Environmental Profile of a Community’s Health (EPOCH): An Ecometric Assessment of Measures of the Community Environment Based on Individual Perception

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Abstract

Background: Public health research has turned towards examining upstream, community-level determinants of cardiovascular disease risk factors. Objective measures of the environment, such as those derived from direct observation, and perception-based measures by residents have both been associated with health behaviours. However, current methods are generally limited to objective measures, often derived from administrative data, and few instruments have been evaluated for use in rural areas or in low-income countries. We evaluate the reliability of a quantitative tool designed to capture perceptions of community tobacco, nutrition, and social environments obtained from interviews with residents in communities in 5 countries.

Methodology/Principal Findings: Thirteen measures of the community environment were developed from responses to questionnaire items from 2,360 individuals residing in 84 urban and rural communities in 5 countries (China, India, Brazil, Colombia, and Canada) in the Environmental Profile of a Community’s Health (EPOCH) study. Reliability and other properties of the community-level measures were assessed using multilevel models. High reliability (>0.80) was demonstrated for all community-level measures at the mean number of survey respondents per community (n = 28 respondents). Questionnaire items included in each scale were found to represent a common latent factor at the community level in multilevel factor analysis models.

Conclusions/Significance: Reliable measures which represent aspects of communities potentially related to cardiovascular disease (CVD)/risk factors can be obtained using feasible sample sizes. The EPOCH instrument is suitable for use in different settings to explore upstream determinants of CVD/risk factors.


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Introduction

Place of residence is an important determinant of health [1]; yet the empirical evidence describing the diverse mechanisms involved remains limited. We have previously described a conceptual framework which identified multiple social, legislative, and physical domains within the community environment that may have the potential to influence health behaviours and cardiovascular risk factors (e.g. smoking, diet, and physical activity) within populations. [2] The literature we reviewed to generate that model identified the importance of capturing both objective, observable aspects of the environment and how it is perceived by those living in it. For example, smoking prevalence in a community may be shaped both by anti-smoking legislation established in workplaces or other public areas [3–4] and by what is socially acceptable. [5]. However, existing methods to measure and quantify environments based on their ability to influence behaviours such as smoking have typically used one or other, and have been limited to a single domain (e.g. policy). Consequently, they fail to capture completely the multiple pathways through which these influences may occur. We therefore developed a novel instrument, the
Environmental Profile of a Community’s Health (EPOCH) that could be used to simultaneously collect data on a range of environmental characteristics potentially associated with cardiovascular risk factors and which combined objective measures and perceptions of the environment. [6].

The EPOCH instrument has built on existing measurement approaches from several disciplines, including the physical activity[7–8] and sociological [9] literatures. As noted above, strategies for measuring environmental settings fit broadly into two categories; 1) the systematic description of communities, by means of either structured observations or municipal census and/or geographic data, and 2) collection of perception-based measures obtained through interviews with community residents.[9–11] While each approach has certain advantages and they can be complimentary [2], methodological challenges exist when attempting to integrate across the strategies. Specifically, a mismatch can occur between data collected through systematic observation of communities, which takes place at the group level, and data collected from survey respondents which occurs at the individual level. In order to appropriately integrate and evaluate ecological data in EPOCH collected from multiple sources, we have adopted a multilevel framework, termed “ecometrics”, which appropriately accounts for the different levels of data collection. [9,12–13].

In the EPOCH instrument, we have incorporated the complimentary strategies of structured observation of communities (EPOCH 1) with a survey of community residents (EPOCH 2). In a previous paper we reported good reliability in the community-level observations obtained in EPOCH 1 in a diverse sample of communities in five countries. [6] In the present study, we further evaluate the ecometric properties (including interrater reliability) of the EPOCH 2 component of the instrument in terms of capturing perceptions of the community tobacco, nutrition, and social environments derived from an interview-based survey of residents from urban and rural communities in five countries.

Methods

Research Design

Within the context of the “PURE” study, an international cohort study collecting data on subjects in urban and rural areas in countries worldwide at different levels of development [14], we developed a novel instrument, the Environmental Profile of a Community’s Health (EPOCH), to evaluate communities in terms of multiple environmental factors with potential relevance to risk factors for cardiovascular disease (CVD). [6,14] The overall design of EPOCH was based on a systematic review of the relationship between environmental factors and CVD and, in particular, the existing instruments used to capture features of the environment. [2] This paper deals with the second element, EPOCH 2.

Data are from the initial phase of the EPOCH project, conducted in 84 urban and rural communities from several regions in five countries. [6] The countries and regions involved were China (Yunnan, Qinghai, Beijing, Jiangsu), Shandong, Shanxi, Shannxi, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Xinjiang, Sichuan (provinces), India (Karnataka state), Colombia (Santander, Narino, Quindio, Bolivar), Brazil (Sao Paulo, Angatuba, North region) and Canada (British Colombia, Ontario and Quebec). Communities are a subset of the PURE study, which now includes 626 communities in 17 countries, and has recruited over 390,000 subjects, of whom 150,000 subjects are from the ages of 35 and 70 years and among whom extensive information on CVD risk factors has been collected. [15]. Communities were defined as groups of individuals sharing common characteristics and residing in a defined geographic area. [14] They have been designated by local country investigators to align with administrative borders (such as census tracts or postal zones). Rural communities in India, China or Colombia were defined by village boundaries. In urban areas, selected urban communities in each country were sampled across different local income strata to capture diversity of conditions within urban areas. Communities in PURE were selected based on feasibility for long-term follow-up and to maximize the variation in social, physical, and environmental factors within and between countries.

In PURE, the sampling of individuals was carried out within communities with the objective to achieve a representative sample of adults aged 35 to 70 years who intended to continue living in that community for at least 4 years. [14] All eligible individuals in selected communities were invited (either by telephone contact or household visits) to participate in PURE. The EPOCH study was done in a subset of communities in PURE. The EPOCH 1 environmental profile report was obtained from 93 communities, however for logistic reasons EPOCH 2 interviews were only conducted in 84 communities. Sampling of individuals for EPOCH 2 was carried out by approaching a convenience sample of PURE participants from the 84 communities with the aim to recruit 30 individuals (or all participants in smaller communities) with equal numbers of men and women per community. In total, 2,381 completed interviews were obtained with an overall response rate of 92%. The EPOCH instruments were approved by the Hamilton Health Sciences/McMaster Health Sciences Research Ethics board. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants in the study.

Measures

EPOCH 2 is a structured interview covering three domains relevant to cardiovascular risk factors: 1. the community tobacco environment; 2. the community nutrition environment; and 3. the community social environment. [2] Questions on other CVD risk factors including alcohol and physical activity were not available in this version of the EPOCH 2 questionnaire, but were covered in the complimentary EPOCH 1 component of the instrument. [6] A copy of the version of the EPOCH 2 questionnaire used in this study is provided in Appendix S1.

We developed a series of thirteen scales to measure different dimensions of the community environment within each of the three domains of EPOCH 2. Scales were constructed from individual questionnaire items, grouped according to theoretical constructs identified in our literature review and guided by an exploratory factor analysis to empirically confirm that items were measuring a common latent factor.

The community tobacco environment was represented by 2 scales derived from 5 questions with Likert-type responses and 5 scales based on yes/no responses to between 3 and 8 questions. Subjects were asked about the current restrictions on smoking in their communities and their preferences for smoking in public places. Respondents were also asked whether they had seen advertisements both for and against smoking in media, to give their opinion of the social acceptability of smoking, and about their knowledge of the health effects of smoking. The community nutrition environment was measured using 5 scales based on yes/no responses to between 2 and 9 yes/no responses to questions on whether residents had seen junk food and/or fruit and vegetable advertisements in media, their awareness of dietary health promotion, their knowledge of dietary causes of CVD, and their awareness of food policy legislation. The community social environment was captured through a single scale with 2 items conceptually related to social cohesion, trust and health behaviors. Respondents were asked if they agreed that “adults in this
community tell children, who are not their own children, to stop smoking,” and “people generally help others not related to them in this community.”

Statistical Analysis

We aggregated across residents from the same community for each of the community-level measures of interest. The community-level reliability of each scale depends on the item consistency and number of items (which contribute to perceptions and measurement error at the individual level), the number of respondents per community, and the degree of intersubjective agreement within communities (measurement error at the community level). The measurement of community-level environmental characteristics based on individual responses is inherently multilevel; to account for this we followed the econometric methods described by Sampson and Raudenbush.[12–13]

Our data had the following four-level structure. The first (lowest) level of variation is represented by items nested within respondents, with the sample size equal to scale items (varying between 2 and 9). The second level is persons nested within communities, and the sample size is the number of respondents (n = 2,381). The third and fourth levels of the hierarchy are communities and countries, with the samples sizes at these levels being the number of communities (n = 84) and countries (n = 5), respectively.

We calibrated four-level linear (for scales with Likert-type items) and logistic (for scales with yes/no items) multilevel models with item responses i, within individual j in community k and country l as the outcome, yijkl. The full linear multilevel random intercepts model is given as:

\[ y_{ijkl} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{ijkl} + \beta_{1urban} X_{ijkl} + (f_{0l} + v_{0kl} + u_{0jlk}) + \epsilon_{ijkl}(1) \] [16]

Within individuals, responses depend on the “true perception” (\( \beta_0 \)) and a random effect attributed to between-item inconsistency (\( \epsilon_{ijkl} \)). [12] At the second level, perceptions were allowed to vary between individuals as a function of the “true” value of the community scale (\( \beta_{0kl} \)), individual demographic characteristics (age, gender, smoking status, and education) (\( \beta X_{ijkl} \)), and between-individual differences (\( \eta_{ijkl} \)). At the third level of analysis, we allowed for a community-specific characteristic (urban or rural, \( \beta_{1urban} \)) as a fixed part of the model, and at the third and fourth levels of analysis, we allowed for between-community (\( \nu_{0kl} \)) and between-country (\( f_{0l} \)) variation in individual responses to scale items.

This analytic approach allowed for the estimation of the following properties for each measurement: the item inconsistency (\( \sigma^2_0 \)), the between-individual differentials in agreement (\( \sigma^2_{ad} \)), and the between-community (\( \sigma^2_c \)) and between-country variation (\( \sigma^2_f \)). Based on these variance parameters, we estimated the reliability of community-level measures using the following formula [12]:

\[ \text{Reliability} = \frac{\sigma^2_0}{\sigma^2_0 + \frac{\sigma^2_{ad}}{n_{\text{individuals}}} + \frac{\sigma^2_c}{n_{\text{items}} \times n_{\text{individuals}}}}. \] (2)

We calculated the contribution of the between-community variation to the total variance in each scale using the variance partitioning coefficient (VPC). [16]

At the community level, the VPC (also called the intraclass correlation) is a measure of similarity in the responses across questionnaire items between two randomly chosen individuals from the same community. The VPC can vary between 0 and 1 with higher values indicating greater similarity in responses between individuals from the same community and is defined as:

\[ \text{VPC} = \frac{\sigma^2_c}{\sigma^2_0 + \sigma^2_{ad} + \sigma^2_f}. \] (3)

Following reliability analyses, we estimated multilevel confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) models for each of the scales to explore the extent to which responses to questionnaire items are represented by a common factor at the community level. [17] In addition, we estimated correlations between scales to at the community level to explore interdependence between scales at this level.

Multilevel models were estimated using Stata (version 11) and MLwiN (version 2.25). Multilevel models in our analysis were estimated using Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) simulation and the Metropolis-Hastings algorithm available in MLwiN. MCMC procedures were used to reduce bias in the estimates of the random effects parameters, which can arise when fitting multilevel models with binary outcomes using maximum-likelihood procedures. [20] We conducted the analysis in two stages. First, the overall sample was analyzed, and second, the analyses were repeated stratifying the sample according to urban or rural location.

In addition, although our use of MCMC methods ensures that the variance estimates at higher levels are not downwardly biased, the few number of countries (n = 5) means that the standard errors for variance estimates at this level may be large. To account for this, we conducted a sensitivity analysis where countries were treated as ‘fixed’ covariates instead of as a separate level in the multilevel model. We then re-estimated the community-level VPC using Equation 3 without the term for country-level variance (\( \sigma^2_f \)).

Results

A total of 2,381 respondents participated in EPOCH 2 interviews, with an average of 28 respondents across the 84 communities (min/max: 1/60). Twenty-one (<1%) individuals were missing data on one or more of the following covariates, age, gender, smoking status (defined as a current, former, or never smoker), or education (no education, primary school, high school, trade school, or college/university) and were excluded, yielding a final analytic sample of 2,360 individuals in 84 communities and 5 countries. Sample characteristics of the EPOCH 2 participants are presented in Table 1. EPOCH 2 respondents were typically aged 53 years, 51% were women, 32% had a high school education, and 29% were current smokers. The EPOCH 2 respondent profile was slightly older, and had more males and current smokers compared to the overall PURE population where the average age was 50 years, 58% were female, 36% had a high school education, and 21% were current smokers. [15].

Table 2 displays the reliability for 13 community-level measurement scales derived from the EPOCH 2 instrument overall and separately for urban and rural communities. Table 2 also presents the number of items in each scale and the community-level VPC calculated treating countries as fixed or random effects. Reliabilities have been calculated based on 28 respondents per community, which was the mean number in our sample. Given the number of scale items and respondents per community, relatively high reliabilities were achieved for community-level measures. Observed reliabilities for all scales were >0.8
Table 1. Sample characteristics from the EPOCH 2 study in 5 countries.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Countries (n)</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of communities M (min/max)</strong></td>
<td>16.8 (6/30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communities (n)</strong></td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of individuals M (min/max)</strong></td>
<td>28.1 (1/60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Individuals (n)</strong></td>
<td>2381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age M (SD)</strong></td>
<td>53.0 (10.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female (%)</strong></td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary/high school</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade school</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College/university</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smoking status (%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>49.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Overall, and in urban/rural analyses and varied from 0.81 for community social cohesion in urban communities to 0.96 for knowledge of the health effects of smoking in rural communities.

Table 2 presents community-level VPCs calculated from separate models which treated countries as either a random or fixed effect. In models where countries were treated as a random effect, VPCs varied from 0.03 for knowledge of health effects of smoking in urban communities and for knowledge of dietary causes of CVD in rural areas to 0.17 for community social cohesion in rural communities. After accounting for the item inconsistency, the between-individual differentials in agreement, and between-country variation, between 3% and 17% of the total variance across the measures of the community environment was at the level of communities, indicating some correlation in response patterns between individuals from the same community.

When countries were treated as a fixed effect in the multilevel models, the resulting VPCs were generally higher and varied from 0.04 for tobacco advertising in urban communities to 0.20 for awareness of food policy legislation overall and in rural communities. The increase in VPC was likely the result of the removal of the separate contribution of country to the total variance when countries were treated as a fixed effect. When countries were treated as a random effect, estimates of the variance parameters at the country level were less statistically reliable due to the limited sample of 5 units at this level.

As noted above, a key question is the optimal sample size per community to achieve reliable results. The association between the sample size of respondents per community and reliability is plotted in Figure 1 for the scales with the highest and lowest reliabilities overall, and in urban and rural communities. Curves for the other scales not plotted would lie between the two bounds. Based on these findings, a sample of 20 respondents per community would produce a reliability of between 0.75 and 0.94, while a reliabilities based on a sample of 40 respondents would be between 0.86 and 0.97 and a sample of 80 respondents would produce reliabilities between 0.92 and 0.99. Thus, only minimal increases in reliability are achieved by increasing the number of respondents per community beyond 40.

Following reliability analyses, we conducted additional analyses to assess the properties of the 13 scales measuring characteristics of the community potentially related to CVD. First, although each scale was developed to measure different dimensions of the community environment, there is likely some interdependence between scales. Table 3 presents a correlation matrix of scales measuring the community environment. Correlation analyses indicated positive correlations across scales within identified domains (e.g. community tobacco and nutrition environments) which could feasibly be grouped into a common domain scale in future analyses.

Second, we undertook multilevel CFA for each of the 13 scales (Table S1). These results demonstrated positive factor loadings at the community level for each of the items included in the final scales. This further supports our interpretation that questionnaire items in each scale are capturing a common latent factor at the community level.

Discussion

In this study, we have two salient findings. First, our results demonstrate that measures of the community tobacco, nutrition, and social environments can be derived reliably in a range of settings using a simple survey and a modest number of respondents. Second, the multilevel CFA supported our interpretation that across the thirteen scales, items were consistent in capturing common latent factors which represent the identified characteristics of the community environment.

Community-level measurement scales in EPOCH are composed of multiple items, thus reducing measurement error that may arise through differences in individual perceptions. This in turn helps reduce the number of respondents needed to achieve a given reliability. The optimal number of respondents observed in this study was about 30 per community (yielding reliabilities of between 0.86 to 0.93) and it would be feasible to recruit a similar number in surveys or epidemiological studies. Our findings that the reliability was consistent across urban and rural areas suggest that the EPOCH instrument may be suitable for use in a wide range of settings.

The individual scales developed in this study have high reliability at the community-level and appear to measure our hypothesized dimensions of the community tobacco, nutrition, and social environments. Subsequent analyses will involve the assessment of the relationship between each of the 13 community-level scales and individual CVD/risk factors using additional data from the PURE study. Within each domain, community-level characteristics that are found to be associated with outcomes of interest will be combined in a single scale representing that domain to avoid potential issues of collinearity which may arise when including multiple community-level characteristics within a single model.

There are two important caveats to our findings. First, the EPOCH study was conducted on a convenience sample of individuals and communities. Survey respondents were drawn from a larger study and likely share certain characteristics (most obviously the willingness to participate in surveys). Such characteristics may contribute to increased intersubjective agreement among EPOCH respondents. Therefore, it seems reasonable to exercise caution and target an overall average of 30–40 individuals per community in to ensure that the reliabilities reported here can be achieved in other settings. Communities with few respondents can, however, contribute important data to the multilevel model.
Table 2. Reliability estimates and variance partitioning coefficients (VPC) for thirteen scales measuring characteristics of the community environment potentially related to cardiovascular disease (CVD).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of items</td>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>VPC (Rand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community smoking restrictions</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking restriction preferences</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco advertising</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of Smoking cessation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social disapproval of smoking</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness of tobacco legislation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of health effects of smoking</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junk food advertising</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit &amp; vegetable advertising</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of healthy diet</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of dietary causes of CVD</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness of Food policy legislation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community social cohesion</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scales were derived from individual responses to questionnaire items in the EPOCH 2 survey done in 84 urban and rural communities in 5 countries. Models adjusted for respondent age, sex, level of education and smoking status (current, former, or ever). Overall model additionally adjusts for urban/rural location as a community-specific covariate.

VPC, variance partitioning coefficient; Rand, random effects; Fixed, fixed effects.

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provided that the mean number of respondents across all communities is at least 30. Although estimates from communities with fewer observations will tend to be less reliable, they provide partial information which is pooled with the larger communities and contributes to the estimation of the coefficients and variance parameters. [21] Second, in multilevel CFA, an issue arises in the choice of model to use. In the present study, we have chosen a model with a set of loadings and a single factor at both the level of
individuals and communities. Although other model choices are possible, we feel that the results of the initial models presented here, which have determined the values of the factor loadings, provide an important initial assessment of the measurement scales in EPOCH and act as a starting point for future research. Further work on the measurement model of EPOCH using a complete multilevel CFA and a rigorous assessment of model fit is required.

In this study, we made no attempt to determine the number of communities needed to support a multilevel study of community influences on health. It is important, however, that such a study have adequate numbers of individuals and communities to achieve a reasonable amount of power. [16] An additional potential limitation is that variance parameters in multilevel models are in different scales depending on the response and type of model (e.g. logit scale for logistic models and normal metric for linear models) and thus not directly comparable. In our analyses, however, we have dealt with this limitation by comparing across models using the reliability statistic and VPC. Both reliability and VPC are scaled between 0 and 1 and thus are comparable across different response types.

Given recent interest in community influences on health, improved measures of ecological settings are needed. The ecometric approach is an important step towards this end as it outlines an appropriate statistical methodology to evaluate such measures. Going forward, the EPOCH instrument is unique in that through its administration within the context of a prospective cohort study, it has the potential to be used in multilevel studies explore changing relationships between measures of the community environment and individual risk factors for CVD.

**Supporting Information**

Table S1 Community-level item-factor loadings from the multilevel factor analysis models for thirteen scales measuring characteristics of the community environment (CVD) derived from individual responses to questionnaire items in the EPOCH 2 survey done in 84 urban and rural communities in 5 countries.

(PDF)

Appendix S1 EPOCH 2 instrument: version September 4, 2008.

(PDF)
Acknowledgments

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: CKC S. Subramanian MM KT SY. Performed the experiments: WL S. Swaminathan PLJ AA SL GD SR KT DJC. Analyzed the data: DJC S. Subramanian. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: DJC S. Subramanian MM WL S. Swaminathan PLJ AA SL GD SR KT SY CKC. Wrote the paper: DJC. Supervised the manuscript writing: CKC S. Subramanian MM KT SY.

References

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

Environmental Profile of a Community’s Health (EPOCH): An econometric assessment of measures of the community environment based on individual perception

**Table S1** Community-level item-factor loadings from the multilevel factor analysis models for thirteen scales measuring characteristics of the community environment potentially related to cardiovascular disease (CVD) derived from individual responses to questionnaire items in the EPOCH 2 survey done in 84 urban and rural communities in 5 countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Item factor loadings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community smoking restrictions</td>
<td>3.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking restriction preferences</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco advertising</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of Smoking cessation</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social disapproval of smoking</td>
<td>1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness of tobacco legislation</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of health effects of smoking</td>
<td>4.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junk food advertising</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit &amp; vegetable advertising</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotional aspect</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of healthy diet</td>
<td>1.46, 1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of dietary causes of CVD</td>
<td>0.41, 7.69, 12.69, 14.11, 4.82, 2.08, 1.32, 7.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness of Food policy legislation</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community social cohesion</td>
<td>2.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the multilevel factor analysis model, the loading of the first item has been constrained to 1 in order to make the model identifiable.
Subject ID

Community Tobacco Environment

Interviewer to read: “In the following questions I’ll be asking about where you have smoked or where you have seen smokers smoke in the last year. If you haven’t been to these areas in the last year and can not report on your experience then you can say you are unsure.”

1. Which statement best describes the situation with smoking in acute care hospitals in your community (or hospital nearest to your community that community members would use?) (check one only):
   - Smokers smoke anywhere in the hospital
   - Smokers smoke only in certain areas (designated indoor smoking areas)
   - Smokers only smoke outside
   - There is no smoking anywhere on premises indoor or outdoor
   - Don’t know/ Unsure (do not read this option out, only mark this option if the person states they are unsure)

2. Which statement best describes the situation with smoking in trains/buses and train/bus stations in your community, (or the nearest transport to your community that community members would use?) (check one only):
   - Smokers smoke anywhere on trains/buses and at the station
   - Smokers smoke only in certain areas of trains or buses (designated smoking carriages or sections)
   - Smokers do not smoke anywhere on trains or buses but do smoke in the stations
   - Smokers do not smoke anywhere on trains or buses or at the stations
   - Don’t know/ Unsure (do not read this option out, only mark this option if the person states they are unsure)

3. Which statement best describes the situation with smoking in out-of-home eating venues such as restaurants, cafes or bars in your community? (check one only):
   - Smokers smoke anywhere in eating venues
   - Smokers smoke only in certain areas (designated indoor smoking areas)
   - Smokers only smoke outside
   - There is no smoking anywhere on premises indoor or outdoor
   - Don’t know/ Unsure (do not read this option out, only mark this option if the person states they are unsure)

4. Which of the following best describes smoking in your workplace? (check one only)
   - Smoking is allowed in any indoor area
   - Smoking is not allowed in any indoor area
   - Smoking is allowed in some indoor areas
   - There are no rules about smoking inside your workplace
   - Not applicable (e.g. Do not work/ do not have a workplace)
5. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home? (check one only)
   - Smoking is allowed in any indoor area
   - Smoking is not allowed in any indoor area
   - Smoking is allowed in some indoor areas
   - There are no rules about smoking inside your home

6. For each of the following public places, please tell me if you think smoking should be allowed in
   Outside refers to outside areas within the public place's grounds or at or near the entrances to the place.
   (Mark only one for each)

   a) Hospitals
   b) Workplaces
   c) Restaurants and cafes
   d) Public library or art gallery
   e) Public parks/ gardens

7. In the last 6 months in your community have you seen any of the following?

   No   Yes
   - Cigarette advertisements on posters (eg. billboards, pasted on walls, visible on sides of taxis, buses etc.)
   - Cigarette advertisements on television/ radio
   - Cigarette advertisements in movies at cinemas
   - Cigarette advertisements in newspapers/ magazines
   - Cigarette sponsorship of sporting, music, other events
   - Cigarette advertising on products such as umbrellas, ashtrays, clothing or any other product
   - Actors/ actresses smoking in films/ movies or TV shows

8. In the last 6 months have you seen any advertisements/ articles/ programs regarding the importance of
   quitting smoking or regarding the health effects of smoking in any of the following types of media?

   No   Yes
   - Television/ radio
   - Newspapers/ magazines
   - Posters (e.g. billboards, pasted on walls, visible on the sides of taxis, buses etc.)

9. From your general observation, which statement best describes how easy it is for youth (teenagers/ children < 18yrs of age) to buy cigarettes/beedies in this community or in nearby stores used by this
   community? (check one only)

   - Can buy cigarettes in most (nearly all) outlets
   - Can buy cigarettes in some outlets
   - Can not buy cigarettes in any outlets
   - Don't know/Unsure (do not read this option out, only mark this option if the person states they are unsure)
10. Do you think society disapproves of children (<15yrs) smoking cigarettes? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

11. Do you think society disapproves of children (16-19) smoking cigarettes? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

12. Do you think society disapproves of women smoking cigarettes? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

13. Do you think society disapproves of men smoking cigarettes? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

**South Asia Only**

10SA. Do you think society disapproves of young people smoking beedis? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

11SA. Do you think society disapproves of women smoking beedis? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

12SA. Do you think society disapproves of men smoking beedis? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

**Middle East Only**

10ME. Do you think society disapproves of young people smoking waterpipes? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

11ME. Do you think society disapproves of women smoking waterpipes? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

12ME. Do you think society disapproves of men smoking waterpipes? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

14. Are there any support programs (government or non-governmental organization run programs or clinics, telephone quit-lines) that individuals in your community can access to help them stop smoking? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

15. Are you aware of any laws (national/ state or local government) that ban/ restrict smoking in public places? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

16. Are you aware of any laws (national/ state or local government) that ban/ restrict tobacco advertising? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

17. Are you aware of any laws (national/ state or local government) that mandate health warnings on cigarette packets? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

18. Are you aware of any laws (national/ state or local government) that prohibit smoking in youth? □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

19. I am going to read out a list of health effects and diseases that may or may not be caused by smoking cigarettes. Based on what you know or believe, does smoking cause any of the following?

   a) Heart disease in smokers □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

   b) Arthritis in smokers □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

   c) Stroke in smokers □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

   d) Diabetes in smokers □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

   e) Lung cancer in smokers □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

   f) Lung cancer in non-smokers from exposure to other people smoking □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

   g) Asthma in non-smokers from exposure to other people smoking □ Yes □ No □ Unsure

   h) Heart disease in non-smokers from exposure to other people smoking □ Yes □ No □ Unsure
20. During the last 12 months did you receive advice from a doctor or health professional to quit smoking?
   [ ] No  [ ] Yes

21. The last time you bought cigarettes, how many cigarettes did you buy?
   a) Number of packs
   [ ]
   b) Number of cigarettes per pack
   [ ]
   c) If not in packs, number of loose cigarettes
   [ ]
   d) Date of purchase day [ ] month [ ] year [ ]
   e) Price paid for total purchase [ ] Local currency

Community Nutrition/ Physical Activity Environment

22. In the last 6 months have you seen any junk food/ unhealthy snack food advertisements in the following media in your community? (Junk food/ unhealthy snack food generally are snack foods of low nutritional value e.g. (give country-specific examples of snacks)

   [ ] No  [ ] Yes
   a) On Posters (e.g. Billboards, pasted or painted on walls, visible on the sides of taxis, buses etc.)
   [ ]
   b) TV/ radio
   [ ]
   c) Newspapers/ magazines
   [ ]
   d) Sponsorship of sporting, music or other cultural events
   [ ]
   e) Products such as umbrellas, ashtrays, clothing

23. In the last 6 months have you seen any health food/fresh fruit/fresh vegetable advertisements in the following media in your community?

   [ ] No  [ ] Yes
   a) On Posters (e.g. Billboards, pasted or painted on walls, visible on the sides of taxis, buses etc.)
   [ ]
   b) TV/ radio
   [ ]
   c) Newspapers/ magazines
   [ ]
   d) Sponsorship of sporting, music or other cultural events
   [ ]
   e) Products such as umbrellas, ashtrays, clothing

24. In the last 6 months have you seen any advertisements/programs/articles promoting the importance of good diets to maintaining good health in any of the following media?

   [ ] No  [ ] Yes
   a) Television/ radio
   [ ]
   b) Newspapers/ magazines
   [ ]
   c) On posters (e.g. Billboards, pasted on walls, visible on the sides of taxis, buses etc.)
25. In some countries, processed foods (packaged food usually made or specially packaged in factories to last longer than fresh foods) carry a Nutrient label listing amounts or percentages of different types of nutrients (e.g. fat, saturated fat, salt, protein, sugar etc.) contained in the food. Have you seen Nutrient labelling on processed foods sold in stores in your community? (check one only)

- Most foods have Nutrient labelling
- A few processed foods have nutrient labelling
- There is no nutrient labelling on processed foods
- Unsure/ Don’t know (do not read this option out, only mark this option if the person states they are unsure)
- Unsure as can not read

26. Which of the following actions may prevent/stop a person from getting a heart attack or stroke? Based on what you know or believe indicate no, yes or unsure for each statement.

- a) Doing more exercise
- b) Eating more fruit
- c) Eating more green vegetables
- d) Eating more meat
- e) Drinking more coffee
- f) Eating more dairy products (e.g. milk, cheese)
- g) Eating more fish
- h) Smoking
- i) Reducing fat in meals
- j) Reducing salt in meals
- k) Gaining weight

27. Are you aware of any official dietary guidelines on healthy foods/ diets?

28. Are you aware of any laws (national/state or local government) that mandate nutrient labelling on foods/ beverages?

29. Are you aware of any laws (national/state or local government) that subsidize or lower tax paid on fresh fruits and/or vegetables such that they are cheaper to buy?

Community Social Environment

30. Would adults in this community tell children, who are not their own children, to stop smoking? (check one only)

- This is common for people in my neighbourhood
- Some adults would do this in our neighbourhood
- Infrequently, but it may happen
- This would not occur in our neighbourhood
Group 1: Legislators, senior officials and managers
   Legislators and senior officials
   Corporate managers
   General managers
   Businessman

Group 2: Professionals
   Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals
   Life science and health professionals
   Teaching professionals
   Other professionals

Group 3: Technicians and associate professionals
   Physical, mathematical and engineering-science associate professionals/technicians
   Life science and health associate professionals/technicians
   Teaching associate professionals/technicians
   Other associate professionals/technicians

Group 4: Clerks
   Clerks
   Customer service clerks

Group 5: Service workers and shop and market sales workers
   Personal and protective services workers
   Models, salespersons and demonstrators

Group 6: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
   Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers
   Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers

Group 7: Craft and related trade workers
   Extraction and building trade workers
   Metal, machinery and related trades workers
   Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers
   Other craft and related trades workers

Group 8: Plant and machine operators and assemblers
   Stationary plant and related operators
   Machine operators and assemblers
   Drivers and mobile plant operators

Group 9: Elementary occupations
   Sales and services elementary occupations
   Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
   Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport

Group 10: Armed forces
   Armed forces

Group 11: Homemaker
   Housewife/Househusband
31. In your opinion, do people generally help others not related to them in this community? (check one only)
   - This is common for people in my neighbourhood
   - Infrequently, but it may happen
   - Some adults would do this in our neighbourhood
   - This would not occur in our neighbourhood

32. For day to day shopping for fruit and vegetables and other daily food items, where would you usually go? (please list from closest location to farthest away)
   a) Location: ___________________________ (include shop name and street)
   b) In the community I live in □  Outside the community I live in □ (select one only, researcher to allocate)

33. For other food and daily living items that you obtain on a weekly or less frequent basis, where would you usually go? (please list from closest location to farthest away)
   a) Location: ___________________________ (include shop name and street)
   b) In the community I live in □  Outside the community I live in □ (select one only, researcher to allocate)

34. Approximately what percentage of the household’s fruit and vegetables are grown by the household and hence, not bought from a shop?
   □□□□ %

35. Details of participant
   a) Age: □□
   b) Gender: □ Female □ Male
   c) Smoking status: □ Current □ Former □ Never
   d) Education: (check highest level completed only):
      □ None □ Primary □ Junior high/secondary school □ Senior high/secondary school
      □ Trade school □ College/University
   e) During your working life what was your main occupation: ___________________________
   f) Please indicate which group best describes your main occupation (see facing page for codes): □□
   g) What is/was the location of your workplace? ___________________________
   h) □ In the community I live in □ Outside the community I live in (select one only, researcher to allocate)

36. Interviewer name: ___________________________ Date: □□□□ □□ □