



Executive Board of the Health
Ministers' Council for GCC States



Ministry of Health



World Health
Organization

المسح الصحي العالمي - عمان
WORLD HEALTH SURVEY - OMAN

دائرة الدراسات والبحوث
المديرية العامة للتخطيط
وزارة الصحة - سلطنة عمان

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World Health Survey 2008 - OMAN

Table 5.1 Prevalence of smoking and average daily tobacco consumption

Percent distribution of respondents by prevalence of smoking and average daily tobacco consumption, according to background characteristics, Oman WHS.

	Current smoker				Not current smoker		Never smoker	SE	Missing	SE	Average daily tobacco consumption*		Number of respondents
	Daily	SE	Not daily	SE	SE	SE					SE	SE	
Sex													
Male	14.3	1.1	2.3	0.4	6.8	0.8	76.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	12.0	1.0	2334
Female	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	98.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	30.2	9.3	2383
Residence													
Urban	7.1	0.7	1.4	0.3	3.4	0.6	88.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	12.4	1.2	3656
Rural	7.9	1.0	1.2	0.3	4.6	0.5	86.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	12.2	1.2	1061
Nationality													
Omani	5.8	0.5	1.1	0.2	4.0	0.5	89.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	14.0	1.4	3345
Non-Omani	10.9	1.6	1.9	0.5	2.9	0.7	84.0	1.9	0.2	0.1	10.3	1.6	1372
Wealth quantile													
Q1(Lowest)	14.0	1.4	2.0	0.6	4.5	0.8	78.9	1.7	0.6	0.3	10.0	1.0	924
Q2	6.4	1.1	1.5	0.6	3.8	0.9	88.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	11.4	1.6	969
Q3	5.1	1.0	1.7	0.6	4.1	1.1	89.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	16.4	2.3	930
Q4	3.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	3.4	1.1	92.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	8.6	2.5	952
Q5(Highest)	7.5	1.7	1.3	0.7	2.6	0.7	88.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	16.7	4.4	942
Age													
18-29	4.5	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.9	0.4	92.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	11.6	1.6	1547
30-44	8.9	1.2	1.7	0.5	3.5	0.8	85.7	1.3	0.2	0.1	11.5	1.3	1800
45-59	10.0	1.4	1.4	0.5	5.6	0.9	83.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	12.4	1.8	912
60-69	6.8	2.7	0.3	0.3	6.7	2.0	86.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	24.4	7.1	282
70-79	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.6	6.3	3.5	90.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	5.3	2.8	121
80+	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.0	90.5	3.7	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.0	55
Total	7.3	0.56	1.3	0.22	3.7	0.44	87.6	0.71	0.1	0.05	11.0	.8	4717

* Denominator used is current daily smoker. Unit is cigarette.

However, it is thought that the estimate from the World Health Survey is an underestimate of the true prevalence of smoking amongst males in the population. The percentage of females who smoke is only 0.3 percent. It is still thought that this figure may underestimate the true prevalence of smoking among women. This is likely to be due to smoking being seen as socially undesirable so respondents to the survey were reticent about admitting this habit to the interviewer.

Table 5.1 also shows that there was a difference in the prevalence of smoking between Omani (6 percent) and non-Omani (11 percent). In addition, rural residents reported slightly higher smoking prevalence compared to urban residents. By wealth quantile, there were large differences between the percentages of daily smokers; it is noticeable that the Q1(Lowest) respondents do smoke more (14 percent) than the rest of the respondents.

The average number of tobacco products used a day for daily smokers is also displayed in Table 5.1. This figure includes average daily cigarettes consumption. The average number of tobacco products smoked, for all smokers who reported daily use, was 11 cigarettes per day. The average amount smoked increases as wealth rises, and it is the highest among the Q5(Highest). Of those who smoked, the average daily tobacco consumption among Omani is more than non-Omani, while in both urban and rural areas, the mean number of cigarettes smoked per day is almost equal. Number of cigarettes smoked is the highest among the age group from 60 to 69.

Table 5.2 shows the prevalence of smoking and the average daily cigarettes consumption among Omani males. The Table shows that 12 percent of Omani males are daily smokers. There is a little difference between urban and rural residents; However, the proportion of smokers is the highest among the Q1(Lowest) and those in the age group 45 to 54.

The Table also shows that the average daily cigarettes consumption is 16 cigarettes. This average increases dramatically by wealth, the average is double from a level of 12 cigarettes among those

in lowest wealth to 25 cigarette among those in the highest wealth quantile. Variations in the mean age when started smoking is quite interesting. Results by age might suggest future pattern in which younger respondents are more likely to have started smoking at younger age than older respondents.

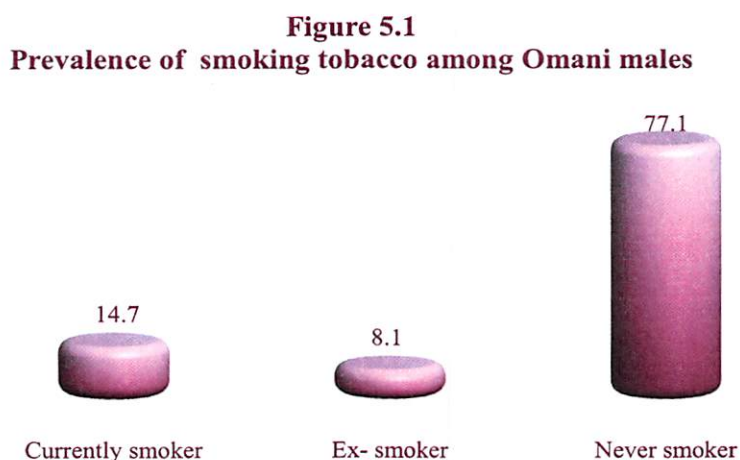
Table 5.2 Prevalence of smoking tobacco and average daily cigarette consumption amongst Omani males by certain characteristic

Percent distribution of respondents by prevalence of smoking tobacco and average daily cigarette consumption amongst Omani males, according to background characteristics, Oman WHS.

	Current smoker						Not current smoker	Never smoker	Number of respondents
	Daily	Not daily	Mean age when start smoking	S.E	Average daily manufactured cigarettes consumption	S.E			
Residence									
Urban	12.6	2.6	19.4	0.5	16.0	1	7.4	77.4	1130
Rural	11.6	1.9	20.7	1.1	15.9	2	10.1	76.4	449
Wealth quantile									
Q1(Lowest)	18.7	3.5	17.9	1.2	11.9	2	10.5	67.4	251
Q2	12.3	2.4	19.6	0.9	14.5	2	8.5	76.8	371
Q3	11.0	3.5	20.7	1.2	17.6	2	6.9	78.6	348
Q4	8.1	0.4	18.9	1.3	8.8	2	7.8	83.7	297
Q5(Highest)	12.6	2.4	21.4	0.8	25.3	3	7.4	77.5	312
Age									
18-24	5.3	1.7	18.4	0.6	12.9	2	3.5	89.5	404
25-34	14.2	2.1	18.3	0.6	13.2	2	7.4	76.3	433
35-44	13.0	5.0	21.5	1.3	19.9	3	9.1	72.9	274
45-54	24.6	3.8	20.2	1.2	14.7	2	10.6	61.0	170
55-64	18.9	1.0	22.3	1.7	22.5	4	16.2	63.8	141
65-74	5.0	0.8	16.0	3.6	8.4	3	13.1	81.1	93
75-84	4.6	0.0	17.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	88.1	55
85+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Total	12.3	2.4	19.7	0.5	16.0	1	8.1	77.1	1579

Note: An asterisk indicates a figure is based on less than 25 cases and has been suppressed..

Figure 5.1 shows the prevalence of smoking tobacco among Omani males. It shows that 15 percent of them are current smokers. Figure 5.1 shows also that 8 percent of Omani males are not current smokers and 77 percent are never smokers.



OWHS 2008

Alcohol consumption has a U-shaped relationship with ischemic heart disease and is a strong risk factor for hepatic cirrhosis and many other types of injury (particularly motor vehicle accidents). It