Cohabiting individuals with CVD were assessed using a single question about smoking habits. In total, 2,443 survey participants aged 18-80 years were included. The prevalence of daily smoking was 16.8% (95% CI: 15.5-18.0). Smoking was higher in males (18.1%) than females (15.5%). Smoking was also higher among participants aged 45-64 years (20.3%) compared to the oldest age group (12.7%). Smoking was more common among participants with lower educational attainment (30.3%) compared to those with higher educational attainment (13.1%).

Background: Despite a decrease in mortality rates CVD remains the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Europe. Health behavioural risk factors, low socioeconomic status and cohabitation status are all associated with CVD. However, little is known about social inequality in health behaviour among cohabitating individuals with CVD. Thus, the aim of this study was to examine social inequality in health behaviour among cohabitating individuals with CVD.

Methods: Register data on CVD were linked with self-reported health behaviour from the Danish 2017 population-based health survey ‘How are you?’. In total, 2,443 survey participants aged 45 years and above were registered with CVD. Daily smoking was assessed using a single question about smoking habits.