

Appendix

Reliability of the Estimates

The coefficient of variation (CV) is used for comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables. The CV is obtained by expressing the standard error (SE) as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In turn, the SE is computed according to a formula which is established on the basis of statistical theory. Generally speaking, the SE is related to the variability of the elements in the population, the size of the sample and the sample design adopted for the survey. The smaller the CV or SE, the more precise is the estimate. For illustration, the estimates and the corresponding CVs of the selected variables presented in this report are given below:

| <u>Variable</u> | <u>Estimate</u> | <u>CV</u> (%) |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Proportion of population self-rated their health status as excellent, very good or good | 69.3% | 0.7 |
| 2. Prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed cancer | 1.5% | 7.4 |
| 3. Prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 0.5% | 12.8 |
| 4. Prevalence of self-reported doctor-diagnosed schizophrenia | 0.2% | 19.4 |
| 5. Average time spent on total physical activity per day in minutes | 104.3 | 1.3 |
| 6. Proportion of population with inadequate daily fruit and vegetables intake | 94.4% | 0.3 |
| 7. Proportion of population who had sustained unintentional injury episode(s) in the 12 months preceding the survey | 14.5% | 2.5 |
| 8. Proportion of population aged 15-84 who were overweight or obese | 50.0% | 2.2 |
| 9. Prevalence of diabetes mellitus among persons aged 15-84 | 8.4% | 7.3 |
| 10. Mean daily salt intake in grams among persons aged 15-84 | 8.8 | 1.0 |

