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Samoa Food and Tobacco Tax Household Survey

2020

FA'AVAE I LE ATUA SAMOA

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1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
Telephone: 202-473-1000
Internet: www.worldbank.org

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Executive Summary

Samoa faces one of the greatest burdens of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) globally. Combined, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and chronic respiratory disease are responsible for >75 percent of the total disease burden in Samoa. The predicted probability of dying from NCDs between the ages of 30 and 70 years is more than double in Samoa compared to high-income nations in the Pacific region.

Major risk factors for NCDs in Samoa include poor nutrition, smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, and physical inactivity. Addressing all of these risk behaviors requires multisectoral, multilevel action, including efforts to change the currently unhealthy food environment. The food environment in Samoa is characterized by an excess of high fat, high salt, and calorie dense imported foods. These foods are a more affordable source of calories than fruits and vegetables, which is particularly problematic in a setting with widespread food insecurity (almost a quarter of households in Samoa experience some degree of food insecurity). Systems level approaches such as fiscal policy and legislative efforts have greater potential than individual level interventions to change the local food supply.

In recent years, the Samoan Government has introduced a number of taxation policies designed to promote population health. Excise taxes have been imposed on a number of products including cigarettes, alcohol, sugar sweetened beverages (SSBs) and selected meat products with high sugar content, and salty snack products (more details on tax structure are provided in Appendix 4). Although the impact of taxes on food have not been formally evaluated, national trends in cigarette smoking indicate declining consumption as the cost of tobacco has increased indicating the potential for fiscal policy to change consumer behavior. There are plans to introduce additional measures that target these products in the near future, including to raise excise taxes on tobacco and SSBs to meet the World Health Organization's (WHO's) recommendations, raising import duty and/or excise taxes on imported pork, high fat cuts of lamb, syrups, confectionery, biscuits, ice cream and french fries. Simultaneously, there are plans to reduce and/or waive import duty on selected vegetables, fresh chicken, and bottled water.[i]

i The Government of Samoa planned to increase excise taxes on selected unhealthy products and to reduce import duty on selected healthy products in early 2021. While the plan was approved by the cabinet and about to be implemented, it was delayed at short notice due to the national election. Then, it has been further delayed by the subsequent change in the government. According to the Ministry for Customs and Revenues, the new government is considering implementation in early 2023.

This study aims to provide baseline data on consumption of food products subject to planned tax changes as well as to report on current tobacco and alcohol consumption. The findings are expected to serve as the basis for evaluation of the taxes to be implemented, with a post-tax survey well positioned to monitor the impact of taxes on consumer behavior, subject to the government's planned increase of excise taxes on selected unhealthy products in the near future.[ii]

A nationally representative survey of n=2,531 individuals was conducted between November and December 2020. Participants reported on individual and household demographic characteristics, socioeconomic position, consumption of food and beverages (with special focus on foods subject to changes in tax and possible replacement products), knowledge of healthy eating, and barriers/facilitators to healthy eating as well as cigarette and alcohol consumption.

A cigarette purchase task, which is a behavioral economic measure of the reinforcing value of smoking in monetary terms (that is, cigarette demand), was also undertaken by participants who reported consuming manufactured cigarettes to examine hypothetical changes in consumption with continued increases in price.

The prevalence of overweight and obesity was high among the study sample, reflecting previously published reports from this setting. Among men, 86.9 percent of the sample had either overweight or obesity while among women the prevalence was higher: 91.6 percent. The extent to which obesity was present among the sample exemplifies the population-level risk for related NCDs and the urgency with which mitigation strategies must be employed.

Knowledge of planned taxes was low among survey respondents. More than 90 percent of respondents were unaware of the planned implementation of new food taxes. Increasing public awareness of tax increases with an accompanying education campaign to describe health and economic benefits may improve effectiveness. In addition, highlighting planned reductions in import duty on healthier items (for example, vegetables) may increase public pressure on importers to pass on, rather than absorb, any cost savings, thereby increasing demand. Without public awareness, there is potential for the importers to be the sole beneficiaries of price reductions.

In general, foods subject to new tax increases are consumed more frequently by those in the highest income households and those from urban areas. Consumption of SSBs, syrup and confectionery, and salty snack foods were more commonly consumed by those in the Apia Urban Area compared to any other census region. In the case of SSBs, younger adults are the most common consumers and therefore likely to be impacted by taxes, which may have a positive impact on NCD prevention. Since higher household income may buffer price increases on some products, there is a risk of limited impact among high-income households, who have the greatest burden of ill health. In the Apia Urban Area, where residents are also significantly more likely to buy fresh chicken than raise their own livestock compared to other census regions, access to large supermarkets means that imported vegetables are more readily available and more often consumed. This means that the same households (urban, higher income) are also more likely to benefit from tax reductions than lower income, rural residents.

Risk of substitution is high for snack foods and meat products. The survey data suggest the frequent consumption of a number of comparator snack products (less sweetened, but still unhealthy snacks which are imported and locally produced). Evidence from other settings suggests that rather than reducing consumption, consumers may substitute more expensive products with these cheaper options. In Tonga, for example, consumers moved from taxed, and therefore higher cost, imported ice cream to locally produced ice cream. Similarly, in other settings, when high fat meat products were subject to price increases, consumers were seen to move to other high fat, often ultra-processed options (canned meats, for example).

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ii Given that the government's plan to increase excise taxes on unhealthy products has been delayed due to the national election and subsequent change in the government, the World Bank initially postponed the implementation of the post-tax survey, awaiting the government's policy. However, as the government is yet to implement the policy and as the Trust Fund supporting the study was closed in May 2022, a post-tax survey will not be completed.

The ability of tax reductions on vegetables to influence consumption will likely be limited by issues of accessibility, education, and taste if accompanying interventions to address these systemic issues are not implemented. Alongside cost, lack of availability, lack of knowledge about preparation, and taste preferences were cited as reasons for the current low consumption of imported vegetables. There is an opportunity to address these issues through accompanying social and behavior change communication interventions and promotion of heathy foods among small store owners. Importers must be encouraged to pass on cost savings to consumers. Increasing demand may improve consistency of supply and quality of produce available.

Evidence that taxes levied on imported meat products will drive consumers to local vendors suggests opportunity for strengthening local markets. A shift from imported to locally produced meat products may benefit the local economy, particularly from lower income households who participate more in the informal food market. Social and behavior change communication measures are necessary though, to ensure that consumers are able to choose the healthiest cuts of meat, prepare and cook meat in ways that reduce exposure to saturated fats, and choose appropriate portion sizes.

Food consumption is not, however, only influenced by price. As well as the issues of access and availability reported for imported vegetables, more than a third of survey participants cited disliking the taste of healthy foods as a barrier to consumption and more than a quarter of respondents reported that other people believed that they should not be consuming healthy foods. The strong food culture in Samoa, which has historically favored high fat, imported foods as a symbol of wealth and status may mean that efforts to change the food environment through fiscal policy could be met with resistance.

Reported declines in smoking among survey respondents, in response to rising costs of tobacco, indicate the success of fiscal policy interventions for behavior change. A quarter of survey respondents reported reducing their cigarette consumption, with those in the 30–64-year age group citing increased price as a key driver. Participants also frequently cited their health as a motivator to change behavior, which is likely a result of Ministry of Health campaigns to reduce tobacco use.

Responses to hypothetical cigarette price increases suggest that further increases in taxes on tobacco will continue to result in declines in the prevalence of smoking. Recent declines in smoking prevalence have been attributed to rising cigarette costs. Findings from the household survey indicate that households of all income levels remain extremely sensitive to price and that price increases would lead individuals to further reduce consumption or stop smoking completely, rather than driving them to other tobacco products. Providing more resources to support those hoping to quit smoking may further reduce smoking prevalence.

Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation will be needed to assess the impact of the proposed food taxes on consumer behavior and indicators of NCD risk. Monitoring price changes in response to new tax policy will determine whether increases or decreases in import cost are being passed on to consumers (a key driver of changing consumption in other settings). Repeating this household survey, ideally with the same participants will provide evidence for changes in consumption. Systematic, longer-term monitoring will be needed to measure any potential impact on NCD risk.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A comprehensive, life course approach is needed to address the current burden of NCDs in Samoa. Such an approach would consider the entire physical and social environment and attempt to optimize it to protect and promote health and well-being. It would also take into account differences in risk factors by gender (for example, men are less likely to be physically inactive, but smoke and drink more often than women). Accompanied by other public health measures, introduction of a new tax policy may contribute to reduction of NCD risk through its impact on unhealthy food consumption. There are a number of specific recommendations related to the implementation of such policies:

Tax Structure

1 **Unified approaches to imported and locally produced foods should be considered**. Findings from the household survey highlight the likelihood of substitution of higher price items with lower cost but equally unhealthy products; this could include both other imported products and locally produced alternatives. Introducing unified tax policies, as the proposed tax does for ice cream, may offset this risk and avoid dilution of the effect of the proposed taxes on consumption.

2 **Where administratively possible, taxes on food should be guided by nutritional quality.** Not all cuts of meat, for example, are equally high fat and taxes should be levied strategically to decrease the availability and accessibility of high fat cuts while ensuring that leaner cuts are readily available and competitively priced. This is suitable for the Pacific context as most cuts of meat that are high in fat (for example, turkey tails, mutton flaps) are imported as frozen cuts of meat, and tax can be easily implemented.

3 **To be effective, tax cuts must be passed on to consumers in the form of lowered price.** While lowered duty may be an incentive for importers to increase supply and availability, cost is the primary driver of consumption of most foods. If importers and retailers are the only beneficiaries of reductions in import duty, without lowering price, there is a risk that there will be little to no impact on consumption or health outcomes.

4 **Annual increases in tobacco tax should continue**. Evidence suggests a significant decline in use of manufactured cigarettes, both in terms of number of smokers and, among smokers, and number of cigarettes consumed in response to price increases over the past several years. Since the evidence presented here suggests that consumers remain very sensitive to price, continued increases are likely to be impactful. Since results from the survey suggest that a 1 WST (Samoan tala) increase in cost per pack (that is an ~7 percent increase on current price) would lead a third of smokers to consider quitting, the government should consider tax increases greater than the current 5 percent per year planned increases.

5 **There are no current plans to increase tax on alcohol products but this may be important to reduce alcohol-related harm as well as obesity risk.** Although relatively few survey respondents reported frequently consuming alcohol, an increasing degree of binge drinking has been reported. Addressing this would reduce alcohol-related harm but also address obesity risk. The Samoan government plans to review existing policies in the near future.

Transparency

1 **Consumers should be informed about proposed tax changes, particularly reductions in import duty, such as on fresh chicken meat, and vegetables.** Increasing public awareness of these planned reductions in import duty may increase pressure on importers to pass on cost savings, thereby increasing demand. Without public awareness, there is potential for the importers to be the sole beneficiaries of price reductions.

2 **The government may consider disclosing revenue raised through tax increase and using those for specific health promotion activities to strengthen public support.** There should be transparency about funds raised through the taxation of unhealthy food items as well as commitment to use these funds to protect and promote health (for example, through funding key health services, community-based activities, public health initiatives, or improving access to opportunities for physical activity that may increase public support for fiscal policies).

Complementary Non-Tax Measures

1 **A coordinated multisectoral approach is needed.** New tax policies from the Ministry of Finance should be supported by other government agencies, for example, the Ministry of Health may be engaged in public health awareness campaigns, or the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in supporting local produce markets.

2 **A number of complementary interventions are needed to make healthy foods more accessible, affordable, and appealing**. As well as cost, household survey respondents reported availability, taste preferences, and perceptions of the social value of "healthy" foods as barriers to consumption. Interventions to increase awareness of options for food preparation, engagement of community leaders in promoting the social value of healthful foods, and increasing the purchasing power of small store owners are all possible options to address these barriers.

3 **To promote vegetable consumption, produce quality and storage options would need to be improved**. Without prompting, several participants described how quality of imported vegetables was poor considering their currently high cost. Lack of refrigeration also prevented survey respondents from purchasing these products in larger quantities.

4 **Increased resources should be made available to those who wish to stop smoking**. Evidence suggests that increases in price of manufactured cigarettes will lead Samoan consumers to quit smoking rather than replace those products with other, cheaper alternatives. Improving availability of resources such as counseling and nicotine replacement products should complement any fiscal policy approaches. Efforts should be particularly focused on young women, who appear to be at significant risk of adopting smoking habits early in life.

Monitoring and Evaluation

1 **Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation is needed to examine effects of planned taxes on consumption as well as the local and household economy.** Monitoring pricing changes in response to new taxes will determine whether costs or savings are passed on to consumers. This could be achieved with store surveys, examination of historical sales data from importers, or supermarket sales logs; or ideally, a combination of all of these. Repeating this household survey post-implementation of new tax policies will determine whether consumption is influenced by the new policies.

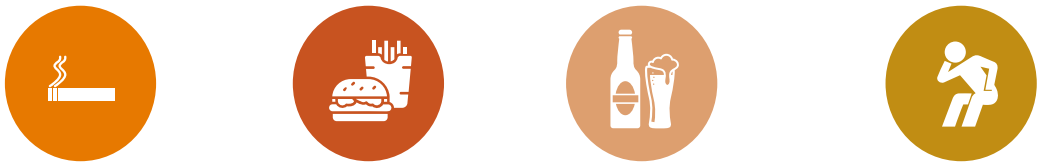
2 **The overall impact of tax changes on food price as well as the differential impact of tax policies on low- and high- income households should be monitored.** Samoa is unusual in the sense that consumption of most foods subject to tax change (increases and decreases) is greater in higher income households. Close monitoring to detect any regressive impacts on low-income households will be important as well as a more general examination of the impact of broadening the number of products subject to taxes on the consumer price index and inflation.

3 **Longer term plans should be put in place to monitor the impact of food policies on health.** Many participants cited their health as an important reason to change behavior. Demonstrating health impacts—through monitoring Body Mass Index (BMI), for example—may increase public support for such measures.

Introduction

Samoa faces one of the greatest burdens of NCDs globally. Combined, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and chronic respiratory disease are responsible for >75 percent of the total disease burden in Samoa. The predicted probability of dying from NCDs between the ages of 30 and 70 years is more than double in Samoa compared to high-income nations in the Pacific region.[1] Samoa has among the highest prevalence of overweight and obesity globally, with ~85 percent of adults having a BMI of ≥25 kg/m^2. Urgent action is required to reduce risk factors and create an environment that protects against the development and progression of NCDs.

Four key risk factors for NCDs have been acknowledged by the Samoan Government.[2]



1 **Tobacco consumption**

2 **Poor nutrition**

3 **Excessive alcohol consumption**

4 **Physical inactivity**

The contemporary Samoan diet is high in fat (including saturated fats from cooking oils, animal fats, and from snacks and other ultra-processed foods containing trans fats), carbohydrates (including refined sugar), and salt, while fruit and vegetable consumption is low. Although major declines in smoking have been recorded over past decades, almost a quarter of the population still smokes daily and particularly worrisome trends in both smoking and alcohol consumption are present among Samoan youth. While the overall proportion of the population who consume alcohol is relatively low, heavy episodic drinking is a concern. Levels of physical inactivity among the Samoan population have reportedly declined over the past decade, but this may not be sufficient to offset the health impacts of the other NCD risk factors.

The Government of Samoa is committed to stemming the rise of NCDs through multisectoral approaches and interventions including application of excise taxes on unhealthy products. This is expected to lead to increased retail prices and consequently toward reduced consumption. Excise taxes have been imposed on a number of products, including cigarettes, alcohol, SSBs, as well as selected meats, sugary and salty products (detailed tax structure is provided in Appendix 4). These legislative efforts are taking place alongside major efforts to reform and decentralize the health system in order to promote earlier screening and diagnosis as well as improve the accessibility of chronic disease care. To our knowledge, the consumer and health impacts of increased excise taxes have not been formally evaluated but declines in smoking prevalence observed alongside increases in tobacco taxation suggest potential for their efficacy.

The current excise tax rates for cigarettes and SSBs are still well below the minimum levels recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). According to the latest (2017) WHO data, the total tax incidence of the most sold cigarette brand in Samoa is 51.6 percent of retail price, with the excise tax accounting for 38.5 percent of retail price. This is significantly below WHO's recommendation of at least 70 percent excise tax share in final consumer price of a tobacco product. The Samoa Ministry of Health (MOH) advised that the Government of Samoa had committed to increasing excise tax on tobacco to reach WHO's recommendation of minimum excise tax share in retail price of tobacco products by 2021. According to the World Bank team's preliminary calculations (based on the example of Coca Cola) the current SSB excise tax is only around 10 percent of the retail price, which is significantly below the recommendation by the WHO and the international benchmark of at least 20 percent excise tax share in final consumer price, which is expected to generate some impacts on consumption. Hence, there is more room for the Government of Samoa to consider further increases to the excise taxes on these products to optimize the impact on consumption behaviors.

Furthermore, nutritional values have not been taken into account when designing excise taxes on food (for example, products with high levels of fat, sodium, and sugar). For example, 20 percent import duties apply to all sheep/ mutton products, regardless of their fat content. Since the import duty charged on the lean part of the sheep is the same amount as the import duty as the fattiest part of the sheep (mutton flaps), this policy design may not be successful in influencing consumers to choose the less fatty part of the meat. Another example is when the Government imposed the 10 percent import duty on frozen chicken cuts in April 2018. Chicken is an important source of protein for Samoan children and adults[3,4]; and in general chicken cuts are not considered "unhealthy". It is the method of cooking that can make them more or less healthy. Chicken meat without skin and prepared in a soup or stew contains low amounts of fat.[5]

Samoa's Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor (MCIL) agreed with the World Bank team's earlier recommendation that any price control list should exclude the products that are considered unhealthy (the original price control list contained a number of products that are not considered healthy, including cigarettes, alcohol products, mutton flaps, and corned beef).

There are plans to introduce additional taxes in the future that target SSBs, sweet and salty snacks, and high-fat meat products. Simultaneously, the cost of importing vegetables and taxes on bottled water are expected to be reduced. Given the new taxation policy initiatives to address NCDs and overnutrition, the Government of Samoa asked the World Bank to assess the potential effects of these new policies on prices, imports, consumption behaviors, and government revenue.[iii] This is in line with priorities highlighted in the 2014 NCD Roadmap for Samoa, which stresses the importance of generating empirical evidence to better inform governmental policy.

This report presents findings from a household survey undertaken prior to the planned implementation of the new food taxation policy. The study aims to provide pre-tax estimates of consumption, record awareness of planned food taxes, estimate the possible impact of the proposed taxes, and make recommendations for measures to be undertaken alongside the planned taxes to increase their impact.

iii The Government of Samoa planned to increase excise taxes on selected unhealthy products and to reduce import duty on selected healthy products in early 2021. While the plan was approved by the cabinet and about to be implemented, it was delayed at short notice due to the national election. Then, it has been further delayed by the subsequent change in the government. According to the Ministry for Customs and Revenues, the new government is considering implementation in early 2023.

THE COUNTRY CONTEXT

The Independent State of Samoa lies approximately equidistant between Hawai'i and New Zealand in the Polynesian region of the Pacific Ocean (see **Figure 1**). Its land area—a little over 2,800 km^2 comprising two large islands (Upolu and Savai'i) (see **Figure 2**) and eight smaller islets—is home to 198,400 people, 92.6 percent of whom identify as having Samoan ancestry.[6] Around three-quarters of the population are residents of the island of Upolu[7], which is the smaller of the two main islands and home to the capital city of Apia. Ruled by Germany in its early history (1900-1914) and then New Zealand (1914-1962), Samoa became independent in the early 1960s. The country remains closely aligned with New Zealand as its principal trading partner, with New Zealand typically providing 35-40 percent of total imports and purchasing 45-50 percent of total exports.[8]

Figure 1:
Map of Polynesia

Source: Wikipedia (Accessed December 1, 2021)

Figure 2:
Map of Samoan Islands

Source: World Atlas (Accessed December 1, 2021)

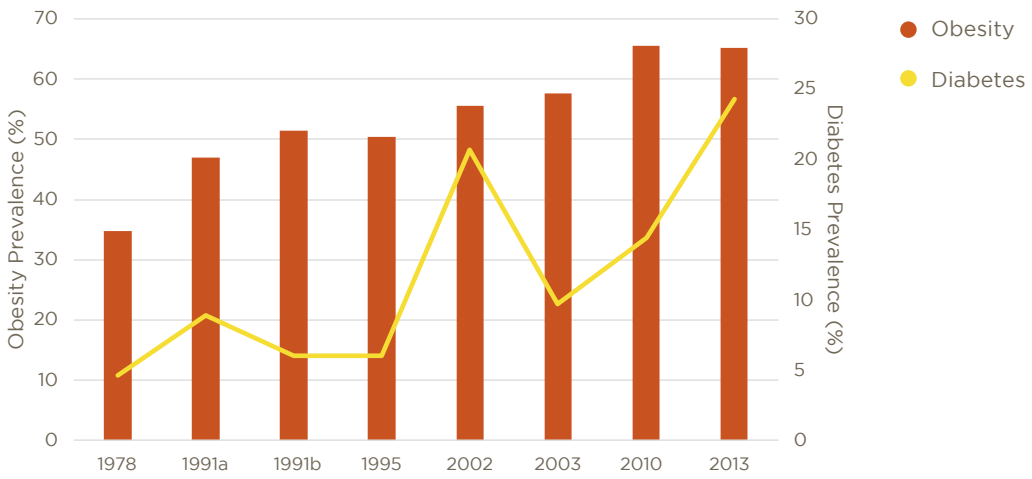
The economy of Samoa is dependent on agricultural exports, development aid, migrant remittances, and tourism. Major agricultural exports include coconut, taro (a starchy root vegetable), bananas, yams, pineapple, mango and papaya.[9] The more than 100,000 Samoans who live overseas contribute over US$12.1 million in migrant remittances annually and contribute substantially to tourist visits.[8] In addition, Samoa receives upward of US$28 million annually in development assistance with major contributions from China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.[8] Having moved swiftly from classification as a least developed country in 2014 to upper-middle income in 2019, a recent reclassification as lower-middle income (2021), reflects damage to the tourism and hospitality industries associated with COVID-19 and a fall in the nation's GDP per capita from US$4,324 in 2019 to US$4,067 in 2020 (>5 percent decrease).[10] The most recent Samoa Hardship and Poverty Report, based on 2013-14 Household Income and Expenditure Survey data, places 13.4 percent of households under the Basic Needs Poverty Line and 4.3 percent of households under the Food Poverty Line.[11] Measured by both metrics, poverty is more prevalent in the urban than rural areas, reflecting both the greater cost of living and the less strong influence of the Samoan village systems in these areas.[11]

While Samoa performs better than many other lower-middle income nations on health indicators such as life expectancy at birth, infant mortality, and maternal mortality ratio[12], the country faces one of the highest burdens of NCD globally. NCDs—including type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and hypertension (high blood pressure)—account for more than half of all premature deaths (before the age of 70 years).[13] While WHO surveillance data suggests that the predicted probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from NCDs (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease) is slightly lower in Samoa (31.2 percent) compared to other Pacific Island nations (Fiji 38 percent, Federated States of Micronesia 46 percent, Solomon Islands 39 percent, Vanuatu 40 percent), it is much higher than in other, developed nations such as the United States (13.6 percent) and three times as high as in New Zealand (10.3 percent).[1]

Between 1978 and 2013 the prevalence of type 2 diabetes is estimated to have increased from 1.2 percent to 19.6 percent in men and from 2.2 percent to 19.5 percent in women (see **Figure 3**).[14] While there is no recent national level data on diabetes prevalence, models developed using this trend data predicted a prevalence of 26.2 percent in both men and women in 2020.[14] Over a similar period (1991-2013) hypertension (defined as either high blood pressure or use of medication such as ACE inhibitors, statins or diuretics for hypertension) rose from 18.3 percent to 33.9 percent in men and from 14.3 percent to 26.4 percent in women.[15] Cardiovascular disease (CVD), a result of chronic hypertension among other risk factors, accounts for about 39 percent of premature mortality in Samoa[16] and contributes to morbidity even among young adults: approximately 20 percent of adult Samoans (> 18 years) report CVD-related symptoms, and 22.3% percent report symptoms of transient ischemic attacks.[17]

NCDs are a major contributor to rising health care expenditure in Samoa. In the financial year 2014-2015, which is the most recent year for which cost data is available, the cost of NCDs amounted to 40.3 million WST (US$15.4 million); that is 34 percent of total health spending.[2] Projections suggest that health care costs per person will increase markedly from US$235 in 2019 to US$331 per person by 2050, a 41 percent increase.[18,19] While this per capita spending is low compared to other nations, the vast majority of health expenditure comes from government and development funds, challenging a national economy struggling to maintain growth in the face of external economic shocks.[12] The current, hospital-centered health system (while taking important steps to decentralize) spends the majority of its funds on inpatient, curative care, rather than the primary and secondary prevention that is needed to address a rising tide of NCDs.[17] Additionally, with many NCDs more prevalent among the wealthiest members of society[12,20], there is a risk that increasing use of subsidized public health services by these individuals may direct much needed resources away from the poorest members of the population for whom achieving health equity is priority for the MOH.

Figure 3:
Trends in prevalence (%) of diabetes and obesity in Samoa between 1978 and 2013 (adults aged 25-64 years)



Source: Reproduced using data from Lin et al. (2017).

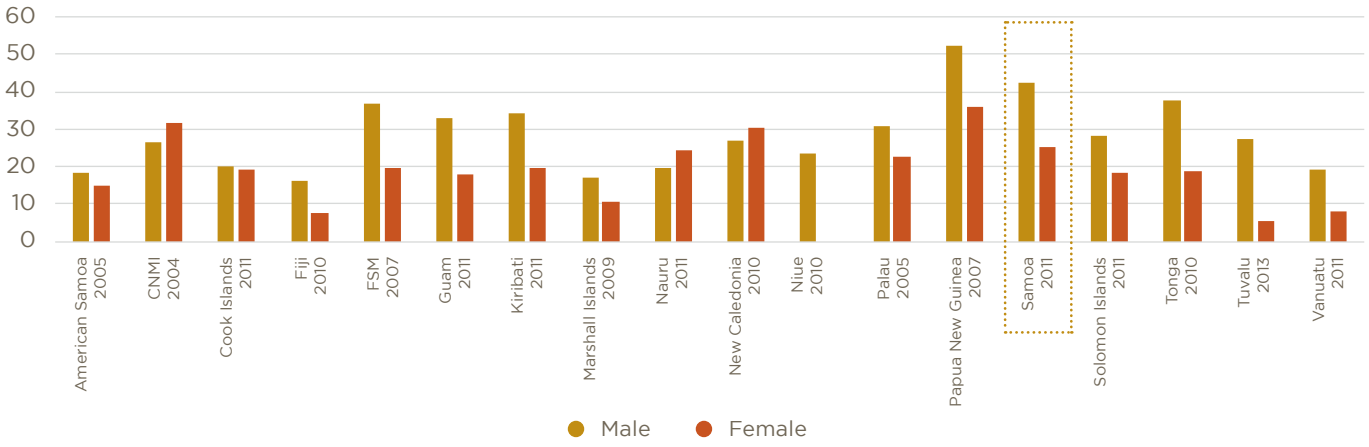
Both the World Health Organization and the Samoa Government acknowledge four key risk factors for NCDs: smoking (tobacco use), poor nutrition, excessive alcohol consumption, and physical inactivity.

Tobacco consumption

Smoking is one of the major causes of preventable disease, disability, and death in the Pacific Islands. While Samoa has reported significant improvements in the prevalence of smoking, as well as the number of daily smokers and the number of cigarettes smoked daily, in the last two decades, the proportion of the population who smoke daily remains high (23.3 percent).[2] Data from WHO STEPwise Surveillance of NCD Risk Factors (STEPS) surveys conducted in 2002 and 2013 indicate that the prevalence of smoking among 25–64-year-olds decreased by more than 30 percent between surveys from 40.4 percent to 25.6 percent.[2] This is a continuation of a decline in the use of manufactured cigarettes since the late 1970s when 76 percent of men and 27 percent of women were reported to smoke.[21] Smoking is highly gendered with 36.5 percent of Samoan men identifying themselves as smokers and 13.7 percent of women.[22]

Early initiation of smoking is a major concern in Samoa, with most smokers reporting smoking their first cigarette before 21 years of age.[22] In response to the Global School-based Student Health Survey in 2011 >40 percent of male Samoan students and >25 percent of female students aged 13-15 years identified themselves as current smokers. The prevalence of smoking among youth in Samoa compared to other Pacific Island nations is shown in **Figure 4**. Particularly concerning is the fact that the proportion of young women who report smoking is much higher than the proportion of adult women who smoke, indicating that prevention efforts must be targeted to this group to prevent an increase in tobacco use among women in general.

Figure 4:
Prevalence of current smokers among students aged 13-15 years
by sex and Pacific Island country/territory



Source: Reproduced using data from Kesseram et al. (2015).

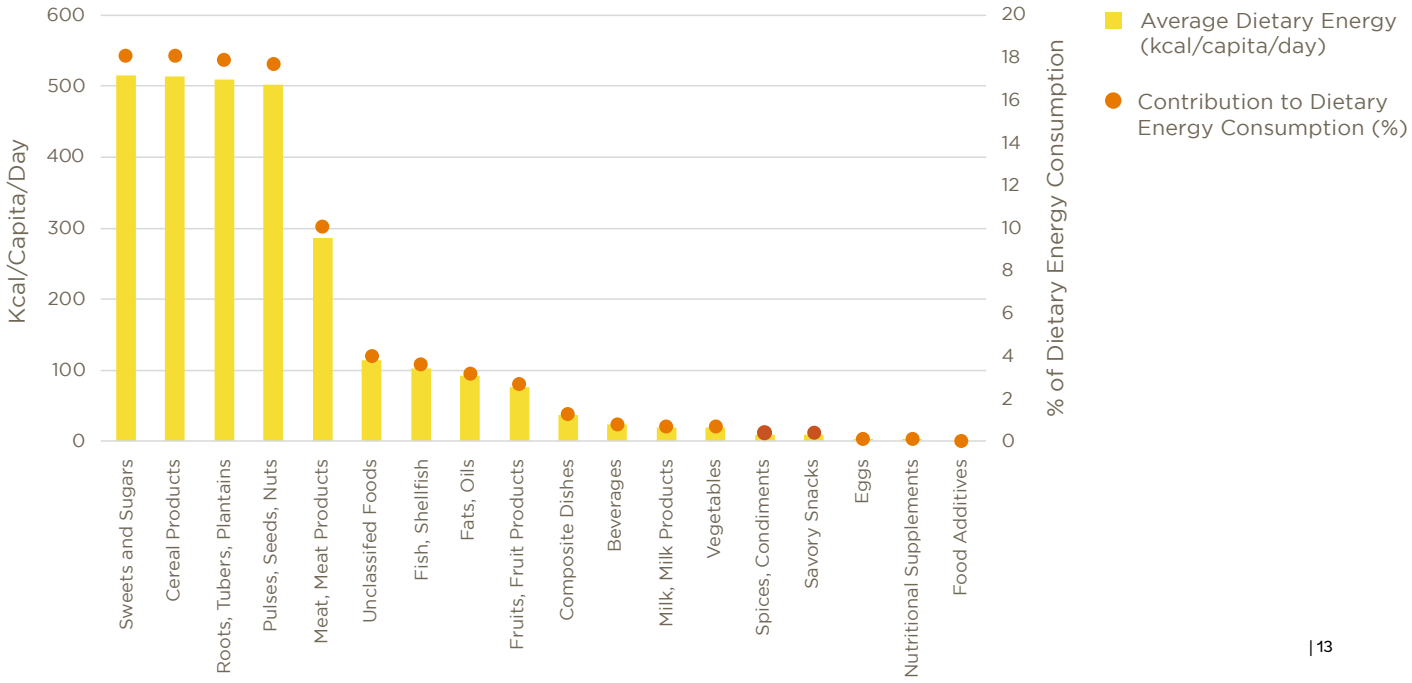
Among smokers in Samoa, reported benefits of smoking include relief of boredom and stress, improvements in digestion, and feelings of strength and energy.[24] Although many smokers are aware of the harmful effects of smoking, due to on packet messaging and public health campaigns, the delayed manifestation of negative outcomes associated with smoking means that these campaigns have provided little motivation among smokers to quit.[24] Quitting smoking is rare, or temporary in relation to pregnancy or ill health, and few resources are available to support those who want to quit. Among salient reasons to quit smoking, motivation to save money is commonly reported by Samoan smokers[24], meaning that continued taxation may be an effective strategy to reduce initiation, prevalence, and number of cigarettes smoked.

Unhealthy Diet

Food in Samoa has historically been, and remains, integral to the building and maintaining of social relationships and the cohesion of communities and is synonymous with cultural expressions of love and respect.[25] Until the 1960s, the majority of the Samoan diet consisted of foods produced or procured by individual households. This included coconuts, taro, yams, breadfruit, bananas, fish, and other seafood as staples, with meat from chicken or pork only consumed occasionally.[25] Like much of the rest of the world, Samoa has since experienced significant globalization and economic modernization that has bought with it a nutrition transition and an increasing reliance on energy dense, highly processed imported foods which are high in fat, salt, refined carbohydrates and added sugar. The cost of imported foods has fallen so considerably in Samoa, that many imported products (fatty off-cuts of meat, SSBs, and baked goods) have become cheaper than local produce.[26]

The most recent Household Income and Expenditure Survey in Samoa (2018) describes a diet high in fat and carbohydrates (34 percent and 55 percent of energy intake, respectively), the majority of which (62 percent) is purchased, rather than produced.[26] Four main food groups, including sweets and sugar; cereals and products; roots, tubers and plantains; and pulses, seeds, and nuts contribute more than 70 percent of average daily caloric intake (**Figure 5**). The average proportion of household income spent on food was reportedly 45 percent, although regional differences were evident with people in Savai'i (the most rural region) allocating >50 percent of their household budget to food versus 36 percent in the Apia Urban Area.[26] Cereals, chicken quarters, sweets and sugars, and fats and oils are all affordable sources of calories at 1-2 WST per 1,000 calories, while the most expensive sources of calories are vegetables and beverages (>18 WST per 1,000 calories).[26]

Figure 5:
Average dietary energy consumption by food groups



Source: Reproduced using data from FAO and Samoa Bureau of Statistics (2020). Food Security and Consumption in Samoa based on the analysis of the 2018 Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

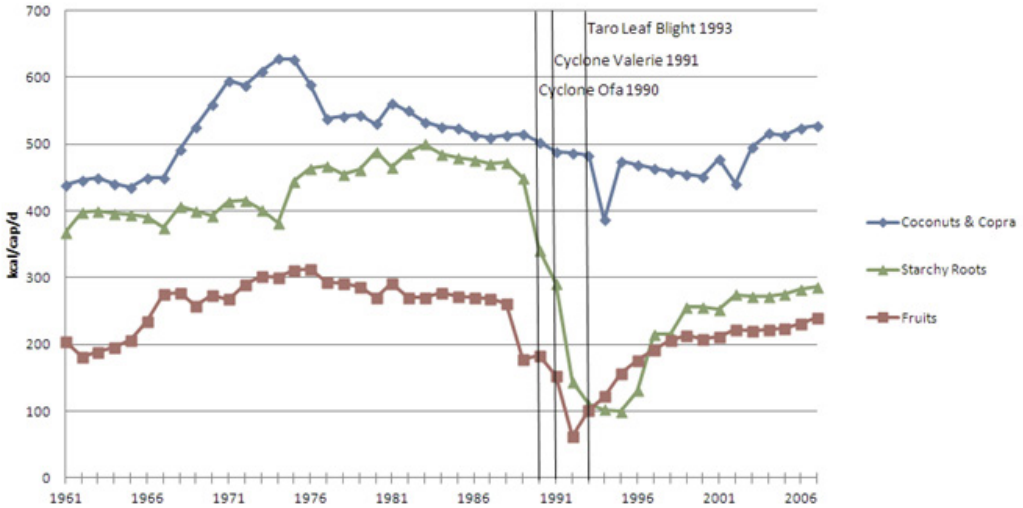
While calories available from meat, oils, cereals, and many imported foods have increased in Samoa over time, the availability of fruits, vegetables, and starchy root crops have remained relatively stable.[27] Local fruits are available in abundance, but many families choose to produce for export, rather than consumption.[26] In line with those practices, and the high cost of vegetables (particularly, imported vegetables), consumption of fruits and vegetables has declined significantly over time. Between the 2002 and 2013 STEPs surveys, the percentage of individuals who ate less than five servings of fruits and vegetables a day increased from 37.7% percent to 91.6 percent (**Table 1**).[2] Locally produced fruits, vegetables, and starchy root crops are particularly vulnerable to climate events as evidenced by the cyclones of the early 1990s (**Figure 6**).[27]

Table 1:
Fruit and vegetable consumption in a typical week
among 2013 Samoa STEPS survey respondents (18-64 years)

	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Mean number of days fruit consumed	3.1 (2.9-3.3)	3.1 (2.9-3.4)	3.1 (2.8-3.4)
Mean number of servings of fruit consumed on average per day	0.8 (0.8-0.9)	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	0.9 (0.8-1.0)
Mean number of days vegetables consumed	4.5 (4.2-4.8)	4.4 (4.2-4.7)	4.5 (4.1-4.8)
Mean number of servings of vegetables consumed on average per day	1.3 (1.2-1.4)	1.3 (1.2-1.4)	1.3 (1.2-1.5)
Percentage who ate less than five servings of fruit and/or vegetables on average per day	91.6 (88.9-94.3)	91.6 (88.0-95.3)	91.6 (89.3-93.9)

Source: WHO STEPS Chronic Risk Factor Surveillance. Samoa STEPS Survey 2013 Fact Sheet.

Figure 6:
Caloric availability of coconuts, fruit, and starchy root crops, 1961-2007



Source: Seiden et al. (2012).

Estimates based on the 2018 Household Income and Expenditure survey suggest that around 1 in 40 people, or 2.6 percent of households experience severely limited access to food (food insecurity) due to lack of money or other resources.[26] An additional 48,000 people (24 percent) of the population experienced moderate food insecurity—lack of regular access to safe and nutritious foods, although perhaps in the absence of hunger. Food insecurity is patterned by census region, with the most rural areas most affected and food insecurity lowest in the Apia Urban Area (**Table 2**).[26]

Table 2:
Prevalence of food insecurity (%) among 2018 Household Income and Expenditure Survey respondents (based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale)

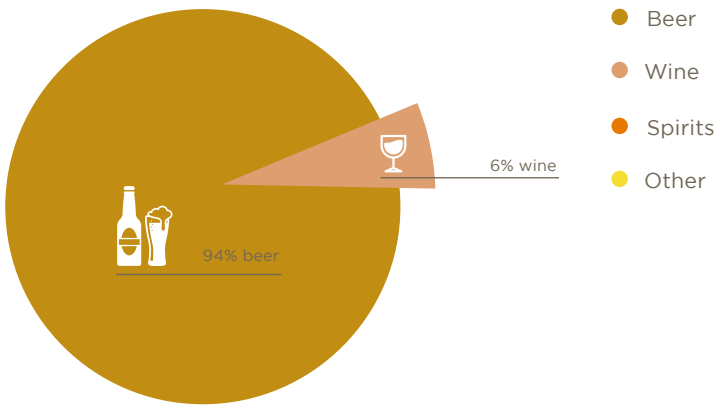
	Samoa	Urban (Apia)	Rural	Northwest Upolu	Rest of Upolu	Savai'i
Moderate food insecurity	22.4	15.2	24.4	19.7	25.6	30.5
Severe food insecurity	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.6	1.1	3.6
Moderate or severe food insecurity	24.8	17.1	26.8	22.3	26.7	34.1

Source: FAO and Samoa Bureau of Statistics (2020). Food Security and Consumption in Samoa based on the analysis of the 2018 Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

Harmful Alcohol Use

There is an established link between alcohol use and NCD morbidity and mortality.[28] In fact, a new policy brief from the World Heart Foundation stresses that any level of alcohol consumption, not just heavy alcohol consumption, can lead to loss of healthy life.[29] In Samoa, around 40 percent of deaths from liver disease can be attributed to alcohol consumption along with 16.4 percent of road traffic injuries. [30] Yet, according to the 2013 STEPS survey, only 10.9 percent of Samoans are currently drinkers (consumed alcohol in the last 30 days).[19] Alcohol use is heavily gendered, with more men (18.8 percent) reporting current consumption than women (2.2 percent).[22] The 2014 Demographic and Health Survey found the highest reported alcohol consumption among those in the highest wealth quintile, those resident in the Apia Urban Area, and those with higher education.[31] Recorded alcohol consumption in Samoa is largely from beer with wine and spirits and other alcohol (included unrecorded production) contributing far less to consumption[30] **(Figure 7**).

Figure 7:
Alcohol consumption by type of alcoholic beverage, 2016



Source: World Health Organization (2018). Samoa Fact Sheet.

While the proportion of the population that consumes alcohol is only 10 percent, heavy episodic consumption of alcohol, or binge drinking, is a major concern in Samoa. Among all drinkers (15+ years of age) in 2016, 71.5 percent of men and 35.6 percent of women met criteria for binge drinking (consuming at least 60g or more of pure alcohol on at least one occasion over a 30-day period or >4 standard drinks).[30] Binge drinking may be an early marker of vulnerability to alcohol use disorders[32] and is also a significant risk factor for NCD mortality.[28] An issue of great concern is that >65 percent of drinkers aged 15-19 years met these criteria (76.2 percent of males and 40.6 percent of females). The prevalence of alcohol use disorders (alcohol dependence and harmful use) is above the average for the WHO Western Pacific Region[30] (**Table 3**).

Table 3:
Prevalence of alcohol use disorders and alcohol dependence (%), 2016

	Alcohol Use Disorders	Alcohol Dependence
Males	8.8	5.2
Females	1.8	0.7
Both Sexes	5.4	3.0
WHO Western Pacific Region	4.7	2.3

Source: World Health Organization (2018). Samoa Fact Sheet.

N.B. Alcohol use disorders refer to alcohol dependence and harmful use of alcohol. Harmful use is defined by the WHO as repeated consumption of alcohol leading to physical or mental harm; Alcohol dependence is defined by three or more of the following: strong desire to use alcohol, impaired capacity to control alcohol consumption, preoccupation with alcohol, evidence of tolerance, physiological withdrawal after reduction of use, and persistent use despite clear evidence of harm.

Physical Inactivity

Increasing physical activity can reduce some of the risks associated with NCDs, including lowering the prevalence of overweight and obesity. Physical activity improves heart health, reduces blood lipid levels (which reduces risk of stroke and heart disease), and improves insulin sensitivity, thereby reducing risk of diabetes. Samoa reported a marked reduction in the prevalence of low physical activity (defined as <600 MET-minutes per week or less than 150 minutes of moderate intensity aerobic physical activity per week) between 2002 and 2013, which the government attributes to increasing awareness of the importance of physical activity for health and the increasing availability of physical activity programs nationwide.[2] The percentage of people with low activity levels decreased from 51.7 percent to 19.9 percent between 2002 and 2013, while the proportion of the population who reported being highly active (≥3,000 MET-minutes/week) increased from 32.3 percent to 62.2 percent.[2]

Like many of the other NCD risk factors, physical inactivity affects one gender more than the other. While men report spending 154 minutes engaged in physical activity each day, women report spending 86 minutes and a higher proportion of women (58.0 percent vs. 29.1 percent of men) do not engage in any vigorous activity.[2] Despite the availability and accessibility of many physical activity programs (Zumba-based dance programs, the locally developed Culture X program that incorporates Samoan music and dance as well as prayer[33], cross-fit, and twice-daily televised aerobics sessions) little of the physical activity reported is leisure time activity, with most coming from work-related activities and transportation (walking).

Obesity

Globally, at least 4 million deaths each year are attributed to having overweight or obesity (a body mass index—weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters—of ≥25 kg/m² or ≥30 kg/m², respectively).[34] Overweight and obesity also contribute to 120 million disability-adjusted life years globally.[35] Samoa is among the countries with the highest burden of obesity, globally. Between 1975 and 2016, the mean BMI of Samoan adults increased from 25.45 to 30.63 kg/m² among males and from 27.64 to 34.34 kg/m² among females, placing the BMI of the average Samoan adult in the obese range.[36]

Data from the 2013 STEPS survey indicates that 84.7 percent of Samoans aged 18-64 years had a BMI ≥25 kg/m² (overweight/obesity; 79.8 percent of males, 90.4 percent of females; Table 4) and that obesity was present among 55.8 percent of the population (44.8 percent of males and 68.6 percent of females).[2] Although there was relatively little change in prevalence between 2013 and the 2002 STEPS survey, where 54.7 percent of the population had obesity[2], these values mask the severity of obesity. Among those with obesity, average BMI is continuing to rise thus increasing the prevalence of severe or morbid obesity (BMI ≥40 kg/m²). Between 2005 and 2014, the prevalence of morbid obesity is estimated to have risen from 4.1 percent to 6.4 percent in adult men (+56 percent) and from 10.4 percent to 13.3 percent in women (+28 percent).[37] Increases in mean BMI explained 31 percent of the increase in Type 2 diabetes prevalence among men between 1978 and 2013, and 16 percent of the increase among women.[14]

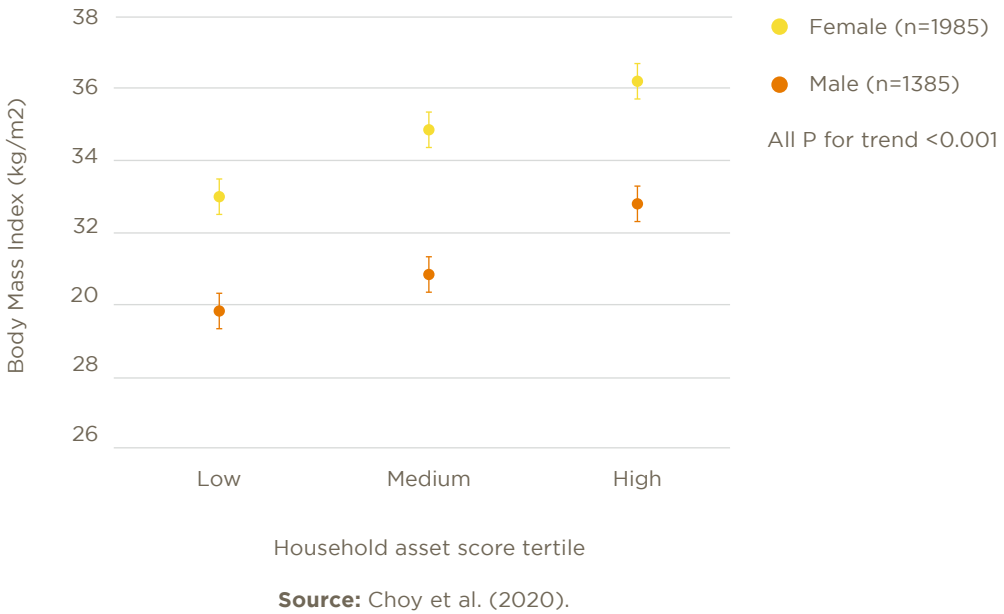
Table 4:
Prevalence of overweight and obesity among Samoans, 2002 and 2013 STEPS survey data

	Year	Males	Females	Total
Mean body mass index (BMI; kg/m²)	2002	30.0 (29.4-30.5)	33.2 (32.4-33.9)	**31.4 (30.8-32.1)**
	2013	30.3 (29.5-31.0)	34.1 (33.4-34.8)	**32.1 (31.5-32.6)**
Percentage with overweight or obesity (BMI ≥25 kg/m²)	2002	81.1 (78.4-83.7)	89.8 (87.3-92.2)	**85.2 (83.1-87.2)**
	2013	79.8 (72.6-87.0)	90.4 (88.4-92.4)	**84.7 (81.2-88.3)**
Percentage with obesity (BMI ≥30 kg/m²)	2002	44.8 (39.1-50.5)	66.3 (60.2-72.3)	**54.7 (49.3-60.1)**
	2013	44.8 (40.1-49.4)	68.6 (65.5-71.6)	**55.8 (53.0-58.7)**

Source: 2003 STEPS Survey and 2013 STEPS Survey (Samoa Ministry of Health and WHO).

At earlier stages of economic development, obesity tends to be more prevalent among those with higher socioeconomic resources. As economic development progresses, the burden tends to shift to those with low socioeconomic resources experiencing greater risk of obesity. In Samoa, despite ongoing economic development the greatest burden of obesity remains among those with higher socioeconomic position (**Figure 8**), greater educational attainment, and those in the Apia Urban Area.[38]

Figure 8:
Age-adjusted mean BMI by household asset score tertile Samoan adults, 2010



Source: Choy et al. (2020).

HISTORY OF FOOD TAXES IN SAMOA AND RECOMMENDED BEST PRACTICES

While Denmark is the nation most often credited with the first introduction of taxes on unhealthy foods, their 2011 tax policy, which targeted all foods with saturated fats[39], was preceded by other efforts in the Pacific (for example, French Polynesia in 2002[40]) including Samoa's decision in 2007 to ban the import of turkey tails and mutton flaps in an attempt to improve public health.[41] In the 1950's poultry producers in the United States saw an opportunity to benefit from the sale of their waste products and began exporting turkey tails—a gland, filled with oil, that attach the turkey's feathers to its body—to Pacific Island communities where animal protein was scarce.[42] Turkey tails became highly valued by the Samoan community and by 2007 the average imports suggested that Samoans were consuming more than 44 pounds of turkey tails, which are 75 percent fat, each year.[42] New Zealand and Australia, following suit, contributed mutton flaps, the equally unhealthy (50 percent fat), low-quality end of sheep ribs, to the meat market in the Pacific. Noting the rising prevalence of obesity nationally, Samoa's government banned the import of both of these products in 2007.

The ban on the import of turkey tails and mutton flaps was lifted in 2013 as a condition of Samoa's joining of the World Trade Organization (which does not allow unilateral bans on commodities) and replaced by high tariffs.[40] Since then, Samoa has expanded its focus on the taxation of unhealthy items to include cigarettes, alcohol, SSBs, and other products with high sugar content and selected meat products. Tobacco, alcohol, and sugary beverages have traditionally been the target of health-informed taxation policies since their consumption has been consistently linked to poor health outcomes. Sugar sweetened beverages, in particular, are a popular food target since it is one approach to targeting high dietary sugar consumption. Targeting all foods with sugar is complex, since sugars are both naturally occurring and added, and taxing all free sugars may impact the consumption of foods that otherwise contribute important nutrients to the diet.[43] Targeting SSBs, however, addresses sugar and calories that contribute very little other nutritional value.

The proposed tax changes build on existing policies by expanding the list of sweetened beverages and snacks targeted by excise taxes. The proposed policy extends the reductions of import duty on fruits to include vegetables and bottled water. The detailed structure of the health-oriented taxes can be found in the Annexes of this report.

Methodology

This study employed both household and retail surveys to understand current awareness among the Samoan public about planned taxation policy, consumption of foods to be targeted by the upcoming tax policy (including recording consumption of potential replacement foods), and to understand general attitudes toward and knowledge about healthy eating. The study also aims to understand the impact of ongoing efforts to increase taxes on tobacco. Although alcohol consumption is not a major focus of this report, consumption of alcohol products is also described to inform future policy in this area. As required by the Samoa Ministry of Health, the procedures used in this research were reviewed by the Health Research Committee of the Samoa Ministry of Health and approval for this work was granted in November 2020.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

This baseline (pre-tax) survey was conducted between November and December 2020 to understand the consumption behaviors of consumers before the implementation of new food taxes planned for 2021-2022.[iv] Survey questionnaires were administered by trained Samoan enumerators, in the Samoan language. Written informed consent was obtained from all study participants prior to completion of the survey and participants were informed that they may choose not to answer any individual question or to withdraw from the study at any stage.

Study design and sampling

An initial sample of 2,500 individuals (participants) over the age of 18 years were chosen as household representatives to complete the Samoa NCD Taxation Household Baseline (Pre-Tax) Survey 2020. Twenty Samoan villages were targeted for data collection, selected to represent the distribution of the Samoan population across the four census regions of Samoa (four villages in the Apia Urban Area; seven villages in the Northwest Upolu region; five villages in the Rest of Upolu; and four villages in Savai'i) (**Figure 9**). In each village, 125 participants (each from a unique household) were targeted (**Table 5**).

iv However, the planned excise tax increase in 2021-2022 has been postponed due to the national election and the new government. It should be noted that at the time of the survey, Samoa was COVID-19-free and data collection was not affected by COVID-related policies, although the imported food supply may have been minimally impacted.

Figure 9:
Geographic distribution of selected study villages

*Blue = Apia Urban Area (AUA), Orange = Northwest Upolu (NWU), Green = Rest of Upolu (ROU), Purple = Savai'i

The census region and age distribution of the sample was selected to be nationally representative (including the age groups 18-29.9 years, 30-64.9 years, and 65+ years) and to include approximately equal numbers of men and women. The most recent census data (2016)[7] indicates that 52 percent of the Samoan population identify as men and 48 percent as women. Data from the most recently conducted census (2016) were used to inform the sampling approach reflecting the distribution of the population at the last national enumeration. The goal was to recruit 19 percent of the sample from the Apia Urban Area, 35 percent from Northwest Upolu, 24 percent from the Rest of Upolu, and 22 percent from Savai'i. Pregnant women were not eligible for participation since their dietary intake, tobacco, or alcohol consumption may not be representative of their usual behavior.

Table 5:
Age distribution of the Samoan population based on the 2016 census and associated sampling targets by age and gender

Age Distribution Based On 2016 Census	Target Sample Size Per Village
0-14 years: 38%	N/A
15-29 years*: 25%	50 (25 male, 25 female)
30-64 years: 32%	65 (33 male, 32 female)
65+ years: 5%	10 (5 male, 5 female)
	125

*Survey data collection included those 18 years and older

Household lists for each study village were generated by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics based on the 2016 Census, which was the most nationally representative survey to take place prior to the implementation of this project. Prior to the initiation of data collection in each village, enumerators consulted with village mayors and representatives who updated the household list by removing households that had left the village, adding new households, updating household names. Village mayors and/or women's representatives also indicated whether there was a household member for each household who fell into each age category. Using this information, a random sampling procedure was employed to generate a list of households to be targeted by enumerators, with replacements should any household not be contactable. Enumerators were provided with household names (the first name and surname of the household head) and GPS coordinates to assist in locating each household. Using another random number generating procedure, each household was assigned a target age group and gender, meaning that household representatives were asked to nominate a household member in the specified age group (18-29.9 years, 30-64.9 years or 65+ years), and with the correct gender, to provide responses to the household survey. Again, a secondary age group was provided for each household should a household not have a member in the age range specified. Enumerators reported the characteristics of households surveyed after each day of data collection and new recruitment targets/ household lists were generated for the following day of work based on progress to date.

Survey procedures

Surveys were completed by an enumerator team of twelve individuals. Enumerators received five days of training prior to survey implementation including training on informed consent procedures, questionnaire administration, and the collection of physical measurements (weight and height). Training consisted of didactic sessions to explain the study goals and procedures as well as hands on training (practicing survey measures on one another, pilot testing with members of their families). This pilot testing among 24 participants served as the pre-test for the survey with minor adjustments to language made to improve participant understanding before the final version was implemented.

Village mayors and women's representatives made general announcements to their villages about the dates and purpose of the study. Then, upon approaching each targeted household, enumerators gave more detailed explanations of the survey purpose and procedures to household representatives who were asked to identify someone from their household to complete the survey (who met the assigned age group and gender criteria for that specific household). If a household had a member who met eligibility/target criteria, but who was not home at the time of their visit, enumerators made arrangements to return to the household at a later time/date. Where households could not be contacted at the initial attempt, two further attempts—on different days or times of the day—were made. After three attempts, the household was listed as being impossible to contact. Individual survey participants were given a written information sheet/consent form explaining the purpose of the study, which the enumerators explained in detail. After answering any participant questions, the enumerators gained written, informed consent from each participant and proceeded with survey procedures.

Participants completed a 636-item questionnaire in the Samoan language, which collected data on demographic and household characteristics, socioeconomic position, cigarette and alcohol consumption, consumption of food and beverages (with specific focus on foods subject to changes in tax and possible replacement products), knowledge of healthy eating, and barriers/facilitators to healthy eating (see Appendix 2). Enumerators administered questionnaires using an iPad-based software (REDCap). Questions were presented in a standardized fashion with the question and all possible response options provided to participants before recording a response.

To measure socioeconomic position of households two approaches were taken: first, a household assets inventory was completed. A list of 16 household items (taken from the 2016 census) was provided to participants who were asked to report whether or not each item was owned by their household. The total number of items owned was summed to create a material lifestyle score. While this approach does not necessarily reflect disposable income (assets may have been gifted) it has been shown to broadly characterize household wealth in this setting. Second, annual household income was calculated by asking participants to report income from work, remittances from overseas, pensions, and any other sources of income. To generate income quintiles, total annual income was used.

To assist in the collection of data on the amounts of foods/beverages consumed by participants, enumerators were each equipped with a prompt kit consisting of models for each of the amounts used in the survey (that is, measuring spoons with teaspoons and tablespoons, standard US cups, pack of cards to represent a 3oz portion of meat/fish, and images of standard alcohol amounts—beer bottles, wine and shot glasses). Visual prompts were provided for each of the food categories with example foods and beverages (an example is provided in **Figure 10)**. For the development of the visual prompts, enumerators visited supermarkets and family ('*aiga*') stores to identify the most commonly available foods in each category (for example, SSBs), photographed the items and noted the usual serving sizes. Participants were able to view these prompts as they responded to the questionnaire.

Figure 10:
Flip charts used to prompt participant recall (Chart is included as Appendix 3)

A cigarette purchase task, a behavioral economic measure of the reinforcing value of smoking in monetary terms (that is, cigarette demand)[44] was undertaken by any participant who reported consuming manufactured cigarettes. Based on the estimated average cost of a pack of cigarettes (16 WST or 80 sene per cigarette; US$6.20 or 31 cents per cigarette) at the time of the survey, questions were generated that asked participants how many cigarettes they were likely to smoke if prices were changed. Participants were asked to report their likely consumption as the price fell or rose in 4 sene per stick (5 percent) increments ranging from 14 WST 40 sene per pack (US$5.58) to 32 WST (US$12.41) per pack; a 100 percent increase in cost.

Anthropometric measurements were collected from each of the household survey respondents. Height was measured to the nearest 0.1 cm using a portable stadiometer (SECA 213; Seca, Hamburg, Germany) and weight to the nearest 0.1 kg using a digital weighing scale (Tanita HD-351; Tanita, Illinois, USA; maximum capacity 220 kg). Measures were collected in duplicate and averaged for analysis. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated using the formula: weight (kg)/height(m)^2.

Household characteristics

No households declined participation. Where households initially on the recruitment list were not contacted, it was because no household representative could be contacted. In some census region/age/sex categories as a result of multiple research teams being deployed to carry out surveys, more interviews than the target number were completed. Teams were not always able to communicate their success in reaching enrollment targets in real time, leading to other teams continuing to recruit in those categories. As a result, n=2,531 interviews were completed, although the distribution of participants by census region and sex remained nationally representative. Of the participants surveyed (**Table 6**), n=9 were excluded from data analysis based on the fact that they reported knowing nothing at all about how food was purchased or prepared in their household. The final sample, therefore, included n=2,522 participants.

Table 6:
Age, gender, and census region of residence of household survey participants (n=2,522)

	Apia Urban Area		Northwest Upolu		Rest of Upolu		Savai'i		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-29 years										
Targeted (n)	100	100	175	175	125	125	100	100	**500**	**500**
Interviewed (n)	100	113	174	176	130	125	102	102	**506**	**514**
Response rate (%)	100.0	113.0	99.4	100.6	104.0	100.0	102.0	102.0	**101.2**	**102.8**
30-64 years										
Targeted (n)	132	128	231	224	165	160	132	128	**660**	**640**
Interviewed (n)	124	129	232	240	166	158	132	127	**654**	**654**
Response rate (%)	93.9	100.8	100.4	107.1	100.6	98.8	100.0	99.2	**99.1**	**102.2**
65+ years										
Targeted (n)	20	20	35	35	25	25	20	20	**100**	**100**
Interviewed (n)	20	23	35	36	27	22	20	20	**102**	**101**
Response rate (%)	100.0	115.0	100.0	102.9	108.0	88.0	100.0	100.0	**102.0**	**101.0**
Total										
Targeted (n)	252	248	441	434	315	310	252	248	**1260**	**1240**
Interviewed (n)	244	265	441	452	323	305	254	247	**1262**	**1269**
Response rate (%)	**96.8**	**106.9**	**100.0**	**104.1**	**102.5**	**98.4**	**100.8**	**99.6**	**100.1**	**102.3**

Data analysis

Data are presented using descriptive statistics; numbers and percentages for categorical variables and median and interquartile range (IQR) for continuous variables. Data were primarily examined by age group and census region, since census regions are representative of urbanization, agricultural production, concentration of supermarket facilities and household income of residents. The Apia Urban Area has the highest concentration of markets and restaurants, the lowest agricultural production and the highest income, followed by Northwest Upolu, the Rest of Upolu, and Savai'i. Comparative analyses, which were conducted for key variables (food consumption and nutrition knowledge) were completed using one way analysis of variance (ANOVA; continuous, normally distributed variables), Wilcoxon rank sum tests (continuous, non-normally distributed variables, or Chi Squared tests (categorical variables) with p values reported. Analyses did not take into account clustering by village or household since equal numbers of participants were selected from each village and only one survey respondent per household was selected. Because there was little variation in patterns of food consumption by age or census region, and because the proportion of participants reporting consuming individual food products was occasionally small, data on food purchasing is presented for the overall sample. Additional analyses were undertaken to explore consumption of foods subject to tax changes by census region, age, sex, household income (quintiles), food poverty, and weight status. These analyses are presented in Supplementary Tables (S1-S5). Data were graphed to show changing demand for cigarettes based on price, participant reported gender, and household income quintile.

Variation from the implementation plan

Due to challenges with data collection in the Apia Urban Area (large numbers of empty rental properties; challenges locating participants) an additional village was added for this region to achieve the targeted nationally representative population distribution; data collection took place, therefore, in 21 total villages. This action did not affect the representatives of the sample.

RETAIL SURVEY

Because many families rely on small, family run (‘*aiga*’) stores for the purchasing of much of their food, cigarettes and alcohol—particularly in more rural regions—we implemented a store survey to complement data collected from household surveys and with the intention of examining the impact of the proposed taxes on purchasing behaviors. Changes in purchasing behavior post-tax implementation—a move from whole packs to single cigarettes, larger to smaller bottles of beer/spirits/SSBs, cash to requesting store credit between the pre- and post-tax surveys, for example—may have identified ‘coping strategies’ used by consumers to offset increased unit costs of these items. Family-run stores in each of the study villages were asked to keep a log for two continuous weeks: the last and first weeks of a month (to allow for any fluctuations in sales based on monthly pay periods) of all tobacco, alcohol, and confectionery/salty snack sales. Daily sales logs captured customer purchases, including the date of the transaction, the number of whole packs and/or individual cigarettes, bottles/cans/packets of alcohol/SSBs/foods purchased, the price charged, and the method of payment (cash, store credit or ‘*aikalafu*’ or I.O.U.’s, etc.). We did not attempt to collect similar data from large supermarkets in the urban center given the complexities of obtaining permission for such activities, the high volume of store staff that would have needed training in survey procedures, and the concern that the busy environment/large volume of purchases may have led to inaccurate reporting.

Variation from the implementation plan

Store surveys proved incredibly challenging to implement. A reduced timeline, due to delays in study approval by the Samoan Ministry of Health Research Committee, meant that data collection took place over a much shorter period than originally planned. This prevented the planned implementation of the surveys during the first and last weeks of the month; stores were therefore asked to complete the logs for 14 consecutive days after initial contact. Dates of data collection were recorded so that the timing within the month could be controlled for in any statistical analysis. Compliance with the store log keeping was very poor. For example, shop owners attributed the lack of compliance to often changing store staff (multiple family members or employees) who did not all remember to complete the logs or could not be trained on their completion. Another issue was that several paper logs were lost or damaged during data collection. Logs were provided to a total of 35 stores (9 in the Apia Urban Area, 12 in Northwest Upolu, 7 in the Rest of Upolu and 8 in Savai’i). Thirty-three stores completed at least one day of sales data. On average, stores logged sales for 4.4 days.

KEY METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS

Potential biases

It is a well-known fact that surveys are subject to several types of bias. While sampling and non-response bias were minimal given the design and response rate, the potential limitations of recall and social desirability bias are acknowledged. Several steps were undertaken to avoid these issues. Participants were provided with prompts designed to assist in their recall of food consumption (images of common products in each food category prepared in a variety of ways) as well as portion size prompts. Survey enumerators were trained to encourage participants to report their behaviors (particularly risk behaviors such as cigarette and alcohol consumption) honestly and to respond in a non-judgmental manner to participant reports. Several recent national or research surveys collected similar data on these risk behaviors; comparisons to those data are presented here, where available, to illustrate comparability.

Translation/understanding issues

Two translation issues arose that impacted data analysis. First, it was determined that the prompt associated with a question about cigar consumption was translated to include the same language as was used to describe local loose-leaf tobacco. As a result, a very similar number of participants reported smoking cigars as local tobacco. Given that cigar smoking is historically rare in Samoa (as reported in other government surveys and by research staff) the overlap was considered problematic, and no data could be presented on cigar consumption. Second, the Samoan word for spinach refers to both imported and locally grown varieties. While additional language was added to the survey question about spinach consumption to stress that the focus of the question was on *imported* spinach, many participants who reported consuming this product then went on to answer "other" to where they purchased the item. On further examination, all of those who selected "other" specified— "grown at home". Participants with this response pattern had their original response to whether they had consumed imported spinach changed from "yes" to "no" for the purpose of reporting.

Challenges in reporting household purchasing

Many survey respondents were not themselves responsible for household food purchasing or decision-making about household food needs and, while they reported being at least somewhat knowledgeable about household level food purchasing (an eligibility criterion), enumerators reported that participants had significant challenges recalling the amounts of food items purchased. Enumerators were equipped with both pictorial and physical prompts (that is, a set of measuring cups and spoons to assist with portion size recall) but these did not assist with larger amounts (pounds or grams of meat or vegetables, for example). Depending on where foods are purchased (supermarkets or wholesalers versus local stores or markets) quantities may or may not appear in labels on food packaging. Participants very often reported either not knowing the quantity purchased on a household level or guessed at this question. Because of the participant expressed uncertainty, data on amount of each item purchased at the household level, is therefore not reported in the summary data tables; and this report reports on the frequency of purchasing only. For this reason, descriptions of changes in purchasing (between pre- and post-tax) will be limited to how often participants purchase food but will not be sensitive to changes in the amount of foods purchased.

Lack of compliance with store logs

As noted above, there was a lack of compliance with store log record keeping resulting in fewer stores completing data collection than anticipated and no stores reaching the original goal of 14 days of reporting. Data on store surveys are not presented here due to the challenges described.

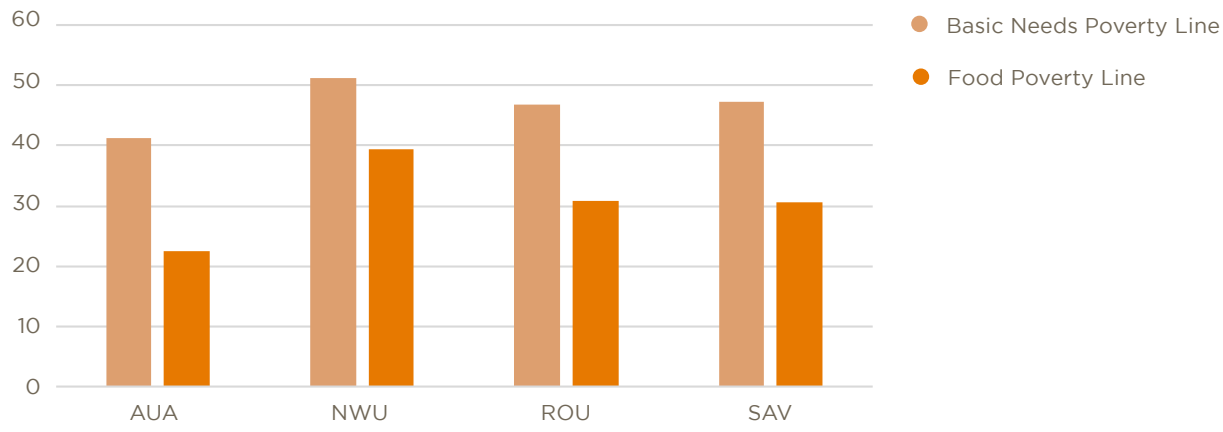
Findings

PARTICIPANT AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The median age of participants was 36.0 years of age (IQR: 24.0, 52.0) and the majority (>80 percent) had completed at least a high school education. Most respondents were unemployed (73.2 percent; a rate slightly higher than reported by the most recent Demographic and Health Survey, 2019).[45] Education and employment were greater in the Apia Urban Area than the more rural Rest of Upolu and Savai'i regions. In line with the reported GDP per capita (US$4,067[7]), annual household income from work, migrant remittances, pensions/investments and other sources ranged from 14,500 WST (approximately US$5,730) in the Apia Urban area to 8,100 WST (US$3,200) in the rural Savai'i region. Households relied on migrant remittances from overseas for approximately a third of their household income.

Based on calculated income per week, per person (counting adults in the household only), many households fell below the United Nations Development Program-derived Basic Needs and Food Poverty Lines[8] (**Figure 11**). The proportion reporting income below both poverty lines was markedly higher than has been previously reported.[8] Caution should be taken in interpreting these findings given differing methodological approaches to calculating income, but these findings may reflect the impact of COVID-19 on both the local economy and migrant remittances.

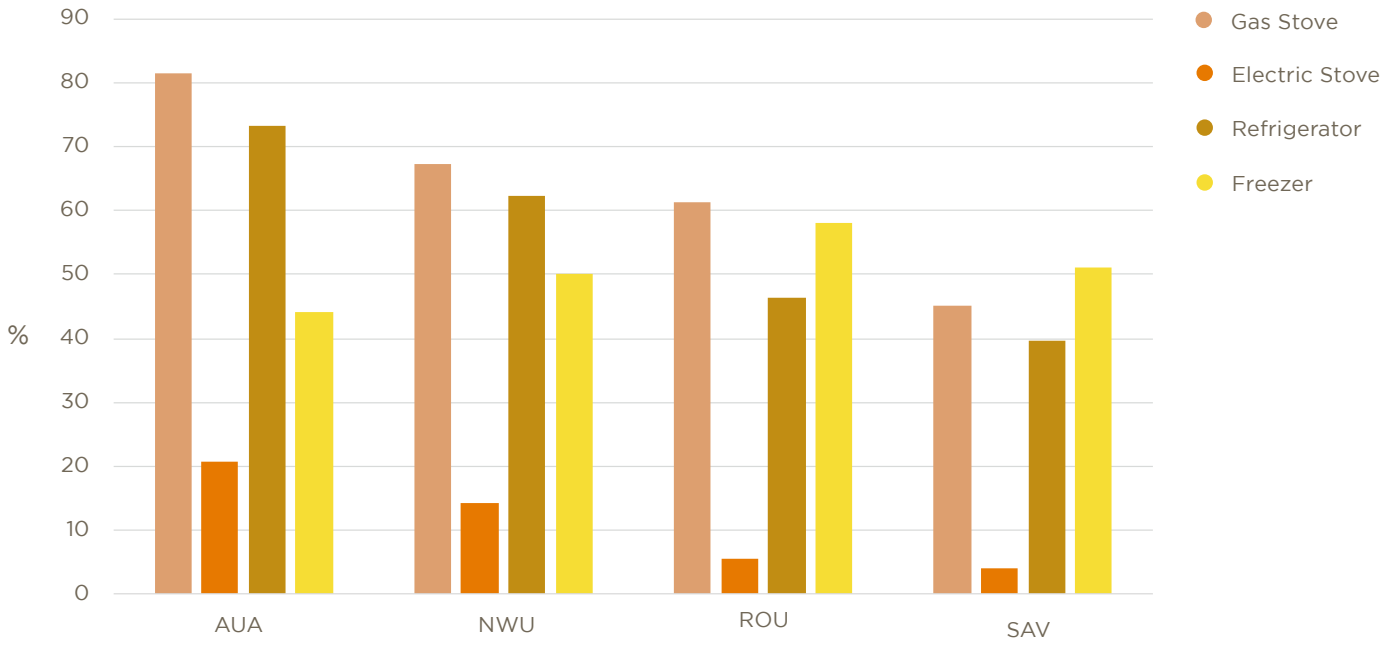
Figure 11:
Proportion of households below the Basic Needs and Food Poverty Lines*, by census region



* Food Poverty Line: 34.49 WST/capita/week (~US$13.60);
Basic Needs Poverty Line (all per capita/week): Apia Urban Area: 69.27 WST (~US$27.36);
Northwest Upolu: 57.11 WST(~US$22.56); Rest of Upolu: 57.42 WST (~US$22.68); Savai'i: 56.13 WST (~US$22.17)

Facilities for the storage and preparation of food varied significantly by census region. While almost all participants in Upolu had access to piped water, either directly into their home or to a tap in the house grounds, only a little more than half of respondents in Savai'i had piped water into their home (55.7 percent) and many relied on public or village-owned taps. Similarly, stove types varied by census region with more than half of families in Savai'i only having access to an *'Umu'* (a traditional above ground oven) while households in the Apia Urban Area and other Upolu regions had access to gas stoves for cooking (**Figure 12**). The proportion of households with a refrigerator was largest in the Apia Urban Area and decreased linearly with decreasing urbanicity; less than 40 percent of households in Savai'i owned a refrigerator. Conversely, freezer ownership was lowest in the Apia Urban Area (likely a result of proximity to stores and less need to store food for longer periods) and similar among the other census regions (**Figure 12**).

Figure 12:
Proportion of respondents who owned household items used for preparation and storage of food (in %)



The majority of participants owned a mobile phone and had access to a television and the internet in their household. More than two-thirds of participants owned a mobile phone, with the majority reporting smart phone ownership. Those in the oldest age category (65+ years) and in the rural census regions (Rest of Upolu and Savai'i) were least likely to own a phone. Televisions were owned by more than 70 percent of households and a similar proportion of participants had access to the internet in their homes via smartphone hotspot. Although fewer homes in the rural areas of Samoa had access to television and internet compared to in the Apia Urban Area and Northwest Upolu, the widespread access nationally suggests that these may be useful methods for communicating information about initiatives to promote health, including the planned taxation policies.

HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS, HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, AND LIKELIHOOD OF CHANGING HEALTH BEHAVIORS

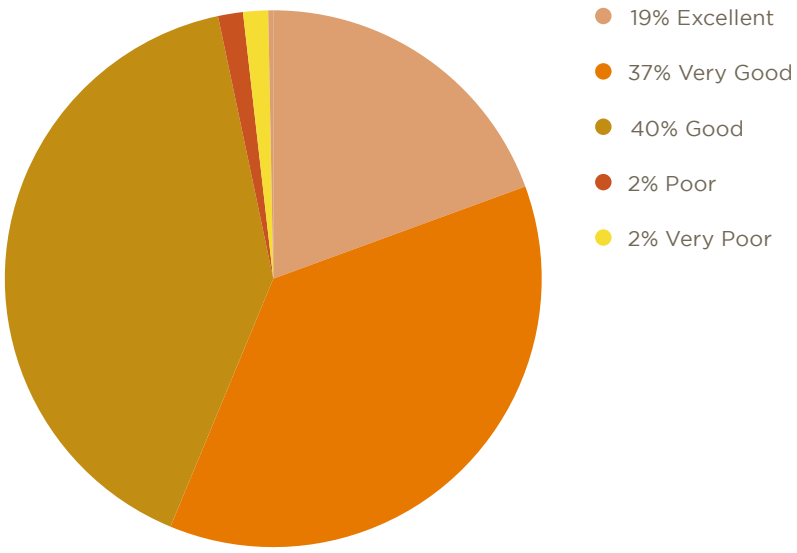
Obesity was prevalent among household survey respondents. Among men, 59.6 percent of participants had a BMI indicative of obesity (BMI >30 kg/m^2) while a further 27.3 percent of men had overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9 kg/m^2). A greater proportion of female participants had either obesity (72.0 percent) or overweight (19.6 percent). There were no significant differences in the proportion of participants with obesity by census region or household income level.

Table 7:
Prevalence of obesity among survey respondents, by age group and census region (in %)

Age (years)	AUA		NWU		ROU		SAV		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	**Male**	**Female**
18-29	52.7	56.1	55.0	58.7	50.0	57.1	46.3	65.2	**51.4**	**59.2**
30-64	76.6	80.6	65.3	78.9	66.1	79.8	65.1	89.1	**67.9**	**81.6**
65+	46.7	87.0	48.1	72.0	58.8	57.1	44.4	73.3	**49.4**	**74.0**

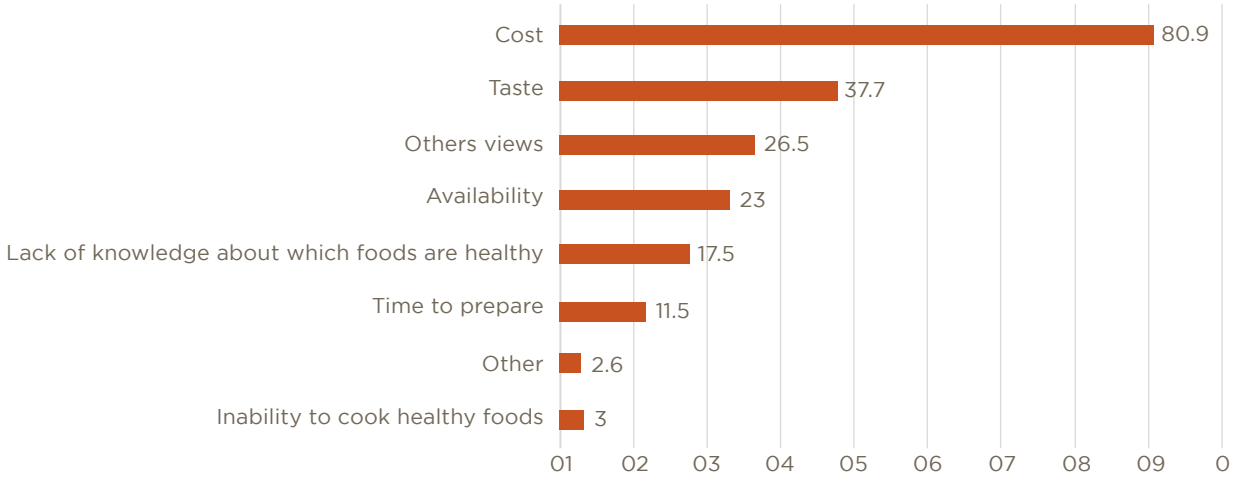
Despite the high rates of obesity among the survey sample, most participants (59.0 percent; 62.2 percent of men and 55.9 percent of women) believed that their weight was just right. Very few participants indicated that they felt they were much too heavy (9.7 percent of all respondents) and only a fifth of participants considered their weight to definitely be problematic for their health (20.7 percent). These responses were gendered with men more likely than women to report their weight as being just right and women more likely to report being much too heavy or having weight that is problematic for their health ($p<0.01$). Somewhat contradicting these findings, a little less than half of the sample (42.7 percent, no difference by gender) reported that it was quite or very important for them to reduce their weight and dieting was almost ubiquitous among survey respondents; 85.9 percent of participants reported that they were currently trying to lose weight. More than half of survey respondents considered their health to be either excellent or very good, with men and women responding similarly to this question (**Figure 13**).

Figure 13:
Self-reported health among survey respondents



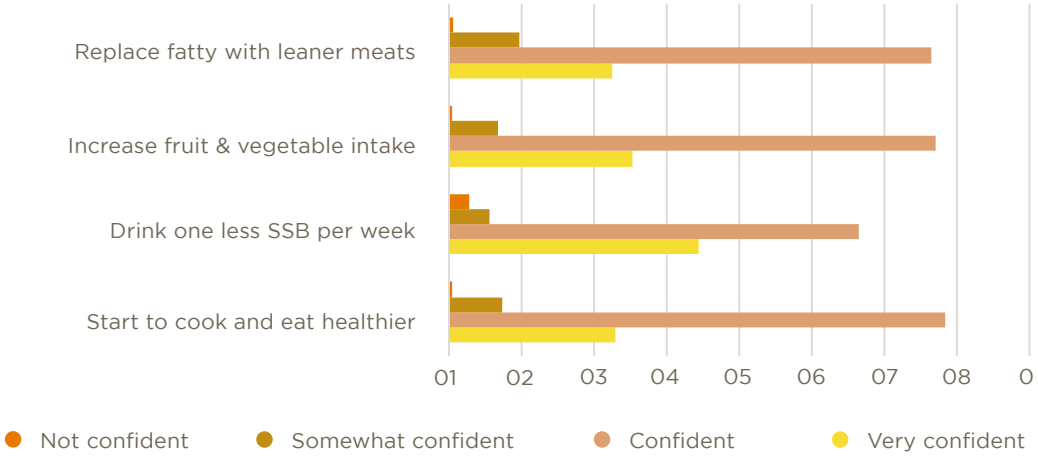
Almost all survey respondents reported that at least some of the people in their community and within their church had taken measures to eat more healthily. This was despite the fact that more than 90 percent of participants believed that eating more healthily (less added sugar, fat and salt) was something that took effort. Cost was the most commonly cited barrier to healthy eating (**Figure 14**), followed by the belief that healthy foods don't taste good, other people's beliefs that they shouldn't be eating healthy food, and their lack of availability in participant's communities. Among the 'other' barriers to healthy eating identified by participants were difficulty changing habits, the unhealthy food environment, greed and laziness, and personal choice.

Figure 14:
Proportion of survey respondents reporting barriers to healthy eating (in %)



Many participants expressed motivation to be healthy and confidence that they could change their eating behavior. When participants responded to the prompt "I am motivated for me and my family to be healthy", more than 90 percent said that they were at least sometimes motivated. Of all respondents, 32 percent said that they were always motivated, 30 percent very often motivated, and another 31 percent were sometimes motivated. These responses did not differ based on participant gender. While few participants expressed that they were 'very confident' they could change their eating behaviors, most participants stated that they were confident they could cook and eat more healthily, drink less SSBs, increase their fruit and vegetable intake, and replace fatty cuts of meat with leaner ones (**Figure 15**).

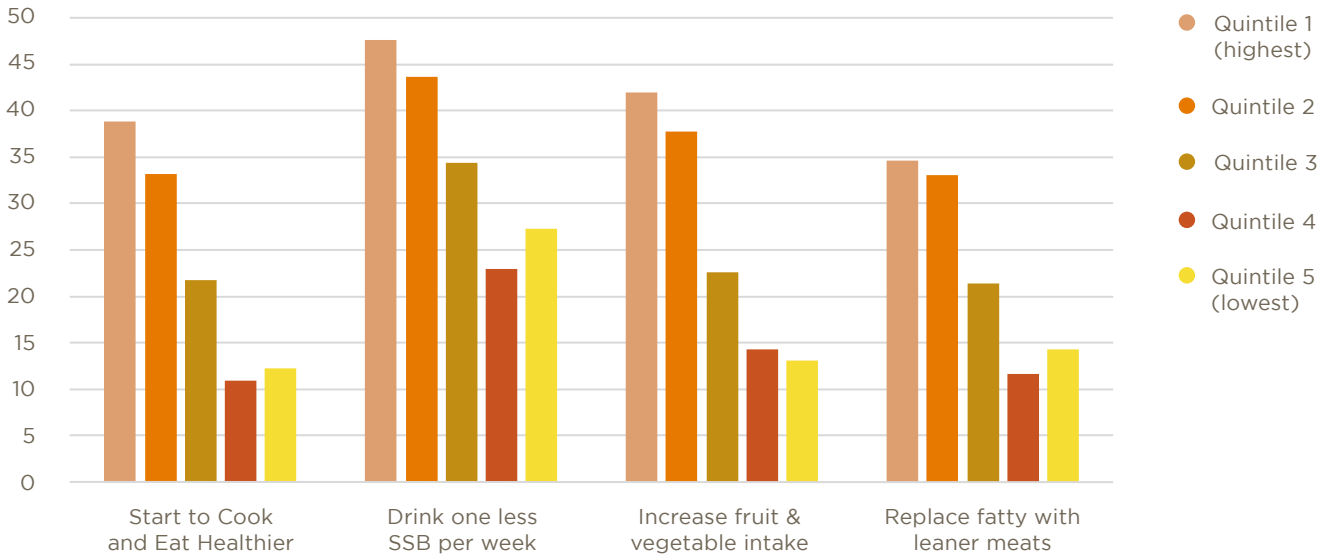
Figure 15:
Proportion of participants expressing confidence that they could change their eating behavior (in %)



N.B. Percentages will not sum to 100 percent; missing responses (<1%) are not graphed here.

Confidence in ability to change eating behavior differed by gender, census region, and household income level. A greater proportion of men than women reported being 'Very confident' that they could cook and eat healthier (p=0.002), drink one less SSB per week (p=0.005), increase their fruit and vegetable intake (p=0.001), and replace fatty meats with leaner cuts (p=0.013). A greater proportion of participants from Savai'i compared to all other census regions were very confident that they could change all four behaviors (all p<0.001). Participants from household with the greatest income (**Figure 16**) were more likely to report being very confident that they could change their eating behaviors.

Figure 16:
Proportion of participants expressing confidence that they could change their eating behavior, by household income quintile



While most participants recognized the contribution of SSB consumption to high blood pressure risk and diabetes, few associated their consumption with obesity and even less with dental caries (**Figure 17**). Among the whole sample, only 66.2 percent of participants believed that consuming SSBs contributed to obesity. Participants did, however, believe that they had a good understanding of nutrition. The majority of participants (84.4 percent) reported having tried to learn about nutrition and almost the whole sample reported knowing what foods were high in sugar (97 percent), salt (97.1 percent), and fat (97.6 percent) and why fruits and vegetables are good to eat (96.7 percent). Most study participants reported that they liked learning about healthier cooking and eating, but few "quite liked it" or "liked it a lot" (**Figure 18**).

Figure 17: Proportion of participants who thought SSBs contributed to selected NCDs (in %)

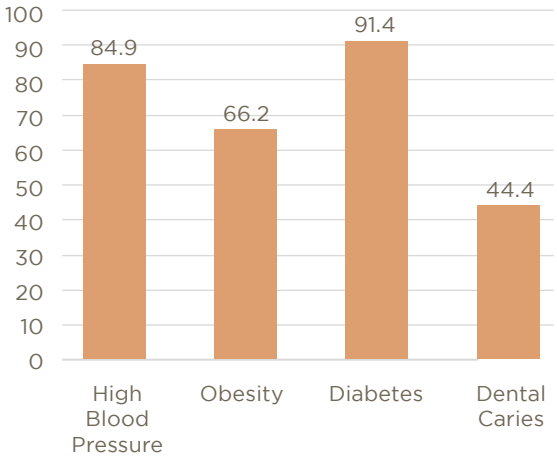
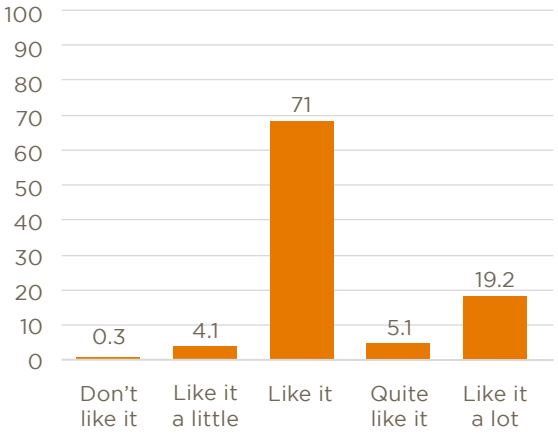


Figure 18: Reported enthusiasm about learning about healthier cooking and eating (in %)



N.B. Missing responses (0.3% of the sample) are not reported here.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE CONSUMPTION PURCHASING BEHAVIORS

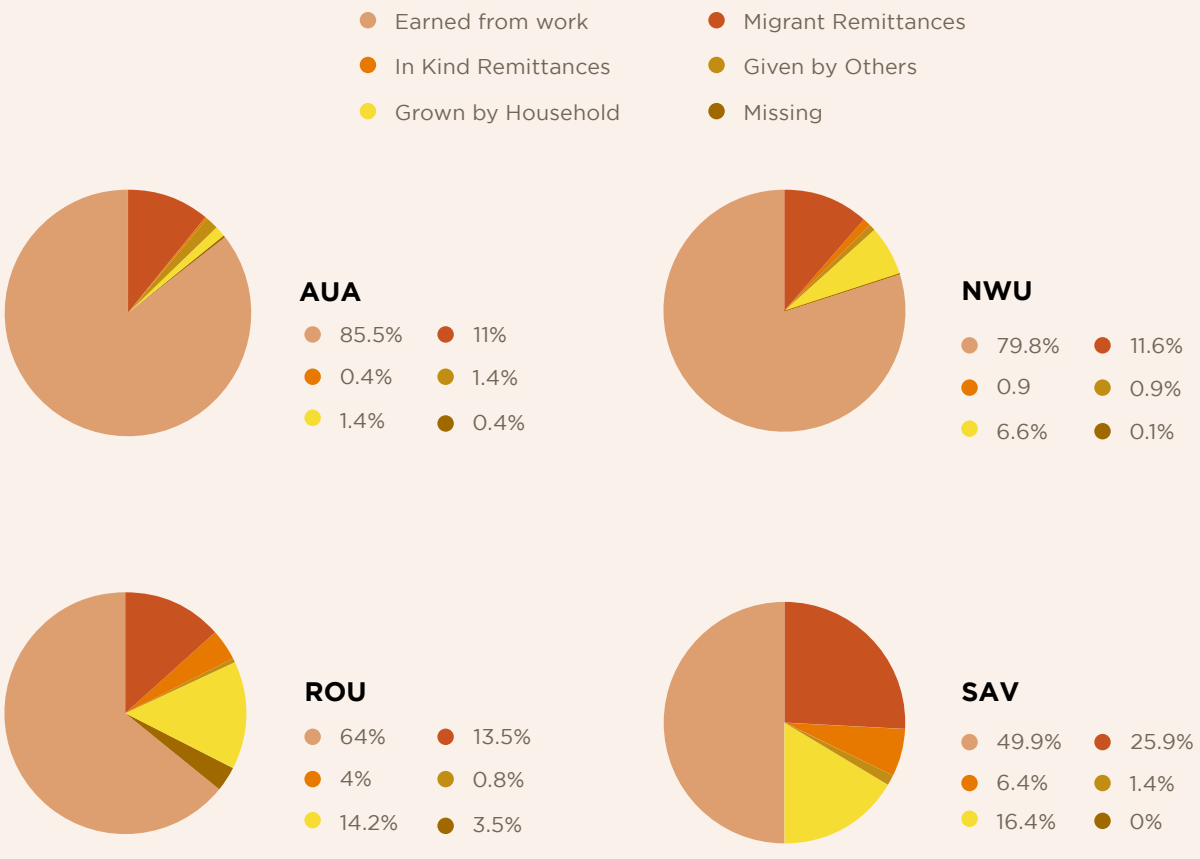
Supplementary Tables S1-S5 contain detailed analyses of consumption by census region, age, sex, income, and weight status.

Knowledge of the planned food taxes was low among household survey respondents. Only 7.2 percent of those surveyed were aware of the planned implementation of new food taxes. Knowledge of the planned taxes did not vary significantly by age but was generally lower in the Rest of Upolu and Savai'i census regions compared to the Apia Urban Area and Northwest Upolu.

Among the whole survey sample, food and beverage purchasing accounted for half of all weekly household spending. The proportion of weekly spending allocated to food and beverages was highest in the Apia Urban Area (75 percent) and lowest in Northwest Upolu (53 percent); reported spending was similar in the Rest of Upolu and Savai'i regions (67 percent). How food and beverages are purchased varied by census region. While the majority of food and beverages were acquired with earnings from work in all census regions, a significant proportion of food was grown in the more rural census regions (**Figure 19**).

Figure 19

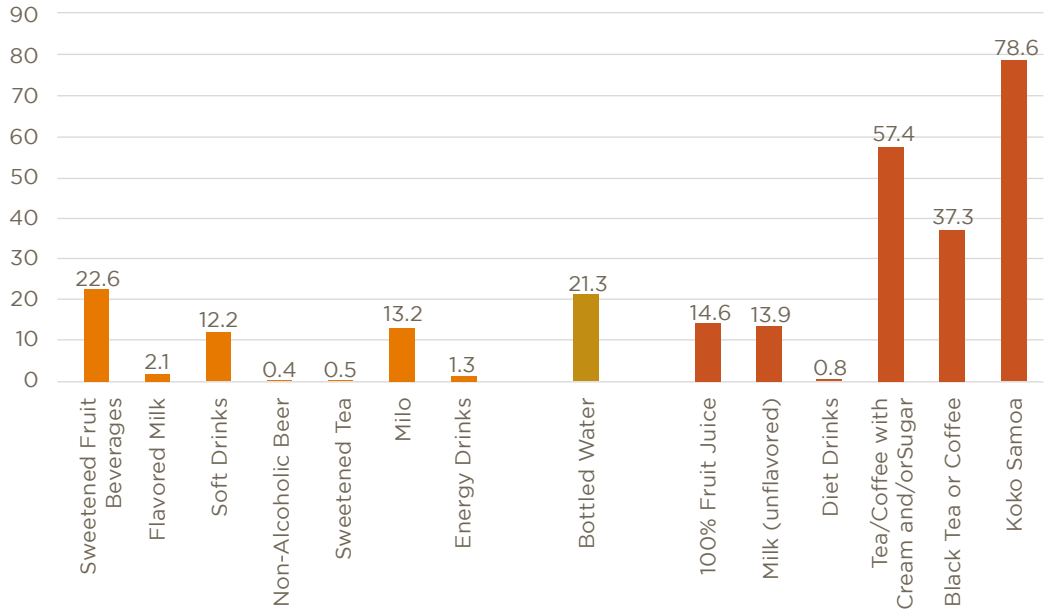
Major source of food and beverages by census region (in %)



Beverages

Beverages subject to the planned tax increases include sweetened fruit beverages, flavored milk, soft drinks, non-alcoholic beer (ginger beer), sweetened tea, milo (malted chocolate), and energy drinks. Of these beverages, sweetened fruit beverages were the most commonly consumed by participants, with 22.6 percent reporting consuming these products at least weekly. Soft drinks and milo were the next most commonly consumed items (at least weekly by 12.2 percent and 13.2 percent of participants, respectively), while consumption of flavored milk, non-alcoholic beer, sweetened tea, and energy drinks was generally low. A little over 20 percent of survey respondents reported consuming bottled water, which will be subject to tax decreases, at least weekly. The consumption of comparator products was generally higher, with the majority of participants reporting consuming Koko Samoa (Samoan 'hot chocolate' made with ground cacao beans and often sweetened with added sugar) at least weekly and half of participants consuming tea or coffee (black or sweetened and/or with milk) at least weekly (**Figure 20**).

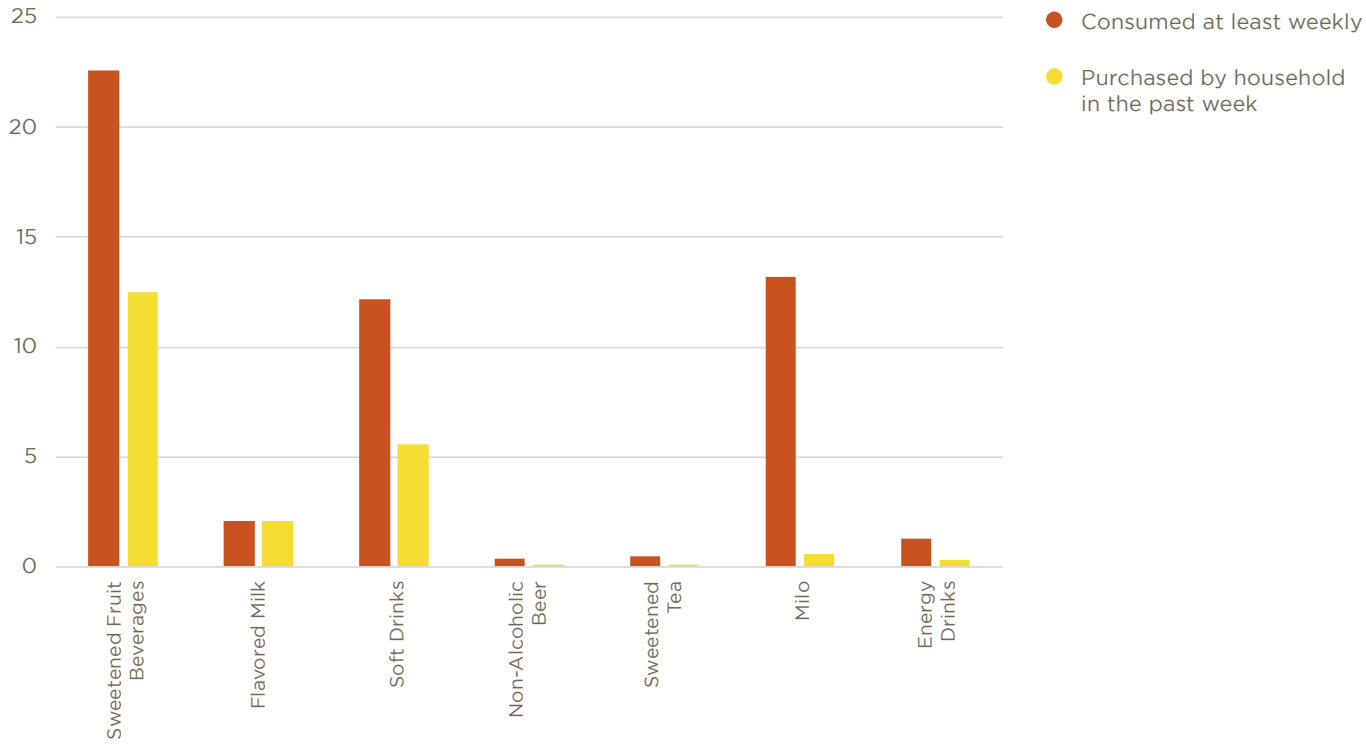
Figure 20:
Proportion (%) of survey respondents consuming beverages at least weekly (by proposed tax changes)



N.B. Beverages subject to tax increases are in orange, tax decreases in yellow, and comparator products (no planned changes in tax) are in golden brown.

Differences in reported beverage consumption and household purchasing suggest that many of the beverages that will be subject to tax increases are consumed outside of the home. While >20 percent of survey respondents reported consuming sweetened fruit beverages at least weekly, for example, only 12.5 percent of respondents reported that their households had purchased these beverages in the past week (**Figure 21**). Depending on where these beverages are most commonly consumed (which should be the subject of further investigation) planned tax increases may need to be accompanied by educational campaigns targeting the offering of more healthful beverage options at community gatherings/events. Alternatively, participants may be buying these items in bulk, meaning that they were not reported in a weekly recall of household purchasing. Another possibility, which is true for all items reported here, is that individual respondents were unaware of the behaviors of others living in their home.

Figure 21
Comparison of consumption versus household purchasing for beverages subject to planned tax increases (in %)



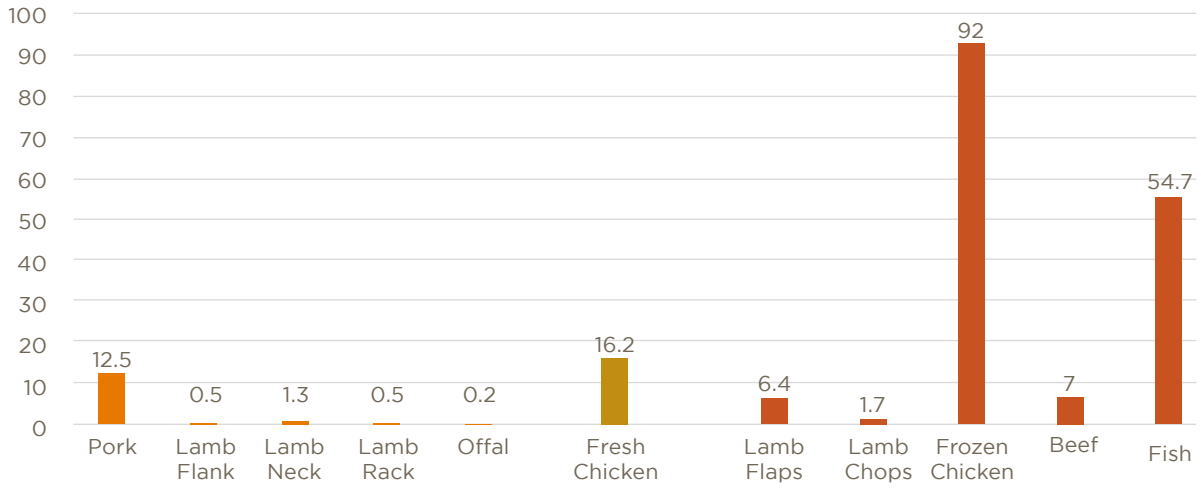
Consumption of beverages subject to tax increases, and therefore household spending on these items, was patterned by census region with consumption highest in the Apia Urban Area and then decreasing with distance from the urban center. That is, consumption was highest in the Apia Urban Area followed by NWU, then the ROU and lowest in SAV, the most rural of the census regions. Consumption of comparator products (in red in **Figure 20**) was similarly patterned, with the exception of Koko Samoa, which was consumed by a greater proportion of respondents in Savai'i. Participants in the 18–29-year age range were more likely than 30-64 or 65+ year-olds to consume sweetened fruit beverages ($p<0.001$) and soft drinks ($p<0.001$). Consumption among the other two age groups was similar. Those aged 65+ years were more likely than younger participants to consume unsweetened tea or coffee, although almost all participants put sugar in their hot beverages (12.3 percent of 65+ year-olds drank unsweetened tea/coffee versus 3.7 percent of 30–64-year-olds and 0.6 percent of 18–29-year-olds). Consumption of sweetened fruit beverages ($p=0.03$) and milo ($p=0.003$) was greater among females than males, while all other beverages were consumed similarly by both genders.

In general, beverages subject to planned taxes were consumed more frequently by households in the highest income quintile and households above versus below the food poverty line; the only exception being flavored milk, which was more frequently consumed by households below (3.5 percent of households) than above (1.4 percent) the national food poverty line. Consumption of beverages subject to tax changes did not differ based on participant weight status (under/normal weight versus overweight versus obesity).

Meat products

Meat products subject to tax increases include pork (all cuts), lamb flank, lamb neck, lamb rack, and offal. Taxes on fresh chicken will be decreased under the proposed policy changes. Among meat products subject to tax increases, pork was the most commonly consumed by household survey respondents with 12.5 percent of participants reporting consuming pork at least weekly. Meat products to be taxed were generally consumed at a lower frequency than comparator products such as frozen chicken and fish (consumed at least weekly by 92 percent and 54.7 percent of survey respondents, respectively) (**Figure 22**).

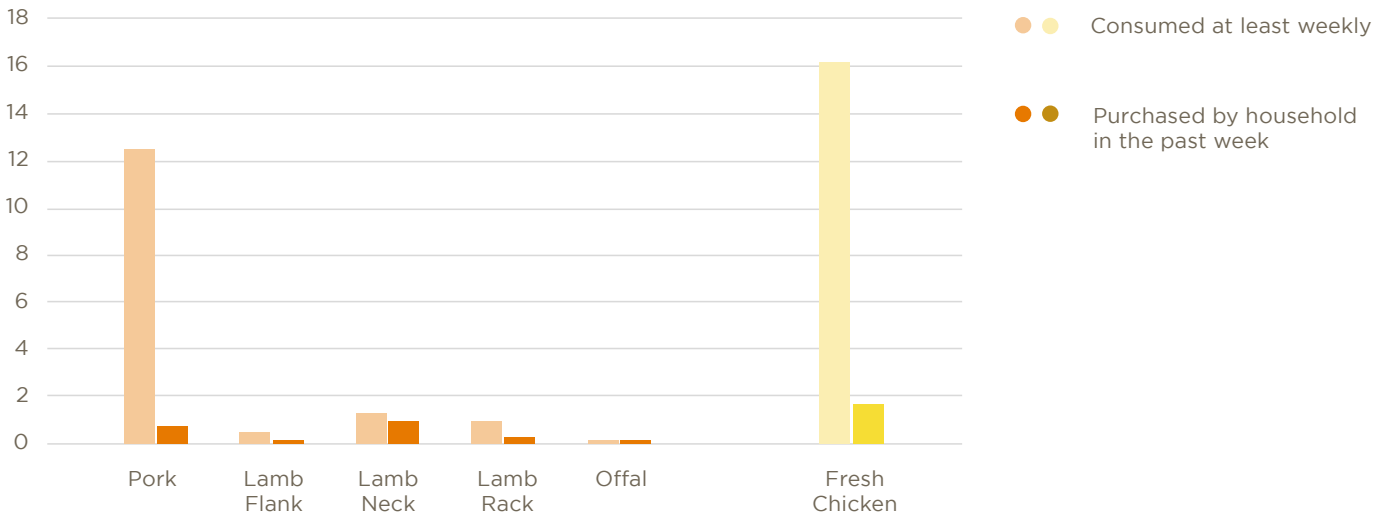
Figure 22:
Proportion (%) of survey respondents consuming meat products at least weekly (by proposed tax changes)



N.B. Meat products subject to tax increases are in orange, tax decreases in golden brown, and comparator products (no planned changes in tax) are in red.

Differences in reported consumption and household purchasing can be explained by the fact that many households still raise their own animals for food or rely on other families in their villages who raise animals for local sale. While 12.5 percent of survey respondents reported consuming pork at least weekly, only 0.8 percent reported that their household had purchased pork in the past week. A large proportion of participants who reported consuming pork reported raising pigs for meat (49.2 percent) or acquiring pork meat from other families (41.5 percent) (**Figure 23**). Even in the Apia Urban Area, where access to land to raise stock animals is sparse, almost a quarter of participants (24.2 percent) reported raising pigs for pork consumption. The proportion of consumers who obtained pork from other families was highest in the Apia Urban Area (59.1 percent versus 54.8 percent in NWU, 31.0 percent in ROU and 28.6 percent in SAV). Comparatively, the other meat products subject to increases in tax were more likely to be purchased in supermarkets than acquired from other sources. Given that most pork meat stems from family production, or is acquired through informal markets, planned tax increases may have limited impact on consumption. Furthermore, as pork is a popular food item, nutrition education could help to raise awareness to avoid fatty parts of pork meat (for example, skin layers).

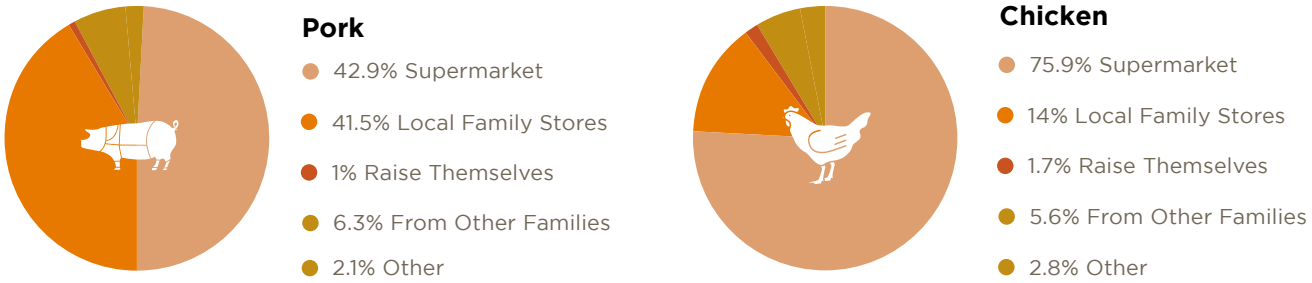
Figure 23:
Comparison of consumption versus household purchasing for meat products subject to planned tax changes (in %)



N.B. Fresh chicken will be subject to reduction, all other products will be subject to tax increases.

Fresh chicken meat, which is subject to a planned reduction in tax (with the intent of making this meat more accessible—as without skin it can be considered a healthful option of meat), is similarly unlikely to be widely impacted by new tax policy given that the majority of fresh chicken meat comes from poultry raised by families (Figure 24). In the Apia Urban Area, almost half of survey respondents (49.3 percent) raise their own chickens for food, while this proportion increases to about 89 percent in the Rest of Upolu and Savai'i. Those who may benefit from planned tax decreases are the 20% of Apia Urban Area residents who reported purchasing fresh chicken meat from either supermarkets or local family ('*aiga*') stores.

Figure 24:
Sources of pork and fresh chicken

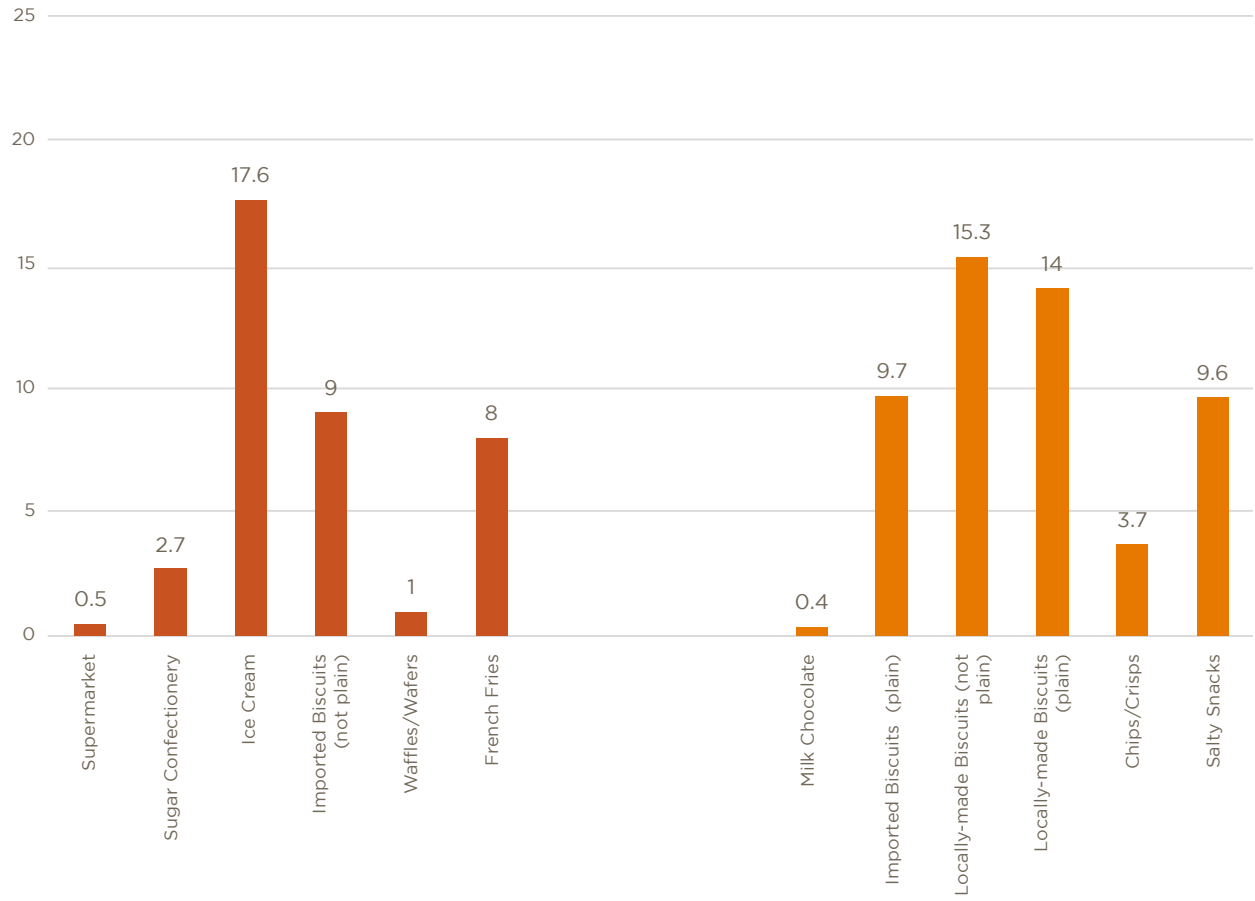


There was no difference in consumption of the meat products subject to planned taxes based on participant age or gender, but fewer low- income households consumed meat products. Without exception, meat products were consumed most frequently by households in the highest income quintile. Only offal and fresh chicken meat were consumed at least weekly by a similar proportion of participants from households above and below the food poverty line; for all other meat items, having a household below the national food poverty line was associated with less frequent consumption.

Sweet and salty snack foods

Sweet and salty snack foods subject to planned increases in tax include syrups, confectionery (including white and dark chocolate products), ice cream, biscuits with chocolate, cream or coconut, waffles and wafers, and french fries. Among the sweet and salty snack foods subject to tax increases, ice cream was the most commonly consumed by survey respondents with 19.9 percent reporting that they consumed ice cream at least weekly. Imported biscuits with chocolate, cream, or coconut (12.5 percent of participants) and french fries (10.6 percent) were also commonly consumed by household survey participants. Comparator products—imported plain biscuits, locally made biscuits, and salty snacks—were consumed at least weekly by a similar proportion of survey respondents (**Figure 25**).

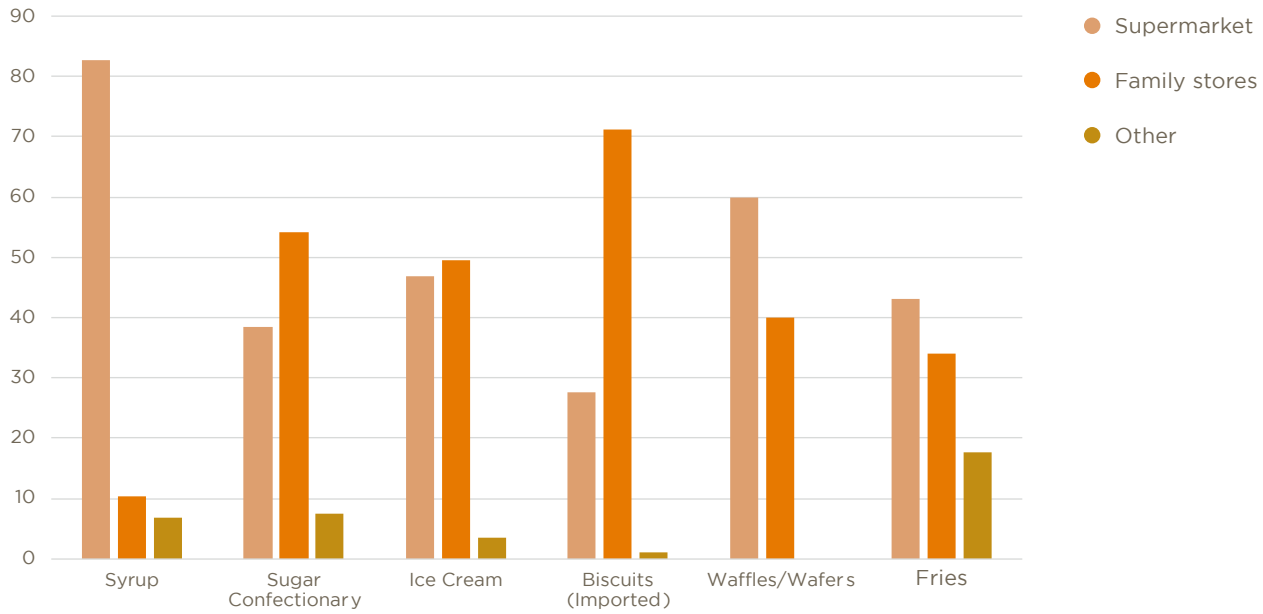
Figure 25:
Proportion (%) of survey respondents consuming sweet and salty snacks at least weekly (by proposed tax changes)



N.B. Snack products subject to tax increases are in red and comparator products (no planned changes in tax) are in orange.

Similarities in reported consumption and household-level purchasing indicate that many snack foods are consumed inside the home. Similar proportions of participants reported that their household purchased ice cream in the week prior to the survey (17.6 percent), for example, as reported consuming ice cream at least weekly (19.9 percent). Sweet and salty snack products that will be subject to tax increases were purchased almost exclusively from supermarkets and family stores, with the exception of french fries, where approximately 17 percent of respondents reported purchasing at restaurants or fast-food outlets. Confectionery, biscuits, and ice cream were more commonly purchased at small, local family stores than large supermarkets (**Figure 26**). Purchasing from this type of store was also more common in the rural Rest of Upolu and Savai'i regions where supermarkets are less abundant. Purchasing from family-run or '*Aiga*' stores is often more flexible than supermarket purchasing with options for purchase of smaller quantities (single candies, for example), store credit, or exchange of goods. As taxes are implemented, monitoring the cost of these snack foods as well as customer purchasing practices will be useful for measuring impact.

Figure 26:
Source of sweet and salty snack foods that are subject to planned tax increases (in %)

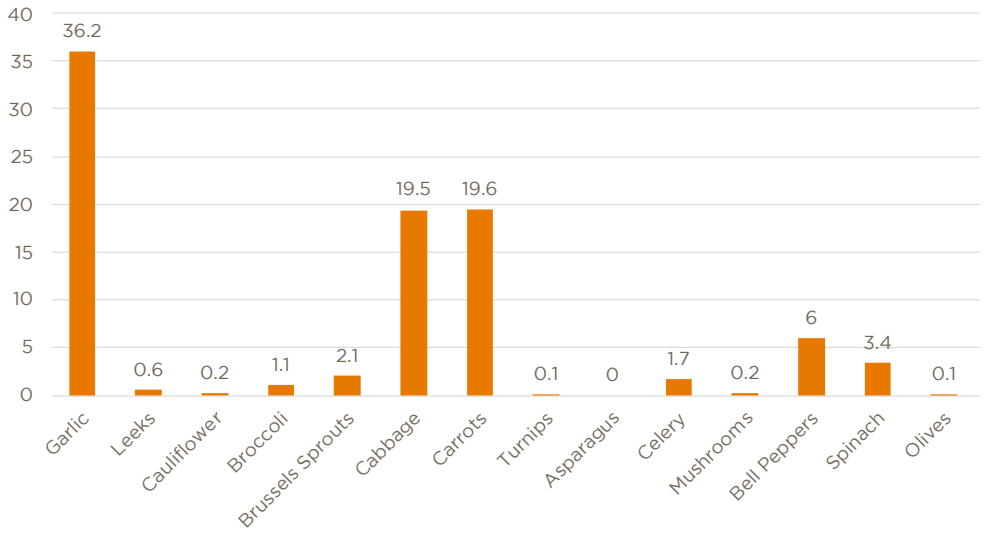


Consumption of sweet and salty snack foods subject to planned taxes varied by census region, age and income. Syrup and confectionery were more frequently consumed by residents of the Apia Urban Area than any other census region ($p<0.001$; all other regions were similar to one another). Chocolate, ice cream, waffles/wafers, and fries were consumed with similar frequency by residents of the Apia Urban Area and Northwest Upolu and consumption in these regions was higher than in either of the more rural census regions ($p<0.001$). In all cases except for confectionery, consumption of sweet and salty snack foods was highest among the 18–29-year-old age group and similar among 30-64 and 65+ age groups. Frequency of confectionery consumption decreased in a linear fashion by age with consumption highest in 18–29-year-olds and lowest in 65+year-olds. Younger adults in the Samoan population should therefore be the target of efforts to reduce consumption of these foods. In all cases, consumption of sweet and salty snack foods was highest among participants from households in the highest income quintile.

Imported vegetables

Under the planned taxation policy, a number of imported vegetables will be subject to reductions in import duty, designed to make these products more attractive to importers and more accessible to the general Samoan population. With the exception of garlic (consumed at least weekly by 36.2 percent of survey respondents), cabbage (19.5 percent), and carrots (19.6 percent) current reported consumption of other types of imported vegetables is low, with 0-6 percent of survey respondents reporting at least weekly consumption (**Figure 27**). Research assistants conducting the survey often made notes in surveys that reflected participant's comments about these foods being either unavailable to them (especially in the rural Rest of Upolu and Savai'i regions where supermarkets are sparse) or too costly to purchase (broccoli, for example, retails for 60 WST (US$23) per kilogram in Samoan supermarkets.

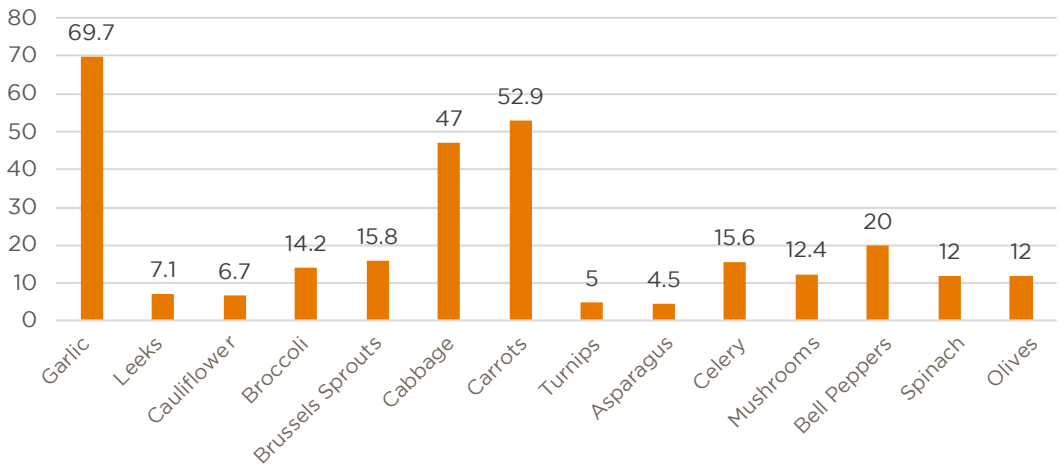
Figure 27:
Proportion (%) of survey respondents consuming imported vegetables at least weekly



As well as cost and availability, knowledge of how to cook these foods may be barriers to consumption. With the exception of garlic, cabbage, and carrots (the vegetables most commonly consumed), 80 percent or more of respondents reported that there was no one in their household who knew how to prepare or cook a tasty meal with these imported vegetables (**Figure 28**). Even if reductions in import costs are passed on by importers to the consumer, changes in price may have very little impact on consumption of these vegetables without practical education and examples of how to prepare healthy and tasty meals with a variety of vegetables. Storage of fresh vegetables may also be a challenge, given the relatively small proportion of households that own a refrigerator (**Figure 12).** Participants also spontaneously commented to research assistants that the quality of these imported products, when available, was often poor and they had a short shelf life.

There was minimal variation in consumption of imported vegetables by age and gender but those with higher income were significantly more likely to consume imported vegetables. Consumption of all imported vegetables was greater in the Apia Urban Area and Northwest Upolu regions compared to the more rural Rest of Upolu and Savai'i regions, which likely reflects the disproportionate geographic distribution of supermarkets throughout these regions. With the exception of cauliflower, asparagus, and olives (all of which were consumed very infrequently by survey participants) consumption was strongly patterned by household income with participants from higher income households and those households above the national food poverty line significantly more likely to consume imported vegetables at least weekly.

Figure 28:
Proportion of participants that can cook (or someone in their household can cook) a tasty dish with imported vegetables (in %)

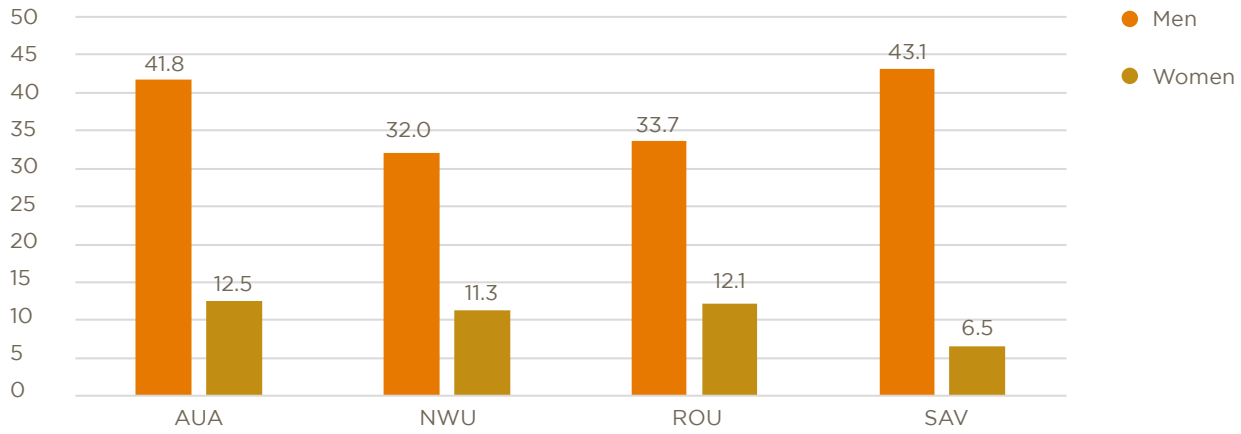


While not covered under the upcoming tax policies, participants also reported how often, in the past 30 days, they had consumed fruit. Of the survey respondents, 53.6 percent reported consuming fruit at least weekly. Household purchasing data indicated that only 14.3 percent of households had purchased fruits in the last week, likely reflecting the large amount of locally available, family grown fruits. Surprisingly though, the proportion of participants consuming fruits at least weekly was lowest in the most rural census region (Savai'i: 42 percent versus 48.3 percent in the AUA, 65.9 percent in NWU, and 49.1 percent in the ROU), where participants were more likely to report growing their own food. Consumption was similar among each of the three age groups, but differed by gender with a greater proportion of women consuming fruit at least weekly compared to men (55.6 percent versus 51.7 percent).

Cigarette and Alcohol Consumption

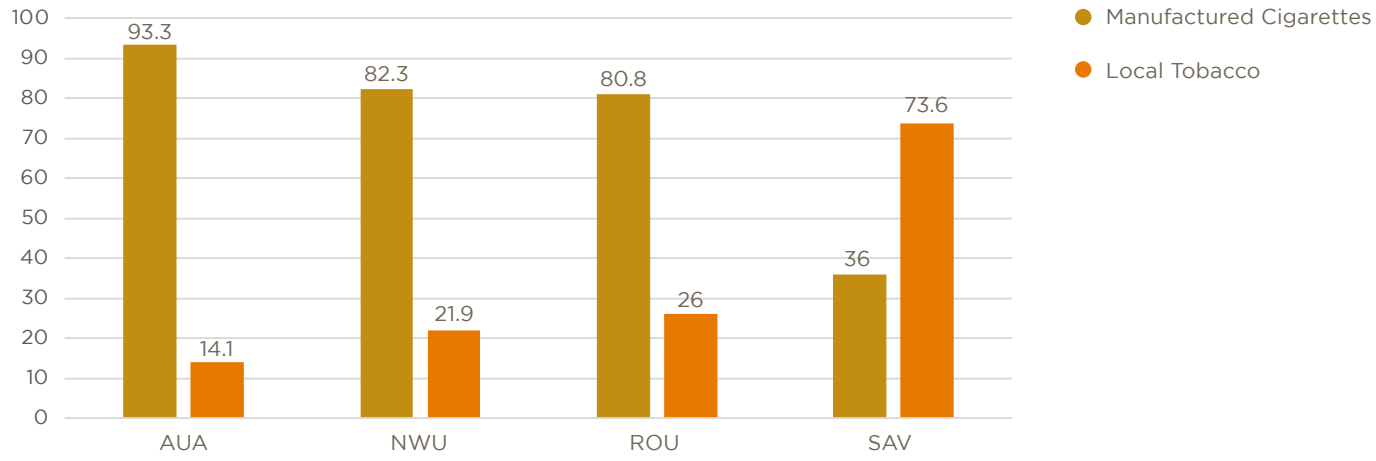
Among all household survey respondents, 36.6 percent of men and 10.8 percent of women reported smoking tobacco (manufactured or locally produced). These values are comparable to the most recent Samoan Demographic and Health Survey data (2019) that reports smoking among 35.4 percent of men and 12.5 percent of women. Among men, smoking is more prevalent among those resident in the Apia Urban Area (41.8 percent of respondents) and Savai'i (43.1 percent) than in Northwest Upolu (32.0 percent) and the Rest of Upolu (33.7 percent). The proportion of women who smoke is similar across the three census regions of Upolu (11.3 percent to12.5 percent) but lower among residents of Savai'i (**Figure 29**).

Figure 29:
Tobacco smoking (% of respondents) by gender and census region



Type of tobacco used varies by census region, with residents of the rural Savai'i region consuming more locally produced tobacco than manufactured cigarettes (Figure 30). In all other census regions on the island of Upolu, manufactured cigarettes make up the majority of tobacco consumption. Use of local tobacco in the three Upolu census regions increases with distance from the urban center, with consumption highest among the more rural Rest of Upolu region. Smokers tend to consume either manufactured or local tobacco; only 46 out of 598 smokers (7.7 percent) reported smoking both types of tobacco. To reduce tobacco consumption, efforts in the Savai'i region, in particular, should take into account local tobacco use.

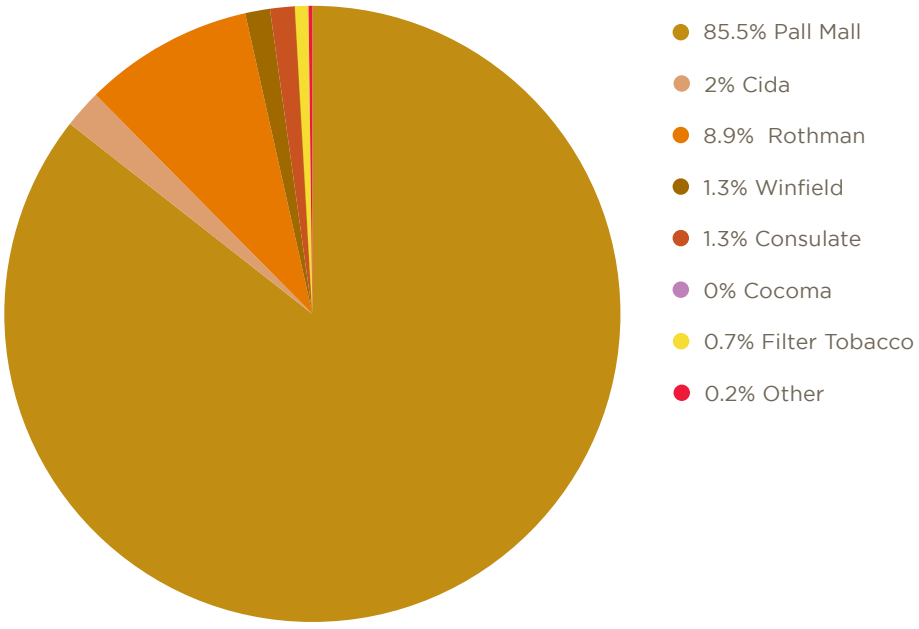
Figure 30:
Tobacco consumption by type and census region



Tobacco smoking was more prevalent among survey respondents in the 30–64-year age range (26.6 percent were smokers) than in the 18–29-year (21.6 percent) and 65+ year (14.8 percent) age groups. The youngest age group were the least likely to report smoking hand-rolled cigarettes. The proportion of smokers who smoked daily was higher among the 30-64-year age group (84.2 percent) than in the other two age groups (both about 80 percent). In the older age groups, median time since smoking initiation did not differ by census region (30-64.9 years old, sample average 21.2 years; 65+ years old, 41.8 years), but in the youngest age group (18-29 years) participants resident in Savai'i reported having smoked for a longer period of time (14.1 years versus 10.4 years in the AUA, 9.0 years in NWU and 8.0 years in the ROU), indicating earlier initiation in that rural census region.

Manufactured cigarettes are most often purchased at local family stores. Almost 70 percent of tobacco smokers reported purchasing their cigarettes at family stores, compared to 27.5 percent who purchased at supermarkets. Less than 2 percent of the sample reported purchasing tobacco at gas stations or being given cigarettes by others. Among manufactured cigarette brands, Pall Mall is the most commonly consumed (86 percent), followed by Rothman (9 percent). Other brands have a much smaller market share (**Figure 31**).

Figure 31:
Market share of different cigarette brands in Samoa, 2020 (in %)

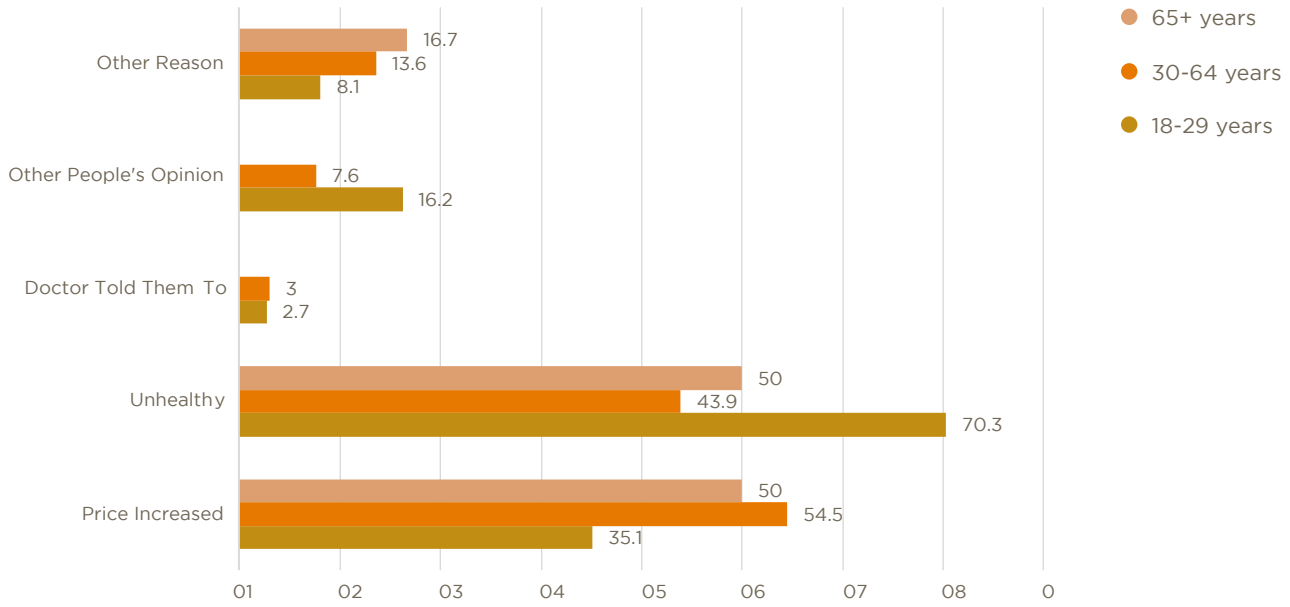


A quarter of survey respondents who smoked manufactured cigarettes reported having reduced their consumption of tobacco in the past year. The proportion of survey respondents who reported reducing their cigarette consumption was highest in the 65+ year age group (28.6 percent reported reducing their consumption and the average decrease was by 7 sticks per day). Among 30–64-year-olds, 26.9 percent reported reducing consumption by an average of 4 sticks per day, and among 18-29-year-olds 20.9 percent reported reducing their consumption by 2 sticks per day. **Health was cited as the most common reason for reducing cigarette consumption among 18-29-year-olds while price increases were the most common reason for reducing consumption among 30–64-year-olds (Figure 32).** Persons in the 30–64 age group may be primary family wage earners, making cost a more salient concern. An equal number of 65+ year-olds selected price increases and health concerns as reasons for decreasing consumption. Reasons for decreasing manufactured cigarette consumption did not differ by census region (**Figure 33**), but when data were examined by household income quintile, a greater proportion of participants from households in the lowest two quintiles noted increases in price as drivers of their changing consumption pattern (**Figure 34**; p=0.03).

While increasing cost was commonly cited as a reason for reducing tobacco consumption, only 13.1 percent of the overall sample were aware that Samoa had been increasing taxes on cigarettes at the rate of 5 percent per year. Almost 40 percent of respondents surveyed planned to decrease their smoking in the coming year, with health cited as the most common motivation, including those aware of the past and planned tax increases.

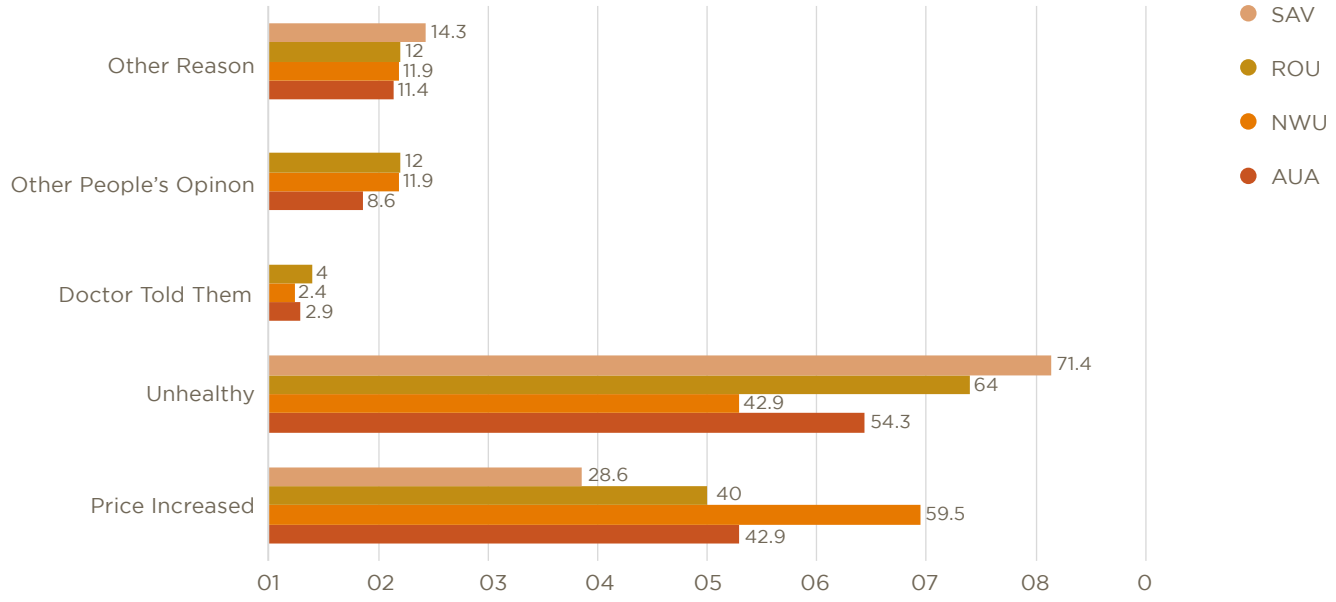
Among those who smoked hand rolled cigarettes, approximately 40 percent of respondents planned to reduce their tobacco consumption over the coming year (equivalent to the proportion of manufactured cigarette smokers reporting similar plans). Health was the major motivation for the vast majority of participants (86.7 percent) with cost playing a much smaller role; only 9.3 percent of participants reported increasing cost as a reason for their plans to decrease tobacco consumption.

Figure 32:
Proportion of participants reporting each reason for decreasing manufactured cigarette consumption, by age group (in %)



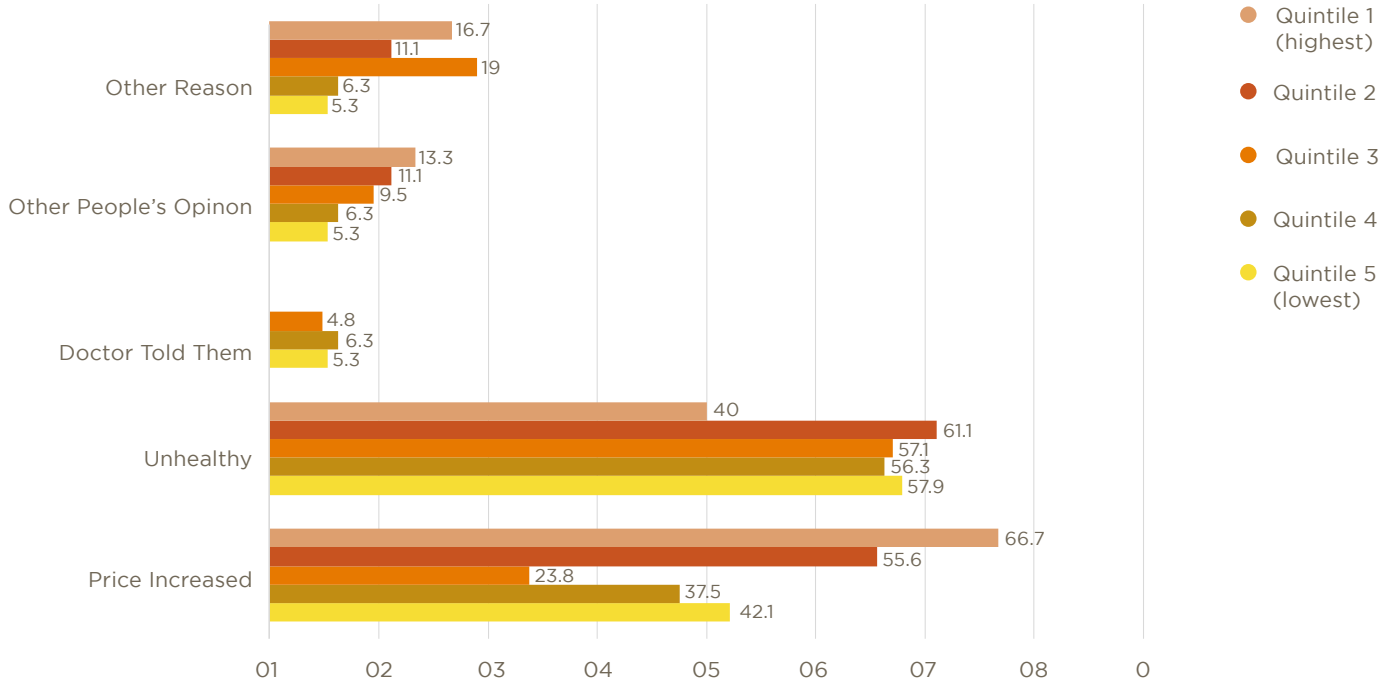
N.B. Participants could check multiple options, therefore percentages may not sum up to 100 percent within age groups.

Figure 33:
Proportion of participants reporting each reason for decreasing manufactured cigarette consumption, by census region (in %)



N.B. Participants could check multiple options, therefore percentages may not sum up to 100 percent within census regions.

Figure 34:
Proportion of participants reporting each reason for decreasing manufactured cigarette consumption, by household income quintile (in %)

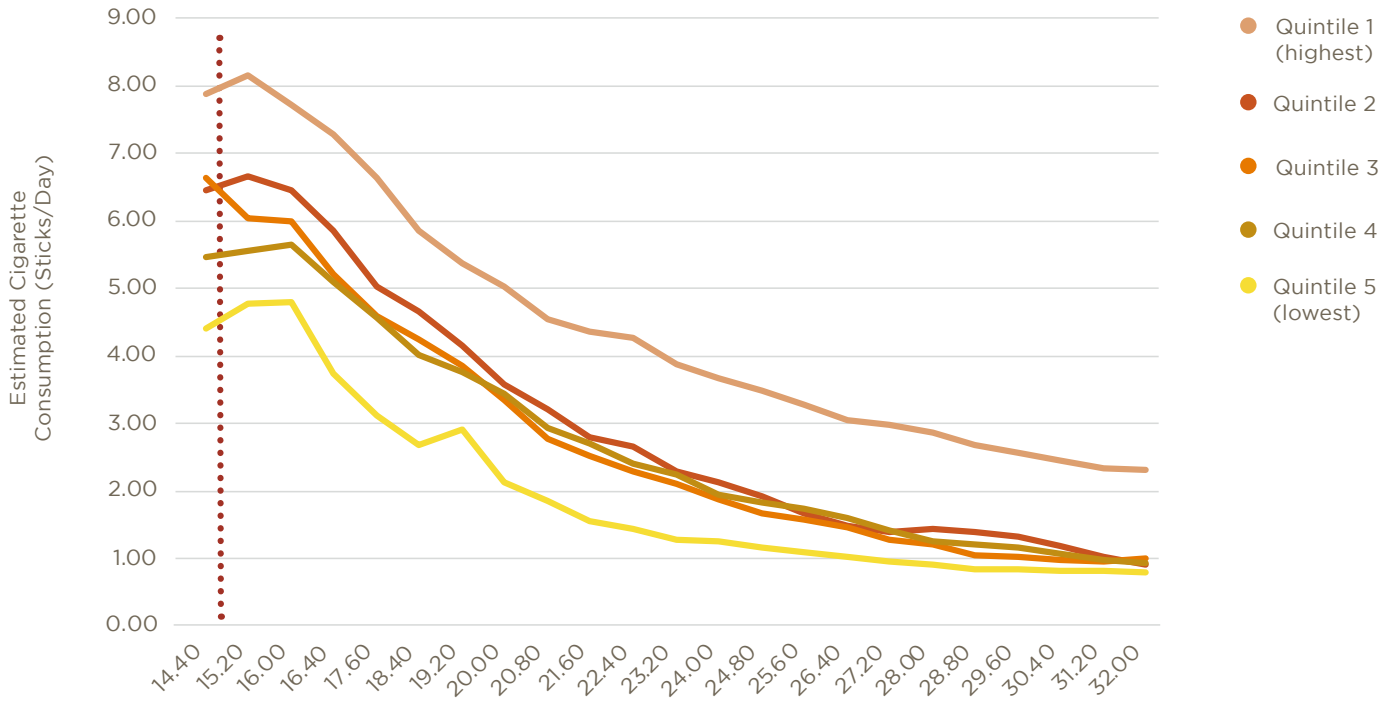


N.B. Participants could check multiple options, therefore percentages may not sum up to 100 percent within household income quintiles.

Further increasing the cost of manufactured cigarettes is likely to result in marked decreases in consumption. A Cigarette Purchase Task that simulated increases in the cost of cigarettes, indicates that those who currently smoke manufactured cigarettes are extremely sensitive to price, regardless of household income. When households were divided into income quintiles the highest income quintile (Quintile 1, 41,740 WST/year; US$16,194) and the lowest income quintile (Quintile 5, 2,000 WST/year; US$776) showed similar sensitivity to price (**Figure 35**). Consumption is, however, higher—and would remain higher—among those in the highest income quintile. At the current price, marked with the red dashed line in Figure 35, the lowest income quintile would reportedly smoke 4 sticks per day (50 percent) less than those in the highest income quintile. To halve current daily consumption (a reduction of about 6 sticks per day), the price per pack of manufactured cigarettes would have to increase by 6-7 WST (US$2.30 – US$2.70) (**Figure 36**).

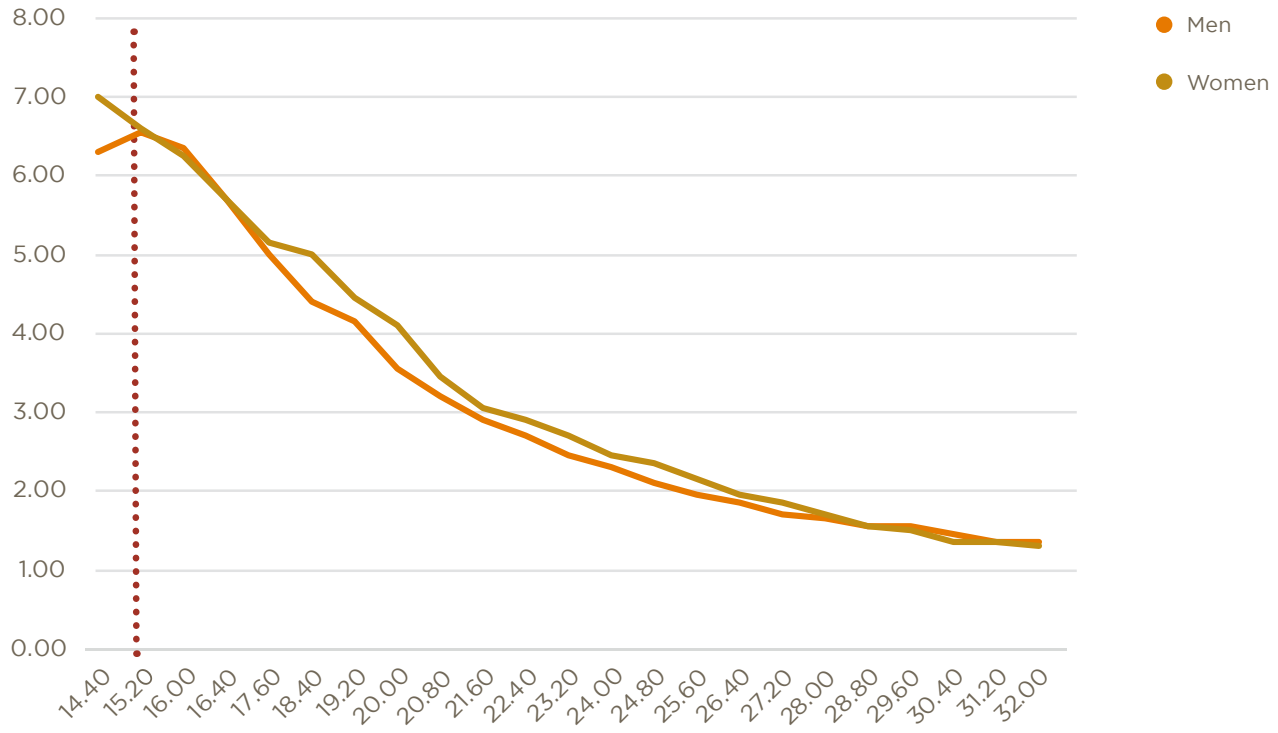
Around a third of those who smoked manufactured cigarettes reported that a 1 WST increase in cost (that is about a 7 percent increase in current price) would lead them to consider stopping smoking. Doubling the current cost of a packet of cigarettes would lead most respondents to quit smoking. While men and women were similarly sensitive to proposed changes in price (see Figure 30) those in the Rest of Upolu and Savai'i regions were more likely than those in Northwest Upolu or the Apia Urban Area to consider alternatives to manufactured cigarettes (that is, switching to locally produced tobacco) before quitting all together; a phenomenon observed in other countries such as for instance Tonga. This likely reflects the greater availability or ability to grow local tobacco in these more rural settings.

Figure 35:
Cigarette Purchase Task—Predicted consumption based on price per pack (by household income level)



N.B. Cigarette purchase task: Based on the estimated average current cost of a pack of cigarettes (16 WST or 80 sene per cigarette) participants reported how many cigarettes they were likely to smoke if prices were changed. Participants were asked to report their likely consumption as the price fell or rose in 4 sene per stick (5 percent) increments ranging from 14 WST or 40 sene per pack (current price, indicated by red line) to 32 WST per pack; a more than 100 percent increase in cost.

Figure 36:
Cigarette Purchase Task—Predicted consumption based on price per pack (by gender)



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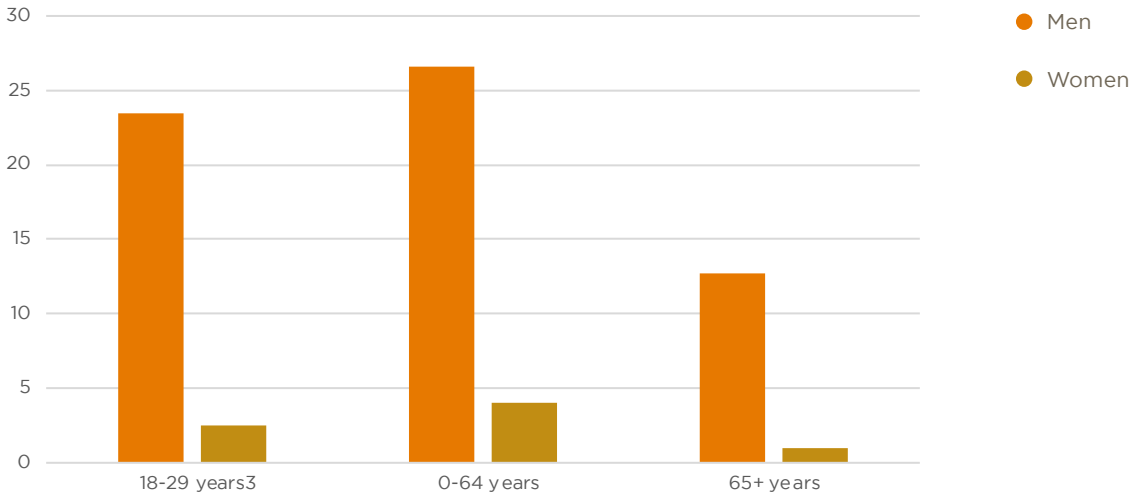
Alcohol consumption varied by both age and gender (Figure 37) with women more likely to report lifetime abstinence. Of household survey respondents, 13.7 percent reported ever having consumed alcohol. Those in the 18-29-year-old age group (13.0 percent) and 30-64-year-old age group (15.3 percent) were more likely than those in the oldest (65+ years; 7.0 percent) to have ever consumed alcohol (p=0.04). A greater proportion of participants from the Apia Urban Area had ever consumed alcohol compared to those in other regions (AUA: 20.2 percent, NWU: 12.8 percent, ROU: 9.9 percent, and SAV: 13.6 percent; p=<0.001). Consumption did not differ by household income quintile.

Among those who had ever consumed alcohol, a quarter reported consuming alcohol 1-4 days a week on average, while a third consumed alcohol 1-3 days per month, and another third less than once a month. There were no differences by census region in the median number of drinks (beer, wine, liquor, *oli oli*) reportedly consumed during a day where participants drank alcohol, but men reported drinking more of each of these drinks than women. A little less than half of survey respondents (43.9 percent) reported plans to decrease their drinking in the next year, with health reasons and cost as the most commonly cited reasons for the planned change.

Figure 37:
Proportion of participants who reported ever having consumed alcohol, by age and gender



Discussion

In the context of still rising prevalence of obesity and associated risk of morbidity and mortality—along with its major impact on the national economy by reducing productivity and life expectancy while increasing disability and health care costs—action to address unhealthy eating behaviors is imperative. The survey data suggests that compared to the most recent national survey data (STEPS, 2013)[2] a greater proportion of household survey respondents had obesity (BMI ≥30 kg/m^2) and the difference was substantially greater among men (59.6 percent of household survey respondents had obesity versus 44.8 percent of 2013 STEPS survey respondents; 68.6 percent of women included in the 2013 STEPS survey had obesity compared to 72.0 percent in the household survey). The rise in the prevalence of obesity is likely to translate into increased prevalence of obesity-related NCDs including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, hypertension, and cancer.[14] On the basis of predicted increases in all of these diseases health care costs per person are projected to increase markedly from US$235 in 2019 to US$331 per person by 2050, a 41 person increase[18,19], likely placing a greater number of households below the national basic needs and food poverty lines.

In other countries, taxes on unhealthy foods have effectively curbed population level consumption and improved health. In 2014, in an effort to address rapidly increasing prevalence of obesity and diabetes the Mexican government introduced an 8 percent tax on all non-essential foods with an energy density equal to or greater than 275 kcal/100g and a peso-per-liter tax on SSBs. Early evaluation of the impact of the taxes suggested that overall, purchasing of taxed foods/beverages was reduced by 5.1 percent in the first year[46] and 9.7 percent in the second year.[47] Taxes did not, however, affect the purchasing behavior of the highest income households, which may be a concern in the Samoa setting also. In Tonga, excise tax on turkey tails, mutton flaps, and ice cream both increased the market price of these items and reduced consumption.[48]

The planned tax measures in Samoa are responsive to the recommendations of public health professionals who suggest that raising the cost of unhealthy foods may reduce consumption. Previous studies conducted in Samoa have highlighted cost of food as a major driver of consumption and food choice.[25,49-51] A five-fold increase in the volume of imported foods over the past half century in Samoa has lowered the cost of some imported, high fat, nutrient poor foods enough so that these products have become more affordable for some families than eating locally produced foods. The current rising prevalence of food insecurity in Samoa[11,49] means that any price increases may disproportionately impact the nutritional status of lower- income families which merits special consideration as taxes are formulated.

Contrary to consumption patterns in some other low- and middle-income country settings, where lower-income households consume a greater amount of unhealthy foods[52], this baseline data shows that most of the foods to be targeted by the planned tax increases are consumed more frequently by individuals from higher-income rather than lower-income households. The taxes planned for Samoa

may, therefore, have less impact among lower-income families (although increasing prices may mean a proportionally larger amount of income spent on these items). Future efforts to examine the impact of the taxes on consumption (for example, repeating this survey post-tax implementation) will determine whether taxes are large enough to have an impact on consumption of higher-income households or whether their income is large enough to avoid any impact on consumption. Directing all consumers to, and ensuring a healthy and competitively priced local food market, should be a priority alongside raising food prices.

Lessons could be learned from the coordinated, multisectoral approach to tobacco reduction and applied to efforts to impact consumption of unhealthy foods. The declines in smoking in Samoa, in response to rising costs of tobacco, indicate that introducing comparable taxes on unhealthy foods may change consumer behaviors. A quarter of survey respondents reported reducing their cigarette consumption, with those in the 30–64-year age group citing increased price as a key driver. Participants also frequently cited their health as a motivator to change behavior, which is likely a result of Ministry of Health campaigns to reduce tobacco use. Although the survey data collected here does not indicate replacement of manufactured cigarettes with locally produced products, the Samoan government are mindful of the potential for this as prices continue to increase and are discussing how fiscal policies may be extended to local production to prevent this from happening.

Further international lessons suggest that multiple sectors—health, agriculture, finance; as well as women, community and social development—should be engaged to raise awareness of the plans for taxation and educate consumers about the potential health benefits. In Mexico, awareness of the SSB tax was associated with reduced consumption in the year after taxes were introduced. This was attributed to the success of a broad educational and information campaign that provided public health rationale.[53] In Hungary, where taxes targeting unhealthy foods (pre-packaged sweets and biscuits, soft drinks, fruit jams, flavored beer with added sugar, alcopops, energy drinks, and excessively salty snacks) were introduced in 2011, successes were attributed to both the changing cost of food and a comprehensive education campaign which altered consumer behavior toward available healthier alternatives.[53] Public health experts from the Hungarian Ministry of Health, National Institutes for Food and Nutrition Science, the Ministry of Finance, and the WHO worked together both to formulate the taxation policy and the education campaign that accompanied it, offering an example of successful engagement of multiple stakeholder groups.[54] Among participants surveyed here, more than 30 percent were unaware of the association between SSB consumption and obesity indicating the importance of such awareness-raising campaigns.

Across all food and beverage categories to be targeted by new tax increases, consumption of beverages and snack foods is most likely to be impacted. While participants consumed tea, coffee, and Koko Samoa (to which almost all participants added sugar) more frequently than SSBs, sweetened fruit beverages, soft drinks, and milo were consumed regularly by survey respondents (mostly younger survey respondents). Increasing the price of these items may deter their consumption; concurrently making bottled water more accessible may increase the health impact of the planned price change, although it remains to be seen how the government's plan to begin collecting duty from local bottled water manufacturers will impact availability and cost. Many participants also consumed sweet and salty snack foods; 20 percent of survey respondents, for example, reported consuming ice cream at least weekly.

SSBs are among the most commonly taxed food products globally and most taxation campaigns have been successful at changing consumer and/or manufacturer behavior. Similar to the success of Mexico's tax campaign mentioned above[46,47], Chile introduced an 18 percent SSB tax in 2014, which led to a 3.4 percent decrease in sales of soda and industrialized juice drinks in its first year.[55] Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates levy a 50 percent tax on sweetened beverages and a 100 percent tax on energy drinks. Although the goal in Saudi Arabia was raising revenue rather than improving public health, these taxes were effective at changing behavior (a 19 percent reduction in consumption) and had a positive impact on obesity.[56]

Fewer countries have attempted to levy taxes on snack foods and results have been less conclusive. Denmark, for example, added a surcharge to foods containing more than 2.3 percent saturated fat in 2011 but the surcharge was removed after a year following criticism of inflated food prices and the impact on the Danish job market.[57] Conversely, taxes on sweets and ice cream implemented by the Finnish government in 2011 were removed in 2017 after the European Commission ruled that taxes violated state aid rules by unfairly favoring local producers over importers. In Samoa, taxes on ice cream have, to date, been levied on imports only, but the new taxes proposed will extend to cover local producers also. Given that the snack foods to be targeted with tax increases in Samoa are still mostly imported, rather than locally produced, despite an increase in local production, the impact on local producers is likely to be negligible. Data on the effectiveness of Samoa's approach may provide important evidence to guide other nations globally in their pursuit of fiscal approaches to public health improvement.

Consumption of fatty cuts of imported meat is less likely to be impacted by changes to the tax structure. Very few survey respondents reported regularly consuming the imported meat products that will be subject to planned taxes. Among the meat products subject to new tax policy, pork meat was the most commonly consumed (at least weekly by 12.5 percent of the survey respondents). Most, however, were not purchasing pork but either raising pigs themselves or acquiring it from other families through an informal local market. The most likely impact of new taxes on imported pork will therefore be to drive consumers further toward this local market, which will benefit local producers and may raise the income of some families. In light of this likely outcome, taxation policies should be combined with educational interventions to improve identification of healthier cuts of meat, encourage low-fat preparation methods, and promote appropriate meat portion sizes. A number of individual and community level interventions in other settings have been successful in achieving these goals, although most have been conducted in higher income nations.[58]

Reducing duty on imported vegetables is also unlikely to have a meaningful impact on consumption without efforts to address systemic barriers such as availability, produce quality, and knowledge of how to prepare these foods. With the exception of garlic, cabbage, and carrots, very few of the vegetables to be targeted were regularly consumed by survey respondents. Participants cited lack of availability and cost as major barriers to their consumption but even if these barriers could be overcome, there remains a lack of education about how to prepare and cook with these food items. Furthermore, few households have adequate access to refrigerators with which to preserve the shelf life of these items, which are often of poor quality by the time they reach Samoa due to the long transit time from New Zealand or other countries.

It is not clear whether savings on the import of these items will be passed on to consumers. In Tonga, tax exemptions were not passed on to consumers and prices of imported apples and oranges remained the same despite tax exemptions being introduced.[48] In Fiji, the government has made major changes to the tax structure for fruit and vegetable imports, aiming to both improve health and promote locally grown produce.[59] While changes in consumption in response to the policies have not been measured, tariff reductions appear to have contributed to increases in the volume of vegetables (not local to Fiji) and fruits imported.[59] In other settings, subsidies on fruits and vegetables that have been targeted directly to consumers have been found to be effective in increasing consumption. In South Africa, for example, 10 percent and 25 percent subsidies on fruits and vegetables, respectively, resulted in increases in intake equivalent to 0.38 servings of fruits and 0.64 servings of vegetables per person per day.[60] Samoa might consider additional efforts to ensure that price reductions are passed to consumers.

The risk of substitution with equally unhealthy foods is substantial in Samoa, particularly for sweet and salty snack foods. Consumption of foods that could potentially be alternatives, if consumption of to-be-taxed foods becomes cost prohibitive, was already prevalent among survey respondents. For example, both imported plain biscuits (as an alternative to imported biscuits with chocolate, cream or coconut) and locally produced items were consumed regularly by many survey respondents, and risk

of substitution of to-be-taxed items with these equally unhealthy substitutes is substantial. In Tonga, excise tax increase on several unhealthy foods resulted in substitution with other cheaper, low quality, and similarly unhealthy foods.[48] For example, while excise tax levied on mutton flaps was successful in reducing consumption, 40 percent of consumers reported substituting mutton flaps with other imported products not subject to tax changes: salted beef, tinned fish, or corned beef, all of which contain unhealthy levels of salt and fat. These data argue for a more comprehensive tax policy that also considers these replacement products. Tongan consumers also reported swapping imported ice cream (on which taxes were increased) for locally made ice cream, which was not subject to any changes in tax policy.[48] In Samoa, local producers of ice cream will also be subject to tax legislation, meaning that for this particular product, which is consumed by one in five households at least weekly, substitution may be avoided. Introducing unified tax rates for both imported and local products more broadly may be a useful approach to avoiding substitution in other food categories and may encourage local producers to reformulate their products. The potential impact on the informal market, which is largely driven by low-income households who sell small batches of snack products on the streets or in public places, should be monitored.

Food culture in Samoa favors high fat, imported foods, making dietary change challenging. Food is uniquely embedded in Samoan culture; it is the focus of social gatherings and an expression of love and respect.[25] One recent description of the Samoan food system states that "food is not simply a source of energy, but also a means of building and maintaining social relationships and reinforcing community cohesion".[61] Imported foods have traditionally been associated with wealth and higher community status[62] and those of higher ranking in Samoan villages are traditionally offered higher fat foods and larger portions, which is a common explanation for the fact that obesity is more prevalent among higher income households. These foods have been part of the Samoan food supply for so long that many Samoans report disliking the taste of foods perceived to be "healthy",[25] a finding which was reported in this survey. Not assessed directly here, many Samoans also report stigma associated with individual efforts to change their dietary intake.[62] Fiscal policies such as those proposed by the Samoan government have the potential to be more successful than public health interventions targeting individuals and their dietary habits. Addressing the food system and supply chain, which is currently designed to appeal to preferences for food high in salt, fat, and sugar, to improve the healthfulness of foods available for purchase may result in population level shifts that take place without dismantling the existing food culture. Engaging community leaders and influencers will also be important to promote a shift toward a more healthful diet.

Small family-run store owners could be targeted as important advocates in efforts to improve the healthfulness of the food supply, while also being a delivery platform for strengthening the demand side. Sweet and salty snack foods were largely purchased from small, family-run stores, rather than large supermarkets. Government stakeholders may consider working with these stores to support store owners in ensuring that the products they offer are the healthiest options available. Store owners may also consider coming together to form purchasing collaboratives that will afford them more power to negotiate cost with wholesalers/importers. While there has been little work in low- and middle-income nations, in high-income settings, small independent store owners have been key partners in initiatives to improve food access in underserved communities. In Philadelphia, United States, the Philadelphia Healthy Corner Store initiative offered support to corner stores in gradually changing their inventory and marketing practices to promote healthier snack food options. In two years, the pilot study of 40 stores grew to a network of 630 participating stores who increased their inventory of healthy products by at least four items, reported increases in profits and customer demand for healthy produce, and saw increased property values.[63]

Careful monitoring and evaluation efforts will be needed to determine the impact of planned taxes on food prices and consumer behaviors. Data on the cost of foods to be targeted by the new tax policy, collected before and after the implementation of planned taxes will be important to determine whether increases or decreases in tax are passed by importers/wholesalers to consumers. A similar household survey should also be conducted after the implementation of food taxes to determine

whether consumption of the items to be targeted with the new tax policies changes and whether that can be attributed to changing cost of food items. Careful attention should be paid to whose dietary intake is impacted to ensure that any burden of rising food prices does not disproportionately impact the nutritional status of lower-income households.

Lack of knowledge about food purchasing may, however, impede monitoring and evaluation efforts. During the implementation of this survey, it became clear that, while knowledgeable about the types of food purchased by their household and about their own consumption, many participants were uncertain about cost or amount purchased and could not specify volumes in grams, ounces, or milliliters. While the frequency of consumption can be compared based on a similar post-tax survey, this will fail to capture scenarios where participants consume foods with similar frequency but in smaller amounts.

Additional taxation of unhealthy food products must be part of a comprehensive strategy to address NCDs in Samoa. Evidence from this report suggests that a focus on food alone will not be enough to address issues of NCDs in Samoa. However, in the context of alarming levels of NCDs, a multifaceted approach that considers every possible strategy must be considered. Obesity and related NCDs are related to a complex set of biological, environmental, and social factors; and addressing root causes requires a radical rethinking of policy and practice. Alongside any dietary change driven by tax policy there must also be efforts to address the physical activity environment, improved health education beginning early in life, access to a strong primary health care infrastructure that monitors lifelong health, and a robust treatment approach.

Recommendations

A comprehensive, life course approach is needed to address the current burden of NCDs in Samoa. Such an approach would consider the entirety of the physical and social environment and attempt to optimize it to protect and promote health and well-being. It would also take into account differences in risk factors by gender (for example, men are less likely to be physically inactive, but smoke and drink more often than women). Accompanied by other public health measures, introduction of new tax policy may contribute to reduction of NCD risk through its impact on unhealthy food consumption. There are a number of specific recommendations related to the implementation of such policies:

TAX STRUCTURE

1 **Unified approaches to imported and locally produced foods should be considered**. Findings from the household survey highlight the likelihood of substitution of higher price items with lower cost but equally unhealthy products; this could include both other imported products and locally produced alternatives. Introducing unified tax policies, as the proposed tax does for ice cream, may offset this risk and avoid dilution of the effect of the proposed taxes on consumption.

2 **Where administratively possible, taxes on food should be guided by nutritional quality.** Not all cuts of meat, for example, are equally high fat and taxes should be levied strategically to decrease the availability and accessibility of high fat cuts while ensuring that leaner cuts are readily available and competitively priced. This is suitable for the Pacific context as most cuts of meat that are high in fat (turkey tails, mutton flaps) are imported as frozen cuts of meat, and tax can be easily implemented.

3 **To be effective, tax cuts must be passed on to consumers in the form of lowered price.** While lowered duty may be an incentive for importers to increase supply and availability, cost is the primary driver of consumption of most foods. If importers and retailers are the only beneficiaries of reductions in import duty, without lowering price, there is a risk that there will be little to no impact on consumption or health outcomes.

4 **Annual increases in tobacco tax should continue**. Evidence suggests a significant decline in use of manufactured cigarettes, both in terms of number of smokers and, among smokers, and number of cigarettes consumed in response to price increases over the past several years. Since the evidence presented here suggests that consumers remain very sensitive to price, continued increases are likely to be impactful. Since results from the survey suggest that a 1 WST increase in cost per pack (that is, an ~7 percent increase on current price) would lead a third of smokers to consider quitting, the government should consider tax increases greater than the current 5 percent per year planned increases.

5 **There are no current plans to raise tax on alcohol products but this may be important to reduce alcohol-related harm as well as obesity risk.** Although relatively few survey respondents reported frequently consuming alcohol an increasing degree of binge drinking has been reported previously. Addressing this would reduce alcohol-related harm and obesity risk. The Samoan government plans to review existing policies in the near future.

TRANSPARENCY

1 **Consumers should be made aware of proposed tax changes, particularly reductions in import duty, such as on fresh chicken, meat, and vegetables.** Increasing public awareness of these planned reductions in import duty may increase pressure on importers to pass on cost savings, thereby increasing demand. Without public awareness, there is potential for the importers to be the sole beneficiaries of price reductions.

2 **The government may consider disclosing revenue raised through tax increase and using those revenues for specific health promotion activities to strengthen public support.** Transparency about funds raised through the taxation of unhealthy food items as well as commitment to use these funds to protect and promote health (for example, through funding key health services, community-based activities, public health initiatives, or improving access to opportunities for physical activity [such as parks and play spaces] may increase public support for fiscal policies).

COMPLEMENTARY NON-TAX MEASURES

1 **A number of complementary interventions are needed to make healthy foods more accessible, affordable, and appealing**. As well as cost, household survey respondents reported availability, taste preferences, and perceptions of the social value of "healthy" foods as barriers to consumption. Interventions to increase awareness of options for food preparation, engagement of community leaders in promoting the social value of healthful foods, and increasing purchasing power of small store owners are all possible options to address these barriers.

2 **To promote vegetable consumption, produce quality and storage options would need to be improved**. Without prompting, several participants described how quality of imported vegetables was poor considering their currently high cost. Lack of refrigeration also prevented survey respondents from purchasing these products in larger amounts.

3 **Increased resources should be made available to those who wish to stop smoking**. Evidence suggests that increases in price of manufactured cigarettes will lead Samoan consumers to quit smoking rather than replace those products with other, cheaper alternatives. Improving availability of resources such as counseling and nicotine replacement products should complement any fiscal policy approaches. Efforts should be particularly focused on young women, who appear to be at significant risk of adopting smoking habits early in life.

4 **A coordinated multisectoral approach is needed.** New tax policies from the Ministry of Finance should be supported by other government agencies, for example, the Ministry of Health may be engaged in public health awareness campaigns, or the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in supporting local produce markets.

5 **Public health messaging should be aligned with planned tax implementation.** Alongside education to increase awareness of the planned taxes, public health messaging should focus on (i) healthful alternatives to the unhealthy foods being targeted by the new tax policy; (ii) educating the public on how to store, prepare, and cook with imported vegetables; and (iii) reiterating the role of high sugar, high fat foods in obesity risk as well as other health conditions (including dental issues).

6 **Family store owners could be engaged in efforts to redirect consumers to healthier products.** Given that the majority of sweet and salty snack foods consumed by household survey participants were purchased from small, family stores, rather than supermarkets, engaging store owners in public health efforts may be beneficial. This could be in the form of education to inform their own purchasing, or incentives to offer healthier produce, or government support of store collectives with increased purchasing power.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1 **Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation is needed to examine effects of planned taxes on consumption as well as the local and household economy.** Monitoring pricing changes in response to new taxes will determine whether costs or savings are passed on to consumers. This could be achieved with store surveys, examination of historical sales data from importers, or supermarket sales logs; ideally a combination of all of these. Repeating this household survey post-implementation will determine whether consumption is influenced by the new policies and will detect any potentially regressive impacts on lower-income households.

2 **The overall impact of tax changes on food price as well as the differential impact of tax policies on low- and high-income households should be monitored.** Samoa is unusual in the sense that consumption of most foods subject to tax change (increases and decreases) is greater in higher-income households. Close monitoring to detect any regressive impacts on low-income households will be important as well as a more general examination of the impact of broadening the number of products subject to taxes on the consumer price index and inflation.

3 **Longer-term plans should be put in place to monitor the impact of food policies on health.** Many participants cited their health as an important reason to change behavior. Demonstrating health impacts—through monitoring BMI, for example—may increase public support for such measures.

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Appendices

1. SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table S1

Proportion of participants consuming beverages subject to planned tax changes at least weekly, by selected participant characteristics

	Sweetened Fruit Beverages	Flavored Milk	Soft Drinks	Non-Alcoholic Beer	Sweetened Tea	Milo	Energy Drinks	Bottled Water
Census Region								
Apia Urban Area	26.0	3.1	19.1	1.4	2.0	20.7	4.1	36.9
Northwest Upolu	26.2	3.6	14.6	0.3	0.1	16.0	1.1	30.2
Rest of Upolu	16.9	0.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.3	9.9
Savai'i	19.6	0.4	9.6	0.0	0.2	5.8	0.2	3.6
	p<0.001	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.064**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**
Age Group								
18-29 years	28.5	2.7	16.2	0.6	0.4	13.0	1.9	20.5
30-64 years	19.4	1.8	10.0	0.3	0.6	12.6	1.2	21.3
65+ years	13.3	0.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	24.6
	p<0.001	**p=0.09**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.502**	**p=0.617**	**p=0.218**	**p=0.126**	**p=0.431**
Gender								
Male	20.3	1.8	12.3	0.2	0.6	10.2	1.5	19.0
Female	24.9	2.4	12.2	0.6	0.3	16.2	1.2	23.4
	p=0.034	**p=0.865**	**p=0.721**	**p=0.148**	**p=0.472**	**p=0.003**	**p=0.363**	**p=0.149**
Income Quintiles								
1 (Greatest Annual Income)	16.7	2.6	15.7	0.4	1.0	20.0	2.6	40.4
2	24.3	1.0	12.4	0.4	1.2	11.4	1.0	18.3
3	28.4	1.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.8	14.6
4	18.3	1.2	9.3	0.4	0.0	11.0	0.0	13.8
5 (Lowest Annual Income)	24.2	4.5	6.5	0.6	0.2	11.3	1.4	18.1
	p<0.001	**p=0.005"**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.101**	**p=0.227**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.035**	**p<0.001**
Food Poverty Line								
Above	21.5	1.4	13.3	0.4	0.7	14.0	1.3	23.5
Below	24.3	3.5	8.7	0.4	0.1	11.9	1.0	15.7
	p<0.001	**p=0.007**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.220**	**p=0.197**	**p=0.031**	**p=0.323**	**p<0.001**

N.B Shaded columns in orange are foods subject to tax decreases while all other columns are subject to tax increases.

Table S2

Proportion of participants consuming meat products subject to planned tax changes at least weekly, by selected participant characteristics

	Pork	Lamb Flank	Lamb Neck	Lamb Rack	Offal	Fresh Chicken
Census Region						
Apia Urban Area	26.0	1.6	6.1	1.8	1.6	26.4
Northwest Upolu	25.7	3.0	5.3	2.6	1.0	34.9
Rest of Upolu	40.6	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.5	33.9
Savai'i	42.2	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	37.8
	p<0.001	**p=0.002**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.006**	**p=0.568**	**p<0.001**
Age Group						
18-29 years	32.1	1.4	3.5	1.4	1.0	31.9
30-64 years	33.5	1.6	3.6	1.5	1.1	34.6
65+ years	30.7	2.5	5.0	3.0	2.0	34.3
	p=0.909	**p=0.792**	**p=0.784**	**p=0.585**	**p=0.250**	**p=0.178**
Gender						
Male	35.5	1.4	3.8	1.4	1.3	35.1
Female	29.9	1.8	3.6	1.7	1.0	31.9
	p=0.094	**p=0.337**	**p=0.308**	**p=0.448**	**p=0.308**	**p=0.220**
Income Quintiles						
1 (Greatest Annual Income)	38.6	5.7	12.2	5.5	2.7	46.8
2	31.0	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.4	32.5
3	27.5	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	24.7
4	34.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	29.7
5 (Lowest Annual Income)	32.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.2	34.2
	p=0.003	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.015**	**p<0.001**
Food Poverty Line						
Above	32.0	2.2	4.9	2.2	1.3	33.4
Below	34.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	33.8
	p=0.291	**p=0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.010**	**p=0.210**	**p=0.878**

N.B. Shaded columns in orange are foods subject to tax decreases while all other columns are subject to tax increases.

Table S3

Proportion of participants consuming sweet and salty snacks subject to planned tax changes at least weekly, by selected participant characteristics

	Syrup	Sugar Confectionery	Ice Cream	Imported Biscuits (not plain)	Waffles/ Wafers	Fries
Census Region						
Apia Urban Area	4.0	9.1	36.0	26.7	3.7	33.1
Northwest Upolu	0.9	7.6	42.5	24.9	4.3	33.4
Rest of Upolu	0.0	2.3	16.0	17.2	1.3	6.6
Savai'i	1.2	3.6	18.8	15.6	0.0	8.7
	p<0.001	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**
Age Group						
18-29 years	1.1	8.5	32.9	25.5	2.2	24.0
30-64 years	1.4	4.4	28.1	18.7	3.1	20.4
65+ years	0.0	1.5	27.1	19.2	1.5	20.2
	p=0.643	**p<0.001**	**p=0.359**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.251**	**p=0.020**
Gender						
Male						
Female	1.0	4.9	27.5	19.6	2.0	18.9
	1.3	6.7	32.4	23.4	3.2	24.7
Income Quintiles	**p=0.370**	**p=0.459**	**p=0.027**	**p=0.137**	**p=0.006**	**p=0.001**
1 (Greatest Annual Income)	3.1	9.4	35.0	38.4	3.7	42.8
2	1.4	6.7	28.6	30.5	0.8	17.8
3	0.4	5.3	29.8	18.7	0.8	17.3
4	0.4	3.1	23.3	9.4	2.2	12.7
5 (Lowest Annual Income)	0.4	4.1	30.8	10.8	5.3	18.2
	p=0.009	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**
Food Poverty Line						
Above						
Below	1.5	6.6	29.3	26.8	1.7	23.7
	0.3	3.8	29.8	10.7	4.3	17.5
	p=0.044	**p=0.031**	**p=0.008**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.001**	**p<0.001**

Table S4

Proportion of participants consuming vegetables subject to planned tax reductions at least weekly, by selected participant characteristics

	Garlic	Leeks	Cauliflower	Broccoli	Brussel Sprouts	Sprouts	Cabbage	Carrots
Census Region								
Apia Urban Area	68.8	2.2	1.4	8.3	15.6	44.4	53.3	1.6
Northwest Upolu	71.4	3.0	0.7	9.2	12.9	41.4	47.1	0.8
Rest of Upolu	46.8	0.7	1.2	6.1	9.2	26.7	25.9	0.0
Savai'i	51.9	0.0	1.2	3.5	3.9	25.7	18.9	0.2
	p<0.001	**p<0.001**	**p=0.046**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.023**
Age Group								
18-29 years	62.1	1.1	0.3	7.9	11.3	36.3	37.0	0.7
30-64 years	61.0	2.3	0.8	6.6	10.5	34.7	38.3	0.7
65+ years	55.7	1.0	1.0	6.5	9.9	34.2	36.6	0.0
	p=0.197	**p=0.234**	**p=0.352**	**p=0.350**	**p=0.787**	**p=0.676**	**p=0.911**	**p=0.687**
Gender								
Male	58.3	1.7	0.6	6.7	10.5	33.4	35.2	0.6
Female	63.7	1.7	0.6	7.6	11.0	37.2	40.0	0.6
	p=0.001	**p=0.338**	**p=0.145**	**p=0.595**	**p=0.692**	**p=0.226**	**p=0.005**	**p=0.814**
Income Quintiles								
1 (Greatest Annual Income)	80.4	4.5	1.4	23.7	32.4	54.6	59.2	2.0
2	69.3	1.0	0.6	8.1	15.9	45.2	41.8	0.4
3	59.7	0.8	0.4	3.1	4.9	33.4	37.4	0.6
4	47.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	21.0	20.0	0.0
5 (Lowest Annual Income)	48.6	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.8	23.6	29.1	0.2
	p<0.001	**p<0.001**	**p=0.573**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.002**
Food Poverty Line								
Above	76.0	1.9	0.8	10.3	15.7	40.8	42.1	0.8
Below	51.0	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	24.4	27.9	0.1
	p<0.001	**p=0.003**	**p=0.380**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.056**

Table S5

Proportion of participants consuming vegetables subject to planned tax reductions at least weekly, by selected participant characteristics

	Asparagus	Celery	Mushrooms	Bell Peppers	Spinach	Olives
Census Region						
Apia Urban Area	0.4	9.3	3.5	24.2	3.7	0.0
Northwest Upolu	0.7	12.3	7.0	24.4	7.0	0.2
Rest of Upolu	0.2	2.5	1.1	14.8	8.4	0.2
Savai'i	0.0	1.2	0.6	9.3	13.6	0.2
	p=0.469	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.291**
Age Group						
18-29 years	0.3	8.0	3.6	20.4	8.0	0.2
30-64 years	0.5	6.4	3.6	18.6	7.5	0.2
65+ years	0.0	7.0	3.5	15.3	10.4	0.0
	p=0.773	**p=0.596**	**p=0.843**	**p=0.362**	**p=0.755**	**p=0.854**
Gender						
Male	0.4	6.7	3.9	17.6	8.4	0.2
Female	0.3	7.5	3.3	20.5	7.6	0.2
	p=0.470	**p=0.754**	**p=0.627**	**p=0.102**	**p=0.416**	**p=0.572**
Income Quintiles						
1 (Greatest Annual Income)	0.8	23.9	13.8	47.7	3.1	0.4
2	0.4	7.3	3.5	26.0	8.5	0.0
3	0.2	1.6	1.0	11.5	11.3	0.0
4	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.1	13.6	0.2
5 (Lowest Annual Income)	0.4	1.8	0.0	6.7	3.7	0.2
	p=0.284	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.531**
Food Poverty Line						
Above	0.4	9.8	5.3	25.4	8.7	0.1
Below	0.3	1.5	0.1	6.1	6.5	0.3
	p=0.171	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p<0.001**	**p=0.291**	**p=0.413**

Table S6

Proportion of participants consuming selected foods subject to planned tax increases or reductions at least weekly, by weight status (underweight/normal weight, overweight, obesity)

	Sweetened Fruit Beverages	Soft Drinks	Bottled Water	Pork	Fresh Chicken	Ice Cream	Biscuits	Garlic	Carrots
Men									
Underweight/ Normal Weight	27.8	18.9	14.2	8.6	11.1	22.0	11.0	36.3	18.1
Overweight	21.5	13.5	14.2	12.3	13.2	16.6	6.2	30.8	16.2
Obesity	21.3	13.3	21.5	10.2	12.4	20.7	9.9	35.7	17.4
	p=0.387	**P=0.525**	**p=0.335**	**p=0.344**	**p=0.525**	**p=0.941**	**p=0.238**	**p=0.839**	**p=0.718**
Women									
	27.7	14.5	22.9	6.0	8.4	16.8	13.2	38.6	10.8
	27.8	13.6	25.4	8.6	13.1	25.7	16.2	37.4	19.6
	27.3	13.5	23.2	9.4	12.6	22.7	12.7	38.7	22.7
	p=0.602	**p=0.766**	**p=0.080**	**p=0.881**	**p=0.886**	**p=0.788**	**p=0.476**	**p=0.231**	**p=0.221**

N.B. Shaded columns in orange are foods subject to tax decreases while all other columns are subject to tax increases.

Foods were selected based on these being the most commonly consumed foods among each food category (i.e. beverages, meat products, snack foods, vegetables).

Weight status was defined using World Health Organization Body Mass Index Thresholds (Underweight/Normal weight: BMI <25.0 kg/m2; Overweight: BMI 25-29.99 kg/m2; Obesity: 30 kg/m2+) Participants with underweight and normal weight were combined for analysis due to small sample size in the underweight category.

Body Mass Index was not recorded for all participants, so analyses are based on a subsample of participants (n=1978) for whom these data were available. Therefore, the proportions reported here may not match those reported in other tables.

2. PRE-TAX HOUSEHOLD SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Collapse all instruments

	#	Variable / Field Name	Field Label *Field Note*	Field Attributes (Field Type, Validation, Choices, Calculations, etc.)
Instrument: **Pretax Survey** (pretax_survey)				Collapse
	1	record_id	Record ID	text
	2	enumerator	Enumerator ID	text
	3	region	Itumalo fa'atusigaigoa Census Region	radio 1, Apia Urban 2, Northwest Upolu 3, Rest of Upolu 4, Savai'i
	4	village	Nuu Village Name	radio 1, Vaivase Tai 2, Tanugamanono 3, Sinamoga 4, Moamoa Fou 5, Letogo 6, Vaiusu 7, Puipa'a 8, Faleula 9, Tufulele 10, Nofoali'i 11, Leauva'a 12, Saanapu Uta 13, Samatau 14, Manono Uta 15, Lufilufi 16, Luatuanu'u 17, Sapapali'i 18, Safotu 19, Salailua 20, Sili 21, Moataa
	5	household	Household Number [Should match the Household Number on the recruitment list]	text
	6	gps	GPS [if recruitment list says no GPS, write 'no GPS']	text
	7	phone_number	Contact Phone Number:	text

	8	given_name	Igoa muamua Given name	text
	9	family_name	Fa'ai'u Family name	text
	10	gender	Ituaiga Participant Reported Gender	radio 1 Alii - Male 2 Tamaitai - Female
	11	dob	O aso fanau Date of Birth (dd/mm/yyyy)	text (date_dmy, Min: 2012-10-23)
	12	age	Ua fia nei ou tausaga? How old are you in years?	text (integer)
	13	highest_education	O lea le maualuga o le tulaga tau aoaoga na ausia? What is the highest level of education you received?	radio 0 E le'I alu I se aoga - No formal schooling 1 Aoga fa'ata'itai'i - Less than primary school 2 Mae'a aoga tulaga lua - Primary school completed 3 Mae'a aoga maualuga - Secondary school completed 4 Mae'a aoga Kolisi/ lunivesite - College/University completed 5 Aoga sili atu nai le lunivesite - Postgraduate degree
	14	food_knowledge	O lea sou lagona e te iloa ai pe fa'apefea ona e fa'atau ma saunia meaa'i mo lou aiga? How much do you feel like you know about how food is purchased and prepared in your household?	radio, Required 1 Tele le iloa - A lot 2 Laititi le iloa - A little 3 Tau le tele se iloa - Not very much 4 Leai se iloa - Nothing at all
	15	end_int Show the field ONLY if: [food_knowledge] = "4"	**PLEASE END INTERVIEW** End interview because the participant doesn't know anything about how food is purchased in the household.	descriptive
	16	weight_1	Enter first participant weight measurement *kg*	text
	17	weight_2	Enter second participant weight measurement *kg*	text
	18	weight_3 Show the field ONLY if: [weight_1]-[weight_2]>.1 or [weight_2]-[weight_1]>.1	Enter third participant weight measurement (only if difference between weight 1 and 2 was >0.1 kg) *kg*	text
	19	height_1	Enter first participant height measurement *cm*	text
	20	height_2	Enter second participant height measurement *cm*	text
	21	height_3 Show the field ONLY if: [height_1]-[height_2]>.5 or [height_2]-[height_1]>.5	Enter third participant height measurement (cm) only if difference between weight 1 and 2 was >0.5cm *cm*	text

	22	marital_status	O lea le tulaga tau fa'aipoipoga? What is your marital status?	radio 0 E le'I fa'aipoipo - Never married 1 Ua faaipoipo - Currently married 2 Tete'a - Separated 3 Tatala faaletulafono faipoipoga - Divorced 4 Maliu le to'alua - Widowed 5 Nonofo ae le'I fa'aipoipo - Cohabiting
	23	denomination	O lea lau tapuaiga? What is your religious denomination?	radio 1 Egelani- Anglican 2 Katoliko - Catholic 3 Metotisi - Methodist 4 EFKS - CCCS 5 Lotu Aso Fitu - Seventh Day Adventist 6 Lotu Mamona - Latter Day Saints 7 Isi Lotu - Other 8 Musu e tali le fesili - Refused to answer
	24	denomination_other Show the field ONLY if: [denomination]= "7"	O lea lau lotu? (Isi lotu) What is your religious denomination? (Other)	text
	25	employment	Fa'amatalaga faigaluega How would you describe your employment situation?	radio 1 Leai se galuega ma o loo sailia se galuega - Unemployed, looking for work 2 Leai se galuega ma e lē o sailia se galuega - Unemployed, not looking for work 3 Faigaluega i le fale - Self-employed 4 Faigaluega - Employed 5 Litaea/ Le mafai ona toe faigaluega - Retired or unable to work
	26	job_title Show the field ONLY if: [employment] = "3" or [employment] = "4"	O le a lau matagaluega? What is your job title?	text
	27	work_full_time Show the field ONLY if: [employment] = "3" or [employment] = "4"	Pe faigaluega tumau pe leai? Is this work full time?	radio 1 Galuega togi aso - Casual work (irregular hours, no work-related benefits) 2 Galuega faavaitaimi - Part time (less than 38 hours per week) 3 Galuega tumau - Full time (38 hours of more per week)
	28	mobile_phone	Section Header: *Matou te fia fesiligia le tulaga o lou aiga ma meatotino. O faamatalaga uma e te tuuina mai o le a natia e aunoa ma le iloa e se tasi. Matou te fia malamalama I le olaga o tagata Samoa ma mea totino o lo o latou umia ina ia mafai ai ona iloa le suiga o le olaga ona o le faa Samoa. We would like to ask some questions about your home and your possessions. The answers will be kept confidential. We want to understand how Samoans are living and what they own so that we can understand changes in the way of life from fa'a Samoa.* Do you own a mobile phone?	radio 0 Leai se telefoni - No phone 1 E iai telefoni nei ona pō (smart phone) - Has a smart phone 2 E iai le telefoni ae le o se telefoni nei ona po - Has phone but not a smart phone
	29	phone_brand Show the field ONLY if: [mobile_phone] = "1" or [mobile_phone] = "2"	O le a le itu'aiga o telefoni fe'avea'i e iai lau telefoni? What brand is your phone (for example, Apple, Samsung, Nokia, etc.)?	text
	30	mat_house_style	Ituaiga Fausaga o fale Architectural house style	radio 0 Fale Samoa - Samoan fale 1 Fale Palagi - Palagi

	31	mat_own_or_rent	Ua e faatauina lou fale, po'o e mautotogi ai? Do you own or rent the house?	radio 0 Faatau - Own 1 Mautotogi - Rent
	32	mat_rooms_in_house	Aofa'l o potu o le fale? Number of rooms in the house?	text (number, Min: 1)
	33	mat_rooms_for_sleep	E fia potu o le fale e faaaogaina e momoe ai lo outou Aiga? How many rooms are for sleeping?	text (number, Min: 1)
	34	mat_plumb_indoor	O totonu le fale iai le paipa? Is the plumbing indoors?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	35	mat_drinking_water_source	O fea e sau ai le vaiinu mo le aiga? What is the major source of drinking water for the household?	radio 0 Paipa e ta'i mai vai o le malo - Pipe into the house 1 Paipa e i totonu o lou fanua - Pipe on the house lot 2 Vai fai tele - Public tap 3 Paipa e ta'i mai vai eli - Tube well 4 Vai eli e malupuipuia - Protected well 5 Vai timu - Rainwater 6 Isi - Other
	36	mat_drink_water_source_oth Show the field ONLY if: [mat_drinking_water_source] = "6"	Faamatala: Please specify:	text
	37	mat_stove_type	O lea le ituaiga ogaumu o lo'o fa'aaogaina? - [filifili i tali uma nei] What type of stove do you have? - [select all that apply]	checkbox 0 mat_stove_type___0 Umu - Umu 1 mat_stove_type___1 Karasini - Kerosene 2 mat_stove_type___2 Uila - Electric 3 mat_stove_type___3 Kesi - Gas
	38	mat_fridge	E iai se pusa aisa? - Do you have a refrigerator?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	39	mat_freezer	E iai se pusa aisa taatia? - Do you have a freezer?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	40	mat_port_stereo	E iai se laau pese e mafai ona feaveai/ MP3? - Do you have a portable stereo?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	41	mat_vcr_dvd	E iai se VCR/DVD? - Do you have a VCR/DVD?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	42	mat_couch	E iai ni nofoa faamalu (sofa/couch)? - Do you have a couch?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	43	mat_wash_machine	E i ai se masini ta lavalava - Do you have a washing machine?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	44	mat_mobile_phone	E i ai sau telefoni feavea'i? - Do you have a mobile phone?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes

	45	mat_computer	E iai sau komepiuta I le fale? - Do you have a computer?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	46	mat_tablet	E iai sau tapaleti? - Do you have a tablet?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	47	mat_electricity	E iai se eletise o lou fale? - Does your house have electricity?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	48	mat_microwave_oven	E iai se masini faavevela ai meaai? - Do you have a microwave oven?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	49	mat_rice_cooker	E iai se ulo tunu araisa alu i le eletise? - Do you have a rice cooker?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	50	mat_blender	E iai se masini vili fai vai, alu i le eletise? - Do you have a blender?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	51	mat_sewing_machine	E iai se laau su'isu'i? - Do you have a sewing machine?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	52	mat_electric_fan	E iai se ili alu i le Uila? - Do you have an electric fan?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	53	mat_air_con	E iai se ea malulu? - Do you have an air conditioner?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	54	mat_car	E iai se taavale laitiiti po o se loli? - Do you have any cars or trucks?	radio (Matrix) 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	55	mat_tv	E iai se TV? Do you have a TV? [Select all that apply]	checkbox 0 mat_tv___0 Leai - No 1 mat_tv___1 Ioe, ituaiga televise tuai - Yes, a basic television 2 mat_tv___2 Ioe, televise mafolafola - Yes, a flat screen television 3 mat_tv___3 Ioe, tv fou - Yes, a smart TV
	56	mat_internet	E iai se internet i lou fale? Do you have internet in your home?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe, e maua mai le uaea - Yes, from a wire/router 2 Ioe, e fa'aaoga telefoni fa'a onapo nei - Yes, from a smartphone hotspot
	57	mat_how_many_adults	E toafia tagata o loo tou nonofo faatasi I le fale lenei. How many people share the house? b. Tagata matutua - Adults	text (number, Min: 1)
	58	mat_how_many_children	E toafia tagata o loo tou nonofo faatasi I le fale lenei. How many people share the house? a. Tamaiti - Children (under the age of 16)	text (number)

	59	mat_annual_income	E fia le aofa'i o le tupe a lou aiga na maua mai i lau galueg i le tausaga ua te'a? What was the annual household income from your work last year? *WST*	text (number) Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	60	mat_income_overseas	E fia se tupe e maua mai i tagata o lou aiga o loo nonofo i atunu i fafo i le tausaga? How much money do you receive every year from family living overseas?	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	61	mat_income_pension	E fia se tupe a le aiga e maua mai i le litaea po o le penisiona i le militeri poo se isi teuga tupe? How much income does the household receive from retirement/military pensions and other investments and savings?	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	62	mat_other_income	Sa iai nisi alaga tupe i le tausaga ua te'a? Were there any other sources of income last year?	radio 0, Leai - No 1, Ioe - Yes
	63	mat_other_income_amount Show the field ONLY if: [mat_other_income] = "1"	E fia le aofa'i? How much?	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	64	cig_smokecig	Section Header: *Cigarette and Alcohol Consumption E matou te fia fesiligia lau susuga e fa'atatau i tele lou fa'aaogaina o le ava malosi ma le tapa'a. E leai ni tali sa'o pe sese foi, fa'amolemole e tali i le fa'amaoni fesili o lea fesiligia ai oe. We are going to ask some questions about whether and how much you drink and smoke. There are no right or wrong answers, please answer these questions as honestly as you can.* O e taumafa tapaa e pei o sikareti, sika poo tapaa utu paipa i le taimi nei? Do you currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes?	radio 0, Leai - No 1, Ioe - Yes
	65	cig_frequency Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	E faafia ona e ulaula ? How often do you smoke?	radio 1, Aso uma - Daily regular smoker 2, Nisi taimi ole vaiaso - Few times a week (social smoker) 3, Laititi ifo ile vaiaso - Less than a few times a week
	66	cig_how_long_ago Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	Afai e te le manatua le matua o ou tausaga, o le a le umi talu ona e ulaula i aso uma? How long ago did you start smoking? [This should not be a DATE when the person started smoking - this should be NUMBER of YEARS, MONTHS or DAYS ago]	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER='__Tausaga / __Masina / __Vaiaso'
	67	cig_manufactured Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	E te taumafa tapa'a gaosi? Do you smoke manufactured cigarettes?	radio 0, Leai - No 1, Ioe - Yes
	68	cig_brand Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	Olea le ituaiga tapa'a gaosi e masani ona e ulaina? What brand of cigarettes do you usually smoke?	radio 1, Pall Mall 2, Cida 3, Rothman 4, Winfield 5, Consulate 6, Cocoma 7, Filter Tobacco 8, Other brands (specify-faailoa mai)

	69	cig_brand_specify Show the field ONLY if: [cig_brand] = "8"	Fa'ailoa mai: Please specify brand:	text
	70	cig_sticks_daily Show the field ONLY if: [cig_manufactured] = "1"	E fia le aofai o ituaiga tapaa nei e masani ona e ulaina i le aso e tasi? On average, how many sticks of manufactured cigarettes do you smoke each day? *Aofaiga Sikareti*	text (number)
	71	cig_manu_source Show the field ONLY if: [cig_manufactured] = "1"	O fea o vaega nei e masani lava ona e aumaia ai le tele o le tapa'a o lo'o e faaaogaina? Where do you normally get the majority of your cigarettes?	radio 1 Faatauina mai i Supamaketi- I buy them in supermarkets 2 Pamu Penisini- Gas stations 3 Faleoloa o Aiiga - Aiga stores 4 Aumai i se isi tagata - Someone gives them to me 5 Aumai i Aiga/Uo mai i atunu'u mamao- Family/friends send them from overseas 6 Ma isi [faamolemole faailoa mai]- Other [please specify] -
	72	cig_manu_source_other Show the field ONLY if: [cig_manu_source] = "6"	Faamolemole faailoa mai: Please specify:	text
	73	cig_price Show the field ONLY if: [cig_manufactured] = "1"	Olea le tau ole pepa sikaleti lapoa (20 sticks) na e faatauina lata mai nei? What was the price of the manufactured cigarettes (packet of 20 sticks) you last bought?	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	74	cig_cost Show the field ONLY if: [cig_manufactured] = "1"	Ile 7 aso ua tu'ana'I, e fia le aofa'I ose tupe na e fa'aaluina mo sikareti gaosi? In the past 7 days, how much did you spend on manufactured cigarettes?	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	75	cig_brand_last Show the field ONLY if: [cig_manufactured] = "1"	Olea le igoa o le ituaiga sikaleti gaosi na e faataua lata mai nei? What was the brand of cigarette you last bought?	radio 1 Pall Mall 2 Cida 3 Rothman 4 Winfield 5 Consulate 6 Cocoma 7 Filter Tobacco 8 Other brand [specify]
	76	specify_last_cig Show the field ONLY if: [cig_brand_last] = "8"	Fa'amolemole faailoa mai: Please specify:	text
	77	cig_changed Show the field ONLY if: [cig_manufactured] = "1"	Faatusa ile tasi le tausaga talu ai, pe sa iai se suiga o lau ulaula sikaleti ile aso? Compared to a year ago, has your daily consumption of cigarettes changed?	radio 1 Increase - Fa'ateteleina 2 Decrease - Fa'aitiitia 3 No change - Leai se suiga 4 I changed cigarette brand - Sui le ituaiga sikareti
	78	cig_increased Show the field ONLY if: [cig_changed] = "1"	Faateteleina ile fia sikaleti ile aso? Increased by how many sticks per day?	text
	79	cig_decreased Show the field ONLY if: [cig_changed] = "2"	Faaitiitia ile fia sikaleti ile aso? Decreased by how many sticks per day?	text

	80	cig_change_reason Show the field ONLY if: [cig_changed] = "1" OR [cig_changed] = "2" OR [cig_changed] = "4"	Olea le mafuaaga ua sui ai lau sikaleti? What was the reason for the change in cigarette consumption? Select all that apply	checkbox 1 cig_change_reason___1 Ua si'itia le tau - Price increase 2 cig_change_reason___2 E le soifua maloloina - It was unhealthy 3 cig_change_reason___3 Fa'asa mai le foma'i - Doctor told me to 4 cig_change_reason___4 Fautuaga mai isi tagata - Other people's opinion 5 cig_change_reason___5 Isi mafuaaga - Other
	81	cig_change_reason_other Show the field ONLY if: [cig_change_reason(5)] = "1"	Fa'amolemole Fa'amatala: Please specify:	text
	82	cig_plans Show the field ONLY if: [cig_manufactured] = "1"	O iai sau fuafuaga e sui lau ulaula i le tausaga fou pe a aulia? Do you have plans to change your cigarette consumption in the next year?	radio 1 Fa'ateleteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Leai se suiga - No change 4 Sui le ituaiga o Sikareti - Change cigarette brands
	83	cig_plans_why Show the field ONLY if: [cig_plans] = "1" or [cig_plans] = "2" or [cig_plans] = "4"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	notes
	84	cig_tax_awareness	I le tolu tausaga ua tuana'i, na si'itia ai luga le totogi lafoga ole tapa'a i le 5% i tausaga ta'itasi. Sa e silafiaina le si'itaga ole tapa'a? For the past three years, Samoa has raised tobacco taxes at the level of 5% each year. Were you aware of the increasing taxes on tobacco?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	85	cig_hand_rolled Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	E te taumafa tapa'a ta'ai? Do you smoke hand-rolled cigarettes?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	86	cig_rolled_type Show the field ONLY if: [cig_hand_rolled] = "1"	O le a le ituaiga o tapa'a e te faaaogaina i lau sikaleti ta'ai? What type of tobacco do you use in your hand-rolled cigarettes? [Select all that apply]	checkbox 1 cig_rolled_type___1 Kipi Samoa - Samoan Kipi 2 cig_rolled_type___2 Tapa'a gaosi i lau-tapa'a ua mamago - Manufactured loose leaf tobacco
	87	cig_kipi_hand_rolled Show the field ONLY if: [cig_rolled_type(1)] = "1"	E fia le aofai o ituaiga tapaa nei e masani ona e ulaina i le aso e tasi? On average, how many hand rolled cigarettes do you smoke each day? Sikareti taai, Kipi Samoa - Samoan Kipi	text (number)
	88	cig_looseleaf_hand_rolled Show the field ONLY if: [cig_rolled_type(2)] = "1"	E fia le aofai o ituaiga tapaa nei e masani ona e ulaina i le aso e tasi? On average, how many hand rolled cigarettes do you smoke each day? Tapa'a gaosi i lau-tapa'a ua mamago - Manufactured loose leaf tobacco	text (number)

	89	cig_loose_source Show the field ONLY if: [cig_hand_rolled] = "1"	O fea e masani ona e aumaia ai lau kipi? Where do you normally get your Kipi/loose-leaf tobacco?	radio 1 Ou te totoina lava e a'u - Grow my own 2 Matou te fetufaa'i lava ma a'u uo/pe aumai foi i nisi - Share it with friends/given to me by others 3 Supermaketi - Supermarkets 4 Pamu Penisini - Gas stations 5 Faleoloa o Aiga - Aiga stores 6 Aumai i Aiga / Uo i atunu'u mamao - Family/friends send it from overseas 7 Nisi [faamolemole faailoa mai] - Other [please specify]
	90	cig_loose_leaf_source_other Show the field ONLY if: [cig_loose_source] = "7"	Fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: Please specify:	text
	91	cig_loose_price Show the field ONLY if: [cig_hand_rolled] = "1"	O le a la le tau o le kipi mulimuli lava sa e faatauina? What was the price of the kipi/loose leaf you last bought?	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	92	cig_loose_amount Show the field ONLY if: [cig_hand_rolled] = "1"	O le a le tele o lau kipi e mafai ona e mauaina mai i lena tau? How much kipi/loose leaf tobacco did you get for that price?	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="SPECIFY UNITS"
	93	cig_loose_leaf_spending Show the field ONLY if: [cig_hand_rolled] = "1"	I le 7 aso talu ai, e fia le aofai o se seleni sa e faaaluina i le lau kipi/tapa'a samoa? In the past 7 days, how much did you spend on kipi/loose leaf tobacco?	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	94	cig_loose_leaf_changed Show the field ONLY if: [cig_hand_rolled] = "1"	Faatusatusa atu i le tausaga ua te'a, o suia le tele poo le aofai o le kipi o loo e faaaogaina i le aso pe leai? Compared to a year ago, has your daily consumption of kipi/loose leaf tobacco changed?	radio 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Leai se suiga - No change 4 Ua suia le ituaiga o tapa'a - I changed brand/type
	95	cig_loose_leaf_increased Show the field ONLY if: [cig_loose_leaf_changed] = "1"	Faateteleina ile fia sikaleti ile aso? Increased by how many sticks per day? *Aofaiga i le aso*	text
	96	cig_loose_leaf_decreased Show the field ONLY if: [cig_loose_leaf_changed] = "2"	Faaitiitia ile fia sikaleti ile aso? Decreased by how many sticks per day? *Aofaiga i le aso*	text
	97	cig_loose_leaf_change_reason Show the field ONLY if: [cig_loose_leaf_changed] = "1" or [cig_loose_leaf_changed] = "2" or [cig_loose_leaf_changed] = "4"	O le a le mafua'aga ua sui ai lau tapa'a i le Kipi? What was the reason for the change in kipi/loose leaf tobacco consumption?	radio 1 Ua si'itia le tau - Price increase 2 E le soifua maloloina - It was unhealthy 3 Fa'asa mai le foma'i - Doctor told me to 4 Fautuaga mai isi tagata - Other people's opinion 5 Isi mafuaaga - Other
	98	cig_loose_leaf_change_reason_other Show the field ONLY if: [cig_loose_leaf_change_reason] = "5"	Fa'amolemole Famatala: Please specify:	text
	99	cig_loose_leaf_change_plans Show the field ONLY if: [cig_hand_rolled] = "1"	O iai se fuafuaga i le toe suia ai lea o lau kipi i le tausaga o lumana'i? Do you have plans to change your kipi/loose leaf tobacco consumption in the next year?	radio 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Leai se suiga - No change 4 Ua suia le ituaiga o tapa'a - I changed brand/type

	100	cig_loose_leaf_change_plans_why Show the field ONLY if: [cig_loose_leaf_change_plans] = "1" or [cig_loose_leaf_change_plans] = "2" or [cig_loose_leaf_change_plans] = "4"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	notes
	101	cig_daily_pipes Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	E fia le aofai o ituaiga tapaa nei e masani ona e taumafa / ulaina i le aso e tasi? On average, how many of the following do you smoke each day? Tapaa utu paipa (Samoa/Palagi) - Pipes full of tobacco	text (number)
	102	cig_daily_cigars Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	E fia le aofai o ituaiga tapaa nei e masani ona e taumafa / ulaina i le aso e tasi? On average, how many of the following do you smoke each day? Sika / Tapaa Samoa (tipi) - Cigars, cigarillos	text (number)
	103	cig_daily_other Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	E fia le aofai o ituaiga tapaa nei e masani ona e taumafa / ulaina i le aso e tasi? On average, how many of the following do you smoke each day? O nisi Tapaa - Other	text (number)
	104	cig_daily_other_specify Show the field ONLY if: [cig_daily_other] > 0	Fa'amolemole ta'u mai: Please specify:	text (alpha_only)
	105	cig_smokeless_tobacco Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	Po'o e faaaogaina nisi ituaiga tapa'a, pei o tapa'a mili? Do you currently use any smokeless tobacco? (Such as snuff, chewing tobacco)	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	106	ct_80sene Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	**Fa'atauina o sikareti gaosi - Cigarette Purchase Task I se vaai fa'alemafaufau i aso masani ona e ulaula ai. O fesili nei o lea fesiligia ai oe pe fia le aofa'i o sikareti e te fa'aaogaina pe afai e eseese uma tau e te fa'atauina ai. Po'o a ituaiga sikareti e faigofie ona maua po'o lea ituaiga foi e te fiafia iai. Avea o se ata fa'ata'ita'i le tutusa o lou fa'aaogaina tupe po'o lau seleni o lo'o teu fa'aagaga i le taimi nei ma e leai se eseesega mai le sikareti po'o isi oloa o le tapa'a e ese mai na i lo tau o lo'o iai nei. A'e le gata i lea fa'apea oe lea ulaula tapa'a i le sikareti e te fa'atauina i le aso e tasi - e le mafai ona e sefea pe fa'aputu ni sikareti mo se aso. Ia mautinoa ia mafaufau ma le fa'aeteete i tau ta'itasi. Imagine a TYPICAL DAY during which you smoke. The following questions ask how many cigarettes you would consume if they cost various amounts of money. The available cigarettes are your favorite brand. Assume that you have the same income/savings as you do now and NO ACCESS to any cigarettes or other tobacco products other than those offered at these prices. Also - assume that you would smoke the cigarettes you bought on the same day - you cannot save or stockpile cigarettes for a later date. Be sure to consider each price increment carefully** Afai o le sikareti e tasi o lona tau ua tusa nei ma le 80 sene, po'o le pepa sikareti foi lapoa e 16 tala Samoa, e fia au sikareti e ula i le aso? If cigarettes were the price they are now: approximately 80 sene per cigarette, or 16 WST per pack, how many cigarettes would you smoke? *Aofai o sikareti*	text

	107	ct_76sene Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	76 sene i le tasi,tusa $15 WST 20 sene ile pepa e tasi. 76 sene each, 15 WST 20 sene per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	108	ct_72sene Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	72 sene i le tasi, tusa $14 WST 40 sene i le pepa e tasi. 72 sene each, 14 WST 40 sene per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	109	ct_84sene Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	A fa'afefea pe afai o le tau e si'i i le 84 sene i le sikareti e tasi po'o $16 WST 40 sene i le pepa e tasi? How about if the price increased to 84 sene per cigarette or 16 WST 40 sene per pack? *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	110	ct_88sene Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	88 sene i le tasi, tusa $17 WST 60 i le pepa e tasi. 88 sene each, 17 WST 60 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	111	ct_92sene Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	92 sene i le tasi, tusa $18 WST sene i le pepa e tasi. 92 sene each, 18 WST 40 sene per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	112	ct_96sene Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	96 sene i le tasi, tusa $19 WST 20 sene i le pepa e tasi 96 sene each, 19 WST 20 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	113	ct_1wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1 WST i le tasi, tusa $20 WST i le pepa e tasi. 1 WST each, 20 WST per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	114	ct_104wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.04 WST i le tasi, tusa $20 WST 80 i le pepa e tasi. 1.04 WST each, 20 WST 80 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	115	ct_108wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.08 WST i le tasi, tusa $21 WST 60 i le pepa e tasi. 1.08 WST each, 21 WST 60 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	116	ct_112wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.12 WST i le tasi, tusa $22 WST 40 i le pepa e tasi. 1.12 WST each, 22 WST 40 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	117	ct_116wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.16 WST i le tasi, tusa $23 WST 20 i le pepa e tasi. 1.16 WST each, 23 WST 20 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	118	ct_120wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.20 WST i le tasi, tusa $24 WST i le pepa e tasi. 1.20 WST each, 24 WST per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	119	ct_124wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.24 WST i le tasi, tusa $24 WST 80 i le pepa e tasi. 1.24 WST each, 24 WST 80 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	120	ct_128wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.28 WST i le tasi, tusa $25 WST 60 i le pepa e tasi. 1.28 WST each, 25 WST 60 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	121	ct_132wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.32 WST i le tasi, tusa $26 WST 40 i le pepa e tasi. 1.32 WST each, 26 WST 40 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	122	ct_136wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.36 WST i le tasi, tusa $27 WST 20 i le pepa e tasi. 1.36 WST each, 27 WST 20 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text

	123	ct_140wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.40 WST i le tasi, tusa $28 WST i le pepa e tasi. 1.40 WST each, 28 WST per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	124	ct_144wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.44 WST i le tasi, tusa $28 WST 80 i le pepa e tasi. 1.44 WST each, 28 WST 80 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	125	ct_148wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.48 WST i le tasi, tusa $29 WST 60 i le pepa e tasi. 1.48 WST each, 29 WST 60 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	126	ct_152wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.52 WST i le tasi, tusa $30 WST 40 i le pepa e tasi. 1.52 WST each, 30 WST 40 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	127	ct_156wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.56 WST i le tasi, tusa $31 WST 20 i le pepa e tasi. 1.56 WST each, 31 WST 20 per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	128	ct_160wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	1.60 WST i le tasi, tusa $32 WST i le pepa e tasi. 1.60 WST each, 32 WST per pack *Aofai o sikareti*	text
	129	sp_1wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	E fa'afefea ona suia lau ulaula pe afai o le tau o le pepa e tasi o le sikareti masani ona e ulaula ai pea si'itia le tau i le $1 WST? How would your smoking change (if at all) if the price of a packet of your regular cigarettes was increased by $1 WST?	radio 1 O lea ou ulaula i le aofa'i lava ou te ulaula ai i le aso - I would smoke the same amount I smoke today 2 O lea sili atu la'u ulaula nai lo la'u ulaula i le aso - I would smoke less than I smoke today 3 O lea sui i le isi oloa o le tapa'a - I would switch to other tobacco products 4 O lea taofi la'u ulaula i sikareti uma nei - I would stop smoking cigarettes all together 5 Ou te leiloa - I don't know
	130	sp_2wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	E fa'afefea ona suia lau ulaula pe afai o le tau o le pepa e tasi o le sikareti masani ona e ulaula ai pea si'itia le tau i le $2 WST? How would your smoking change (if at all) if the price of a packet of your regular cigarettes was increased by $2 WST?	radio 1 O lea ou ulaula i le aofa'i lava ou te ulaula ai i le aso - I would smoke the same amount I smoke today 2 O lea sili atu la'u ulaula nai lo la'u ulaula i le aso - I would smoke less than I smoke today 3 O lea sui i le isi oloa o le tapa'a - I would switch to other tobacco products 4 O lea taofi la'u ulaula i sikareti uma nei - I would stop smoking cigarettes all together 5 Ou te leiloa - I don't know
	131	sp_5wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	E fa'afefea ona suia lau ulaula pe afai o le tau o le pepa e tasi o le sikareti masani ona e ulaula ai pea si'itia le tau ile $5 WST? How would your smoking change (if at all) if the price of a packet of your regular cigarettes was increased by $5 WST?	radio 1 O lea ou ulaula i le aofa'i lava ou te ulaula ai i le aso - I would smoke the same amount I smoke today 2 O lea sili atu la'u ulaula nai lo la'u ulaula i le aso - I would smoke less than I smoke today 3 O lea sui i le isi oloa o le tapa'a - I would switch to other tobacco products 4 O lea taofi la'u ulaula i sikareti uma nei - I would stop smoking cigarettes all together 5 Ou te leiloa - I don't know

	132	sp_10wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	E fa'afefea ona suia lau ulaula pe afai o le tau o le pepa e tasi o le sikareti masani ona e ulaula ai pea si'itia le tau ile $10 WST? How would your smoking change (if at all) if the price of a packet of your regular cigarettes was increased by $10 WST?	radio 1 O lea ou ulaula i le aofa'i lava ou te ulaula ai i le aso - I would smoke the same amount I smoke today 2 O lea sili atu la'u ulaula nai lo la'u ulaula i le aso - I would smoke less than I smoke today 3 O lea sui i le isi oloa o le tapa'a - I would switch to other tobacco products 4 O lea taofi la'u ulaula i sikareti uma nei - I would stop smoking cigarettes all together 5 Ou te leiloa - I don't know
	133	sp_15wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	E fa'afefea ona suia lau ulaula pe afai o le tau o le pepa e tasi o le sikareti masani ona e ulaula ai pea si'itia le tau ile $15 WST? How would your smoking change (if at all) if the price of a packet of your regular cigarettes was increased by $15 WST?	radio 1 O lea ou ulaula i le aofa'i lava ou te ulaula ai i le aso - I would smoke the same amount I smoke today 2 O lea sili atu la'u ulaula nai lo la'u ulaula i le aso - I would smoke less than I smoke today 3 O lea sui i le isi oloa o le tapa'a - I would switch to other tobacco products 4 O lea taofi la'u ulaula i sikareti uma nei - I would stop smoking cigarettes all together 5 Ou te leiloa - I don't know
	134	sp_20wst Show the field ONLY if: [cig_smokecig] = "1"	E fa'afefea ona e suia lau ulaula pe afai o le tau o le pepa e tasi o le sikareti masani ona e ulaula ai pea si'itia le tau ile $20 WST? How would your smoking change (if at all) if the price of a packet of your regular cigarettes was increased by $20 WST?	radio 1 O lea ou ulaula i le aofa'i lava ou te ulaula ai i le aso - I would smoke the same amount I smoke today 2 O lea sili atu la'u ulaula nai lo la'u ulaula i le aso - I would smoke less than I smoke today 3 O lea sui i le isi oloa o le tapa'a - I would switch to other tobacco products 4 O lea taofi la'u ulaula i sikareti uma nei - I would stop smoking cigarettes all together 5 Ou te leiloa - I don't know
	135	alc_ever_consumed	Ua e taumafaina se ava malosi i lou olaga atoa (e pei o le pia, uaina, fagu malosi poo le pulu)? Have you ever consumed an alcoholic drink such as beer, wine, liquor or old-oli?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	136	alc_how_often Show the field ONLY if: [alc_ever_consumed] = "1"	I le 12 masina talu ai, e faafia ona e taumafaina se ipu ava malosi se tasi pe sili atu? In the past 12 months, how often have you had at least one drink?	radio 0 5 aso pe sili atu i le vaiaso - 5 or more days a week 1 1 - 4 aso o le vaiaso - 1 - 4 days per week 2 1 - 3 aso o le masina - 1 - 3 days per month 3 Lalo ifo i le tasi i le masina - Less than once a month 4 E leai - Never
	137	alc_daily_beer Show the field ONLY if: [alc_ever_consumed] = "1" or [alc_how_often] = "1" or [alc_how_often] = "2" or [alc_how_often] = "3" or [alc_how_often] = "4"	I taimi e te taumafaina ai le ava malosi, e fia ni ipu ava faapenei e masani ona e taumafaina i le aso? When you drink alcohol, on average, how many drinks do you have during one day? ... Pia (po'o pulu) - Beer *If unsure, write "Le iloa" / "Don't know"*	text

	138	alc_daily_wine Show the field ONLY if: [alc_ever_consumed] = "1" or [alc_how_often] = "1" or [alc_how_often] = "2" or [alc_how_often] = "3" or [alc_how_often] = "4"	I taimi e te taumafaina ai le ava malosi, e fia ni ipu ava faapenei e masani ona e taumafaina i le aso? When you drink alcohol, on average, how many drinks do you have during one day? ... Uaina - Wine *If unsure, write "Le iloa" / "Don't know"*	text
	139	alc_daily_liquor Show the field ONLY if: [alc_ever_consumed] = "1"	I taimi e te taumafaina ai le ava malosi, e fia ni ipu ava faapenei e masani ona e taumafaina i le aso? When you drink alcohol, on average, how many drinks do you have during one day? ... Fagu malosi- Liquor *If unsure, write "Le iloa" / "Don't know"*	text
	140	alc_daily_oli Show the field ONLY if: [alc_ever_consumed] = "1"	I taimi e te taumafaina ai le ava malosi, e fia ni ipu ava faapenei e masani ona e taumafaina i le aso? When you drink alcohol, on average, how many drinks do you have during one day? ... Oli oli - Oli oli *If unsure, write "Le iloa" / "Don't know"*	text
	141	alc_spending Show the field ONLY if: [alc_ever_consumed] = "1"	I le 7 aso talu ai, e fia le aofai o se seleni na e faaaluina i le ava malosi? In the past 7 days, how much did you spend on alcohol? *WST*	text
	142	alc_change_plans Show the field ONLY if: [alc_ever_consumed] = "1"	O e mafaufau e fa'aitiitia lau taumafa i le ava malosi i le lumana'i? Do you have plans to change your alcohol consumption in the next year?	radio 1 Fa'ateleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Leai se suiga - No change 4 Le iloa - Don't know
	143	alc_change_reason Show the field ONLY if: [alc_change_plans] = "1" OR [alc_change_plans] = " 2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	144	food_purchasing	Section Header: *Ole a matou fesiligia lau susuga e uiga I taumafa o lo'o taumafaina - pe fa'afia fa'apea ai foi male aofa'i. Fa'amolemole ina ia taumafai e tali mai ise tali manino male sa'o. E leai foi se tali sa'o pe sese. E iai foi nisi fesili e fa'atatau lava I 'meaai taumafa e fia fesili atu ai We are going to ask you some questions about the foods that you eat - how often and how much. Please think carefully about your responses and be as accurate as you can be. There are no right or wrong answers! We'll follow up with some more questions that are about specific foods.* O oe e gafa ma le fa'atauina o meaa'i mo le aiga? Are you responsible for buying food for the household?	radio 0 Leai, o le isi tagata e fa'atauina meaa'i mo le aiga - No, someone else buys the food for the household 1 Ioe - Yes
	145	food_responsibility	O ai e gafa male fa'atauina o meaai ale aiga? Who is responsible for buying food for the household?	radio 1 Ulu o le aiga - Household head 2 Toalua o le ulu o le aiga - Spouse of the household head 3 Atali'I o le ulu o le aiga - Son of the household head 4 Afafine o le ulu o le aiga - Daughter of the household head 5 O le isi tagata, (fa'ailoa mai) - Someone else (please specify)
	146	food_responsibility_other Show the field ONLY if: [food_responsibility] = "5"	Other person who is responsible for buying food for the household	text

	147	food_source	Pe fa'afefea ona totogi le tele o 'meaai o lo'o taumafaina ele aiga? How is the majority of the food in the household paid for?	radio 1 Tupe maua mai ile totogi - Using money the family earns from work 2 Fa'amomoli mai fafo - With remittances from overseas 3 Fa'amomoli mai totonu lava ole atunuu - With remittances from in country (in kind) 4 Mai isi tagata - Given to us by others 5 'Meaai toto I totonu lava ole aiga - We grow the majority of our food
	148	weekly_spending	E fia se tupe e faaaluina e lou aiga mo faatauga I le vaiaso (so'o se meaa'i lava e faatau)? How much does your household spend on average each week (on everything)? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	149	food_spending	E fia se tupe a lou aiga e fa'aalu mo le fa'atauina o meaa'i ma vaiinu i vaiaso uma? How much does your household spend on food and beverages weekly (WST)? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	150	food_taxes	O e silafia pe ete iloa foi le siitaga o tiute o nisi meaai mai atunuu I fafo lea ua fuafua ele malo (Ianuari 2021)? Have you heard or read about the food taxes that will go into effect in January 2021?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	151	bevq_water_bottled_freq	Section Header: *We are going to ask a series of questions about beverages you might consume. As you answer, think about your usual behavior in the past month. Do not count beverages used in cooking or other preparations (like milk in cereal).* E fa'afia ona e inu i fagu vai? How often do you drink bottled water? (sparkling or still)	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	152	bevq_water_bottles_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times per day, please specify:	text
	153	bevq_water_bottled_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "7"	E fia fagu vai e te inuina i taimi ta'itasi? How much bottled water do you drink each time? *[use portion size prompts: cups, bottled water]*	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)

	154	bottled_water_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_water_bottled_freq] = "7"	O lea le tau masani ona e fa'atauina ai le fagu vai e tasi? What do you usually pay for one bottle of water? [use portion size prompts: standard 16.9 oz bottle] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	155	household_bw_yn	Did your household buy bottled water in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	156	bottle_water_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_bw_yn] = "1"	E fia ni fagu vai na fa'atau e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much bottled water did your household buy last week? *Report in cups, bottles (inc. ml), or gallons*	text
	157	bottled_water_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_bw_yn] = "1"	E fia le tupe na fa'aalu e lou aiga i le fagu vai lea i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much did your household spend on that bottled water last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	158	bevq_water_tap_freq	E fa'afia ona inu vai paipa? How often do you drink tap water?	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	159	bevq_water_tap_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_water_tap_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times, please specify:	text
	160	bevq_water_tap_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_water_tap_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_water_tap_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_water_tap_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_water_tap_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_water_tap_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_water_tap_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_water_tap_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_water_tap_freq] = "7"	O lea le tele o le vai paipa e te inuina i taimi ta'itasi? How much tap water do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)

	161	bevq_fruitjuice_freq	E fa'afia ona e inu vai suamalie ua 100% mai vaiinu o fualaauaina suamalie? How often do you drink 100% fruit juice? (fruit juice with no added sugar) [show photographs of example brands]	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	162	bevq_fruitjuice_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times a day, please specify:	text
	163	bevq_fruitjuice_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "7"	O lea le tele o le vaiinu o fualaauaina suamalie e te inuina i taimi ta'itasi? How much 100% fruit juice do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)
	164	fruitjuice_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_fruitjuice_freq] = "7"	What do you usually pay for [amount] of 100% fruit juice? [use portion size prompts: standard amount] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	165	household_fj_yn	Did your household buy 100% fruit juice in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	166	fruitjuice_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_fj_yn] = "1"	Olea le tele o vaiinu suamalie 100% mai i fualaau taumafa mata sa faatauina e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much 100% fruit juice did your household buy last week? *Report in cups, bottles (inc. ml), or liters*	text
	167	fruitjuice_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_fj_yn] = "1"	E fia le tupe sa fa'aaluina e lou aiga e fa'atau ai vaiinu suamalie 100% mai i fualaau taumafa mata ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much did your household spend on that 100% fruit juice last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"

	168	bevq_sweetjuice_freq	E fa'afia ona e 'inuina vai suamalie nei e pei ole (fruit ades, lemonade, punch, sunny delight)? How often do you drink sweetened fruit beverages (fruit ades, lemonade, punch, Sunny Delight)? [show photographs of example brands]	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	169	bevq_sweetjuice_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times per day, please specify:	text
	170	bevq_sweetjuice_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "7"	How much sweetened fruit beverage do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)
	171	sweetjuice_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_sweetjuice_freq] = "7"	What do you usually pay for [amount] of sweetened fruit beverage? [use portion size prompts: standard amount] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	172	household_fb_yn	Did your household buy sweetened fruit beverages in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	173	sweetjuice_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_fb_yn] = "1"	E fia se aofaiga o vai suamalie sa fa'atauina ele tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much sweetened fruit beverage did your household buy last week? *Report in cups, bottles (inc. ml), or liters*	text
	174	sweetjuice_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_fb_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe sa fa'aaluina mole fa'atauina o vai suamalie ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much did your household spend on that sweetened fruit beverage last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"

	175	bevq_milk_freq	E fa'afia ona e taumafaina susu e leai se tofo? How often do you drink milk (unflavored)? [show photographs of example brands]	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	176	bevq_milk_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_milk_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more time per day, please specify:	text
	177	bevq_milk_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_milk_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "7"	How much unflavored milk do you drink each time? Reminder: Do not include milk used in tea or coffee! [use portion size prompts: cups]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)
	178	milk_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_milk_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_milk_freq] = "7"	Olea se tau e masani ona e fa'atauina mai ai le susu e leai se tofo e 1litre? What do you usually pay for 1 litre of unflavored milk? [use portion size prompts: standard amount] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	179	household_um_yn	Did your household buy unflavored milk in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	180	milk_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_um_yn] = "1"	E fia se aofaiga o susu sa fa'atauina ele tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How many liters of unflavored milk did your household buy last week? *Lita*	text
	181	milk_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_um_yn] = "1"	E fia se aofaiga ole tupe sa fa'aaluina ele tou aiga i susu e leai se tofo ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much did your household spend on that unflavored milk last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	182	milk_type Show the field ONLY if: [household_um_yn] = "1"	Olea le ituaiga susu e masani ona fa'atauina ele tou aiga? What type of milk does your household usually buy?	radio 1 Whole (full fat) milk 2 Light (reduced fat, 2%) milk 3 Skim (fat-free) milk 4 Almond or soy milk 5 Other
	183	milk_type_other Show the field ONLY if: [milk_type] = "5"	Other type of milk:	text

	184	bevq_flavmilk_freq	E fa'afia ona e taumafaina susu e iai le tofo e pei ole (chocolate, strawberry, coffee)? How often do you drink flavored milk (chocolate, strawberry, coffee)? [show photographs of example brands]	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	185	bevq_flavmilk_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times per day, please specify:	text
	186	bevq_flavmilk_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "7"	How much flavored milk do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)
	187	flavmilk_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_flavmilk_freq] = "7"	Olea se tau e masani ona fa'atau mai ai le kakugi susu? (e iai le tofo) What do you usually pay for a carton of flavored milk? [use portion size prompts: 200ml carton] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	188	household_m_yn	Did your household buy flavored milk in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	189	flavmilk_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_m_yn] = "1"	E fia le aofaiga o susu sa fa'atauina ele tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How many cartons of flavored milk did your household buy last week? [use portion size prompts: 200ml cartons] *200ml cartons*	text
	190	flavmilk_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_m_yn] = "1"	E fia le aofaiga ole tupe sa fa'aaluina ele aiga mole fa'atauina o nei susu ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much did your household spend on that flavored milk last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"

	191	bevq_softdrinks_freq	E fa'afia ona e taumafaina ia vai suamalie? (sugar sweetened beverages, sparkling water with added sugar, concentrates) How often do you drink soft drinks? (sugar sweetened beverages, sparkling water with added sugar, concentrates)? [show photographs of example brands]	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	192	bevq_softdrinks_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times per day, please specify:	text
	193	bevq_softdrinks_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "7"	Olea le tele o vai suamalie ete taumafaina i taimi taitasi? How much soft drinks do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups; standard 12 fl oz can]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)
	194	softdrinks_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_softdrinks_freq] = "7"	Olea se aofaiga ose tupe ete fa'aalu ile fa'atauina ose apa inu? What do you usually pay for a can of soft drink? [use portion size prompt: 12 fl oz/330ml can] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	195	household_sd_yn	Did your household buy soft drinks in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	196	softdrink_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_sd_yn] = "1"	E fia se aofaiga o vai suamalie sa fa'atauina ele tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How many cans of soft drink did your household buy last week? *cans*	text
	197	softdrink_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_sd_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe sa fa'aaluina ele tou aiga i vai suamalie ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much did your household spend on that soft drink last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"

	198	bevq_nonalcbeer_freq	E fa'afia ona e taumafaina vai suamalie e pei ole (ginger beer, no alchol beers)? How often do you drink non-alcoholic beers? (ginger beer, no alcohol beers) [show photographs of example brands]	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	199	bevq_nonalcbeer_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times per day, please specify:	text
	200	bevq_nonalcbeer_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "7"	Olea le tele o nei ituaiga vai suamalie ete taumafaina i taimi taitasi? How much non-alcoholic beer do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups; standard bottle]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)
	201	nonalcbeer_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_nonalcbeer_freq] = "7"	E fia se tau e masani ona fa'atau ai nei vai suamalie? What do you usually pay for a bottle of non-alcoholic beer? [use portion size prompt: standard ginger beer bottle] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	202	household_nab_yn	Did your household buy non-alcoholic beer in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	203	nonalcbeer_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_nab_yn] = "1"	E fia se aofaiga o nei vai suamalie sa fa'atauina ele tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How many bottles of non-alcoholic beer did your household buy last week? *bottles*	text
	204	nonalcbeer_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_nab_yn] = "1"	E fia se aofaiga ole tupe sa fa'aaluina ele tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i i nei vai suamalie? How much did your household spend on that non-alcoholic beer last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"

	205	bevq_dietdrinks_freq	E fa'afia ona e taumafaina nei vai suamalie e pei ole diet/artificially sweetened drinks? How often do you drink diet/artificially sweetened drinks? [show photographs of example brands]	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	206	bevq_dietdrinks_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times per day, please specify:	text
	207	bevq_dietdrinks_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "7"	Olea le tele o nei ituaiga vaiinu suamalie ete taumafaina i taimi taitasi? How much diet/artificially sweetened drink do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups; standard 12 fl oz can]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)
	208	dietdrinks_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_dietdrinks_freq] = "7"	Olea se tau e masani ona e fa'atauina ai nei vai suamalie? What do you usually pay for a can of diet drink? [use portion size prompt: 12 fl oz can] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	209	household_dd_yn	Did your household buy diet drinks in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	210	dietdrinks_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_dd_yn] = "1"	Olea le tele o nei vai suamalie sa fa'atauina ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How many cans of diet drink did your household buy last week? *cans*	text
	211	dietdrinks_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_dd_yn] = "1"	Olea se aofaiga ose tupe fa'aalu ele tou aiga mo nei vai suamalie ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much did your household spend on that diet drink last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"

	212	bevq_sweetenedtea_freq	E fa'afia ona e taumafaina lenei ituaiga tea e pei ole (arizona iced tea)? How often do you drink sweetened tea? (Arizona iced tea) [show photographs of example brands]	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	213	bevq_sweetenedtea_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times per day, please specify:	text
	214	bevq_sweetenedtea_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "7"	Olea le tele o lenei tea suamalie ete taumafaina i taimi taitasi? How much sweetened tea do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups, standard bottle size]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)
	215	sweetenedtea_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_sweetenedtea_freq] = "7"	Olea se tau masani ete fa'ataua mai ai lenei ituaiga tea? (arizona iced tea) What do you usually pay for a bottle of sweetened tea? [use portion size prompt: standard bottle size] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	216	household_st_yn	Did your household buy sweetened tea in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	217	sweetendtea_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_st_yn] = "1"	E fia se aofaiga o lenei ituaiga tea sa fa'atauina ele tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How many bottles of sweetened tea did your household buy last week? *bottles*	text
	218	sweetenedtea_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_st_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe sa fa'aaluina ele tou aiga mole fa'atauina o lenei ituaiga tea ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much did your household spend on that sweetened tea last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"

	219	bevq_teacoffee_freq	E fa'afia ona e taumafaina le lauti/kofe fa'atasi ai male kulimi male suka? How often do you drink tea/coffee with cream and/or sugar?	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	220	bevq_teacoffee_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times per day, please specify:	text
	221	bevq_teacoffee_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "7"	Olea le tele o ipu lauti/kofe fa'atasi ai male kulimi male suka ete taumafaina i taimi taitasi? How much tea/coffee with cream and/or sugar do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)
	222	bevq_teacoffee_sugar Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "7"	E fia le aofaiga o sipuni suka ete fa'asukaina ai lau ipu lauti/kofe? How many teaspoons of sugar do you usually add to your tea or coffee?	radio 0 No sugar 1 1 teaspoon 2 2 teaspoons 3 3 teaspoons 4 4 teaspoons 5 5 or more teaspoons, please specify
	223	bevq_teacoffee_sugar_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_teacoffee_sugar] = "5"	If 5 or more teaspoons, please specify:	text
	224	teacoffee_sugar_change Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "7"	Ua iai se suiga ole aofaiga o sipuni suka ete fa'asukaina ai lau ipu lauti/kofe ile tausaga ua mavae? Has the amount of sugar you add to your tea or coffee changed in the past year?	radio 0 No, stayed the same 1 Yes, increased 2 Yes, decreased
	225	sugar_why Show the field ONLY if: [teacoffee_sugar_change] = "1" OR [teacoffee_sugar_change] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	notes

	226	teacoffee_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_teacoffee_freq] = "7"	Olea se tau e masani ona fa'atauina mai ai lau ipu lauti/kofe fa'atasi ai male suka male kulimi mai ile faleoloa? What do you usually pay for a cup of tea/coffee with cream and/or sugar if you purchase from a store? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	227	household_tc_yn	Did your household buy tea or coffee in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	228	teacoffee_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_tc_yn] = "1"	E fia se aofaiga o ipu lauti/kofe fa'atasi ai male suka male kulimi sa fa'atauina mai ele tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much tea or coffee with cream and/or sugar did your household buy last week? *Ipu - Cups*	text
	229	teacoffee_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_tc_yn] = "1"	Olea se tau aofa'i sa fa'aaluina ele tou aiga mole fa'atauina o ipu lauti/kofe fa'atasi ai male suka male kulimi ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much did your household spend on that tea or coffee with cream and/or sugar last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	230	bevq_blackteacoffee_freq	E fa'afia ona e taumafaina le kofe uliuli male lauti uliuli? (leai se suka mase kulimi) How often do you drink black tea/coffee (no cream or sugar)?	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	231	bevq_blackcoffeetea_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times per day, please specify:	text
	232	bevq_blackteacoffee_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "7"	Olea le tele o nei ituaiga tea ete taumafaina i taimi taitasi? How much black tea/coffee do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)

	233	blackteacoffee_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_blackteacoffee_freq] = "7"	What do you usually pay for a cup of black tea/coffee if you purchase from a store? [use portion size prompt: cup] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	234	household_blackteacoffee_yn	Did your household buy black tea or coffee in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	235	blackteacoffee_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_blackteacoffee_yn] = "1"	E fia se aofaiga o nei ipu kofe po'o ipu lauti sa fa'atauina ele tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much black tea or coffee did your household buy last week? *UNITS NEEDED*	text
	236	blackteacoffee_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_blackteacoffee_yn] = "1"	E fia se aofaiga ose tupe fa'aalu ale tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i i ipu kofe ma ipu lauti? How much did your household spend on that black tea or coffee last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	237	bevq_milo_freq	E fa'afia ona e taumafaina se ipu milo/sukalati vevela? How often do you drink milo/hot chocolate?	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	238	bevq_milo_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_milo_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times per day, please specify:	text
	239	bevq_milo_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_milo_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "7"	Olea le tele o ipu milo/sukalati vevela ete taumafaina i taimi taitasi? How much milo/hot chocolate do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)
	240	milo_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_milo_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_milo_freq] = "7"	Olea se tau e masani ona e fa'ataua mai ai le ipu milo/sukalati vevela? What do you usually pay for a cup of milo/hot chocolate if you purchase from a store? [use portion size prompt: cup] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"

	241	household_hc_yn	Did your household buy milo/hot chocolate in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	242	milo_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_hc_yn] = "1"	E fia ni ipu milo/sukalati vevela sa fa'atauina ele tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much milo/hot chocolate did your household buy last week? *UNITS NEEDED*	text
	243	milo_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_hc_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe sa fa'aaluina ele tou aiga mole fa'atauina o ipu milo/sukalati vevela ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much did your household spend on that milo/hot chocolate last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	244	bevq_kokosamoa_freq	Olea le tele o ipu koko samoa ete taumafaina i taimi taitasi? How often do you drink koko samoa?	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	245	bevq_kokosamoa_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times per day, please specify:	text
	246	bevq_kokosamoa_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "7"	E fia ni ipu koko samoa ete taumafaina ile aso? How much koko samoa do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)
	247	kokosamoa_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_kokosamoa_freq] = "7"	Olea se tau e masani ona e fa'ataua ai se ipu koko samoa? What do you usually pay for a cup of koko samoa if you purchase from a store? [use portion size prompt: cup] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	248	household_kk_yn	Did your household buy koko samoa in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	249	kokosamoa_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_kk_yn] = "1"	Olea le tele o koko samoa sa fa'atauina ele tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much koko samoa did your household buy last week? *UNITS NEEDED*	text

	250	kokosamoa_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_kk_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe fa'aalu ale tou aiga ile fa'atauina o koko samoa ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? (fuafua lelei le tau o mea e fa'aaoga mole koko samoa ile fale male faleaiga). How much did your household spend on that koko samoa last week? (Think about the cost of ingredients for koko samoa at home as well as your spending in stores/restaurants) *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	251	bevq_energydrinks_freq	E fa'afia ona e taumafaina vai suamalie fa'atupu malosi e pei ole (red bull, powerade, gatorade, etc.)? How often do you drink energy/sports drinks (Red Bull, powerade, gatorade, etc.)? [show photographs of example brands]	radio 0 Leai se taimi, po'o le laititi le taimi i le vaiaso - Never or less than one time a week 1 Tasi le vaiaso - 1 time per week 2 2-3 taimi i le vaiaso - 2-3 times per week 3 4-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 4-6 times per week 4 Tasi le taimi i le aso - 1 time per day 5 2 taimi i le aso - 2 times per day 6 3 taimi i le aso - 3 times per day 7 Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: - If 4 or more times per day, please specify
	252	bevq_energydrinks_freq_more Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "7"	Afai e sili atu ma le 4 ile aso, fa'amolemole fa'ailoa mai: If 4 or more times per day, please specify:	text
	253	bevq_energydrinks_amount Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "7"	How much energy/sports drinks do you drink each time? [use portion size prompts: cups, standard 500ml bottle]	radio 1 4 fl oz/118ml (½ cup) 2 8 fl oz/237ml (1 cup) 3 12 fl oz/355ml (1 ½ cups) 4 16 fl oz/473ml (2 cups) 5 20 fl oz or more/591ml (2 ½ cups or more)
	254	energydrinks_price Show the field ONLY if: [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "1" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "2" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "3" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "4" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "5" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "6" OR [bevq_energydrinks_freq] = "7"	Olea se tau e masani ona e fa'ataua mai ai le vai fa'atupu malosi? What do you usually pay for a bottle of energy/sports drink? [use portion size prompt: 500 ml bottle] *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	255	household_ed_yn	Did your household buy energy drinks in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	256	energydrinks_household Show the field ONLY if: [household_ed_yn] = "1"	E fia se aofaiga o vai fa'atupu malosi sa fa'atauina ele tou aiga ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How many bottles of energy drink did your household buy last week? *500 ml bottles*	text

	257	energydrinks_spending Show the field ONLY if: [household_ed_yn] = "1"	E fia se aofaiga ose tupe sa fa'aaluina ele tou aiga mole fa'atauina o nei vai fa'atupu malosi ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much did your household spend on those energy drinks last week? *WST*	text Field Annotation: @PLACEHOLDER="$_____(WST)"
	258	freq_pork	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i se fasi pua'a (e aofia uma ai so'o se ituaiga lapoa o le tipiga o le fasi Puaa o le ham ma tapuvae pua'a) In the last 30 days, how often did you eat pork (any cut)?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	259	amount_pork Show the field ONLY if: [freq_pork] = "1" OR [freq_pork] = "2" OR [freq_pork] = "3" OR [freq_pork] = "4" OR [freq_pork] = "5"	E fia ni fasi puaa e masani ona e tausamiina? How many pieces of pork do you usually eat? [Show participants a deck of cards and explain that this would be a standard, 3oz piece]	radio 1 1/2 fasi - 1/2 piece 2 1 fasi - 1 piece (3 oz, 85g) 3 2 fasi - 2 pieces 4 3 fasi - 3 pieces 5 4 fasi - 4 pieces
	260	source_pork Show the field ONLY if: [freq_pork] = "1" OR [freq_pork] = "2" OR [freq_pork] = "3" OR [freq_pork] = "4" OR [freq_pork] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au fasi pua'a? Where do you usually get your pork?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Toto - Grow/raise it 4 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	261	source_pork_other Show the field ONLY if: [source_pork] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	262	household_weekly_pork_yn	Sa faatauina e lou aiga se fasi pua'a ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy pork in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	263	household_weekly_pork Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_pork_yn] = "1"	Ole a le tele ole aano o le fasipua'a na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i lenei vaiaso? How much pork did your household buy this week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.] *Note units*	text
	264	spending_pork Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_pork_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga e fa'atau ai le a'ano o le fasipua'a i lenei vaiaso? (WST) How much did your household spend on that pork this week? (WST) *WST*	text
	265	food_change_plans_pork	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le fasipua'a i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat pork in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	266	why_change_pork Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_pork] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_pork] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	267	freq_lambchop	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le fasimamoe [lamb chops]? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat lamb chops?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	268	amount_lambchop Show the field ONLY if: [freq_lambchop] = "1" OR [freq_lambchop] = "2" OR [freq_lambchop] = "3" OR [freq_lambchop] = "4" OR [freq_lambchop] = "5"	E fia ni fasi mamoe [lamb chops] e masani ona e tausamiina? How many pieces of lamb chop do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 fasi - 1/2 piece 2 1 fasi - 1 piece (3 oz, 85g) 3 2 fasi - 2 pieces 4 3 fasi - 3 pieces 5 4 fasi - 4 pieces
	269	source_lambchop Show the field ONLY if: [freq_lambchop] = "1" OR [freq_lambchop] = "2" OR [freq_lambchop] = "3" OR [freq_lambchop] = "4" OR [freq_lambchop] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au fasimamoe [lamb chops]? Where do you usually get your lamb chops?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Toto - Grow/raise it 4 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	270	source_lambchop_other Show the field ONLY if: [source_lambchop] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	271	household_weekly_lambchop_yn	Sa faatauina e lou aiga se fasi mamoe [lamb chops] ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy lamb chops in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	272	household_weekly_lambchops Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_lambchop_yn] = "1"	E fia le aofa'i o fasimamoe(lamp chops) na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i lenei vaiaso? How many lamb chops did your household buy this week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.] *Specify Units*	text
	273	spending_lambchops Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_lambchop_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga e fa'atau ai le a'ano o le fasimamoe [lamb chops] i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on those lamb chops last week? *WST*	text
	274	food_change_plans_lambchops	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le fasimamoe [lamb chops] i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat lamb chops in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	275	why_change_lambchops Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_lambchops] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_lambchops] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	276	freq_lambneck	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le u'a mamoe? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat lamb neck?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	277	amount_lambneck Show the field ONLY if: [freq_lambneck] = "1" OR [freq_lambneck] = "2" OR [freq_lambneck] = "3" OR [freq_lambneck] = "4" OR [freq_lambneck] = "5"	E fia ni au u'a mamoe e masani ona tausamiina? How many pieces of lamb neck do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 fasi - 1/2 piece 2 1 fasi - 1 piece (3 oz, 85g) 3 2 fasi - 2 pieces 4 3 fasi - 3 pieces 5 4 fasi - 4 pieces
	278	source_lambneck Show the field ONLY if: [freq_lambneck] = "1" OR [freq_lambneck] = "2" OR [freq_lambneck] = "3" OR [freq_lambneck] = "4" OR [freq_lambneck] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au u'a mamoe? Where do you usually get your lamb neck?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Toto - Grow/raise it 4 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	279	source_lambneck_other Show the field ONLY if: [source_lambneck] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	280	household_weekly_lambneck_yn	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni u'a mamoe i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy lamb neck in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	281	household_weekly_lambneck Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_lambneck_yn] = "1"	O le a le tele o ni u'a mamoe na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i lenei vaiaso? How much lamb neck did your household buy this week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.] *Specify units*	text
	282	spending_lambneck Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_lambneck_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga e fa'atau ai ni u'a mamoe i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on that lamb neck last week? *WST*	text
	283	food_change_plans_lambneck	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le u'a mamoe i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat lamb neck in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	284	why_change_lambneck Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_lambneck] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_lambneck] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	285	freq_lambrack	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le fatafata mamoe? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat rack of lamb?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	286	amount_lambrack Show the field ONLY if: [freq_lambrack] = "1" OR [freq_lambrack] = "2" OR [freq_lambrack] = "3" OR [freq_lambrack] = "4" OR [freq_lambrack] = "5"	E fia ni fasi fatafata mamoe e masani ona e tausamiina? How many pieces of rack of lamb do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 fasi - 1/2 piece 2 1 fasi - 1 piece (3 oz, 85g) 3 2 fasi - 2 pieces 4 3 fasi - 3 pieces 5 4 fasi - 4 pieces
	287	source_lambrack Show the field ONLY if: [freq_lambrack] = "1" OR [freq_lambrack] = "2" OR [freq_lambrack] = "3" OR [freq_lambrack] = "4" OR [freq_lambrack] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au fatafata mamoe? Where do you usually get your rack of lamb?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Toto - Grow/raise it 4 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	288	source_lambrack_other Show the field ONLY if: [source_lambrack] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	289	household_weekly_lambrack_yn	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni fatafata mamoe ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy rack of lamb in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	290	household_weekly_lambrack Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_lambrack_yn] = "1"	O le a le tele o ni fatafata mamoe na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much rack of lamb did your household buy in the last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	291	spending_lambrack Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_lambrack_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o ni fatafata mamoe i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on that rack of lamb last week? *WST*	text
	292	food_change_plans_lambrack	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le fatafata mamoe i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat rack of lamb in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	293	why_change_lambrack Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_lambrack] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_lambrack] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	294	freq_lambflank	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le alo po'o le manava o le mamoe? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat lamb flank?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	295	amount_lambflank Show the field ONLY if: [freq_lambflank] = "1" OR [freq_lambflank] = "2" OR [freq_lambflank] = "3" OR [freq_lambflank] = "4" OR [freq_lambflank] = "5"	E fia ni fasi alo po'o le manava o le mamoe e masani ona e tausamiina? How many pieces of lamb flank do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 fasi - 1/2 piece 2 1 fasi - 1 piece (3 oz, 85g) 3 2 fasi - 2 pieces 4 3 fasi - 3 pieces 5 4 fasi - 4 pieces
	296	source_lambflank Show the field ONLY if: [freq_lambflank] = "1" OR [freq_lambflank] = "2" OR [freq_lambflank] = "3" OR [freq_lambflank] = "4" OR [freq_lambflank] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au fasi alo po'o le manava o le mamoe? Where do you usually get your lamb flank?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Toto - Grow/raise it 4 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	297	source_lambflank_other Show the field ONLY if: [source_lambflank] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	298	household_weekly_lambflank_yn	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni fasi alo po'o le manava o le mamoe i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy lamb flank in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	299	household_weekly_lambflank Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_lambflank] = "1"	O le a le tele o le a'ano o le alo po'o le manava o le mamoe na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much lamb flank did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	300	spending_lambflank Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_lambflank] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o ni a'ano o le alo po'o le manava o le mamoe i lenei vaiaso? (WST) How much did your household spend on that lamb flank this week? *WST*	text
	301	food_change_plans_lambflank	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le a'ano o le alo o le mamoe i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat lamb flank in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	302	why_change_lambflank Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_lambflank] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_lambflank] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	303	freq_lambflaps	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le lau mamoe? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat lamb/mutton flaps?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	304	amount_lambflaps Show the field ONLY if: [freq_lambflaps] = "1" OR [freq_lambflaps] = "2" OR [freq_lambflaps] = "3" OR [freq_lambflaps] = "4" OR [freq_lambflaps] = "5"	E fia ni fasi lau mamoe e masani ona e tausamiina? How many pieces of lamb/mutton flap do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 fasi - 1/2 piece 2 1 fasi - 1 piece (3 oz, 85g) 3 2 fasi - 2 pieces 4 3 fasi - 3 pieces 5 4 fasi - 4 pieces
	305	source_lambflaps Show the field ONLY if: [freq_lambflaps] = "1" OR [freq_lambflaps] = "2" OR [freq_lambflaps] = "3" OR [freq_lambflaps] = "4" OR [freq_lambflaps] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au lau mamoe? Where do you usually get your lamb/mutton flaps?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Toto - Grow/raise it 4 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	306	source_lambflaps_other Show the field ONLY if: [source_lambflaps] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	307	household_weekly_lambflaps_yn	Sa faatauina e lou aiga se fasi lau mamoe ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy lamb flaps in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	308	household_weekly_lambflaps Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_lambflaps_yn] = "1"	O le a le tele o le a'ano o le lau mamoe na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much lamb/mutton flaps did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.] *Specify Units*	text
	309	spending_lambflaps Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_lambflaps_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o le a'ano o le lau mamoe i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on those lamb/mutton flaps last week? *WST*	text
	310	food_change_plans_lambflaps	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le fasi lau mamoe i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat lamb/mutton flaps in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	311	why_change_lambflaps Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_lambflaps] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_lambflaps] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	312	freq_offal	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i totoga o manu fasi (mai le pua'a, mamoe, oti, povi) (i.e. fatuga'o, ate, laulaufaiva)? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat offal (from pigs, sheep, goats, or cow; i.e. kidneys, liver, tripe, tongue, sweetbreads)?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	313	amount_offal Show the field ONLY if: [freq_offal] = "1" OR [freq_offal] = "2" OR [freq_offal] = "3" OR [freq_offal] = "4" OR [freq_offal] = "5"	E fia ni fasi totoga o manu fasi e masani ona e tausamiina? How many pieces of offal do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 fasi - 1/2 piece 2 1 fasi - 1 piece (3 oz, 85g) 3 2 fasi - 2 pieces 4 3 fasi - 3 pieces 5 4 fasi - 4 pieces
	314	source_offal Show the field ONLY if: [freq_offal] = "1" OR [freq_offal] = "2" OR [freq_offal] = "3" OR [freq_offal] = "4" OR [freq_offal] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au totoga o manu fasi? Where do you usually get your offal?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Toto - Grow/raise it 4 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	315	source_offal_other Show the field ONLY if: [source_offal] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	316	household_weekly_offal_yn	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni fasi totoga o manu fasi (mai le puaa, mamoe, oti, povi) (i.e. fatuga'o, ate, laulaufaiva) ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy offal in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	317	household_weekly_offal Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_offal_yn] = "1"	O le a le tele o ni a'ano o totoga o manu fasi na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much offal did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	318	spending_offal Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_offal_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o totoga o manu fasi i lenei vaiaso? (WST) How much did your household spend on that offal this week? *WST*	text
	319	food_change_plans_offal	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i totoga o manu fasi i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat offal in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	320	why_change_offal Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_offal] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_offal] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	321	freq_chick	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le moa fou (vae moa male oga vae)? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat fresh chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks)	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	322	amount_chick Show the field ONLY if: [freq_chick] = "1" OR [freq_chick] = "2" OR [freq_chick] = "3" OR [freq_chick] = "4" OR [freq_chick] = "5"	E fia ni fasi moa fou (vae moa male oga vae) e masani ona e tausamiina? How many pieces of fresh chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks) do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 fasi - 1/2 piece 2 1 fasi - 1 piece (3 oz, 85g) 3 2 fasi - 2 pieces 4 3 fasi - 3 pieces 5 4 fasi - 4 pieces
	323	source_chick Show the field ONLY if: [freq_chick] = "1" OR [freq_chick] = "2" OR [freq_chick] = "3" OR [freq_chick] = "4" OR [freq_chick] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au moa fou (vae moa male oga vae)? Where do you usually get your fresh chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks)?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Toto - Grow/raise it 4 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	324	source_chick_other Show the field ONLY if: [source_chick] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	325	household_weekly_chick_yn	Sa faatauina e lou aiga se fasi moa fou (vae moa male oga vae) ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy fresh chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks) in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	326	household_weekly_chick Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_chick_yn] = "1"	O le a le tele o le a'ano o le moa fou (vae moa male oga vae) na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much fresh chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks) did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	327	spending_chick Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_chick_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le a'ano o le moa fou i lenei vaiaso? (WST) How much did your household spend on that fresh chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks) this week? *WST*	text
	328	food_change_plans_chick	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le moa fou i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat fresh chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks) in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	329	why_change_chick Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_chick] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_chick] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	330	freq_chick_2	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le moa tu'uaisa (vae moa male oga vae)? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat frozen chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks)	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	331	amount_chick_2 Show the field ONLY if: [freq_chick_2] = "1" OR [freq_chick_2] = "2" OR [freq_chick_2] = "3" OR [freq_chick_2] = "4" OR [freq_chick_2] = "5"	E fia ni fasi moa tu'uaisa (vae moa male oga vae) e masani ona e tausamiina? How many pieces of frozen chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks) do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 fasi - 1/2 piece 2 1 fasi - 1 piece (3 oz, 85g) 3 2 fasi - 2 pieces 4 3 fasi - 3 pieces 5 4 fasi - 4 pieces
	332	source_chick_2 Show the field ONLY if: [freq_chick_2] = "1" OR [freq_chick_2] = "2" OR [freq_chick_2] = "3" OR [freq_chick_2] = "4" OR [freq_chick_2] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au moa tu'uaisa (vae moa male oga vae)? Where do you usually get your frozen chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks)?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	333	source_chick_other_2 Show the field ONLY if: [source_chick_2] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	334	household_weekly_chick_yn_2	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni moa tu'uaisa (vae moa male oga vae) i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy frozen chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks) in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	335	household_weekly_chick_2 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_chick_yn_2] = "1"	O le a le tele o le a'ano o le moa tu'uaisa (vae moa male oga vae) na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much frozen chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks) did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	336	spending_chick_2 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_chick_yn_2] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o le a'ano o le moa tu'uaisa i lenei vaiaso? (WST) How much did your household spend on that frozen chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks) this week? *WST*	text
	337	food_change_plans_chick_2	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le moa tu'uaisa i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat frozen chicken (legs, thighs, drumsticks) in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	338	why_change_chick_2 Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_chick_2] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_chick_2] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	339	freq_beef	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le fasipovi (so'o se ituaiga e aofia ai le steak)? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat beef (all cuts, including steak)?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	340	amount_beef Show the field ONLY if: [freq_beef] = "1" OR [freq_beef] = "2" OR [freq_beef] = "3" OR [freq_beef] = "4" OR [freq_beef] = "5"	E fia ni fasi fasipovi e masani ona e tausamiina? How many pieces of beef (all cuts, including steak) do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 fasi - 1/2 piece 2 1 fasi - 1 piece (3 oz, 85g) 3 2 fasi - 2 pieces 4 3 fasi - 3 pieces 5 4 fasi - 4 pieces
	341	source_beef Show the field ONLY if: [freq_beef] = "1" OR [freq_beef] = "2" OR [freq_beef] = "3" OR [freq_beef] = "4" OR [freq_beef] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au fasipovi? Where do you usually get your beef (all cuts, including steak)?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Toto - Grow/raise it 4 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	342	source_beef_other Show the field ONLY if: [source_beef] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	343	household_weekly_beef_yn	Sa faatauina e lou aiga se fasi povi (so'o se ituaiga e aofia ai le steak) ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy beef (all cuts, including steak) in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	344	household_weekly_beef Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_beef_yn] = "1"	O le a le tele o le a'ano o le fasipovi na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much beef did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	345	spending_beef Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_beef_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o le a'ano ole fasipovi i lenei vaiaso? (WST) How much did your household spend on that beef (all cuts, including steak) this week? *WST*	text
	346	food_change_plans_beef	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le fasipovi i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat beef (all cuts, including steak) in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	347	why_change_beef Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_beef] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_beef] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	348	freq_fish	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le i'a? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat fish?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	349	amount_fish Show the field ONLY if: [freq_fish] = "1" OR [freq_fish] = "2" OR [freq_fish] = "3" OR [freq_fish] = "4" OR [freq_fish] = "5"	E fia ni fasi i'a e masani ona e tausamiina? How many pieces of fish do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 fasi - 1/2 piece 2 1 fasi - 1 piece (3 oz, 85g) 3 2 fasi - 2 pieces 4 3 fasi - 3 pieces 5 4 fasi - 4 pieces
	350	source_fish Show the field ONLY if: [freq_fish] = "1" OR [freq_fish] = "2" OR [freq_fish] = "3" OR [freq_fish] = "4" OR [freq_fish] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au i'a? Where do you usually get your fish?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 I'a fa'atagaina mai le falei'a - Fish market 4 Alu e fagota - Go fishing 5 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 6 Isi - Other
	351	source_fish_other Show the field ONLY if: [source_fish] = "6"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	352	household_weekly_fish_yn	Sa faatauina e lou aiga se fasi i'a ile vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy fish in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	353	household_weekly_fish Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_fish_yn] = "1"	O le a le tele o le a'ano o le i'a na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much fish did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	354	spending_fish Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_fish_yn] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le a'ano o le i'a i lenei vaiaso? (WST) How much did your household spend on fish this week? *WST*	text
	355	food_change_plans_fish	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le i'a i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat fish in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	356	why_change_fish Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_fish] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_fish] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	357	freq_syrup	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le sosi suamalie? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat syrup (maple syrup)?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	358	amount_syrup Show the field ONLY if: [freq_syrup] = "1" OR [freq_syrup] = "2" OR [freq_syrup] = "3" OR [freq_syrup] = "4" OR [freq_syrup] = "5"	E fia ni sipuni sosi suamalie e masani ona e tausamiina? How much syrup do you usually eat?	radio 1 1 sipuni - 1 Tablespoon 2 2 sipuni - 2 Tablespoons 3 3 sipuni - 3 Tablespoons 4 4 sipuni - 4 Tablespoons
	359	source_syrup Show the field ONLY if: [freq_syrup] = "1" OR [freq_syrup] = "2" OR [freq_syrup] = "3" OR [freq_syrup] = "4" OR [freq_syrup] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au sosi suamalie? Where do you usually get your syrup?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Fai ile fale - Make it at home 5 Isi - Other
	360	source_fish_syrup Show the field ONLY if: [source_syrup] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	361	household_weekly_syrup	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni sosi suamalie i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy syrup in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	362	household_weekly_syrup1 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_syrup] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni sosi suamalie na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much syrup did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	363	spending_syrup Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_syrup] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o ni sosi suamalie i lenei vaiaso? (WST) How much did your household spend on syrup this week? *WST*	text
	364	food_change_plans_syrup	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le sosi suamalie i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat syrup in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	365	why_change_syrup Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_syrup] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_syrup] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	366	freq_sugar	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i meaai suamalie (sukalati pa'epa'e, pulukamu, lole, ele aofia ai le sukalati e gaosia mai le susu)? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat sugar confectionary (white chocolate, chewing gum, lollies; NOT including milk chocolate)?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	367	amount_sugar Show the field ONLY if: [freq_sugar] = "1" OR [freq_sugar] = "2" OR [freq_sugar] = "3" OR [freq_sugar] = "4" OR [freq_sugar] = "5"	E fia ni meaai suamalie e masani ona e tausamiina? How much sugar confectionary do you usually eat?	radio 1 1 bar/pieces/lolly 2 2 bar/pieces/lolly 3 3 bar/pieces/lolly 4 4 bar/pieces/lolly
	368	source_sugar Show the field ONLY if: [freq_sugar] = "1" OR [freq_sugar] = "2" OR [freq_sugar] = "3" OR [freq_sugar] = "4" OR [freq_sugar] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au meaai suamalie? Where do you usually get your sugar confectionary (white chocolate, chewing gum, lollies; NOT including milk chocolate)?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Fai i le fale - Make it at home 5 Isi - Other
	369	source_lolly Show the field ONLY if: [source_sugar] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	370	household_weekly_sugar	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni meaai suamalie (sukalati pa'epa'e, pulukamu, lole, ele aofia ai le sukalati) i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy sugar confectionary in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	371	household_weekly_sugar_hm Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_sugar] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni meaai suamalie (sukalati pa'epa'e, pulukamu, lole, ele aofia ai le sukalati) na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much sugar confectionary did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	372	spending_sugar Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_sugar] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga e fa'atau ai meaai suamalie i lenei vaiaso? (WST) How much did your household spend on sugar confectionary this week? *WST*	text
	373	food_change_plans_sugar	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i meaai suamalie i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat sugar confectionary in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	374	why_change_sugar Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_sugar] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_sugar] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	375	freq_choc	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le sukalati? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat milk chocolate?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	376	amount_choc Show the field ONLY if: [freq_choc] = "1" OR [freq_choc] = "2" OR [freq_choc] = "3" OR [freq_choc] = "4" OR [freq_choc] = "5"	E fia ni sukalati e masani ona e tausamiina? How much milk chocolate do you usually eat?	radio 1 1 bar 2 2 bar 3 3 bar 4 4 bar
	377	source_choco Show the field ONLY if: [freq_choc] = "1" OR [freq_choc] = "2" OR [freq_choc] = "3" OR [freq_choc] = "4" OR [freq_choc] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au sukalati? Where do you usually get your milk chocolate?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Fai i le fale - Make it at home 5 Isi - Other
	378	source_choc Show the field ONLY if: [source_choco] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	379	household_weekly_choc	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni sukalati i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy milk chocolate in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	380	household_weekly_choc_hm Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_choc] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni sukalati na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much milk chocolate did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	381	spending_choc Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_choc] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o sukalati i lenei vaiaso? (WST) How much did your household spend on milk chocolate this week? *WST*	text
	382	food_change_plans_choc	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le sukalati i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat milk chocolate in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	383	why_change_choc Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_choc] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_choc] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	384	freq_ic	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le aisakulimi? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat ice cream?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	385	amount_ic Show the field ONLY if: [freq_ic] = "1" OR [freq_ic] = "2" OR [freq_ic] = "3" OR [freq_ic] = "4" OR [freq_ic] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le aisakulimi e masani ai? How much ice cream do you usually eat?	radio 0 1/2 scoop 1 1 scoop 2 2 scoops 3 3 scoops 4 4 scoops
	386	source_ic Show the field ONLY if: [freq_ic] = "1" OR [freq_ic] = "2" OR [freq_ic] = "3" OR [freq_ic] = "4" OR [freq_ic] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au aisakulimi? Where do you usually get your ice cream?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Fai ile fale - Make it at home 5 Isi - Other
	387	source_icr Show the field ONLY if: [source_ic] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	388	household_weekly_ic	Sa faatauina e lou aiga se aisakulimi i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy ice cream in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	389	household_weekly_ic_hm Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_ic] = "1"	O le a se tele o se aisakulimi na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much ice cream did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	390	spending_ic Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_ic] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga e fa'atau ai se aisakulimi i lenei vaiaso? (WST) How much did your household spend on ice cream this week? *WST*	text
	391	food_change_plans_ic	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le aisakulimi i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat ice cream in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	392	why_change_ic Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_ic] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_ic] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text

	393	freq_bisc	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i se masi mai fafo (e iai le sukalati, kulimi, popo, ma isi, ele a'afia ai masi fua)? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat imported biscuits (with chocolate, cream, coconut, etc; NOT plain biscuits)?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	394	source_bisc Show the field ONLY if: [freq_bisc] = "1" OR [freq_bisc] = "2" OR [freq_bisc] = "3" OR [freq_bisc] = "4" OR [freq_bisc] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au masi mai fafo (e iai le sukalati, kulimi, popo, ma isi, ele a'afia ai masi fua)? Where do you usually get your imported biscuits (with chocolate, cream, coconut, etc; NOT plain biscuits)?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	395	source_biscu Show the field ONLY if: [amount_bisc] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	396	amount_bisc Show the field ONLY if: [freq_bisc] = "1" OR [freq_bisc] = "2" OR [freq_bisc] = "3" OR [freq_bisc] = "4" OR [freq_bisc] = "5"	E fia ni masi mai fafo a e masani ona e tausamiina? How many imported biscuits (NOT plain biscuits) do you usually eat?	radio 1 1 biscuit 2 2 biscuits 3 3 biscuits 4 4 biscuits 5 5 biscuits 6 6 biscuits 7 7 biscuits 8 8 biscuits 9 9 biscuits 10 10 biscuits
	397	household_weekly_bisc	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni masi mai fafo (e iai le sukalati, kulimi, popo, ma isi, ele a'afia ai masi fua) i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy imported biscuits (NOT plain biscuits) in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	398	household_weekly_bisc_hm Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_bisc] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni masi mai fafo (e iai le sukalati, kulimi, popo, ma isi, e le a'afia ai masi fua) na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much imported biscuits (NOT plain biscuits) did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	399	spending_bisc Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_bisc] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga e fa'atau ai masi mai fafo? (WST) How much did your household spend on imported biscuits (NOT plain biscuits)? *WST*	text
	400	food_change_plans_bisc	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i masi mai fafo (e iai le sukalati, kulimi, popo, ma isi, ele a'afia ai masi fua) i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat imported biscuits (NOT plain biscuits) in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know

	401	why_change_bisc Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_bisc] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_bisc] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	402	freq_bisc_2	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le masi fua (leai se kulimi) mai fafo? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat imported PLAIN biscuits?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	403	amount_bisc_2 Show the field ONLY if: [freq_bisc_2] = "1" OR [freq_bisc_2] = "2" OR [freq_bisc_2] = "3" OR [freq_bisc_2] = "4" OR [freq_bisc_2] = "5"	E fia ni masi fua (leai ni kulimi) mai fafo e masani ona e tausamiina? How many imported plain biscuits do you usually eat?	radio 1 1 biscuit 2 2 biscuits 3 3 biscuits 4 4 biscuits 5 5 biscuits 6 6 biscuits 7 7 biscuits 8 8 biscuits 9 9 biscuits 10 10 biscuits
	404	source_bisc_2 Show the field ONLY if: [freq_bisc_2] = "1" OR [freq_bisc_2] = "2" OR [freq_bisc_2] = "3" OR [freq_bisc_2] = "4" OR [freq_bisc_2] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au masi fua (leai ni kulimi) mai fafo? Where do you usually get your imported plain biscuits?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	405	source_biscu_2 Show the field ONLY if: [source_bisc_2]= "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	406	household_weekly_bisc_2	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni masi fua (leai ni kulimi) mai fafo i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy imported plain biscuits in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	407	household_weekly_bisc_hm_2 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_bisc_2] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni masi fua (leai ni kulimi) mai fafo na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much imported plain biscuits did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	408	spending_bisc_2 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_bisc_2] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga e fa'atau ai ni masi fua (leai ni kulimi) mai fafo? (WST) How much did your household spend on imported plain biscuits? *WST*	text

	409	food_change_plans_bisc_2	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le masi fua (leai ni kulimi) mai fafo i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat imported plain biscuits in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	410	why_change_bisc_2 Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_bisc_2] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_bisc_2] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	411	freq_bisc_3	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i masi e gaosia i totonu o le atunu'u e iai le sukalati, kulimi, popo ma isi? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat LOCALLY made biscuits with chocolate, cream, coconut, etc (NOT PLAIN)?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	412	amount_bisc_3 Show the field ONLY if: [freq_bisc_3] = "1" OR [freq_bisc_3] = "2" OR [freq_bisc_3] = "3" OR [freq_bisc_3] = "4" OR [freq_bisc_3] = "5"	E fia ni masi e gaosia i totonu o le atunu'u e iai le sukalati, kulimi, popo, mai isi e masani ona e tausamiina? How many LOCALLY made biscuits with chocolate, cream, coconut, etc (NOT PLAIN) do you usually eat?	radio 1 1 biscuit 2 2 biscuits 3 3 biscuits 4 4 biscuits 5 5 biscuits 6 6 biscuits 7 7 biscuits 8 8 biscuits 9 9 biscuits 10 10 biscuits
	413	source_bisc_3 Show the field ONLY if: [freq_bisc_3] = "1" OR [freq_bisc_3] = "2" OR [freq_bisc_3] = "3" OR [freq_bisc_3] = "4" OR [freq_bisc_3] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au masi e gaosia i totonu o le atunu'u e iai le sukalati, kulimi, popo ma isi? Where do you usually get your LOCALLY made biscuits with chocolate, cream, coconut, etc (NOT PLAIN)?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Fai ile fale - Make your own 5 Isi - Other
	414	source_biscu_3 Show the field ONLY if: [source_bisc_3] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	415	household_weekly_bisc_3	Sa faatauina e lou aiga se ni masi e gaosia i totonu o le atunuu e iai le sukalati, kulimi, popo ma isi i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy LOCALLY made biscuits with chocolate, cream, coconut, etc (NOT PLAIN) in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	416	household_weekly_bisc_hm_3 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_bisc_3] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni masi e gaosia i totonu o le atunu'u e iai le sukalati, kulimi, popo, ma isi na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much LOCALLY made biscuits with chocolate, cream, coconut, etc (NOT PLAIN) did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text

	417	spending_bisc_3 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_bisc_3] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga e fa'atau ai masi e gaosia i totonu o le atunu'u e iai le sukalati, kulimi, popo, ma isi i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on LOCALLY made biscuits with chocolate, cream, coconut, etc (NOT PLAIN) last week? *WST*	text
	418	food_change_plans_bisc_3	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i masi e gaosia i totonu o le atunu'u e iai le sukalati, kulimi, popo, ma isi i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat LOCALLY made biscuits with chocolate, cream, coconut, etc (NOT PLAIN) in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	419	why_change_bisc_3 Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_bisc_3] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_bisc_3] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	420	freq_bisc_4	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le masi fua (leai ni kulimi) e gaosia i totonu o le atunuu? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat LOCALLY made PLAIN biscuits?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	421	amount_bisc_4 Show the field ONLY if: [freq_bisc_4] = "1" OR [freq_bisc_4] = "2" OR [freq_bisc_4] = "3" OR [freq_bisc_4] = "4" OR [freq_bisc_4] = "5"	E fia ni masi fua (leai ni kulimi) e gaosia i totonu o le atunu'u e masani ona e tausamiina? How many LOCALLY made PLAIN biscuits do you usually eat?	radio 1 1 biscuit 2 2 biscuits 3 3 biscuits 4 4 biscuits 5 5 biscuits 6 6 biscuits 7 7 biscuits 8 8 biscuits 9 9 biscuits 10 10 biscuits
	422	source_bisc_4 Show the field ONLY if: [freq_bisc_4] = "1" OR [freq_bisc_4] = "2" OR [freq_bisc_4] = "3" OR [freq_bisc_4] = "4" OR [freq_bisc_4] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au masi fua (leai ni kulimi) e gaosia i totonu o le atunuu? Where do you usually get your LOCALLY made PLAIN biscuits?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Fai ile fale - Make your own 5 Isi - Other
	423	source_biscu_4 Show the field ONLY if: [source_bisc_4] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	424	household_weekly_bisc_4	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni masi fua(leai ni kulimi) e gaosia i totonu o le atunu'u i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy LOCALLY made PLAIN biscuits in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes

	425	household_weekly_bisc_hm_4 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_bisc_4] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni masi fua (leai ni kulimi) e gaosia i totonu o le atunu'u na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much LOCALLY made LOCALLY made PLAIN biscuits did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	426	spending_bisc_4 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_bisc_4] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga e fa'at masiau ai masi fua (leai ni kulimi) e gaosia i totonu o le atunu'u i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on LOCALLY made PLAIN biscuits last week? *WST*	text
	427	food_change_plans_bisc_4	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i masi fua (leai ni kulimi) e gaosia i totonu o le atunu'u i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat LOCALLY made PLAIN biscuits in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	428	why_change_bisc_4 Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_bisc_4] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_bisc_4] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	429	freq_waf	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le waffles/wafers mai fafo e iai le kulimi, sukalati, popo ma isi ele aofia ai waffles/wafers ele iai gi kulimi ma sukalati? (add photo) In the last 30 days, how often did you eat IMPORTED waffles/wafers containing cream, chocolate, coconut, etc?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	430	amount_waf Show the field ONLY if: [freq_waf] = "1" OR [freq_waf] = "2" OR [freq_waf] = "3" OR [freq_waf] = "4" OR [freq_waf] = "5"	E fia ni waffles/wafers e masani ona e tausamiina? How many IMPORTED waffles/wafers do you usually eat?	radio 1 1 waffle/wafer 2 2 waffles/wafers 3 3 waffles/wafers 4 4 waffles/wafers 5 5 waffles/wafers 6 6 waffles/wafers 7 7 waffles/wafers 8 8 waffles/wafers 9 9 waffles/wafers 10 10 waffles/wafers
	431	source_wafer Show the field ONLY if: [freq_waf] = "1" OR [freq_waf] = "2" OR [freq_waf] = "3" OR [freq_waf] = "4" OR [freq_waf] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au waffles/wafers mai atunuu i fafo e iai le kulimi, sukalati, popo ma isi ? Where do you usually get your IMPORTED waffles/wafers?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	432	source_wafers Show the field ONLY if: [source_wafer] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text

	433	household_weekly_wafer	Sa faatauina e lou aiga se ni waffles/wafers mai atunu'u i fafo e iai le kulimi, sukalati, popo ma isi e le aofia ai waffles/wafers e le iai ni kulimi ma sukalati i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy IMPORTED waffles/wafers in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	434	household_weekly_waf_hm Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_wafer] = " 1"	O le a le tele o ni waffles/wafers na fa'atauina mai ele tou aiga i lenei vaiaso? How much IMPORTED waffles/wafers did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	435	spending_waf Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_wafer] = " 1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga e fa'atau ai waffles/wafers i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on IMPORTED waffles/wafers last week? *WST*	text
	436	food_change_plans_waf	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le waffles/wafers i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat IMPORTED waffles/wafers in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	437	why_change_waf Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_waf] = " 1" OR [food_change_plans_waf] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	438	freq_fry	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le chips fai le pakeka? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat french fries?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	439	amount_fry Show the field ONLY if: [freq_fry] = "1" OR [freq_fry] = "2" OR [freq_fry] = "3" OR [freq_fry] = "4" OR [freq_fry] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le chips e fai le pakeka e masani ai? How much french fries do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	440	source_ff Show the field ONLY if: [freq_fry] = "1" OR [freq_fry] = "2" OR [freq_fry] = "3" OR [freq_fry] = "4" OR [freq_fry] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au chips fai le pakeka? Where do you usually get your french fries?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Fai ile fale - Make your own 5 Isi - Other
	441	source_fry Show the field ONLY if: [source_ff] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text

	442	household_weekly_ff	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni chips fai le pakeka i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy french fries in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	443	household_weekly_ff_hm Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_ff] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni chips fai le pakeka na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much french fries did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	444	spending_ff Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_ff] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o chips fai le pakeka i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on french fries last week? *WST*	text
	445	food_change_plans_ff	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le chips fai le pakeka i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat french fries in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	446	why_change_ff Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_plans_ff] = "1" OR [food_change_plans_ff] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	447	freq_chip	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le chips pa'agugu fai le pakeka? (chips i totonu o le pepa) In the last 30 days, how often did you eat potato chips/crisps?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	448	amount_chip Show the field ONLY if: [freq_chip] = "1" OR [freq_chip] = "2" OR [freq_chip] = "3" OR [freq_chip] = "4" OR [freq_chip] = "5"	O le a le tele o lau tausami i le chips pa'agugu/crisps e masani ai? (chips i totonu o le pepa) How much potato chips/crisps do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 packet 2 1 packet 3 2 packets 4 3 packets 5 4 packets
	449	source_chip Show the field ONLY if: [freq_chip] = "1" OR [freq_chip] = "2" OR [freq_chip] = "3" OR [freq_chip] = "4" OR [freq_chip] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au chips pa'agugu fai le pakeka? Where do you usually get your potato chips/crisps	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Fai ile fale - Make your own 5 Isi - Other
	450	source_chips Show the field ONLY if: [source_chip] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	451	household_weekly_chip	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni chips pa'agugu fai le pakeka i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (chips i totonu o le pepa) Did your household buy potato chips/crisps in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes

	452	household_weekly_chips Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_chip] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni chips pa'agugu fai le pakeka na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much potato chips/crisps did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	453	spending_chip Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_chip] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o chips pa'agugu fai le pakeka i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on potato chips/crisps last week? *WST*	text
	454	food_change_chips	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le chips pa'agugu fai le pakeka i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat potato chips/crisps in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	455	why_change_chip Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_chips] = "1" OR [food_change_chips] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	456	freq_chip_2	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le chips o'ona? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat SALTY SNACKS?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	457	amount_chip_2 Show the field ONLY if: [freq_chip_2] = "1" OR [freq_chip_2] = "2" OR [freq_chip_2] = "3" OR [freq_chip_2] = "4" OR [freq_chip_2] = "5"	O le a le tele o ni au chips o'ona e masani ona tausamiina? How much salty snacks do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 packet 2 1 packet 3 2 packets 4 3 packets 5 4 packets
	458	source_chip_2 Show the field ONLY if: [freq_chip_2] = "1" OR [freq_chip_2] = "2" OR [freq_chip_2] = "3" OR [freq_chip_2] = "4" OR [freq_chip_2] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au chips o'ona? Where do you usually get your salty snacks?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Fai ile fale - Make your own 5 Isi - Other
	459	source_chips_2 Show the field ONLY if: [source_chip_2] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	460	household_weekly_chip_2	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni chips o'ona i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy salty snacks in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	461	household_weekly_chips_2 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_chip_2] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni chips o'ona na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much salty snacks did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text

	462	spending_chip_2 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_chip_2] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o chips o'ona i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on salty snacks last week? *WST*	text
	463	food_change_chips_2	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le chips o'ona i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat salty snacks in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	464	why_change_chip_2 Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_chips_2] = "1" OR [food_change_chips_2] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	465	food_prep_garlic	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi o le aiga le kukaina ole: aniani saina Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with garlic?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	466	freq_garlic	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le aniani saina? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat garlic?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	467	amount_garlic Show the field ONLY if: [freq_garlic] = "1" OR [freq_garlic] = "2" OR [freq_garlic] = "3" OR [freq_garlic] = "4" OR [freq_garlic] = "5"	O le a se tele oni aniani saina e masani ona e tausamiina? How much garlic do you usually eat?	radio 1 1 sipuni ti - 1 teaspoon 2 2 sipuni ti - 2 teaspoons 3 3 sipuni ti - 3 teaspoons 4 4 sipuni ti - 4 teaspoons
	468	source_garlic Show the field ONLY if: [freq_garlic] = "1" OR [freq_garlic] = "2" OR [freq_garlic] = "3" OR [freq_garlic] = "4" OR [freq_garlic] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au aniani saina? Where do you usually get your garlic?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	469	source_garlics Show the field ONLY if: [source_garlic] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	470	household_weekly_garlic	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni aniani saina i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy garlic in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	471	household_weekly_garlics Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_garlic] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni aniani saina na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much garlic did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	472	spending_garlic Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_garlic] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o aniani saina i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on garlic last week? *WST*	text

	473	food_change_garlic	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le aniani saina i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat garlic in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	474	why_change_garlic Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_garlic] = "1" OR [food_change_garlic] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	475	food_prep_leek	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi o le aiga le kukaina o le: fuala'auaina faisua o le liki? Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with leeks?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	476	freq_leek	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le fuala'auaina faisua o le liki? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat leeks?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	477	amount_leek Show the field ONLY if: [freq_leek] = "1" OR [freq_leek] = "2" OR [freq_leek] = "3" OR [freq_leek] = "4" OR [freq_leek] = "5"	O le a se tele o fuala'auaina faisua o le liki e masani ona e tausamiina? How much leeks do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	478	source_leek Show the field ONLY if: [freq_leek] = "1" OR [freq_leek] = "2" OR [freq_leek] = "3" OR [freq_leek] = "4" OR [freq_leek] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au fuala'auaina faisua o le liki? Where do you usually get your leeks?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	479	source_garlics_2 Show the field ONLY if: [source_leek] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	480	household_weekly_garlic_2	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni fuala'auaina liki i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy leeks in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	481	household_weekly_garlics_2 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_garlic_2] = "1"	O le a se tele o fuala'auaina liki na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much leeks did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	482	spending_garlic_2 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_garlic_2] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o fuala'auaina liki i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on leeks last week? *WST*	text

	483	food_change_garlic_2	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le fuala'auaina liki i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat leeks in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	484	why_change_garlic_2 Show the field ONLY if: [why_change_garlic_2] = "1" OR [why_change_garlic_2] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	485	food_prep_cauli	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi o le aiga le kukaina ole: cauliflower Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with cauliflower?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	486	freq_cauli	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le cauliflower? (kapisi pa'epa'e laititi) In the last 30 days, how often did you eat cauliflower?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	487	amount_cauli Show the field ONLY if: [freq_cauli] = "1" OR [freq_cauli] = "2" OR [freq_cauli] = "3" OR [freq_cauli] = "4" OR [freq_cauli] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le cauliflower e masani ai? How much cauliflower do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	488	source_cauli Show the field ONLY if: [freq_cauli] = "1" OR [freq_cauli] = "2" OR [freq_cauli] = "3" OR [freq_cauli] = "4" OR [freq_cauli] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au cauliflower? Where do you usually get your cauliflower?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	489	source_caulif Show the field ONLY if: [source_cauli] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	490	household_weekly_cauli	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni cauliflower i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy cauliflower in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	491	household_weekly_caulif Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_cauli] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni cauliflower na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much cauliflower did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	492	spending_cauliflower Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_cauli] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o cauliflower i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on cauliflower last week? *WST*	text

	493	food_change_cauli	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le cauliflower i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat cauliflower in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	494	why_change_cauli Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_cauli] = "1" OR [food_change_cauli] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	495	food_prep_broccoli	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi o le aiga le kukaina ole: broccoli (kapisi meamata laititi) Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with broccoli?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	496	freq_broccoli	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le broccoli? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat broccoli?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	497	amount_broccoli Show the field ONLY if: [freq_broccoli] = "1" OR [freq_broccoli] = "2" OR [freq_broccoli] = "3" OR [freq_broccoli] = "4" OR [freq_broccoli] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le broccoli e masani ai? How much broccoli do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	498	source_broccoli Show the field ONLY if: [freq_broccoli] = "1" OR [freq_broccoli] = "2" OR [freq_broccoli] = "3" OR [freq_broccoli] = "4" OR [freq_broccoli] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au broccoli? Where do you usually get your broccoli?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 5 Isi - Other
	499	source_caulif_2 Show the field ONLY if: [source_broccoli] = "5"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	500	household_weekly_broccoli	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni broccoli i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy broccoli in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	501	household_weekly_broc Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_broccoli] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni broccoli na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much broccoli did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	502	spending_broccoli Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_broccoli] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o broccoli i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on broccoli last week? *WST*	text

	503	food_change_broccoli	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le broccoli i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat broccoli in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	504	why_change_broccoli Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_broccoli] = "1" OR [food_change_broccoli] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	505	food_prep_bs	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi ole aiga le kukaina ole: kapisi laiti (lapotopoto) Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with Brussels sprouts?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	506	freq_bs	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami ile kapisi laiti (lapotopoto)? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat Brussels sprouts?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	507	amount_bs Show the field ONLY if: [freq_bs] = "1" OR [freq_bs] = "2" OR [freq_bs] = "3" OR [freq_bs] = "4" OR [freq_bs] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le kapisi laititi e masani ai? How much Brussels sprouts do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	508	source_bs Show the field ONLY if: [freq_bs] = "1" OR [freq_bs] = "2" OR [freq_bs] = "3" OR [freq_bs] = "4" OR [freq_bs] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au kapisi laiti? Where do you usually get your Brussels sprouts?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	509	source_bs_1 Show the field ONLY if: [source_bs] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	510	household_weekly_bs	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni kapisi laiti i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy Brussels sprouts in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	511	household_weekly_bs_1 Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_bs] = "1"	O le a le tele o ni kapisi laiti na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much Brussels sprouts did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	512	spending_bs Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_bs] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i lefa'atauina o kapisi laiti i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on Brussels sprouts last week? *WST*	text

	513	food_change_bs	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le kapisi laiti i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat Brussels sprouts in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	514	why_change_bs Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_bs] = "1" OR [food_change_bs] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	515	food_prep_cabbage	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi o le aiga le kukaina ole: kapisi lapotopoto Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with cabbage?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	516	freq_cabbage	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le kapisi lapotopoto? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat cabbage?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	517	amount_cabbage Show the field ONLY if: [freq_cabbage] = "1" OR [freq_cabbage] = "2" OR [freq_cabbage] = "3" OR [freq_cabbage] = "4" OR [freq_cabbage] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le kapisi lapotopoto e masani ai? How much cabbage do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	518	source_cabbage Show the field ONLY if: [freq_cabbage] = "1" OR [freq_cabbage] = "2" OR [freq_cabbage] = "3" OR [freq_cabbage] = "4" OR [freq_cabbage] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au kapisi lapotopoto? Where do you usually get your cabbage?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	519	source_bs_2 Show the field ONLY if: [source_cabbage] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	520	household_weekly_cabbage	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni kapisi i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy cabbage in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	521	household_weekly_cab Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_cabbage] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni kapisi lapotopoto na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much cabbage did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	522	spending_cabbage Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_cabbage] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o kapisi lapotopoto i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on cabbage last week? *WST*	text

	523	food_change_cabbage	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le kapisi lapotopoto i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat cabbage in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	524	why_change_cabbage Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_cabbage] = "1" OR [food_change_cabbage] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	525	food_prep_carrots	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi o le aiga le kukaina ole: karoti Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with carrots?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	526	freq_carrots	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le karoti? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat carrots?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	527	amount_carrots Show the field ONLY if: [freq_carrots] = "1" OR [freq_carrots] = "2" OR [freq_carrots] = "3" OR [freq_carrots] = "4" OR [freq_carrots] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le karoti e masani ai? How much carrots do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	528	source_carrot Show the field ONLY if: [freq_carrots] = "1" OR [freq_carrots] = "2" OR [freq_carrots] = "3" OR [freq_carrots] = "4" OR [freq_carrots] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au karoti? Where do you usually get your carrots?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	529	source_carrots Show the field ONLY if: [source_carrot] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	530	household_weekly_carrots	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni karoti i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy carrots in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	531	household_weekly_carrot Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_carrots] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni karoti na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much carrots did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	532	spending_carrot Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_carrots] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o karoti i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on carrots last week? *WST*	text

	533	food_change_carrot	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le karoti i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat carrots in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	534	why_change_carrot Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_carrot] = "1" OR [food_change_carrot] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	535	food_prep_turnips	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi ole aiga le kukaina ole: turnips Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with turnips?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	536	freq_turnips	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le turnips? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat turnips?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	537	amount_turnips Show the field ONLY if: [freq_turnips] = "1" OR [freq_turnips] = "2" OR [freq_turnips] = "3" OR [freq_turnips] = "4" OR [freq_turnips] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le turnips e masani ai? How much turnips do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	538	source_turnips Show the field ONLY if: [freq_turnips] = "1" OR [freq_turnips] = "2" OR [freq_turnips] = "3" OR [freq_turnips] = "4" OR [freq_turnips] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au turnips? Where do you usually get your turnips?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	539	source_turnip Show the field ONLY if: [source_turnips] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	540	household_weekly_turnips	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni turnips i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy turnips in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	541	household_weekly_turnip Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_turnips] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni turnips na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much turnips did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	542	spending_turnips Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_turnips] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o turnips i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on turnips last week? *WST*	text

	543	food_change_turnips	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le turnips i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat turnips in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	544	why_change_turnips Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_turnips] = "1" OR [food_change_turnips] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	545	food_prep_asparagus	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi o le aiga le kukaina ole: asparagus Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with asparagus?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	546	freq_asparagus	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le asparagus? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat asparagus?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	547	amount_asparagus Show the field ONLY if: [freq_asparagus] = "1" OR [freq_asparagus] = "2" OR [freq_asparagus] = "3" OR [freq_asparagus] = "4" OR [freq_asparagus] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le asparagus e masani ai? How much asparagus do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	548	source_asparagus Show the field ONLY if: [freq_asparagus] = "1" OR [freq_asparagus] = "2" OR [freq_asparagus] = "3" OR [freq_asparagus] = "4" OR [freq_asparagus] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au asparagus? Where do you usually get your asparagus?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	549	source_asparagu Show the field ONLY if: [source_asparagus] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	550	household_weekly_asparagus	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni asparagus i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy asparagus in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	551	household_weekly_asparagu Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_asparagus] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni asparagus na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much asparagus did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	552	spending_asparagus Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_asparagus] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o asparagus i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on asparagus last week? *WST*	text

	553	food_change_asparagus	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le asparagus i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat asparagus in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	554	why_change_asparagus Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_asparagus] = "1" or [food_change_asparagus] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	555	food_prep_celery	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi o le aiga le kukaina ole: seleli Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with celery?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	556	freq_celery	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le seleli? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat celery?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	557	amount_celery Show the field ONLY if: [freq_celery] = "1" OR [freq_celery] = "2" OR [freq_celery] = "3" OR [freq_celery] = "4" OR [freq_celery] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le seleli e masani ai? How much celery do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	558	source_celery Show the field ONLY if: [freq_celery] = "1" OR [freq_celery] = "2" OR [freq_celery] = "3" OR [freq_celery] = "4" OR [freq_celery] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au seleli? Where do you usually get your celery?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	559	source_celer Show the field ONLY if: [source_celery] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	560	household_weekly_celery	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni seleli i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy celery in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	561	household_weekly_celer Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_celery] = "1"	O le a le tele o seleli na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much celery did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	562	spending_celery Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_celery] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i lefa'atauina o seleli i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on celery last week? *WST*	text

	563	food_change_celery	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le seleli i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat celery in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	564	why_change_celery Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_celery] = "1" OR [food_change_celery] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	565	food_prep_mushroom	Ete silafia po'o seisi foi o le aiga le kukaina ole: pulou aitu Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with mushrooms?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	566	freq_mr	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le pulou aitu? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat mushrooms?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	567	amount_mr Show the field ONLY if: [freq_mr] = "1" OR [freq_mr] = "2" OR [freq_mr] = "3" OR [freq_mr] = "4" OR [freq_mr] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le pulou aitu e masani ai? How much mushrooms do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	568	source_mr Show the field ONLY if: [freq_mr] = "1" OR [freq_mr] = "2" OR [freq_mr] = "3" OR [freq_mr] = "4" OR [freq_mr] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au pulou aitu? Where do you usually get your mushrooms?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	569	source_mushrooms Show the field ONLY if: [source_mr] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	570	household_weekly_mr	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni pulou aitu i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy mushrooms in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	571	household_weekly_m Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_mr] = "1"	O le a le tele o ni pulou aitu na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much mushrooms did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	572	spending_mushrooms Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_mr] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o le pulou aitu i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on mushrooms last week? *WST*	text

	573	food_change_mushrooms	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le pulou aitu i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat mushrooms in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	574	why_change_mushrooms Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_mushrooms] = "1" OR [food_change_mushrooms] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	575	food_prep_bp	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi o le aiga le kukaina ole: pepa Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with bell peppers?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	576	freq_bp	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le pepa? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat bell peppers?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	577	amount_bp Show the field ONLY if: [freq_bp] = "1" OR [freq_bp] = "2" OR [freq_bp] = "3" OR [freq_bp] = "4" OR [freq_bp] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le pepa e masani ai? How much bell peppers do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	578	source_bp Show the field ONLY if: [freq_bp] = "1" OR [freq_bp] = "2" OR [freq_bp] = "3" OR [freq_bp] = "4" OR [freq_bp] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au pepa? Where do you usually get your bell peppers?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	579	source_blp Show the field ONLY if: [source_bp] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	580	household_weekly_bp	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni pepa i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy bell peppers in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	581	household_weekly_blp Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_bp] = "1"	O le a le tele o ni pepa na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much bell peppers did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	582	spending_bp Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_bp] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o pepa i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on bell peppers last week? *WST*	text

	583	food_change_bp	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le pepa i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat bell peppers in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	584	why_change_bp Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_bp] = "1" OR [food_change_bp] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	585	food_prep_spin	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi o le aiga le kukaina o le: laupele [imported spinach] Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with spinach (imported)?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	586	freq_spin	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le laupele [imported spinach]? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat spinach?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	587	amount_spin Show the field ONLY if: [freq_spin] = "1" OR [freq_spin] = "2" OR [freq_spin] = "3" OR [freq_spin] = "4" OR [freq_spin] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le laupele e masani ai? How much spinach do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	588	source_spin Show the field ONLY if: [freq_spin] = "1" OR [freq_spin] = "2" OR [freq_spin] = "3" OR [freq_spin] = "4" OR [freq_spin] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au laupele? Where do you usually get your spinach?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	589	source_spina Show the field ONLY if: [source_spin] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	590	household_weekly_spin	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni laupele [imported spinach] i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy spinach in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	591	household_weekly_spina Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_spin] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni laupele [imported spinach] na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much spinach did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	592	spending_spin Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_spin] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o laupele [imported spinach] i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on spinach last week? *WST*	text

	593	food_change_spin	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le laupele [imported spinach] i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat spinach in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	594	why_change_spin Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_spin] = "1" OR [food_change_spin] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	595	food_prep_olives	Ete silafia po'o se isi foi o le aiga le kukaina o le: olive Do you or someone in your household know how to cook/prepare a tasty dish with olives?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - I don't know
	596	freq_olives	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i le olive? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat olives?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	597	amount_olives Show the field ONLY if: [freq_olives] = "1" OR [freq_olives] = "2" OR [freq_olives] = "3" OR [freq_olives] = "4" OR [freq_olives] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i le olive e masani ai? How much olives do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	598	source_olives Show the field ONLY if: [freq_olives] = "1" OR [freq_olives] = "2" OR [freq_olives] = "3" OR [freq_olives] = "4" OR [freq_olives] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au olive? Where do you usually get your olives?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	599	source_olive Show the field ONLY if: [source_olives] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	600	household_weekly_olives	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni olive i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy olives in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	601	household_weekly_olive Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_olives] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni olive na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much olives did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	602	spending_olives Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_olives] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o olive i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on olives last week? *WST*	text

	603	food_change_olives	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i le olive i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat olives in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know
	604	why_change_olives Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_olives] = "1" OR [food_change_olives] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	605	freq_fruit	I le 30 aso talu ai, e fa'afia ona e tausami i fuala'auaina taumafa mata? In the last 30 days, how often did you eat fruit?	radio 0 Le fa'aaogaina/laititi ifo ma le tasi masina - Never/less than once a month 1 Fa'a 1-3 taimi i le masina - 1-3 times per month 2 Fa'a 1-2 taimi i le vaiaso - 1-2 times per week 3 Fa'a 3-4 taimi i le vaiaso - 3-4 times per week 4 Fa'a 5-6 taimi i le vaiaso - 5-6 times per week 5 Aso uma - Every day
	606	amount_fruit Show the field ONLY if: [freq_fruit] = "1" OR [freq_fruit] = "2" OR [freq_fruit] = "3" OR [freq_fruit] = "4" OR [freq_fruit] = "5"	O le a se tele o lau tausami i fuala'auiaina taumafa mata e masani ai? How much fruit do you usually eat?	radio 1 1/2 ipu - 1/2 cup 2 1 ipu - 1 cup 3 2 ipu - 2 cups 4 3 ipu - 3 cup 5 4 ipu - 4 cups
	607	source_fruit Show the field ONLY if: [freq_fruit] = "1" OR [freq_fruit] = "2" OR [freq_fruit] = "3" OR [freq_fruit] = "4" OR [freq_fruit] = "5"	O fea e masani ona aumai ai au fualaauaina taumafa mata? Where do you usually get your fruit?	radio 1 Supamaketi - Supermarket 2 Faleoloa a le aiga - Aiga store 3 Aumai tagata o isi aiga po'o le auaiga - From another family member/household 4 Isi - Other
	608	source_frui Show the field ONLY if: [source_fruit] = "4"	Fa'amolemole fa'amatala mai: Please specify:	text
	609	household_weekly_fruit	Sa faatauina e lou aiga ni fualaauaina taumafa mata i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? Did your household buy fruit in the last week?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	610	household_weekly_frui Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_fruit] = "1"	O le a se tele o ni fuala'auaina taumafa mata na fa'atauina mai e lou aiga i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? How much fruit did your household buy last week? [Allow participants to choose the units they report in, make sure to note the units i.e. kg, lbs, oz, etc.]	text
	611	spending_fruit Show the field ONLY if: [household_weekly_fruit] = "1"	E fia se tupe na fa'aaluina e lou aiga i le fa'atauina o fuala'auaina taumafa mata i le vaiaso ua tuana'i? (WST) How much did your household spend on fruit last week? *WST*	text
	612	food_change_fruit	O e mafaufau e suia lau tausami i fauala'auaina taumafa mata i le tausaga fou pea aulia? Are you planning to change the way you eat fruit in the next year?	radio 0 Leai se suiga - No change 1 Fa'ateteleina - Increase 2 Fa'aitiitia - Decrease 3 Le iloa - Don't Know

	613	why_change_fruit Show the field ONLY if: [food_change_fruit] = "1" OR [food_change_fruit] = "2"	Aisea ua e fuafuaina ai lea suiga? Why are you planning to make that change?	text
	614	ssb_health	E te silafia o le tele o le suka o lo'o faaaogaina mo le faasuamalieina o nei vaiinu, o le a se tele o lona a'afiaga i vaega ese'ese o lo'o taua i lalo? Do you think that sugar sweetened beverage consumption contributes to the development of any of the following conditions? [please select all that apply]	checkbox 1 ssb_health___1 Toto Maualuga- High blood pressure 2 ssb_health___2 Tino Puta Tele- Obesity 3 ssb_health___3 Ma'i Suka- Diabetes (high blood sugar) 4 ssb_health___4 Foma'i Nifo- Dental caries
	615	ssb_change_confidence	Afai ae fautuaina oe ina ia suia le suamalie e tatau ona e faaaogaina mo au vaiinu, e faapefea ona e faia lea tulaga ina ia mafai ai ona e taumafaina le vai ua faaitiitia le suamalie (e pei o faguinu suamalie ma vaiinu suamalie) i le vaiaso? If you were asked to change your sugar sweetened beverage consumption, how confident do you feel that you could drink one or less sugary drinks (such as sodas, juices, nectars, and sweetened water) a week?	radio 1 Matua to'a lava- Very confident 2 To'a- Confident 3 Faa-le-to'a- Somewhat confident 4 Le mafaia- Not confident
	616	ssb_taste	O le a se tele o lou fiafia i vaiinu suamalie? How much do you like the taste of sugar sweetened beverages?	radio 1 le fiafia iai- Don't Like it 2 laititi le fiafia iai- Like it a little 3 fiafia iai - Like it 4 manaia latiti- Quite like it 5 manaia tele- Like it a lot
	617	water_availability	E te lotomalie i le fuaitau lenei: E mafai ona ou inuina le vai i totonu o lo'u nu'u, e aunoa ma se tau pe maua fua foi." Do you agree with the statement: "I can drink potable water in my community at no cost, or for free"	radio 1 Malie atoatoa- Completely agree 2 Malie- Agree 3 Le malie- Disagree 4 Matua le faamalieina lava- Completely disagree -
	618	vegetable_taste	E te fiafia i le tofo o fuala'au faisua? How much do you like the taste of vegetables?	radio 1 le fiafia iai- Don't Like it 2 laititi le fiafia iai- Like it a little 3 fiafia iai - Like it 4 manaia latiti- Quite like it 5 manaia tele- Like it a lot
	619	fruits_taste	E te fiafia i le tofo lelei o fuala'auaina taumafa mata? How much do you like the taste of fruits?	radio 1 le fiafia iai- Don't Like it 2 laititi le fiafia iai- Like it a little 3 fiafia iai - Like it 4 manaia latiti- Quite like it 5 manaia tele- Like it a lot
	620	fruitveg_change_confidence	Pe a fai atu e fa'atele lau tausami i fuala'auaina taumafa mata ma fuala'auaina faisua i vaiaso ta'itasi,e te to'a e fa'atino nei suiga? If you were asked to increase your fruit/vegetable consumption each week, how confident are you that you could do it?	radio 1 Matua to'a lava- Very confident 2 To'a- Confident 3 Faa-le-to'a- Somewhat confident 4 Le mafaia- Not confident

	621	meat_change_confi	Afai e fesiligia oe e sui le a'ano o manu fasi ga'oa i a'ano anogase o manu fasi, o le a sou manatu e mafai ona e faia? If you were asked to replace fatty cuts of meat with leaner meats, how confident are you that you could do it?	radio 1 Matua to'a lava- Very confident 2 To'a- Confident 3 Faa-le-to'a- Somewhat confident 4 Le mafaia- Not confident
	622	fish_taste	O le a le tele o lou fiafia i le tofo o le i'a? How much do you like the taste of fish?	radio 1 le fiafia iai- Don't Like it 2 laititi le fiafia iai- Like it a little 3 fiafia iai - Like it 4 manaia latiti- Quite like it 5 manaia tele- Like it a lot
	623	comm_healthierfood	E fia tagata o le afioaga e te silafia e masani ona kuka ma tausasami i mea'ai maloloina? How many people in your community (village) have taken measures to cook and eat more healthily?	radio 1 toetiti lava leai seisi - Almost nobody 2 nisi o i latou - Some of them 3 afa o i latou - Half of them 4 tele o i latou - Most of them 5 toetiti lava nuu atoa- (Almost) all of them
	624	church_healthierfood	E fia ni tagata o le tou Ekalesia e te silafia e masani ona kuka ma tausasami i meaai maloloina? How many people in your church have taken measures to cook and eat more healthily?	radio 1 toetiti lava leai seisi - Almost nobody 2 nisi o i latou - Some of them 3 afa o i latou - Half of them- 4 tele o i latou - Most of them- 5 toetiti lava nuu atoa- (Almost) all of them-
	625	confidence_healthierfood	E te mautinoa o le a amata ona e kuka ma e tausami i mea'ai maloloina? How confident are you that you can start to cook and eat more healthily?	radio 1 Matua to'a lava- Very confident 2 To'a- Confident 3 Faa-le-to'a- Somewhat confident 4 Le mafaia- Not confident

	626	barriers_healthyeating	O le a sou manatu o a ni fa'afitauli e fa'afaigata ai ona e tausami i meaai maloloina? What do you think the barriers are to healthy eating? (select all that apply)	checkbox 1 barriers_healthyeating___1 e le maua ni meaai maloloina i lo'u nu'u- Healthy foods are not available in my community 2 barriers_healthyeating___2 o meaai maloloina ua ova le taugata- Healthy foods cost too much 3 barriers_healthyeating___3 e le tofo lelei meaai soifua maloloina - Healthy foods don't taste good 4 barriers_healthyeating___4 e manatu isi e le tatau ona 'a'aai i mea'ai maloloina - Others don't think I should be eating healthy foods 5 barriers_healthyeating___5 ou te le malamalama po'o fea mea'ai e soifua maloloina ma mea'ai e le soifua maloloina- I don't know what foods are healthy and unhealthy 6 barriers_healthyeating___6 e leai so;u taimi e fai ai ni mea'ai maloloina - I don't have time to prepare healthy foods 7 barriers_healthyeating___7 ou te leiloa kuka mea'ai maloloina- I don't know how to cook healthy foods 8 barriers_healthyeating___8 isi mafua'aga(fa'amolemole fa'amaonia)- Other reason (please specify)
	627	barriers_healthyeating_other Show the field ONLY if: [barriers_healthyeating(8)] = "1"	fa'amolemole fa'amaonia- Other reason (please specify)	text
	628	thankyou	These are our final few questions - thanks for your responses so far!	descriptive
	629	wt_status	I le tulaga o lou mamafa, o le a lau faalogo? In terms of your weight, do you consider yourself:	radio 1 mamafa tele- Much too heavy 2 mamafa feololo - Moderately heavy 3 paleni- Just right 4 mama tele- Too light 5 Ou te le iloa - Don't Know
	630	health_sr	I le matua o lou soifua ua iai nei, e faapefea ona e faamatalaina le tulaga o lou soifua maloloina? For your age, how would you describe your health?	radio 1 Lelei atoatoa - Excellent 2 Lelei - Very good 3 Lelei feololo - Good 4 Leaga - Poor 5 Leaga tele- Very poor

	631	wt_health	Ou te manatu o lo'u mamafa i le taimi nei e afaina ai lou soifua maloloina? I consider my current weight to be harmful for my health...	radio 1 mautinoa lelei- Definitely 2 masalo iai - Probably 3 masalo e leai - Probably not 4 mautinoa e leai - Definitely not 5 Ou te le iloa - Do not know
	632	wt_importance	O le a se taua ia te oe, o le fa'aiti'itia o lou mamafa? How important is it for you to lose weight?	radio 1 e leai se taua - Not important 2 e laititi se taua- A little important 3 taua - Important 4 e taua tele - Quite important 5 taua tele - Very important
	633	diet	O e fa'atinoina i le taimi nei le fuafua tatauina o lau tausami, po'o se isi vaega e taumafai ai e fa'aiti'itia lou mamafa? Are you currently dieting or doing something else to try and reduce your weight?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	634	nutrition_learn	Na e taumafai e a'oa'o ni vaega taua o taumafa paleni? Have you ever tried to learn about nutrition?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	635	nutrition_know	E te manatu o iai sou malamalamaaga i meaa'i paleni? Do you think you have a good understanding of nutrition?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes 2 Ou te le iloa - Don't Know
	636	foods_sugar	O e silafia o meaa'i ia e tele ai le suka? Do you know which foods contain a lot of sugar?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	637	salt	O e silafia o fea o meaa'i nei e tele ai le masima? Do you know which foods contain a lot of salt?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	638	foods_unhealthy_fat	O e silafia o fea o taumafa nei o lo'o tele ai le ga'o e le soifua maloloina? Do you know which foods contain a lot of unhealthy fat?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	639	foods_fruits_veg_why	O e silafia pe aisea ua lelei ai fua o fuala'auaina faisua ma fua o fuala'auaina taumafa mata i le tausami? Do you know why fruits and vegetables are good to eat?	radio 0 Leai - No 1 Ioe - Yes
	640	health_motivation	Ou te fa'amalosia'u lava a'u i lo'u aiga ina ia matou soifua maloloina? I am motivated for me and my family to be healthy	radio 1 Taimi Uma- Always 2 Masani- Very Often 3 Nisi taimi- Sometimes 4 Seasea- Rarely 5 Leai lava- Never
	641	effort_healthier_food	O le a sou manatu, Aisea e taua ai, pe aoga ai foi ona kuka ma tausami i meaai maloloina/ (maloloina =laititi ifo le fa'aaogaina po'o le faaopo'opo foi o mea'ai e tele ai le suka,gao,ma le masima) How effortful do you think it is to cook and eat healthier? (healthier = less intake of added sugar, fat, and salt)	radio 1 le taumafai- Not effortful 2 sina taumafaiga - A little effortful 3 taumafai- Effortful 4 fai taumafaiga- Quite effortful 5 matua taumafai- Very effortful

	642	like_learning_food	O le a le umi ete fiafia e a'oa'o ai e uiga i le lelei o le kukaina o taumafa ma le tausami? How much do you like to learn about healthier cooking and eating?	radio 1 le fiafia iai- Don't Like it 2 laititi le fiafia iai- Like it a little 3 fiafia iai - Like it 4 manaia latiti- Quite like it 5 manaia tele- Like it a lot
	643	pretax_survey_complete	Section Header: *Form Status* Complete?	dropdown 0 Incomplete 1 Unverified 2 Complete

3. PRE-TAX HOUSEHOLD SURVEY PORTION SIZE PROMPTS

Fagu vai

1 Litre/
4.25
cups

200 ml / 0.75 cups

1 Litre/
4.25
cups

Vaiinu suamalie ua 100% mai fuala'auaina

Vai suamalie fa'asuka (fruit ades, lemonade, punch, sunny delight)

1 Litre/4.25 cups

1 Litre/4.25 cups

250 ml / 1 cup

Susu (e leai se tofo)

250 ml / 1 cup

180 ml / 0.75 cup

Susu suamalie (chocolate, strawberry, coffee)?

355 ml/1.5 cups

Faguinu suamalie

Large: 750 ml / 3.25 cups
Small: 355 ml / 1.5 cups

375 ml / 1.5 cups

330 ml / 1.25 cups

355 ml / 1.5 cups

Vai suamalie e pei ole (ginger beer,(vai gaosia mai le fiu) no alchol

237 ml

118 ml

Ipu

355 ml/1.5 cups

590 ml/2.5 cups

2 litre / 8.5 cups

237 ml

118 ml

Vai suamalie

700 ml/ 3 cups

237 ml/1 cup

3.78 litres

Ti suamalie

400 grams

180 ml/0.75 cups

Milo

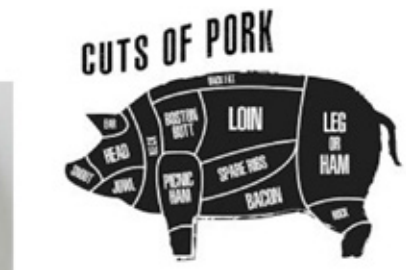
500 ml/2 cups

1 litre /
4.25 cups

250 ml/1 cup

Vaiinu fa’atupu malosi

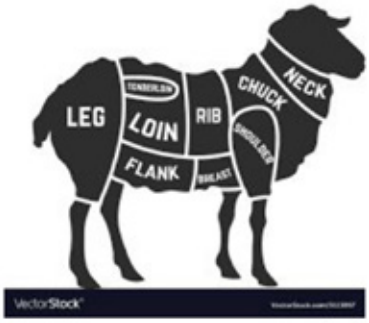
Pua’a



Mamoe
(Lamb Chops)

Ua Mamoe

Fatafata
Mamoe



Fusi Mamoe

Lau Mamoe

Totoga o manu fasi (mai le puaa, mamoe, oti, povi) (i.e. fatuga'o, ate, laulaufaiva)

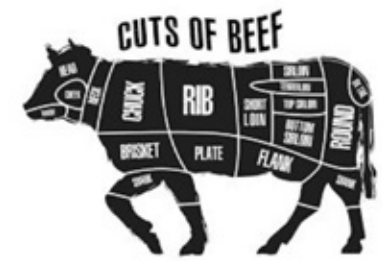
Legs/Drumsticks

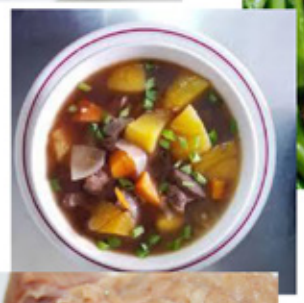
Thighs

Moa

fasipovi

1 fasi = 3 oz


CUTS OF BEEF
CHUCK
RIB
ROUND
BRISKET
PLATE
FLANK



l’a

1 fasi = 3 oz

Sosi Suamalie

Mea'ai suamalie (lole, pulukamu)

Sukalati

1 pa

Aisakulimi

1 asu

Masi mai fafo (e iai sukalati, kulimi, popo, ma isi)

Masi fua mai fafo (masi e leai ni kulimi)

Waffles/wafers mai atunuu i fafo e iai kulimi, sukalati, popo ma isi e le aofia ai waffles/wafers e le iai kulimi ma sukalati

Medium = 1 ipu
Large = 1.5 ipu

Chips fai le pakeka

1 pepa
(small pack)

Chips pa’agugu fai le pakeka

Aniani saina

Sipuni ti

Cauliflower

Fuala’auaina

Faisua o le liki

Kapisi Laiti

(lapotopoto)

Broccoli

Ipu

Kapisi lapotopoto

Asparagus

Turnips

Seleli

Karoti

Pulou aitu

Laupele (imported)

Olives

Pepa

Appendices 4

SAMOA NCD TAX STRUCTURE

1 Tobacco

The following taxes are applied to tobacco products: customs duty, excise tax, and Value-added Goods and Service tax (VAGST). As applied in other countries, excise tax is the most important tax which determines the tax incidence of tobacco products so that it has direct and significant impacts on tobacco consumption and therefore on the tobacco industry. Samoa imposes uniform specific excise tax on both imported and domestically produced tobacco products. Excise on tobacco has been increased regularly since 2015. GST was only imposed at import level on imported tobacco products at the rate of 15 percent, while the domestically manufactured cigarettes are exempted from VAGST. Customs duty is imposed on imported tobacco products, the rate is 90 percent CIF or $80 per thousand sticks, whichever is higher. Table A1 lists the tax structure of tobacco products in Samoa.

There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table A1
Tax Structure of Tobacco

2402 - 2403	Excise Tax		VAGST		Customs Duty
	Imported	Locally produced	Imported	Locally produced	Imported
Jul.2010-Jun.2011	$193/1000 stick	$193/1000 stick	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	90% CIF or $80 per thousand sticks, whichever is higher
Jul.2011-Jun.2012	$193/1000 stick	$193/1000 stick	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	90% CIF or $80 per thousand sticks, whichever is higher
Jul.2012-Jun.2013	$201/1000 stick	$201/1000 stick	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	90% CIF or $80 per thousand sticks, whichever is higher
Jul.2013-Jun.2014	$201/1000 stick	$201/1000 stick	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	90% CIF or $80 per thousand sticks, whichever is higher
Jul.2014-Jun.2015	$201/1000 stick	$201/1000 stick	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	90% CIF or $80 per thousand sticks, whichever is higher
Jul.2015-Jun.2016	$211.05/1000 stick	$211.05/1000stick	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	90% CIF or $80 per thousand sticks, whichever is higher
Jul.2016-Jun.2017	$221.6/1000 stick	$221.6/1000 stick	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	90% CIF or $80 per thousand sticks, whichever is higher
Jul.2017-Jun.2018	$232.68/1000 stick	$232.68/1000 stick	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	90% CIF or $80 per thousand sticks, whichever is higher
Jul.2018-Jun.2019	$244.31/1000 stick	$244.31/1000 stick	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	90% CIF or $80 per thousand sticks, whichever is higher
Jul.2019-Jun.2020	$256.52/1000 stick	$256.52/1000 stick	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	90% CIF or $80 per thousand sticks, whichever is higher

2 Alcohol

2.1 Beer

Three taxes are imposed on beer: customs duty, excise tax, and VAGST. Customs duty has been applied on imported beer with the rate of "greater 30%" or $2 per liter. GST was only imposed on imported beer at the rate of 15 percent, while the domestically manufactured beer is exempted.

There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

VAGST. Excise is applied on both imported and local manufactured beer in the form of specific, the current rate is 3.08 Tala per liter. There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table A2

Tax Structure of Beer

2402 - 2403	Excise Tax		VAGST		Customs Duty
	Imported	**Locally produced**	**Imported**	**Locally produced**	**Imported**
Jul.2013-Jun.2014	$2.64 /per liter	$2.64 /per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2014-Jun.2015	$2.64 /per liter	$2.64 /per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2015-Jun.2016	$2.81 /per liter	$2.81 /per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2016-Jun.2017	$2.99/per liter	$2.99/per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2017-Jun.2018	$2.99/per liter	$2.99/per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2018-Jun.2019	$3.08 /per liter	$3.08 /per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2019-Jun.2020	$3.08 /per liter	$3.08 /per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre

2.2 Liquor Products

Customs duty, excise tax, and VAGST are imposed on liquor products (including Whisky, Rum, Gin, and Vodka). Customs duty is applied on imported liquor products at the rate of 30 percent or US$2per liter, whichever is higher. VAGST is imposed on imported liquor products at the rate of 15 percent, while the domestically manufactured liquor is exempted from VAGST. Excise is applied on both imported and local manufactured liquor products in the form of specific, since July 2016, tiered specific rates have been adopted depending on alcohol strength, but the rate is lower than before for all tiers.

The have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021

Table A3

Alcohol-Spirits-Whiskies/Rum and Tafia/Liqueurs Tax Structure/Gin and Geneva/Vodka/Liqueurs

2204, 2205, 2207, 2208		Excise Tax		VAGST		Customs Duty
		Imported	Locally produced	Imported	Locally produced	Imported
Jul.2009-Jun.2010		$38.60 per liter	$38.60 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2010-Jun.2011		$42 per liter	$42 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2011-Jun.2012		$42 per liter	$42 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2012-Jun.2013		$42 per liter	$42 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2013-Jun.2014		$42 per liter	$42 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2014-Jun.2015		$42 per liter	$42 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2015-Jun.2016		$50 per liter	$50 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jul.2016-Jun.2017	of an alcohol strength by volume of 30% or less	$11.34 per liter	$11.34 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
	of an alcohol strength by volume of 30%-57.12% 2208.30-60	$19.96 per liter	$19.96 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
	of an alcohol strength by volume of 57.12% or higher	$39.93 per liter	$39.93 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Jun.2017-Apr.2018	of an alcohol strength by volume of 57.12% or higher	$11.72 per liter	$11.72 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
	of an alcohol strength by volume of 30%-57.12%	$19.96 per liter	$19.96 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
	of an alcohol strength by volume of 57.12% or higher	$39.93 per liter	$39.93 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
Apr.2018-Jul.2019	of an alcohol strength by volume of 40% or less	$38.60 per liter	$38.60 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre

2204, 2205, 2207, 2208		Excise Tax		VAGST		Customs Duty
Aug.2019-Jun.2020	of an alcohol strength by volume of 25% or less	$13.2 per liter	$13.2 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
	of an alcohol strength by volume of 25%-402%	$21.23 per liter	$21.23 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre
	of an alcohol strength by volume of 40 or higher	$35 per liter	$35 per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	Free	Greater of 30% or $2 per litre

3 Food

3.1 Water/Soft drinks

Samoa imposes excise on Sugar-sweetened beverages (SSBs) and water products. Excise is applied on both imported and domestically produced SSBs/water products. VAGST is applied on imported SSB/water while the domestically manufactured products are exempted from VAGST. Customs duty is imposed on imported SSB/water by $1 per litre.

There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

3.1.1 Natural Mineral and Spa Water

Table A4
Tax Structure of Water

2201	Excise Tax		VAGST		Customs Duty
	Imported	**Locally produced**	**Imported**	**Locally produced**	**Imported**
Jul.2009-Jun.2010	40 sene per litre	40 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2010-Jun.2011	40 sene per litre	40 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2011-Jun.2012	44 sene per litre	44 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2012-Jun.2013	44 sene per litre	44 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2013-Jun.2014	44 sene per litre	44 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2014-Jun.2015	44 sene per litre	44 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2015-Jun.2016	44 sene per litre	44 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2016-Jun.2017	51 sene per liter	51 sene per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2017-Jun.2018	52.5 sene per liter	52.5 sene per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2018-Jun.2019	52.5 sene per liter	52.5 sene per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2019-Jun.2020	52.5 sene per liter	52.5 sene per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre

3.1.2 Aerated Soft Drinks nd Non-Alcoholic Beer

There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table A5

Tax Structure of Aerated Soft Drinks and Non-Alcoholic Beer

2201	Excise Tax		VAGST		Customs Duty
	Imported	**Locally produced**	**Imported**	**Locally produced**	**Imported**
Jul.2009-Jun.2010	40 sene per litre	40 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2010-Jun.2011	40 sene per litre	40 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2011-Jun.2012	44 sene per litre	44 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2012-Jun.2013	44 sene per litre	44 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2013-Jun.2014	44 sene per litre	44 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2014-Jun.2015	44 sene per litre	44 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2015-Jun.2016	44 sene per litre	44 sene per litre	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2016-Jun.2017	51 sene per liter	51 sene per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2017-Jun.2018	52.5 sene per liter	52.5 sene per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2018-Jun.2019	52.5 sene per liter	52.5 sene per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre
Jul.2019-Jun.2020	52.5 sene per liter	52.5 sene per liter	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	$1 per litre

3.2 Sugar

Excise has been applied on both imported and locally produced sugar since 2016. VAGST is applied on imported sugar products; however, the locally produced sugar products are exempt from GST. Customs duty is applied on sugar with rate of 8 percent. All sugar products in Samoa are imported.

There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table A6

Tax Structure of Raw Beet Sugar, in Solid Form and Cane Sugar

2201	Excise Tax		VAGST		Customs Duty
	Imported	**Locally produced**	**Imported**	**Locally produced**	**Imported**
Jul.2009-Jun.2010	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2010-Jun.2011	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2011-Jun.2012	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2012-Jun.2013	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2013-Jun.2014	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2014-Jun.2015	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2015-Jun.2016	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2016-Jun.2017	5% or 8% or Free	5% or 8% or Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2017-Jun.2018	5% or 8%	5% or 8%	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2018-Jun.2019	5% or 8%	5% or 8%	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2019-Jun.2020	5% or 8%	5% or 8%	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%

N.B. (i) Sales volume of the export is excluded for calculation for all years;
(ii) In the year of 2016-17 and 2017-18, Raw beet sugar, in solid form and others are classified under 17011200 is 5% excise and cane or beet sugar, containing added flavor or coloring is 8%.

Data source
Price data is sourced from Samoa Consumer Price Index (http://www.sbs.gov.ws/cpi);
Tax and sales volume data is obtained from Samoa Customs and Revenue.

3.3 Syrups and Similar Products

There have no changes to the tax structure of syrups and similar products in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table A7

Tax Structure of Raw Beet Sugar, in Solid Form & Cane Sugar

1702 (Maple Sugar, Maple Syrup)	Excise Tax	GST	Customs Duty
Present	5%	15%	8%
Proposed for future	10%	15%	15%

Table A8

Sugar Confectionery

1704 (Chewing Gum, White Chocolate, Lollies) – Excluding Milk Chocolate	Excise Tax	GST	Customs Duty
Present	5%	15%	20%
Proposed for future	10%	15%	25%

Table A9

. Sweet biscuits, waffles and wafers

1905.3110 (Biscuits Containing Cream or Chocolate) 1905.3190 (Other Sweet Biscuits) 1905.3220 (Waffles, Wafers Containing Chocolate/Cream) 1905.3290 (Waffles, Wafers-)	Excise Tax	GST	Customs Duty
Present	8%	15%	20%
Proposed for Jan 2021	10%	15%	25%

3.4 Salt

Samoa is among the few countries that apply excise on salt. Excise has been imposed on salt since July 2016, VAGST is applied only on imported salt. Customs duty is applied on imported salt at the rate of 8 percent. All salt products in Samoa are imported. The sales volume and tax revenue has been kept stable during all 4 observing years. The sales volume declined slightly by 7.6 percent in the fiscal year of 2016-17 when excise was introduced but was increased again in the following year of 2017-18. Similar to sugar products, the tax collection on salt products has been well enforced.

There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table A10
Tax Structure of Salt

2501	Excise Tax		VAGST		Customs Duty
	Imported	**Locally produced**	**Imported**	**Locally produced**	**Imported**
Jul.2013-Jun.2014	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2014-Jun.2015	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2015-Jun.2016	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2016-April.2018	5% or Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
	8% or Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
April.2018-current	5%	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
	8%	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%

3.5 Noodles, Bakers Ware and Snack Products

Excise has been imposed on imported noodles, bakers ware and snack products since April 2018, while it has been imposed on local manufactured noodles, bakers ware and snack products since January 2019. VAGST is only applied on imported products of this category at the rate of 15 percent. Customs duty is imposed on imported goods of this category at the rate of 8 percent.

No changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table 11

Tax Structure of Noodles, Bakers Ware and Snack Products

2501	Excise Tax		VAGST		Customs Duty
	Imported	**Locally produced**	**Imported**	**Locally produced**	**Imported**
Jul.2013-Jun.2014	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2014-Jun.2015	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2015-Jun.2016	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2016-Aun.2017	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Apr. 2018-Dec.2018	8%	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jan.2019-current	8%	8%	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%

3.8 Cocoa Butter, Fat and Oil

Excise was introduced to imported cocoa butter, fat and oil since Sep. 2018, Before 2015, VAGST is only applied on imported products of this category with the rate of 15%, customs duty is imposed on imported goods of this category with the rate of 8%.

No changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table 12
Tax Structure of Cocoa Butter, Fat and Oil

2501	Excise Tax		GST		Customs Duty
	Imported	**Locally produced**	**Imported**	**Locally produced**	**Imported**
Jul.2013-Jun.2014	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2014-Jun.2015	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2015-Jun.2016	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jul.2016-Aun.2017	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Apr. 2018-Dec.2018	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%
Jan.2019-current	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%

3.7 Meat

When cigarettes, alcohol, gasoline and SSBs were already taxed world wide through excise or 'sin taxes' to help pay for their hidden or environmental costs, meat was only gradually put into the sin tax profile in a few countries due to the health hazard of meat consumption and environmental degradation of meat production. Samoa started to introduce excise on turkey tails and customs duty on mutton flaps in 2018.

There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

3.7.1 Turkey Tails

Excise applied to imported turkey tails in April 2018 at the rate of 10 percent. VAGST was applied to imported turkey tails at the rate of 15 percent and a customs duty of 20 percent.

There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table A13
Tax Structure of Turkey Tails

0207	Excise Tax		VAGST		Customs Duty
	Imported	**Local produced**	**Imported**	**Local produced**	**Imported**
Jul.2013-Jun.2014	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	20%
Jul.2014-Jun.2015	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	20%
Jul.2015-Jun.2016	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	20%
Jul.2016-Aun.2017	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	20%
Apr. 2018-Dec.2018	10%	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	20%
Jan.2019-current	10%	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	20%

3.7.2 Meat of Goats, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen

There is no excise applied on meat of goats; VAGST is imposed on imported meat of sheep or goats with the rate of 15 percent. Customs duty has been imposed on imported meat of sheep or goats since April 2018 with the rate of 20 percent.

There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table A14

Tax Structure of Meat of Goats, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen

2501	Excise Tax		GST		Customs Duty
	Imported	**Locally produced**	**Imported**	**Locally produced**	**Imported**
Jul.2013-Jun.2014	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	N/A
Jul.2014-Jun.2015	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	N/A
Jul.2015-Jun.2016	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	N/A
Jul.2016-June.2017	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	N/A
Jul.2017-March.2018	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	N/A
April 2018-Jun.2019	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	20%
Jul.2019-current	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	20%

3.7.3 Meat of Sheep, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen

There is no excise applied on meat of sheep; VAGST is imposed on imported meat of sheep or goats at the rate of 15 percent. Customs duty has been imposed on imported meat of sheep or goats since April 2018 with the rate of 20 percent.

There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table A15

Tax Structure of Meat of Sheep, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen

0204	Excise Tax		GST		Customs Duty
	Imported	**Locally produced**	**Imported**	**Locally produced**	**Imported**
Jul.2013-Jun.2014	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	N/A
Jul.2014-Jun.2015	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	N/A
Jul.2015-Jun.2016	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	N/A
July.2016-June.2017	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	N/A
Jul.2017-March.2018	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	N/A
April 2018-Jun.2019	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	20%
Jul.2019-current	Free	N/A	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	20%

3.7.4 Frozen Chicken Cuts

There is no excise applied on chicken, VAGST is imposed on imported chicken at the rate of 15 percent. Customs duty has been introduced since April 2018 at the rate of 10 percent.

There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table A16
Tax Structure of Meat of Sheep, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen

0207	Excise Tax		GST		Customs Duty
	Imported	**Locally produced**	**Imported**	**Locally produced**	**Imported**
Jul.2013-Jun.2014	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	Free
Jul.2014-Jun.2015	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	Free
Jul.2015-Jun.2016	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	15%	Free
July.2016-June.2017	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	15%	Free
Jul.2017-March.2018	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	15%	Free
April 2018-current	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	15%	10%

3.7.5 Pork (All Cuts, Fresh and Frozen, Processed Pork Meat Such as Ham)

There is no excise applied on chicken, VAGST is imposed on imported chicken at the rate of 15 percent. Customs duty has been introduced since April 2018 at the rate of 10 percent.

There have been no changes to the tax structure in CY 2020 and as of June 2021.

Table 17
Tax Structure of Pork (swine)

02.03	Excise Tax		GST		Customs Duty
	Imported	**Locally produced**	**Imported**	**Locally produced**	**Imported**
Current	Free	Free	15% imposed on (CIF+Customs duty+excise tax)	N/A	8%

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