

Appendix. Collected data items and sources for tobacco control in Japan, China, and South Korea.

Category*	Data	Source	Survey details	Ref.	
Monitoring	Adult smoking	J: National Health and Nutrition Survey in Japan (2010 and 2009 data)	Target population: whole nation (1 year old or older); Sampling method: two-stage cluster sampling of households; Sample size: 3,684 households from 300 sampling units (7,881 individuals) [†] ; Survey procedure: self-administered questionnaire.	15, 16, 18	
		C: Global Adult Tobacco Survey (2010 data)	Target population: whole nation (15 years old or older); Sampling method: multistage geographically clustered sampling of households; Sample size: 13,562 households; Survey procedure: interview by trained personnel.	13, 17	
		Report on Chronic Disease Risk Factor Surveillance in China (2007 data)	Target population: whole nation (15-69 year old); Sampling method: multistage cluster sampling of households; Sample size: 50,717 households from 160 sampling units (50,717 individuals); Survey procedure: interview by trained personnel.	14	
	Youth smoking	K: Korean National Health & Nutrition Examination Survey (2010 data)	Target population: whole nation (1 year old or older); Sampling method: two-stage cluster sampling of households; Sample size: 3,840 households from 192 sampling units (3,840 individuals); Survey procedure: interview by trained personnel.	14	
		J: Nationwide Survey on Adolescent Smoking and Drinking Behavior in Japan (2008 data)	Target population: whole nation (7th-12th grades); Sampling method: probability proportionate sampling of schools; Sample size: 95,680 individuals from 130 junior high schools and 110 high schools; Survey procedure: self-administered questionnaire.	19	
		C: Survey Report on the Health and Risk Behavior among Chinese Youth (2005 data)	Target population: selected cities in 18 provinces (11-23 years old); Sampling method: multistage cluster sampling; Sample size: 213,253 individuals; Survey procedure: interview by trained personnel.	20	
	Age at initiation of smoking	K: Youth Health Risk Behavior Web-based Survey (2010 data)	Target population: whole nation (7th-12th grades); Sampling method: two-stage cluster sampling; Sample size: 73,238 individuals from 400 middle schools and 400 high schools; Survey procedure: self-administered questionnaire.	21	
		J: National Health and Nutrition Survey in Japan (2003 data)	Target population: whole nation (1 year old or older); Sampling method: two-stage cluster sampling of households; Sample size: 4,160 households from 300 sampling units (9,794 individuals); Survey procedure: self-administered questionnaire.	12, 16	
		C: Report on Chronic Disease Risk Factor Surveillance in China (2007 data)	Target population: whole nation (15-69 year old); Sampling method: multistage cluster sampling of households; Sample size: 50,717 households from 160 sampling units (50,717 individuals); Survey procedure: interview by trained personnel.	17	
	Protect	Passive smoking among adults	K: Korean National Health & Nutrition Examination Survey (2010 data)	Target population: whole nation (1 year old or older); Sampling method: two-stage cluster sampling of households; Sample size: 3,840 households from 192 sampling units (3,840 individuals); Survey procedure: interview by trained personnel.	14
			National Health and Nutrition Survey in Japan (2008 data, for non-smokers)	Target population: whole nation (1 year old or older); Sampling method: two-stage cluster sampling of households; Sample size: 3,838 households from 300 sampling units (8,557 individuals); Survey procedure: self-administered questionnaire.	14
			J: National Health and Nutrition Survey in Japan (2010 data)	Target population: whole nation (1 year old or older); Sampling method: two-stage cluster sampling of households; Sample size: 3,684 households from 300 sampling units (7,881 individuals); Survey procedure: self-administered questionnaire.	18, 22
Passive smoking among youth		C: Global Adult Tobacco Survey (2010 data)	Target population: whole nation (15 years old or older); Sampling method: multistage geographically clustered sampling of households; Sample size: 13,562 households; Survey procedure: interview by trained personnel.	13	
		K: Korean National Health & Nutrition Examination Survey (2010 data)	Target population: whole nation (1 year old or older); Sampling method: two-stage cluster sampling of households; Sample size: 3,840 households from 192 sampling units (3,840 individuals); Survey procedure: interview by trained personnel.	14	
		J: National Health and Nutrition Survey in Japan (2008 data)	Target population: whole nation (1 year old or older); Sampling method: two-stage cluster sampling of households; Sample size: 3,838 households from 300 sampling units (8,557 individuals including 386 individuals aged 15-19 years); Survey procedure: self-administered questionnaire.	22	
Support for smoking ban in workplaces and public places		C: Tobacco Control 2006: 15 (Supple II): ii4-19 (Global Youth Tobacco Survey)	Target population: 7 cities (13-15 years old); Sampling method: multistage sampling of schools selected proportional to enrollment size, and classrooms chosen randomly within selected schools; Sample size: 2,362 individuals on average (range: 1,759-3,328); Survey procedure: self-administered questionnaire.	25	
		K: Youth Health Risk Behavior Web-based Survey (2010 data)	Target population: whole nation (7th-12th grades); Sampling method: two-stage cluster sampling; Sample size: 73,238 individuals from 400 middle schools and 400 high schools; Survey procedure: self-administered questionnaire.	21	
		J: Special Survey on Industrial Safety and Health Survey on State of Employees' Health (2007) (For workplace)	Target population: whole nation (workers); Sampling method: Sampling of workplaces with 10 employees or more from the workplace list for the Establishment and Enterprise Census of Japan ; Sample size: 9,634 workplaces (11,440 workers); Survey procedure: self-administered questionnaire.	24	
Offer		Smoking cessation (planning to quit, quit attempt rate, and quit attempt without assistance)	C: Tobacco Control 2010: 19 (Supple II): i40-46 (International Tobacco Control China Survey)	Target population: 6 cities (13-15 years old); Sampling method: multistage sampling of residential areas proportional to population size, and 300 households randomly selected in each residential place; Sample size: 4,815 smokers and 1,270 non-smokers; Survey procedure: interview by trained personnel.	23
			K: (N/A)		
			J: Nationwide Survey on Adult Smoking Behavior and Passive Smoking Exposure (2010 data)	Target population: whole nation (20 years old or older); Sampling method: random sampling of residential areas, and random sampling of residents based on resident registration; Sample size: 1,794 individuals; Survey procedure: interview by trained personnel.	26
Availability of pharmacotherapy	Availability of pharmacotherapy	C: Global Adult Tobacco Survey (2010 data)	Target population: whole nation (15 years old or older); Sampling method: multistage geographically clustered sampling of households; Sample size: 13,562 households; Survey procedure: interview by trained personnel.	13	
		K: Korean National Health & Nutrition Examination Survey (2010 data)	Target population: whole nation (1 year old or older); Sampling method: two-stage cluster sampling of households; Sample size: 3,840 households from 192 sampling units (3,840 individuals); Survey procedure: interview by trained personnel.	14	
		J: Guidelines for Smoking Cessation Treatment, 4th Edition (2010)		32	
		C: Manual for Brief Smoking Cessation Intervention (2010)		33	
Warning	Health warning on label	State Food and Drug Administration, China		35	
		K: Guidelines for Health Promotion Program in Public Health Center : Smoking Cessation Service, Ministry of Health & Welfare, South Korea (2011)		34	
		Guidelines for Professionals on Medical Treatment of Smoking Cessation, Ministry of Health & Welfare (2005)		34	
Enforcement	Regulation of tobacco promotion	J: Ordinance for Enforcement of the Tobacco Industry Law (Nov. 13, 2003)		36	
		C: China Tobacco Control Report (2009)		38	
		K: Law for the Promotion of Nation's Health (Sept. 1, 1995)		37	
Raise	Average price and tax	(Literature search)			
		J: Ministry of Finance, Japan			
Trends in cigarette sales	Trends in cigarette sales	C: Potential Effects of Tobacco Taxation, the Chinese Association of Tobacco Control (2008)		27	
		K: Ministry of Health & Welfare, South Korea			
		J: Japan Health Promotion & Fitness Foundation (1920-2007); Annual Report of Japan Tobacco Inc. (2008-10)		28, 31	
		C: China Tobacco Development Report, the Institute of Economics, National Agency for Tobacco Monopoly (2002); Cigarette Business Risk Assessment Report, National Development and Reform Commission (2008)		29, 30	
		K: National Statistical Office, South Korea			

* Categorized according to the MPOWER package.⁵

† For 2009 data, 3,788 households from 300 sampling units (9,803 individuals).

J: Japan, C: China, K: South Korea, N/A: not available, Ref.: reference number.