

Cook Islands NCD Risk Factors STEPS REPORT 2013-2015

in collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO)







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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BMI	Body Mass Index
BP	Blood Pressure
CHD	Coronary Heart Disease
CI	Confidence Interval
CVD	Cardiovascular Disease
DBP	Diastolic Blood Pressure
DM	Diabetes Mellitus
FBS	Fasting Blood Sugar
GDP	gross domestic product
HTN	Hypertension
HQ	Headquarter
MET	Metabolic Equivalent
mg/dl	Milligrams per decilitre (unit of blood chemistry values)
mmHg	Millimetres of mercury (unit of blood pressure measurement)
mmol/L	Millimoles per litre (unit for blood chemistry values)
МоН	Ministry of Health
NCD	Noncommunicable diseases
PA	Physical activity
SBP	Systolic Blood Pressure
WHO	World Health Organization

Foreword from Ministry of Health



Like many developing countries and Pacific Islands, the Cook Islands has undergone a transition from traditional diet and cultural practices to a more modern and western lifestyle which has led to an alarming rise in chronic diseases such as obesity, diabetes, hypertension, cancer and heart diseases. The social and economic related impacts on our livelihoods have made it paramount that we quickly tackle this health burden in an effective and sustainable manner.

Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are the number one leading cause of death that almost every country in the world and especially the Pacific Island countries are experiencing right now. In order for us all to address this urgent growing problem effectively and efficiently, we must all have accurate information regarding the risk factors that contribute to the development of NCDs.

The Cook Islands completed their first NCD STEPs Survey in 2004 and this 2nd NCD STEPs Survey in 2015 has provided us an opportunity to reassess the prevalence of NCDs and its risk factors in the Cook Islands. The 2nd STEPs survey is part of the ongoing surveillance of NCDs in the Cook Islands that provides information to guide the Ministry of Health and Cook Islands Government in strategic planning and mobilisation of resources to control and reduce the impacts of NCDs in the Cook Islands.

A comparison of the two surveys (the first one in 2003-2004 and the second one in 2013-2015) aged 25-64 years, reveals some positive trends, but also some negative ones. Reductions are seen in the number of current smokers ($43.9\% \rightarrow 31.9\%$), in those with low physical activity levels (low: $75.3\% \rightarrow 33.0\%$) and those with raised blood cholesterol levels ($75.2 \rightarrow 50.9$). A small change was seen in the number of people abstaining (lifetime) from alcohol ($10.3\% \rightarrow 15.1\%$) and no significant changes were seen in prevalence of raised blood pressure and raised blood glucose or fruit and vegetable consumption. What is of concern is the significant increase in mean BMI 32.8 kg/m² \rightarrow 34.5 kg/m² and prevalence of obesity ($61.4\% \rightarrow 72.2\%$).

We need to strengthen current multisectoral strategies in place to control and reduce the prevalence of NCDs and its impact on the health of Cook Islanders. I would like to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to the many dedicated staff of the Ministry of Health and community partners who have worked very hard in conducting the survey and compiling the data.

Lastly but not the least, we would like to express our sincere appreciation and acknowledgement to the World Health Organization (WHO), Fiji National University, School of Public Health and Community Medicine, University of New South Wales, Centre for the Prevention of Obesity and Non Communicable Diseases(C-POND) Reference Group for their tremendous help and support in completing this report.

Let us use the findings and recommendations in the reports to strengthen our efforts in working together to prevent and control NCDs and improving the health of all Cook Islanders, achieving our vision of "All Cook Islanders living healthier lives and achieving their aspirations".

Kia Orana e Kia Manuia

Honourable Nandi Glassie Minister for Health Cook Islands

Foreword from the World Health Organization



Dr Corinne Capuano Director of Pacific Technical Support WHO Representative for the South Pacific



Dr Rasul Baghirov WHO Representative in Samoa, American Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau

WHO has been pleased to collaborate with the Cook Islands Ministry of Health in undertaking this second STEPS survey.

The second Global status report on noncommunicable diseases (2014) from WHO, released in January 2015, has again highlighted the considerable human, social and economic consequences of NCDs worldwide. The Pacific Islands are no exception to this global phenomenon, where NCDs are the leading causes of premature mortality.

To combat the NCD crisis, in 2013, the World Health Assembly adopted a comprehensive global monitoring framework with nine targets and 25 indicators. The STEPwise approach to Surveillance of NCD Risk Factors (STEPS) is able to provide information for six of these nine targets.

This report summarizes the findings of The Cook Islands' second STEPS survey (conducted in 2013 to 2015), and provides an important comparison to the previous survey (conducted 2003 to 2004). Some of the key findings of this survey are:

- Tobacco use has decreased by 12% (now 31.9% of adults) between (2003-2004) and (2013-2015).
- The proportion of people engaging in high levels of physical activity increased markedly from 11.8% to 48.1% between (2003-2004) and (2013-2015).
- Only 11.1% of men and 17.9% of women were found to meet the WHO recommended level of fruits and/or vegetables consumption (five servings on average per day), in 2013-2015.
- 89.5% of respondents were found to be overweight or obese.

Unfortunately, the current statistics still show that Cook Islanders are at high risk of developing an NCD, with 99.4% of all Cook Islanders having more than one of the key risk factors surveyed (daily smoking, inadequate fruit and vegetable consumption, low level of physical activity, overweight/obesity and raised blood pressure). More than half of Cook Islanders are at a high risk of developing an NCD, a result of having 3 or more of these risk factors combined. This emphasises the need for continued focus on both prevention and management. Regular surveillance of NCDs is critical to monitor the trends, and guide public health interventions and policy-making.

Executive Summary

The Cook Islands conducted its first NCD STEPS survey in 2003-2004; published in 2011. This second NCD STEPS was a population-based survey undertaken by the Ministry of Health starting in 2012. The ethnic composition of the survey respondents was predominantly Cook Islands Maori (94.8%) who were resident in the Cook Islands . The mean of 12.5 years of education indicates that many individuals had completed secondary school and some had tertiary qualifications. Cook Islanders also hold New Zealand citizenship.

The targeted sample (18-64 years) was enumerated in 2012 as a result of the Population and Housing Census conducted on 1 December 2011. The overall response rate was 63%, with 1,272 respondents.

Overall, the sex distribution (49.3% men and 50.7% women) of respondents included a higher percentage of women (58.1%) than men (41.9%) in the younger age group and a higher percentage of men (56.7%) than women (43.3%) in the older age group, which is not consistent with the sex distribution in the source population. Almost two thirds of the respondents participated in STEP 3 with 61% assessed on blood glucose levels and 65% on total blood cholesterol.

Behavioural Risk Factors

Current smokers (those who smoked in the last 12 months) comprised 32.6% of all respondents, with a higher proportion among men (37.9%) than women (27.7%). The highest proportion of current smokers occurred among younger men (41.7%).

Three quarters (74.7%) of all current smokers smoked daily: Mean age, respondents started to smoke, was 18.7 years for men and 19.3 years for women. The younger age groups of both sexes reported starting smoking earlier than the older age groups.

Almost all (89.0%) daily smokers smoked manufactured cigarettes. More than two thirds (67.5%) of current smokers had tried to stop smoking over the past 12 months, suggesting a clear need provide support and extend cessation programs. More than one third of respondents (36.8%) experienced second hand smoke at home and 37.7% experienced second hand smoke at workplace, significantly more among men (44.7% in men compared to 31.3% in women). This indicates a need to ensure that all workplaces are smoke-free.

Current alcohol drinkers (drinking alcohol in the last 30 days) were almost a half (46.2%) of all respondents: 56.8% of men and 36.9% of women. On a single drinking occasion current male drinkers consumed 9.5 standard drinks whereas current female drinkers consumed 6.3 standard drinks.

Young men consumed the highest number of standard drinks (10.1%) per occasion. Their consumption was significant higher than that of older men and younger and older women.

A small percentage of male (3.4%) and female (2.0%) respondents were Category III high-end drinkers (defined as \geq 60g of pure alcohol or \geq 6 standard drinks on average per occasion among men and \geq 40g or \geq 4 standard drinks among women).

A high proportion (85.4%) of respondents in both sexes (88.9% of men and 82.1% of women) consumed less than the WHO recommended level of consumption of five servings of fruit and/or vegetables on an average day. Men consumed fruit and/or vegetables statistically less frequently on average per day than women.

More than one third (36.4%) of all study participants always or often added salt to food before or while eating and almost half of respondents (48.8%) added salt to their food when cooking or preparing foods at home.

Almost one quarter (24.2%) of respondents experienced oral pain or discomfort in the past 12 months, and 14.2% experienced difficulties in chewing food.

On average, 22.8% of men and 39.5% of women had a low level of physical activity, 15.7% of men and 22.0% of women had moderate levels of physical activity and 61.4% of men and 38.5% of women had high levels.

Half of men's physical activity was work-related (51.4%) followed by recreation-related (35.9%) and transport-related (12.8%) activity. Women's' physical activity was 38.5% recreation-related, 35.7% work-related and 25.8% transport-related.

Physical Risk Factors

Men, on average, were 10.8.cm taller, and 8.4.kg heavier than women.

The mean body mass index (BMI) of all respondents was 34.0 kg/m² (33.6 kg/m² for men and 34.3 kg/m² for women), indicating that the respondents were, on average, obese.

More than two thirds (68.7%) of men were obese and 20.0% were overweight, while 70.7% of women were obese and 19.5% overweight. Overall, 89.5% of the respondents were either overweight or obese.

The mean waist circumference for men was 105.5cm, which is above the 102cm cut-off point for increased risk of high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, type-2 diabetes, heart disease and stroke among men. Women had an average waist circumference of 104.3cm, which is well above the 88cm cut-off point for women.

Hypertension (defined as SBP \geq 140 and/or DBP \geq 90 mmHg or currently on medication for raised blood pressure) was identified in 28.5% of all respondents (34.7% of men and 23.2% of women). The difference between the sexes is overall statistically significant.

Biochemical Risk Factors

The proportion of the sample with raised blood glucose (defined as fasting raised blood glucose (plasma equivalent) \geq 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dl)) or currently on medication for raised blood glucose, was overall 23.5% (25.1% among men and 22.3% among women). The proportions with raised blood glucose increase significantly with age in both sexes.

The results for raised total blood cholesterol (≥ 5.0mmol/l) indicate that almost half (46.5%) of all respondents had raised blood cholesterol (54.4% among men and 40.5% among women) and were at high risk of developing coronary artery disease.

Combined Risk Factors

Almost all (99.4%) of respondents had multiple risk factors; 54.7% with 3 to 5 risk factors and 44.7% with 1 to 2 risk factors. Among men 57.3% had 3-5 risk factors and among women 52.1% had 3-5 risk factors.

Of all the respondents, aged 40-64, 2.1% (1.9% of men and 2.2% of women) were at a 30% or greater risk of developing cardiovascular disease in the next ten years.

Changes since the previous survey

The comparison of the two surveys (the first one in 2003-2004 and the second one now in 2013-2015, reveals some positive trends, but also some negative ones (values given below stated for all age groups and both sexes (2003-2004 - 2013-2015).

- Significant reduction in current smokers ($43.9\% \rightarrow 31.9\%$).
- Significant increase in abstainers from alcohol in the last 12 months ($10.3\% \rightarrow 15.1\%$).
- No significant change in fruit and vegetable consumption.
- Improvements in physical activity levels (low: $75.3\% \rightarrow 33.0\%$ and high $11.8\% \rightarrow 48.1\%$).
- Significant increase in mean BMI (32.8 kg/m² \rightarrow 34.5 kg/m²) and prevalence of obesity (61.4% \rightarrow 72.2%).
- No significant change in prevalence of raised blood pressure.
- No significant change in prevalence of raised blood glucose.
- Significant reduction in prevalence of raised blood cholesterol ($75.2 \rightarrow 50.9$).

There were some differences in sampling methodology between the two surveys, and the above therefore require further consideration.

Conclusion

These behavioural, physiological and biochemical measurements indicate the significant presence of NCD risk factors in Cook Islands among both sexes. The Cook Islands STEPS Survey has confirmed that NCDs pose a major threat to public health and longevity, and a challenge to productivity.

A national strategy with multisectoral approach exists however requires a consistent strengthening across all sectors to address cross-sectoral contributing factors, such as: the availability of fruit and vegetables for daily consumption; the licensing and regulation of products that impact adversely on health status and health education campaigns on the outcomes of high-risk behaviours, particularly among young people, who may yet have the potential to avoid NCDs.

Given the high rates and increasing potential for NCDs in Cook Islands, efforts to improve secondary prevention (early diagnosis) and tertiary prevention (treatment and the prevention of relapses and sequelae) must become priority health policy.

Recommendations

- Strengthen information on the current baseline for NCDs mortality and morbidity in line with the need to report on the Pacific regional goal to reduce NCD premature deaths by 25% by 2025.
- Repeat the NCD STEPwise surveys at 5 to 7 year intervals supplemented by MoH surveillance (PEN (Cardiovascular risk assessment), workplace and school based surveys) to determine the effectiveness, or otherwise, of NCD prevention and control measures implemented.
- Strengthen health promotion initiatives promoting healthy eating and explore use of taxes to regulate consumption
- Develop a salt reduction strategy
- Work collaboratively with relevant ministries, civil societies and agencies to increase availability of fresh fruit and vegetables
- Strengthen and expand current initiatives aimed at reducing risk factors smoking cessation, Cardiovascular risk assessment, community education and awareness, smokefree workplaces and homes, etc
- Explore other initiatives to compliment or add value to current initiatives

1. Introduction

1.1. Background Information

In all countries, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are responsible for a high proportion of death and disability. Age standardised death rates suggest that a high proportion of men (40%) and women (30%) are dying prematurely (before age 60) in the Cook Islands (MoH, 2012).ⁱⁱ

In developing countries, the burden of disease caused by NCDs is increasing rapidly and there are significant social, economic, and health consequences for these countries. The 2004 Global Burden of Disease study concluded that "cardiovascular diseases were responsible for the largest proportion of NCD deaths under the age of 70 (39%), followed by cancers (27%). Chronic respiratory diseases, digestive diseases and other NCDs were together responsible for approximately 30% of deaths, and diabetes was responsible for 4%" (WHO 2008).[#]

WHO (2004) stated that "behavioural risk factors, including tobacco use, physical inactivity, and unhealthy diet, are responsible for about 80% of coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease".ⁱⁱⁱ The 2014 Global Status Report on Noncommunicable Diseases (WHO 2014) stated that "As the leading cause of death globally, NCDs were responsible for 38 million (68%) of the world's 56 million deaths in 2012.ⁱ More than 40% of them (16 million) were premature deaths under age 70 years. Almost three quarters of all NCD deaths (28 million), and the majority of premature deaths (82%), occur in low- and middle-income countries".^{iv,xii}

Based on current trends, by the year 2020 these diseases are predicted to account for 73% of deaths and 60% of the world's disease burden (WHO NCD Surveillance Strategy 2012).^v Most of these increases will reflect the epidemiological transition in developing countries; from communicable to noncommunicable diseases. Unless the increasing NCD prevalence won't be reversed, the disability and dependency that accompanies NCDs will present an increasing burden on nations, health facilities and on families.

1.2. The National Context

1.2.1 Geography

The Cook Islands comprises 15 islands spread over 850,000 square miles (2.2 million square kilometres) of ocean in the middle of the South Pacific between Tonga to the west and the Society Islands to the east.

The Cook Islands consists of two main groups, one in the north and one in the south. The southern group has nine "high" islands mainly of volcanic origin although some are virtually atolls. The majority of the population lives in the southern group. The northern group comprises six true atolls.^{vi}

1.2.2 Population and Culture

The total resident population from the 2011 census was 14,974. Approximately 72% of the population live on Rarotonga, 21% in the southern group islands and 7% in the northern group islands. The remote Pa Enua (outer islands) are experiencing a steady decline: about 65% of the population now lives on Rarotonga. Population loss remains a concern to the Cook Islands and is an economic risk.

Cook Islanders are predominantly Cook Island Maori (Polynesian) in ethnicity making up 81% of the resident population.^{vii}

1.2.3 Government

The Cook Islands have been a self-governing nation in free association with New Zealand since 1965. The Cook Islands have a constitutional monarchy headed by Queen Elizabeth II in her role as Monarch of New Zealand, represented by Queen's Representative. By convention, the appointment of the Queen's Representative is made by Her Majesty upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister of the Cook Islands. Article 27 of the Constitution establishes "a sovereign Parliament for the Cook Islands, to be called the Parliament of the Cook Islands", consisting of 25 members (up from 22 in 1965) elected by secret ballot under a system of universal suffrage. The Cook Islands are governed by a Prime Minister who is the leader of the majority party in the legislature.^{viii}

1.2.4 Economy

The major economic activities in the Cook Islands are tourism, fishing, agriculture and financial services. There were economic troubles in 1996–1997 but were resolved through a programme of reforms including public service, public asset devolvement and economic strengthening and stimulation, supported largely by New Zealand and the Asian Development Bank.

The Cook Islands is an economically stable democracy with strong support from New Zealand and other partners. New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs and defence in consultation with Cook Islands. New Zealand and Australia harmonize aid to support the National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 2011-2015 through direct budget support.^{ix}

1.2.5 Health Infrastructure

The Cook Islands National Health Strategy 2012-16 provides comprehensive information on the health services and population health status. The Ministry of Health is subdivided into three (3) Directorates: Hospital Services, Community Services and Funding and Planning.^x

Facilities consists Rarotonga General Hospital with 100 beds and providing health specialist visits and organising overseas referrals, Aitutaki Hospital with 44 beds, six Health Centres, 14 Dental Clinics and 52 Child Welfare Clinics. (Aitutaki hospital is termed a Pa Enua hospital, it mainly provides the basic primary health care services).

The Cook Islands National Health Strategy 2012-16 (p9) includes the comment that "Overall, the Cook Islands are relatively well equipped to provide basic primary and secondary level care". General clinical services "are supplemented by visiting specialist teams and access to tertiary services through our referral processes to overseas providers". ×

1.2.6 Health Status

The Cook Islands National Health Strategy 2012-16 (p9) provides the following comment in relation to noncommunicable diseases..."there are growing problems facing Cook Islands with regards to NCDs such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, obesity and their risk factors (e.g., tobacco smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, physical inactivity and poor diet). NCDs are the main cause of mortality. Morbidity is also dominated by NCDs, including circulatory system diseases, respiratory system and endocrine ailments, and nutritional and metabolic diseases. The Cook Islands' STEPS survey report showed that in 2003–2004, in the adult population aged 25–64 years, prevalence of obesity was 61.4%, prevalence of hypertension was 33.2%, prevalence of diabetes was 23.6%, and the prevalence of elevated blood cholesterol was 75.2%".^{xiv,xiii}

1.3 Developing NCD STEPS in Cook Islands

The 2004 NCD STEPS Report for Cook Islands provided significant evidence of the presence of NCDs and population-wide NCD risk factors. This second Cook Islands NCD STEPS report provides the opportunity for comparisons with the 2004 report in order to identify the extent of progress made against NCDs and NCD risk factors.

A MoH STEPs Implementation Plan was developed in August 2012 to guide data collection. Because of growing concern about the prevalence of NCD risk factors and diseases among 18-25 year olds, this younger cohort was included to the second STEPS survey sample. The Implementation Plan anticipated a sample size of 2,012 people aged 18-64 years and an expected response rate of 80%, which would produce a sample of 1,609 respondents. The Implementation Plan defined that health staff would conduct data collection while doing their normal duties. Logistical difficulties extended the period of data collection. ^{xi}

2. Objectives

The overall aim of the NCD STEPS risk factor survey is to investigate the prevalence of key NCDs and their associated risk factors.

The STEPS survey:

- Documents the prevalence and magnitude of key NCDs among adults
- Documents the prevalence and magnitude of major modifiable risk factors for NCDs, including smoking, alcohol consumption, poor eating patterns, physical inactivity, obesity, high blood pressure, raised blood glucose and cholesterol.
- Compares NCDs and their risk factors by age and sex groups.

3. Methodology

3.1 Survey Structure

The Cook Islands STEPS survey followed a sequential three-step process as follows (Figure 1):

- Step 1: A questionnaire-based (interview) survey on tobacco use, alcohol drinking, fruit and vegetable consumption, and physical activity.
- Step 2: Physiological measures of blood pressure, height, weight, and waist circumference.

Step 3: Biochemical measures of fasting blood glucose and total cholesterol.

The Cook Islands NCD STEPS Survey follows the introduction of Questionnaire version 2.2 in 2013-2015. Similar to other NCD STEPS surveys conducted in the Pacific region, the Cook Islands survey collected core information across all three steps. NCD STEPS standardized survey methodology were followed. Differences between age groups or sexes are statistically significant if 95% Confidence Intervals (CI) do not overlap.



3.2 Sample Size

A sample size of around 2000 was calculated, based on expected 80% response rate. Overall, 1,272 individuals participated in the STEPS Survey, representing 7.1% of the total population of 14,974 people on census night. The relatively small response rate (63.6%) is attributed to out-of-date household listings, timing of the survey work and employment-related absences, and some sensitivities regarding the length of the questionnaire.

3.3 Survey Sampling Methodology

The STEPS Survey was a population based cross-sectional survey of 18-64 year olds in the Cook Islands. The sample size calculation was estimated for the recommended core age groups (25-64 years) but with the decision to use only 2 age groups: 25-44, and 45-64 for men and women using the following corrections:

- Design Effect of 1.0 (only clustering at Household level)
- 95% confidence interval; p value .05
- 85% response rate (90% achieved in 2003)
- Baseline: .33
- FPC 10% adjustment.

Because of growing concern about the prevalence of NCD risk factors and disease among 18-24 year olds this younger cohort was added to the overall STEPS sample. Based on the 2006 population, this yielded a total population sample of 2,275 people aged 18-64 yrs. A final, scientifically valid, sample size of 2,012 people age 18-64 years was selected based on the corrections above but with an expected response rate of 80% and 2 age groups: 18-44, and 45-64 for men and women.

The survey personnel obtained informed consent from survey participants, gave fasting instructions to those participating in STEP 3, and made appointment times for those who consented to participate in the survey. Various venues were organised around the island for participants to access for data collection for steps 1,2 and 3. Participants were notified of the venues at time of contact and this information was also advertised on television, radio and newspaper.



Figure 2: Sequence of data collection and stations at the survey base.

3.4 Data Collection Process

3.4.1 Registration of Participants

At the registration station, survey personnel:

- Confirmed consent of the participant to be involved in the survey.
- Ensured that participants understood steps 1, 2 and 3 involved in the survey.
- Obtained participant date of birth and confirmed that they were within their target group.
- Confirmed fasting status of the participant.
- Directed the participant to the appropriate station depending on their fasting status.

3.4.2 Step 1 - Behavioural Risk Factors Interviews

All participants participated in a face-to-face interview in which questions were asked on smoking, alcohol, fruit and vegetable consumption, physical activity, oral health, salt use, violence and injury and history of chronic conditions and medications. Survey staff asked questions on demographic indicators, including education level, work status and household income in total.

3.4.3 Step 2 - Physical Measurements

Survey staff conducted the physical measurements following the recommended STEPwise protocols. The OMRON M4 Digital Automatic Blood Pressure Monitor was used to measure resting blood pressure. Blood pressure was measured three times; the first reading followed by two more measurements taken in 2-3 minute intervals. The three readings of the blood pressure were recorded, and the average of the second and third readings was used in the analysis.

Height and weight were measured once using the Seca Leicester Height Measurement to the nearest whole centimetre and the Siltec PS500L to the nearest 0.1 kg, respectively. Participants were measured without shoes and wearing only light clothing. Waist circumference was measured once using the Figure Finder constant tension tape and recorded to the nearest 0.1 cm. Waist circumference of pregnant participants was not measured.

3.4.4 Step 3 - Biochemical Measurements

The survey included assessments of fasting blood glucose and fasting total cholesterol. Participants fasted from 10:00pm the previous night until 7:00am the following morning, when their whole blood samples were drawn using the method of finger prick. Samples were tested for cholesterol using Accutrend plus in the field, with for glucose using Accucheck performa and displayed as plasma equivalent.

3.4.5 Check-out Station

All participants received health advice and counseling and were provided with literature about smoking, alcohol drinking, obesity and nutrition, physical activity, hypertension, diabetes, and heart diseases. Participants who were identified as being at high risk of developing, or with advanced chronic conditions were referred to the Hospital Health Services for a follow-up clinical examination.

3.5 Data Management and Analysis

3.5.1 Data Entry

Hand-held PDAs were used to record data as collected. When shortages of PDAs in some sites occurred, data was collected initially by hard copy and then transferred to PDAs when possible. Tracking forms were not consistently kept during the survey.

3.5.2 Data Analysis

Data analyses were conducted using the EpiInfo 2002 Version 3.5.1. Analysis was undertaken by the Division of Pacific Technical Support, and verified by WHO HQ NCD surveillance team.

4. Results

The results presented below are supplemented by additional information in the Complete Data Book presented at Appendix 2.

4.1 Characteristics of the Survey Population

The age range of 18-64 years was divided into two age groups: 18-44 years (637 participants) in which women exceeded men, and 45-64 years (635 participants) in which men exceeded women.

For STEP 3, glucose testing was conducted among 774 respondents (60.8% of all respondents) and total cholesterol was assessed among 831 respondents (65.3% of all respondents).

Table 1.	. Demographic	description of	f the survey resp	ondents
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	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
Age Group	N	%	n	%	n	%
18-44	267	41.9	370	58.1	637	50.1
45-64	360	56.7	275	43.3	635	49.9
18-64	627	49.3	645	50.7	1272	100

Table 2 shows that the majority of those surveyed were Cook Islands Maori

Table 2. Ethnicity of the survey respondents

	Ethnicity Both Sexes						
Age Group	N	% Cook Island Maori	% European	% Other			
18-44	635	95.0	1.4	3.6			
45-64	634	94,6	2.4	3.0			
18-64	1269	94.8	1.9	3.3			

Table 3 shows that the mean years of education was similar between sexes and age groups. The marginal longer education of younger females (13.0%) compared to younger males (12.3%) supports the notion of equal access to education in the Cook Islands. The mean of 12.5% years of education indicates that many individuals completed secondary school and some have tertiary qualifications.

Marginal larger proportions of women completed secondary school (58.5%) and tertiary education compared to men (55.0% respectively 18.2%). (See Appendix 2: Level of Education).

				,			
	Age Group	Men		Women		Both Sexes	
		N	Mean	N	Mean	n	Mean
	18-44	257	12.3	351	13.0	608	12.7
	45-64	332	12.3	265	12.3	597	12.3
	18-64	589	12.3	616	12.7	1205	12.5

Table 3. Mean number of years of education by sex and age group

Table 4 shows that 54.2% of respondents were currently married, 10.2% were cohabiting with a partner and 26.1% had never married. A smaller proportion in total 9.5% was of other marital status (separated, divorced or widowed).

While 61.5% of men stated that they were married, only 47.1% of women stated likewise; 30.9% of women and 21.1% of men stated that they had never married (see Appendix 2.)

Age Group	N	% Never married	% Currently married	% Separated	% Divorced	% Widowed	% Cohabiting
18-44	611	40.3	38.5	2.6	1.1	1.0	16.7
45-64	628	12.3	69.6	3.8	3.3	7.2	3.8
18-64	1239	26.1	54.2	3.2	2.2	4.1	10.2

Table 4. Marital Status by age group for both sexes combined

Table 5 shows that 12.2% of the sample was in unpaid work (studying, conducting home duties and/or subsistence agriculture). Public sector employment is important in Cook Islands; 46.5% of the survey group were government employees. In non-government employment were 29.6% and in self-employment were 11.7%.

A greater proportion of men (50.9%) compared to women (42.2%) were in government employment, a greater proportion of women (32.3%) than men (26.9%) were in non-government employment; and a greater proportion of men (14.9%) than of women (8.6%) were self-employed.

Table 5. Employment status, both sexes by age group

	Both Sexes						
Age Group (years)	n	% Government employee	% Non- government employee	% Self- employed	% Unpaid		
18-44	631	45.5	37.9	7.0	9.7		
45-64	634	47.5	21.5	16.4	14.7		
18-64	1265	46.5	29.6	11.7	12.2		

Table 6 shows that 29.9% of the survey group were engaged in home duties, 21.4% were retired:10.4% were employed but not paid and 7.8% were students. Of those unemployed, 26.0% were able to work and 4.5% were unable.

The majority of the homemaker group were women (41.7% of all women compared to 2.7% of all men). Women were the largest proportion of students (10.2% of all women compared to 2.2% of all men). Almost one third of men (30.4%) and almost one quarter of women (24.1%) were unemployed but able to work (see Appendix 2).

A				Both Sexes				
Age Group		0/6	0/6	%	0/6	Unemployed		
(years)	n	Non-paid	Student	Home- maker	Retired	% Able to work	% Not able to work	
18-44	61	9.8	19.7	32.8	1.6	31.1	4.9	
45-64	93	10.8	0	28.0	34.4	22.6	4.3	
18-64	154	10.4	7.8	29.9	21.4	26.0	4.5	

Table 6. Unpaid work and Unemployed, both sexes by age group

The mean per capita income calculated on 520 respondents among the survey group was \$10,181.79 New

Zealand dollars. The low response for this particular question limits its reliability. (See Appendix 2)

4.2 Tobacco Use

Tobacco use was measured by asking participants if they currently smoke tobacco products. Respondents were categorized into the following smoking status:

- <u>Current smokers</u> those who had smoked any tobacco products (such as cigarettes, cigars or rolled tobacco) in the past 12 months.
- <u>Daily smokers</u> those who smoke any tobacco product every day.
- Non-daily smokers those current smokers who do not smoke on a daily basis.

Table 7 shows that current smokers comprised 32.6% (95% CI= 30.7-34.5) of all respondents, with a higher proportion among men (37.9%, 95% CI= 34.2-41.5%) than among women (27.7%, 95% CI= 24.9-30.5%). The highest proportion of current smokers occurred among young men (41.7%, 95% CI= 37.7-45.7%).

		Men			Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group	N	% Current smoker	95% CI	N	% Current smoker	95% CI	n	% Current smoker	95% CI	
18-44	267	41.7	37.7-45.7	368	29.4	26.5-32.3	635	35.1	32.9-37.4	
45-64	358	30.8	26.7-34.9	273	23.9	18.2-29.5	631	27.4	23.8-31.1	
18-64	625	37.9	34.2-41.5	641	27.7	24.9-30.5	1266	32.6	30.7-34.5	

Table 7. Percentage of current smokers by sex and age group

Table 8 shows that 28.4% (95% CI= 25.7-34.3%) of men smoked daily, 9.5% (95% CI= 6.8-12.1%) smoked nondaily and 62.1% did not smoke in the past twelve months (17.4%, 95% CI=15.4-19.4% former smokers + 44.7%, 95% CI= 40.7-48.7% who never smoked). The highest proportion of daily smokers (30.0%, 95% CI= 25.7-34.3%) among men occurred in the younger age group.

		Curre	nt Smoker		Non Smoker						
Age Group	N	% Daily smoker	95% CI	% Non- daily	95% Cl	% Former smoker	95% CI	% Never smoked	95% Cl		
18-44	267	30.0	25.7-34.3	11.7	8.3-15.1	13.0	11.0-15.1	45.2	40.3-50.2		
45-64	358	25.4	21.4-29.4	5.4	4.1-6.6	25.5	21.3-29.6	43.7	39.4-48.1		
18-64	625	28.4	24.9-31.9	9.5	6.8-12.1	17.4	15.4-19.4	44.7	40.7-48.7		

Table 8. Current smoking status among men by age group

Table 9 shows that 20.6% (95% CI= 16.6-24.5%) of women smoked daily, 7.1% (95% CI= 5.3-8.9%) smoked nondaily and 72.3% did not smoke in the past twelve months (18.1%, 95% CI= 16.1-20.1% former smokers + 54.2%, 95% CI= 50.8-57.6% who never smoked). The highest proportion of daily smokers (20.9%, 95% CI= 16.9-25.0%) among women occurred in the younger age group too.

Table 9. Current smoking status among women by age group

		Curre	nt Smoker		Non Smoker						
Age Group	N	% Daily smoker	95% CI	% Non- daily	95% CI	% Former smoker	95% CI	% Never smoked	95% CI		
18-44	368	20.9	16.9-25.0	8.5	6.1-10.8	17.7	15.2-20.2	52.9	49.2-56.6		
45-64	273	19.8	14.4-25.1	4.1	2.5-5.8	19.1	16.4-21.7	57.0	51.3-62.7		
18-64	641	20.6	16.6-24.5	7.1	5.3-8.9	18.1	16.1-20.1	54.2	50.8-57.6		

Table 10 shows that 24.3% (95% CI= 22.3-26.4%) of both sexes smoked tobacco daily, 8.3% (95% CI= 6.7-9.9%) are non-daily smokers and 67.4% did not smoke in the past twelve months (17.8%, 95% CI= 16.3-19.2% former smokers + 49.6%, 95% CI=47.8-51.4 who never smoked). The highest rate of daily smokers was in the younger age group, although the difference between younger and older age group is not statistically significant.

Tuble To.	current	Sinoking	status amon	ig both se	ACS OF BY U	ge group					
		Curre	ent Smoker		Non Smoker						
Age Group	n	% Daily smoker	95% CI	% Non- daily	95% CI	% Former smoker	95% CI	% Never smoked	95% CI		
18-44	635	25.2	23.0-27.3	10.0	8.1-11.8	15.5	13.9-17.2	49.4	47.0-51.7		
45-64	631	22.7	19.1-26.2	4.8	3.5-6.0	22.4	19.8-24.9	50.2	46.9-53.5		
18-64	1266	24.3	22.3-26.4	8.3	6.7-9.9	17.8	16.3-19.2	49.6	47.8-51.4		

Table 10. Current smoking status among both sexes of by age group

Table 11 shows that of all current smokers almost three quarters (74.7%, 95% CI= 69.9-79.4%) smoked on a daily basis, with similar percentages in both sexes but higher percentages among the older age groups. When both sexes are combined (82.6%, 95% CI=77.9-87.3%), there is a statistically significant difference between younger and older age group (71.7%, 95% CI=66.9-76.3%).

Table 11. Percentage of all current smokers who smoke daily by sex and age

		Men			Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group	N Smoker		95% n Cl		% Daily current smoker	% Daily 95% CI current smoker		% Daily current smoker	95% CI	
18-44	111	72.0	64.1-79.8	98	71.2	61.9-80.5	209	71.6	66.9-76.3	
45-64	115	82.6	78.4-86.7	63	82.7	75.6-89.7	178	82.6	77.9-87.3	
18-64	226	75.0	68.5-81.5	161	74.2	66.0-82.4	387	74.7	69.9-79.4	

Table 12 shows that that the mean age respondents started to smoke was 18.7 years (95% Cl= 18.1-19.3) for men and 19.3 years (95% Cl= 18.5-20.2) for women. The younger age groups of both sexes reported starting smoking at a younger age than the older age groups. Both sexes combined, younger age group reported starting smoking at 17.8 years (95% Cl= 17.4-18.2) compared to the older age group which started at 21.8 years (95% Cl= 21.0-22.6). In both sexes, difference between age group is statistically significant.

		Men			Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group	n	% Mean	95% Cl	n	% Mean	95% CI	n	% Mean	95% CI	
		Age			Age			Age		
18-44	80	17.9	17.6-18.3	66	17.6	16.7-18.5	146	17.8	17.4-18.2	
45-64	88	20.5	19.1-21.9	51	23.6	21.3-25.9	139	21.8	21.0-22.6	
18-64	168	18.7	18.1-19.3	117	19.3	18.5-20.2	285	19.0	18.7-19.3	

Table 12. Mean age started smoking among current daily smokers

Table 13 shows the mean number of years which current daily smokers had been smoking. In total it was 18.6 years (95% CI= 17.4-19.8). Men had been smoking longer (20.2 years, 95% CI= 19.1-21.3) compared to women (16.6 years, 95% CI= 14.4-18.9).

Table 13. Mean number of years of smoking among current daily smokers

		Men			Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group	n	% Mean duration	95% Cl	n	% Mean duration	95% CI	n	% Mean duration	95% CI	
18-44	88	15.0	13.8-16.1	66	11.7	9.9-13.5	146	13.5	12.9-14.1	
45-64	88	32.0	30.8-33.2	51	28.7	26.5-30.8	139	30.6	29.9-31.2	
18-64	168	20.2	19.1-21.3	117	16.6	14.4-18.9	285	18.6	17.4-19.8	

Table 14 shows that the majority (89.0%, 95% CI= 84.8-93.1%) of current daily smokers smoked manufactured cigarettes. Although more women than men reported smoking manufactured cigarettes, the difference is not statistically significant.

Table 14. Percentage of current daily smokers who smoke manufactured cigarettes.

		Men			Wome	n	Both Sexes			
Age Group	n	% Manu- factured cigarette smoker	95% CI	n	% Manu- factured cigarette smoker	95% CI	n	% Manu- factured cigarette smoker	95% CI	
18-44	71	95.4	91.6-99.1	67	90.6	83.5-97.7	138	93.1	88.5-97.7	
45-64	76	66.0	53.4-78.5	52	95.0	89.8-100.0	128	79.3	73.3-85.3	
18-64	147	86.4	79.3-93.5	119	91.9	87.6-96.1	266	89.0	84.8-93.1	

Table 15 shows that 14.2% (95% CI= 10.1-18.2%) of both sexes smoked 25 or more cigarettes per day, 10.3% (95% CI= 7.9-12.6%) smoked between 15-24 cigarettes per day, 27.5% (95% CI= 21.5-33.5%) smoked between 10 and 14 cigarettes a day and 18.8% smoked between 5 and 9 cigarettes per day. Almost 30% (29.2%, 95% CI= 26.0-32.4%) smoked less than 5 cigarettes per day.

		,									
		Both Sexes									
Age	n	%	95%	%	95 %	%	95%	%	95%	%	95%
Group		<5	CI	5-9	CI	10-14	CI	15-24	CI	≥25	CI
		cigs		cigs		cigs		cigs		cigs	
18-44	133	31.1	26.5-35.7	16.6	10.8-22.4	28.5	19.7-37.3	11.8	8.0-15.6	12.0	9.2-14.8
45-64	118	24.8	19.3-30.3	23.9	14.9-33.0	25.2	16.1-34.3	6.6	2.2-11.0	19.4	8.1-30.7
18-64	251	29.2	26.0-32.4	18.8	13.1-24.5	27.5	21.5-33.5	10.3	7.9-12.6	14.2	10.1-18.2

Table 15. Percentage of daily cigarette smokers among both sexes smoking given quantities of manufactured or hand-rolled cigarettes per day

Table 16 shows that more than two thirds (67.5%, 95% CI= 64.0-71.0%) of current smokers of both sexes had tried to stop smoking over the past 12 months. This high proportion of smokers which wanted to stop smoking indicates that some form of assistance may be needed.

Table 16. Cu	rrent sm	nokers who h	nave tried to	stop sm	oking in the	past 12 mon	ths			
		Men			Women			Both		
A	% 95% CI % 95% CI %									

		Men			women			both sex	es
Age Group 18-44	n	% Tried to stop smoking	95% CI	n	% Tried to stop smoking	95% CI	n	% Tried to stop smoking	95% CI
18-44	111	67.2	62.0-72.4	98	67.3	58.9-75.7	209	67.3	62.8-71.7
45-64	115	65.5	54.1-77.0	63	71.7	54.1-89.3	178	68.1	64.2-72.0
18-64	226	66.7	62.2-71.3	161	68.5	63.5-73.4	387	67.5	64.0-71.0

Table 17 shows that more than one third of all respondents (36.8%) were exposed to second-hand smoke at

home, with no significant differences between sexes but higher rates among younger age group.

Ago	Men				Women		Both Sexes		
Group	N	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
croup		Exposed			Exposed			Exposed	
18-44	248	36.1	30.4-41.9	347	42.8	39.3-46.2	595	39.7	35.8-43.6
45-64	341	33.9	28.8-39.0	266	28.0	22.4-33.6	607	31.0	28.7-33.4
18-64	589	35.3	30.1-40.6	613	38.1	35.7-40.4	1202	36.8	33.8-39.7

Table 17. Percentage of respondents exposed second-hand smoke at home in the past 30 days

Table 18 shows that more than one third (37.7%, 95% CI= 35.7-39.7) of all respondents were exposed to second hand smoke at workplace. Rates of exposure were significantly higher among men (44.7%, 95% CI= 40.7-48.9%) than among women (31.3%, 95% CI= 35.7-39.7%). This is likely due to higher rates of paid employment in men.

Table 18. Percentage of respondents exposed to second-hand smoke at workplace in the past 30 days

Age	Men				Women		Both Sexes		
Group	n	% Exposed	95% CI	n	% Exposed	95% CI	n	% Exposed	95% CI
18-44	243	43.0	39.4-46.6	345	31.8	27.3-36.4	588	37.0	34.6-39.3
45-64	339	47.8	41.9-53.7	264	30.1	26.0-34.3	603	39.1	35.2-43.0
18-64	582	44.7	40.6-48.9	609	31.3	27.5-35.1	1191	37.7	35.7-39.7

4.3 Alcohol Consumption

This section describes the respondents' patterns of alcohol consumption. To assess patterns and prevalence of alcohol consumption, respondents were asked if they ever consumed alcohol, and if yes in what frequency and what quantity of alcohol they consumed. Those who had consumed an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days were classified as 'current drinkers'.

Table 19 shows that 56.8% (95% CI= 54.5-59.2%) of men were current drinkers (defined as drinking alcohol in the last 30 days), 10.2% (95% CI= 8.5-11.9%) were non-current drinkers (have drunk alcohol in the last 12 months, but not in the last 30 days), 13.6% (95% CI= 11.9-15.4%) abstained from drinking alcohol in the last 12 months and 19.4% (95% CI= 17.6-21.1%) were lifetime abstainers.

					Men				
Age Group	n	% Current drinker (past 30 days)	95% CI	% Drank in past 12 months, not current	95% CI	% Past 12 months abstainer	95% CI	% Lifetime abstainer	95% CI
18-44	267	60.0	56.0-63.9	10.3	8.6-12.1	13.5	11.5-15.5	16.2	13.0-19.4
45-64	359	51.0	46.1-56.0	9.9	7.2-12.5	13.9	10.6-17.3	25.2	21.9-28.4
18-64	626	56.8	54.5-59.2	10.2	8.5-11.9	13.6	11.9-15.4	19.4	17.6-21.1

Table 19. Percentage of alcohol consumption among men during the past 12 months by age group

Table 20 shows that 36.9% (95% CI= 30.4-42.3%) of women were current drinkers, 21.9% (95% CI= 18.5-25.3%) were non-current drinkers, 14.5% (95% CI= 13.1-16.0%) abstained from drinking alcohol in the past 12 months and 27.2% (95% CI= 23.3-31.2%) were lifetime abstainers.

					Women				
Age Group	n	% Current drinker (past 30 days)	95% CI	% Drank in past 12 months, not current	95% CI	% Past 12 months abstainer	95% CI	% Lifetime abstainer	95% CI
18-44	368	39.9	33.4-46.3	24.8	20.9-28.8	11.7	10.0-13.5	23.6	20.5-26.7
45-64	272	28.4	21.7-35.1	15.1	12.5-17.7	20.9	17.3-24.5	35.6	27.4-43.7
18-64	640	36.4	30.4-42.3	21.9	18.5-25.3	14.5	13.1-16.0	27.2	23.3-31.2

Table 20. Percentage of alcohol consumption among women during the past 12 months by age group

Table 21 shows that among both sexes almost half (46.2%, 95% CI= 42.8-49.6%) of all respondents were current drinkers, 16.2% (95% CI=13.8-18.6%) were non-current drinkers, 14.1% (95% CI= 12.8-15.4%) abstained from drinking alcohol in the past 12 months and 23.4% (95% CI= 21.2-25.7%) were lifetime abstainers.

Table 21. Percentage of alcohol	consumption among b	ooth sexes during the past	12 months by age group
<u> </u>		J 1	

		Both Sexes										
Age Group	n	% Current drinker (past 30 days)	95% CI	% Drank in past 12 months, not current	95% CI	% Past 12 months abstainer	95% CI	% Lifetime abstainer	95% CI			
18-44	635	49.2	44.6-53.8	18.1	15.5-20.7	12.5	11.5-13.6	20.1	17.8-22.5			
45-64	631	40.1	37.2-43.0	12.4	10.5-14.3	17.3	14.4-20.2	30.2	26.3-34.1			
18-64	1266	46.2	42.8-49.6	16.2	13.8-18.6	14.1	12.8-15.4	23.4	21.2-25.7			

Table 22 shows the mean number of drinking occasions that current drinkers had at least one drink.. Men had 4.7 (95% CI= 4.3-5.2) occasions on which they had at least one drink, women had 4.2 (95% CI= 3.6-4.8) of such occasions and both sexes combined had 4.5 (95% CI= 4.12-4.9) of such occasions in the past 30 days.

	Men				Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	
18-44	148	4.9	4.2-5.6	133	4.2	3.3-5.0	281	4.6	3.9-5.2	
45-64	166	4.4	3.8-5.0	73	4.3	3.0-5.5	239	4.3	3.8-4.9	
18-64	314	4.7	4.3-5.2	206	4.2	3.6-4.8	520	4.5	4.1-4.9	

Table 22. Mean number of drinking occasions in the past 30 days among current (past 30 days) drinkers

Table 23 shows the mean number of standard drinks consumed by male and female current drinkers on average on a drinking day. One standard drink contains approximately 10g of pure alcohol.

It is shown that on average 9.5 (95% Cl= 9.1-10.0) standard drinks are consumed by male current drinkers on a drinking day and 6.3 (95% Cl= 5.6-7.1) standard drinks by female current drinkers. In total, on average 8.2 (95% Cl= 7.6-8.8) standard drinks were consumed by respondents on a drinking day. Younger men consumed a statistically significant higher amount of standard drinks (10.1, 95% Cl= 9.5-10.8) than older men (8.2, 95% Cl= 7.3-9.2) and both age groups in women.

Table 23. Mean number of standard drinks per drinking occasion among current (past 30 days) drinkers

	Men				Women		Both Se	Both Sexes		
Age Group	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% Cl	
18-44	146	10.1	9.5-10.8	130	6.5	5.8-7.3	276	8.6	7.9-9.3	
45-64	167	8.2	7.3-9.2	73	5.6	4.3-6.9	240	7.3	6.6-8.1	
18-64	313	9.5	9.1-10.0	203	6.3	5.6-7.1	516	8.2	7.6-8.8	

Table 24 shows that 3.4% (95% CI= 2.0-4.7%) of men and 2.0% (95% CI= 1.0-3.0%) of women drank at the level of Category III on a single drinking occasion within the last 30 days. (Category III drinking is defined as drinking \geq 60g of pure alcohol on average per day for men and \geq 40g for women.) See Appendix 2 for levels I and II.

Table 24. Percentage of respondents who had six or more drinks (men) or four or more drinks (women) on a single drinking occasion in the past 30 days.

		Men			Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	% Category III	95% CI	n	% Category III	95% CI	n	% Category III	95% CI	
18-44	247	3.2	1.4-5.1	354	2.0	0.4-3.7	601	2.6	1.1-4.1	
45-64	335	3.6	1.8-5.5	265	2.0	1.0-3.0	600	2.8	1.9-3.7	
18-64	582	3.4	2.0-4.7	619	2.0	1.0-3.0	1201	2.7	1.7-3.6	

Table 25 shows the mean maximum number of drinks consumed on a single drinking occasion in the past 30 days. Men consumed on average a maximum of 11.9 (95% Cl= 11.3-12.5) drinks; which differs statistically significant from women. They consumed on average a maximum of 9.0 drinks (95% Cl= 7.8-10.2). Younger men consumed a higher average maximum of drinks (12.7, 95% Cl= 11.3-12.5) than older men (10.2, 95% Cl= 9.0.11.5) and women.

Table 25. Mean maximum number of drinks consumed on a single drinking occasion

	Men				Women		Both Se	exes		
Age Group	n	Mean maximum	95% CI	n	Mean maximum	95% CI	n	Mean maximum	95% CI	
18-44	139	12.7	12.0-13.4	127	9.7	8.5-10.9	266	11.4	10.7-12.1	
45-64	165	10.2	9.0-11.5	74	6.9	5.4-8.5	239	9.1	8.3-9.8	
18-64	304	11.9	11.3-12.5	201	9.0	7.8-10.2	505	10.7	10.1-11.3	

4.4 Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Respondents' fruit and vegetable intake was assessed by asking how many days they consumed fruit and vegetables in a typical week, and how many servings of each type they consumed on one of those days.

Table 26 shows that both sexes, on average, consumed fruit on 3.8 days (95% CI= 3.7-4.0) in a typical week, with men consuming fruits statistically less frequently (3.4 days, 95% CI= 3.2-3.5) than women (4.3 days, 95% CI= 4.0-4.5) in both age groups.

Men				Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	n	Mean number of days	95% CI
18-44	263	3.3	3.1-3.4	358	4.1	3.9-4.3	621	3.7	3.6-3.8
45-64	357	3.6	3.4-3.7	272	4.7	4.4-4.9	629	4.1	3.9-4.2
18-64	620	3.4	3.2-3.5	630	4.3	4.0-4.5	1250	3.8	3.7-4.0

Table 26. Mean number of days fruit consumed in a typical week (by sex and age group)

Table 27 shows that both sexes, on average, consumed vegetables on 3.7 days (95% CI= 3.6-3.8) in a typical week, with men consuming vegetables statistically less frequently (3.4 days, 95% CI= 3.3-3.5) than women (3.9 days 95% CI= 3.8-4.1). Statistically significant, men in the older age group consumed vegetables less frequently (3.2 days 95% CI= 3.1-3.3) than men in the younger age group (3.6 days 95% CI= 3.4-3.8) and all women.

Table 27. Mean number of	lays vegetables	consumed in a typical	week (by sex an	id age group)

	Men				Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	
18-44	263	3.6	3.4-3.8	353	3.9	3.8-4.1	616	3.7	3.6-3.9	
45-64	356	3.2	3.1-3.3	272	4.0	3.8-4.2	628	3.6	3.5-3.7	
18-64	619	3.4	3.3-3.5	625	3.9	3.8-4.1	1244	3.7	3.6-3.8	

Table 28 shows differences between men and women in both age groups in the number of servings of fruits on an average day. On average, women consumed 1.8 servings (95% Cl= 1.6-1.9) of fruit and men consumed a statistically significant smaller amount of fruits on average (1.3, 95% Cl= 1.2-1.4).

Table 28. Mean number of servings of fruit on an average per day when fruits were eaten

	Men				Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group	N	Mean	05% CI	n	Mean	05% CI	n	Mean	05% CI	
	IN	serves	95% CI	11	n serves 95% CI		11	serves	95% CI	
18-44	255	1.2	1.1-1.3	345	1.6	1.5-1.8	600	1.4	1.3-1.5	
45-64	344	1.5	1.3-1.6	266	2.1	1.9-2.3	610	1.8	1.7-1.9	
18-64	599	1.3	1.2-1.4	611	1.8	1.6-1.9	1210	1.5	1.5-1.6	

Table 29 shows no differences between men and women in the younger age group in the number of servings of vegetables on an average day (1.2 servings), but men in the older age group consumed statistically less (1.1 servings, 95% CI= 1.0-1.2) than women (1.5, 95% CI= 1.3-1.7) in the same age group.

Table 29. Mean number of servings of vegetables on an average per day when vegetables were eaten

		Men			Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group	n	Mean serves	95% CI	N	Mean serves	95% CI	n	Mean serves	95% CI	
18-44	255	1.2	1.1-1.3	338	1.2	1.1-1.3	593	1.2	1.2-1.3	
45-64	343	1.1	1.0-1.2	266	1.5	1.3-1.7	609	1.3	1.2-1.4	
18-64	598	1.2	1.1-1.2	604	1.3	1.2-1.4	1202	1.2	1.2-1.3	

Table 30 shows statistically significant differences between men and women in both age groups in the number of servings of fruit and/or vegetables consumed on an average day. On average, women consumed more servings (3.1, 95% CI= 2.9-3.3) than men (2.4, 95% CI= 2.3-2.5). Table 30. Mean number of servings of fruit and/or vegetables on average per day

		Men			Women		Both Sexes		
Age Group	N	Mean serves	95% CI	n	Mean serves	95% CI	n	Mean serves	95% CI
18-44	259	2.4	2.2-2.5	347	2.8	2.7-3.0	606	2.6	2.5-2.7
45-64	345	2.5	2.3-2.7	266	3.6	3.3-3.9	611	3.1	2.9-3.2
18-64	604	2.4	2.3-2.5	613	3.1	2.9-3.3	1217	2.8	2.6-2.9

Table 31 shows that 85.4% (95% CI= 83.4-87.4) of respondents consumed less than the WHO recommended consumption of five servings of fruit and/or vegetables on an average day. The difference in the proportions in the older age group of men (88.4%, 95% CI= 85.4-91.4%) and women (75.4%, 95% CI= 69.8-81.0%) is statistically significant.

Table 31. Percentage of those eating less than five servings of fruit and/or vegetables on average per day

	Men				Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group	n	% < 5 serves per day	95% CI	n	% < 5 serves per day	95% CI	n	% < 5 serves per day	95% CI	
18-44	259	89.2	85.6-92.7	347	85.2	82.4-88.1	606	87.1	85.0-89.2	
45-64	345	88.4	85.4-91.4	266	75.4	69.8-81.0	611	82.0	79.4-84.7	
18-64	604	88.9	86.7-91.1	613	82.1	79.4-84.9	1217	85.4	83.4-87.4	

4.5 Dietary Salt

Table 32 shows that more than one third (36.4%, 95% CI= 34.3-38.6%) of respondents always or often added salt or to food before or while eating. Among both, men and women, salt addition was highest in the younger age group (men: 39.6%, 95% CI= 34.8-44.4%, women: 37.1%, 95% CI=34.5-39.8%), although it was not statistically significant. (See Appendix 2 for more information on salt)

Table 32. Percentage of all respondents who always or often add salt to their food before eating or while eating

	Men				Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group	n	% adding salt	95% CI	n	% adding salt	95% CI	n	% adding salt	95% CI	
18-44	266	39.6	34.8-44.4	365	37.1	34.5-39.8	631	38.3	35.6-40.9	
45-64	355	33.0	29.1-36.9	272	32.4	27.8-37.1	627	32.7	29.5-35.9	
18-64	621	37.3	33.9-40.7	637	35.7	32.9-38.5	1258	36.4	34.3-38.6	

Table 33 shows that almost half (48.8%, 95% CI= 46.6-50.9%) of all respondents added salt to their food when cooking or preparing foods at home. There were no statistically significant differences between sexes and age groups.

Table 33. Percentage of all respondents who always or often add salt to their food when cooking or preparin	g
food at home	

		Men			Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group	n	% adding salt	95% CI	n	% adding salt	95% CI	n	% adding salt	95% CI	
18-44	265	48.5	44.0-53.1	363	48.3	45.6-51.0	628	48.4	45.8-51.0	
45-64	355	47.0	43.1-51.0	272	51.9	46.5-57.3	627	49.4	45.6-53.2	
18-64	620	48.0	44.6-51.4	635	49.4	46.4-52.5	1255	48.8	46.6-50.9	

Table 34 shows that almost half (46.9%, 95% CI= 44.3-49.6%) of all respondents indicated that they often eat processed food high in salt, with little difference between sexes and ages.

	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% Cl
18-44	265	47.8	43.0-52.5	364	48.2	44.3-52.1	629	48.0	44.7-51.3
45-64	355	46.4	41.5-51.2	272	42.9	38.0-47.9	627	44.7	40.9-48.5
18-64	620	47.3	44.0-50.5	636	46.6	43.2-49.9	1256	46.9	44.3-49.6

Table 34. Percentage of all respondents who often or always eat processed food high in salt

Table 35 shows that 70.8% (95% CI= 66.3-75.3%) of all respondents think lowering salt intake is very important, 23.0% (95% CI= 19.1-26.8%) think it is important and 6.2% (95% CI= 5.1-7.4%) think it is not at all important.

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Table 35, Percent	ade of respondent	s who think lowering	d salt in diet is verv	v. somewhat or not a	at all important.
				,,	

Age	Both Sexes									
Group (years)	N	% Very important	95% CI	% Somewhat important	95% CI	% Not at all important	95% CI			
18-44	585	69.7	63.7-75.7	23.7	18.4-29.0	6.6	5.2-7.9			
45-64	589	73.0	70.6-75.4	21.4	19.3-23.6	5.6	4.3-6.9			
18-64	1174	70.8	66.3-75.3	23.0	19.1-26.8	6.2	5.1-7.4			

4.6. Oral Health

Table 36 shows that almost one quarter (24.2%, 95% CI= 22.4-25.9%) of all respondents experienced oral pain or discomfort in the past 12 months. The highest percentage was among men in the older age group, although it does not differ significantly from women or younger men.

Table 36. Percentage of respondents having oral pain or discomfort caused by their teeth or mouth during the past 12 months

	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
18-44	266	24.4	20.8-28.1	365	23.8	17.5-30.0	631	24.1	21.3-26.8
45-64	356	27.0	22.6-31.5	270	21.5	15.3-27.8	626	24.4	19.5-29.3
18-64	622	25.3	21.9-28.8	635	23.1	19.8-26.3	1257	24.2	22.4-25.9

Table 37 shows that 14.2% (95% CI= 13.0-15.5%) of respondents had difficulties chewing food over the past 12 months. Percentages were highest among men in the older age group, although the differences across sex or age are not statistically significant.

Table 37. Percentage of respondents having difficulties in chewing foods during the past 12 months

	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% Cl	n	%	95% CI
18-44	266	13.3	10.7-16.0	365	12.8	9.2-16.5	631	13.1	11.4-14.8
45-64	356	18.3	13.5-23.1	270	14.7	9.1-20.3	626	16.5	14.4-18.7
18-64	622	15.1	12.5-17.7	635	13.4	9.9-16.9	1257	14.2	13.0-15.5

4.7 Physical Activity

Respondents were asked how often (frequency) and how long (duration) they engaged in three different domains of physical activity (PA) in a typical week: work-related PA, transport-related PA and recreation-related PA. In working- and recreational domains, respondents were asked how many days per week and how many hours/minutes per day they participated in moderate and vigorous intensity activities. In the transport domain, respondents were asked how often and how long they either walked and/or cycled to and from places.

The three physical activity domains were first examined separately to determine the proportion of activity undertaken in each domain as a component of total physical activity. Overall, combining all domains, three

levels of activity were recorded: low, moderate, and high intensity. The proportions meeting the global targets for physical activity (WHO 2010) were also calculated.

To identify cut-off limits for the three different levels of energy expenditure (i.e. low, moderate or high) the daily duration of activity was converted into MET-minutes per day. METs (Metabolic Equivalents) are common to express the intensity of physical activities, and are used in the analysis of the Global Physical Activity Questionnaire.

MET is the ratio of the associated metabolic rate for a specific activity divided by the resting metabolic rate. The energy cost of sitting is equivalent to a resting metabolic rate of 1 MET.

For the calculation of MET-minutes, the total time spent in physical activity during a typical week, the number of days and the intensity of the physical activity are taken into account.

Domain	MET value
Work	• Moderate MET value = 4.0
	• Vigorous MET value = 8.0
Transport	Cycling and walking MET value = 4.0
Recreation	• Moderate MET value = 4.0
	• Vigorous MET value = 8.0

In this report, the following MET values were allocated to the three physical activity domains:

The following levels of activity in terms of MET minutes were defined as:

High activity:	A person reaching any of the following criteria:
	- Vigorous-intensity activity on at least 3 days achieving a minimum of at least 1,500 MET-minutes/week OR
	 7 or more days of any combination of walking, moderate- or vigorous-intensity activities achieving a minimum of at least 3,000 MET-minutes per week.
Moderate activity:	A person not meeting the criteria for the "high" category, but meeting any of the following criteria:
	- 3 or more days of vigorous-intensity activity of at least 20 minutes per day OR
per	- 5 or more days of moderate-intensity activity or walking of at least 30 minutes day OR
	- 5 or more days of any combination of walking, moderate- or vigorous-intensity activities achieving a minimum of at least 600 MET-minutes per week.
Low activity:	A person not meeting any of the above mentioned criteria and active at <600 MET minutes per week

Table 38 shows that 22.8% (95% CI= 20.9-24.8%) of men had low levels of physical activity, 15.7% (95% CI= 14.3- 17.2%) moderate levels and 61.4% (95% CI= 59.3-63.5%) high levels.

Age Group		Men											
(years)	n	% Low	95% CI	% Moderate	95% CI	% High	95% CI						
18-44	256	21.3	18.1-24.5	13.2	11.2-15.2	65.5	61.9-69.1						
45-64	336	25.8	22.2-29.3	20.5	17.7-23.3	53.7	50.8-56.6						
18-64	592	22.8	20.9-24.8	15.7	14.3-17.2	61.4	59.3-63.5						

Table 38. Level of total physical activity among men by age group

Table 39 shows women respondents' distribution across the three levels of physical activity, with 39.5% (95% CI= 34.9-44.2%) having low levels of physical activity, 22.0% (95% CI= 18.6-25.4%) moderate levels and 38.5% (95% CI= 36.0-41.1%) high levels.

One third (34.9%, 95% CI= 28.9-40.8) of younger women and half (49.9%, 95% CI= 45.2-54.6%) of women in the older age group had low levels of physical activity.

Age Group	Women										
(years)	n	% Low	95% CI	% Moderate	95% CI	% High	95% CI				
18-44	348	34.9	28.9-40.8	20.7	15.1-26.3	44.5	41.9-47.1				
45-64	262	49.9	45.2-54.6	24.9	19.6-30.2	25.2	20.9-29.5				
18-64	610	39.5	34.9-44.2	22.0	18.6-25.4	38.5	36.0-41.1				

Table 39. Level of total physical activity among women by age group

Table 40 shows the distribution of both sexes across the three levels of physical activity, with 31.5% (95% CI= 29.4-33.7%) having low levels of physical activity, 19.0% (95% CI= 17.2-20.7%) having moderate levels and 49.5% (95% CI= 48.8-51.2%) having high levels of physical activity.

Table 40. Level of total physical activity among both sexes by age group

Age Group	Both Sexes										
(years)	n	% Low	95% CI	% Moderate	95% CI	% High	95% CI				
18-44	604	28.5	25.9-31.2	17.2	14.2-20.2	54.3	51.8-56.7				
45-64	598	37.6	34.6-40.7	22.7	19.5-25.8	39.7	36.9-42.6				
18-64	1202	31.5	29.4-33.7	19.0	17.2-20.7	49.5	47.8-51.2				

Table 41 shows the mean number of total minutes spent in all physical activity domains on an average day. On average, men spent 207.4 minutes (95% CI= 193.3-221.5) and women 112.5 minutes (95% CI= 102.0-123.0) in physical activity per day. The difference of 95 minutes per day between both sexes; and the differences between sexes in each age group, are statistically significant.

		Mer	ו		Wom	en	Both Sexes			
Age Group	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	
18-44	256	212.0	196.4-227.6	348	117.7	99.9-135.6	604	161.6	148.4-174.7	
45-64	336	198.8	180.9-216.6	262	100.8	83.5-118.1	598	150.7	140.1-161.3	
18-64	592	207.4	193.3-221.5	610	112.5	102.0-123.0	1202	158.0	148.4-167.6	

Table 41. Mean minutes of total physical activity on average per day

Tables 42-44 show the mean number of total minutes spent in work, transport and recreation-related physical activity on average per day.

Table 42 shows the mean number of minutes spent in work-related physical activity on average per day. Men spent 137.2 minutes (95% Cl= 123.7-150.7) and women 60.8 minutes (95% Cl=52.0-69.6) in work-related physical activity per day. The differences between sexes are statistically significant as well as the ones in both age groups.

Table 42. Mean minutes per day of work-related physical activity by gender and age group

		Men			Women		Both Sexes		
Age Group	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI
18-44	256	133.5	120.2-146.9	348	60.6	45.4-75.8	604	94.5	83.3-105.8
45-64	336	144.1	122.9-165.3	262	61.1	44.8-77.5	598	103.4	93.4-113.5
18-64	592	137.2	123.7-150.7	610	60.8	52.0-69.6	1202	97.4	88.4-106.5

Table 43 shows the mean number of minutes spent in transport-related physical activity on average per day. Men spent 21.5 minutes (95% CI= 19.0-23.9) and women 17.4 minutes (95% CI= 12.4-22.3) in transport-related activity per day. There are no statistically significant differences between sexes.

		Men			Women		Both Sexes		
Age Group	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI
18-44	256	23.1	18.3-28.0	348	17.8	11.1-24.6	604	20.3	15.5-25.1
45-64	336	18.4	14.2-22.5	262	16.3	13.2-19.5	598	17.4	15.4-19.3
18-64	592	21.5	19.0-23.9	610	17.4	12.4-22.3	1202	19.3	16.3-22.3

Table 43. Mean minutes per day of transport-related physical activity by gender and age group

Table 44 shows the mean number of minutes spent in recreation-related physical activity on average per day. Men spend 48.7 minutes (95% Cl= 44.2-53.2) and women 34.4 minutes (95% Cl= 30.4-38.3) in recreation-related activity per day. The differences between sexes are statistically significant as well as the ones in both age groups.

Table 44. Mean minutes of physical activity from recreation-related physical activity by gender and age group

		Men			Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group		Mean	95% Cl		Mean	95% CI		Mean	95% CI	
	n	minutes		n	minutes		n	minutes		
18-44	256	55.3	49.9-60.8	348	39.3	35.2-43.3	604	46.7	43.0-50.5	
45-64	336	36.3	32.0-40.6	262	23.4	19.6-27.1	598	29.9	26.7-33.2	
18-64	592	48.7	44.2-53.2	610	34.4	30.4-38.3	1202	41.2	37.6-44.9	

Table 45 shows the composition of total physical activity among men across the three types of activity (work, transport and recreation). Half of their physical activity was work-related (51.4%, 95% Cl= 46-4-56.4%) followed by recreation-related (35.9%, 95% Cl= 32.4-39.3%) and transport related physical activity (12.8%, 95% Cl= 11.0-14.5%).

A higher proportion of younger men engaged in recreation related physical activity (40.4%, 95% CI= 36.8-44.0%) which differs statistically from the older age group (27.0%, 95% CI= 23.8-30.2%).

	Men										
Age Group (years)	n	% Activity from work	95% CI	% Activity for transport	95% CI	% Activity during recreation	95% CI				
18-44	234	48.0	43.3-52.7	11.5	10.0-13.1	40.4	36.8-44.0				
45-64	300	57.8	51.8-63.9	15.1	11.8-18.5	27.0	23.8-30.2				
18-64	534	51.4	46.4-56.4	12.8	11.0-14.5	35.9	32.4-39.3				

Table 45. Composition of total physical activity among men by age group

Table 46 shows the composition of total physical activity among women across the three types of activity (work, transport and recreation). The highest proportions are in recreation-related (38.5%, 95% CI= 36.0-41.0%) and work related physical activity (35.7%, 95% CI= 32.8-38.7%) followed by transport–related physical activity (25.8%, 95% CI= 21.8-29.9%).

Table 46. Composition of total physical activity among women by age group

	Women										
Age Group (years)	n	% Activity from work	95% CI	% Activity for transport	95% CI	% Activity during recreation	95% CI				
18-44	282	34.2	31.6-36.8	23.3	18.8-27.8	42.5	39.2-45.8				
45-64	205	39.4	33.3-45.4	31.7	27.1-36.3	28.9	24.4-33.4				
18-64	487	35.7	32.8-38.7	25.8	21.8-29.9	38.5	36.0-41.0				

Table 47 shows the composition of total physical activity in both sexes combined across the three types of activity (work, transport and recreation). The majority of physical activity is work-related (43.7%, 95% Cl= 41.6-45.9%) followed by recreation-related (37.1%, 95% Cl= 34.5-39.8%) and transport-related (19.1%, 95% Cl=17.8-20.4%) physical activity.

	Both Sexes										
Age Group (years)	n	% Activity from work	95% CI	95% CI 607 transport		% Activity during leisure time	95% CI				
18-44	516	41.1	38.5-43.6	17.5	15.6-19.3	41.5	38.4-44.6				
45-64	505	49.4	46.7-52.2	22.7	20.2-25.1	27.9	25.8-29.9				
18-64	1021	43.7	41.6-45.9	19.1	17.8-20.4	37.1	34.5-39.8				

Table 17 Com	nosition of tota	Inhysica	lactivity amo	na hoth	covoc hy	ado aroun
Table 47. Com	position of tota	i physica	i activity ame	Jug Dotti	sexes by	age group

Table 48 shows that one third of men (33.9%, 95% CI= 31.5-36.2%) and nearly to two thirds of women (62.0%, 95% CI= 59.5-64.4%) did not engage in vigorous physical activity (calculated from work and recreation-related activities). The differences between sexes are statistically significant as well as the ones in both age groups.

Among men the increase in those with no vigorous physical activity from the younger age group (25.7%, 95% CI= 23.1-28.3%) to the older age group (49.1%, 95% CI= 45.2-53.1%) is statistically significant. A similar increase is found in younger age group of women (55.9%, 95% CI= 52.1-59.7%) compared to the older age group of women (75.5%, 95% CI= 71.5-79.6%).

		Men			Women			Both Sexes			
Age Group	N	% no vigorous activity	95% CI	n	% no vigorous activity	95% CI	n	% no vigorous activity	95% CI		
18-44	256	25.7	23.1-28.3	348	55.9	52.1-59.7	604	41.9	39.2-44.5		
45-64	336	49.1	45.2-53.1	262	75.5	71.5-79.6	598	62.1	59.2-65.0		
18-64	592	33.9	31.5-36.2	610	62.0	59.5-64.4	1202	48.5	46.9-50.1		

Table 48. Percentage of respondents not engaging in vigorous physical activity

Table 49 shows the proportion meeting the recommended targets for physical activity. Overall 77% of respondents meet the recommended level of physical activity (95% CI 75.2-78.8), with lower levels in the older age group. Less women (69.2% 95%CI 65.6-72.9) than men (85.4% 95%CI) meet the recommended levels.

Table 49: Percentage o	f respondents meeting	gs recommended	physical activit	y levels
5				/

		Men			Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group	N	Meet recommend	95% CI	n	Meet recommend	95% CI	n	Meet recommend	95% CI	
18-44	256	87.2	84.4-89.9	348	72.0	66.6-77.3	604	79.0	76.6-81.5	
45-64	336	82.1	79.4-84.7	262	63.2	57.4-68.9	598	72.9	69.5-76.1	
18-64	592	85.4	83.6-87.1	610	69.2	65.6-72.9	1202	77.0	75.2-78.8	

4.8 Physical measurements

Height and weight of each participant (excluding pregnant women) was measured following the standardized STEPS protocol. The body mass index (BMI) of each participant was calculated by dividing weight (kilograms) by square of height (metres²). BMI risk categories are defined as follows:

Underweight	BMI < 18.5
Normal weight	$18.5 \le BMI \le 24.9$
Overweight	BMI ≥ 25.0
Obese	BMI ≥ 30.0

4.8.1 Height and Weight

Table 50 shows the mean height of those measured among the survey participants. On average, men were 10.8cm taller than women were, difference was statistically significant.

	Age Group	Men			Women							
(years)		n	Mean 95% Cl		n	n Mean						
	18-44	220	175.7	174.6-176.8	283	164.5	163.9-165.1					
	45-64	239	173.4	172.5-174.4	194	163.0	162.4-163.6					
	18-64	459	174.8	174.1-175.6	477	164.0	163.6-164.4					

Table 50. Mean height (cm) by sex and age group

Table 51 shows the mean weight of the survey participants. On average, men were 8.4kg heavier than women were, difference was statistically significant.

Age Group		Mer	า	Women						
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI				
18-44	221	104.3	101.9-106.7	279	96.5	92.4-100.7				
45-64	238	102.2	97.5-106.9	194	92.2	90.7-93.7				
18-64	459	103.5	100.6-106.4	473	95.1	92.4-97.8				

Table 51. Mean weight (kg) by gender and age group

4.8.2 Body Mass Index and Weight Categories

Table 52 shows the average mean body mass index (BMI) of respondents. Mean BMI was 34.0 kg/m² (95% CI= 33.7-34.3) for both sexes, 33.6 kg/m² (95% CI= 33.0-34.2) for men and 34.3 kg/m² (95% CI= 33.9-34.8) for women.

Average BMI was above 30 kg/m² in all age and sex groups, indicating that the respondents were, on average, obese. There were no statistically significant differences between sex and/or age groups.

Age Group	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
(years)	N	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI
18-44	218	33.4	32.8-33.9	270	34.2	33.6-34.7	488	33.8	33.4-34.2
45-64	236	34.1	33.1-35.1	194	34.7	34.1-35.3	430	34.4	33.9-34.9
18-64	454	33.6	33.0-34.2	464	34.3	33.9-34.8	918	34.0	33.7-34.3

Table 52. Mean body mass index (kg/m²) by sex and age group

Table 53 shows that according to BMI classifications more than two thirds (68.7%, 95% Cl= 65.4-72.0%) of men were obese, 20.0% (95% Cl= 17.6-22.4%) were overweight, 11.1% (95% Cl= 8.8-13.4%) were of normal weight and 0.2% (95% Cl= 0.1-0.3%) were underweight.

Combining overweight and obese rates, 88.7% of men were either overweight or obese. There are no statistically significant differences between age groups.

		Men											
Age Group (years)	n	% Under- weight <18.5	95% CI	% Normal weight 18.5-24.9	95% CI	% Over- weight BMI 25.0-29.9	95% CI	% Obese ≥30.0	95% CI				
18-44	218	0.0	0.0-0.0	12.9	9.9-15.8	18.7	15.5-21.9	68.5	64.1-72.8				
45-64	236	0.5	0.1-0.9	8.2	5.5-10.9	22.2	18.1-26.3	69.1	64.2-74.1				
18-64	454	0.2	0.1-0.3	11.1	8.8-13.4	20.0	17.6-22.4	68.7	65.4-72.0				

Table 53. BMI classifications among men by age group

Table 54 shows that according to BMI classifications more than two thirds (70.7%, 95% CI= 68.6-76.5%) of women were obese, 19.5% (95% CI= 17.6-21.4%) were overweight, 9.8% (95% CI 8.3-11.2%) were of normal weight and nobody registered as underweight.

Combining overweight and obese rates, 90.2% of women were either overweight or obese. A marginally significant decrease in the proportion with normal weight exists between younger (11.3%, 95% CI= 8.7-13.8%) and older (6.8%, 95% CI= 5.1-8.5%) age groups.

		Women									
Age Group (years)	N	% Under- weight <18.5	95% CI	% Normal weight 18.5-24.9	95% CI	% Over- weight BMI 25.0-29.9	95% CI	% Obese ≥30.0	95% Cl		
18-44	270	-	-	11.3	8.7-13.8	18.8	17.1-20.6	69.9	67.1-72.7		
45-64	194	-	-	6.8	5.1-8.5	20.9	17.3-24.5	72.3	68.2-76.5		
18-64	464	-	-	9.8	8.3-11.2	19.5	17.6-21.4	70.7	68.6-72.8		

Table 54. BMI classifications among women by age group

Table 55 shows that according to BMI classifications more than two thirds (69.8%, 95% CI= 67.8-71.8%) of all respondents were obese, 19.7% (95% CI= 18.1-21.4%) were overweight, 10.4% (95% CI= 8.9-11.9%) were of normal weight and 0.1% (95% CI= 0.0-0.1%) were underweight.

Combining overweight and obese rates, 89.5% of all respondents were either overweight or obese. A marginally significant decrease in the proportion with normal weight exists between younger (12.0%, 95% Cl= 9.8-14.2%) and older (7.5%, 95% Cl= 6.0-9.0%) age groups, due to the differences between the age groups among women.

		Both Sexes									
Age Group (years)	n	% Under- weight	95% CI	% Normal weight	95% CI	% Over- weight BMI	95% CI	% Obese	95% CI		
		<18.5		18.5-24.9		25.0-29.9		≥30.0			
18-44	488	0.0	0.0-0.0	12.0	9.8-14.2	18.8	16.8-20.7	69.2	66.5-72.0		
45-64	430	0.2	0.1-0.4	7.5	6.0-9.0	21.5	18.4-24.7	70.7	67.0-74.5		
18-64	918	0.1	0.0-0.1	10.4	8.9-11.9	19.7	18.1-21.4	69.8	67.8-71.8		

Table 55. BMI classifications among both sexes by age group

4.8.3 Waist Circumference

Waist circumference is a measure of central obesity and a measure of the risk of cardiovascular diseases. The cutoff points that increase the risk of NCDs are \geq 102 cm for men and \geq 88 cm for women (WHO).

Table 56 shows the average waist circumference for men as 105.5 cm, which is above the 102 cm cut-off point for increased risk among men in both age groups. Women had an average waist circumference of 104.3 cm, which is also well above the cut-off point for women in both age groups.

Age Group		Men		Women			
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	
18-44	211	103.8	102.5-105.0	276	103.4	102.0-104.7	
45-64	229	108.3	105.0-111.7	192	106.1	104.6-107.6	
18-64	440	105.5	103.4-107.6	468	104.3	103.3-105.2	

Table 56. Mean waist circumference (cm) by sex and age group (excluding pregnant women)

4.9 Blood Pressure and Hypertension

As part of the Step 2 protocol, survey participants had their blood pressure measured. Participants were also asked if they have had their blood pressure measured in the last 12 months, whether they have ever been told in the last 12 months by a health worker that they have high blood pressure, and if they were currently receiving any medical treatment for high blood pressure.

The STEPS protocol reports to consider those of having a raised blood pressure if they have:

- a mean systolic blood pressure of ≥140 mmHg, whether or not they have previously been told by a health worker that they have high blood pressure, OR
- a mean diastolic blood pressure of ≥90 mmHg, whether or not they have previously been told by a health worker that they have high blood pressure, OR
- normal mean systolic and diastolic blood pressures (i.e. normotensive) AND who were currently receiving anti-hypertensive medication, whether or not they have previously been told by a health worker that they have high blood pressure.

Those participants who reported having been previously told by a health worker that they have high blood pressure, but who were normotensive and NOT on anti-hypertensive medication, were NOT included among those considered to have hypertension.

Table 57 shows that the mean systolic blood pressure was below 140mmHg for both sexes: on average 132.5mmHg for men and 124.2mmHg for women. There are statistically significant differences between the age groups and sexes.

Age		М	en		Wor	men			
Group (years)	n	Mean	95% CI	N	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI
18-44	213	129.6	128.0-131.2	280	119.8	119.1-120.6	493	124.2	123.1-125.2
45-64	221	137.4	135.8-139.1	186	133.6	131.7-135.5	407	135.5	134.4-136.6
18-64	434	132.5	131.1-133.8	466	124.2	123.2-125.3	900	128.0	126.9-129.2

Table 57. Mean systolic blood pressure (mmHg) by sex and age group

Table 58 shows that the mean diastolic blood pressure was below 90mmHg for both sexes: 80.4mmHg (95% CI= 79.7-81.0mmHg) for men and 77.7mmHg (95% CI= 76.8-78.5mmHg) for women. The difference between the sexes is statistically significant overall and in both age groups.

Among men, diastolic blood pressure increases significantly from 78.0mmHg (95% CI= 77.0-79.0mmHg) in the younger age group to 84.4mmHg (95% CI= 79.7-81.0mmHg) in the older age group. Among women, diastolic blood pressure increases significantly from 75.0mmHg (95% CI= 75.0-76.7mmHg) in the younger age group to 81.5mmHg (95% CI= 79.9-83.1mmHg) in the older age group.

Age Group	Men				Wome	n	Both Sexes		
(years)	N	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	N	Mean	95% CI
18-44	213	78.0	77.0-79.0	280	75.9	75.0-76.7	493	76.8	76.1-77.5
45-64	221	84.4	83.7-85.0	186	81.5	79.9-83.1	407	82.9	82.1-83.7
18-64	434	80.4	79.7-81.0	466	77.7	76.8-78.5	900	78.9	78.3-79.5

Table 59 shows that 28.5% (95% CI= 25.3-31.7%) of all respondents had raised blood pressure or were currently on medication for raised blood pressure: 34.7% of men (95% CI= 30.4-39.1%) and 23.2% of women (95% CI= 20.5-25.9%).

Table 59. Percentage with raised blood pressure SBP \geq 140 and/or DBP \geq 90 mmHg or currently on medication for raised blood pressure

Age Group	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
(years)	N	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
18-44	213	24.7	20.3-29.1	280	14.5	11.6-17.4	493	19.0	16.2-21.8
45-64	222	51.8	46.4-57.2	189	41.5	36.3-46.7	411	46.6	42.6-50.6
18-64	435	34.7	30.4-39.1	469	23.2	20.5-25.9	904	28.5	25.3-31.7

The percentage of all respondents with a raised BP (SBP \geq 140 and/or DBP \geq 90 mmHg) and those who were not currently on medication for raised blood pressure was 23.6% (95% CI= 20.2-26.9%) and was statistically different between both sexes, 30.8% (95% CI= 25.8-35.8%) of men and 17.3% (95% CI= 14.8-19.7%) of women. (See Appendix 2).

4.10 Fasting Blood Glucose and Diabetes

Non-fasting participants were excluded for these measures in step 3. Survey participants were asked if they have been told by a health worker in the previous 12 months that they have diabetes, and whether they were currently receiving any medical treatment for diabetes. To measure fasting blood sugar levels, whole blood was drawn using the finger prick method.

Estimates of elevated blood glucose prevalence were calculated based on the raised blood glucose test results and by following the WHO guidelines for defining elevated fasting blood glucose (plasma equivalent).

- fasting raised blood glucose (plasma equivalent) value of glucose was greater than or equal to 7.0 mmol/L whether or not they have previously been told by a health worker that they have diabetes, OR
- normal raised blood glucose (plasma equivalent) value of glucose was less than 7.0 mmol/L AND they were currently receiving anti-diabetes medication prescribed by a health worker.

Note that these calculated values do not reflect diabetes rates, only a second raised fasting blood glucose result is required to confirm diagnosis. That's why the term elevated blood glucose is used in this report. Those participants who have been advised by a health worker that they have diabetes but who had normal fasting blood glucose, and who were NOT on anti-diabetes medication or on a special diet prescribed by a health worker, were NOT included among those considered as having elevated blood glucose.

Table 60 shows that on average the respondents' plasma glucose does not exceed 7mmol/l.

Age Group		Me	en		Wom	nen	Both Sexes		
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI
18-44	169	6.2	6.0-6.4	259	6.2	5.8-6.6	428	6.2	6.0-6.4
45-64	176	7.2	6.8-7.7	170	7.2	6.9-7.5	346	7.2	7.0-7.4
18-64	345	6.6	6.5-6.7	429	6.5	6.2-6.8	774	6.6	6.4-6.7

Table 60.Mean fasting blood glucose (plasma eqyuivalent) (mmol/l) by sex and age group

Table 61 shows the prevalence of raised blood glucose (plasma equivalent). In total almost one quarter (23.5%, 95% CI= 21.8-25.2%) of respondents had elevated raised blood glucose (plasma equivalent).

Among men 25.1%, (95% CI= 20.6-29.6%) had elevated plasma glucose, which increased significantly from the younger age group (17.0%, 95% CI= 10.8-23.1%) to the older age group (39.1%, 95% CI=33.3-45.0%). The same is found for women.

Among women 22.3%, (95% CI= 18.2-26.5%) had elevated plasma glucose which increased significantly from the younger age group (17.4%, 95% CI= 12.2-22.7%) to the older age group (32.9%, 95% CI= 27.9-37.9%).

Age Group	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
(years)	n	%	95% CI	Ν	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
18-44	169	17.0	10.8-23.1	259	17.4	12.2-22.7	428	17.2	15.1-19.4
45-64	176	39.1	33.3-45.0	170	32.9	27.9-37.9	346	35.8	32.2-39.4
18-64	345	25.1	20.6-29.6	429	22.3	18.2-26.5	774	23.5	21.8-25.2

Table 61. Prevalence of elevated blood glucose (plasma equivalent): Raised blood glucose (≥ 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dl) or currently on medication for diabetes and/or diagnosed with diabetes

4.11 Total Cholesterol

For elevated total blood cholesterol, a cut-off point \geq 5.0 mmol/L (or \geq 190 mg/dl) was used to classify respondents as being at high risk for coronary artery disease.

Table 62 shows the mean levels of cholesterol with 5.0mmol/L (95% CI= 5.0-5.1mmol/L) for all respondents. For men it was 5.1 mmol/L (95% CI= 5.0-5.1mmol/L) and for women 5.0mmol/L (95% CI= 4.9-5.0mmol/L).

Levels over 5mmol/l are shown in both sexes.. Between the sexes a statistically significant difference exists only between the younger male and female age group.

Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI
18-44	190	5.1	5.0-5.2	273	4.8	4.8-4.9	463	4.9	4.9-5.0
45-64	186	5.1	5.0-5.2	182	5.2	5.1-5.4	368	5.2	5.1-5.2
18-64	376	5.1	5.0-5.1	455	5.0	4.9-5.0	831	5.0	5.0-5.1

Table 63 shows that 46.5% (95% CI= 44.3-48.8%) of all respondents had raised total blood cholesterol or were currently on medication for raised cholesterol: among men, 54.4% (95% CI= 51.5-57.3%) and among women, 40.5% (95% CI= 37.2-43.7%) had raised blood cholesterol. The difference between the sexes is statistically significant, as well as the increase among women from the younger age group (32.0%, 95% CI = 28.9-35.2%) to the older age group (58.1%, 95% CI = 52.5-63.7%).

Table 63. Percentage with raised total blood cholesterol (\geq 5.0 mmol/L or \geq 190 mg/dl) or currently on medication for raised cholesterol

Age Group	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
(years)	N	%	95% CI	n	%	95% Cl	n	%	95% CI
18-44	190	52.6	48.1-57.0	273	32.0	28.9-35.2	463	40.8	37.8-43.7
45-64	186	57.7	52.4-62.9	182	58.1	52.5-63.7	368	57.9	54.5-61.3
18-64	376	54.4	51.5-57.3	455	40.5	37.2-43.7	831	46.5	44.3-48.8

4.12 Combined Raised Risk Factors

The combination of risk factors for NCDs from STEP 1 and STEP 2 describes the percentage of survey participants with 0, 1-2, or 3-5 of the following risk factors:

- current daily smoker
- less than 5 servings of fruits & vegetables per day
- low level of activity (<600 MET minutes)
- overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$)
- raised BP (SBP \geq 140 and/or DBP \geq 90 mmHg or currently on medication for raised BP).
Table 64 shows that more than half (57.3%, 95% CI= 52.5-62.2%) of men had 3-5 risk factors, 42.0% (95% CI= 37.4-46.7%) had 1-2 risk factors and 0.6% (95% CI=0.2-1.1%) had no risk factors.

The statistically significant decrease in 1-2 risk factors from the younger age group (50.0%, 95% CI=43.5-56.6%) to the older age group (32.0%, 95% CI= 26.2-37.9%) is mirrored by a statistically significant increase in 3-5 risk factors from the younger age group (50.0%, 95% CI 43.5-56.5%) to the older age group (66.6%, 95% CI=60.4-72.7%).

Age Group (years)	Men							
	N	% with 0 risk factors	95% CI	% with 1-2 risk factors	95% CI	% with 3-5 risk factors	95% CI	
18-44	159	0.0	0.0-0.0	50.0	43.5-56.5	50.0	43.5-56.5	
45-64	213	1.4	0.2-2.6	32.0	26.2-37.9	66.6	60.4-72.7	
18-64	372	0.6	0.2-1.1	42.0	37.4-46.7	57.3	52.5-62.2	

Table 64. Summary of combined risk factors among men by age group

Table 65 shows that more than half (52.1%, 95% CI= 47.8-56.4%) of women had 3-5 risk factors, 47.2% (95% CI= 42.5-51.9%) had 1-2 risk factors and 0.7% (95% CI=0.0-1.8%) had no risk factors.

The statistically significant decrease in 1-2 risk factors from the younger age group (55.8%, 95% CI= 49.7-61.9%) to the older age group (36.4%, 95% CI= 31.3-41.5%) is mirrored by a statistically significant increase of 3-5 risk factors from the younger age group (43.5%, 95% CI 38.3-48.9%) to the older age group (62.8%, 95% CI= 57.5-68.1%). These findings are similar to the findings of the male respondents.

Age Group (years)	Women							
	N	% with 0 risk factors	95% CI	% with 1-2 risk factors	95% CI	% with 3-5 risk factors	95% CI	
18-44	184	0.6	0.0-2.3	55.8	49.7-61.9	43.5	38.2-48.9	
45-64	183	0.8	0.0-1.7	36.4	31.3-41.5	62.8	57.5-68.1	
18-64	367	0.7	0.0-1.8	47.2	42.5-51.9	52.1	47.8-56.4	

Table 65. Summary of combined risk factors among women by age group

Table 66 shows that more than half (54.7%, 95% CI= 51.4-57.9%) of both sexes had 3-5 risk factors, 44.7% (95% CI= 41.4-48.0%) had 1-2 risk factors and 0.7% (95% CI=0.2-1.1%) had no risk factors.

The statistically significant decrease in 1-2 risk factors from the younger age group (53.0%, 95% CI=49.2-56.7%) to the older age group (34.2%, 95% CI= 30.5-38.0%) is mirrored by a statistically significant increase of 3-5 risk factors from the younger age group (46.7%, 95% CI 43.3-50.1%) to the older age group (64.7%, 95% CI= 60.7-68.6%) which already occurs in both sexes independently.

Age Group (years)	Both Sexes							
	N	% with 0 risk factors	95% CI	% with 1-2 risk factors	95% CI	% with 3-5 risk factors	95% CI	
18-44	343	0.3	0.0-1.2	53.0	49.2-56.7	46.7	43.3-50.1	
45-64	396 1.1		0.5-1.7	34.2	30.5-38.0	64.7	60.7-68.6	
18-64	739	0.7	0.2-1.1	44.7	41.4-48.0	54.7	51.4-57.9	

4.13 Cardiovascular Disease Risk

The combination of the following risk factors from STEP 1 and STEP 2 allows the estimation of a 10-year risk of developing cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in those aged 40-64 years. Those who have a 30% or greater risk to develop CVD in the next ten years have the highest risk.

- current daily smoker
- raised BP (SBP \geq 140 and/or DBP \geq 90 mmHg or currently on medication for raised BP).
- Raised Blood Glucose (plasma equivalent value ≥7mmol/L or currently on medication for raised diabetes)

Table 67 shows that 2.1% (95% CI= 1.2-2.9%) of all respondents aged between 40 and 69 years were at 30% or greater risk of developing a cardiovascular disease in the next ten years: 1.9% (95% CI= 0.5-3.3%) of men and 2.2% (95% CI= 0.9-3.5%) of women. There were no statistically significant differences between sexes and/or the age groups.

Table 67. Percentage of res	pondents with a 10-	-vear CVD risk ≥30%	or with existing CVD b	ov sex and age
		,		

Age Group		Men			Wome	n	Both Sex	kes	
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% Cl
40-54	123	1.0	0.2-1.9	147	1.2	0.4-1.9	270	1.1	0.3-1.9
55-64	67	3.8	0.0-8.8	63	4.9	0.0-9.9	130	4.4	0.6-8.1
40-64	190	1.9	0.5-3.3	210	2.2	0.9-3.5	400	2.1	1.2-2.9

5. Summary of Changes since 2003-2004 Steps Survey

In order to compare the two surveys (2003-204 and 2013-2015), only data of those aged 25-64 years were extracted. Apparent changes in behaviours and risk factors between the two surveys are evident. To identify the changes as continuing trend it will be necessary to do follow-up STEPS surveys in the future. Because of differences between both population samples, the comparisons between both surveys have to be viewed with some caution.

Changes between the two surveys are as follows:

Combined Risk Factors: A statistically significant reduction in the percentage of respondents with 3-5 risk factors - from 76.6% (95%CI: 73.5-79.7%) to 46.7% (95% CI= 43.3-50.1%).

Behavioural Risk Factors:

Tobacco Use: A statistically significant reduction in the percentage of current smokers - by 12% from 43.9% (95% CI= 40.0-47.9%) to 31.9% (95% CI= 29.5-34.3%) of respondents.

A statistically significant reduction in the percentage of daily smokers among current smokers - by 8.9% from 33.3% (95% CI= 30.4-36.2%) to 24.4% (95% CI= 22.0-26.8%).

Alcohol: A statistically significant increase in the percentage of respondents who abstained from drinking alcohol in the last 12 months - by 4.8% from 10.3% (95% CI= 8.0-12.7%) to 15.1% (95% CI= 13.6-16.5%).

Fruit and Vegetables: A non-significant increase in the percentage of those consuming less than 5 combined servings of fruit and vegetables per day - by 3.0% from 81.8% (95% CI= 79.4-84.2%) to 84.8% (95% CI= 82.3-87.3%).

Physical Activity: A statistically significant reduction in the percentage of respondents with low levels of physical activity – by 42.3% from 75.3% (95% CI= 71.6-79.1%) to 33.0% (95% CI= 31.0-35.1%).

Physical Risk Factors:

Overweight and Obesity: A statistically significant increase in the average Body Mass Index (BMI) score - by 1.7 from 32.8 (95% CI= 32.4-33.2) to 34.5 (95% CI= 34.2-34.8)..

A statistically significant increase in the percentage of those obese (BMI \geq 30kg/m²) - by 10.8% from 61.4% (95% CI= 58.7%-64.2%) to 72.2% (95% CI= 71.2-74.2%).

A non-significant increase in the percentage of those who were either overweight (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m²) or obese - by 2.6% from 88.5% (95% CI= 86.9-90.1%) to 91.1% (95% CI= 89.5-92.6%).

Metabolic Risk Factors:

Raised blood pressure: A non-significant decrease in the percentage of those with elevated blood pressure (SBP \geq 140 and/or DBP \geq 90 mmHg or who were currently on medication for raised blood pressure - by 0.3% from 33.2% (95% CI= 26.5-39.9%) to 32.9% (95% CI= 30.4-35.4%).

Biochemical Risk Factors:

Elevated blood glucose (plasma equivalent): A non-significant increase in the percentage of those with fasting blood glucose (capillary whole blood \geq 6.0mmol/L OR plasma (equivalent) blood glucose \geq 7.0mmol/L) - by 3.2% from 23.6% (95% CI= 19.7-27.4%) to 26.8% (95% CI= 24.8-28.8%).

Blood Cholesterol: A statistically significant reduction in the percentage of respondents with raised blood cholesterol (≥5.0mmol/L) - by 24.3% from 75.2% (95% CI= 71.9-78.5%) to 50.9% (95% CI= 48.7-53.2%).

6. Discussion and Conclusions

This section summarizes key findings from the STEPS survey 2013-2015 and presents a range of recommendations to control NCDs in Cook Islands. Behavioural risk factors for NCDs are common in Cook Islands, they present public health problems for both sexes at all ages of adulthood and contribute to the estimation of a higher risk of developing NCDs. As the combination of risk factors increases so does the risk of developing and dying from an NCD increases too.

Almost all (99.4%) respondents had multiple risk factors; 54.7% with 3 to 5 risk factors and 44.7% with 1 to 2 risk factors. The significant reduction since 2004 in the percentage of those aged 25-64 years with 3-5 risk factors is mostly due to the decrease in 'current' and daily smoking, the increase in high levels of physical activity and the decrease in the proportion not engaging in vigorous activity. These changes provide the opportunity to evaluate and to document the health education and promotion activities which have been effective, and to identify other factors that may have contributed. Of the respondents aged 40-64, 2.1% were at a 30% increased risk of developing cardiovascular diseases in the next 10 years.

However, current smokers still comprised one third (32.6%) of all respondents, with a higher proportion among men (37.9%) than among women (27.7%) and the highest proportion among younger men (41.7%). Importantly, more than two thirds of current smokers have tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months., A general reduction in smoking is seen among those aged 25-64 years since 2004 and suggests that some form of 'quit smoking' assistance is likely to produce further reductions. It is shown that more than one third of all respondents were exposed to second-hand smoke in both, home- and workplace. These findings suggest the need for further education on the dangers of passive smoking and the improvement of regulation and compliance in workplaces.

Although there had been an increase since 2004 in respondents among those aged 25-64 years who abstained from drinking alcohol, current alcohol drinkers (those who drank in the past 30 days) comprised almost half (46.2%) of all respondents, and reported drinking on an average of 4.5 days in the past 30 day. On a drinking day men consumed 9.5 standard drinks and women consumed 6.3 standard drinks. A standard drink contains approximately 10g of pure alcohol. Young men consumed the greatest quantity of standard drinks (10.1) and exceeded older men's and all women's consumption. A small proportion of male (3.4%) and women current drinkers (2.0%) drank at the level of Category 3 (high-end drinking).

High proportions of both men (88.9%) and women (82.1%) consumed less than the WHO recommended level of consumption of five servings of fruit and/or vegetables on an average per day. This had not improved among those aged 25-64 since 2004, and indicates that a greater understanding of food supply and in particular supply and availability of fruits and vegetables is required.

The significant increase in the proportion of respondents who had high levels of physical activity among those aged 25-64 years is the largest behavioural change since 2003-2004 seen in this STEPS comparison. More men (61.4%) than women (38.5%) engaged now in High Level physical activity. However, more than one fifth (22.8%) of men and one third of women (39.5%) still had low levels of physical activity. In the older age group, more women (49.9%) than men (25.8%) had low levels of physical activity. There was a significant decline in recreation-related activity in both sexes when age increases. This suggests that programs and supportto develop and train physical activity leaders for age-appropriate recreation activities should be provided. These findings also suggest a need to identify a way to increase physical activity among women, particularly as they get older.

Physical activity differed between the sexes. Half (51.4%) of men's physical activity was work-related and 35.9% recreation related, while women's physical activity was 38.5% recreation-related and 35.7% work-related. Women engaged more than men in transport-related activity.

The proportion of obesity among respondents aged 25-64 years had increased significantly since 2004. Measures of the body mass index (BMI) of respondents indicated that the group was, on average, obese (≥ 30 kg/m²)This finding appears inconsistent with the finding of a statistically significant increase in the proportion of those who engaged in High Level physical activity. This requires further investigation in a follow-up survey, including the role of diet and meal portion size. More than two thirds (68.7%) of men and 70.7% of women were obese and on average one fifth of both sexes were overweight. Overall, 89.5% of all respondents were either overweight or obese. High rates of obesity and overweight in the Cook Islands population, combined with reducing activity in the older age group, particularly among women, suggest a strong need for continuing activity in supporting weight management programs and in increasing physical activity.

As an indicator of higher CVD-risk, the mean waist circumference shows that both, men and women, exceed the cut-off points for an increased risk of high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, type 2 diabetes, heart disease and stroke. Men had on average a waist circumference of 105.5cm, (3.5cm above the 102cm cut-off point for men) and women of 104.3cm, (16.3cm above the 88cm cut-off point for women).

The percentage of respondents with raised blood pressure among those aged 25-64 years is unchanged since 2004. Hypertension (defined as SBP \geq 140 and/or DBP \geq 90 mmHg or currently on medication for raised blood pressure) was found in 28.5% of all respondents - a higher proportion among men (34.7%) than among women (23.2%). The difference between the sexes is statistically significant but still unexplained and worthy of further investigation.

Almost one quarter of respondents (23.5%) have raised blood glucose (defined as fasting raised blood glucose (plasma equivalent \geq 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dl) or currently on medication for diabetes and/or diagnosed with diabetes) - 25.1% among men and 22.3% among women. The small increase of 3.2% among those aged 25-64 years in having raised blood glucose from 2003-2004 to 2013-2015 suggests a slow but concerning increase in the prevalence of raised blood glucose, as it occurs in many Pacific countries.

Despite an apparent significant reduction since 2004 in the proportion of respondents aged 25-64 with raised blood cholesterol (defined as \geq 5.0mmol/L or \geq 190mg/dl or currently on medication for raised cholesterol), almost half of all respondents (46.5%) have raised blood cholesterol - 54.4% of men and 40.5% of women – and are therefore at increased risk of developing coronary artery disease. The statistically significant higher proportion of men than women who have raised blood cholesterol suggests a particular need to influence men's dietary behaviour.

These behavioural, physiological and biochemical measures indicate the significant presence of NCD risk factors in the Cook Islands. This Cook Islands NCD STEPS survey has confirmed that NCDs continue to pose a threat to public health and long life, and a challenge to productivity in persons. Continuing the NCD STEPS surveys in the Cook Islands into the future will allow the identification of trends over time, and suggest the modifications required to reduce the incidence and prevalence of NCDs in the population. Strengthening implementation of the Ngakianga Kapiti Oraanga Meitaki – Cook Islands National Stratgey and Action Plan for Non Communicable Diseases 2015-2019 by all stakeholders is required to address cross-sectoral contributing factors, such as: the availability of fruit and vegetables for daily consumption; the licensing and regulation of products that impact adversely on health status, and health education campaigns on the outcomes of high-risk behaviours, particularly among young people, who may yet have the potential to avoid NCDs.

Given the high rates and increasing potential for NCDs in Cook Islands, efforts to improve secondary prevention (early diagnosis) and tertiary prevention (treatment and the prevention of relapses and disease sequelae) will also remain critical, alongside effective primary prevention.

Importantly, all of the risk factors mentioned before are modifiable. However, for a strategy to be effective, the population has to recognize the risks and appreciate the outcome of improved health. This change will need to be driven by information, such as that provided in this NCD STEPS report; and provided in a manner that is sensitive to the prevailing social, economic and cultural environments of Cook Islands.

7. Recommendations

- Re-evaluate progress towards achieving the Ngakianga Kapiti Oraanga Meitaki Cook Islands National Stratgey and Action Plan for Non Communicable Diseases 2015-2019, adjust essential resource mobilization, and demonstrate political commitment.
- Explore and/or enforce the legal frameworks and regulatory mechanisms to reduce NCD risk factors, such as food alcohol and tobacco legislation, by providing adequate support and resources and training
- Strengthen Food Regulations by developing food standards to incorporate salt reduction strategies and to reduce the content of salt in processed and imported foods and added to food in food outlets.
- Strengthen health promotion initiatives promoting healthy eating including reviewing the importation of the quality of imported foods and the impact on the food status of locally grown food and vegetables.
- Use the opportunity of the publication of this Cook Islands NCD Risk Factors STEPS Report to initiate a focussed NCD risk factor reduction campaign targeted at smoking, diabetes prevention and obesity reduction through the improving diet and activity.
- Strengthen Enforcement of existing prohibitions on the sale of tobacco products to young people.

Addressing NCD risk factors

- Support local fruit and vegetable production and internal marketing of local products to encourage healthy eating practices of consumption according to WHO guidelines.
- Develop physical activity-friendly environments, such as public walking tracks, workplace and community fitness facilities and programs to address the low level of recreation-related physical activity, particularly among women and older people.
- Specificactions:
 - Develop anti-smoking campaigns to reduce smoking uptake, with particular emphasis on young people.
 - Enforce regulations regarding smoking in workplaces and public places to reduce exposure to secondary–hand smoking (passive smoking).
 - o Strengthen and expand Smoke Free home initiative
 - Expand quit smoking programs to assist the significant proportion of smokers who attempt to give it up.
 - Support the implementation of alcohol reduction strategies in line with current alcohol legislation and harm minimization strategies.
 - Conduct health promotion and education campaigns to increase public awareness of the adverse effects of excessive consumption of high-fat, high-salt, and high-sugar foods.
 - Strengthen and support health promotion initiatives promoting healthy food preparation
 - Support lifelong healthy eating behaviours, commencing with exclusive breastfeeding from birth and healthy infant feeding practices.

Establishing and maintaining coalitions and partnerships

- Collaborate with media organizations, churches and NGO's with a common interest in NCD prevention to develop a multi-media strategy to create awareness and advocate for NCD prevention and control.
- Build coalitions and partnerships across sectors to address NCD risk factors that are beyond the authority of the Ministry of Health, such as food importation and agricultural policy.

Actions for the management of patients: screening, early diagnosis, treatment and prevention of premature death

The Ministry of Health Services should:

- Strengthen a responsive health care system to address early screening, diagnosis, treatment and referral through an effective primary health care system that delivers the package of essential NCD interventions.
- Determine a realistic set of resources (including appropriately trained human resources and basic equipment and supplies) to make them available at all levels of the health care system.
- Strengthen community-based (and family) care and management of individuals with diagnosed NCDs.
- Support behaviour change in organizations and workplaces through health risk assessments and referrals.

Maintaining quality surveillance and public health information system/practices

- Establish strong relationships with local government in the Cook Islands to maintain a systematic and rigorous approach to NCD STEPS data collection supported by people trained in implementing the survey, in order to create an ongoing and robust NCD STEPS surveillance system.
- Strengthen information on the current baseline for NCDs mortality and morbidity in line with the need to report on the Pacific regional goal to reduce NCD premature deaths by 25% by 2025.
- Repeat the NCD STEPwise surveys at 5 to 7 years intervals supplemented by MoH surveillance (PEN CVRA), workplace and school based surveys s to determine the effectiveness, or otherwise, of NCD prevention and control measures implemented.

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KEY CONTACTS

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APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Cook Islands STEPS Survey Questionnaire

Appendix 2: Supplementary Tables - Data Book of the Cook Islands STEPS Survey



WHO STEPS Instrument for Chronic Disease Risk Factor Surveillance

Cook Islands

Survey Information

Loca	tion and Date	Response	Code
1	Cluster/Centre/Village ID		11
2	Cluster/Centre/Village name		12
3	Interviewer ID		13
4	Date of completion of the instrument		14

		Participant Id Num	nber			
Cons	sent, Interview Language and Name		Re	sponse	Code	
5	Concept has been read and obtained	Yes	1		15	
5		No	2	If NO, END	15	
6	Interview Language	English	1		16	
0	Interview Language	Cook Island Maori	2		10	
7	Time of interview (24 hour clock)			hrs mins	17	
8	Family Surname				18	
9	First Name				19	
Addi	Additional Information that may be helpful					
10	Contact phone number where possible				110	

Record and file identification information (I5 to I10) separately from the completed questionnaire.

Step 1 Demographic Information

CORE: Demographic Information

Quest	ion	Respo	Code	
11	Sex (Record Male / Female as observed)	Male Female	C1	
12	What is your date of birth? Don't Know 77 77 7777	dd mm y	C2	
13	How old are you?	Years		C3
14	In total, how many years have you spent at school or in full-time study (excluding pre-school)?	Years		C4

EXP	ANDED: Demographic Information	ו				
		No formal schooling	1			
	What is the highest level of education you have	Less than primary school	2			
		Primary school completed	3			
15		Secondary school completed	4	C5		
		College/University completed	5			
		Post graduate degree	6			
		Refused	88			
		Cook Island Maori	1			
16	What is your ethnic background?	European	2	6		
10		Other	3	00		
		Refused	88			
		Never married	1			
		Currently married	2			
		Separated	3	C7		
17	What is your marital status?	Divorced	4			
		Widowed	5			
		Cohabitating	6			
		Refused	88			
		Government employee	1			
	Which of the following best describes your main work	Non-government employee	2			
	status over the past 12 months?	Self-employed	3			
		Non-paid	4			
10		Student	5	C8		
10		Homemaker	6	0		
		Retired	7			
	(USE SHOWCARD)	Unemployed (able to work)	8			
		Unemployed (unable to work)	9			
		Refused	88			

19	How many people older than 18 years, including yourself, live in your household?	Num	ber of people			C9
EXPA	NDED: Demographic Information, Continued					
Ques	tion		Response	9		Code
	Taking the past year, can you tell me what the average	Per week		1	Go to T1	C10a
20	earnings of the household have been?	OR per month		1	Go to T1	C10b
20	(RECORD ONLY ONE, NOT ALL 3)	OR per year		1	Go to T1	C10c
		Refused	88			C10d
21	If you don't know the amount, can you give an estimate of the annual household income if I read some options to you? Is it (READ OPTIONS)	More than or equal to More than	< 10,000 to 10,000, < 20,000 to 20,000, < 30,000 to 30,000, < 40,000 to 40,000, < 50,000 to 50,000, < 60,000 to 60,000, < 80,000 to 60,000, < 100,000 to equal to 100,000 Don't Know	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 77		C11
			Refused	88		

Step 1 Behavioural Measurements

CORE: Tobacco Use									
Now I	Now I am going to ask you some questions about tobacco use.								
Ques	tion		Response	Code					
22	Do you currently smoke any tobacco products, such as cigarettes, cigars or pipes?	Yes	1	T1					
	(USE SHOWCARD)	No	2 If No, go to T8						
22	Do you surrontly smalle tabases products doily?	Yes	1	то					
23		No	2	12					
24	How old were you when you first started	Age (years)		то					
24	smoking?	Don't know 77	If Known, go to T5a/T5aw	15					
	Do you remember how long ago it was?	In Years	If Known, go to T5a/T5aw	T4a					
25		OR in Months	If Known, go to T5a/T5aw	T4b					
20		OR in Weeks		T4c					
	Don't know 77								

			DAILY↓ WEEKLY↓	
		Manufactured cigarettes		T5a/T5aw
	On average, how many of the following products do you smoke each day/week?	Hand-rolled cigarettes		T5b/T5bw
		Pipes full of tobacco		T5c/T5cw
26	(IF LESS THAN DAILY, RECORD WEEKLY)	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos		T5d/T5dw
	(RECORD FOR EACH TYPE, USE SHOWCARD)	Number of Shisha sessions		T5e/T5ew
	Oth Don't Know 7777		If Other, go to T5other, else go to T6	T5f/T5fw
		Other (please		T5other/
		specify):		T5otherw
07	During the past 12 months, have you tried to stop	Yes	1	то
21	smoking?	No	2	10
		Yes	1 If T2=Yes, go to T17; if T2=No, go to T9	
28	During any visit to a doctor or other health worker in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit	No	2 If T2=Yes, go to T17; if T2=No, go to T9	Τ7
	smoking tobacco?	No visit during the past 12 months	3 If T2=Yes, go to T17; if T2=No, go to T9	
20	In the past, did you ever smoke any tobacco	Yes	1	тя
23	products? (USE SHOWCARD)	No	2 If No, go to T17	
30	In the past did you over smake daily?	Yes	1 If T1=Yes, go to T17, else go to T10	то
30	In the past, did you ever smoke daily?	No	2 If T1=Yes, go to T17, else go to T10	13

EXPANDED: Tobacco Use				
Ques	tion	Re	Code	
21	How old were you when you stepped amplying?	Age (years)		T10
51	now old were you when you stopped smoking?	Don't Know 77	If Known, go to T17	110
	How long ago did you stop smoking?	Years ago	If Known, go to T17	T11a
		OR Months ago	If Known, go to T17	T11b
32	(RECORD ONLY 1, NOT ALL 3)	OR Weeks ago		T11c
	Don't Know 77			
	During the past 7 days, on how many days did	Number of days		
33	someone in your home smoke when you were present?	Don't know 77		11/
	During the past 7 days, on how many days did	Number of days		
34	someone smoke in closed areas in your workplace (in the building, in a work area or a specific office)	Don't know or don't		T18
	when you were present?	work in a closed area 77		

COR	CORE: Alcohol Consumption				
The n	ext questions ask about the consumption of alcohol.				
Ques	tion	Respo	onse	Code	
	Have you ever consumed an alcoholic drink such as beer, wine, spirits, home brew or ready-to-drink (RTD) alcohol products? (USE SHOWCARD OR SHOW EXAMPLES)	Yes	1		
35		No	2 If No, go to D1	A1a	
36	Have you consumed an alcoholic drink within the past	Yes	1	A1b	
	12 months?	No	2 If No, go to D1		
	During the past 12 months, how frequently have you	Daily	1		
	had at least one alcoholic drink?	5-6 days per week	2		
37	(READ RESPONSES, USE SHOWCARD)	1-4 days per week	3	A2	
		1-3 days per month	4		
		Less than once a month	5		
	Have you consumed an alcoholic drink within the past 30 days?	Yes	1		
38		No	2 If No, go to D1	A3	
20	During the past 30 days, on how many occasions did	Number			
39	you have at least one alcoholic drink?	Don't know 77		A4	
	During the past 30 days, when you drank alcohol, on average, how many standard alcoholic drinks did you	Number			
40	have during one drinking occasion?			A5	
	(USE SHOWCARD)	Don't know 77			
	During the past 30 days, what was the largest	Largest number			
41	single occasion, counting all types of alcoholic drinks together?	Don't Know 77		A6	
	During the past 30 days, how many times did you have				
40	for men: five or more	Number of times		۸7	
42	for women: four or more	Don't Know 77		AI	
	standard alcoholic drinks in a single drinking occasion?				

CORE: Diet

The next questions ask about the fruits and vegetables that you usually eat. I have a nutrition card here that shows you some examples of local fruits and vegetables. Each picture represents the size of a serving. As you answer these questions please think of a typical week in the last year.

Question		Response			Code
12	In a typical week, on how many days do you eat fruit?	Number of days			D1
43	(USE SHOWCARD)	Don't Know 77		If Zero days, go to D3	וט
11	How many servings of fruit do you eat on one of those	Number of servings			2
44	days? (USE SHOWCARD)	Don't Know 77			DZ
45	In a typical week, on how many days do you eat vegetables? (USE SHOWCARD)	Number of days Don't Know 77		If Zero days, go to D5	D3

46	How many servings of vegetables do you eat on one of those days? (USE SHOWCARD)	Number of servings		1	D4	
				I		
EXF	ANDED: Diet					
		Vegetable oil	1			
	What type of oil or fat is most often used for meal preparation in your household?	Lard or suet	2			
		Butter or ghee	3			
		Margarine	4			
		Coconut oil or cream	5		D5	
47	(USE SHOWCARD)	Other	6 If Oth	er, go to D5 other		
		None in particular	7			
		None used	8			
		Don't know	77			
		Other			D5other	
48	On average, how many meals per week do you eat that were not prepared at a home? By meal, I mean breakfast, lunch and dinner.	Number Don't know 77			D6	
49	In a typical week, on how many days do you eat fresh fish? (USE SHOWCARD)	Number of days Don't Know 77		If Zero days, go to X3	X1	
50	How many servings of fresh fish do you eat on one of those days? (USE SHOWCARD)	Number of servings Don't Know 77			X2	
51	In a typical week, on how many days do you eat canned/tinned fish? (USE SHOWCARD)	Number of days Don't Know 77		If Zero days, go to DS1	X3	
52	How many servings of canned/tinned fish do you eat on one of those days? (USE SHOWCARD)	Number of servings Don't know 77			X4	
COF	RE: Dietary salt					
The n unrefi are of salt s quest	The next questions ask about your knowledge, attitudes and behaviour towards dietary salt. Dietary salt includes ordinary table salt, unrefined salt such as sea salt, iodized salt and salty sauces such as soya sauce or fish sauce (see showcard). The following questions are on adding salt to the food right before you eat it, on how food is prepared in your home, on eating processed foods that are high in salt such as breads, instant noodles, tinned and processed meats or sauces, and questions on controlling your salt intake. Please answer the questions even if you consider yourself to eat a diet low in salt.					
Ques	stion	F	Response		Code	
			Always	1		

How often do you add salt to your food before you eat it or as you are eating it? 53 (SELECT ONLY ONE) (USE SHOWCARD)	How often do you add salt to your food before you eat it	Often	2	
		Sometimes	3	
	Rarely	4	DS1	
	(SELECT ONLY ONE) (USE SHOWCARD)	Never	5	
		Don't know	77	

	How often is salt added in cooking or preparing foods in	Always	1		
		Often	2		
		Sometimes	3	500	
54	your household?	Rarely	4	DS2	
		Never	5		
		Don't know	77		
		Always	1		
	How often do you eat processed food high in salt, such	Often	2		
	as breads, instant noodles, tinned and processed meats or sauces?	Sometimes	3		
55		Rarely	4	DS3	
	(USE SHOWCARD)	Never	5		
		Don't know	77		
	How much salt do you think you consume?	Far too much	1		
		Too much	2	DS4	
		Just the right amount	3		
56		Too little	4		
		Far too little	5		
		Don't know	77		
		Less than 10g (2 teaspoon)	1		
	What do you think is the recommended amount of salt	Less than 5g (1 teaspoon)	2		
57	you snould consume per day to be nealthy?	Less than 2g (1/2 teaspoon)	3	X5	
		Don't know	4		
		Yes	1		
58	Do you think that too much salt in your diet could cause a serious health problem?	No	2	DS5	
		Don't know	77		
		Very important	1		
50		Somewhat important	2	Dee	
59	How important to you is lowering the salt in your diet?	Not at all important	3	DS6	
		Don't know	77		

		20 teeth or more	4	-	
61	How many natural teeth do you have?	10 to 19 teeth	3	01	
		1 to 9 teeth	2		
		No natural teeth	1 If no natural teeth, go to O4		
Que	stion	Response		Code	
The	next questions ask about your oral health status and re	elated behaviours.			
СО	RE: Oral health				
	Other (please specify)			DS7other	
		No	2	born	
	Other	Yes	1 If Yes, go to DS7other	DS7h	
	Avoid eating out	No	2	DS7g	
	Use spices other than salt when cooking	Yes	1	D 07	
		No	2	DS7g	
		Yes	1		
	Do not add salt when cooking	No	2	DS7e	
60		Yes	1		
	Buy low salt/sodium alternatives	No	2	DS7d	
		Yes	1		
	Do not add salt on the table	Yes	1	DS7c	
	Look at the salt or sodium labels on food	No	2	DS7b	
		Yes	1	D07	
	Avoid/minimize consumption of processed foods	No	2	DS7a	
		Yes	1		
	Do you do anything of the following on a regular basis to	control your salt intake?			

62

How would you describe the state of your teeth?

Don't know

Excellent Very Good

Good

Poor Very Poor

Average

Don't Know

77 1

2

4

5

6

77

02

	How would you describe the state of your gums?		Excellent	1		
			Very Good	2		
			Good	3		
63			Average	4	O3	
			Poor	5		
			Very Poor	6		
			Don't know	77		
64	Do you have any removable dentures?		Yes	1	04	
04			No	2 If No, go to O6	04	
	Which of the following removable dentures do you have?					
	(RECORD FOR EACH)					
65	An upper jaw denture		Yes	1	O5a	
			No	2		
	A lower jaw denture		Yes	1	O5b	
			No	2		
66	During the past 12 months, did your teeth or mouth cause any pain or discomfort?		No	2	O6	
			Less than 6 months	1		
	How long has it been since you last saw a dentist?		6-12 months	2	07	
		More th	nan 1 year but less than 2 years	3		
67		2 or n	nore years but less than 5 years	4		
			5 or more years	5		
			Never received dental care	6 If Never, go to O9		
			Consultation / advice	1		
		Pain or tro	puble with teeth, gums or mouth	2		
	What was the main reason for your last visit to the		Freatment / Follow-up treatment	3	08	
68	dentist?		Routine check-up treatment	4		
			Other	5 If Other, go to O8other		
			Other (please specify)		O8other	
CO	CORE: Oral health, Continued					
Ques	stion		Respo	nse	Code	

		Never	1 If Never, go to O13a		
		Once a month	2		
		2-3 times a month	3		
69	How often do you clean your teeth?	Once a week	4	O9	
		2-6 times a week	5		
		Once a day	6		
		Twice or more a day	7		
		Yes	1		
70	Do you use toothpaste to clean your teeth?	No	2 If No, go to O12a	O10	
		Yes	1		
	Do you use toothpaste containing fluoride?	No	2	O11	
/1		Don't know	77		
	Do you use any of the following to clean your teeth?				
	(RECORD FOR EACH)				
	Toothbrush	Yes	1	012a	
		No	2	0120	
	Wooden toothpicks	Yes	1	O12b	
		No	2		
	Plastic toothpicks	Yes	1	O12c	
		No	2		
	Thread (dental floss)	Yes	1	0124	
/2		No	2	0120	
	Charcoal	Yes	1	0120	
		No	2		
	Chewstick / miswak	Yes	1	012f	
		No	2	0121	
	Other	Yes	1 If Yes, go to O12other	O12g	
		No	2	-	
	Other (please specify)			O12other	

	Have you experienced any of the following problems during the				
	past 12 months because of the state of your teeth?				
	(RECORD FOR EACH)				
		Yes	1	012-	
	Difficulty in chewing toods	No	2	013a	
	Difficulty with speech/trouble propouncing words	Yes	1	013h	
	Difficulty with speech trouble profouncing words	No	2	0130	
	Falt tance because of problems with teeth or mouth	Yes	1	013c	
	r en tense because of problems with teeth of mouth	No	2	0150	
	Embarrassed about appearance of teeth	Yes	1	O13d	
		No	2		
72	Avoid smiling because of teeth	Yes	1	O13e	
13		No	2		
	Olean is after intervented	Yes	1	0125	
	Sleep is olien interrupted	No	2	0131	
		Yes	1	040	
	Days not at work because of teeth or mouth	No	2	013g	
	Difficulty deing your pativities	Yes	1	0.401	
		No	2	1 013h	
	Less tolerant of shouse or nearly close to you	Yes	1	013i	
	Less tolerant of shouse of heaple close to you	No	2	0131	
	Deduced participation in secial activities	Yes	1	O13j	
	Reduced participation in social activities	No	2		

CORE: Physical Activity

Next I am going to ask you about the time you spend doing different types of physical activity in a typical week. Please answer these questions even if you do not consider yourself to be a physically active person.

Think first about the time you spend doing work. Think of work as the things that you have to do such as paid or unpaid work, study/ training, household chores, harvesting food/crops, fishing or hunting for food, seeking employment. In answering the following questions 'vigorous-intensity activities' are activities that require hard physical effort and cause large increases in breathing or heart rate, 'moderateintensity activities' are activities that require moderate physical effort and cause small increases in breathing or heart rate.

Question		Response		Code		
Work	ς					
	Does your work involve vigorous-intensity activity that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate like for the provided structure of the pro	Yes	1			
74	(USE SHOWCARD)	No	2 If No, go to P 4	P1		
75	In a typical week, on how many days do you do vigorous-intensity activities as part of your work?	Number of days		P2		
76	How much time do you spend doing vigorous-intensity activities at work on a typical day?	Hours : minutes	hrs mins	P3 (a-b)		
	Does your work involve moderate-intensity activity, that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate such as brick wolking for compile light leads for at least 10	Yes	1			
77	(USE SHOWCARD)	No	2 If No, go to P 7	P4		
78	In a typical week, on how many days do you do moderate-intensity activities as part of your work?	Number of days		P5		
79	How much time do you spend doing moderate-intensity activities at work on a typical day?	Hours : minutes	hrs mins	P6 (a-b)		
Trav	Travel to and from places					

The next questions exclude the physical activities at work that you have already mentioned.

Now I would like to ask you about the usual way you travel to and from places. For example to work, for shopping, to market, to place of worship.

80	80 Do you walk or use a bicycle (pedal cycle) for at least 10 minutes continuously to get to and from places?	Yes	1 2. KNa zata D 40	P7
		INO		
81	In a typical week, on how many days do you walk or bicycle for at least 10 minutes continuously to get to and from places?	Number of days		P8
82	How much time do you spend walking or bicycling for travel on a typical day?	Hours : minutes	hrs mins	P9 (a-b)

СО	CORE: Physical Activity, Continued			
Question Response		onse	Code	
Reci	reational activities			
The	next questions exclude the work and transport activiti	es that you have already mentione	ed.	
Now	I would like to ask you about sports, fitness and recre	eational activities (leisure).		
	Do you do any vigorous-intensity sports, fitness or recreational (leisure) activities that cause large	Yes	1	
83	football] for at least 10 minutes continuously? (USE SHOWCARD)	No	2 If No, go to P 13	P10
84	In a typical week, on how many days do you do vigorous-intensity sports, fitness or recreational (leisure) activities?	Number of days		P11
85	How much time do you spend doing vigorous-intensity sports, fitness or recreational activities on a typical day?	Hours : minutes	hrs mins	P12 (a-b)
	Do you do any moderate-intensity sports, fitness or recreational (leisure) activities that cause a small	Yes	1	
86	increase in breathing or heart rate such as brisk walking, [cycling, swimming, volleyball] for at least 10 minutes continuously? (USE SHOWCARD)	No	2 If No, go to P16	P13
87	In a typical week, on how many days do you do moderate-intensity sports, fitness or recreational (leisure) activities?	Number of days		P14
88	How much time do you spend doing moderate-intensity sports, fitness or recreational (leisure) activities on a typical day?	Hours : minutes	hrs mins	P15 (a-b)

EX	EXPANDED: Physical Activity				
Sed	Sedentary behaviour				
The at a slee (USE	The following question is about sitting or reclining at work, at home, getting to and from places, or with friends including time spent sitting at a desk, sitting with friends, traveling in car, bus, train, reading, playing cards or watching television, but do not include time spent sleeping. (USE SHOWCARD)				
89	How much time do you usually spend sitting or reclining on a typical day?	Hours : minutes	hrs mins	P16 (a-b)	

со	CORE: Injury				
The	next questions ask about different experiences and	behaviours that are related to road tra	ffic injuries.		
Que	estion	Respon	Se	Code	
		All of the time	1		
		Sometimes	2		
	In the past 30 days, how often did you use a seat belt	Never	3		
90	when you were the driver or passenger of a motor vehicle?	Have not been in a vehicle in past 30 days	4	V1	
		No seat belt in the car I usually am in	5		
		Don't Know	77		
		Refused	88		
		All of the time	1		
	In the past 30 days, how often did you wear a helmet when you drove or rode as a passenger on a motorcycle or motor-scooter?	Sometimes	2		
		Never	3	V2	
01		Have not been on a motorcycle or	4		
51		motor-scooter in past 30 days	4		
		Do not have a helmet	5		
		Don't Know	77		
		Refused	88		
		Yes (as driver)	1		
		Yes (as passenger)	2		
	In the next 12 menths, have you been involved in a	Yes (as pedestrian)	3		
92	road traffic crash as a driver, passenger, pedestrian,	Yes (as a cyclist)	4	V3	
		No	5 If No, go to H1		
		Don't know	77 If don't know, go to H1		
		Refused	88 If Refused, go to H1		
		Yes	1		
00	Did you have any injuries in this road traffic crash which required medical attention?	No	2		
33		Don't know	77	V4	
		Refused	88		

CO	CORE: History of Raised Blood Pressure				
Que	stion	Res	Response		
94	Have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?	Yes	1 2 If No. go to H6	H1	
95	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood pressure or hypertension?	Yes	1 2 If No, go to H6	H2a	
96	Have you been told in the past 12 months?	Yes No	1 2	H2b	
EXI	PANDED: History of Raised Blood Pre	essure			
	Are you currently receiving any of the following treatments/advice for high blood pressure prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?				
	Drugs (medication) that you have taken in the past two weeks	Yes	1	– H3a	
		No	2		
	Advice to reduce salt intake	Yes	1	- H3b	
		No	2		
97	Advice or treatment to lose weight	Yes	1	1120	
	Advice of treatment to lose weight	No	2		
	Advice or treatment to stan smoking	Yes	1		
	Advice of treatment to stop smoking	No	2	- 130	
	Advise to start or do more eversion	Yes	1	LI20	
	Advice to start of do more exercise	No	2	- H3e	
08	Have you ever seen a traditional healer for raised blood	Yes	1	ЦЛ	
90	pressure or hypertension?	No	2	114	
00	Are you currently taking any herbal or traditional	Yes	1	LLE	
39	remedy for your raised blood pressure?	No	2		

CORE: History of Diabetes					
Question		Response		Code	
100	Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health worker?	Yes	1		H6
		No	2	If No, go to L1a	
101	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood sugar or diabetes?	Yes	1		H7a
		No	2	If No, go to L1a	
102	Have you been told in the past 12 months?	Yes	1		H7b
102		No	2		

EXP	ANDED: History of Diabetes				
	Are you currently receiving any of the following treatments	s/advice for diabetes prescribed b	y a doctor or other health worker?		
	Incution	Yes	1	LIQ2	
		No	2	поа	
	Drugs (medication) that you have taken in the past two	Yes	1	Цеь	
	weeks	No	2	пор	
	Special prescribed diet	Yes	1	H8c	
103		No	2	TIOC	
	Advice or treatment to lose weight	Yes	1	Н8Ч	
		No	2	Tiou	
	Advice or treatment to stop smoking	Yes	1	H8a	
		No	2	TIDE	
	Advice to start or do more exercise	Yes	1	H8f	
		No	2		
104	Have you ever seen a traditional healer for diabetes or raised blood sugar?	Yes	1	H9	
104		No	2		
105	Are you currently taking any herbal or traditional remedy for your diabetes?	Yes	1	H10	
		No	2		
COR	E: History of Cholesterol				
Ques	tion	Re	esponse	Code	
106	Have you ever had your cholesterol measured by a	Yes	1	12	
100	doctor or other health worker?	No	2 If No, go to X6		
107	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health	Yes	1	1.20	
107	worker that you have raised cholesterol?	No	2 If No, go to X6	LZa	
108	Have you been told in the part 12 menths?	Yes	1	1.26	
100		No	2		
	Are you currently receiving any of the following treatments	s/advice for raised cholesterol pre	scribed by a doctor or other health work	er?	
	Oral tractment (mediation) taken in the last 2 weeks	Yes	1	120	
109		No	2	L3a	
	Created properited dist	Yes	1	1.06	
	Special prescribed diet	No	2	L3b	

CORE: History of Heart Attack				
Question		Response		Code
		Yes	1	
110	Have you ever had a heart attack?	No	2 If No, go to X8	X6

EXPANDED: History of Heart Attack					
	Are you currently receiving any of the following treatments/advice for heart attack prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?				
	Drugs (medication) that you have taken in the past two weeks	vo Yes	1	V7-	
		No	2	лıа	
	Special prescribed diet	Yes	1	V7h	
		No	2	X/D	
111	Advice or treatment to lose weight	Yes	1	X7c	
		No	2		
	Advice or treatment to stop smoking	Yes	1	X7d	
		No	2		
	Advise to start or do more eversion	Yes	1	V7o	
		No	2	×/e	
CORE: History of Stroke					
	tion	Resp	00050	Code	

Queenen			Response		0000
	112	Have you ever had a stroke?	Yes	1	X8
			No	2 If No, go to M1	

EXPANDED: History of Stroke

	5				
	Are you currently receiving any of the following treatments/advice for stroke prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?				
	Drugs (medication) that you have taken in the past two weeks	Yes	1	YQa	
		No	2	7.54	
	Advice to reduce salt intake	Yes	1	X9b	
		No	2		
113	Advice or treatment to lose weight	Yes	1	Х9с	
		No	2		
	Advice or treatment to stop smoking	Yes	1	X9d	
		No	2		
	Advice to start or do more exercise	Yes	1	X9e	
		No	2		

Step 2 Physical Measurements

COF	CORE: Height and Weight				
Ques	tion	Resp	onse	Code	
114	Interviewer ID			M1	
115	Device IDs for beight and weight	Height		M2a	
		Weight		M2b	
116	Height	in Centimetres (cm)		M3	
117	Weight If too large for scale 666.6	in Kilograms (kg)		M4	
118	For women: Are you pregnant?	Yes	1 If Yes, go to M 8	M5	
		No	2	Mo	
COF	RE: Waist	r	r		
119	Device ID for waist			M6	
120	Waist circumference	in Centimetres (cm)		M7	
COF	E: Blood Pressure		-		
121	Interviewer ID			M8	
122	Device ID for blood pressure			M9	
		Small	1		
123	Cuff size used	Medium	2	M10	
120		Large	3		
		Extra large	4		
124	Pooding 1	Systolic (mmHg)		M11a	
124	Reading 1	Diastolic (mmHg)		M11b	
125	Reading 2	Systolic (mmHg)		M12a	
120		Diastolic (mmHg)		M12b	
126	Reading 3	Systolic (mmHg)		M13a	
		Diastolic (mmHg)		M13b	
107	During the past two weeks, have you been treated	Yes	1	M14	
	prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?	No	2	IVI 14	

Step 3 Biochemical Measurements

COR	CORE: Blood Glucose								
Ques	tion	Re	sponse	Code					
100	During the past 12 hours have you had anything to eat	Yes	1	D1					
120	or drink, other than water?	No	2						
129	Technician ID			B2					
130	Device ID			B3					
404				D.(
131	Time of day blood specimen taken (24 hour clock)	Hours : minutes	hrs mins	B4					
132	Fasting blood glucose	mmol/l		B5					
400	Today, have you taken insulin or other drugs	Yes	1	DC					
133	other health worker for raised blood glucose?	No	2	BO					
COR	E: Blood Lipids	I	I						
134	Device ID			B7					
135	Total cholesterol	mmol/l		B8					
400	During the past two weeks, have you been treated for	Yes	1	50					
136	raised cholesterol with drugs (medication) prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?	No	2	B9					
EXP	ANDED: Salt								
137	Spot urine test			X10					
138	24 Hour collection			X11					

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES DATA BOOK OF COOK ISLANDS STEPS SURVEY

Demographic Information Results

Age group Description: Summary information by age group and sex of the respondents.

by sex

Instrument question:

- Sex
- What is your date of birth?

Age group and sex of respondents									
Age Group	M	en	Women		Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	n	%	n	%			
18-44	267	41.9	370	58.1	637	50.1			
45-64	360	56.7	275	43.3	635	49.9			
18-64	627	49.3	645	50.7	1272	100			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: C1, C2

• Epi Info program name: Cagesex (unweighted)

Education Description: Mean number of years of education among respondents.

Instrument question:

• In total, how many years have you spent at school or in full-time study (excluding pre-school)?

Mean number of years of education										
Age Group	M	en	Wo	men	Both Sexes					
(years)	n	Mean	n	Mean	n	Mean				
18-44	257	12.3	351	13.0	608	12.7				
45-64	332	12,3	265	12.3	597	12.3				
18-64	589	12.3	616	12.7	1205	12.5				

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: C4

• Epi Info program name: Ceduyears (unweighted)

Highest Description: Highest level of education achieved by the survey respondents.

level of education

Instrument question:

• What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Highest level of education										
		Men								
Age Group (years)	(years)	% No formal schooling	% Less than primary school	% Primary school completed	% Secondary school completed	% College/ University completed	% Post graduate degree completed			
18-44	266	0	0.8	16.2	61.7	19.2	2.3			
45-64	354	0.6	0.8	23.4	50.0	17.5	7.6			
18-64	620	0.3	0.8	20.3	55.0	18.2	5.3			

Highest level of education									
				Women					
Age Group (years)	n	% No formal schooling	% Less than primary school	% Primary school completed	% Secondary school completed	% College/ University completed	% Post graduate degree completed		
18-44	360	0.3	0	9.7	61.4	22.2	6.4		
45-64	273	0.4	0.7	14.7	54.6	21.6	8.1		
18-64	633	0.3	0.3	11.8	58.5	22.0	7.1		

Highest level of education									
		Both Sexes							
Age Group (years)	n	% No formal schooling	% Less than primary school	% Primary school completed	% Secondary school completed	% College/ University completed	% Post graduate degree completed		
18-44	626	0.2	0.3	12.5	61.5	20.9	4.6		
45-64	627	0.5	0.8	19.6	52.0	19.3	7.8		
18-64	1253	0.3	0.6	16.0	56.7	20.1	6.2		

• Questions used: C5

• Epi Info program name: Ceduhigh (unweighted)

Description: Summary results for the ethnicity of the respondents.

Ethnicity Instrument Question:

• What is your [insert relevant ethnic group/racial group/cultural subgroup/others] background?

Ethnic group of respondents								
Age Group	Both Sexes							
(years)	n	% Cook Island Maori	% European	% Other				
18-44	635	95.0	1.4	3.6				
45-64	634	94,6	2.4	3.0				
18-64 1269 94.8 1.9 3.3								

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: C6

• Epi Info program name: Cethnic (unweighted)

Description: Marital status of survey respondents.

Martial status

Instrument question:What is your marital status?

	Marital status									
Age	Men									
Group (years)	n	% Never married	% Currently married	% Separated	% Divorced	% Widowed	% Cohabiting			
18-44	257	35.4	40.5	3.1	1.6	0.4	19.1			
45-64	358	10.9	76.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	4.2			
18-64	615	21.1	61.5	3.3	2.1	1.6	10.4			

	Maxital status									
Marital status										
Age Group (years)	Women									
	n	% Never married	% Currently married	% Separated	% Divorced	% Widowed	% Cohabiting			
18-44	354	43.8	37.0	2.3	0.6	1.4	15.0			
45-64	270	14.1	60.4	4,4	4.4	13.3	3.3			
18-64	624	30.9	47.1	3.2	2.2	6.6	9.9			

Marital status									
Age	Both Sexes								
Group (years)	n	% Never married	% Currently married	% Separated	% Divorced	% Widowed	% Cohabiting		
18-44	611	40.3	38.5	2.6	1.1	1.0	16.7		
45-64	628	12.3	69.6	3.8	3.3	7.2	3.8		
18-64	1239	1239 26.1 54.2 3.2 2.2 4.1 10.2							

• Questions used: C7

• Epi Info program name: Cmaritalstatus (unweighted)

Employment Description: Proportion of respondents in paid employment and those who are unpaid. Unpaid includes persons who are non-paid, students, homemakers, retired, and unemployed.

Instrument question:Which of the following best describes your main work status over the past 12 months?

Employment status									
Age Group (years)		Men							
	n	% Government employee	% Non- government employee	% Self- employed	% Unpaid				
18-44	265	47.9	39.6	9.1	3.4				
45-64	360	53.1	17.5	19.2	10.3				
18-64	625	50.9	26.9	14.9	7.4				

Employment status									
		Women							
Age Group (years)	n	% Government employee	% Non- government employee	% Self- employed	% Unpaid				
18-44	366	43.7	36.6	5.5	14.2				
45-64	274	40.1	26.6	12.8	20.4				
18-64	640	42.2	32.3	8.6	16.9				

	Employment status										
Both Sexes											
Age Group (years)	n	% % Non- Government government employee employee		% Self- employed	% Unpaid						
18-44	631	45.5	37.9	7.0	9.7						
45-64	634	47.5	21.5	16.4	14.7						
18-64	1265	46.5	29.6	11.7	12.2						

- Questions used: C8
- Epi Info program name: Cworkpaid (unweighted)

Unpaid Description: Proportion of respondents in unpaid work.

work and

unemployed Instrument question:

• Which of the following best describes your main work status over the past 12 months?

	Unpaid work and unemployed											
Both Sexes												
Group				% Home-		Unem	ployed					
(years)	years) n % Non-paid		% Student	maker	% Retired	% Able to work	% Not able to work					
18-44	61	9.8	19.7	32.8	1.6	31.1	4.9					
45-64	93	10.8	0	28.0	34.4	22.6	4.3					
18-64	154 10.4 7.8 29.9 21.4 26.0 4.5											

Analysis Information:

- Questions used: C8
- Epi Info program name: Cworknotpaid (unweighted)

Per capita Description: Mean reported per capita annual income of respondents in local currency. annual

income

Instrument question:

- How many people older than 18 years, including yourself, live in your household?
- Taking the past year, can you tell me what the average earning of the household has been?

Mean annual pe	Mean annual per capita income					
n	Mean					
520	10181.79					

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: C9, C10a-d

• Epi Info program name: Cmeanincome (unweighted)

Estimated Description: summary of participant household earnings by quintile.

household earnings

Instrument question:

• If you don't know the amount, can you give an estimate of the annual household income if I read some options to you?

		Estimated hou	sehold earnings		
	% Quintile	% Quintile 2:	% Quintile 3:	% Quintile 4:	% Quintile 5:
n	1: Under \$<10,000	\$10,000 \$20,000	\$20,000 \$30,000	\$40,000 \$50,000.	Over \$.50, 000
408	22.5	33.3	21.8	8.3	14.0

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: C11

• Epi Info program name: Cquintile (unweighted)

Tobacco Use

Current Description: Current smokers among all respondents.

smoking Instrument questions:

- Have you ever smoked any tobacco products?
- Do you currently smoke any tobacco products, such as cigarettes, cigars, or pipes?
- Do you currently smoke tobacco products daily?

	Percentage of current smokers										
	Men				Women		Both Sexes				
Age Group (years)	n	% Current smoker	95% CI	n	% Current smoker	95% CI	n	% Current smoker	95% CI		
18-44	267	41.7	37.7-45.7	368	29.4	26.5-32.3	635	35.1	32.9-37.4		
45-64	358	30.8	26.7-34.9	273	23.9	18.2-29.5	631	27.4	23.8-31.1		
18-64	625	37.9	34.2-41.5	641	27.7	24.9-30.5	1266	32.6	30.7-34.5		

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: T1, T2, T8

• Epi Info program name: Tsmokestatus (unweighted); TsmokestatusWT (weighted)

Smoking Description: Smoking status of all respondents.

Status Instrument questions:

- Have you ever smoked any tobacco products?
- Do you currently smoke any tobacco products, such as cigarettes, cigars, or pipes?
- Do you currently smoke tobacco products daily?

	Smoking status												
Men													
Age Group		Current smoker Non-smokers											
(years)	n	% Daily	95% CI	% Non- daily	95% CI	% Past smoker	95% CI	% Never smoker	95% CI				
18-44	267	30.0	25.7-34.3	11.7	8.3-15.1	13.0	11.0-15.1	45.2	40.3-50.2				
45-64	358	25.4 21.4-29.4 5.4 4.1-6.6 2					21.3-29.6	43.7	39.4-48.1				
18-64	625	28.4	24.9-31.9	9.5	6.8-12.1	17.4	15.4-19.4	44.7	40.7-48.7				

	Smoking status												
		Women											
Age Group			Current	smoker			Non-smokers 95% CI % Never smoker 95% CI 15.2-20.2 52.9 49.2-56.6 16.4-21.7 57.0 51.3-62.7 16.1-20.1 54.2 50.8-57.6						
(years)	n	% Daily	95% CI	% Non- daily	95% CI	% Past smoker	95% CI	% Never smoker	95% CI				
18-44	368	20.9	16.9-25.0	8.5	6.1-10.8	17.7	15.2-20.2	52.9	49.2-56.6				
45-64	273	19.8	14.4-25.1	4.1	2.5-5.8	19.1	16.4-21.7	57.0	51.3-62.7				
18-64	641	20.6	16.6-24.5	7.1	5.3-8.9	18.1	16.1-20.1	54.2	50.8-57.6				

	Smoking status											
		Both Sexes										
Age Group			Current smoker				Non-smokers					
(years)	n	% Daily	95% CI	% Non- daily	95% CI	% Past smoker	95% CI	% Never smoker	95% CI			
18-44	635	25.2	23.0-27.3	10.0	8.1-11.8	15.5	13.9-17.2	49.4	47.0-51.7			
45-64	631	22.7	19.1-26.2	4.8	3.5-6.0	22.4	19.8-24.9	50.2	46.9-53.5			
18-64	1266	1266 24.3 22.3-26.4 8.3 6.7-9.9 17.8 16.3-19.2 49.6 47.8							47.8-51.4			

- Questions used: T1, T2, T8
- Epi Info program name: Tsmokestatus (unweighted); TsmokestatusWT (weighted)

Frequency Description: Percentage of current daily smokers among smokers.

of smoking Instrument question:

- Do you currently smoke any tobacco products, such as cigarettes, cigars, or pipes?
- Do you currently smoke tobacco products daily?

	Current daily smokers among smokers											
	Men				Women Both Sexes							
(years)	n	% Daily smokers	95% CI	n	% Daily smokers	95% CI	n	% Daily smokers	95% CI			
18-44	111	72.0	64.1-79.8	98	71.2	61.9-80.5	209	71.6	66.9-76.3			
45-64	115	82.6	78.4-86.7	63	82.7	75.6-89.7	178	82.6	77.9-87.3			
18-64	226	75.0	68.5-81.5	161	74.2	66.0-82.4	387	74.7	69.9-79.4			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: T1, T2

• Epi Info program name: Tsmokefreq (unweighted); TsmokefreqWT (weighted)

InitiationDescription: Mean age of initiation and mean duration of smoking, in years, among daily smokersof(no total age group for mean duration of smoking as age influences these values).smoking

Instrument questions:

- How old were you when you first started smoking daily?
- Do you remember how long ago it was?

	Mean age started smoking											
Age Group		Men			Women Both Sexes							
(years)	n	Mean age	95% CI	n	Mean age	95% CI	n	Mean age	95% CI			
18-44	80	17.9	17.6-18.3	66	17.6	16.7-18.5	146	17.8	17.4-18.2			
45-64	88	20.5	19.1-21.9	51	23.6	21.3-25.9	139	21.8	21.0-22.6			
18-64	168	18.7	18.1-19.3	117	19.3	18.5-20.2	285	19.0	18.7-19.3			

	Mean age started smoking											
Age Group	Men				Women		Both Sexes					
(vears)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI			
		age	2070 C.		age	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		age	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
18-44	80	15.0	13.8-16.1	66	11.7	9.9-13.5	146	13.5	12.9-14.1			
45-64	88	32.0	30.8-33.2	51	28.7	26.5-30.8	139	30.6	29.9-31.2			
18-64	168	18.7	19.1-21.3	117	16.6	14.4-18.9	285	18.6	17.4-19.8			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: T1, T2, T3, T4a-c

• Epi Info program name: Tsmokeagetime (unweighted); TsmokeagetimeWT (weighted)

•

Description: Percentage of smokers who use manufactured cigarettes among daily smokers Manufactured and among current smokers.

cigarette smokers

Instrument question:

• On average, how many of the following do you smoke each day?

	Manufactured cigarette smokers among daily smokers											
	Men				Womer	า	Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	n	% Manu- factured cigarette smoker	95% CI	n	% Manu- factured cigarette smoker	95% CI	n	% Manu- factured cigarette smoker	95% CI			
18-44	71	95.4	91.6-99.1	67	90.6	83.5-97.7	138	93.1	88.5-97.7			
45-64	76	66.0	53.4-78.5	52	95.0	89.8-100.0	128	79.3	73.3-85.3			
18-64	147	86.4	79.3-93.5	119	91.9	87.6-96.1	266	89.0	84.8-93.1			

Manufactured cigarette smokers among current smokers									
	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	% Manu- factured cigarette smoker	95% CI	n	% Manu- factured cigarette smoker	95% CI	n	% Manu- factured cigarette smoker	95% CI
18-44	96	95.1	92.0-98.3	94	92.2	87.2-97.3	190	93.8	90.3-97.2
45-64	91	66.5	55.5-77.6	60	92.2	85.6-98.7	151	78.4	72.5-84.2
18-64	187	87.4	81.6-93.3	154	92.2	88.4-96.0	341	89.7	85.6-93.7

• Questions used: T1, T2, T5a, T5aw

• Epi Info program name: Tsmokeman (unweighted); TsmokemanWT (weighted)

Amount Description: Mean amount of tobacco used by daily smokers per day, by type.

of tobacco used among

Instrument question:

• On average, how many of the following do you smoke each day?

smokers

by type

Mean amount of tobacco used by daily smokers by type											
Age Group (years)	Men										
	n	Mean # of manufactured cig.	95% CI	n	Mean # of hand- rolled cig.	95% Cl	n	Mean # of pipes of tobacco	95% CI		
18-44	71	10.3	8.2-12.4	75	4.0	3.1-4.8	72	0.0	-		
45-64	74	8.3	5.8-10.8	81	6.7	5.6-7.8	76	0.0	-		
18-64	145	9.7	8.4-11.0	156	4.8	4.2-5.4	148	0.0	-		

Mean amount of tobacco used by daily smokers by type												
Age	Men											
Group (years)	n	Mean # of cigars, cheerots, cigarillos	95% CI	n	Mean # of other type of tobacco	95% CI						
18-44	72	0.0	0.0-0.1	71	0.5	0.2-0.7						
45-64	78	0.4	0.1-0.7	76	0.1	0.0-0.4						
18-64	150	0.1	0.1-0.2	147	0.3	0.2-0.5						
	Mean amount of tobacco used by daily smokers by type											
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Age Group (years)		Women										
	n	Mean # of manufactured cig.	95% CI	n	Mean # of hand- rolled cig.	95% CI	n	Mean # of pipes of tobacco	95% CI			
18-44	66	8.6	6.1-11.2	68	2.4	1.8-3.0	69	0.0	-			
45-64	52	12.0	8.4-15.5	51	1.9	0.6-3.3	49	0.0	-			
18-64	118	9.6	7.2-12.0	119	2.3	1.8-2.7	118	0.0	-			

	Mean amount of tobacco used by daily smokers by type										
Age	Women										
Group (years)	n	Mean # of cigars, cheerots, cigarillos	95% CI	n	Mean # of other type of tobacco	95% CI					
18-44	68	0.1	0.0-0.1	66	0.1	0.0-0.3					
45-64	49 0.2 0.0-0.8 49 0.0 -										
18-64	117 0.1 0.0-0.3 115 0.1 0.0-0.2										

	Mean amount of tobacco used by daily smokers by type											
Age Group (years)		Both Sexes										
	n	Mean # of manufactured cig.	95% CI	n	Mean # of hand- rolled cig.	95% CI	n	Mean # of pipes of tobacco	95% CI			
18-44	137	9.5	8.6-10.4	143	3.3	2.7-3.8	141	0.0	-			
45-64	126	10.0	7.4-12.6	132	4.6	3.3-5.9	125	0.0	-			
18-64	263	263 9.7 8.9-10.5 275 3.7 3.3-4.0 266 0.0 -										

	Mean amount of tobacco used by daily smokers by type											
Age	Both Sexes											
Group (years)	n	Mean # of cigars, cheerots, cigarillos	n	Mean # of other type of tobacco	95% CI							
18-44	140	0.0	0.0-0.1	137	0.3	0.2-0.4						
45-64	127 0.3 0.1-0.6 125 0.1 0.0-0.2											
18-64	267	267 0.1 0.1-0.2 262 0.2 0.1-0.3										

• Questions used: T1, T2, T5a-T5f

• Epi Info program name: Tsmoketype (unweighted); TsmoketypeWT (weighted)

Smoked Description: Percentage of current smokers who smoke each of the following products. tobacco

consumption Instrument question:

• On average, how many of the following do you smoke each day/week?

	Percentage of current smokers smoking each of the following products											
Age	Men											
Group (years)	n	% manuf. cigs.	95% CI	% hand-rolled cigs.	95% CI	% pipes of tobacco	95% Cl					
18-44	111	84.2	80.8-87.5	38.8	30.4-47.3	-	-					
45-64	115	54.0	46.2-61.9	61.3	54.3-68.3	-	-					
18-64	226 75.6 70.2-81.0 45.3 39.5-51.1 - -											

	Percentage of current smokers smoking each of the following products										
Age	Men										
Group (years)	n	% cigars, cheroots, cigarillos	95% CI	% other	95% CI						
18-44	111	1.8	0.0-6.5	4.7	1.9-7.4						
45-64	115	1.7	0.7-2.8	2.4	0.0-6.7						
18-64	226	1.8	0.0-5.0	4.0	2.6-5.5						

	Percentage of current smokers smoking each of the following products											
Age	e Women											
Group (years)	n	% manuf. cigs.	95% CI	% hand-rolled cigs.	95% CI	% pipes of tobacco	95% CI					
18-44	98	90.1	85.9-94.3	30.8	23.8-37.8	-	-					
45-64	63	88.4	81.7-95.2	34.7	20.9-48.5	-	-					
18-64	161	161 89.7 86.8-92.5 31.8 27.1-36.5 - -										

	Percentage of current smokers smoking each of the following products										
Age Group (years)	Women										
	n	% cigars, cheroots, cigarillos	95% Cl	% other	95% CI						
18-44	98	1.3	0.0-2.8	5.9	2.0-9.9						
45-64	63	2.3	0.0-7.9	2.3	0.0-7.9						
18-64	161	161 1.6 0.0-3.6 5.0 1.7-8.3									

	Percentage of current smokers smoking each of the following products										
Age				Both Sexes	Both Sexes						
Group (years)	n	% manuf. cigs.	95% CI	% hand-rolled cigs.	95% CI	% pipes of tobacco	95% CI				
18-44	209	86.8	84.2-89.4	35.2	28.9-41.6	-	-				
45-64	178	178 68.5 64.3-72.8 50.1 40.8-59.3									
18-64	387	387 81.8 78.8-84.7 39.3 35.9-42.8 - -									

Perc	Percentage of current smokers smoking each of the following products									
Age										
Group (years)	% cigars, cheroots, cigarillos	95% CI	% other	95% CI						
18-44	1.6	0.0-4.4	5.2	3.3-7.2						
45-64	2.0	0.0-4.2	2.4	0.0-6.3						
18-64	1.7	0.0-3.9	4.5	3.1-5.8						

• Questions used: T1, T2, T5a-T5fw

• Epi Info program name: Tsmoketypeprev (unweighted); TsmoketypeprevWT (weighted)

CigaretteDescription: Percentage of daily cigarette smokers smoking given quantities of manufacturedsmokingor hand-rolled cigarettes per day.Instrument question:

• On average, how many of the following do you smoke each day?

F	Percentage of daily smokers smoking given quantities of manufactured or hand-rolled cigarettes per day											
Age		Men										
Group (years)	n	% <5 cigs.	95% CI	% 5-9 cigs.	95% CI	% 10-14 cigs.	95% CI	% 15-24 cigs.	95% CI	% ≥ 25 cigs.	95% CI	
18-44	69	33.0	26.5-39.5	18.9	12.5-25.3	23.5	14.1-32.8	8.4	5.1-11.8	16.2	12.1-20.4	
45-64	68	28.6	21.5-35.7	33.0	19.2-46.7	18.1	11.0-25.2	3.3	0.0-6.7	17.0	4.4-29.6	
18-64	137	31.7	26.5-36.8	23.1	16.0-30.2	21.9	15.6-28.1	6.9	4.6-9.2	16.5	13.3-19.6	

F	Percentage of daily smokers smoking given quantities of manufactured or hand-rolled cigarettes per day											
Age		Women										
Group (years)	n	% <5 cigs.	95% CI	% 5-9 cigs.	95% CI	% 10-14 cigs.	95% CI	% 15-24 cigs.	95% CI	% ≥ 25 cigs.	95% CI	
18-44	64	29.1	23.5-34.6	14.2	8.4-20.0	33.9	24.0-43.8	15.5	9.6-21.4	7.4	0.4-14.4	
45-64	50	20.6	12.0-29.2	14.0	7.1-20.8	33.1	18.4-47.8	10.3	1.7-18.9	22.1	8.3-35.8	
18-64	114	26.6	22.1-31.0	14.1	9.7-18.5	33.7	26.1-41.2	14.0	10.0-17.9	11.7	4.0-19.4	

	Percentage of daily smokers smoking given quantities of manufactured or hand-rolled cigarettes per day												
		Both Sexes											
Age Group (years)	n	% <5 cigs.	95% CI	% 5-9 cigs.	95% CI	% 10- 14 cigs.	95% CI	% 15- 24 cigs.	95% CI	% ≥ 25 cigs.	95% Cl		
18-44	133	31.1	26.5-35.7	16.6	10.8-22.4	28.5	19.7-37.3	11.8	8.0-15.6	12.0	9.2-14.8		
45-64	118	24.8	19.3-30.3	23.9	14.9-33.0	25.2	16.1-34.3	6.6	2.2-11.0	19.4	8.1-30.7		
18-64	251	29.2	26.0-32.4	18.8	13.1-24.5	27.5	21.5-33.5	10.3	7.9-12.6	14.2	10.1-18.2		

Questions used: T1, T2, T5a, T5b
Epi Info program name: Tcigs (unweighted); TcigsWT (weighted)

Ex-daily	Description: Percentage of ex-daily smokers among all respondents and among ex-smokers, and
smokers &	the mean duration, in years, since ex-smokers quit smoking.
ex-smokers	Instrument question:

• In the past did you ever smoke?

• How old were you when you stopped smoking?

Ex-daily smokers among all respondents (includes current non-daily smokers)											
Age Group (years)	Men				Women		Both Sexes				
	n	% ex-daily smokers	95% CI	n	% ex-daily smokers	95% CI	n	% ex-daily smokers	95% CI		
18-44	267	11.4	7.4-15.5	368	9.1	7.6-10.5	635	10.2	8.2-12.1		
45-64	358 17.5 14.1-20.9		273	13.4	10.6-16.2	631	15.5	13.5-17.5			
18-64	625	13.5	10.8-16.3	641	10.4	9.0-11.8	1266	11.9	10.3-13.5		

Ex-daily smokers among ex-smokers										
Age Group (years)		Men			Women		Both Sexes			
	n	% ex-daily smokers	95% CI	n	% ex-daily smokers	95% CI	n	% ex-daily smokers	95% CI	
18-44	35	48.5	30.8-66.2	68	38.6	32.7-44.4	103	42.4	34.7-50.2	
45-64	92	63.5	55.5-71.6	57	61.6	52.3-70.9	149	62.7	57.5-67.9	
18-64	127	56.2	44.7-67.8	125	46.0	40.5-51.5	252	50.8	44.9-56.7	

Mean years since cessation										
Age Group (years)		Men			Women		Both Sexes			
	n	Mean years	95% CI	n	Mean years	95% CI	n	Mean years	95% CI	
18-44	30	9.3	5.4-13.3	61	7.1	6.1-8.2	91	7.9	6.1-9.8	
45-64	87	17.2	15.7-18.7	53	21.9	18.4-25.3	140	19.0	17.3-20.8	
18-64	117	13.6	11.7-15.6	114	11.8	9.6-14.0	231	12.6	10.7-14.6	

• Questions used: T1, T2, T8, T9, T10, T11a-c

• Epi Info program name: Tsmokeexdaily (unweighted); TsmokeexdailyWT (weighted)

Cessation Description: Percentage of current smokers who have tried to stop smoking during the past 12 months.

Instrument question:

• During the past 12 months, have you tried to stop smoking?

Current smokers who have tried to stop smoking											
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% Cl		
18-44	111	67.2	62.0-72.4	98	67.3	58.9-75.7	209	67.3	62.8-71.7		
45-64	115	65.5	54.1-77.0	63	71.7	54.1-89.3	178	68.1	64.2-72.0		
18-64	226	66.7	62.2-71.3	161	68.5	63.5-73.4	387	67.5	64.0-71.0		

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: T1, T2, T6

• Epi Info program name: Tcessation (unweighted); TcessationWT (weighted)

Advice	Description: Percentage of current smokers who have been advised by a doctor or other health
to stop	worker to stop smoking, among those smokers who have had a visit to a doctor or other health
smoking	worker in the past 12 months.

Instrument question:

• During any visit to a doctor or other health worker in the past 12 months, were you advised to quit smoking tobacco?

Current smokers who have been advised by doctor to quit smoking											
Age Group (years)		Men			Wome	'n	Both Sexes				
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI		
18-44	90	51.9	46.7-57.1	89	55.4	48.0-62.8	179	53.6	49.3-57.8		
45-64	103	61.9	44.3-79.5	57	65.4	52.1-78.8	160	63.4	55.7-71.2		
18-64	193	55.1	46.4-63.8	146	58.1	51.1-65.1	339	56.5	52.2-60.9		

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: T1, T2, T7

• Epi Info program name: Tcessation (unweighted); TcessationWT (weighted)

Exposure Description: Percentage of respondents exposed second-hand smoke in the home on one or more days in the past 7 days.
hand smoke in home in past 7 days
Instrument question:

In the past 7 days, how many days did someone in the house smoke when you were present?

Exposed to second-hand smoke in home on 1 or more of the past 7 days											
Age Group (years)	Men				Women		Both Sexes				
	n	% Exposed	95% CI	n	% Exposed	95% CI	n	% Exposed	95% CI		
18-44	248	36.1	30.4-41.9	347	42.8	39.3-46.2	595	39.7	35.8-43.6		
45-64	54 341 33.9 28.8-39.0		266	28.0	22.4-33.6	607	31.0	28.7-33.4			
18-64	589	35.3	30.1-40.6	613	38.1	35.7-40.4	1202	36.8	33.8-39.7		

• Questions used: T17

• Epi Info program name: Tetshome (unweighted); TetshomeWT (weighted)

 Exposure to second-hand smoke in the workplace on one or more days in the past 7 days.

 hand smoke in the workplace in the workplace on the past 7 days, how many days did someone smoke in closed areas in your workplace (in the building, in a work area or a specific office) when you were present?

 base to second-hand smoke in the workplace on 1 or more of the past 7 days

exposed to second-nand shoke in the workplace of 1 of more of the past 7 days										
Age Group (years)	Men				Women		Both Sexes			
	n	% Exposed	95% CI	n	% Exposed	95% CI	n	% Exposed	95% CI	
18-44	243	43.0	39.4-46.6	345	31.8	27.3-36.4	588	37.0	34.6-39.3	
45-64	339 47.8 41.9-53.7		264	30.1	26.0-34.3	603	39.1	35.2-43.0		
18-64	582 44.7 40.6-48.9			609	31.3	27.5-35.1	1191	37.7	35.7-39.7	

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: T18

• Epi Info program name: Tetswork (unweighted); TetsworkWT (weighted)

Alcohol Consumption

 Alcohol
 Description: Alcohol consumption status of all respondents.

 consumption
 status

 Instrument questions:
 2

- Have you ever consumed an alcoholic drink such as ...?
- Have you consumed an alcoholic drink in the past 12 months?
- Have you consumed an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days?

	Alcohol consumption status											
		Men										
Age Group (years)	n	% Current drinker (past 30 days)	95% CI	% Drank in past 12 months, not current	95% CI	% Past 12 months abstainer	95% CI	% Lifetime abstainer	95% CI			
18-44	267	60.0	56.0-63.9	10.3	8.6-12.1	13.5	11.5-15.5	16.2	13.0-19.4			
45-64	359	51.0	46.1-56.0	9.9	7.2-12.5	13.9	10.6-17.3	25.2	21.9-28.4			
18-64	626	56.8	54.5-59.2	10.2	8.5-11.9	13.6	11.9-15.4	19.4	17.6-21.1			

	Alcohol consumption status											
		Women										
Age Group (years)	n % Current drinker (past 30 days)		95% CI	% Drank in past 12 months, not current	95% CI	% Past 12 months abstainer	95% Cl	% Lifetime abstainer	95% CI			
18-44	368	39.9	33.4-46.3	24.8	20.9-28.8	11.7	10.0-13.5	23.6	20.5-26.7			
45-64	272	28.4	21.7-35.1	15.1	12.5-17.7	20.9	17.3-24.5	35.6	27.4-43.7			
18-64	640	36.4	30.4-42.3	21.9	18.5-25.3	14.5	13.1-16.0	27.2	23.3-31.2			

	Alcohol consumption status												
		Both Sexes											
Age Group (years)	n	% Current drinker (past 30 days)	95% CI	% Drank in past 12 months, not current	95% CI	% Past 12 months abstainer	95% CI	% Lifetime abstainer	95% CI				
18-44	635	49.2	44.6-53.8	18.1	15.5-20.7	12.5	11.5-13.6	20.1	17.8-22.5				
45-64	631	631 40.1 37.2-43.0 12.4 10.5-14.3 17.3 14.4-20.2 30.2 26.3-34.1											
18-64	1266	266 46.2 42.8-49.6 16.2 13.8-18.6 14.1 12.8-15.4 23.4 21.2-25.7											

• Questions used: A1a, A1b, A3

• Epi Info program name: Aconsumption (unweighted); AconsumptionWT (weighted)

Frequency
of alcoholDescription: Frequency of alcohol consumption in the past 12 months among those
respondents who have drank in the last 12 months.consumption

Instrument question:

• During the past 12 months, how frequently have you had at least one alcoholic drink?

	Frequency of alcohol consumption in the past 12 months												
		Men											
Age Group (years)	n	% Daily	95% CI	% 5-6 days p. week	95% CI	% 1-4 days p. week	95% CI	% 1-3 days p. month	95% CI	% < once a month	95% CI		
18-44	191	2.5	1.5-3.5	5.1	2.8-7.4	26.6	22.1-31.1	43.5	38.7-48.4	22.2	18.5-25.9		
45-64	222	4.9	2.7-7.2	3.9	1.9-5.8	33.9	29.4-38.4	31.5	26.6-36.4	25.7	20.3-31.1		
18-64	413	3.3	2.3-4.3	4.7	3.1-6.4	28.9	25.1-32.8	39.7	35.9-43.5	23.3	20.7-26.0		

	Frequency of alcohol consumption in the past 12 months												
	Women												
Age Group (years)	n	% Daily	95% CI	% 5-6 days p. week	95% CI	% 1-4 days p. week	95% CI	% 1-3 days p. month	95% CI	% < once a month	95% CI		
18-44	231	0.3	0.0-1.1	1.1	0.4-1.8	17.3	13.9-20.6	36.1	32.2-39.9	45.3	41.0-49.6		
45-64	120	3.3	0.7-5.8	1.0	0.4-1.6	13.4	8.8-18.1	27.2	20.2-34.3	55.1	46.1-64.0		
18-64	351	1.0	0.0-1.9	1.0	0.5-1.6	16.4	13.7-19.1	34.1	30.4-37.7	47.5	43.9-51.1		

	Frequency of alcohol consumption in the past 12 months												
Age	Both Sexes												
Group (years)	n	% Daily	95% CI	% 5-6 days p. week	95% CI	% 1-4 days p. week	95% CI	% 1-3 days p. month	95% CI	% < once a month	95% CI		
18-44	422	1.4	0.9-1.9	3.1	2.1-4.0	21.8	19.1-24.5	39.7	36.6-42.8	34.0	31.9-36.1		
45-64	342	42 4.3 2.5-6.0 2.7 1.4-4.1 25.8 22.4-29.3 29.8 26.4-33.3 37.3 34.2-40.4											
18-64	764	2.2	1.6-2.8	3.0	2.2-3.7	22.9	20.5-25.3	37.0	34.4-39.6	34.9	33.2-36.7		

• Questions used: A1a, Alb, A2

• Epi Info program name: Afrequency (unweighted); AfrequencyWT (weighted)

Description: Mean number of occasions with at least one drink in the past 30 days among current Drinking occasions (past 30 days) drinkers. in the past 30 days

Instrument question:

• During the past 30 days, on how many occasions did you have at least one alcoholic drink?

I	Mean number of drinking occasions in the past 30 days among current (past 30 days) drinkers												
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes						
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI				
18-44	148	4.9	4.2-5.6	133	4.2	3.3-5.0	281	4.6	3.9-5.2				
45-64	166	4.4	3.8-5.0	73	4.3	3.0-5.5	239	4.3	3.8-4.9				
18-64	314 4.7 4.3-5.2 206 4.2 3.6-4.8 520 4.5 4.1-4.9								4.1-4.9				

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: A1a. A1b, A3, A4

• Epi Info program name: Aoccasions (unweighted); AoccasionsWT (weighted)

Standard drinks per drinking	Description: Mean number of standard drinks consumed on a drinking occasion among current (past 30 days) drinker.
day	Instrument question:

• During the past 30 days, when you drank alcohol, on average, how many standard alcoholic drinks did you have during one occasion?

I	Mean number of standard drinks per drinking occasion among current (past 30 days) drinkers												
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes						
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% Cl				
18-44	146	10.1	9.5-10.8	130	6.5	5.8-7.3	276	8.6	7.9-9.3				
45-64	167	8.2	7.3-9.2	73	5.6	4.3-6.9	240	7.3	6.6-8.1				
18-64	313	9.5	9.1-10.0	203	6.3	5.6-7.1	516	8.2	7.6-8.8				

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: A1a, A1b, A3, A5

• Epi Info program name: Anumdrinkperday (unweighted); AnumdrinkperdayWT (weighted)

Average	Description: Percentage of respondents engaging in category II and category III drinking.
volume	Category III is defined as drinking ≥60g of pure alcohol on average per day for men and ≥40 g
drinking	for women.
categories	Category II is defined as drinking 40-59.9g of pure alcohol on average per day for men and 20-
among all	39.9g for women.
respondents	A standard drink contains approximately 10g of pure alcohol.

Instrument questions:

- During the past 30 days, on how many occasions did you have at least one alcoholic drink?
- During the past 30 days, when you drank alcohol, on average, how many standard alcoholic drinks did you have during one occasion?

	Category III drinking among all respondents												
		Men			Women		Both Sexes						
Age Group (years)	n	% Category III	95% CI	n	% Category III	95% CI	n	% Category III	95% CI				
18-44	247	3.2	1.4-5.1	354	2.0	0.4-3.7	601	2.6	1.1-4.1				
45-64	335	3.6	1.8-5.5	265	2.0	1.0-3.0	600	2.8	1.9-3.7				
18-64	582	582 3.4 2.0-4.7 619 2.0 1.0-3.0 1201 2.7 1.7-3.6							1.7-3.6				

	Category II drinking among all respondents												
		Men			Women		Both Sexes						
Age Group (years)	n	% Category II	95% CI	n	% Category II	95% CI	n	% Category II	95% CI				
18-44	247	2.9	0.6-5.3	354	3.0	1.7-4.2	601	2.9	1.8-4.1				
45-64	0.0	265	0.4	0.1-0.7	600	0.2	0.0-0.4						
18-64	582	1.9	0.4-3.3	619	2.2	1.3-3.1	1201	2.0	1.3-2.8				

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: A1a, A1b, A3, A4, A5

• Epi Info program name: Acategories (unweighted); AcategoriesWT (weighted)

Average volume	Description: Percentage of current (last 30 days) drinker engaging in category I, category II and category III drinking
drinking	Category III is defined as drinking ≥ 60 g of pure alcohol on average per day for men and ≥ 40 g for women.
categories	Category II is defined as drinking 40-59.9g of pure alcohol on average per day for men and 20-39.9g for
among	women.
current	Category I is defined as drinking <40g of pure alcohol on average per day for men and <20 for women.
(past 30	A standard drink contains approximately 10g of pure alcohol.
days)	
drinkers	Instrument questions:
	 During the past 30 days, on how many occasions did you have at least one alcoholic drink?

- During the past 30 days, on how many occasions did you have at least one alcoholic drink?
 During the past 30 days, when you drank alcohol, on average, how many standard alcoholic drinks did
- you have during one occasion?

	Category I, II and III drinking among current (past 30 days) drinkers											
	Men											
Age Group (years)	n	% Category III	95% CI	% Category II	95% CI	% Category I	95% CI					
18-44	140	5.7	2.7-8.6	5.1	1.0-9.2	89.2	84.4-94.0					
45-64	163 7.6 3.6-11.5 0.0 0.0-0.0 92.4 88.5-96.4											
18-64	303	303 6.3 3.8-8.7 3.5 0.7-6.3 90.3 86.8-93.7										

	Category I, II and III drinking among current (past 30 days) drinkers										
	Women										
Age Group (years)	n	% Category III	95% CI	% Category II	95% CI	% Category I	95% CI				
18-44	127	5.5	1.4-9.6	8.0	4.1-11.9	86.5	81.3-91.7				
45-64	72	7.5	1.9-13.2	1.6	0.0-3.2	90.9	83.8-97.9				
18-64	199	6.0	3.3-8.6	6.4	3.2-9.7	87.6	83.7-91.5				

Category I, II and III drinking among current (past 30 days) drinkers										
	Women									
Age Group (years)	n	% Category III	95% Cl	% Category II	95% CI	% Category I	95% CI			
18-44	267	5.6	2.8-8.4	6.4	3.7-9.0	88.1	84.5-91.6			
45-64	235	7.5	5.2-9.9	0.6	0.1-1.0	91.9	89.4-94.4			
18-64	502	6.1	4.2-8.1	4.7	2.8-6.6	89.2	86.8-91.5			

• Questions used: A1a, A1b, A3, A4, A5

• Epi Info program name: Acategories (unweighted); AcategoriesWT (weighted)

Largest	Description: Largest number of drinks consumed during a single occasion in the past 30 days
number	among current (past 30 days) drinker).
of drinks	
in the past	Instrument question:
30 dave	During the past 30 days what was the largest number of standard alcoholic drinks you had o

• During the past 30 days what was the largest number of standard alcoholic drinks you had on a single occasion, counting all types of alcoholic drinks together?

	Mean maximum number of drinks consumed on one occasion in the past 30 days											
		Men			Women		Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	n	Mean maximum number	95% CI	n	Mean maximum number	95% CI	n	Mean maximum number	95% CI			
18-44	139	12.7	12.0-13.4	127	9.7	8.5-10.9	266	11.4	10.7-12.1			
45-64	165	10.2	9.0-11.5	74	6.9	5.4-8.5	239	9.1	8.3-9.8			
18-64	304	11.9	11.3-12.5	201	9.0	7.8-10.2	505	10.7	10.1-11.3			

Analysis Information:

- Questions used: A1a, A1b, A3, A6
- Epi Info program name: Alargestnum (unweighted); AlargestnumWT (weighted)

Description: Percentage of men who had five or more/women who had four or more drinks on any day in the past 30 days during a single occasion among the total population.

Five/four

or more	Instrument question:
drinks on	• During the past 30 days, how many times did you have
a single	for men: five or more
occasion	for women: four or more
	standard alcoholic drinks in a single drinking occasion?

Five/four or	Five/four or more drinks on a single occasion at least once during the past 30 days among total population									
Age Group (years)		Men		Women						
	n	% ≥ 5 drinks	95% CI	n	% ≥ 4drinks	95% CI				
18-44	267	56.0	50.7-61.2	368	35.1	28.1-42.1				
45-64	359	44.9	40.2-49.6	272	23.4	17.5-29.3				
18-64	626	52.1	49.7-54.5	640	31.5	25.5-37.6				

• Questions used: A1a, A1b, A3, A7

• Epi Info program name: Aepisodicmen and Aepisodicwomen (unweighted); AepisodicmenWT and AepisodicwomenWT (weighted)

Description: Mean number of times in the past 30 days on which current (past 30 days) drinkerFive/four
or more
drinks on
a singleconsumed five (for men)/four (for women) or more drinks during a single occasion among current
(past 30 days) drinkers.drinks on
a singleInstrument question:
• During the past 30 days, how many times did you have
for men: five or more
for women: four or more

for women: four or more standard alcoholic drinks in a single drinking occasion?

Mean number of times with five/four or more drinks during a single occasion in the past 30 days among current drinkers										
		Men			Women					
Age Group (years)	Mean n number 95% Cl of times			Mean n number 95% of times		95% CI				
18-44	156	4.3	3.9-4.7		139	3.4	2.8-3.9			
45-64	185	2.7	2.5-3.0		79	2.1	1.7-2.4			
18-64	341	3.8	3.5-4.1		218	3.1	2.6-3.6			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: A1a, A1b, A3, A7

• Epi Info program name: Aepisodicmen and Aepisodicwomen (unweighted); AepisodicmenWT and AepisodicwomenWT (weighted)

Fruit and Vegetable Consumption

Mean number of days of fruit	Description: mean number of days fruit and vegetables consumed.
and vegetable	Instrument questions:
consumption	 In a typical week, on how many days do you eat fruit? In a typical week, on how many days do you eat vegetables?

	Mean number of days fruit consumed in a typical week											
	Men				Women		Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	n	Mean number of days	95% CI			
18-44	263	3.3	3.1-3.4	358	4.1	3.9-4.3	621	3.7	3.6-3.8			
45-64	357	3.6	3.4-3.7	272	4.7	4.4-4.9	629	4.1	3.9-4.2			
18-64	620	3.4	3.2-3.5	630	4.3	4.0-4.5	1250	3.8	3.7-4.0			

	Mean number of days vegetables consumed in a typical week											
	Men			Women			Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	n	Mean number of days	95% CI			
18-44	263	3.6	3.4-3.8	353	3.9	3.8-4.1	616	3.7	3.6-3.9			
45-64	356	3.2	3.1-3.3	272	4.0	3.8-4.2	628	3.6	3.5-3.7			
18-64	619	3.4	3.3-3.5	625	3.9	3.8-4.1	1244	3.7	3.6-3.8			

Questions used: D1, D3

• Epi Info program name: Ddays (unweighted); DdaysWT (weighted)

Mean number
of servings
of fruit and
vegetableDescription: mean number of fruit, vegetable, and combined fruit and vegetable servings on
average per day.of fruit and
vegetable
consumptionInstrument questions:
• In a typical week, on how many days do you eat fruit?

• How many servings of fruit do you eat on one of those days?

• In a typical week, on how many days do you eat vegetables?

• How many servings of vegetables do you eat on one of those days?

	Mean number of servings of fruit on average per day											
	Men				Women		Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI			
18-44	255	1.2	1.1-1.3	345	1.6	1.5-1.8	600	1.4	1.3-1.5			
45-64	344	1.5	1.3-1.6	266	2.1	1.9-2.3	610	1.8	1.7-1.9			
18-64	599	1.3	1.2-1.4	611	1.8	1.6-1.9	1210	1.5	1.5-1.6			

	Mean number of servings of vegetables on average per day												
	Men				Women		Both Sexes						
Age Group (years)	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI				
18-44	255	1.2	1.1-1.3	338	1.2	1.1-1.3	593	1.2	1.2-1.3				
45-64	343	1.1	1.0-1.2	266	1.5	1.3-1.7	609	1.3	1.2-1.4				
18-64	598	1.2	1.1-1.2	604	1.3	1.2-1.4	1202	1.2	1.2-1.3				

Mean number of servings of fruit and/or vegetables on average per day										
		Men			Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI	
18-44	259	2.4	2.2-2.5	347	2.8	2.7-3.0	606	2.6	2.5-2.7	
45-64	345	2.5	2.3-2.7	266	3.6	3.3-3.9	611	3.1	2.9-3.2	
18-64	604	2.4	2.3-2.5	613	3.1	2.9-3.3	1217	2.8	2.6-2.9	

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: D1, D2, D3, D4

• Epi Info program name: Dservings (unweighted); DservingsWT (weighted)

Fruit and vegetable consumption per day Description: Frequency of fruit and/or vegetable consumption.

Instrument questions:

- In a typical week, on how many days do you eat fruit?
- How many servings of fruit do you eat on one of those days?
- In a typical week, on how many days do you eat vegetables?
- How many servings of vegetables do you eat on one of those days?

	Number of servings of fruit and/or vegetables on average per day											
Age	Men											
Group (years)	n	% no fruit and/or vegetables	no fruit and/or 95% Cl getables		% 1-2 servings 95% CI % 3-4 servings			% ≥5 servings	95% CI			
18-44	259	29.0	24.5-33.6	42.7	40.1-45.3	17.4	15.2-19.6	10.8	7.3-14.4			
45-64	345	26.4	22.8-29.9	43.3	39.9-46.7	18.7	15.6-21.8	11.6	8.6-14.6			
18-64	604	04 28.1 24.7-31.5 42.9 40.7-45.2 17.9 16.0-19.7 11.1 8.9-13.3										

	Number of servings of fruit and/or vegetables on average per day											
Age	Women											
Group (years)	n	n and/or 95% vegetables		% 1-2 servings 95% CI		% 3-4 servings	95% CI	% ≥5 servings	95% CI			
18-44	347	16.4	13.9-18.9	44.5	40.9-48.2	24.3	20.2-28.4	14.8	11.9-17.6			
45-64	266	15.8	12.8-18.8	38.2	33.6-42.8	21.4	19.0-23.7	24.6	19.0-30.2			
18-64	613	3 16.2 14.1-18.3 42.5 39.3-45.8 23.4 20.5-26.3 17.9 15.1-20.6										

	Number of servings of fruit and/or vegetables on average per day											
Ade	Both Sexes											
Group (years)	n	% no fruit and/or vegetables	95% CI	% 1-2 servings	95% CI % 3-4 serving		95% CI	% ≥5 servings	95% CI			
18-44	606	22.3	19.6-25.1	43.7	41.6-45.8	21.0	18.3-23.8	12.9	10.9-15.0			
45-64	611	21.2	18.8-23.7	40.8	37.8-43.8	20.0	17.6-22.4	18.0	15.3-20.6			
18-64	1217	22.0	19.8-24.1	42.7	40.8-44.6	20.7	18.6-22.8	14.6	12.6-16.6			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: D1, D2, D3, D4

• Epi Info program name: Dfiveormore (unweighted); DfiveormoreWT (weighted)

Fruit and vegetable consumption	Description: Percentage of those eating less than five servings of fruit and/or vegetables on average per day.
per day	Instrument questions:In a typical week, on how many days do you eat fruit?

- How many servings of fruit do you eat on one of those days?
- In a typical week, on how many days do you eat vegetables?
- How many servings of vegetables do you eat on one of those days?

Less than five servings of fruit and/or vegetables on average per day										
	Men				Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	% < five servings per day	95% CI	n	% < five servings per day	95% CI	n	% < five servings per day	95% CI	
18-44	259	89.2	85.6-92.7	347	85.2	82.4-88.1	606	87.1	85.0-89.2	
45-64	345	88.4	85.4-91.4	266	75.4	69.8-81.0	611	82.0	79.4-84.7	
18-64	604	88.9	86.7-91.1	613	82.1	79.4-84.9	1217	85.4	83.4-87.4	

• Questions used: D1, D2, D3, D4

• Epi Info program name: Dfiveormore (unweighted); DfiveormoreWT (weighted)

Type of oil Description: Type of oil or fat most often used for meal preparation in households (presented only used most for both sexes because results are for the household not individuals). frequently

Instrument question:

• What type of oil or fat is most often used for meal preparation in your household?

Both Sexes

	Type of oil or fat most often used for meal preparation in household											
Age group	n (house- holds)	Vegetable oil	95% CI	% Lard	95% Cl	% Butter or Ghee	95% CI	% Margarin	95% Cl			
18-44	627	83.3	81.4-85.1	1.1	0.3-1.9	6.4	5.3-7.6	2.7	2.1-3.3			
45-64	618	81.1	77.9-84.3	1.4	0.9-2.0	3.3	2.0-4.5	5.1	3.8-6.4			
Total	1245	82.6	80.5-84.7	1.2	0.7-1.8	5.4	4.5-6.3	3.5	2.9-4.1			

	Type of oil or fat most often used for meal preparation in household										
Age group	% Coconut	95% CI	% Other	% None in particular	95% CI						
18-44	1.5	1.0-2.1	1.7	1.1-2.3	3.2	1.6-4.7					
45-64	2.5	1.0-4.0	2.5	1.5-3.4	4.1	2.3-5.9					
Total	1.8	1.4-2.3	2.0	1.5-2.5	3.5	2.2-4.8					

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: D5

• Epi Info program name: Doil (unweighted); DoilWT (weighted)

Eating Description: Mean number of meals per week eaten outside a home. outside home

Instrument question:

• On average, how many meals per week do you eat that were not prepared at a home? By meal, I mean breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Mean number of meals eaten outside a home											
Age Group		Men			Women			Both Sexes			
(years)	n	mean	95% CI	n	mean	95% Cl	n	mean	95% CI		
18-44	252	2.2	1.8-2.5	351	2.5	2.4-2.7	603	2.4	2.2-2.5		
45-64	351	1.4	1.2-1.7	267	1.5	1.3-1.8	618	1.5	1.4-1.6		
18-64	603	1.9	1.6-2.2	618	2.2	2.1-2.3	1221	2.1	1.9-2.2		

• Questions used: D6

• Epi Info program name: Dmealsout (unweighted); DmealsoutWT (weighted)

Fish and Canned/Tinned Fish Consumption

Mean number Description: mean number of days fruit and vegetables consumed. of days of fruit and vegetable Instrument questions: consumption • In a typical week, on how many days do you eat fish? • In a typical week, on how many days do you eat tinned/canned fish?

<i>,</i> ,			,			
I	Mean number o	of days f	ish consur	ned in a typica	al week	

	Mean number of days fish consumed in a typical week											
	Men				Women			Both Sexes				
Age Group (years)	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	n	Mean number of days	95% CI			
18-44	265	3.0	2.8-3.3	359	2.1	2.0-2.2	624	2.5	2.4-2.7			
45-64	355	3.3	3.1-3.5	267	2.6	2.3-2.9	622	3.0	2.8-3.1			
18-64	620	3.1	2.9-3.3	626	2.3	2.1-2.4	1246	2.7	2.6-2.8			

Mean number of days tinned/canned fish consumed in a typical week										
	Men				Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	n	Mean number of days	95% CI	
18-44	261	1.3	1.2-1.5	358	1.3	1.2-1.4	619	1.3	1.2-1.4	
45-64	353	1.4	1.3-1.5	269	1.4	1.2-1.5	622	1.4	1.3-1.4	
18-64	614	1.3	1.2-1.4	627	1.3	1.3-1.4	1241	1.3	1.3-1.4	

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: X1, X3

• Epi Info program name X1X3WT (unweighted); X1X3WT (weighted)

Description: mean number of fresh fish and canned fish combined fresh fish and canned fish Mean number servings on average per day. of servings of Fish/ **Tinned Fish** Instrument questions: consumption

• In a typical week, on how many days do you eat fish?

- How many servings of fish do you eat on one of those days?
- In a typical week, on how many days do you eat canned/tinned fish
- How many servings of canned/tinned fish do you eat on one of those days?

Mean number of servings of fish on average per day												
		Men			Women		Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	n	n Mean 95% Cl n Mean 95% servings					n	Mean number of servings	95% CI			
18-44	257	1.0	0.9-1.1	347	0.6	0.6-0.7	604	0.8	0.7-0.8			
45-64	344	1.2	1.1-1.3	-1.3 259 0.9 0.7-1.2			603	1.1	0.9-1.2			
18-64	601 1.1 1.0-1.1 606 0.7 0.6-0.8 1207 0.9 0.8-0.9											

Mean number of servings of canned/tinned fish on average per day												
		Men			Women		Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI			
18-44	254	0.3	0.2-0.5	347	0.3	0.3-0.3	601	0.3	0.2-0.4			
45-64	344 0.3 0.3-0.4		0.3-0.4	261	0.4	0.3-0.5	605	0.4	0.3-0.4			
18-64	598	0.3	0.2-0.4	608	0.3	0.3-0.3	1206	0.3	0.3-0.4			

Mean number of servings of fish and/or canned/tinned fish on average per day												
		Men			Women		Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI	n	Mean number of servings	95% CI			
18-44	261	1.3	1.1-1.4	353	0.9	0.8-1.0	614	1.1	1.0-1.2			
45-64	348	348 1.5 1.4-1.6			1.3	0.9-1.6	612	1.4	1.2-1.5			
18-64	609	1.4	1.3-1.5	617	1.0	0.9-1.1	1226	1.2	1.1-1.3			

• Questions used: X1, X2, X3, X4

• Epi Info program name: X2X4 (unweighted); X2X4WT (weighted)

Dietary Salt

Adding Description: Percentage of all respondents who always or often add salt to their food before eating salt at or as they are eating. meal

Instrument questions:

• How often do you add salt to your food before you eat it or as you are eating it?

Add salt always or often before eating or when eating											
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	n % 95% Cl			%	95% CI		
18-44	266	39.6	34.8-44.4	365	37.1	34.5-39.8	631	38.3	35.6-40.9		
45-64	355	33.0	29.1-36.9	272	32.4	27.8-37.1	627	32.7	29.5-35.9		
18-64	621	37.3	33.9-40.7	637	35.7	32.9-38.5	1258	36.4	34.3-38.6		

Analysis Information:

- Question used: DS1
- Epi Info program name: Deating (unweighted); DeatingWT (weighted)

Adding
salt when
cookingDescription: Percentage of all respondents who always or often add salt to their food when
cooking or preparing foods at home.

Instrument questions:

• How often is salt added in cooking or preparing foods in your household?

Add salt always or often when cooking or preparing food at home											
Age Group		Mer	1		Women	1	Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI		
18-44	265	48.5	44.0-53.1	363	48.3	45.6-51.0	628	48.4	45.8-51.0		
45-64	355	47.0	43.1-51.0	272	272 51.9 46.5-57.3			49.4	45.6-53.2		
18-64	620	48.0	44.6-51.4	635	49.4	46.4-52.5	1255	48.8	46.6-50.9		

Always or often consume processed food high in salt											
Age Group		Men			Women	Women Both Sexes					
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI		
18-44	265	47.8	43.0-52.5	364	48.2	44.3-52.1	629	48.0	44.7-51.3		
45-64	355	46.4	41.5-51.2	272	42.9	38.0-47.9	627	44.7	40.9-48.5		
18-64	620	620 47.3 44.0-50.5 636 46.6 43.2-49.9 1256 46.9 44.3-49.6									

- Question used: DS3
- Epi Info program name: Dprocessed (unweighted); DprocessedWT (weighted)

Salt consumption

Description: Percentage of all respondents who think they consume far too much or too much salt.

Instrument questions:

• How much salt do you think you consume?

Think they consume far too much or too much salt											
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI		
18-44	246	27.6	23.0-32.2	335	31.7	26.0-37.3	581	29.7	26.2-33.3		
45-64	327	11.9	8.7-15.0	261	21.9	18.3-25.4	588	16.9	14.7-19.0		
18-64	573	573 22.1 19.1-25.1 596 28.5 24.1-33.0 1169 25.4 23.0-27.9									

	Self-reported quantity of salt consumed												
Ago	Men												
Group (years)	n	% Far too much	95% Cl	% Too much	95% Cl	% Just the right amount	95% Cl	% Too little	95% Cl	% Far too little	95% Cl		
18-44	246	6.6	3.9-9.3	21.0	17.2-24.8	60.4	54.1-66.7	10.4	7.3-13.5	1.6	0.9-2.3		
45-64	327	2.6	1.7-3.5	9.3	6.4-12.1	64.2	60.3-68.1	20.0	16.4-23.6	4.0	2.0-6.0		
18-64	573	573 5.2 3.5-6.9 16.9 14.5-19.3 61.7 57.5-65.9 13.7 11.6-15.9 2.4 1.7-3.2											

	Self-reported quantity of salt consumed											
Ago	Women											
Group (years)	n	% Far too much	95% Cl	% Too much	95% Cl	% Just the right amount	95% Cl	% Too little	95% Cl	% Far too little	95% Cl	
18-44	335	8.3	6.4-10.2	23.4	18.8-28.0	55.6	49.0-62.2	9.1	6.9-11.4	3.7	2.3-5.0	
45-64	261	61 7.6 4.5-10.8 14.2 11.7-16.8 59.3 53.3-65.2 15.3 10.8-19.7 3.6 1.3-5.9										
18-64	596	596 8.1 6.0-10.1 20.5 16.8-24.1 56.8 51.0-62.5 11.1 9.3-12.9 3.6 2.5-4.8										

	Self-reported quantity of salt consumed												
	Both Sexes												
Age Group (years)	n	% Far too much	95% Cl	% Too much	95% Cl	% Just the right amount	95% Cl	% Too little	95% CI	% Far too little	95% Cl		
18-44	581	7.5	6.0-9.0	22.3	19.3-25.3	57.8	53.6-62.0	9.7	7.9-11.6	2.7	1.9-3.5		
45-64	588	588 5.1 3.5-6.7 11.7 10.0-13.5 61.7 57.3-66.2 17.6 14.0-21.2 3.8 2.4-5.2											
18-64	1169	169 6.7 5.4-7.9 18.8 16.6-20.9 59.1 55.5-62.8 12.4 10.9-13.8 3.1 2.3-3.9											

Analysis Information:

- Question used: DS4
- Epi Info program name: Dsaltquantity (unweighted); DsaltquantityWT (weighted)

Recommended amount of salt use Description: Percentage of respondents who think what is the recommended amount of salt to be consumed per day to be healthy

Instrument questions:

• What do you think is the recommended amount of salt you should consume per day to be healthy??

Amount of salt you should consumed per day											
				Men							
Age Group (years)	n	% less than 10g – 2teaspoon	95% CI	% Less than 5g – 1 teaspoon	95% CI	% Less than 2g - half teaspoon	95% CI				
18-44	179	11.5	7.9-15.0	31.6	27.5-35.7	56.9	52.0-61.8				
45-64	240	240 4.6 2.9-6.2 30.0 25.7-34.4 65.4									
18-64	419	419 9.0 6.6-11.3 31.0 27.8-34.2 60.0 56.3-63.7									

	Importance of lowering salt in diet												
				Women									
Age Group (years)	n	% less than 10g – 2teaspoon	95% CI	% Less than 5g – 1 teaspoon	95% CI	% Less than 2g - half teaspoon	95% CI						
18-44	263	9.6	5.7-13.5	31.9	28.6-35.3	58.5	53.9-63.1						
45-64	213	6.5	4.2-8.8	25.9	21.1-30.7	67.7	62.6-72.7						
18-64	476 8.5 5.7-11.4 29.9 26.8-33.1 61.5 57.6-65.4												

	Importance of lowering salt in diet											
				Both Sexes								
Age Group (years)	n	% less than 10g – 2teaspoon	95% CI	% Less than 5g – 1 teaspoon	95% Cl	95% CI Less than 2g - half teaspoon						
18-44	442	10.4	7.5-13.3	31.8	28.9-34.7	57.8	54.4-61.2					
45-64	453	5.6	4.1-7.0	27.9	24.6-31.1	66.6	63.2-69.9					
18-64	895	8.7	6.6-10.8	30.4	27.8-33.1	60.8	57.8-63.8					

Analysis Information:

- Question used: X5
- Epi Info program name: X5 (unweighted); X5WT (weighted)

SaltDescription: Percentage of respondents who think consuming too much salt could cause a
serious health problem.

Instrument questions:

• Do you think that too much salt in your diet could cause a serious health problem?

Think consuming too much salt could cause serious health problem												
Age Group		Me	n		Women				Both Sexes			
(years)	n	%	95% CI		n	%	95% Cl		n	%	95% CI	
18-44	266	78.0	72.7-83.3		367	86.5	84.4-88.6		633	82.6	79.6-85.6	
45-64	357	79.7	75.3-84.1		272	83.9	80.4-87.5		629	81.8	79.5-84.0	
18-64	623	78.6	74.8-82.5		639	85.7	84.0-87.4		1262	82.3	80.3-84.3	

- Question used: D10
- Epi Info program name: Dhealth (unweighted); DhealthWT (weighted)

LoweringDescription: Percentage of respondents who think lowering salt in diet is very, somewhat orsaltnot at all important.

Instrument questions:

• How important to you is lowering the salt in your diet?

	Importance of lowering salt in diet												
Ago				Men									
Age Group (years)	n	% Very important	95% CI	% Somewhat important	95% CI	% Not at all important	95% CI						
18-44	239	66.0	56.5-75.6	27.6	17.8-37.4	6.4	4.5-8.3						
45-64	327	69.2	65.9-72.5	23.9	20.6-27.2	6.8	5.0-8.7						
18-64	566	67.2	60.9-73.5	26.3	20.1-32.4	6.6	5.3-7.9						

	Importance of lowering salt in diet												
		Women											
Age Group (years)	n	% Very important	95% CI	% Somewhat important	95% CI	% Not at all important	95% CI						
18-44	346	72.8	69.1-76.5	20.5	18.1-23.0	6.7	4.7-8.7						
45-64	262	76.8	72.5-81.0	18.9	15.4-22.5	4.3	2.9-5.7						
18-64	608	74.0	70.3-77.7	20.0	17.6-22.5	5.9	4.2-7.7						

	Importance of lowering salt in diet												
_		Both Sexes											
Age Group (years)	n	% Very important 95% (% Somewhat important	95% CI	% Not at all important	95% CI						
18-44	585	69.7	63.7-75.7	23.7	18.4-29.0	6.6	5.2-7.9						
45-64	589	73.0	70.6-75.4	21.4	19.3-23.6	5.6	4.3-6.9						
18-64	1174	70.8	66.3-75.3	23.0	19.1-26.8	6.2	5.1-7.4						

Analysis Information:

- Question used: D9
- Epi Info program name: Dlower (unweighted); DlowerWT (weighted)

Controlling saltDescription: Percentage of respondents who take specific action on a regular basis to control saltintakeintake.

Instrument question:

• Do you do any of the following on a regular basis to control your salt intake?

	Limit consumption of processed foods												
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes						
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% Cl				
18-44	266	56.7	51.5-62.0	367	63.9	58.4-69.3	633	60.6	55.8-65.3				
45-64	357	63.0	59.7-66.2	271	73.3	70.1-76.6	628	68.0	65.9-70.1				
18-64	623	58.9	55.1-62.7	638	66.8	62.9-70.7	1261	63.0	59.7-66.3				

Look at the salt or sodium content on food labels											
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI		
18-44	266	26.2	21.9-30.5	367	36.1	32.3-39.9	633	31.5	29.8-33.3		
45-64	357	29.7	26.0-33.4	271	33.3	29.8-36.9	628	31.5	29.6-33.3		
18-64	623	27.4	24.5-30.4	638	35.2	32.9-37.6	1261	31.5	30.1-32.9		

	Do not add salt on the table											
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes					
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI			
18-44	266	37.7	35.2-40.3	367	49.6	44.4-54.8	633	44.1	41.3-46.9			
45-64	357	46.0	41.5-50.5	271	50.4	44.6-56.2	628	48.1	46.0-50.3			
18-64	623	40.6	38.5-42.8	638	49.8	47.1-52.6	1261	45.4	43.4-47.4			

Buy low salt/sodium alternatives											
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI		
18-44	266	23.2	20.0-26.3	367	30.5	26.9-34.2	633	27.1	24.6-29.6		
45-64	357	27.2	24.0-30.3	270	31.3	25.8-36.9	627	29.2	26.2-32.2		
18-64	623	24.6	22.5-26.6	637	30.8	27.2-34.4	1260	27.8	25.6-30.0		

Do not add salt when cooking												
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes					
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI			
18-44	266	36.3	33.7-38.8	367	47.7	41.4-54.0	633	42.4	38.7-46.2			
45-64	357	41.3	37.7-45.0	270	42.1	36.6-47.6	627	41.7	39.0-44.4			
18-64	623	38.1	36.0-40.2	637	46.0	42.6-49.4	1260	42.2	40.2-44.2			

	Use spices other than salt when cooking												
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes						
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI				
18-44	266	59.8	54.4-65.2	367	62.6	59.8-65.4	633	61.3	58.2-64.4				
45-64	357	60.4	57.1-63.6	270	69.7	65.8-73.5	627	64.8	62.7-67.0				
18-64	623	60.0	56.2-63.8	637	64.7	62.4-67.1	1260	62.5	60.1-64.8				

Avoid eating foods prepared outside of a home											
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI		
18-44	266	46.6	43.5-49.7	367	51.2	45.3-57.1	633	49.1	45.5-52.6		
45-64	357	52.1	46.5-57.6	270	52.6	49.0-56.2	627	52.3	48.4-56.2		
18-64	623	48.5	45.3-51.7	637	51.6	47.0-56.2	1260	50.1	46.7-53.5		

	Do other things specifically to control your salt intake												
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes						
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% Cl				
18-44	266	1.1	0.4-1.7	367	2.6	1.4-3.9	633	1.9	1.1-2.7				
45-64	357	1.9	0.8-3.1	270	1.8	0.9-2.8	627	1.9	0.9-2.9				
18-64	623	1.4	0.7-2.1	637	2.4	1.4-3.4	1260	1.9	1.2-2.6				

- Questions used: DS7a-h
- Epi Info program name: Dcontrol (unweighted); DcontrolWT (weighted)

Oral Health

Percentage

of

Description: Percentage of respondents who have no natural teeth, 1-9 natural teeth, 10-19 natural teeth, or 20 or more natural teeth.

respondents Instrument question:

having natural teeth • How many natural teeth do you have?

Percentage of respondents with natural teeth												
		Men										
Age Group (years)	n	% No natural teeth	95% CI	% 1 - 9 natural teeth	95% CI	% 10 - 19 natural teeth	95% CI	% ≥ 20 natural teeth	95% CI			
18-44	229	0.5	0.2-0.9	0.9	0.3-1.5	7.4	3.9-10.9	91.2	87.1-95.2			
45-64	336	10.1	6.8-13.4	6.7	4.5-8.8	32.5	25.8-39.3	50.7	45.8-55.7			
18-64	565	565 4.1 3.0-5.1 3.0 2.1-4.0 16.8 14.5-19.1 76.1 73.4-78.8										

	Percentage of respondents with natural teeth												
		Women											
Age Group (years)	n	% No natural teeth	95% CI	% 1 - 9 natural teeth	95% CI	% 10 - 19 natural teeth	95% CI	% ≥ 20 natural teeth	95% CI				
18-44	341	1.5	0.1-2.8	1.5	0.6-2.4	12.0	9.9-14.1	85.0	82.8-87.3				
45-64	261	5.6	4.0-7.3	9.4	6.0-12.8	35.7	30.3-41.1	49.3	43.5-55.1				
18-64	602	602 2.8 1.8-3.8 4.0 3.0-5.0 19.5 17.3-21.7 73.7 71.5-75.9											

	Percentage of respondents with natural teeth												
	Both Sexes												
Age Group (years)	n	% No natural teeth	95% CI	% 1 - 9 natural teeth	95% CI	% 10 - 19 natural teeth	95% CI	% ≥ 20 natural teeth	95% CI				
18-44	570	1.1	0.3-1.8	1.2	0.5-2.0	10.0	7.7-12.2	87.8	85.1-90.5				
45-64	597	7.9	6.0-9.8	8.0	6.1-9.9	34.1	29.4-38.8	50.0	45.7-54.3				
18-64	1167	3.4	2.7-4.1	3.5	2.9-4.1	18.2	16.4-20.1	74.8	73.0-76.7				

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: O1

• Epi Info program name: Onatural (unweighted); OnaturalWT (weighted)

Percentage of	Description: Percentage of respondents having a poor or very poor state of teeth among those having natural teeth.
respondents having poor or very poor state of teeth	Instrument question:How would you describe the state of your teeth?

Per	Percentage of respondents having poor or very poor state of teeth among those having natural teeth											
		Men			Women		Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	n	% having poor or very poor state of teeth	95% CI	n	% having poor or very poor state of teeth	95% CI	n	% having poor or very poor state of teeth	95% CI			
18-44	245	5.7	4.0-7.4	355	3.7	1.7-5.8	600	4.6	3.0-6.2			
45-64	314	9.8	7.7-11.9	250	4.9	2.7-7.2	564	7.3	5.7-9.0			
18-64	559	7.1	5.7-8.5	605	4.1	2.1-6.0	1164	5.5	4.1-6.9			

• Questions used: O2

• Epi Info program name: Ohealthteeth (unweighted); OhealthteethWT (weighted)

Percentage
ofDescription: Percentage of respondents having a poor or very poor state of gums among those
having natural teeth.respondents
having poor
or very poor
state of gumsInstrument question:
• How would you describe the state of your teeth?

Pero	Percentage of respondents having poor or very poor state of gums among those having natural teeth											
		Men			Women		Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	n	% having poor or very poor state of gums	95% CI	n	% having poor or very poor state of gums	95% CI	n	% having poor or very poor state of gums	95% CI			
18-44	245	2.9	1.9-4.0	353	2.3	1.1-3.5	598	2.6	1.9-3.3			
45-64	315	8.7	6.6-10.7	250	1.5	0.7-2.3	565	5.0	3.9-6.2			
18-64	560	4.8	3.9-5.8	603	2.1	1.0-3.2	1163	3.4	2.7-4.0			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: O3

• Epi Info program name: Ohealthgums (unweighted); OhealthgumsWT (weighted)

Percentage Description: Percentage of respondents having removable dentures.

of respondents having removable dentures

Percentage of respondents having removable dentures											
	Men				Women		Both Sexes				
Age Group (years)	n	% Having removable dentures	95% CI	n	% Having removable dentures	95% CI	n	% Having removable dentures	95% CI		
18-44	266	14.5	11.6-17.5	367	16.5	13.2-19.9	633	15.6	13.4-17.8		
45-64	356	40.3	34.6-46.0	270	48.1	42.9-53.4	626	44.1	40.7-47.5		
18-64	622	23.6	21.5-25.7	637	26.2	23.5-28.8	1259	24.9	23.2-26.7		

- Questions used: O4, O5a, O5b
- Epi Info program name: Odentures (unweighted); OdenturesWT (weighted)

Type of removable dentures among those having removable dentures

Instrument questions:

• Do you have any removable dentures?

• Which of the following removable dentures do you have?

Per	Percentage of respondents having an upper jaw denture among those having removable dentures										
		Men		Women			Both Sexes				
Age Group (years)	n	% Having an upper jaw denture	95% CI	n	% Having an upper jaw denture	95% CI	n	% Having an upper jaw denture	95% Cl		
18-44	39	86.4	80.9-91.9	63	77.8	69.7-86.0	102	81.6	75.9-87.3		
45-64	141	90.3	82.1-98.5	123	94.8	91.6-98.0	264	92.7	90.1-95.2		
18-64	180	88.8	83.0-94.5	186	87.4	83.8-91.0	366	88.0	85.1-91.0		

Description: Percentage of respondents who have an upper jaw denture, a lower jaw denture,

or an upper and a lower jaw denture among those having removable dentures.

Percentage of respondents having a lower jaw denture among those having removable dentures											
		Men			Women			Both Sexes			
Age Group (years)	n	% Having a lower jaw denture	95% CI	n	% Having a lower jaw denture	95% CI	n	% Having a lower jaw denture	95% CI		
18-44	39	60.6	48.6-72.5	63	68.9	62.2-75.5	102	65.2	60.5-70.0		
45-64	141	57.2	50.1-64.3	123	32.6	28.1-37.1	264	44.2	40.5-47.9		
18-64	180	58.5	53.9-63.2	186	48.4	43.3-53.4	366	53.0	49.8-56.2		

Perce	ntage o	of respondent:	s having an up	oper an	d a lower jaw	denture amon	g those h	aving remova	ble dentures	
		Men			Womer	1	Both Sexes			
Age Group (years)	n	% Having an upper and a lower jaw denture	95% CI	% Having an upper n and a lower jaw denture		95% CI	% Having an upper n and a 95% Cl lower jaw denture		95% Cl	
18-44	39	47.0	30.4-63.5	63	46.7	39.5-54.0	102	46.8	38.1-55.6	
45-64	141	47.5	43.6-51.5	123	27.3	22.7-32.0	264	36.8	34.2-39.5	
18-64	180	47.3	39.5-55.1	186	35.8	31.3-40.2	366	41.0	36.2-45.9	

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: O4, O5a-b

• Epi Info program name: Odentures (unweighted); OdenturesWT (weighted)

Percentage Description: Percentage of respondents who have pain or discomfort caused by their teeth or mouth during the past 12 months.

of respondents having oral pain or discomfort

Instrument question:

• During the past 12 months, did your teeth or mouth cause any pain or discomfort?

	Percentage having oral pain or discomfort											
		Men			Women		Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	n	% Having oral pain or discomfort		n	% Having oral pain or discomfort	95% CI	n % Having oral 95% pain or discomfort		95% CI			
18-44	266	24.4	20.8-28.1	365	23.8	17.5-30.0	631	24.1	21.3-26.8			
45-64	356	27.0	22.6-31.5	270	21.5	15.3-27.8	626	24.4	19.5-29.3			
18-64	622	25.3	21.9-28.8	635	23.1	19.8-26.3	1257	24.2	22.4-25.9			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: O6

• Epi Info program name: Opain (unweighted); OpainWT (weighted)

Percentage Description: Percentage of respondents having seen a dentist during the past 12 months.

of respondents Instrument question: having seen • How long has it been since you last saw a dentist?

having seen a dentist during the past 12 months

	Percentage of respondents baying seen a dentist during the past 12 months									
	Percentage of respondents having seen a dentist during the past 12 months									
		Men			Women			Both Sexe	s	
Age Group (years)	n	% having seen a dentist during the past 12 months	95% CI	n	% having seen a dentist during the past 12 months	95% CI	n	% having seen a dentist during the past 12 months	95% CI	
18-44	239	39.6	35.4-43.7	344	42.3	37.7-46.9	583	41.1	38.3-43.8	
45-64	332	43.3	36.4-50.1	261	40.0	33.4-46.5	593	41.6	39.0-44.3	
18-64	571	40.9	37.2-44.6	605	41.6	37.2-45.9	1176	41.3	39.4-43.1	

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: 07

• Epi Info program name: Odentalvisit (unweighted); OdentalvisitWT (weighted)

Percentage
ofDescription: Percentage of respondents who have never received dental care.respondents
who have
never
received
dental careInstrument question:
• How long has it been since you last saw a dentist?

		Percenta	ige of respond	dents wh	o have never r	eceived dent	al care		
Men Women Both Sexes									
Age Group (years)	n	% never received dental care	95% CI	n	n	% never received dental care	95% CI		
18-44	239	2.2	1.1-3.4	344	4.1	2.1-6.1	583	3.2	1.9-4.6
45-64	332	3.2	0.3-6.0	261	2.0	0.9-3.2	593	2.6	1.2-4.0
18-64	571 2.5 1.4-3.7 605 3.4 1.9-4.9 1176 3.0 2.3-3.5							2.3-3.7	

• Questions used: O7

• Epi Info program name: Odentalvisit (unweighted); OdentalvisitWT (weighted)

Main reason for
last visit to the
dentist amongDIn
those who ever
visited a dentistIn

Description: Main reason for last visit to the dentist among those who ever visited a dentist.

Instrument question:

• What was the reason for your last visit to the dentist?

	Main reason for last visit to the dentist among those who ever visited a dentist													
						Men								
Age Group (years)	n	% Consul- tation/ advice	95% Cl	% Pain or trouble with teeth or gums	95% Cl	% Follow-up treatment	95% Cl	% Routine check-up treatment	95% Cl	% Other	95% Cl			
18-44	234	6.8	5.2-8.3	39.5	30.7-48.4	26.3	16.9-35.8	27.4	23.7-31.0	0.0	0.0-0.0			
45-64	321	5.7	3.8-7.7	36.9	33.3-40.4	31.4	26.7-36.0	25.5	21.1-29.9	0.5	0.1-0.9			
18-64	555	6.4	5.0-7.8	38.6	33.4-43.8	28.2	22.6-33.7	26.7	23.7-29.7	0.2	0.1-0.3			

	Main reason for last visit to the dentist among those who ever visited a dentist													
						Wome	n							
Age Group (years)	n	% Consul- tation/ advice	95% CI	% Pain or trouble with teeth or gums	95% CI	% Follow- up treatment	95% CI	% Routine check-up treatment	95% CI	% Other	95% CI			
18-44	335	5.0	2.9-7.2	34.9	31.5-38.4	27.9	24.1-31.8	31.2	26.0-36.4	0.9	0.5-1.3			
45-64	256	6.2	3.2-9.1	28.3	23.8-32.8	33.1	25.0-41.3	32.4	23.6-41.2	0.0	0.0-0.0			
18-64	591	5.4	4.2-6.6	32.8	30.2-35.5	29.6	24.9-34.3	31.6	25.7-37.5	0.6	0.3-0.9			

	Main reason for last visit to the dentist among those who ever visited a dentist												
						Both Sexe	S						
Age Group (years)	n	% Consul- tation/ advice	95% CI	% Pain or trouble with teeth or gums	95% Cl	% Follow- up treatment	95% Cl	% Routine check-up treatment	95% Cl	% Other	95% CI		
18-44	569	5.8	4.3-7.4	37.1	32.8-41.3	27.2	24.2-30.2	29.4	26.0-32.9	0.5	0.3-0.7		
45-64	577	6.0	4.4-7.5	32.6	30.3-34.9	32.3	26.4-38.1	28.9	23.0-34.8	0.2	0.1-0.4		
18-64	1146	5.9	4.8-6.9	35.6	32.5-38.6	28.9	27.4-30.4	29.3	25.5-33.1	0.4	0.2-0.6		

- Questions used: 07, 08
- Epi Info program name: Oreasonvisit (unweighted); OreasonvisitWT (weighted)

Description: Percentage of respondents cleaning their teeth at least once / at least twice a day.

Percentage cleaning teeth at

Instrument question:How often do you clean your teeth?

least once / at least

twice a day

		Percent	age of respond	dents clea	aning their tee	th at least on	ce a day		
		Men			Women			Both Sexe	S
Age Group (years)	n	% cleaning teeth at least daily	95% CI	n	% cleaning teeth at least daily	95% CI	n	% cleaning teeth at least daily	95% CI
18-44	266	83.5	80.1-86.9	365	89.0	86.6-91.4	631	86.4	84.6-88.3
45-64	356	79.4	76.8-82.0	270	92.7	90.1-95.3	626	85.9	84.3-87.5
18-64	622	82.1	79.5-84.6	635	90.1	88.5-91.8	1257	86.3	84.9-87.6

		Percent	tage of respor	ndents	cleaning the	eir teeth at lea	ist twice	a day		
		Men			Wome	n	Both Sexes			
Age Group (years)	n	% cleaning teeth at least twice a day	95% CI	n	% cleaning teeth at least twice a day	95% CI	n	% cleaning teeth at least twice a day	95% Cl	
18-44	266	51.0	47.0-55.0	365	71.1	67.2-74.9	631	61.7	58.6-64.9	
45-64	356	44.3	41.4-47.2	270	69.2	64.2-74.3	626	56.4	53.7-59.0	
18-64	622	48.6	45.8-51.4	635	70.5	67.4-73.6	1257	60.0	57.9-62.1	

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: O9

• Epi Info program name: Ofreqclean (unweighted); OfreqcleanWT (weighted)

Percentage of Description: Percentage of respondents using toothpaste among those cleaning their teeth. respondents using Instrument question:

using Instrument question: toothpaste • Do you use toothp

• Do you use toothpaste to clean your teeth?

	Percentage of respondents using toothpaste among those cleaning their teeth												
Age Group Men Women Both Sexes													
(years)	n	% using toothpaste	95% CI	n	% using toothpaste	95% CI	n	% using toothpaste	95% CI				
18-44	263	95.2	93.9-96.6	363	99.8	99.3-100.0	626	97.7	97.0-98.4				
45-64	345	94.9	93.2-96.6	265	97.3	95.6-99.0	610	96.1	95.1-97.1				
18-64	4 608 95.1 94.1-96.2 628 99.0 98.3-99.7 1236 97.2 96.6-97.7							96.6-97.7					

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: O10

• Epi Info program name: Otoothpaste (unweighted); OtoothpasteWT (weighted)

Percentage of Description: Percentage of respondents using toothpaste containing fluoride among those using toothpaste.

toothpaste Instrument question:

containing • Do you use toothpaste containing fluoride?

fluoride

	Percentag	e of responde	nts using toot	hpaste co	ontaining fluo	ride among tl	nose usin	ig toothpaste	
		Men			Women			Both Sexe	S
Age Group (years)	n	% using toothpaste containing fluoride	95% CI	Cl n % us conta fluor		95% CI	n	% using toothpaste containing fluoride	95% CI
18-44	229	93.7	91.6-95.8	313	97.1	94.2-99.9	542	95.5	93.5-97.6
45-64	309	91.0	88.3-93.7	247	95.7	93.9-97.5	556	93.3	91.9-94.8
18-64	538	92.7	91.5-94.0	560	96.6	94.6-98.7	1098	94.8	93.6-96.0

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: O10, O11

• Epi Info program name: Oflouride (unweighted); OflourideWT (weighted)

PercentageDescription: Percentage of respondents who use a tooth brush, wooden toothpicks, plasticusing atoothpicks, thread (dental floss), charcoal, chewstick/miswak or something else to clean theirvariousteeth among those cleaning their teeth.

tools to clean teeth

teeth Instrument question:

• Which of the following do you use to clean your teeth?

those

cleaning

their teeth

	Percentage of respondents using various tools to clean teeth													
	Men													
Age Group (years)	n	% Tooth- brush	95% CI	n	% Wooden tooth- picks	95% CI	n	% Plastic tooth- picks	95% CI	n	% Thread (dental floss)	95% CI		
18-44	263	94.8	93.4-96.2	263	24.3	18.7-29.9	263	5.3	3.9-6.8	263	26.9	22.4-31.4		
45-64	345	5 95.2 93.8-96.6 345 19.2 17.1-21.3 345 4.5 3.0-5.9 345 16.1 12.4-19.7												
18-64	608	608 94.9 93.9-96.0 608 22.5 18.9-26.1 608 5.0 4.0-6.0 608 23.1 19.2-27.0												

	Percentage of respondents using various tools to clean teeth												
Ade													
Group (years)	% Charcoal	95% CI	n	% Chewstick/ miswak	95% CI	n	%Other	95% CI					
18-44	-	-	-	-	-	262	7.8	5.8-9.8					
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	344	10.5	8.6-12.4					
18-64	-	-	-	-	-	606	8.7	7.4-10.1					

	Percentage of respondents using various tools to clean teeth													
						Wome	n							
Age Group (years)	n	% Tooth- brush	95% Cl	n	% Wooden tooth- picks	95% Cl	n	% Plastic tooth- picks	95% Cl	n	% Thread (dental floss)	95% CI		
18-44	363	99.2	98.6-99.8	363	28.6	23.9-33.2	363	8.4	6.4- 10.4	363	38.8	35.3-42.3		
45-64	265	5 100.0 100.0-100.0 265 24.9 21.7-28.2 265 4.0 2.8-5.1 265 23.9 21.5-26.3												
18-64	628	28 99.5 99.0-99.9 628 27.5 24.1-30.8 628 7.1 5.6-8.6 628 34.3 31.7-36.9												

	Percentage of respondents using various tools to clean teeth										
Ade											
Group (years)	% Charcoal	95% CI	n	% Chewstick/ miswak	95% CI	n	%Other	95% CI			
18-44	-	-	-	-	-	360	4.9	3.4-6.5			
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	265	3.4	1.8-5.1			
18-64	-	-	-	-	-	625	4.5	3.3-5.7			

	Percentage of respondents using various tools to clean teeth											
						Both S	exes					
Age Group (years)	n	% Tooth- brush	95% CI	n	% Wooden tooth- picks	95% CI	n	% Plastic tooth- picks	95% CI	n	% Thread (dental floss)	95% CI
18-44	626	97.2	96.5-97.8	626	26.6	25.0-28.2	626	7.0	5.7-8.3	626	33.3	30.4-36.1
45-64	610	97.5	96.8-98.2	610	22.0	20.6-23.3	610	4.2	3.3-5.2	610	19.9	17.8-22.0
18-64	1236	97.3	96.8-97.7	1236	25.1	23.8-26.4	1236	6.1	5.1-7.1	1236	28.9	26.3-31.6

	Percentage of respondents using various tools to clean teeth										
Age											
Group (years)	% Charcoal	95% CI	n	% Chewstick/ miswak	95% CI	n	%Other	95% CI			
18-44	-	-	-	-	-	622	6.3	5.1-7.5			
45-64	-	-	-	-	-	609	7.1	5.7-8.4			
18-64	-	-	-	-	-	1231	6.5	5.6-7.5			

• Questions used: O12a-g

• Epi Info program name: Ocleaningtool (unweighted); OcleaningtoolWT (weighted) \

Percentage of Description: Percentage of respondents having difficulty in chewing foods during the past 12 respondents months. having difficulty Instrument questions: in chewing • Have you experienced any of the following problems during the past year because of the state of your teeth? foods

• Difficulty in chewing foods?

Percentage of respondents having difficulty in chewing foods during the past 12 months									
		Men			Women		Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	% Difficulty in chewing foods	95% CI	n	% Difficulty in chewing foods	95% CI	n	% Difficulty in chewing foods	95% CI
18-44	266	13.3	10.7-16.0	365	12.8	9.2-16.5	631	13.1	11.4-14.8
45-64	356	18.3	13.5-23.1	270	14.7	9.1-20.3	626	16.5	14.4-18.7
18-64	622	15.1	12.5-17.7	635	13.4	9.9-16.9	1257	14.2	13.0-15.5

- Questions used: O13a-j
- Epi Info program name: Oproblem (unweighted); OproblemWT (weighted)

Percentage of respondents having difficulty with speech/ trouble pronouncing words Description: Percentage of respondents having difficulty with speech/trouble pronouncing words during the past 12 months.

Instrument questions:

- Have you experienced any of the following problems during the past year because of the state of your teeth?
- Difficulty with speech/trouble pronouncing words?

Percenta	Percentage of respondents having difficulty with speech/trouble pronouncing words during the past 12 months									
		Men			Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group (years)	n	% Difficulty with speech/ pronouncing words	95% CI	n	% Difficulty with speech/ pronouncing words	95% CI	n	% Difficulty with speech/ pronouncing words	95% CI	
18-44	266	4.7	2.6-6.8	365	2.0	0.6-3.4	631	3.2	1.8-4.7	
45-64	356	10.4	7.3-13.5	270	5.7	1.6-9.9	626	8.1	5.8-10.5	
18-64	622	6.7	5.3-8.1	635	3.1	1.2-5.1	1257	4.9	3.4-6.3	

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: O13a-j

• Epi Info program name: Oproblem (unweighted); OproblemWT (weighted) Percentage of Description: Percentage of respondents feeling tense because of problems with teeth or

Percentage of respondents feeling tense because of problems with teeth or mouth

Instrument questions:

mouth during the past 12 months.

• Have you experienced any of the following problems during the past year because of the state of your teeth?

• Felt tense because of problems with teeth or mouth?

Percentage of respondents feeling tense because of problems with teeth or mouth during the past 12 months										
	Men				Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group (years)	n	% Feeling tense because of problems with teeth or mouth	95% CI	n	% Feeling tense because of problems with teeth or mouth	95% CI	n	% Feeling tense because of problems with teeth or mouth	95% CI	
18-44	266	9.1	7.0-11.2	365	3.9	2.9-4.9	631	6.3	5.2-7.5	
45-64	356	6.9	4.1-9.7	270	7.1	4.6-9.6	626	7.0	5.4-8.6	
18-64	622	8.3	6.4-10.3	635	4.9	3.9-5.9	1257	6.6	5.5-7.6	

• Questions used: 013a-j

• Epi Info program name: Oproblem (unweighted); OproblemWT (weighted)

Percentage of	Description: Percentage of respondents being embarrassed about appearance of teeth during
respondents	the past 12 months.
being	
embarrassed	Instrument questions:
about	 Have you experienced any of the following problems during the past year because of the
appearance of	state of your teeth?
teeth	 Embarrassed about appearance of teeth?

Perce	Percentage of respondents being embarrassed because of appearance of teeth during the past 12 months									
		Men			Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group (years)	n	% Embarrassed because of appearance of teeth	95% CI	n	% Embarrassed because of appearance of teeth	95% CI	n	% Embarrassed because of appearance of teeth	95% CI	
18-44	266	6.2	4.4-8.0	365	4.3	3.0-5.7	631	5.2	4.3-6.1	
45-64	356	12.4	9.9-14.9	270	5.0	1.7-8.3	626	8.9	6.7-11.0	
18-64	622	8.4	7.0-9.7	635	4.5	3.5-5.6	1257	6.4	5.5-7.3	

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: 013a-j

• Epi Info program name: Oproblem (unweighted); OproblemWT (weighted)

Percentage of respondents avoiding	Description: Percentage of respondents avoiding smiling because of teeth during the past 12 months.
smiling	Instrument questions:
because of	 Have you experienced any of the following problems during the past year because of the
teeth	state of your teeth?

• Avoid smiling because of teeth?

Percentage of respondents avoiding smiling because of teeth during the past 12 months										
	Men				Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group (years)	n	% Avoiding smiling because of teeth	95% CI	n	% Avoiding smiling because of teeth	95% CI	n	% Avoiding smiling because of teeth	95% CI	
18-44	71	1.1	0.4-1.8	95	2.4	0.9-3.9	166	1.8	0.7-2.9	
45-64	35	10.1	0.1-20.2	31	0.0	0.0-0.0	66	4.4	1.0-7.9	
18-64	106	2.5	0.7-4.3	126	2.0	0.7-3.2	232	2.2	0.8-3.7	

• Questions used: O13a-j

• Epi Info program name: Oproblem (unweighted); OproblemWT (weighted)

Percentage of
respondentsDescription: Percentage of respondents whose sleep was often interrupted during the past 12
months.

with interruptions

in sleep

Instrument questions:

- Have you experienced any of the following problems during the past year because of the state of your teeth?
- Sleep is often interrupted?

Percentage of respondents with interruptions in sleep during the past 12 months										
	Men				Women		Both Sexes			
Age Group (years)	n	% Sleep often interrupted	95% CI	n	% Sleep often interrupted	95% CI	n	% Sleep often interrupted	95% CI	
18-44	266	5.9	4.6-7.3	365	3.8	2.4-5.2	631	4.8	3.9-5.7	
45-64	356	8.0	4.9-11.1	270	4.2	2.0-6.4	626	6.2	4.7-7.6	
18-64	622	6.6	5.4-7.9	635	3.9	2.8-5.1	1257	5.2	4.6-5.9	

Analysis Information:

- Questions used: O13a-j
- Epi Info program name: Oproblem (unweighted); OproblemWT (weighted)

Percentage of	Description: Percentage of respondents with days not at work because of teeth or mouth
respondents	during the past 12 months.
with days	
not at work	Instrument questions:
because of teeth or	• Have you experienced any of the following problems during the past year because of the state of your teeth?
mouth	 Days not at work because of teeth or mouth?

Perc	entage of	respondents w	vith days not	at work b	ecause of teeth	or mouth c	luring th	e past 12 month	5	
Age Group		Men			Women			Both Sexes		
(years)	n	% With days not at work	95% CI	n	% With days not at work	95% CI	n	% With days not at work	95% CI	
18-44	266	3.8	1.9-5.6	365	1.7	0.7-2.7	631	2.6	1.3-4.0	
45-64	356	1.8	1.0-2.7	270	0.6	0.0-1.2	626	1.2	0.7-1.7	
18-64	622	3.1	1.8-4.4	635	1.3	0.6-2.0	1257	2.2	1.2-3.1	

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: O13a-j

• Epi Info program name: Oproblem (unweighted); OproblemWT (weighted)

Percentage of respondents having	Description: Percentage of respondents having difficulty doing usual activities during the past 12 months.
difficulty doing usual activities	 Instrument questions: Have you experienced any of the following problems during the past year because of the state of your teeth? Difficulty doing usual activities?

Percentage of respondents having difficulty doing usual activities during the past 12 months										
	Men				Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	% Having difficulty doing usual activities	95% CI	n	% Having difficulty doing usual activities	95% CI	n	% Having difficulty doing usual activities	95% CI	
18-44	266	2.4	1.3-3.5	365	1.5	0.4-2.5	631	1.9	1.4-2.4	
45-64	356	1.3	0.3-2.3	270	0.8	0.0-2.2	626	1.1	0.6-1.6	
18-64	622	2.0	1.0-3.1	635	1.3	0.3-2.2	1257	1.6	1.3-2.0	

• Questions used: O13a-j

• Epi Info program name: Oproblem (unweighted); OproblemWT (weighted)

Percentage of
respondentsDescription: Percentage of respondents having been less tolerant of spouse or people close to
them during the past 12 months.

being less tolerant of spouse or people close to them

Instrument questions:

- Have you experienced any of the following problems during the past year because of the state of your teeth?
- Less tolerant of spouse or people close to you?

Percentage of respondents having been less tolerant of spouse or people close to them during the past 12 months Women **Both Sexes** Men Age Group % Having % Having % Having 95% CI 95% CI 95% CI (years) been less n been less n been less n tolerant tolerant tolerant 18-44 1.3 0.5-2.2 266 365 2.7 1.8-3.7 631 2.1 1.6-2.6 45-64 356 2.1 1.1-3.0 270 0.7 0.1-1.3 626 1.4 0.8-2.0 18-64 622 1.6 1.0-2.2 635 2.1 1.5-2.8 1257 1.9 1.6-2.2

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: O13a-j

• Epi Info program name: Oproblem (unweighted); OproblemWT (weighted)

Percentage of respondents having	Description: Percentage of respondents having reduced participation in social activities during the past 12 months.
reduced participation in social activities	 Instrument questions: Have you experienced any of the following problems during the past year because of the state of your teeth? Reduced participation in social activities?

Per	Percentage of respondents having reduced participation in social activities during the past 12 months								
		Men			Women			Both Sexes	
Age Group (years)	n	% Having reduced participation in social activities	95% CI	n	% Having reduced participation in social activities	95% CI	n	% Having reduced participation in social activities	95% CI
18-44	266	1.6	0.9-2.4	365	1.2	0.6-1.7	631	1.4	0.8-1.9
45-64	356	0.9	0.2-1.6	270	1.3	0.6-1.9	626	1.1	0.5-1.7
18-64	622	1.4	0.7-2.0	635	1.2	0.7-1.7	1257	1.3	0.7-1.8

Analysis Information:

- Questions used: O13a-j
- Epi Info program name: Oproblem (unweighted); OproblemWT (weighted)

Physical Activity

Introduction A population's physical activity (or inactivity) can be described in different ways. The two most common ways are
 (1) to estimate a population's mean or median physical activity using a continuous indicator such as MET-minutes per week or time spent in physical activity, and
 (2) to classify a certain percentage of a population as 'inactive' by setting up a cut-point for a specific amount of physical activity.

When analyzing GPAQ data, both continuous as well as categorical indicators are used.

MetabolicMETs (Metabolic Equivalents) are commonly used to express the intensity of physical activities,Equivalentand are also used for the analysis of GPAQ data.

(MET)

Applying MET values to activity levels allows us to calculate total physical activity. MET is the ratio of a person's working metabolic rate relative to the resting metabolic rate. One MET is

ratio of a person's working metabolic rate relative to the resting metabolic rate. One MET is defined as the energy cost of sitting quietly, and is equivalent to a caloric consumption of 1 kcal/kg/hour. For the analysis of GPAQ data, existing guidelines have been adopted: It is estimated that, compared to sitting quietly, a person's caloric consumption is four times as high when being moderately active, and eight times as high when being vigorously active.

Therefore, for the calculation of a person's total physical activity using GPAQ data, the following MET values are used:

Domain	MET value
Work	 Moderate MET value = 4.0 Vigorous MET value = 8.0
Transport	Cycling and walking MET value = 4.0
Recreation	 Moderate MET value = 4.0 Vigorous MET value = 8.0

Categorical For the calculation of a categorical indicator, the total time spent in physical activity during a typical week, the number of days as well as the intensity of the physical activity are taken into account.

The three levels of physical activity suggested for classifying populations are low, moderate, and high. The criteria for these levels are shown below.

• High

A person reaching any of the following criteria is classified in this category:

- Vigorous-intensity activity on at least 3 days achieving a minimum of at least 1,500 MET-minutes/week OR

- 7 or more days of any combination of walking, moderate- or vigorous-intensity activities achieving a minimum of at least 3,000 MET-minutes per week.

• Moderate

A person not meeting the criteria for the "high" category, but meeting any of the following criteria is classified in this category:

- 3 or more days of vigorous-intensity activity of at least 20 minutes per day OR

- 5 or more days of moderate-intensity activity or walking of at least 30 minutes per day OR - 5 or more days of any combination of walking, moderate- or vigorous-intensity activities achieving a minimum of at least 600 MET-minutes per week.

Low

A person not meeting any of the above mentioned criteria falls in this category.

Description: Percentage of respondents classified into three categories of total physical activity.

of total physical activity

Levels

Instrument questions:

- activity at work
- travel to and from places
- recreational activities

Level of total physical activity										
Age Group	Men									
(years)	n	% Low	95% CI	% Moderate	95% CI	% High	95% CI			
18-44	256	21.3	18.1-24.5	13.2	11.2-15.2	65.5	61.9-69.1			
45-64	336	25.8	22.2-29.3	20.5	17.7-23.3	53.7	50.8-56.6			
18-64	592	22.8	20.9-24.8	15.7	14.3-17.2	61.4	59.3-63.5			

Level of total physical activity										
Age Group	Women									
(years)	n	% Low	95% CI	% Moderate	95% CI	% High	95% CI			
18-44	348	34.9	28.9-40.8	20.7	15.1-26.3	44.5	41.9-47.1			
45-64	262	49.9	45.2-54.6	24.9	19.6-30.2	25.2	20.9-29.5			
18-64	610	39.5	34.9-44.2	22.0	18.6-25.4	38.5	36.0-41.1			

Level of total physical activity										
Age Group	Both Sexes									
(years)	n	% Low	95% CI	% Moderate	95% CI	% High	95% CI			
18-44	604	28.5	25.9-31.2	17.2	14.2-20.2	54.3	51.8-56.7			
45-64	598	37.6	34.6-40.7	22.7	19.5-25.8	39.7	36.9-42.6			
18-64	1202	31.5	29.4-33.7	19.0	17.2-20.7	49.5	47.8-51.2			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: P1-P15b

• Epi Info program name: Ptotallevels (unweighted); PtotallevelsWT (weighted)

Total physical activity-

mean

Description: Mean minutes of total physical activity on average per day.

Instrument questions

• activity at work

• travel to and from places

• recreational activities

Mean minutes of total physical activity on average per day										
	Men				Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	
18-44	256	212.0	196.4-227.6	348	117.7	99.9-135.6	604	161.6	148.4-174.7	
45-64	336	198.8	180.9-216.6	262	100.8	83.5-118.1	598	150.7	140.1-161.3	
18-64	592	207.4	193.3-221.5	610	112.5	102.0-123.0	1202	158.0	148.4-167.6	

- Questions used: P1-P15b
- Epi Info program name: Ptotal (unweighted); PtotalWT (weighted)

Description: Median minutes of total physical activity on average per day.

Total physical activity-

Instrument questions

median

activity at work travel to and from places

• recreational activities

Median minutes of total physical activity on average per day										
	Men				Women			Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	Median minutes	Inter- quartile range (P18-P75)	n	Median minutes	Inter- quartile range (P18-P75)	n	Median minutes	Inter- quartile range (P18-P75)	
18-44	1001	128.6	42.9-308.6	1152	51.4	11.4-154.3	2153	85.7	25.7-222.9	
45-64	534	115.7	38.6-295.7	514	42.9	4.3-122.9	1048	75.0	17.1-210.0	
18-64	1535	128.6	42.9-308.6	1666	112.5	8.6-137.1	3201	85.7	21.4-220.7	

Analysis Information:

- Questions used: P1-P15b
- Epi Info program name: Ptotal (unweighted); PtotalmedianWT (weighted)

Domain- specific physical	Description: Mean minutes spent in work-, transport- and recreation-related physical activity on average per day.
activity-	Instrument questions:
mean	activity at work
	travel to and from places
	recreational activities

	Mean minutes of work-related physical activity on average per day									
Age		Mer	า		Wom	ien	Both Sexes			
Group (years)	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	
18-44	256	133.5	120.2-146.9	348	60.6	45.4-75.8	604	94.5	83.3-105.8	
45-64	336	144.1	122.9-165.3	262	61.1	44.8-77.5	598	103.4	93.4-113.5	
18-64	592	137.2	123.7-150.7	610	60.8	52.0-69.6	1202	97.4	88.4-106.5	

Mean minutes of transport-related physical activity on average per day									
		Men			Women		Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI
18-44	256	23.1	18.3-28.0	348	17.8	11.1-24.6	604	20.3	15.5-25.1
45-64	336	18.4	14.2-22.5	262	16.3	13.2-19.5	598	17.4	15.4-19.3
18-64	592	21.5	19.0-23.9	610	17.4	12.4-22.3	1202	19.3	16.3-22.3

Mean minutes of recreation-related physical activity on average per day									
	Men				Women		Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	n	Mean minutes	95% CI
18-44	256	55.3	49.9-60.8	348	39.3	35.2-43.3	604	46.7	43.0-50.5
45-64	336	36.3	32.0-40.6	262	23.4	19.6-27.1	598	29.9	26.7-33.2
18-64	592	48.7	44.2-53.2	610	34.4	30.4-38.3	1202	41.2	37.6-44.9

• Questions used: P1-P15b

• Epi Info program name: Psetspecific (unweighted); PsetspecificWT (weighted)

Description: Median minutes spent on average per day in work-, transport- and recreation-related Domainphysical activity. specific physical activity -Instrument questions: median

- activity at work
- travel to and from places
- recreational activities

Median minutes of work-related physical activity on average per day									
	Men				Women		Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	Median minutes	Inter- quartile range (P18-P75)	n	Median minutes	Inter- quartile range (P18-P75)	n	Median minutes	Inter- quartile range (P18-P75)
18-44	256	133.5	0-214.3	348	0	0-60.0	604	12.9	0-128.6
45-64	336	144.1	0-214.3	262	0	0-51.1	598	17.1	0-128.6
18-64	592	60.0	0-214.3	610	0	0-60.0	1202	15.0	0-128.6

Median minutes of transport-related physical activity on average per day									
	Men				Women		Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	Median minutes	Inter- quartile range (P18-P75)	n	Median minutes	Inter- quartile range (P18-P75)	n	Median minutes	Inter- quartile range (P18-P75)
18-44	256	0	0-17.1	348	0	0-17.1	604	0	0-17.1
45-64	336	0	0-17.1	262	0	17.1	598	0	0-17.1
18-64	592	0	0-17.1	610	0	17.1	1202	0	0-17.1

Median minutes of recreation-related physical activity on average per day									
	Men				Women		Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	Median minutes	Inter- quartile range (P18-P75)	n	Median minutes	Inter- quartile range (P18-P75)	n	Median minutes	Inter- quartile range (P18-P75)
18-44	256	34.3	0-77.1	348	17.1	0-51.4	604	21.5	0-64.3
45-64	336	0	0-42.9	262	0	25.7	598	0	0-34.3
18-64	592	21.4	0-68.6	610	5.7	0-42.9	1202	12.9	0-51.4

- Questions used: P1-P15b
- Epi Info program name: Psetspecific (unweighted); PsetspecificmedianWT (weighted)

No Description: Percentage of respondents classified as doing no work-, transport- or recreationalphysical related physical activity.

activity by domain

Instrument questions:

- activity at work
- travel to and from places
- recreational activities

No work-related physical activity									
		Men			Women		Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	% no activity at work	95% CI	n	% no activity at work	95% CI	n	% no activity at work	95% CI
18-44	256	34.7	28.8-40.6	348	57.5	54.1-60.8	604	46.9	44.3-49.4
45-64	336	31.8	26.3-37.2	262	60.1	54.6-65.7	598	45.7	43.0-48.3
18-64	592	33.7	28.4-39.0	610	58.3	54.6-61.9	1202	46.5	44.6-48.4

No transport-related physical activity									
		Men			Women		Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	% no activity for transport	95% CI	n	% no activity for transport	95% CI	n	% no activity for transport	95% CI
18-44	256	63.2	58.4-67.9	348	58.4	53.5-63.2	604	60.6	56.2-65.0
45-64	336	56.3	53.1-59.6	262	60.7	56.1-65.4	598	58.5	55.6-61.4
18-64	592	60.8	57.6-64.0	610	59.1	55.5-62.7	1202	59.9	56.8-63.1

	No recreation-related physical activity								
		Men	·		Women		Both Sexes		
Age Group (years)	n	% no activity at recreation	95% CI	n	% no activity at recreation	95% CI	n	% no activity at recreation	95% CI
18-44	256	30.0	26.9-33.1	348	39.5	35.9-43.1	604	35.1	32.6-37.5
45-64	336	50.8	47.0-54.7	262	65.3	61.2-69.4	598	58.0	55.0-60.9
18-64	592	37.2	35.1-39.4	610	47.4	44.5-50.4	1202	42.5	40.8-44.3

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: P1-P15b

• Epi Info program name: Pnoactivitybyset (unweighted); PnoactivitybysetWT (weighted)

Composition of total physical	Description: Percentage of work, transport and recreational activity contributing to total activity.
activity	Instrument questions: • activity at work

- travel to and from places
- recreational activities
| Composition of total physical activity | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| | Men | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age Group
(years) | n | % Activity
from work | 95% CI | % Activity
for
transport | 95% CI | % Activity
during
leisure
time | 95% CI | | | | |
| 18-44 | 234 | 48.0 | 43.3-52.7 | 11.5 | 10.0-13.1 | 40.4 | 36.8-44.0 | | | | |
| 45-64 | 300 | 57.8 | 51.8-63.9 | 15.1 | 11.8-18.5 | 27.0 | 23.8-30.2 | | | | |
| 18-64 | 534 | 51.4 | 46.4-56.4 | 12.8 | 11.0-14.5 | 35.9 | 32.4-39.3 | | | | |

Composition of total physical activity												
		Women										
Age Group (years)	n	% Activity from work	95% CI	% Activity for transport	95% CI	% Activity during leisure time	95% CI					
18-44	282	34.2	31.6-36.8	23.3	18.8-27.8	42.5	39.2-45.8					
45-64	205	39.4	33.3-45.4	31.7	27.1-36.3	28.9	24.4-33.4					
18-64	487	35.7	32.8-38.7	25.8	21.8-29.9	38.5	36.0-41.0					

Composition of total physical activity												
		Both Sexes										
Age Group (years)	n	% Activity from work	95% CI	% Activity for transport	95% CI	% Activity during leisure time	95% CI					
18-44	516	41.1	38.5-43.6	17.5	15.6-19.3	41.5	38.4-44.6					
45-64	505	49.4	46.7-52.2	22.7	20.2-25.1	27.9	25.8-29.9					
18-64	1021	43.7	41.6-45.9	19.1	17.8-20.4	37.1	34.5-39.8					

• Questions used: P1-P15b

• Epi Info program name: Pcomposition(unweighted); PcompositionWT (weighted)

No Description: Percentage of respondents not engaging in vigorous physical activity. physical activity Instrument questions: • activity at work • recreational activities

No vigorous physical activity											
		Men			Women			Both Sexes			
Age Group (years)	n	% no vigorous activity	95% CI	n	% no vigorous activity	95% CI	n	% no vigorous activity	95% CI		
18-44	256	25.7	23.1-28.3	348	55.9	52.1-59.7	604	41.9	39.2-44.5		
45-64	336	49.1	45.2-53.1	262	75.5	71.5-79.6	598	62.1	59.2-65.0		
18-64	592	33.9	31.5-36.2	610	62.0	59.5-64.4	1202	48.5	46.9-50.1		

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: P1-P15b

• Epi Info program name: Pnovigorous(unweighted); PnovigorousWT (weighted)

Sedentary Description: Minutes spent in sedentary activities on a typical day.

Instrument question:

• sedentary behaviour

	Minutes spent in sedentary activities on average per day										
	Men										
Age Group (years)	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	Median minutes	Inter-quartile range (P18-P75)						
18-44	266	254.6	238.2-271.0	240.0	120-360.0						
45-64	357	210.4	202.3-218.6	180.0	60-300.0						
18-64	623	239.1	226.5-251.6	210	120.0-360.0						

Minutes spent in sedentary activities on average per day										
	Women									
Age Group (years)	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	Median minutes	Inter-quartile range (P18-P75)					
18-44	366	298.2	282.1-314.3	300	120.0-480.0					
45-64	270	254.0	236.3-271.7	240	120.0-360.0					
18-64	636	284.7	274.1-295.3	300.0	120.0-420.0					

	Minutes spent in sedentary activities on average per day										
	Both Sexes										
Age Group (years)	n	Mean minutes	95% CI	Median minutes	Inter-quartile range (P18-P75)						
18-44	632	278.0	263.9-292.1	240.0	120.0-420.0						
45-64	627	231.5	222.1-240.9	180.0	90.0-360.0						
18-64	1259	262.8	252.5-273.1	240.0	120.0-360.0						

Analysis Information:

• Question used : P16a-b

• Epi Info program name: Psedentary (unweighted);

• PsedentaryWT (weighted)

• PsedentarymedianWT (weighted)

Violence and Injury

Description: Percentage of drivers or passengers of a motor vehicle who did not always use a seat Percentage belt or were otherwise unrestrained during the past 30 days. of drivers or

passengers not always using seat

belt

Instrument question: • In the past 30 days, how often did you use a seat belt when you were the driver or passenger of a motor vehicle?

	Percentage of drivers or passengers not always using a seat belt											
		Men			Wome	en	Both Sexes					
Age Group (years)	n	% Not always using seat belt	95% CI	n	% Not always using seat belt	95% CI	n	% Not always using seat belt	95% CI			
18-44	253	99.2	98.7-99.7	354	97.8	97.0-98.5	607	1.6	0.9-2.2			
45-64	334	98.4	97.5-99.3	260	97.8	96.8-98.9	594	1.9	1.2-2.6			
18-64	587	98.9	98.4-99.5	614	97.8	97.2-98.4	1201	1.7	1.1-2.2			

No law re seat belt use in Cooks. Relatively low speed limit not seen a critical area

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: V1

• Epi Info program name: Vseatbelt (unweighted); VseatbeltWT (weighted)

Percentage of motorcycle or	Description: Percentage of drivers or passengers of a motorcycle or motor-scooter who did not always wear a helmet during the past 30 days.
motor-scooter	
drivers not	Instrument question:
always using	 In the past 30 days, how often did you wear a helmet when you drove or rode as a
helmet	passenger on a motorcycle or motor-scooter?

P	Percentage of drivers or passengers of a motorcycle or motor-scooter not always using a helmet										
	Men				Womer	ו	Both Sexes				
Age Group (years)	n	% Not always using helmet	95% CI	n	% Not always using helmet	95% CI	n	% Not always using helmet	95% CI		
18-44	253	98.7	97.9-99.5	357	99.8	99.3-100.0	610	0.7	0.4-1.0		
45-64	337	97.5	96.1-98.8	256	99.4	99.0-99.8	593	1.6	0.8-2.3		
18-64	590	98.3	97.6-99.0	613	99.7	99.4-100.0	1203	1.0	0.7-1.3		

Helmet use is only required if over 40km/hr - instant fine if get caught

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: V2

• Epi Info program name: Vhelmet (unweighted); VhelmetWT (weighted)

Past 12 months involvement	Description: Percentage of respondents who have been involved in a road traffic crash during the past 12 months.
in a road traffic crash	 Instrument question: In the past 12 months, have you been involved in a road traffic crash as a passenger, driver, or pedestrian?

	Percentage of respondents involved in a road traffic crash during the past 12 months											
		Men			Women			Both Sexes				
Age Group (years)	n	% Involved in road traffic crashes	95% CI	N	% Involved in road traffic crashes	95% CI	n	% Involved in road traffic crashes	95% CI			
18-44	257	9.7	7.0-12.4	365	6.8	3.1-10.5	622	8.1	5.9-10.3			
45-64	339	6.2	4.0-8.5	261	4.2	0.8-7.5	600	5.2	3.6-6.9			
18-64	596	8.5	6.7-10.3	626	6.0	2.8-9.2	1222	7.2	5.4-8.9			

Very high - is this correct, did they misunderstand question

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: V3

• Epi Info program name: Vcrash (unweighted); VcrashWT (weighted)

Percentage of serious injury among	Description: Percentage of passengers, drivers, or pedestrians that had serious injuries requiring medical attention from a road traffic crash among those involved in a road traffic crash in the past 12 months.
those involved in a road traffic crash	 Instrument questions: Did you have any injuries in this road traffic crash which required medical attention? In the past 12 months, have you been involved in a road traffic crash as a passenger, driver, or pedestrian?
D	

Percenta	crash										
Age	Men				Wom	en	Both Sexes				
Group (years)	n	% Seriously injured	95% CI	n	% Seriously injured	95% CI	n	% Seriously injured	95% CI		
18-64	43	-	-	34	-	-	77	84.6	80.0-89.3		

** n<50 within age groups.

Analysis Information:

- Questions used: V3, V4
- Epi Info program name: Vcrashinjury (unweighted); VcrashinjuryWT (weighted)

Blood Pressure and Diabetes History

Blood pressure Description: Blood pressure measurement and diagnosis among all respondents. measurement and diagnosis

Instrument questions:

- Have you ever had your blood pressure measured by a doctor or other health worker?
- Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood pressure or hypertension?
- Have you been told in the past 12 months?

	Blood pressure measurement and diagnosis												
						Men							
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% Cl				
18-44	266	20.7	17.0-24.4	65.0	58.3-71.7	2.7	1.7-3.8	11.5	8.4-14.7				
45-64	354	7.2	4.8-9.6	54.5	49.1-60.0	5.8	3.5-8.0	32.5	27.8-37.3				
18-64	620	16.0	13.6-18.4	61.3	57.7-65.0	3.8	2.8-4.8	18.9	16.6-21.3				

	Blood pressure measurement and diagnosis											
					Wome	n						
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI			
18-44	365	17.6	15.3-19.9	68.6	62.4-74.9	4.0	1.2-6.8	9.8	6.5-13.1			
45-64	270	8.4	5.4-11.4	61.3	54.2-68.3	5.0	3.7-6.4	25.3	20.7-30.0			
25-64	635	14.8	13.1-16.5	66.4	63.5-69.2	4.3	2.5-6.2	14.5	12.4-16.7			

	Blood pressure measurement and diagnosis											
	Both sexes											
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI			
18-44	631	19.0	17.1-21.0	66.9	65.0-68.8	3.4	2.1-4.7	10.6	9.4-11.8			
45-64	624	7.8	6.3-9.2	57.8	54.8-60.7	5.4	4.3-6.5	29.0	26.1-32.0			
18-64	1255	15.3	13.7-17.0	63.9	62.4-65.4	4.1	3.1-5.0	16.6	15.3-18.0			

Analysis Information:

• Question used: H1, H2a, H2b

• Epi Info program name: Hbloodpressure (unweighted); HbloodpressureWT (weighted)

BloodDescription: raised blood pressure treatment results among those previously diagnosed with
raised blood pressure.

pressure treatment among those diagnosed

Instrument questions:

- Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood pressure or hypertension?
- Are you currently receiving any of the following treatments/advice for high blood pressure prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?
- Drugs (medication) that you have taken in the last 2 weeks?

Curr	Currently taking blood pressure drugs prescribed by doctor or health worker among those diagnosed											
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes					
(years)	n	% taking meds	95% CI	n	% taking meds	95% CI	n	% taking meds	95% CI			
18-44	39	39.1	32.9-45.4	47	27.8	18.7-36.9	86	33.2	26.0-40.3			
45-64	134	68.0	63.3-72.7	80	69.1	61.9-76.3	214	68.5	64.8-72.2			
18-64	173	56.3	50.7-61.9	127	48.1	38.3-58.0	300	52.4	47.6-57.2			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: H1, H2a, H3a

• Epi Info program name: Hraisedbpadvice (unweighted); HraisedbpadviceWT (weighted)

BloodDescription: Percentage of respondents who received lifestyle advice from a doctor or healthpressureworker to treat raised blood pressure among those previously diagnosed with raised bloodlifestylepressure.advice

Instrument questions:

- When was your blood pressure last measured by a health professional?
- Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood pressure or hypertension?
- Are you currently receiving any of the following treatments/advice for high blood pressure prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?

Advised by doctor or health worker to reduce salt intake among those previously diagnosed												
Age Group		Men			Wome	n	Both Sexes					
(years)	(years) n % 95% C				%	95% Cl	n	%	95% CI			
18-44	39	62.6	51.3-73.8	47	66.0	54.8-77.3	86	64.4	56.7-72.1			
45-64	134	70.0	61.2-78.9	80	71.4	63.2-79.7	214	70.6	63.8-77.4			
18-64	173	67.0	58.3-75.7	127	68.7	60.9-76.4	300	67.8	62.6-73.0			

Advised by doctor or health worker to lose weight among those previously diagnosed												
Age Group		Men			Women Both Sexes							
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI			
18-44	39	69.1	55.3-83.0	47	75.2	65.4-85.0	86	72.3	63.4-81.3			
45-64	134	77.1	70.9-83.3	80	74.2	62.9-85.5	214	75.9	71.7-80.0			
18-64	173	73.9	64.3-83.4	127	74.7	67.6-81.8	300	74.3	69.8-78.7			

Advised by doctor or health worker to start or do more exercise among those previously diagnosed											
Age Group		Men			Wome	Both Se	xes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% Cl	n	%	95% CI		
18-44	39	74.5	64.9-84.0	47	73.8	61.2-86.4	86	74.1	65.2-83.0		
45-64	134	80.0	74.2-85.7	80	77.0	70.7-83.2	214	78.7	74.8-82.5		
18-64	173	77.7	70.6-84.9	127	75.4	69.0-81.7	300	76.6	71.4-81.8		

- Questions used: H1, H2a, H3(b-e)
- Epi Info program name: Hraisedbplifestyle (unweighted); HraisedbplifestyleWT (weighted)

Blood Description: Percentage of respondents who have sought advice or received treatment from traditional healers for raised blood pressure among those previously diagnosed with raised blood pressure advice by a pressure. traditional healer Instrument questions:

- When was your blood pressure last measured by a health professional?
- Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood pressure or hypertension?
- Have you ever seen a traditional healer for raised blood pressure?
- Are you currently taking any herbal or traditional remedy for your high blood pressure?

Seen a traditional healer among those previously diagnosed											
Age Group		Men		Women				Both Sexes			
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI		n	%	95% CI	
18-44	39	25.5	17.7-33.4	47	3.5	0.0-7.5	3.5	86	13.9	9.6-18.3	
45-64	134	16.2	7.0-25.3	80	9.2	4.4-14.1	9.2	214	13.2	7.0-19.4	
18-64	173	20.0	14.1-25.9	127	6.3	3.4-9.3	6.3	300	13.5	9.9-17.1	

Currer	Currently taking herbal or traditional remedy for high blood pressure among those previously diagnosed											
Age Group		Men			Wome	n		Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI			
18-44	39	11.7	8.4-15.0	47	3.5	0.0-7.0	86	7.4	3.8-10.9			
45-64	134	12.5	7.9-17.1	80	13.4	9.0-17.7	214	12.9	9.5-16.2			
18-64	173	12.2	9.1-15.2	127	8.4	4.1-12.7	300	10.4	7.5-13.3			

Analysis Information:

- Questions used: H1, H2a, H4, H5
- Epi Info program name: Hraisedbptrad (unweighted); HraisedbptradWT (weighted)

Diabetes Description: Diabetes measurement and diagnosis among all respondents. measurement and diagnosis Instrument questions:

- Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health worker?
- Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood sugar or diabetes?
- Have you been told in the past 12 months?

	Blood sugar measurement and diagnosis												
					Men								
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed	95% CI	% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI				
18-44	266	27.7	21.8-33.5	65.5	56.3-74.7	2.3	0.8-3.7	4.5	2.2-6.9				
45-64	355	12.2	8.4-16.0	65.6	57.6-73.5	4.7	2.5-6.8	17.6	13.0-22.2				
18-64	621	22.2	18.5-26.0	65.5	61.3-69.8	3.1	2.3-3.9	9.1	7.6-10.7				

	Blood sugar measurement and diagnosis											
		Women										
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed		% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI			
18-44	365	25.2	20.7-29.7	65.6	60.5-70.6	2.2	1.0-3.3	7.1	4.9-9.3			
45-64	270	9.9	6.7-13.1	67.4	60.0-74.8	5.2	3.6-6.8	17.5	13.5-21.5			
18-64	635	20.5	17.8-23.3	66.1	63.6-68.7	3.1	2.0-4.2	10.2	8.9-11.6			

	Blood sugar measurement and diagnosis											
		Both sexes										
Age Group (years)	n	% Never measured	95% CI	% measured, not diagnosed		% diagnosed, but not within past 12 months	95% CI	% diagnosed within past 12 months	95% CI			
18-44	631	26.4	24.2-28.5	65.5	62.4-68.6	2.2	1.0-3.5	5.9	4.9-6.9			
45-64	625	11.1	9.4-12.8	66.5	64.0-68.9	4.9	3.8-6.0	17.5	15.3-19.8			
18-64	1256	21.3	19.6-23.1	65.8	63.6-68.1	3.1	2.3-3.9	9.7	8.7-10.8			

• Question used: H6, H7a, H7b

• Epi Info program name: Hdiabetes (unweighted); HdiabetesWT (weighted)

Diabetes treatment	Description: Diabetes treatment results among those previously diagnosed with raised blood sugar or diabetes.
among	
those	Instrument questions:
diagnosed	 Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health worker?
	والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمتعاد والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع

- Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood sugar or diabetes?
- Are you currently receiving any of the following treatments/advice for diabetes prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?

Currently taking insulin prescribed for diabetes among those previously diagnosed												
Age Group (years)	Men				Women		Both Sexes					
	n	% taking insulin	95% CI	n	% taking insulin	95% CI	n	% taking insulin	95% CI			
18-44	18	6.2	5.3-7.0	33	5.3	1.7-8.9	51	5.6	3.1-8.2			
45-64	79	6.3	0.0-12.9	58	12.3	0.0-25.5	137	9.3	1.5-17.1			
18-64	97	6.3	2.2-10.4	91	9.0	3.2-14.8	188	7.7	3.8-11.7			

Currently taking oral drugs prescribed for diabetes among those previously diagnosed											
Age Group (years)	Men				Women		Both Sexes				
	n	% taking meds	95% CI	n	% taking meds	95% CI	n	% taking meds	95% CI		
18-44	18	15.1	13.0-17.1	33	33.1	20.9-45.3	51	26.1	20.3-31.8		
45-64	79	62.0	50.2-73.7	58	61.7	50.8-72.7	137	61.8	56.4-67.3		
18-64	97	45.0	28.6-61.5	91	48.0	36.6-59.3	188	46.6	41.5-51.7		

- Questions used: H6, H7a, H8a, H8b
- Epi Info program name: Hdiabetes (unweighted); HdiabetesWT (weighted)

health worker among those previously diagnosed with diabetes.

Diabetes lifestyle advice

Instrument questions:

- Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health worker?
- Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood sugar or diabetes?

Description: Percentage of respondents who received diabetes lifestyle advice from a doctor or

• Are you currently receiving any of the following treatments/advice for diabetes prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?

Advis	Advised by doctor or health worker to have special prescribed diet among those previously diagnosed											
Age Group		Men			Women Both Sexes							
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI			
18-44	18	-	-	33	-	-	51	21.6	13.9-29.2			
45-64	79	42.4	31.4-53.5	58	43.8	36.8-50.8	137	43.1	37.6-48.6			
18-64	97 35.0 25.0-45.0				33.1	25.9-40.2	188	33.9	27.4-40.5			

** n<50, sample size is too small , to report the % and 95%CI

Advised by doctor or health worker to lose weight among those previously diagnosed												
Age Group		Men		Women			Both Sexes					
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI			
18-44	18	-	-	33	-	-	51	64.8	58.4-71.2			
45-64	79	71.2	58.3-84.1	58	71.6	64.9-78.3	137	71.4	63.1-79.7			
18-64	97	66.3	57.5-75.2	91	70.5	64.7-76.3	188	68.6	62.8-74.4			

(** n<50, sample size is too small , to report the % and 95%Cl.)

Advised by doctor or health worker to stop smoking among those previously diagnosed											
Age Group		Men			Women Both Sexes						
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI		
18-44	18	-	-	33	-	-	51	-	-		
45-64	79	45.4	35.0-55.7	58	54.3	47.3-61.4	137	49.7	44.2-55.2		
18-64	97	41.8	34.6-48.9	91	43.1	36.2-50.0	188	42.5	37.8-47.2		

(** n<50, sample size is too small , to report the % and 95%Cl.)

Advised by doctor or health worker to start or do more exercise among those previously diagnosed											
Age Group		Men			Wome	'n	Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% Cl		
18-44	18	-	-	33	-	-	51	62.7	55.4-70.0		
45-64	79	71.7	61.3-82.1	58	71.6	61.5-81.7	137	71.7	62.3-81.0		
18-64	97	64.1	55.3-73.0	91	71.0	65.8-76.3	188	67.8	62.4-73.3		

(** n<50, sample size is too small , to report the % and 95%Cl.)

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: H6, H7a, H8c-f

• Epi Info program name: Hdiabeteslifestyle (unweighted); HdiabeteslifestyleWT (weighted)

DiabetesDescription: Percentage of respondents who are have sought advice or treatment from traditional
healers for diabetes among those previously diagnosed.

traditional healer

Instrument questions:

- Have you ever had your blood sugar measured by a doctor or other health worker?
- Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health worker that you have raised blood sugar or diabetes?
- Have you ever seen a traditional healer for diabetes or raised blood sugar?
- Are you currently taking any herbal or traditional remedy for your diabetes?

Seen a traditional nealer for diabetes among those previously diagnosed												
Age Group		Men			Wome	n	Both Sexes					
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI			
18-44	18	-	-	33	-	-	51	-	1.9-5.0			
45-64	79	14.6	7.2-22.1	58	9.9	6.2-13.6	137	12.3	8.5-16.1			
18-64	97	12.6	7.9-17.2	91	5.1	2.9-7.3	188	8.5	6.3-10.7			

(** n<50, sample size is too small , to report the % and 95%Cl.)

Currently taking herbal or traditional treatment for diabetes among those previously diagnosed											
Age Group		Men			Wome	n	Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI		
18-44	18	-	-	33	-	-	51	6.1	3.3-8.8		
45-64	79	13.2	7.8-18.6	58	6.8	4.2-9.4	137	10.1	7.3-12.8		
18-64	97	14.0	10.5-17.6	91	3.5	2.0-5.1	188	8.4	6.5-10.2		

(** n<50, sample size is too small , to report the % and 95%CI.)

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: H6, H7a, H9, H10

• Epi Info program name: Hdiabetestrad (unweighted); HdiabetestradWT (weighted)

History of Heart Attack and Stroke

Heart Description: History of heart attack or stroke

attach among

- Have you ever had a heart attack?
- those dianosedHave you ever had a stroke?

History of heart attack											
Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes				
	n	% had a heart attack	95% CI	n	% had a heart attack	95% CI	n	% had a heart attack	95% CI		
18-44	266	0.0	0.0-0.0	364	0.0	0.0-0.0	630	0.0	0.0-0.0		
45-64	356	2.0	1.0-3.0	270	2.2	0.6-3.9	626	2.1	1.4-2.9		
18-64	622	0.7	0.4-1.0	634	0.7	0.1-1.2	1256	0.7	0.5-0.9		

History of stroke											
Age Group		Men			Women		Both Sexes				
(years)	n	% had a stroke	95% CI	n	% had a stroke	95% CI	n	% had a stroke	95% CI		
18-44	266	1.1	0.4-1.7	364	0.0	0.0-0.0	630	0.5	0.2-0.8		
45-64	356	2.3	1.2-3.3	270	1.3	0.6-1.9	626	1.8	1.1-2.5		
18-64	622	1.5	0.8-2.1	634	0.4	0.2-0.6	1256	0.9	0.6-1.3		

Physical Measurements

Height, weight and BMI

t, Description: Mean height, weight, and body mass index among all respondents (excluding pregnant women for weight and BMI).

Instrument questions:

- Height
- Weight

	Mean height (cm)											
Age Group		Mei	n	Women								
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI						
18-44	220	175.7	174.6-176.8	283	164.5	163.9-165.1						
45-64	239	173.4	172.5-174.4	194	163.0	162.4-163.6						
18-64	459	174.8	174.1-175.6	477	164.0	163.6-164.4						

Mean weight (kg)										
Age Group		Mer	ו	Women						
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI				
18-44	221	104.3	101.9-106.7	279	96.5	92.4-100.7				
45-64	238	102.2	97.5-106.9	194	92.2	90.7-93.7				
18-64	459	103.5	100.6-106.4	473	95.1	92.4-97.8				

	Mean BMI (kg/m²)											
Age Group		Men		Women			Both Sexes					
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% Cl	n	Mean	95% CI			
18-44	218	33.4	32.8-33.9	270	34.2	33.6-34.7	488	33.8	33.4-34.2			
45-64	236	34.1	33.1-35.1	194	34.7	34.1-35.3	430	34.4	33.9-34.9			
18-64	454	33.6	33.0-34.2	464	34.3	33.9-34.8	918	34.0	33.7-34.3			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: M3, M4, M5

• Epi Info program name: Mbmi (unweighted); MbmiWT (weighted)

BMIDescription: Percentage of respondents (excluding pregnant women) in each BMI category.categoriesInstrument questions:

Height

• Weight

	BMI classifications												
Age	Men												
Group (years)	n	% Under- weight <18.5	95% CI	% Normal weight 18.5-24.9	95% CI	% BMI 25.0-29.9	95% CI	% Obese ≥30.0	95% CI				
18-44	218	0.0	0.0-0.0	12.9	9.9-15.8	18.7	15.5-21.9	68.5	64.1-72.8				
45-64	236	0.5	0.1-0.9	8.2	5.5-10.9	22.2	18.1-26.3	69.1	64.2-74.1				
18-64	454	0.2	0.1-0.3	11.1	8.8-13.4	20.0	17.6-22.4	68.7	65.4-72.0				

BMI classifications												
		Women										
Age Group (years)	n	% Under- weight <18.5	95% CI	% Normal weight 18.5-24.9	95% CI	% BMI 25.0-29.9	95% CI	% Obese ≥30.0	95% CI			
18-44	270	-	-	11.3	8.7-13.8	18.8	17.1-20.6	69.9	67.1-72.7			
45-64	194	-	-	6.8	5.1-8.5	20.9	17.3-24.5	72.3	68.2-76.5			
18-64	464	-	-	9.8	8.3-11.2	19.5	17.6-21.4	70.7	68.6-72.8			

	BMI classifications											
_			Both Sexes									
Age Group (years)	n	% Under- weight <18.5	95% CI	% Normal weight 18.5-24.9	95% CI	% BMI 25.0-29.9	95% CI	% Obese ≥30.0	95% CI			
18-44	488	0.0	0.0-0.0	12.0	9.8-14.2	18.8	16.8-20.7	69.2	66.5-72.0			
45-64	430	0.2	0.1-0.4	7.5	6.0-9.0	21.5	18.4-24.7	70.7	67.0-74.5			
18-64	918	0.1	0.0-0.1	10.4	8.9-11.9	19.7	18.1-21.4	69.8	67.8-71.8			

• Questions used: M3, M4, M5

• Epi Info program name: Mbmiclass (unweighted); MbmiclassWT (weighted)

BMI \geq 25 Description: Percentage of respondents being classified as overweight (BMI \geq 25)

Instrument questions:

• Height

• Weight

	BMI≥25											
Age Group (years)	Men				Wome	า	Both Sexes					
	n	% BMI≥25	95% CI	n	% BMI≥25	95% CI	n	% BMI≥25	95% CI			
18-44	218	87.1	84.2-90.1	270	88.7	86.2-91.3	488	88.0	85.8-90.2			
45-64	236	91.3	88.5-94.1	194	93.2	91.5-94.9	430	92.3	90.6-93.9			
18-64	454	88.7	86.4-91.0	464	90.2	88.8-91.7	918	89.5	88.1-91.0			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: M3, M4, M5

• Epi Info program name: Mbmiclass (unweighted); MbmiclassWT (weighted)

WaistDescription: Mean waist circumference among all respondents (excluding pregnant women).circumferenceInstrument question:

• Waist circumference measurement

Waist circumference (cm)											
Age Group		Men		Women							
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI					
18-44	211	103.8	102.5-105.0	276	103.4	102.0-104.7					
45-64	229	108.3	105.0-111.7	192	106.1	104.6-107.6					
18-64	440	105.5	103.4-107.6	468	104.3	103.3-105.2					

Analysis Information:

- Questions used: M5, M7
- Epi Info program name: Mwaist (unweighted); MwaistWT (weighted)

Description: Mean blood pressure among all respondents, including those currently on Blood pressure medication for raised blood pressure. Instrument question:

• Reading 1-3 systolic and diastolic blood pressure

	Mean systolic blood pressure (mmHg)											
Age Group		Mer	า		Wor	nen	Both Sexes					
(years)	n	Mean	95% Cl	n	Mean	95% Cl	n	Mean	95% CI			
18-44	213	129.6	128.0-131.2	280	119.8	119.1-120.6	493	124.2	123.1-125.2			
45-64	221	137.4	135.8-139.1	186	133.6	131.7-135.5	407	135.5	134.4-136.6			
18-64	434	132.5	131.1-133.8	466	124.2	123.2-125.3	900	128.0	126.9-129.2			

	Mean diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)												
Age Group		Men		Women			Both Sexes						
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI				
18-44	213	78.0	77.0-79.0	280	75.9	75.0-76.7	493	76.8	76.1-77.5				
45-64	221	84.4	83.7-85.0	186	81.5	79.9-83.1	407	82.9	82.1-83.7				
18-64	434	80.4	79.7-81.0	466	77.7	76.8-78.5	900	78.9	78.3-79.5				

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: M11a, M11b, M12a, M12b, M13a, M13b

• Epi Info program name: Mbloodpressure (unweighted); MbloodpressureWT (weighted)

Description: Percentage of respondents with raised blood pressure. Raised blood pressure

Instrument question:

- During the past two weeks, have you been treated for raised blood pressure with drugs (medication) prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?
- Reading 1-3 systolic and diastolic blood pressure

	SBP \geq 140 and/or DBP \geq 90 mmHg, excluding those on medication for raised blood pressure											
Age Group		Men			Wome	n	Both Sexes					
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI			
18-44	209	23.7	18.9-28.5	272	12.5	9.8-15.2	481	17.5	14.5-20.5			
45-64	192	44.6	38.4-50.8	155	29.0	24.0-34.0	347	36.9	32.4-41.5			
18-64	401	30.8	25.8-35.8	427	17.3	14.8-19.7	828	23.6	20.2-26.9			

SBP \geq 140 and/or DBP \geq 90 mmHg or currently on medication for raised blood pressure										
Age Group		Men		Women			Both Sexes			
(years)	n	n % 95% Cl			%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	
18-44	213	24.7	20.3-29.1	280	14.5	11.6-17.4	493	19.0	16.2-21.8	
45-64	222	51.8	46.4-57.2	189	41.5	36.3-46.7	411	46.6	42.6-50.6	
18-64	435	34.7	30.4-39.1	469	23.2	20.5-25.9	904	28.5	25.3-31.7	

SBP \geq 160 and/or DBP \geq 100 mmHg, excluding those on medication for raised blood pressure										
Age Group		Men			Wome	n	Both Sexes			
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	
18-44	209	2.4	1.3-3.5	272	3.9	2.5-5.2	481	3.2	2.1-4.3	
45-64	192	10.7	5.6-15.8	155	9.1	6.4-11.8	347	9.9	6.7-13.2	
18-64	401 5.2 3.3-7.2			427	5.4	4.0-6.7	828	5.3	3.8-6.8	

SBP \geq 160 and/or DBP \geq 100 mmHg or currently on medication for raised blood pressure											
Age Group		Men		Women			Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% Cl		
18-44	213	3.7	2.0-5.5	280	6.0	4.3-7.8	493	5.0	3.5-6.5		
45-64	222	22.3	15.1-29.5	189	25.1	20.2-30.0	411	23.7	19.5-28.0		
18-64	435	10.6	7.8-13.4	469	12.2	10.2-14.1	904	11.4	9.8-13.1		

• Questions used: M11a, M11b, M12a, M12b, M13a, M13b, M14

• Epi Info program name: Mraisedbp (unweighted); MraisedbpWT (weighted)

 Treatment
 Description: Percentage of respondents with treated and/or controlled of raised blood

 and control of
 pressure among those with raised blood pressure (SBP ≥140 and/or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg) or

 currently on medication for raised blood pressure.
 Instrument questions:

 • During the past two weeks have you been treated for raised blood pressure with drug.

- During the past two weeks, have you been treated for raised blood pressure with drugs (medication) prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?
- Reading 1-3 systolic and diastolic blood pressure

	Respondents with treated and/or controlled raised blood pressure											
		Men										
Age Group (years)	n	% On medication and SBP<140 and DBP<90	95% CI	% On medication and SBP≥140 and/ orDBP≥90	95% Cl	% Not on medication and SBP≥140 and/ orDBP≥90	95% CI					
18-44	46	-	-	-	-	-	-					
45-64	102	10.6	6.0-15.2	18.1	11.6-24.7	71.2	61.5-81.0					
18-64	148	6.3	3.8-8.7	12.4	8.0-16.8	81.3	75.1-87.6					

(** n<50, sample size is too small , to report the % and 95%Cl.)

		Respondent	ts with treated a	nd/or controlled ra	aised blood pre	ssure	
				Women			
Age Group (years)	n	% On medication and SBP<140 and DBP<90	95% CI	% On medication and SBP≥140 and/ orDBP≥90	95% Cl	% Not on medication and SBP≥140 and/orDBP≥90	95% CI
18-44	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	75	12.1	8.8-15.4	29.3	20.6-38.0	58.6	50.0-67.2
18-64	109	09 9.3 6.3-12.3 21.5 16.0-27.0				69.2	62.9-75.5

(** n<50, sample size is too small , to report the % and 95%Cl.)

		Respondent	ts with treated a	nd/or controlled ra	aised blood pre	ssure	
				Both Sexes			
Age Group (years)	n	n % On medication and SBP<140 and DBP<90		% On medication and SBP≥140 and/ orDBP≥90	95% CI	% Not on medication and SBP≥140 and/ orDBP≥90	95% CI
18-44	80	3.0	0.0-6.1	7.8	3.8-11.9	89.2	85.1-93.2
45-64	177	11.3	7.9-14.7	23.4	17.9-28.9	65.3	58.4-72.1
18-64	257	7.7	5.9-9.4	16.6	12.8-20.4	75.7	71.1-80.3

• Questions used: M11a, M11b, M12a, M12b, M13a, M13b, M14

• Epi Info program name: Mraisedbp (unweighted); MraisedbpWT (weighted)

Biochemical Measurements

Mean fasting blood glucose (mmol/L)											
Age Group		Men		Women			Both Sexes				
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% Cl		
18-44	169	6.2	6.0-6.4	259	6.2	5.8-6.6	428	6.2	6.0-6.4		
45-64	176	7.2	6.8-7.7	170	7.2	6.9-7.5	346	7.2	7.0-7.4		
18-64	345	6.6	6.5-6.7	429	6.5	6.2-6.8	774	6.6	6.4-6.7		

	Mean fasting blood glucose (mg/dl)											
Age Group		Men		Women			Both Sexes					
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI			
18-44	169	112.2	108.9-115.4	259	111.7	104.2-119.3	428	111.9	107.9-115.9			
45-64	176	130.3	122.1-138.5	170	130.0	124.5-135.5	346	130.1	126.5-133.7			
18-64	345	118.8	116.3-121.3	429	117.5	112.4-122.7	774	118.1	114.9-121.2			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: B1, B5

• Epi Info program name:

• measurement in mmol/L: Bglucose (unweighted); BglucoseWT (weighted)

• measurement in mg/dl: BglucoseMg (unweighted); BglucoseMgWT (weighted)

	Impaired Fasting Glycaemia*											
Age Group		Men		Women			Both Sexes					
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI			
18-44	169	23.4	19.3-27.5	259	21.3	15.0-27.6	428	22.1	18.4-25.9			
45-64	176	26.7	23.6-29.8	170	24.0	17.0-31.1	346	25.3	22.2-28.3			
18-64	345	24.6	21.7-27.5	429	22.1	16.0-28.3	774	23.2	19.9-26.5			

Raised blood glucose or currently on medication for diabetes **										
Age Group		Men		Women			Both Sexes			
(years)	n	n % 95% Cl			%	95% Cl	n	%	95% Cl	
18-44	169	17.0	10.8-23.1	259	17.4	12.2-22.7	428	17.2	15.1-19.4	
45-64	176	39.1	33.3-45.0	170	32.9	27.9-37.9	346	35.8	32.2-39.4	
18-64	345	25.1	20.6-29.6	429	22.3	18.2-26.5	774	23.5	21.8-25.2	

Currently on medication for diabetes											
Age Group	Age Group Men				Women			Both Sexes			
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI		
18-44	267	1.5	0.6-2.4	370	3.9	2.9-4.9	637	2.9	2.0-3.7		
45-64	360	16.1	11.3-21.0	275	15.9	12.8-19.0	635	16.0	13.8-18.2		
18-64	627	7.7	5.4-10.1	645	8.1	6.9-9.3	1272	7.9	6.8-9.0		

Raised blood glucose is defined as either

- plasma venous value: ≥ 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dl)
- capillary whole blood value: \geq 6.1 mmol/L (110 mg/dl)
- * Impaired fasting glycaemia is defined as either
 - plasma venous value: ≥6.1mmol/L (110mg/dl) and <7.0mmol/L (126mg/dl)
 - capillary whole blood value: ≥5.6mmol/L (100mg/dl) and <6.1mmol/L (110mg/dl)

Analysis Information:

Questions used: H8a, H8b, B1, B5, B6

Epi Info program name:

- measurement in mmol/L: Bglucose (unweighted); BglucoseWT (weighted)
- measurement in mg/dl: BglucoseMg (unweighted); BglucoseMgWT (weighted)

Total cholesterol

medication for raised cholesterol.

- Instrument questions:
 - Total cholesterol measurement

	Mean total cholesterol (mmol/L)												
Age Group		Men			Women			Both Sexes					
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% Cl				
18-44	190	5.1	5.0-5.2	273	4.8	4.8-4.9	463	4.9	4.9-5.0				
45-64	186	5.1	5.0-5.2	182	5.2	5.1-5.4	368	5.2	5.1-5.2				
18-64	376	5.1	5.0-5.1	455	5.0	4.9-5.0	831	5.0	5.0-5.1				

Description: Mean total cholesterol among all respondents including those currently on

Mean total cholesterol (mg/dl)											
Age Group		Men	I	Women			Both Sexes				
(years)	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% CI	n	Mean	95% Cl		
18-44	190	196.7	193.1-200.4	273	186.7	184.5-188.9	463	191.0	188.9-193.0		
45-64	186	196.9	193.9-200.0	182	202.2	195.8-208.5	368	199.7	196.7-202.7		
18-64	376	196.8	194.8-198.8	455	191.7	188.8-194.5	831	193.9	192.0-195.9		

Analysis Information:

Questions used: B8

• Epi Info program name:

• measurement in mmol/L: Btotallipids (unweighted); BtotallipidsWT (weighted)

• measurement in mg/dl: BtotallipidsMg (unweighted); BtotallipidsMgWT (weighted)

Raised totalDescription: Percentage of respondents with raised total cholesterol and percentage of
respondents currently on medication for raised cholesterol.

Instrument questions:

- Total cholesterol measurement
- During the past two weeks, have you been treated for raised cholesterol with drugs (medication) prescribed by a doctor or other health worker?

Total cholesterol \geq 5.0 mmol/L or \geq 190 mg/dl or currently on medication for raised cholesterol										
Age Group	Men			Women			Both Sexes			
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	
18-44	190	52.6	48.1-57.0	273	32.0	28.9-35.2	463	40.8	37.8-43.7	
45-64	186	57.7	52.4-62.9	182	58.1	52.5-63.7	368	57.9	54.5-61.3	
18-64	376	54.4	51.5-57.3	455	40.5	37.2-43.7	831	46.5	44.3-48.8	

Total cholesterol \geq 6.2 mmol/L or \geq 240 mg/dl or currently on medication for raised cholesterol										
Age Group	Men			Women			Both Sexes			
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	
18-44	190	15.5	12.2-18.8	273	6.9	5.4-8.4	463	10.5	8.9-12.2	
45-64	186	20.2	16.0-24.3	182	22.2	16.1-28.2	368	21.2	16.9-25.5	
18-64	376	17.1	14.1-20.2	455	11.8	9.6-14.1	831	14.1	11.9-16.4	

- Questions used: B8, B9
- Epi Info program name:

• measurement in mmol/L: Btotallipids (unweighted); BtotallipidsWT (weighted)

• measurement in mg/dl: BtotallipidsMg (unweighted); BtotallipidsMgWT (weighted)

Summary of Combined Risk Factors

Summary of Combined Risk Factors

- Description: Percentage of respondents with 0, 1-2, or 3-5 of the following risk factors:
 - current daily smoker
 - less than 5 servings of fruits & vegetables per day
 - low level of activity (<600 MET -minutes)
 - overweight or obese (BMI \ge 18 kg/m²)
 - raised BP (SBP \geq 140 and/or DBP \geq 90 mmHg or currently on medication for raised BP).

Instrument questions: combined from Step 1 and Step 2

Summary of Combined Risk Factors										
	Women									
Age Group (years)	n	% with 0 risk factors	95% CI	% with 1-2 risk factors	95% CI	% with 3-5 risk factors	95% CI			
18-44	184	0.6	0.0-2.3	55.8	49.7-61.9	43.5	38.2-48.9			
45-64	183	0.8	0.0-1.7	36.4	31.3-41.5	62.8	57.5-68.1			
18-64	367	0.7	0.0-1.8	47.2	42.5-51.9	52.1	47.8-56.4			

Summary of Combined Risk Factors										
Both Sexes										
Age Group (years)	n	% with 0 risk factors	95% CI	% with 1-2 risk factors	95% CI	% with 3-5 risk factors	95% CI			
18-44	343	0.3	0.0-1.2	53.0	49.2-56.7	46.7	43.3-50.1			
45-64	396	1.1	0.5-1.7	34.2	30.5-38.0	64.7	60.7-68.6			
18-64	739	0.7	0.2-1.1	44.7	41.4-48.0	54.7	51.4-57.9			

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: T1, T2, D1-D4, P1-P15b, M3, M4, M5, M11a-M13b, M14

• Epi Info program name: Raisedrisk (unweighted); RaisedriskWT (weighted)

Cardiovascular disease risk

 CVD risk of
 Description: Percentage of respondents aged 40-69 years with a 10-year cardiovascular disease

 ≥30% or
 (CVD) risk* ≥30% or with existing CVD

 existing CVD
 Instrument exections aged from Ctor 1, 2 and 2

Instrument questions: combined from Step 1, 2 and 3

- Gender, age
- Current and former smoking
- History of diabetes, CVD
- Systolic blood pressure measurements
- Fasting status, glucose and total cholesterol measurements.

Percentage of respondents with a 10-year CVD risk \ge 30% or with existing CVD											
Age Group	Men			Women			Both Sexes				
(years)	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% Cl		
40-54	123	1.0	0.2-1.9	147	1.2	0.4-1.9	270	1.1	0.3-1.9		
55-69	67	3.8	0.0-8.8	63	4.9	0.0-9.9	130	4.4	0.6-8.1		
40-69	190	1.9	0.5-3.3	210	2.2	0.9-3.5	400	2.1	1.2-2.9		

* A 10-year CVD risk of \geq 30% is defined according to age, sex, blood pressure, smoking status (current smokers OR those who quit smoking less than 1 year before the assessment), total cholesterol, and diabetes (previously diagnosed OR a fasting plasma glucose concentration >7.0 mmol/l (126 mg/dl)).

Analysis Information:

• Questions used: C1, C2, C3, T1, T8, T10, T11a-c, H6, H7a, B1, B5, B8

• Epi Info program name: CVDrisk (unweighted); CVDriskWT (weighted)

