

India, Bangladesh, Egypt, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey - Global Adult Tobacco Survey, 2008-10

**Global Tobacco Control Program of the Office of Smoking and Health - U.S. Centers
for Disease Control and Prevention**

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Overview

Identification

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Overview

ABSTRACT

The Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), a component of Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS), is a global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use and tracking key tobacco control indicators. GATS is a nationally representative household survey of adults 15 years of age or older using a standard core questionnaire, sample design, and data collection and management procedures that were reviewed and approved by international experts. GATS is intended to enhance the capacity of countries to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control interventions.

GATS is designed to produce national and sub-national estimates among adults across countries. The target population includes all non-institutionalized men and women 15 years of age or older who consider the country to be their primary place of residence. All members of the target population are sampled from the household that is their primary place of residence. All GATS countries use country-specific stratified multi-stage cluster sampling designs and an interview consisting of a household screening component and an individual component administered to the selected respondent. Data is collected using electronic handheld devices.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

UNIVERSE

Household, Residents age 15 and above, living in their primary residence

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Global Tobacco Control Program of the Office of Smoking and Health	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
World Health Organization		Technical Support
International Institute for Population Sciences		Conducted GATS in India
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health		Technical Support
Research Triangle Institute International		Technical Support
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	The Government of Bangladesh	Supported GATS in Bangladesh
National Institute of Preventive and Social Medicine		Conducted GATS in Bangladesh
National Institute of Population Research and Training		Conducted GATS in Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics		Conducted GATS in Bangladesh
The Ministry of Health		Supported GATS in Egypt
The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics		Conducting GATS in Egypt

Name	Affiliation	Role
Department of Health	The Government of the Philippines	Conducting GATS in the Philippines
National Statistics Office	The Government of the Philippines	Conducting GATS in the Philippines
Faculty of Public Health	Mahidol University	Conducting GATS in Thailand
Department of Disease Control	The Government of Thailand	Conducting GATS in Thailand
National Statistical Office	The Government of Thailand	Conducting GATS in Thailand
Ministry of Public Health	The Government of Thailand	Conducting GATS in Thailand
Ministry of Health	The Government of Thailand	Conducting GATS in Turkey
Turkish Statistical Institute		Conducting GATS in Turkey
Hacettepe University		Conducting GATS in Turkey

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Bloomberg Initiative to Reduce Tobacco Use	BI Grants Program	Funding GATS

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Centre for Global Health Research	CGHR	St. Michael's Hospital; University of Toronto	Metadata Producer

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0. This is the very first version of this DDI document.

DDI DOCUMENT ID

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

INDIA:

Global Adult Tobacco Survey India was carried out in all 29 states of the country and 2 Union Territories of Chandigarh and Puducherry, covering about 99.9 percent of the total population of India. For GATS India survey, sampling was done independently in each state/UT and within the state/UT, independently in urban and rural areas (see Appendix A for details). In urban areas, three-stage sampling was adopted for the selection of households. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the city wards, secondary sampling units (SSUs) were census enumeration blocks (CEBs) and tertiary sampling units (TSUs) were households. At first stage, the list of all the wards from all cities and towns of the state/UT formed the urban sampling frame from which a required sample of wards, i.e., primary sampling units (PSUs), was selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling. At second stage, a list of all census enumeration blocks (CEBs) in every selected ward formed the sampling frame from which one CEB was selected by PPS from each selected ward. At third stage, a list of all the residential households in each selected CEB formed the sampling frame from which a sample of required number of households was selected.

In rural areas, two-stage sampling was adopted for the selection of households. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were villages and secondary sampling units (SSUs) were households. All the villages are first stratified into different strata by using geographical regions, and further stratified by village size, proportion of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe population and female literacy. At the first stage, the list of all the villages in a state/UT formed the sampling frame. The required number of villages, i.e. (PSUs), was selected according to the probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling, within each stratum. At the second stage, a list of all the residential households in each selected village formed the sampling frame from which a sample of required number of households was selected.

A household listing operation carried out in each sample area provided the necessary frame for selecting households at the second stage in rural areas and at the third stage in urban areas. The household listing operation involved, preparing up-to-date location and layout sketch maps, assigning a GATS India specific number to each structure, recording addresses of the structures, identifying residential structures, and then listing the names of the head of the households. Listing of all households in large villages with 300 or more households is a huge task and might involve errors due to omission or duplication. Hence all the large villages with 300 or more households are segmented into three or more segments (depending on village size) of almost equal segments each of about 100-200 households. From all the segments in each large village, two segments are selected by using PPS sampling. House listing in the large PSUs is done only in selected two segments. In all such large villages, sampling design became a three-stage design. The selection of the required number of households was done using systematic sampling. Half of the selected households were randomly assigned to be 'male' households where only the males were interviewed, and the other half were assigned to be 'female' households where only the females were interviewed. At the last stage, one individual was randomly picked from each selected household by elementary random sampling.

Following the standard guidelines of GATS Sample Design Manual, the initial target sample size for each region was fixed at 8,000 households. At state/UT level, a minimum sample size of 2,000 for larger states (1,000 for each male and female interview) and 1,500 for smaller-size states from North-East region was allocated. The state/UT level sample was further allocated to urban and rural areas of the states/UTs in the proportion of urban/rural population as per 2001 census, within each state/UT. The total target sample size at national level was 70,802 households, including 42,647 in rural areas and 28,155 in urban areas. To take into account possible non-response and ineligibility, the sample size was inflated by 12.5 percent (79,719 households; 39,982 in rural and 39,737 in urban areas). It was decided to draw a sample of average of 30 households from each primary sampling unit (PSU). With an assumption of a sample of 30 per PSU, the number of PSUs to be selected from each state and urban/rural areas of each state was estimated.

BANGLADESH:

In Bangladesh, GATS was conducted in 2009 using a three-stage stratified cluster sample design. The initial sample size was 11,200 with 9629 completed cases from all 6 administrative regions (Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, and Sylhet). GATS Bangladesh was designed to produce key indicators for the country as a whole stratified by genders and places of residences classified by urban and rural. Data were collected from 200 urban and 200 rural primary sampling units (mauza in rural and mohalla in urban areas). One individual was randomly chosen from each selected household to participate in the survey. Among the 11,200 selected households, a total of 10,751 households were screened and 9,629 individuals were successfully interviewed for an overall response rate of 93.6%.

EGYPT:

The 2009 Egypt GATS was conducted in 2009 using a three-stage stratified cluster sample design. Egypt GATS was based on

the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) master sample of the 2006 census, and was designed to produce representative samples for the five regions of Egypt - the Cosmopolitan governorate (Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, and Port Said), Urban Lower Egypt, Rural Lower Egypt, Urban Upper Egypt, and Rural Upper Egypt. A total of 23,760 households were selected; 22,685 households were screened; 21,389 individuals aged 15 years and older were identified; and 20,924 interviews were completed. Twenty-two cases were excluded because their interviews were incomplete under criteria established in the GATS Standard Protocol

PHILIPPINES:

GATS Philippines was conducted in 2009 using a three-stage stratified cluster sample design. The initial sample size was 12,086 with 9,701 completed interviews. Four cases were excluded because their interviews were incomplete under criteria established in the GATS Standard Protocol.

THAILAND:

GATS Thailand was conducted in 2008-2009 using a three-stage stratified cluster sample design. The initial sample size is 22,780 with 20,566 completed cases in Bangkok metropolitan area and the Central, North, Northeast and South regions.

TURKEY:

GATS Turkey was conducted in 2008 using a three-stage stratified cluster sample design. The initial sample size was 11,200 with 9,030 completed interviews.

Questionnaires

Overview

INDIA:

GATS India collected information on various dimensions of tobacco use. The data collected on a variety of indicators is expected to assist monitoring tobacco use prevalence and aid policymakers and programme managers to track and formulate tobacco control strategies. GATS India used two types of questionnaires: the household questionnaire, and the individual questionnaire. The household and individual questionnaires were based on GATS core questionnaire, which were designed for use in countries implementing GATS. In consultation with the Technical Advisory Committee these questionnaires were adapted and modified to reflect the relevant issues applicable to India's situation. The questionnaire was tested in the field during pretest and based on the pretest experiences the GATS India questionnaire was finalized. The questionnaire was developed in English.

BANGLADESH:

GATS in Bangladesh used two types of questionnaire: the household questionnaire, and the individual questionnaire for all the adults age 15 and older. The GATS Bangladesh interview includes core questions about background characteristics, tobacco smoking, smokeless tobacco, cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions, and country-specific questions about hand-rolled cigarettes and pictorial health warnings. The GATS Bangladesh questionnaire also included country-specific questions about bidis and smokeless tobacco. Questions were adapted in each section, then reviewed and approved by the questionnaire expert review committee.

EGYPT:

The Egypt GATS questionnaire includes core questions about background characteristics regarding prevalence of tobacco smoking and prevalence of smokeless tobacco use. Core questions covered topics on cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco. Questions were adapted in each section, then reviewed and approved by the GATS questionnaire expert review committee.

PHILIPPINES:

The GATS Philippines questionnaire includes core questions about background characteristics, tobacco smoking, smokeless tobacco, cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions, and country-specific questions. Questions were adapted in each section, then reviewed and approved by the GATS questionnaire expert review committee.

THAILAND:

The GATS Thailand questionnaire includes core questions about background characteristics, tobacco smoking, smokeless tobacco, cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions, and country-specific questions about hand-rolled cigarettes and pictorial health warnings. Questions were adapted in each section, then reviewed and approved by the questionnaire expert review committee.

TURKEY:

The GATS Turkey questionnaire includes core questions about background characteristics, tobacco smoking, cessation, secondhand smoke, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions, and country-specific questions. Questions were adapted in each section, then reviewed and approved by the GATS questionnaire expert review committee.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2009-06	2010-01	India
2009-07	2009-08	Bangladesh
2009	2009	Egypt
2009	2009	Philippines
2008	2009	Thailand
2008	2008	Turkey

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

INDIA:

GATS India was conducted in 2009-2010 as a household survey of persons age 15 and above. A nationally representative probability sample was used to provide national and regional (North, West, East, South, Central and North-East) estimates by residence (urban and rural) and gender and state estimates by gender. GATS India was the first nationwide survey in which electronic handheld devices were used for data collection and management. A total of 69,296 interviews were completed among which 33,767 and 35,529 were of males and females respectively. Out of all completed interviews, 41,825 interviews were conducted in rural areas and 27,471 interviews in urban areas. The overall response rate was 91.8 percent which ranged from the highest of 99.2 percent in Tamil Nadu to the lowest of 80.1 in Arunachal Pradesh.

The fieldwork took place from June 2009 to January 2010. The first part of fieldwork related to mapping and listing operations in all the selected PSUs. The mapping and house-listing teams completed mapping and house-listing in all the selected PSUs prior to data collection work. Upon completion of house-listing in the state, listing of households in each sample area was sent to IIPS where IT managers selected a sample of households in each PSU. Under the guidance of IIPS IT managers, a CMS file of selected households prepared by IT managers of the research agencies was loaded in the iPAQ. Each field team comprised of 2 male interviewers, 2 female interviewers and one supervisor. It was mandatory for field teams to visit each selected PSU for at least two days. For assuring quality data, IIPS assigned one research officer/senior research officer to every state, who supervised the mapping, house listing and data collection work. During fieldwork period IIPS employed 17 research officers, 3 senior research officers and 4 IT experts to provide technical support and quality assurance at all levels of the fieldwork.

In addition to IIPS research officers, GATS India coordinators also monitored the fieldwork. After completion of data collection in each PSU, the field supervisors compiled data files and sent the same to State Head Office. State IT managers aggregated the data from different teams and uploaded them on FTP sites. IIPS IT managers downloaded the data files on a regular basis and aggregated the data at state/UT level. Upon receiving data from all the states, a national data file was prepared.

BANGLADESH:

The questionnaire was administered in the Bangla language and programmed using General Survey System (GSS) software. Data were collected using an electronic handheld device to gather information from 400 sites from all over Bangladesh, and was Internet-based.

EGYPT:

The questionnaire was administered electronically in the Arabic language using handheld devices (PDAs).

PHILIPPINES:

The questionnaire was administered in seven languages using the General Survey System (GSS) software program developed by RTI for electronic data collection using handhelds.

THAILAND:

The questionnaire was administered in the Thai language using a software program developed by NSO for electronic data collection using handhelds.

TURKEY:

The questionnaire was administered in Turkish using the General Survey System (GSS) software program developed by RTI for electronic data collection using handhelds.

Data Processing

Data Editing

INDIA:

All the data from interviews were aggregated by field supervisors on a daily basis, using SD cards specially designed with secure data protocols for GATS fieldwork data collection. Each supervisor transferred the data to a laptop and forwarded the supervisory-level aggregated files (four interviewers' data per day) to the central office at fieldwork agency through established secure channels. IT personnel aggregated the data received from all supervisors every other day and sent feedback to the field for clarifications if any. Finally, national level data was aggregated by IT experts at IIPS after receiving the state/regional specific aggregated data files. IT personnel, with the support from CDC, WHO and RTI International, merged and aggregated all the files to a single SDF file. Using an aggregation module in GSS and SPSS version 17, the aggregated data were transposed to an analyzable raw data format that could be read using any statistical software available for further analysis and reporting

Data Appraisal

No content available