

Cambodia - Tobacco Control for Leadership Training 2005, National Tobacco Prevalence Survey 2005

National Institute of Statistics

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
KHM-NIS-TCLT-2005-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
- v01: Edited and anonymized data.

PRODUCTION DATE
2009-04-25

Overview

ABSTRACT
The objective of the 2005 National Tobacco Prevalence Survey was to access and report the consumption of tobacco products in order to evaluate any potential adverse

effects resulting from the sales, production and advertisement of tobacco products within the national Cambodian population. A specific aim of the survey was to evaluate tobacco consumption of tobacco products then previously performed.

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
1. Individuals

2. Household

Scope

NOTES
In order to achieve the objectives of this survey, a nationally representative sample was targeted in order to achieve the necessary scope and coverage required for this national survey. The sample population consisted of 13,988 participants aged 18 years and old from 6,254 households that comprised of 434 sample clusters. The 434 sample cluster populations consisted of 64 urban area and 370 rural or rural villages.

In each sample cluster, 11 households were selected at random from each urban area and 15 households were selected at random from sample villages in rural areas.

Seventeen sampling domains were considered in separate strata at the stage of sampling selection of clusters. The survey was designed to cover all private households including single member households. The exclusion criteria include household such as military barracks, prisons, hospitals and boarding houses.

The scope of the survey is sufficiently wide to meet the objectives mentioned above. A random sample of 10710-targeted populations 18 year old and over, 6254 sample households and 434 sample clusters will be covered for collecting data

through two main questionnaires, Form 1 and Form 2. Out of the 434 sample villages, 64 will be from urban area. Another 370 villages will be covered in Rural areas. 11 households will be selected at random from each sample village in urban areas and 15 households will be selected at random from sample village in rural areas. Table 1 below shows the number of excluded villages by province

Seventeen domains were considered as separate strata at the stage of sampling selection of villages. The survey has been designed to cover all private households including single-member households. Persons living in institutional households like military barracks, prisons, hospitals and boarding houses will be excluded.

The core questionnaire of Survey had as its primary objectives:

1. Demographic information
2. Tobacco use including smoking cigarettes, chewing tobacco, smoking pipe, and age at initiation, reasons for starting/continuing to use tobacco
3. Knowledge and attitudes about tobacco use including knowledge of harmful effects, attitudes about tobacco use, and attitudes about tobacco use in the community, attitudes about anti-tobacco policies, and attitudes about addiction.
4. Passive smoking
5. Smoking cessation
6. Lifestyle including anthropometrics, diet, health status, access to health care, and women's health
7. Media
8. Miscellaneous questions

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 Veang, 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

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Adventist Development and Relief Agency Cambodia	ADRA	Funding

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Mr. Mark Schwisow	ADRA Cambodia	Country Director
Pramil Singh	Field Director	Study Investigator
Linda H. Ferry	ADRA Cambodia	Principal Investigator
Synnove Knutsen	ADRA Cambodia	Program Manager
Khieng Sothy	ADRA Cambodia	Project Manager
Dr. Yel Daravuth	ADRA Cambodia	Co-principal Investigator
Jaime Lopez	ADRA Cambodia	Data analysis and editing of the report.

National Institute of Statistics

Ministry of Planning, Cambodia

Participation in data collection

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Panhara Oukchay	ICT Department	NIS, MOP	IT
Saint Lundy, Chao Pheav	ICT Department	NIS, MOP	IT

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2009-09-28

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.1 (June 2010). Contains edits by Documenter from comments given by Reviewer.

Version 1.0 (September 2009). Original Version of the DDI for TCLT2005.

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-CAM-NIS-TCLT-2005-v11

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 13,988 eligible participants 18 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 external resources of 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
2005-04-02	2005-04-30	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.

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics	NIS	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