



International Tobacco Control Mexico Survey

Wave 1 ITC Mexico Technical Report (2008)

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(This report was completed in February 2008)

1. Introduction

Background

The International Tobacco Control (ITC) Study is a prospective cohort survey designed to evaluate national level tobacco control policies. The ITC Study has been administered in different countries such as: the United States, Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, China, Thailand, Malaysia as well as Mexico and Uruguay. The first wave of the survey was conducted in Mexico in October-November of 2006.

Main Objectives (From the Roswell Park Developmental Research application by Jim Thrasher)

The overall objective of the research was to expand International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Project (ITC) data collection efforts to Mexico, and to administer the first wave of the ITC survey in a population-based, representative sample of 1,000 Mexican adult smokers. Because no other Latin American country was previously involved in the ITC Project, data from Mexico enables further examination of the similarities and differences across socio-cultural regions in the psychosocial pathways through which national-level tobacco control policies impact smoking behavior. While contributing to the evidence base for tobacco control policy, this study also examines newly developed measures of smoking-related norms. The ITC Project has hypothesized that normative variables are key mediators of tobacco policy impact on behavior; however, analyses of previous ITC data suggest that measurement of these constructs could be improved. Improved measurement aims to better capture the normative mechanisms by which policies and tobacco industry practices influence smoking outcomes.

This project was the first step toward including a cohort of adult Mexican smokers in the ITC Project. Longitudinal analysis of subsequent waves of data will contribute stronger evidence of the pathways of policy influence on smoking. Nevertheless, analyses of baseline data can address the following specific aims.

1. To assess the prevalence of fine-grained tobacco consumption and purchasing behaviors, smokers' knowledge about smoking-related outcomes, their support for tobacco control policies, their exposure to tobacco control policies, and their exposure to tobacco industry practices. These data are the first of their kind among a representative sample of adult Mexican smokers.
2. To determine cross-country similarities and differences in the strength of associations between policy exposure, exposure to tobacco industry practices, psychosocial variables (including cultural and normative constructs), and smoking behavior/quit intentions. With the addition of Mexico data, the ITC Project can better assess differences across middle-income countries in different regions, as well as differences between these countries and more affluent, English-speaking countries.
3. To improve ITC measures of three tobacco-related norm domains (i.e., normative perceptions of tobacco products, of smoking behavior, and of the tobacco industry) among Mexican smokers. This involves assessing whether newly developed items increase the validity and reliability of existing ITC measures, including determination of the relative influence of these constructs on smoking behavior and quit intentions.

4. To assess the discriminant validity of normative constructs through analyses involving exposure to policies and tobacco industry practices that are more likely to influence one normative domain over another. For example, we expect that exposure to smoking bans will be more strongly associated with perceived social acceptability of smoking than with perceptions either of tobacco products as more dangerous and addictive than other products or of the tobacco industry as more harmful and deceitful than other companies.

As with the expansion of ITC to Asian countries, this project contributes to the evidence base on the generality of policy impacts across high-, middle-, and low-income countries with different social, cultural and political economic histories. Our focus on improving ITC measures of perceived tobacco-related norms complements efforts in ITC Asia to assess the role of cultural values (e.g., collectivism, respect for authority) in understanding policy impacts in diverse national contexts. The Latin American region has been characterized by similar value orientations, and such values are likely to anchor perceptions of and responses to normative influences. Examining interactions between tobacco-specific norms and cultural value orientations may be of particular importance in determining whether socio-cultural context modifies, mediates, or is unrelated to tobacco control policy influences on behavior. Finally, the inclusion of Mexico will raise the profile of the ITC Project in Latin America, increasing the perceived relevance of the Project's findings for the region and, perhaps, helping to bring other Latin American countries into the study.

Main Objectives of the Survey (From the Training Manual):

- 1) To examine patterns of smoking behaviour among adults in Mexico.

This study will provide very detailed information about smokers' quitting behaviour, consumption patterns, and other important aspects of smoking behaviour.

- 2) To examine the impact of specific tobacco control policies that are implemented in Mexico during the next 5 years.

The ITC survey has several sections that are intended to evaluate the impact of specific policies, such as health warning labels on cigarette packs, anti-smoking campaigns, and price/taxation increases. As a result, the survey will be able to examine to what extent policies change smoking behaviour and attitudes towards smoking.

- 3) To compare smoking behaviour and the impact of policies between Mexico and other ITC countries.

The main survey was preceded by focus groups to discuss the main subject matter areas of the questionnaire, and by a pilot study with about 120 participants in Mexico City.

To the main survey was added a pilot study to assess the feasibility of collecting biomarker data from survey participants. See Appendix E.

Survey Design

The ITC Survey is a longitudinal cohort study. In other words, the respondents who participated in this survey were to be re-contacted in the future to answer follow-up surveys. Wave 2 was carried out in the Fall of 2007. The plan for future waves in Mexico is to re-contact the respondents for follow-up surveys in 2008, 2009 and 2010.

The Research Team

The survey has been conducted in Mexico by researchers at the Mexican National Institute of Public Health (INSP). The research team in Mexico is collaborating with an international team of researchers in Canada (The University of Waterloo), and the United States (University of Illinois at Chicago and Roswell Park Cancer Institute).

2. The Sampling Design

Target Population

Eligible adult respondents in Mexico were adult smokers 18 years of age and older who have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetimes and who have smoked at least one cigarette in the past week. Individuals in jail and those living in institutions were ineligible for the survey. A maximum of 2 respondents were selected from each household (one female adult smoker and one male adult smoker). Respondents were drawn from four cities in Mexico:

- Tijuana
- Ciudad Juárez
- Guadalajara
- Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico City)

ITC MEXICO. Wave 1 Survey Locations in Mexico



Mexico in the World



Surveyed cities in Mexico.

Sample Size

The sample was designed to include:

- 250 smokers per city (1,000 smokers overall)

The achieved adult smoker sample consisted of 263 from Mexico City, 274 from Tijuana, 280 from Guadalajara, and 263 from Juarez.

Stages of Sampling

In Mexico the sampling scheme for households was a stratified multi-stage design. After selecting 4 Mexican cities, multi-stage cluster sampling was used to randomly select block groups (i.e. "manzanas" in Mexico). Households within block groups were then to be visited in person and screened for eligible adult smokers. Once a list of eligible smoker households within a manzana was compiled, then this list was randomly sampled to select and interview face-to-face approximately 6 or 7 smokers from each manzana, up to one male and one female per household. In the end, it was expected to have samples of 250 smokers per city, 1,000 smokers overall. For details see Appendix A.

Eligible Types of Dwellings

Dwellings were eligible if they were private homes.

Private Homes

A private home is any dwelling that is considered to be the usual place of residence for at least one of the persons living there. That person may be:

- a family member
- a roomer / boarder
- an employee

The following are types of private homes.

Independent Home

An independent home is one which shares neither wall, roof, floor nor entrance with another dwelling.

Duplex Home

A duplex home is one which has separate facilities but shares a wall, roof, floor or entrance with another dwelling.

Apartment in a building

An apartment is one of a set of dwellings within the same building.

Room in a Building

A room in a building shares with another dwelling a wall and/or roof and/or floor. The residents may also share water and/or washroom facilities with other dwellings in the same building.

Roof room

A roof room is located on the roof of a building and is considered a dwelling when at least one person is living there and the resident(s) do(es) not share food expenses with any other member of the building. If a roof room has no person living in it, it is not considered a dwelling.

Private Home AND Business

A private home and business is any dwelling that serves both as a business and the usual place of residence, such as in the case of a business operating from home.

Room Built for Other Reason (not for dwelling)

Places that were built with other intention than serving as a dwelling, but that at the time of the visit, they are inhabited. In these cases, it was asked whether there was at least one person living in that place at that time, so that the place could be considered a dwelling.

Dwellings not Eligible

Surveys were not conducted in dwellings that were businesses only or with individuals living in Institutions, such as hospitals, nursing homes, jails, or religious institutions.

Definition of a Household

A household is any person or group of persons living in a dwelling. It may consist of:

1. one person living alone
2. a family sharing the same dwelling
3. a group of people who are not related but share the same dwelling

To be included on the *Household Enumeration Form* for a particular dwelling, a respondent must have regarded the dwelling as his/her usual place of residence.

Biomarker Data Collection Pilot

Saliva and up to 5 cigarette butts were collected from approximately 75 participants in Mexico City. Experienced survey administrators working for the Survey Unit of the INSP screened households for eligibility, administered the survey face-to-face, recruited for the pilot biomarker collection, collected saliva samples, returned to the participants' households in order to retrieve the samples, and delivered the samples to the field supervisor, to be stored in a freezer. See Appendix E.

3. Protocols and Quality Control

Collection Methods

Data were collected through household surveys.

- Adults responded to a “face-to-face” survey.

Main Components of the Survey

The ITC Survey protocol consisted of four main steps:

1. Household Enumeration (including demographic information of the household members)
2. Participant selection and consent
3. Main questionnaire
4. Exit and compensation

Length of the Interview

The interview for the survey took a total of approximately 40 to 50 minutes to complete for adult smokers.

Attempts to Enumerate

A maximum of 4 attempts were made to enumerate each household.

Participant Gift / Remuneration

In Mexico, as a token of thanks for completing the surveys, each participant was given a telephone card worth \$50 Pesos to compensate them for participating.

Private Interviews

Adult participants were interviewed alone whenever possible. If another person insisted on being present, the agreement of the respondent was necessary in order to proceed with the interview.

Proxy Interviews

A proxy interview is an interview conducted with another knowledgeable member of the household on behalf of the selected respondent. Proxy interviews were not allowed in the ITC Survey.

Respondent not Available

If a respondent was unavailable, an appointment time (hard appointment) was made to interview that respondent.

Fieldwork Teams

The project fieldwork team consisted of one field supervisor and 6 interviewers in each of the four cities.

The field supervisor was responsible for overseeing the fieldwork plan and reporting any problems to the study coordinator or the Principal Investigator at the INSP. Additional responsibilities related to quality control include checking whether fieldwork procedures were strictly followed, the completeness of forms and finished questionnaires, and writing quality control reports.

Interviewers were responsible for recruiting and interviewing participants, and reporting to the field supervisor with any problems.

Interviewer Training

Interviewers and field supervisors were contracted from among INSP staff who were experienced in survey administration and who worked for the INSP Survey Unit. The Survey Unit of the INSP employs interviewer and field supervisor teams in each of the four participating cities.

The Principal Investigator and an assistant conducted two-day training sessions for interviewers and the fieldwork supervisor in each of the four participating cities. The training aimed to ensure that fieldwork teams understood informed consent and confidentiality issues in research (using materials from research ethics curriculum at www.fhi.org/sp/RH/Training/trainmat/ethicscurr/index.htm); that they knew and could apply the characteristics of good face-to-face survey administration; and that they were prepared to respond to questions that arose during interviews. They practiced conducting interviews with one another.

Household Enumeration

At each dwelling, before respondents were selected, information was collected about the household, including a roster of all household members (with age, gender, and (for adults) smoking status). This information could be obtained from any adult member of the household.

Identifying Eligible members

There were two different categories of eligible respondents in a household

- 1) Adult Male Smokers
- 2) Adult Female Smoker

Selection of household members

In a case of more than one eligible household member in a category, one of these was selected using a randomization technique, the “Next birthday” technique. See Appendix B. Substitutions were permitted only for selected household members who would be absent during the entire fieldwork period at the survey location, or could not speak the language of the survey, or for problems of physical or mental health were unable to participate.

Information and Consent

Once a respondent was selected, the information letter was provided and the consent form administered.

Handling Multiple Respondents at the Same Time

An interviewer could not interview two adults at the same time.

Language

The survey was conducted in Spanish. Potential respondents were ineligible if they were not able to be interviewed in Spanish.

Training Manuals

A Spanish manual on how to enumerate a household and conduct a survey interview were written to train survey interviewers before the survey fieldwork begins. The Spanish language manual has been translated into English.

4. Disposition Codes and Response Rates

Outcome Codes: Household

The list of Household Outcome codes on the enumeration form represent FINAL dispositions, to be assigned either when the household is enumerated or after the 4th visit. (A maximum of 4 attempts were made to enumerate each household.) See the first page of the Household Enumeration Form in Appendix B.

- 1 Could not find
- 2 Vacant Dwelling/Lot
- 3 Not a Household (e.g. Business)
- 4 Threat to Safety
- 5 No Contact – 4 attempts
- 6 No Contact – reach quota
- 7 Household Refusal
- 8 Language Barrier
- 9 None able to respond
- 10 Enumeration Prevented for Other Reasons (specify)
- 11 Enumerated

Outcome Codes: Individual

Individual outcomes codes were to be assigned to EVERY ONE ENUMERATED FOR THE SURVEY ON THE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION FORM. See the second page of the Household Enumeration Form in Appendix B.

- 1 COMPLETED INTERVIEW
- 2 INCOMPLETE INTERVIEW (Start, breakoff)
- 3 NON ELIGIBLE (younger than 18 or non smoker)
- 4 Language Barrier
- 5 Health/Mentally Incapable
- 6 Individual NOT AVAILABLE During the whole Interview period.
- 7 Proxy refusal.
- 8 Individual Refusal
- 9 Lost contact – 4 attempts
- 10 Reached MAXIMUM Number per block group.

Response Rate Calculations

The following are the calculations making use of the disposition data.

Household accessibility rate: $(6+7+8+9+10+11)/(1+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11)$

Household contact rate: $(8+9+10+11)/(6+7+8+9+10+11)$

Household enumeration rate, given contact: $(11)/(8+9+10+11)$

Household agreement rate, given contact: $11/((8+11))$

Individual response rate, given selected: $23/(16+17+18+22 +23)$

These would be calculated by city and overall.

5. Weight construction

We first constructed a household weight for each enumerated household. (By enumerated household, we mean a household which has been contacted and listed.) Following this we constructed a second household weight for each household with an interviewed individual. Finally, we constructed an individual weight for each individual within his/her household. The product of household weight and individual within-household weight was raised to the city level. Had official estimates of smoker numbers by gender and age group been available, the weights would then have been calibrated to these. This last adjustment was omitted because no prevalence estimates were available. Finally, the weights were rescaled to national sample sizes for pooled analyses.

The details will now be given.

Computation of enumerated household weights EHWT

Step H1: For each enumerated household, a cluster (manzana) level weight $HW1$ was computed:

$$HW1 = H_{ma2} / h_{ema}$$

where H_{ma2} is the number of households in the manzana of the household in question (reported number before field work). H_{ma1} (not used here) is the number of households in the manzana of the household in question (actual or counted number), and h_{ema} is the number of households with composition enumerated in that same manzana.

Step H2: For each enumerated household, an AGEB level weight $HW2$ was computed. This is the approximate number of households in the same AGEB represented by the enumerated household.

$$HW2 = H_{AG} \times HW1 / (m_{AG} \times H_{ma2})$$

Note that if $H_{ma1} = H_{ma2}$ then

$$HW2 = H_{AG} \times HW1 / (m_{AG} \times H_{ma2}) = H_{AG} / (m_{AG} \times h_{ema})$$

where H_{AG} is the number of households in the AGEB, H_{ma2} is the number of households in the manzana of the household in question (reported number before field work), and m_{AG} is the number of manzanas chosen in the AGEB by probability proportional to size.

Step H3: For each enumerated household, a city level weight $EHWT$ was computed. This is the approximate number of households in the same city represented by the enumerated household.

$$EHWT = H_{city} \times HW2 / (a_{city} \times H_{AG}) = H_{city} / (a_{city} \times m_{AG} \times h_{ema})$$

where H_{city} = number of households in city, a_{city} = number of AGEBs sampled in city.

Prevalence estimates

We can use the EHWT weights to estimate the prevalence of smoking in the city, by gender.

For example,

$$\hat{P}_{sm,male} = \left(\sum_j EHWT_j MALES M_j \right) / \left(\sum_j EHWT_j MALE_j \right)$$

where the sums are over enumerated households j , and $MALE_j$ and $MALES M_j$ are respectively the numbers of male adults and male adult smokers in household j .

Computation of interview household weights IHWT

Step H4: For each household in which there is an interview, a city level weight $IHWT$ was computed. It is interpreted as the number of smoker households in the city represented by that household. We can think of this as being 0 for any enumerated household without an interview. The $EHWT$ values for smoker households without an interview (perhaps because of refusal) are effectively redistributed to households with an interview. For a household with an interview

$$IHWT = EHWT \times \frac{h_{esma}}{h_{ima}},$$

where h_{ima} is the number of households in the manzana with an interview, and h_{esma} is the number of enumerated smoker households in the manzana. (The ratio should be close to 1.)

If we sum $EHWT$ over all households in the sample, we should get H_{city} . If we sum $IHWT$ over all interview households in the sample, we should get an estimate of the number of smoker households in the city.

Computation of individual weights

Step I1: Each interviewed individual was given a household level weight $W1$. This is interpreted as the number of people in the same household in the same sampling category.

In Mexico:

- for an adult male smoker, $W1$ is the number of adult male smokers in the same household
- for an adult female smoker, $W1$ is the number of adult female smokers in the same household

[Possible cap on the value of $W1$ to reduce the potential variability of the weights.]

Step I2: Each interviewed individual was given a preliminary city level weight $W4$ which will be thought of as the number of people in the same city represented by that individual.

The weight $W4$ is given by

$$W_4 = IHWT \times W_1.$$

If we sum W_4 over all individuals interviewed, we should get an estimate of the number of smokers in the city.

Calibration of individual weights at the state or province level

Step C1: If calibration data had been available, each interviewed individual in a city would have been given a calibrated city-level weight

$$W_6 = W_4 \times N_{SM, dem} / W_{4, SM, dem}$$

where $N_{SM, dem}$ is the “known” number of smokers in the city with the same gender and age group as the individual, and $W_{4, SM, dem}$ is the sum of the W_4 weights for interviewed individuals in the same city, with the same gender and age group as the individual. In fact, since calibration data were not available, we took $W_6 = W_4$.

Rescaling

Finally, the weights in the four cities may be rescaled within each sampling category to sum to city sample sizes, for use in pooled analyses.

The formula used for each city is as follows:

$$\text{Rescaled weight } RWT = n_c \times W_6 / (\sum_c W_6),$$

where n_c is the actual (i.e. unweighted) size of the city subsample, and $\sum_c W_6$ denotes a sum over that subsample of the original weights.

References

ITC Mexico Wave 1 Training Manual in Spanish / English.

Roswell Park TTURC Developmental Research Program - application.

Protocol document: International tobacco control policy evaluation study
(*Estudio internacional para evaluar políticas para el control de tabaco*)

Appendix A: ITC- Mexico Sampling Design

The survey used face-to-face recruitment of participants from an area sample of households. The sample of households was selected using a stratified multistage sampling design. The primary strata consisted of four Mexican cities: Tijuana, Ciudad Juarez, Guadalajara and Mexico City.

Within each city, there was a primary sampling unit: AGEB. A list was created of all AGEBs (i.e., geographical units with approximately 2,500 inhabitants) within each urban area, using the data base from the National Geo-Statistical Framework of the Mexican National Institute of Geographic Statistics and Informatics (INEGI). Using inclusion probabilities proportional to the sizes of the AGEBs, 20 AGEBs from each area were randomly selected from these lists. AGEBs contain approximately 25 to 50 “manzanas,” with approximately 25 households in each one. For each AGEB selected in the previous stage, a list of the manzanas was generated, and two manzanas were randomly selected from each list, using probabilities proportional to size. Thereafter, households with eligible smokers within each manzana were listed and randomly sampled to select potential participant households. There was a target of approximately 6 or 7 adult smokers from each one. As has been done in ITC-Asia, up to one male smoker and one female smoker were eligible to participate from each household. When multiple male or female smokers live within a household, the Next Birthday method was used to determine which eligible male or female smoker to first approach in order to solicit their participation.

Data collection

Adult respondents were interviewed face-to-face, in interviews taking about 40-50 minutes.

Face-to-face household survey methods were selected over random-digit dialing methods because of the uneven coverage of telephone service across socio-economic strata in Mexico. Moreover, the INSP survey research team has used both methods and has found that response rates are significantly lower with phone surveys. Lower labor costs in Mexico translate into reasonable costs for this method (i.e., approximately USD\$30/survey). Teams of 2 interviewers were dispatched to each manzana in order to enumerate households and members’ smoking status. At least four attempts were made to contact household members at different times and days of the week. If a household was selected for participation, an interviewer contacted selected respondents in order to arrange an interview. Interviews took place as soon as possible following initial contact. Respondents were compensated for their time by providing them with a 50 Pesos (approx USD\$5.00) telephone card.

Additional information on the research design and survey methodology is included in the following table.

ITC Mexico Survey Protocol

ITC MEXICO SURVEY SAMPING & RECRUITMENT

Target Population	<p>Eligible study participants will have all the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 18 years of age or older;• have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetimes;• have smoked at least one cigarette in the previous week; <p>Potential participants will be recruited through random selection of manzanas in Mexico City, Guadalajara, Tijuana, and Veracruz.</p>
Sample Size	<p>Face-to-face surveys will be administered to approximately 1,000 participants, 250 from each city.</p>
First stage sampling	<p>A list will be created for all AGEB (i.e., geographical unit with approximately 2,500 inhabitants) within each participating city, using the data base from the National Geo-Statistical Framework of the Mexican National Institute of Geographic Statistics and Informatics. AGEBs contain approximately 25 to 50 “manzanas,” with an average of 30 households per manzana. Using inclusion probabilities proportional to the size of the AGEB, 20 AGEBs will be randomly selected from these lists for each city, yielding a total of 80 AGEBs.</p>
Second stage sampling	<p>For each AGEB selected in the previous stage, a list of the manzanas will be generated using the data base from the National Geo-Statistical Framework of the Mexican National Institute of Geographic Statistics and Informatics. In this second stage, two manzanas will be selected from each list, using inclusion probabilities proportional to the number of households in the manzana.</p>
Third stage sampling and recruitment	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Enumerate households in each selected manzana using the Croquis Form and the List of Households Form, without making contact with household members.2. Use the Random Numbers Table to assign each household in each List of Households a random number which will correspond with the random order of making the first attempt to contact members of the household.

3. Establish contact with an adult (18 years or older) in the household. For the first attempt to contact members of the household, interviewers will follow the random order in the List of Households that results from step 2.

4. Fill out the Household Enumeration Form (HEF) for each household in the manzana. Interviewers should visit each household at least four times on different days and times of the week (i.e., once during the daytime of the work week; once during the nighttime of the work week; once during the daytime of the weekend; once during the nighttime of the weekend) before not returning to attempt to fill out the HEF.

There will be maximum number of 7 people who can be interviewed from each manzana. Once this number of interviews has been obtained for a manzana, interviewers will stop attempting to contact other households or eligible participants in the manzana.

5. Determine and select people from the household who are eligible to participate (maximum of two people per household: one male and one female). When multiple male or female smokers live within a household, the random number table will be used to select the eligible male or female smoker to first approach in order to solicit their participation. If the maximum number of 7 people surveyed in the manzana has not been reached, interviewers will attempt to administer the questionnaire among selected people, following the subsequent steps.

6. Establish contact with the person who is selected to participate. Attempt to establish contact with selected people in the moment of first contact (i.e., when you fill out the HEF). If the selected person is not available at first contact, interviewers will attempt to arrange a time to administer the questionnaire when they are likely to be able to participate.

After selecting a person to participate, interviewers will visit their house to attempt to administer the questionnaire (if the quota for that manzana has not been filled) four times before not returning again (i.e., once during the daytime of the work week; once during the nighttime of the work week; once during the daytime of the weekend; once during the nighttime of the weekend)

7. Ask selected person to read and sign the Consent Letter if they are interested in participating in the study (See Informed Consent Process, Below).

Appendix B: Household Enumeration Form and Selection of Eligible Participants (Next Birthday Method)

SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS FROM A HOUSEHOLD

A maximum of two persons must be selected per household, one male and one female. If there are more than one female, or more than one male smoker in a particular household, one of each must be randomly chosen. This selection is carried out through the method of “next birthday”, which consists of choosing the person whose birthday is closest in the future to the current date.

If there is a smoker whose birthday day number is not known, consider it to be “15” and proceed.

If the month of birth of the smoker is likewise unknown, use a coin and a die to randomly assign one. Toss a coin and roll a die: if the toss is heads, the number of the roll corresponds to the first six months of the year. Alternatively, if the toss is tails, the last six months of the year should be considered. For example:

' If the toss is heads and the die lands on a '2', the corresponding month is February

' If the toss is tails and the die lands on '5', the assigned month is November

Consider “15” as a day number for all results, and select the member to interview accordingly.

Household Enumeration Form (in Spanish and English)

FORMS in SPANISH (updated) and ENGLISH (updated) included see below



FORMATO DE ENUMERACIÓN DE HOGARES

1. IDENTIFICACIÓN GEOGRÁFICA

ENTIDAD FEDERATIVA noment | | | |

MUNICIPIO DELEGACIÓN nommun | | | |

LOCALIDAD nomloc | | | | | |

CLAVE DE AGEB ageb | | | | - | |

MANZANA manzana | | | |

3. FOLIO DE LA VIVIENDA FOLIO

| | | | | | | | | |

4. CONTROL DE CUESTIONARIO

NÚMERO PROGRESIVO
DE VIVIENDA.....| | | | | |

HOGAR.....| | DE | |
DE LA VIVIENDA

2. DIRECCIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA

calle
(CALLE, AVENIDA, CALLEJÓN, CARRETERA, CAMINO, BOULEVARD, KM)

numext numint colonia | | | | cp | | | |
(NÚMERO EXTERIOR) (NÚMERO INTERIOR) (COLONIA, FRACCIONAMIENTO, BARRIO, UNIDAD HABITACIONAL) (CÓDIGO POSTAL)

5. NÚMERO DE HABITANTES

NÚMERO DE TODOS
MIEMBROS DEL HOGAR numhab.....| | | |

6. NOMBRE DEL JEFE(A)

nomjefe

7. DATOS DE CONTACTO

datostel
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TELÉFONO DE CASA

datoscel
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CELULAR

datoscor
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CORREO ELECTRÓNICO

8. DATOS SOBRE VISITAS PARA ENUMERAR EL HOGAR

# DE VISITA	ID ENCST-ADOR	FECHA			HORA	NOTAS	PRÓXIMA CITA		
		DÍA	MES	AÑO			DÍA	MES	HORA
01	<u>Idenc1</u>	<u>Fecdia1</u>	<u>Fecmes1</u>	06	<u>Fechora1</u>	<u>Proxdia1</u>	<u>Proxmes1</u>	<u>Proxhora1</u>	
02				06	:			:	
03				06	:			:	
04				06	:			:	

9. CÓDIGOS DE RESULTADO DE HOGARES (CIRCULE UNO)reshogar

01 – No se pudo localizar el hogar	06 – No se estableció contacto – se alcanzó la cuota
02 – Vivienda o lote desocupado	07 – Se rehusaron a responder
03 – Dirección no corresponde hogar	08 – Barreras de lenguaje
04 – Lugar inseguro para encuestador(a)	09 – Nadie capaz de responder
05 – No se estableció contacto – tras 4 intentos	10 – No se pudo enumerar el hogar por otras razones
	11 – Hogar enumerado

10. SE REHUSA A RESPONDER:

1. ¿CUÁNTAS PERSONAS DE 18 AÑOS O MÁS VIVEN EN SU HOGAR? mayorviv | | | |

2. ¿CUÁNTAS DE ESTAS PERSONAS NORMALMENTE FUMAN? mayorfum | | | |



MÓDULO A - ENUMERACIÓN DE MIEMBROS ADULTOS DEL HOGAR

11. LISTADO DE MIEMBROS ADULTOS DEL HOGAR

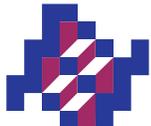
ID PER-SONA	NOMBRE DE LA PERSONA ADULTA	SEXO (H/M)	EDAD	¿VIVE EN EL HOGAR?	¿FUMA > UNA VEZ LA SEMANA?	ELEGI-BLE	NOTAS
01	Idpers nombre	sexo	edad	vive	fuma	elegible	Notas
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							

12. LISTA DE PERSONAS SELECCIONADAS*

ID PER-SONA	NOMBRE DE LA PERSONA ADULTA	RE-SULTADO	ID ENCUES-TADOR	NOTAS	
	Idselec1 nomselec1	Ressel1	Idencs1	Notass1	
*					*Las dos filas extras son para sustituir una persona seleccionada por otra. Sólo se permite en caso de que la persona seleccionada tenga uno de los siguientes códigos de resultado: 03 – No Elegible 04 – Barrera de lenguaje 05 – Discapacidad mental/física 06 – No estará por todo el periodo de la encuesta
*					

13. CÓDIGOS DE RESULTADO DE PERSONAS SELECCIONADAS PARA PARTICIPAR

01 – ENTREVISTA COMPLETA	05 – DISCAPACIDAD MENTAL/FÍSICA	08 – LA PERSONA SE REHUSA A PARTICIPAR
02 – ENTREVISTA INCOMPLETA (SE INICIÓ PERO NO SE PUDO CONCLUIR)	06 – LA PERSONA NO ESTARÁ POR TODO EL PERIODO DE LA ENCUESTA	09 – SE PERDIÓ CONTACTO (TRAS 4 INTENTOS)
03 – INFORMANTE NO ELEGIBLE (ES MENOR DE EDAD O NO ES “FUMADOR”)	07 – OTRO MIEMBRO DEL HOGAR DICE QUE LA PERSONA SE REHUSA A PARTICIPAR	10 – SE ALCANZÓ EL MÁXIMO NÚMERO PARA MANZANA
04 – BARRERA DE LENGUAJE		



9. Household Outcome Codes (Circle one)

01 – Could not find	07 – Household refusal
02 – Vacant Dwelling/Lot	08 – Language Barrier
03 – Not a household (e.g. Business)	09 – No one capable of answering
04 – Threat to Safety	10 – Enumeration Prevented for other reasons
05 – No contact – 4 attempts made	11 – Enumerated Household
06 – No contact – reached quota	

10. IF REFUSES TO RESPOND

1. ¿How many people aged 18 or over live in the household.....	
2. ¿How many of these people smoke cigarettes regularly	

11. ADULT MEMBERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

ID	Adult's name	SEX (M/F)	AGE (Date of birth)			Live in household?	Smoke?	Eligible	NOTES
			DAY age	MONTH	YEAR				
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									

12. LIST OF SELECTED PEOPLE*

ID	ADULT'S NAME	Outcome	Interviewer ID	NOTES

*These rows will be used whenever a selected person is substituted by other person. This is allowed only when the selected person has one of the following outcomes:

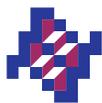
- 03 (not eligible);

*	_ _ _	_ _ _		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 04 (language barrier); • 05 (health/Mentally Incapable); • 06 (Not available during the whole interview period).
*	_ _ _	_ _ _		

13. Outcome codes (Individuals)

01 – COMPLETED INTERVIEW	05 – Health/Mentally Incapable	08 – Individual Refusal
02 – INCOMPLETE INTERVIEW (Start, breakoff)	06 – Individual NOT AVAILABLE During the whole Interview period.	09 – Lost contact – 4 attempt
03 – NON ELIGIBLE (younger than 18 or non smoker)	07 – Proxy refusal.	10 – Reached MAXIMUM Number per block group.
04 – Language Barrier		

Appendix C: Sample of Consent Letter and Form (in Spanish and English)



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE SALUD PÚBLICA

UNIVERSIDAD DE ILLINOIS EN CHICAGO

Carta de Consentimiento Informado – Encuesta Estudio Internacional de Evaluación de Políticas para el Control del Tabaco

¿De qué se trata esta investigación?

Se le invita a participar en una investigación realizada por investigadores del Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública de México y la Universidad de Illinois en Chicago, E.E.U.U., la cuál se denomina “Estudio internacional de evaluación de políticas para el control del tabaco.” El propósito es explorar las experiencias y percepciones de fumadores hacia las políticas para combatir el tabaquismo. Las personas elegibles a participar tienen más de 18 años de edad, que han fumado más de 100 cigarros en su vida y fumó al menos un cigarro en la semana pasada. Si usted reúne estas características, se le invita a participar.

¿En qué consiste su participación?

Responder a una serie de preguntas relacionadas con sus experiencias de fumar cigarros, de los precios y lugares donde compra los cigarros, publicidad y promociones del cigarro, las compañías tabacaleras, aceptabilidad social de fumar, daños y componentes del cigarro, avisos en las cajetillas de cigarros y métodos para dejar de fumar. El entrevistador leerá a usted las preguntas y él entrará y archivará sus respuestas directamente en una computadora. Calculamos que la entrevista durará entre 40 y 50 minutos. Ahora, su participación en la investigación involucraría solo esta entrevista, pero pensamos volver a entrevistarle en el próximo año.

¿Cuáles son los riesgos y los beneficios de participar?

No hay ningún riesgo previsible por participar en esta investigación. Todos los datos que nos dé serán confidenciales y anónimos. Para proteger su confidencialidad, se le asignará a usted un número de identificación antes de empezar la entrevista y la información se archivará con ese número—no con su nombre—sobre todo lo que nos diga. Después de la entrevista, serán destruidos todos los datos de identificación que tenemos para usted. Usted no será identificado(a) por nombre en ningún informe o publicación que resulte de esta investigación.

¿Hay costos de participar?

No habrá ningún costo por participar en la entrevista. Se le regalará una tarjeta telefónica con valor de \$50 Pesos en reconocimiento de su participación.

Los derechos y la confidencialidad de los y las participantes:

Si está usted de acuerdo en participar en esta investigación de forma completamente voluntaria, tendrá el derecho de cambiar de opinión de su consentimiento o dejar de participar en cualquier momento sin ningún problema. Durante el curso de la entrevista tiene el derecho a negarse a responder a cualquier pregunta. La tarjeta telefónica se le entregará sin importar si usted decide dejar de participar en cualquier momento.

Si tengo alguna duda, ¿con quien puedo comunicarme?

Si usted tiene cualquier duda sobre el proyecto puede comunicarse con el Investigador Principal, Dr. James Thrasher, al 777-329-3000 extensión 3459 y sobre sus derechos como participante puede comunicarse con la Presidente de la Comisión de Ética del INSP, Dra. Lynnette Neufeld, al teléfono 777-329-3000 ext. 7424, del lunes al viernes de 10.00 a 16.00 hrs.

Le dejaremos una copia de esta carta de consentimiento para los fines que considere pertinentes

Acepto participar en el estudio: SI _____ NO _____

Nombre y firma del participante _____ Fecha _____

Nombre y firma del testigo _____ Fecha _____

Informed Consent Letter – Survey

The international study to evaluate tobacco control policy

What is this study about?

You are invited to participate in a study called “The International Tobacco Policy Evaluation Study” which is being conducted by investigators from the Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública de México (INSP) (Mexican National Institute of Public Health) and the University of Illinois at Chicago, USA. The purpose of this study is to explore smokers’ experiences and perceptions of policies to control tobacco use. People who are eligible to participate are older than 18 years of age, have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetimes, and have smoked at least one cigarette in the past week. If you have all these characteristics, you are invited to participate.

What would I do as a participant?

You would respond to a series of questions related to your experiences smoking, cigarette prices and the places where you buy cigarettes, cigarette advertising and promotions, the tobacco industry, the social acceptability of smoking, the dangers and components of cigarettes, warnings on cigarette packs, and methods to stop smoking. The interviewer will read you the questions and record your responses directly into a computer. We estimate that this interview will last between 40 and 50 minutes. For now, your participation would involve only this one interview, but we are hoping to have another one next year.

What are the risks and benefits of participating?

There are no known risks associated with participating in this study. All the information that you give us will be confidential and anonymous. In order to protect your confidentiality, you will be assigned an identification number before the interview begins, and everything that you tell us will be recorded under this number—not with your name. After the interview, all the information you give us that could be used to identify you will be destroyed. You will not be identified by name in any report or article that results from this study.

Will it cost me anything to participate?

There is no cost for participating in the interview. Each participant will be given a telephone card worth \$50 Pesos to compensate them for participating.

Participants’ rights and confidentiality:

If you agree to voluntarily participate in this study, you will have the right to change your opinion about your consent or to stop participating without any problem. During the course of the interview, you have the right to refuse to respond to any question. The telephone card will be yours if you decide to withdraw from the study at any moment.

If I have a question, who do I contact?

If you have any question about this project, you can call the principal investigator, Dr. James Thrasher, at 777-329-3000, extension 3459, and for questions about your rights as a participant, you can call the President of the Ethics Board of the INSP, Dr. Lynnette Neufeld, at 777-329-3000 extension 7424, from Monday to Friday between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

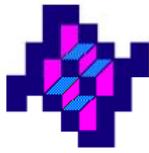
For your reference, we will give you a copy of this consent letter

I agree to participate in this study YES_____ NO_____

Name and signature of the participant _____ Date _____

Name and signature of the witness _____ Date _____

Appendix D: Sample of the Wave 1 Survey Forms and Survey Questionnaire in Spanish (see below)



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE SALUD PÚBLICA

Cuestionario Fumadores

1. IDENTIFICACIÓN GEOGRÁFICA

ENTIDAD FEDERATIVA	NOMENT	ENT
MUNICIPIO DELEGACIÓN	NOMMUN	MUN
LOCALIDAD	NOMLOC	LOC
CLAVE DE AGEB	AGEB	
MANZANA	MANZANA	

4. FOLIO DE LA VIVIENDA

FOLIO

5. CONTROL DE CUESTIONARIO

NÚMERO PROGRESIVO DE VIVIENDA	NUMPROG
HOGAR	HOGAR TOTHOGAR
CUESTIONARIO	CUEST TOTCUEST

2. DIRECCIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA

CALLE			
(CALLE, AVENIDA, CALLEJÓN, CARRETERA, CAMINO, BOULEVARD, KM.)			
NUMEXT	NUMINT	COLONIA	CP
NÚMERO EXTERIOR	NÚMERO INTERIOR	(COLONIA, FRACCIONAMIENTO, BARRIO, UNIDAD HABITACIONAL)	CÓDIGO POSTAL

3. DATOS DE IDENTIFICACIÓN

INOPMBRE1	INOMBRE1	IPATERNO	IMATERNO
(PRIMER NOMBRE)	(SEGUNDO NOMBRE)	(PRIMER APELLIDO)	(SEGUNDO APELLIDO)
NUMRES			
(NÚMERO DE RESIDENTE)			

6. RESULTADO DE LA VISITA AL HOGAR

NÚMERO DE VISITA	1a.	2a.	3a.	4a.
NOMBRE Y CLAVE DEL ENTREVISTADOR	ENTREVID1 ENTREVNOM1	ENTREVID2 ENTREVNOM2	ENTREVID3 ENTREVNOM3	ENTREVID4 ENTREVNOM4
FECHA (dd mm aa)	FECHA1	FECHA2	FECHA3	FECHA4
HORA DE VISITA	HORAINI1	HORAINI2	HORAINI3	HORAINI4
RESULTADO (*)	RES1	RES2	RES3	RES4
FECHA PRÓXIMA VISITA				
HORA PRÓXIMA VISITA				
NOTAS				

(*) CÓDIGO DE RESULTADO PARA PERSONAS SELECCIONADAS A PARTICIPAR

- 01 ENTREVISTA COMPLETA
- 02 ENTREVISTA INCOMPLETA (SE INICIÓ PERO NO SE PUDO CONCLUIR)
- 03 INFORMANTE NO ELEGIBLE (ES MENOR DE EDAD O NO ES «FUMADOR»)
- 04 BARRERA DEL LENGUAJE
- 05 DISCAPACIDAD MENTAL/FÍSICA
- 06 LA PERSONA SELECCIONADA NO ESTARÁ POR EL PERIODO DE LA ENCUESTA
- 07 OTRO MIEMBRO DEL HOGAR DICE QUE LA PERSONA SELECCIONADA SE REHÚSA A PARTICIPAR
- 08 LA PERSONA SELECCIONADA SE REHÚSA A PARTICIPAR
- 09 SE PERDIÓ CONTACTO (TRAS 4 INTENTOS)
- 10 SE ALCANZÓ EL MÁXIMO NÚMERO PARA LA MANZANA

7. CONTROL DE PAQUETE

FOLIO DE PAQUETE	FOLIOPAQ
CONSECUTIVO DEL CUESTIONARIO EN EL PAQUETE	CONSPAQ

(HORA DE INICIO DE LA ENTREVISTA)

P01FHINI

1 **Pensando en los cigarros de tabaco que usted hace a mano y los cigarros de cajetilla, ¿fuma cigarros todos los días? ¿o unos días sí y otros no?**

P01F01

2 **En general, ¿cuántos cigarros al día fuma, incluyendo los cigarros de cajetilla y los cigarros de tabaco que usted hace a mano?**

SI SE DA UN RANGO, CALCULE EL PROMEDIO. SI EL PROMEDIO NO ES UN NÚMERO ENTERO, PONGA EL NÚMERO MÁS ALTO SIGUIENTE, POR EJEMPLO, 7.5 = 8

P01F02

3 **¿Fuma por lo menos una vez a la semana?**

P01F03

4 **En general, ¿cuántos cigarros fuma a la semana?**

P01F04

5 **¿Usted ha fumado 100 cigarros o más en su vida?**

100 CIGARROS = 5 CAJETILLAS DE 20 CIGARROS

P01F05

6 **Muchas gracias por su tiempo, pero la encuesta establece que las personas entrevistadas tienen que haber fumado por lo menos 100 cigarros en su vida. Disculpe la molestia.**

SI ES LA ÚNICA PERSONA ELEGIBLE Y SELECCIONADA EN EL HOGAR, TERMINE ENTREVISTA.

SI HAY OTRAS PERSONAS ELEGIBLES Y SELECCIONADAS, PIDA HABLAR CON ELLAS.

7 **¿Fuma cigarros de cajetilla, cigarros de tabaco que usted hace a mano, o los dos tipos?**

P01F06

HORA DE INICIO
(FORMATO 24 HORAS) | | : | |

Todos los días 1
 Unos días sí y otros días no 2
 NO SABE 9

→ **PASE A 3**

NÚMERO | | | |
 NO SABE/NO RECUERDA 99

→ **PASE A 5**

Sí 1
 NO 2
 NO SABE 9

→ **PASE A 6**

NÚMERO | | | |
 NO SABE/NO RECUERDA 99

Sí 1
 NO 2
 NO SABE 9

→ **PASE A 7**

Sólo cigarros de cajetilla 1 → **PASE A 11**
 Sólo cigarros hechos a mano 2 → **PASE A 9**
 Los dos 3
 NO SABE 9 → **PASE A 11**

Appendix E: Biomarker Study Protocol

STUDY DESCRIPTION:

“The investigators for this study are also interested in analyzing saliva and cigarette butts from smokers.

- *“Your saliva would be tested to find out how much nicotine may be in your body*
- *“The cigarette butts would be analyzed to determine differences in how people smoke, for example how deeply they inhale cigarettes”*

“The results from these analyses would be linked to the responses to the questionnaire that you just finished in order to determine the possible relationship between public health policies, information from the samples of saliva and cigarette butts, and smoking behavior.”

“Your participation would involve giving us just one sample of saliva y 5 butts from cigarettes that you smoke in one day.”

- SHOW the container for the SALIVA and the directions for its use, and SAY

“For the saliva collection, you would be asked to place a cotton swab in your mouth, leaving it there for approximately 2 minutes to absorb some of your saliva. You would then place the swab into a container, seal the container tightly, and give it to me so that we can store it until it is analyzed.”

- SHOW the containers for the BUTTS and SAY:

“The collection of cigarette butts involves putting into the containers provided the first five cigarettes that you smoke on the day after your interview. We will arrange to visit your house to pick up the cigarette butts at a time that it is convenient for you.”

“After conducting the tests for nicotine level and how the cigarettes are smoked, no other tests will be performed on these samples, and the samples will be destroyed.”

“If you agree to participate in this study, we will give you a telephone card worth \$50 Pesos to compensate you for your time and effort.”

“Your participation in this study is your decision. There are no penalties for refusing to participate. Might you be interested in participating in this part of the study?”

- If person AGREES to participate, PROCEED to CONSENT, below

- RECORD “AGREES” on the Questionnaire.

- If the person does NOT AGREE to participate and she/he is THE ONLY PERSON SELECTED from this household, thank him/her and leave.

- RECORD “DOES NOT AGREE” on the Questionnaire.

- If the person does NOT AGREE to participate but there is ANOTHER PERSON SELECTED from this household, ask to speak to this other person.

- RECORD “DOES NOT AGREE” on the Questionnaire.

- PROCEED to the INTRODUCTION, SCRIPT FOR RECRUITMENT: SURVEY

CONSENT:

“Before we collect the saliva and cigarette butts, you need to read the description of the study and the measures we are taking to ensure that the results will be strictly confidential. Please read it and let me know if you have any questions.”

“If you agree to participate, please sign the form. I will also sign it and will give you a copy of it.”

- **If participant SIGNS the consent letter, ask them to provide the saliva sample. Afterwards, show them the directions for collecting the cigarette butts.**
 - **ARRANGE a DATE to collect the containers for CIGARETTE BUTTS**
- **If the person does NOT AGREE to participate and she/he is THE ONLY PERSON SELECTED from this household, thank him/her and leave.**
 - **RECORD “DOES NOT AGREE” on the Questionnaire.**
- **If the person does NOT AGREE to participate but there is ANOTHER PERSON SELECTED from this household, ask to speak to this other person.**
 - **RECORD “DOES NOT AGREE” on the Questionnaire.**
 - **PROCEED to the INTRODUCTION, SCRIPT FOR RECRUITMENT: SURVEY**

**Informed Consent Letter –
Pilot Saliva & Cigarette Butt Collection**
The international tobacco control policy evaluation study

What is this study about?

You recently participated in a study conducted by investigators from the Mexican National Institute of Public Health and the University of Illinois at Chicago, USA, which is called “The International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Study.” These investigators are also interested in analyzing saliva and cigarette butts from smokers. Your saliva would be tested to find out how much nicotine may be in your body, and the butts would be analyzed to determine differences in how people smoke. The results from these analyses would be linked to the responses to the questionnaire that you just finished in order to determine the possible relationship between public health policies, information from the samples of saliva and cigarette butts, and tobacco use.

What will happen if I participate?

Taking part in this study is completely voluntary. Your participation would involve providing us with just one sample of your saliva and the butts from 5 cigarettes that you smoke in one day. For the saliva collection, you would place a cotton swab in your mouth, leaving it there for approximately 2 minutes to absorb some of your saliva. You would then place the swab into a container, seal the container tightly, and give it to the interviewer, who will be present to help you at any moment. The collection of cigarette butts requires that you place into the container provided the first five cigarettes that you smoke on the day after your interview. The interviewer will arrange to visit your house to pick up the cigarette butts at a time that it is convenient for you. The saliva and cigarette butts will be stored and analyzed at Roswell Park Cancer Institute, USA, in order to assess whether the information from these samples is associated the smoking behavior of people who participate in the study. No other tests will be performed on these samples, and after the tests mentioned above are finished, the samples will be destroyed.

What are the risks and benefits of participating?

There are no known risks associated with providing saliva or cigarette butts. The samples you provide will be kept confidential and anonymous. In order to protect your confidentiality, the saliva and the cigarette butts will be stored using an identification number, which will ensure that it is not possible to identify your name. No one will ever have access to both the results from our laboratory work and your personal information, such as your name or your phone number. The tests are for research purposes only, and no results will be directly linked to your name. The study will not provide any direct benefit to you, other than the satisfaction of participating in research for the possible benefit of future generations.

Will it cost me anything to participate?

There is no cost for participating in this study. Each participant will be given a telephone card worth \$50 Pesos to compensate them for participating.

Participants' rights and confidentiality:

Participation in this study is your decision. There are no penalties for refusing to participate. If you agree to participate, you will have the right to change your opinion about your consent or to stop participating without any problem. The telephone card will be yours to keep if you decide to withdraw from the study at any moment. If you have any question about this project, you can call the principal investigator, Dr. James Thrasher, at 777-329-3000, extension 3459, and for questions about your rights as a participant, you can call the President of the Ethics Board, Dr. Lynnette Neufeld, at 777-329-3000 extension 7424, from Monday to Friday between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

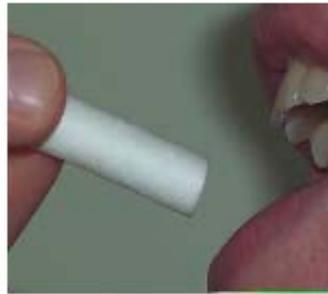
Agreement:

I agree to take part in this study. I have read the consent document and any questions I had have been answered. I am giving my samples in the containers provided. I understand that my samples will be used for this research about smoking behavior. This research will not involve linking information from these samples with the responses that I gave to the questionnaire, but it will not be linked with my name.

_____	_____	
Participant signature	Participant name	Date
_____	_____	
Witness signature	Witness name	Date

For your reference, we will give you a copy of this consent letter

DIRECTIONS FOR SALIVA COLLECTION

Saliva Collection Container	1. Remove Inner Container from Outer Container	2. Remove Cap from Inner Container
		
3. Remove Cotton Swab from Inner Container	4. Place Cotton Swab under your tongue—<i>hold there for 2 minutes</i>	5. Return Cotton Swab to the Inner Container
		
6. Replace Cap on Inner Container—<i>Snap on Tightly</i>	7. Place Inner Container into Outer Container—<i>Snap together Tightly</i>	Completed Saliva Sample Collection Container
		

DIRECTIONS FOR SALIVA COLLECTION

1. Remove Inner Container from Outer Container
2. Remove Cap from Inner Container
3. Remove Cotton Swab from Inner Container
4. Place Cotton Swab under your tongue—**hold there for 2 minutes**
5. Return Cotton Swab to the Inner Container
6. Replace Cap on Inner Container—**Snap on Tightly**
Saliva Collection Container
7. Place Inner Container into Outer Container—**Snap together Tightly**
Completed Saliva Sample Collection Container

DIRECTIONS FOR CIGARETTE BUTT SAMPLE:

The purpose of this simple procedure is to collect five (5) cigarette butts from cigarettes that you have smoked in one day. Only the butts from cigarettes that you smoke in one day will be collected, even if you smoke less than 5. We will analyze the cigarette butts to examine differences in how smokers smoke their cigarettes.
Please follow the directions below.

1. Please use the containers we have provided to collect the cigarette butts
2. After you smoke your **first** cigarette of the day, please insert the butt in Container 1, and write the date and time on the container.
3. Repeat step 1 with any **four (4)** additional cigarettes that you smoke throughout the **same day**.
 - ⌚ If you smoke less than 5 cigarettes in that day, only put the cigarettes that you smoke in that day.
 - ⌚ If you smoke more than 5 cigarettes in that day, collect the first 5 cigarettes that you smoke
4. Writing on the containers the order in which you smoke the cigarette butts is very important.
5. Don't extinguish the butt in liquid. Put the cigarette out in an ashtray or dry surface. If the cigarette is still hot, that is ok. The container will not burn.
6. **Just a reminder, it is very important that the cigarette butts that you provide to us must all have been from cigarettes smoked on one day.**
7. Place the containers in the zip lock bag provided
8. Hold the bag firmly and seal it shut by pressing your fingers along the plastic rails at the top of the bag.
9. Put the bag in a dark and dry place until the interviewer comes to retrieve it.