



Computer  
Assisted  
Telephone  
Interviewing  
Technical  
Reference  
Group

**Population Health Monitoring and Surveillance:  
Question Development Field Testing**

**Field Test 3 Report**  
Cancer – Sun Protection,  
Injury and Injury Prevention,  
Musculo-skeletal Disorders,  
Nutrition & Physical Activity

**July 2004**

**CATI Technical Reference Group  
National Public Health Partnership**

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) is a methodology widely used for surveillance of health behaviours and health outcomes in populations in Australia. The National CATI Health Survey Technical Reference Group (CATI TRG) is an advisory committee to the National Public Health Information Working Group under the National Public Health Partnership. Members of the CATI TRG include representatives from State/Territory Health Departments, the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA), the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and the Public Health Information Development Unit at the University of Adelaide. Since its inception in 1999, the CATI TRG has been a forum for the development and promotion of national standards, valid methods and capacity for CATI health surveys and health surveillance.

To embark in the efforts towards 'harmonisation' of CATI health surveys in Australia, the CATI TRG has identified the need to develop question modules for behavioural risk factor and chronic disease topics based on well-developed conceptual frameworks that underpin the data requirements for health surveillance. The proposed question modules are set to undergo a rigorous process of cognitive and field-testing under the guidance of the CATI TRG and the results will be published in a question module manual as a key reference to those interested in CATI health surveys in Australia.

This paper provides a report on the third field test that was undertaken by the Health Survey Program Branch, Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health for the Australian Bureau of Statistics with funding from DoHA.

Suggested citation:

Irvine K, Baker DF, Eyeson-Annan M. Population Health Monitoring and Surveillance: Question Development Field Testing - *Field Test 3 Report*. Sydney: NSW Department of Health, 2004.

Any comments or information relevant to the subject matter of this paper should be directed to:

Chair, National CATI TRG  
c/- Population Health Data & Information Services Unit  
Australian Institute of Health & Welfare  
GPO Box 570  
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Tel: 02 6244 1000  
Fax: 02 6244 1299  
Email: [info@aihw.gov.au](mailto:info@aihw.gov.au)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>METHODS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Survey objectives</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Survey instrument</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Survey sample</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Interviews and interviewer debriefs</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>Study design</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>Data analysis</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>RESULTS</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Test-retest reliability</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Test-retest reliability and/or convergent validity</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>DISCUSSION</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Musculoskeletal disorders</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Nutrition</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Cancer: Sun protection</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Injury and injury prevention</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Physical activity</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>References</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: Field Test Three Questions</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: Interviewer Notes for Field Test Survey Debrief</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>APPENDIX 4: Frequency and Agreement Tables</b> .....	<b>27</b>

### *LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES*

Figure 1: Comparison of NSW and Australian age distribution .....	6
Table 1: Call outcome results .....	7
Table 2: Field-testing questionnaire debriefing issues and modifications .....	8
Table 3: Retest reliability statistics for each question or indicator .....	15
Table 4: Retest reliability and convergent validity statistics .....	16
Table 5: Inclusion of potatoes in vegetable intake .....	17
Table 6: Inclusion of fruit juice in fruit intake .....	18
Table 7: Agreement table for physical activity.....	19

## SUMMARY

Summary comments have been made on each set of questions taking into account three factors:

- the test–retest reliability of the question with an estimated reliability of 0.8 to 1.0 being excellent, 0.6 to 0.79 good, 0.4 to 0.59 fair, or <0.4 poor;
- limitations on interpretation of the results for each question;
- comments from interviewers.

A question is acceptable if the estimated reliability and its 95% Confidence Interval (CI) is 0.6 or greater (excellent or good), and there are no issues with the question requiring further development.

## Musculoskeletal disorders

### Calcium intake

- The test–retest reliability of the *cups of milk per day* question is good. However, consumption may be underestimated due to being asked to quantify consumption in cups, and respondents may not include milk that is consumed when eating other foods such as breakfast cereal.
- The test–retest reliability of the *serves of yoghurt per day* question is excellent.
- The test–retest reliability of the *serves of custard per day* question is fair. Only 15 per cent of respondents ate custard, and almost all ate less than one serve per day, so need to examine how much custard contributes to daily calcium intake.
- The test–retest reliability of the *serves of cheese per day* question is good.
- The test–retest reliability of the *consumption of the recommended daily calcium intake indicator* is fair.

### Prevalence of musculoskeletal disease

- The test–retest reliability of the *ever diagnosed with arthritis* question is excellent.
- The test–retest reliability of the *ever diagnosed with osteoporosis* question is good.
- There still appears to be confusion between what constitutes arthritis, and the difference between arthritis and osteoporosis, despite inclusion of a brief definition of each for the interviewer to read if asked.

## Nutrition

### Type of milk

- The test–retest reliability of the *type of milk usually have* and the *type of milk usually consumed* questions are both good and the convergent validity is excellent. Therefore, there is no difference between the questions in terms of test–retest reliability and validity and either question can be used.

## Vegetables

- The test–retest reliability of the *serves of vegetables consumed* question is fair. There is still a lot of confusion around the concept of serves, and the difference in serve sizes between cooked vegetables and salad only confuses respondents more.
- The test–retest reliability of the *adequate vegetable intake indicator* is poor.
- Just under 70 per cent of people included potatoes in their answer, and of those who include them, over 43 per cent included roasted, baked or fried potatoes. Therefore, to improve the estimate of vegetable intake it may be necessary to include instructions about the specific types of potatoes to include in the response.

## Fruit

- The test–retest reliability of the *serves of fruit consumed* question is good.
- The test–retest reliability of the *adequate fruit intake indicator* is good.
- A small number (3.6 per cent) included fruit juice without pulp in their report of fruit intake. To increase the accuracy of reported fruit intake it may be necessary to state what type of fruit or juice should be included.

## Cancer: Sun protection

- The test–retest reliability of the *avoidance of sun between 11.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. in the last 4 weeks* question is fair. Despite clearly defining the time period in the question, people were still confused when asking the question in winter. Confusion also arose from differentiating between deliberate avoidance and consequential avoidance such as being indoors at work.
- The test–retest reliability of the *wearing of sunglasses in the last 4 weeks* question is good.
- The test–retest reliability of the *wearing of a hat or cap in the last 4 weeks* question is good. However, further clarification of the type of cap to include is needed.
- The test–retest reliability of the *wore sun protective clothing in last 4 weeks* question is fair. People were unsure what constituted 'protective clothing'.
- The test–retest reliability of the *use of sunscreen in the last 4 weeks* question is good. However, people were unsure about whether to include cosmetics that contain sunscreen.

## Injury and injury prevention

### Smoke detectors

- The test–retest reliability of the *smoke detectors in the home* question is excellent.
- The test–retest reliability of the *type of smoke detectors in the home* question is excellent. However, many people did not know the type of smoke detector that they had, or stated they had both types.
- The test–retest reliability of the *last time smoke detectors tested* question is fair. It appeared that people tested their smoke detectors between tests. A

reduction of categories that reflect the recommended testing regime would improve the test–retest reliability.

#### **First aid kit**

- The test–retest reliability of the *have a first aid kit* question is good.
- The test–retest reliability of the *have first aid supplies in the home* question is fair. As only the people who answered no to the question *have a first aid kit* answered this question the sample was small, with a larger sample the question would probably be good.
- As approximately 30 per cent of people had first aid supplies in the home but did not have a first aid kit there is a need to consider combining these two questions.

#### **Falls in the elderly**

- The test–retest reliability of the *fall in the last 12 months* question is good.
- The test–retest reliability of the *number of accidental falls in the last 12 months* question is fair.
- The test–retest reliability of the *accidental fall requiring medical attention in last 12 months* question is good.
- The test–retest reliability of the *admission to hospital for most recent fall* question is fair.
- The test–retest reliability of the *any exercise currently* and the *any exercise usually* questions are fair. The sample size for these two questions was too small to make an accurate assessment of the convergent validity, as demonstrated by the wide confidence intervals. The test–retest reliability of reporting of the type of exercise undertaken was fair. However, sample size restrictions mean that an accurate assessment of the reliability of the components of this multi-response question could not be undertaken.

- 
- The test–retest reliability of the *reason for not exercising* question is poor. Sample size restrictions mean that an accurate assessment of the reliability could not be made. The question should be asked in the same tense as the other questions to limit confusion.
- Need to consider re-testing all exercise questions in a larger population of people aged 65 years and over.

#### **Physical activity**

- Agreement between the physical activity question how active are you and the Active Australia questions was poor.
- The proportion of people who report that they are Very Active or Active (84 per cent) is considerably different to the proportion of people that do 'adequate' physical activity as defined by the *Active Australia Survey* questions (49 per cent).
- Approximately 60 per cent of respondents were consistently classified as either adequate–active or inadequate–not active by the two indicators.

## INTRODUCTION

In 2000, the National Public Health Information Working Group (NPHIWG) initiated a program to develop a nationwide population and behavioural risk factor surveillance system.<sup>1</sup> This initiative is designed to identify and progress methodological and technical issues surrounding population health surveillance systems, and develop a series of modules that can be used in a nationwide surveillance system.

Under an agreement with the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA), a collaboration was formed between the DoHA, the Computer Assisted Telephone Interview Technical Reference Group (CATI TRG)—a sub committee of NPHIWG—and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Under this collaboration, a series of question modules have been developed in preparation for field-testing.

The ABS, on behalf of the CATI TRG, has contracted the NSW Department of Health to undertake field-testing of the cancer, injury, musculoskeletal disorders, physical activity, and nutrition question modules for inclusion in nationwide preventable chronic disease and behavioural risk factor health surveys. This is the third in a series of field-testing surveys undertaken to test questions used by CATI systems. The focus of this round of field-testing was predominantly test–retest reliability of the questions, with some convergent validity.

## METHODS

### Survey objectives

This study was undertaken to field test five modules of questions for inclusion in a preventable chronic disease and behavioural risk factor health survey module manual for use in nationwide CATI health surveys. The modules tested were musculoskeletal disorders, nutrition, cancer, physical

activity, and injury. The field-testing was performed using CATI technology and concentrated principally on question test–retest reliability and convergent validity.

### Survey instrument

The question modules were developed from questions that had been used in CATI health surveys around Australia, and were recommended for testing by the CATI TRG. Prior to field-testing, the ABS undertook cognitive pre-testing of the question modules<sup>2</sup>. The final modules submitted for field-testing were compiled following the recommendations from cognitive pre-testing. The questionnaire (available in Appendix 1) was structured as follows:

- Introduction
- Key demographics such as age and sex
- Musculoskeletal disorders including calcium intake, arthritis and osteoporosis (6 questions)
- Nutrition (6 questions)
- Cancer: sun protection (5 questions)
- Injury questions including smoke alarms, first aid in the home and falls in the elderly (14 questions)
- Additional demographic and associated questions.

The physical activity module, which comprised of one question 'How active are you?' was tested in the second quarter of 2004 in the NSW Population Health Survey in order to obtain sufficient numbers to compare it with the *Active Australia*<sup>3</sup> questions that are incorporated into that survey.

### Survey sample

The target sample was persons living in NSW aged 16 years and over stratified by geographical region. As the age–sex profile of NSW closely reflects that of Australia (Figure 1) it was appropriate to sample residents of NSW to represent Australia. The stratification by geographical region ensures that approximately 50 per cent were selected from urban and rural areas.

Figure 1: Comparison of NSW and Australian age distribution



The sampling frame was developed as follows. Records from the Australia on Disk electronic White Pages were geo-coded using MapInfo mapping software. The geo-coded telephone numbers were assigned to statistical local areas and area health services. The proportion of numbers for each telephone prefix by area health service was calculated. All prefixes were expanded with suffixes ranging from 0000 to 9999. The resulting list was then matched back to the electronic phone book. All numbers that matched numbers in the electronic phone book were flagged and the number was assigned to the relevant geo-coded area health service. Unlisted numbers were assigned to the area health service containing the greatest proportion of numbers with that prefix. Numbers were then filtered to eliminate contiguous unused blocks of greater than 10 numbers. The remaining numbers were then checked against the business numbers in the electronic phone book to eliminate business numbers. Finally, numbers were randomly sorted.

When households were contacted, one person was selected, using random numbers generated by the CATI system. During the survey a total of 6560 telephone numbers were called (Table 1). Only 1909 (29.0 per cent) of these numbers yielded an eligible household. The remaining numbers were not answered (despite seven call backs) or were disconnected; or were business, fax, or interstate numbers.

**Table 1: Call Outcome Results**

Result	Value	Per cent
No Answer	3808	58.0
Business telephone number or fax number	829	12.6
Household not in NSW or was holiday house	14	0.2
Selected respondent away for duration of survey	94	1.4
Selected respondent mentally confused or deaf	94	1.4
Selected respondent spoke other language	41	0.6
Refusal to participate	374	5.7
Completed first but not second interview	226	3.4
Agreed to second interview but not contactable within the two week retest period	32	0.5
Refused to do second interview	200	3.0
Complete interview	848	12.9
Total telephone numbers called	6560	100.0

In total 848 interviews were conducted, with 403 interviews conducted in urban areas and 437 interviews conducted in rural areas. The overall response rate was 51.5 per cent. There were three points at which people could refuse to participate in the survey: either prior to doing the survey, at the end of time one (test); and at the beginning of time two (retest).

#### Interviews and interviewer debriefs

The CATI field-testing pilot was conducted between 30 March and 1 April 2004 on a sample of 21 NSW residents aged 16 years and over using CATI technology. Two experienced NSW Health Survey Program interviewers conducted the interviews. The pilot served to test the questionnaire and identify any outstanding issues with particular questions. Following this, an interviewer debrief was held with staff from the NSW Health Survey Program and from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Issues raised by the interviewers and supervisors are summarised in Table 2. Full interviewer comments are given in Appendix 2. Adjustments and amendments were made to some of the questions as appropriate and were incorporated into the final version of the questionnaire for field-testing (Table 2).

Field-testing was undertaken in May and June 2004. Trained interviewers at the NSW Health Survey Program CATI facility conducted the interviews. Up to seven calls were made to establish initial contact with a household, and five calls were made in order to contact a selected respondent. Following the field-testing survey, the final interviewer debrief was held with staff from the NSW Health Survey Program, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and the Population Health Information Development Unit of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Issues raised by the interviewers and supervisors are summarised in Table 2. Full interviewer comments are given in Appendix 3.

**Table 2: Field-testing questionnaire debriefing issues and modifications**

Proposed question for pilot testing	Pilot study debrief Issue	Recommended change post pilot	Question field tested	Field test survey debrief Issue
<b>Musculo skeletal disorders: calcium intake</b>				
How many cups of milk do you usually drink in a day? Please include soya milk.	If people answer that they 'do not drink milk' then they should skip the question in the nutrition module <i>'What type of milk do you usually have?'</i>  People who do not drink milk to skip <i>'What type of milk do you usually have?'</i> and have 'Don't have milk' automatically assigned.		How many cups of milk do you usually drink in a day or a week? Please include soya milk.	'drink' should be 'consume' or 'have'; People may not consider 'drinking milk', when they 'eat' breakfast cereal, or they may not include milk in tea and coffee.  Expand response options to include a definition of 'whole milk' as a lot of people said 'regular' 'fat' or 'normal' milk.
How many serves of yoghurt do you usually have in a day? One serve is a 200 gm tub of yoghurt.	See below	See below	How many serves of yoghurt do you usually have in a day or a week? One serve is a 200 gm tub of yoghurt.	To minimise confusion give an example of what 200 gm of yoghurt is e.g. 'tub in 2 or 6 pack'.
How many serves of custard do you usually have in a day? One serve is one 250 ml cup of custard.	See below	See below	How many serves of custard do you usually have in a day or a week? One serve is one 250 ml cup of custard.	Add an extra response code to allow for occasionally, or once a week.
How many serves of cheese do you usually have in a day? One serve is 2 cheese slices or about 40g.	See below	See below	How many serves of cheese do you usually have in a day or a week? One serve is 2 cheese slices or about 40g.	Add an extra response code to allow for occasionally, or once a week.  Describing 40g as '2 cheese slices' is useful and helps obtain a clearer response.
All questions in module.	The questions on serves of dairy had a slight 'forcing' effect—by emphasising 'per day' people were rounding up to too high a figure.	Change questions to read '...in a day or a week?'  Program questions in CATI system so that 'half serves' can be entered.  If people have less than one cup of milk per week or less than one serve of custard, cheese or yoghurt, code as 'do not drink milk' or 'do not eat custard—yoghurt—cheese'.	All questions in module.	Including '...or a week' causes confusion as people are unsure whether to reply with serves per day or week.
<b>Nutrition—fruit and vegetables</b>				
What type of milk do you usually have? Please include soya milk. (Interviewer: Prompt for fat intake if not provided.)	None	None	What type of milk do you usually have? Please include soya milk. (Interviewer: Prompt for fat intake if not provided.)	Response options should be expanded to include a definition of 'whole milk' as a lot of people said 'regular', 'fat' or 'normal' milk.
What type of milk do you usually consume? Please include soya milk. (Prompt for fat intake if not provided.)	None	None	What type of milk do you usually consume? Please include soya milk. (Prompt for fat intake if not provided.)	



Proposed question for pilot testing	Pilot study debrief Issue	Recommended change post pilot	Question field tested	Field test survey debrief Issue
How many serves of vegetables do you usually eat each day? A serve of vegetables is half a cup of cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad.	None	None	How many serves of vegetables do you usually eat each day or week? A serve of vegetables is half a cup of cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad.	<p>The wording of 'a serve' still needs more clarification by the interviewer. Respondents often respond by equating one serve with one meal.</p> <p>An explanation of the sort of cup that is referred to would be useful e.g. a tea cup, a household cup etc.</p> <p>Respondents find it difficult to answer the question accurately, because it is difficult to combine mixed measurements in your head.</p> <p>To make quantification easier the question could be separated into two i.e. cooked and salad.</p> <p>As to cooked vegetables, ask how many cups, and then serves should be calculated or code afterward.</p>
What vegetables did you include?	<p>Question is terse and reference is unclear</p> <p>Respondents tended to rattle off their usual vegetables and it is difficult to get them all down—either using the list or typing in 'other'.</p> <p>In essence, the major vegetable of interest here is potatoes, and whether people include them in their calculation of serves of vegetables. Also the method of cooking of potatoes is important—boiled versus fried.</p>	<p>Change question to the following:</p> <p>When you answered the last question, did you include potatoes?</p> <p><i>Prompt for method of cooking</i></p> <p>Yes—boiled</p> <p>Yes—roasted</p> <p>Yes—deep fried (chips, wedges, potato scallops)</p> <p>Yes—oven baked fries.</p> <p>Did not include potatoes in previous question.</p>	<p>When you answered the last question, did you include potatoes?</p> <p><i>Prompt for method of cooking</i></p>	<p>'Steamed' should be added to 'boiled/mashed' as many respondents referred to potatoes 'steamed' in a microwave.</p> <p>A clear definition of how to code other types of potato is needed e.g. au gratin with milk, raw potato, grated potato, and potato cakes.</p> <p>There was no category for 'don't eat potato'. This confusion would tend to exclude from the vegetable intake 'good' potatoes' where the respondent doesn't include potatoes in vegetable intake.</p> <p>Some respondents found the question confusing.</p>
How many serves of fruit do you usually eat each day or week? A serve of fruit is 1 medium piece, 2 small pieces of fruit or 1 cup of diced fruit.	None	None	How many serves of fruit do you usually eat each day or week? A serve of fruit is 1 medium piece, 2 small pieces of fruit or 1 cup of diced fruit.	<p>People who do not 'eat fruit' but drink fruit juice with pulp are not included.</p>
Did you include fruit juice in your calculation?	<p>Question is terse and reference is unclear.</p>	<p><i>When you answered the last question, did you include fruit juice in your calculation?</i></p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes—freshly squeezed (which includes fruit pulp)</p> <p>Don't drink fruit juice</p> <p>No, did not include fruit juice in calculation.</p>	<p>When you answered the last question, did you include fruit juice in your calculation?</p>	<p>People who do not 'eat fruit' but drink fruit juice with pulp are not included.</p> <p>Some respondents found this question confusing.</p>



Proposed question for pilot testing	Pilot study debrief Issue	Recommended change post pilot	Question field tested	Field test survey debrief Issue
<b>Musculoskeletal</b>				
Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have arthritis?	Interviewers were asked by respondents to explain the difference between the two conditions. The interviewers need to be able to respond so that their credibility is maintained.	Add in an interviewer note with a short definition.  <i>'Arthritis</i> is a disease of connective tissue. There are several different types of arthritis, but <i>Osteoarthritis</i> is one of the most common types. Osteoarthritis affects the cartilage in the joints. In osteoarthritis the cartilage that cushions the joints breaks down.	Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have arthritis?	There was uncertainty whether the question extended to people who previously had arthritis and no longer do, or who were mistakenly diagnosed in the past.  Some said, 'I don't need the doctor to tell me, I had to tell the doctor'.  Some respondents felt the question was patronising.
Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have osteoporosis?	Interviewers were asked by respondents to explain the difference between the two conditions. Interviewers need to be able to respond so that their credibility is maintained.	Add in an interviewer note with a short definition. <i>'Osteoporosis</i> is a disease where bone density and structural quality deteriorate, leading to weakness and bone fragility of the skeleton and increased risk of fracture (breaking bones). Common sites to fracture are the wrist, hip, spine, pelvis and upper arm'.	Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have osteoporosis?	Despite inclusion of a definition, there was some confusion between osteoporosis and osteoarthritis, which meant that at the question on osteoporosis sometimes interviewers had to go back to the definition of osteoarthritis.
<b>Cancer: Sun protection</b>				
In the last 4 weeks how often did you avoid being in the sun between 11.00 am. and 4.00 pm: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or never?	This question has the sense of a double negative, particularly when the correct answer is 'never'.	Change 'Never' to 'Not in the last 4 weeks' in the questions and in the code frame in line with recommendations from ABS cognitive testing.	In the last 4 weeks how often did you avoid being in the sun between 11.00 am. and 4.00 pm: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or not in the last 4 weeks?	Some people avoid being in the sun as a means of sun protection—others would like to be in the sun, but are not able due to work. How do you differentiate between intentional avoidance or enforced avoidance. An office worker might say 'I didn't avoid', but in effect did not to go into the sun because of work commitments.  Response 5 (not in last 4 weeks) includes both people who never avoided being in the sun, and people who never avoided but were not in the sun anyway.

Proposed question for pilot testing	Pilot study debrief Issue	Recommended change post pilot	Question field tested	Field test survey debrief Issue
In the last 4 weeks how often did you wear sunglasses with uv (ultraviolet) protection when in the sun: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or never?	Respondents mentioned they have transition glasses that 'change' or 'adjust'.	Place an interviewer note into the question 'This includes transition glasses'.	In the last 4 weeks how often did you wear sunglasses with uv (ultra violet) protection when in the sun: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or not in the last 4 weeks?	'Ultra violet' should be spelled out —'Ultraviolet (uv)', not the other way around.  Is driving considered an activity in the sun or not?  Some people were confused and thought the question referred to sunglasses and ultraviolet cream, not sunglasses with ultraviolet protection in the glass or lens.  Interviewer notes are needed to advise whether polaroid glasses have ultraviolet protection.  Some people use a parasol.
Not pilot tested	None	None	In the last 4 weeks, when you were out in the sun for more than 15 minutes, how often did you wear a broad brimmed hat or cap with a back flap? Would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or not in the last 4 weeks?	Many respondents asked whether caps (without back flaps) should be included.
In the last 4 weeks how often did you wear protective clothing, including a hat, when in the sun: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or never?	It is unclear if a hat must be included to answer 'yes' to this question. If the answer is 'never a hat' but use other protection e.g. long sleeves, it is unclear how a respondent who uses some protective clothing all of the time is categorised.	There was reluctance to change the question to exclude a hat. The following additional question will be added in before this one: <i>In the last 4 weeks, when you were out in the sun for more than 15 minutes, how often did you wear a broad brimmed hat or cap with a back flap?</i>	In the last 4 weeks how often did you wear protective clothing, including a hat, when in the sun: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or not in the last 4 weeks?	A definition of protective clothing is needed—rash shirts, long sleeves etc.  To get an accurate estimate of intention 'deliberately' could be added to the question '...deliberately wear protective clothing'.  Some people included hats in this answer.
In the last 4 weeks how often did you use sunscreen: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or not in the last 4 weeks?	None	None	In the last 4 weeks how often did you use sunscreen: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or not in the last 4 weeks?	Some people said they put sunscreen on their face but not on the body—particularly women using makeup with a sunscreen. Does sunscreen in a cosmetic qualify for inclusion?  The question could refer to 'all of your exposed skin'.  Some people never use sunscreen because they are never in the sun.  Some reference to renewal of sunscreen through the day at appropriate intervals may be warranted.

Field Test 3 Report

Proposed question for pilot testing	Pilot study debrief Issue	Recommended change post pilot	Question field tested	Field test survey debrief Issue
All questions in module.	None	None	All questions in module	<p>The sun protection questions created issues when asked during 'winter', perhaps they should refer to 'last summer'.</p> <p>The introduction and some questions refer to a time frame of more than 15 minutes but not all questions are consistent.</p> <p>Answer 'often' should have been 'most of the time' to be consistent with other questions.</p>
<b>Safety practices in the home</b>				
Do you have smoke detectors in your home?	It is unclear if respondents with smoke detectors that are hard wired need to perform testing.	Insert a question about the type of smoke detector: <i>What type of smoke detector do you have in your home?</i> Battery operated Wired into electrical system Don't know	Do you have smoke detectors in your home?	<p>The question may be less confusing if asked as 'Do you have smoke <i>or</i> fire detectors in your home?'</p> <p>Use of the term 'smoke detectors' is a more common term than others such as 'fire alarm'.</p>
Not pilot tested.	None	None	What type of smoke detector do you have in your home?	<p>Some houses have both battery and wired smoke detectors. In the absence of the ability to insert both, Option 2 (wired into electrical system) was selected for such a response.</p> <p>This question is confusing to respondents. Many respondents were not sure what brand or type of detector they had. The question could be reworded to 'what power source is your smoke detector powered by?' or something similar.</p> <p>Several people mentioned that they tested the smoke detectors between the two interviews, which may have skewed the test-retest reliability of the response.</p>
When was the last time you or someone else deliberately tested all of the smoke detectors in your home?	None	None	When was the last time you or someone else deliberately tested all of the smoke detectors in your home?	Some people tested their smoke alarm between test and retest, thus impacting on the reliability of this question.
Do you have a first aid kit?	People who answered 'yes' still got asked about first aid supplies in the home.	'Skip' to be programmed into question so that people answering 'yes' skip the next question: <i>'Do you have supplies of bandages, bandaids, antiseptic or other first aid equipment in your home?'</i>	Do you have a first aid kit?	None.

Proposed question for pilot testing	Pilot study debrief Issue	Recommended change post pilot	Question field tested	Field test survey debrief Issue
Do you have supplies of bandages, bandaids, antiseptic or other first aid equipment in your home?	None	None	Do you have supplies of bandages, bandaids, antiseptic or other first aid equipment in your home?	This could have been combined with 'Do you have a first aid kit?'
<b>Injury: Falls in the elderly</b>				
In the last 12 months, have you had a fall?	None.	None.	In the last 12 months, have you had a fall?	None.
How many times did you fall in the last 12 months?	None.	None.	How many times did you fall in the last 12 months?	None.
In the last 12 months have you had a fall that required medical treatment for injuries?	None.	None.	In the last 12 months have you had a fall that required medical treatment for injuries?	None.
Were you ADMITTED to hospital as a result of any of your falls in the last 12 months?	None.	None.	Were you ADMITTED to hospital as a result of any of your falls in the last 12 months?	None.
Do you currently undertake any form of exercise?	It is unclear what 'current' exercise refers to: referring to as of today, this week, e.g. someone may 'usually' exercise but can't 'currently' because of injury or similar.	Test two questions with 'usually' or 'currently' in them for convergent validity. <i>Do you <b>currently</b> undertake any form of exercise?</i> <i>Do you <b>usually</b> undertake any form of exercise?</i>	Do you currently undertake any form of exercise?	None.
Do you usually undertake any form of exercise?	Not pilot tested.	None.	Do you usually undertake any form of exercise?	None.
What type of exercise do you do?	None.	None.	What type of exercise do you do?	The list given was too short and did not include bowls and golf which are typical activities for this age group. Some very active people undertook activities such as jogging, football, hockey.  The questions on exercise work well—they are simple and specific and easily understood. However,, the exercise done by country people, people living and working on properties is not accounted for.  Need to consider carefully whether a read out or not, as some people don't think of some activities (e.g. dancing) as exercise.  An interviewer note to include—exclude gardening, lawn mowing etc. might be useful.

Proposed question for pilot testing	Pilot study debrief Issue	Recommended change post pilot	Question field tested	Field test survey debrief Issue
How often do you do this exercise? Less than once a week One to two times a week Three to six days a week Daily	The code frame changes from 'times per week' to 'days per week'. If the respondent replies 4 times per week, at present the interviewer has to clarify whether that was on more than 3 days: one respondent answered that he/she at the weekend went on 4 walks over 2 days. Asking for number of times walking over the last week is preferable.	Change question code frame to the following: Number of times per day Number of times per week Less than once a week	How often do you do this exercise?	None.
What is the reason you did not participate in any exercise?	None.	None.	What is the reason you did not participate in any exercise?	There is a conflict of tense in this question yesterday, usually, last week etc. The question should be asked in the same tense as the original question e.g. 'what is the reason you do you not currently/usually participate in any exercise?'
All questions in module	ABS stated that the module is to be asked of people aged 75 years and over, but this means that the numbers of eligible respondents will be low.	To be asked of people aged 65 years and over.		

### Study design

The field-testing concentrated primarily on test–retest reliability; However, there were two questions that required testing for convergent validity: type of milk, and quantity of exercise.

A single job containing the initial questionnaire, the repeat questionnaire and a call back prompt at the end of the initial questionnaire was programmed. When the questions were tested for test–retest reliability the same question was programmed for the initial questionnaire as well as the repeat questionnaire (A:A). If the questions were tested for convergent validity then either of the questions were programmed to be randomly presented in the initial questionnaire and the other question was presented in the repeat questionnaire, thus allowing for the crossover design (A:B; B:A). When questions were tested for both test–retest reliability and convergent validity either of the questions were programmed to be randomly presented in the initial questionnaire and either of the questions were programmed to be randomly presented in the repeat questionnaire, thus allowing for the crossover design as well as the test–retest reliability testing of each question (A:A, A:B, B:A, B:B).

### Data analysis

Data manipulation and analysis was conducted using SAS v.8.02 statistical software package.<sup>4</sup>

Test–retest reliability was estimated by Cohen's kappa statistic for binary and nominal variables, and weighted kappa with Cicchetti-Allison weights for ordinal variables.<sup>5</sup> Unbalanced tables were corrected using the method described by Crewson.<sup>6</sup> Since erroneously low values of kappa can arise from skewed data,<sup>7,8</sup> percent agreement is also presented for categorical variables, calculated as the proportion of respondents in the same category at test and retest. Systematic bias between testing occasions was assessed using McNemar's test for binary variables and Bowker's test of symmetry for nominal variables. These tests are presented in Appendix 4. Where statistically significant bias was detected, Scott's kappa (or Bias Adjusted Kappa) was also calculated.<sup>9</sup> Test–retest reliability for continuous or count data was assessed using Spearman rank correlation coefficients ( $r_s$ ) as a non-parametric analog of the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC).<sup>10</sup> All variables for which  $r_s$  is reported were positively skewed. Systematic bias between testing occasions was assessed using Wilcoxon signed rank test (shown in Appendix 4). Test and retest data was also compared using a nonparametric approach described by Bland and Altman.<sup>11</sup> Plots of

differences versus mean values, with superimposed reference lines for the 5th percentile, median and 95th percentile are presented in Appendix 4. These plots indicate the values inside which 90 per cent of observations fall.

Convergent validity testing assessed whether prevalence differed when alternate forms of a question were used. Differences in prevalence were assessed using McNemar's test for binary variables and Bowker's test of symmetry for nominal variables. Kappa statistic and per cent agreement are also shown.

#### Test-retest reliability

**Table 3: Test-retest reliability statistics for each question or indicator**

Module Question	Sample	Statistic	Estimate	Lower 95 per cent CI	Upper 95 per cent CI	Per cent agree	Per cent don't know Time 1	Per cent refused Time 1
<b>Musculoskeletal disorders</b>								
Adequate calcium intake	823	Kappa	0.56	0.51	0.62	77.6	1.2	0.0
Cups of milk per day	844	r <sub>s</sub>	0.71	0.66	0.75		0.1	0.0
Serves of yoghurt per day	836	r <sub>s</sub>	0.86	0.83	0.89		0.6	0.0
Serves of custard per day	842	r <sub>s</sub>	0.63	0.55	0.70		0.1	0.0
Serves of cheese per day	838	r <sub>s</sub>	0.70	0.66	0.74		0.4	0.0
Ever told have arthritis	846	Kappa	0.87	0.83	0.90	94.6	0.1	0.0
Ever told have osteoporosis	842	Kappa	0.79	0.71	0.87	97.3	0.5	0.0
<b>Nutrition</b>								
Type of milk have	281	Kappa	0.83	0.78	0.89	89.3	0.0	0.0
Type of milk consumed	278	Kappa	0.83	0.78	0.89	88.8	0.2	0.0
Adequate vegetable intake	826	Kappa	0.42	0.35	0.49	77.2	1.4	0.1
Serves of vegetables per day	826	r <sub>s</sub>	0.52	0.46	0.58		1.4	0.1
Adequate fruit intake	841	Kappa	0.68	0.62	0.73	83.6	0.4	0.1
Serves of fruit per day	841	r <sub>s</sub>	0.77	0.74	0.81		0.4	0.1
<b>Cancer: Sun protection</b>								
Avoidance of sun between 11.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. in last 4 weeks	834	Weighted Kappa	0.45	0.40	0.50	49.4	0.6	0.2
How often wear sunglasses in last 4 weeks	841	Weighted Kappa	0.77	0.74	0.81	74.3	0.6	0.0
Hat wearing last summer	844	Weighted Kappa	0.73	0.70	0.77	71.1	0.2	0.0
Wear protective clothing in the sun	820	Weighted Kappa	0.54	0.49	0.58	55.6	1.4	0.0
Use of sunscreen in last 4 weeks	848	Weighted Kappa	0.71	0.67	0.75	71.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Injury and injury prevention</b>								
Smoke detectors in home	846	Kappa	0.93	0.90	0.96	97.5	0.0	0.0
Type of smoke detectors in home	521	Kappa	0.92	0.88	0.96	96.9	15.1	0.2
Last time smoke detectors tested	583	Weighted Kappa	0.63	0.57	0.68	66.7	6.6	0.0
Have a first aid kit	844	Kappa	0.76	0.71	0.81	89.6	0.5	0.0
First aid supplies in home	227	Kappa	0.74	0.56	0.92	96.9	0.0	0.0

Continued over page

## RESULTS

Estimates of test-retest reliability and convergent validity are shown in Tables 3 and 4, with the statistic used, the available sample for each question and the proportion of respondents that answered 'Don't Know' or 'Refused' at the first testing occasion. More detailed results are contained in Appendix 4. Frequencies at each test, a cross-tabulation for test and retest, and a test for bias between testing occasions, are shown for categorical variables. For continuous or count data, Appendix 4 shows summary statistics for each testing occasion, and for the difference (retest minus test). Plots of differences versus mean values are also shown, with superimposed reference lines for the 5th percentile, median and 95th percentile.

**Table 3: Test–retest reliability (continued)**

Module Question	Sample	Statistic	Estimate	Lower 95 per cent CI	Upper 95 per cent CI	Per cent agree	Per cent don't know Time 1	Per cent refused Time 1
Fall in last 12 months	206	Kappa	0.80	0.71	0.90	92.2	0.5	0.0
Number of accidental falls in the last 12 months	47	Weighted Kappa	0.63	0.43	0.82	76.6	1.9	0.0
Fall which required medical attention in last 12 months	48	Kappa	0.78	0.61	0.96	89.6	0.0	0.0
Admitted to hospital for most recent fall	17	Kappa	0.76	0.46	1.00	88.2	0.0	0.0
Any exercise currently	76	Kappa	0.62	0.41	0.83	86.8	0.0	0.0
Any exercise usually	73	Kappa	0.63	0.42	0.84	86.3	0.0	0.0
Type of exercise : Walking	147	Kappa	0.61	0.46	0.75	84.4	0.0	0.0
Type of exercise : Exercises at home	147	Kappa	0.70	0.53	0.87	92.5	0.0	0.0
Type of exercise : Exercises in a group	147	Kappa	0.60	0.32	0.89	95.9	0.0	0.0
Type of exercise : Swimming	147	Kappa	0.76	0.50	1.00	98.0	0.0	0.0
Type of exercise : Dancing	147	Kappa	0.79	0.51	1.00	98.6	0.0	0.0

**Test–retest reliability and/or convergent validity**

**Table 4: Test–retest reliability and convergent validity statistics**

Question	Design	Sample	Statistic	Estimate	Lower 95 per cent CI	Upper 95 per cent CI	Per cent Agree	P(Bias)
Type of milk [have / have]	(A:A)	281	Kappa	0.83	0.78	0.89	89.3	
Type of milk [consumed / consumed]	(B:B)	278	Kappa	0.83	0.78	0.89	88.8	
Type of milk [have / consumed]	(A:B)	75	Kappa	0.84	0.74	0.94	89.3	1.0
Type of milk [consumed / have]	(B:A)	106	Kappa	0.86	0.77	0.94	90.6	1.0
Any exercise [currently / currently]	(A:A)	76	Kappa	0.62	0.41	0.83	86.8	
Any exercise [usually / usually]	(B:B)	73	Kappa	0.63	0.42	0.84	86.3	
Any exercise [currently / usually]	(A:B)	22	Kappa	0.46	-0.13	1.00	90.9	0.16
Any exercise [usually / currently]	(B:A)	36	Kappa	0.62	0.31	0.92	86.1	0.65
Active / very active / Adequate physical activity	(A:B)	2573	Kappa	0.19	0.17	0.22	59.0	<.0001



## DISCUSSION

### Musculoskeletal disorders

#### Calcium intake

An indicator of adequate calcium intake was calculated from respondents' reported intake of four sources of calcium: milk (including soya milk), yoghurt, custard, and cheese. One serve is equivalent to one cup of milk, 200 grams of yoghurt, one cup of custard, or 40 grams of cheese (approximately 2 slices). The recommended daily intake of calcium is 2–3 serves of milk, yoghurt or cheese or alternative each day for women, and 2–4 serves for men.<sup>7</sup> Adequate calcium intake is therefore defined as two or more serves per day from the total serves of all calcium sources. Around 78 per cent of respondents were classified the same at test and retest, and the kappa statistic was 0.56 (95 per cent CI 0.51–0.62).

The estimated test–retest reliability varied for the four calcium sources (cups of milk per day, serves of yoghurt, custard, and cheese per day). Test–retest reliability, as assessed by Spearman rank correlation coefficient, was highest for serves of yoghurt per day (0.86 95 per cent CI 0.83–0.89), although 0.6 per cent of respondents were not able to estimate their yoghurt intake. Reported yoghurt intake at test and retest differed by less than 0.1 of a serve for at least 50 per cent of respondents (Appendix 4). Ninety per cent of respondents differed by less than plus or minus half a serve. There was evidence of small, but statistically significant, increase in reported yoghurt intake from test to retest ( $p=0.04$ ).

The Spearman rank correlation coefficient was 0.71 (95 per cent CI 0.66–0.75) for cups of milk per day. Reported milk intake differed at test and retest by less than 0.15 of a serve per day for 50 per cent of respondents, and less than 1.3 serves per day for 90 per cent of respondents. Two per cent of respondents differed from test to retest by more than three serves per day.

Test–retest reliability, as assessed by Spearman rank correlation coefficient was 0.63 (95 per cent CI 0.55–0.70) for serves of custard per day. Reported custard intake differed at test and retest by less than 0.15 of a serve per day for 90 per cent of respondents. There was evidence of small, but statistically significant, increase in reported custard intake from test to retest ( $p<0.01$ ).

The Spearman rank correlation coefficient was 0.70 (95 per cent CI 0.66–0.74) for serves of cheese per day. Reported cheese intake differed at test and retest by less than 0.15 of a serve per day for 50 per cent of respondents, and less than one serve per day for 90 per cent of respondents.

#### Prevalence of musculoskeletal disease

There was a high degree of consistency between testing occasions for the arthritis and osteoporosis questions 'Have you ever been told by a doctor you have arthritis–osteoporosis?', with approximately 95 per cent of respondents classified the same at test and retest. Kappa was 0.87 (95 per cent CI 0.83–0.90) for arthritis and 0.79 (95 per cent CI 0.71–0.87) for osteoporosis. Fewer than

one per cent of respondents were unable to answer these questions. There was a small, but statistically significant ( $p=0.007$ ), decrease in the proportion of respondents that reported osteoporosis at the second testing occasion, from 7.7 per cent to 6.2 per cent (see Appendix 3), and Cohen and Scott's kappa were equivalent for this indicator.

### Nutrition

#### Milk Type

The estimated test–retest reliability for two proposed milk questions 'What type of milk do you usually have?' and 'What type of milk do you usually consume?' was comparable. Almost 90 per cent of respondents consistently reported type of milk, and kappa for both questions was 0.83 (95 per cent CI 0.78–0.90). As shown in Table 4, convergent validity testing did not provide strong evidence of different prevalence ( $p= 1.0$ ) for the two questions.

#### Vegetables

The test–retest reliability of an indicator for adequate vegetable intake is reported, in addition to reported serves per day. The recommended daily intake of vegetables is defined in the *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults* as four serves for females of any age and for males aged 16–18 years or over 60 years, and five serves for males aged 19–60 years.<sup>12</sup> One serve is equivalent to ½ cup cooked vegetables or one cup of salad vegetables.

For adequate vegetable intake, approximately 77 per cent of respondents were classified the same at test and retest, and the kappa statistic was 0.41 (95 per cent CI 0.35–0.49). The estimated test–retest reliability of serves of vegetables per day was 0.52 (95 per cent CI 0.46–0.58). Reported vegetable intake differed at test and retest by less than approximately one serve per day for 50 per cent of respondents, and less than plus or minus 2.7–3.0 serves per day for 90 per cent of respondents. Two per cent of respondents differed from test to retest by more than five serves per day (Appendix 4).

Pre-testing of the vegetable intake question by the ABS suggested that vegetable intake tends to be underestimated and focussed on fresh vegetables.<sup>2</sup> For this field-test around 70 per cent of respondents at test included potatoes in their reported vegetable intake, most commonly boiled and mashed potato (Table 5). Among those respondents that included boiled and mashed potato, more than half (59.9 per cent) did not include potatoes cooked by other methods. Further development work for this indicator could explore whether inclusions and exclusions are consistent across testing occasions, and whether this contributes to the relatively poor test–retest reliability of this indicator.

**Table 5: Inclusion of potatoes in vegetable intake**

Responses	No.	Per cent
Did not include potatoes	260	30.5
Included:		
Boiled–mashed potatoes	566	66.4
Roasted potatoes	205	24.0
Deep fried including chips–fries	73	8.6
Oven baked chips–fries	94	11.0

\*Percentages are multiple response so will not sum to 100.

## Fruit

The test–retest reliability of an indicator for adequate fruit intake is reported, in addition to reported serves per day. The recommended daily consumption of fruit is three serves for people aged 16 to 18 years, and two serves for people aged 19 years and over.<sup>12</sup> One serve is equivalent to one medium piece or two small pieces of fruit.

For adequate fruit intake, approximately 84 per cent of respondents were classified the same at test and retest, and the kappa statistic was 0.68 (95 per cent CI 0.62–0.73). The estimated test–retest reliability of serves of fruit per day was 0.77 (95 per cent CI 0.74–0.81). Reported fruit intake differed at test and retest by less than one serve per day for 90 per cent of respondents (Appendix 4).

Pre-testing of the fruit intake question by the ABS suggested that respondents may be unclear whether to include fruit juice in their reported fruit intake.<sup>2</sup> Only 3.6 per cent of respondents included fruit juice without pulp or bottled fruit juice in their reported intake (Table 6).

**Table 6: Inclusion of fruit juice in fruit intake**

Responses	No.	Per cent
Did not include fruit juice	650	80.8
Do not drink fruit juice	117	14.5
Included:		
Squeezed fruit juice but without pulp or bottled	29	3.6
Freshly squeezed fruit juice including fruit pulp	14	1.7

## Cancer: Sun protection

Estimated test–retest reliability varied for the five questions about sun protection. The highest test–retest reliability was for the questions relating to use of sunglasses, hats, and sunscreen in the last four weeks. More than 70 per cent of respondents answered these questions consistently at test and retest. The kappa statistics exceeded 0.67 (lower 95 per cent CI) for sunscreen, 0.70 for hats and 0.74 for sunglasses.

For the question ‘In the last 4 weeks how often did you wear protective clothing?’, per cent agreement was around 56 per cent, and the kappa statistic was 0.54 (95 per cent CI 0.49–0.58).

For the question ‘In the last 4 weeks how often did you avoid being in the sun between 11.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m.?’, per cent agreement was around 49 per cent, and the kappa statistic was 0.45 (95 per cent CI 0.4–0.5).

The ABS has previously reported inconsistent interpretation of the response categories used for the sun protection questions, and recommended removal of the ‘sometimes’ category. Cross tabulations of the sun protection questions at the two testing occasions are shown in Appendix 4, and further analysis could examine the test–retest reliability of individual response categories, and make recommendations about potential test–retest reliability gains from collapsing categories.

## Injury and injury prevention

### Smoke detectors

There were high levels of agreement at test and retest for most questions in this module. Per cent agreement exceeded 95 per cent for having smoke detectors and the type of smoke detector (battery operated or wired into the electrical system), and kappa exceeded 0.88 (the lower 95 per cent CI for type of smoke detector). For those respondents that reported having a smoke detector at test, around 15 per cent did not know what type was installed in their home.

Around seven per cent of respondents at test did not know the last time their smoke alarm was deliberately tested. Among respondents that did, almost 70 per cent consistently reported the last time alarms were deliberately tested, and weighted kappa was 0.63 (95 per cent CI 0.57–0.65). The cross tabulation of responses from test and retest is shown in Appendix 4. Further analysis could investigate potential test–retest reliability gains associated with collapsing the more unreliable categories in the code frame.

### First aid kit

Approximately 90 per cent of respondents were classified the same at test and retest for the question ‘Do you have a first aid kit?’. The kappa statistic was estimated at 0.76 (95 per cent CI 0.71–0.81). Among those who did not have a first aid kit, 97 per cent of respondents consistently reported whether they have first aid supplies in their home. Kappa has not been precisely estimated for this indicator, because of sample size restrictions and a skewed distribution, but is estimated to vary upwards of 0.56 (lower 95 per cent CI).

### Falls in the elderly

Around 92 per cent of respondents aged 65 years and over consistently answered the question ‘In the last 12 months have you had a fall?’. Kappa was estimated as 0.80 (95 per cent CI 0.71–0.90). Test–retest reliability could not be precisely estimated for the remaining questions specifically about falls due to sample size restrictions.

The falls in the elderly module also included questions about exercise and barriers to exercise. For the two questions ‘Do you currently undertake any form of exercise?’ and ‘Do you usually undertake any form of exercise’, test–retest reliability was comparable, although not estimated precisely due to small sample sizes. As shown in Table 4 around 86–87 per cent of respondents consistently answered these questions. There is insufficient sample to assess the convergent validity of these questions, and additional field-testing in a targeted sample of people aged 65 years and over is recommended.

For the multiple response question ‘What type of exercise do you do?’, the code frame included responses walking, exercises at home, exercises in a group, swimming and dancing. Per cent agreement for these responses ranged from 84 per cent (walking) to 99 per cent (dancing). Kappa is not estimated precisely due to a reasonably small sample and highly skewed distributions, but varies upwards of 0.32 (95 per cent lower CI) for exercise in a group, and around 0.50 (95 per cent lower CI) for the other four types of exercise. For each type of exercise respondents were

asked to indicate how frequently this form of exercise was undertaken, and respondents that do not exercise were asked reasons for not exercise. Test–retest reliability was not estimated for these questions since the available sample was very small.

### Physical activity

The proposed physical activity question 'How active are you?' was tested for convergent validity with an indicator of adequate physical activity derived from the *Active Australia Survey* questions.<sup>3</sup> For this question, data were collected via the NSW Continuous Health Survey, and included all interviews with people aged 16 years and over conducted between April and June 2004. The sampling and survey design is similar to that used for the field-testing, and has been described in detail elsewhere.<sup>13</sup> The question 'How active are you?' preceded the *Active Australia Survey* questions, to avoid biasing the global judgement of activity level.

The *Active Australia Survey* questions are: 'In the last week, how many times have you walked continuously for at least 10 minutes for recreation or exercise or to get to or from places?', 'What do you estimate was the total time you spent walking in this way in the last week?', 'In the last week, how many times did you do any vigorous physical activity that made you breathe harder or puff and pant?', 'What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing this vigorous physical activity in the last week?', 'In the last week, how many times did you do any other more moderate physical activity that you haven't already mentioned?', 'What do you estimate was the total time that you spent doing these activities in the last week?'. 'Adequate' physical activity is defined as undertaking physical activity for a total of 150 minutes per week over five separate occasions. The total minutes were calculated by adding minutes in the last week spent walking (continuously for at least 10 minutes), minutes doing moderate physical activity, plus double the minutes of vigorous physical activity.

Responses to the global physical activity question on the first testing occasion are shown below in Table 7. The majority of respondents consider themselves to be 'active' (58 per cent) or 'very active' (25 per cent).

**Table 7: Agreement table for physical activity**

Number (per cent)	Very active– Active	Not active	Total
Active Australia indicator	Western Australia Health Survey questions		
<b>Adequate</b>	1176 (45.7)	80 (3.1)	1256 (48.8)
<b>Inadequate</b>	975 (37.9)	342 (13.3)	1317 (51.2)
<b>Total</b>	2151 (83.6)	422 (16.4)	2573 (100.0)

There is strong evidence ( $p < .0001$  Table 4) that the proportion of people reporting themselves as Very Active or Active (84 per cent) differs from the proportion of people that do 'adequate' physical activity as defined by the *Active Australia Survey* questions (49 per cent). Approximately 60 per cent of respondents were consistently classified as either adequate–active or inadequate–not active by the two

indicators. The kappa statistic was relatively low (Cohen's kappa=0.19), and remained so after adjustment for the observed bias (Scott's kappa=0.09).

### References

1. National Public Health Partnership. *Preventing Chronic Disease: A Strategic Framework*. Victoria: NPHP, October 2001.
2. Australian Bureau of Statistics. Report from Pre-testing of Proposed CATI Health Modules. Canberra: ABS, 2003.
3. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. *The Active Australia Survey: A guide and manual for implementation, analysis, and reporting*. Canberra: AIHW, 2003.
4. SAS Institute. *The SAS System for Windows version 8.02*. Cary NC: SAS Institute Inc., 2001.
5. Fleiss JL. *Statistical Methods for Rates and Proportions*, 2nd edition. New York: John Wiley, 1981.
6. Crewson, P.E. A Correction for Unbalances Kappa Tables SAS 6.12 Paper 194–26
7. Feinstein AR and Cichchetti DV. High agreement but low kappa: I. The problem of two paradoxes. *J Clin Epidemiol* 1990 43: 543–549.
8. Feinstein AR and Cichchetti DV. High agreement but low kappa: II. Resolving the paradoxes. *J Clin Epidemiol* 1990; 43: 551–558.
9. Byrt T, Bishop J, and Carlin B. Bias, Prevalence and Kappa. *J Clin Epidemiol* 1993; 46(5): 423–429.
10. Kraemer HC and Korner AF. Statistical alternatives in assessing test–retest reliability, consistency and individual differences for quantitative measures: Application to Behavioral Measures of Neonates. *Psychol Bull* 1976; 83(5): 914–921.
11. Bland MJ. and Altman DG. Measuring agreement in method comparison studies. *Stat Methods Med Res* 1999; 8:135–160.
12. National Health and Medical Research Council. *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults*. Canberra: NHMRC, 2003.
13. Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health. New South Wales Adult Health Survey 2002. *N S W Public Health Bull* 2003: 14(S-4).

**APPENDIX 1: Field Test Three Questions**

**Musculo skeletal disorders – calcium intake**

*Test-retest reliability testing only*

**CAL1: How many cups of milk do you usually drink in a day or a week? Please include soya milk. (1 cup=250ml, a household tea cup)**

- Answer in cups per day \_\_\_\_\_
- Answer in cups per week \_\_\_\_\_
- Doesn't have milk
- Don't know
- Refused

**CAL2: How many serves of yoghurt do you usually have in a day or a week? One serve is a 200gm tub of yoghurt.**

- Answer in serves per day \_\_\_\_\_
- Answer in serves per week \_\_\_\_\_
- Doesn't have yoghurt
- Don't know
- Refused

**CAL3: How many serves of custard do you usually have in a day or a week? One serve is 1 250ml cup of custard.**

- Answer in serves per day \_\_\_\_\_
- Answer in serves per week \_\_\_\_\_
- Doesn't have custard
- Don't know
- Refused

**CAL4: How many serves of cheese do you usually have in a day or a week? One serve is 2 cheese slices or about 40g.**

- Answer in serves per day \_\_\_\_\_
- Answer in serves per week \_\_\_\_\_
- Doesn't have cheese
- Don't know
- Refused

**Nutrition – fat intake**

*Test-retest reliability and convergent validity*

**NUT9: What type of milk do you usually have? Please include soya milk.**

*(Interviewer: Prompt for fat intake if not provided.)*

1. Whole milk
2. Low or reduced fat
3. Skim
4. Soya milk - whole fat
5. Soya milk - reduced fat
6. Evaporated/sweetened condensed
7. Other (specify)
8. Don't have milk

**NUT9b: What type of milk do you usually consume? Please include soya milk.**

*(Interviewer: Prompt for fat intake if not provided.)*

*single response*

1. Whole milk
2. Low or reduced fat
3. Skim
4. Soya milk - whole fat
5. Soya milk - reduced fat
6. Evaporated/sweetened condensed
7. Other (specify)
8. Don't have milk
9. Refused

**Nutrition – fruit and vegetables**

*Test-retest reliability testing only*

**NUT1: How many serves of vegetables do you usually eat each day or week? A serve of vegetables is half a cup of cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Number of serves

- Don't know
- Refused

**NUT10: When you answered the last question, did you include potatoes?**

*Prompt for method of cooking*

1. Yes – boiled
2. Yes – roasted
3. Yes- deep fried (chips, wedges, potato scallops)
4. Yes – oven baked fries
5. Did not include potatoes in previous question

**NUT2: How many serves of fruit do you usually eat each day or week? A serve of fruit is 1 medium piece, 2 small pieces of fruit or 1 cup of diced fruit.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Number of serves

- Don't know
- Refused

**NUT11: When you answered the last question, did you include fruit juice in your calculation?**

1. Yes
2. Yes – freshly squeezed which includes fruit pulp
3. Don't drink fruit juice
4. No, did not include fruit juice in calculation

**Musculo-skeletal**

*Test-retest reliability testing only*

**MUS1: Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have arthritis?**

*IF ASKED: Arthritis is a disease of connective tissue. There are several different types of arthritis, but osteoarthritis (OA) is one of the most common types. OA affects the cartilage in the joints. In OA the cartilage that cushions the joints breaks down.*

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

**MUS2: Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have osteoporosis?**

*IF ASKED: Osteoporosis is a disease where bone density and structural quality deteriorate, leading to weakness and fragility of the skeleton and increased risk of fracture (breaking bones). Common sites to fracture are the wrist, hip, spine, pelvis and upper arm.*

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

**Cancer – sun protection**

*Test-retest reliability testing only*

*The next few questions are about occasions in the last four weeks when you were outside in the sun for at least fifteen minutes. Please think about actions you usually took for sun protection on these occasions.*

**SPSV7: In the last 4 weeks how often did you avoid being in the sun between 11am and**

**4pm: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or not in the last 4 weeks?**

1. Always
2. Often
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Not in the last 4 weeks
6. Don't know
7. Refused

**SPSV8: In the last 4 weeks how often did you wear sunglasses with uv (ultra violet) protection when in the sun: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or not in the last 4 weeks?**

*Interviewer note: This includes transition glasses.*

1. Always
2. Often
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Not in the last 4 weeks
6. Don't know
7. Refused

**SPSS2: In the last 4 weeks, when you were out in the sun for more than 15 minutes, how often did you wear a broad brimmed hat or cap with a back flap? Would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or not in the last 4 weeks?**

1. Always
2. Often
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Not in the last 4 weeks
6. Don't know
7. Refused

**SPSV9: In the last 4 weeks how often did you wear protective clothing, including a hat, when in the sun: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or not in the last 4 weeks?**

1. Always
2. Often
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never in the sun for more than 15 minutes.
6. Don't know
7. Refused

**SPSV10: In the last 4 weeks how often did you use sun screen: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or not in the last 4 weeks?**

1. Always
2. Often
3. Sometimes
4. Rarely
5. Never in the sun for more than 15 minutes.
6. Don't know
7. Refused

**Safety practices in the home**

**INJ17: Do you have smoke detectors in your home?**

1. Yes
2. No → next section
3. Don't know → next section
4. Refused → next section

**INJ17b: What type of smoke detector do you have in your home?**

1. Battery operated
2. Wired into electrical system
3. Don't know
4. Refused

**INJ18: When was the last time you or someone else deliberately tested all of the smoke detectors in your home?**

1. Within the last month
2. Within the past 6 months
3. Within the past year
4. One or more years ago
5. Never
6. Don't know
7. Refused

**INJ35: Do you have a first aid kit?**

1. Yes → next section
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused → next section

**INJ36: Do you have supplies of bandages, bandaids, antiseptic or other first aid equipment in your home?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

### **Physical activity**

The following question was inserted into the NSW Population Health Survey in quarter 2 of 2004. It was tested against the Active Australia physical activity question module.

#### **PHYS2: How active are you?**

1. Very active
2. Active
3. Not active
4. Don't know
5. Refused

#### **Injury – falls in the elderly**

*(Asked of people 65 years and over)*

*Test-retest reliability testing only*

#### **INJ22: In the last 12 months have you had a fall?**

1. Yes
2. No → Q22
3. Don't know → Q22
4. Refused → Q22

#### **INJ23: How many times did you fall in the last 12 months?**

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times or more
4. Don't know
5. Refused

#### **INJ24: In the last 12 months have you had a fall which required medical treatment for injuries?**

1. Yes
2. No → Q22
3. Don't know → Q22
4. Refused → Q22

#### **INJ25: Were you ADMITTED to hospital as a result of any of your falls in the last 12 months?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

#### **INJ26: Do you currently undertake any form of exercise?**

1. Yes
2. No → Q25
3. Don't know → Q25
4. Refused → Q25

#### **INJ26b: Do you usually undertake any form of exercise?**

1. Yes
2. No → Q25
3. Don't know → Q25
4. Refused → Q25

INJ26 and INJ26B tested for convergent validity

#### **INJ27: What type of exercise do you do?**

Multiple response

1. Walking
2. Exercises at home
3. Exercises in a group
4. Swimming
5. Dancing
6. Other (Specify)
7. Don't know
8. Refused

#### **INJ28: How often do you do this (from question above) exercise?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Record number of times per day  
\_\_\_\_\_ Record number of times per week  
\_\_\_\_\_ Less than once a week  
Don't know  
Refused

#### **INJ34: What is the reason you did not participate in any exercise?**

1. Ill health
2. Not interested
3. No appropriate activities in my area
4. Activities which exist are too expensive
5. No transport to reach activities
6. Too busy
7. Other [SPECIFY]
8. Don't know
9. Refused

## APPENDIX 2: Interviewer Notes for Field Test Pilot Debrief

- Feel that if answer to CAL1 is “doesn’t have milk” then survey should skip NUT9 “what is your normal type of milk you drink”.
- Can NUT9 be interposed in the CAL questions to appear after CAL1b so we ask what type of milk after the question on quantity.
- David felt the questions on serves of dairy had a slight “forcing” effect – by emphasising “per day” people were rounding up to too high a figure. I had the example of a person having an average of 3 serves of yoghurt and/or custard per week but no provision to put in 1.5 of each.
- In particular adults do not normally eat yoghurt and custard in cupfuls per day, and by emphasising “per day” in the first question people are exaggerating their consumption, eg one cup per day when it is really only over 5 days per week etc. We feel the same applies to the question on fruit consumption NUT2.
- Need a more complete list of vegetables at NUT10, basically as many as can be fitted on the screen – there is an inherent difficulty in switching between the “other” vegetables and inserting those stated (many of which are common eg cucumber, beetroot), and those currently listed. Also people often list “corn” or “corn on the cob” rather than sweet corn, is there a difference?
- We also wondered whether there could be a way to speed up the data entry on the NUT10 screen, for example having the vegetables in alphabetical order and allowing the key stroke “b” to call up beetroot, broccoli etc. Respondents tended to rattle off their usual vegetables.
- Are interviewers expected to prompt in some way to elucidate the difference between boiled and mashed potatoes, and the fried etc potatoes on the other. David mentioned one respondent pointed out they always had “steamed vegetables”; this raises the question of “stir fried vegetables” and what category these should be placed in, if relevant.
- Generally in the nutrition questions would it be useful to allow for half serves, alternatively, should we have a principle of rounding down or rounding up.
- A common answer to NUT11 was “I don’t have fruit juice”.
- At MUS2 a respondent said, “what’s the difference between arthritis and osteoporosis?”
- The wording of SPSV7 “How often do you avoid going out in the sun...” has the sense of a double negative, particularly when the correct answer is “never”, and both David and I found the form of this question extremely awkward for both respondent and interviewer.
- (1) As to use of UV glasses SPSV8 respondents mentioned they have glasses which “change” or “adjust” – need clarification if these fall within the category. (2) If answer to SPSV9 is “never a hat” but use other protection eg long sleeves, how does one categorise a respondent who uses some protective clothing all of the time.
- (1) INJ17: use/testing of smoke detectors in your home: does this refer to the house rung at, or respondent’s principal home. (2) INJ26: “current” exercise: referring to as of today, this week, eg man who normally does a lot of exercise, but can’t “currently” because of work injury.
- David pointed out that the codes in INJ28a and INJ28b change from times per week to days per week. If the respondent replies 4 times per week, at present the interviewer has to clarify whether that was on more than 3 days: one respondent answered that he/she at the weekend went on 4 walks over 2 days. The pilot interviewers feel that, all things being equal, the NSWHSP format of asking for number of times walking over the last week is preferable.
- Most importantly, we found difficulty in the persons in household question: better to ask the total number of people in house, work out how many children <6, adults >65, then work out class, then ask for 3<sup>rd</sup> eldest person 16 or over, eg person and interviewer confusing request to speak to 4<sup>th</sup> oldest person between adults and children.

### APPENDIX 3: Interviewer Notes for Field Test Survey Debrief

TRG Interviewer feedback discussed at meeting on Mon 28 June 2004

- IN1 (Interviewer 89): felt there should have been a mention of topics to be covered such as “nutrition, fire safety and sun protection” to reduce the number of refusals.
- CAL1 (Interviewer 89): “drink” should be “consume” or “have”; do people drink, when they “eat” breakfast cereal?
- For the calcium questions, including “or week” causes confusion eg do you want a reply by day or week, with possibility for interviewer to clarify any confusion. Interviewer 89 felt this was a consistent problem with all the nutrition questions.
- The mention of soybean milk was a nuisance, as, instead of making a response, people said, “we don’t use soybean milk”.
- The available response choices for the calcium questions are insufficient: should include something like “not regularly”, or “sometimes” or “occasionally (less than once per week)”. Again, this should be added to all the nutrition questions.
- “Doesn’t have milk” is usually factually incorrect.
- CAL1 (Interviewer 53): the verb “drink” is misleading – often found people taking it to mean drinking plain milk on its own “no I don’t drink milk”, but in reality had 2 cups per day on cereal and in tea or coffee etc. “Have” would be better. Just how accurate these estimates are is doubtful. Should it be how many mls of milk per week, maybe people are able to report that better: eg x litres per week. Interviewer 53 checked some of these “ie you have 2 cups that’s half a litre” answer “oh no, more, or less than that”. Custards etc do these include: rice custard, yo-go, drinking yoghurt
- CAL2 (Interviewer 89): should give an example of what 200gm of yoghurt is eg “tub in 2 or 6 pack”
- See also comments re milk such as a response choice “occasionally”, “once a week etc”.
- CAL3 (Interviewer 89): Should allow for response “occasionally”, “once a week etc”.
- CAL4 (Interviewer 89): Should allow for response “occasionally”, “once a week etc”.
- CAL4 (Interviewer 65): Sensed that describing 40g as 2 cheese slices was helpful in how much cheese 40g actually is.
- CAL4 (Interviewer 8): “one serve is 2 cheese slices or about 40g” works better, gains a clearer response than just “40g cheese”.
- NUT9 (Interviewer 89): the choice response should be expanded to include a definition of “whole milk” as a lot of people said “regular” “fat” or “normal” milk.
- NUT1 (Interviewer 89): The description of the serve should be “One serve is half a cup of cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad vegetables” with an indication of what sort of cup a cup is eg a tea cup, a household cup etc.
- NUT1 (Interviewer 65): Many respondents had difficulty in understanding this one.
- NUT1 (Interviewer 8): The wording of “a serve” still needs more clarification by the interviewer. Respondents often respond by equating one serve with one meal
- NUT1 (Interviewer 53): No more than 3% of respondents are able to answer the question accurately, because people cannot combine mixed measurements in their head, on paper yes, but not mentally. The two questions need to be asked separately ie cooked and salad. As to cooked vegetables, ask how many cups, and then we should calculate or code the serves.
- NUT1 (Interviewer 41): Never liked this question – consider it two questions in one – asking for two separate scales for cooked and salad vegetables respectively in the same question confuses the respondent.
- NUT2 (Interviewer 53): Do we include dried fruit and do we include canned fruit – need to have interviewer notes as to whether they should be included or not.
- NUT10 (Interviewer 89): “steamed” should be added to “boiled/mashed”; many respondents referred to potatoes “steamed” in a microwave.
- NUT10 (Interviewer 8): Feels the specific mention of potatoes is a good addition, but the inclusion of a question on fried chips/wedges/crisps per week or month is still important as a measure of the amount of fried food people consume. Perhaps another question on the serves of take-away fried food people consume could be included.
- NUT10 (Interviewer 53): How do you code other types of potato eg au gratin with milk, raw potato, grated potato, and potato cakes. Did not have category “don’t eat potato” as opposed to the fruit juice question. This confusion would tend to exclude from the vegetable intake “good” potatoes” where the respondent doesn’t include potatoes in the first answer to NUT1.
- NUT10 (Interviewer 88): Some respondents found this postscript confusing.



- NUT11 (Interviewer 89): Felt the questions do not take into account people who do not “eat fruit” but who do drink fruit juice with pulp.
- NUT11 (Interviewer 8): The inclusion of fruit juice with regard to adults is useful, as there has not been a separate question on the consumption of fruit juice/poppers by adults, hitherto.
- NUT11 (Interviewer 88): Some respondents found this postscript confusing.
- MUS1 and MUS2 (interviewer 89): Notwithstanding the explanatory notes, Interviewer 89 felt there was confusion between osteoporosis and osteoarthritis, which meant that at MUS2 the interviewers had to go back to MUS1.
- MUS1 (Interviewer 53): Some doubts as to whether the question extends to people who previously had arthritis and no longer do, or were mistakenly diagnosed etc. Some said, “I don’t need the doctor to tell me, I had to tell the doctor” - some respondents felt the question was patronising.
- SPSV (Interviewer 89): The sun protection questions created issues when asked during “winter”, perhaps they should refer to “last summer”.
- SPSV (Interviewer 53): Intro and some questions refer to more than 15 minutes but not all questions are consistent. Answer “often” should have been “most of the time”. Cf. exercise, hot chips etc.
- SPSV7 (Interviewer 53): Confounding – some people avoid being in the sun as a means of sun protection – others would like to be in the sun, but are not able due to work – how do you treat the issue of intentional avoidance or enforced avoidance, apart from the obvious double negative involved in the question. An office worker might say “I didn’t avoid”, but effect was not to go into the sun because of work commitments. Response 5 is confounding – includes both people who never avoided therefore always in the sun, with people who never avoided but were not in the sun anyway.
- SPSV8 (Interviewer 89): Felt the phrase “uv (ultra violet) protection” should read “ultra violet (uv) protection”. Also it prompted the issue as to whether driving was an activity out in the sun or not.
- SPSV8 (Interviewer 53): Some people confused this as referring to sunglasses and uv cream, not sunglasses with uv protection in the glass or lens. Need interviewer notes to advise whether polaroid glasses have uv protection etc. Some people say “I’ve got long hair” - others refer to parasol.
- SPSS2 (Interviewer 89): Many respondents asked whether caps should be included.
- SPSV9 (interviewer 89): Many respondents asked what is “protective clothing”?
- SPSV9 (Interviewer 53): Need definition of protective clothing – rash shirts, long sleeves etc. Compare use of “deliberately” in our survey. Some people included hats in this answer.
- SPSV10 (Interviewer 89): The question arose as to whether sun screen included in a cosmetic such as a moisturiser qualified as a response to this question.
- SPSV10 (Interviewer 53): ... when in the sun – some people never used because never in the sun. Many people said they put sunscreen on their face but not on my body particularly women who said “in makeup but not on rest of body”. Maybe the question should refer to “all of your exposed skin”. Should there be some reference to renewal of sunscreen through the day at appropriate intervals.
- INJ17 (Interviewer 89): Should the question read “Do you have smoke *or* fire detectors in your home?”
- INJ17 (Interviewer 65): Use of term “smoke detectors” is good. It’s a more common usage than say “fire alarm”.
- INJ17 (Interviewer 8): Feels the separate questions on smoke detectors works well.
- INJ17b (Interviewer 89): Some houses have both battery and wired smoke detectors. In the absence of the ability to insert both, this interviewer coded the answer as 2 (wired into electrical system) for such a response.
- INJ17b (Interviewer 41): Consider this question incorrectly worded as a good percentage of respondents say “not sure what sure what brand or type” or “its round and on the ceiling”. Perhaps the question could be reworded to “what power source is your smoke detector powered by?” or something similar.
- INJ17b (Interviewer 53): mentioning that some people have more than one type, needs multiple response. “no I don’t smoke” was an occasional answer. There are also “wind up” detectors etc.
- INJ18 (Interviewer 89): Several people mentioned that they tested the smoke detectors between the two interviews, which may have skewed the reliability of the response.
- INJ35 & INJ36 (Interviewer 89): Felt these two questions should be combined.
- INJ27 (Interviewer 89): The list given was too short and did not include bowls and golf (moderate activity), also did not include very active types such as jogging, football, hockey. Some people had several “other” activities.

- INJ27 (Interviewer 8): The questions on exercise work well – they are simple and specific and easily understood. However, the exercise done by country people, people living and working on properties is not accounted for.
- INJ27 (Interviewer 53): should extend to golf, bowls, and are these considered to be done in groups, they are typical exercise for the age group. Need to consider carefully whether a read out or not, as dancing doesn't occur to people as exercise. Should there be an interviewer note to include/exclude gardening, lawn mowing etc.
- INJ34 (Interviewer 53): Conflict of tense in question – when: yesterday, usually, last week etc ie should ask why exercise not undertaken in sense tense and same parameter as originally, thus “what is the reason you do you not currently/usually participate in any exercise”

## APPENDIX 4: Frequency and Agreement Tables

### Musculoskeletal disorders - Adequate calcium intake

Frequencies - First Test

Adequate Calcium	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Not adequate	386	45.52	386	45.52
Adequate	460	54.25	846	99.77
Don't Know	2	2.00	848	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

Adequate Calcium	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Not adequate	357	42.10	357	42.10
Adequate	474	55.90	831	98.00
Don't Know	17	2.00	848	100.00

Table of adeq\_calc by r\_adeq\_calc

adeq_calc		r_adeq_calc		Total
Frequency	Percent	Not adequate	Adequate	
Not adequate	378	277 33.66	101 12.27	378 45.93
Adequate	445	77 9.36	368 44.71	445 54.07
Total	823	354 43.01	469 56.99	823 100.00

Frequency Missing = 8  
McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	3.2360
DF	1
Pr > S	0.0720

**How many cups of milk do you usually drink in a day or week?' (analysis =cups/day)**

Test

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	1.250169	Std Deviation	1.06389
Median	1.000000	Variance	1.13186
Mode	1.000000	Range	7.00000
		Interquartile Range	1.42857

Retest

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	1.275220	Std Deviation	1.19230
Median	1.000000	Variance	1.42159
Mode	1.000000	Range	10.00000
		Interquartile Range	1.57143

Difference (retest – test)

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	0.025051	Std Deviation	0.96978
Median	0.000000	Variance	0.94047
Mode	0.000000	Range	13.14286
		Interquartile Range	0.28571

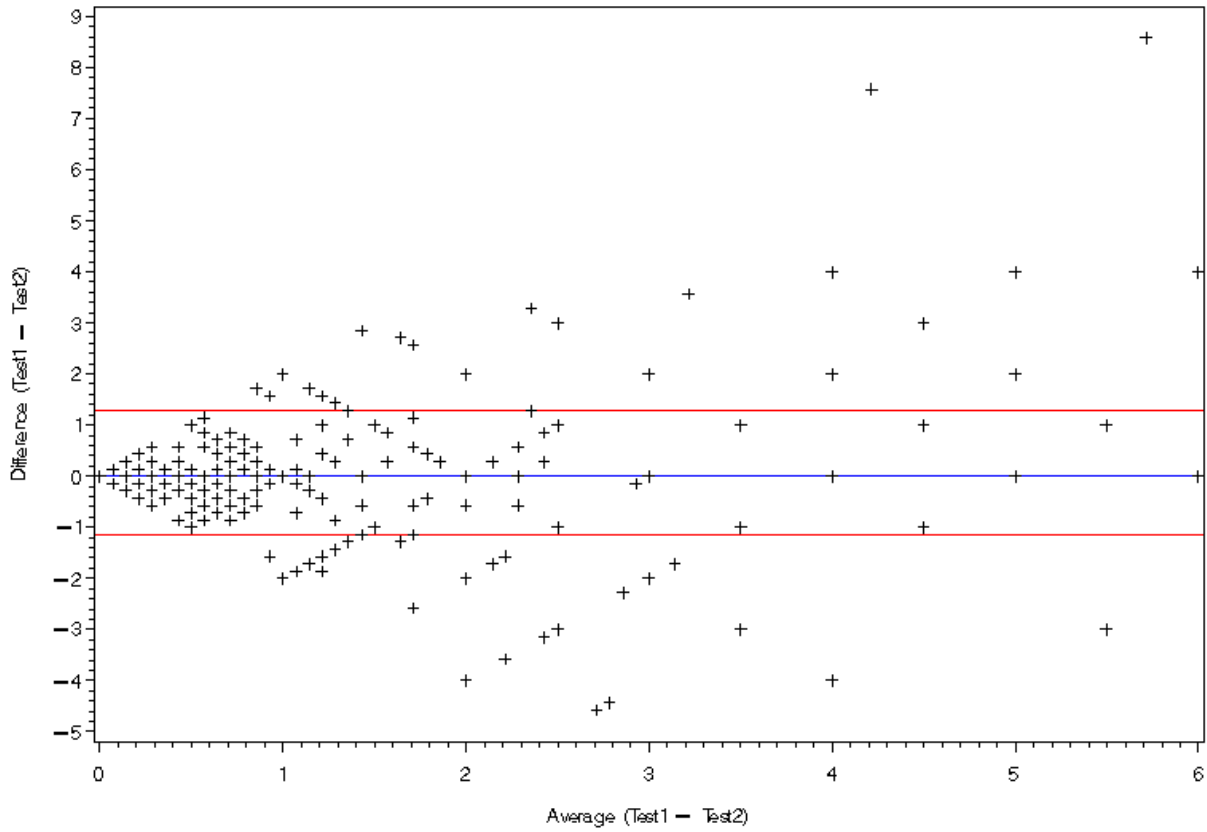
Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	8.571429
99%	3.285714
95%	1.285714
90%	1.000000
75% Q3	0.142857
50% Median	0.000000
25% Q1	-0.142857
10%	-1.000000
5%	-1.142857
1%	-3.000000
0% Min	-4.571429

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 0.750446	Pr >  t  0.4532
Sign	M 3.5	Pr >=  M  0.7776
Signed Rank	S 3316	Pr >=  S  0.2311

**Plot of difference versus mean values: Serves of milk per day**



**How many serves of yoghurt do you usually have in a day or week?' (analysis=serves/day)**

**Test**

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	0.265038	Std Deviation	0.45877
Median	0.000000	Variance	0.21047
Mode	0.000000	Range	7.00000
		Interquartile Range	0.42857

**Retest**

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	0.274265	Std Deviation	0.39598
Median	0.142857	Variance	0.15680
Mode	0.000000	Range	2.00000
		Interquartile Range	0.42857

**Difference (retest – test)**

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	0.009228	Std Deviation	0.33981
Median	0.000000	Variance	0.11547
Mode	0.000000	Range	8.28571
		Interquartile Range	0

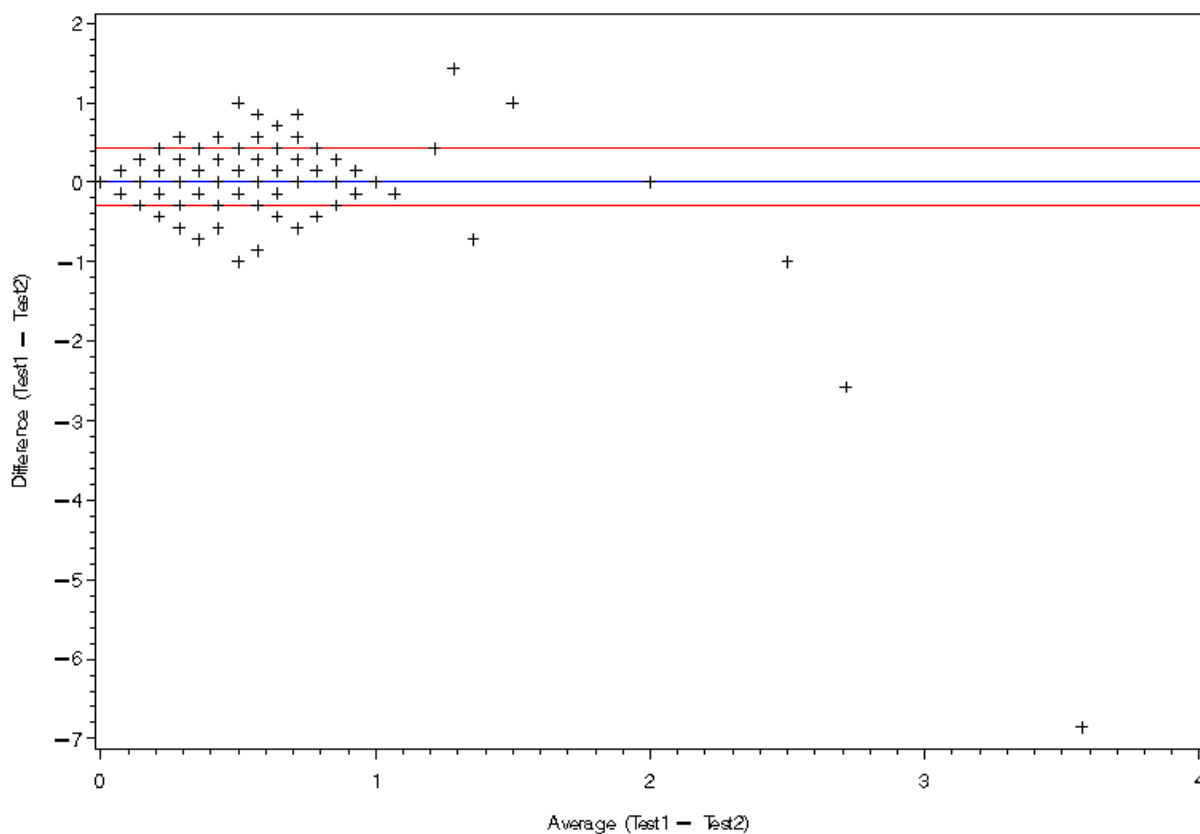
Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	1.428571
99%	1.000000
95%	0.428571
90%	0.142857
75% Q3	0.000000
50% Median	0.000000
25% Q1	0.000000
10%	-0.142857
5%	-0.285714
1%	-0.857143
0% Min	-6.857143

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 0.785155	Pr >  t  0.4326
Sign	M 17	Pr >=  M  0.0367
Signed Rank	S 2520	Pr >=  S  0.0252

**Plot of difference versus mean values: Serves of yoghurt per day**



**How many serves of custard do you usually have in a day or week?' (analysis=serves/day)**

Test

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	0.042077	Std Deviation	0.13264
Median	0.000000	Variance	0.01759
Mode	0.000000	Range	1.00000
		Interquartile Range	0

Retest

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	0.055141	Std Deviation	0.16673
Median	0.000000	Variance	0.02780
Mode	0.000000	Range	2.00000
		Interquartile Range	0

Difference (retest – test)

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	0.013064	Std Deviation	0.10309
Median	0.000000	Variance	0.01063
Mode	0.000000	Range	1.57143
		Interquartile Range	0

Quantiles (Definition 5)

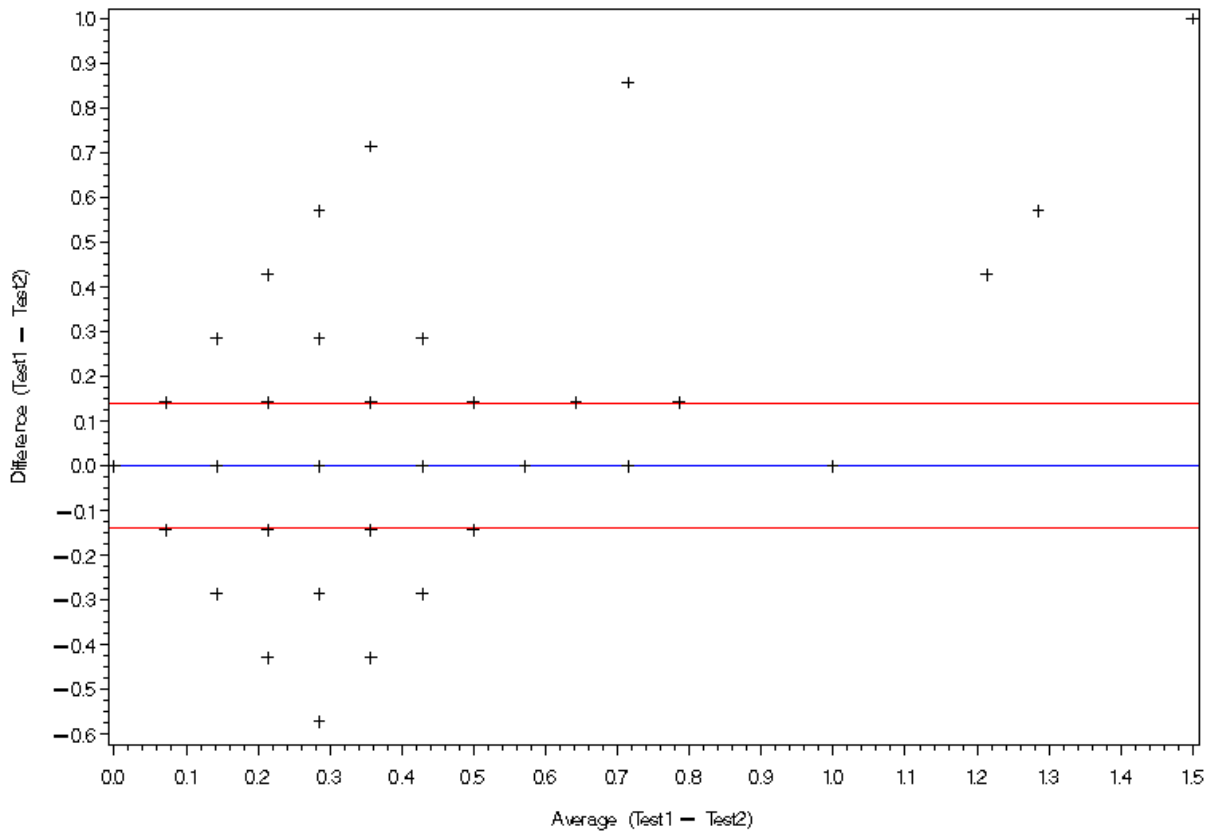
Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	1.000000
99%	0.428571
95%	0.142857
90%	0.142857
75% Q3	0.000000
50% Median	0.000000
25% Q1	0.000000
10%	0.000000
5%	-0.142857
1%	-0.285714
0% Min	-0.571429

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 3.677191	Pr >  t  0.0003
Sign	M 21.5	Pr >=  M  0.0003
Signed Rank	S 2638.5	Pr >=  S  <.0001



**Plot of difference versus mean values: Serves of custard per day**



**How many serves of cheese do you usually have in a day or week?' (analysis=serves/day)**

Test

Basic Statistical Measures

	Location		Variability
Mean	0.727924	Std Deviation	0.87198
Median	0.500000	Variance	0.76035
Mode	1.000000	Range	12.00000
		Interquartile Range	0.71429

Retest

Basic Statistical Measures

	Location		Variability
Mean	0.728606	Std Deviation	0.76219
Median	0.500000	Variance	0.58093
Mode	1.000000	Range	8.00000
		Interquartile Range	0.71429

Difference (retest – test)

Basic Statistical Measures

	Location		Variability
Mean	0.000682	Std Deviation	0.73197
Median	0.000000	Variance	0.53578
Mode	0.000000	Range	15.85714
		Interquartile Range	0.28571

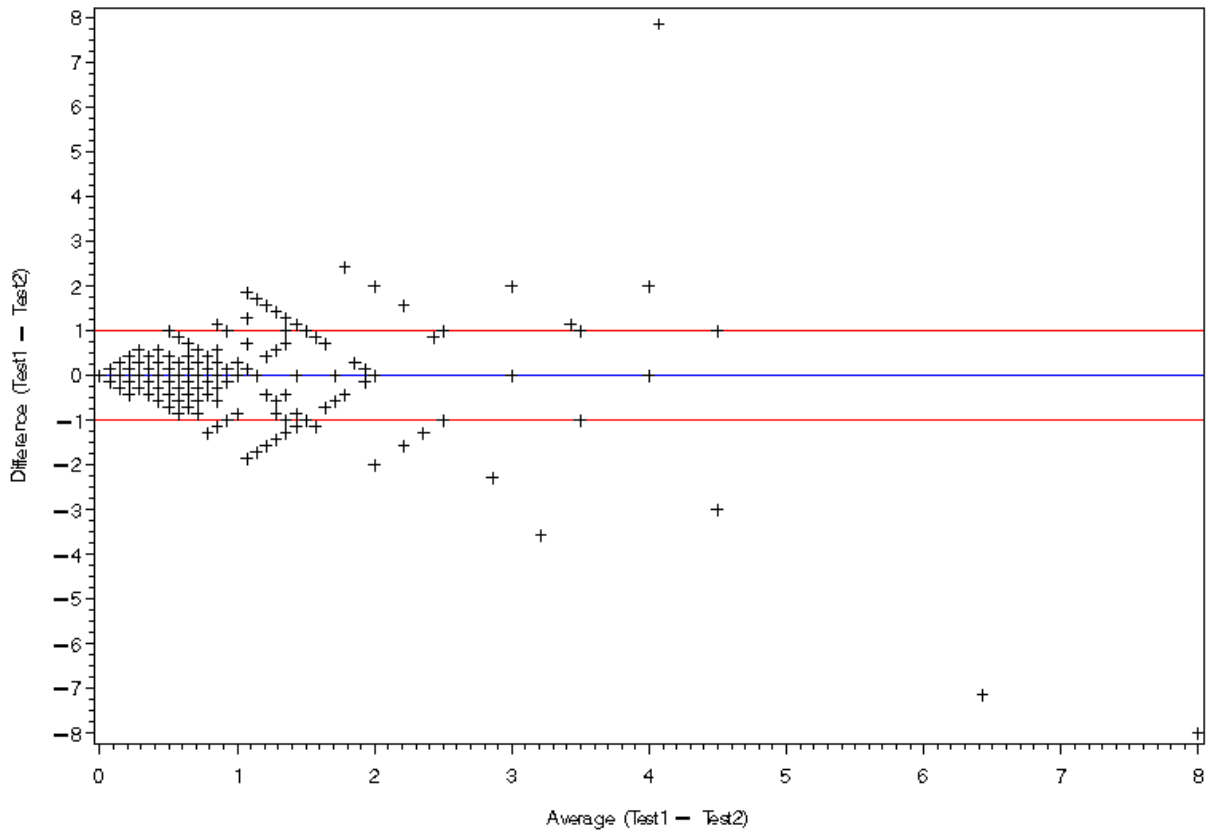
Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	7.857143
99%	1.857143
95%	1.000000
90%	0.571429
75% Q3	0.142857
50% Median	0.000000
25% Q1	-0.142857
10%	-0.571429
5%	-1.000000
1%	-1.857143
0% Min	-8.000000

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-		-----p Value-----
Student's t	t 0.026968	Pr >  t	0.9785
Sign	M 15	Pr >=  M	0.1999
Signed Rank	S 3459.5	Pr >=  S	0.3004

**Plot of difference versus mean values: Serves of cheese per day**



**Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have arthritis?**

Frequencies - First Test

Ever told have arthritis

MUS1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	242	28.54	242	28.54
No	605	71.34	847	99.88
Don't know	1	0.12	848	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat

Ever told have arthritis

R_MUS1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	236	27.83	236	27.83
No	611	72.05	847	99.88
Don't know	1	0.12	848	100.00

Table of MUS1 by R\_MUS1

MUS1(MUS1 : Ever told have arthritis)  
 R\_MUS1(MUS1\_X : Ever told have arthritis)

Frequency Percent	R_MUS1		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	216 25.53	26 3.07	242 28.61
No	20 2.36	584 69.03	604 71.39
Total	236 27.90	610 72.10	846 100.00

Statistics for Table of MUS1 by R\_MUS1

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	0.7826
DF	1
Pr > S	0.3763

Sample Size = 846

**Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have osteoporosis?**

Frequencies - First Test

MUS2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	66	7.78	66	7.78
No	778	91.75	844	99.53
Don't know	4	0.47	848	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test  
Ever told have osteoporosis

MUS2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	54	6.37	54	6.37
No	792	93.40	846	99.76
Don't know	2	0.24	848	100.00

Table of MUS2 by R\_MUS2

MUS2(MUS2 : Ever told have osteoporosis)  
R\_MUS2(MUS2\_X : Ever told have osteoporosis)

Frequency Percent	R_MUS2(MUS2_X : Ever told have osteoporosis)		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	47 5.58	18 2.14	65 7.72
No	5 0.59	772 91.69	777 92.28
Total	52 6.18	790 93.82	842 100.00

Statistics for Table of MUS2 by R\_MUS2

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	7.3478
DF	1
Pr > S	0.0067

Sample Size = 842

**What type of milk do you usually have? Please include soya milk**

Frequencies - First Test

NUT9 : Type of milk have

NUT9	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Whole milk	130	46.10	130	46.10
Low or reduced fat	97	34.40	227	80.50
Skim	36	12.77	263	93.26
Soya milk - whole fat	3	1.06	266	94.33
Soya milk - reduced fat	7	2.48	273	96.81
Evaporated/sweetened condensed	1	0.35	274	97.16
Other (specify)	8	2.84	282	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

NUT9\_X : Type of milk have

R_NUT9	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Whole milk	133	47.16	133	47.16
Low or reduced fat	97	34.40	230	81.56
Skim	36	12.77	266	94.33
Soya milk - whole fat	3	1.06	269	95.39
Soya milk - reduced fat	7	2.48	276	97.87
Other (specify)	5	1.77	281	99.65
Don't know	1	0.35	282	100.00

Test-test-retest reliability: Use Simple Kappa

Table 1 of NUT9 by R\_NUT9

NUT9(NUT9 : Type of milk have)      R\_NUT9(NUT9\_X : Type of milk have)

Frequency Percent	Whole milk	Low or reduced fat	Skim	Soya milk - whole fat	Total
Whole milk	127 45.20	1 0.36	0 0.00	1 0.36	129 45.91
Low or reduced fat	4 1.42	85 30.25	8 2.85	0 0.00	97 34.52
Skim	0 0.00	9 3.20	26 9.25	0 0.00	36 12.81
Soya milk - whole fat	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.36	2 0.71	3 1.07

Soya milk - reduced fat	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.36	0 0.00	7 2.49
Evaporated/sweetened condensed	1 0.36	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.36
Other (specify)	1 0.36	2 0.71	0 0.00	0 0.00	8 2.85
Total	133 47.33	97 34.52	36 12.81	3 1.07	281 100.00

(Continued)

Table 1 of NUT9 by R\_NUT9

NUT9(NUT9 : Type of milk have)      R\_NUT9(NUT9\_X : Type of milk have)

Frequency Percent	Soya milk - reduced fat	Evaporated/sweetened condensed	Other (specify)	Total
Whole milk	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	129 45.91
Low or reduced fat	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	97 34.52
Skim	1 0.36	0 0.00	0 0.00	36 12.81
Soya milk - whole fat	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	3 1.07
Soya milk - reduced fat	6 2.14	0 0.00	0 0.00	7 2.49
Evaporated/sweetened condensed	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.36
Other (specify)	0 0.00	0 0.00	5 1.78	8 2.85
Total	7 2.49	0 0.00	5 1.78	281 100.00

Statistics for Table 1 of NUT9 by R\_NUT9

Test of Symmetry

Statistic (S)	7.8588
DF	21
Pr > S	0.9957

Sample Size = 281

**What type of milk do you usually consume? Please include soya milk**

Frequencies - First Test

NUT9b : Type of milk consumed

NUT9b	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Whole milk	130	46.59	130	46.59
Low or reduced fat	86	30.82	216	77.42
Skim	47	16.85	263	94.27
Soya milk - whole fat	3	1.08	266	95.34
Soya milk - reduced fat	8	2.87	274	98.21
Evaporated/sweetened condensed	1	0.36	275	98.57
Other (specify)	3	1.08	278	99.64
Don't know	1	0.36	279	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

R\_NUT9b : Type of milk consumed

R_NUT9b	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Whole milk	125	44.80	125	44.80
Low or reduced fat	88	31.54	213	76.34
Skim	50	17.92	263	94.27
Soya milk - whole fat	2	0.72	265	94.98
Soya milk - reduced fat	7	2.51	272	97.49
Other (specify)	7	2.51	279	100.00

Table 1 of NUT9b by R\_NUT9b

NUT9b(NUT9b : Type of milk consumed)

R\_NUT9b(NUT9b\_X : Type of milk consumed)

Frequency Percent	Whole milk	Low or reduced fat	Skim	Soya milk - whole fat	Total
Whole milk	121 43.53	5 1.80	1 0.36	2 0.72	130 46.76
Low or reduced fat	1 0.36	75 26.98	8 2.88	0 0.00	86 30.94
Skim	0 0.00	6 2.16	41 14.75	0 0.00	47 16.91
Soya milk - whole fat	2 0.72	1 0.36	0 0.00	0 0.00	3 1.08
Soya milk - reduced fat	0 0.00	1 0.36	0 0.00	0 0.00	8 2.88
Evaporated/sweetened condensed	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.36



Other (specify)	0	0	0	0	3
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08
Total	124	88	50	2	278
	44.60	31.65	17.99	0.72	100.00

(Continued)

Table 1 of NUT9b by R\_NUT9b

NUT9b(NUT9b : Type of milk consumed)

R\_NUT9b(NUT9b\_X : Type of milk consumed)

Frequency Percent	Soya milk - reduced fat	Evaporated/sweetened condensed	Other (specify)	Total
Whole milk	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.36	130 46.76
Low or reduced fat	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 0.72	86 30.94
Skim	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	47 16.91
Soya milk - whole fat	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	3 1.08
Soya milk - reduced fat	7 2.52	0 0.00	0 0.00	8 2.88
Evaporated/sweetened condensed	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.36	1 0.36
Other (specify)	0 0.00	0 0.00	3 1.08	3 1.08
Total	7 2.52	0 0.00	7 2.52	278 100.00

Statistics for Table 1 of NUT9b by R\_NUT9b

Test of Symmetry

Statistic (S)	9.9524
DF	21
Pr > S	0.9795

Sample Size = 278

**Derived Indicator: Adequate Vegetable Intake**

Frequencies - First Test

veg	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Adequate	223	26.30	223	26.05
Not Adequate	620	73.11	843	99.41
Refused	1	0.12	844	98.60
Don't Know	4	0.47	848	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

r_veg	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Adequate	204	24.06	204	24.06
Not Adequate	633	74.65	837	98.70
Don't Know	11	1.30	848	100.00

Table of veg by r\_veg

veg	r_veg		Total
	Adequate	Not Adequate	
Frequency	119	99	218
Percent	14.41	11.99	26.39
Adequate	83	525	608
Not Adequate	10.05	63.56	73.61
Total	202	624	826
	24.46	75.54	100.00

Statistics for Table of veg by r\_veg

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	1.4066
DF	1
Pr > S	0.2356

Effective Sample Size = 826

**How many serves of vegetables do you usually eat per day or week? ( analysis=serves per day)**

Test

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	2.835697	Std Deviation	1.81717
Median	2.000000	Variance	3.30210
Mode	2.000000	Range	14.00000
		Interquartile Range	2.28571

Retest

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	2.665687	Std Deviation	1.69921
Median	2.000000	Variance	2.88731
Mode	2.000000	Range	10.00000
		Interquartile Range	2.57143

*Difference (retest- test)*

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	-0.17001	Std Deviation	1.82742
Median	0.00000	Variance	3.33945
Mode	0.00000	Range	21.00000
		Interquartile Range	1.71429

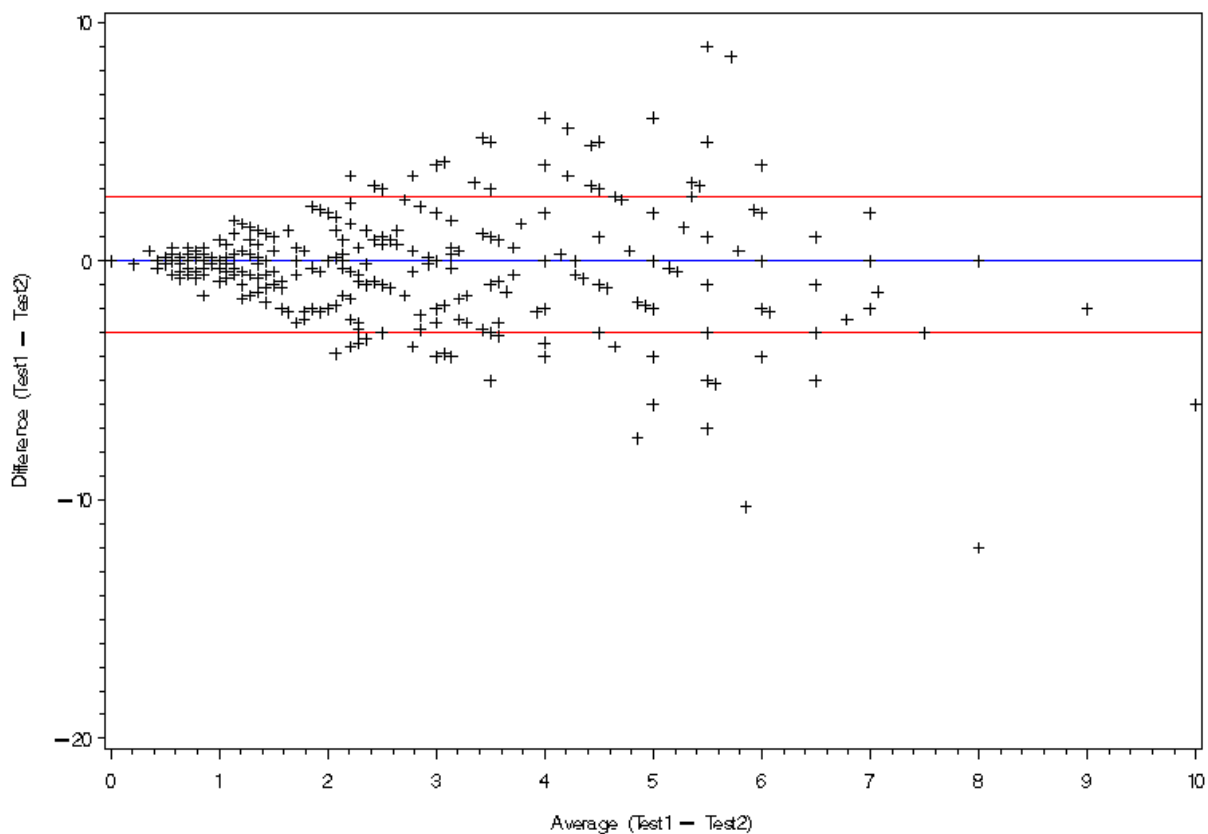
Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	9.000000
99%	5.000000
95%	2.714286
90%	2.000000
75% Q3	0.714286
50% Median	0.000000
25% Q1	-1.000000
10%	-2.000000
5%	-3.000000
1%	-5.142857
0% Min	-12.000000

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t -2.6738	Pr >  t  0.0076
Sign	M -34.5	Pr >=  M  0.0047
Signed Rank	S -14943.5	Pr >=  S  0.0002

**Plot of difference versus mean values: Serves of vegetables per day**



**Derived Indicator: Adequate Fruit Intake**

Frequencies - First Test

afruit	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Adequate	334	39.34	338	39.34
Not Adequate	510	60.14	844	99.53
Refused	1	0.12	845	99.65
Don't Know	3	0.35	848	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

r_afruit	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Adequate	326	38.44	326	38.44
Not Adequate	519	61.20	845	99.65
Don't Know	3	0.35	848	100.00

Table of afruit by r\_afruit

afruit	r_afruit		Total
	Adequate	Not Adequate	
Frequency			
Percent			
Adequate	263 31.27	68 8.09	331 39.36
Not Adequate	62 7.37	448 53.27	510 60.64
Total	325 38.64	516 61.36	841 100.00

Statistics for Table of afruit by r\_afruit

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	0.2769
DF	1
Pr > S	0.5987

Effective Sample Size = 841

**How many serves of fruit do you usually eat per day or week? ( analysis=serves per day)**

Test

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	1.495499	Std Deviation	1.27039
Median	1.000000	Variance	1.61388
Mode	1.000000	Range	12.00000
		Interquartile Range	1.28571

Retest

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	1.445048	Std Deviation	1.24518
Median	1.000000	Variance	1.55048
Mode	1.000000	Range	15.00000
		Interquartile Range	1.42857

Difference (retest – test)

Basic Statistical Measures

Location		Variability	
Mean	-0.05045	Std Deviation	0.97960
Median	0.00000	Variance	0.95962
Mode	0.00000	Range	21.00000
		Interquartile Range	0.14286

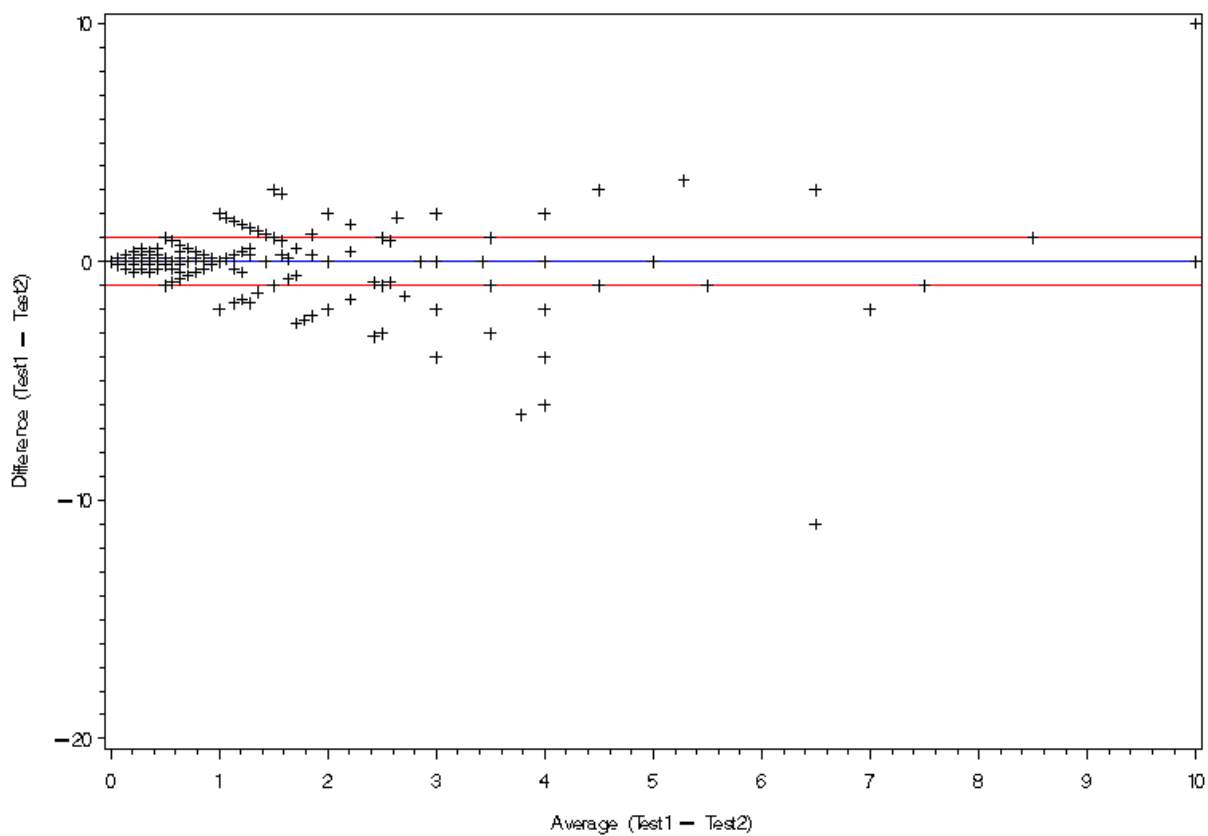
Quantiles (Definition 5)

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	10.000000
99%	2.000000
95%	1.000000
90%	1.000000
75% Q3	0.000000
50% Median	0.000000
25% Q1	-0.142857
10%	-1.000000
5%	-1.000000
1%	-3.000000
0% Min	-11.000000

Tests for Location: Mu0=0

Test	-Statistic-	-----p Value-----
Student's t	t -1.49352	Pr >  t  0.1357
Sign	M -16.5	Pr >=  M  0.1214
Signed Rank	S -2329	Pr >=  S  0.3598

**Plot of difference versus mean values: Serves of fruit per day**



**In the last 4 weeks how often did you avoid being in the sun between 11am and 4pm: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or never?**

Frequencies - First Test

Avoidance of sun between 11am and 4pm in last 4 weeks

SPSV7	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Always	114	13.44	114	13.44
Often	171	20.16	285	33.61
Sometimes	122	14.39	407	47.99
Rarely	111	13.09	518	61.08
Not in the last 4 weeks	323	38.09	841	99.17
Refused	2	0.24	843	99.41
Don't know	5	0.59	848	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

Avoidance of sun between 11am and 4pm in last 4 weeks

R_SPSV7	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Always	128	15.09	128	15.09
Often	148	17.45	276	32.55
Sometimes	126	14.86	402	47.41
Rarely	85	10.02	487	57.43
Not in the last 4 weeks	354	41.75	841	99.17
Don't know	7	0.83	848	100.00

Table of SPSV7 by R\_SPSV7

SPSV7(SPSV7 : Avoidance of sun between 11am and 4pm in last 4 weeks)

R\_SPSV7(SPSV7\_X : Avoidance of sun between 11am and 4pm in last 4 weeks)

Frequency Percent	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Not in the last 4 weeks	Total
Always	53 6.35	26 3.12	6 0.72	4 0.48	22 2.64	111 13.31
Often	32 3.84	68 8.15	30 3.60	12 1.44	28 3.36	170 20.38
Sometimes	9 1.08	26 3.12	39 4.68	10 1.20	36 4.32	120 14.39
Rarely	13 1.56	16 1.92	20 2.40	23 2.76	38 4.56	110 13.19
Not in the last 4 weeks	20 2.40	9 1.08	29 3.48	36 4.32	229 27.46	323 38.73



Total	127	145	124	85	353	834
	15.23	17.39	14.87	10.19	42.33	100.00

Statistics for Table of SPSV7 by R\_SPSV7

Test of Symmetry

Statistic (S)	20.8358
DF	10
Pr > S	0.0223

Sample Size = 834

**In the last 4 weeks how often did you wear sunglasses with uv (ultra violet) protection when in the sun: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or never?**

Frequencies - First Test

SPSV8 : How often wear sunglasses in last 4 weeks

SPSV8	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Always	398	46.93	398	46.93
Often	117	13.80	515	60.73
Sometimes	71	8.37	586	69.10
Rarely	45	5.31	631	74.41
Not in the last 4 weeks	212	25.00	843	99.41
Don't know	5	0.59	848	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

R\_SPSV8\_X : How often wear sunglasses in last 4 weeks

R_SPSV8	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Always	391	46.11	391	46.11
Often	101	11.91	492	58.02
Sometimes	85	10.02	577	68.04
Rarely	45	5.31	622	73.35
Not in the last 4 weeks	222	26.18	844	99.53
Don't know	4	0.47	848	100.00

Table of SPSV8 by R\_SPSV8

SPSV8(SPSV8 : How often wear sunglasses in last 4 weeks)

R\_SPSV8(SPSV8\_X : How often wear sunglasses in last 4 weeks)

Frequency Percent	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Not in the last 4 weeks	Total
Always	333 39.60	37 4.40	11 1.31	4 0.48	12 1.43	397 47.21
Often	39 4.64	52 6.18	18 2.14	6 0.71	2 0.24	117 13.91
Sometimes	6 0.71	9 1.07	39 4.64	8 0.95	9 1.07	71 8.44
Rarely	2 0.24	1 0.12	10 1.19	17 2.02	15 1.78	45 5.35
Not in the last 4 weeks	10 1.19	2 0.24	5 0.59	10 1.19	184 21.88	211 25.09

Total	390	101	83	45	222	841
	46.37	12.01	9.87	5.35	26.40	100.00

Statistics for Table of SPSV8 by R\_SPSV8

Test of Symmetry

Statistic (S)	11.3082
DF	10
Pr > S	0.3340

Sample Size = 841

***In the last 4 weeks, when you were out in the sun for more than 15 minutes, how often did you wear a broad brimmed hat or cap with a back flap? Would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or not in the last 4 weeks?***

Frequencies - First Test

SPSS2 : Hat wearing last summer

SPSS2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Always	229	27.00	229	27.00
Often	92	10.85	321	37.85
Sometimes	78	9.20	399	47.05
Rarely	54	6.37	453	53.42
Not in the last 4 weeks	393	46.34	846	99.76
Don't know	2	0.24	848	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

SPSS2\_X : Hat wearing last summer

R_SPSS2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Always	211	24.88	211	24.88
Often	79	9.32	290	34.20
Sometimes	82	9.67	372	43.87
Rarely	64	7.55	436	51.42
Not in the last 4 weeks	410	48.35	846	99.76
Don't know	2	0.24	848	100.00

Table of SPSS2 by R\_SPSS2

SPSS2(SPSS2 : Hat wearing last summer)

R\_SPSS2(SPSS2\_X : Hat wearing last summer)

Frequency Percent	Always	Often	Sometime s	Rarely	Not in t he last 4 weeks	Total
Always	172 20.38	23 2.73	14 1.66	9 1.07	11 1.30	229 27.13
Often	25 2.96	35 4.15	16 1.90	6 0.71	10 1.18	92 10.90
Sometimes	6 0.71	12 1.42	31 3.67	9 1.07	20 2.37	78 9.24
Rarely	0 0.00	2 0.24	7 0.83	20 2.37	25 2.96	54 6.40
Not in the last 4 weeks	8 0.95	7 0.83	14 1.66	20 2.37	342 40.52	391 46.33
Total	211 25.00	79 9.36	82 9.72	64 7.58	408 48.34	844 100.00

Statistics for Table of SPSS2 by R\_SPSS2

Test of Symmetry

---

Statistic (S)	17.7222
DF	10
Pr > S	0.0598

Sample Size = 844

***In the last 4 weeks how often did you wear protective clothing, including a hat, when in the sun: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or never?***

Frequencies - First Test

SPSV9 : Wore sun protective clothing in last 4 weeks

SPSV9	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Always	253	29.83	253	29.83
Often	119	14.03	372	43.87
Sometimes	98	11.56	470	55.42
Rarely	79	9.32	549	64.74
Not in the last 4 weeks	287	33.84	836	98.58
Don't know	12	1.42	848	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

The FREQ Procedure

SPSV9\_X : Wore sun protective clothing in last 4 weeks

R_SPSV9	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Always	250	29.48	250	29.48
Often	119	14.03	369	43.51
Sometimes	114	13.44	483	56.96
Rarely	62	7.31	545	64.27
Not in the last 4 weeks	286	33.73	831	98.00
Don't know	17	2.00	848	100.00

Table of SPSV9 by R\_SPSV9

SPSV9(SPSV9 : Wore sun protective clothing in last 4 weeks)

R\_SPSV9(SPSV9\_X : Wore sun protective clothing in last 4 weeks)

Frequency Percent	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Not in the last 4 weeks	Total
Always	167 20.37	29 3.54	23 2.80	3 0.37	29 3.54	251 30.61
Often	30 3.66	54 6.59	16 1.95	6 0.73	12 1.46	118 14.39
Sometimes	14 1.71	19 2.32	34 4.15	6 0.73	24 2.93	97 11.83
Rarely	6 0.73	4 0.49	19 2.32	18 2.20	30 3.66	77 9.39
Not in the last	32	13	21	28	183	277

4 weeks	3.90	1.59	2.56	3.41	22.32	33.78
Total	249	119	113	61	278	820
	30.37	14.51	13.78	7.44	33.90	100.00

Statistics for Table of SPSV9 by R\_SPSV9

Test of Symmetry

Statistic (S)	11.0798
DF	10
Pr > S	0.3513

Sample Size = 820

**In the last 4 weeks how often did you use sunscreen: would you say always, often, sometimes, rarely or never?**

Frequencies - First Test

SPSV10 : Use of sun screen in last 4 weeks

SPSV10	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Always	146	17.22	146	17.22
Often	63	7.43	209	24.65
Sometimes	76	8.96	285	33.61
Rarely	69	8.14	354	41.75
Not in the last 4 weeks	494	58.25	848	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

SPSV10\_X : Use of sun screen in last 4 weeks

R_SPSV10	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Always	148	17.45	148	17.45
Often	59	6.96	207	24.41
Sometimes	68	8.02	275	32.43
Rarely	70	8.25	345	40.68
Not in the last 4 weeks	503	59.32	848	100.00

Table of SPSV10 by R\_SPSV10

SPSV10(SPSV10 : Use of sun screen in last 4 weeks)

R\_SPSV10(SPSV10\_X : Use of sun screen in last 4 weeks)

Frequency Percent	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Not in the last 4 weeks	Total
Always	109 12.85	19 2.24	9 1.06	3 0.35	6 0.71	146 17.22
Often	16 1.89	20 2.36	15 1.77	5 0.59	7 0.83	63 7.43
Sometimes	7 0.83	11 1.30	22 2.59	17 2.00	19 2.24	76 8.96
Rarely	2 0.24	4 0.47	13 1.53	15 1.77	35 4.13	69 8.14
Not in the last 4 weeks	14 1.65	5 0.59	9 1.06	30 3.54	436 51.42	494 58.25
Total	148 17.45	59 6.96	68 8.02	70 8.25	503 59.32	848 100.00

Statistics for Table of SPSV10 by R\_SPSV10



Test of Symmetry

Statistic (S)	9.4563
DF	10
Pr > S	0.4894

Sample Size = 848

**Do you have smoke detectors in your home?**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ17 : Smoke detectors in home

INJ17	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	649	76.53	649	76.53
No	199	23.47	848	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ17\_X : Smoke detectors in home

R_INJ17	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	652	76.89	652	76.89
No	194	22.88	846	99.76
Don't know	2	0.24	848	100.00

Table of INJ17 by R\_INJ17

INJ17(INJ17 : Smoke detectors in home)  
 R\_INJ17(INJ17\_X : Smoke detectors in home)

Frequency Percent	R_INJ17		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	640 75.65	9 1.06	649 76.71
No	12 1.42	185 21.87	197 23.29
Total	652 77.07	194 22.93	846 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ17 by R\_INJ17

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	0.4286
DF	1
Pr > S	0.5127

Sample Size = 846

**What type of smoke detector do you have in your home?**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ17b : Smoke detectors in home

INJ17b	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Battery operated	398	62.38	398	62.38
Wired into electrical system	144	22.57	542	84.95
Don't know	96	15.05	638	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ17b\_X : Smoke detectors in home

R_INJ17b	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Battery operated	433	67.87	433	67.87
Wired into electrical system	151	23.67	584	91.54
Don't know	54	8.46	638	100.00

Table of INJ17b by R\_INJ17b

INJ17b(INJ17b : Smoke detectors in home)

Frequency Percent	R_INJ17b(INJ17b_X : Smoke detectors in home)		
	Battery operated	Wired in to electrical system	Total
Battery operated	376 72.17	8 1.54	384 73.70
Wired into electrical system	8 1.54	129 24.76	137 26.30
Total	384 73.70	137 26.30	521 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ17b by R\_INJ17b

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	0.0000
DF	1
Pr > S	1.0000

Sample Size = 521

**When was the last time you or someone else deliberately tested all of the smoke detectors in your home?**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ18 : Last time smoke detectors tested

INJ18	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Within the last month	213	33.28	213	33.28
Within the past 6 months	201	31.41	414	64.69
Within the past year	42	6.56	456	71.25
One or more years ago	38	5.94	494	77.19
Never	107	16.72	601	93.91
Don't know	39	6.09	640	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ18\_X : Last time smoke detectors tested

R_INJ18	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Within the last month	226	35.31	226	35.31
Within the past 6 months	210	32.81	436	68.13
Within the past year	48	7.50	484	75.63
One or more years ago	39	6.09	523	81.72
Never	85	13.28	608	95.00
Don't know	32	5.00	640	100.00

Test-test-retest reliability: Use Weighted Kappa

Table of INJ18 by R\_INJ18

INJ18(INJ18 : Last time smoke detectors tested)		R_INJ18(INJ18_X : Last time smoke detectors tested)					Total
Frequency	Percent	Within the last month	Within the past 6 months	Within the past year	One or more years ago	Never	
Within the last month	159 27.27	42 7.20	2 0.34	1 0.17	8 1.37	212 36.36	
Within the past 6 months	38 6.52	138 23.67	14 2.40	4 0.69	3 0.51	197 33.79	
Within the past year	4 0.69	12 2.06	18 3.09	2 0.34	3 0.51	39 6.69	
One or more years ago	3 0.51	2 0.34	6 1.03	18 3.09	7 1.20	36 6.17	
Never	18 3.09	7 1.20	6 1.03	12 2.06	56 9.61	99 16.98	
Total		222	201	46	37	77	583

38.08 34.48 7.89 6.35 13.21 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ18 by R\_INJ18

Test of Symmetry

---

Statistic (S)	12.4491
DF	10
Pr > S	0.2561

Sample Size = 583

**Do you have a first aid kit?**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ35 : Have a first aid kit

INJ35	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	568	66.98	568	66.98
No	276	32.55	844	99.53
Don't know	4	0.47	848	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ35\_X : Have a first aid kit

R_INJ35	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	584	68.87	584	68.87
No	263	31.01	847	99.88
Don't know	1	0.12	848	100.00

Table of INJ35 by R\_INJ35

INJ35(INJ35 : Have a first aid kit)  
 R\_INJ35(INJ35\_X : Have a first aid kit)

Frequency Percent	R_INJ35		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	531 62.91	37 4.38	568 67.30
No	51 6.04	225 26.66	276 32.70
Total	582 68.96	262 31.04	844 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ35 by R\_INJ35

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	2.2273
DF	1
Pr > S	0.1356

Sample Size = 844

**Do you have supplies of bandages, Band-Aids, antiseptic or other first aid equipment in your home?**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ36 : First aid supplies in home

INJ36	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	210	92.51	210	92.51
No	17	7.49	227	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ36\_X : First aid supplies in home

R_INJ36	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	215	94.71	215	94.71
No	12	5.29	227	100.00

Table of INJ36 by R\_INJ36

INJ36(INJ36 : First aid supplies in home)

R\_INJ36(INJ36\_X : First aid supplies in home)

Frequency Percent	Yes	No	Total
Yes	209 92.07	1 0.44	210 92.51
No	6 2.64	11 4.85	17 7.49
Total	215 94.71	12 5.29	227 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ36 by R\_INJ36

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	3.5714
DF	1
Pr > S	0.0588

Sample Size = 227

**In the last 12 months have you had a fall?**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ22 : Fall in last 12 months

INJ22	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	53	25.60	53	25.60
No	153	73.91	206	99.52
Don't Know	1	0.48	207	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ22\_X : Fall in last 12 months

R_INJ22	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	59	28.50	59	28.50
No	148	71.50	207	100.00

Table of INJ22 by R\_INJ22

INJ22(INJ22 : Fall in last 12 months)  
 R\_INJ22(INJ22\_X : Fall in last 12 months)

Frequency Percent	R_INJ22		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	48 23.30	5 2.43	53 25.73
No	11 5.34	142 68.93	153 74.27
Total	59 28.64	147 71.36	206 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ22 by R\_INJ22

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	2.2500
DF	1
Pr > S	0.1336

Sample Size = 206



## How many times did you fall in the last 12 months?

### Frequencies - First Test

INJ23 : Number of accidental falls in the last 12 months

INJ23	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Once	23	47.92	23	47.92
Twice	18	37.50	41	85.42
Three times or more	6	12.50	47	97.92
Don't Know	1	2.08	48	100.00

### Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ23\_X : Number of accidental falls in the last 12 months

R_INJ23	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Once	23	47.92	23	47.92
Twice	17	35.42	40	83.33
Three times or more	8	16.67	48	100.00

### Table of INJ23 by R\_INJ23

INJ23(INJ23 : Number of accidental falls in the last 12 months)  
 R\_INJ23(INJ23\_X : Number of accidental falls in the last 12 months)

Frequency Percent	Once	Twice	Three times or more	Total
Once	20 42.55	3 6.38	0 0.00	23 48.94
Twice	1 2.13	13 27.66	4 8.51	18 38.30
Three times or more	2 4.26	1 2.13	3 6.38	6 12.77
Total	23 48.94	17 36.17	7 14.89	47 100.00

### Statistics for Table of INJ23 by R\_INJ23

#### Test of Symmetry

Statistic (S)	4.8000
DF	3
Pr > S	0.1870
Sample Size =	47

**In the last 12 months have you had a fall which required medical treatment for injuries?**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ24 : Fall which required medical attention in last 12 months

INJ24	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	18	37.50	18	37.50
No	30	62.50	48	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ24\_X : Fall which required medical attention in last 12 months

R_INJ24	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	21	43.75	21	43.75
No	27	56.25	48	100.00

Table of INJ24 by R\_INJ24

INJ24(INJ24 : Fall which required medical attention in last 12 months)

R\_INJ24(INJ24\_X : Fall which required medical attention in last 12 months)

Frequency Percent	Yes	No	Total
Yes	17 35.42	1 2.08	18 37.50
No	4 8.33	26 54.17	30 62.50
Total	21 43.75	27 56.25	48 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ24 by R\_INJ24

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	1.8000
DF	1
Pr > S	0.1797

Sample Size = 48

**Were you ADMITTED to hospital as a result of any of your falls in the last 12 months?**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ25 : Admitted to hospital for most recent fall

INJ25	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	8	47.06	8	47.06
No	9	52.94	17	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ25\_X : Admitted to hospital for most recent fall

R_INJ25	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	6	35.29	6	35.29
No	11	64.71	17	100.00

Table of INJ25 by R\_INJ25

INJ25(INJ25 : Admitted to hospital for most recent fall)  
 R\_INJ25(INJ25\_X : Admitted to hospital for most recent fall)

Frequency Percent	Yes	No	Total
	Yes	6 35.29	
No	0 0.00	9 52.94	9 52.94
Total	6 35.29	11 64.71	17 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ25 by R\_INJ25

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	2.0000
DF	1
Pr > S	0.1573

Sample Size = 17

**Do you currently undertake any form of exercise?**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ26 : Any exercise currently

INJ26	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	58	76.32	58	76.32
No	18	23.68	76	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ26\_X : Any exercise currently

R_INJ26	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	60	78.95	60	78.95
No	16	21.05	76	100.00

Table of INJ26 by R\_INJ26

INJ26(INJ26 : Any exercise currently)		R_INJ26(INJ26_X : Any exercise currently)		Total
Frequency	Percent	Yes	No	
Yes	76.32	54 71.05	4 5.26	58
No	23.68	6 7.89	12 15.79	18
Total	100.00	60 78.95	16 21.05	76

Statistics for Table of INJ26 by R\_INJ26

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	0.4000
DF	1
Pr > S	0.5271

Sample Size = 76

**Do you usually undertake any form of exercise?**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ26b : Any exercise usually

INJ26b	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	54	73.97	54	73.97
No	19	26.03	73	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ26b\_X : Any exercise usually

R_INJ26b	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	56	76.71	56	76.71
No	17	23.29	73	100.00

Table of INJ26b by R\_INJ26b

INJ26b(INJ26b : Any exercise usually)  
 R\_INJ26b(INJ26b\_X : Any exercise usually)

Frequency Percent	R_INJ26b(INJ26b_X : Any exercise usually)		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	50 68.49	4 5.48	54 73.97
No	6 8.22	13 17.81	19 26.03
Total	56 76.71	17 23.29	73 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ26b by R\_INJ26b

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	0.4000
DF	1
Pr > S	0.5271

Sample Size = 73

**What type of exercise do you do? Walking**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ27\_1 : Type of exercise : Walking

INJ27_1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	38	25.85	38	25.85
Yes	109	74.15	147	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ27\_X\_1 : Type of exercise : Walking

R_INJ27_1	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	43	29.25	43	29.25
Yes	104	70.75	147	100.00

Table of INJ27\_1 by R\_INJ27\_1

INJ27\_1(INJ27\_1 : Type of exercise : Walking)  
R\_INJ27\_1(INJ27\_X\_1 : Type of exercise : Walking)

Frequency Percent			Total
	No	Yes	
No	29 19.73	9 6.12	38 25.85
Yes	14 9.52	95 64.63	109 74.15
Total	43 29.25	104 70.75	147 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ27\_1 by R\_INJ27\_1

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	1.0870
DF	1
Pr > S	0.2971

Sample Size = 147

**What type of exercise do you do? Exercises at home**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ27\_2 : Type of exercise : Exercises at home

INJ27_2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	127	86.39	127	86.39
Yes	20	13.61	147	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ27\_X\_2 : Type of exercise : Exercises at home

R_INJ27_2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	124	84.35	124	84.35
Yes	23	15.65	147	100.00

Table of INJ27\_2 by R\_INJ27\_2

INJ27\_2(INJ27\_2 : Type of exercise : Exercises at home)  
 R\_INJ27\_2(INJ27\_X\_2 : Type of exercise :  
 Exercises at home)

Frequency Percent	No	Yes	Total
No	120 81.63	7 4.76	127 86.39
Yes	4 2.72	16 10.88	20 13.61
Total	124 84.35	23 15.65	147 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ27\_2 by R\_INJ27\_2

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	0.8182
DF	1
Pr > S	0.3657

Sample Size = 147

**What type of exercise do you do? Exercises in a group**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ27\_3 : Type of exercise : Exercises in a group

INJ27_3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	137	93.20	137	93.20
Yes	10	6.80	147	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ27\_X\_3 : Type of exercise : Exercises in a group

R_INJ27_3	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	141	95.92	141	95.92
Yes	6	4.08	147	100.00

Table of INJ27\_3 by R\_INJ27\_3

INJ27\_3(INJ27\_3 : Type of exercise : Exercises in a group)  
 R\_INJ27\_3(INJ27\_X\_3 : Type of exercise : Exercises in a group)

Frequency Percent	Frequency		Total
	No	Yes	
No	136 92.52	1 0.68	137 93.20
Yes	5 3.40	5 3.40	10 6.80
Total	141 95.92	6 4.08	147 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ27\_3 by R\_INJ27\_3

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	2.6667
DF	1
Pr > S	0.1025

Sample Size = 147



**What type of exercise do you do? Swimming**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ27\_4 : Type of exercise : Swimming

INJ27_4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	140	95.24	140	95.24
Yes	7	4.76	147	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ27\_X\_4 : Type of exercise : Swimming

R_INJ27_4	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	141	95.92	141	95.92
Yes	6	4.08	147	100.00

Table of INJ27\_4 by R\_INJ27\_4

INJ27\_4(INJ27\_4 : Type of exercise : Swimming)  
 R\_INJ27\_4(INJ27\_X\_4 : Type of exercise :  
 Swimming)

Frequency Percent	No	Yes	Total
No	139 94.56	1 0.68	140 95.24
Yes	2 1.36	5 3.40	7 4.76
Total	141 95.92	6 4.08	147 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ27\_4 by R\_INJ27\_4

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	0.3333
DF	1
Pr > S	0.5637

Sample Size = 147

**What type of exercise do you do? Dancing**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ27\_5 : Type of exercise : Dancing

INJ27_5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	142	96.60	142	96.60
Yes	5	3.40	147	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

R\_INJ27\_5 : Type of exercise : Dancing

R_INJ27_5	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
No	142	96.60	142	96.60
Yes	5	3.40	147	100.00

Table of INJ27\_5 by R\_INJ27\_5

INJ27\_5(INJ27\_5 : Type of exercise : Dancing)  
R\_INJ27\_5(INJ27\_X\_5 : Type of exercise : Dancing)

Frequency Percent	Frequency		Total
	No	Yes	
No	141 95.92	1 0.68	142 96.60
Yes	1 0.68	4 2.72	5 3.40
Total	142 96.60	5 3.40	147 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ27\_5 by R\_INJ27\_5

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	0.0000
DF	1
Pr > S	1.0000

Sample Size = 147

**Convergent Validity: What type of milk do you usually have / consume? (A: B)**

Frequencies - First Test

NUT9 : Type of milk have

NUT9	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Whole milk	130	46.10	130	46.10
Low or reduced fat	97	34.40	227	80.50
Skim	36	12.77	263	93.26
Soya milk - whole fat	3	1.06	266	94.33
Soya milk - redcued fat	7	2.48	273	96.81
Evaporated/sweetened condensed	1	0.35	274	97.16
Other (specify)	8	2.84	282	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

NUT9b\_X : Type of milk consumed

R_NUT9	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Whole milk	133	47.16	133	47.16
Low or reduced fat	97	34.40	230	81.56
Skim	36	12.77	266	94.33
Soya milk - whole fat	3	1.06	269	95.39
Soya milk - redcued fat	7	2.48	276	97.87
Other (specify)	5	1.77	281	99.65
Don't know	1	0.35	282	100.00

Table of NUT9 by R\_NUT9

NUT9(NUT9 : Type of milk have)      R\_NUT9(NUT9\_X : Type of milk have)

Frequency Percent	Whole milk	Low or reduced fat	Skim	Soya milk - whole fat	Soya milk - reduced fat	Other (specify)	Total
Whole milk	127 45.20	1 0.36	0 0.00	1 0.36	0 0.00	0 0.00	129 45.91
Low or reduced fat	4 1.42	85 30.25	8 2.85	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	97 34.52
Skim	0 0.00	9 3.20	26 9.25	0 0.00	1 0.36	0 0.00	36 12.81
Soya milk - whole fat	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.36	2 0.71	0 0.00	0 0.00	3 1.07
Soya milk - reduced fat	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.36	0 0.00	6 2.14	0 0.00	7 2.49

Evaporated/sweetened condensed	1 0.36	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.36
Other (specify)	1 0.36	2 0.71	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	5 1.78	8 2.85
Total	133 47.33	97 34.52	36 12.81	3 1.07	7 2.49	5 1.78	281 100.00

Statistics for Table 1 of NUT9 by r\_nut9  
Test of Symmetry

Statistic (S)	3.2000
DF	21
Pr > S	1.0000

Sample Size = 75

### Convergent Validity: What type of milk do you usually consume/have? (B:A)

#### Frequencies - First Test

NUT9b : Type of milk consumed

NUT9b	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Whole milk	130	46.59	130	46.59
Low or reduced fat	86	30.82	216	77.42
Skim	47	16.85	263	94.27
Soya milk - whole fat	3	1.08	266	95.34
Soya milk - reduced fat	8	2.87	274	98.21
Evaporated/sweetened condensed	1	0.36	275	98.57
Other (specify)	3	1.08	278	99.64
Don't know	1	0.36	279	100.00

#### Frequencies - Repeat Test

NUT9\_X : Type of milk have

R_NUT9b	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Whole milk	125	44.80	125	44.80
Low or reduced fat	88	31.54	213	76.34
Skim	50	17.92	263	94.27
Soya milk - whole fat	2	0.72	265	94.98
Soya milk - reduced fat	7	2.51	272	97.49
Other (specify)	7	2.51	279	100.00

Table of NUT9b by R\_NUT9b

NUT9b(NUT9b : Type of milk consumed)      R\_NUT9b(NUT9b\_X : Type of milk consumed)

Frequency Percent	Whole milk	Low or reduced fat	Skim	Soya milk - whole fat	Soya milk - reduced fat	Other (specify)	Total
Whole milk	121 43.53	5 1.80	1 0.36	2 0.72	0 0.00	1 0.36	130 46.76
Low or reduced fat	1 0.36	75 26.98	8 2.88	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 0.72	86 30.94
Skim	0 0.00	6 2.16	41 14.75	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	47 16.91
Soya milk - whole fat	2 0.72	1 0.36	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	3 1.08
Soya milk - reduced fat	0 0.00	1 0.36	0 0.00	0 0.00	7 2.52	0 0.00	8 2.88

Evaporated/sweetened condensed	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.36	1 0.36
Other (specify)	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	3 1.08	3 1.08
Total	124 44.60	88 31.65	50 17.99	2 0.72	7 2.52	7 2.52	278 100.00

Statistics for Table 1 of NUT9b by r\_nut9b

Test of Symmetry

Statistic (S)	3.2000
DF	21
Pr > S	1.0000

Sample Size = 106

**Convergent Validity: Do you currently /usually undertake any form of exercise? (A:B)**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ26 : Any exercise currently

INJ26	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	58	76.32	58	76.32
No	18	23.68	76	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ26b\_X : Any exercise usually

R_INJ26	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	60	78.95	60	78.95
No	16	21.05	76	100.00

Table of INJ26 by R\_INJ26

INJ26(INJ26 : Any exercise currently)		R_INJ26(INJ26_X : Any exercise usually)		
Frequency	Yes	No	Total	
Percent				
Yes	54 71.05	4 5.26	58 76.32	
No	6 7.89	12 15.79	18 23.68	
Total	60 78.95	16 21.05	76 100.00	

Statistics for Table of INJ26 by r\_inj26

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	2.0000
DF	1
Pr > S	0.1573

Sample Size = 22

**Convergent Validity: Do you usually/currently undertake any form of exercise? (B:A)**

Frequencies - First Test

INJ26b : Any exercise usually

INJ26b	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	54	73.97	54	73.97
No	19	26.03	73	100.00

Frequencies - Repeat Test

INJ26\_X : Any exercise currently

R_INJ26b	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	56	76.71	56	76.71
No	17	23.29	73	100.00

Table of INJ26b by R\_INJ26b

INJ26b(INJ26b : Any exercise usually)

R\_INJ26b(INJ26b\_X : Any exercise usually)

Frequency Percent	R_INJ26b		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	50 68.49	4 5.48	54 73.97
No	6 8.22	13 17.81	19 26.03
Total	56 76.71	17 23.29	73 100.00

Statistics for Table of INJ26b by r\_inj26b

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	0.2000
DF	1
Pr > S	0.6547

Sample Size = 36



**Convergent Validity: Adequate physical activity, against 'How active are you?'**

Frequencies

Adequate Physical Activity

physact	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Adequate	1258	48.72	1258	48.72
Inadequate	1324	51.28	2582	100.00

Frequencies

How active are you?

r_physact	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Very active/Active	2151	83.31	2151	83.31
Not active	422	16.34	2573	99.65
Don't Know	9	0.35	2582	100.00

Table of Adequate Physical Activity by How active are you?

physact(Adequate Physical Activity)  
r\_physact(How active are you?)

Frequency Percent	Very active/Active	Not active	Total
Adequate	1176 45.71	80 3.11	1256 48.81
Inadequate	975 37.89	342 13.29	1317 51.19
Total	2151 83.60	422 16.40	2573 100.00

Statistics for Table of physact by r\_physact

McNemar's Test

Statistic (S)	759.2654
DF	1
Pr > S	<.0001

Sample Size = 2573



Computer  
Assisted  
Telephone  
Interviewing  
Technical  
Reference  
Group

[www.nphp.gov.au/catitg](http://www.nphp.gov.au/catitg)