

**Table 1** Distribution of respondents by sociodemographic and clinical characteristics and traditional medicine use for diabetes (*n* = 523)

Characteristic	All No. (%)	User <sup>1</sup> No. (%)	Non-user No. (%)	$\chi^2$	<i>P</i> -value
<b>Sociodemographic</b>					
<i>Age (years) [Mean (SD)]</i>	54.43 (10.03)	53.52 (9.99)	54.80 (10.04)	1.325 <sup>2</sup>	0.186
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	215 (41.1)	49 (22.8)	166 (77.2)	6.574	0.010
Female	308 (58.9)	102 (33.1)	206 (66.9)		
<b>Marital status</b>					
Unmarried	121 (23.1)	43 (35.5)	78 (64.5)	3.406	0.065
Married	402 (76.9)	108 (26.9)	294 (73.1)		
<b>Education</b>					
Primary	304 (58.1)	91 (29.9)	213 (70.1)	0.652	0.722
Secondary	155 (29.6)	44 (28.4)	111 (71.6)		
University and higher	64 (12.2)	16 (25.0)	48 (75.0)		
<b>Employment</b>					
Employed	142 (27.2)	43 (30.3)	99 (69.7)	0.189	0.664
Unemployed	381 (72.8)	108 (28.3)	273 (71.7)		
<b>Income (LD)<sup>3</sup></b>					
Low	394 (75.3)	119 (30.2)	275 (69.8)	1.378	0.240
Moderate-high	129 (24.7)	32 (24.8)	97 (75.2)		
<b>Clinical</b>					
<b>Duration of diabetes (years)</b>					
≤ 9	312 (59.7)	86 (27.6)	226 (72.4)	0.644	0.422
> 9	211 (40.3)	65 (30.8)	146 (69.2)		
<b>Medications</b>					
Oral medications	199 (38.0)	61 (30.7)	138 (69.3)	0.496	0.481
Insulin ± oral medications	324 (62.0)	90 (27.8)	234 (72.2)		
<b>Glycaemic control (<i>n</i> = 478)<sup>4</sup></b>					
Poor	364 (69.6)	98 (26.9)	266 (73.1)	1.752	0.186
Good	114 (21.8)	38 (33.3)	76 (66.7)		
<b>Presence of comorbidity</b>					
Absent	215 (41.1)	60 (27.9)	155 (72.1)	0.166	0.684
Present	308 (58.9)	91 (29.5)	217 (70.5)		

<sup>1</sup>Used traditional medicine for diabetes in the previous 12 months.

<sup>2</sup>Student *t*-test

<sup>3</sup>LD = Libyan dinars (1.32 LD = US\$ 1, at the time of the study).

<sup>4</sup>There were only 478 respondents for whom glycaemic control data were available.

SD = standard deviation