

Technical Information – Gambia Tobacco Survey 2017 Baseline

Sampling

A sample of 2700 smokers was targeted from 135 enumeration areas. A total of 20 smokers was targeted in each EA. The specific steps for the selection of the EAs and smokers included the following stages

Step 1: Sampling of EAs - from the full list of all 4,000 plus EAs in the Gambia, disaggregated by strata, EAs were randomly selected from within the specified strata/district based on the number of EAs

Step 2: Sampling of smokers/households in each EA

- Random Number Table (RNT) sampling was used to select eligible households when the number of eligible households in an EA was more than 20 households. The team in an EA randomly selected a start point to administer the household questionnaire (up to 20 administered in each EA). Within each household, if a smoker was present and willing and eligible to be interviewed, then a second, individual questionnaire was administered
- All households with eligible smokers in the EA were relisted
- A sampling interval was determined for systematic random sampling method
- 3 starting numbers are randomly selected and the enumeration starting with the first random number selected in the first round of 20 households with smokers
- If, after the first round of 20 households were interviewed, there were fewer than 20 questionnaires, the second random start number was used to select another set of 20 households to interview. This was repeated until at least 20 households were interviewed in the EA
- All households were interviewed in EAs with fewer than 20 eligible households
- If more than one smoker is present in the household, interviewers randomly selected one smoker to be interviewed

Local Government Area	District		Final number of EA's	
		Strata	Urban	Rural
Banjul	Banjul South	Banjul	4	
	Banjul Central			
	Banjul North			
KMC	KMC	KMC	36	
Brikima	Kombo North	Kombos	36	8
	Kombo South			
	Kombo Central			
	Kombo East			
	Foni Brefet	Fonis	1	3
	Foni Bintang Karanai			
	Foni Kansala			
	Foni Bondali			
Mansakonko	Kiang West	Kiangs	1	2
	Kiang Cental			
	Kiang East			
	Jarra West	Jarra West	1	1
	Jarra Central	Jarra	1	2
	Jarra East			
Kerewan	Lower Niumi	Lower Niumi	1	2
	Upper Niumi	North Bank West	1	3
	Jokadu			
	Lower Badibu	Badibu	2	5
	Central Badibu			
	Upper Badibu (Illiasa)			
Kuntaur	Sabackh Sanjal			
	Lower Saloum	Lower Saloum	1	1
	Upper Saloum	CRR North	1	4
	Niani Ja			
	Niani			
	Sami			
Janjanbureh	Niamina Dankunku	Niamina	1	2
	Niamina West			
	Niamina East			
	Lower Fuladu West	Janjanbureh	1	4
	Upper Fuladu West			
	Janjanbureh			
Basse	Jimara	URR South	3	4
	Basse			
	Tumana			
	Kantora			
	Wuli West	URR North	1	2
	Wuli East			
	Sandu		1	2
Total			92	43

Calculation of weights

The inverse of three probabilities of selection were combined to design the weights

The probability of selecting the EA - Number of EA selected/ Total number of EAs

The probability of selecting the 20 block of HHs – 20 households selected/Average number of households in an EA

Note that to estimate the average number of households in an EA the total number of households in an LGA were first divided by the total EAs in an LGA. The numbers were between 29 and 90 households per EA which gives an average of about 53 households per EA. Gambia's 2003 census report estimates that the average size of an EA is about 65 households or 500 people. Gambia's 2013 census found 217,000 households in total. Using the average of 53, the Project estimated 212,000 households.

The probability of selecting the smoking HH - smoker/Number of smokers in household

Note that all households with a smoker were selected for interviews, i.e. Probability=1. However, within each household, only one smoker was interviewed, based on the probabilities calculated

To calculate the base weights we these probabilities were multiplied by their inverses. The final weights were adjusted according to response rates at household and individual smoker levels.

Data Collection – Wave 1

Data collection started **19 November 2017** and was completed **2 December 2017**.

Data collection was carried out by **4 field teams**. Each team consisted of 1 supervisor, 4 interviewers and 1 driver. Sampled **urban** EAs were assigned to **TEAMS 1 and 2** and **rural** EAs were assigned to **TEAMS 3 and 4**. The coordinators conducted field spot checks to ascertain that all households in the sampled EAs were listed and eligible households are interviewed. They also checked that the forms were correctly completed.

Random Number Table (RNT) was used to select eligible households when the number of eligible households in an EA is more than 20 households. Otherwise, they interview all the eligible households. RNT was used in selecting a smoker within an eligible household when the household have 2 or more smokers.

Challenges

- Lack of identification badges made it difficult for teams to access some households. The supervisors who are GBoS staff use their GBoS IDs to tackle such.
- Teams that had EAs close to the boarder came across packs of cigarettes that are imported to Senegal and the writings on such packs are in French. They used google translator to get the gist of writings.
- Smoking is considered taboo in many parts of the country, most smokers smoke in secret. This makes it difficult for the household head to know if his/her household member smokes or not. HH members that were presence were asked in private if they smoke.
- Urban teams had difficulty in meeting the respondent for individual smoker in early days of the survey. They change their field work time to mitigate this.

EA Allocation

TEAM	No of EAs Assigned
Team 1 - Urban	36
Team 2 - Urban	36
Team 3 - Rural	34
Team 4 - Rural	29