

## **Comparisons between Cigarette Smoking and Alcoholic Drinking Behavior Survey and Global Adult Tobacco Survey in Thailand**

Jason Hsia\*

US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, USA [jhsia@cdc.gov](mailto:jhsia@cdc.gov)

Hataichanok Puckcharern

National Statistical Office, Bangkok, Thailand [hatainok@nso.go.th](mailto:hatainok@nso.go.th)

Monitoring tobacco use using tobacco surveillance is one of key tobacco control strategies proposed by World Health Organization to implement the Framework Convention (FCTC) on Tobacco Control. In the past two decades, tobacco surveillance in Thailand mostly relied on two national repeated surveys: National Health and Welfare Survey (NHWS) and, National Cigarette Smoking and Alcoholic Drinking Behavior Survey (CSADBS). Prevalence rates of tobacco use obtained from NHWS and CSADBS were comparable as the two surveys were conducted alternatively by the National Statistical Office, Thailand, using the similar sample design, same questions on tobacco use, the same fieldwork and data collection procedures. In 2009 and 2011, Thailand conducted Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) following a global standard. The estimated prevalence of tobacco use from NHWS and CSADBS was found to be much lower than that from GATS. In this paper, we examined the discrepancy of the prevalence of tobacco use, comparing CSADBS and GATS on two key indicators, current tobacco use for men and current smokeless tobacco use for women. The comparisons were made on assessment of sample design, design effect, data collection, and response rates. The proxy responses in CSADBS were identified to be the main cause of the discrepancy. Sample design and fieldwork procedures can also modified to reduce measurement errors. All findings are important for consistently tracking the implementation of FCTC.

**Key words:** Tobacco surveillance, measurement errors, proxy response, Thailand