



## International Tobacco Control Uruguay Survey

### Wave 1 ITC Uruguay Technical Report (2006)

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(This report was completed in March 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, Ireland, China, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia as well as Mexico and Uruguay. The first wave of the survey was conducted in Uruguay in November-December of 2006.

### Main Objectives

**The objectives of the ITC Uruguay Survey are:**

- 1) To examine patterns of smoking behaviour among adults in Uruguay.
- 2) To examine the impact of specific tobacco control policies that will be implemented in Uruguay during the next 5 years.
- 3) To compare smoking behaviour of female and male smokers and the impact of tobacco control policies between Uruguay and other countries that have implemented those policies.

### Survey Design

The ITC Survey is a longitudinal cohort study. In other words, the respondents who participate in this survey will be re-contacted in the future to answer follow-up surveys. The first wave took place in the months of November and December 2006. The plan for a second wave in Uruguay is to re-contact the respondents for a follow-up survey in 2008, i.e. two years from the first interview.

### The Research Team

The survey has been conducted in Uruguay by researchers from the Department of Sociology (Departamento de Sociología), the Facultad de Ciencias Sociales of the Universidad de la República de Uruguay, the Sindicato Médico del Uruguay, Instituto Nacional de Salud Publica de Mexico-University of South Carolina. The research team in Uruguay is collaborating with an international team of researchers in Canada (The University of Waterloo), the United States (University of Illinois at Chicago and Roswell Park Cancer Institute) and Australia (The Cancer Council of Victoria).

## 2. The Sampling Design

### Target Population

Eligible adult respondents in Uruguay 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 the set of households in Montevideo city.

### ITC URUGUAY Wave 1 Survey Location



Uruguay in the World



Montevideo, Uruguay.

## Sampling Frame

The sampling frame was the set of households in Montevideo city according to the Census Frame 2004 from the National Institute of Statistics of Uruguay. There were 462238 households with a total of 1273792 inhabitants.

## Sample Size

According to the research requirements, it was determined to obtain a sample of approximately 1000 adult smokers.

The achieved adult smoker sample consisted of 1002.

## Stages of Sampling

In Uruguay the sampling scheme for households was a stratified multi-stage design. The strata were the 24 secciones (Census sections) in Montevideo. Each of these is divided into segmentos, and each segmento is divided into block groups or manzanas. It was determined that approximately 6 households should have interviews in each selected manzana, and assuming an average close to 1 interview per household, that meant selecting  $1000/6 = 167$  manzanas. It was decided to select 167 segmentos, and 1 manzana from each. The 167 segmentos were allocated to the secciones in proportion to the population sizes of the secciones.

First stage: 167 segmentos were selected by stratified random sampling from the 24 secciones (Census sections) in Montevideo using allocation proportional to population size in each seccion. (see Appendix A).

Second stage: 1 manzana was selected by simple random sampling from each selected segmento.

Third stage: In each manzana, 6 households were selected at random as starting/initial households. If it was not possible to recruit 6 adult smokers (up to one male and one female per household) from the selected households, the household sample was augmented.

Thus since not all households are smoker households, it was necessary to select and enumerate 1525 households in order to interview 1000 individuals who smoke.

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 neighbourhood 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.

**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 at the time of the visit, were 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 that share meal expenses with other persons in that 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.

### 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 eight main steps:

1. Map sketching of the selected manzanas
2. Random selection of the dwellings for first attempt contact.
3. Household enumeration (including demographic information of household members)
4. Selection of eligible participants
5. Contact with eligible participants
6. Consent
7. Main questionnaire
8. 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 Uruguay, as a token of thanks for completing the surveys, each participant was given a telephone card worth \$100 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 Fieldwork Team had two levels, the Management Team and the interviewers. In the Management Team, in close contact with Mr. Boado, were: the Fieldwork Team Leader Mr. Pablo Hein, the Field Chief Mrs. Ana Sosa, and the Field Supervisor Miss Rocío Severino. There were a total of 30 interviewers in Uruguay. The number of interviewers and field supervisors assigned to each stratum varied according to the size of that stratum. Interviewers were instructed to work in pairs at all times, for reasons of safety and efficiency.)

## **Monitoring & Quality Assurance**

To ensure the accuracy and quality of the ITC survey, the field work was very closely monitored. Pablo Hein managed all operations (questionnaire design, manual translation and design, general training, print quality, data capture and data cleaning, supervisors recruitment). The Field Chief, Ana Sosa, recruited interviewers and trained them; and she ensured that the survey protocol and data collection standards were being closely followed. She was also available to address any questions or concerns from the interviewees and interviewers and could monitor interviews and provide support to interviewers. Rocío Severino supported the Field Chief and closely monitored interviewers.

Mrs. Sosa and Miss Severino did the questionnaire critique before the data entry. Also employed were 3 data capture staff, who performed the data entry.

## **Interviewer Training**

Pablo Hein, Ana Sosa and Rocío Severino trained the interviewers over four days. Interviewers were trained in the objectives of the study, sample selection, survey procedures, questionnaire contents, interviewing methods and ethical procedures during the first two days. On the third and fourth days interviewers received training in interviewing under field conditions.

## **Interviewing Aids**

In some cases, the response options are the same for several questions in a row. "Flash cards" were provided that could be shown to respondents to save time and to facilitate ease of interviewing. For example, there were several questions which asked the respondents the intensity of their attitudes.

## **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. Time required to complete the *Household Enumeration Form* was: 2-5 minutes.

## **Identifying Eligible members**

There were two different categories of eligible respondents in a household

- 1) Adult Male Smokers (older than 18)

## 2) Adult Female Smokers (older than 18)

### **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 C. 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 is based on the manual used in the ITC Mexico study which was 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 4<sup>th</sup> visit. (A maximum of 4 attempts were made to enumerate each household.) See the first page of the Household Enumeration Form in Appendix C.

- 1 Could not find
- 2 Vacant Dwelling/Lot
- 3 Wrong address
- 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 C.

- 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 intention was to use the disposition frequencies to calculate the response rates as follows:

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:  $23/(16+17+18+22+23)$

Since not all disposition frequencies were reported, the calculations proceeded somewhat differently, and are provided next.

**All fieldwork took place in Montevideo. The following numbers (except for the first two) were taken from the entered data, and differ somewhat from those of the field report of December 2006.**

Number of households attempted (doors knocked): 1814

Number of households contacted (doors opened): 1661

Household contact rate =  $1661/1814 = 91.6\%$

Number of households enumerated: 1524

Household agreement rate =  $1524/1661 = 91.7\%$

Household response rate =  $1524/1814 = 84.0\%$   
(The 1524 households provided data for prevalence estimates.)

Number of enumerated households with smokers: 946

Household eligibility rate =  $946/1524 = 62.1\%$

Number of smokers enumerated: n=1505 persons; 764 men and 741 women

Number of smokers enumerated and agreed but not selected: 125

Number of smokers enumerated and non interviewed for unknown reason (includes refusals):  
378

Number of smokers interviewed: 1002

Individual response rate, given household enumeration =  $1002/(1002+378) = 72.6\%$

Combined response rate = household response rate\*individual response rate = 61.0%



The following tables show that the final sample composition for sex and age is close to the enumerated distribution for smokers, although there was a slight oversampling of women by design. The first two tables are for the enumerated group.

Enumerated adult smokers by SEX				
SEX	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Male	764	50.76	764	50.76
Female	741	49.24	1505	100.00

Enumerated adult smokers by ageGrp and SEX			
ageGrp	SEX(Sexo_persona_1)		
Frequency,	Male	Female	Total
Percent ,			
Row Pct ,			
18-24	156	169	325
	10.92	11.83	22.74
	48.00	52.00	
25-39	260	240	500
	18.19	16.79	34.99
	52.00	48.00	
40-54	185	233	418
	12.95	16.31	29.25
	44.26	55.74	
55+	126	60	186
	8.82	4.20	13.02
	67.74	32.26	
Total	727	702	1429
	50.87	49.13	100.00

Frequency Missing = 76

Number of smokers actually interviewed in each age-sex group (n=1002).

Here is the frequency table of the interviewed smokers by each age-sex group.

Interviewed adult smokers by ageGrp and SEX			
ageGrp(age at recruitment (categorical))	Male	Female	Total
SEX			
Frequency			
Percent			
Row Pct			
18-24	112	105	217
	11.18	10.48	21.66
	51.61	48.39	
25-39	154	175	329
	15.37	17.47	32.83
	46.81	53.19	
40-54	132	172	304
	13.17	17.17	30.34
	43.42	56.58	
55+	96	56	152
	9.58	5.59	15.17
	63.16	36.84	
Total	494	508	1002
	49.30	50.70	100.00

## 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. It would have been calibrated to official estimates of smoker numbers by gender and age group, if these had been available.

Here are the steps in detail.

### Computation of enumerated household weights EHWT

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

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

where  $H_{ma}$  is the number of households in the manzana of the household in question, and  $h_{ema}$  is the number of households with composition enumerated in that same manzana.

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

$$HW2 = HW1 \times M_{SEG} / m_{SEG}$$

where  $M_{SEG}$  is the number of manzanas in the segmento, and  $m_{SEG}$  is the number of manzanas chosen at random in the segmento.

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

$$PHWT = N_{sec c} \times HW2 / n_{sec c}$$

where  $N_{sec c}$  = number of segmentos in the seccion,  $n_{sec c}$  = number of segmentos sampled in the seccion. Note: segmentos were sampled at random within secciones, which formed the strata.

Step H4: For each enumerated household, a final city level weight  $EHWT$  was computed. This calibrates the previous weight so that they sum to the total number of households in the city.

$$EHWT = PHWT \times H_{city} / \sum_j PHWT_j$$

where  $H_{city}$  is the number of households in the city, and the sum is over enumerated households.

## 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 Uruguay:

- 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

[A cap of 3 was set 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 city represented by that individual.

The weight *W4* is given by

$$W4 = IHWT \times W1.$$

If we sum W4 over all individuals interviewed, we should get an estimate of the number of smokers in the city.

### Calibration of individual weights to city level

Step C1: Had previous estimates of the prevalence of smoking been available by gender and age, each interviewed individual in the 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 W4 weights for interviewed individuals in the city, with the same gender and age group as the individual.

Note: since the prevalence figures are not available, we set  $W_6=W_4$  for each individual.

### Rescaling

Finally, the weights may be rescaled to sum to the city sample size, for use in pooled analyses.

The formula used 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 for Montevideo population and smoker data: not available.

## Appendix A: ITC- Uruguay Sampling Design (Spanish and English)

### Sampling Frame and selection of manzanas and households in the sample (Spanish-English)

Cuadro 1: Marco Muestral y Selección de manzanas y hogares de la muestra

[Sampling Frame and selection of manzanas and households in the sample.](#)

Distribución de la población urbana de Montevideo por sección censal 2004 (en personas y hogares)

[Montevideo's Urban Population distribution per census section \(2004\) \(persons and households\)](#)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
seccion	Personas				Muestra de	Muestra de	Hogares	%hogares
	Persons	Hogares	% de personas	% de hogares	Manzanas	Hogares	Realizados	Realizados
		households	% of persons	% of households	Sample of Manzanas	Sample of households	Actual sampled households	%Actual sampled households
1	5130	2869	0,4	0,6	1	6	6	0,4
2	3479	1743	0,3	0,4	1	6	8	0,5
3	5110	2994	0,4	0,6	1	6	6	0,4
4	9085	5196	0,7	1,1	1	6	11	0,7
5	13459	6721	1,1	1,4	2	12	16	1,0
6	9327	5019	0,7	1,0	1	6	16	1,0
7	21444	9574	1,7	2,0	3	18	29	1,9
8	17983	7853	1,4	1,6	3	18	25	1,6
9	53384	17161	4,2	3,6	7	42	61	4,0
10	165410	62045	13,0	12,9	20	120	206	13,5
11	99775	32818	7,8	6,8	13	78	119	7,8
12	59894	24777	4,7	5,1	8	48	70	4,6
13	93934	28475	7,4	5,9	12	72	93	6,1
14	36403	14411	2,9	3,0	5	30	40	2,6
15	33991	15251	2,7	3,2	4	24	63	4,1
16	42232	13985	3,3	2,9	6	36	56	3,7
17	111085	35506	8,7	7,4	15	90	115	7,5
18	94816	43952	7,4	9,1	13	78	126	8,2
19	26169	10911	2,1	2,3	3	18	12	0,8
20	69776	26082	5,5	5,4	9	54	116	7,6
21	90212	31158	7,1	6,5	12	72	85	5,6
22	53013	20642	4,2	4,3	7	42	45	2,9
23	25647	11838	2,0	2,5	3	18	25	1,6
24	69494	30415	5,5	6,3	9	54	115	7,5
99	63540	20843	5,0	4,3	8	48	65	4,3
TOTAL	1273792	482239	100,0	100,0	167	1002	1529	100,0

## PASOS DE SELECCIÓN

### Stages of Sampling

1. The country does not have available data on tobacco prevalence to establish the baseline rates and later contrast estimates; for the ITC survey a smokers sample is needed. Thus we preferred a broad design seeking a demographic profile close to that of the population. For this main reason we preferred a stratified probability sample in 3 stages.

1. A stratified probability sample is determined with 3 stages of selection.

2. Para la primera etapa de selección se toman las secciones censales y se selecciona un número de manzanas proporcional al peso poblacional de cada sección (columna 5 y 6). Para determinar la cantidad total de manzanas a seleccionar se parte de una fracción de muestreo de 6 hogares por manzana. Por tanto  $1002/6=167$  manzanas a seleccionar del total de 9017 manzanas

2. In the first stage, we took many steps: a) we considered the 24 urban census sections, and inside them only their urban segments, with urban manzanas with at least one household; we excluded any rural area at any aggregation level, then we had an universe of 9017 urban manzanas with their population (see columns 1 and 2); b) we had by design a sample fraction of 6 smokers by manzana so we needed 167 manzanas to get 1002 smokers; c) we decided to choose 167 manzanas from the 9017 with allocation proportional to the size of the selected sections (columns 3 and 4); d) to get a wide socio-geographical coverage we made the decision to get just one manzana per segment; thus there were two steps: first we drew 167 segmentos, with allocation proportional to the sizes of the sections, and later one manzana at random from each segmento (columns 5 and 6).

3. La segunda etapa, ya en campo se procede a enumerar las viviendas de las manzanas y se seleccionan mediante un sorteo aleatorio simple 6 viviendas del total.

3. In the second stage, in the field, all the households in each manzana were enumerated and 6 households were selected using SRS (random number table).

4. En el tercer paso, dentro de las viviendas se selecciona al menos un fumador, si no hay un fumador se incluye nuevo hogar siguiendo los procedimientos aleatorios establecidos hasta alcanzar la cantidad de individuos fumadores establecidas para la manzana (columna 7).

4. In third stage, if there were smokers at home up to 2 smokers of different gender could be selected. If there were none, a new household was included following the established random procedure until reaching the established number of smokers per manzana (column 7)

### References

ITC Uruguay Training Manual and translations

## Appendix B: Address Listing Sheet

 <p>UdelaR - F.CC.SS Departamento de Sociología</p>		Encuestador: _____			Zona: _____	
		Sección: _____ Segmento: _____ Zona: _____			Titular <input type="checkbox"/> Sustituta <input type="checkbox"/>	
ENCUESTA EVALUACIÓN DE POLÍTICAS PARA EL CONTROL DEL TABACO						
DIRECCION						
N° Viv.	N° Aleat.	Calle	Número	Apto	DESCRIPCIÓN PARA UBICAR LAS VIVIENDAS SELECCIONADAS	Código de resultado vivienda
1						Vivienda No Vivienda
2						Vivienda No Vivienda
3						Vivienda No Vivienda
5						Vivienda No Vivienda
6						Vivienda No Vivienda
7						Vivienda No Vivienda
8						Vivienda No Vivienda
9						Vivienda No Vivienda
10						Vivienda No Vivienda
11						Vivienda No Vivienda
12						Vivienda No Vivienda
13						Vivienda No Vivienda
14						Vivienda No Vivienda
15						Vivienda No Vivienda
16						Vivienda No Vivienda
17						Vivienda No Vivienda
18						Vivienda No Vivienda
19						Vivienda No Vivienda
20						Vivienda No Vivienda

1

## **Appendix C: 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 and ENGLISH translation included see below.

QuickTime™ and a  
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

QuickTime™ and a  
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

## TRANSLATION

UNIVERSIDAD DE LA REPÚBLICA - FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES -  
DEPARTAMENTO DE SOCIOLOGÍA

Universidad de la Republica – Faculty of Social Science – Department of Sociology.

ENCUESTA EVALUACIÓN DE POLÍTICAS PARA EL CONTROL DEL TABACO  
Tobacco control policies evaluation survey

Montevideo, 2006

A. Sección

B. Segmento

C. Manzana

D. Vivienda  
Dwelling

E. N° H de Ruta  
Number H of Route

N° Formu  
Survey Number

E. Dirección de la vivienda  
Address

---

Número de puerta (Door number): \_\_\_\_\_ Apto (apartment): \_\_\_\_\_ CP (Postal Code):  
\_\_\_\_\_

Hogar (Household): \_\_\_\_\_

Buenos días / Buenas Tardes. Mi nombre es ..... y soy estudiante de la Universidad de la República

– Facultad de Ciencias Sociales. En estos momentos estamos realizando una encuesta sobre tabaquismo. Quisiera hacerle algunas preguntas sobre este tema . ¿Es posible?

Good morning / Good afternoon. My name is ..... and I am a student from the Universidad de la República - Facultad de Ciencias Sociales. We are conducting a Survey about smoking. I would like to ask you some questions about this topic. Would this be possible?

Ante rechazo. Yo entiendo su situación pero me podría decir solamente .....

If there is a refusal. I understand your situation, but could you only tell me ...

Cuántos personas mayores de  
18 años viven aquí?

How many people 18 years old or older live here?

Y ...Cuántas fuman?  
(mayores de 18)  
and how many of these people are smokers?

Rechazo total  
Total refusal

1. Para comenzar unas preguntas sobre su Hogar .....¿Cuántas personas mayores de 18 años viven en este hogar?  
A few questions about your household? . . . How many people 18 years old or older live in these dwelling?

Nombre de la persona  
Name of Person

Sexo  
Sex

2. Fecha Nac  
DD-MM-AA  
Date of Birth  
DD-MM-YY

3. Fuma?  
Do you smoke?  
Yes No

4. Fuma más de 100  
cigarrillos en su vida?  
Have you smoked more than 100 cigarettes in your life?  
Yes No NSNC (Don't know don't answer)

Cód  
Code

Seleccionado  
Selected

Total de integrantes del Hogar : \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of household members  
Total mayores de 18 años: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of members > 18

Total de menores de 18 años: \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of members < 18

Códigos de resultados

Outcome Codes: Individual

- 01 Entrevista completa 02 Entrevista incompleta 03 No fumador  
04 Barrera de lenguaje 05 Discapacidad 06 La persona no puede estar toda la entrev.  
07 Otro miembros dice que se rehúsa a participar 08 Rehúsa participar  
09 Se perdió contacto (4 intentos) 10 Se alcanzó máximo número por manzana

- 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.

Resultados Hogar

Outcome Codes: Household

- 01 No se pudo localizar Hogar, 02 Vivienda desocupada , 03 Dirección incorrecta 04 Lugar inseguro 05 No se estableció contacto 06 No se estableció contacto por cuota 07 Rechazo 08 Barreras de lenguaje 09 Nadie puede responder 10 No se pudo numerar hogar 11 Hogar enumerado

[ ]

- 1 Could not find
- 2 Vacant Dwelling/Lot
- 3 Wrong address
- 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

No se encuentran fumadores adultos(as) en el listado = Lamentablemente, no hay miembros de su hogar que son elegibles a participar. Muchas gracias por responder a mis preguntas. Le agradezco su ayuda.

No adult smokers in the list = Unfortunately, there are not any members in your household who are eligible to participate in the study. Thank you very much for answering my question. I appreciate it.

5. Me podría decir su número de teléfono ?

Could you tell me what your phone number is?

6. Quién es el Jefe del Hogar?

Who is the head of the household?

7. Tiene celular ...me podría dar su número?

Do you have cell phone ... could you give me your number?

Número de habitantes del Hogar (Number of household members): \_\_\_\_\_ Datos de contacto (telfs) (Contact information (phone numbers) ) \_\_\_\_\_

(completar, solo mayores de 18 años)

Complete, only older than 18

Nombre del Jefe(a): \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the head of the household

Celular : \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail : \_\_\_\_\_@\_\_\_\_\_

Cell:

ENCUESTADOR SELECCIONE A LA PERSONA MEDIANTE LA ULTIMA FECHA DE CUMPLEAÑOS, EL CUMPLEAÑOS MÁS RECIENTEMENTE CELEBRADO EN EL HOGAR Y

PIDA PARA HABLAR CON EL/ELLA

Interviewer. Select participant using the "Next birthday" technique and ask to talk to him/her.

Nombre de la personas seleccionada \_\_\_\_\_

Name of selected person

1. Pensando en los cigarrillos de tabaco que usted hace a mano y los cigarrillos de cajilla, ¿Fuma cigarrillos todos los días?

¿o unos días sí y otros no?

01 – Todos los días (pase a 002)

02 – Unos días sí y otros días no (pase a 003)

09 – No sabe (pase a 003)

Do you smoke every day or less than every day, including both factory-made and hand-rolled cigarettes?

- 1 Every day (go to 002)
- 2 Less than every day (go to 3)
- 9 Don't know (go to 3)

2. En general, ¿cuántos cigarrillos al día fuma, incluyendo los cigarrillos de cajilla y los cigarrillos de tabaco que usted hace a mano?

|\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_| NÚMERO pase a 007

99 –No sabe (pase a 006)

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

On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke each day, including both factory-made and hand-rolled cigarettes?

|\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_| NUMBER → 007

99 – Don't know go to 006

[IF RESPONDENT GIVES RANGE, CHOOSE MIDPOINT, AND ROUND UP IF NECESSARY E.G. 7.5 BECOMES 8.0]

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

- 01 – Sí (pase a 004)
- 02 – No (pase a 006)
- 09 – No sabe (pase a 006)

Do you smoke at least once a week?

- 1 Yes – go to 004
- 2 No — go to 006
- 9 Don't know — go to 006

4. ¿Ud. ha fumado 100 cigarrillos o más en su vida?

- 01 –Sí (pase a 005)
- 02 –No (pase a 006)
- 09 – No sabe (pase a 006)

Have you smoked 100 or more cigarettes over your lifetime? [100 cigarettes=5 packs of 20 cigarettes]

- 1 Yes -- go to 5
- 2 No – go to 6
- 9 Don't know — go to 006

5. En general, ¿cuántos cigarrillos fuma a la semana?

\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_|

NÚMERO

[ comience formulario ]

999 – No sabe (pase a 006)

On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke each week?

\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_|\_\_\_\_|

NUMBER

Start survey

99 Don't know/ Don't remember (go to 006)

6. Muchas gracias por su tiempo, pero la encuesta debe entrevistar a las personas que han fumado 100 y mas cigarrillos en su vida. Disculpe la molestia.

Thank you for your time, but our survey requires that our respondents smoke and have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Sorry for the inconvenience.

ENCUESTADOR NO OLVIDE DE TRASLADAR UNA VEZ FINALIZADA LA ENTREVISTA DE FUMADORES ESTAS 6 PREGUNTAS AL FORMULARIO DE FUMADORES

Interviewer. Do not forget to transfer these 6 questions to the smokers questionnaire once the interview is ended.

Nº Visita  
Visit number

Encuestador  
Interviewer

Fecha (DD-MM-AA)  
Date (DD-MM-YY)

Hora  
Time

Notas  
Notes

Próxima cita DD MM Hora  
Next appointment DD MM Time

Número formulario fumadores  
Number smoker questionnaire

Nº Formulario  
Questionnaire number

Nº Formulario  
Questionnaire number

## Appendix D: Flash Cards

QuickTime™ and a  
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

Nº 2

Nunca

De vez en cuando

Con frecuencia

Con mucha frecuencia

Nº 3

Nunca

Una sola vez

Pocas veces

Muchas veces

Nº 4

Nada

Poco

Bastante

Mucho

Nº 5

Totalmente de acuerdo

De acuerdo

Ni de acuerdo ni en desacuerdo

En desacuerdo

Totalmente en desacuerdo

Nº 6

No me siento seguro(a)

Me siento algo seguro(a)

Me siento muy seguro(a)

Me siento totalmente seguro(a)

Nº 7

El mes que viene

En los próximos 6 meses

En el futuro, después de 6 meses

No piensa dejar de fumar

Nº 8

No, nada

Sí, algo

Sí, mucho

Nº 9

Nada

Algo

Mucho

Nº 10

Muy positiva

Positiva

Ni positiva ni negativa

Negativa

Muy negativa

Nº 11

No se puede fumar en ningún lugar de su casa

Solo se puede fumar en algún lugar de su casa

No hay ninguna regla que prohíba fumar dentro de su casa

Nº 12

No se permite fumar dentro del lugar

Solo se permite fumar en algunas áreas indicadas dentro del lugar

No hay reglas ni restricciones

Nº 13

En todas las áreas interiores

En alguna área interior

En ninguna área interior

Nº 14

Ninguna

Pocas

Menos de la mitad

La mitad

La mayoría

Casi todas

Todas

Nº 15

Hace más daño

Hace igual daño

Hace menos daño

Nº 16

Hasta \$ 3,500

\$ 3,501 a 7,000

\$ 7,001 a 10,000

\$ 10,001 a 15,000

\$ 15,001 a 20,000

\$ 20,001 a 30,000

\$ 30,001 a 40,000

\$ 40,001 a 50,000

\$ 50,001 a 60,000

\$ 60,000 y más

## Appendix E: Consent Letter and Form in Spanish (and English translation)



de Sociología



Facultad de Ciencias Sociales  
Universidad de la República

Montevideo 1 de Noviembre de 2006.

### “EVALUACION DE LAS POLÍTICAS DE CONTROL DE TABACO EN URUGUAY.”

#### ¿De qué se trata esta investigación?

Se le invita a participar en la investigación “EVALUACION DE LAS POLÍTICAS DE CONTROL DE TABACO EN URUGUAY ” que realizan investigadores del **Departamento de Sociología de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de la República, y del Sindicato Médico del Uruguay**. El propósito es explorar las experiencias y percepciones de fumadores hacia las políticas de control del tabaquismo. Las personas elegibles para participar deben tener 18 años de edad o mas, haber fumado al menos una vez la semana pasada, y haber fumado más de 100 cigarrillos en su vida.

#### ¿En qué consiste su participación?

En responder a un formulario con una serie de preguntas: sobre su experiencia de fumar cigarrillos, sobre los precios y lugares donde compra los cigarrillos, sobre la publicidad y las promociones de cigarrillos, sobre las compañías tabacaleras, sobre los daños y componentes del cigarrillo, y sobre las advertencias en las cajillas de cigarrillos. El entrevistador le leerá a usted las preguntas y él entrará y archivará sus respuestas directamente en una computadora. Calculamos que la entrevista durará 45 minutos.

El año próximo volveríamos a entrevistarle, si Ud. gusta participar nuevamente, para oír otras opiniones tuyas sobre estos temas.

#### ¿Cuáles son los riesgos y los beneficios de participar?

No hay ningún riesgo por participar en esta investigación. Todos los datos que nos dé serán confidenciales y anónimos de acuerdo a la ley 16616. Para proteger su confidencialidad, se le asignará a usted un número de identificación y la información se archivará con ese número.

#### ¿Hay costos de participar?

No hay ningún costo por participar en la entrevista. Se le regalará una tarjeta telefónica con valor de \$100 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 derecho a cambiar la opinión de su consentimiento o a dejar de participar en cualquier momento sin problema. En el transcurso de la entrevista tiene el derecho a negarse responder a cualquier pregunta.

#### Si tengo alguna duda, ¿con quien puedo comunicarme?

Si usted tiene cualquiera duda sobre el proyecto puede comunicarse con el **Investigador Responsable, Dr. Marcelo Boado, al 4103855 interno 514, en el Departamento de Sociología de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad de la República.**

Acepto participar en el estudio SI \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

Nombre y firma del participante \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha \_\_\_\_\_

Nombre y firma del entrevistador \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha \_\_\_\_\_

Constituyente 1502 / 5° piso MONTEVIDEO 11200 - URUGUAY. Teléfono: (5982) 4103855 – 4103857 – Fax: (5982) 4103859

Letterhead

Montevideo November 1<sup>st</sup>. 2006.

**“STUDY TO EVALUATE TOBACCO CONTROL POLICY IN URUGUAY”**

**What is this study about?**

You are invited to participate in the “STUDY TO EVALUATE TOBACCO CONTROL POLICY IN URUGUAY” which is being conducted by investigators from the Department of Sociology from the Faculty of Social Science from the Universidad de la Republica, and the Sindicato Medico del Uruguay. 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 dangers and components of cigarettes, warnings on cigarette packs. The interviewer will read you the questions and record your responses directly into a computer. We estimate that this interview will last 45 minutes.

We are hoping to have another interview next year, if you are willing to participate again, to hear your opinions about these topics.

**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 according to the law number 16.616. 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.

**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 \$100 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.

**If I have a question, who do I contact?**

If you have any question about this project, you can call the principal investigator, Dr. Marcelo Boado, at 4103855, extension 3514, in the Department of Sociology of the Faculty of Social Science at the Universidad de la Republica.

I agree to participate in this study YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_  
Name and signature of the participant \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Name and signature of the interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

[Address and contact information]



**Appendix F: Sample Page of the Wave 1 Survey Questionnaire in Spanish (see below)**

QuickTime™ and a  
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.

## Appendix G: ID of Interviewers

QuickTime™ and a  
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor  
are needed to see this picture.