sampling

For the first stage of sampling, we selected primary sampling units (PSU), i.e. village or comparable urban unit, from each domain. Specifically, within each domain, an implicit stratification of geographic and administrative sub-units (i.e. district, commune) was completed. This was done before sample selection by sorting each domain by geographic and administrative sub-units and by using a probability proportional to size selection at first stage of sampling. This

resulted in the distribution of PSU's per domain that is depicted in Table 1. and represents the natural distribution of urban, rural with road, and rural without road that is present in the nationally representative sampling frame.

For each PSU, sample size from the 2010 census was then converted to the number of households and number of enumeration areas (EA) by taking non-response into account, and by using the average number of eligible population members, ages 15 years and older per household.

The EA size was the number of households residing in the EA. An EA was then selected from each PSU based on probability proportional to the EA size. After the selection of EA's, and before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected EA's, and the resulting list of households served as a sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. To minimize the task of household listing, selected EA's that had more than 200 households were segmented. Only one segment was to be selected randomly to be included in the survey - the selection probability then proportional to the final segment size. Household listings were then conducted only in the selected segment. As a result, the final NATS Lao PDR 2015 PSU is either an EA or a segment of an EA.

In the second stage of selection, 20 households were selected from every PSU through a circular systematic sampling method. To ensure that all listed households have an equal chance to be selected for the interview, at the time of the main survey, the sampled households for NATS Lao PDR 2015 were pre-selected in the provincial ministry office before the interviewer team arrived. Thus, to minimize selection bias during the survey interview period, the interviewer was asked to interview only the pre-selected households and no replacement was allowed for pre-selected households not found or that did not respond/consent to participate.

Table 1 shows the final allocation of primary sampling units (PSU) across the 18 geographic domains (or strata). Table 2 shows, at 20 households per PSU, how the households and completed interviews by household were distributed by domain.

2.3 Survey questionnaire

The NATSL 2015 Questionnaire was finalized with optional and additional country-specific questions added to the GATS core questionnaire (see details in Appendix A). The NATSL questionnaire consisted of two parts: the household questionnaire and the individual

questionnaire. The individual questionnaire included the following eight topics: (i) background characteristics, (ii) tobacco smoking, (iii) smokeless tobacco, (iv) tobacco cessation, (v) second-hand smoke, (vi) economics of manufactured cigarettes, (vii) media highlighting of both anti- and pro-tobacco information, (viii) and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions.

2.4 Data collection

2.4.1 Implementing agency

The National Institute of Public Health (NIOPH) was nominated by MOH Lao PDR as the main implementing agency responsible for the entire process of the NATS Lao PDR 2015. The National Statistic Bureau (NSB) is responsible for sampling, mapping and listing of households. NIOPH provided training and data collection also quality control.

Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance (SEATCA) provided technical and financial assistance for the implementation of the survey.

2.4.2 Pretest

NIOPH conducted the pretest to test the questionnaire especially in terms of wording and comprehensibility, inconsistencies in skip patterns, sequencing of questions, completeness of response categories, workload, interview time, availability and call backs and any other issues. Another important objective of the pretest was to test the CommCare Software for tablet data collection and assess problems in the process of data transfer and aggregation.

Pretest training took place in November 2014 with the last five days spent to train the supervisors to perform their tasks. Sixteen people were trained during the training programme, of whom four were selected to perform tasks of a supervisor and twelve interviewers conducted the actual field work during the pretest. Training was conducted based on standard NATSL manuals and procedures including class presentation, mock interviews, field practices and tests. Pretest fieldwork lasted for two days. Fieldwork was conducted for a purposive sample of 160 households equally distributed between sex, urban/rural and smoking status. Good representation was also ensured of individuals of different age groups.

2.4.3 Training

In order to maintain uniform survey procedures and follow standard protocols established in NATSL, three manuals were developed. The field interviewer manual consists of instructions for interviewers regarding interviewing techniques, field procedures, methods of asking questions and most important, the use of Tablet devices for data collection. The field supervisor manual contains a detailed description of roles and responsibilities of the supervisor. It also contains the information on data aggregation and transfer procedures for supervisors. The question-by-question specifications manual provides question-by-question instructions to the field interviewers for administering the NATSL household and individual questionnaires using the Tablet administration. This also contains information on range checks, response options, and the purpose and instructions on each question included in the survey. All the manuals were first developed in English and translated to Lao for the training.

2.4.4 Fieldwork

The NATSL data was collected by 3 interview teams. Each team consisted of one field supervisor and three interviewers. There were two IT personnel to assist the data collection. All interviewers and supervisors were NIOPH staff, who had survey experience, computer skills and other relevant qualifications. There were a total of 12 interviewers for the data collection. Field interviewers were responsible for collecting information on questionnaires using tablet devices. Field supervisors were responsible for the overall operation of the field team. In addition, the field supervisors conducted spot checks to verify information collected by interviewers and also to ensure the accuracy of household identification in the field. NIOPH appointed four research officers to help with monitoring throughout the training and fieldwork in order to ensure that correct and standard survey procedures were followed and data quality was maintained. Survey investigators and other senior members of NIOPH staff visited the field to monitor the data collection in order to ensure that standard quality control procedures were followed. Field-level data were quickly aggregated every day and analyzed to identify certain types of data collection errors and skip patterns and to run consistency checks.

2.4.5 Data processing and aggregation

The aggregated data from the interviewers were sent to the CommCare server by all field interviewers on a daily basis via 3G internet. IT personnel and data managers downloaded data and checked data collection case by case in real-time. The data were analyzed and feedback given to interviewers and supervisors so that their performance could be improved.

2.5 Statistical Analysis

SPSS 17.0 was used for weighting and producing tables. Variance was calculated after taking the complex sample survey into account. The Taylor linearization method was used in SPSS to compute the sample variance. Sampling error and 95% confidence intervals were reported for each estimate. These statistics, along with design effects and sampling errors, are reported in Appendix C for all indicators.

3. Sample and population characteristics

3.1 Response Rates

Overall household response rate was 99.8%. This finding is expected given the results of other census and national survey efforts in Lao PDR (personal communication, Mr. Thipsavanh Tintharack, LSB).

Table 3.1 shows the unweighted number and percentage of households and individuals interviewed and response rates by place of residence in NATSL. Of the 3,000 households selected for the survey, 2,969 (99.8%) households and 7,562 (85.0%) selected eligible individuals successfully completed the interview. The response rates were found to be nearly equal in both urban and rural areas (99.6% and 99.8%, respectively). For 0.9% of households nobody was found at home, in both urban (3.0%) and rural areas (1.0%).

TABLE 1 : PRIMARY SAMPLING UNITS (PSUs) ACROSS 18 GEOGRAPHIC STRATA FOR THE SURVEY OF 7,562 ADULTS (AGES 15 YEARS AND OLDER), NATS LAO PDR 2015.

Domains	Village sample			Total
	Urban	Rural with road	Rural without road	
Vientiane capital	17	4	0	21
Phonsaly	0	3	1	4
Loungnumtha	0	3	0	3
Oudomxay	2	4	1	7
Bokeo	1	3	1	5
Loungprabang	2	6	1	9
Houaphan	1	4	1	6
Xayabury	2	7	1	10
Xiengkhouang	2	4	0	6
Vientiane	4	8	1	13
Borikhamxay	2	5	0	7
Khammouane	2	6	1	9
Savannakhet	5	15	1	21
Saravan	0	7	0	7
Xekong	1	2	0	3
Champasack	3	10	2	15
Attapeu	1	2	0	3
Xaisomboun	0	1	0	1
Total	45	94	11	150

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DOMAIN FOR THE SURVEY OF 7,562 ADULTS (AGES 15 AND OLDER), NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Province name	target households				Complete interviews						
	Urban	Rural road	with	Rural without road	Total	Urban	Rural road	with	Rural without road	Total	Missing
Vientiane capital	340	80		0	420	340	80		0	420	
Phonsaly	0	60		20	80	0	60		20	80	
Loungnumtha	0	60		0	60	0	60		0	60	
Oudomxay	40	80		20	140	40	78		20	138	2
Bokeo	20	60		20	100	20	60		20	100	
Loungprabang	40	120		20	180	40	120		20	180	
Houaphan	20	80		20	120	20	79		20	119	1
Xayabury	40	140		20	200	40	140		20	200	
Xiengkhouang	40	80		0	120	40	80		0	120	
Vientiane	80	160		20	260	80	160		20	260	
Borikhamxay	40	100		0	140	39	100		0	139	1
Khammouane	40	120		20	180	37	118		20	175	5
Savannakhet	100	300		20	420	98	293		19	410	10
Saravan	0	140		0	140	0	137		0	137	3
Xekong	20	40		0	60	20	37		0	57	3
Champasack	60	200		40	300	60	197		38	295	5
Attapeu	20	40		0	60	19	40		0	59	1
Xaisomboun	0	20		0	20	0	20		0	20	
Total	900	1,880		220	3,000	893	1,859		217	2,969	31
(%)	(30.0)	(62.7)		(7.3)	(100)	(29.8)	(62.0)		(7.2)	(99.0)	(1.0)

TABLE 3.1: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS INTERVIEWED AND RESPONSE RATES, BY RESIDENCE (UNWEIGHTED)-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

	Residence				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Selected Household						
Completed (HC)	893	99.2	2,076	98.8	2,969	99.0
Completed-No one eligible (HCNE)						
Incomplete (HINC)	1	1.0			1	0
No screening respondent (HNS)						
Nobody home (HNH)	3	3.0	24	1.1 %	27	0.9
Refused (HR)	3	3.0			3	0.1
Unoccupied (HUO)						
Address not a dwelling (HAND)						
Other ¹ (HO)						
Total Households Selected	900	100	2100	100	3,000	100
Household Response Rate (HRR) (%)²		99.6		99.8		99.8

¹ Other includes any other result not listed.

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

$$\frac{PC * 100}{PC + PINC + PNH + PR + PI + PO}$$

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

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

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

Notes:

— An incomplete household interview (i.e., roster could not be finished) was considered a nonrespondent to the NATS. Thus, these cases (HINC) were not included in the numerator of the household response rate.

— The Total Number of Sampled Persons should be equal to the number of Completed [HC] household interviews

3.2 Characteristics of survey respondents

Table 3.2 presents the unweighted sample size and population estimates by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the household population and survey respondents including age, sex, place of residence, and level of education, socioeconomic and occupational status.

The unweighted sample count (complete responses) was 7,562. The estimated total Lao de facto population aged 15 years and above was 3 million in 2014. These sample counts yield a de facto population estimate of 1.4 million males (47.4%) and 1.6 million females (52.6%). A high proportion of adults were 25-44 years of age (42.8%). The proportion was 18.5% in the 15-24 age group, 31.4% in the 45-64 year age group, and 7.3% in the age group 65 years and above. For all eligible respondents aged 15 years and older, data were collected on the highest level of education completed.

TABLE 3.2: DISTRIBUTION OF ADULTS ≥ 15 YEARS OLD BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Weighted		Unweighted Number of Adults
	Number of Adults	Percentage (95% CI ¹)	
Overall	2,956,195	100	7,562
Gender			
Male	1,402,108	47.4 (46.3 - 48.5)	3,585
Female	1,554,029	52.6 (51.5 - 53.7)	3,977
Age (years)			
15-24	551,789	18.5 (17.6 - 19.4)	1,399
25-44	1,255,682	42.8 (41.7 - 43.9)	3,235
45-64	930,986	31.4 (30.4 - 32.5)	2,378
65+	217,681	7.3 (6.7 - 7.9)	550
Residence			
Urban	919,741	31.3 (30.3 - 32.4)	2,370
Rural, with road access	1,852,151	61.9 (60.8 - 63.0)	4,681
Rural, without road access	184,246	6.8 (6.2 - 7.3)	511
Marital Status			
Never Married	479,965	16.1 (15.3 - 16.9)	1,216
Currently Married	2,282,434	77.6 (76.6 - 78.5)	5,862
Divorced or Separated	46,865	1.5 (1.2 - 1.8)	115
Widower/Widow	145,757	4.8 (4.4 - 5.3)	366
Not Stated	1,118	-	3
Education Level ²			
Primary	1,171,200	40.0 (38.9 - 41.1)	3,027
Lower Secondary School	700,656	23.6 (22.6 - 24.5)	1,781
Upper Secondary School	336,514	11.3 (10.6 - 12.0)	854
Vocational/Middle Level	175,541	5.9 (5.4 - 6.5)	448
University and Post-graduate Level	74,296	2.5 (2.2 - 2.9)	192
Income in USD per day			
< 1 USD	1,450,574	49.1 (49.0 - 49.1)	3,710
1-2 USD	158,397	5.3 (5.3 - 5.8)	413
>2-3 USD	238,234	8.1 (8.0 - 8.1)	625
> 3 USD	1,108,934	37.5 (37.4 - 37.6)	2,814

¹ 95 % Confidence Interval

1 Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old

4. Tobacco use

Tobacco use prevalence is one of the key indicators of tobacco control. Some studies in Lao PDR have provided information on tobacco use prevalence at national and sub-national populations but only first GATS 2012 is available to date on the use of various tobacco products and its patterns and frequency of usage. This NATSL 2015 provides nationally representative data to compare with the previous study.

This chapter covers the topics of: smoking status, the number of smoking tobacco products used on daily and non-daily basis, age of smoking initiation, time of quitting smoking, and first desire to smoke of the day. Similar information on smokeless tobacco use also presented in this chapter.

Key findings

- *Overall 27.9% (0.8 million) of adults (50.8% of males and 7.1% of females) smoke currently, 25.8% daily and 2.1% non-daily.*
- *48.6% of males, 4.9% of females, and 25.6% of adults currently smoke cigarettes, including manufactured and hand-rolled and other type repectively*
- *Overall, 4.7% adults chewed tobacco, 0.2% males and 8.5% females.*

Tobacco Use

4.1.1 Prevalence and number of tobacco users

In Table 4.1.1 the prevalence of smoking tobacco is presented by “current tobacco smoker” and “non-smoker”. Current tobacco smokers include “daily smokers” and “occasional smokers” while non-smokers include “former daily smokers” and “never daily smokers”. These tobacco use categories were presented for male, female and total separately in urban, rural and overall population of adults aged 15 and older. The overall prevalence of current smokers was 27.9%.

Smoking was reported more among males (50.8%) than females (7.1%). A similar pattern was observed in urban (40.2% in males and 2.7% in females), rural with road access (54.2% in male and 9.2% in females) and rural without road access (62.5% in male and 8.3% in females). Among current smokers, 25.8% were daily smokers and 2.1% were occasional smokers. The daily smoking pattern was almost similar in both urban and rural areas. However, the daily smoking prevalence among males was higher compared to females (46.9% and 7.1% respectively). The occasional smoking prevalence among males was 3.9% and among females 0.5%. Non-smokers account for 72.1% of the overall adult population. Among them, only 4.3% are former daily smokers and 94.2% were never daily smokers. For those who were never daily smokers, the survey found that 67.9% have never smoked in their lifetime and a small proportion (1.5%) of those never daily smokers was former occasional smokers. The proportion of never smokers among females was 92.9% compared to the male population with 49.2% of never smokers.

4.1.2 Number of smoked tobacco users

Table 4.1.2 presents the population totals corresponding to the prevalence estimates on smoking status in Table 4.1.2 by gender. The estimated number of current adult tobacco smokers was 0.8 million: 0.76 million smoked on a daily basis and 0.06 million on a non-daily (occasional) basis; 0.7 million were males and only 0.1 million were females. The estimated number of non-smokers was 2.13 million among whom 0.09 million were former daily smokers and 2.03 million were never daily smokers.

TABLE 4.1.1: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD, BY DETAILED SMOKING STATUS AND GENDER-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female

	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Current tobacco smoker	27.9 (26.8 - 28.8)	50.8 (49.2 - 52.5)	7.1 (6.4 - 8.0)
Daily smoker	25.8 (24.7 - 26.7)	46.9 (45.3 - 48.6)	7.1 (6.3 - 8.0)
Occasional smoker	2.1 (1.8 - 2.5)	3.9 (3.3 - 4.6)	0.5 (0.3 - 0.8)
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	0.7 (0.5 - 0.9)	1.3 (1.0 - 1.8)	0.2 (0.07 - 0.4)**
Occasional smoker, never daily	1.4 (1.1 - 1.7)	2.6 (2.07 - 3.13)	0.4 (0.2 - 0.6)**
Non-smoker	72.1 (71.1 - 73.2)	49.2 (47.5 - 50.8)	92.9 (92.0 - 93.6)
Former daily smoker	4.3 (3.8 - 4.9)	11.9 (10.4 - 13.5)	0.7 (0.5 - 1.1)
Never daily smoker	94.2 (93.5 - 94.7)	83.9 (82.1 - 85.6)	99.0 (98.7 - 99.3)
Former occasional smoker	1.5 (1.2 - 1.9)	4.2 (3.3 - 5.2)	0.2 (0.4 - 0.5)**
Never smoker	67.9 (66.9 - 69.0)	19.6 (18.7 - 20.5)	48.4 (47.2 - 49.5)

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use. **Values reported for a cell size less than 5

Table 4.1.2: Number of adults ≥ 15 years old, by detailed smoking status and gender-NATS Lao PDR, 2015.

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
	<i>Number of Adults</i>		
Current tobacco smoker	824,016	712,116	111,900
Daily smoker	762,159	657,929	104,230
Occasional smoker	61,856	54,187	7,669
Occasional smoker, formerly daily	21,342	18,627	2,715
Occasional smoker, never daily	40,515	35,561	4,954
Non-smoker	2,132,122	689,992	1,442,130
Former daily smoker	92,778	82,764	10,014
Never daily smoker	2,039,344	607,228	1,432,116
Former occasional smoker	33,853	30,532	3,321
Never smoker	2,005,491	576,696	1,428,795

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

4.2.1 Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use

Table 4.2.1 presents the prevalence of smokeless tobacco use by gender and residence. Current adult smokeless tobacco use prevalence was 4.3% (0.5% of males and 8.6% of females). 4.1% of adults were daily users whereas 0.6% were non-daily (occasional) users. Females (7.6%) used smokeless tobacco more than males (0.3%) on a daily basis.

4.2.2 Number of smokeless tobacco use

Table 4.2.2 presents the population totals corresponding to the prevalence estimates presented on smoking status in table 4.2.2 by gender. The estimated number of current users of smokeless tobacco in Lao PDR was 0.15 million, out of which 0.14 million females and 8,117 males used smokeless tobacco products.

TABLE 4.2.1: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD, BY DETAILED SMOKELESS TOBACCO USE STATUS AND GENDER-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Current tobacco chewer	4.3 (4.3 - 4.4)	0.5 (0.3 - 0.8)	8.6 (7.7 - 9.5)
Daily chewer	4.1 (3.7 - 4.6)	0.3 (0.1 - 0.5)*	7.6 (6.7 - 8.4)
Occasional chewer	0.6 (0.5 - 0.8)	0.2 (0.08 - 0.4)*	1.0 (0.7 - 1.4)
Occasional chewer, formerly daily	0.07 (0.02 - 0.2)*	0	0.1 (0.04 - 0.3)*
Occasional chewer, never daily	0.6 (0.4 - 0.8)	0.2 (0.07 - 0.4)*	1.0 (0.7 - 1.3)
Non-chewer	95.7 (94.7 - 95.7)	99.5 (99.2 - 99.7)	91.4 (90.5 - 92.3)
Former daily chewer	0.3 (0.2 - 0.4)*	0.06 (0 - 0.2)	0.6 (0.3 - 0.8)
Never daily chewer	99.7 (99.5 - 99.8)	99.9 (99.8 - 99.9)	99.4 (99.1 - 99.7)
Former occasional chewer	0.6 (0.3 - 0.8)*	0.1 (0 - 0.2)**	0.2 (0.1 - 0.5)*
Never chewer	99.6 (99.4 - 99.7)	99.9 (99.8 - 100)	99.5 (99.2 - 99.7)

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

* cell size less than 25

** Values not reported for a cell size less than 5

Table 4.2.2: Number of adults ≥15 years old, by detailed smokeless tobacco use status and gender-NATS Lao PDR, 2015.

Smoking Status	Overall	Male	Female
<i>Number of Adults</i>			
Current tobacco chewer	149,952	8,117	141,835
Daily chewer	127,947	4,590	123,357
Occasional chewer	3,527	18,478	22,005
Occasional chewer, formerly daily	2,718	0	2,718
Occasional chewer, never daily	19,288	3,527	15,761
Non-chewer	2,806,185	1,393,991	1,412,194
Former daily chewer	8,743	908	7,835
Never daily chewer	2,797,442	1,393,083	1,404,359
Former occasional chewer	4,392	360	4,032
Never chewer	2,793,050	1,392,723	1,400,327

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

* cell size less than 25.

* Values for a cell size less than 5

4.3 Current smokers of various smoked tobacco products

4.3.1 Prevalence of current smokers by smoked tobacco products

Table 4.3 presents data on smoked tobacco products. In Lao PDR these products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, water-pipes, and others. Cigarettes are of two categories: manufactured and hand-rolled. The overall prevalence rate of current smoking was 27.9% (50.8% in males and 7.1% in females) (Tables 4.3.2 and 4.3.3). The prevalences of current smoking of manufactured cigarettes and hand-rolled cigarettes were reported as 19.7% and 8.1%, respectively, while current smoking for other forms of smoked tobacco was reported to be 2.6%. By age group, the highest tobacco smoking rate was observed among persons aged 65 and above (39.8%), followed by those 45-64 years of age (36.6%). By education and socioeconomic status current smoking shows 48.2% in the “Primary school” group and 35.4% in secondary. In lowest socioeconomic status (SES), 23.8% to 32.1% in highest SES. Prevalence of current hand-rolled cigarette use was lower in urban (2.7%) areas compared to rural without road access areas (18.3%). By age group, the highest prevalence of current manufactured cigarette smoking was in the age group 45-64 years (24.8%), while highest prevalence of hand-rolled cigarettes was in the age group 65+ years (19.8%).

4.3.2 Number of current smokers of smoked tobacco products

Table 4.4.1 presents the estimated number of current smokers (0.8 million) who smoked various tobacco products, 0.7 million in males and 0.1 millions in females. Of these, 0.58 million smoked manufactured cigarettes, while 0.24 million smoked hand-rolled cigarettes, and only 67,022 smoked other products such as, pipes, cigars, and water-pipes.

4.5 Tobacco use frequency

4.5.1 Frequency of cigarette smoking

Table 4.5.1 reports frequency of cigarette smoking as three standard categories, “daily cigarette smokers”, “occasional cigarette smokers” and “non-smokers of cigarettes”. The percentages of adults aged 15 years and over who are daily cigarette smokers, occasional cigarette smokers and non-smokers of cigarettes are 25.7%, 2.1% and 72.2%, respectively. The percentage of daily smokers among males is 25.7% and for males 46.9% and for females is 6.6% (table 4.5.2-4.5.3); Among females, 0.6% identified themselves as occasional smokers and Among males, by age

group, the highest percentages of daily cigarette smokers are in the 60+ years and 45-64 years age groups (59.9% and 59.2%). The highest percentages of occasional cigarette smokers are in the 25-44 years age group and among those aged 65 and above, 5.3% and 3.7% respectively.

Figure1: Comparing the prevalence of tobacco use among adult between 2012 and 2015

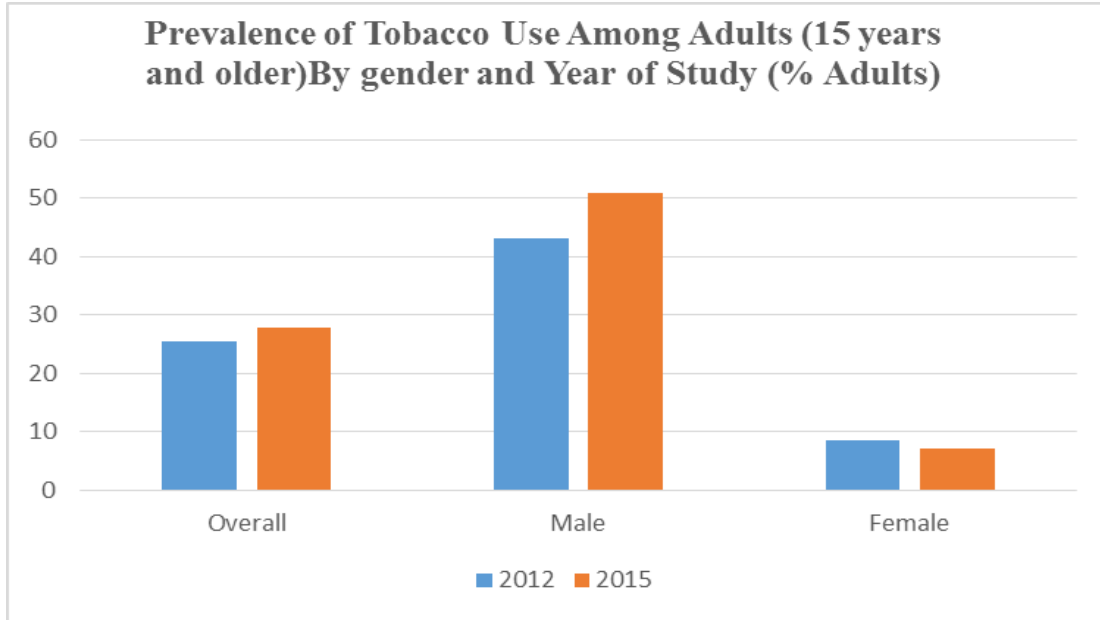


TABLE 4.3.1: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO ARE CURRENT SMOKERS OF VARIOUS SMOKED AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, BY GENDER AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette		Other smoked tobacco	Any smokeless tobacco product
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall	27.9(26.6 - 28.6)	25.6 (24.6 - 26.6)	19.7 (18.8 - 20.6)	8.1 (7.5 - 8.7)	2.6 (2.2-2.9)	4.7(4.2 - 5.2)
Age (years)						
15-24	11.2 (9.6 - 12.9)	10.4 (8.8 - 12.1)	9.3 (7.8 - 10.9)	1.6 (1.0 - 2.5)*	0.9 (0.5 - 1.6)	0.2 (0.07 - 0.73)
25-44	26.5 (25.03 - 28.1)	24.3 (22.8 - 25.8)	20.4 (19 -21.8)	5.7 (4.9 - 6.6)	1.1 (0.9 - 1.4)	1.8 (1.3 - 2.3)
45-64	36.6 (34.68 - 38.6)	34.1 (32.1 - 36.0)	24.8 (23.1 - 26.6)	12.5 (11.2 - 13.9)	0.9 (0.7 - 1.1)	7.7 (6.7 - 8.8)
65+	39.8 (35.7 - 44.0)	36.0 (31.9 - 40.2)	19.8 (16.5 - 23.4)	19.4 (16.2 - 23)	0.8 (0.5 - 1.3)*	20.9 (17.6 - 24.6)
Residence						
Urban	20.3 (18.7 - 21.9)	19.6 (18.0 - 21.3)	18.2 (16.6 - 19.8)	2.7 (2.1 - 3.5)	0.8 (0.5-1.2)*	3.0 (2.3 - 3.8)
Rural, with road access	30.9 (29.5 - 32.2)	27.7 (26.4 - 29.0)	20.4 (19.2 - 21.5)	9.6(8.8 - 10.5)	3.7 (3.2 - 4.3)	5.5 (4.83 - 6.2)
Rural, without road access	35.2 (31.1 - 39.5)	34.4 (30.3 - 38.7)	20.1 (16.7 - 23.9)	18.3(15.1 - 22.0)	0.4 (0.04 - 1.3)**	6.3(4.3 - 8.7)
Marital Status						
Never Married	12.4 (10.6 - 14.4)	11.6 (9.9 - 13.6)	10.8 (9.1 - 12.7)	1.2 (0.7 - 2.0)*	0.9 (0.5 - 1.6)*	0.5 (0.9-1.1)*
Currently Married	31.4 (30.2 - 32.6)	28.9 (27.8 - 30.1)	22.2 (21.1 - 23.2)	9.3 (8.5 - 10.0)	2.9 (2.5 - 3.4)	4.2 (3.7 - 4.7)
Divorced or Separated	21.7 (14.6 - 30.4)	19.3 (12.4 - 27.5)*	14.8 (8.9 - 22.6)*	5.2 (1.9 - 11.0)*	1.7 (0.2-6.1)	6.9 (3.1 - 13.2)*
Widower/Widow	24.0 (19.7 - 28.7)	21.6(17.4 - 26.1)	10.1 (7.2 - 13.6)	12.3 (9.1 - 16.1)	2.7 (1.3-5.0)*	27.5 (23.1 - 32.5)
Education Level ²						
Primary	48.2 (46.0 - 50.4)	30.2 (28.6 - 31.9)	22.4 (20.9 - 23.9)	10.9 (9.8 - 12.1)	1.0 (0.8-1.3)	3.8 (3.1-4.5)
Lower Secondary School	35.4 (32.8 - 38.1)	25.8 (23.7 - 27.8)	23.9 (21.9 - 25.9)	3.1 (2.3 - 4.1)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)*	1.0 (0.6-1.6)*
Upper Secondary School	17.6 (14.9 - 20.6)	14.8 (12.5 - 17.4)	14.3 (12.0 - 16.8)	1.4 (0.7 - 2.4)*	0.6 (0.1-1.8)**	0.2 (0-1.1)**-
Vocational/Middle Level	32.9 (27.9 - 38.2)	24.5 (20.6 - 28.8)	23.4 (19.5 - 27.6)	2.2 (1.1 - 4.1)*	0.5 (0-1.9)**	1.1 (2.9-2.7)**
Post-graduate Level	17.1 (11.6 - 2.7)	14.1 (9.5 - 19.8)	13.5 (9.0 - 19.2)	0.6 (0-3.5)**-	1.3 (0.2-4.5)**	
Income in USD per day						
< 1 USD	23.8 (22.5 - 25.2)	20.7 (19.4 - 22.0)	13.4 (12.3 - 14.5)	9.7 (8.8-10.7)	3.6 (3.0-4.3)	6.9 (4.6 - 10.2)
1-2 USD	30.9 (26.5 - 35.6)	29.0 (24.7 - 33.6)	22.2 (18.3 - 26.6)	10.4 (7.6-13.7)	2.1 (1.0-4.1)*	5.4 (4.1 - 7.1)
> 2-3 USD	30.0 (26.5 - 33.8)	27.6 (24.2 - 31.3)	21.2 (18.1 - 24.7)	7.3 (5.4-9.6)	2.6 (1.5-4.1)*	4.7 (3.6 - 6.2)
> 3 USD	32.1 (30.4 - 33.9)	31.2 (29.5 - 32.9)	27.2 (25.5 - 28.9)	5.7 (4.8-6.6)	1.2 (0.8 - 1.6)	3.7 (2.9 - 4.6)

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

1 Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand rolled cigarettes.

2 Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old. - * Cell size less than 25; ** cell size less than 5

TABLE 4.3.2 (CONT.): PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO ARE CURRENT SMOKERS OF VARIOUS SMOKED AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, BY GENDER AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette		Other smoked tobacco	Any smokeless tobacco product
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Male	50.8 (46.9-52.2)	48.6 (46.9-50.2)	39.6 (38.0-1.2)	13.1 (12.0-14.2)	2.9 (2.4-3.5)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*
Age (years)						
15-24	23.1 (19.7 - 26.6)	22.7 (19.4 - 26.2)	21.2 (18.0 - 24.7)	2.3 (1.3 - 3.9)*	0.5 (0.1-1.4) **	0.2 (0.09)**
25-44	49.7 (47.1 - 52.2)	47.8 (45.3 - 50.4)	42.2 (39.7 - 44.8)	9.0 (7.6 - 10.5)	3.1 (2.3-4.2)	0.1 (0-0.5)**
45-64	62.3 (59.4 - 65.0)	60.2 (57.4 - 63.0)	46.4 (43.5 - 49.3)	19.6 (17.3 - 22.0)	3.2 (2.2-4.4)	0.7 (0.3-1.4)*
65+	63.2 (57.5 - 68.7)	58.9 (53.0 - 64.5)	35.0 (29.5 - 40.7)	29.6 (24.4 - 35.1)	5.7 (3.4-9.0)*	1.7 (0.5 -3.9)**
Residence						
Urban	40.2 (37.2 - 43.1)	39.6 (36.7 - 42.5)	37.4 (34.5 - 40.3)	4.8 (3.6 - 6.2)	0.6 (0.2-1.5)**	0.3 (0-0.8)**
Rural, with road access	54.2 (52.1 - 56.3)	51.1 (49.4 - 53.6)	40.5 (38.5 - 42.6)	15.3 (13.9 - 16.9)	4.2 (3.4 - 5.1)	0.6 (0.3 1.0)**
Rural, without road access	62.5 (56.1 - 68.5)	62.1 (55.7 - 68.1)	40.7 (34.5 - 47.1)	29.0 (23.4 - 35.1)	0.4 (0.0 - 2.2)**	0
Marital Status						
Never Married	21.9 (18.7 - 25.3)	21.6 (18.4 - 25.0)	20.3 (17.3 - 23.6)	2.0 (1.1 - 3.4)*	0.6 (0.2-1.6)**	0.2 (0-0.8)**-
Currently Married	56.3 (54.4 - 58.1)	54.2 (52.3 - 56.0)	43.8 (42.0 - 45.7)	15.1 (13.8 - 16.5)	3.3 (2.7-4.1)	0.5 (2.4-7.8)*
Divorced or Separated	54.5 (36.4 - 72.0)*	54.5 (36.4 - 72.0)*	51.5 (33.5 - 69.2)*	6.1 (0.7 - 20.2)**	0	3.0 (0-15.7)**
Widower/Widow	71.6 (60.4 - 81.0)	65.4 (54.0 - 75.6)	38.2 (27.6 - 49.7)	30.8 (21.0 - 42.1)	7.4 (2.7-15.4)*	2.4 (0.3-8.6)**
Education Level ²						
Primary	34.2 (32.4 - 36.0)	32.0 (30.2 - 33.8)	11.9 (10.7 - 13.2)	32.0 (30.2 - 33.8)	4.0 (3.0 -5.2)	0

Lower Secondary School	33.0 (30.3 - 35.7)	32.8 (30.2 - 35.5)	30.3 (27.7 - 32.9)	14.4 (3.3 - 5.7)	0.9 (0.4-1.8)*	-
Upper Secondary School	22.9 (19.29 - 27.1)	22.7 (19.0 - 26.8)	21.6 (18.0 - 25.7)	3.4 (1.8-6.1)*	0.9 (0.2-2.7)**	-
Vocational/Middle Level	29.2 (24.5 - 34.1)	28.9 (24.3 - 33.8)	27.5 (23.0 - 32.4)	3.8 (1.9-7.0)*	0.8 (<0.1-2.8)**	-
University and Post-graduate Level	18.4 (12.5 - 25.7)	18.4 (12.5 - 25.7)	17.8 (11.9 - 24.9)	0.9 (0-5.2)**	1.9 (0.2-6.7)**	-
Do Not Know	30.7 (28.1 - 33.4)	24.3 (21.9 - 26.9)	10.0 (8.4 - 11.9)	16.6 (14.5 - 18.8)	3.5 (2.4-4.9)	-
Income in USD per day						
< 1 USD	47.7 (45.1 - 50.4)	44.8 (42.1 - 47.4)	32.5 (30.0 - 35.0)	17.9 (15.9 - 20.0)	4.3 (3.3-5.5)	0.8 (0.4-1.4)*
1-2 USD	57.7 (50.6 - 64.7)	55.7 (48.5 - 62.7)	44.2 (37.2 - 51.4)	18.5 (13.4 - 24.7)	3.0 (1.1-6.4)*	0.5 (0-2.8)**-
>2-3 USD	57.2 (51.4 - 63.0)	54.7 (48.7 - 60.3)	44.0 (38.3 - 49.9)	12.5 (8.9 - 16.8)	3.7 (1.9-6.6)*	0
> 3 USD	50.6 (48.2 - 53.0)	49.8 (47.4 - 52.2)	43.9 (41.6 - 46.3)	8.6 (7.3 - 10.0)	1.6 (1.1-2.4)-	0.3 (0.1-0.6)*

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use. 1 Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand rolled cigarettes. 2 Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25. ** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 4.3.3 (CONT.): PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO ARE CURRENT SMOKERS OF VARIOUS SMOKED AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, BY GENDER AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette		Other smoked tobacco	Any smokeless tobacco product
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Female	7.1 (6.3 - 7.9)	4.9 (4.3-5.7)	1.7(1.3-2.1)	3.6 (3.0-4.2)	2.2 (1.8-2.7)	8.5 (7.7-9.5)
Age (years)						
15-24	2.3 (1.3 - 3.6)*	1.1 0.5 - 2.1)*	0.2 (0 - 1.0)**	0.9 (0.3 - 1.8)*	1.2 (0.6-2.3)*	-
25-44	5.9 (4.8 - 7.1)	3.8 (2.9 - 4.8)	1.2 (0.8 - 1.9)*	2.8 (2.1 - 3.7)	2.2 (1.6-3.1)	3.1 (2.4 - 4.1)
45-64	11 (9.2 - 12.9)	8.3 (6.8 - 10.4)	3.3 (2.3 - 4.5)	5.5 (4.3 - 7.0)	2.7 (1.9-3.8)	14.5 (12.5-16.6)
65+	11.8 (8.1 - 16.5)	9.1 (5.8 - 13.3)*	1.9 (0.6 - 4.6)*	7.5 (4.6 - 11.5)*	2.7 (1.1-5.6)*	43.4 (37.2-49.8)
Residence						
Urban	2.7 (1.9 - 3.8)	2.2 (1.5 - 3.2)	1.4 (0.8 - 2.2)*	1.0 (0.5 - 1.7)*	0.6 (0.2-1.1)*	5.3 (4.1-6.7)
Rural, with road access	9.2 (8.1 - 10.4)	6.0 (5.0 - 7.0)	2.0 (1.4 - 2.6)	4.4 (3.6 - 5.3)	3.3 (2.6-4.0)	9.8 (8.7 - 11.1)
Rural, without road access	8.3 (5.3 -12.4)*	8.3 (5.3 -12.4)*	0.8 (0 - 2.7)**	8.3 (5.3 - 12.4)*	0.4 (0 - 2.1)**	12.1 (8.4-16.7)
Marital Status						
Never Married	1.6 (0.7 - 3.0)*	0.5 (0.1 - 1.5)**	0.2 (0 - 1.0)**	0.3 (0.04 - 1.3)**	1.2 (0.5-2.5)*	0.8 (0.3-2.0)*
Currently Married	7.8 (6.8 - 8.8)	5.4 (4.6 - 6.3)	2.0 (1.5 - 2.6)	3.8 (3.1 - 4.6)	2.5 (1.9-3.1)	7.6 (6.6-8.6)
Divorced or Separated	7.3 (2.7 - 15.2)*	4.9 (1.3 - 12.0)**	0	4.8 (1.3 - 12.0)**	2.4 (0.3-8.5)**	8.5 (3.5-16.8)*
Widower/Widow	10.5 (7.2 - 14.6)	9.1 (6.0 - 13.1)	2.1 (0.7 - 4.5)*	7.0 (4.3 - 10.6)*	2.4 (0.4-3.6)**	34.7 (29.2-40.5)
Education Level ²						
Pre-School						
Primary	6.9 (5.7 - 8.2)	5.3 (4.2 - 6.5)	2.4 (1.8 - 3.4)	3.2 (2.4 - 4.2)	1.5 (0.9 - 2.3)	10.2 (8.4-12.1)
Lower Secondary School	0.7 (0.3 - 1.5)*	0.7 (1.9-1.8)**	0.5 (0.1-1.5)**	0.2 (0-1.0)**	0.1 (<0.1-0.4)**	1.7 (1.0-2.9)*
Upper Secondary School	0.6 (0-3.3)**	0.6 (0-3.3)**	0	0.6 (0 - 3.2)**	0	-
Vocational/Middle Level	0	0	0	0	0	-
University and Post-graduate Level	0	0	0	0	0	-
Do Not Know	17.6 (15.2 - 10.2)*	11.5 (9.5 - 13.7)	2.7 (1.8 - 4.0)	9.4 (7.7 - 11.5)	6.3 (4.9-8.1)	22.8 (20.2-25.7)

Income in USD per day

< 1 USD	9.5 (8.3 - 10.8)	6.5 (5.5 - 7.5)	2.1 (1.5 - 2.8)	4.9 (4.0 - 5.8)	3.2 (2.5-4.0)	11.0 (9.8-12.4)
1-2 USD	5.6 (2.9 - 9.6)*	4.2 (1.9 - 7.8)*	1.8 (0.5 - 4.7)**	2.8 (1.0 - 6/0)*	1.4 (0.3-4.0)**	8.7 (5.9-12.3)
>2-3 USD	5.1 (3.0 - 8.1)*	3.6 (1.9 - 6.3)*	0.9 (0.2 - 2.6)**	2.7 (1.2 - 5.1)*	1.5 (0.4-3.5)*	7.9 (6.2 - 10.2)
> 3 USD	2.7 (1.8 - 3.8)	2.2 (1.4 - 3.3)	1.1 (0.6 - 1.9)*	1.2 (0.6 - 2.0)*	0.4 (0.1-1.1)*	3.7 (2.6-5.0)

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

1 Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand rolled cigarettes.

2 Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25. **cell size less than 5

TABLE 4.4.1: NUMBER OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO ARE CURRENT TOBACCO USERS OF VARIOUS SMOKED AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, BY GENDER AND OTHER SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette		Other smoked tobacco	Any smokeless tobacco product
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
<i>Number of Adults</i>						
Overall	818,104	767,733	583,205	248,967	67,022	149,953
Age (years)						
15-24	63,174	59,892	53,219	8,504	3,712*	2,048
25-44	332,119	311,703	260,145	76,237	29,435	23,563
45-64	338,057	318,511	227,026	121,835	25,364	77,675
65+	84,754	77,627	42,815	42,391	8,511*	46,667
Residence						
Urban	181,845	178,341	166,016	23,862	5,502	28,168
Rural, with road access	573,415	526,973	381,504	190,980	60,745	109,615
Rural, without road access	62,844	62,419	35,685	34,126	766*	12,169
Marital Status						
Never Married	61,751	59,075	54,640	6,932	3,626*	3,376
Currently Married	711,850	668,013	507,720	220,579	59,263	101,991
Divorced or Separated	10,055	9,461	6,854	3,283	594*	3,208
Widower/Widow	34,160	30,895	13,702	18,744	3,539*	41,377
Not Stated	288*	288*	288*	-	-	0
Education Level ²						
Primary	350,736	330,444	240,785	126,560	27,780	45,857
Lower Secondary School	161,363	160,267	148,040	20,473	3,695	7,037
Upper Secondary School	43,805	43,563	41,658	4,747	840	381
Vocational/Middle Level	41,251	41,095	38,839	4,149	591	1,983
University and Post-graduate Level	10,423	10,423	10,095	327	615	0
Do Not Know	147,352	122,051	-	84,207	29,788	92,646
Income in USD per day						

< 1 USD	345,832	308,202	196,192	150,675	46,579	111,929
1-2 USD	47,953	45,993	35,400	15,690	2,779	6,404
>2-3 USD	72,248	68,043	52,184	17,826	5,148	11,956
> 3 USD	352,071	345,494	299,429	64,777	12,516	19,664

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use. 1 Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand rolled cigarettes. 2 Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* Estimate based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.4.2 (CONT.): NUMBER OF ADULTS ≥ 15 YEARS OLD WHO ARE CURRENT TOBACCO USERS OF VARIOUS SMOKED AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, BY GENDER AND OTHER SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette		Other smoked tobacco	Any smokeless tobacco product
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
<i>Number of Adults</i>						
Male	707,098	685,513	556,278	186,932	36,651	8,117
Age (years)						
15-24	57,103	56,587	52,703	5,716	-	-
25-44	291,946	283,298	251,271	53,426	16,579	-
45-64	285,479	277,282	211,358	93,210	13,674	-
65+	72,570	68,346	40,946	34,580	5,608	-
Residence						
Urban	171,046	169,040	159,870	19,877	3,848	-
Rural, with road access	480,620	461,467	361,396	140,340	32,378	-
Rural, without road access	55,432	55,007	35,012	26,715	425	-
Marital Status						
Never Married	58,519	57,933	54,398	6,032	1,294	-
Currently Married	619,443	599,978	483,128	170,393	33,549	-
Divorced or Separated	7,394	7,394	6,854	1,215	0	-
Widower/Widow	21,454	19,920	11,610	9,292	1,808	-
Not Stated	288	-	288	0	0	-
Education Level ²						
Primary	311,619	298,568	226,705	105,740	20,296	-
Lower Secondary School	159,228	158,484	146,665	20,065	3,344	-

Upper Secondary School	43,414	43,171	41,658	4,356	840	-
Vocational/Middle Level	41,251	41,095	38,839	4,149	591	-
University and Post-graduate Level	10423	10423	10095	327	615	-
Do Not Know	84,060	77,186	39,613	46,579	10175	-
Income in USD per day						
< 1 USD	257,845	244,742	176,738	100,440	20,468	-
1-2 USD	43,508	42,396	33,889	13,089	1,932	-
>2-3 USD	65,582	62,983	50,961	13,989	3,541	-
> 3 USD	340,163	335,393	294,690	59,415	10,709	-

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional (less than daily) use. 1 Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand rolled cigarettes. 2 Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5

TABLE 4.4.3 (CONT.): NUMBER OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO ARE CURRENT TOBACCO USERS OF VARIOUS SMOKED AND SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, BY GENDER AND OTHER SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Any smoked tobacco product	Any cigarette ¹	Type of Cigarette		Other smoked tobacco	Any smokeless tobacco product
			Manufactured	Hand-rolled		
<i>Number of Adults</i>						
Female	111,006	82,219	26,927	62,036	19,055	141,834
Age (years)						
15-24	6,071	3,305	516	2,788	2,923	1,704
25-44	40,173	28,404	8,875	22,811	12,856	22,874
45-64	52,578	41,229	15,668	28,625	11,690	72,749
65+	12,184	9,281	1,869	7,811	2,903	44,507
Residence						
Urban	10,799	9,301	6,146	3,984	1,655	26,972
Rural, with road access	92,795	65,507	20,109	50,640	28,376	102,694
Rural, without road access	7,411	7,411	673	7,411	340	12,169
Marital Status						
Never Married	3,232	1,142	242	900	2,332	3,033
Currently Married	92,407	68,035	24,593	50,186	25,714	95,507
Divorced or Separated	2,661	2,067	0	2,067	594	2,767
Widower/Widow	12,706	10,975	2,092	8,882	1,731	40,528
Education Level ²						
Primary	39,117	31,876	14,080	20,820	7484	43117
Lower Secondary School	2,134	1,783	1,375	408	352	5817
Upper Secondary School	391	391	0	391	0	381

Vocational/Middle Level	0	0	0	0	0	1110
University and Post-graduate Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do Not Know	63,292	44,865	10,957	37,629	19613	89705
Income in USD per day						
< 1 USD	87,987	63,461	19,454	50,236	26,110	107,343
1-2 USD	4,445	3,598	1,511	2,601	847	5,531
>2-3 USD	6,666	5,060	1,223	3,836	1,607	11,956
> 3 USD	11,908	10,101	4,739	5,362	1,807	17,005

Note: Current use includes both daily and occasional use. 1 Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand rolled cigarettes. 2 Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

TABLE 4.5.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD, BY SMOKING FREQUENCY, GENDER AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking Frequency			Total
	Daily	Occasional ¹	Non-smoker	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	25.7 (24.7 - 26.7)	2.1 (1.8 - 2.4)	72.2 (71.1 - 73.1)	100%
Age (years)				
15-24	10.4 (8.9 - 12.1)	0.8 (0.4 - 1.4)*	88.8 (87.0 - 90.3)	100%
25-44	23.9 (22.4 - 25.4)	2.7 (2.1 - 3.2)	73.4 (71.8 - 74.9)	100%
45-64	34.6 (32.7 - 36.5)	2.0 (1.4 - 2.7)	63.4 (61.4 - 65.3)	100%
65+	36.9 (32.8 - 41.1)	2.9 (1.7 - 4.7)*	60.2 (55.9 - 64.3)	100%
Residence				
Urban	18.1 (16.5 - 19.7)	2.1 (1.6 - 2.9)	79.8 (78.0 - 81.3)	100%
Rural, with road access	28.8 (27.5 - 30.1)	2.0 (1.7 - 2.5)	69.2 (67.8 - 70.4)	100%
Rural, without road access	32.7 (28.6 - 36.9)	2.5 (1.4 - 4.3)*	64.8 (60.4 - 68.9)	100%
Marital Status				
Never Married	10.6 (8.9 - 12.4)	1.8 (1.1 - 2.7)*	87.6 (85.5 - 89.3)	100%
Currently Married	29.1 (27.9 - 30.3)	2.3 (1.8 - 2.6)	68.6 (67.3 - 69.7)	100%
Divorced or Separated	20.9 (13.8 - 29.4)*	0.9 (0 - 4.7)**	78.2 (69.6 - 85.4)	100%
Widower/Widow	22.4 (18.2 - 27.0)	1.6 (0.6 - 3.5)	76.0 (71.2 - 80.2)	100%
Education Level ²				
Primary	31.5 (29.7 - 33.3)	2.6 (2.1 - 3.3)	65.9 (64.0 - 67.7)	100%
Lower Secondary School	30.0 (27.5 - 32.6)	2.7 (1.8 - 3.7)	67.3 (64.6 - 69.8)	100%
Upper Secondary School	21.3 (17.7 - 25.1)	1.4 (0.6 - 3.0)*	77.3 (73.3 - 80.9)	100%
Vocational/Middle Level	24.4 (20.1 - 29.1)	4.0 (2.2 - 6.5)*	71.6 (66.8 - 76.1)	100%
University and Post-graduate Level	13.2 (8.4 - 19.5)*	4.4 (1.8 - 8.9)*	82.4 (75.5 - 87.9)	100%
Do Not Know	29.1 (27.4 - 32.7)	1.4 (0.8 - 2.2)*	68.6 (65.9 - 71.3)	100%
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	21.9 (20.6 - 23.3)	1.9 (1.4 - 2.4)	76.2 (74.7 - 77.5)	100%

1-2 USD	29.3 (24.9 - 33.9)	1.7 (6.8 - 3.5)*	69.0 (64.3 - 73.4)	100%
>2-3 USD	28.8 (25.3 - 32.5)	1.3 (5.5 - 2.5)*	69.9 (66.1 - 73.4)	100%
> 3 USD	29.5 (27.8-31.2)	2.7 (2.1 - 3.3)	67.8 (66.1 - 69.6)	100%

¹Occasional refers to less than daily use. ² Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.- Values not reported for a cell size less than 5.

Figure2: Percentage of smoked type used compare between 2012 and 2015

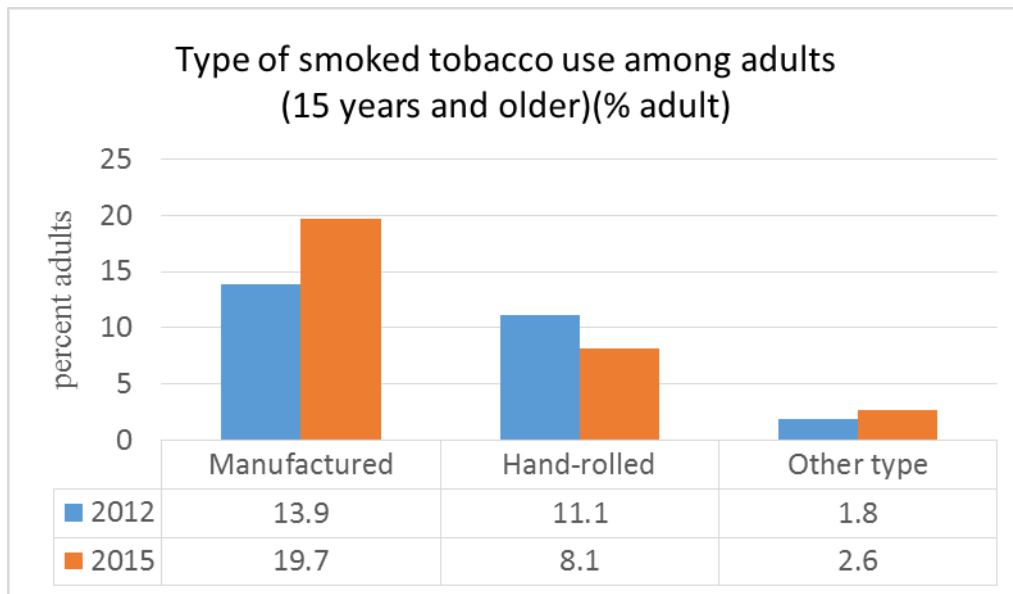


TABLE 4.5.2 (CONT.): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD, BY SMOKING FREQUENCY, GENDER AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking Frequency			Total
	Daily	Occasional ¹	Non-smoker	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Male	46.9 (45.2 - 48.5)	3.9 (3.2-4.5)	49.2 (47.5 - 50.8)	100%
Age (years)				
15-24	21.3 (18.2 - 24.8)	1.7 (0.8-3.0)*	77.0 (73.4-80.2)	100%
25-44	44.9 (42.3-47.4)	5.3 (4.1-6.4)	49.8 (47.3-52.3)	100%
45-64	59.2 (56.4-62.1)	3.4 (2.4 - 4.5)	37.4 (34.5 - 40.1)	100%
65+	59.9 (54.1-65.5)	3.7 (1.9-6.5)*	36.4 (30.9-42.1)	100%
Residence				
Urban	36.2 (33.4-39.2)	4.1 (3.0-5.5)	59.7 (56.6-62.5)	100%
Rural, with road access	50.9 (48.7-52.9)	3.6 (2.9-4.5)	45.5 (43.3-47.5)	100%
Rural, without road access	58.9 (52.5-65.1)	4.8 (2.5-8.3)*	36.3 (30.3-42.6)	100%
Marital Status				
Never Married	18.8 (15.8-22.0)	3.3 (2.0-4.9)*	77.9 (74.5-81.0)	100%
Currently Married	52.6 (50.7-54.4)	4.1 (3.4-4.9)	43.3 (41.4-45.2)	100%
Divorced or Separated	54.5 (36.3 - 71) .9	3.0 (0.1-15.8)**	42.5 (25.5-60.8)	100%
Widower/Widow	69.1 (57.9-78.9)	2.5 (0.3-8.6)**	28.4 (18.9-39.5)*	100%
Education Level ²				
Primary	58.2 (55.4 - 60.9)	4.6 (3.5-5.8)	37.2 (34.6-39.9)	100%
Lower Secondary School	53.5 (49.6-57.1)	4.8 (3.4-6.7)	41.7 (38.1-45.5)	100%
Upper Secondary School	32.3 (27.1-37.7)	2.2 (0.9-4.5)	65.5 (59.9-70.7)	100%
Vocational/Middle Level	35.7 (29.9-42.0)	5.8 (3.3-9.4)*	58.5 (52.1-64.4)	100%
University and Post-graduate Level	20.0 (12.8-28.9)*	6.7 (2.7-13.3)*	73.3 (63.8-81.4)	100%
Do Not Know	68.5 (63.0-73.8)	2.3 (0.9-4.8)*	29.2 (24.0-34.6)	100%
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	44.3 (41.6-46.9)	3.8 (2.8-4.9)	51.9 (49.2-54.6)	100%
1-2 USD	54.8 (47.5-61.8)	3.5 (1.4-7.1)*	41.7 (34.8-48.9)	100%
>2-3 USD	55.3 (49.4-61.0)	2.7 (1.2-5.3)*	42.0 (36.3-47.9)	100%
> 3 USD	46.7 (44.3-49.1)	4.2 (3.3-5.3)	49.1 (46.7-51.5)	100%

¹OCCASIONAL REFERS TO LESS THAN DAILY USE.² EDUCATION LEVEL IS REPORTED ONLY AMONG RESPONDENTS 25+ YEARS OLD.* CELL SIZE LESS THAN 25.** CELL SIZE LESS THAN 5.TABLE 4.5.3 (CONT.): PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD, BY SMOKING FREQUENCY, GENDER AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking Frequency			Total
	Daily	Occasional ¹	Non-smoker	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Female	6.6 (5.8-7.4)	0.6 (0.3-0.8)*	92.8 (92.0 - 93.6)	100%
Age (years)				
15-24	2.2 (1.2-3.4)	0.1 (0-0.6)**	97.7 (96.4-98.7)	100%
25-44	5.5 (4.5-6.7)	0.5 (0.2 -0.8)*	94.0 (92.8-95.1)	100%
45-64	10.4 (8.7-12.3)	0.7 (0.3-1.3)*	88.9 (87.0-90.6)	100%
65+	10.0 (6.5-14.2)	2.0 (0.6-4.6)*	88.0 (83.5-91.8)	100%
Residence				
Urban	2.3 (1.5 - 3.2)	0.5 (0.2-1.0)*	97.2 (96.2 - 98.1)	100%
Rural, with road access	8.7 (7.6-9.8)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)*	90.7 (89.5-91.8)	100%
Rural, without road access	8.0 (5.0-11.9)*	0.4 (0-2.1)	91.6 (87.6 - 94.7)	100%
Marital Status				
Never Married	1.3 (0.6-2.7)*	0.7 (0-0.9)**	98.0 (97.0-99.3)	100%
Currently Married	7.4 (6.4-8.3)	0.5 (0.3-0.9)*	92.1 (91.1-93.1)	100%
Divorced or Separated	7.3 (2.7-15.2)*	0	92.7 (84.8-97.3)	100%
Widower/Widow	9.1 (6.0-13.1)	1.4 (0.4-3.6)**	89.5 (81.9 - 92.8)	100%
Education Level ²				
Primary	6.6 (5.4-8.1)	0.8 (0.4-1.4)*	92.6 (91.1-93.8)	100%
Lower Secondary School	0.9 (0.3-2.1)*	0	99.1 (97.9-99.7)	100%
Upper Secondary School	0.6 (0.3-2.1)*	0	99.4 (96.7 - 99.9)	100%
Vocational/Middle Level	0.2 (0-3.3)**	0	99.8 (96.7 - 99.9)	100%
University and Post-graduate Level	0.2 (0-3.3)**	0	99.8 (96.5 - 99.9)	100%
Do Not Know	16.8 (14.4-19.4)*	1.0 (0.5 - 1.9)*	82.1 (79.4-84.6)	100%
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	8.7 (7.6-9.9)	0.8 (0.5-1.3)*	90.5 (89.1-91.6)	100%
1-2 USD	5.6 (2.9-9.6)*	0	94.4 (90.4-97.0)	100%
>2-3 USD	5.2 (3.0-8.1)*-	0	94.8 (91.8-96.9)	100%
> 3 USD	2.7 (1.8-3.9)	0.2 (0 -0.6)**	97.1 (95.9-98.0)	100%

¹Occasional refers to less than daily use.² Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.

* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

4.6.1 Number of cigarettes smoked per day

Table 4.6 presents the average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes (manufactured and hand-rolled) smoked per day by daily cigarette smokers. The mean number of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers was 13.3 overall, 14.1 for males, and 8.4 for females. Among daily smokers, 12.1% smoke up to 5 cigarettes per day, 19.7% smoke 5-9 cigarettes per day, 29.8% smoke 10-14 cigarettes per day, 31.5% smoke 15-24 cigarettes per day and 6.9% smoke ≥ 25 cigarettes per day. Male daily cigarette smokers consumed more cigarettes each day than did female daily cigarette smokers.

4.7 Age at smoking initiation

Table 4.7 presents the average and percentage distribution of age at smoking initiation (years) among ever daily smokers. The mean age of initiation of daily smoking was 17.4 years old. Most smokers initiated their daily smoking habit at age <15 (39.8%), followed by those who began smoking at age 20+ (33.5%). The lowest proportion started their daily smoking habit at 15-16 years of age (6.8%). There was no difference in the pattern of age at smoking initiation by residence.

4.8 Former daily smoking prevalence and quit ratio

Table 4.8 presents data on the percentage of former smokers among all adults, percentage of former smokers among persons who had ever smoked daily (the quit ratio for daily smoking), and the percentage of former smokers among ever smokers (the quit ratio for smoking). Among adults aged 15 and older, 3.5% were former smokers. The quit ratio for daily smoking was 4.3%. Males (7.2%) were more likely to be former smokers than females (0.8%). All three measures increased with age. For example, the percentage of ever daily smokers who were former smokers was 0.2% for 15-24 years old, 2.5% for 25-44 years old, 8.1% for 45-64 years old, and 15.4% for persons aged 65 and older.

TABLE 4.6: AVERAGE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY AMONG DAILY CIGARETTE SMOKERS ≥ 15 YEARS OLD, BY GENDER AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹	Distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day ¹					Total
	<i>Mean</i>	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥ 25	
		<i>Percentage(95% CI)</i>					
Overall	13.3	12.1 (10.7-13.6)	19.7 (17.9 - 21.5)	29.8 (27.8-31.9)	31.5 (29.4-33.6)	6.9 (5.7 - 8.0)	100%
Age (years)							
15-24	11.1	15.7 (10.3-22.7)*	26.7 (19.7-34.6)	32.1 (24.7-40.4)	21.2 (14.9-28.8)	4.3 (1.5-8.7)*	100%
25-44	13.6	10.9 (8.7 - 13.2)	18.4 (15.8-21.4)	30.5 (27.3-33.9)	33.6 (30.1-36.9)	6.6 (4.9-8.6)	100%
45-64	14.0	11.4 (9.3 - 13.8)	16.6 (14.2-19.4)	29.7 (26.7-33.0)	34.5 (31.1-37.7)	7.7 (6.0-9.8)	100%
65+	11.0	17.2 (12.3-23.1)	31.5 (25.2-38.4)	25.7 (19.8-32.2)	19.7 (14.5-25.8)	5.9 (3.1-10.1)*	100%
Residence							
Urban	13.4	6.9 (4.8-9.8)	13.9 (10.8-17.6)	33.4 (28.9-38.0)	39.9 (35.2-44.7)	5.9 (3.8 - 8.5)	100%
Rural, with road access	10.6	13.8 (12.0 - 15.7)	21.6 (19.4-23.8)	27.6 (25.2-30.0)	29.7 (27.3 - 32.2)	7.3 (6.0-8.9)	100%
Rural, without road access	10.6	12.0 (7.5-17.9)*	19.1 (13.5-26.0)	38.9 (31.5-46.7)	24.5 (18.2-31.8)	5.5 (2.5-10.0)*	100%
Marital Status							
Never Married	10.9	14.7 (9.1-22.0)*	26.3 (19.0-34.8)	37.3 (28.9-46.1)	19.4 (12.9-27.2)	2.3 (0.5-6.6)**	100%
Currently Married	13.7	11.4 (10.0-13.0)	18.8 (17.0-20.7)	29.3 (27.2-31.5)	33.2 (30.8-35.3)	7.3 (6.1-8.6)	100%
Divorced or Separated	12.6	12.5 (2.7-32.4)**	20.8 (7.1-42.2)*	29.2 (12.6-51.1)*	33.3 (15.6-55.3)*	4.2 (0.1-21.1)**	100%
Widower/Widow	10.3	22.0 (13.6-32.5)*	26.8 (17.6-37.8)*	28.0 (18.7-39.1)*	18.3 (10.6-28.4)*	4.9 (1.3 -12.0)**	100%
Education Level ²							
Primary	15.2	10.2 (8.2- 12.3)	19.5 (16.9-22.3)	30.3 (27.2-33.4)	32.9 (29.7-36.2)	7.1 (5.5-9.1)	100%

Lower Secondary School	14.3	5.0 (3.0-7.7)*	14.2 (10.8-18.1)	33.8 (29.1-38.8)	39.2 (34.2-44.2)	7.8 (5.3 - 11.0)	100%
Upper Secondary School	12.3	5.8 (2.2-12.2)*	20.4 (13.1-29.5)*	27.2(18.9-36.8)	36.9 (27.6-46.0)	9.7 (4.7-17.1)*	100%
Vocational/Middle Level	14.2	9.8 (4.6-17.8)*	15.2 (8.6-24.2)*	36.9 (27.1-47.6)	36.9 (27.1-47.6)	1.2 (0-5.9)**	100%
University and Post-graduate Level	11.0	0.5 (0.1-23.8)**	9.5 (1.2-30.4)**	47.6 (25.7-70.2)*	33.3 (14.6-57.0)*	0.5 (0.1-23.8)**	100%
Do Not Know	13.7	28.3 (23.5-33.5)	25.7 (22.0-31.9)	23.0 (18.6-28.0)	22.7 (18.3-27.7)	1.3 (0.3-4.9)*	100%
Income in USD per day							
< 1 USD	12.4	16.8 (14.3, 19.5)	24.3 (21.4-27.4)	26.9 (23.9-30.1)	24.4 (21.4-27.4)	7.6 (5.9-9.6)	100%
1-2 USD	14.2	12.4 (7.1-19.6)*	17.4 (13.1-24.5)*	25.6 (18.1-34.3)	38.0 (29.3-47.2)	6.6 (2.9-12.6)*	100%
>2-3 USD	12.7	13.8 (9.1 - 9.8)	18.9 (13.4-25.3)	30.5 (23.9-37.8)	32.2 (25.5-39.6)	6.6 (5.0-8.5)	100%
> 3 USD	14.2	7.1 (5.4-9.1)	15.7 (13.2-18.3)	33.1 (29.9-36.4)	37.5 (34.2-40.8)	6.6 (5.0-8.5)	100%

¹ Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured and hand-rolled. ² Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.; * cell size less than 25. **cell size less than 5.

Table 4.6 (cont.): Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by gender and selected demographic characteristics-NATS Lao PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹	Distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day ¹					Total
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Percentage(95% CI)</i>					
Males	14.1	7.8 (6.6-9.2)	18.3 (16.3 - 20.1)	32.1 (29.8-34.3)	34.6 (32.3-36.9)	7.2 (6.0-8.5)	100%
Age (years)							
15-24	11.9	4.8 (2.9-7.3)*	26.3 (19.0 - 34.8)	35.6 (27.4-44.5)	23.3 (16.3-31.5)	6.0 (3.9-8.8)*	100%
25-44	14.4	6.8 (5.0-8.9)	16.8 (14.1-19.8)	32.2 (28.7 - 35.8)	37.1 (33.4-40.8)	7.1 (5.2-9.3)	100%
45-64	14.7	7.2 (5.4-9.3)	14.6 (12.1-17.5)	32.3 (28.9-35.9)	37.8 (34.2-41.5)	8.1 (6.1-10.3)	100%
65+	11.7	15.0 (13.0-27.8)*	31.5 (24.7-38.8)	27.5 (21.1-34.7)	21.3 (15.6-28.1)	4.7 (1.7-9.8)**	100%
Residence							
Urban	14.9	4.8 (2.9-7.3)*	13.4 (10.3-17.2)	34.0 (29.4-38.8)	41.8 (36.8 - 46.7)	6.0 (3.9-8.9)*	100%
Rural, with road access	13.9	8.9 (7.4-10.8)	19.8 (17.5-22.2)	30.1 (27.4-32.9)	33.2 (30.1-35.9)	8.0 (6.5-9.7)	100%
Rural, without road access	12.8	7.5 (3.8-13.1)*	18.5 (12.5-25.7)	41.7 (33.7-50.2)	27.5 (20.3-35.4)	4.8 (1.9-9.6)*	100%
Marital Status							
Never Married	11.2	11.6 (6.5-18.7)*	25.6 (18.1-34.3)	39.7 (30.9-48.9)	20.6 (13.8-28.9)	2.5 (0.5-7.1)**	100%
Currently Married	14.4	7.6 (7.7-9.1)	17.2 (15.3-19.2)	31.2 (28.8-33.6)	36.3 (33.7-38.6)	7.7 (6.4-9.2)	100%
Divorced or Separated	12.5	5.5 (0.1-27.3)**	16.7 (3.6-41.4)**	38.9 (17.3-64.3)*	38.9 (17.3-64.3)*	0	100%
Widower/Widow	12.7	5.3 (1.1-14.9)**	28.6 (17.3-42.2)*	33.9 (21.8-47.7)*	25.1 (14.4-38.4)*	7.1 (2.0-17.3)**	100%
Education Level ²							
Primary	14.2	7.8 (6.0-9.9)	17.7 (15.0 - 20.6)	31.8 (28.4-35.1)	35.6 (32.2-39.2)	7.1 (5.4 - 9.5)	100%

Lower Secondary School	15.3	4.5 (2.7-7.1)*	14.4 (10.9 - 18.3)	33.7 (29.0-38.8)	39.5 (34.3 - 44.5)	7.9 (5.4 - 11.2)	100%
Upper Secondary School	14.3	5.9 (2.2-12.4)*	19.6 (12.4-28.6)*	27.4 (19.1-37.1)	37.3 (27.8-47.4)	9.8 (4.8 17.33)*	100%
Vocational/Middle Level	12.3	9.8 (4.6-17.8)*	15.2 (8.6-24.2)*	36.9 (27.1-47.6)	36.9 (27.1-47.6)	1.2 (0-5.9)**	100%
University and Post-graduate Level	14.2	4.7 (0.1-23.8)**	9.5 (1.2-30.4)**	47.6 (25.7-70.2)	33.5 (14.6-57.0)*	4.7 (0.1-23.8)**	100%
Do Not Know	13.3	13.2 (8.9-18.6)	23.4 (17.8-29.8)	26.3 (20.4-32.9)	27.3 (21.3-33.9)	9.8 (6.1-14.7)*	100%
Income in USD per day							
< 1 USD	13.7	9.2 (6.8 - 11.6)	22.4 (19.2-25.9)	30.9 (27.3-34.8)	28.7 (25.1-32.4)	8.8 (6.7 - 11.4)	100%
1-2 USD	14.8	8.3 (3.8-15.1)*	18.3 (11.6-26.9)*	26.6 (18.6-35.9)	39.5 (30.2 - 35.9)	7.3 (3.2-13.9)*	100%
>2-3 USD	13.3	10.4 (6.2-16.2)*	17.8 (12.2-24.5)	32.6 (25.4-40.3)	34.9 (27.6 - 42.8)	4.3 (1.7-8.6)*	100%
> 3 USD	14.4	6.4 (4.8-8.3)	15.0 (12.6-17.6)	33.5 (30.2 - 36.8)	38.5 (35.1-41.9)	6.6 (5.0-8.6)	100%

¹ Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured, hand-rolled² Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25. ** cell size less than 5.

able 4.6 (cont.): Average number and percentage distribution of cigarettes smoked per day among daily cigarette smokers ≥15 years old, by gender and selected demographic characteristics-NATS Lao PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹	Distribution of number of cigarettes smoked on average per day ¹					Total
		<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	≥25	
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Percentage(95% CI)</i>					
Females	8.4	39.5 (33.5-45.7)	29.7 (23.8-35.2)	15.5 (11.4-20.5)	11.4 (7.8-15.8)	6.8 (5.8-8.1)	100%
Age (years)							
15-24	5.1	58.8 (32.9-81.5)*	29.4 (10.3-55.9)*	5.9 (0.1-28.7)**	5.9 (0.1-28.7)**	0	100%
25-44	7.6	39.5 (29.7-50.1)	30.2 (21.2-40.4)	18.7 (11.5-28.0)*	8.3 (3.7-15.8)*	3.1 (0.6- 8.8)**	100%
45-64	9.9	35.2 (26.9-44.2)	28.0 (20.3-36.7)	15.2 (9.4-22.7)*	15.2 (9.4-22.7)*	6.4 (2.8-12.2)*	100%
65+	6.0	48.0 (27.8-68.7)*	32.0 (14.9-53.5)*	12.0 (2.5-31.2)**	8.0 (1.0-6.0)**	0	100%
Residence							
Urban	10.8	37.9 (20.7-57.7)*	20.7 (8.0-39.7)*	24.2 (10.3-43.5)*	13.7 (3.9-31.7)**	3.4 (0.1-7.8)**	100%
Rural, with road access	8.1	39.4 (32.8-46.3)	30.9 (24.8-37.6)	14.8 (9.7-19.4)	11.7 (7.7-16.8)*	3.8 (1.6-7.3)*	100%
Rural, without road access	8.2	42.9 (21.8-66.0)*	23.8 (8.2-47.1)*	19.4 (5.4-41.9)**	4.8 (0.1-23.8)**	9.5 (1.2 -30.4)**	100%
Marital Status							
Never Married	4.3	62.5 (24.5-91.5)*-	37.5 (8.5-75.5)**	0	0	0	100%
Currently Married	8.8	36.8 (30.4 - 43.4)	29.6 (23.7-36.0)	16.6 (11.9-22.1)	12.5 (8.5-17.6)	4.5 (2.1-8.1)*	100%
Divorced or Separated	12.7	33.3 (4.3-7.7)**	33.3 (4.3-7.7)**	0	16.7 (0.4-64.1)**	16.7 (0.4-64.1)**	100%
Widower/Widow	5.3	60.0 (38.7-78.9)*	23.1 (9.0-43.6)*	13.1 (4.4 34.9)**	3.8 (0-19.6)**	0	100%
Education Level ²							100%

Primary	15.3	29.0 (20.0-39.3)	34.4 (24.8 - 49.9)	18.3 (11.0-27.6)*	10.8 (5.3-18.9)*	7.5 (3.1-14.9)*	100%
Lower Secondary School	14.3	40.0 (5.3-85.3)	0	40.0 (5.3-85.3)	20.0 (0.5-71.6)**	0	100%
Upper Secondary School	12.3	100**	0	0	0	0	100%
Income in USD per day							100%
< 1 USD	8.4	40.0 (33.4-47.2)	29.9 (23.7-36.7)	14.7 (10.1-20.3)	11.3 (7.3-16.4)*	3.9 (1.7-7.6)*	100%
1-2 USD	8.8	50.0 (14.4-78.9)*	8.3 (0.2-38.5)**	16.7 (2.1-48.4)**	25.0 (5.5-57.2)**	0	100%
>2-3 USD	6.5	47.1 (23.0-72.2)*	33.3 (11.8-61.5)*	11.7 (1.4-36.4)**	5.9 (0.1 -28.7)**	5.9 (0.1 -28.7)**	100%
> 3 USD	9.1	26.7 (12.3-45.9)*	33.3 (17.3-52.8)*	23.3 (9.9-42.3)*	10.0 (2.1-26.5)**	6.7 (0.8-22.1)**	100%

¹ Among daily cigarette smokers. Cigarettes include manufactured and hand-rolled.² Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25. ** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 4.7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF INITIATION OF DAILY SMOKING AMONG EVER DAILY SMOKERS \geq 15 YEARS OLD, BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATSL 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Age at Daily Smoking Initiation (years)				Total
	<15	15-16	17-19	20+	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	39.8 (33.5-46.4)	6.8 (3.9-10.8)*	19.9 (14.6-25.1)	33.5 (27.5-39.8)	100%
Gender					
Male	38.7 (32.1-45.7)	6.7 (3.7 - 11.0)*	21.2 (15.7-27.2)	33.4 (27.1 - 40.3)	100%
Female	48.1 (28.7-68.1)*	7.4 (0.9-24.3)**	11.1 (2.4-29.2)**	33.3 (16.5-60.0)*	100%
Age (years)					100%
15-19	100%	0	0	0	100%
20-34	57.2 (34.0-78.2)*	0	19.0 (5.4-41.9)**	23.8 (8.2-47.2)*	100%
35+	37.8 (31.3-44.7)	7.5 (4.3-11.9)*	20.1 (14.9-26.1)	34.6 (28.2-41.4)	100%
Residence					100%
Urban	37.5 (28.2-47.5)	6.7 (2.7-13.4)*	18.3 (11.4-27.1)*	37.5 (28.2-47.5)	100%
Rural, with road access	42.8 (33.8-52.2)	6.7 (2.9-12.8)*	17.8 (11.3-25.7)	32.7 (24.4-41.9)	100%
Rural, without road access	30.8 (9.1-61.4)**	7.7 (0.2-36.0)**	53.8 (25.1-80.8)*	7.7 (0.2-36.0)**	100%
Marital Status					100%
Never Married	50.0 (1.2-98.7)**	0	0	50.0 (1.2-98.7)**	100%
Currently Married	40.9 (34.3-47.7)	6.8 (3.9-11.0)*	19.6 (14.5-25.4)	32.7 (26.5-39.3)	100%
Divorced or Separated	0	0	66.7 (9.4 -0.2)**	33.3 (0.8-90.6)**	100%
Widower/Widow	27.2 (6.0-61.0)**	9.1 (0.2-41.2)**	18.2 (2.3-51.8)**	45.5 (16.7-76.6)**	100%
Education Level ²					100%
Primary	25.0 (16.9-34.6)	8.0 (3.5-15.2)*	19.0 (11.8-28.1)*	28.0 (19.5-37.8)	100%
Lower Secondary School	34.0 (21.5-48.3)*	5.6 (1.2-15.7)**	26.4 (15.3-40.3)*	34.0 (21.5-48.3)*	100%
Upper Secondary School	18.2 (5.2-40.3)**	0	18.2 (5.2-40.3)**	63.6 (40.6-82.8)	100%
Vocational/Middle Level	40.0 (21.1-61.3)*	8.0 (1.0-26.0)**	24.0 (9.4- 45.1)**	28.0 (12.1-49.4)**	100%
University and Post-graduate Level	55.5 (21.2-86.3)*	11.1 (0.3-48.2)**	11.1 (0.3-48.2)**	22.3 (2.8-60.0)**	100%
Income in USD per day					100%
< 1 USD	45.6 (34.5-57.1)	4.9 (1.4-12.2)**	13.7 (7.0-23.0)**	35.8 (25.4-47.2)	100%
1-2 USD	46.2 (19.2-74.9)**	7.7 (0.2-36.0)**	7.8 (0.2-36.0)**	38.5 (13.9-68.4)*	100%
>2-3 USD	15.4 (1.9-45.4)**	23.1 (5.0-53.8)**	46.2 (19.2-74.9)**	15.3 (1.9-45.4)**	100%
> 3 USD	38.0 (29.6-46.9)	6.2 (3.9-10.9)*	22.5 (28.1-45.4)	33.3 (25.3-42.2)	100%

* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 4.8: PERCENTAGE OF ALL ADULTS AND EVER DAILY SMOKERS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO ARE FORMER DAILY SMOKERS, BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Former Daily Smokers ¹ (Among All Adults)	Former Daily Smokers ¹ (Among Ever Daily)
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>	
Overall	3.8 (3.4-4.3)	4.3 (3.8-4.9)
Gender		
Male	7.2 (6.3-8.1)	11.8 (10.4-13.4)
Female	0.8 (0.6-1.2)	0.7 (0.4-1.1)
Age (years)		
15-24	1.2 (0.3-3.7)**	0.2 (0-0.7)**
25-44	2.6 (2.0-3.2)	2.5 (1.9-3.2)
45-64	6.1 (5.2-7.2)	8.1 (6.7-9.6)
65+	10.7 (8.3-13.6)	15.4 (11.7-19.7)
Residence		
Urban	5.3 (4.5-6.3)	5.5 (4.5-6.6)
Rural, with road access	3.2 (2.7-3.7)	3.6 (3.0-4.3)
Rural, without road access	2.7 (1.5-4.6)*	3.9 (2.1-6.6)*
Marital Status		
Never Married	0.3 (0-0.8)**	1.2 (0.2-4.4)**
Currently Married	4.6 (4.0-5.2)	5.4 (4.8-6.2)
Divorced or Separated	3.5 (0.9-8.7)**	0.6 (0-3.4)**
Widower/Widow	3.6 (1.9-6.0)*	1.2 (0.2-4.4)**
Pre-School	-	3.9 (2.0-7.0)*
Primary	4.9 (4.1-5.7)	5.6 (4.6-6.8)
Lower Secondary School	4.6 (3.6-5.9)	6.2 (4.7-8.0)
Upper Secondary School	-	-
Vocational/Middle Level	8.5 (5.9-11.8)	9.2 (6.1-13.3)
University and Post-graduate Level		
Do Not Know	4.6 (4.1-5.2)	2.9 (1.9-4.2)
Income in USD per day		
< 1 USD	2.9 (2.4-3.5)	2.8 (2.9-3.5)
1-2 USD	3.9 (2.2-6.2)*	4.6 (2.5-7.7)*
>2-3 USD	2.4 (1.3-3.9)*	3.0 (1.6-5.0)*
> 3 USD	5.4 (4.6-6.3)	6.7 (5.7-7.9)

¹ Current non-smokers. ² Also known as the quit ratio for daily smoking. ³ Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 4.9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FORMER DAILY SMOKERS ≥15 YEARS OLD, BY TIME SINCE QUITTING SMOKING AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Time since quitting smoking (years) ¹				Total
	<1	1 to <5	5 to <10	≥10	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	7.2 (2.7-15.1)*	28.9 (19.5-39.9)	14.6 (7.7-23.9)	49.3 (38.2-60.6)	100%
Gender					
Male	8.1 (3.0-16.8)*	28.4 (18.5-40.1)*	13.5 (6.7-23.5)*	50.0 (38.1-61.8)	100%
Female	0	33.3 (7.5-70.0)**	22.2 (2.8-60.0)**	44.5 (13.7-78.8)**	100%
Age (years)					100%
15-24	22.2 (2.8-60.0)**	44.4 (13.7-78.7)**	22.2 (2.8-60.0)**	11.2 (0.3-48.2)**	100%
25-44	5.9 (0.7-19.7)**	29.4 (15.1-47.5)*	14.7 (5.0-31.1)*	50.0 (32.4-67.6)*	100%
45-64	6.5 (0.8-21.4)**	25.7 (11.8-44.6)*	9.7 (2.0-25.7)**	58.1 (39.1-75.5)*	100%
65+	0	22.2 (2.8-60.0)**	22.2 (2.8-60.0)**	55.6 (21.2-86.3)*	100%
Residence					100%
Urban	19.0 (5.4-41.9)**	33.3 (14.6-57.0)*	14.4 (3.0-36.3)**	33.3 (14.6-57.0)*	100%
Rural, with road access	3.3 (0.4-11.5)**	25.0 (14.7-37.9)*	15.0 (7.1-26.6)*	56.7 (43.2-69.4)	100%
Rural, without road access	0	100%	0	0	100%
Marital Status					100%
Never Married	33.3 (7.5-10.1)**	44.5 (13.7-78.9)**	11.1 (2.3-48.2)**	11.1 (2.3-48.2)**	100%
Currently Married	33.3 (7.5-70.0)**	28.6 (18.4-40.6)*	14.3 (7.1-24.7)*	52.8 (40.5 - 64.9)	100%
Widower/Widow	0	0	25.0 (0.6 - 80.6)**	75.0 (19.4-99.4)**	100%
Education Level ²					100%
Primary	3.5-(0.1-18.3)**	32.2 (15.9-52.4)*	10.7 (2.3-28.2)**	53.6 (33.9-72.5)**	100%
Lower Secondary School	0	23.8 (8.2-47.2)**	23.8 (8.2-47.2)**	53.4 (33.9-72.5)**	100%
Upper Secondary School	10.0 (0.2-44.5)**	30.0 (6.7-65.2)**	0	60.0 (26.2-87.8)**	100%
Vocational/Middle Level	40.0 (5.3-85.3)**	20.0 (0.5-71.6)**	0	40.0 (5.3-85.3)**	100%
Do Not Know	0	20.0 (2.5-55.6)**	20.0 (2.5-55.6)**	60.0 (26.2-87.8)**	100%
Income in USD per day					100%
< 1 USD	5.3 (0.6-17.7)**	23.7 (11.4-40.2)*	18.4 (7.7-34.3)*	52.6 (35.8-69.0)*	100%
1-2 USD	0	66.7 (9.4-99.2)**	0	33.3 (0.8-9.0)**	100%
>2-3 USD	0	50.0 (6.8-93.2)**	25.0 (0.6-80.6)**	25.0 (0.6-80.6)**	100%
> 3 USD	10.6 (2.9-24.8)**	28.8 (15.4-45.9)*	10.6 (2.9-24.8)**	50.0 (33.3-66.6)*	100%

¹ Among former daily smokers (current non-smokers). ² Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of current tobacco users ≥ 15 years old, by tobacco use pattern and selected demographic characteristics- NATS Lao PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Current Tobacco Users ¹	Type of Current Tobacco Use			Total
		Smoked only	Smokeless only	Both smoked and smokeless	
		<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	32.1 (31.1-33.2)	85.3 (81.9-84.9)	13.3 (11.9-14.7)	1.4 (1.0-2.0)	100%
Gender					
Male	51.1 (49.5-52.7)	99.1 (98.5-99.4)	0.5 (0.3-1.1)*	0.3 (0.1-0.7)*	100%
Female	15.0 (13.9-16.1)	42.6 (38.6-46.7)	52.4 (48.2-56.4)	5.0 (3.4-7.1)	100%
Age (years)					
15-24	11.4 (9.8-13.2)	97.5 (93.7-99.3)	1.9 (0.4-5.3)**	0.6 (0-3.4)**	100%
25-44	28.1 (26.5-29.6)	93.7 (91.9-95.2)	5.4 (4.0-7.1)	0.9 (0.4-1.7)*	100%
45-64	43.6 (41.6-45.6)	82.3 (79.9-84.6)	16.1 (13.8-18.4)	1.6 (1.0-2.6)*	100%
65+	58.9 (54.7 - 63.1)	64.5 (69.0-69.7)	32.4 (27.3-37.8)	3.1 (1.5-5.6)*	100%
Residence					
Urban	23.2 (21.5-24.9)	87.1 (83.9-89.7)	12.4 (9.7-15.4)	0.5 (0.1-1.6)**	100%
Rural, with road access	35.6 (34.3-37.0)	84.7 (82.8-86.3)	13.4 (11.8-15.1)	1.9 (1.3-2.7)	100%
Rural, without road access	41.2 (36.9-45.7)	84.8 (79.3-89.4)	14.7 (10.2-20.2)	0.5 (0-2.6)**	100%
Marital Status					
Never Married	12.8 (11.0-14.8)	96.2 (91.8-98.5)	3.2 (1.0-7.2)**	0.6 (0-3.5)**	100%
Currently Married	35.1 (33.9-36.4)	88.2 (86.7-89.5)	10.6 (9.3-12.0)	1.2 (0.8-1.8)	100%
Divorced or Separated	28.7 (20.6-37.9)	75.7 (57.7-88.9)	24.3(11.1-42.3)*	0	100%
Widower/Widow	48.9 (43.6-54.1)	43.6 (36.2-51.1)	50.8 (43.2-58.4)	5.6 (2.7-10.0)*	100%
Education Level ²					
Primary	37.7 (35.9-39.6)	88.9 (86.8-90.7)	9.6 (7.9-11.6)	1.5 (0.8-2.4)*	100%
Lower Secondary School	34.0 (31.4-36.7)	95.8 (93.5-97.5)	4.0 (2.4-6.5)*	0.2 (0-1.3)**	100%
Upper Secondary School	22.9 (19.2-26.8)	99.1 (95.1-99.9)	0.9 (0-4.9)**	0	100%
Vocational/Middle Level	29.4 (24.9-34.3)	96.4 (91.0-99.0)	3.6 (1.0-9.0)**	0	100%
University and Post-graduate Level	17.6 (12.3-24.4)	100	0	0	100%
Do Not Know	48.3 (45.5-51.3)	61.4 (57.3-65.4)	35.3 (31.3-39.3)	3.3 (2.0-5.2)*	100%
Income in USD per day					
< 1 USD	30.4 (28.9-31.9)	76.2 (73.5-78.6)	21.5 (19.1-23.9)	2.3 (1.8-3.5)**	100%
1-2 USD	34.4 (29.8-39.2)	89.5 (83.2-93.9)	9.8 (5.5-16.0)*	0.7 (0-3.9)**	100%
>2-3 USD	33.9 (30.2-37.8)	86.3 (80.9-90.6)	11.3 (7.4-16.4)*	2.4 (0.8-5.4)*	100%
> 3 USD	33.6 (31.9-37.8)	95.1 (93.6-96.4)	4.5 (3.3-9.6)	0.3 (0 0.9)**	100%

Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers or smokeless users.² Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25. ** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 4.11: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME TO FIRST TOBACCO USE AMONG DAILY TOBACCO USERS¹ ≥ 15 YEARS OLD, BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS -NATSL 2015

Demographic Characteristics	Time to first smoke or smokeless tobacco use				Total
	≤5 minutes	6-30 minutes	31-60 minutes	>60 minutes	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	15.1 (13.6-16.8)	24.3 (22.3 - 26.2)	13.8 (12.3-15.4)	46.8 (44.6-49.1)	100%
Gender					
Male	15.8 (14.1-17.6)	24.9 (22.9-27.1)	13.5 (11.7-15.0)	45.8 (43.5-48.3)	100%
Female	10.6 (7.19-15.1)	19.3 (14.8-24.7)	16.7 (12.4-21.8)	53.4 (47.0-59.3)	100%
Age (years)					
15-24	9.6 (5.3-15.6)*	22.6 (16.1-30.3)	13.7 (8.6-20.4)*	54.1 (45.7-62.4)	100%
25-44	12.8 (10.5-15.4)	22.9 (19.9-26.0)	16.4 (13.7-19.1)	47.9 (44.4-51.6)	100%
45-64	17.5 (14.9-20.3)	26.1 (23.1-29.2)	12.5 (10.2-14.8)	43.9 (40.6-47.4)	100%
65+	18.2 (13.2-24.2)	22.6 (17.1-29.0)	9.8 (6.1-14.8)*	49.4 (42.2-56.3)	100%
Residence					
Urban	17.5 (14.0-21.4)	27.9 (23.7-32.4)	81.2 (14.6-22.2)	36.4 (31.8-41.1)	100%
Rural, with road access	14.5 (12.7-16.5)	23.2 (20.9-25.5)	12.8 (11.2-14.9)	49.5 (46.6-51.9)	100%
Rural, without road access	13.8 (8.9-19.9)*	22.7 (16.6-29.8)	9.0 (5.1-14.4)*	54.5 (46.6-62.2)	100%
Marital Status					
Never Married	11.6 (6.7-18.5)*	23.3 (16.2-31.5)	10.9 (6.1-17.5)*	54.2 (45.2-63.0)	100%
Currently Married	15.5 (13.8-17.3)	24.1 (22.1-26.2)	14.3 (12.6-16.0)	46.1 (43.7-48.5)	100%
Divorced or Separated	20.9 (7.1-42.2)*	37.5 (18.8-59.4)*	8.3 (1.0-27.0)**	33.3 (15.6-55.3)*	100%
Widower/Widow	11.0 (5.1-19.8)*	24.4 (15.6-35.1)*	9.8 (4.3-18.3)*	54.8 (43.5-65.9)	100%
Education Level ²					
Primary	15.8 (13.5-18.5)	25.1 (22.3-28.2)	12.6 (10.3 - 14.8)	46.5 (43.1-49.8)	100%
Lower Secondary School	13.6 (10.4-17.5)	23.3 (19.2-27.9)	15.6 (12.0-19.5)	47.5 (42.4-52.6)	100%
Upper Secondary School	19.4 (12.3-28.4)*	24.3 (16.3-33.7)	19.4 (12.3-28.4)*	36.9 (27.6-46.9)	100%

Vocational/Middle Level	7.6 (3.1-15.1)*	22.8 (14.7-32.7)*	16.4 (9.4-25.5)*	53.2 (42.5-63.7)	100%
University and Post-graduate Level	9.5 (1.2-30.4)**	28.6 (11.3-52.2)*	9.5 (1.2-30.4)**	53.4 (29.8-74.3)*	100%
Do Not Know	18.8 (14.2-22.6)	23.0 (19.2-28.3)	13.1 (9.7-17.0)	45.1 (39.9-50.5)	100%
Income in USD per day					
< 1 USD	14.8 (12.5-17.5)	25.9 (22.9-29.1)	14.1 (11.6-16.6)	45.2 (41.7-48.7)	100%
1-2 USD	17.4 (11.1-25.3)*	21.4 (14.5-29.8)	11.6 (6.5-18.7)*	49.6 (40.4-58.8)	100%
>2-3 USD	15.5 (10.6-21.7)	20.5 (14.9-27.2)	15.1 (10.1-21.1)	48.9 (41.4-56.4)	100%
> 3 USD	14.9 (12.6-17.5)	23.7 (20.8-26.8)	13.7 (11.3-16.1)	47.7 (44.3-51.2)	100%

1 Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.; ** cell size less than 5.

5. Cessation

Tobacco cessation in Lao PDR mainly includes two approaches: 1) advice and counseling by any health-care provider or through a quit line, and 2) other cessation methods such as the use of traditional medicines, switching to smokeless tobacco and other methods. Pharmacotherapy is another proven approach for cessation. This chapter presents findings on these tobacco cessation practices and health-care seeking behavior, cessation methods used, and the degree of interest in quitting.

Key findings

- *Nearly 1 in 3 current smokers made attempts to quit.*
- *Nearly 1 in 3 current smokers were asked if they smoked tobacco by a doctor or health-care provider in the last 12 months.*
- *2.4% current smokers received advice to quit smoking by a doctor or healthcare provider in the last 12 months.*
- *4.2 % current smokers considered quitting in the next 12 months.*

5.1 Smoking cessation and health-care seeking behaviors

A quit attempt is defined as when current smokers and former smokers have been abstinent for less than 12 months. Table 5.1 reports the proportion of adult smokers who made a quit attempt, visited a health-care provider (HCP), and were asked about smoking and received advice by an HCP on quitting smoking.

5.1.1 Quit attempts among current smokers

Among current smokers and former smokers, approximately 27.2% had made an attempt to quit in the previous 12 months. Males (29.0%) attempted more than females (15.9%).

5.1.2 Visits to health-care provider

The percentage of smokers (including current tobacco smokers and recent quitters, <12 months) who visited a health-care provider during the past 12 months is 20.7%. Male smokers have a lower proportion of HCP visits than female smokers (19.2% against 22.0%). Smokers aged 65 years and over have the highest rate of HCP visits (29.6%). The percentages are similar in both urban and rural areas (18.9% and 19.8%, respectively).

5.1.3 Health-care provider asking tobacco smoking history

Among the smokers who have visited a HCP during the previous 12 months, 29.2% were asked about their history of tobacco smoking. The proportion asked about tobacco smoking by the HCP among male smokers (25.3%) is higher than for female smokers (16.1%). The proportions are similar in urban and rural areas (26.4% and 29.2%). Classified by educational level, the proportion is highest among post-graduate level 33.3%.

5.1.4 Advice to quit tobacco smoking

Approximately 20.4% of all smokers ever received advice to quit smoking by the HCP. The rate of getting advice from the HCP is slightly higher among female smokers (29.0%) than among males (18.5%). The proportion receiving advice on quitting smoking is highest among smokers aged 15-24 years (23.5%). The lowest proportion is found among older smokers aged 65+ years (17.2%).

5.1.5 Use of cessation method

Among smoker who attempted to quit smoking use medicine(0.8%), counselling(2.4%)

TABLE 5.1: PERCENTAGE OF SMOKERS ≥ 15 YEARS OLD WHO MADE A QUIT ATTEMPT AND RECEIVED HEALTH CARE PROVIDER ADVICE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Smoking cessation and health care seeking behavior			
	Made quit attempt ¹	Visited a HCP ^{1,2}	Asked by HCP if a smoker ^{2,3}	Advised to quit by HCP ^{2,3}
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	27.2 (25.3-29.3)	20.7 (19.8 -21.6)	29.2 (24.8-33.8)	20.4 (16.7-24.6)
Gender				
Male	29.0 (26.8-31.2)	19.2 (18.0-20.6)	28.3 (23.6-33.4)	18.5 (14.6-23.1)
Female	15.9 (11.8-20.9) b	22.0 (20.7-23.3)	16.1 (8.0-27.7)	29.0 (18.7-41.2)*
Age (years)				
15-24		12.5 (10.8-14.3)	23.5 (6.8-49.9)**	23.5 (6.8-49.9)**
25-44		19.5 (18.1 - 20.9)	28.8 (21.5-37.0)	20.4 (14.1-27.9)
45-64		25.1 (23.4-26.9)	29.9 (23.6-36.8)	20.8 (15.4-27.1)
65+		29.6 (20.7-32.8)	27.6 (16.7-40.9)*	17.2 (8.6-29.2)*
Residence				
Urban		18.9 (15.5-22.7)	26.4 (17.7-36.7)*	20.9 (13.1-30.7)*
Rural, with road access		19.8 (17.8-22.0)	29.2 (24.1-34.9)	18.8 (14.5-23.8)
Rural, without road access		20.0 (14.4-26.6)	33.3 (18.6-51.0)*	30.6 (16.3-48.1)*
Marital Status				
Never Married		10.3 (8.6-12.1)	6.7 (0.2-31.9)**	6.7 (0.2-31.9)**
Currently Married		22.5 (21.5-23.6)	30.0 (25.4-34.9)	20.6 (16.6-25.1)
Divorced or Separated		19.3 (12.4-27.5)*	25.0 (0.6-8.1)**	25.0 (0.6-8.1)**
Widower/Widow		27.0 (22.6-31.9)	27.3 (10.0-50.2)*	22.7 (7.8-45.4)*
Education Level ²				
Primary		22.7 (21.1-24.4)	32.5 (26.2-39.4)	20.0 (14.7-26.1)
Lower Secondary School		18.8 (16.7-21.1)	17.5 (8.7-29.9)*	12.3 (5.1-23.7)*
Upper Secondary School		24.7 (21.0-28.8)	16.0 (4.5-36.1)**	16.0 (4.5-36.1)**
Vocational/Middle Level		26.3 (21.9-31.0)	29.6 (13.7-50.2)*	18.5 (6.3-38.1)*
University and Post-graduate Level		30.8 (23.7-38.6)	33.3 (4.3 - 77.7)**	33.3 (4.3 -77.7)**
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD		21.1 (19.8-22.4)	31.3 (25.0-38.2)	23.5 (17.8-29.9)
1-2 USD		17.4 (13.9-21.4)	42.8 (21.8-66.0)*	38.1 (18.1-61.5)*
>2-3 USD		17.5 (12.4-23.7)	15.2 (5.1-31.9)*	12.1 (3.4-28.2)**
> 3 USD		17.2 (14.8-19.8)	26.9 (20.1-34.6)	15.9 (10.6-22.6)

¹ Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months. ² HCP = health care provider. ³ Among current smokers and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months, and who visited a HCP during the past 12 months. ⁴ Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 5.2: PERCENTAGE OF SMOKERS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO ATTEMPTED TO QUIT SMOKING IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY CESSATION METHODS USED AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Use of Cessation Method ¹		
	Pharmacotherapy ²	Counseling/Advice ³	Other ⁴
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Overall	0.8 (0.4-1.3)	2.4 (1.7-3.2)	5.5 (4.6-6.6)
Gender			
Male	0.8 (0.4-1.3)*	2.4 (1.8-3.3)	5.5 (4.5 - 6.6)
Female	1.0 (2.1-3.0)**	2.0 (0.7-4.4)*	5.1 (2.9-8.3)*
Age (years)			
15-24	0	1.3 (0.2-4.7)**	2.7 (0.7 6.7)**
25-44	1.3 (0.7-2.4)*	2.6 (1.6-3.9)*	5.0 (3.6-6.8)
45-64	0.7 (0.3-1.5)*	2.6 (1.6-3.9)*	5.9 (4.4-7.7)
65+	0	1.8 (0.5-4.4)**	7.5 (4.4-11.7)*
Residence			
Urban	1.5 (0.6-3.1)*	6.9 (4.8-9.6)*	6.9 (4.8-9.6)*
Rural, with road access	0.7 (0.3-1.3)*	1.5 (0.9-2.3)*	5.0 (3.9-6.2)
Rural, without road access	0	2.3 (0.6-5.8)**	5.8 (2.8-10.4)*
Marital Status			
Never Married	0.7 (0-4.0)**	0.7 (0-4.0)**	1.5 (0.2-5.2)**
Currently Married	0.8 (0.4-1.4)	2.6 (1.9-3.5)*	0.9 (0.5 - 1.5)
Divorced or Separated	3.8 (0.1-19.6)**	3.8 (0.1-19.6)**	11.5 (2.4-30.2)**
Widower/Widow	0	0	5.6 (1.8-12.5)*
Education Level ²			
Primary	0.6 (0.2-1.3)*	1.8 (1.0-2.9)*	5.8 (4.3-7.5)
Lower Secondary School	1.5 (0.6-3.2)*	3.3 (1.7-5.5)*	4.5 (2.7-7.0)*
Upper Secondary School	0.9 (0-5.1)**	5.6 (2.1-11.9)*	6.6 (2.7 - 13.1)*
Vocational/Middle Level	2.8 (0.6-8.1)**	7.6 (3.3-14.4)*	10.4 (5.3-18.0)*
University and Post-graduate Level	0	3.8 (0-19.6)**	3.8 (0-19.6)**
Income in USD per day			
< 1 USD	0.6 (0.2-1.3)*	1.8 (1.1-3.0)*	5.2 (3.8-6.9)*
1-2 USD	0.8 (0-4.3)**	3.2 (0.9-7.9)**	5.6 (2.3-11.1)*
>2-3 USD	0	0.5 (0-3.0)**	6.0 (3.1-10.5)**
> 3 USD	1.3 (0.6-2.3)*	3.2 (2.1-4.6)	5.6 (4.2-7.4)

¹ Among current smokers who made a quit attempt in the past 12 months and former smokers who have been abstinent for less than 12 months. ² Pharmacotherapy includes nicotine replacement therapy and prescription medications. ³ Includes counseling at a cessation clinic and a telephone quit line/helpline. ⁴ Other includes traditional medicines and other products. ⁵ Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old. * cell size less than 25. ** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 5.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT SMOKERS ≥15 YEARS OLD BY INTEREST IN QUITTING SMOKING AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Interest in Quitting Smoking ¹			Not 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	
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	3.6 (2.8-4.5)	4.2 (3.4-5.2)	18.1 (16.4-19.8)	73.9 (71.9-75.8)
Gender				
Male	3.8 (2.9-4.9)	4.2 (3.3-5.3)	19.4 (17.5-21.3)	72.4 (70.2-74.5)
Female	2.1 (0.7-4.4)*	4.1 (2.1 -7.1)*	9.2 (6.2-13.2)	77.8 (72.5-82.4)
Age (years)				
15-24	6.1 (2.8-11.2)*	10.1 (5.8-16.2)*	16.2 (10.7 (23.2)*	67.3 (59.1-74.8)
25-44	4.2 (2.9-5.8)	4.5 (3.2-6.2)	21.7 (18.9-24.8)	69.3 (65.9-72.5)
45-64	3.2 (2.1-4.6)	3.8 (2.6-5.3)	16.8 (14.3-19.5)	75.9 (72.8-78.8)
65+	1.3 (0.3-3.8)**	0.4 (0-2.4)**	9.3 (5.8-13.8)*	87.9 (82.7-92.0)
Residence				
Urban	4.8 (3.0-7.2)*	5.7 (3.7-8.4)	26.2 (22.1-30.6)	62.5 (57.8-67.1)
Rural, with road access	3.0 (2.2 - 4.1)	3.7 (2.8-4.9)	16.0 (14.1-18.1)	77.9 (75.6-80.1)
Rural, without road access	4.6 (2.0-8.9)*	4.1 (1.7-8.2)*	13.4 (8.7-19.4)	77.1 (69.9-83.2)
Marital Status				
Never Married	5.2 (2.1-10.4)*	11.8 (6.9-18.5)*	23.8 (16.9-32.0)	58.9 (50.0-63.4)
Currently Married	3.6 (2.8-4.6)	3.5 (2.7-4.5)	18.0 (16.2-19.9)	75.7 (73.6-77.7)
Divorced or Separated	0	15.4 (4.3-34.9)**	11.5 (2.4-30.2)**	65.4 (44.3-82.8)
Widower/Widow	2. (0.3-7.8)**	3.3 (0.7-9.4)**	10.0 (4.7-18.1)*	80 (70.0-87.7)
Education Level ²				
Primary	2.9 (1.9-4.3)	5.0 (3.6-6.7)	15.0 (12.7-17.6)	78.0 (75.1-80.7)
Lower Secondary School	3.5 (1.9-5.8)*	4.7 (2.9-7.3)*	24.6 (20.4-29.3)	66.7 (61.8-71.4)
Upper Secondary School	1.9 (0.2-6.6)**	1.9 (0.2-6.6)**	31.0 (22.1-41.0)	64.0 (53.8-73.3)
Vocational/Middle Level	9.5 (4.7-16.8)*	6.7 (2.7-13.3)*	40.2 (30.4-50.6)	42.3 (32.3 - 52.7)
University and Post-graduate Level	3.8 (0-19.6)**	7.7 (0.9-25.1)**	23.1 (9.0-43.6)*	53.8 (33.3-73.4)*
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	3.2 (2.1-4.6)	4.0 (2.8-5.6)	13.0 (10.8-15.5)	79.8 (76.9-82.5)
1-2 USD	1.6 (0.2-5.6)**	2.4 (0.5-6.8)**	15.1 (9.3-22.5)*	80.5 (72.3 - 88.1)
>2-3 USD	1.6 (3.4-4.7)**	3.3 (1.2-7.0)**	17.9 (12.6 - 24.4)	76.9 (70.1-82.9)
> 3 USD	4.9 (3.4 - 6.4)	4.9 (3.5-6.6)	23.4 (20.6-26.5)	66.5 (63.1-69.7)

¹ Among current daily or less than daily smokers. ² Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.

** cell size less than 5

6. Secondhand Smoke

In Lao PDR smoking in public places is prohibited by law. Health-care facilities and educational facilities are 100% smoke-free by law²³; however, there is a partial ban in other public places. This chapter examines the prevalence of exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS) of adults in Lao PDR in 2015 and where the exposures occurred such as workplace, home, and public places.

Key findings

- *Among those who work indoors, 6 in 10 were exposed to SHS at indoor workplaces in the 30 days preceding the survey.*
- *More than 8 in 10 respondents reported exposure to SHS at home.*
- *Almost more than six in ten of all adults were exposed to SHS in half of adults were exposed to SHS in government buildings and restaurants.*
- *one in three adults are exposed to SHS in public transportation.*

6.1 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in indoor workplace

Exposure to SHS in the workplace was measured only among adults ≥ 15 years old who worked outside of their home. The prevalence of adults exposed to SHS at the workplace (among those working indoors or both indoors and outdoors) over the past 30 days by smoking status is presented in Table 6.1. The findings revealed that more than half, 63.1% of these working adults, had been exposed to SHS in the workplace in the past 30 days; (46.8% among non-smokers).

Overall males were more exposed to SHS than females, 65.5% and 59.5%, respectively. The prevalence of SHS exposure in the workplace was higher for working residents of rural areas without road access

compared with urban areas and rural areas with road access, 83.8%, 68.8% and 53.6% respectively.

Respondents who had lower education levels were more exposed to SHS compared to the group who had higher education levels. The pattern of SHS exposure in the non-smokers group was similar to that among all adults. In the non-smoker group, female non-smokers (56.8%) had higher exposure compared to males (52.6%). The oldest adults (65+) non-smokers reported higher exposure to SHS compared to the youngest age group. In addition, respondents living in rural areas without road access (71.8%) were more exposed to SHS at the workplace than non-smokers residing in urban areas (48.4%).

6.2 Exposure to Secondhand Smoke at home

Table 6.2 presents findings on the practice of smoking in the home environment. Overall, about 71.5% of total adults in Lao PDR reported in their household allowed to smoke at home; another 15.5% reported allowing smoking in the home sometimes but only 12.7% did not permit smoking at home.

Exposure to SHS at home measured among adults who lived in home which smoking occurred daily, weekly, or monthly. The finding revealed three fourth adults in Lao PDR exposed to SHS at home. Males (89.1%) had a higher prevalence of exposure to SHS at home than females (85.2%), there were difference with non-smoker female more likely to exposed to SHS at home than male, 84.1% and 80.7% respectively. The oldest adults (65+) had higher exposure to SHS compared to the youngest age group. Adults living in rural areas (93.1%) were more likely to be exposed to SHS at home than those living in urban areas (76.6%).

Exposure to SHS was also high among non-smokers (83.0%). Female non-smokers (84.1%) had higher exposure compared to males (80.7%). Non-smokers living in rural areas (90.2%) were more likely to be exposed to SHS at home than non-smokers residing in urban areas (81.7%).

6.3 SHS exposure in public places

Table 6.3, shows that exposure to secondhand smoke, reported for the 30 days prior to the completion of the survey, remains high in estaurants (57.5%), government buildings (56.2%) (among non-smoker 50.7%), r (among non-smoker 54.5%), and public transportation (31.0%) (among non-smoker 31.0%). The results revealed the percentage of secondhand smoke exposure in the past 30 days was lowest in health care facilities when compared with other public places (11.8%) (among non-smoker 10.6%).

There were some differences (but not statistically significant) in SHS exposure in certain public places by demographic subgroup. Overall, males, residents from rural areas, and those with lowest level of education had higher SHS exposure in government buildings. Exposure in health care facilities was higher among males, the youngest age group, and those with highest level of educational.

Table 6.4 shows that exposure to secondhand smoke among adults ≥ 15 years old, who visited public places in the past 30 days, was 27.3% of adults visiting government buildings, 14.4% of adults who visited health care facilities, 21.7% who visited restaurants, and 6.7% who used public transportation (Table 6.4). Adults with a higher income per day (33.9% of adults earning >3 USD per day) and adults with a high level of education (65.5%) visited restaurants more than others (13.7% of adults earning < 1 USD per day; 16.0% of adults education low level). Non-smokers frequent the above public places similarly and prevalence patterns among demographics are also similar to all adults.

TABLE 6.1 PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO WORKED INDOORS AND ARE EXPOSED TO TOBACCO SMOKE AT WORK, BY SMOKING STATUS AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Work ¹			
	Overall		Non-Smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number	Percentage (95% CI)	Number
Overall	63.1 (62.9-63.2)	2,839,822	54.8 (54.6-55.0)	175,417
Gender				
Male	65.5 (65.3-65.7)	174,419	52.6 (52.3-52.8)	79,011
Female	59.5 (59.3-59.8)	109,562	56.8 (56.6-57.1)	96,405
Age (years)				
15-24	55.0 (54.9-55.4)	46,571	52.4 (52.1-52.8)	40,939
25-44	61.5 (61.3-61.8)	140,943	53.4 (53.2-53.6)	90,090
45-64	69.1 (37.8-38.2)	87,129	60.2 (59.9-60.6)	42,234
65+	91.4(90.8-91.9)	9,159	71.5 (69.9-73.1)	2,153
Residence				
Urban	53.6 (53.4-53.8)	100,743	48.4 (48.2-48.6)	71,632
Rural, with road access	68.8 (68.6-68.9)	167,590	59.7 (59.4-59.9)	96,802
Rural, without road access	83.8 (83.3-84.4)	15,649	71.8 (70.8-72.7)	6,982
Marital Status				
Never Married	52.7 (52.4-53.0)	54,094	49.0 (48.7-49.4)	45,043
Currently Married	65.8 (65.6-65.9)	216,815	56.6 (56.3-56.8)	121,049
Divorced or Separated	68.6 (67.7-69.4)	7,775	60.7 (59.6-61.7)	5,491
Widower/Widow	76.1 (75.0 -77.2)	4,539	74.3 (72.9-75.5)	3,363
Education Level ²				
Primary	77.5 (77.3-77.7)	95,250	71.0 (70.7-71.4)	54,652
Lower Secondary School	65.2 (64.9-65.5)	67,694	57.7 (57.4-58.1)	43,089
Upper Secondary School	55.1 (54.8-55.5)	39,508	52.4 (51.9-52.8)	30,930
Vocational/Middle Level	47.8 (47.4-48.1)	39,535	38.3 (37.9-38.6)	23,646
University	43.2 (42.7-43.6)	184,881	37.9 (37.4-38.4)	13,734
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	70.3 (70.0-70.5)	90,966	60.9 (60.6-61.2)	53,906
1-2 USD	66.1 (65.2-66.9)	7,554	61.9 (60.9-62.9)	5,495
>2-3 USD	59.7 (58.9-60.4)	9,921	55.3 (54.3-56.2)	6,462
> 3 USD	60.0 (59.7-60.1)	175,541	52.0 (51.8-52.2)	109,553

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

TABLE 6.2: PERCENTAGE AND NUMBER OF ADULTS ≥ 15 YEARS OLD WHO ARE EXPOSED TO TOBACCO SMOKE AT HOME, BY SMOKING STATUS AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke at Home ¹			
	Overall		Non-Smokers	
	Percentage (95% CI)	Number	Percentage (95% CI)	Number
Overall	87.0 (86.9-87.1)	2,572,746	83.0 (82.9-83.1)	1,770,266
Gender				
Male	89.1 (89.0-89.2)	1,249,184	80.7 (80.6-80.8)	557,160
Female	85.2 (85.1 - 85.3)	1,323,562	84.1 (84.0-84.2)	1,213,106
Age (years)				
15-24	83.6 (83.5-83.7)	461,527	81.7 (81.5-81.8)	399,155
25-44	87.1 (87.0-87.2)	1,093,545	83.3 (83.2-83.4)	766,953
45-64	88.8 (88.6-88.9)	826,278	84.1 (84.0-84.2)	497,123
65+	87.9 (87.7-88.0)	191,396	80.9 (80.7-81.1)	107,036
Residence				
Urban	76.6 (76.4-76.7)	704,162	72.6 (72.4-72.7)	534,737
Rural, with road access	91.6 (91.5-91.7)	1,697,107	88.4 (88.3-88.5)	1,127,211
Rural, without road access	93.1 (92.9-93.2)	171,477	90.2 (89.9-90.3)	108,318
Marital Status				
Never Married	81.9 (81.9-82.0)	393,151	79.7 (79.5-79.8)	333,035
Currently Married	88.1 (88.0-88.2)	2,010,531	83.9 (83.8-84.0)	1,312,791
Divorced or Separated	85.4 (85.1-85.7)	40,038	81.2 (80.8-81.6)	29,558
Widower/Widow	87.8 (87.5-87.9)	127,908	84.3 (84.2-84.4)	94,053
Education Level ²				
Primary	89.6 (89.5-89.7)	1,049,672	85.5 (85.3-85.6)	678,006
Lower Secondary School	86.9 (86.8-87.0)	609,017	83.1 (82.9-83.2)	430,007
Upper Secondary School	80.2 (80.1-80.4)	269,959	77.5 (77.3-77.6)	220,337
Vocational/Middle Level	79.9 (79.7-80.1)	140,196	76.0 (75.7-76.2)	100,863
University	61.8 (61.5-62.2)	45,921	61.1 (60.7-61.5)	38,767
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	88.4 (88.3-88.5)	1,282,227	85.1 (85.0-85.2)	939,052
1-2 USD	91.1 (90.9-91.3)	144,329	87.2 (87.0-87.4)	95,943
>2-3 USD	90.5 (90.3-90.5)	215,535	86.7 (86.5-86.8)	143,239
> 3 USD	83.9 (83.8-84.0)	930,655	78.6 (78.4-78.7)	592,032

¹ In the past 30 days.

² Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.- Values not reported for a cell size less than 5.

TABLE 6.3: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO WERE EXPOSED TO TOBACCO SMOKE IN PUBLIC PLACES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BY SMOKING STATUS AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ In...			
	Government Buildings	Health Care Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	56.2 (54.0-58.3)	11.8 (9.9-13.8)	57.5 (55.0-59.9)	31.0 (26.9-35.2)
Gender				
Male	60.3 (57.7-62.9)	14.1 (11.2-17.4)	62.3 (59.1-65.5)	32.4 (26.9-38.2)
Female	47.9 (44.1-51.7)	9.7 (7.8-12.4)	51.6 (47.8-55.2)	29.2 (23.4-35.6)
Age (years)				
15-24	38.8 (33.1-44.7)	8.6 (4.5-14.5)*	62.8 (57.6-67.9)	27.1 (17.1-39.0)*
25-44	55.9 (52.6-59.1)	13.8 (10.9-17.2)	59.6 (56.2-63.0)	35.4 (28.9-42.2)
45-64	61.6 (57.9-65.2)	11.0 (7.9-14.6)	50.5 (45.6-55.3)	27.9 (21.8-34.7)
65+	66.7 (57.8-74.7)	9.0 (3.9-16.9)*	43.8(29.4-58.8)*	28.0 (12.0-49.3)*
Residence				
Urban	45.1 (41.4-48.8)	10.8 (7.8-14.5)	57.2 (53.7-60.6)	25.3 (19.0-32.4)
Rural, with road access	63.1 (60.3-65.8)	12.5 (10.0-15.2)	59.1 (55.4-62.7)	31.9 (26.6-37.7)
Rural, without road access	54.6 (46.6-62.4)	10.6 (4.9-19.5)*	47.4 (37.0-57.9)	47.6 (32.0-63.5)*
Marital Status				
Never Married	39.5 (34.1-45.2)	10.7 (5.0-19.3)*	66.8 (61.9-71.5)	15.5 (7.3-27.4)*
Currently Married	58.8 (56.4-61.2)	12.4 (10.3-14.6)	54.8 (51.9-57.7)	33.3 (28.9-38.0)
Divorced or Separated	54.2 (32.8-74.4)*	-	51.6(33.0-69.8)*	40 (12.1-73.7)**
Widower/Widow	67.5 (56.3-77.4)	2.4 (0.6-12.8)**	50.0(34.5-65.4)*	16 (2.0-48.4)**
Education Level ²				
Primary	64.2 (60.8-67.6)	12.3 (9.2-15.4)	52.0 (47.4-56.5)	33.3 (27.4-39.7)
Lower Secondary School	56.5 (52.0-61.0)	11.9 (8.0-16.7)	61.8 (56.7-66.7)	28.9 (20.8-38.2)
Upper Secondary School	47.0 (40.7-53.4)	15.1 (8.4-23.9)*	59.0 (53.2-64.6)	42.1 (29.1-55.9)*
Vocational/Middle Level	38.3 (32.3-44.6)	7.1 (2.6-14.7)*	60.0 (53.6-66.2)	17.9 (7.5-33.5)*
University and	38.0 (29.6-46.9)	7.3 (1.5-19.9)**	66.4 (57.4-74.6)	35.7 (12.7-64.8)*
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	60.6 (57.1-64.0)	16.5 (11.6-22.4)	54.8 (47.4-62.1)	33.3 (23.4-44.5)
1-2 USD	59.7 (47.0-71.5)	18.8 (8.9-32.6)*	58.8 (46.2-70.6)	20.0 (6.8-40.7)*
>2-3 USD	56.4 (46.9-65.5)	13.0 (6.4-22.6)*	64.3 (48.0-78.4)	40.8(26.9-55.7)*
> 3 USD	52.7 (49.7-55.7)	10.8 (0.74-15.2)	60.2 (55.8-64.4)	30.6 (23.6-38.8)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days. * cell size less than 25. **cell size less than 25 and much than 5

TABLE 6.3 (CONT.): PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO WERE EXPOSED TO TOBACCO SMOKE IN PUBLIC PLACES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, BY SMOKING STATUS AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC

Demographic Characteristics	Adults Exposed to Tobacco Smoke ¹ In...			
	Government Buildings	Health Care Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Non-Smokers	50.7 (48.0-53.5)	10.6 (8.6-13.0)	54.5 (51.6-57.3)	31.0 (26.2-36.2)
Gender				
Male	53.8 (49.9-57.6)	13.3 (9.5-18.0)	59.8 (55.3-64.1)	34.8 (26.8-43.6)
Female	47.6 (43.6-51.5)	9.2 (6.9-12.0)	50.8 (47.0-54.5)	28.7 (22.8-35.2)
Age (years)				
15-24	36.7(30.8-42.9)	6.3 (2.7-12.1)*	60.5 (54.8-66.1)	26.6(16.2-39.0)*
25-44	50.7 (46.6-54.7)	12.1 (9.0-15.8)	56.3 (52.2-60.3)	36.0 (28.3-44.2)
45-64	57.8 (52.6-62.8)	10.9 (7.3-15.6)	45.1 (39.1-51.2)	26.7 (19.0-35.5)
65+	67.9 (54.0-79.7)	9.1 (3.0-19.9)*	44.4(27.9-61.9)*	35.7(12.7-64.8)*
Residence				
Urban	43.9 (39.8-48.2)	10.7 (7.5-14.8)	55.5 (51.6-59.3)	23.8 (16.8-32.1)
Rural, with road access	56.8 (53.0-60.6)	10.4 (7.7-16.7)	53.8 (49.3-58.2)	33.7 (27.1-40.7)
Rural, without road access	46.9 (35.7-58.3)	11.5 (4.3-23.4)*	49.2 (35.9-62.5)	52.6 (28.8-75.5)*
Marital Status				
Never Married	36.5 (30.8-42.4)	8.1 (3.0-16.8)*	64.5 (59.1-69.7)	14.9(6.2-28.3)*
Currently Married	54.1 (50.9-57.3)	11.5 (9.2-14.1)	51.2 (47.4-54.7)	33.9 (28.4-39.8)
Divorced or Separated	56.3 (29.8-80.2)*	0	45.8 (25.5-67.1)*	40 (12.0-73.7)**
Widower/Widow	64.7 (50.1-77.6)	0	45.9 (29.4-63.0)*	18.2 (2.2-51.7)**
Education Level ²				
Primary	62.0 (57.1-66.6)	10.3 (6.9-13.9)	47.1 (41.6-52.7)	32.5 (25.1-40.5)
Lower Secondary School	51.0 (45.1-56.9)	11..5(7.2-17.0)*	56.9 (50.7-63.0)	24.7 (15.7-35.5)*
Upper Secondary School	43.6 (36.6-50.7)	15.8(8.4-25.9)*	58.8 (52.5-64.8)	45.1 (31.1-59.6)*
Vocational/Middle Level	33.9 (27.1-41.2)	4.6(0.9-12.9)**	57.4 (49.9-64.6)	16 (4.5-36.0)**
University	36.9(28.0-46.6)	5.4(0.6-18.1)**	65.2 (55.6-73.9)	38.5 (13.8-68.4)*
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	53.5 (48.9 -57.8)	10.6 (0.76-14.4)	53.1 (48.0-58.0)	27.7 (19.9-36.7)
1-2 USD	53.8 (37.1-69.9)*	18.2 (6.9-35.4)*	57.7 (43.2-71.3)	5.6 (1.4-27.2)**
>2-3 USD	42.4 (29.6-55.9)	13.2 (5.4-25.3)*	58.9 (46.8-70.3)	60.0 (40.6-77.3)*
> 3 USD	49.4 (45.6-53.1)	9.5 (6.7-13.0)	54.6 (50.8-58.4)	30.9 (24.3-38.2)

¹Among all adults in the past 30 days. ² Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 6.4: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO VISITED VARIOUS PUBLIC PLACES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS AND WERE EXPOSED TO TOBACCO SMOKE, BY SMOKING STATUS AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic Characteristics	Public Places Visited ¹			
	Government Buildings	Health Care Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	27.3 (26.3-28.4)	14.4 (13.6-15.2)	21.7 (20.8-22.7)	6.7 (6.1-7.3)
Gender				
Male	38.5 (36.9-40.1)	14.5 (13.3-15.7)	25.1 (23.7-26.6)	7.8 (6.9-8.7)
Female	17.3 (16.1-18.5)	14.3 (13.2-15.4)	18.7 (17.5-19.9)	5.7 (5.0-6.4)
Age (years)				
15-24	20.4 (18.4-22.7)	9.9 (8.4-11.6)	25.4 (23.1-27.7)	5.0 (3.9-6.3)
25-44	28.7 (27.1-30.3)	15.0(13.8-16.3)	25.1 (23.6-26.6)	6.6 (5.7-7.5)
45-64	30.4 (28.6-32.3)	15.7(14.3-17.3)	18.0 (16.5-19.6)	8.3 (7.2-9.5)
65+	23.5 (20.0-27.2)	16.2(13.2-19.5)	8.7 (6.5-11.4)	4.5 (3.0-6.6)
Residence				
Urban	30.2 (28.4-32.1)	14.9 (13.4-16.3)	34.6 (32.6-36.5)	7.3 (6.3-8.4)
Rural, with road access	25.4 (24.2-26.7)	13.9 (12.9-14.9)	15.6 (14.5-16.6)	6.2 (5.5-6.9)
Rural, without road access	31.9 (27.9-36.1)	16.6 (13.5-20.2)	18.6 (15.3-22.2)	8.2 (6.0-10.9)
Marital Status				
Never Married	25.6 (23.1-28.1)	6.9 (5.5-8.5)	31.7 (29.1-34.4)	4.8 (3.6-6.1)
Currently Married	28.1 (27.0-29.3)	16.3(15.4-17.3)	20.1 (19.1-21.2)	7.2 (6.6-7.9)
Divorced or Separated	20.9 (13.8-29.4)*	6.1(2.4-12.2)*	27.0 (19.1-36.0)	8.7 (4.2-15.4)*
Widower/Widow	22.7 (18.5-27.3)	11.2(8.2-14.9)	12.0 (8.9-15.8)	3.3 (1.7-5.6)*
Education Level ²				
Primary	25.6 (24.0-27.1)	15.1 (13.8-16.4)	16.0 (14.7-17.3)	7.9 (7.0-9.0)
Lower Secondary School	27.0 (25.0-29.1)	13.3 (11.8-15.0)	21.2 (19.3-23.1)	6.4 (5.3-7.6)
Upper Secondary School	29.4 (26.4-32.6)	10.9 (8.9-13.2)	35.1 (31.9-38.4)	6.7 (5.1-8.6)
Vocational/Middle Level	56.5 (51.7-61.1)	19.0 (15.4-22.9)	54.7 (50.0-59.4)	8.7 (6.3-11.7)
University and Post-graduate Level	67.2 (60.0-73.8)	21.4 (15.8-27.8)	65.6 (58.4-72.3)	7.3 (4.0-11.9)*
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	21.4 (20.1-22.8)	13.2 (12.2-114.4)	13.7 (12.6-14.8)	4.4 (3.8-5.1)
1-2 USD	16.2 (12.8-20.1)	11.6 (0.87-15.1)	16.5 (13.0-20.4)	6.1 (3.9-8.8)
>2-3 USD	18.7 (15.7-22.0)	12.3 (9.8-15.2)	17.8 (14.8-20.9)	7.8 (5.9-10.2)
> 3 USD	38.7 (36.9-40.5)	16.8 (15.4-18.2)	33.9 (32.2-35.7)	9.5 (8.4-10.6)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

² Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 6.4 (CONT.): PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO VISITED VARIOUS PUBLIC PLACES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS AND WERE EXPOSED TO TOBACCO SMOKE, BY SMOKING STATUS AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC

Demographic Characteristics	Public Places Visted ¹			
	Government Buildings	Health Care Facilities	Restaurants	Public Transportation
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Non-Smokers	23.8 (22.7-25.0)	14.5 (13.6-15.5)	22.3 (21.2-23.5)	6.4 (5.7-7.1)
Gender				
Male	37.7 (35.4-40.0)	15.3 (13.7-17.1)	28.5 (26.4-30.6)	7.5 (6.3-8.8)
Female	17.2 (16.0-18.5)	14.1 (13.0-15.3)	19.4 (18.1-20.7)	5.8 (5.1-6.7)
Age (years)				
15-24	20.6 (18.4-23.0)	10.1 (8.5-12.0)	24.5 (22.1-27.0)	5.2 (4.0-6.5)
25-44	25.6 (23.9-27.4)	15.7(14.3-17.2)	25.4 (23.6-27.2)	6.3 (5.4-7.4)
45-64	25.1 (23.0-27.4)	15.8 (14.0-17.7)	18.2 (16.3-20.3)	8.0 (6.6-9.4)
65+	16.9 (13.0-21.4)	16.6 (12.8-21.1)	10.9 (7.7-14.7)	4.2 (2.3-6.9)*.
Residence				
Urban	29.3 (27.2-31.4)	15.8 (14.2-17.5)	34.9 (32.7-37.1)	6.9 (5.8-8.1)
Rural, with road access	20.6 (19.2-22.0)	13.7 (12.5-14.9)	15.5 (14.2-16.7)	6.1 (5.3-7.0)
Rural, without road access	24.5 (20.0-29.5)	15.7 (12.0-20.1)	17.8 (13.9-22.4)	5.7 (3.4-8.8)*
Marital Status				
Never Married	26.0 (23.4-28.8)	6.9 (5.5-8.6)	30.7 (27.9-33.6)	4.4 (3.3-5.8)
Currently Married	23.7 (22.4-25.1)	16.9 (15.8-18.1)	20.6 (19.4-21.9)	7.0 (6.2-7.8)
Divorced or Separated	17.8 (10.5-27.2)*	6.7 (2.4-13.9)*	26.7 (17.8-37.0)*	11.1 (5.4-19.4)*
Widower/Widow	18.3 (14.0-23.4)	11.5 (8.0-15.9)	13.3 (9.5-17.9)	4.0 (1.9-6.9)*
Education Level ²				
Primary	20.5 (18.8-22.3)	15.2 (13.6-16.8)	16.1 (14.5-17.7)	7.4 (6.3-8.6)
Lower Secondary School	22.2 (20.0-24.6)	13.9 (12.1-15.9)	19.8 (17.7-22.0)	6.2 (4.9-7.6)
Upper Secondary School	27.8 (24.6-31.2)	10.5 (8.3-12.9)	35.4 (31.9-39.0)	7.0 (5.3-9.1)
Vocational/Middle Level	55.2 (49.7-60.6)	19.3 (15.2-23.9)	54.3 (48.8-59.7)	7.4 (4.9-10.8)
University and Post-graduate Level	67.7 (60.0-74.8)	22.6 (16.4-29.7)	68.9 (61.2-75.9)	7.9 (4.2-13.1)*
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	17.3 (15.9-18.7)	12.4 (11.2-13.6)	14.5 (13.2-15.8)	4.2 (3.5-5.0)
1-2 USD	13.7 (9.9-18.2)	11.6 (8.1-15.9)	18.2 (13.9-23.2)	6.3 (3.7-9.7)
>2-3 USD	13.5 (10.4-17.0)	12.1 (9.2-15.6)	16.7 (13.3-20.5)	6.9 (4.7-9.7)*
> 3 USD	37.3 (35.2-39.6)	18.7 (16.9-20.5)	35.8 (33.7-38.0)	9.5 (8.2-10.9)

¹ Among all adults in the past 30 days.

2 Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.- * cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

7. Economics

This chapter focuses on the economic aspects of tobacco use by current smokers of manufactured cigarettes. Analysis of last purchase of manufactured and hand-rolled cigarettes, expenditure on cigarettes, cigarette brand purchased, and source of last purchase of cigarettes are presented here. The study also examined the last pack of cigarettes smoked to identify the presence of type of tax stamp and bar code on the pack.

Key findings

- *On average, a smoker spends LAK 103,200 per month on manufactured cigarettes.*
- *Cigarette smokers purchased an average of 17 sticks at last purchase.*
- *Most use of purchased brand was Virginia Tobacco Filter*
- *The five most popular cigarette brands were Virginia Tobacco Filter,*

7.1 Brand of manufactured cigarettes in the last purchase

Asked to report on the brand names of the last cigarettes they purchased, current smokers of manufactured cigarettes identified more than 50 brands. Out of these, the top five most purchased brands reported (Table 7.1) were produced by local companies.

The survey found five top brands of manufactured cigarettes such as Virginia tobacco filter, Virginia tobacco full flavor, Honghua, Virginia tobacco Menthol, and *Jonee Green*.

7.2 Source of last purchase of cigarettes (Table 7.2)

The most common source from which the majority of smokers of manufactured cigarettes last bought their cigarettes was grocery stores (77.1%), and this was similar across all the demographic characteristics such as gender, age group, residence, and wealth index. The

traditional market (17.9%) was a much less common source, while other sources were negligible (3.8%) including wholesale shops/department stores, street vendors, hawkers, flea markets, duty-free shops, outside the country, from another person and others.

7.3 Expenditure on cigarettes

The survey presented in Table 7.3, determined the average cigarette expenditure per month among adult smokers to be USD 12.90 for manufactured cigarettes, USD 3.10 for hand-rolled cigarettes, and USD 2.40 for loose tobacco. The average amount spent on tobacco per month was USD 6.10 and was higher among men, who spent an average of USD 6.20 per month, compared to women, who spent an average of USD 5.80 per month. Overall, urban men, aged 24–64 years, spend more than the average per month on tobacco, and predominantly purchase manufactured cigarettes.

TABLE 7.1: PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT MANUFACTURED CIGARETTE SMOKERS ≥15 YEARS OLD, BY LAST BRAND PURCHASED AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Last cigarette brand purchased			
	Virginia Tobacco, Filter39	Virginia Tobacco, Full Flavor 2	Honghua 10	Virginia Tobacco,Menthol 32
	<i>Percentage(95% CI)</i>			
Overall	23.3 (21.7 - 30.4)	11.7 (9.5 - 16.9)	7.9 (1.7 - 5.1)	3.1 (1.1 - 4.4)
Gender				
Male	23.1 (20.8-25.5)	11.5 (9.7-13.4)	8.2 (6.7-9.8)	3.2 (2.3 - 4.3)
Female	27.4 (16.8-40.2)*	9.7 (3.6-19.8)*	3.2 (0.2-6.7)**	0
Age (years)				
15-24	5.1 (3.5-9.7)*	6.7 (2.3-10.1)*	19.0 (12.0-27.8)*	9.2 (4.7-15.9)*
25-44	24.7 (21.2-28.4)	12.2 (9.5-15.1)	9.4 (7.1-12.1)	2.0 (1.0-3.6)*
45-64	23.6 (20.1-27.4)	12.5 (9.7-15.5)	5.0 (3.3-7.2)	3.1 (1.8-5.0)*
65+	6.8 (4.2-10.0)*	6.6 (1.4-8.4)*	3.8 (1.0-9.4)**	1.1 (0.2-5.9)**
Residence				
Urban	20.4 (16.4-24.8)	24.4 (20.1-29.1)	5.8 (3.7-8.7)*	5.0 (3.0-7.8)*
Rural, with road access	25.2 (22.3-28.2)	6.4 (4.8-8.2)	8.1 (6.4-10.1)	1.9 (1.1-3.1)*
Rural, without road access	16.3 (9.1-25.8)*	5.8 (1.9-13.0)*	15.1 (8.3-24.4)*	5.8 (1.9-13.0)*
Marital Status				
Never Married	17.3 (10.9-25.5)*	17.3 (10.9-25.5)*	12.1 (6.8-19.5)*	6.0 (2.4-12.1)*
Currently Married	24.3 (21.8-26.9)	11.0 (9.2-12.9)	7.7 (6.2-9.3)	2.8 (1.9-3.9)

Divorced or Separated	0	6.6 (0.1-31.9)**	0	6.6 (0.1-31.9)**
Widower/Widow	18.7 (7.2-36.4)*	6.2 (0.7-20.8)**	6.2 (0.7-20.8)**	3.1 (<0.01-16.2)**
Education Level ²				
Primary	24.4 (21.0-28.1)	6.4 (4.5-8.6)	8.9 (6.7-11.4)	2.5 (1.4-4.1)*
Lower Secondary School	25.9 (21.6-30.7)	11.4 (8.4-15.0)	7.1(4.7-10.2)	2.1 (0.9-4.1)*
Upper Secondary School	20.3 (13.4-28.7)*	6.3 (4.1 - 9.3)*	5.0 (1.8-10.7)*	6.7 (2.9-12.9)*
Vocational/Middle Level	16.8 (9.9-25.9)*	37.9 (28.1-48.4)	6.3 (2.3-13.2)*	7.3 (3.0-14.5)*
University and Post-graduate Level	27.7 (9.6-53.4)*	38.8 (17.2-64.2)*	5.5 (1.4-27.2)**	0
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	19.8 (16.1-23.8)	6.3 (4.2-9.0)	8.1(5.7-11.7)	0.3 (0.1-0.6)*
1-2 USD	5.8 (3.7-8.5)*	0.4 (<0.01-1.7)**	1.9 (0.8-3.7)*	0.4 (<0.01-1.7)**
>2-3 USD	26.4 (18.8-35.2)	1.2 (0.5-2.5)*	1.4 (0.6-2.7)*	0.1 (<0.01-0.8)**
> 3 USD	24.1 (20.9-27.5)	16.5 (13.8-19.4)	7.6 (5.7-9.8)	3.6 (2.3-5.3)

Note: Current manufactured cigarette smokers includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use. The top four reported brands last purchased among all manufactured cigarette smokers are shown here.¹ Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

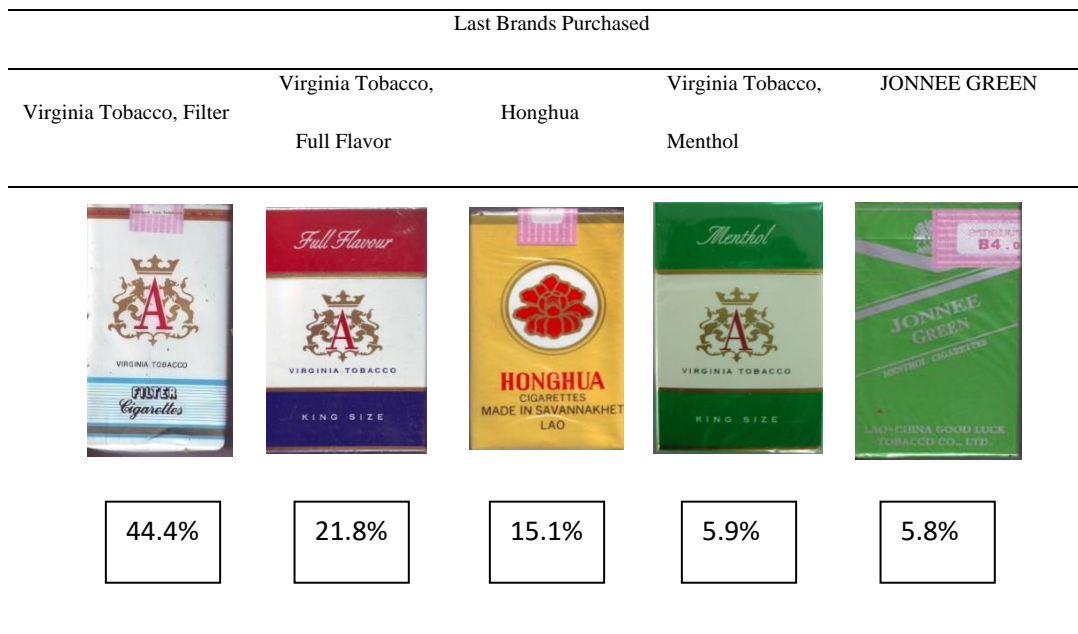


FIGURE 7.2: TOP FIVE BRANDS SOLD IN THE LAST 30 DAYS, REPORTED BY CURRENT MANUFACTURED CIGARETTE SMOKERS ≥ 15 YEARS OLD-NATS LAO PDR, 2015

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of manufactured cigarette smokers ≥ 15 years old, by the source of last purchase of cigarettes and selected demographic characteristics-NATS Lao PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Source of last cigarette brand purchased						
	Supermarket	Traditional Market	Grocery Store	Restaurant Bar, Beer Garden	Trade	Gift	Other
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Overall	0.2 (0.04-0.6)**	17.9 (15.8-20.0)	77.1 (74.7-79.3)	0.2 (0.01-0.5)**	0.1(<0.01- 0.4)**	0.1(<0.01- 0.4)**	3.8 (2.8-4.9)
Gender							
Male	0.2 (0.04-0.6)**	18.0(16.0-20.3)	77.3(74.9-79.6)	0.2 (0.01-0.5)**	0.1(0.002-0.4)**	0.1 (<0.01-0.4)**	3.6 (2.7-5.0)
Female	0	14.5(6.8-25.7)*	72.6(60.0-83.1)	0	0	0	6.5 (1.7-15.7)**
Age (years)							
15-24	0.8 (0.02-4.5)**	8.4(4.1- 14.9)*	82.4 (74.3-88.7)	0	1.7(0.2-5.9)**	0	5.9 (2.3-11.7)*
25-44	0	17.2 (14.2-20.5)	78.2 (74.6-81.5)	0.2(0.04-0.9)**	0.5(0.1-1.5)**	0	3.8 (2.4-5.7)*
45-64	0.2 (0.04 - 1.0)**	20.6 (17.3-24.3)	75.3 (71.5-78.9)	0.2 (0.04-1.0)**	0.4(0.04-1.3)**	0.2 (0.04-1.0)**	3.2 (1.8-5.0)*
65+	1.1(0.2-5.9)**	18.7 (11.2-28.2)*	73.6 (63.3-82.3)	0	0	0	4.4 (1.2-10.8)**
Residence							
Urban	0.8(0.1-2.3)**	16.6 (13.0-20.7)	76.2 (71.6-80.4)	0.3(0.06-1.4)**	1.1 (0.2-2.7)**	0.3 (0.06-1.4)**	4.3 (2.4-6.8)*
Rural, with road access	0	17.8 (15.3-20.5)	77.9 (75.0-80.1)	0.1(0.02-0.6)**	0.3 (0.07-1.0)**	0	3.6 (2.4-5.0)
Rural, without road access	0	24.4 (15.7-34.8)*	72.1 (61.4-81.2)	0	0	0	3.5 (0.7-9.8)**
Marital Status							
Never Married	0.9(0.02-4.7)**	12.2 (6.8-19.5)*	76.5 (67.7-83.9)	0.9(0.02-4.7)**	0	0	9.6 (4.8-16.4)*
Currently Married	0.2(0.02-0.6)**	18.2 (16.0-20.6)	77.4 (74.8-79.8)	0.1(0.002-0.4)**	0.5 (0.1 -1.1)*	0.1 (<0.02-0.4)**	3.2 (2.2-4.4)

Divorced or Separated	0	13.3 (1.6-40.4)**	86.7 (59.5-98.3)*	0	0	0	0
Widower/Widow	0	25.0 (11.4-43.4)*	65.6 (46.8-81.4)*	0	3.1 (0.7-1.6)**	0	6.3 (0.7-20.8)**
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education Level ²							
Pre-School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	0	20.0 (16.9-23.5)	76.3 (72.7-79.6)	0.2(0.004-0.9)**	0.3(0.04-1.2)**	0	2.8(1.6-4.5)*
Lower Secondary School	0.3(0.006-0.9)**	16.7(13.1-20.8)	79.6 (75.2-83.6)	0	0.3(0.06-1.4)**	0	2.9(1.4-5.1)*
Upper Secondary School	0	7.6(3.5-13.9)*	80.5 (72.2-87.2)	0.8(0.02-4.6)**	2.5(0.5-7.2)**	0.8(0.02-4.6)**	6.8(2.9-12.9)*
Vocational/Middle Level	1.1(0.002-5.7)**	24.2(16.0-34.0)*	69.5 (59.2-78.5)	0	0	0	5.3(1.7-11.8)**
University and Post-graduate Level	5.3(0.1-26.0)**	15.8(3.3-39.5)**	63.2(38.3-83.7)*	0	0	0	15.8(3.3 - 39.5)**
Do Not Know							
Income in USD per day							
< 1 USD	0.5(0.05-1.6)**	17.9(14.3-21.9)	77.5 (73.2-81.4)	0.2(0.05-1.2)**	0.2 (0.05-1.2)**	0	3.7(2.1-5.9)*
1-2 USD	0	22.5(13.9-33.2)*	72.5 (61.4-81.9)	0	0	0	5.0(1.3-12.3)**
>2-3 USD	0	20.7(13.8-28.9)	73.6 (64.8-81.1)	0	0.8(0.02-4.5)**	0	5.0(1.8-10.4)*
> 3 USD	0.1(0.003-0.8)**	17.3 (14.5-20.3)	78.0 (74.7-80.9)	0.1(0.03-0.8)**	0.7(0.2-1.6)**	0.1(0.003-0.8)**	3.5(2.2-5.1)*

¹ Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 7.3: AVERAGE CIGARETTE EXPENDITURE PER MONTH (U.S. DOLLARS) AMONG CIGARETTE SMOKERS \geq 15 YEARS OLD, BY CIGARETTE TYPE AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Manufactured Cigarettes	Hand-Rolled Cigarettes	Loose Tobacco for Hand-rolled Cigarettes or Chewing	Total
<i>Average Cigarette expenditure per month in U.S. dollars (95% CI)</i>				
Overall	12.9 (11.1-15.4)	3.1 (2.5-3.9)	2.4 (2.0-2.9)	6.1 (5.2-7.4)
Gender				
Male	12.7 (10.8-15.2)	3.2 (2.5-4.1)	2.8 (2.1-3.5)	6.2(5.1-7.6)
Female	12.6 (8.7-17.1)	3.0 (1.9-4.4)	2.0 (1.6-2.5)	5.8(4.0-8.0)
Age (years)				
15-24	9.7 (8.2-11.4)	4.7(1.3-9.3)*	4.1 (1.7-7.1)	4.6 (3.3-6.2)
25-44	11.7 (10.3-13.5)	2.9 (1.9-4.1)	2.9 (2.0-4.2)	5.8 (4.7-7.2)
45-64	13.9 (10.9-18.7)	3.3 (2.3-4.4)	2.3(1.9-2.9)	6.5 (5.0-8.6)
65+	18.5 (7.8-37.6)	3.1 (1.7-4.7)*	1.8 (1.2-2.8)	6.7 (3-13.5)
Residence				
Urban	17.3 (12.9-24.6)	3.7 (2.5-5.2)*	2.0 (1.6-2.5)	6.4 (4.8-9.0)
Rural, with road access	10.8 (9.4-12.9)	3.1 (2.5-4.0)	2.7(2.2-3.2)	5.5 (4.7-6.7)
Rural, without road access	10.9 (7.3-16.4)	2.5 (0.9-5.1)*	1.5 (0.9-2.1)	4.1 (2.7-6.2)
Marital Status				
Never Married	20.7 (8.6-42.5)	0	2.0(0.3-4.6)*	6.9 (2.8-14.1)
Currently Married	12.4 (10.9-14.1)	3.1 (2.4-3.8)	2.5 (2.0-3.0)	6.0 (5.1-6.9)

Divorced or Separated	12.0 (6.7-19.7)*	5.8 (<0.01 - 15)**	6.4 (2.0-15.9)*	-
Widower/Widow	7.3 (5.2-9.4)	3.7 (1.7-6.5)*	1.7 (1.3-2.1)	3.0 (2.2-3.8)
Not Stated	0	0	0	0
Education Level ²				
Primary	10.3 (9.4-11.2)	3.3 (2.4-4.5)	3.0 (2.2-4.0)	5.5 (4.6-6.5)
Lower Secondary School	15.1 (11.0-21.7)	2.4(1.4-3.3)*	2.2 (1.3-3.3)	5.7 (4.1-8.3)
Upper Secondary School	12.5 (10.0-15.2)	2.8 (0-7.1)*	0.9 (0-1.9)*	4.1 (3.3-5.1)
Vocational/Middle Level	15.2 (10.4-21.2)	0	5.3 (0 - 15)*	5.1 (3.4-7.0)
University and Post-graduate Level	11.3 (6.7-19.7)*	0	0	0
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	8.7 (7.9-9.7)	3.2 (2.4-4.1)	2.3 (1.8-2.8)	4.7 (4.0-5.5)
1-2 USD	8.8 (7.6-9.9)	2.5 (0.25-3.5)*	3.0 (0.9-6.1)	3.9 (2.8-5.3)
>2-3 USD	10.8 (8.3-14.5)	3.3 (1.5-5.6)*	1.8 (1.3-2.5)	4.2 (3.2-5.6)
> 3 USD	15.9 (12.6-20.2)	3.4(2.3-4.9)	3.1 (1.9-4.6)	7.4 (5.6-9.9)

¹ Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

8. Media

A comprehensive ban on marketing and promotion is a powerful weapon against the tobacco epidemic. To be effective, bans must be complete and apply to all marketing and promotional categories. It reduces the social desirability of smoking, in particular among young people. The Tobacco Control Act of Lao PDR has banned all forms of advertisement of tobacco products. However, advertisement at point of sale is allowed in a restricted form¹¹. Tobacco industries are using various ways for direct and indirect advertisement. This chapter examines exposure of adults to cigarette marketing and anti-cigarette information in various mass media channels and awareness of health warnings on cigarette packages.

Key findings

- *One in six of adults noticed tobacco marketing activities.*
- *One in ten of adults noticed anti-smoking information in the media and public places.*
- *Six in ten of current smokers noticed a health warning on cigarette packages.*

8.1 Noticing Anti-Cigarette Information

Respondents were asked whether they noticed anti-smoking information in various places during the last 30 days prior the survey. Table 8.1 presents findings on extent of exposure to each form of media (such as newspapers or in magazines, television, radio, on

billboards and other places) by smoking status. Overall only one fourth of adults had noticed anti-cigarette smoking information in newspaper or in magazine, on radio, on billboards and other place in the last 30 days prior the survey. Except on television (51.9%), there are more than half of adult noticed anti-cigarette smoking information. The proportion of adults who noticed such information on television was similar among non-smokers (51.7%) and current smokers (52.6%). Overall, the proportion of adults who noticed anti-cigarette information was similar across gender, residential areas and age groups.

8.2 Noticing Health Warnings on Cigarette Package

The survey found and reported 63.7% of the respondents had noticed the health warning on cigarette package. More male-noticed health warnings than women did, 69.2% and 28.2% respectively and; smokers who are rural with road access noticed health warnings less than residence that lived in urban and rural without road access (Table 8.2).

TABLE 8.1: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO NOTICED ANTI-CIGARETTE SMOKING INFORMATION DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS IN VARIOUS PLACES, BY SMOKING STATUS AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Places	Overall (n=7562)	Gender		Age (years)		Residence	
		Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>							
Overall							
In newspapers or in magazines	13.0 (12.2-13.7)	14.2 (13.1-15.4)	11.9 (11.0-13.0)	13.9 (12.2-15.9)	12.8 (12.0-13.7)	15.7 (14.2-17.2)	11.8 (10.9-12.7)
On television	51.9 (50.7-53.0)	54.2 (52.5-55.8)	49.9 (48.3-51.4)	54.7 (52.0-57.3)	51.3 (50.0-52.5)	56.8 (54.7-58.8)	49.7 (48.3-51.0)
On the radio	20.2 (19.3-21.1)	22.5 (21.1-24.0)	18.2 (17.0-19.4)	18.9 (16.9-21.0)	20.5 (19.5-21.6)	21.7 (20.0-23.0)	19.6 (18.5-20.7)
On billboards	19.4 (18.5 - 20.3)	24.0 (22.6-25.4)	15.3 (14.2-16.4)	21.6 (19.5-23.8)	18.9 (18.0-20.0)	25.1 (23.4-26.9)	16.8 (15.8-17.9)
Somewhere else	17.0(16.1-17.8)	20.6 (19.3-22.0)	13.8 (12.7-14.9)	20.9 (18.8-23.1)	16.1 (15.2-17.0)	18.7 (17.1-20.3)	16.2 (15.2-17.2)
Current smokers¹							
In newspapers or in magazines	13.7 (12.2-15.2)	12.6 (11.1-14.2)	20.8 (16.2-26.0)	0	13.8 (12.3-15.4)	13.7 (10.8-17.1)	13.7 (12.1-15.5)
On television	52.6 (50.4-54.7)	53.8 (51.5-56.2)	44.4 (38.5-50.3)	52.9 (44.8-60.9)	52.5 (56.7 - 68.5)	57.4 (52.8-61.8)	51.1 (48.7-53.6)
On the radio	22.7 (20.9-24.5)	22.9 (21.0-25.0)	21.5 (16.8-26.7)	20.4 (14.4-27.5)	22.9 (21.0-24.8)	25.6 (21.7-29.7)	21.8 (19.9-23.9)
On billboards	19.7 (17.9-21.4)	22.1 (20.2-24.0)	4.2 (2.2-7.3)	15.9 (10.6-22.6)	20.0 (18.2-21.8)	26.0 (22.1-30.2)	17.8 (16.0-19.7)
Somewhere else	18.2 (16.5-20.0)	18.8 (17.0-20.6)	14.4 (10.6-19.1)	16.6 (11.1 - 233)	18.3 (16.6-20.1)	19.5 (16.1-23.4)	17.8 (16.0-19.7)
Non-smokers²							

In newspapers or in magazines	12.7 (11.8-13.6)	15.8 (14.1-17.7)	11.3 (10.3-12.3)	14.1(12.2-16.1)	12.3 (11.3-13.4)	16.2 (14.6-17.9)	10.9 (9.9-12.0)
On television	51.7 (50.3-53.0)	54.5 (52.1-56.9)	50.3 (48.7-52.0)	54.9 (52.1-57.7)	50.7 (49.2-52.2)	56.6 (54.3-58.8)	49.1 (47.4-50.7)
On the radio	19.3 (18.2-20.3)	22.1 (20.1-24.1)	18.0 (16.8-19.2)	18.7 (16.5-21.0)	19.5 (18.3-20.7)	20.7 (18.9-22.6)	18.5 (17.3-19.8)
On billboards	19.3 (18.3-20.4)	26.0 (23.9-28.1)	16.2 (15.0-17.4)	22.3 (20.0-24.7)	18.5 (17.3-19.7)	24.9 (22.9-26.7)	16.4 (15.2-17.7)
Somewhere else	16.5 (15.5-17.5)	22.5 (20.5-24.5)	13.7 (12.6-14.8)	21.5(19.2-23.9)	15.1(14.0-16.2)	18.5 (16.7-20.3)	15.5(14.3-16.7)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers.² Includes former and never smokers.* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 8.2: PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT SMOKERS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO NOTICED HEALTH WARNINGS ON CIGARETTE PACKAGES DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS, BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Current smokers ¹ who...
	Noticed health warnings on cigarette packages ²
	Percentage (95% CI)
Overall	63.7 (61.6-65.7)
Gender	
Male	69.2 (67.0-71.3)
Female	28.2 (23.0-33.8)
Age (years)	
15-24	77.1 (69.7-83.4)
25-44	68.0 (64.8-71.1)
45-64	62.0 (58.7-65.2)
65+	43.8 (37.2-50.7)
Residence	
Urban	73.8 (69.6-77.7)
Rural, with road access	59.7 (57.1-62.2)
Rural, without road access	68.3 (61.0-75.1)
Marital Status	
Never Married	74.8 (67.1-81.5)
Currently Married	64.0 (61.7-66.1)
Divorced or Separated	-
Widower/Widow	37.5 (27.4-48.4)
Education Level ³	
Primary	67.3 (64.2-70.2)
Lower Secondary School	78.1 (74.1-81.8)
Upper Secondary School	80.5 (72.5-86.9)
Vocational/Middle Level	89.2 (81.9-94.3)
University and Post-graduate Level	89.3 (71.8-97.7)
Income in USD per day	
< 1 USD	52.7 (49.3-55.9)
1-2 USD	61.7 (52.7-70.2)
>2-3 USD	55.3 (47.9-62.5)
> 3 USD	76.5 (73.6-79.2)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers. ² During the last 30 days. ³ Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old. * cell size less than 25. ** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 8.3: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO NOTICED CIGARETTE MARKETING DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS IN VARIOUS PLACES, BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Places	Gender			Age (years)		Residence	
	Overall	Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
Overall	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
In stores	17.3 (16.5-18.2)	22.6 (21.2-24.0)	12.6 (11.6-13.6)	19.8 (17.7-22.0)	16.7 (15.8-17.7)	20.9 (19.3-22.6)	15.7 (14.7-16.7)
On television	12.0 (11.6-13.6)	1.3 (0.9-1.7)	1.0 (0.7-1.4)	1 (0.8-2)*	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	1.7 (1.2-2.3)	0.9 (0.7-1.2)
On the radio	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	0.6 (0.4-0.9)*	0.5 (0.3-0.7)*	0.5 (0.2-1)*	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	0.9 (0.5-1.4)*	0.3(0.2-0.5)*
On billboards	0.8 (0.6-1.0)	0.9 (0.6-1.2)	0.8 (0.5-1.0)	0.3 (0.1-0.8)*	0.9 (0.7-1.2)	0.8(0.5-1.3)*	0.8 (0.6-1.0)
On posters	2.2 (1.8-2.5)	2.3 (1.9-2.9)	2.0 (1.6-2.5)	2.9 (2.1-4.0)	2.0 (1.6-2.4)	2.4 (1.9-3.2)	2.0 (1.7-2.4)
In newspapers or magazines	0.2 (0.1-0.3)*	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*	0.2 (0.08-0.3)*	0.2 (0.04-0.5)**	0.2 (0.1-0.3)*	0.5 (0.2-0.8)*	0.09 (0.03-0.2)*
In cinemas	0.1 (0.09-0.3)*	0.2 (0.09-0.4)*	0.1 (0.04-0.2)*	0.1 (<0.01-0.3)**	0.1 (0.1-0.3)*	0.2 (0.1-0.6)*	0.1 (0.04-0.2)*
On the internet	0.2 (0.1-0.3)*	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*	0.1 (0.07-0.3)*	0.4 (0.1-0.9)*	0.1 (0.07-0.2)*	0.4 (0.2-0.7)*	0.1 (0.04-0.2)*
On public transportation	0.3 (0.2-0.4)*	0.3 (0.1-0.5)*	0.3 (0.1-0.5)*	0.3 (0.1-0.8)*	0.3 (0.1-0.4)*	0.7(0.4-1.1)*	0.1 (0.04-0.2)*
Tobacco Company Vehicles	4.4 (3.9-4.9)	4.9 (4.3-5.7)	3.9 (3.3-4.6)	3.8 (2.9-4.9)	4.5 (4.0-5.1)	6.3 (5.4-7.4)	3.5 (3.0-4.1)
Umbrellas	2.2 (1.9-2.6)	2.7 (2.2-3.3)	1.8 (1.4-2.3)	2.6 (1.8-3.5)	2.2 (1.8-2.6)	4.2 (3.4-5.0)	1.3 (1.1-1.7)
Banners	0.5 (0.3-0.6)	0.5 (0.3-0.8)*	0.4 (0.2-0.6)*	0.3 (0.07-0.7)**	0.5 (0.4-0.8)	0.9(0.5-1.4)*	0.2(0.1-0.4)*
On public walls	0.4 (0.2-0.6)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)*	0.3 (0.1-0.5)*	0.5 (0.2 - 1)*	0.3 (0.2-0.5)*	0.6 (0.3-1.0)*	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*

Concerts	0.1 (0.06-0.2)*	0.1 (0.06-0.3)*	0	0.1 (<0.01-0.3)**	0.1 (0.06-0.2)*	0.2 (0.09-0.5)*	0.1 (<0.01-0.2)**
Ad Counter	0.5 (0.3-0.7)	0.8 (0.5-1.1)	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*	0.5 (0.2-1.1)*	0.5 (0.3-0.7)	1.1 (2.1 - 6.3)	0.1(0.09-0.3)*
Somewhere else	0.7 (0.5 -0.9)	0.9 (0.5-1.2)	0.4 (0.2-0.6)*	0.3 (0.1-0.8)*	0.7(0.5-1.0)	0.8(0.5-1.3)*	0.5 (0.3-0.8)
Noticed sports sponsorship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free samples	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*	0.5 (0.3-0.8)*	0.1 (0.05-0.3)*	0.1 (<0.01-0.3)**	0.3 (0.1-0.5)*	0.5 (0.2-0.9)*	0.1 (0.07-0.3)*
Sale prices	0.6 (0.5-0.9)	0.9 (0.6-1.2)	0.4 (0.2-0.6)*	0.3 (0.1-0.8)*	0.7 (0.5-0.9)	0.6 (0.3-1.0)*	0.7 (0.5-0.9)
Coupons	0.1 (0.07-0.2)*	0.1 (0.04-0.3)*	0.1 (0.05-0.3)*	0.2 (0.04 - 0.6)**	0.1 (0.05-0.2)*	0.3 (0.1-0.6)*	0.06 (0.01-0.1)**
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.4 (1.2-1.7)	1.6 (1.2-2.1)	1.3 (0.9-1.7)	1.0 (0.6-1.8)*	1.5 (1.2-1.8)	1.6 (1.1-2.1)	1.4 (1.0-1.7)
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	1.5 (1.2-1.8)	1.8 (1.4-2.3)	1.3 (0.9-1.7)	1.2 (0.7-2.0)*	1.6 (1.3-1.9)	2.3 (1.6-3.0)	1.2 (0.9-1.5)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1 (0.04-0.2)*	0	0.1 (0.04-0.2)*	0.1 (<0.01-0.3)**	0.1 (0.04-0.2)*	0.2 (0.06-0.4)*	0.06 (0.01-0.1)**

* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 8.4: PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT SMOKERS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO NOTICED CIGARETTE MARKETING DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS IN VARIOUS PLACES, BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Places	Gender			Age (years)		Residence	
	Overall	Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
Current Smokers	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>						
Noticed advertisements							
In stores	21.9 (20.1-23.8)	24.2 (22.2-26.2)	7.3 (4.6-11.0)*	26.1 (19.4 - 33.7)	21.6 (19.8-23.5)	31.0 (26.9-35.3)	19.3 (17.4-21.3)
On television	1.3 (0.8-1.9)	1.2 (0.7-1.8)*	1.7 (0.5-4.0)*	1.9 (0.3-5.4)**	1.2 (0.7-1.8)*	1.2 (0.4-2.6)*	1.2 (0.8- 1.9)*
On the radio	0.7 (0.3-1.1)*	0.6 (0.3-1.1)*	1.1 (0.1-2.2)**	1.3 (0.1-4.5)**	0.6 (0.3-1.1)*	0.8(0.2-2.1)**	0.6 (0.3-1.2)*
On billboards	0.5 (0.2-0.9)*	0.6 (0.3-1.1)*	0	0	0.6 (0.3-1.0)*	0.6(0.1-1.8)**	0.5 (0.2-1.0)*
On posters	1.9 (1.4-2.6)	2.1 (1.5-2.9)	0.4 (0.08-1.9)**	1.9 (0.3-5.4)**	1.9 (1.3-2.6)	2.0 (1.2-4.3)*	1.7 (1.1-2.5)
In newspapers or magazines	0.1 (0.02-4.1)**	0.2 (0.03-0.4)**	0	0	0.2 (0.03-4.4)**	0.2 (0.05-1.1)**	0.1 (0.01-4.4)**
In cinemas	0.1 (0.02-4.1)**	0.2 (0.03-0.4)**	0	0	0.2 (0.03-4.4)**	0.2 (0.05-1.1)**	0.1 (0.01-4.4)**
On the internet	0.1 (0.02-4.1)**	0.2 (0.03-0.4)**	0	0	0.2 (0.03-4.4)**	0.2 (0.05-1.1)**	0.1 (0.01-4.4)**
On public transportation	0.1 (0.07-0.5)*	0.2 (0.05-0.5)**	0.4 (0.08-1.9)**	0	0.2 (0.08-0.5)*	0.4 (0.05-1.4)**	0.2 (0.03-0.5)**
Tobacco Company Vehicles	4.4 (3.6-5.4)	4.9 (4.0-6.0)	1.1 (0.2-3.0)**	5.0 (2.2-9.7)*	4.4 (3.5-5.4)	6.7 (4.6-9.2)	3.8 (2.9-4.8)
Umbrellas	1.8 (1.3 - 2.5)	2.1 (1.5-2.9)	0	2.5 (0.6-6.3)**	1.4 (1.2-2.4)	4.7 (3.0-7.0)*	0.9 (0.5-1.5)*
Banners	0.3 (0.1-0.6)*	0.3 (0.1-0.7)*	0	0	0.3 (0.1-0.7)*	0.4 (0.05-1.4)**	0.3 (0.09- 0.7)*
On public walls	0.2 (0.1-0.6)*	0.3 (0.1-0.7)*	0	1.3 (0.1-4.5)**	0.2(0.03-4.4)**	0.4 (0.05-1.4)**	0.3 (0.09- 0.7)*
Concerts	0.1 (0.01-3.4)**	0.1 (0.01-0.3)**	0	0	0.1(0.01-0.3)**	0.2 (<0.05-1.1)**	0.1 (<0.01-0.3)**
Ad Counter	0.5 (0.2-0.9)*	0.6 (0.3-1.0)*	0	1.3 (0.1-4.5)**	0.4 (0.2-0.8)*	1.4 (0.5-2.9)*	0.2 (0.03-0.5)**

Somewhere else	0.8 (0.4-1.2)*	0.7 (0.4-1.2)*	1.1 (0.2-3.0)**	0	0.8 (0.5-1.3)*	0.2 (<0.01-1.1)**	0.9 (0.5-1.5)*
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	0.3 (0.1-0.7)*	0.4 (0.1-0.8)*	0	0.6 (0.01-3.4)**	0.3 (0.1-0.7)*	0.6 (0.1-1.8)**	0.3 (0.09- 0.7)*
Sale prices	0.9 (0.5-1.4)*	0.1 (0.6-1.6)*	0	1.3 (0.1-4.5)**	0.9 (0.5-1.4)*	0.4 (0.05-1.4)**-	1.1 (0.6-1.7)*
Coupons	0.1 (0.01-3.4)**	0.1 (<0.01-0.3)**	0.4 (<0.01-1.9)**	0	0.1(0.01-0.3)**	0.2 (<0.05-1.1)**	0.1 (<0.01-0.3)**
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.6 (1.1-2.2)	1.8 (1.2-2.5)	0.4 (<0.01-1.9)**	1.3 (0.1-4.5)**	1.6 (1.1-2.3)	2.0 (0.1-3.7)*	1.4 (0.9-2.1)*
Clothing/item with brand name or logo	1.7 (1.2-2.3)	1.9 (1.3-2.6)	0.4 (<0.01-1.9)**	3.1 (1.0-7.2)*	1.5 (1.0-2.2)	3.5 (2.0-5.5)*	1.1(0.6-1.7)*-
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1 (0.01-3.4)**	0.1 (<0.01-0.3)**	0.4 (<0.01-1.9)**	0	0.1 (0.01-0.3)**	0	0.1 (<0.01-0.3)**

Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion

* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 8.5: PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT NON-SMOKERS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO NOTICED CIGARETTE MARKETING DURING THE LAST 30 DAYS IN VARIOUS PLACES, BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Places	Gender			Age (years)		Residence	
	Overall	Male	Female	15-24	≥ 25	Urban	Rural
<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>							
Current Non-Smokers							
Noticed advertisements							
In stores	15.5 (14.6-16.5)	20.9 (19.0-22.8)	13.0 (11.9-14.1)	19.0 (16.9-21.3)	14.5 (13.4-15.6)	18.4 (16.6-20.1)	14.0 (12.9-15.2)
On television	1.1 (0.8-1.4)	1.3 (0.8-2.0)*	1.0 (0.7-1.3)	1.2 (0.7-2.0)*	1.0 (0.8-1.4)	1.8 (1.2-2.5)	0.7 (0.5-1.0)
On the radio	0.5 (0.3-0.7)	0.5 (0.2-1.0)*	0.4 (0.2-0.7)*	0.4 (0.1-1.0)*	0.4 (0.3-0.7)*	0.9 (0.5-1.5)*	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*
On billboards	0.9 (0.7-1.2)	1.0 (0.6-1.6)*	0.8 (0.5-1.2)	0.4 (0.1-0.9)*	1.0 (0.8-1.4)	0.8 (0.5-1.4)*	0.9 (0.6-1.3)
On posters	2.3 (1.9-2.7)	2.6 (1.9-3.4)	2.1 (1.7-2.6)	3.1 (2.2-4.2)	2.0 (1.6-2.5)	2.4 (1.8-3.2)	2.2 (1.7-2.7)
In newspapers or magazines	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*	0.3 (0.1-0.7)*	0.2 (0.09-0.4)*	0.2 (0.04-6.9)**	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*	0.5 (0.2-1.0)*	0.1(0.01-0.2)**
In cinemas	0.1 (0.08-0.3)*	0.2 (0.09-0.6)*	0.1 (0.04-0.3)*	0.1 (0.01-0.5)**	0.2 (0.09-0.4)*	0.3 (0.1-0.6)*	0.1 (0.03-0.2)**
On the internet	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*	0.3 (0.1-0.7)*	0.1 (0.07-0.3)*	0.4 (0.1-1.0)*	0.1 (0.06-0.3)*	0.4 (0.2-0.9)*	0.1 (0.03-0.2)**
On public transportation	0.3 (0.2-0.5)*	0.4 (0.1-0.8)*	0.2 (0.1-0.5)*	0.4 (0.1-0.9)*	0.3 (0.1-0.5)*	0.8 (0.4-1.3)*	0.1 (0.01-0.2)**
Tobacco Company Vehicles	4.4 (3.9-5.0)	4.9 (4.0-6.0)	4.1 (3.5-4.8)	3.6 (2.7-4.8)	4.6 (4.0-5.3)	6.2 (5.2-7.4)	3.4 (2.8-4.0)
Umbrellas	2.4 (2.0-2.8)	3.3 (2.6-4.3)	1.9 (1.5-2.4)	2.6 (1.8-3.6)	2.3 (1.9-2.9)	4.0 (3.2-5.0)	1.5 (1.2-2.0)
Banners	0.5 (0.4-0.8)	0.7 (0.4-1.3)*	0.4 (0.2-0.7)*	0.3 (0.08-0.8)**	0.6 (0.4-0.9)	1.0 (0.6-1.6)*	0.2 (0.1-0.5)*
On public walls	0.4 (0.2-0.6)*	0.5 (0.2-1.0)*	0.3 (0.2-0.6)*	0.4 (0.1-0.9)*	0.4 (0.2-0.7)*	0.7(0.4-1.2)*	0.2 (0.1-0.5)*
Concerts	0.1 (0.06-0.2)*	0.3 (0.08-0.6)**	0.1 (0.02 - 0.2)**	0.1 (<0.01-0.4)**	0.1 (0.06-0.3)*	0.2(0.08-0.6)*	0.1 (0.01-0.2)**
Ad Counter	0.5 (0.3-0.7)	0.9 (0.5-1.5)*	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*	0.4 (0.1-1.0)*	0.4 (0.2-0.7)*	1.0 (0.6-1.6)*	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*
Somewhere else	0.6 (0.4-0.8)	1.0 (0.6-1.6)*	0.3 (0.2-0.6)*	0.4 (0.1- 0.9)*	0.7(0.4-1.0)	1.0 (0.6-1.6)*	0.3 (0.1-0.6)*
Noticed cigarette promotions							
Free samples	0.2 (0.1-0.4)*	0.4 (0.1-0.8)*	0.1 (0.05-0.3)*	0.1 (<0.01-0.4)**	0.3 (0.1-0.5)*	0.5 (0.2-0.9)*	0.1 (0.03-0.2)**
Sale prices	0.5 (0.4-0.8)	0.6 (0.3-1.1)*	0.4 (0.2-0.7)*	0.3 (0.08-0.8)**	0.6 (0.4-0.9)	0.6(0.3-1.1)*	0.4 (0.2-0.7)*
Coupons	0.1 (0.07-0.3)*	0.2 (0.05-0.5)**	0.1 (0.04-0.3)*	0.2 (0.04-0.6)**	0.1 (0.05-0.3)*	0.3(0.1-0.7)*	0.1 (0.06-0.2)**
Free gifts/discounts on other products	1.4 (1.0-1.7)	1.3 (0.8-2.0)*	1.4 (1.0-1.8)	0.1 (0.7-2.0)*	1.4 (1.1-1.8)	1.4 (0.9-2.0)	1.3 (0.9-1.7)

Clothing/item with brand name or logo	1.5 (1.2-1.8)	1.8 (1.2-2.6)	1.3 (1.0-1.8)	1.0 (0.5-1.7)*	1.6 (1.2-2.0)	2.0 (1.4-2.7)	1.2 (0.8-1.6)
Mail promoting cigarettes	0.1 (0.04-0.2)*	0.1 (<0.01-0.2)**	0.1 (<0.01-0.2)**	0.1 (<0.01-0.4)**	0.1 (0.03-0.2)*	0.2 (0.08-0.6)*	0

Noticed any advertisement, sponsorship, or promotion

* cell size less than 25. ** cell size less than 5.

9. Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions

Despite conclusive evidence on the dangers of tobacco, relatively few tobacco users understand the full extent of the health risks. People may know generally that tobacco use is harmful, but they may not be aware of specific diseases caused by smoking other than lung cancer. It has been shown that knowledge of specific harms of tobacco helps increase in people's motivation for quitting. This chapter presents the beliefs among the adult population about the health effects of tobacco use in various forms, such as smoked and smokeless tobacco, as well as of the adverse health effects caused by exposure to secondhand smoke.

Key findings:

- *90.8% of adults believe that smoking causes serious illness.*
- *88.7% of adults believe that exposure to other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers.*
- *More than 90% of adults in Lao PDR believed that indoor smoking should be prohibited in workplaces.*
- *75% of adults including the smokers favored raising tax on tobacco products.*

9.1 Beliefs about health effects of tobacco use (Table 9.1).

9.1.1 Belief that Smoking Causes Any Illness and Various Specific Diseases

Most adults associated cigarette smoking with health risks, specifically: lung cancer, stroke, heart attack, and other serious illness. In this survey most adults were aware that smoking can cause bronchitis (87.3% (CI 86.6-88.1%)) and lung cancer (82.9% (CI 82.0 – 83.8%)).

The percentage of those who knew that smoking can cause heart disease was much lower 45.7% (CI 44.5 – 46.8%).

9.1.2 Belief that Breathing Other People’s Smoke Causes Serious Illness in Non-Smokers (Table 9.2)

Overall, 88.1% of adults believe that breathing other people’s smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers. Non-smokers are more likely to believe than smokers that breathing other people’s smoke causes serious illness to non-smokers (89.5% vs 84.4%). Among both smokers and non-smokers, belief about the harms of secondhand smoke increases with increased educational achievement.

TABLE 9.1: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO BELIEVE THAT SMOKING CAUSES SERIOUS ILLNESS, STROKE, HEART DISEASE OR LUNG CANCER, BY SMOKING STATUS AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adults who believe that smoking causes...			
	Serious illness	Bronchitis	Heart disease	Lung cancer
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Overall	90.8 (90.0 - 91.4)	87.3 (86.6-88.1)	45.7 (44.5-46.8)	82.9 (82.0-83.8)
Gender				
Male	93.4 (92.5-94.2)	89.1 (88.3-90.3)	49.7 (48.0-51.3)	85.2 (84.0-86.4)
Female	88.4 (87.3-89.3)	85.2 (84.4-86.6)	42.1 (40.5-43.6)	80.8 (79.6-82.1)
Age (years)				
15-24	92.5(90.9-93.8)	87.9 (86.4-89.9)	43.7 (41.1-46.3)	86.5 (84.6-88.2)
25-44	92.4(91.4-93.3)	87.3 (86.3-88.6)	46.2 (44.5-48.0)	82.8 (81.5-84.1)
45-64	90.3(89.1-91.5)	87.7 (86.9-89.6)	47.2 (45.2-49.2)	83.3 (81.7-84.7)
65+	78.7(75.1-82.1)	80.9 (76.4-83.3)	40.9 (36.8-45.1)	72.9 (69.0-76.6)
Residence				
Urban	94.3 (93.2-95.2)	92.8 (92.0-94.1)	54.4 (52.4-56.4)	90.2 (88.9-91.3)
Rural, with road access	88.8 (87.8-89.7)	84.7 (83.7-85.8)	41.8 (40.4-43.2)	79.4 (78.2-80.6)
Rural, without road access	92.4 (89.7-94.5)	82.8 (80.5-87.0)	40.9 (36.6-45.3)	81.4 (77.8-84.7)
Marital Status				
Never Married	93.6 (92.1-94.9)	90.2 (88.8-92.1)	47.0 (44.1-49.8)	90.0 (88.1-91.6)
Currently Married	90.9 (90.1-91.6)	86.8 (86.2-87.9)	45.8 (44.5-47.1)	81.8 (80.8-82.8)
Divorced or Separated	89.6 (82.5-94.5)	90.4 (83.5-95.1)	38.3 (29.4-47.8)	82.6 (74.4-89.0)
Widower/Widow	79.5 (75.0-83.5)	80.2 (75.6-84.0)	41.5 (36.4-46.8)	76.8 (72.1-81.0)
Education Level ²				
Primary	92.1 (91.1-93.0)	88.0 (86.9-89.2)	45.6 (43.8-47.8)	83.0 (81.6-84.3)

Lower Secondary School	95.5 (94.4-96.4)	92.9 (91.9-94.3)	46.4 (44.1-48.8)	90.4 (88.9-91.7)
Upper Secondary School	97.5 (96.2-98.5)	94.7 (93.1-96.2)	57.6 (54.2-61.0)	93.2 (91.3-94.8)
Vocational/Middle Level	96.4 (94.3-97.9)	95.6 (93.7-97.6)	64.1 (59.4-68.5)	96.4 (94.3-97.9)
University and Post-graduate Level	99.5 (97.1-99.9)	98.5 (95.5-99.7)	78.1 (71.6-83.8)	98.4 (95.5-99.7)
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	87.2 (86.0-88.2)	84.0 (82.7-85.2)	40.9 (39.3-42.5)	78.8 (77.4-80.1)
1-2 USD	92.3 (89.2-94.6)	87.2 (83.6-90.2)	41.6 (36.8-46.6)	82.3 (78.3-85.9)
>2-3 USD	90.9 (88.3-93.0)	85.0 (81.9-87.7)	38.1 (34.3-42.0)	79.4 (75.9-82.5)
> 3 USD	95.2 (94.4-95.9)	92.3 (91.2 -93.2)	54.3 (52.4 - 56.2)	89.2 (88.0-90.4)

¹ Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old.* cell size less than 25.** cell size less than 5..

TABLE 9.1 (CONT.): PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO BELIEVE THAT SMOKING CAUSES SERIOUS ILLNESS, STROKE, HEART ATTACK, OR LUNG CANCER, BY SMOKING STATUS AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adult Smokers who believe that smoking causes...			
	Serious illness	Bronchitis	Heart attack	Lung cancer
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Current Smokers	88.7 (87.2-89.9)	85.2 (83.6-86.7)	43.6 (41.4-45.7)	79.4 (77.6-81.1)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	91.6 (90.2-92.8)	87.7 (86.0-89.1)	45.5 (43.2-47.8)	81.9 (80.0-8.6)
Female	69.7 (64.0-75.0)	64.9 (63.6-74.7)	31.0 (25.7-36.7)	63.4 (57.5-69.0)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	87.9 (81.7-92.5)	84.7 (78.1-90.0)	36.3 (28.8-44.3)	77.7 (70.4-84.0)
25-44	90.8 (88.6-92.7)	84.9 (82.3-87.2)	43.0 (39.6-46.3)	78.3 (75.4-81.1)
45-64	89.9 (87.7-91.8)	86.8 (84.4-89.0)	46.2 (42.9-49.6)	82.7 (80.0-85.1)
65+	90.8 (86.2-94.3)	80.4 (74.5-85.4)	40.6 (34.1-47.5)	71.7 (65.2-77.6)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	91.7 (88.8-93.9)	90.4 (87.5-92.9)	51.6 (47.0-56.1)	86.5 (83.1-89.4)
Rural, with road access	87.1 (85.3-88.8)	83.3 (81.3-85.2)	40.4 (37.9-43.0)	76.6 (74.3-78.8)
Rural, without road access	92.8 (97.9-96.1)	86.1 (80.2-90.8)	47.2 (39.8-54.8)	82.8 (76.5-88.0)
<i>Marital Status</i>				
Never Married	88.7(82.6-93.3)	85.4 (78.8-90.6)	40.4 (32.5-48.7)	79.5 (72.1-85.6)
Currently Married	89.2 (97.7-90.6)	85.4 (83.7-87.0)	44.1 (41.8-46.4)	79.6 (77.7-81.4)
Divorced or Separated	-	-	-	-
Widower/Widow	76.1 (65.9-84.6)	77.3 (67.1-85.5)	35.2 (25.3-46.1)	76.1 (65.9-84.6)
<i>Education Level²</i>				

Primary	90.8 (88.8-92.5)	87.5 (85.3-89.5)	44.0 (40.9-47.2)	81.1 (78.5-83.5)
Lower Secondary School	95.9 (93.7-97.5)	94.0 (91.4-96.0)	50.6 (46.0-55.3)	89.9 (86.8-92.5)
Upper Secondary School	96.9 (92.2-99.1)	89.8 (83.3-94.5)	48.4 (39.5-57.4)	85.9 (78.7-91.4)
Vocational/Middle Level	96.4 (91.0-99.0)	93.7 (87.4-97.4)	55.0 (45.2-64.4)	93.7 (87.4-97.4)
University and Post-graduate Level	96.4 (81.7-99.9)	100% (87.7-100%)	89.3 (71.8-97.7)	100% (87.7-100%)
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	82.8 (80.2-85.3)	79.8 (76.9-82.4)	38.7 (35.5-41.9)	72.5 (69.5-75.5)
1-2 USD	93.8 (88.1-97.3)	85.2 (77.8-90.8)	35.2 (26.9-44.0)	80.5 (72.5-86.9)
>2-3 USD	87.2 (81.6-91.6)	83.0 (76.8-88.1)	33.5 (26.8-40.7)	79.3 (72.8-84.8)
> 3 USD	93.9 (92.2-95.4)	90.9 (88.9-92.7)	51.6 (48.3-54.9)	86.0 (83.5-88.2)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers. ² Includes former and never smokers. ³ Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old. * cell size less than 25. ** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 9.1 (CONT.): PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD WHO BELIEVE THAT SMOKING CAUSES SERIOUS ILLNESS, STROKE, HEART ATTACK, OR LUNG CANCER, BY SMOKING STATUS AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Adult Non-smokers who believe that smoking causes...			
	Serious illness	Stroke	Heart attack	Lung cancer
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>			
Non-Smokers	91.6 (90.8-92.2)	88.2 (87.3-89.0)	46.5 (45.2-47.8)	84.3 (83.3-85.2)
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	95.3(94.2-96.2)	91.0 (89.6-92.3)	54.0 (51.6-56.3)	88.7 (87.1-90.1)
Female	89.8 (88.7-90.1)	86.8 (85.7-87.9)	42.9 (41.3-44.5)	82.2 (80.9-83.4)
<i>Age (years)</i>				
15-24	93.1 (91.5-94.4)	88.6 (86.8-90.4)	44.6 (41.8-47.4)	87.6 (85.6-89.4)
25-44	92.9 (91.8-93.9)	88.4 (87.1-89.7)	47.4 (45.4-49.5)	84.4 (82.9-85.9)
45-64	90.6 (88.9-92.0)	89.2 (87.5-90.7)	47.8 (45.2-50.3)	83.6 (81.6-85.4)
65+	80.7 (75.9-84.7)	79.8 (78.0-84.0)	41.1 (35.7-46.6)	73.7 (68.6-78.4)
<i>Residence</i>				
Urban	94.9 (93.8-95.9)	93.8 (92.6-94.8)	55.1 (52.8-57.4)	91.1 (89.7-92.4)
Rural, with road access	89.6 (88.4-90.6)	85.4 (84.2-86.6)	42.4 (40.7-44.1)	80.7 (79.3-82.0)
Rural, without road access	92.1 (88.7-94.8)	82.8 (78.3-86.7)	37.5 (32.2-42.9)	80.7 (76.0-84.8)
<i>Marital Status</i>				
Never Married	94.3(92.7-95.5)	91.3 (89.4-92.9)	47.9 (44.8-50.9)	91.5 (89.6-93.0)
Currently Married	91.7 (90.8-92.5)	87.8 (86.7-88.8)	46.6 (45.0-48.1)	82.9 (81.7-84.0)
Divorced or Separated	88.9 (80.5-94.5)	90.0 (81.9-95.3)	35.6 (25.7-46.3)	84.4 (75.3-91.2)
Widower/Widow	80.6 (75.4-85.1)	80.9 (75.8-85.4)	43.5 (37.6-49.6)	77.0 (71.6-81.8)
<i>Education Level²</i>				

Primary	92.8 (91.5-93.8)	88.4 (86.9-89.7)	46.3 (44.2-48.5)	83.9 (82.3-85.5)
Lower Secondary School	95.4 (94.1-96.4)	92.9 (91.4-94.3)	44.9 (42.2-47.7)	90.6 (88.9-92.1)
Upper Secondary School	97.7 (96.3-98.6)	95.7 (94.0-97.1)	59.2 (55.6-62.8)	94.5 (92.6-96.0)
Vocational/Middle Level	96.4 (93.9-98.1)	96.7 (94.2-98.4)	67.1 (61.8-72.1)	97.3 (95.0-98.8)
University and Post-graduate Level	100 (97.7 - 100)	98.2 (94.7-99.6)	76.2 (69.0-82.5)	98.2 (94.7-99.6)
Income in USD per day				
< 1 USD	88.5 (87.3-89.7)	85.3 (83.9-86.6)	41.6 (39.7-43.4)	80.7 (79.2-82.2)
1-2 USD	91.6 (87.7-94.5)	88.1 (83.7-91.6)	44.6 (38.7-50.5)	83.2 (78.3-87.3)
>2-3 USD	92.4 (89.5-94.7)	85.8 (82.2-88.9)	40.0 (35.4-44.8)	79.4 (75.3-83.1)
> 3 USD	95.9 (94.8-96.7)	92.9 (91.7-94.0)	55.6 (53.3-57.8)	90.8 (89.4-92.0)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers. ² Includes former and never smokers. ³ Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old. * cell size less than 25. ** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS ≥ 15 YEARS OLD WHO BELIEVE THAT BREATHING OTHER PEOPLE'S SMOKE CAUSES SERIOUS ILLNESS IN NON-SMOKERS, BY SMOKING STATUS AND SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Demographic Characteristics	Believe that breathing other people's smoke causes serious illness in non-smokers		
	Overall	Current smokers ¹	Non-smokers ²
	<i>Percentage (95% CI)</i>		
Overall	88.1 (87.4-88.8)	84.4 (82.8-85.9)	89.5 (88.7-90.3)
<i>Gender</i>			
Male	90.7 (89.7-91.6)	87.8 (86.2-89.3)	93.6 (92.3-94.7)
Female	85.8 (84.7-86.9)	62.7 (56.8-68.3)	87.6 (86.5-88.6)
<i>Age (years)</i>			
15-24	92.4 (90.9-93.8)	87.3 (81.0-92.0)	93.1 (91.5-94.4)
25-44	89.4 (88.3-90.5)	86.4 (83.9-88.6)	90.5 (89.3-91.7)
45-64	86.8 (85.3-88.1)	85.4 (82.9-87.6)	87.5 (85.7-89.2)
65+	75.3 (71.4-78.8)	70.8 (64.3-76.7)	78.2 (73.4-82.6)
<i>Residence</i>			
Urban	92.6 (91.5-93.6)	89.2 (86.1-91.8)	93.5 (92.3-94.6)
Rural, with road access	85.8 (84.7-86.7)	82.4 (80.3-84.3)	87.3 (86.1-88.4)
Rural, without road access	88.8 (85.8-91.4)	88.3 (82.7-92.6)	89.1 (85.3-92.3)
<i>Marital Status</i>			
Never Married	93.5 (92.0-94.8)	89.4 (83.4-93.8)	94.1 (92.5-95.4)
Currently Married	87.7 (86.8-88.5)	84.7 (82.9-86.3)	89.1 (88.1-90.0)
Divorced or Separated	91.3 (84.6-95.8)	82.4 (80.3-84.3)	92.2 (84.6-96.8)
Widower/Widow	76.0 (71.2-80.2)	69.3 (58.6-78.7)	78.1 (72.7-82.8)
<i>Education Level²</i>			
Primary	90.2 (89.1-91.2)	87.2 (84.9-89.2)	91.6 (90.3-92.8)
Lower Secondary School	94.9 (93.8-95.9)	94.6 (92.2-96.5)	95.1 (93.7-96.2)
Upper Secondary School	96.3 (94.8-97.4)	94.5 (89.1-97.8)	96.6 (95.0 - 97.8)

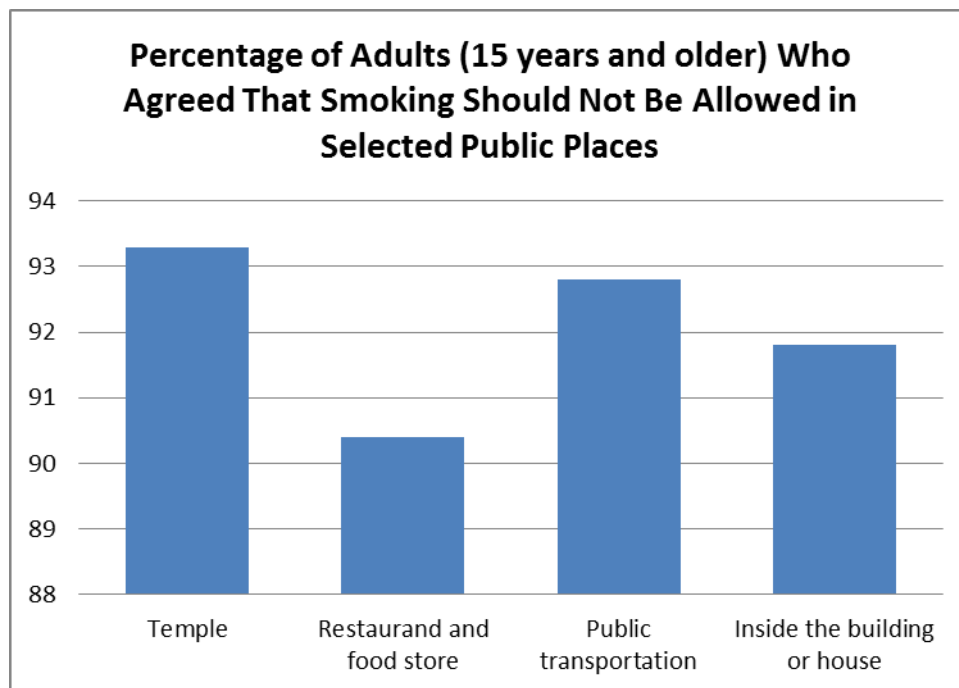
Vocational/Middle Level	97.3 (95.4-98.6)	96.4 (91.0-99.0)	97.6 (95.4-99.0)
University and Post-graduate Level	99.5 (97.1-99.9)	96.4 (81.7-99.9)	100 (97.8-1*)
Income in USD per day			
< 1 USD	84.5 (83.3-85.7)	78.2 (75.3-80.9)	86.5 (85.2-87.7)
1-2 USD	86.9 (83.2-90.0)	85.9 (78.6-91.4)	87.4 (82.9-90.9)
>2-3 USD	85.6 (82.6-88.3)	81.4 (75.1-86.8)	87.4 (83.9-90.4)
> 3 USD	93.6 (92.6-94.5)	90.9 (88.9-92.7)	94.9 (93.8-95.8)

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) smokers ² Includes former and never smokers. ³ Education level is reported only among respondents 25+ years old. * cell size less than 25. ** cell size less than 5.

TABLE 9.3: TABLE 10 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADULTS ≥15 YEARS OLD, BY THEIR OPINION OF INCREASING TAXES ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS BY SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS-NATS LAO PDR, 2015.

Increasing taxes on tobacco products				
Demographic Characteristics	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Total
		<i>(95% CI)</i>		
Overall	75.3 (74.3-76.3)	17.9 (16.9-18.7)	6.8 (6.2-7.4)	100
Gender				
Male	74.7 (72.6-73.2)	20.7 (19.4-22.1)	4.6 (3.8-5.4)	100
Female	75.9 (74.5-77.3)	15.3 (14.2-16.4)	8.8 (7.9-9.7)	100
Age (years)				
15-24	76.6 (74.3-78.8)	14.4(12.6-16.3)	9.0 (7.6-10.6)	100
25-44	74.3 (72.7-75.8)	19.7 (18.4-21.1)	6.0 (5.2-6.9)	100
45-64	74.4 (72.6-76.1)	19.0 (17.4-20.6)	6.6(5.6-7.7)	100
65+	82.5 (79.1-85.6)	10.7 (8.3-13.6)	6.7 (4.8-9.2)	100
Residence				
Urban	78.8 (77.1-80.4)	16.6 (15.1-18.2)	4.6 (3.8-5.5)	100
Rural, with road access	73.1 (71.9-74.3)	18.8 (17.7-19.9)	8.1(7.4-8.9)	100
Rural, without road access	80.0 (76.3-83.4)	14.9 (11.9-18.2)	5.1 (3.4-7.4)	100

Figure3 : Percentage of adults ≥ 15 years who agreed that smoking should not allowed in selected public place



10. Conclusions and Policy Implications

10.1 Conclusions

The NATS is a global standard tool for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and for tracking key tobacco control indicators, which can be utilized by policy-makers for strengthening tobacco control. In addition, it allows international comparability and an opportunity to learn lessons from tobacco control from different other countries. NATS Lao PDR (NATSL) has provided national estimate for both smoking and smokeless tobacco usages by urban-rural and by gender. In addition, indicators for various dimensions of tobacco control such as exposure to second-hand smoke, exposure through media to anti-tobacco information, exposure to tobacco advertisements and expenditures related to tobacco are also generated. This is the second nationwide survey to provide extensive information on all kinds of tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco, and other key indicators of tobacco control. The survey used electronic data collection devices for collecting data from all the selected 3,000 households widely scattered throughout Lao PDR. Capacity building of national staff and technology transfer through collaboration with international partners has led to the successful completion of the survey. Implementing agencies are now capable of doing other surveys through electronic data collection and many staff were trained, including both IT and survey experts in different phases by the international partners. This survey shows that overall, 27.9% of adults aged 15 years or above use some form of tobacco in Lao PDR. The survey found that the use of manufactured cigarettes is higher compare with hand roll and other type and also increased compare to 2012 , it probably due to the low cost and availability convenience. The previous national survey on tobacco done in 2012 had reported that 25.5% of the same age group people used tobacco in some form. The prevalence of smoking was increased among males compare between survey 2012 and 2015 at 43.0% and 50.8 respectively. The impact of the tobacco control programme may take decades to become visible. Further multi-sectoral action is required to reverse the rise of tobacco use. In this study a very high percentage of subjects had knowledge about harmful effects of tobacco in general. Surprisingly, more than 80% of respondent had knowledge about specific diseases (e.g. heart diseases, strokes , lung cancer, long-term respiratory distress). This had happened because of the fact that response options were read out. There were high probability of guess answers in many instances therefore these findings should be cautiously interpreted.

10.2 Policy Implications

NATSL 2015 was the second nationwide survey to provide extensive information on all kinds of tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco, and other key indicators of tobacco control, it provides concreted evidence on the prevalence and characteristics of tobacco use in the general adult population as well as socio-demographic subgroups. Key findings on various other tobacco-related issues such as exposure to secondhand smoke, tobacco consumption patterns, exposure to health education and tobacco marketing have important implications on tobacco control policies and offer indications for appropriate measures to be taken in response to the problems revealed. The results from NATS provided new information on key indicators related to different provisions of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and MPOWER policy package, which will help evaluating tobacco control policies and implementing the WHO FCTC provisions. Some policy recommendations are mentioned aimed to develop, track and implement more effective tobacco control interventions, specifically under WHO's MPOWER guidelines

M: Monitor

The NATS has provided national representative data on the use of both smoked and smokeless tobacco among the adult population for the year 2015. To effectively monitor tobacco use and the tobacco control programme in Lao PDR, regular surveillance of key indicators is necessary.

Strategic activities should include the following:

- Periodic implementation of national surveys using standard GTSS protocol, such as a repeat NATS surveys
- Dissemination of the NATS data to multiple stakeholders for advocacy of tobacco control with a view
- to implementing the MPOWER policy package
- Social networking and collaboration among tobacco control experts from various institutions and
- among tobacco control stakeholders to strengthen the tobacco surveillance system

- Strengthening the channel of coordination between local tobacco control networks and the
- nationwide tobacco control surveillance system
- Applying information technology to establish an efficient and effective tobacco surveillance system.

Conclusion and Recommendations

P: Protect

- The NATS has shown that a large percentage of people are exposed to SHS in the workplace, in public places and at home. The community as a whole, and especially vulnerable groups such as women and children should be
- protected from tobacco smoke by the following measures:
- Advocate for 100% smoke-free regulation in public places at the national and subnational levels to
- protect the community from exposure to tobacco smoke.
- Enforce smoke-free regulation actively and effectively.
- Enhance public awareness using various media campaigns on the harm caused by SHS, and the right
- of non-smokers to be free from exposure to tobacco smoke.
- Formulate both formal and informal education curricula to enhance knowledge and develop proper
- attitudes and perceptions among the populace about the harm caused by the use of tobacco and
- SHS.

O: Offer help

Many smokers have made a quit attempt in the past 12 months, or have planned to quit. Many smokers have also been advised to quit by health-care providers. To help such people, the following actions should be taken:

- Establish quit-line centres and smoking cessation centres across the entire country to provide
- counselling/psychobehavioural therapy

- Conduct widespread publicity campaigns and public health education regarding the harm of smoking and SHS.
- Develop counselling skills among health-care providers (public and private) on tobacco cessation services as part of routine health services.
- Provide formal training to students of health professions.
- Integrate tobacco cessation services in primary health-care settings.

W: Warn

The NATS has shown that the existing warning messages have a limited reach since they are currently in a textual form and presented in tiny words. These warnings, coupled with public education, can be more effective and have a better impact by taking the following measures:

- Use effective pictorial health warnings on all types of cigarette packages, and on all kinds of tobacco products, including imported tobacco products.
- Disseminate information on the health and economic impact of smoking and exposure to SHS.
- Formulate policies to ban smuggling/import of tobacco products without health warnings

preferably pictorial ones.

E: Enforce

Exposure to tobacco advertisements and promotion of tobacco products have been reported to be very high in the NATS. There is hence a need to formulate effective bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship at the national and subnational levels, and enforce the same by taking the following measures:

Conclusion and Recommendations

- Raise social awareness on the harm caused by tobacco, and expose the motives of the tobacco industry for their tobacco promotion activities.
- Coordinate tobacco control activities with government and nongovernmental organizations for the systematic monitoring of advertising by the tobacco industry at every level, especially in remote and isolated areas.
- Complete ban advertising, promotion and sponsorship by the tobacco industry Enforce laws and regulations rigorously at all governmental levels .
- Increase the capacity of call centres dealing with complaints on violation of tobacco control regulations, and provide an effective response system.

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Appendix A: Questionnaire

NATIONAL ADULT TOBACCO SURVEY OF LAOS 2015 (NATSL 2015)

Interviewer ID	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>									
Team Number	<input type="text"/>										
Date of interview	Day	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Month	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Year	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Province	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>									
District	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>								
Village	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>								
Domain number (1 to 17)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>									
Sector (Urban=1, Rural with road access=2, Rural without road access=3)							<input type="text"/>				
Sample reference number of household	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>								

Interviewee's name

**SECTION
A.**

DEMOGRAPHICS

A1. Household information: Try to ask this information from head of household or person who know about family

Household information									
A1. Who owns your house?	A2. What is your roof mainly made of?	A3 What are your walls mainly made of?	A4. What is your floor mainly made of?	A5. Does your house have electricity?	A6. What type of toilet do you use at home?	A7. What is the average monthly income of your household?	A.8 How many member in your family?	A9. Number of members ages 0-14 years	A10. Num of member ages 15 and older
1. I own my house 2. I rent my house 3. I live with my family or relatives without paying rent 4. Government or employer provided 5. Other (Specify)	1. Grass/leaf 2. 2.Bamboo 3.Wood 4. Zinc 5. Tile 6. C-pack 7. Concrete 8. Brick 9. Other (Specify)	1.no wall 2.stick wood 3.soil 4.leaf 5.bamboo 6.soil+bamboo 7.artificial wood 8.caktong 9.Concrete 10.plate wood 11.Other (Specify)	1. No material, for example the ground 2.plate wood 3.Bamboo. 4.pakey 5.tile 6. Concrete 6. Other (Specify)	1. Yes (own meter) 2. Yes (shared meter) 3. Yes (own generator) 4. Yes (car battery) 5. No, I do not have electricity	1. Modern toilet 2. Pit with cover 3.Pit without cover 4.no toilet 5. Other (Specify)	Enter amount in kip	Enter No.	Enter No.	Enter No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

A2. Individual information: Ask the information from all members ages 15 years and older usually residing in this household. Try to ask each member individually

Individual information																	
ID No	A11.Name	Sex 1=Male, 2=Female (Enter Code)	Relationship with head of household 1=husband 2=wife 3=Children 4=brother/sister 5=son/daughter in law 6=aunt/angle 7=Grandparent 8=grandson/daughter 9=relatives	Date of Birth Write '98' if don't know, for day or month and '9999' for Year			What is... [NAME]'s age in complete d years? Write '96' if 96 years or more and 98 if don't know	Ethnicity (see ethnicity codes)	Religion (see Religion Codes)	Marital Status (see marital status codes)	Education					Is ...[NAME]'s..present at home during the entire period of the survey? 1 = Yes 2 = No (if yes Skip to. 16)	Reason for not present home during the entire of the survey? Enter code
				Day	Month	Year					Can [NAME] ... read and write a simple message in any language ? 1=yes 2=no	Has [NAME] ... ever attended school ? 1=yes 2=no (if no Skip to 15A)	What is the highest level ..[NAME]..s successfully completed? (see grade level codes)	Is ..[NAME]..currently in the school system? 1 = Yes 2 = No (if no Skip to 15A) If the child is on holidays, he/she must be considered as being in the school system	What's ..[NAME]'s..current grade? (see grade level codes)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4A)	(4B)	(4c)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	14	(15a)	(15b)
01																	
02																	
03																	
04																	
05																	

Ethnic codes	1= Lao, 2= Thai, 3=Phouthai, 4= Leu, 5=Youane, 6=Yang, 7=sairk , 8=Other (specify)
Religion codes	1=Buddhist, 2=Islamic ,3 = Christian, 4 = Other (specify), 5 = None

Marital status	1 = Never Married, 2 = Currently Married, 3 = Divorced, 4 = Widowed , 5 = no answer
Grade level codes	99= none; 0 = preschool/kindergarten, 1= primary school, 2=lower secondary school, 3= Upper secondary school, 4=Vocational/Middle Level, 5= University and Post-graduate Le 6=other (specify)
Reason for not present at home	1=Study away from home, 2=Work away from home, 3=Seeking for work away from home, 4=Visit relatives away from home, 5=Vacation away from home, 6=Medical treatment from home, 7=Working mission away from home, 8=Stay away from home for security reason, 9=Go abroad, 10= Other (Specify)

A2. Individual information(Cont.): Ask the information from all members ages 15 years and older usually residing in this household. Try to ask each member individually

ID No	Primary Economic Activity					Secondary Economic Activity				
	Did ..[NAME].. do any work at all, even one hour (if no but having a job), for primary occupation during the past month 1=yes 2=no (if no skip to21)	What was ..[NAME].. 's primary occupation during the past month? (Write specific occupation) Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations	What was ..[NAME]..'s employment status? Enter code	Under what type of employer did ..[NAME]..work? Enter code	What was your income (in kip) from the primary occupation during the past month? (Write in amount in kip) Enter "98" if no income from primary occupation	Did ..[NAME].. do any work at all, even one hour (if no but having a job), for secondary occupation during the past month 1=yes 2=no (if no skip to next section)	What was ..[NAME].. 's secondary occupation during the past month? (Write specific occupation) Note: beggar and sex worker are occupations	What was ..[NAME]..'s employment status? Enter code	Under what type of employer did ..[NAME]..work? Enter code	What was your income (in kip) from the secondary occupation during the past month? (Write in amount in kip) Enter "98" if no income from primary occupation
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										

Employment status Codes	1=Paid employee, 2=Employer, 3=Own account worker, /self-employed, 4=Unpaid family worker, 5=Other(specify)
Type of employerCodes	01 = Government, 02 = State enterprise, 03 = Private enterprise, 04 = Joint venture, 05 = Foreign govt, international organization and NGO, 06 = Local NGO, 07 = Self-employed farm , 08 = Non-farm self-employed, 09 = Domestic servant, 10 = Other (specify)

SECTION B. TOBACCO SMOKING

I would now like to ask you some questions about smoking tobacco (Show Card 0). "To smoke" means at least one puff. Please do not answer about smokeless tobacco at this time (Show Card 1).

- - - - - D A I L Y S M O K E R - - - - -											
ID	B1. Do you currently smoke tobacco daily, less than daily, or not at all? 1=DAILY skip to B4 2=LESS THAN DAILY 3=NOT AT ALL skip to B3	B2. Have you smoked tobacco daily in the <u>past</u> ? 1= YES skip to B7 2= NO skip to B8	B3. In the <u>past</u> , have you smoked tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all? 1= DAILY skip to B9 2= LESS THAN DAILY skip to B10 3=NOT AT ALL skip to section C	B4. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco <u>daily</u> ? In years IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "99"	B5. Usually, how many of the following types of tobacco do you currently smoke each day? a-d Number of cigarettes or cigars smoked. Smoking part of cigarette or cigar and throwing it away counts as one cigarette. e-f Number of pipe loads (define pipe loads using Card 0) Show Card 0 to help the subject select						B6. How s after you w up in the m do you usu have your f smoke of tobacco? 1=Less tha minutes 2=5 to 30 minutes, 3=31 to 60 minutes, or 4=More tha minutes? skip to B11
					a. Manufactured cigarettes Complete B11-B12 <i>Number of cigarettes</i>	b. Hand-rolled cigarettes (made by local business) <i>Number of cigarettes</i>	c. Hand-rolled cigarettes (rolled by self, home- made) Complete B13-B14 <i>Number of cigarettes</i>	d. Cigars <i>Number of cigars</i>	e. Tobacco pipe (exclude waterpip e) <i>pipe- loads</i>	f. Water- pipes <i>pipe-loads</i>	
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											

L E S S T H A N D A I L Y S M O K E R

ID	B7. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco <u>daily</u> ? Refer back to B2 Enter age in year IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "99"	B8. How many of the following types of tobacco do you currently smoke during a usual week? a-d Number of cigarettes or cigars smoked. Smoking part of cigarette or cigar and throwing it away counts as one cigarette. e-f Number of pipe loads (define pipe loads using Card 0) Show Card 0 to help the subject select ENTER 888 if less than weekly but greater than 0 skip to B11					
		a. Manufactured cigarettes Complete B11-B12 <i>Number of cigarettes</i>	b. Hand-rolled cigarettes (made by local business) <i>Number of cigarettes</i>	c. Hand-rolled cigarettes (rolled by self, homemade) Complete B13-B14 <i>Number of cigarettes</i>	d. Cigars <i>Number of cigars</i>	e. Tobacco pipe (exclude waterpipe) <i>pipe-loads</i>	f. Water-pipes <i>pipe-loads</i>
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							

F o r m e r s m o k e r

B9. How old were you when you first started smoking tobacco <u>daily</u> ? Enter age in years IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "99"	B10. How long has it been since you stopped smoking? Number of Years/month to C code < 1 month as 888	
	Years	Months

SECTION B.TOBACCO SMOKING (Cont.)

Before going to Section C, check items B5a, B8a, B5c, B8c!

Complete Manufactured Cigarette (card 0,a) items for subjects reporting > 0 cigarettes in B5a or B8a. Complete Handrolled by Self (card 0, c) items for subjects reporting > 0 cigarettes in B5c or B8c.

ID	M A N U F A C T U R E D C I G A R E T T E				H A N D R O L L E D B Y S E L F	
	B11. Request the last empty pack of cigarettes purchased by the subject. The interviewer should answer the following questions by inspecting the pack. Does the empty pack given to you by the subject display the following?: 1= YES 2=NO				B12. Could an empty pack be obtained from the respondent? 1= YES 2=NO	B13. How big is your handrolled cigarette (rolled by self, homemade)? Show CARD 2 and have subject select size from the card. 1= A from picture card 2 2= B from picture card 2 3= C from picture card 2
a) Domestic tax stamp	b)A foreign tax stamp	c)Health warning label in Lao Language	d) Presence of bar code			
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						

SECTION C. CHEWING TOBACCO

The next questions are about chewing tobacco. [INTERVIEWER NOTES: SHOW CARD 1 DURING QUESTIONS C1-C3]

- - - - - **D A I L Y** - - - - -

ID	C1. Do you currently chew tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all? 1= DAILY skip to C4 2= LESS THAN DAILY 3= NOT AT ALL skip to C3	C2. Have you chewed tobacco daily in the past? 1=Yes skip to C7 2=No skip to C8	C3. In the past, have you chewed tobacco on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all? 1=DAILY skip to C9 2=LESS THAN DAILY skip to C10 3=NOT AT ALL skip to SECTION D	C4. How old were you when you first chewed tobacco daily? Enter age in years IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "99"	C5. Usually, how many times a day do you chew the following? Show CARD 5 to help subject select a choice(s). Non-users of an item should be enter as 0.				C5-1. Amount of tobacco chewed (with or without betel quid) (Interviewer note: show CARD 6 and have subject select amount from the card, enter code) 1= about the same 2= less than the amount 3= more than the amount 4= not used	C5-2. Betel quid ingredients Show CARD 7 and have subject select amount of each ingredient and enter code 1= about the same 2= less than the amount 3= more than the amount 4= not used			C6. How soon after you wake up in the morning do you usually chew tobacco for the first time? 1=Less than 5 minutes 2=5 to 30 minutes 3=31 to 60 minutes 4=More than 60 minutes Skip to D
					a. Betel quid with tobacco <i>Times per day</i>	b. Betel quid without tobacco <i>Times per day</i>	c. Tobacco without betel quid <i>Times per day</i>	d. Chewing tobacco from a commercial tin <i>Times per day</i>		a. Betel leaf	b. Betel nut	c. Slaked lime	
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													

07													
08													

SECTION C.CHEWING TOBACCO (Cont.)

The next questions are about chewing tobacco

- - - - - L E S S T H A N D A I L Y - - - - -												<i>former smokeless tobacco users</i>	
ID	C7. How old were you when you first chewed tobacco <u>daily</u> ? Refer back to c2 Enter age in years IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "99"	C8.How many times a week do you usually chew the following? ENTER 888 IF LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK BUT MORE THAN 0 Show Card 5 to help subject select choice(s).				C8-1. Amount of tobacco chewed (with or without betel quid) Show CARD 6 and have subject select amount from the card, enter code 1= about the same 2= less than the amount 3= more than the amount 4= not used	C8-2. Betel quid ingredients Show CARD 7 and have subject select amount of each ingredient and enter code 1= about the same 2= less than the amount 3= more than the amount 4= not used Skip to D			C9. How old were you when you first chewed tobacco <u>daily</u> ? Enter age in year IF DON'T KNOW, ENTER "99"	C10. How long has it been since you stopped using smokeless tobacco? Number of year/month to D		
		a. Betel quid with tobacco	b. Betel quid without tobacco	c. Tobacco without betel quid	d. Chewing tobacco from a commercial tin		a. Betel leaf	b. Betel nut	c. Slaked lime		Years	Months	
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													

08												
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SECTION D. CESSATION

I would now like to ask you questions about use of health care services and cessation of tobacco use

ID	D1. How many times did you visit a doctor or health care provider* in the past 12 months? Would you say 0 times, 1 or 2 times, 3 to 5 times, or 6 or more times? 1= 0 times skip to D6 2= 1 or 2 3= 3 to 5 4= 6 or MORE * doctors, nurses, health center staff	D2. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you chew tobacco? 1=Yes 2 =No 3= Don't know/ Don't remember or refuse	D3. During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you asked if you smoke tobacco? 1=Yes 2 =No 3=Don't know/ Don't remember or refuse	D4. (Ask respondents who answered yes in d2)During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to stop chewing tobacco? 1=Yes 2 =No	D5. (Ask respondents who answered yes in d3) During any visit to a doctor or health care provider in the past 12 months, were you advised to stop smoking tobacco? 1=Yes 2 =No 3= Do not smoke tobacco	D6. During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following methods to try to stop chewing tobacco? (Check if subject chews tobacco before reading question)					
						1=Yes 2 =No 3= Don't know/ Don't remember or refuse	a. Counseling to stop chewing tobacco (examples: at a clinic, health center school, temple)	b. Medical Treatment to stop chewing tobacco (example: nicotine patch, nicotine gum)?	c. Other prescription medications to stop chewing tobacco (not related to nicotine)?	d. Traditional medicines to stop chewing tobacco	e. Telephone support line to stop chewing tobacco ?
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											

SECTION D.CESSATION (Cont.)

ID	D7. During the past 12 months, did you use any of the following methods to try to stop smoking tobacco? <i>(Check if subject smokes tobacco before reading question)</i>							D8. Which of the following best describes your current thinking about quitting smoking? <i>(Check if subject smokes tobacco before reading question)</i>	D9. Which best describes your current thinking about quitting smoking? <i>(Check if subject smokes tobacco before reading question)</i>
	a. Counseling to stop smoking tobacco (examples: at a clinic, health center school, Temple)?	b. Medical Treatment to stop smoking tobacco (example: nicotine patch, nicotine gum)?	c. Other prescription medications to stop smoking tobacco (not related to nicotine)?	d. Traditional medicines to stop smoking tobacco	e. Smoking telephone support line to stop smoking tobacco	f. Switching from smoking tobacco to chewing tobacco (example betel quid, chewing tobacco)?	g. Self-quit		
	1= Yes 2= No							1= I am planning to quit within the next month 2= I am thinking about quitting within the next 12 months 3= I will quit someday, but not within the next 12 months. 4 = I am not interested in quitting 5= I don't know	1= I am planning to quit within the next month 2= I am thinking about quitting within the next 12 months 3= I will quit someday, but not within the next 12 months. 4 = I am not interested in quitting 5= I don't know
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									

SECTION E. SECONDHAND SMOKE

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

ID	<p>E1. Which of the following best describes the family rules about smoking inside of your home: Smoking is allowed, sometimes is allowed, or never allowed?</p> <p>1= ALLOWED; 2= SOMETIMES IS ALLOWED 3= NEVER ALLOWED SKIP TO E4</p> <p>show CARD 8 for E1 to E3</p>	<p>E2. Inside your house, is smoking allowed in every place?</p> <p>1=Yes 2 =No</p>	<p>E3. How often does <u>anyone</u> smoke inside your home? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, or less than monthly?</p> <p>1= DAILY 2= WEEKLY 3= MONTHLY 9= LESS THAN MONTHLY</p>	<p>E4. Did you breathe in smoke from a cooking fire inside a house during the last 3 days?</p> <p>1= yes 2= no 3= don't know/refuse</p> <p>show CARD 9</p>	<p>E5. Did you breathe in smoke from a fire that was outside during the last 3 days?</p> <p>1= yes 2= no 3= don't know/refuse</p> <p>show CARD 10 (refer to each example on the card of "outside" fires)</p>			
					(a) Outdoor Cooking Fire	(b) Burning Crops	(c) Burning Trash	(d) Other
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								

ID	<p>E6. Are you currently employed outside of your home? Students don't count</p> <p>1=Yes 2 =No Skip to E10</p>	<p>E7. Where do you usually work? Would you say: inside a building, outdoors or both? Students don't count</p> <p>1 INSIDE A BUILDING 2= OUTDOORS Skip to E10 3= BOTH</p>	<p>E8. Which of the following best describes the smoking policy in the building where you work: Smoking is allowed anywhere, smoking is allowed only in some places, or smoking is not allowed in any indoor areas?</p> <p>1= ALLOWED ANYWHERE 2= ALLOWED ONLY IN SOME PLACES 3= NOT ALLOWED IN THE BUILDING 9= DON'T KNOW</p>	<p>E9. During the past 30 days, did anyone smoke in the building where you work?</p> <p>1=Yes 2 =No</p>	<p>E10. During the past 30 days, did you visit any government buildings or government offices?</p> <p>1=Yes 2 =No Skip to E12 9= DON'T KNOW Skip to E12</p>
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					

SECTION E. SECONDHAND SMOKE (Cont.)

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

ID	E11. Did you see anyone smoke inside of any government buildings or government offices that you visited in the past 30 days? 1=Yes 2 =No 9= DON'T KNOW	E12. During the past 30 days, did you visit any health care facilities? 1=Yes 2 =No Skip to E14	E13. Did you see anyone smoke inside of any health care facilities that you visited in the past 30 days? 1=Yes 2 =No 9= DON'T KNOW	E14. During the past 30 days, did you visit any restaurants/food-stores? 1=Yes 2 =No Skip to E16	E15. Did you see anyone smoke inside of any restaurants/food-stores that you visited in the past 30 days? 1=Yes 2 =No 9= DON'T KNOW	E16. During the past 30 days, did you use any public transportation? 1=Yes 2 =No Skip to F	E17. Did you see anyone smoke inside of any public transportation vehicles that you used in the past 30 days? 1=Yes 2 =No 9= DON'T KNOW
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							

SECTION F1. ECONOMICS – MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES

The next few questions are about how you purchase or obtain manufactured cigarettes (i.e. sold in commercial packs) for yourself. Show CARD 0 and point to item "a". Indicate that we are not asking about hand-rolled cigarettes or other types of tobacco (point to items "b", "c", "d", "e", or "f")

ID	F1.1. The last time you bought or obtained manufactured cigarettes for yourself, how many cigarettes did you buy or obtain? Enter number of cigarettes from each type (b,c,d,e) and calculate the total in column a by: Total = b + c + d + e Enter 888 if NEVER BOUGHT or OBTAINED MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES and then skip to F2					F1.2. Amount spent on the total cigarettes Enter price in Kip Enter '00' if cigarettes in F.1.1. were not purchased with money.	F1.3. Value of the manufactured cigarettes obtained during the last time you traded for them. Enter value in Kip . Enter '00' if cigarettes in F.1.1. were not obtained by trade.	F1.4. Value of the manufactured cigarettes obtained during the last time you received them as a gift. Enter value in Kip Enter '00' if cigarettes in F.1.1. were not obtained as a gift.	F1.5. What brand did you buy the last time you purchased or obtained cigarettes for yourself? Show CARD 11 and ENTER CODE for the BRAND Other Brand (not on the card)= 99	F1.6. The last time you purchased or obtained manufactured cigarettes for yourself, where did you buy them? 1= SUPERMARKET 2= TRADITIONAL MARKET 3= STREET VENDOR 4= GROCERY STORE remove 5= RESTAURANT BAR, BEER GARDEN 6= NIGHTCLUB, KARAOKE 7= HOTEL/GUESTHOUSE 8= INTERNET 9= TRADE 10= GIFT 11=Other specify _____ 99= DON'T REMEMBER	F1.7. How much did you spend on manufactured cigarettes in the past week? Enter price in Kip
	(a)Total keep	(b) SINGLE CIGARETTES	(c) PACKS keep	(d) CARTONS keep	(e) OTHER SPECIFY keep						
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											

SECTION F2. ECONOMICS – HANDROLLED CIGARETTES (LOCAL BUSINESS)

The next few questions are about how you obtain hand-rolled cigarettes for yourself from a local business.

ID	F2.1. The last time you bought or obtained hand-rolled cigarettes for yourself from a local business, how many hand-rolled cigarettes did you buy? Enter number of hand-rolled cigarettes (local business) from each type (b,c,d,e) and calculate the total in column a by: Total = b + c + d + e Enter 888 in "Total" if NEVER BOUGHT HANDROLLED CIGARETTES FROM A LOCAL BUSINESS and skip to F3					F2.2. Amount spent on TOTAL (total in column 10a). Enter price in Kip Enter '00' if cigarettes in F.2.1. were not purchased with money.	F2.3. Value of the handrolled cigarettes (local business) obtained during the last time you traded for them. Enter price in Kip Enter '00' if cigarettes in F.2.1. were not obtained by trade..	F2.4. Value of the handrolled cigarettes (local business) obtained during the last time you received them as a gift. Enter price in Kip Enter '00' if cigarettes in F.2.1. were not obtained as a gift.	F2.5. The last time you purchased or obtained handrolled cigarettes (local business) for yourself, where did you buy them? 1= TRADITIONAL MARKET 2= STREET VENDOR 3= GROCERY STORE 4= RESTAURANT BAR, BEER GARDEN 5= NIGHTCLUB, KARAOKE 6= HOTEL/GUESTHOUSE 7= TRADE 8=GIFT 9= OTHER (specify) 99= DON'T REMEMBER	F2.6. How much did you spend on hand rolled cigarette (local business) in the past week? Enter price in Kip
	(a) TOTAL keep	(b) SINGLE CIGARETTES keep	(c) BAG keep	(d) TIED/B UNDLE D keep/ remove	(e) OTHER/ SPECIFY keep	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	(9a)	(9b)	(9c)	(9d)	(9e)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										

SECTION F3. ECONOMICS – Loose Tobacco for Hand-rolled Cigarettes or Chewing

The next few questions are about the last time you obtained loose tobacco for yourself to roll a cigarette or chew tobacco

ID	<p>F3.1. The last time you bought or obtained (from someone else) loose tobacco for yourself, how much did you buy (in keed)? Not including grown yourself</p> <p>1 keed = 0.1 kg</p> <p>Enter 888 if NEVER BOUGHT LOOSE TOBACCO and skip to G</p>	<p>F3.2. Amount spent on the loose tobacco reported from F3.1.</p> <p>Enter price in Kip</p> <p>Enter '00' if loose tobacco was not purchased with money.</p>	<p>F3.3. Value of the loose tobacco obtained during the last time you traded for it.</p> <p>Enter price in Kip.</p> <p>Enter '00' if don't smoke loose tobacco was obtained by trade.</p>	<p>F3.4. Value of the loose tobacco obtained during the last time you received it as a gift.</p> <p>Enter price in Kip</p> <p>Enter '00' if don't smoke loose tobacco was received as a gift.</p>	<p>F3.5. The last time you purchased or obtained loose tobacco for yourself, where did you buy it?</p> <p>1= TRADITIONAL MARKET 2= STREET VENDOR 3= GROCERY STORE 4= RESTAURANT BAR, BEER GARDEN 5= NIGHTCLUB, KARAOKE 6= TRADE 7= GIFT 8= Did not obtain it by purchase,trade ,or gift keep 9= OTHER (specify) 99= DON'T REMEMBER</p>	<p>F3.6. Did you grow your loose tobacco that you chew or smoke?</p> <p>1= yes 2=no</p>	<p>F3.7. How much did you spend on loose tobacco in the past week?</p> <p>Enter price in Kip</p>
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							

SECTION G. MEDIA

The next few questions ask about your exposure to the media, advertisements, and health warning label in the last 30 days.

ID	G1. In the last 30 days, have you noticed <u>information</u> about the dangers of smoking tobacco/anti smoking or that encourages quitting in any of the following places?					Health Warning Label					
	a. In newspapers or in magazines?	b. On television?	c. On the radio?	d. On billboards?	e. Somewhere else? Specify	G2. In the last 30 days, did you notice any health warnings on cigarette packages?	G3. In the last 30 days, did you look closely at these health warnings on cigarette packages?	G4. Should health warning pictures be included on cigarette packages?			
	1=YES 2=NO 9=NOT APPLICABLE/don't know					1=Yes 2 =No Skip to G5 3= DID NOT SEE ANY CIGARETTE PACKAGESSkip to G5			1=Yes 2 =No Show CARD 12		
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											

SECTION G. MEDIA (Cont.)

The next few questions ask about your exposure to the media, advertisements, and health warning label in the last 30 days.

ID	Advertisement, Signs, and Promotion															
	G5. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any <u>advertisements</u> for cigarettes in the following places?															
	1=YES 2=NO															
	a. In stores where cigarette s are sold?	b. On television?	c. On the radio?	d. On billboards ?	e. On posters?	f. In newspapers or magazines?	g. In cinemas?	h. On the internet?	i. On public transpor tation vehicles or stations ?	j. On tobacco compan y vehicles ?	k. Umbrella (ex: at a stall)	l. Banner (in public area)	m. On public walls?	n. Concert?	o. Advertisement counter (example: in a restaurant or other public area)	Ar e el Sp
01																
02																
03																
04																

SECTION G. MEDIA (Cont.)

The next few questions ask about your exposure to the media, advertisements, and health warning label in the last 30 days.

No.	Advertisement, Signs, and Promotion (Cont.)					
	G6. In the last 30 days, have you noticed any sport or sporting event that is associated with cigarette brands or cigarette companies? 1=YES 2=NO 9=DK	G7. In the last 30 days, have you seen any of the following ? 1=YES 2=NO 9=NA				
		a. Free samples of cigarettes?	b. Cigarettes at sale prices?	c. Coupons for cigarettes?	d. Free gifts or special discount offers on other products when buying cigarettes?	e. Clothing or other items with a cigarette brand name or logo?
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						

Section H. Knowledge and Attitudes about Tobacco Use

Ask all members aged 15 and over individually who are present during the entire period of the survey

ID No	Knowledge and Attitudes about Harmful Effects										
	H1. Answer the following questions about your beliefs on smoking Choose one of the following: 1= No, not harmful 2= Yes, a little harmful or moderately harmful 3= Yes, seriously harmful 9= Don't know or refuse to answer			H2. Smoking causes the following diseases: 1 = agree 2 = disagree 9 = don't know/refuse to answer				H3. It is a sin for a cigarette or pipe smoker to produce smoke that is inhaled by other persons. 1 = agree 2 = disagree 9 = don't know/refuse to answer	H4. Harming your body with tobacco is a sin 1 = agree 2 = disagree 9 = don't know/refuse to answer	H5. "A man who does not smoke is not a real man" 1 = agree 2 = disagree 9 = don't know/refuse to answer	
	(a) "Is smoking harmful to your health?"	(b) "Is breathing the smoke from someone else's cigarette or pipe harmful to your health?"	(c) "Is smoking during pregnancy harmful to the health of the fetus?"	(a) Bronchitis	(b) Lung Cancer	(c) Heart Disease	(d) Any Illness				
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											

Section H. Knowledge and Attitudes about Tobacco Use (Cont.)

Ask all members aged 15 and over individually who are present during the entire period of the survey

ID	H6. Smoking should not be allowed at the following places 1 = agree 2 = disagree 9 = don't know/refuse to answer				H7. All cigarette tax should be increased 1 = agree 2 = disagree 9 = don't know/refuse to answer	H8. The price of cigarettes should be raised to encourage people to stop smoking 1 = agree 2 = disagree 9 = don't know/refuse to answer
	(a) Temple	(b) Restaurant and food store	(c) Public transportation	(d) Workplace inside a building/house		
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						

END OF QUESTIONNAIRE

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Appendix B: Sample Design

PROPOSED Survey METHODOLOGY FOR TOBACCO USE SURVEY

1. SAMPLING DESIGN AND SAMPLE SELECTION

The survey will consider the following population using any tobacco in residency:

- a) Urban area
- b) Rural with road
- c) Rural without road

In addition to the distribution of this residence in the administrative units, the type of village will be relevant to the study. The aim of this procedure is to provide a standardised framework for all the area of Lao PDR for the conduct of the survey.

1.1 Sampling Frame

The Lao Statistic Bureau has a list of all villages in each of the administrative units of Lao PDR. This list will serve as a frame for the selection of samples in survey.

1.2 Use of Sampling Formula to obtain Sample Size

Taken the types of village (Urban, RWR and RWOR) as the main attributes, therefore the total sample should contain a minimal number of each type of village to support good estimation of the parameters of the population. It is in this respect that the following formula is proposed:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 p(1-p)f}{d^2 * pb * nh}$$

Where	n	=	minimal sample size for each domain
	Z	=	Z score that corresponds to a confidence interval
	p	=	the proportion of the attribute (<i>type of SDP</i>) expressed in decimal
	f	=	Design effect
	d	=	per cent confidence level in decimal
	nb	=	proportion of population target

This proposal is made because facility based surveys often take into consideration the categories of any tobacco used, in the selection of an appropriate sample size. The formula is used to obtain the minimal sample size for the proportions of each category of village under the assumptions of normal distribution and hence lends the data to comparison between populations.

2. ILLUSTRATION USING COUNTRY DATA

To illustrate the use of the formula, it has been applied to data on Lao PDR (see Tables 1), provided by LSB.

Table 1: Types of residence with household in Lao PDR by province

ID	Province Name	Number of Household			Total
		Urban	RWR	RWOR	
01	Vientiane Capital	113,900	30,743	198	144,841
02	Phonsaly	6,254	25,421	5,903	37,578
03	Luangnamtha	6,313	26,326	2,297	34,936
04	Oudomxay	14,963	38,468	7,888	61,319
05	Bokeo	3,747	26,360	4,649	34,756
06	Luangprabang	17,473	47,274	11,375	76,122
07	Houphan	6,860	38,327	9,083	54,270
08	Xayabury	20,971	49,839	2,013	72,823
09	Xienkhong	10,195	34,999	2,871	48,065
10	Vientiane	32,821	66,912	6,942	106,675
11	Borikhamxay	15,067	34,333	712	50,112
12	Khammuon	18,629	49,025	8,136	75,790
13	Savannakhet	33,973	128,329	8,549	170,851
14	Saravan	5,434	63,789	1,548	70,771
15	Sekong	4,593	13,274	1,708	19,575
16	Champasack	26,003	78,252	15,489	119,744
17	Attapeu	7,806	16,710	2,317	26,833
18	Xaysomboon	1,598	9,704	615	11,917
Total		346,600	778,085	92,293	1,216,978

2.1 Steps for Sampling for Tobacco Survey

2.1.1 Step 1) Calculate Sample size

Follow the formula in 1.2 and using the Daily Adult Smoking Indicator in last survey. The sample size need are 3000 household. This sample size will by estimate by residence.

Table 2:

Go: Indicator	Target population	Estimated prevalence	Margin of error (ME)	Required No. Hh
Daily Adult smoking	15+	0.24	0.05	2,845
Urban	15+	0.41	0.10	2,111
Rural, with road access	15+	0.29	0.10	506
Rural, without road access	15+	0.29	0.10	3,034

2.1.2 Step 2: Distribution of Sample Sizes for Administrative Units

The total sample size for each category of Village has to be distributed among the administrative units according to the administrative unit's share of a particular category of village.

Table2: Proportion of Categories of household by Administrative Units

ID	Province Name	Number of Household			Total
		Urban	RWR	RWOR	
01	Vientiane Capital	0.32862	0.03951	0.00215	0.11902
02	Phonsaly	0.01804	0.03267	0.06396	0.03088
03	Luangnamtha	0.01821	0.03383	0.02489	0.02871
04	Oudomxay	0.04317	0.04944	0.08547	0.05039
05	Bokeo	0.01081	0.03388	0.05037	0.02856
06	Luangprabang	0.05041	0.06076	0.12325	0.06255
07	Houphan	0.01979	0.04926	0.09841	0.04459
08	Xayabury	0.06050	0.06405	0.02181	0.05984
09	Xienkhong	0.02941	0.04498	0.03111	0.03950
10	Vientiane	0.09469	0.08600	0.07522	0.08766
11	Borikhamxay	0.04347	0.04412	0.00771	0.04118
12	Khammuon	0.05375	0.06301	0.08815	0.06228
13	Savannakhet	0.09802	0.16493	0.09263	0.14039
14	Saravan	0.01568	0.08198	0.01677	0.05815
15	Sekong	0.01325	0.01706	0.01851	0.01608
16	Champasack	0.07502	0.10057	0.16782	0.09839
17	Attapeu	0.02252	0.02148	0.02510	0.02205
18	Xaysomboon	0.00461	0.01247	0.00666	0.00979
Total		0.28480	0.63936	0.07584	1.00000

2.1.3 Step 3: Distribution of Sample Sizes by type of village

The samples for each category are distributed among the various administrative regions by applying the proportions.

Item	Number of Household			Total household
	Urban	RWR	RWOR	
Proportion of household	0.284804	0.639358	0.075838	1
Household need	854	1,918	228	3,000

2.1.4 Step 4: Distribution of village Sample by type of village

According table below, village sample can be design by organizer. This is depend on budget. Other thing for references of make decision is if take small household sample per village is good for see more a situation of population.

Item	Number of village			Total village
	Urban	RWR	RWOR	
10 household per village	85.44	191.81	22.75	300.00
15 household per village	56.96	127.87	15.17	200.00
20 household per village	42.72	95.90	11.38	150.00
25 household per village	34.18	76.72	9.10	120.00
30 household per village	28.48	63.94	7.58	100.00

3.0 FINAL STEP: SYSTEMATIC RANDOM SAMPLING OF TYPES OF VILLAGE FOR EACH ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

With the list of Village for each domain at hand, the final step is to choose the specific Village to be included in the study. The following steps can be followed:

1. For each domain the facilities should be listed without any order or regard to any characteristics
2. A Sampling Interval (i) should be determined for each domain. This is done by dividing the total number of facilities in the domain by the sample size for that domain:

$$i = \frac{N}{n}$$

Where: I = sampling interval for the domain
 N = number of Village in the domain
 n = sample size for that domain

3. Select a starting point K by randomly selecting a number between 1 and i (the sample interval). Note that K becomes the first SPD in the domain to be chosen.
4. Then select successive Village for inclusion in the sample by moving at the interval $K+i$; $K+2i$; $K+3i$; $K+4i$; $K+5i$; etc until you have chosen the required sample size from the domain.
5. Steps 1 to 4 should be repeated for each domain in the population

Appendix D: Technical and Survey Staff

Members of Steering Committee

Director general, the National Institute of Public Health (NIOPH)	Chair man
Director, Hygiene and Health Promotion Department, MoH	Member
Deputy directors, NIOPH National Institute of Public Health (NIOPH)	Member
Head, Health Research output Management, NIOPH	Member
Deputy Head, Tobacco control office, MoH	Member
Coordinator, SEATCA	Member

Research and technical team members

Name	Organization	Position in NATS
Dr Latsamy Siengsounthong	National Institute of Public Health	Chair of working group
Dr Phonepadith Xangsayarath	National Institute of Public Health	Principle Investigator
Dr Daovieng Douangvichit	National Institute of Public Health	Co-Principle Investigator
Mr Thipsavan intharack	National Statistic Bureau	Team member
Dr Somsanouk Khamsida	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Dr Syda Xayavong	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Dr Khanpaseuth Senegnam	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Dr Bouyort Mounkhalak	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Dr Chanthaly Louang phaxay	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Dr Ketmany Chanthakoummanh	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Dr Nialoun Vongpaseuth	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Dr Dalaphone Sitthideth	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Dr Kouanchay Soundavong	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Dr Nouhak Inthavong	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Dr Chanthida Monlasy	National Institute of Public Health	Team member

Dr Bangon Bounheuang	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Dr Bouavan Kiatisack	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Mr Khonesavanh Keodouangsy	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Mr Bounthan Chongvilay	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Mr Parn Phanthavong	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Ms Thippaphone Chitranon	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Mr Ounkham Sihalath	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Ms Bouta phasavath	National Institute of Public Health	Team member
Ketmany Rathsavong	National Institute of Public Health	Team member

Appendix F: MPOWER Summary Indicators

Table 1.3: Summary of FCTC articles in Lao PDR.

FCTC article	Summary of Article	Current Status
5.2 Adopting and implementing effective legislative measures for preventing and reducing tobacco consumption.	Each party shall adopt and implement effective legislative, executive, administrative and/or other measures and cooperate, as appropriate, with other Parties in developing appropriate policies for preventing and reducing tobacco consumption, nicotine addiction and exposure to tobacco smoke.	Tobacco Control Law passed on 18 November 2009 with 5 main articles: Health warnings on cigarette packs, smoke free public places, tobacco-advertising bans, increase tobacco tax, creating a tobacco control fund. Tobacco Control Taskforce was created on <date?>. Tobacco control fund was established in <2009> to perform tobacco control through propaganda: health education and rehabilitation of people who have been affected by tobacco smoke, including those who have quit.
5.3 Protecting tobacco control measures from tobacco industry interference.	Each Party shall act to protect public health policies with respect to tobacco control from commercial and other vested interests of the tobacco industry in accordance with national law.	Tobacco control law passed to protect government policy and officers from tobacco company interference ⁴² .
6 Price and tax measures to reduce the demand for tobacco.	Each Party shall take account of national health objectives when setting tax and price policies on tobacco products, including tax- and duty-free sales; and report on tax rates and consumption trends to the periodic Conferences of the Parties to the FCTC. The excise tax rate should be 2/3 of retail price.	As of 2009, the tax on manufactured cigarettes was 19.7% for domestic brands and 16% for imported brands. Tax was LAK 100 per pack in 2010 and increased to LAK 500 per pack in 2011. Tax is to increase each year to reach 55% of retail price
8 Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke	Each Party shall adopt and implement in areas of existing national jurisdiction as determined by national law and actively promote at other jurisdictional levels the adoption and implementation of	Partial protection from exposure in healthcare facilities, educational facilities, universities, government offices, public transportation ¹⁹

	effective legislative, executive, administrative and/or other measures, providing for protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport, indoor public places and, as appropriate, other public places.	
10 Regulation of tobacco product disclosures	requiring manufacturers or importers of tobacco products to disclose to government authorities information about the contents and emissions of tobacco products	It is not required to disclose contents of tobacco products to the government but emission of tobacco products are reported to be regulated ¹⁹
11 Packaging and labeling of tobacco Product	Each Party shall adopt measures including requirements for the display of a rotated series of health warnings and other appropriate messages on tobacco product packaging that cover at least 30% (but ideally 50% or more) of the principle display areas and include pictures or pictogram, and prevention of false, misleading or deceptive packaging and labeling.	Six rotating text-only warnings on the bottom 30% of front and back panels of the pack ^{11,19} . Pictorial health warnings on 40% of the packages have not been implemented, but a decree has been drafted by Ministry of Health ⁴¹ .
12 Education, communication, training, and public awareness	broad access to effective and comprehensive educational and public-awareness programs on the health risks including the addictive characteristics of tobacco consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke	Lao PDR reported to not have adopted broad access comprehensive education in the 2010 WHO FCTC. However, an article was created in 2009 (article 31, 32) stating certain organizations, such as public health, are responsible for providing information on the “detrimental effects of tobacco” and to “pay attention” to propaganda and to educate people about “detrimental effects of tobacco on the population” (page 9-10) ²⁰ .
13 Tobacco advertising, promotion and Sponsorship	Each Party shall undertake a comprehensive ban of all tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.	Ban on direct advertising, promotion, and sponsorship, except parasol at points of sale and pack display ¹⁹
16 Sales to and by minors		Legislation created in 2009 to regulate the distribution of tobacco products to and by minors, including prohibiting free tobacco products ^{20,21} (Implementation and current status unknown)