	STROBE Items	Where
Title and Abstract		
	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract. (b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found.	Cross-sectional survey.Indicated in abstract
Introduction		
Background rationale	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported.	See Introduction
Objectives	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses.	Introduction, last paragraph
Methods		
Study Design	Present key elements of study design early in the paper.	See Methods, Study design
Setting	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection.	See Methods, Study design
Participants	(a) Cohort study: Give the eligibility criteria and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up. Case-control study: Give the eligibility criteria and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls. Cross-sectional study: Give the eligibility criteria and the sources and methods of selection of participants. (b) Cohort study: For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed. Case-control study: For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case.	Cross-sectional survey: see Methods, study design
Variables	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable.	See Methods,Development and testing of the template
Data sources/ measurement	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement).	See Methods,Development and testing of the template
Bias	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias.	N/A
Study size	Explain how the study size was arrived at.	N/A
Quantitative variables	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why.	N/A

Statistical methods	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding. (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions. (c) Explain how missing data were addressed. (d) Cohort study:If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed. Case-control study: If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed. Cross-sectional study: If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy. (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses.	Descriptive statistics, seee Methods, Data collection using the template and application
Results		
Participants	(a) Report the numbers of individuals at each stage of the study (e.g., numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed). (b) Give reasons for nonparticipation at each stage. (c) Consider use of a flow diagram.	See Results
Descriptive data	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (e.g., demographic, clinical, and social) and information on exposures and potential confounders. (b) Indicate the number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest. (c) Cohort study: summarise follow-up time (e.g., average and total amount).	See Results including Figure 1
Outcome data	Cohort study: Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time. Case-control study: Report numbers in each exposure category or summary measures of exposure. Cross-sectional study: Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures.	See Results including Figures 2 and 3
Main results	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (e.g., 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included. (b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized. (c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period.	N/A

Other analyses	Report other analyses done—e.g., analyses of subgroups and interactions and sensitivity analyses	N/A
Discussion		
Key results	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives.	See Discussion, first two paragraphs
Limitations	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias.	See Discussion, Strengths and Limitations
Interpretation	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence.	See Discussion and Conclusion
Generalisability	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results.	See Limitations
Other Information		
Funding	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based.	No funding source