

Cambodia - National Adult Tobacco Survey of Cambodia 2011

National Institute of Statistics

Report generated on: May 1, 2021

Visit our data catalog at: <http://nada.nis.gov.kh/index.php>

Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
KHM-NIS-NATSC-2011-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
- v01: Edited and anonymized data.

PRODUCTION DATE
2011-08-25

Overview

ABSTRACT
This National Adult Tobacco Survey promotes capacity building within the Kingdom of Cambodia for future tobacco research and long-term tobacco control strategies.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Individuals

Households

Scope

NOTES
Form 2 (Core Questionnaire) of NATSC Cambodia consists of 11 sections. Eight of these sections contain GATS survey items that have been adapted for use in Cambodia. A general description of each section that contains GATS items is described below (the questionnaire is provided in Appendix A):

- Tobacco smoking: Patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past tobacco consumption, age of initiation of daily smoking, consumption of different tobacco products, (cigarettes, pipes, cigars and other smoked tobacco), nicotine dependence, frequency of quit attempts.
- Smokeless tobacco: Patterns of use (daily consumption, less than daily consumption, not at all), former/past use of smokeless tobacco, age of initiation of daily use of smokeless tobacco, consumption of different smokeless tobacco products (snuff, chewing tobacco, betel quid, etc.), nicotine dependence, frequency of quit attempts.
- Cessation: Advice to quit smoking by health care provider, method used to try to stop smoking. Similar information is asked for cessation on smokeless tobacco as well.
- Secondhand smoke: Smoking allowed in the home, exposure to secondhand smoke at home, indoor smoking policy at work place, exposure during the last 30 days in: work place, government buildings/offices, health care facilities, restaurants, public transportation.
- Economics: Type of tobacco product and quantity bought, cost of tobacco product(s), brand, type of product purchased, and source of tobacco products.

- **Media:** Exposure to advertisement (television, radio, billboards, posters, newspapers/magazines, cinema, internet, public transportation, public walls, others); exposure to sporting events connected with tobacco; exposure to music, theatre, art or fashion events connected with tobacco; exposure to tobacco promotion activities; reaction to health warning labels on cigarette packages; exposure to anti-tobacco advertising and information. Similar questions are included for smokeless tobacco as well. The reference period for the questions in this section is 30 days.

- **Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions:** Knowledge about health effects of both smoking and smokeless tobacco.

In sum, NATSC 2011 survey items were designed from several sources of input: 1) GAT items, 2) focus groups conducted on tobacco and health issues in rural and urban centers, 3) survey research done as part of the TCLT program, and 4) consultation with local nongovernmental organizations that had conducted provincial surveys on tobacco use. Since the multidisciplinary group who designed the survey included both English and Khmer speaking investigators, there was need for translation from a working English document. The written survey items were translated and back-translated to verify content, criteria and semantic equivalence by bilingual and monolingual experts who used the methods described by Flaherty et al. Pre-testing among subjects in urban and rural centers was also done and the findings were used to refine the final wording of the NATSC survey.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
HEALTH [8]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT [3]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common
EDUCATION [6]	CESSDA	http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The sample was designed to provide estimates of the indicators at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for 12 individual provinces: Banteay Mean Chey, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Spueu, Kampong Thum, Kandal, Kaoh Kong, Phnom Penh, Prey Veaeng, Pousat, Svay Rieng, and Takaev and for the following 5 groups of provinces:

I. Bat Dambang and Krong Pailin

II. Kampot, Krong Preah Sihanouk, and Krong Kaeb

III. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, and Stueng Traeng

IV. Mondol Kiri and Rotanak Kiri

V. Otdar Mean Chey and Siem Reab.

GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

The TCLT has 2 strata and 12 domains:

I. Strata:

Cambodia Urban and Cambodia Rural

II. Domains

1. Banteay MeanChey

2. Kampong Cham

3. Kampong Chhnang

4. Kampong Spue

5. Kampong Thum,
6. Kandal,
7. Koah Kong
8. Phnom Penh
9. Prey Veang
10. Pousat,
11. Svay Rieng
12. Takaev

UNIVERSE

The study covered all members of resident households in Cambodia.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics	Ministry of Planning

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Word Health Organization		Overall supervision
National Institute of Health		technical assistance
Southeast Asia Tobacco Control Alliance		technical assistance

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Word Health Organization	WHO	Funding
Loma Linda University	LLU	Funding

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Pramil Singh	Field Director	Study Investigator
National Institute of Statistics	Ministry of Planning, Cambodia	Field data collection
Dr.Daravuth	WHO	Study Investigator
Dr.Mom Kong	Loma Linda University	Questionnaire design
Ms.Bungon Ritthiphakdee	SEATCA	Technical report

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
------	--------------	-------------	------

Mao Chhem	MC	National Institute of Statistics	Archivist
-----------	----	----------------------------------	-----------

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2011-09-12

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version1.0 (September2011). This is the first documentation.

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI-KHM-NATSC-2011-V1.0

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The sample population was representative of 12 individual provinces and five groups of provinces. The sample population was stratified in three stages. Initially, the whole sample population was divided by domain: urban and rural then by other criteria. All potential participants from each selected household were interviewed. In consideration of sampling techniques and the sample size (about 15,615 eligible participants 15 years of age and older), this survey report is considered a nationally representative survey of tobacco use among the general populations within the Royal Cambodian Kingdom.

(Please see technical documents for detail on Sampling Design and Sample Size in PDF format).

Response Rate

The end result of all interviewing yielded a 97% percent response rate.

Weighting

A list of households was compiled for every sample village (or segment of sample village) and was necessary

to select sample households for use as an input to derive household weights. Because the sample was stratified by domain, it is not self-weighting. For reporting the national level results, sample weights were used. Variable weight is to be used to weigh records at the individual level.

Questionnaires

Overview

Two main questionnaires were canvassed for this survey. Form 1 (Listing of Households), Form 2 (Core Questionnaire)

1. Form 1 was filled up for the listing of households in every sample village (or segment of sample village) only.
2. Form 2 contains about 103 items including demographic characteristics, tobacco use, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco use, exposure to second hand smoke, smoking cessation activities, lifestyle habits, exposure to tobacco media advertisements, and other miscellaneous questions. Information was collected from sample households within sample village (or segment of sample village).

The contents of the Form 1 (Listing of Household) and Form 2 (Core Questionnaire) may be indicated by the following list of items of information to be collected for each sample village through the questionnaires:

I. Face Page

II. Demographic characteristics such as age, gender, marital status, ethnicity, literacy, education, occupation, and income (question number 1-19)

III. Tobacco use

- Smoking cigarettes (question number 20-36)
- Chewing tobacco (question number 37-47)
- Smoking pipe (question number 48-60)
- Age at initiation (question number 61-64)
- Reasons for starting/continuing to use tobacco (question number 65-66)

IV. Knowledge and Attitudes about tobacco use

- Knowledge of harmful effects (question number 67-71)
- Attitudes about tobacco use (question number 72)
- Attitudes about tobacco use in the community (question number 73-74)
- Attitudes about anti-tobacco policies (question number 75-76)
- Attitudes about addiction (question number 77)

V. Passive smoking (question number 78-80)

VI. Smoking cessation (question number 81-88)

VII. Lifestyle

- Anthropometrics (question number 89-90)
- Diet (question number 91)
- Health status (question number 92-95)
- Access to health care (question number 96)
- Women's health (question number 97-98)
- Children in the Household

VIII. Media (question number 99-102)

IX. Miscellaneous questions (question number 103)

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2010-09-12	2010-10-15	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

A total of 86 interviewing staff and their supervisors were recruited and trained by the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Planning. All staff members hired for data collection activities were trained covering the interview process (concepts, definitions) and filling out the questionnaires. All training of participating staff was completed within five days.

Questionnaires

Two main questionnaires were canvassed for this survey. Form 1 (Listing of Households), Form 2 (Core Questionnaire)

1. Form 1 was filled up for the listing of households in every sample village (or segment of sample village) only.
2. Form 2 contains about 103 items including demographic characteristics, tobacco use, knowledge and attitudes about tobacco use, exposure to second hand smoke, smoking cessation activities, lifestyle habits, exposure to tobacco media advertisements, and other miscellaneous questions. Information was collected from sample households within sample village (or segment of sample village).

The contents of the Form 1 (Listing of Household) and Form 2 (Core Questionnaire) may be indicated by the following list of items of information to be collected for each sample village through the questionnaires:

I. Face Page

II. Demographic characteristics such as age, gender, marital status, ethnicity, literacy, education, occupation, and income (question number 1-19)

III. Tobacco use

- Smoking cigarettes (question number 20-36)
- Chewing tobacco (question number 37-47)

- Smoking pipe (question number 48-60)
- Age at initiation (question number 61-64)
- Reasons for starting/continuing to use tobacco (question number 65-66)

IV. Knowledge and Attitudes about tobacco use

- Knowledge of harmful effects (question number 67-71)
- Attitudes about tobacco use (question number 72)
- Attitudes about tobacco use in the community (question number 73-74)
- Attitudes about anti-tobacco policies (question number 75-76)
- Attitudes about addiction (question number 77)

V. Passive smoking (question number 78-80)

VI. Smoking cessation (question number 81-88)

VII. Lifestyle

- Anthropometrics (question number 89-90)
- Diet (question number 91)
- Health status (question number 92-95)
- Access to health care (question number 96)
- Women's health (question number 97-98)
- Children in the Household

VIII. Media (question number 99-102)

IX. Miscellaneous questions (question number 103)

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics	NIS	Ministry of Planning
Planning Provincial Department	PPD	Ministry of Planning

Supervision

In general, one supervisor is assigned to supervise several interviewers during the field operations. The major duties and responsibilities of supervisor in relation to the work of interviewers are the follows:

The supervisor is responsible for ensuring that all the interviewers do the listing and interview work satisfactorily in time, effectively and completely in the selected areas.

The supervisor is required to check all the questionnaires filled by interviewers.

The supervisor visits the enumeration area to check the complete questionnaires and re-interview a few sample households to check whether the information the interviewers have collected are accurate, reliable and valid or not.

The supervisor may provide to interviewers all necessary field supplies and questionnaires for fieldwork operation etc.

The supervisor serves as a link between interviewers and survey coordinators. The supervisor must inform any problem or difficulty that you or interviewers encounter during the fieldwork operation and then deal with the problems. The supervisor must help interviewers assigned under you establish contact with village chiefs, commune chiefs, and other authorized representatives of the village, commune etc.

The supervisor has to prepare a time schedule for meeting all interviewers at their respective assigned villages for checking the work done etc.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Manual processing of questionnaires verified status of completeness, correctness, and consistency of the data entries. The coding classification of Occupations and

Industries was used and were developed for the Cambodian National Tobacco Survey. The coding and classification scheme were based on the UN International Standard Occupations Classification (ISOC) and UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) systems, respectively. Manual editing and coding were performed by four persons (one supervisor and three processors) all of them from NIS. They participated in editing and coding of many surveys conducted by NIS.

Other Processing

A verification software package, known as the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro), was used to verify data entry, correction of inconsistencies and tabulation of survey results. A single supervisor and four data entry personnel performed this 4 process of data process after being trained over the course of four days on entry verification, completeness of entry, correction of entry errors, and coding. Following data entry, a preliminary report was generated. A set of tables were include in this

report and range checks were performed on all variables included in the survey questionnaire. The range checks that were generated indicated the minimum and maximum of all variables. All tabulations reported were extracted after cleaning of data files.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Substantial differences (sampling error of $> 10\%$) results in the addition of sample points and subjects on a per domain basis until the comparability with current national data is achieved