

URUGUAY

WAVE 4 TECHNICAL REPORT

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Preface to ITC Uruguay Technical Report Wave 4

This report documents the methodology used in the fourth wave of the International Tobacco Control Policy Evaluation Survey carried out in 2012 in Uruguay. Survey waves were conducted approximately 2 years apart starting with Wave 1 in 2006.

This report will follow the same format as the Wave 2/3 technical report. No major changes in protocol and methodology were implemented in Wave 4. However, the changes between Wave 1 and subsequent waves included the following changes in content and methods:

1. Respondents from the previous waves were recontacted to participate in the subsequent surveys.
2. New respondents were recruited to replace dropouts, using an extension of the Wave 1 sampling design.
3. The survey was expanded in Wave 2 to include respondents in the inland cities of Salto, Maldonado, Durazno, and Rivera, recruiting new participants using a sampling design similar to that used in Wave 1 in Montevideo.
4. A recontact protocol was developed at Wave 2.
5. New screeners and questionnaires were developed at Wave 2.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The International Tobacco Control (ITC) Project is a prospective cohort survey designed to evaluate national level tobacco control policies. Since the ITC Project began in 2002, the ITC survey has been administered in 22 countries: Canada, United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Ireland, Thailand, Malaysia, South Korea, Uruguay, Mexico, China, New Zealand, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Bangladesh, Brazil, Mauritius, Bhutan, Kenya, Zambia, and India.

Wave 1 of the ITC Uruguay Survey was conducted in November-December of 2006; Wave 2 was conducted between September 2008 and February 2009; Wave 3 was conducted from October 2010 to January 2011; and Wave 4 was conducted from September to December 2012. The information contained in this report relates to Wave 4.

The objectives of the ITC Uruguay Survey are:

- **To examine patterns of behaviour and opinion associated with the use of tobacco by adults in Uruguay.**

The study will provide very detailed information about the behaviour and the opinions of smokers, as well as their consumption patterns and other important aspects of tobacco use.

- **To examine the impact of specific tobacco control policies that have been, and will be, implemented in Uruguay from 2006 onward.**

The ITC survey is comprised of several sections designed to evaluate the impact of certain tobacco control policies, such as the health warnings on cigarette packages, advertising campaigns that promote quitting, and cigarette tax increases. The survey will examine how policies can modify the behaviour of smokers.

- **To compare smoking behaviour and the impact of policies between Uruguay and other ITC countries.**

The ITC Survey asks similar questions in the other 21 countries, thus allowing a comparison of the policies and the pattern of tobacco use between Uruguay and the other participating countries.

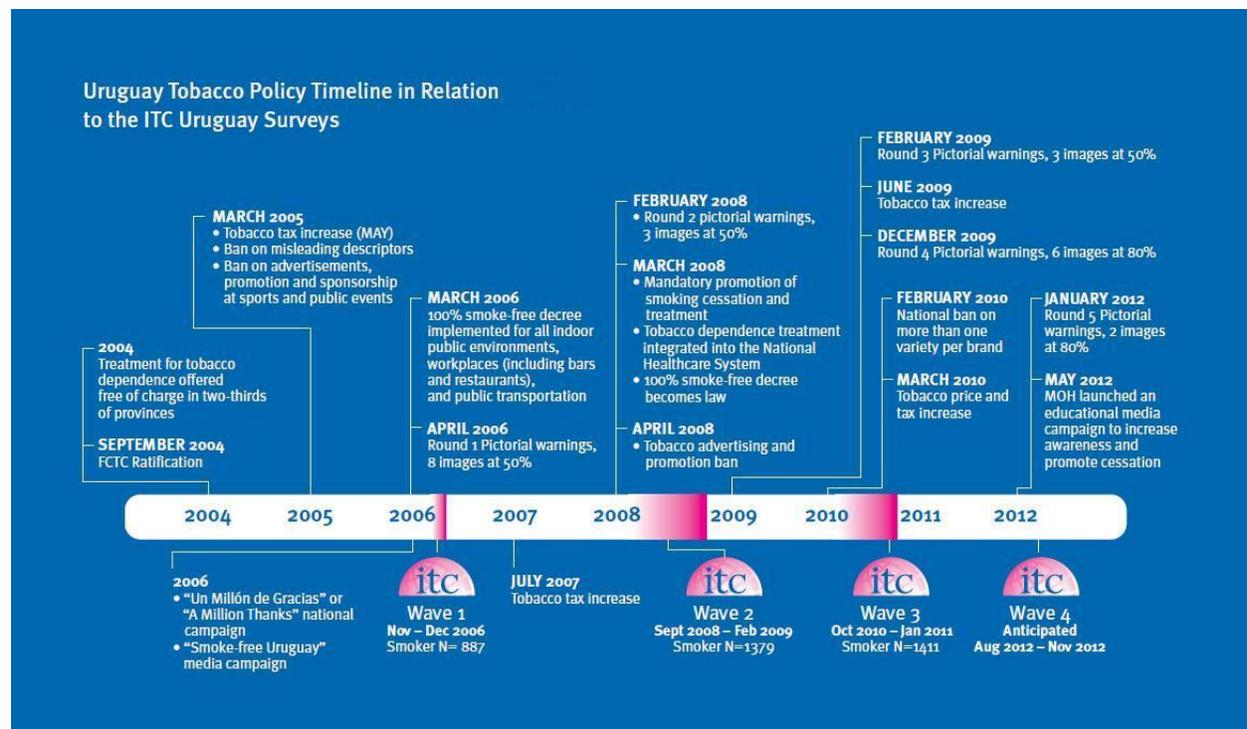
1.2 Survey Design

The ITC Uruguay Survey is a national survey conducted by the Tobacco Epidemic Research Center (*Centro de Investigación para la Epidemia del Tabaquismo*, or CIET) in Montevideo, Uruguay, in collaboration with the ITC Uruguay Project team, based at the University of Waterloo in Canada.

The ITC Survey is a longitudinal cohort study. In other words, the respondents who participate in this survey are recontacted in subsequent waves to answer follow-up surveys. Figure 1 shows the timeline of the ITC Uruguay project. The longitudinal cohort design allows studies arising from the survey data to address research questions of greater precision and complexity

because the same individuals are tracked over time, and their responses to tobacco control policies, tobacco industry activities, and other important aspects of tobacco use can be linked to potential changes in behavior over time. Cohort designs can measure policy impact in a more fine-grained, individual-level way, in comparison with repeat cross-sectional designs (having separate samples of respondents at multiple points in time). The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Cancer Prevention Handbook, *Methods for Evaluating Tobacco Control Policies* (2008), provides background on the advantages of cohort designs in the evaluation of policies.

Figure 1. ITC Uruguay Project Timeline



1.3 The Research Team

The ITC Uruguay Survey has been conducted in Uruguay by researchers from CIET and Universidad de la República. The research team in Uruguay collaborates with an international team of researchers in Canada (The University of Waterloo) and the United States (University of South Carolina, Medical University of South Carolina and Roswell Park Cancer Institute).

2. Sampling Design

2.1 Target Population

Eligible adult respondents for the ITC Uruguay Survey include adult smokers 18 years of age and older who have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime 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 from each household were selected (one female adult smoker and one male adult smoker).

In Wave 4, respondents were drawn from a set of households in the cities of Montevideo, Salto, Maldonado, Durazno, and Rivera. Wave 1 was conducted in Montevideo only. Figure 2 shows a map of Uruguay with the cities included in the fieldwork.

Figure 2. ITC Uruguay Waves 2 & 3 Sampling Areas



2.2 Sample size

The ITC Uruguay Project was first designed to include a sample of approximately 1000 adult smokers. Ultimately, the adult smoker sample in Wave 1 consisted of 887 legitimate participants, all residents of Montevideo.

In Wave 2, interviewers followed up successfully (within 4 visits) in 585 cases of the 887 possible interviewees from 2006, with 302 cases lost. For replenishment respondents, the interviewers successfully surveyed 794 smokers, from a sample of 1144 households across 5 cities, thereby producing a total of 1379 respondents for Wave 2.

In Wave 3, the interviewers successfully recontacted 971 participants of the 1379 cases from Wave 2. Total replenishment from all cities resulted in 440 new cases, for a total of 1411 participants.

In Wave 4, 1080 participants were successfully recontacted from the 1411 who were interviewed in Wave 3. Total replenishment from all cities resulted in 351 new cases, for a total of 1431 participants. Table 1 summarizes the sample sizes in Waves 1 through 4.

Table 1. Total Respondents Interviewed by Waves

Type	Montevideo			Inland Cities			Total		
Wave 1	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Recruited W1	416	471	887	-	-	-	416	471	887
Wave 2	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Recruited W1	271	314	585	-	-	-	271	314	585
Recruited W2	183	209	392	221	181	402	404	390	794
Total	454	523	977	221	181	402	675	704	1379
Wave 3	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Recruited W1	196	230	426	-	-	-	196	230	426
Recruited W2	119	135	254	159	132	291	278	267	545
Recruited W3	159	168	327	58	55	113	217	223	440
Total	474	533	1007	217	187	404	691	720	1411
Wave 4	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Recruited W1	154	196	350	-	-	-	154	196	350
Recruited W2	86	109	195	125	108	233	211	217	428
Recruited W3	105	113	218	43	41	84	148	154	302
Recruited W4	109	146	255	47	49	96	156	195	351
Total Wave 4	454	564	1018	215	198	413	669	762	1431

2.3 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame included a set of households in Montevideo, Salto, Rivera, Maldonado, and Durazno, according to the Census Frame 2004 from the National Institute of Statistics of Uruguay. In Montevideo in 2004 there were 470,214 households with a total of 1,240,545 inhabitants; in the inland cities combined there were 92,046 households with a total of 266,545 inhabitants.

2.4 Sampling Plans

As mentioned previously, efforts were made to recontact and interview all respondents from Wave 3, whether they were still smoking or had quit. The interviewers were successful in retaining 1080 of 1411 smokers from Wave 3. Of these 231 were ex-smokers in Wave 4. Table 2 portrays the Wave 4 retention rate by gender.

Table 2: Wave 4 Retention Rate by Gender

Gender	Wave 3 (N)	Number of persons re-contacted in Wave 4	Retention Rate
Male	691	513	74.24%
Female	720	567	78.75%
Total	1411	1080	76.54%

In Montevideo, the interviewers successfully followed up with 763 of the 1007 respondents who were interviewed in 2010. In the inland cities of Maldonado, Durazno, Salto and Rivera, the interviewers retained 317 of the 404 smokers who were interviewed in 2010. Table 3 shows the retention rates for Wave 4 by sampling area.

Table 3: Wave 4 Retention Rate by Sampling Area

City	Wave 3 (N)	Number of persons re-contacted in Wave 4	Retention Rate
Montevideo	1007	763	75.77%
Durazno	54	37	68.52%
Maldonado	104	76	73.08%
Rivera	96	79	82.29%
Salto	150	125	83.33%
Total	1411	1080	76.54%

Replenishment sampling for Wave 4 was based on the same multi-stage stratified random sampling scheme prepared for the previous waves. The primary strata are secciones in each city which correspond to the census tracts. Each seccion is divided into segmentos, and each segmento is divided into manzanas. For the replenishment sample in Wave 4, within each seccion, new manzanas were drawn with probability proportional to size from the collection of unused manzanas in the segmentos used in Wave 3.

From each selected manzana, 6 dwellings were chosen at random and enumerated. An average of close to one interview per household was assumed, but the sample of dwellings was extended when necessary to recruit 6 smokers from the manzana.

Information about household members 18 years of age and older within each selected household was recorded on the Household Enumeration Form, regardless of whether the household was inhabited by smokers or non-smokers. Interviews were conducted individually with up to 2 participants per household, 1 male and 1 female smoker.

2.5 Household Eligibility

Dwellings were eligible if they were **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 tenant or boarder
- an employee

For the purposes of this survey, private homes in Uruguay included: independent homes, duplexes, apartments and private homes out of which a business was run. Independent homes are considered those that do not share a wall, roof or entrance with another dwelling. Duplexes may share a wall or roof with another dwelling, but are distinct from the other dwelling by having separate facilities. Apartments are private homes within a collection of similar dwellings, all located in the same building. Private homes where businesses were a part of the home were still eligible for inclusion, as long as the dwelling was not solely for the purposes of the business. Surveys were not conducted in dwellings that were strictly businesses or with individuals living in institutions such as hospitals, nursing homes, jails, or religious institutions.

For the purposes of this survey a household is defined as “any person or group of persons living in a dwelling that share meal expenses with other persons in that dwelling”. It may consist of:

- One person living alone;
- A family sharing the same dwelling;
- A group of people who are not related but share the same dwelling.

2.6 Sample Profile

Tables 4 below gives a description of the samples interviewed in Wave 4 respectively. The frequencies and percentages in the following tables contain unweighted data.

Table 4: Demographic Characteristics of ITC Uruguay Survey Respondents Participating at Wave 4 (N=1431)

Characteristic	Montevideo		Inland Cities	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Sex				
Male	454	44.6%	215	52.1%
Female	564	55.4%	198	47.9%
Age				
18 – 24	155	15.2%	68	16.5%
25 – 39	347	34.1%	147	35.6%
40 – 54	326	32.0%	121	29.3%
55+	190	18.7%	77	18.6%
Smoking status				
Daily smoker	784	77.0%	304	74.2%
Non-daily smoker	70	6.9%	39	9.5%
Quitter	164	16.1%	67	16.3%
Marital status				
Married	348	34.3%	141	34.1%
Separated	52	5.1%	27	6.5%
Divorced	109	10.7%	46	11.1%
Widowed	44	4.3%	14	3.4%
Domestic partnership	217	21.4%	98	23.7%
Single	246	24.2%	87	21.1%
Highest level of education				
Low	500	49.2%	258	62.5%
Moderate	304	29.9%	113	27.4%
High	213	20.9%	42	10.2%
Annual income (UYU)				
Low (\leq 8000)	128	12.6%	80	19.4%
Moderate (8001 – 30,000)	536	52.7%	253	61.3%
High (> 30,000)	302	29.7%	55	13.3%
Not stated	52	5.1%	25	6.1%

* Some categories may have missing values.

3. Survey Development and Content

3.1 Survey Development and Translation

The Wave 1 ITC Uruguay Survey questionnaire was based on that of the ITC Mexico Survey. The surveys were revised using both the original English and the Mexican Spanish translation to create surveys using Uruguayan Spanish. The translated surveys were then reviewed by team members who were bilingual in English and Spanish, including those with knowledge of Uruguayan linguistic nuances. This bilingual committee resolved discrepancies and checked nuances by discussion. This committee method of translation is known to be generally superior to traditional double translation methods and is being employed throughout the ITC countries in the development of ITC surveys. Some revisions were made at each following wave to best capture the information that was important at the respective time frames.

3.2 Other Documentation

In addition, the ITC Uruguay Project developed forms to document the ancillary information needed to conduct the survey:

- Household Enumeration Sheet (Appendix A)
- Recontact Visit Form (Appendix B)
- Respondent Consent Forms (Appendix C)

Copies of the forms can be found in the Appendices of this report.

In-depth training manuals were also developed for the interviewers to train them in the rigorous protocols necessary to conduct the ITC survey.

3.3 Types of Surveys

Three versions of the questionnaire were used for fieldwork for Wave 4. Two were designated for those who had already participated in the previous wave - recontact smokers and recontact quitters. The third was for those who were being recruited to replace the respondents from Wave 3 who were lost to attrition (replenishment smokers).

Copies of all ITC Uruguay Survey questionnaires are available at www.itcproject.org. The three survey types, the participant type to whom the survey would be administered, and the average length of each type of survey is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Wave 4 Survey Characteristics

Types of Survey at Wave 4	Participant Characteristics	Average Time (Mins)
1. Recontact Smoker Survey	Smokers who participated in Wave 3 and were still smoking at the time of Wave 4.	50-55
2. Recontact Quitter Survey	Smokers who participated in Wave 3, but had quit smoking by Wave 4.	30-35
3. Replenishment Smoker Survey	Smokers who were newly recruited into the cohort at Wave 4 to replace a participant from Wave 3 who had dropped out or become ineligible.	55

3.4 Survey Content

Respondents who were smokers were asked the following types of survey questions:

1. Smoking- and cessation-relevant questions: smoking history and frequency, as well as current smoking behaviour and dependence, and quitting behaviours.
2. Knowledge and basic beliefs about smoking: knowledge of the health effects of smoking and important beliefs relevant to smoking and quitting, perceived risk, and perceived severity of tobacco-related diseases.
3. Policy-relevant questions: awareness of, impact of, and beliefs relevant for each of the FCTC demand reduction policy domains (warning labels, taxation/price, advertising/promotion, smoke-free policies, light/mild descriptors).
4. Other important psychosocial predictors of smoking behaviour and potential moderator variables (e.g., normative beliefs, self-efficacy, intentions to quit).
5. Individual difference variables relevant to smoking (e.g., depression, stress, time perspective).
6. Demographics (e.g., age, gender, marital status, income, education).

Respondents who were ex-smokers were asked parallel survey questions from the categories listed above. Question phrasing was revised where necessary for the ex-smoker context. The inclusion of ex-smoker survey items is important in allowing accurate interpretation of survey results for the entire population of Uruguay.

Replenishment smokers, after confirming their eligibility for this survey with smoking criteria questions, were asked the same set of questions as the Recontact smokers, with appropriate rewording for those questions which refer to the previous survey for Recontact smokers.

Between Waves 1 to 4, each questionnaire type was updated to ensure that it was relevant for the target respondent within the context of the tobacco control landscape in Uruguay.

4. ITC Uruguay Survey Protocols

4.1 Protocol for Recontact Respondents

The ITC Uruguay Survey Recontact protocol consists of the following steps:

- Confirmation of household information collected at the previous wave using the Recontact Visit Form.
- Accurate identification of the recontact survey respondent(s) in the household.
- Completion of the Consent Form.
- Use of screener to determine the correct recontact survey to administer.
- Completion of the survey questionnaire.
- Providing compensation: a 100-peso telephone card.

4.1.1 Contacting the Survey Respondent

The interviewer was given a Recontact Visit Form (Appendix B) for each respondent from a previous wave which includes contact information. The form was used to record each visit made to the respondent until the survey is completed or the case considered lost (up to 4 visits must be attempted at varying times and days of the week). When the respondent is re-contacted for the current wave, the household and personal information is confirmed.

4.1.2 Recontact Survey Interview

Questions which determine smoking status were asked of the respondent. If the criteria for Smoker are not met, they were given the Quitter survey.

Once the survey type was determined, consent was obtained from each participant (Appendix C). The consenting participant was interviewed independently of any other respondents in the home, using a standardized consent form that was reviewed and cleared by ethics committees at the University of Waterloo.

4.1.3 Token of Appreciation and Conclusion

At the end of each survey interview, the interviewer thanked the participant for his/her participation. The interviewer then checked to ensure that the participant had been provided with a copy of his/her signed consent form, and ensured that any of the participant's questions or concerns had been addressed to his/her satisfaction.

As a token of thanks for completing the surveys, each participant was given a telephone card worth 100 pesos for their participation.

4.2 Protocols for New Recruitment or Replenishment

The ITC Uruguay Survey recruitment and replenishment protocols consisted of the following steps:

- Map sketching of the selected manzanas
- Random selection of the dwellings for first attempt contact

- Household enumeration (including demographic information of household members)
- Selection of eligible participants
- Contact with eligible participants
- Consent
- Main questionnaire
- Exit and compensation

4.2.1 Household selection and enumeration, including demographic information

The household selection and enumeration protocol was as follows:

1. The Data Management Centre (DMC) from the University of Waterloo provided a list of randomly selected blocks (manzanas) from every city included in the study to the CIET fieldwork team.
2. CIET's fieldwork team assigned interviewers to the manzanas in which they would be working. The interviewers were not allowed to select manzanas or households using their own criteria.
3. Six households from each manzana were selected for initial contact, using a random selection procedure.
4. The interviewers went to the newly selected households, in the (random) order in which the households had been selected. At each dwelling, before replenishment respondents were selected, information was collected about the household, including a roster of all adult household members with their age, gender, and smoking status, and the number of children residing in the dwelling (Appendix A). This information could be obtained from any adult member of the household. The time required to complete the Household Enumeration Form was 2-5 minutes.
5. After enumerating a household, the interviewer used the selection criteria to determine if any members of the household were eligible to participate in the ITC Uruguay Survey. The criteria and protocol for participant selection and consent are described in **Section 4.2.2** below.

If a member of the household refused to participate in enumeration, the interviewer would then request the following two pieces of information:

- 1) The number of children in each enumerated household, and
 - 2) The smoking status of all adults living within the dwelling.
6. Enumeration of the households continued until enough respondents had been recruited to be interviewed. A maximum of 4 attempts were made to enumerate each household.
 7. Enumerators kept careful records of which dwellings were visited, the outcome of each visit, and whether or not a listing or an interview was obtained.

4.2.2 Survey Participant Selection and Consent

- In each manzana, a quota of 6 completed smoker interviews was normally expected.
- Respondents were selected based on their smoking status and gender.
- Within each enumerated household, a maximum of two respondents could be interviewed – a male smoker and a female smoker.

- If there were several respondents from each category (i.e. male smokers or female smokers) willing to participate in the survey then the next birthday method was used, and the adult whose birthday appeared next in the calendar year was selected.
- A substitution from the same household was allowed only if a selected respondent had outcome code I04 (Language Barrier), I05 (Physically/Mentally Incapable), or I06 (Person would be away for the entire survey period). Refer to **Section 5** for details on Individual Outcome Codes.
- In the case of a refusal by an individual who had been selected as a potential survey respondent for a given quota category, the interviewer recorded the outcome code as I08 (Refusal), and moved on to the next household to fill the category quota. Substitution from the same household was not permitted in the case of a refusal.

4.2.3 Replenishment Survey Interview

- Consent was obtained from each participant and each eligible, using a standardized consent form that was reviewed and cleared by ethics committees at the University of Waterloo and the Uruguay Ministry of Public Health. Each consenting participant was interviewed independently of one another.
- If a selected potential survey respondent identified through the household enumeration process was unavailable to complete the survey, the interviewer would return on at least three separate subsequent occasions at different times (i.e., during the day on a weekday, in the evening on a weekday, and during the day and evening on the weekend). If the interviewer was unable to connect with the selected potential respondent after 4 attempts, then the individual was assigned an individual outcome code of I09 (Lost contact after 4 visits).

4.2.4 Remuneration and Conclusion

- At the end of each survey interview, the interviewer thanked the participant for his/her participation. The interviewer then checked to ensure that the participant had been provided with a copy of his/her signed consent form, and ensured that any of the participant's questions or concerns had been addressed to his/her satisfaction.
- As a token of thanks for completing the surveys, each participant was given a telephone card worth 100 pesos for participating.

4.3 Fieldwork Teams

The Fieldwork Team consisted of two levels, the Management Team and the interviewers. The Wave 4 Management Team included the Principal Investigator, one Fieldwork Chief, and four Supervisors. There were a total of up to 70 interviewers in Uruguay during Wave 4. 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.

4.4 Monitoring & Quality Assurance

To ensure the accuracy and quality of the ITC survey, the field work was very closely monitored by the PI and Supervising staff. Interviewers were asked to give a listing of the landline or cell phone numbers of all enumerated households included in the sample to their Supervisors. All Recontact smokers & quitters were contacted by the Supervisors through a face-to-face visit or a phone call to ensure that the visit information was documented correctly by the Interviewers and that the token of appreciation was given.

All replenishment respondents and their households were visited or called by phone to check that the interviewing took place and that the token of appreciation was given. When necessary, respondents were re-called to fill in missing information at any stage of the fieldwork.

5. Disposition Codes

5.1 Enumeration 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 A.

- 01 – The dwelling was not found.
- 02 – The dwelling is not inhabited.
- 03 – The address does not correspond to a dwelling.
- 04 – The place is not safe for the interviewer.
- 05 – There was no contact after four visits.
- 06 – There was no contact - the maximum quota was reached.
- 07 – Contacted persons refused to respond.
- 08 – Language barrier.
- 09 – There was no adult found to be able to answer (adult persons with a physical or mental disability).
- 10 – The household could not be enumerated for other reasons. Specify:
- 11 – The household was enumerated.

5.2 Enumeration Outcome Codes: Individual

Individual outcomes codes were to be assigned to everyone enumerated for the survey on the household enumeration form. See the second page of the Household Enumeration Form in Appendix A.

- 01 – Completed interview.
- 02 – Incomplete interview (started but did not conclude).
- 03 – Person is not eligible.
- 04 – Language barrier.
- 05 – Mental / physical disability.
- 06 – Individual not available during the whole interview period.
- 07 – Proxy refusal.
- 08 – Individual refusal.
- 09 – Lost contact (after 4 visits).
- 10 – Reached maximum number per block group.

5.3 Recontact Outcome Codes: Individual

Individual outcomes codes were also assigned to participant with whom recontact was attempted for the survey on the household recontact form. See the front page of the Rcontact Visit Form in Appendix B.

- 01 – Completed interview.
- 02 – Incomplete interview (started but did not conclude).
- 03 – Person does not live at the address – there is no information to find him/her.
- 04 – Person does not live at the address – there is information to find him/her, but contact was not established.
- 05 – Mental / Physical disability.
- 06 – Individual not available during the whole interview period.

- 07 – Proxy refusal.
- 08 – Individual refusal.
- 09 – Lost contact (after 4 visits).

5.4 Recontact Outcome Codes: Household

If a recontacted respondent no longer lived at the residence from the previous wave, outcome codes were assigned based on the follow up to find them at a new location. Information about the new address was requested from the contact person at the previous address. See the second page of the Rcontact Visit Form in Appendix B.

- 1- Person did not live there and there is no information to locate them
- 2- Person did live there, but there is no information to locate them
- 3- New address outside of town
- 4- The new dwelling was not located
- 5- The new dwelling was located, but the person was not selected for the interview
- 6- The new dwelling was located and the person selected

5.5 Respondent ID

Each new participant was assigned an 8-digit number, which was a combination of the 2-digit City Code, the 5-digit Household Number, and the 1-digit Member Number. This number was recorded to ensure that each participant had a unique identification number, which could be referred to for recontact and also to indicate the location of the respondent within the districts of Uruguay.

6. Weights Construction

ITC Uruguay Weights Waves 1 - 4

By Mary Thompson and Mi Yan

Wave 1 sampling plan

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. The achieved sample apparently consisted of 1002 adult smokers. (For 2 of these, Wave 1 smoking status was determined at Wave 2.)

In Uruguay at Wave 1 the sampling scheme for households was a stratified multi-stage design. The strata were the 25 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 approximately 167 segmentos, and 1 manzana from each. The 167 segmentos were to be allocated to the secciones in proportion to the population sizes of the secciones. In fact, this plan was altered somewhat.

First stage: 159 segmentos were selected by stratified random sampling from the 25 secciones (Census sections) in Montevideo using *allocation* proportional to population size in each section.

Second stage: Minimum 1 manzana and maximum 6 manzanas were selected by simple random sampling from each selected segmento. The average number of manzanas sampled per selected segmento was $204/159=1.28$

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.

Weights construction for Wave 1

The following algorithm was used on the revised sample as well as the original sample.

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.

(There were 3 manzanas with $HW1 < 1$ by this calculation, and for households in those manzanas, $HW1$ was set equal to 1.)

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.

$$PHWT = N_{secc} \times HW2 / n_{secc}$$

where N_{secc} = number of segmentos in the seccion, n_{secc} = 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 (from the 2004 census), and the sum is over enumerated households.

Prevalence estimates

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

For example,

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

where the sums are over enumerated households j , and $MALES_{SM_j}$ and $MALE_j$ 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

$$IHWT = BW_{SM} \times \frac{h_{sm}}{h_i},$$

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

If we sum $EHWT$ over all enumerated 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. This estimate is 393,875.

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. If two respondents of the same gender were sampled in one household, then their $W1$ values were set to $W1/2$]

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

$$W6 = W4 \times N_{SM, dem} / W4_{SM, dem}$$

where $N_{SM, dem}$ is the “known” number of smokers in the city with the same gender and age group as the individual, and $W4_{SM, dem}$ 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 $W6=W4$ 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:

$$\text{Rescaled weight } RWT = n_c \times W6 / (\sum_c W6),$$

where n_c is the actual (i.e. unweighted) size of the city subsample, and $\sum_c W6$ denotes a sum over that subsample of the original weights.

References for Montevideo population and smoker data: not available.

Wave 2 sampling plan

In Wave 2, in Montevideo, efforts were made to recontact and interview all respondents from Wave 1, whether they were still smoking or had quit. Overall, 585 respondents were retained.

It was found that approximately 109 of the Wave 1 cases were fictitious – not corresponding to actual people. These were clustered to a large extent in manzanas. The manzanas containing entirely fictitious data had to be removed from the Wave 1 dataset, and the weights recalculated along the lines of the Wave 1 procedure described above. Altogether 10 out of 204 manzanas and 9 segmentos were removed.

(There were also 6 respondents who confessed that they had misrepresented their smoking status at Wave 1 to receive the incentive, and these cases were dropped, leading to a total of 115 dropped people (in 108 households, 28 manzanas); the retention rate was $585/887=65.95\%$.)

Otherwise, on average, of the 6 or 7 adult smokers from Wave 1 in a manzana, we retained 3 or 4, and were missing 3 or 4.

It was deemed appropriate to replenish the sample lost within each seccion, from manzanas which did not have interviews in Wave 1. An attempt was made to replace lost respondents by respondents from the same economic level. The number of manzanas chosen was the number of respondents needed in the seccion crossed with economic level, divided by 6. Segmentos used in Wave 1 were not excluded. Thus there are 31 segmentos from Wave 1 that in Wave 2 have representation from 2 or more manzanas (29 with 2 manzanas, 1 with 3 manzanas, and 1 with 6 manzanas). (Nine segmentos were lost by attrition, leaving 141 Wave 1 segmentos remaining in Wave 2.) Altogether 107 new manzanas in Montevideo were chosen; 69 new segmentos were chosen in Montevideo.

In the replenishment it was again the practice to sample up to 2 in a household, one male and one female adult smoker.

At Wave 2, there were also 402 smokers recruited from 4 inland cities, from a total of 996 households enumerated. The cities were Salto, Maldonado, Rivera, and Durazno, and their sample sizes were allocated proportional to population size, for targets of 150, 102, 96 and 54 respectively. The sampling design was similar to the sampling design in Montevideo.

Weights construction for Wave 2

For households and respondents present at Waves 1 and 2 we constructed longitudinal Wave 1-Wave 2 household and individual weights. For all Wave 2 respondents we constructed a cross-sectional weight.

Longitudinal Wave 1 – Wave 2 weights

For the longitudinal weights, we first considered the interviewed household weights IHWT from Wave 1. For those households which were still interview households in Wave 2, we rescaled IHWT to sum to the total of the IHWTs at Wave 1 within each segmento. This produced for those households a Wave 1-Wave 2 weight labelled IHWT12.

For each Wave 1 respondent still present in Wave 2 we multiplied IHWT12 by the within household weight W1 from Wave 1, producing a preliminary longitudinal weight W12WTT. We then rescaled these W12WTT weights to sum to the Wave 1 cross sectional weight (W1XWT) totals for age group (18-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55+) and gender within Montevideo. This produced the longitudinal weights W12WT for individuals. These longitudinal weights have variable name *bDE52921v* in the final dataset

These longitudinal weights were rescaled to sum to sample size within Montevideo. The rescaled weights have variable name *bDE52951v* in the final data set.

Wave 2 cross-sectional weights

We first constructed for each interviewed household an interviewed household weight IHWT2.

For any interviewed household in a Wave 1 manzana, whether new or old (there should not be any new), we construct a preliminary weight which is the same as the manzana (common) value of *IHWT* from Wave 1, multiplied by the number $h_{i\ man\ 1}$ of households interviewed in the manzana in Wave 1, divided by the number $h_{i\ man\ 2}$ of households interviewed in the manzana in Wave 2; then multiplied by the number $m_{\ seg\ 1}$ of manzanas selected in the segmento in Wave 1, divided by the number $m_{\ seg\ 2}$ of manzanas used in the segmento in Wave 2; then multiplied by the number $a_{\ sec\ 1}$ of segmentos sampled in the seccion in Wave 1, and divided by the number $a_{\ sec\ 2}$ of segmentos sampled in the seccion in the entire MVD Wave 2 data; then rescaled to sum to $\sum IHWT$, the sum over households of the interview household weights *IHWT* in Wave 1:

$$IHWT_{12} = \frac{a_{\ sec\ W1}}{a_{\ sec\ W2}} \frac{m_{\ SGW1}}{m_{\ SGW2}} \frac{h_{\ ima\ W1}}{h_{\ ima\ W2}} IHWT_{\ man},$$

$$IHWT_{22} = IHWT_{12} * \frac{W1EST}{\sum IHWT_{12}} ..$$

For an interviewed household in a manzana newly drawn in Wave 2, we proceeded with a modification of the Wave 1 method to compute the household weights.

That is, for each enumerated household in a newly drawn manzana, we let

$$HW2 = H_{\ SEG} / h_{\ eSEG}$$

where $H_{\ SEG}$ is the number of households in the segmento, and $h_{\ eSEG}$ is the number of enumerated households in the segmento.

Then we let

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

where $N_{\ sec*ses}$ = number of segmentos in the seccion crossed with economic level, and $n_{\ sec*ses}$ = number of segmentos sampled in the seccion crossed with economic level. (In cities other than Montevideo, there was just a single economic level.)

Then, we let

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

where $H_{\ city}$ is the number of households in the city (470310 from the 2008 frame in the case of Montevideo), and the sum is over enumerated households.

In the inland cities, we were able to use the *EHWT* weights to estimate the prevalence of smoking in the city, by gender.

For example,

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

where the sums are over enumerated households j , and $MALE_j$ and $MALES_{SM_j}$ are respectively the numbers of male adults and male adult smokers in household j .

Finally, for each interview household we let

$$IHWT2 = EHWT \times \frac{h_{esma}}{h_{ima}}$$

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.)

There were 9 manzanas with $h_{esma} < h_{ima}$ and for these the ratio was set equal to 1.

Note: Some households with interviews were not recorded as smoker households. These were corrected to be indicated as smoker households.

In Montevideo we then set

$$IHWT2 = \frac{h_{iC2}}{h_{iC2} + h_{iR2}} IHWT22 \quad \text{for recontact interview households, and}$$

$$IHWT2 = \frac{h_{iR2}}{h_{iC2} + h_{iR2}} IHWT22 \quad \text{for replenishment interview households,}$$

where h_{iC2} is the number of Wave 2 recontact interview households and h_{iR2} is the number of Wave 2 replenishment interview households in the city.

In the inland cities we set $IHWT2 = IHWT22$.

We then proceeded to compute individual cross-sectional weights.

Individuals who were interviewed at Wave 1 retained their household level weight $W1$. Each newly interviewed individual was also given a household level weight $W1$:

- 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.

Then each interviewed individual was given a preliminary city level weight W42 which is thought of as the number of people in the same city represented by that individual.

$$W42 = IHWT22 \times W1.$$

If we sum W42 over all individuals interviewed (or all replenishment individuals interviewed in Montevideo), we should get an estimate of the number of smokers in the city.

	Sum of W6 (W4) in Wave 1	Sum of W42 for re-contacts in Montevideo Waves 1-2	Sum of W42 for replenishment respondents in Montevideo Wave 2
	467496.28	441107.09	295349.39

Because no possibility of calibration was available, the final weights W62 were the values of W42 in the four inland cities, and in Montevideo, given as follows:

$$W62 = n_{M2} \times W42 / (n_{M2} + n_{M2}) \quad \text{for recontact respondents}$$

$$W62 = n_{M2} \times W42 / (n_{M2} + n_{M2}) \quad \text{for replenishment respondents}$$

where n_{M2} is the number of recontact respondents in Montevideo, n_{M2} is the number of replenishment respondents in Montevideo.

The inflation cross-sectional weight W62 is called *bDE52915v* in the final data set.

	Sum of W6 (W4) in Wave 1	Sum of W62 in Montevideo Wave 2
	467696.28	382624.98

Rescaling

Finally, the weights in the five cities were 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:

$$\text{Rescaled weight } RWT2 = n_{CW2} \times W62 / (\sum_C W62),$$

where n_{CW2} is the actual (i.e. unweighted) size of the Wave 2 city subsample, and $\sum_C W62$ denotes a sum over that subsample of the original weights.

The rescaled cross-sectional weights have variable name *bDE52919v* in the final data set.

Wave 3 sampling plan

In Wave 3, in all 5 cities, efforts were made to recontact and interview all respondents from Wave 2, whether they were still smoking or had quit. The Wave 2 sample sizes and numbers retained at Wave 3 were as follows:

City	Number of persons in Wave 2	Number of persons recontacted	Retention Rate
Montevideo	977	680	69.6%
Durazno	54	39	72.2%
Maldonado	102	72	70.6%
Rivera	96	65	67.7%
Salto	150	115	76.7%
Total	1379	971	70.4%

The overall target numbers for Wave 3 were 1002 smokers/quitters in Montevideo, 150 in Salto, 102 in Maldonado, 96 in Rivera and 54 in Durazno.

In the inland cities, replenishment of lost respondents was carried out within each seccion. The new respondents were obtained from new manzanas drawn from segmentos used in Wave 2, to maintain the regularity of the sampling design in those cities. Potential new manzanas for a seccion were drawn with probability proportional to size, within the collection of manzanas from the Wave 2 segmentos. The size measure was the number of dwellings in the manzana as indicated on the sampling frame. (The 2004 sampling frame was used.)

In Montevideo, the efforts made at Wave 2 to replace lost respondents from the same income stratum were successful, but were labour intensive, and resulted in the sample being more dispersed, and the selection probabilities being less smooth, than intended. It was decided in Wave 3 to try to concentrate the sample replenishment in the segmentos used in Wave 2. Thus, in each seccion, new manzanas were drawn with probability proportional to size from the collection of unused manzanas in the segmentos used in Wave 2.

In the replenishment it was again the practice to sample up to 2 in a household, one male and one female adult smoker.

In the end, the numbers of recontact and replenishment respondents and total sample sizes in Wave 3 were as follows:

City	Recontact	Replenishment	Total
Montevideo	680	327	1007
Durazno	39	15	54
Maldonado	72	32	104
Rivera	65	31	96
Salto	115	35	150
Total	971	440	1411

Weights construction for Wave 3

For households and respondents present at Waves 1, 2 and 3 we constructed longitudinal Wave 1-Wave 2-Wave 3 household and individual weights. For households and respondents present at Waves 2 and 3 we constructed longitudinal Wave 2-Wave 3 household and individual weights. For all Wave 3 respondents we constructed a cross-sectional weight.

Longitudinal Wave 1 – Wave 2 – Wave 3 weights

For the first set of longitudinal weights, we first considered the interviewed household weights IHWT from Wave 1. For those households which were still interview households in Wave 3, we rescaled IHWT to sum to the total of the IHWTs at Wave 1 within each segmento. This produced for those households a Wave 1-Wave 2 – Wave 3 weight labeled IHWT123.

For each Wave 1 respondent still present in Wave 3 we multiplied IHWT123 by the within household weight W1 from Wave 1, producing a preliminary longitudinal weight W123WTT. We then rescaled these W123WTT weights to sum to the Wave 1 cross sectional weight (W1XWT) totals for age group (18-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55+) and gender within Montevideo. This produced the longitudinal weights W123WT for individuals. These (inflation) longitudinal weights have variable name *cDE52921v* in the final dataset

There is another version of rescaling. The (inflation) longitudinal weights were rescaled to sum to sample size within Montevideo, to produce weights useful for analysis where gender and age group are covariates. This version of the rescaled weights has variable name *cDE52951v* in the final data set.

Longitudinal Wave 2 – Wave 3 weights

For this second set of longitudinal weights, we first considered the cross-sectional interviewed household weights IHWT2 from Wave 2. For those households which were still interview households in Wave 3, we rescaled IHWT2 to sum to the total of the IHWT2 at Wave 2 within each segmento. This produced for those households a Wave 2 – Wave 3 weight labeled IHWT23.

For each Wave 2 respondent still present in Wave 3 we multiplied IHWT23 by the within household weight W1 from Wave 2, producing a preliminary longitudinal weight W23WTT. We then rescaled these W23WTT weights to sum to the Wave 2 cross sectional weight (W62) totals for age group (18-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55+) and gender within city. This produced the longitudinal weights W23WT for individuals. These (inflation) longitudinal weights have variable name *cDE52923v* in the final dataset

There is another version of rescaling. These (inflation) longitudinal weights were rescaled to sum to sample size within city, to produce weights useful for analysis where city, gender and age group are covariates. The rescaled weights have variable name *cDE52953v* in the final data set.

Wave 3 cross-sectional weights

We first constructed for each interviewed household an interviewed household weight $IHWT3$.

For any interviewed household in a Wave 2 manzana, which would be a Wave 2 household, we construct a preliminary weight which is the same as the manzana value of $IHWT2$ from Wave 2, multiplied by the number h_{imaW2} of households interviewed in the manzana in Wave 2, divided by the number h_{imaW3} of households interviewed in the manzana in Wave 3; then multiplied by the number m_{SGW2} of manzanas selected in the segmento in Wave 2, divided by the number m_{SGW3} of manzanas used (whether old or new) in the segmento in Wave 3; then multiplied by the number a_{secW2} of segmentos sampled in the seccion in Wave 2, and divided by the number a_{secW3} of segmentos sampled in the seccion in the entire Wave 3 data; then rescaled to sum to $W2EST$, the sum over households of interview household weights $IHWT2$ in Wave 2:

$$IHWT13 = \frac{a_{secW2}}{a_{secW3}} \frac{m_{SGW2}}{m_{SGW3}} \frac{h_{imaW2}}{h_{imaW3}} IHWT2_{man},$$

$$IHWT33 = IHWT13 * \frac{W2EST}{\sum IHWT13}.$$

For an interviewed household in a manzana newly drawn in Wave 3, we proceeded as in Wave 2 to compute the household weights.

That is, for each enumerated household in a newly drawn manzana, we let

$$HW2 = H_{SEG} / h_{eSEG}$$

where H_{SEG} is the number of households in the segmento, and h_{eSEG} is the number of enumerated households in the segmento.

Then we let

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

where N_{sec} = number of segmentos in the seccion, and n_{sec} = number of segmentos sampled in the seccion.

Then, we let

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

where H_{city} is the number of households in the city (470310 from the 2008 frame in the case of Montevideo), and the sum is over enumerated households in the city.

Finally, for each interview household we let

$$IHWT33 = EHWT \times \frac{h_{esma}}{h_{ima}},$$

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.)

We then set

$$IHWT3 = \frac{h_{iC3}}{h_{iC3} + h_{iR3}} IHWT33 \quad \text{for recontact interview households, and}$$

$$IHWT3 = \frac{h_{iR3}}{h_{iC3} + h_{iR3}} IHWT33 \quad \text{for replenishment interview households,}$$

where h_{iC3} is the number of Wave 3 recontact interview households and h_{iR3} is the number of Wave 3 replenishment interview households in the city.

We then proceeded to compute individual cross-sectional weights.

Individuals who were interviewed at Wave 1 retained their household level weight $W1$. Each newly interviewed individual was also given a household level weight $W1$:

- 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.

Then each interviewed individual was given a preliminary city level weight $W43$ which is thought of as the number of people in the same city represented by that individual.

$$W43 = IHWT3 \times W1.$$

If we sum $W43$ over all individuals interviewed, we should get an estimate of the number of smokers in the city.

Because there was no possibility of calibration at this time, we set $W63 = W43$ for each individual.

The inflation cross-sectional weight $W63$ is called *cDE52915v* in the final data set.

City	Sum of W6 (W4) in Wave 1	Sum of W62 in Wave 2	Sum of W63 in Wave 3
Montevideo	467696.28	382624.98	385373.34
Durazno		7926.30	8694.09
Maldonado		18798.49	19883.81

Rivera		9807.54	12279.26
Salto		15261.93	17868.42

Rescaling

Finally, the weights in the five cities were 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:

$$\text{Rescaled weight } RWT3 = n_{CW3} \times W63 / (\sum_C W63),$$

where n_{CW3} is the actual (i.e. unweighted) size of the Wave 3 city subsample, and $\sum_C W63$ denotes a sum over that subsample of the original weights.

The rescaled cross-sectional weights have variable name *cDE52919v* in the final data set.

Note on the two types of cross-sectional weights

For descriptive purposes relating to the population of 2 or more cities (e.g. the union of the four inland cities) the inflation cross-sectional weights should be used, rather than the rescaled weights. For descriptive purposes relating to the population of a single city, the two weights will give the same results. For analytic purposes such as a regression analysis where city is included as an explanatory variable in the model, it is appropriate (and more efficient) to use the rescaled weights.

Wave 4 sampling plan

In Wave 4, in all 5 cities, efforts were made to recontact and interview all respondents from Wave 3, whether they were still smoking or had quit. The Wave 3 sample sizes and numbers retained at Wave 4 were as follows:

City	Number of persons in W3	Number of persons recontacted W4	Retention Rate
Montevideo	1007	763	75.8%
Durazno	54	37	68.5%
Maldonado	104	76	73.1%
Rivera	96	79	82.3%
Salto	150	125	83.3%
Total	1411	1080	76.5%

The overall target numbers for Wave 4 were again 1002 smokers/quitters in Montevideo, 150 in Salto, 102 in Maldonado, 96 in Rivera and 54 in Durazno.

In the inland cities, replenishment of lost respondents was carried out within each seccion. The new respondents were to be obtained from new manzanas drawn from

segmentos used in Wave 3, to maintain the regularity of the sampling design in those cities. However, in the end, 135 new households were obtained from manzanas used at Wave 3. Potential new manzanas for a seccion were drawn with probability proportional to size, within the collection of manzanas from the Wave 3 segmentos. The size measure was the number of dwellings in the manzana as indicated on the sampling frame. (The 2004 sampling frame was used for the manzana selection, but the 2011 frame later became available, and was also used in the construction of weights as indicated below.)

In Montevideo, the efforts made at Wave 2 to replace lost respondents from the same income stratum had been successful, but had been labour intensive, and resulted in the sample being more dispersed, and the selection probabilities being less smooth, than intended. It was decided in Waves 3 and 4 to try to concentrate the sample replenishment in the segmentos used in Wave 2. Thus at Wave 4, in each seccion, new manzanas were drawn with probability proportional to size from the collection of unused manzanas in the segmentos used in Waves 2 and 3.

In the replenishment it was again the practice to sample up to 2 in a household, one male and one female adult smoker.

In the end, the numbers of recontact and replenishment respondents and total sample sizes in Wave 4 were as follows:

City	Recontact	Replenishment	Total
Montevideo	763	255	1018
Durazno	37	17	54
Maldonado	76	31	107
Rivera	79	21	100
Salto	125	27	152
Total	1080	351	1431

Weights construction for Wave 4

For households and respondents present at Waves 1, 2, 3 and 4 we constructed longitudinal Wave 1-Wave 2-Wave 3-Wave 4 household and individual weights. For households and respondents present at Waves 2, 3 and 4 we constructed longitudinal Wave 2-Wave 3-Wave 4 household and individual weights. For all Wave 4 respondents we constructed a cross-sectional weight. Other sets of weights can be computed on request.

Longitudinal Wave 1 – Wave 2 – Wave 3 – Wave 4 weights

For the first set of longitudinal weights, we first considered the interviewed household weights IHWT from Wave 1. For those households which were still interview households in Wave 4, we rescaled IHWT to sum to the total of the IHWTs at Wave 1 within each segmento. This produced for those households a Wave 1-Wave 2-Wave 3 -Wave 4 weight labeled IHWT1234.

For each Wave 1 respondent still present in Wave 4 we multiplied IHWT1234 by the within household weight W1 from Wave 1, producing a preliminary longitudinal weight

W1234WTT. We then rescaled these W1234WTT weights to sum to the Wave 1 cross sectional weight (W1XWT) totals for age group (18-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55+) and gender within Montevideo. This produced the longitudinal weights W1234WT for individuals. These (inflation) longitudinal weights have variable name *dDE52921v* in the final dataset. The number of individuals with non-zero values of these weights is 350.

There is another version of rescaling. The (inflation) longitudinal weights were rescaled to sum to sample size of current wave within Montevideo, to produce weights useful for analysis where gender and age group are covariates. This version of the rescaled weights has variable name *dDE52951v* in the final data set.

Longitudinal Wave 2 – Wave 3 – Wave 4 weights

For this second set of longitudinal weights, we first considered the cross-sectional interviewed household weights IHWT2 from Wave 2. For those households which were still interview households in Wave 4, we rescaled IHWT2 to sum to the total of the IHWT2 at Wave 2 within each segmento. This produced for those households a Wave 2 – Wave 3-Wave 4 weight labeled IHWT234.

For each Wave 2 respondent still present in Wave 4 we multiplied IHWT234 by the within household weight W1 from Wave 2, producing a preliminary longitudinal weight W234WTT. We then rescaled these W234WTT weights to sum to the Wave 2 cross sectional weight (W62) totals for age group (18-24, 25-44, 45-54, 55+) and gender within city. This produced the longitudinal weights W234WT for individuals. These (inflation) longitudinal weights have variable name *dDE52923v* in the final dataset

There is another version of rescaling. These (inflation) longitudinal weights were rescaled to sum to sample size of Wave 4 within city, to produce weights useful for analysis where city, gender and age group are covariates. The rescaled weights have variable name *dDE52953v* in the final data set.

Wave 4 cross-sectional weights

We first constructed for each interviewed household an interviewed household weight IHWT4.

For any interviewed household in a Wave 3 manzana, we constructed a preliminary weight which is the same as the manzana value of *IHWT3* from Wave 3, multiplied by the number h_{imaW3} of households interviewed in the manzana in Wave 3, divided by the number h_{imaW4} of households interviewed in the manzana in Wave 4; then multiplied by the number m_{SGW3} of manzanas used in the segmento in Wave 3, divided by the number m_{SGW4} of manzanas used (whether old or new) in the segmento in Wave 4; then multiplied by the number a_{secW3} of segmentos in the whole sample in the seccion in Wave 3, and divided by the number a_{secW4} of segmentos in the whole sample in the seccion in Wave 4 data; then rescaled to sum to *W3EST*, the sum over households of interview household weights *IHWT3* in Wave 3:

$$IHWT4 = \frac{a_{secW3} m_{SGW3} h_{imaW3}}{a_{secW4} m_{SGW4} h_{imaW4}} IHWT3_{man}$$

$$IHWT44 = IHWT14 * \frac{W3EST}{\sum IHWT14}$$

For an interviewed household in a manzana newly drawn in Wave 4, we proceeded as in Wave 3 to compute the household weights.

That is, for each enumerated household in a newly drawn manzana, we let

$$HW2 = H_{SEG} / h_{eSEG}$$

where H_{SEG} is the number of households in the segmento, and h_{eSEG} is the number of enumerated (in Wave 4) households in the segmento.

Then we let

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

where N_{sec} = number of segmentos in the seccion, and n_{sec} = number of segmentos from which replenishment sample is taken in the seccion.

Then, we let

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

where H_{city} is the number of households in the city (487971 from the 2011 frame in the case of Montevideo), and the sum is over enumerated households in the city.

Finally, for each interview household we let

$$IHWT44 = EHWT \times \frac{h_{esma}}{h_{ima}}$$

where $h_{i,ma}$ is the number of households in the manzana with an interview, and h_{esm} is the number of enumerated smoker households in the manzana. (The ratio should be close to 1.) An exception was made in the case of segmento 107, seccion 03 in city Salto, where there was only one new interview household, in a newly drawn manzana, and for which the EHWT turned out to be very large. That household was given an IHWT44 equal to the average of the re-contact IHWT44's for other manzanas in its segmento, number 107, since there was no replenishment households in the same seccion. .

Then we stacked the IHWT44 of the households from the Wave 3 Manzanas and the IHWT44 of the households from the newly drawn Manzanas to get an overall IHWT44 for all the households in Wave 4.

We then set

$$IHWT4 = \frac{h_{iC4}}{h_{iC4} + h_{iR4}} IHWT44 \quad \text{for recontact interview households, and}$$

$$IHWT4 = \frac{h_{iR4}}{h_{iC4} + h_{iR4}} IHWT44 \quad \text{for replenishment interview households,}$$

where h_{iC4} is the number of Wave 4 recontact interview households and h_{iR4} is the number of Wave 4 replenishment interview households in the city.

We then proceeded to compute individual cross-sectional weights.

Individuals who were interviewed at Wave 1 retained their household level weight $W1$. Each newly interviewed individual was also given a household level weight $W1$:

- 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.

Then each interviewed individual was given a preliminary city level weight $W44$ which is thought of as the number of people in the same city represented by that individual.

$$W44 = IHWT4 \times W1.$$

If we sum $W44$ over all individuals interviewed, we should get an estimate of the number of smokers in the city.

Because there was no possibility of calibration at this time, we set $W64 = W44$ for each individual.

The inflation cross-sectional weight $W64$ is called *dDE52915v* in the final data set.

City	Sum of W6 (W4) in Wave 1	Sum of W62 in Wave 2	Sum of W63 in Wave 3	Sum of W64 in Wave 4
Montevideo	467696.28	382624.98	385373.34	382804.24
Durazno		7926.30	8694.09	9940.58
Maldonado		18798.49	19883.81	34052.26
Rivera		9807.54	12279.26	14382.04
Salto		15261.93	17868.42	21154.71

City	Sum of W6 (W4) in Wave 1	Sum of W62 in Wave 2	Sum of W63 in Wave 3	Sum of W64 in Wave 4
Montevideo	467696.28	382624.98	385373.34	382297.47
Durazno		7926.30	8694.09	9940.58
Maldonado		18798.49	19883.81	26584.50
Rivera		9807.54	12279.26	14382.04

Salto		15261.93	17868.42	18501.69
-------	--	----------	----------	----------

Rescaling

Finally, the weights in the five cities were rescaled within each sampling category to sum to city sample sizes, for use in regression and logistic regression analyses where city is a covariate.

The formula used for each city is as follows:

$$\text{Rescaled weight } RWT4 = n_{CW4} \times W64 / (\sum_C W64),$$

where n_{CW4} is the actual (i.e. unweighted) size of the Wave 4 city subsample, and $\sum_C W64$ denotes a sum over that subsample of the original weights.

The rescaled cross-sectional weights have variable name *dDE52919v* in the final data set.

Note on the two types of cross-sectional weights

For descriptive purposes relating to the population of 2 or more cities (e.g. the union of the four inland cities) the inflation cross-sectional weights should be used, rather than the rescaled weights. For descriptive purposes relating to the population of a single city, the two weights will give the same results. For analytic purposes such as a regression analysis where city is included as an explanatory variable in the model, it is appropriate (and more efficient) to use the rescaled weights.

MÓDULO ENUMERACIÓN DE MIEMBROS ADULTOS (>=18) DEL HOGAR

11. LISTADO DE MIEMBROS ADULTOS DEL HOGAR

ID PERSONA	NOMBRE DE LA PERSONA ADULTA	SEXO (H/M)	EDAD	FECHA NACIMIENTO	¿VIVE EN EL HOGAR?	¿FUMA > UNA VEZ LA SEMANA?	ELEGIBLE
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
Vive en hogar en los últimos 30 días Si 1 No 2		Fuma > una vez por semana Si 1 No 2			SEXO Masc 1 Fem 2		
> 18 años + Vive en hogar en los últimos 30 días + Fuma > una vez por semana = Elegible =1, Otro caso=0							

ENCUESTADOR SELECCIONE A LA PERSONA ENTRE LOS MIEMBROS ELEGIBLES, EL CRITERIO ES LA FECHA DE CUMPLEAÑOS MÁS RECIENTEMENTE CELEBRADO ANTES DE LA PRIMERA VISITA

12. LISTA DE PERSONAS SELECCIONADAS*

ID PERSONA	NOMBRE DE LA PERSONA ADULTA	RE-SULTADO	ID ENCUESTADOR	NOTAS	*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 ()	07 – OTRO MIEMBRO DEL HOGAR DICE QUE LA PERSONA SE REHUSA A PARTICIPAR	10 – SE ENTREVISTÓ A OTRO REEMPLAZO ANTES DE ENTREVISTAR A LA PERSONA
04 – BARRERA DE LENGUAJE		

Wave 4 Household Enumeration Form (English)



ITC 4W 2012

FORMATO COMPLETO

HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION FORM

1. GEOGRAPHICAL IDENTIFICATION

DEPTO | | | CITY

SECCION | | |

SEGMENTO | | |

MANZANA ... | | |

3. HOUSEHOLD FILE

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

4. QUESTIONNAIRE CONTROL

PROGRESSIVE NUMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD..... | | | |

HOUSE..... | | | OF | | | THE DWELLING

2. HOUSEHOLD ADDRESS

(STREET, AVENUE, ALLEY, CARRETARA, ROAD, BOULEVARD, KM)

(NUMBER) (APT) (NEIGHBOURHOOD, HOUSING UNIT) (POSTAL CODE)

5. NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS..... | | |

7. DATE OF CONTACT

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
HOUSE PHONE NUMBER

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
CELL PHONE NUMBER

CONTACT NAME

6. NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

8. INFORMATION ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION VISITS

# OF VISIT	ID INTERVIEWER	DATE			TIME	NOTES	NEXT APPOINTMENT		
		DAY	MONTH	YEAR			DAY	MONTH	TIME
01				12	:				:
02				12	:				:
03				12	:				:
04				12	:				:

9. HOUSEHOLD RESULT CODES (CIRCLE ONE)

01 - CANNOT FIND THE HOUSE	06 - NOT CONTACTED - REACHED THE QUOTA
02 - HOME OR LOT VACATED	07 - REFUSED TO RESPOND
03 - ADDRESS DOES NOT MATCH THE HOUSE	08 - LANGUAGE BARRIERS
04 - UNSAFE PLACE TO INTERVIEW	09 - NO ONE ABLE TO ANSWER
05 - DID NOT MAKE CONTACT - AFTER 4 TRY'S	10 - CANNOT ENUMERATE THE HOUSE FOR OTHER REASONS
	11 - HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED

10. REFUSES TO ANSWER:

1. HOW MANY PEOPLE 18 YEARS AND OVER LIVE IN YOUR HOUSE? | | |

2. HOW MANY OF THESE PEOPLE USUALLY SMOKE? | | |

ENUMERATION OF ADULT MEMBERS (>=18) OF THE HOUSEHOLD

11. LIST ADULT MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

ID PERSON	NAME OF ADULT PERSON	GENDER (F/M)	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	LIVE IN THE HOUSE?	SMOKE > ONCE PER WEEK?	ELIGIBLE
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
Live in the house in the last 30 days? Yes 1 No 2		Smoke > once per week? Yes 1 No 2			SEX Male 1 Female 2		
> 18 years + live in the home in the last 30 days + Smoke > once per week = Eligible = 1, Otherwise=0							

INTERVIEWER SELECTS THE PERSON FROM ALL ELIGIBLE MEMBERS, USING THE CRITERIA OF THE MOST RECENT BIRTHDATE CELEBRATED BEFORE THE FIRST HOUSEHOLD VISIT

12. LIST OF SELECTED PEOPLE*					
ID PERSON	NAME OF ADULT PERSON	RE-SULT	ID INTERVIEWER	NOTES	
					*The two extra rows are for the substitution of one person for another. This is only allowed if the person is one of the following codes: 03 – Not Eligible 04 – Language barrier 05 – Mental/physical disability 06 – will not be home during the entire interview period
*					
*					

13. RESULT CODES FOR PERSONS SELECTED TO PARTICIPATE

01 – INTERVIEW COMPLETED	05 – MENTAL/PHYSICAL DISABILITY	08 – THE PERSON REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE
02 – INTERVIEW INCOMPLETE (STARTED BUT COULD NOT FINISH)	06 – THE PERSON WILL NOT BE THERE FOR THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW PERIOD	09 – THE CONTACT IS LOST (AFTER 4 ATTEMPTS)
03 – RESPONDENT NOT ELIGIBLE	07 – OTHER MEMBER OF THE HOUSE SAYS THE PERSON REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE	10 – REPLACEMENT MADE BEFORE THE INTERVIEW
04 – LANGUAGE BARRIER		

Appendix B: Wave 4 Recontact Visit Form (Spanish)



FORMULARIO DE VISITAS – SEGUIMIENTO

Centro de Investigación de la epidemia de tabaquismo

1. IDENTIFICACIÓN GEOGRÁFICA

DEPTO «DEPTO_» CIUDAD «CIUDAD»

SECC «SECCION» SEGM «SEGMENTO» MANZ «MANZANA»

ENCUESTADOR _____

2. NÚMERO DE CUESTIONARIO

«NÚMERO DE CUESTIONARIO»

3. N° DE PERSONA

«N°_PERS»

4. TARJETA

«TARJETA»

5. DIRECCIÓN DE LA VIVIENDA

«DIRECCION»

_____ (BARRIO) _____

6. DATOS DE IDENTIFICACIÓN PARTICIPANTE

<<NOMBRE>>

SI EL PARTICIPANTE ERA FUMADOR EN EL 2010, PREGUNTELE:
*La última vez que hablamos con Ud, fumaba cigarrillos.
 Actualmente, ¿todavía fuma cigarrillos o ha dejado de fumar?*

MARQUE:

1. FUMA → FUMADOR

2. HA DEJADO/SIGUE SIN FUMAR → ¿Se permite Ud. un cigarrillo al menos una vez a la semana?

1. SÍ → FUMADOR 2. NO → EX FUMADOR

SI EL PARTICIPANTE ERA EXFUMADOR EN EL 2010, PREGUNTELE:
*La última vez que hablamos con Ud, habla dejado de fumar.
 Actualmente, ¿fuma de nuevo o ha seguido sin fumar?*

7. DATOS COMPLEMENTARIOS PARTICIPANTE

Teléfono actual: _____ Celular actual: _____

Otro teléfono: _____

8. RESULTADO DE LA VISITA PARA FUMADOR DE SEGUIMIENTO

NÚMERO DE VISITA	1ª.	2ª.	3ª.	4ª.
NOMBRE Y CLAVE DEL ENTREVISTADOR	_____	_____	_____	_____
FECHA (dd mm)	____ ____ ____	____ ____ ____	____ ____ ____	____ ____ ____
HORA DE VISITA	____ : ____	____ : ____	____ : ____	____ : ____
RESULTADO*	____	____	____	____
FECHA PRÓXIMA VISITA (dd mm)	____ ____ ____	____ ____ ____	____ ____ ____	____ ____ ____
HORA PRÓXIMA VISITA	____ : ____	____ : ____	____ : ____	____ : ____

9. CÓDIGOS DE RESULTADO PARA FUMADORES DE SEGUIMIENTO

01 - ENTREVISTA COMPLETA	04 - LA PERSONA YA NO VIVE EN LA VIVIENDA - HAY DATOS DE LA NUEVA VIVIENDA PERO NO SE ESTABLECIÓ CONTACTO	07 - OTRO MIEMBRO DEL HOGAR DICE QUE LA PERSONA SE REHUSA A PARTICIPAR
02 - ENTREVISTA INCOMPLETA (SE INICIÓ PERO NO SE CONCLUYÓ)	05 - DISCAPACIDAD MENTAL/FÍSICA	08 - LA PERSONA SE REHUSA A PARTICIPAR
03 - LA PERSONA NO VIVE EN LA VIVIENDA - NO HAY DATOS PARA LOCALIZARLA	06 - LA PERSONA NO ESTARÁ POR TODO EL PERIODO DE LA ENCUESTA	09 - SE PERDIÓ CONTACTO (TRAS 4 VISITAS AL HOGAR MÁS SEGUIMIENTO POR LOS OTROS DATOS DE CONTACTO)
		10 - SE MURIÓ



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**MÓDULO B. FORMULARIO PARA PARTICIPANTE QUE YA NO VIVE EN LA VIVIENDA VISITADA
EN EL FORMULARIO DE VISITAS - SEGUIMIENTO**

AL RESIDENTE DE LA VIVIENDA:

Quisiera preguntarle por _____, que participó en nuestra encuesta en el 2010.

1. ¿Vivía _____ en esta vivienda en el 2010? [marque]

1. sí 2. NO, NO VIVÍA EN LA VIVIENDA → (pase a 4) 3. NO SABE, PERO ES POSIBLE QUE VIVIERA → (pase a 4)

2. ¿Sabe cuándo se mudó _____ del hogar? 1. Sí: _____ - _____ 2. NO
Mes Año

3. ¿Por qué se mudó _____ del hogar? [marque]

1. MATRIMONIO 2. TRABAJO 3. ESTUDIO 4. OTRO _____ 9. NO SABE

4. ¿Sabe dónde puedo localizar a _____?

1. sí 2. NO → (Recabe teléfono de Informante en 5a, y de los 2 vecinos)



(Calle, avenida, callejón, carretera, camino, etc.)

(Núm. Exterior)

(Núm. interior)

Barrio _____ Telefono _____

Ciudad _____ Departamento _____

5.a ¿Sr/a _____ Podría darme su número telefónico?

TELÉFONO _____ CELULAR _____

5.b ¿Sr/a _____ Podría darme su número telefónico?

TELÉFONO _____ CELULAR _____

5.c ¿Sr/a _____ Podría darme su número telefónico?

TELÉFONO _____ CELULAR _____

SIGA LOS SIGUIENTES PASOS, (marque)

6. ¿LA PERSONA AUSENTE SE ENCUENTRA EN LA MISMA LOCALIDAD?

1. sí → [BÚSQUE LA, INDAGUE CON LOS VECINOS DEL LUGAR] 2. NO → [CONTACTE LA SUPERVISION]

7. ¿LOCALIZÓ EL DOMICILIO?

1. sí 2. NO → [INDAGUE CON LOS VECINOS DEL LUGAR.]

8. ¿LOCALIZÓ A LA PERSONA?

1. sí → [APLIQUE CUESTIONARIO] 2. NO → [CONTACTE LA SUPERVISION]

9. MARQUE RESULTADO PARA PARTICIPANTES QUE YA NO VIVEN EN LA VIVIENDA VISITADA:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. RESIDENTE DICE QUE LA PERSONA <u>NO VIVIO</u> EN LA VIVIENDA - NO HAY DATOS PARA LOCALIZARLA | 4. NO SE LOCALIZÓ EL NUEVO DOMICILIO |
| 2. RESIDENTE DICE QUE LA PERSONA <u>VIVIÓ</u> EN LA VIVIENDA - NO HAY DATOS PARA LOCALIZARLA | 5. SÍ SE LOCALIZÓ EL NUEVO DOMICILIO, PERO NO A LA PERSONA SELECCIONADA. |
| 3. NUEVO DOMICILIO FUERA DE LA LOCALIDAD. | 6. SÍ SE LOCALIZÓ A LA PERSONA SELECCIONADA → CODIFICAR RESULTADO, RECUADRO 7, FORMATO DE VISITAS - SEGUIMIENTO |

OBSERVACIONES

Appendix C: Wave 4 Consent Form (Spanish)



Montevideo, 1º de Septiembre de 2012.

“EVALUACION DEL IMPACTO DEL CONVENIO MARCO PARA EL CONTROL DEL TABACO DE LA OMS EN URUGUAY.”

¿De qué se trata esta investigación?

Se le invita a participar en la 3ª parte de la investigación “EVALUACION DEL IMPACTO DEL CONVENIO MARCO PARA EL CONTROL DEL TABACO DE LA OMS EN URUGUAY.”; que realizan investigadores del *Centro de Investigación para la Epidemia del Tabaquismo (CIET)*. El propósito es explorar las experiencias y percepciones de fumadores hacia las políticas de control del tabaquismo. Las personas elegibles a participar tienen más de 18 años de edad, que han fumado más de 100 cigarrillos en su vida, y que han fumado al menos un cigarrillo en la semana pasada.

¿En qué consiste su participación?

En responder a un nuevo formulario con una serie de preguntas sobre sus experiencias de fumar cigarrillos, de los precios y lugares donde compra los cigarrillos, publicidad y promociones del cigarrillo, las compañías tabacaleras, daños y componentes del cigarrillo, y 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 35 minutos. En 1 o 2 años volveríamos a entrevistarle, si Ud. gusta participar nuevamente, para oír otras opiniones suyas 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 16.616. 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.

¿Y los derechos y la confidencialidad de los y las participantes?

Si está usted de acuerdo participará 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**, o con el **Jefe de Operativo Lic. Diego Rodriguez Sendoya**, al teléfono del CIET, 27113351-271000207, de 8:30 a 12:30 hs. y de 19:30 a 21:00 hs. 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 entrevistador _____ Fecha _____

Eduardo Bianco
Presidente - CIET

Carlos Ma. Maggiolo 469/601 - Montevideo - Uruguay - C.P. 11300 - Teléfonos (598) 2710 0207 - (598) 2711 3351 - www.cieturuguay.org - ciet.uy@gmail.com

Wave 4 Consent Form (English)



Montevideo, September 1, 2012.

“EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL IN URUGUAY”

What is this study about?

You are invited to participate in the 4th part of a study conducted by researchers from the Tobacco Epidemic Research Center (CIET), which is called “EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE WHO FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON TOBACCO CONTROL IN URUGUAY.” The purpose of the study is to examine the experiences and opinions of smokers with regards to tobacco control policies. Persons eligible to participate are 18 years of age or older, must have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, and must have smoked at least one cigarette in the past week to be eligible to participate.

What does your participation involve?

You will respond to series of questions regarding your experiences smoking cigarettes, the price of cigarettes and places where you buy cigarettes, publicity and promotions for cigarettes, tobacco companies, the dangers and components of cigarettes, and the warnings on cigarette packs. The interviewer will read the questions to you and enter and store your responses into a computer right away. We estimate that the interview will last 35 minutes. We would like to return to interview you in one or two years, if you would like to participate again, to hear other opinions on these topics.

What are the risks and benefits to participating?

There are no risks to participating in this study. All the information you give us will be confidential and anonymous in accordance with Law 16.616. To protect your confidentiality, we will assign you an identification number and the information you give us will be stored under that number.

Are there costs to participate?

There are no costs to participate in the survey. You will be given a telephone card worth 100 pesos to thank you for your participation.

What are the rights and confidentiality of the participants?

Your participation in this research is entirely voluntary and you have the right to revoke your consent or to leave the study at any time. During the course of the interview you have the right to refuse to respond to any question.

If I have any questions, who can I contact?

If you have any questions about the project, you can contact the Principal Investigator, Dr. Marcelo Boado, or the Chief Supervisor, Lic. Diego Rodriguez Sendoya, at CIET by telephone (27113351-271000207) from 8:30 am to 12:30 pm and 7:30 pm to 9:00 pm. We will leave a copy of this consent letter for your use.

I accept to participate in the study. YES _____ NO _____

Name and signature of participant _____ Date _____

Name and signature of the interviewer _____ Date _____

Eduardo Bianco
President - CIET

Carlos Ma. Maggiolo 469/601 - Montevideo - Uruguay - C.P. 11300 - Teléfonos (598) 2710 0207 - (598) 2711 3351 - www.cieturuguay.org - ciet.uy@gmail.com

Appendix D: Wave 4 Adult Smoker Survey for Uruguay (Spanish)

INFORMACIÓN AMPARADA EN EL SECRETO ESTADÍSTICO SEGÚN LEY 16.616



ENCUESTA EVALUACIÓN DE POLÍTICAS PARA EL CONTROL DEL TABACO Montevideo, 2012

CUESTIONARIO DE SEGUIMIENTO DE FUMADOR

Sección		Segm		Manz	
Nº de Formulario Hogar					
Nº de Formulario Persona					
Nombre					

1. Pensando en los cigarrillos de tabaco que usted "arma" y los cigarrillos de cajilla, ¿Fuma cigarrillos todos los días? ¿o unos días sí y otros no?

Todos los días (pase a 2)..... 1
 Unos días sí y otros días no (pase a 3).....2
 No sabe (No lea)(pase a 3).....9

2. En general, ¿cuántos cigarrillos al día fuma, incluyendo los cigarrillos de cajilla y los cigarrillos de tabaco que usted hace a mano? [SI DA UN RANGO, O SI EL CALCULO NO ES ENTERO REDONDEE HACIA ARRIBA, POR EJEMPLO, 7.5 = 8]

_____ NÚMERO (pase a 4)
 No sabe (No lea)(pase a 4).....999

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

_____ NÚMERO
 No sabe (No lea)..... 999

4. ¿Ud. Fuma sólo cigarrillos de cajilla, sólo cigarrillos de tabaco armados a mano; o de los dos tipos?

Solo cigarrillos de cajilla (pase a 7)..... 1
 Solo cigarrillos armados a mano(pase a 6).....2
 Los dos tipos.....3
 No sabe (No lea).....(pase a 7)...9

5. ¿Pero cuál fuma más seguido los cigarrillos de cajilla o los de tabaco que usted arma?

Más los cigarrillos de cajilla (pasa a7).....1
 Más los cigarrillos hechos a mano.....2
 Los dos igual.....3
 No sabe (No lea).....9

6. ¿Por qué fuma cigarrillos de tabaco armados?

[LEA Y MARQUE TODAS LAS QUE CORRESPONDAN]

	Sí	No	NS
a. Porque son mas baratos	1	2	9
b. Por el sabor	1	2	9
c. Porque son menos dañinos que los cigarrillos normales	1	2	9

7. ¿Me puede mostrar una cajilla o paquete de tabaco de la marca que prefiere? Es para saber más información de su marca. ¿La tiene a mano?

Si.....1
 No.....2

8. ¿Qué marca de cigarrillos o tabaco fuma con mayor frecuencia?

[PONGA LA MARCA]

MARCA | _____ |

[SI SOLO FUMA CIGARRILLOS Armados→ Pase 11]

9a. ¿De qué tamaño es la marca de cigarrillos que fuma?

Tamaño normal (80mm).....1
 Otro tamaño2
 No sabe (No lea).....9

9b. ¿De qué sabor es su marca? ¿Común, mentolado u otro sabor?

Común.....1
 Mentolado.....2
 Otro (especifique)3
 No sabe (No lea).....9

9c. ¿Es light, rubio, o negro?

Light.....1
 Rubio2
 Negro.....3
 No sabe (No lea).....9

9d. ¿Es con filtro?

Sí.....1
 No.....2
 No sabe (No lea).....9

9e. ¿Su marca tiene un color distintivo?

Sí.....1
 No (Pase a 9g).....2
 No sabe (No lea) (Pase a 9g).....9

9f. ¿Qué color es (o que colores son)? [Anote todos los colores]

.....

9g. ¿Considera Ud. que su marca es light, mild, o bajo en alquitrán?

Sí.....1
 No.....2
 No sabe (No lea).....9

9h. ¿Considera que su marca es un poco menos dañina, nada diferente, o un poco mas dañina, en comparación con otras marcas de cigarrillos?

Un poco menos dañina....1
 Nada diferente.....2
 Un poco mas dañina.....3
 No sabe (No lea).....9

10. La última vez que compró una nueva cajilla, ¿Cuántos cigarrillos traía la cajilla?

No sabe (No lea) 99

Appendix H: Summary of Tobacco Control Policies in Uruguay

Uruguay has an estimated population of 3,286,314, 95% of whom live in urban areas.¹ In 2011, the GDP per capita was US \$15,400.² Smoking prevalence estimates published in 2011 indicate that 25% of people aged 15 or older are current smokers.³ The government of Uruguay has strengthened tobacco control legislation over the last decade, leading to a substantial decline in smoking prevalence; from 39% for males and 28% for females in 2003 to 31% for males and 20% for females in 2009.^{3,4} It is estimated that 19.5% of male deaths and 9.5% of female deaths in Uruguay in 2004 were attributable to tobacco use.⁵

Since ratifying the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control on September 9, 2004, Uruguay has continually demonstrated international leadership in implementing strong tobacco control policies. In March 2006 the country became the first in Latin America to ban smoking in enclosed public spaces, including workplaces, public transportation, and the indoor and outdoor premises of healthcare and educational institutions.³ In June 2009, Uruguay also introduced the world's largest pictorial warnings, covering 80% of the front and back of cigarette packs,⁶ and in February 2010 implemented the first ban on differentiated branding in the world. Currently, each brand of tobacco may only sell one variant of its product, and all packaging must be free of misleading descriptors and design elements.⁷ Treatment for tobacco dependence has been offered by the National Resources Fund since 2004, and a ban on tobacco advertising, promotion, and sponsorship was introduced in 2008.

Following tax increases in 2007, 2009, and 2010, total tobacco taxes rose to 72.3%, high by regional and international standards.⁸ However, as income continued to rise, the high tax-induced decline in cigarette sales started to reverse in 2008 as affordability rose.⁹ Illegal cigarette trade, primarily originating in Paraguay, continues to pose a threat to tobacco control in Uruguay.¹⁰ Illicit trade currently makes up an estimated 22% to 25% of the country's cigarette market.^{11,12} The country's advertising and promotion restrictions are not comprehensive at this time. A push for more comprehensive restrictions, particularly for a ban on point of sale advertisements is needed.

The 2006 campaign "A Million Thanks" promoting the importance of smoke-free environments was highly successful; 80% of participants surveyed after the campaign, expressed support for the smoke-free laws introduced that year.¹³ In addition, findings from the ITC Uruguay Survey show that smoker support for smoke-free regulations has increased substantially from Wave 1 in 2006 (54%) to Wave 3 in 2010 (90%)¹⁴.

Waves 2 and 3 of the ITC Uruguay Survey also provided evidence that policies mandating graphic health warning labels which cover at least 80% of cigarette packages were effective in promoting quitting¹⁴.

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