

Online Supplementary Tables

Consumption of legal and illegal cigarettes in The Gambia

Table 1: Average household and individual response rates by LGA

Local Government Area	HH response rate	Individual response rate
Banjul	45%	90%
Kanifing	35%	88%
Brikama	46%	98%
Mansakonko	46%	98%
Kerewan	35%	98%
Kuntaur	56%	94%
Janjanbureh	63%	100%
Basse	45%	99%
Total	46%	96%

Response rates in Table 1 are calculated as the average of the response rates at the enumeration area level across each local government area.

Table 2: Comparison of smokers with cigarette packs examined vs smokers without cigarette packs examined.

LGA	No Pack available (%)	95% CI	Pack available (%)	95% CI	P-value
Banjul	68.4%	[0.3083,0.9133]	31.6%	[0.0867,0.6917]	0.0453**
Kanifing	73.7%	[0.6377,0.8167]	26.3%	[0.1833,0.3623]	
Brikama	69.5%	[0.6450,0.7412]	30.5%	[0.2588,0.3550]	
Mansakonko	68.3%	[0.5723,0.7755]	31.7%	[0.2245,0.4277]	
Kerewan	82.0%	[0.7041,0.8966]	18.0%	[0.1034,0.2959]	
Kuntaur	91.7%	[0.8263,0.9620]	8.4%	[0.0380,0.1737]	
Janjanbureh	73.7%	[0.5939,0.8436]	26.3%	[0.1564,0.4061]	
Basse	59.5%	[0.4525,0.7232]	40.5%	[0.2768,0.5475]	
Geo area					
Urban	69.8%	[0.6480,0.7442]	30.2%	[0.2558,0.3520]	0.0949
Rural	76.0%	[0.7046,0.8074]	24.0%	[0.1926,0.2954]	
Gender					
Male	70.8%	[0.6691,0.7445]	29.2%	[0.2555,0.3309]	0.0936
Female	82.8%	[0.6820,0.9158]	17.2%	[0.0842,0.3180]	
Age category					
18-24 years	82.3%	[0.6787,0.9107]	17.7%	[0.0893,0.3213]	0.1539
25-34 years	72.4%	[0.6557,0.7834]	27.6%	[0.2166,0.3443]	
35-44 years	66.1%	[0.5855,0.7285]	33.9%	[0.2715,0.4145]	
45-54 years	74.5%	[0.6562,0.8171]	25.5%	[0.1829,0.3438]	
55-64 years	68.8%	[0.5986,0.7659]	31.2%	[0.2341,0.4014]	

65 years and above	77.8%	[0.6595,0.8644]	22.2%	[0.1356,0.3405]	
Marital status					
Single	71.1%	[0.6035,0.7992]	28.9%	[0.2008,0.3965]	0.9732
Married	71.4%	[0.6696,0.7537]	28.7%	[0.2463,0.3304]	
Divorced, widowed or separated	73.0%	[0.5633,0.8506]	27.0%	[0.1494,0.4367]	
Education	0.0%		100.0%		
No schooling	77.0%	[0.7204,0.8130]	23.0%	[0.1870,0.2796]	0.039**
Some primary schooling	64.4%	[0.5367,0.7393]	35.6%	[0.2607,0.4633]	
Secondary school completed	68.5%	[0.6172,0.7454]	31.5%	[0.2546,0.3828]	
Post-secondary school completed	66.8%	[0.5434,0.7734]	33.2%	[0.2266,0.4566]	
Monthly income					
Less than D1,000	75.9%	[0.6495,0.8426]	24.1%	[0.1574,0.3505]	0.0629
D1,000 - D2,500	76.3%	[0.6933,0.8215]	23.7%	[0.1785,0.3067]	
D2,501 - D5,000	63.9%	[0.5668,0.7055]	36.1%	[0.2945,0.4332]	
D5,001 - D10,000	69.4%	[0.5526,0.8066]	30.6%	[0.1934,0.4474]	
Over D10,000	61.7%	[0.4501,0.7608]	38.3%	[0.2392,0.5499]	
Place of purchase					
Store or shop	63.9%	[0.5959,0.6791]	36.2%	[0.3209,0.4041]	0.0228**
Street vendor	83.0%	[0.6697,0.9218]	17.0%	[0.0782,0.3303]	
Smoker frequency					
Daily smoker	70.2%	[0.6599,0.7408]	29.8%	[0.2592,0.3401]	0.0128**
Non-daily smoker	90.2%	[0.7530,0.9652]	9.8%	[0.0348,0.2470]	
STATA calculates the Pearson chi-squared statistic which is corrected for the survey design with the second-order correction of Rao and Scott (1984) and is converted to an F statistic to test for the homogeneity of (in this case) row proportions. We can conclude that there is a highly significant difference between smokers with packs and smokers without cigarette packs among the respective category groups for $p < 0.10$, $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$, indicated as *, ** and ***, respectively.					

Table 2 above provides the results of additional analysis done by dividing the sample between those with cigarette packs available for examination and those without.