

**Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey
Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese Translations
Results of Cognitive Testing**

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August 7, 2003 to December 4, 2003**

1. Project Background and Introduction to the Report

Westat has been contracted by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) to use cognitive interviews to test Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese), Korean, and Vietnamese translations of the Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS). The TUS-CPS is an NCI-sponsored survey of tobacco use that has been administered as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey in 1992-1993, 1995-1996, 1998-1999, and 2000. The supplement asks questions on tobacco use patterns and smoking prevalence, workplace smoking policies, level of addiction, medical and dental advice to quit smoking, quit attempts, cessation methods used, and changes in smoking norms and attitudes. NCI is interested in translating the TUS-CPS into a variety of languages so as to better capture the tobacco-related experiences of non-English-speaking communities within the United States.

The use of cognitive interviews to test Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese translations of the TUS-CPS provides an opportunity to discover how the translated questionnaires are working and to identify effective ways to address potential problems. It includes the use of cognitive probes, which are questions inserted after selected survey items. The probes asked respondents to describe how they interpreted the survey items and how they selected an answer. Thus, responses to the probe questions provided insight into the cognitive processes respondents used to understand and answer survey questions. Some aspects of the survey that were tested include question wording, response scales and formats, questions that are not understood as intended, response options that fail to adequately capture respondents' experiences, and questions that pose too challenging a response task.

The remainder of this report presents a detailed account of the methods used to conduct cognitive testing in three foreign languages, provides a brief overview of the results, presents detailed results for each tested item, and provides recommendations for revising problematic items.

2. Methods

Overseeing the conduct of cognitive interviews in languages other than one's own presented a number of interesting challenges to the managers of this task. This section describes the organizational processes designed or modified by Westat to meet these challenges, along with their implementation and outcome.

2.1 Designing the task

The first and most obvious challenge faced by the Westat task team was how to conduct cognitive interviews in languages not spoken by team members. We started from standard methods developed by Westat as a result of its extensive experience conducting cognitive interviews in English. Cognitive interview tasks normally consist of the following steps:

1. Developing screening criteria
2. Marketing the study to potential respondents
3. Using the screening criteria to identify eligible respondents
4. Developing a protocol
5. Identifying and training interviewers
6. Administering the protocol
7. Summarizing the results of each interview
8. Writing a report of findings and recommendations

We knew that some of these steps would have to be modified or delegated to persons fluent in the languages of interest. For example, we had little knowledge of where to find qualified interviewers and eligible respondents fluent in the three languages. Because the task order contract specified that respondents should speak little or no English, we required significant help on how to market the study to potential respondents, screen them, and convince them to participate. We also needed assistance with finding, training, and overseeing interviewers.

To address these challenges, we decided to create the position of Survey Language Consultant (SLC) for each of the three languages. As task leaders, the SLCs fulfilled three broad functions: supervising all cognitive interviewing activities, contributing cultural insights relevant to the testing effort, and providing translation services as needed throughout the project. Their specific responsibilities related to the cognitive interviewing effort were to:

- Find, interview, and hire suitable interviewers;
- Review the translated instrument in their respective languages;
- Devise ways to find and recruit eligible respondents;
- Perform respondent screening and make appointments;
- Supervise the interviewers;
- Take detailed notes at each interview;
- Provide detailed summaries of interview results to the Westat team; and
- Review our report recommendations.

As "cultural interpreters," the SLCs provided the Westat team with insights into cultural issues that might affect testing and, ultimately, survey administration. Finally, they produced or translated most of the recruiting, data collection, and training materials that were needed in the other languages. This last task included developing recruiting flyers and newspaper advertisements, translating the recruiting screener and cognitive probes, and translating the cognitive interview introduction, receipt, and confidentiality form.

Quality control is important to any testing effort, regardless of the language in which it is conducted. In this case, we were especially concerned about the accuracy and appropriateness of the translated instruments. The separate group hired by Westat to translate the survey instrument into Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese had excellent reputations, but they were not specialists in survey development. Although one member of the Westat team was fluent in Mandarin Chinese, none was fluent in Vietnamese, Korean, or Cantonese. As one quality control step, therefore, we asked the SLCs to review the work of the translators. Though the SLCs were not experts in survey development, they were provided with a more detailed understanding of the task goals and survey purpose. Therefore, they could review the instruments from the perspective of having to actually administer them during testing. We recognized that this two-step process could result in differing opinions about correct translations. To resolve this potential problem, another step was included in the quality control process. Using a reference from NCI, we hired Dr. Grace Ma, Associate Professor of Public Health at Temple University and Principal Investigator and Director of Asian Tobacco Education, Cancer Awareness and Research, to serve as expert reviewer and arbiter of disagreements between the translators and the SLCs. Dr. Ma is a native Chinese speaker who has content experience and translation experience. She also supervised a staff of Korean and Vietnamese speakers who could review the other two instruments.

A final piece of the task design phase was the decision to document as much as possible about the process of conducting cognitive interviews in three foreign languages. Besides keeping detailed notes of task meetings (both scheduled and impromptu), the Westat team created templates into which the SLCs recorded various aspects of interviewer hiring, respondent recruiting, translation review, and data collection. (Appendix A contains templates used by the SLCs to record translation review results, interviewer hiring and respondent recruiting experiences, respondent characteristics, and interview findings.)

2.2 Hiring survey language consultants and interviewers

The first task was to hire three SLCs. The Westat task team produced a list of qualifications (Appendix B) and ideas were generated for where to find appropriate candidates. The most important position requirements were that the candidate be fluent in one of the three languages; possess knowledge of the culture, attitudes and habits of local Asian communities; and have the ability to quickly make contacts within those communities for the purposes of identifying and recruiting interviewers and eligible respondents. We spread word of the need for qualified candidates at Westat (which employs a significant number of workers fluent in Asian languages), career centers and Asian faculty associations of local colleges and universities, local Asian churches, and among our personal and professional contacts. We also took advantage of networking opportunities, such as attending local Asian community leadership and community association meetings.

We received eight resumes from Chinese candidates, five from Korean candidates, and six from Vietnamese candidates. We interviewed almost everyone who submitted a resume (a few cancelled or did not show up at the appointed time). The interviews took place in two steps. First, the Westat team interviewed the candidate in English. Then, a Westat employee fluent in the language of interest spent several minutes conversing with the candidate in that language. A few candidates were disqualified because they were not fluent enough in either English or the language of interest.

More women than men submitted resumes. Candidates' ages ranged from early twenties to seventies. Hiring of the SLCs occurred during the SARS epidemic, and at least one candidate was interviewed over the telephone while she was in quarantine after returning from a lengthy stay in China. Citizenship status was another hiring issue. Those hired as an SLC were required to possess U.S. citizenship, a green card,

or some sort of work permit. However, asking about citizenship status during the interviewing process is not permitted by law. Only after a candidate is offered the position can proof of citizenship or legal work status be requested.

Personal contacts produced the best SLC candidates. The Chinese-speaking SLC, Ms. May Hum, was the daughter of a Westat team member's acquaintance. Ms. Hum's mother also headed a local Chinese community center. Ms. Hum was fluent in both Mandarin and Cantonese. She was a stay-at-home mother with bachelor's degrees in business and apparel design. Her work experience included managing and designing for retail clothing stores. She was hired because of her connections within the local Chinese community, her organizational skills, and her attention to detail. The Korean-speaking SLC, Ms. Susie Lee, was a friend of a Westat employee. At the time, she was a stay-at-home mother looking for a paying job. She had experience and training as a website developer. The project hired two Vietnamese-speaking SLCs.¹ The first was the wife of a Westat employee's husband's friend. She was a social worker who headed a local Vietnamese agency that served new immigrants as well as more established members of the local Vietnamese community. The second Vietnamese SLC was referred to Westat by NCI. Mr. Ching Wong was a project coordinator with the University of California's Tobacco-Related Disease Research Program. He had nearly ten years experience translating into Vietnamese government surveys and health education materials, as well as corporate marketing materials.²

Once the SLCs were in place, one of their first tasks was to hire two interviewers each. (Appendix C contains the interviewer job description created by the Westat team for the Chinese and Korean SLCs to use during hiring. The Vietnamese SLCs did not use this document because they recruited their own staff members to conduct interviews.) To help with this task, Westat included information about the interviewer positions in thank-you letters sent to the rejected SLC candidates. To find Chinese-speaking interviewers, Ms. Hum spread word of the openings through her extensive network in the Chinese community. Ms. Lee announced the positions on Korean websites and in two local Korean newspapers. The Vietnamese situation was slightly different. As head of a community organization, the first SLC was able to hire two of her employees as interviewers without advertising or interviewing other candidates. Mr. Wong found an interviewer among his co-workers. The Chinese, Korean, and first Vietnamese SLCs reported that many potential job applicants decided against applying for the position once they heard about the pay (too low) and hours (not enough). They also found that some candidates applied because of the NCI name, and some of the hired interviewers accepted the job offers in part because they hoped the work would lead to other assignments with either NCI or Westat. Because very few male candidates applied, six of the seven interviewers hired by the SLCs were female.

To respond to the pay issue, Ms. Hum appealed to her candidates' altruistic motives, explaining that participating in the project would ultimately provide the Chinese-speaking community with an opportunity to be represented in research on and decisions about tobacco use. She eventually compiled a list of 10 candidates, conducted telephone screening interviews with four of them, and held in-person interviews with three of those four. She hired one Mandarin-speaking interviewer and one who is fluent in both Mandarin and Cantonese. The Cantonese-speaking interviewer told Ms. Hum that the pay was too low, but agreed to take the job out of service to the Chinese community. The Mandarin-speaking

¹ As explained in Section 2.6, we discovered serious errors in the work of the first Vietnamese SLC after Round 1 of data collection. Consequently, a second SLC was hired to complete a second round of testing with the Vietnamese instrument.

² It is interesting to note that three SLCs were local and the fourth was located across the country. In comparing them, we found that the level of survey experience made a difference. Our local SLCs were completely new to survey development, which meant we needed them to be close for frequent face-to-face meetings and monitoring of their work. Mr. Wong had extensive experience with survey methods and development, which meant he was able to work much more independently. In his case, distance was not a problem.

interviewer was an independently wealthy stay-at-home mother looking for job experience (this was her first job). Ms. Hum reported that word-of-mouth was the most effective method for identifying and selecting candidates, in part because she was able to obtain relevant background information about the candidates from those making the referrals. (Appendix D contains a more detailed description of Ms. Hum's interviewer hiring experiences.)

Ms. Lee had the most trouble finding job candidates. She received seven responses to her website postings and newspaper advertisements. Only one of the seven sent her a resume, two never returned her messages, and without a resume from the remaining four, she did not have enough information to decide whether or not to interview them. She finally interviewed and hired two candidates that the Westat team had found when searching for SLCs. (Appendix E contains a more detailed description of Ms. Lee's interviewer hiring experiences.) To convince her employees to act as interviewers, the first Vietnamese SLC supplemented their Westat pay. (Because we knew that the first Vietnamese SLC was going to use her own employees, we did not require her to document her interviewer hiring experiences.)

2.3 Instrument translation issues

Initially, the SLCs were asked to spend about three to four hours reviewing the translated instruments and providing feedback on the quality of the translations. As they began to work through the instruments, however, they found a greater need for revisions than we had originally anticipated. It became clear that a more detailed and formal process was required. The Westat team created a template in which SLCs were to document each problem they encountered, the reason for the problem, a possible solution, and reason their suggested revision would improve the translation (Appendix A). Dr. Ma and her staff were then asked to review the problems and solutions identified by the SLCs and make a recommendation to either keep the original translation, accept the SLC revision, or use a third alternative proposed by her. In addition to these steps, the Vietnamese questionnaire was intensively reviewed by Mr. Wong after the first round of data collection.

In reviewing the translated instruments, all four SLCs reported that the translations were quite literal, resulting in questions that were sometimes too wordy or even confusing. The Chinese translation was too formal in places, according to the SLC, and some items in the questionnaire were awkward because English grammar rather than Chinese grammar was used. The majority of suggestions for changes to the Chinese-language questionnaire were to eliminate unnecessary words, make some words and phrases less formal, use Chinese grammar, and translate the meaning of the item rather than its contents word-for-word. (Appendix F contains Ms. Hum's completed translation review grid.) Conversely, the Korean-language SLC thought the Korean translation was not formal enough. Her revisions consisted mostly of substituting more formal usage and more commonly used words, deleting unnecessary words and phrases, and correcting minor errors (such as inserting key words or phrases that were left out, or replacing "and" with "or"). (Appendix G contains Ms. Lee's completed translation review grid.) The first Vietnamese-language SLC noted that the Vietnamese translation often included words not commonly used by native Vietnamese-speakers or words that sounded too "American."³ Mr. Wong further refined the Vietnamese translation by inserting words or phrases that had been missed by the previous reviewers, correcting uncommon or erroneous grammar, replacing uncommon or formal words with more recognizable

³ The first Vietnamese-language SLC, who was not computer literate, did not provide feedback in the same manner as the other SLCs. Her suggested revisions were delivered handwritten on notebook paper (Appendix H). She did not identify reasons why the revised items were problems, nor did she justify her alternatives.

equivalents, removing culturally inappropriate words,⁴ and capitalizing words that are emphasized in the English survey. (Appendix I contains Mr. Wong's completed translation review grid.)

Ms. Hum and Ms. Lee suggested revisions to about 60 percent of the approximately 200 survey items. Half or more of the Chinese and Korean SLC suggestions were accepted by Dr. Ma. She provided a third alternative to most of the remaining problem items identified by the SLCs. Dr. Ma recommended keeping the original translation for only a small number of items identified as problems by the SLCs (less than 5 percent). (Appendix J contains Dr. Ma's responses to the SLC review. Appendix K contains responses to the Korean SLC review by a member of Dr. Ma's staff.) The SLCs examined Dr. Ma's suggestions and, aside from a few items that needed clarification, willingly accepted them as final. Translators of the Chinese instrument, however, disagreed with many of the revisions and initially refused to implement them, fearing their reputations would be compromised. Once it was explained that Westat and Dr. Ma, not the translators, were responsible for the changes, the translators incorporated all proposed changes into the instrument.

Translation revisions were most extensive for the Vietnamese. The first Vietnamese SLC suggested revising about 30 percent of the survey items. It is unclear how many of those revisions were incorporated into the instrument, although it is known that Dr. Ma's staff person made revisions to over 70 percent of the items appearing on the original Vietnamese survey translation. The revisions smoothed out awkward wording and grammatical structure, made the questions more conversational, replaced formal words with more commonly used words, and rearranged some questions to make their meaning clearer. (A more precise record of why each item was changed does not exist for the first round of review.) Mr. Wong's review resulted in revisions to over 85 percent of the Round 1 Vietnamese survey items. (Of those, he identified 10 percent as serious enough translation errors that the data would be compromised.) Because of project time constraints and the translators' limited availability, the Vietnamese expert reviewer implemented revisions to the Round 1 Vietnamese instrument and Mr. Wong implemented the Round 2 Vietnamese revisions.

It was a challenge coordinating the schedules of all the staff involved in this part of the task. The review process took much longer than anticipated, in part because of the complications of the process, but also because reviewers and translators were not always available at the same time that the work was. For example, Dr. Ma had to coordinate the schedules of three people, one of whom was out of the country for an extended period of time because of a family illness, and the other of whom had a full-time job elsewhere. In addition, as the timeline slipped, the translators became less readily available because of other commitments.

It appears, however, that the intensive work put into reviewing the translation before administering it to cognitive interview respondents paid off. For all three translated instruments, the results of the reviews were to smooth out the translation by reducing instances of word-for-word translation, using grammatically correct sentence structure, and inserting more commonly used words and phrases. The SLCs and interviewers found that respondents had very few problems understanding the revised instruments.

2.4 Interviewer training

⁴ For example, the translation of "list" may conjure up government lists of targeted citizens for Vietnamese respondents who lived under a harsh political system. Mr. Wong substituted "whose names I just read" for "list." In A1, the translation of "entire life" is used by Vietnamese speakers to describe someone who has passed away (i.e., they have already lived their "entire life."). Instead, Mr. Wong suggested using the word "life" only.

Interviewer training for the Chinese-speaking interviewers was held August 5, 2003. Because of additional time needed for translation review, training for the Korean- and Vietnamese-speaking interviewers was held later, on September 4, 2003. (The training manual has been provided to NCI separately from this report.) For Round 2 Vietnamese testing, Westat staff held a two-hour telephone training session with Mr. Wong on November 7, 2003. During the week of November 10, 2003, Mr. Wong provided one-on-one training to the Round 2 Vietnamese interviewer.

Training topics included project purpose, interviewing techniques, data collection procedures, administering the TUS-CPS survey, conducting cognitive interviews, and role play practice. (Appendix L contains the training agendas for both sessions.) Interviewers were also encouraged to review the training materials and question-by-question explanations at home, before they began live interviewing.

In the weeks leading up to interviewer training, the Westat team spent a considerable amount of time educating the SLCs about survey development work. We held semi-monthly group meetings, one-on-one meetings in-person and over the telephone, as well as impromptu conversations when questions or problems arose. The topics of these meetings included the purpose and uses of cognitive interviewing, in-depth discussions of how cultural issues may affect translation and data collection, recruiting techniques, supervising interviewers, and writing up results. In addition, through their translation review work and their translation of the cognitive interview probes, the SLCs became quite knowledgeable about and comfortable working with their individual questionnaires. For these reasons, the SLCs did not receive a separate training on administering the cognitive interview probes. Instead, the Vietnamese and Korean SLCs attended the Chinese language training, and all three SLCs participated in role plays with their interviewers at the respective trainings.

The SLCs' main task related to the training was to prepare the interview protocols in their individual languages. This protocol consisted of the TUS survey instrument with cognitive probes inserted at selected points. During this process, computer compatibility problems created a variety of unforeseen problems. The original questionnaire was a CAPI instrument. Some programming specifications were removed before the questionnaire was sent to the translators. Working from the English-language CAPI instrument, we modified the questionnaire to accommodate the paper-and-pencil administration used for the cognitive interviews. Modifications included simplifying or clarifying the interviewer instructions, removing some of the range check questions that were redundant with tested items (a list of removed items appears in Appendix M), and deleting all programming language that was not relevant to the task. Next, we inserted cognitive interview probes into the protocol. To guide inexperienced interviewers, we formatted the probes in a different color than the questionnaire items. (Appendix N contains the final English-language protocol.) We instructed the SLCs to copy and paste translated questionnaire items into the English-language protocol, then translate the probes directly in that document. (Appendix O contains the Chinese-language protocol, Appendix P the Korean, and Appendix Q the Round 2 Vietnamese protocol.) Cutting and pasting from a document saved in one language into a document saved in another language resulted in a variety of computer glitches. For example, the font types and sizes would appear different in the document they were cut from than they did in the document they were pasted into. Or the document would look fine on screen, but would print with extra blank pages and strange page breaks. In part, the problem may have been that the questionnaire document traveled through at least four different computers, including NCI, the translators, Westat, and the SLCs' personal computers. Printing numerous copies of a large document (almost 100 pages) in color caused additional problems, including the breakdown of two Westat printers. For the second training, one original protocol was printed and the remaining copies were sent to an outside reproduction company.

The training itself was conducted primarily in English. Because all the trainees were new to survey interviewing, one of the first lectures provided an overview of Westat standard interview practices and described techniques for conducting a successful interview (e.g., establishing rapport, keeping respondents on track, and addressing respondent concerns). We also spent considerable time explaining general conventions for survey administration (e.g., interviewer instructions appear in capital letters, skip instructions direct interviewers to the correct question path depending on what the respondent answers) and reviewing the TUS-CPS without the probes. Through an interactive exercise, interviewers practiced administering the TUS-CPS without being distracted by the probes. The final lecture described cognitive interviewing techniques, reviewed the probes and their purposes, and included an English-language demonstration of a cognitive interview. Interviewers and SLCs spent the remainder of the session practicing the role plays in their individual languages.

Overall, this approach appeared to work well, with one exception. We underestimated how difficult it is for those with no survey research background to grasp cognitive interview purposes, concepts, and techniques. Most noticeably, interviewers and SLCs struggled to distinguish between survey items and cognitive interview probes. This problem did not become fully apparent until data collection began (see Section 2.6). For future trainings of this sort, it may be necessary to increase the training session to eight or ten hours, rather than six. Dividing the training into two four- or five-hour sessions will allow more time for interviewers to practice administering cognitive interview probes in both English and the foreign language. More time also could be spent on the question-by-question review and the probe-by-probe review. Equipping interviewers with a more in-depth understanding of why each survey item is being asked, as well as the purpose of each probe, may result in better and more flexible probing.

An alternative to lengthier training for new interviewers is for the SLCs themselves to conduct the interviews. There are at least two advantages to this approach. The first is that it eliminates the need to find and hire separate interviewers. Another is that SLCs have more exposure to survey methods and the survey itself over the course of several weeks as they prepare for testing. By the time they participate in cognitive interview training, they are familiar enough with survey concepts and techniques that they would likely not experience some of the difficulties described above. One disadvantage of SLCs conducting the interviews is the additional workload. Assigning an administrative staff person to help with recruiting, producing materials, and scheduling interviews could help address this problem.

2.5 Recruiting respondents

Before establishing the criteria for respondent eligibility, we consulted with Dr. Ma about cultural issues. She confirmed that the Chinese interviews should be conducted in both Mandarin and Cantonese, and stressed that it would be more important to get a diverse mix of education, years in the United States, gender, and socioeconomic status (represented by occupation) than to represent different regions of each country. Both the expert reviewer and the SLCs noted that smoking among women is stigmatized in Asian countries so women may not be willing to admit they smoke or that they smoke regularly. Dr. Ma also explained that smoking among men is more of an accepted social norm, however, and not thought of as a health issue in Asian cultures as much as it is in the U.S. Based on that feedback, we created an English-language screening instrument (see Appendix R) that sought respondents who currently smoke (either every day or some days) or have stopped smoking within the past five years, have limited English ability (as specified in the task order contract), and with a mix of the demographic characteristics described above. SLCs then translated the screener into their respective languages (see Appendix S). We also established Westat telephone numbers for SLCs to use on their recruiting materials. The telephone

numbers rang into a “ghost” voice mailbox, in which respondents could leave messages and SLCs could retrieve messages from outside Westat.⁵

The SLCs expressed a variety of concerns related to recruiting and interviewing respondents. All three thought the \$35 incentive would be too low to convince respondents to participate in an hour-long interview. (In fact, at Mr. Wong’s suggestion, the incentive was raised to \$40 for Round 2 Vietnamese respondents.) At the very least, they suggested the incentive be supplemented with small gifts such as fruit or cookies, particularly if the interview were held in the respondent’s home. Other potential respondent concerns about incentives included whether to report the payment to the IRS and whether to accept the payment if the respondent did not have a work permit. The SLCs also felt some respondents would refuse to participate because of fears that involvement in a government survey would jeopardize their immigration status. They predicted respondents would resist being tape recorded, signing the confidentiality form, and signing the receipt. Finally, the SLCs were worried that respondents would think the probes were strange and even invasive at times.

To find eligible respondents, the SLCs used a variety of methods, including flyers, newspaper advertisements, community events, and word-of-mouth. All three were initially reluctant to use personal contacts. SLCs did not want to ask these people about their smoking habits, an apparently private topic in some Asian communities. Neither did the SLCs want to end up owing favors to friends and family who agreed to participate. All three tried other methods before resorting to their personal networks.

Ms. Hum set up a table at a community health fair, stood at another table outside a large Asian grocery store, posted flyers in Asian community businesses (e.g., restaurants, beauty salons, grocery stores), advertised in Chinese-language newspapers, and used personal contacts. (Appendix T contains Ms. Hum’s recruiting materials.) The health fair, grocery store, and flyers proved fruitless. The majority of the health fair attendees were senior citizens and all of those who stopped at Ms. Hum’s table had quit smoking more than five years ago. Interestingly, some of these potential respondents took offense at being paid for participating, which they viewed as a community service. Grocery shoppers did not want to be interrupted while running their errands. Ms. Hum reported that some people she talked to said they do not trust flyers as a legitimate source of information. Anything printed in a newspaper, however, was viewed as legitimate. A 1/8 page ad in a Chinese-language newspaper, along with personal contacts, were the most effective sources. Both Ms. Hum and her interviewers spread word of the study among their family, friends, and church members. Three of the four Cantonese respondents were recruited through this method. Nine eligible Mandarin respondents responded to the newspaper ads and five were selected to participate. Ms. Hum had more difficulty recruiting Cantonese than Mandarin respondents. She speculated that this may be in part because there are fewer Cantonese than Mandarin speakers in this area. She also told us that, in her opinion, Cantonese speakers are less likely to volunteer because they are not as community oriented as Mandarin speakers are, and they may have wanted more money than the Mandarin speakers were willing to accept. (Appendix U contains a more detailed description of Ms. Hum’s recruiting efforts.)

Ms. Lee had somewhat less trouble finding respondents. She used fewer methods than the Chinese SLC, but relied more heavily on personal contacts. (Appendix V contains Ms. Lee’s recruiting materials.) She shared a table outside the grocery store with Ms. Hum. Out of the 30 shoppers with whom she attempted contact, only two completed a screener and only one of those was eligible. Ms. Lee belongs to a large

⁵ The first Vietnamese SLC chose to post her organization’s telephone number on her recruiting materials because her target population would recognize it more readily than Westat’s.

church and wanted to advertise in the organization's weekly newsletter. However, the diocese explicitly prohibits use of its newsletter for advertisements about surveys. She and one of her interviewers contacted 20 to 30 people within their personal networks and were able to recruit eight additional respondents from that pool. Although this was the most effective source for her, Ms. Lee reported that it was also the most time-consuming because each phone call required extensive explanation not only about the study and what was required of the respondent, but also her own involvement in it. (Appendix W contains a more detailed description of Ms. Lee's recruiting efforts.)

Because of her organization's reputation in the Vietnamese community, the first Vietnamese SLC had the least trouble recruiting respondents. She spread word of the study among her professional contacts at other social service organizations and left flyers in the waiting room of her own agency.⁶ Mr. Wong also had extensive contacts in the Vietnamese community around him. He took advantage not only of his personal contacts, but also a local refugee resettlement agency and a Vietnamese Veterans Association. Mr. Wong screened approximately 20 potential respondents, of whom 12 were eligible. Of the 12, about 3 decided against participating due to scheduling conflicts. He reported that most potential respondents were concerned about their privacy and how the information collected during the interview would be used. Hearing more detail about the purpose of the survey was usually enough to address those concerns. Because Mr. Wong was required to complete Round 2 of Vietnamese testing in an extremely short period of time, he relied solely on word of mouth to find respondents. He did not post flyers, run newspaper advertisements, or attend community functions. (Appendix X contains a more detailed description of Mr. Wong's recruiting efforts.)

2.6 Conducting interviews

Data collection for the Chinese survey took place between August 7 and August 18, 2003. The Korean interviews were conducted between September 6 and September 20, 2003, and the Vietnamese between September 8 and September 29, 2003. Each of the three SLCs completed nine interviews. Round 2 of the Vietnamese testing occurred between November 23 and December 4, 2003. Given time constraints and the fact that an additional intensive review of the Vietnamese questionnaire was performed, only five interviews were completed for Round 2. Table 2.1 shows the Chinese-speaking respondent characteristics and Table 2.2 shows the Korean. Tables 2.3 and 2.4 show characteristics of the Round 1 and Round 2 Vietnamese-speaking respondents, respectively.

Given the language barrier, Westat team members did not monitor every interview. An alternative quality control measure during data collection was to require SLCs to participate in a telephone or in-person debriefing meeting after every second or third interview. SLCs were asked to describe any procedural issues they had encountered (e.g., missing materials, equipment breakdown, respondent resistance to signing forms), respondents' reactions to the survey items, and interviewers' facility with the cognitive probes. As mentioned above, one of the first issues to come to our attention was interviewer difficulty administering the probes. After the first couple of interviews, SLCs reported that respondents were impatient with the redundancy of the interviewers' questions. We quickly discovered that interviewers were administering the probes word-for-word, regardless of whether respondents had already provided them with information meant to be elicited by the probes. Furthermore, interviewers were hesitant to deviate from the probes, either by using their own words to get at the issues of interest, or by following up unanticipated respondent problems with their own probes. We conducted individual re-training sessions with each SLC, who in turn re-trained the interviewers. SLCs reported that subsequent interviews went

⁶ The first Vietnamese SLC was let go before we were able to obtain her recruiting materials or a more detailed account of her recruiting efforts.

much more smoothly. The Round 2 Vietnamese interviewer had previous survey experience. Therefore, Mr. Wong did not report inordinate problems administering the probes.

Fortunately, most of the SLCs' concerns about conducting the cognitive interviews did not materialize. Only one respondent (a Cantonese speaker) initially refused to be taped or sign the confidentiality and receipt forms. The interviewer discovered later that his wife persuaded him to participate despite his protests. Ms. Hum found that on the occasions when she forgot to bring a gift or did not have time to pick one up ahead of time, Chinese respondents were not offended. She made sure to always bring a gift when interviewing someone in their home, however. The Round 1 Vietnamese interviewing coincided with the Moon Festival, so interviewers gave moon cakes to respondents. For the few interviews that occurred after the Festival was over, the first Vietnamese SLC gave her respondents \$15 (the amount allotted for purchasing gifts for each respondent) in extra cash. Mr. Wong's respondent's received \$5 more in incentives, but he did not provide gifts for anyone. Ms. Lee brought fruit baskets to respondents who were interviewed in their homes. Everyone else received \$15 gift certificates to a local Korean supermarket. During Round 1, more reminder calls were made to Vietnamese respondents than the other respondents.⁷ They were also more likely to show up late or reschedule at the last minute. In one case, when the interviewer made a reminder call the day before the scheduled appointment, the respondent's daughter said the man had already left for a vacation in Florida. He arrived for his appointment the next day, however, explaining that he had postponed his trip so that he could participate. As for the probes, all three Round 1 SLCs told us that older respondents seemed to have more trouble understanding and responding to the probes than did younger respondents. And all three attributed this apparent phenomenon to their perception that the minds of senior citizens are not as keen as are those of younger people. Mr. Wong did not report this problem.

It was during debriefing meetings with the Vietnamese SLC that the Westat team experienced doubts about the quality of her interviews. At that time, she raised an issue about certain survey items that sounded suspect. She explained that Vietnamese speakers cannot understand true/false items because they are not posed as questions. To remedy the problem, an additional Vietnamese phrase would have to be tacked on to every true/false item to make it into a question. We showed the Vietnamese translation to a co-worker who is a native Vietnamese speaker and were told the true/false statements were clear and understandable without adding anything to them. Besides this issue, however, information reported by the first Vietnamese SLC during the debriefing meetings was very similar to that reported by Ms. Hum and Ms. Lee (e.g., administration of the probes were problematic at first, but improved with practice; respondents had little trouble with administrative aspects of the interview; interviews were taking about an hour, sometimes a little longer; most survey items appeared to be working well). At that point, we decided to have the Vietnamese SLC finish up her interviews. As a quality control measure, however, we requested that Dr. Ma's Vietnamese staffer review some of the SLC's tapes. The staffer was not available for that work, so Mr. Wong was hired. In reviewing the tapes, he discovered a variety of errors. First, the tape quality of some interviews was so poor that he was unable to hear much of what respondents said. From what he could hear, he reported that the probes and interviewer instructions had been mis-translated and the survey itself was administered improperly. For example, the series of true/false items were read with no pauses, so the respondent was not given an opportunity to answer each individual statement. He also informed us that interviewer instructions and skip patterns were sometimes read to the respondents; survey items and probes were read in a monotone; and the probes were administered as if they were

⁷ The first Vietnamese SLC had warned us that Vietnamese respondents have a more flexible concept of time than do members of more Westernized cultures.

survey items instead of as needed. When we heard these results, it became clear that the Vietnamese interviews would not be usable for analysis.

For future cognitive testing in foreign languages, we recommended breaking the first round of interviewing into two sub-rounds. The first sub-round would consist of three interviews. After completion of the three, an expert reviewer would listen to the taped interviews and summarize any problems or issues interviewers encountered in administering either the survey instrument or the probes. If needed, a remedial training would take place before proceeding to the second sub-round of six to nine interviews. This quality control measure would ensure that an entire round of interviewing would not be lost.

2.7 Analyzing interview results

To help the Westat team conduct an analysis of interview results, we required the SLCs to write a detailed summary of each interview. They were provided with a notetaking template to guide them in the task. The template listed all survey items for which results needed to be reported along with space for additional, unanticipated issues. For some items, detailed questions were asked as a way of ensuring that the issues of interest were addressed consistently across interviews and among the SLCs. SLCs also were provided with detailed instructions about how to complete the template, as well as with examples of summaries from other cognitive interview projects. Ms. Hum and Ms. Lee each submitted nine sets of notes, which ran about five or six pages per interview.⁸ Mr. Wong submitted five sets of notes, each about seven pages. Using the Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese summaries, a Westat team member analyzed and wrote up the interview results and recommendations for revisions. SLCs participated in the report-writing by answering follow-up questions, providing translations of recommended revisions, and reviewing the final draft. For quality control, the results sections were sent to the expert reviewers for comment.

2.8 Revising the questionnaires

Once NCI provided feedback on the report, Westat staff incorporated the approved recommendations into each of the translated questionnaires. During the course of revising the questionnaires, we noticed that all skip patterns and interviewer instructions had been deleted from the translated instruments. The final questionnaires (Appendix Y, Z, and AA) contain the recommended revisions as well as the missing skip patterns and interviewer instructions. Furthermore, the following errors were found and corrected on the English-language survey.

- In Section H, there were two instruction boxes labeled “Box 29.” The first box was changed to “Box 28.”
- In the first Box 29, interviewers are instructed to ask H7d if respondents answer “true” to H7c(2) and (3). Instead, interviewers should ask H7d if respondents answer “true” to H7c(1) and (2).
- In Section H, several instructions refer to item H8. There is no item H8. Where appropriate, the instructions were changed to read H8a.

With this report, we are also delivering the final version of the Spanish translation of the TUS-CPS. It can be found in Appendix BB.

⁸ The first Vietnamese SLC submitted a two-page summary for all 9 Vietnamese interviews combined. Upon receiving her notes, the Westat team relieved her of the position and asked Mr. Wong to conduct another round of five interviews.

Table 2.1. Characteristics of Round 1 Respondents -- Chinese

ID	Gender	Age Group	Smoker Type	Years in U.S.	Education	Occupation	Language
C1	Male	Over 65	Every day	>10	High school graduate	Retired	Cantonese
C2	Female	18-35	Former	4-10	Advanced degree	Software engineer	Mandarin
C3	Male	36-50	Every day	<3	High school graduate	Restaurant employee	Mandarin
C4	Male	36-50	Every day	>10	College graduate	Handyman	Mandarin
C5	Female	51-65	Every day	4-10	Some or completed middle school	Retired	Cantonese
C6	Male	Over 65	Former	4-10	Some college (no degree) or vocational training	Retired	Cantonese
C7	Male	51-65	Every day	<3	Some or completed middle school	Violin maker	Mandarin
C8	Male	51-65	Every day	>10	High school graduate	T-shirt printer	Mandarin
C9	Male	18-35	Every day	>10	High school graduate	Restaurant manager	Cantonese

Table 2.2. Characteristics of Round 1 Respondents -- Korean

ID	Gender	Age Group	Smoker Type	Years in U.S.	Education	Occupation
K1	Male	18-35	Every day	<3	Advanced degree	Researcher
K2	Male	36-50	Every day	4-10	Advanced degree	Researcher
K3	Male	Over 65	Some day	<3	Completed grade school	Farmer
K4	Male	36-50	Every day	<3	Advanced degree	Researcher
K5	Female	Over 65	Every day	4-10	Some grade school but never finished	Retired
K6	Male	36-50	Every day	<3	Advanced degree	Researcher
K7	Male	18-35	Every day	<3	Advanced degree	Researcher
K8	Male	18-35	Every day	<3	Not known	Chef
K9	Female	Over 65	Every day	>10	Some grade school but never finished	Retired

Table 2.3. Characteristics of Round 1 Respondents -- Vietnamese

ID	Gender	Age Group	Smoker Type	Years in U.S.	Education	Occupation	Region of Vietnam
V1	Male	Over 65	Every day	4-10	College graduate	Baker	Central
V2	Male	51-65	Every day	>10	Some high school but no diploma	Postal worker	South
V3	Male	Over 65	Some day	4-10	Some high school but no diploma	Retired	North
V4	Male	36-50	Every day	>10	High school graduate	Barber	South
V5	Female	36-50	Some day	4-10	Some high school but no diploma	Nail technician	South
V6	Male	Over 65	Every day	>10	Completed grade school	Retired	South
V7	Female	51-65	Every day	4-10	Some college or vocational training	Hair stylist	South
V8	Male	Over 65	Every day	4-10	Some high school but no diploma	Not known	South
V9	Male	36-50	Every day	>10	Some or completed middle school	Construction worker	South

Table 2.4. Characteristics of Round 2 Respondents -- Vietnamese

ID	Gender	Age Group	Smoker Type	Years in U.S.	Education	Occupation	Region of Vietnam
V10	Male	36-50	Every day	4-10	Some college or vocational training	Factory worker	South
V11	Male	36-50	Former	<3	Some high school but no diploma	Restaurant employee	South
V12	Male	36-50	Every day	>10	Some high school but no diploma	Cook	South
V13	Male	18-35	Every day	4-10	High school graduate	Restaurant employee	South
V14	Male	Over 65	Every day	4-10	High school graduate	Retired	South

3. Summary of Results

This section presents a summary of results and recommendations from each of three testing efforts.

3.1 Summary of Results -- Chinese

As described in the methods section of this report, more time than originally planned was spent reviewing and revising the translated instruments before testing began. It is in part because of this scrutiny that so few problems were found in the Chinese instrument. The issues listed below can be addressed almost exclusively with translation revisions. (Appendix Y contains the finalized Chinese-language questionnaire.)

- Overall, respondents appeared to understand most of the survey items and had little trouble answering questions about their smoking habits. In addition, interviewers encountered few problems as they administered the translated instrument.
- When hearing the question that asked whether they had smoked 100 cigarettes (A1), most respondents answered with some version of, “In one day?” The phrase “in your entire life” was left out of the translation. Adding it back in may help clear up this confusion.
- Respondents appear to slightly underestimate the number of cigarettes they smoke each day (B1/C1). Almost all indicated there was some variation in the number they smoked, and described frequent occasions when they smoked more than the average they reported. However, none appeared to have taken that variation into consideration when estimating their answers.
- A few respondents interpreted “regular” to mean “usual” or “ordinary” cigarettes, rather than referring to the strength of the cigarette. Use the translation for “full flavor” in all questions that include this term.
- When asked whether they would go to the store in a bad rainstorm for cigarettes (B5c(B)/H9(B)), some responses may lead to underestimation of smokers’ level of addiction. For example, several respondents who said “no” indicated that they would never have to go out in a rainstorm because they always buy enough cigarettes to ensure they do not run out, or would simply borrow from friends until the weather cleared up.
- Translation of the question that asks whether respondents have ever switched from a stronger to a lighter cigarette for at least 6 months (B9/C9/H12) assumes that respondents have switched at some point. It should be revised to more closely match the intent of the English version.
- For consistency, add a “both” response option to B10b/C10b/H13d. This option appears for a similar question elsewhere in the survey (B4d/C4d/H7d).
- Revise the translation of “chest” in item B11(3)/C11(C). The current Chinese word used in this item translates more closely to “lung,” and at least one respondent pointed out that one is unlikely to feel sensations in the lungs.
- Add “longest” to the translation of D6/J6b. The current translation (“what is the length of time you have attempted to quit?”) does not match the intent of the English version (“what is the longest length of time you stopped smoking because you were trying to quit smoking?”).
- Several respondents expanded the “past 12 months” reference period in F1/H6a to include doctor visits that had occurred a month prior to that time.
- At K3a, consider adding “indoor” to the existing response choices, since some respondents may lose track of the question stem, which emphasizes “indoor public areas.”
- At K4, some respondents did not think of themselves when answering whether anyone smokes inside their homes. Consider adding “including yourself” or “including those who live here” to the question.

- The difference between the words “adult” and “minor” is small enough in Chinese that the latter is often mis-heard as the former. Interviewers should be instructed to enunciate the word “minor” as clearly as they can in order to avoid misunderstandings at K7.

3.2. Summary of Results -- Korean

As with the Chinese translation, the time spent reviewing and revising the Korean translation appears to have resulted in few problems found during testing. Most of the suggested revisions can be addressed with minor edits to the current translation. (Appendix Z contains the finalized Korean-language questionnaire.)

- Overall, the translation appears to be working well. Most respondents understood the majority of the questions and had little trouble answering them. Older respondents tended to have slightly more difficulty and required many of the questions to be repeated several times before feeling able to answer.
- Respondents’ interpretations of “smoother flavor or lighter taste” varied (at B4(C)/C4(3)/H7c(3)). Some thought of physical symptoms associated with smoking stronger cigarettes or described other factors not necessarily related to flavor or taste. If NCI is concerned about more consistent interpretation of the item, consider modifying the question to include a narrower definition of “smoother flavor or lighter taste.”
- In B5a (also C5a, H8a, and the J3 series), the current translation of “how soon” (“How soon after you wake up do you typically smoke your first cigarette of the day?”) is a somewhat unusual Korean phrase. In some cases where respondents needed the question repeated to them, the interviewer replaced “how soon” with “how long” and also used a more informal version of the word “mornings” Loosely, the reworded question translates back to English as “After waking up on the mornings of days that you smoke, how long of a period of time goes by before you smoke?” Since respondents seemed to have less trouble understanding the question when it was phrased this way, we recommend revising it accordingly.
- Items B5b and B5c(A) (along with their counterparts in Sections C and H), as well as item K7, contain redundant phrasing or words not commonly used by every day Korean speakers. The detailed results section contains recommended revisions that smooth out the wording of these items.
- B7 was problematic for almost all respondents. Most had no trouble understanding the question “What is the total number of years you have smoked every day?” However, the instruction not to include any time they stayed off cigarettes for six months or longer stymied many of them. It seems they had a figure in mind as soon as they heard the first part of the question, then needed to recalculate. This may not be a common way to pose this kind of question to native Korean speakers. It may be more useful to state the exclusion first by incorporating it directly into the question.
- Item B9 (as well as C9 and H12), which asks whether respondents have ever switched from a stronger to a lighter cigarette, may pose some difficulties for respondents who started smoking a Korean brand of cigarettes, then switched to an American brand. For example, while living in Korea, one respondent started smoking regular cigarettes then switched to “This” brand cigarettes. Since cigarette manufacturers in Korea are not required to include the amount of tar and nicotine on each package, he did not know the strength of that brand. When he moved to the United States, he ended up smoking ultralights, but does not consider himself to have switched from a stronger to a lighter cigarette. Another respondent who also smoked “This” brand in Korea considers them to be light in strength. Although we do not recommend revising the item, it

will be important to bear in mind that there may be some confusion as respondents attempt to compare the strengths of Korean and U.S. brand cigarettes.

- In F1, the Korean translation asks whether respondents have been to a health professional, but does not distinguish whether it was for their own health or someone else's. Several respondents answered "yes" because they had accompanied others for a doctor visit (e.g., taking children to the pediatrician or one's wife to the OB/GYN), even though they themselves had not seen a health professional in the past year. We recommend adding to the question the phrase "for your own health reasons."
- In Section J, there may be a high number of missing or "not used" responses to items about snuff since this product is not available in Korea.
- The Korean translation of K4 reverses the meaning of the response choices. Translated back to English, the Korean reads "Isn't there anyone smoking cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside of your home?" In Korean, the correct answer if no one smokes is "yes" (as in, "yes, it's true that there isn't anyone smoking cigarettes, etc.") and if people do smoke in the house, the correct answer is "no" (as in, "no, it's not true that there isn't anyone smoking cigarettes, etc."). If responding to this version of the question in English, "no" would mean there is no one smoking in the house and "yes" would mean there is. Revise question to read "Does anybody smoke cigarettes, cigars, or pipes inside your home?"
- Interviewers and Ms. Lee noticed that throughout the survey instrument, "대" was used as the units for cigarettes. Most respondents, however, used "개피". Consider changing "대" to "개피".

3.3 Summary of Results -- Vietnamese

As noted in the methods section of this report, the Vietnamese translation underwent more intense scrutiny prior to testing than did the Chinese and Korean translations. The second Vietnamese consultant, Mr. Wong, had more survey development experience than the original translator, any of the three SLCs, or the expert reviewer. In addition, he has considerable translation experience and currently works for an agency that specializes in tobacco-related research. He spent a significant amount of time refining the Vietnamese translation so that the intent of items were more clearly conveyed, more commonly used words were included, and grammatical and word usage errors were corrected. The result is that, aside from the revisions that apply across all four translations, there is only one suggested change specific to the Vietnamese translation. (Appendix AA contains the finalized Vietnamese-language questionnaire.)

- Overall, the translation is working quite well. Most respondents understood the majority of the questions and had little trouble answering them.
- Most respondents interpreted the word "community" in K7 ("In your opinion, how easy is it for minors to buy cigarettes and other tobacco products in your community?") as the Vietnamese people in general, possibly because the current translation of "community" carries a political connotation. The Vietnamese word for "neighborhood" may be problematic as well, since it implies that the respondent has a relationship with his neighbors. It may be more useful to translate the question (loosely) as "In your opinion, how easy is it for a minor to buy cigarettes or cigarette products in the area where you are now living?"
- No other significant problems or issues were found with the Vietnamese translation.

4. Item-by-item Results -- Chinese

This section describes detailed results for each item tested. The items are identified by short descriptors and their survey question numbers.

4.1 Smoked 100 cigarettes in entire life (A1)

Six respondents wondered if this question was asking whether they had smoked 100 cigarettes all at once. Upon hearing the question, they wanted to know if the interviewer meant “all in one day.”

Recommendation: The phrase “in your entire life” (一生中) had been deleted from the translation. Adding it back in may help clear up confusion about the period of time over which the 100 cigarettes have been smoked. Revised translation: 你一生中抽的煙是否超過 100 枝。

NCI Response: Fix the question as recommended.

4.2 Age R started smoking “fairly regularly” (A2)

None of the respondents appeared to have trouble responding to this question. All remembered the age at which they started smoking, and tied the onset to some specific event such as at labor reform camp during the Cultural Revolution, at the start of graduate school, when joining the military, when a spouse went abroad, or when first starting in the restaurant business. Almost all seemed to define “fairly regularly” (經常) as smoking the same amount of cigarettes every day, although that amount ranged from 2 cigarettes to a pack or more per day.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.3 Number of cigarettes smoked each day/past 30 days (B1/C1)

All current smokers answered this question quickly and easily. Some respondents came up with their estimates by calculating how often it takes them to go through a pack of cigarettes. All but two said the number can vary depending on circumstances. For example, one respondent explained that when his friends are around, he smokes more cigarettes. This happens as often as once a week. A female respondent said that when she is feeling blue or experiences pain in her leg, she will smoke more. A male handyman reported that about once a month he faces a difficult problem and, when trying to solve it, he can go through up to three packs a day. Others tied the number of cigarettes smoked to being busy or stressed at work. Among those who said the number of cigarettes smoked varies, all but the handyman said that the variation can happen as often as once a week. At the same time, it appears they did not take the frequent variation into account when estimating the average number of cigarettes smoked each day.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. However, keep in mind that estimates may be on the low side.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.4 Usual brand menthol or non-menthol? (B2/C2/H7a)

None of the respondents currently smoke menthol cigarettes, and only one used to smoke them. All current smokers were familiar with the term and defined it as “mint” or “cool mint” flavor (清涼, 薄荷味). One former smoker thought menthol was a harmful substance. She had only smoked a few

cigarettes a day during the few years she was in graduate school, and so may not have been as familiar with some of the smoking-related terms as those who are or were more frequent smokers.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.5 Type of cigarette smoked most often (regular, light, ultralight) (B3/C3/H7b)

Most respondents appeared familiar with the differences among the three kinds of cigarettes described in this question, and were able to easily identify which strength they themselves smoked on a regular basis. Six smoke lights, one smokes ultralights, and the last, a former smoker, did not know what kind to report because he smoked his wife's cigarettes and did not pay attention to the strength. The former graduate school smoker said she smoked only light cigarettes because they are the strength most suitable for women. When describing the differences, respondents most often distinguished them by taste. Regular cigarettes, according to the respondents, have the strongest, most concentrated, and spiciest taste, while ultralights are the mildest (or "almost tasteless," as one respondent commented). Two respondents, both smokers of light cigarettes, said there is little difference in taste between lights and ultralights, but a clear difference between regular and light. A few respondents also defined the differences by how the cigarettes affect them physically. For example, one respondent said regular cigarettes make him dizzy and another said they burn his tongue and throat. A retired female said light cigarettes are smoother on her throat.

Although none of the respondents reported switching between strengths often enough to have trouble identifying which strength they smoke most often, one respondent (a chain smoker who often lets his cigarettes burn out before finishing them) did describe a somewhat unusual approach to choosing the cigarettes he smokes. He often switches brands, but does not choose a brand based on its strength. Rather, he decides on the new brand he wants to smoke, then tries all three strengths of cigarette within that brand before settling on his choice. This did not pose a problem for him when answering the question, however, because for the past few years he has always ended up smoking the ultralight strength. Another respondent, a recent immigrant to the United States, reported that he had recently finished the supply of Chinese cigarettes he had brought with him. This brand, ChungHwa, is a full flavor cigarette made from baked tobacco leaves. He has switched to a full flavor American brand, but finds them much stronger than the ChungHwa. Again, he had no trouble responding to the question because he has yet to try American light cigarettes.

Three respondents interpreted the translation of "regular" (普通) as "usual" or "ordinary." For example, one former smoker said that Marlboros are regular cigarettes that come in either full flavor or light.

Recommendation: Revise the translation of "regular" to "full flavor" (濃味煙) in all questions that use this phrase. Revised translation: 你現在最經常抽的哪一中類型的煙-濃味煙, 淡味煙, 超淡味煙, 還是其它類型的煙。 The following questions will need "full flavor" inserted and "regular" deleted: B3, B4(A), B4(C), B11, C3, C4(1), C4(3), C11, H7b, H7c(1), H7c(3).

NCI Response: Fix the question as recommended.

4.6 Smoke lights/ultralights because less harmful (B4(A)/C4(1)/H7c(1))

Of those who answered this question, most said they do not smoke lights or ultralights because they are less harmful. They reasoned that all cigarettes are harmful to one's health, so the less harmful thing to do

would be to not smoke at all. The former smoker who used his wife's cigarettes said he never thought about whether one strength was more or less harmful than the other. Two respondents said "yes," but one explained this was how he rationalized smoking to himself, and the other reasoned that since the cigarettes taste lighter, they must contain fewer harmful chemicals.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.7 Smoke lights/ultralights to quit (B4(B)/C4(2)/H7c(2))

All but one respondent answered "no" to this question. Most said they do not intend to quit. A few reported that they would like to quit, but do not think they can. For these respondents, smoking light cigarettes is not going to affect their ability to quit.

Recommendation: Leave the Section B and C questions as they are. In H7c(2), the word "now" (現在) appears in the question and should be deleted, since Section H is about former smoking behavior. Also, the character 為 (no direct English translation) needs to be added back in so that the sentence flows more smoothly. Revised translation: 你抽 (淡味煙/超淡味煙) 是作為一種戒煙的方法。

NCI Response: Fix H7c(2) as recommended.

4.8 Smoke lights/ultralights for flavor (B4(C)/C4(3)/H7c(3))

All who responded to this question said yes. The former graduate student smoker again emphasized that the taste of light cigarettes is more suitable for women. Another respondent explained that he chose Marlboro Lights because they most closely resemble (although they are still stronger than) the taste of the full flavor Double Happiness cigarettes he smoked in China. A male restaurant manager elaborated that full flavor cigarettes burn his throat and ultralights are too bland.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.9 Most important reason for smoking lights/ultralights (B4d/C4d/H7d)

Only one respondent received this question. He would not choose a most important reason, saying he smokes lights both because they are less harmful to his health and to help him quit smoking.

Recommendation: Leave question as it is. However, the recommendation is based on the response of only one interviewee.

NCI Response: Delete the "both" response option.

4.10 Smoke first cigarette how soon after waking? (B5a/C5a/H8a/J3 series)

None of the respondents had trouble with this question. All described a set routine as they estimated how soon after waking they smoke their first cigarette. The handyman smokes right after he gets dressed in the morning, about 5 to 10 minutes after waking. The retired female respondent said she smokes half a cigarette as soon as she wakes up, puts it out, washes up, drinks a cup of tea, has breakfast, then finishes the half-smoked cigarette. Even the former smoker who smoked his wife's cigarettes clearly remembered his routine despite having quit over three years ago. After waking up, he would wash and drink a cup of

tea or coffee before smoking his first cigarette. This would take him 35 minutes and rarely varied. Others also described washing up and eating before smoking their first cigarette, and several mentioned that their routines rarely vary.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.11 Smoke first cigarette within 30 minutes? (B5b/C5b/H8b/J3 series)

Since all respondents were able to answer the previous question, none received this question.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.12 Have trouble going more than few hours? (B5c(A)/H9(A))

All respondents appeared to understand this question. About half answered “yes.” A few explained that they are “addicted” and one respondent used the words “uneasy” and “uncomfortable” to describe how he feels if he goes too long without a cigarette. The former graduate student smoker answered “yes,” explaining it only happened in the evening, the hours to which she restricted her smoking so as to relieve stress from studying. Those who answered “no” said they are able to control their desire to smoke or gave examples of times when they went long periods without smoking, such as spending up to 24 hours without smoking while traveling by airplane or going out to do grocery shopping and waiting to get home before smoking a cigarette. One female respondent explained that she does not smoke outside.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.13 Go to store in rainstorm for cigarettes (B5c(B)/H9(B))

Most respondents answered “no” to this question and appeared to have little trouble answering. Based on the explanations given by some respondents, however, this item may not be an adequate measure of addiction. For example, two respondents said they would never have to go out in a rainstorm because they always buy enough cartons to ensure they never run out of cigarettes, and two others said they would just borrow cigarettes from friends. A recent immigrant who answered “no” has never had to go out in a bad rainstorm to buy cigarettes since living in the United States, but reported that he had done so when living in China. Finally, a respondent who said she had gone out in bad weather to purchase cigarettes elaborated that she actually sends her husband (who does not drive) to a nearby store when she runs out. She herself would never go because she has trouble walking.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is, but be aware that data may not be completely representative of respondents’ level of addiction.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.14 Experience craving (B5c(C)/H9(C))

All but two respondents reported that they experience craving after having gone a few hours without smoking. They defined “experience craving” variously as an “internal frustration,” the inability to avoid

thoughts about smoking, a sense of “unfinished business,” or strong urges. One retired restaurant worker said his mouth feels like it needs the taste of a cigarette. He used to need a cigarette every hour, but now that he is trying to cut back, he can go up to 6 hours before experiencing craving. Another respondent described “a few hours” as 2 to 3 hours. The retired female respondent said that after 3 to 4 hours, she has the desire to smoke again and the thought of smoking stays in her mind until she has a cigarette. Another retiree reported that he will become preoccupied with the thought of smoking after 4 to 5 hours without a cigarette (one other respondent also defined “a few hours” as 4 to 5 hours).

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.15 Smoke outside in bad weather (B5c(D)/H9(D))

All but one respondent answered “yes” to this item. They explained that there is usually some sort of shelter under which they can take cover, and one person pointed out that it only takes a few minutes to smoke a cigarette. The one respondent who answered “no” further explained that he will not go outside in bad weather if he is at the mall or a restaurant, but will do so if he is at home.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.16 Ever switched from stronger to lighter cigarette (B9/C9/H12)

The translation of this item appears to be incorrect. The English version reads, “Have you ever switched from a stronger cigarette to a lighter cigarette for at least 6 months?” The Chinese translates, “Since you have switched from regular to light cigarettes, has it been more than half a year?” (你從濃味煙改抽淡味煙，是否已持續半年?) The incorrect translation was not tested because interviewers revised the question to more closely match the English version (see recommended wording below).

Only two respondents answered “yes” to the question, with one explaining that he used to smoke filterless cigarettes. The others reported they had never switched or, in the case of one recent immigrant, had switched from a lighter to a stronger cigarette since coming to the United States.

Recommendation: Revise the item to more closely match the English version. (你是否曾經從濃味煙改抽淡味煙，已持續半年?) Also, in the Section H version of this question, the phrase, “During the time that you did smoke” (在你抽煙時間) was not included in the translation. It may be helpful to add it back in. Revised translation: 在你抽煙時間，你是否曾經從濃味煙改抽淡味煙，已持續半年?

NCI Response: Fix the question as recommended.

4.17 Switched because less harmful (B10(1)/C10(A)/H13(A))

Both respondents who got this question answered “yes” and appeared to have little trouble with the item.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.18 Switched to quit (B10(2)/C10(B)/H13(B))

Both respondents who got this question answered “yes” and appeared to have little trouble with the item.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.19 Switched for smoother flavor (B10(3)/C10(C)/H13(C))

Both respondents who got this question answered “yes” and appeared to have little trouble with the item.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.20 Main reason for switching (B10b/C10b/H13d)

Both respondents who got this question said that less harm to their health and to help quitting smoking were equally important reasons for switching from full flavor to lighter cigarettes. However, the response options do not include “both” as a choice. (At a similar item, B4d, “both” is included.)

Recommendation: Add “both” as a response option.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is. For consistency, delete the “both” response option from B4(d) (see Section 4.9).

4.21 Light cigarettes have less nicotine (B11(1)/C11(A))

Respondents’ answers to this question varied. Some who said “yes” admitted they were not basing their answers on factual information. One had compared information about nicotine on the packages of full flavor and light cigarettes, determining that the latter actually do have less nicotine. Those who said “no” felt that the flavor of the cigarette has nothing to do with how much tar or nicotine is in it. The retired female smoker said light and full flavor cigarettes contain the same amount of those substances, regardless of what the cigarette companies advertise. A recent immigrant who also responded “no” explained that in China light cigarettes are made with lower quality tobacco leaves but contain just as much tar and nicotine as regular cigarettes. Two respondents said “don’t know,” with one of them explaining he never compared light to regular cigarettes and does not really care what tar and nicotine are.

Respondents’ interpretations of the terms “tar” and “nicotine” also varied. Some respondents said they had heard of tar and nicotine, but had no idea what they are. A few said that nicotine is what is inhaled, or what causes one to be addicted to cigarettes. Three people simply defined them as substances that are harmful to one’s body. Others thought the two substances are the same. A few said that tar is the residue that is left after one finishes smoking the cigarette.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is, since it appears to accurately capture the range of people’s knowledge of and beliefs about the amount of tar and nicotine in light cigarettes.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.22 Light cigarettes are safer (B11(2)/C11(B))

Only two respondents answered “yes” to this question, one because he feels there is less nicotine in light cigarettes. The others questioned the premise of the item, saying that to not smoke at all is really what is safest. One respondent who said that not smoking is safest could not answer the question at all. Most defined “safer to smoke” as less harmful to one’s body.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.23 Light cigarettes are smoother (B11(3)/C11(C))

Most respondents had little trouble with this question. They interpreted it as asking whether the taste of light cigarettes is different from regular in the sense that it does not burn the chest as much. A recent immigrant and restaurant worker agreed that smoking is a matter of taste, and said that he chose the strength of cigarette he smokes based on what is most suitable to his palette. Another respondent answered “don’t know” to this item because, he said, he had never tried light cigarettes. One respondent who answered “no” pointed out that one’s lungs cannot “feel” good or bad. Apparently, the English word “chest” has been translated as “lung” in Chinese.

Recommendation: Although only one respondent had trouble with the translation of “chest,” it may help reduce confusion to replace the current word “lung” (-肺部) with “chest” (胸部).

NCI Response: Fix the question as recommended.

4.24 Number of times tried to quit in past 12 months (D3)

Only one respondent indicated he had tried to quit in the past 12 months. As an every day smoker who answered “yes” to Da, he was skipped past D3.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.25 Tried to quit in past 12 months more or less than 3 times (D3b)

Only one respondent indicated he had tried to quit in the past 12 months. As an every day smoker who answered “yes” to Da, he was skipped past D3b.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.26 How long stopped smoking LAST time tried to quit in past 12 months (D4/J5)

The respondent, a male restaurant worker who has been in the United States for more than 10 years, explained that the last time he quit it was for two weeks. His friend was away during this time so the respondent did not feel any pressure to smoke. Once the friend returned, the respondent started smoking again.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. However, this recommendation is based on the response of only one person.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.27 Was D4/J5 longest without smoking? (D5/J6a)

The respondent indicated he had tried to quit smoking for longer than two weeks.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. However, this recommendation is based on the response of only one person.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.28 Longest time stopped smoking to quit in past 12 months (D6/J6b)

The respondent estimated that the longest period of time he had tried to quit was for 1 to 2 months. He could not narrow it down any further than that.

On the English version of the survey, this question reads, “During the past 12 months, what is the longest length of time you stopped smoking because you were trying to quit smoking?” Translated back to English, the Chinese version (過去一年，你曾嘗試戒煙長達多久) reads, “In the past one year, what is the length of time you have attempted to quit?” Given that this item comes right after the question, “Was 2 weeks the longest you went without smoking in the past 12 months,” the respondent understood the intended meaning of D6 and answered appropriately. However, to reduce confusion and match the Chinese version more closely to the English version, we suggest adding “longest” back into the Chinese translation.

Recommendation: Add “longest” back into the Chinese translation (在過去一年裏，你戒煙的最長時間是多久). Also, is it acceptable for interviewers to record answers such as that provided by the respondent (“1-2 months”)? If so, leave the question as is. If one specific number is desired (e.g., 6 weeks, or 2 months), consider training interviewers to probe for that.

NCI Response: Add “longest” back into the Chinese translation.

4.29 Was longest time more or less than one week? (D6b)

Respondent was skipped past this item to Section E.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.30 Ever made serious attempt to quit (D7)

Respondent was skipped past this item to Section E.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.31 Made serious attempt in past 12 months (D8)

Respondent was skipped past this item to Section E.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.32 Did R use any products on list? (E1/H10a/J7a)

Section E was administered to the one respondent who indicated he had made at least one quit attempt in the past 12 months. He said he had not used any of the listed products, and was unfamiliar with all the prescription pills mentioned.

The two former smokers also received this question in Section H. The retired male had never used any of the products and was not familiar with any of them. The former graduate student reported trying nicotine lozenges. She appeared not to know the difference between regular and nicotine chewing gum, and was unfamiliar with the remaining products.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.33 Did R use any methods or materials on list? (E1b/H10b/J7b)

The current smoker who tried to quit said he was not familiar with any of the items listed at E1b and said no to all but one of them. He did answer “yes” to sub-item D, explaining that his family often tells him to quit, although they do not offer any help or support beyond that. One of the former smokers also reported using the help of family or friends to help him quit. He defined “telephone help line” and “stop smoking clinic” as places that help one to quit. He was unfamiliar with the other methods listed. The other former smoker said she had used four of the methods – a telephone help line, a stop smoking clinic, the support of family or friends, and books/pamphlets/videos. She also defined a “stop smoking clinic” as a place that helps people quit. In her mind, a “telephone help line” is a form of psychotherapy, and “one-on-one counseling” is the same as one-on-one coaching.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.34 Did R use any strategies on list? (E1c/H10c/J7c)

The current smoker reported using two methods to quit – cutting back gradually and giving up cigarettes all at once. In describing the former method, he said that he reduced his usual 8 cigarettes per day to 5 or 6, then 3 or 4, then zero. One of the former smokers also tried to cut back gradually, and the other quit all at once. The former graduate student defines cutting back gradually as smoking a little bit less every day until one has completely stopped smoking. To her, giving up cigarettes all at once means completely stopping in one day.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.35 Any other methods or products used? (E2/H11a/J7d@1)

None of the three respondents who received this question reported using any other methods or products to help them quit.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.36 Health professional seen in last 12 months (F1/H6a)

Five respondents indicated they had visited a health professional in the past 12 months. One indicated she had been for a physical within the past few months, and another reported he had seen both a doctor and a dentist. Three respondents reported that their last doctor's visit had occurred 13 months before the interview.

Recommendation: Unless it's important to NCI that reported doctor visits occur within the past 12 months, leave the question as it is. Otherwise, consider clarifying the reference period (e.g., "since [month] of last year...").

NCI Response: Similar to the Korean (see Section 5.36), add "about your own health" (因為你自己的健康狀況) to the question.

4.37 Health professional seen in last 12 months offered advice (F2/H6b)

Of the five respondents who had seen a health professional, two indicated their doctors do not know they smoke. Two others said their doctors do advise them to quit smoking. One defined "advise you to quit smoking" as telling her or suggesting to her that she stop smoking. Another respondent answered "no," explaining that his doctor informs him smoking is harmful and that he should cut back, but has never offered any advice about how to quit completely.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.38 Prescribe nicotine nasal spray, etc. (F3(A))

The two respondents who received this question answered "no." Both reported that, since they told their doctors they are not interested in quitting, there has been no further conversation about methods for quitting. Given that these discussions never took place, it is not clear whether respondents are familiar with the products asked about in this and the next four questions.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.39 Recommend nicotine gum, etc. (F3(B))

The two respondents who received this question answered "no."

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.40 Suggest specific stop date (F3(C))

The two respondents who received this question answered “no.”

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.41 Suggest class, etc. (F3(D))

The two respondents who received this question answered “no.”

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.42 Provide materials (F3(E))

The two respondents who received this question answered “no.”

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.43 Health professional spend any time talking about how to quit? (F4)

The two respondents who received this item answered “no.” A retired female said her doctor advises her to quit, but since she always tells him she can not and will not quit, he does not offer any suggestions for how to quit.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is. Add an interviewer instruction to skip respondents who say “no” past F5 (see Section 4.44).

4.44 Which health professional spent most time? (F5)

The retired female said her doctor spent the most time advising her about quitting smoking. This was the only health professional she reported seeing in the past 12 months. The other respondent, who had seen both a doctor and a dentist, did not know which had spent more time.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. However, note that the item is somewhat awkward for both those who say “no” at F4 and those who have only seen one health professional. Consider skipping respondents who answer “no” to F4 past this item. Also, it is unclear whether F5 is asking merely about advice to quit (i.e., “you should quit”) or about methods for quitting. Its placement right after F4, which asks who has spent any time talking about “how” to quit, may contribute to this confusion. The two respondents who answered this question did not receive advice about how to quit from any medical professional, so they interpreted it as asking merely about advice to quit.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is. Skip respondents who say “no” at F4 past this item.

4.45 Length of time since R completely quit smoking (H1)

One former smoker who quit three years ago reported that, although he does not currently smoke, he could start back smoking at any time. In his mind, “completely quit” means to stop smoking for good, and he does not consider himself to have done that.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.46 Use of pipe, cigar, chewing tobacco, or snuff (J1a through J2a(4))

Five respondents indicated they had used one of the tobacco products mentioned in Section J. Three had tried cigars, one had tried a pipe, and one had tried both pipes and cigars. One former cigar smoker explained that he had only used cigars a few times when he was living in Taiwan because they are a status symbol there. Respondents had little difficulty with this series of questions.

Recommendation: Leave the item series as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the item series as it is.

4.47 Area where R works (K1)

The three retired respondents did not receive items K1 through K3b. The remaining six respondents, all of whom work indoors, had no trouble understanding or responding to the question.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.48 What kind of indoor area does R work in? (K1b)

Only one respondent, the former graduate student, works in an office building. The handyman works in other people’s homes, and so did not receive K1c through K3b. The four remaining respondents work in restaurants (one of them an eatery in a mall), a tee shirt print shop, and a violin factory. They all responded “another indoor place.”

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.49 What state does R work at main job? (K1c)

Of the four respondents who received this question, only one was confused. The tee shirt print shop employee wanted to know if the question is asking about his line of work or his specific job title. However, his answer would have been the same for either definition. The other three provided the state in which they work. One defined “main job or business” as her place of work.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.50 Does R’s workplace have smoking policy? (K2a)

Three of the five respondents who answered this question stated that their workplaces do have official policies that restrict smoking. The two restaurant employees said that Health Department regulations require a no smoking policy. One of them defined an “official policy” as either written or oral. The office worker explained that the no smoking rules are contained in her workplace policy handbook. Two other respondents were not aware of official policies, but reported that their supervisors had asked them not to smoke. The violin factory employee, who answered “yes” to the question, said he works around flammable material, so it is common sense not to smoke at work. The tee shirt print shop employee answered “no,” explaining that his supervisor’s brother-in-law often smokes in the shop despite the supervisor’s requests not to. When the brother-in-law smokes, the respondent and his co-workers take the opportunity to smoke as well.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.51 Workplace smoking policy for indoor public areas (K3a)

Of the four respondents who received this question, two had no trouble. They reported that smoking is not allowed in any workplace areas. The office worker appeared to misunderstand the question, discussing her philosophy about what workplace policies should be rather than the actual practice at her workplace. One of the restaurant employees interpreted “public areas” as those outside the restaurant.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. Consider adding “indoor” to the existing response choices. Revised translations of three response choices: 1) 不允許在任何室內公共場所抽煙。 2) 允許在某些室內公共場所抽煙。 3) 允許在所有室內公共場所抽煙

NCI Response: Fix the response options as recommended.

4.52 Workplace smoking policy for work areas (K3b)

All four respondents said smoking is not allowed in any work areas.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. However, correct the response choices, which currently are translated for “public areas” when they should be translated for “work areas.” Revised translation of incorrect response choices: 2) 允許在某些工作場所抽煙。 3) 允許在所有工作場所抽煙。

NCI Response: Fix the response options as recommended.

4.53 Anyone smoke in R’s home? (K4)

Two respondents indicated that smoking is allowed inside their homes, in both cases only when guests visit. One of these respondents explained that it is impolite to ask guests to smoke outside his home. Two other respondents appeared to misinterpret the question. Both, a husband and wife, responded “no” initially, even though the interviewer (who conducted the interview in these respondents’ home) noted that there was smoking in the home. The wife, a current smoker, smokes in the home but did not include herself when answering the question. The husband, a former smoker, did not think the question included family members. Furthermore, he noted that his wife smokes only in her room, not the rest of the house.

Recommendation: Consider adding “including yourself” (包括你自己) or “including those who live here” (包括你的家人) to the question. For example, “Does anyone, including those who live here,

smoke cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside your home?” Revised translation: 是否有人在你家中抽香煙、雪茄或煙斗？（包括你的家人）

NCI Response: Revise the question by adding “Including yourself” (包括你自己) to the beginning.

4.54 How many days per week is there smoking in R’s home? (K5)

The husband and wife respondents both answered that smoking occurs 7 days a week in their home. Of the two respondents who only allow smoking when guests visit, both estimated that occurs about once a week. However, one of those respondents stated that, because smoking occurs so sporadically, the question is difficult to answer. She would have preferred to estimate within a time period such as the past month or year.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.55 What are home smoking rules? (K6)

Of the four respondents who answered “yes” to K4, three indicated that smoking is allowed in some places or at some times in their homes. The husband and wife respondents said guests are allowed to smoke in the wife’s room with her, but nowhere else in the house. The respondent who earlier explained it would be rude to make guests smoke outside answered that smoking is allowed anywhere inside his home, but that this only applies to his guests. His wife does not like smoke, so he himself only smokes outside the house. The former graduate student said that she will ask guests to smoke outside if there are children or sick people in her home. Three of the five who answered “no” to K4 also said that smoking is not allowed anywhere at any time in their homes. Two others explained that smoking is allowed in some places in their homes. One respondent said he smokes only on his balcony when he is at home. The other reported that he smokes anywhere in his house except the bedroom.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.56 Opinion about ease of minors buying cigarettes (K7)

Most respondents replied “don’t know” to this question, saying they are unfamiliar with the activity of minors. One explained that he does not buy cigarettes in his community, so is unaware of the ease with which minors can purchase them. Two respondents defined “minor” as under 16, one said that different states define it differently (e.g., under 18 or under 21), and the rest thought the term refers to those under 18. Two respondents defined “community” as those living in the same zip code. Others said their community comprises the few blocks around their homes or the “surrounding area.” The handyman defined “community” as people living in the same area, “like in a village.”

Several respondents initially thought the question was asking the ease with which adults can purchase cigarettes. In Chinese, the difference between minor (translated “not yet an adult,” 未成年人) and adult (成年人) is only one word, making it easy to mis-hear the term.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. However, in interviewer training, emphasize the possibility of a mistake in hearing the term “minor” and have interviewers enunciate it clearly.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is. Train interviewers to make sure respondents do not misinterpret “minor.”

4.57 Opinion about tobacco product advertising (K8)

All respondents appeared to understand the question. Several said advertising should not be allowed because of the harmful effects of smoking. The violin factory employee said advertising is unnecessary since people who want to smoke will do so regardless of advertisements. Others thought smoking should be allowed under certain conditions, such as disclosing harmful effects. One respondent reasoned that since smoking is not illegal, advertising of tobacco products should not be either. Most respondents defined “advertising of tobacco products” as companies marketing their products via television, newspapers, or special offers, or anything else cigarette companies do to attract people to their brands.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.58 Opinion about smoking in bars (K9)

None of the respondents had trouble with this question. Most felt smoking should be allowed in some areas of bars, and one said it should be allowed in all areas. All defined “bars and cocktail lounges” as establishments whose primary purpose is to serve alcohol. They did not include in their answers restaurants that have bars in them.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

4.59 Recommended changes to the Chinese translation of the TUS-CPS

In addition to the changes recommended in the previous section, interviewers and the Survey Language Consultant noticed several minor translation errors during the course of interviewing. Below is a list of all suggested revisions by item number.

- B5c(C) (如果你幾小時不抽煙，就會很想抽煙。) The phrase (很想抽煙) may not accurately reflect the word “craving.” The phrase (煙癮發作) may be a better translation. (如果你幾小時不抽煙，就會煙癮發作。)
- B10(1) replace 您 with 你, to be consistent with the rest of the questionnaire.
- B10(1), B10(3) change 轉抽 to 改抽. B10(2) is correct.
- C10(A) same as B10(1) 您 change to 你。
- C10(A) C10(C) same as B10(1), B10(3), change 轉抽 to 改抽.
- D2 change 一年中 to 一年裏. This should apply to all of the following items: D3, D4, D5, D8, E1, E1b, E1c, G1, J4, J5, J6a, J6b, J7a, J7c, J7d@a.
- D6 change 過去一年 to 在過去一年裏. (This also applies to E2, F1, and H6a.)
- F5 其他醫療專業人士之種, the word 種 is incorrect. It should be 中. (其他醫療專業人士之中)
- H9 戒煙前一年, add the word 的 for better sentence structure. (戒煙的前一年)
- H13(A) same as B10(1), 您 change to 你。
- H13(A), H13(C) same as B10(1) and B10(3), change 轉抽 to 改抽

- K1b 自己家中、其他人的家中, change the word 中 to 裏。 This applies to items K4 and K6 and all of their response options.

NCI Response: Make all changes recommended in Section 4.59.

5. Item-by-item Results -- Korean

This section describes detailed results for each item tested with Korean-speaking respondents.

5.1 Age R started smoking “fairly regularly” (A2)

None of the respondents appeared to have trouble remembering when they started smoking regularly. A male respondent remembered that he started smoking in his third year of Korean military service, when he had leisure time to smoke regularly. A retired female respondent related that she had started smoking after she had an abortion.

Respondents’ interpretation of “fairly regularly” varied. Most thought it meant smoking every day or at least 4 to 5 days a week. Others said it meant “smoking continuously.” One respondent thought that having cigarettes on one’s person at all times meant the person smoked “fairly regularly,” and another said that when you buy your own cigarettes, then you smoke regularly.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.2 Number of cigarettes smoked each day/past 30 days (B1/C1)

Respondents appeared to have little difficulty estimating the number of cigarettes they smoke each day. Almost all said the number does not vary much. One respondent said she smokes one pack every three to four days, but does not smoke as much on Sundays, when she is at church. Her estimate was 5 cigarettes a day. Two respondents reported that when they are having drinks or visiting with friends, they will smoke more, but both took that variation into consideration when answering the question.

At screening, one respondent, a farmer, told the interviewer he is a former smoker. However, during the interview, it became clear he is a some day smoker because he smokes when he has the opportunity. For example, he spends six months of the year in Korea, and the remainder of the year divided between his two sons. When he visits one son, he has easy access to cigarettes and smokes. It is more difficult for him to obtain cigarettes when he is living with the second son. At the time of the interview, he was staying with the second son and had not smoked for 14 days. In response to this question in Section C, however, he reported that he smoked 10 of the past 30 days, about 4 cigarettes per day. He explained that when he is smoking, he smokes the same number of cigarettes every day.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.3 Usual brand menthol or non-menthol? (B2/C2/H7a)

Only one respondent, a retired female, reported smoking menthol cigarettes. She explained that they are less strong and less harmful to her health than regular cigarettes. All other respondents appeared to at least be familiar with menthol cigarettes. Several described them as having a “cool mint flavor,” and one said they are the mildest of all cigarettes. One respondent said “menthol” in English when asked to define the word. Another said menthol cigarettes come in a green package. A male researcher said that tobacco companies try to disguise the bad taste of low quality cigarettes by adding menthol flavor to them. Another researcher simply described menthol cigarettes as “different.” And the farmer said they are “ladies’ cigarettes.”

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.4 Type of cigarette smoked most often (regular, light, ultralight) (B3/C3/H7b)

All respondents reported smoking light or ultralight cigarettes. Only the farmer who splits his time between sons and smokes infrequently was not entirely confident of his answer. Some could not describe the difference between light and ultralight cigarettes, but all were able to distinguish between regular and lights or ultralights. About half the respondents described regular cigarettes as stronger than lights or ultralights. Most identified the differences in terms of how the cigarettes affect them physically. Many said regular cigarettes are irritating to their throats. A few others said they felt dizzy, nauseous, or experienced headaches when they smoke regular cigarettes. Two respondents described ultralight cigarettes as tasteless, and two others thought lights or ultralights are less harmful to their health than regular. Later in the interview, one respondent said the amounts of tar and nicotine are what determines whether a cigarette is regular, light, or ultralight in strength.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.5 Smoke lights/ultralights because less harmful (B4(A)/C4(1)/H7c(1))

About half the respondents answered “no” or “false” to this question, the other half said “true.” Most seemed to understand the question was about their personal reasons for smoking lights or ultralights. Those who answered “true” seemed to define “less harmful” in terms of how cigarettes make them feel. The farmer explained that all cigarettes are harmful because inhaled nicotine causes tobacco related diseases. However, since lighter cigarettes do not cause him to cough or feel tightness in his chest, he feels they are less harmful for him. A researcher felt that ultralights are less harmful because they do not irritate his throat as much. Those who said “false” appeared more focused on facts about the amount of harmful substances in regular versus lights or ultralights. A researcher said that all cigarettes are harmful, but ultralights are not as harmful because they contain less of the addictive substance tar. Two respondents explained that they choose the strength of the cigarettes they smoke based on their taste preferences, with one admitting that if he were more conscientious about his health he would smoke ultralights instead of lights since the former contain less nicotine.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.6 Smoke lights/ultralights to quit (B4(B)/C4(2)/H7c(2))

All but one respondent answered “false” to this question. Two explained that they are not thinking about quitting, while another stated the only reason he smokes ultralights is for the taste. Two others said they did not think smoking ultralights would be an effective way to help someone quit smoking.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.7 Smoke lights/ultralights for flavor (B4(C)/C4(3)/H7c(3))

All but one respondent answered “true” to this item. One said that smoking regular or light cigarettes puts “stress” on his body because they are stronger than what he is accustomed to smoking. A male chef explained that regular cigarettes irritate his throat and cause tightness in his chest, whereas ultralights do not. A male researcher reported he feels less tired the next morning if he smokes ultralights instead of lights, and he does not like the strong odor of regular cigarettes. The respondent who said “false” explained that he does not choose to smoke ultralights because of a smoother flavor or lighter taste compared to other cigarettes, but simply because the “right” flavor for him happens to be ultralights.

Recommendation: From respondents’ comments, it appears their interpretations of “smoother flavor or lighter taste” varied. Some thought of physical symptoms associated with smoking stronger cigarettes or described other factors not necessarily related to flavor or taste. If NCI is concerned about more consistent interpretation of the item, consider modifying the question to include a narrower definition of “smoother flavor or lighter taste.”

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.8 Most important reason for smoking lights/ultralights (B4d/C4d/H7d)

Only one respondent, the farmer, received this question. He said the most important reason for smoking ultralights is that they are less harmful to his health. Although he prefers regular cigarettes, he can no longer smoke them because they exacerbate his cough and the tightness in his chest.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on the response of one person.

NCI Response: As with the Chinese (see Section 4.9), delete the “both” response option.

5.9 Smoke first cigarette how soon after waking? (B5a/C5a/H8a/J3 series)

Respondents’ answers varied from 5 minutes to 5 hours. The farmer was not able to estimate when he smokes his first cigarette. The remaining respondents appeared to have little trouble estimating. One respondent who answered that he smokes 30 minutes after waking said that he always smokes on his way to work. On the weekends, however, the amount of time varies and he was not sure how to include that in his estimate. Everyone else said that the amount of time they reported does not vary.

The current translation of “how soon” is a somewhat unusual Korean phrase. In some cases where respondents needed the question repeated to them, the interviewer replaced “how soon” with “how long” and also used a more informal version of the word “mornings” Loosely, the reworded question translates back to English as “After waking up on the mornings of days that you smoke, how long of a period of time goes by before you smoke?” Respondents seemed to have less trouble understanding the question when it was phrased this way.

Recommendation: Revise question as indicated above. (귀하께서는 아침에 일어나서 얼마 후에 첫 담배를 피우십니까?)

NCI Response: Fix the question as recommended.

5.10 Smoke first cigarette within 30 minutes? (B5b/C5b/H8b/J3 series)

Only one respondent, the farmer, received this question. He does not smoke within 30 minutes of waking because it makes him dizzy. Instead, he waits until after breakfast.

Recommendation: The formal phrase for “waking up” may not be recognized by some respondents. Consider revising the question to read 귀하께서는 일어나서 30 분 이내에 첫 담배를 피우십니까? The phrase “waking up” (기상) was replaced with a less formal word (일어나서).

NCI Response: Fix the question as recommended.

5.11 Have trouble going more than few hours? (B5c(A)/H9(A))

Almost all respondents who received this question answered “false.” A retired female respondent said when she is at church she can go all day without smoking. However, she does feel the urge to smoke when she sees someone else smoking. Both respondents who answered “true” said they cannot go more than a half hour to an hour and a half without needing to smoke. A male researcher elaborated that after that amount of time he begins to feel uneasy and has a strong desire to smoke.

Recommendation: This question contains a redundant phrase. Consider revising to 담배를 두 세 시간 안 피우면 피우고 싶은 욕구를 경험한다. (You experience craving when you don’t smoke for a few hours.) The phrase 지내는 경우 담배 (“go without cigarettes”) is deleted because it is redundant with the rest of the sentence.

NCI Response: Fix the question as recommended.

5.12 Go to store in rainstorm for cigarettes (B5c(B)/H9(B))

Most respondents who received this question answered “false.” A retired female elaborated that, since she is unable to drive, she always makes sure she has enough cigarettes with her so she does not run out when no one is around to take her to the store or go for her. One respondent who was out of cigarettes at the time of the interview said he buys them when it is convenient for him. Another said he can wait until the following day to buy more cigarettes.

Recommendation: The formal word for “rainstorm” may be problematic for some respondents. Consider revising the question to read 폭풍우 속에서도 담배가 떨어지면 담배를 사러 나갈 것이다. In this version, the phrase “rainstorm” (악천후) was replaced with a less formal word (폭풍우) and, to make the question shorter, the words 비바람이 몰아치는 (rainstorm, which already appears once in the question) and 아마도 (probably) were deleted.

NCI Response: Fix the question as recommended.

5.13 Experience craving (B5c(C)/H9(C))

All respondents who received this item indicated they experience craving after not smoking for a few hours. Most explained they feel uneasy or annoyed if they have not smoked for a few hours. One retired female reported that she smokes after every meal. When she is unable to do that, she becomes “easily annoyed.” A male researcher said he has trouble concentrating on other activities when he is craving a

cigarette. One person defined “craving” as a “strong desire” to smoke. Others associated “craving” with addiction to or dependency on cigarettes.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.14 Smoke outside in bad weather (B5c(D)/H9(D))

All respondents who received this question answered “yes.” Almost all explained that since smoking is not allowed where they work (or, in one case, in her home), they feel they have no choice but to smoke outside in any kind of weather.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.15 Number of years smoked every day (B7/C7d/H5)

Although this question was not on the list of testing priorities provided by NCI, it is worth discussing. Seven of the nine respondents had trouble answering this item. Most had no trouble understanding the question “What is the total number of years you have smoked every day?” However, the instruction not to include any time they stayed off cigarettes for six months or longer stymied many of them. It seems they had a figure in mind as soon as they heard the first part of the question, then needed to recalculate. This may not be a common way to pose this kind of question to native Korean speakers. It may be more useful to state the exclusion first, or incorporate it directly into the question.

Recommendation: Consider rewording the question to read, “Excluding any time you stayed off cigarettes for 6 months or longer, what is the total number of years you have smoked every day?” (6 개월 혹은 그 이상 담배를 멀리했던 기간은 제외하고, 매일 흡연한 해를 합하면 모두 얼마나 됩니까?)

NCI Response: Fix the question as recommended.

5.16 Ever switched from stronger to lighter cigarette (B9/C9/H12)

Only two respondents indicated they had switched from a stronger to a lighter cigarette for at least 6 months. A retired female who started smoking 40 years ago explained that in Korea at that time, she had no choice but to smoke regular strength cigarettes. Later she switched to menthol cigarettes, which she considers lighter than regular cigarettes.

This question may pose some difficulties for respondents who started smoking a Korean brand of cigarettes, then switched to an American brand. For example, while living in Korea, one respondent started smoking regular cigarettes then switched to “This” brand cigarettes. Since cigarette manufacturers in Korea are not required to include the amount of tar and nicotine on each package, he did not know the strength of that brand. When he moved to the United States, he ended up smoking ultralights, but does not consider himself to have switched from a stronger to a lighter cigarette. Another respondent who also smoked “This” brand in Korea considers them to be light in strength.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is, bearing in mind there may be some confusion as respondents attempt to compare the strengths of Korean and U.S. brand cigarettes.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.17 Switched because less harmful (B10(1)/C10(A)/H13(A))

Two respondents received this series of questions. Both responded that they had switched because they believe light cigarettes are less harmful to their health than are regular cigarettes. One respondent appears to have interpreted “less harmful to your health” as the physical symptoms he experiences when smoking regular cigarettes. In other words, light cigarettes are less irritating to his throat and chest than regular cigarettes.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.18 Switched to quit (B10(2)/C10(B)/H13(B))

Both respondents answered “yes” to this item. However, at another point in the interview, a retired female had reported only recently deciding to try and quit. She had switched to light cigarettes long before reaching that decision.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.19 Switched for smoother flavor (B10(3)/C10(C)/H13(C))

Both respondents answered “yes” to this item. One explained that light cigarettes do not have as strong an odor or as bitter a flavor as regular cigarettes.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.20 Main reason for switching (B10b/C10b/H13d)

One respondent said his main reason for switching was to smoke a less harmful cigarette. The other said the main reason was to quit. Neither appeared to have trouble with this item.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.21 Light cigarettes have less nicotine (B11(1)/C11(A))

All but one respondent answered “true” to this item. A retired female said “don’t know” and told the interviewer she did not know what either tar or nicotine is. One male researcher assumed that because light cigarettes have better filters than regular, they must also contain less tar and nicotine. Another respondent said the phrase “light cigarette” implies smaller amounts of tar and nicotine. The farmer infers from the fact that light cigarettes cause less irritation to his throat and chest that they “must” contain less nicotine. The male chef reported reading articles describing light cigarettes as containing smaller amounts of both substances.

Several respondents were unable to define “tar” and “nicotine.” A few said they are both addictive substances. One said tar is the “black residue” that leaves smokers’ teeth a brownish color, while another said it is “mucus-like” and bonds to the lining of the lungs. Another respondent defined “nicotine” as harmful to one’s health but stimulating to the mind.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is since it appears to accurately capture respondents’ various interpretations of the amount of tar and nicotine in light cigarettes.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.22 Light cigarettes are safer (B11(2)/C11(B))

Most respondents answered “false” to this question. A few said that no cigarettes are safer than any other because they are all harmful to the lungs. One respondent pointed out that people who use light or ultralight cigarettes generally smoke a higher number of cigarettes than those who smoke regular cigarettes. One of the two respondents who answered “true” explained that light cigarettes are safer because they taste “less bitter.” The other said that tar and nicotine are the substances that harm one’s health, and since light cigarettes contain less of both, they are safer. A retired female who said “don’t know” at this item told the interviewer that she smokes light cigarettes because they are “right” for her, not because she thinks they are safer than regular cigarettes.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.23 Light cigarettes are smoother (B11(3)/C11(C))

Only one respondent answered “false” to this question, saying that people may think light cigarettes are smoother because they are less irritating, but in fact they are not smoother. A few of the respondents who answered “true” explained that they noticed light cigarettes are smoother on their throats, not their chests. The rest described less tightness in their chests when smoking light cigarettes.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.24 Number of times tried to quit in past 12 months (D3)

No respondents received this question. Only the farmer and a retired female respondent reported attempting to quit in the past 12 months. The farmer, a some day smoker, was incorrectly skipped past this item. (Having indicated at C1 that he did not smoke for more than 12 of the past 30 days, he should have been asked D1, D2, and D3. Instead, the interviewer asked him Da, at which he said “yes” and was skipped to D4.) The retired female, an every day smoker, was correctly skipped from Da to D4.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.25 Tried to quit in past 12 months more or less than 3 times (D3b)

No respondents received this question (see explanation in Section 5.24).

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.26 How long stopped smoking LAST time tried to quit in past 12 months (D4/J5)

The farmer did not know the length of time his last quit attempt had lasted. The retired female reported her last quit attempt had been for two months, and did not appear to have trouble estimating her answer. She explained that her daughter, who normally buys her cigarettes for her, had stopped buying them.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.27 Was D4/J5 longest without smoking? (D5/J6a)

Only the retired female respondent received this question. She initially answered “no,” but when the follow-up probes were administered, said two months was the longest she had gone without smoking in the past 12 months. With her revised answer, she was correctly skipped past the remaining questions in Section D.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on one response.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.28 Longest time stopped smoking to quit in past 12 months (D6/J6b)

Only the farmer received this item. He did not appear to have trouble responding that 14 days was the longest amount of time he had quit in the past 12 months. He was correctly skipped past the remaining questions in Section D.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on one response.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.29 Was longest time more or less than one week? (D6b)

No respondents received this item.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.30 Ever made serious attempt to quit (D7)

No respondents received this item.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.31 Made serious attempt in past 12 months (D8)

No respondents received this item.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.32 Did R use any products on list? (E1/H10a/J7a)

Section E was administered to the two respondents who had reported quit attempts in the past 12 months. Neither had used any of the products listed, and both said they were unfamiliar with all of them.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on two respondents, neither of whom had used any of the listed products.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.33 Did R use any methods or materials on list? (E1b/H10b/J7b)

Neither respondent had used any of the methods asked about, and both said they were unfamiliar with all of them. The farmer thought “one-on-one counseling” meant the time he spends talking to his friends about how harmful smoking is and that they should all quit for the sake of their health.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on two respondents, neither of whom had used any of the listed methods.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.34 Did R use any strategies on list? (E1c/H10c/J7c)

Both respondents had tried several of the strategies listed at E1c. The farmer reported that he was unsuccessful at trying to cut back gradually. Another time he threw all his cigarettes away in an attempt to quit all at once, but was only able to stop smoking for one day as a result of that effort. He is currently trying to quit by smoking lighter cigarettes, but has not yet succeeded in using that method either. The female respondent said she is currently trying to cut back gradually and in the past has been unsuccessful at giving up cigarettes all at once.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.35 Any other methods or products used? (E2/H11a/J7d@1)

Neither respondent who had attempted to quit in the past 12 months had used any other methods or products.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.36 Health professional seen in last 12 months (F1/H6a)

Six respondents said they had seen a health professional in the past 12 months. Two of those had accompanied their wives to the OB/GYN or their children to the pediatrician, but had not seen anyone about their own health. Of the remaining four, one had seen a dentist, one an internist in Korea, one a

family doctor, and one an internist in the United States. A retired female was not sure when she had last seen her internist and so said “no” at this item.

Recommendation: Consider adding the phrase “for your own health reasons” (귀하의 건강 문제로) to the question. (지난 12 개월 동안 귀하께서 귀하의 건강 문제로 의사, 치과 의사, 간호사와 같은 의료계 전문가를 찾아 가신 적이 있었습니까?)

NCI Response: Fix the question as recommended.

5.37 Health professional seen in last 12 months offered advice (F2/H6b)

A respondent who had only seen health professionals for his children’s health answered “no” to this question. The rest said “yes.” The man who had been with his wife for an OB/GYN visit reported that the nurse advised him to quit for their newborn’s health. The others said their doctors advised them to quit so that they could lead healthier and/or longer lives.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.38 Prescribe nicotine nasal spray, etc. (F3(A))

None of the respondents who received this question reported their doctors prescribing the products described.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.39 Recommend nicotine gum, etc. (F3(B))

One respondent said his dentist told him about nicotine patches and nicotine gum. None of the others reported hearing from their health care professionals about the products listed in the question.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.40 Suggest specific stop date (F3(C))

None of the respondents who received this question reported their doctors suggesting a specific date to stop smoking.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.41 Suggest class, etc. (F3(D))

None of the respondents who received this question reported their doctors suggesting a smoking cessation class, program, quit line or counseling.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.42 Provide materials (F3(E))

None of the respondents who received this question reported their doctors providing them with the materials described.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.43 Health professional spend any time talking about how to quit? (F4)

None of the respondents who received this question reported their health professionals spending time talking to them about how to quit smoking.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is. As with the Chinese, add an interviewer instruction to skip respondents who say “no” past F5 (see Section 4.44 and Section 5.44).

5.44 Which health professional spent most time? (F5)

Three respondents received this question. Two mentioned the same person they had reported seeing when probed about their experiences in F1. The other, who answered “myself,” appeared not to understand the question, although it was unclear for what reason he was confused.

Recommendation: This question may pose the same problems as those noted in the Chinese results section. That is, the item is somewhat awkward for both those who say “no” at F4 and those who have only seen one health professional. Consider skipping respondents who answer “no” to F4 past this item. Also, it is unclear whether F5 is asking merely about advice to quit (i.e., “you should quit”) or is asking about methods for quitting. Its placement right after F4, which asks who has spent any time talking about “how” to quit, may contribute to this confusion. The two respondents who answered this question did not receive advice about how to quit from any medical professional, so they interpreted it as asking merely about advice to quit.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is. Skip respondents who say “no” at F4 past this item.

5.45 Section H

No former smokers were interviewed during this round of data collection.

Recommendation: Unable to provide recommendations.

NCI Response: Aside from the changes to Section H items addressed previously in this report section, leave the section as it is.

5.46 Use of pipe, cigar, chewing tobacco, or snuff (J1a through J2a(4))

Respondents appeared to have little trouble with these items. Most had not tried any of the tobacco products mentioned. Three respondents had never heard of snuff, perhaps because snuff is not available in Korea. Four respondents had tried cigars only once, and one of them had also tried a pipe once.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. Keep in mind that newly immigrated Korean-speaking respondents may not know what snuff is nor have tried it.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.47 Area where R works (K1)

Two respondents are retired and so were skipped past this series of items to K4. Of the remaining respondents, all but the farmer said they work indoors. None appeared to have trouble answering the question.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.48 What kind of indoor area does R work in? (K1b)

Six respondents received this question. One, a chef, said he works in “another indoor place.” The rest are government researchers and, as such, work in office buildings. None appeared to have trouble understanding or answering the question.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.49 What state does R work at main job? (K1c)

All respondents who answered this question had no trouble providing the state they work in. Most defined “main job or business” as the place where they work or spend most of their time working.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.50 Does R’s workplace have smoking policy? (K2a)

All but one respondent who received this question answered “yes.” One researcher initially said “no” because he had never received any written communication about his workplace’s smoking policy. He later changed his answer to “yes,” explaining that smoking is not allowed inside his building. At first he did not think there was an official smoking policy, then said he had heard of one but was not familiar with it.

Respondents provided varying definitions of “official policy.” One said it consists of “printed materials,” while another more narrowly defined it as posted signs (e.g., “No Smoking”) that describe where one is and is not allowed to smoke. A male researcher defined the term as the smallest distance allowed between smokers and nonsmokers. The chef simply referred to an “official policy” as “rules” about smoking.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. Although respondents’ definitions of “official policy” vary somewhat, this does not appear to interfere with their ability to accurately answer the question.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.51 Workplace smoking policy for indoor public areas (K3a)

Two of the five respondents who received this question said smoking is allowed in “some public areas,” and the rest said it is not allowed in any public areas. None appeared to have trouble understanding or answering the question.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: As with the Chinese (see Section 4.51), add “indoor” (실내에서) to the existing response choices.

5.52 Workplace smoking policy for work areas (K3b)

All five respondents who received this question reported smoking is not allowed in any work areas. None appeared to have trouble understanding or answering the question.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.53 Anyone smoke in R’s home? (K4)

Most respondents said no one smokes anywhere inside their homes. Interviewers experienced some confusion recording respondent answers because the Korean translation of K4 reverses the meaning of the response choices. Translated back to English, the Korean reads “Isn’t there anyone smoking cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside of your home?” In Korean, the correct answer if no one smokes is “yes” (as in, “yes, it’s true that there isn’t anyone smoking cigarettes, etc.”) and if people do smoke in the house, the correct answer is “no” (as in, “no, it’s not true that there isn’t anyone smoking cigarettes, etc.”). If responding to this version of the question in English, “no” would mean there is no one smoking in the house and “yes” would mean there is.

Recommendation: Revise question to read “Does anybody smoke cigarettes, cigars, or pipes inside your home?” (귀하 댁에서는 집안에서 담배, 시가, 아니면 파이프 담배를 피우는 분이 있습니까?)

NCI Response: Fix the question as recommended. In addition, similar to the Chinese (see Section 4.53), add “Including yourself” (귀하를 포함해서) to the beginning of the question.

5.54 How many days per week is there smoking in R’s home? (K5)

Three respondents answered this question. All said that smoking is allowed 7 days a week in their homes.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.55 What are home smoking rules? (K6)

All respondents who said that no one smokes inside their homes at K4 also reported at this item that no one is allowed to smoke anywhere in their homes. The respondent whose roommate smokes said smoking is restricted to the bathroom, and another respondent who also said “smoking is allowed in some

places or at some times” said smoking is restricted to the kitchen. The last respondent said smoking is allowed anywhere in his home.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.56 Opinion about ease of minors buying cigarettes (K7)

Most respondents think it is somewhat or very difficult for minors to purchase cigarettes in their communities. Two respondents said they did not know. Of those who provided a response, none appeared to have trouble with the item.

About half the respondents described minors as those under the age of 18 or 19. One respondent said minors are not responsible for their own actions. Older respondents tended to define “minor” in terms of rights and responsibilities, rather than by age. One said a minor is someone who is not yet eligible to marry, another defined minors as those under the protection of their parents, and a third said minors are those who are “still growing.”

The English word “community” is commonly used in Korean and so was not translated from the English. Most respondents defined community as the area where they live and work, the area around their homes, or the area within walking distance of where they live. Some broadened it to include the county or even state where they live. However, two older respondents (over 65) did not understand the term, and one other retiree struggled with defining it.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is, but consider translating “community” (지역 사회) into Korean. (귀하의 의견으로는 거주하시는 지역 사회에서 미성년자들이 담배나 그 밖의 다른 어떤 담배 제품을 구입하는 것이 쉽다고 생각하십니까?)

NCI Response: Fix the question as recommended.

5.57 Opinion about tobacco product advertising (K8)

Two respondents thought advertising of tobacco products should always be allowed, two thought it should never be allowed, two thought it should be allowed under some conditions, and two said “don’t know.” (One person did not receive the question due to time constraints.) Most respondents seemed to understand the question, although one was confused by it. She had trouble interpreting “advertising of tobacco products” and appeared unclear about what the question is asking. Another respondent said she had never seen a tobacco advertisement. Respondents defined “advertising of tobacco products” as ads on TV or in printed materials such as magazines and newspapers. They also thought this term included tobacco companies’ efforts to encourage people to smoke, or their descriptions of the positive aspects of tobacco products such as their mildness.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.58 Opinion about smoking in bars (K9)

Three said smoking should be allowed in some areas of bars and cocktail lounges, two said it should be allowed in all areas (one explained that smoking should be allowed anywhere alcohol is served), two said it should not be allowed anywhere, and one said “don’t know.” (One person did not receive the question due to time constraints.) Two respondents said bars and cocktail lounges are places where people go to enjoy themselves, and two others defined them as places where alcohol is sold. One thought of them as restaurants with bars in them. Another interpreted the phrase as referring to “small closed spaces where the air circulation is limited.” Although some respondents’ definitions of “bars and cocktail lounges” were somewhat unusual, none seemed to have trouble understanding or answering the question.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

5.59 Recommended changes to the Korean translation of the TUS-CPS

In addition to the changes recommended in the previous section, interviewers and Ms. Lee noticed that throughout the survey instrument, “대” was used as the units for cigarettes. Most respondents, however, used “개 피”. Consider changing “대” to “개 피”.

NCI Response: Make the recommended revision.

6. Item-by-item Results -- Vietnamese

This section describes detailed results for each item tested with Vietnamese-speaking respondents.

6.1 Age R started smoking “fairly regularly” (A2)

None of the respondents had trouble remembering the age they started smoking. Most tied the onset of smoking to a specific event. One respondent said he started smoking as a way to keep warm when he was working as a fisherman. Another remembered that he started smoking right after high school, when he landed his first job retail and took up cigarettes as a way to socialize and do business with customers. Others said they started to smoke when they began working. One respondent related that he started smoking because of boredom and peer pressure while he was in the Vietnamese military, then continued to smoke for similar reasons while interned at a re-education camp for former regime officials and military personnel.

Respondents defined “fairly regularly” as “smoking steadily,” smoking “every day, day in and day out,” smoking a pack or more a day, or smoking at predictable times such as first thing in the morning, after a meal or with coffee.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.2 Number of cigarettes smoked each day/past 30 days (B1/C1)

Of the four respondents who received this question (the fifth is a former smoker), all were able to answer easily. Two came up with their answers by thinking about how often they buy a pack of cigarettes. The other two thought about the number of cigarettes left in a pack at the end of the day. Those who reported variation in the number of cigarettes smoked appear to have taken that into consideration when answering. For example, one respondent said the number of cigarettes he smokes may vary from 1 to 10, depending on his mood, health, and energy level. He answered that he smokes on average 3 to 5 cigarettes a day.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.3 Usual brand menthol or non-menthol? (B2/C2/H7a)

All five respondents reported that their usual brand of cigarettes is (or was) non-menthol. All of them described menthol with the Vietnamese word “the,” which translates as a minty, pungent flavor. One respondent said menthol cigarettes are for women, another mentioned the cigarette brand Salem, and two others reported they had tried menthol cigarettes once but did not like them.

One respondent had trouble with the translation of the word “usual,” which he initially interpreted as regular strength cigarettes. In Vietnamese, “usual,” “so-so,” “normal,” and “regular” all translate as the same word (“thöðøng”), and can be applied to time, materials, habit, or any other type of measurement. Normally, “thöðøng” is combined with another word to help indicate its meaning. Interpretation of this word did not appear to be a problem for enough respondents to warrant revising the question.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.4 Type of cigarette smoked most often (regular, light, ultralight) (B3/C3/H7b)

Four of the five respondents reported smoking regular strength cigarettes. Most had never tried lights or ultralights, but guessed the differences were related to either flavor or level of nicotine. One respondent said lighter cigarettes have less nicotine, while regular strength are “unprocessed, natural, and leave nicotine the way it is.” Another said regular cigarettes are more flavorful and stronger, while the lighter cigarettes filter out nicotine.

One of the four respondents smokes an Indonesian brand of cigarettes called “Budang Garang.” This brand comes in only one strength. The respondent answered “regular” because he felt if the cigarettes were light, he would crave them more often.

The fifth respondent reported smoking a cigarette brand called “Marlboro Mild.” Since he feels the strength of these cigarettes is somewhere between regular and light, he insisted on using the word “mild” instead of “light” when answering questions about them.

It should be noted that both the Vietnamese and English words for each strength cigarette were used in the survey. Since the respondents buy their cigarettes in the U.S., they are familiar with the English words that describe cigarette strength. This seemed to help them interpret the questions correctly when answering the survey.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.5 Smoke lights/ultralights because less harmful (B4(A)/C4(1)/H7c(1))

Only one respondent received this question. He answered “true,” reasoning that light cigarettes have fewer of the harmful substances that cause lung and throat cancers.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on the response of one person.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.6 Smoke lights/ultralights to quit (B4(B)/C4(2)/H7c(2))

Only one respondent received this question. He answered “true” because he felt it would be easier to quit if he smoked light cigarettes.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on the response of one person.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.7 Smoke lights/ultralights for flavor (B4(C)/C4(3)/H7c(3))

Only one respondent received this question. He answered “true” because the one time he tried regular strength cigarettes, he found them too strong.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on the response of one person.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.8 Most important reason for smoking lights/ultralights (B4d/C4d/H7d)

Only one respondent received this question. He reported that the more important reason for smoking light cigarettes was to help him quit.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on the response of one person.

NCI Response: As with the Korean and Chinese, delete “both” from the response options.

6.9 Smoke first cigarette how soon after waking? (B5a/C5a/H8a/J3 series)

Respondents had little trouble estimating how soon they smoke their first cigarette after waking. Most answered 10, 15, or 20 minutes. Four described morning routines (such as washing one’s face or brushing one’s teeth) that include smoking. Since their routines rarely vary, neither does the amount of time between waking and smoking the first cigarette. One respondent answered 2 to 3 hours, saying that the mornings he does not have cigarettes because he has run out, he will go without. He attributed this decrease in his nicotine addiction to a failed attempt to quit several months ago.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.10 Smoke first cigarette within 30 minutes? (B5b/C5b/H8b/J3 series)

All respondents were able to provide an exact time in B5a.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.11 Have trouble going more than few hours? (B5c(A)/H9(A))

All respondents answered “yes” to this item. Some explained that they experience physical discomfort or anxiety if they go longer than a few hours without smoking. Another reported that he had been in this kind of situation before.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.12 Go to store in rainstorm for cigarettes (B5c(B)/H9(B))

Two respondents, both of whom answered “true,” said they had gone out in a bad rainstorm to buy more cigarettes. Two others, one of whom answered “true” and the other “false,” had never done this before and explained that they would never have to because they always have enough cigarettes on hand. One of them revealed that he receives a small discount on every pack of cigarettes he buys at the smoke shop

next door to his home because he is such a regular customer. The fifth respondent answered “false,” saying it is dangerous to go out in a thunderstorm.

Recommendation: Similar to results from the Chinese translation, it appears that this item may not be an adequate measure of addiction. Leave the question as it is, but be aware that data may not be completely representative of respondents’ level of addiction.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.13 Experience craving (B5c(C)/H9(C))

All respondents answered “true” to this item. All defined “a few hours” as two, three, or four hours. Respondents’ interpretations of “experience craving” appeared consistent, as well. One respondent said it means one is unable to concentrate because the need for nicotine is so great. Two others said they get a “sour” or “dry,” tasteless feeling in their mouths when they are craving cigarettes. Another likened it to the need to eat when one is hungry.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.14 Smoke outside in bad weather (B5c(D)/H9(D))

Respondents who answered “false” to this item said they had never smoked outside when smoking was not allowed inside. One said he can now control his cravings enough to wait until he is in a place where smoking is allowed. The other said he respects the no smoking rules and will endure his craving until he is allowed to smoke. Respondents who answered “true” gave examples of when they had been in the situation described by the question. One respondent related asking to be wheeled outside the hospital after surgery so that he could smoke.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.15 Ever switched from stronger to lighter cigarette (B9/C9/H12)

None of the respondents had ever switched from a stronger to a lighter cigarette. Respondents described stronger cigarettes as those with more nicotine or flavor than lighter cigarettes.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.16 Switched because less harmful (B10(1)/C10(A)/H13(A))

Since none of the respondents had ever switched to lighter cigarettes, no one received this question.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.17 Switched to quit (B10(2)/C10(B)/H13(B))

Since none of the respondents had ever switched to lighter cigarettes, no one received this question.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.18 Switched for smoother flavor (B10(3)/C10(C)/H13(C))

Since none of the respondents had ever switched to lighter cigarettes, no one received this question.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.19 Main reason for switching (B10b/C10b/H13d)

Since none of the respondents had ever switched to lighter cigarettes, no one received this question.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.20 Light cigarettes have less nicotine (B11(1)/C11(A))

All four every day smokers felt it is true that light cigarettes contain less tar or nicotine than regular. One respondent said he knows it is true because the few times he has smoked light cigarettes his body needed more nicotine. Another said light cigarettes hurt his throat less, which he attributes to less nicotine. One respondent used to work in a cigarette factory. He said that light cigarettes are infused with a “fragrance” that decreases the level of nicotine they contain.

Respondents did not always know how to define tar and nicotine. Two thought they were the same thing. The former cigarette factory worker described “tar” as the substance that leaves a yellow color in the cigarette’s filter and on one’s fingers. He said “nicotine” is the substance in the smoke that enters one’s lungs.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is since it appears to accurately capture respondents’ various interpretations of the amount of tar and nicotine in light cigarettes.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.21 Light cigarettes are safer (B11(2)/C11(B))

Three of the four respondents felt this statement was false. Two of them explained that it is never safe to smoke, regardless of the strength. One respondent defined “safer to smoke” as physically healthier than regular strength cigarettes, and the other thought the phrase referred to the amount of nicotine in the cigarette.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.22 Light cigarettes are smoother (B11(3)/C11(C))

Two respondents answered “false” and two said “true” to this statement. The former cigarette factory worker said “false,” but appeared to be answering in terms of the consequences of smoking light cigarettes. He explained that even though someone smoking a light cigarette may inhale more fresh air with each puff, thus experiencing a smoother feeling in the chest, the cigarettes actually contain a stronger chemical substance than regular cigarettes. In his mind, this means that ultimately the light cigarette smoker will smoke more than will a person who smokes regular strength cigarettes. Another respondent felt there was no difference in how light or regular strength cigarettes feel on his chest. One respondent defined “smoother and easier on your chest” as the smoke feeling less “harsh” than regular cigarette smoke, and another said the smoker feels more comfortable when smoking light cigarettes.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.23 Number of times tried to quit in past 12 months (D3)

Two respondents reported attempting to quit in the past 12 months. As every day smokers who answered “yes” to Da, they were skipped past D3.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.24 Tried to quit in past 12 months more or less than 3 times (D3b)

Two respondents reported attempting to quit in the past 12 months. As every day smokers who answered “yes” to Da, they were skipped past D3.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.25 How long stopped smoking LAST time tried to quit in past 12 months (D4/J5)

One respondent reported quitting for over six months. The other quit for two days about two months ago. Both said it was easy to remember when they last tried to quit.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.26 Was D4/J5 longest without smoking? (D5/J6a)

Both respondents answered “yes” and reported little difficulty coming up with their answers.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.27 Longest time stopped smoking to quit in past 12 months (D6/J6b)

Since both respondents answered “yes” to D5, they were correctly skipped past this item.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.28 Was longest time more or less than one week? (D6b)

Since both respondents answered “yes” to D5, they were correctly skipped past this item.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.29 Ever made serious attempt to quit (D7)

Since both respondents answered “yes” to D5, they were correctly skipped past this item.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.30 Made serious attempt in past 12 months (D8)

Since both respondents answered “yes” to D5, they were correctly skipped past this item.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.31 Did R use any products on list? (E1/H10a/J7a)

Both respondents indicated they had not used or even heard of any of the methods listed in E1 except the nicotine patch. One respondent tried the patch for a week but found it ineffective. The other had not tried it, but described it as an “adhesive” patch that “sticks to the body to relieve craving of nicotine.”

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.32 Did R use any methods or materials on list? (E1b/H10b/J7b)

Neither respondent was familiar with any of the strategies listed in E1b, nor had they used any of them. The first defined a “telephone help line or quit line” as a telephone service that helps people quit smoking. He thought a “stop smoking clinic, class, or support group” was an “institution” that helps people quit. And “one-on-one counseling” he described as one person helping another to quit. The second respondent defined “one-on-one counseling” as a former smoker helping a current smoker to quit.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.33 Did R use any strategies on list? (E1c/H10c/J7c)

The first respondent had cut back gradually during his last quit attempt. He went from 17 cigarettes a day to 10 to 7 or 8, but found this method ineffective and soon went back to smoking 15 cigarettes a day. He also reported attempting to quit all at once. After two days, however, he was coughing badly enough that he thought it would be better for his health to go back to smoking. The second respondent had not used any of the methods listed in E1c. Instead, he switched brands and tried to smoke only when he experienced a craving. He defined “gradually cutting back on cigarettes” as gradually reducing the number of cigarettes one smokes per day. As an example, he said a smoker might go from 10 to 5 cigarettes per day.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.34 Any other methods or products used? (E2/H11a/J7d@1)

Neither respondent had other methods or products to report at E2. The second respondent described above could have described his method of switching brands here, but may have failed to do so because he had already told the interviewer about it in response to the cognitive probing.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.35 Health professional seen in last 12 months (F1/H6a)

Only two respondents reported seeing a health professional, both about a month or so before their interviews. One had seen a medical doctor to follow-up on various ongoing medical conditions, the other had been to the dentist.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: As with the Chinese and Korean (see Section 5.36), add “about your own health” (ñeã lo cho söüc khoûe cuûa mình) to the end of the question.

6.36 Health professional seen in last 12 months offered advice (F2/H6b)

The respondent with health problems said the last time his doctor advised him to quit was two or three years ago. The subject has not come up since. The second respondent explained that his dentist advised him to quit for the sake of his teeth, but did not talk about the overall benefits of quitting smoking. This respondent did, however, answer “yes” to the question.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.37 Prescribe nicotine nasal spray, etc. (F3(A))

Only one respondent received questions in the remainder of Section F. (The respondent with health problems answered “no” to F2 and was correctly skipped to Section G.) This respondent answered “no.”

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on the response of one person.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.38 Recommend nicotine gum, etc. (F3(B))

The one respondent who received this question answered “no.”

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on the response of one person.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.39 Suggest specific stop date (F3(C))

The one respondent who received this question answered “no.”

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on the response of one person.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.40 Suggest class, etc. (F3(D))

The one respondent who received this question answered “no.”

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on the response of one person.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.41 Provide materials (F3(E))

The one respondent who received this question answered “no.”

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on the response of one person.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.42 Health professional spend any time talking about how to quit? (F4)

The respondent reported that, in the past 12 months, no other health professional had spent any time talking with him about how to quit smoking.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on the response of one person.

NCI Response: Add an interviewer instruction to skip respondents who say “no” past F5 (see Section 4.44).

6.43 Which health professional spent most time? (F5)

The respondent said his dentist had spent the most time talking to him about quitting smoking.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is. This recommendation is based on the response of one person.

NCI Response: Skip respondents who say “no” at F4 past this item.

6.44 Section H

The former smoker reported no difficulties with questions in Section H. At H1 he clearly remembered how long it had been since he last smoked because he quit on a Vietnamese holiday (May 31st, International Labor Day).

Recommendation: Leave the section as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.45 Use of pipe, cigar, chewing tobacco, or snuff (J1a through J2a(4))

Two respondents had never tried or regularly used any of the tobacco products asked about in this section. They were skipped to Section K after answering “no” to J1a. None of the remaining three respondents had trouble with the Section J items administered to them. Each had tried cigars only once.

Recommendation: Leave the section as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.46 Area where R works (K1)

Four of the five respondents are currently working. As described above, they are restaurant or factory workers, which means they all work indoors. All correctly responded that they work indoors.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.47 What kind of indoor area does R work in? (K1b)

As restaurant or factory employees, all respondents answered that they work in another indoor place.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.48 What state does R work at main job? (K1c)

All respondents answered that they work in California. All have only one job, which they defined as their “main job.”

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.49 Does R's workplace have smoking policy? (K2a)

All four respondents reported that their workplaces have official smoking policies. They defined "official policy" as rules and regulations that must be followed. Most described policies that prohibit smoking anywhere inside the building, and allow it only in restricted areas immediately outside the building.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.50 Workplace smoking policy for indoor public areas (K3a)

All respondents reported that smoking is not allowed in any indoor public area where they work. Two explained that the "no smoking" signs posted around their workplace are evidence of this policy.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: As with the Chinese (see Section 4.51), add "indoor" (trong nhà) to the existing response choices.

6.51 Workplace smoking policy for work areas (K3b)

Three respondents reported that smoking is completely forbidden in work areas and that "no smoking" signs to that effect are posted prominently. One respondent, who answered "allowed in some work areas," said that the owner of the restaurant he works in smokes in certain work areas, and so allows his employees to do so as well.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.52 Anyone smoke in R's home? (K4)

All five respondents said that no one smokes inside their homes. Three respondents explained that they themselves prohibit smoking in their homes. Another related that the landlord of the home he rents forbids smoking anywhere in the building.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Similar to the Chinese (see Section 4.53), revise the question by adding "Including yourself" (Keả luỏn caủ Anh/Chỏ) to the beginning.

6.53 How many days per week is there smoking in R's home? (K5)

Since all respondents answered "no" at K4, all were correctly skipped past K5.

Recommendation: Unable to provide a recommendation.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.54 What are home smoking rules? (K6)

All but one respondent answered that no one is allowed to smoke anywhere inside their homes. In some cases, the respondent is the only smoker in the family, yet he sets the no smoking rules. The one

respondent who said smoking is allowed anywhere in his home explained that he does not smoke in his own home, yet guests (particularly elderly visitors) are allowed to smoke if they wish.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.55 Opinion about ease of minors buying cigarettes (K7)

All but one respondent felt it would be somewhat or very difficult for minors to buy cigarettes in their community. Four respondents defined “minor” as someone under 18, while the fifth thought the cutoff age was 21.

Four respondents thought “community” was referring to Vietnamese people, rather than their own neighborhoods. (None live in predominantly Vietnamese neighborhoods.) The current translation of “community” carries a political connotation, which may be contributing to such an interpretation. The Vietnamese word for “neighborhood” may be problematic as well, since it implies that the respondent has a relationship with his neighbors. It may be more useful to translate the question (loosely) as “In your opinion, how easy is it for a minor to buy cigarettes or cigarette products in the area where you are now living?”

Recommendation: To avoid a narrow or mis-interpretation of the word “community,” rephrase the question to read, “In your opinion, how easy is it for a minor to buy cigarettes or cigarette products in the area where you are now living?” (Theo yù kieán Anh/Chò, caùc treù em vò thaønh nieân coù theá mua ñoõic thuoác laù hay caùc saùn phaãm thuoác laù moät caùch deã daøng nhö theá naøo trong khu vöïc maø Anh/Chò ñang ôû?)

NCI Response: Make the recommended revision.

6.56 Opinion about tobacco product advertising (K8)

Three respondents answered “not allowed at all” and two said “allowed under some conditions.” Most seemed to interpret the question as asking about the methods and strategies tobacco companies use to build their customer bases. One respondent thought the question was asking about laws related to the use of tobacco products by children and sale of tobacco to them.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.

6.57 Opinion about smoking in bars (K9)

All but one respondent thought smoking should not be allowed in bars and cocktail lounges. All appeared to interpret “bars and cocktail lounges” consistently. One respondent described them as places that only allow adults. Three others defined them simply as places where alcohol is sold. The last respondent mentioned alcohol, but further explained that only “light” food (as opposed to food that requires “heavy cooking”) would be served in such a place.

Recommendation: Leave the question as it is.

NCI Response: Leave the question as it is.