METHODS

Sampling

The 2000 Philippine GYTS is a cross-sectional school-based survey, which employed a two-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of secondary level students in Years 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The first stage sampling frame consisted of all regular secondary schools containing any of Year 2nd, 3r, and 4th secondary levels. Schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. One hundred fifty schools were selected.

The second sampling stage consisted of systematic equal probability sampling (with a random start) of classes/ sections from each school that participated in the survey. All classes / sections in the selected schools were included in the sampling frame. All students in the selected classes/ sections were eligible to participate in the survey.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for non-response and for the varying probabilities of selection. For the 2000 Philippine GYTS, 11, 630 of the 13, 117 sampled students completed the usable questionnaires in 135 of the 150 sampled schools. The school response rate was 90%, and the student response rate was 88.66%. The overall response rate was 80%. SUDAAN and Epi Info 6 were used to compute the confidence intervals for the estimates.

The Questionnaire

A group of experts on tobacco addiction from the first group of countries selected to undertake GYTS, and staff members of WHO/TFI and UNICEF, wrote the 57 questions of the “core” part of the GYTS, which was adapted by the Philippine GYTS.

Data Collection

Survey procedures were designed to protect the students’ privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary procedures. The self-administered questionnaire was administered in the classroom. Students recorded their responses directly on an answer sheet that could be scanned by a computer. The questionnaire contained 57 multiple-choice questions

To undertake the Philippine GYTS, the country was divided into three groups based on the Philippine geographic, and administrative regions. Group I consists of the following regions (northern): National Capital Region, Cordillera Autonomous Region, I, II, III, IV, and V.; Group II consists of the following regions

(central): VI, VII, and VIII; Group III consists of the following regions (southern): IX, X, XI, XII, CARAGA and the Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao or ARMM. Each region has one survey coordinator. The survey coordinators consisted of the 16 Regional Health Office's Smoking Control Program Coordinators. The survey administrators were technical staff (medical doctors, nurses and health educators) of the regional health offices and their counterparts from the local Department of Education, Culture and Sports. The training-workshops of survey coordinators and administrators were done in February 2000 where field researchers were instructed on the standard procedures to assure comparability on data collection. Actual data collection followed right after the respective trainings and concluded in mid-March, 2000.

Analysis

For the analysis, a weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for non-response and the varying probabilities of selection. The programs SUDAAN and Epi Info were used to compute rates and 95% Confidence Intervals for the estimates. A weight was associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of non-response. The weight used for estimation is given by:

$W = W1*W2*f1*f2*f3$

Where,

W1= the inverse of the probability of selecting the school

W2= the inverse of the probability of selecting the classroom/section within the school

F1= a school-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by school size category (small, medium, large)

F2= a class/ section adjustment factor calculated by school

F3= a student-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by class

F4= a post stratification adjustment factor calculated by gender and year