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INTRODUCTION

The **European Health Interview Survey (EHIS)** is part of a broader community statistical program in which participate all the Member States of the European Union. The **EHIS** aims to study and provide valuable information as regards the population health status and the determinants affecting it, both at European and National level.

In order to have data comparability among the Member States, the survey guidelines and questionnaires were drawn up in accordance with the EU requirements, after taking into account the National Health System and some national particularities.

The **National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)** belongs to above program and *is* a sequence of the pilot Survey which had taken place during 2007 and only in two areas (Attiki and Achaia) and sequence of the preparatory works in which we did changes that were considered necessary after the implementation of the pilot survey and the inclusion of Budapest Initiative (BI-M1) as well.

In this report is included any information considered significant and not being covered in the reporting document on the survey methodology and organisation (and its Annexes), according to the Reporting Document on the Survey Methodology and Organisation proposed by Eurostat.

Attached documents are:

- The reporting document on the survey methodology and organisation (with Technical and Methodological report) and
- Annexes (two annexes).

The annexes were considered necessary because some of the reporting document on the survey methodology and organisation questions needed longer wording in their answers than the pre-defined by Eurostat (e.g. (Annex 1) Problems encountered and lessons to be learned / (Annex 2) what were the main errors detected during the data processing and what was their number).

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Legal basis

The Health Survey has been conducted upon the decision of Ministry of Economy and Finance and on the basis of the contract with the joint endorsement of Commission (Eurostat) and the National Statistical Service of Greece (then Hellenic Statistical Authority - EL.STAT.).

1.2. Scope of the collected information

The target of the survey is to observe and record the health status of the population and to calculate indices for health, disability and morbidity as well. In particular, the data resulting from the survey are being used for the study of life expectancy (expected years of life without disability or without having longstanding health problems), the frequencies of diseases or accidents, the use of health care services, the physical condition, the factors that influence the health status, etc. by age, gender, level of education, employment and the income at national level.

More specifically data have been gathered as regards:

- The demographic characteristics (gender and age), educational level and employment
- Health status (general health status, health problems, accidents, physical condition, self serviced household activities)
- Use of Health Care Services (hospital care as inpatient or daily nursing, outpatients, visits to doctors or dentists, use of medicines, satisfaction of the provided health care services, cost of the provided health care services, flu vaccination, measurement of the blood pressure, measurement of blood cholesterol etc.)
- Factors that influence the health status –positively or negatively– as the physical exercise, healthy food consumption, smoking, consumption of alcoholic beverages etc.
- The net monthly income of the household

Anything that concerns the coverage of the survey, period and mode of data collection organization of the survey (coordination of the project/ supervision/source of the external collaborators-interviewers/interviewer training), data entry and data management and finally the Methodological information of the survey are included in the attached reporting document on the survey methodology and organisation.

2. METHODOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Even if, the methodological information is included in the Reporting Document on the Survey Methodology and Organization, it was thought to be included in the Quality Report once more with more details.

2.1. Population under survey

The sampling units are the private households and the individuals. One individual is surveyed from each household of the sample. The target population of individuals is consisted from the individuals aged 15 years or over at the whole country.

Only the private households participate in the survey. Individuals permanently residing in collective houses (hospitals, hotels, asylums, houses of old people, orphanages etc) are not covered in the survey. These individuals are members of institutional households. If however we subtract from this population the conscripts and the imprisoned, the actual percentage not covered by the survey procedure, accounts for 2% of the total population, and in its major part concerns economically non-active persons.

The national population size for households and individuals aged 15⁺ is:

- Households: 4,114,150 private households
- Individuals: 9,305,935 individuals aged 15 and over⁺

2.2. Sample design

The multi-stage area sampling was adopted for the survey. The primary sampling units (PSUs) are the areas (one or more unified city blocks), the secondary sampling units selected in each primary unit are the households and the ultimate sampling units are the individuals, selected from the members of the sampling households. In each Region (NUTS 2), the stratification of primary units was conducted by allocating the Municipalities and Communes according to the degree of urbanization (urban, semi-urban, and rural regions). Except for the two former Major City Agglomerations (Athens and Thessaloniki), the produced strata according to the degree of urbanization are:

Areas	Stratum	Urbanization
Urban	1	Municipalities with 10,000 inhabitants or more
Semi-urban	2	Municipalities and Communes with 2,000 to 9,999 inhabitants
Rural	3	Communes up to 1,999 inhabitants

The Greater Athens Area was divided into 31 strata of about equal size (equal number of households) on the basis of the lists of city blocks of the Municipalities that constitute it and taking into consideration socio-economic criteria. Similarly, the Greater Thessaloniki Area was divided into 9 equally sized strata. The two former Major City Agglomerations account for 40% of the total population and for even larger percentages in certain socio-economic variables.

2.3. Sampling fraction

The initial sample size of individuals amounted to 6,325 individuals (sampling fraction \cong 0.068%). The sample size n of the individuals was defined by applying the following formula:

$$n = \frac{\frac{1-p}{p}}{cv^2(p) + \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{1-p}{p}} \cdot deff$$

where:

p : the proportion of a subgroup population ($p = 0,02$)

$cv(p)$: the coefficient of variation of p ($cv(p) = 0,1$)

N : the population size ($N = 9.305.935$ individuals)

$deff$: the design effect ($deff = 1,25$)

As in each household, one individual belonging to the target population was selected for the survey, the total initial sample size of households is amounted to 6,325 (sampling fraction: $\frac{1}{\lambda} \cong$ 0.15%).

The Regions in Greece are 13 in number. However, throughout this study the 2nd Region (Central Macedonia) was considered without the Greater Thessaloniki and the 9th Region (Attiki) was considered without the Greater Athens area, as both of these former two major

agglomerations were treated as geographical regions. The sampling fraction of households in each stratum was considered constant and equal to $\frac{1}{\lambda}$.

2.4. Sampling frame

The sampling frame of the primary units (one or more unified city blocks) is based on the data from the last population census of the year 2001.

The sampling frame containing the secondary units (households) in the selected sampling primary units is a list of households updated before the selection of households.

2.5. Sample selection

1st stage of sampling

In this stage, from any ultimate stratum (crossing of Region with the degree of urbanization), say stratum h , n_h primary units were drawn. The number n_h of draws is approximately proportional to the population size X_h of the stratum (number of households in the last population census of the year 2001).

Each area unit (primary unit) of the stratum has a probability of being selected proportional to its size. So, if X_{hi} be the number of households-according to the 2001 population census- of the unit in the sample of order i , then the probability of being drawn is:

$$P_{hi} = \frac{X_{hi}}{X_h}$$

The total number of the primary sampling units is 1.056 areas.

2nd stage of sampling

In this stage from each primary sampling unit (selected area) the sample of secondary units (households) was selected. Actually, in the second stage we drew a systematic sample of dwellings. However, in most cases, one household corresponds to each dwelling. If in the selected dwelling lives more than one household, all of them were interviewed.

The sampling frame containing the secondary units (households) in the selected sampling primary units was *updated* before the selection of households.

Let M_{hi} be the number of households during the survey period in the i selected area of the stratum h . Out of them a systematic sample of m_{hi} households was selected with equal probabilities. Each of m_{hi} households has the same chance to be included in the survey, equal to: $\frac{m_{hi}}{M_{hi}}$. In any selected primary unit, the sample size m_{hi} was determined from the sampling

interval $\delta_{hi} = \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$, which was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{1}{n_h} \cdot \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \cdot \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} = \lambda \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{n_h} \cdot \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \cdot \delta_{hi} = \lambda \Rightarrow$$

$$\delta_{hi} = \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}} = \lambda \cdot n_h \cdot P_{hi}$$

3rd stage of sampling

In this stage, from each selected household, the sample of individuals belonging to the target population was selected.

Let p_{hij} be the selection probability of the hij individual, which belongs to the hi household.

As one individual was selected with equal probabilities out of m_{hi} members belonging to the

target population, the p_{hij} is defined as: $p_{hij} = \frac{1}{m_{hi}}$.

The surveyed member of the sampling household (aged 15 and over) was selected by using a table of random numbers. Specifically, for the hi sampling household, the interviewer created a list of the household's members aged 15 and over and using the table of the random numbers, he / she selected a random integer number τ_{hi} , so that: $1 \leq \tau_{hi} \leq m_{hi}$. Then, the interviewer selected the individual with sequential number $\beta_{hij} = \tau_{hi}$.

2.5.1. Substitution of sampling households

Our effort was the actual sample size of households to coincide with the initial sample size. Thus, some selected households were replaced in the case of refusals or if all the members were temporarily away. Actually, substitution of dwellings took place. Specifically, the interviewers selected randomly next or previous dwellings, which were in the sampling frame (list of all the potential surveyed dwellings in the primary sampling unit). This substitution may create bias, but if $\bar{Y}_{rh} = \bar{Y}_{mh}$ (where \bar{Y}_{rh} and \bar{Y}_{mh} are the means for respondents and non-respondents in the stratum h for the variable y), as it occurs in expectation, when the non-respondents are missing at random, then in the stratum h the bias of non-response is approximately equal to zero. Generally, the total bias due to non-response is approximately equal to zero, if either the response rates or the means of respondents do not vary between strata.

2.5.2. Substitution of sampling individuals

Our effort was to be surveyed the same number of persons as the households of the sample. Substitutions of the surveyed persons were permitted at the implementation stage in the case of temporal absence of the surveyed person (travel for work or recreation, patient hospitalized in hospital or clinic, student in other town, soldier etc.) as well as in the case of refusal. The interviewers selected randomly to interview another member of the household, using the table of random numbers and subtracting the member, which was not possible to be surveyed. This substitution creates bias, but a suitable post stratification method will be applied in the grossing-up procedures for individuals, in order to remove or reduce the bias due to non-response. The sex and the age classes will be used as post stratification variables.

2.6. Member selection procedure

The members of the household were recorded in the register questionnaire and according to a specific order (see comparability chapter). The surveyed member of the household (**aged 15 and over**) was selected by using the table of random numbers.

As regards the surveyed member selection, the cases, appeared below, were faced by the interviewer:

- The selected member of the household was found in the household during the interviewer's visit and the interview was conducted.
- The selected member was temporarily absent from the dwelling (at work, visit to other place etc). At this case was arranged another date for another day.
- The selected member was temporarily absent (because of work or holiday travel, patient etc) and the interviewer could not find the selected member within the next days in order to be surveyed. In this case the concrete member was not considered eligible and was excluded from the list of the household members. So, the member selection procedure was repeated once more by using the new total number of the present household members. As a result, the questionnaire was being answered by the new member, which was being indicated by the member selection procedure (by using the table of random numbers).
- The selected member denied to cooperate and to give the information. In this case the procedure was repeated as above with the same way.

In particular:

Persons of the household **being educated away from their home** as well as **soldiers** are considered household members, **regardless the actual duration of their absence**, as long as they **do not have any permanent or main residence** elsewhere during the survey conduct. They must be partners or children of the household member and still continue retaining close ties with the household, considering the current address as their main residence. So,

- In case they were found in their dwelling during the survey conduct period, they were interviewed if they were the surveyed selected persons by using the table of the random numbers
- In case they were not found in their dwelling during the survey conduct period, then another one as substituted the surveyed person mentioned above.

By way of exception:

- Present members (regardless of their age), facing health and disability problems and not being able to cooperate with the interviewer were allowed to fill in the questionnaire **by proxy**. Following Eurostat guidelines questions related to the following subjects weren't allowed to be answered by the representatives and was treated as such.

- General Health Status
- Health problems
- Self-serviced household activities
- Pain, mood
- Hospital care, other medical or surgical specialists
- Use of medicines-dietary supplements
- Flu vaccination
- Measurement of blood pressure, blood cholesterol, blood sugar
- Mammography
- Cervical smear test (Pap-Test)
- Faecal Occult blood test (Mayer exam)
- Satisfaction from the provided national health services
- Healthy food consumption
- Environment
- Smoking
- Consumption of alcoholic beverages
- Use of drugs

However, methodological guidelines concerning individual substitution haven't been followed (probably due to habit mostly men were recorded first in line in the questionnaire), resulting thus to an over-representativeness of women in the achieved sample, a fact that will be adjusted with weightings.

2.7. Non-response rates

After the data collection, the finally surveyed persons are 6,036 (response rate =95.5%), which are in their majority women (2,359 surveyed men and 3,677 surveyed women, that is to say $2,359/6,036*100=39.1\%$ surveyed men as regards the total number of the surveyed persons and $3,677/6,036*100=60.9\%$ surveyed women respectively) – table1. This happened because the concept of the responsible person had been misunderstood and had been thought that was the man of each of the household. This methodological problem will be eliminated through suitable weighting. On the other hand we had some Regions in which the survey was not conducted, because of internal administrative problems (i.e. Notio Aigaiio, Prefecture of Boiotia). From the

total number of households 6,325 drawn, a number of 139 households were not surveyed and so we had a non-response rate $289/6,325*100= 4.5\%$ (table 2).

Table 1. Sample size achieved by gender

Gender	N	%
Male	2,359	39.1
Female	3,677	60.9
Total	6,036	100.0

Table 2. Sample size and achieved response by NUTS2-units

NUTS2	Name	Drawn	Response	Non response	Response after substitution	Non response after substitution	Non response due administrative reasons
GR11	Thraki and Anatoliki Macedonia	347	265	82	82	0	0
GR12	Kentriki Macedonia	1,102	677	425	425	0	0
GR13	Dytiki Macedonia	163	129	34	34	0	0
GR14	Thessalia	422	335	87	87	0	0
GR21	Ipeiros	203	130	73	73	0	0
GR22	Ionia Nisia	131	96	35	34	1	0
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	399	260	139	139	0	0
GR24	Stereia Ellada	309	178	131	71	0	60
GR25	Peloponnisos	339	262	77	77	0	0
GR30	Attiki	2,282	869	1,413	1,253	147	13
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	121	93	28	28	0	0
GR42	Notio Aigaio	156	67	89	23	0	66
GR43	Kriti	351	212	139	137	2	0
Total	Total	6,325	3,573	2,752	2,463	150	139

2.8. Imputation

As it was above-mentioned, it was not conducted the survey in all the households in the Region of Notio Aigaio, because of internal administrative problems. In this case, imputation was applied, according to which a missing value for a variable is replaced with an imputed value, which has to be as correct as possible with regard to the true but unknown value. This imputation was not applied for the item non-response, but it was applied for the unit non-response, as follows:

- Random imputation within classes. According to this method, a respondent is chosen at random within an imputation class and the selected respondent's value is assigned to the non-respondent.
- The imputation classes were defined by crossing the sex with age groups (2 sex categories \times 12 age groups). The age groups are defined by the year intervals: 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69 and 70+.

2.9. Grossing-up procedures

2.9.1. Grossing-up procedures for households

Let w_{hij} (>0) stand for the survey weight attached to the sample ultimate element (household) of order j ($j = 1, \dots, m_{hi}$), belonging to the selected cluster of order i , belonging to the stratum h . The w_{hij} is the product of three factors: a) the inversion of the inclusion probabilities of the ultimate sampling units, b) the inversion of the response rate r_h in the stratum h and c) a factor t_{hij} , which makes weighted sample estimates to conform to external total values (values from known totals from censuses, administrative sources, population projections etc). The weight w_{hij} is defined as follows:

$$w_{hij} = p_{hij}^{-1} \cdot r_h^{-1} \cdot t_{hij} \quad (3.1.1)$$

where:

p_{hij} : Inclusion probability of the hij ultimate unit

r_h : Response rate of the ultimate units in the stratum h

t_{hij} : Factor, which adjusts the sample weights of households so that the sample totals conform to the population totals on a cell-by-cell basis (Population Weighting Adjustment). The auxiliary variable used at household level is the household size (1,2,3 and 4+ members) for the definition of cells or classes. The distribution of households by size class is estimated from EU-SILC, with reference period the year 2009.

As a two-stage sampling scheme is applied, according to which the clusters have been selected with probabilities proportional to their sizes and within the selected clusters the ultimate units have been selected with equal probabilities, then:

$$p_{hij} = n_h \cdot P_{hi} \cdot \frac{m'_{hi}}{M_{hi}} \Rightarrow p_{hij}^{-1} = \frac{1}{n_h} \cdot \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \cdot \frac{M_{hi}}{m'_{hi}} \quad (3.1.2)$$

where:

- $P_{hi} = \frac{X_{hi}}{X_h}$: Probability of selection of the hi cluster
- X_{hi} : The number of households belonging to the hi cluster
- X_h : The number of households belonging to the h stratum
- M_{hi} : The number of households belonging to the updated sampling frame of the hi cluster
- m'_{hi} : The initial sample size of households selected from the M_{hi} units of the hi cluster

From the relations (3.1.1) and (3.1.2), we have:

$$w_{hij} = \frac{1}{n_h} \cdot \frac{X_h}{X_{hi}} \cdot \frac{M_h}{m'_{hi}} \cdot \frac{1}{r_h} \cdot t_{hij} \quad (3.1.3)$$

2.9.2. Grossing-up procedures for individuals

In each of the final strata of households (let h), if statistical information was selected from a sample of m_h individuals, the extrapolation factor of the individual of order k belonging to the hij household is defined as follows:

$$w_{hijk} = w_{hij} \cdot \frac{1}{p_{hijk}} \cdot g_{hijk} \quad (3.2.1)$$

where:

w_{hij} : The extrapolation factor of the hij household in which the $hijk$ individual belongs

p_{hijk} : The selection probability of the $hijk$ individual, which belongs to the hij household. As one individual was selected with equal probabilities out of m_{hij} members belonging to the target population, the p_{hijk} is defined as: $p_{hijk} = \frac{1}{m_{hij}}$

g_{hijk} : Factor, which adjusts the sample weights of individuals, so that the sample distribution conforms to the population distribution across a set of classes. The classes are 24, which are defined by crossing sex with age groups (2 sex categories \times 12 age groups). The age groups are defined by the year intervals: 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75+. The population distribution of individuals by sex and age groups is estimated from data coming from the EU-SILC, with reference period the year 2009.

2.10. Estimation of the survey characteristics

Let w_{hijk} (>0) stand for the survey weight attached to the sample individual k ($k = 1$, as one individual is surveyed, in each sampling household) belonging to the sampling household of order j ($j = 1, \dots, m_{hi}$), belonging to the selected cluster of order i , of the stratum h .

Let y_{hijk} be the value of the characteristic y of the ultimate unit (individual) of the household of order j , belonging to the hi primary sampling unit (cluster). Moreover, Y stands for the total population, which is derived by adding the characteristic y of all ultimate units included in all strata h . The form of the estimator on the basis of the two-stage design is:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} w_{hijk} \cdot y_{hijk} \quad (4.1.1)$$

2.11. Estimation of a ratio

Let x_{hijk} be the value of the characteristic x of the ultimate unit of the household of order j , belonging to the hi primary sampling unit (cluster). Moreover, X stands for the total population, which is derived by adding the characteristic y of all ultimate units included in all strata h . The form of the estimator \hat{R} on the basis of the two-stage design is:

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}} = \frac{\sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} w_{hijk} \cdot y_{hijk}}{\sum_{h=1}^H \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} w_{hijk} \cdot x_{hijk}} \quad (4.1.2)$$

2.12. Variance estimation

In order to calculate the variance of the estimated characteristics, the following steps should be followed:

- a) For every selected primary sampling unit (cluster) i of the stratum h , we calculate the quantity T_{hi} using the following formula:

$$T_{hi} = n_h \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} w_{hijk} \cdot y_{hijk} \quad (4.1.3)$$

- b) Since T_{hi} has been calculated for every primary sampling unit (cluster) i ($i = 1, \dots, n_h$) of the stratum h , then $V(\hat{Y})$ is calculated as (Rao, 1988):

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{1}{n_h \cdot (n_h - 1)} \cdot \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} T_{hi}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} T_{hi} \right)^2}{n_h} \right] \quad (4.1.4)$$

For the estimation of the variance and the coefficient of variation of a ratio $R = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$ additional steps should be followed, below:

a) For every selected primary sampling unit (cluster) i of the stratum h , we calculate the quantity F_{hi} using the following formula:

$$F_{hi} = n_h \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} w_{hijk} \cdot x_{hijk} \quad (4.1.5)$$

b) Since T_{hi} and F_{hi} have been calculated for every primary sampling unit (cluster) i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n_h$) of the stratum h , then $V(\hat{X})$ is calculated as:

$$V(\hat{X}) = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{1}{n_h \cdot (n_h - 1)} \cdot \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} F_{hi}^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} F_{hi} \right)^2}{n_h} \right] \quad (4.1.6)$$

The variance of \hat{R} can be calculated using the following formula:

$$V(\hat{R}) = \frac{V(\hat{Y}) + \hat{R}^2 \cdot V(\hat{X}) - 2 \cdot \hat{R} \cdot Cov(\hat{Y}, \hat{X})}{\hat{X}^2} \quad (4.1.7)$$

where:

$$Cov(\hat{Y}, \hat{X}) = \sum_{h=1}^H \frac{1}{n_h \cdot (n_h - 1)} \cdot \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} T_{hi} \cdot F_{hi} - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} T_{hi} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} F_{hi} \right)}{n_h} \right] \quad (4.1.8)$$

The relative standard error of the estimate \hat{Y} , or its coefficient of variation, is defined as:

$$CV(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} * 100 \quad (4.1.9)$$

For an estimate \hat{R} , the coefficient of variation is defined as:

$$CV(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{V(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} * 100 \quad (4.10)$$

3. COMPARABILITY

Comparability is feasible and will be done with the concepts and definitions used in the EU-SILC survey.

The concepts and definitions used in the National Health Interview Survey will be presented, initially, and then, for the sake of brevity, the differences between the two surveys.

3.1. Concepts and definitions used in the National Health Interview Survey

The following concepts and definitions have been used in the survey:

3.1.1. Dwelling

As dwelling is considered a separate and independent structure, which has been built or converted to cover the habitation needs of a family (household). As dwelling is also considered every space neither constructed nor converted for the purpose of habitation, used, however, as a dwelling during the reference period.

As dwellings considered are:

- A detached house, semi-detached house or groups of similar dwellings, apartment or flat in a building
- A room or more rooms, where the household lives
- A storage house, hut, shack, etc. used as main dwelling during the survey conduct.

As dwellings are not considered:

As dwelling *is not considered* the space which although fulfilling the above definition is used for other purposes (i.e. office, warehouse, collective household, laboratory etc.)

3.1.2. Household

Household is defined as either one person living alone or a group of persons, not necessarily related, living at the same address with common housekeeping. The household members share household's expenses or benefit from them due to lack of income.

More specifically:

One – person household

- One person living alone in one dwelling or in one room of the latter and does his own housekeeping
- Two or more persons living at the same address, related or not, without common housekeeping and each one of them has the exclusive use of at least one room.

Multi-person household

- One couple or parents with their children or one parent with children
- One couple with or without children, parents of the couple and the resident servant, if any, under the condition that they will stay for more than 12 months
- Two or more persons, not necessarily related, living at the same address with common housekeeping
- One or less than 5 boarders residing within a private household.

3.1.3. Household members

Household members can either usually reside in the household or being temporarily absent.

Individuals usually residing in the household are considered the individuals that during the last 12 months have spent most of their time in the specific household. Individuals having moved in the household would be considered as usual residents if they intend to stay for more than 12 months. Similarly, individuals planning to move out for more than 12 months, in another private household or in a collective household, wouldn't be considered as usual resident, hence household members.

Individuals temporarily absent from the household, **either** because they were in another private household **or** in a collective household (e.g. hospital, elderly house, etc.) will be considered as household members and will be registered in the questionnaire EEY.1, according to the conditions mentioned below:

- **Persons usually resident, related to other members** (unmarried or married children, parents, grandchildren, etc.) sharing expenses or benefiting from them due to lack of income (e.g. under-aged children, persons with no income).
- **Persons usually resident, not related to other members** (partners, etc.) sharing expenses or benefiting from them due to lack of income (e.g. under-aged children, persons with no income).
- **Resident boarders, lodgers, tenants** sharing expenses or benefiting from them due to lack of income and which during the survey conduct either have no private address elsewhere or their actual or intended duration of stay is more than 12 months.
- **Visitors, relatives or not**, sharing expenses or benefiting from them due to lack of income and which during the survey conduct either either have no private address elsewhere or their actual or intended duration of stay is longer than 12 months. Visitors not intending to stay for more than 12 months from the day they came are not considered household members and are not being interviewed.
- **Live-in domestic servants, au-pairs residing in the household**, during the survey conduct, and which during the survey conduct have no private address elsewhere or their actual or intended duration of stay is longer than 12 months. Daily woman for domestic help is not considered as household member and hence not being interviewed.
- **Persons usually resident, but temporarily absent from the dwelling** (for reasons of holiday travel, work, education or similar) sharing expenses or benefiting from them due to lack of income and which during the survey conduct have no private address elsewhere and their actual or intended duration of absence from the household must be less than 12 months.
- **Children of the household being educated away from home and children in military service**, sharing expenses or benefiting from them due to lack of income, irrespective of the actual or intended duration of absence, such persons must currently have no private address elsewhere, must be the partner or child of a household member and must continue to retain close ties with the household and must consider this address to be his/her main residence.
- **Persons absent for long periods**, persons working away from home e.g. sailors, working in railways, in buses, public servants away from office for work in other region sharing expenses or benefiting from them due to lack of income, Irrespective of the actual or intended duration of absence, such persons must currently have no private address elsewhere, must be the partner or child of a household member and must

continue to retain close ties with the household and must consider this address to be his/her main residence.

- **Persons temporarily absent**, persons in hospital, nursing homes or other institutions, sharing expenses or benefiting from them due to lack of income. Such person must have clear financial ties to the household and must be actually or prospectively absent from the household for less than 12 months.

Finally, children living in more than one household (e.g. children of divorced families) will be considered members of the household in which they live the longer time during the year. In case they live in the household equal time then will be considered as member of that household in which they were found the day of the survey conduct.

Guidelines to interviewers have been given on the order of registering the household members in the Household and Members' Register Questionnaire. More specifically, the proposed order is as following:

- Responsible person of the household
- Spouse/partner
- Children of the responsible (from the elder to younger one)
- Parents of the responsible
- Other relatives
- Live-in domestic servants
- Visitors whose actual stay is longer than 12 months during the day of survey or their intended stay will be longer 12 months.

3.1.4. Responsible person

As **responsible** person is defined the owner of the household or the person who rents the dwelling or the person who makes free of charge usage of the dwelling – the dwelling may have been conceded by the state, by a relative or by the employer. In case of having two responsible members in the household then as responsible member of the household is thought the elder one.

3.1.5. Reference period

The time period, in which the collected survey data is reported, is being called reference period. In the survey, the reference period varies and depends on the question. Reference periods were considered:

- **Day for the survey:** related questions HH.8, HS.1, PL.1, PL.2, PL.4, BMI.1 etc.
- **The past 12 months** (the period ends one day before the survey day): questions HS.6, HS.7, HS.9, HS.10, HS.11 etc.
- **The past 4 weeks** (the period ends one day before the survey conduct day): questions SF.1, SF.2, SF.3, SF.4 etc.
- **The past 2 weeks** (the period ends one day before the survey conduct day): questions MD.1-MD.4 etc.
- **The past 7 days** (the period ends one day before the survey conduct day): questions PE.1, PE.2, PE.3, PE.4 etc.

3.2 Differences between the EU-SILC 2009 and the NHIS surveys

In the following table, if no difference exists, a dash will be used.

National Health Interview Survey	CONCEPT	EU-SILC 2009
9,305,935 individuals aged 15 ⁺	Target Population	9,212,617 individuals aged 16 ⁺
-	Dwelling	-
-	Household	-
The time period for temporary absence for all conditions is 6 months	Household members	The time period for temporary absence for all conditions is 12 months
-	Person responsible for the dwelling	-
-	Labour status	-
-	Status in employment	-
Completed years on the day of interview (full date of birth recorded)	Age	Completed years on 31/12/2008 (only year of birth recorded)

Except for the pre-mentioned differences, comparability is sought also for the health questions (MEHM) included in the EU-SILC questionnaire and the respective ones on health status included in the NHIS questionnaire.

The following table presents the differences existing in the health questions of the two surveys.

National Health Interview Survey	NHIS Variable	QUESTION	EU-SILC Variable	EU-SILC 2009
Target Population individuals aged 15+	HS.1	Health Status	PH010	Target Population individuals aged 16+
Target Population individuals aged 15+	HS.2	Longstanding illness / health problem	PH020	Target Population individuals aged 16+
1. Target Population individuals aged 15+ 2. In the guidelines it is clarified that in the case of a health problem that started recently, no positive answer should be recorded, because no one can know, in advance, for how long will be limited.	HS.3	Limitation in activities because of a health problem	PH030	1. Target Population individuals aged 16+ 2. No such clarification exists in the guidelines.
1. Target Population individuals aged 15+ 2. All doctor specializations are included <u>except</u> for GPs, pathologists, dentists and orthodontists	HC.14	Unmet need, in the past 12 months, for specialist consultation	PH040	1. Target Population individuals aged 16+ 2. All doctor specializations are included
3. Target Population individuals aged 15+ 4. All doctor specializations are included <u>except</u> for GPs, pathologists, dentists and orthodontists	HC.15	Main reason for the unmet need	PH050	1. Target Population individuals aged 16+ 2. All doctor specializations are included
Question does not exist		Unmet need, in the past 12 months, for dentist	PH060	
Question does not exist		Main reason for the dentist unmet need	PH070	

4. COHERENCE

Administrative data do not exist, hence the only comparisons that will be made are the ones with the MEHM data collected in the EU-SILC survey of the same year.

Table 1.1. General Health %

	NHIS 2009	Cumulative Percent	EU-SILC 2009	Cumulative Percent
Very good	43.8	43.8	51.3	51.3
Good	31.5	75.3	24.2	75.5
Fair	16.5	91.8	14.9	90.4
Bad	5.6	97.4	6.6	96.9
Very bad	2.5	99.9	3.1	100.0
Don't know / Refusal	0.1	100.0		

Table 1.2. General Health by gender %

	NHIS 2009		EU-SILC 2009	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Very good	55.8	44.2	52.1	47.9
Good	47.9	52.1	48.2	51.8
Fair	36.0	64.0	42.2	57.8
Bad	38.3	61.7	42.4	57.1
Very bad	46.1	53.9	43.2	56.8
Don't know / Refusal	0	0	0	0

Table 1.3. General Health by age group .%

	NHIS 2009						EU-SILC 2009					
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Very good	21.7	27.9	23.3	14.2	7.7	5.2	19.7	28.8	25.0	15.8	7.4	3.0
Good	8.0	13.3	19.2	20.8	19.2	19.5	5.2	8.6	16.0	22.3	23.5	24.3
Fair	1.4	4.9	9.4	14.7	21.1	48.5	0.6	3.3	7.1	12.9	21.4	54.7
Bad	2.1	2.3	3.4	11.5	15.5	65.2	0.8	2.9	4.6	8.1	17.2	66.3
Very bad	2.5	3.5	5.6	8.6	16.2	63.6	0.4	4.2	6.4	8.0	16.3	64.8
Don't know / Refusal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 1.4. General Health by labour status. %

	NHIS 2009						EU-SILC 2009					
	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad	Don't know/ refusal	Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad	Don't know/ refusal
Working, incl. apprenticeship, etc.	60.8	48.1	25.2	5.4	6.8	0	64.6	47.8	21.3	8.8	5.0	0
Unemployed	7.6	8.0	4.4	2.3	3.2	0	7.3	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.1	0
Pupil, student, etc.	14.3	4.5	0.6	1.1	2.5	0	13.0	2.8	0.5	0	0.2	0
In retirement	6.7	23.8	45.8	60.7	58.3	0	4.7	27.2	52.7	59.2	59.1	0
Permanently disabled	0	0.5	2.7	11.5	13.6	0	0.4	0.5	1.8	9.5	20.4	0
In compulsory military service	0.9	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
Fulfilling domestic tasks	9.4	14.9	21.3	18.9	15.7	0	9.0	16.3	19.7	18.3	10.1	0
Other	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	2.1	0

Table 2. Suffering from any longstanding illness or health problem %

	NHIS 2009	EU-SILC 2009	Difference
Yes	39.7	22.0	-17.8
No	60.2	78.0	+17.8
Don't know / Refusal	0.1		

Table 3. Limitations (for at least the past 6 months) in activities because of a health problem. %

	NHIS 2009	EU-SILC 2009	Difference
Severely limited	8.9	7.9	-1.0
Limited, but not severely	13.9	10.8	-3.1
Not limited at all	77.1	81.3	+4.2
Don't know / Refusal	0.1	0	-0.1

Table 4. Unmet need for specialist consultation during the past 12 months. %

	NHIS 2009	EU-SILC 2009	Difference
Yes, at least once	7.3	7.5	-0.2
No	92.3	92.5	-0.2
Don't know / Refusal	0.4		

Table 5. Main reason for the unmet need for specialist consultation during the past 12 months

	NHIS 2009	EU-SILC 2009	Difference
Could not afford to (too expensive or not covered by the insurance fund)	19.1	54.0	-34.9
Waiting list	8.0	13.8	-5.8
Could not take time because of work, care for children or for ot	22.0	9.2	-12.8
Too far to travel / no means of transportation	4.3	6.1	-1.8
Fear of doctor / hospitals / examination / treatment	11.8	4.8	+7.0
Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own	24.6	8.3	-16.3
Didn't know any good specialist	0.3	0.3	0
Other reasons	9.4	3.4	-6.0

Additionally, comparisons are being done with the ad hoc module “Work accidents and health problems connected with work” of the LFS survey of the second quarter of the year 2007.

Table 6. Individuals having had accident at work, by gender

	Total	Men	Women
NHIS 2009			
Individuals in employment	4,320,779	2,587,597	1,733,182
Individuals having had accident at work	86569	63495	23074
Individuals having had accident at work %	2.0	2.5	1.3
LFS AD-HOC 2007			
Individuals in employment	4,7303,50	2,869,936	1,860,414
Individuals having had accident at work	85010	73211	11799
Individuals having had accident at work %	1.8	2.6	0.6
Difference	+0.2	-0.1	+0.7

Table 7. Individuals mentioning that health problem / disease, in the past 12 months, caused or made worse by job or work, by gender

	Total	Men	Women
NHIS 2009			
Individuals in employment today or in the past	7,462,907	4,138,590	3,324,317
Individuals mentioning that health problem/disease caused or made worse by their job or work	474,535	241,949	232,586
Individuals mentioning that health problem/disease caused or made worse by their job or work %	6.4	5.8	7.0
LFS AD-HOC 2007			
Individuals in employment	7,061,606	4,013,077	3,048,529
Individuals mentioning that health problem/disease caused or made worse by their job or work	613,145	359,604	253,541
Individuals mentioning that health problem/disease caused or made worse by their job or work %	8.7	9.0	8.3
Difference	-2.3	-3.2	-1.3

Table 8. Have you ever worked for pay or profit?

Have you ever worked	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009	EHIS 2009
Yes	64.9	57.7	63.0
No	35.1	42.3	37.0

The number of persons not working at present, but having worked in the past estimated from the Labour Force Survey is considered as more accurate, than the one of the EU-SILC and EHIS since the coefficient of variation of the specific characteristic from the EU-SILC is 1.3 while the one from the LFS is 0.6.

Table 9. Type of contract %

Type of contract	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009	EHIS 2009
Permanent job / work contract of unlimited duration	73.5	87.9	78.8
Temporary job/work contract of limited duration	26.5	12.1	21.2

Table 10. What is the highest education leaving certificate, diploma or education degree you have obtained? Included any vocational training

Highest ISCED level attained	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009	EHIS 2009
Never attended any level of education	2.7	2.4	6.7
Primary education	29.6	31.5	22,2
Lower secondary education	11.2	12.2	13.9
Upper secondary education	31.3	29.8	28.7
Post secondary non tertiary education	4.7	6.9	6.1
First stage of tertiary education	19.9	16.8	22.4
Second stage of tertiary education	0.6	0.3	0.1

Table 11. Total number of persons in household

Households size	HBS 2008	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 2009	EHIS 2009
One person household	20.1	20.2	26.7	9.2
Two persons household	28.2	28.2	31.0	23.8
Three persons household	21.1	21.1	19.0	23.6
Four persons household	27.3	28.0	17.8	39.4
Five persons household	2.3	1.9	4.2	2.8
More than six persons household	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.3

5. QUESTIONNAIRES STRUCTURE

5.1. General

During the preparatory phase the questionnaires to be used were prepared, however, further thorough study and suggestions made from other experts (doctors, etc.) led us to some more changes, either in wording or structural changes, for a more improved version of the questionnaires.

The outcome of the preparatory phase was the design of two separate questionnaires, the “Household and members’ register” and the “Personal Questionnaire”.

Abbreviations that will be used for the two questionnaires are:

- ❖ **EEY.1** (HOUSEHOLD AND MEMBERS’ REGISTER) and
- ❖ **EEY.2** (PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE)

5.2. Questionnaires’ structure and changes

In general, the structure proposed by Eurostat has been followed, while each one of the BI-M1 (Budapest Initiative) questions has been included in the relative topic.

- ❖ The **EEY.1** questionnaire.

The changes made in the questionnaire were attributed to the fact that after the sample extraction substitutions were deemed necessary, in order the representativeness of the results to be ensured.

In particular, the questionnaire includes three sections:

- A. Interview Results (codes 11 : the dwelling was surveyed without substitution, 12: the dwelling was surveyed after substitution, 13: no other dwelling was found to substitute the selected one in the particular area)
- B. Substitution reasons (codes 21...27)
- C. Household data

The first two sections are new, designed in the logic of substitutions, while in the third section we added the s/n of the representative person for the cases of proxy interviews. According to Eurostat's guidelines, certain questions (i.e. general health state, health problems, pain, mood, medicines, exams, environment, smoking, drugs etc.) are not allowed to be answered by representatives, thus being empty in the files.

Among the information recorded in the third section, was the birth date of each household member. In order variable age to be harmonized with core variable age specific guidelines have been given to interviewees, so as to be careful and precise when recording the "Date of Interview" in the cover page of the EEY.1 questionnaire, because that date would then define the eligibility (aged 15 years old and over) of the selected for the interview person.

❖ The **EEY.2** questionnaire.

The changes made in the questionnaire were changes in wording –for explicitness and in order not to allow misunderstanding, in wording for completeness of the question and in wrong routing. The biggest change concerns out-of-pocket expenses, as this section is now in table format. Changes relate both to questions included in the Eurostat proposed questionnaire as well as to questions having been inserted for national reasons.

Following the changes will be traced and presented by module, for convenience:

European Background Variables Module-part 1

- **HH.7** : In order to be clear that vocational training (public or private) is included in code 5 the wording changed. Moreover, Technological Educational Institutes, Universities, and Military Schools constituting ISCED 5 were merged under code 6.
- **HH.9** : In the wording we added (in cash or in kind) so as to be clear that any kind of pay for work is included.
- **HH.10** : Wording for code 3 changed to "Assistant in the family business".

European Health Status Module

- **HS.3** : Wording changed to “During the whole past 6 months or for more, due to” in order to be clear that limitation spanned at least during the past 6 months.
- **HS.4** : In the list of diseases, except for the extra diseases added for national use, at the end was added as item 38 “Other disease, namely” in order to ease the interviewer to record there diseases not included in the question and possibly diseases that the interviewer finds it difficult to classify.
- **HS.9** : For clarity wording changed to: “During the past 12 months, any disease you may have, was caused or made worse by your job? *If the respondent doesn’t suffer from any disease will record answer 1.*”
- **PL.1** : Wrong routing has been corrected.
- **PL.2 and PL.3** : The way questions were formed previously wasn’t clear - confused persons not wearing glasses, as we asked them if they can read the newspaper when wearing their glasses.
- **PL.4** : Wrong routing has been corrected.
- **PL.5** : The way question was formed previously wasn’t clear - confused persons not wearing hearing aid, as we asked them if they can hear when wearing their hearing aid.
- **HA.1** : A correction has been made in the interviewer message on routing.
- **HA.2** : Wording correction so as to include those providing answer not sure in HA.1
- An interviewer message has been inserted between the **SF and the AFF.1 and AFF.2** questions as internal check between **SF.3 and AFF.1**. The two questions are similar but frequencies differ.

European Health Care Module

Wording in the set of questions is about visits to dentists, orthodontists and other dental care specialists has been changed, “other dental care specialists” have been deleted as not existing.

- **HC.10** : The footnote concerning the ways consultation can be given has now been inserted in the question.

- **HC.12** : In the wording visits to microbiologists have been explicitly excluded from the question. Respective footnote concerning the ways consultation can be given has also been inserted in the question.
- Wording in the set of **questions about visits to medical laboratories, paramedical specialists**, etc. has been changed, by explicitly including microbiologists.
- **HC.16, HC.17, HC.18** : In all three questions extra answer “Other, namely” has been added so as to ease the interviewer with provided answers.
- **MD.1** : Wrong routing has been corrected.
- **MD.2.1** : Extra answer “Other, namely” has been added so as to ease the interviewer with medicine either reported with their trade name or that cannot be registered in the existing items 1-19.
- **MD.2.2** : Wording on “antibiotics” has been changed.
- **PA.2** : Due to the special significance of flu vaccination it is explicitly mentioned that we refer to vaccination done during 2009, 2008 or before.
- **PA.6** : Wording changed by explicitly mentioning that question refers to blood cholesterol measured in laboratory by a physician or nurse and not by the respondent himself/herself.
- **PA.8** : Wording changed by explicitly mentioning that question refers to blood sugar measured in laboratory by a physician or nurse and not by the respondent himself/herself.
- **PA.12** : Wording changed by adding in item 5 that the other reason may be medical or not.
- **PA.15** : Wording changed by adding in item 5 that we refer to other not medical reason.
- **PA.16** : Wording changed so as to be clear to what test we refer to, and that this test is being done in laboratory too.
- **SA.1** : In the last item wording changed so as to be clear that we refer to care services provided by the state only and to differentiate the question from question HC.18 referring to medical and nursing care services provided from public or private bodies.
- **Table “Out of pocket expenses”** : In order information received on out of pocket expenses to be complete a table instead of the OP questions has been inserted in the questionnaire being considered as more functional. Actually, it’s a table recording

detailed information for any type of payment that can be made for health services, as interest was expressed on such information from our national experts. Additionally, information is being collected on the type of insurance the respondent has (obligatory or not, direct or indirect, etc.). The questions reflect country's reality and hopefully information from the table would be useful in case imputation is needed for item non-response.

European Health Determinants Module

- **PE.1** : More everyday examples of vigorous physical activities, for a wider range of respondents have been added.
- **PE.3** : More everyday examples of moderate physical activities, for a wider range of respondents have been added.
- **EN.3** : For clarity reasons in the wording we added that the respondent him/herself and / or his/her colleagues may be exposed to the conditions mentioned.
- **SK.3** : “Multiple answers allowed” has been added in the question and moreover, wording for manufactured cigarettes changed to cigarettes from packages.
- **SK.8** : In wording we added that included are all tobacco smoke products and not only cigarettes. Also, last answer has been changed to “I’m not exposed due to outdoor work” as persons not working have already been forwarded to the next question.
- **AL.2** : Wording changed so as to be clear that we ask for alcoholic drinks only.

Household Income - (European Background Variables Module- part 2)

- **IN.1** : Extra income category “regular inter household cash transfers received” has been added, for completeness.
- **Interviewer message on routing has been added between IN.1 and IN.2 questions** concerning households whose all members don't have any income.
- **IN.2** : Answer “Don't know/ not sure” has been deleted as inappropriate for the specific question.

5.3. Auxiliary survey documents

Concerning the National Health Survey, the following auxiliary documents were used:

- The map of the sampling area.
 - The Sampling Frames (constructed and updated). The updating of the Sampling Frames took place from May 2009 up to the end of June 2009. Because our sample was coming from the Population Census (year 2001) and some changes had taken place in the mean time. On the sampling frames the sampling interval and the “ random number ” had been written down and so was found the number of the selected dwellings, which should be surveyed. The number of the selected dwellings varied from five up to eight in each sampling area.
- A table with random numbers, for the selection of the one person to be surveyed in each household.
- **Showcards**
 - In certain questions with many answers showcards were used, in order to facilitate the interviewees (e.g. questions concerning longstanding illnesses /health problems, paramedical health services, use of medicines – dietary supplements prescribed or not by a doctor or dentist).
- **Introductory letter**
 - An informative letter was sent almost one month before the survey conduct in order the surveyed households to be informed that had been selected for the survey and asking for the household cooperation and the reliable information provision as well.
- Notification letter
 - Whenever the interviewer couldn't find, during the visit, the surveyed household, threw the particular letter with the date of the next visit or his/her telephone number for contact.

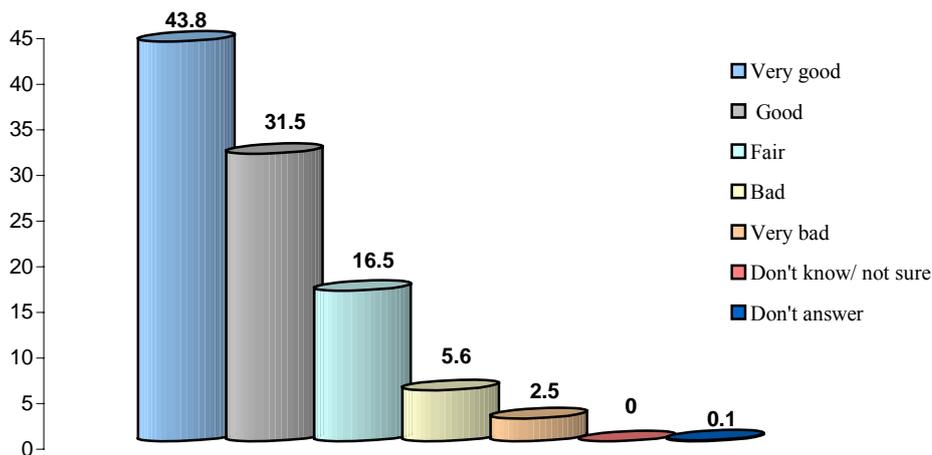
6. ANALYSIS OF KEY RESULTS

Presented are some key results. The results have been calculated over the population having reported information (excluded are persons having answered “don’t know/not sure/don’t remember” and “refusal”).

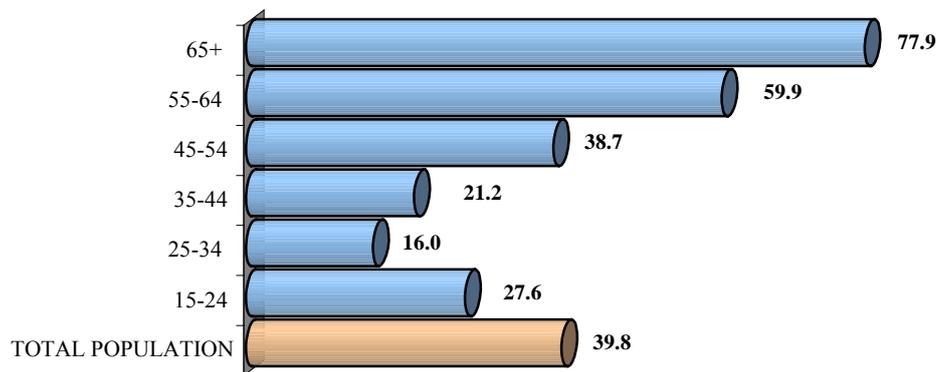
GENERAL HEALTH STATUS

HEALTH STATUS – LONGSTANDING HEALTH PROBLEMS/ILLNESSES – LONGSTANDING LIMITATIONS

- 75.33% of population aged 15 + reports having very good or good health, 16.54% fair good and 8.13% bad or very bad.



- Eight out of ten men (81.03%) and seven out of ten women (69.89%) report having very good or good health.
- Four out of ten (39.75%) persons aged 15+ report having longstanding health problem or illness, while relative ratio for population aged 65+ becomes eight out of ten (77.89%).



- Two out of ten (22.76%) persons aged 15+ report having –due to some health problem– limited activities people usually do, for at least 6 months before the survey conduct. Ratio for persons aged 65+ is six out of ten (56.02%).

PREVALENCE OF DISEASES / HEALTH CONDITIONS

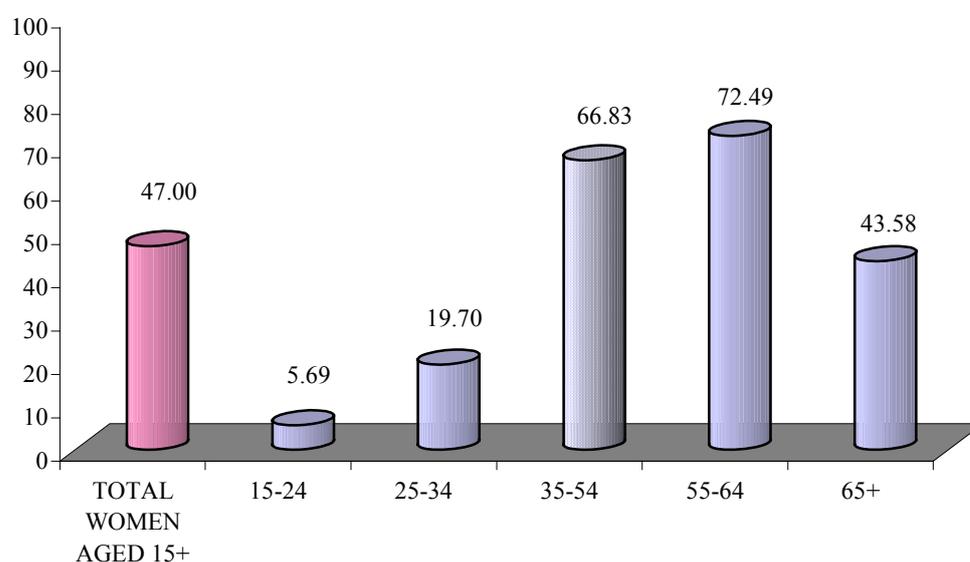
- 3.46% of population reports suffering from chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, 1.45% from myocardial infarction, 2.17% coronary heart disease angina pectoris), 2.09% from heart failure and 5.68% from arrhythmia (rapid heart beat, atrial fibrillation, ventricular arrhythmias, bradycardia).
- 4.33% of population reports suffering from (including allergic asthma). From those suffering higher percentages concern ages 65 + and age group 15-34 years old, 35.2% and 29.2%, respectively.
- One out of five reports suffering from high blood pressure (hypertension). The percentages of men and women with high blood pressure are 17.71% and 22.49%, respectively.
- 5.04% of population reports suffering from Rheumatoid arthritis (inflammation of the joints). Eight out of the ten persons suffering are women and only two of them men. The percentages of men and women suffering from Rheumatoid arthritis are 2.46% and 7.50%, respectively.
- 7.92% of population aged 15+ reports suffering from diabetes.
- 14.98% of population aged 15+ reports facing disorder in cholesterol, lipids and triglycerides.

- 1.72% of population aged 15+ reports suffering from cancer. More specifically, 1.65% of men and 1,78 of women.
- 4.22% of population aged 15+ reports suffering from chronic anxiety.

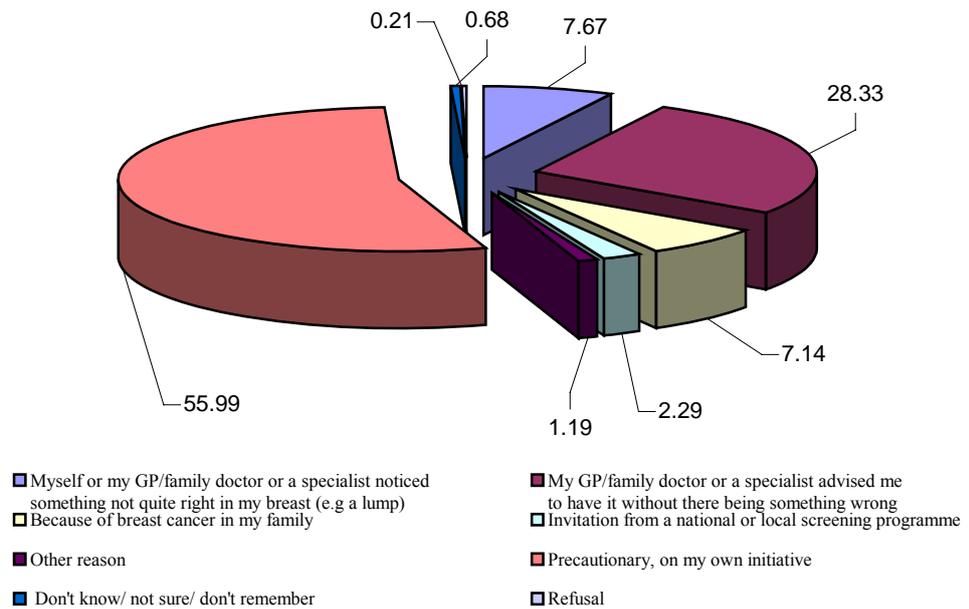
HEALTH CARE SERVICES

HEALTH CARE SERVICES – MAMMOGRAPHY AND CERVICAL SMEAR TEST

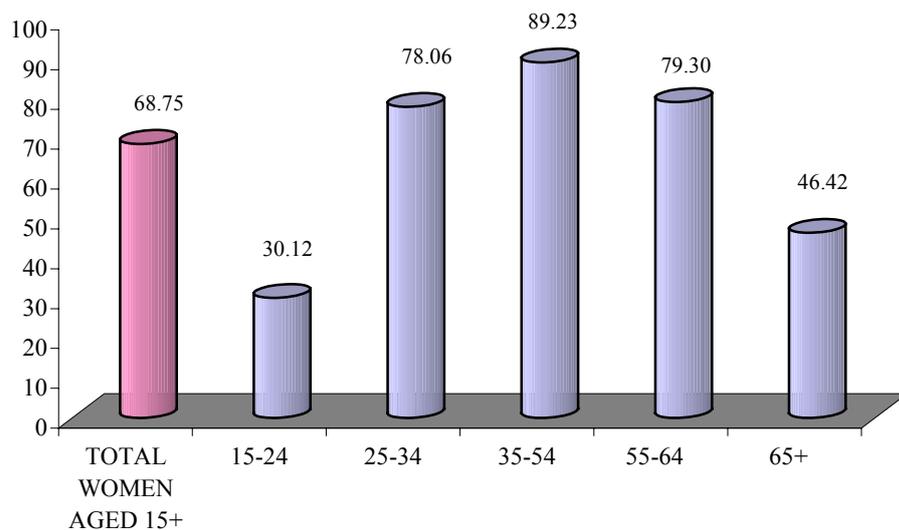
- Five out of ten women aged 15+ has ever had a mammography (47%). The ratio becomes seven out of ten for age group 35-54 years old (66.83%).



- Precaution is the main reason for a woman to have a mammography. Six out of ten women (55.99%) report having had the mammography precautionary on their own initiative and three out of ten (28.33%) after a doctor advised them to do so without there being something wrong, while one out of ten (2.29%) reports participating in a screening programme.



Seven out of ten women aged 15+ has ever had a cervical smear test. The ration becomes nine out of ten (89.23%) for age group 35-54 years old.



MEDICINE'S USE

- One out of two reports having used, during the past two weeks before the survey conduct, medicines (including dietary supplements such as herbal medicines or vitamins) that were prescribed or recommended by a doctor or dentist.
- One out of four reports having used, during the same time period, medicines not prescribed or recommended by a doctor or dentist.

SATISFACTION FROM HEALTH CARE SERVICES

- From population having answered question SA1 (91.76% of total population aged 15+):
 - One out of two (53.87%) reports being satisfied (very or fairly) from services provided in public hospitals and
 - One out of two (46.40%) reports being satisfied (very or fairly) from services provided from doctors –of any specialization- in public hospitals' afternoon clinics in the framework of National Health System.

HEALTH DETERMINANTS

BODY MASS INDEX

- From all persons provided information on their height and weight:
 - 1.8% are underweight (BDI<18.5)
 - 42.4% are of normal weight (BDI:18,5-24.9)
 - 38.5% are overweight (BDI:25-29.9)
 - 17.3% are obese (BDI>=30)
- From all women provided information on their height and weight:
 - 3.2% are underweight
 - 47.8% are of normal weight
 - 31.7% are overweight
 - 17.3% are obese
- From all men provided information on their height and weight:
 - 0.4% are underweight
 - 36.7% are of normal weight
 - 45.6% are overweight
 - 17.3% are obese

NUTRITION – CONSUMPTION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

- Six out of ten (60.68%) consume fruits at least once a day.
- Six out of ten (63.76%) consume vegetables of salads at least once a day.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- Four out of ten (44.43%), from persons having answered question on physical activity, reported walking daily (7 days in reference week) for at least 10 minutes the time, for recreation, sport, exercise, leisure or at home, etc.
- The ration becomes seven out of ten for walking at least three times a week.

SMOKING

- Three out of ten smoke daily. From them, almost half (46.98%) belong to age group 25-44 years old.
- One out of ten persons aged 15-24 years old smokes daily.

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

- One out of ten reported having daily alcoholic drinks. 54.2% from those daily having alcoholic drinks has low educational level (up to ISCED2), 25.2% medium (ISCED 3 and ISCED 4) and 20.6% high (ISCED 5 and ISCED 6).

6. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS / PROPOSALS FOR A NEW VERSION

After finishing the survey, all problems faced, findings, reporting or believes concerning the EHIS questionnaire have been evaluated and the most significant are reported below:

Of our first concerns even since the design of the questionnaire, was its being very large, creating thus doubts on whether it would be functional and accepted by the respondents. Besides the fact that information on the survey duration has not been recorded, feedback from the interviewers was that interview duration approached the hour.

The existence of too many questions, occasionally similar, seemed to tire the respondents and this is a subject to be taken seriously into consideration. According to our opinion, the questionnaire should be shortened. Specific questions/variables should be dropped (e.g. questions on mood, drugs, smoking, alcohol, use of health care services, etc.) or modified / grouped (e.g. the list of health problems should be reduced and some health problems should be grouped in general categories, in order to avoid overlapping or underestimation derived from respondents' ignorance on the exact health problems'/diseases' terminology).

On health food consumption, portions and frequencies seemed to puzzle respondents and also answers can be affected by the data collection period (seasonal effects). Quantities / portions of alcoholic drinks also confuse and trouble respondents.

According to our opinion, the length of the questionnaire in conjunction with the existence of different reference periods among the questions tire and confuse both interviewers and respondents. Also in order to avoid memory recalling problems long periods such as past 12 months for variables on stays in hospital (as inpatients or day patients), on alcoholic drink consumption, etc. should lessen.

Concepts like physical activity (moderate / vigorous), pain, tension or physical discomfort, etc. need to be clarified and determined with utmost precision and examples referring to the average citizen should be provided in the question. Moreover, time spent on physical activities is very difficult to be reported by the respondents.

Furthermore, on the structure of the questionnaire, we consider that questions on medicine should be close to questions on health problems / diseases, in order to avoid discrepancies.

Concerning the out of pocket expenses questions as our attempt to gather as much information as possible failed, we would suggest to simplify them as much as possible.

Finally, as general recommendations we propose, as a solution for the length and complexity of the questionnaire, the adoption of CAPI method as more appropriate and having the advantage of being able to run basic data checks and the coverage of all Greek population (all ages).

ANNEX

FREQUENCY TABLES

HOUSEHOLD VARIABLES

SEX

Sex	%
Male	48.8
Female	51.2

IP02. Region of residence - NUTS at 2-digit level

NUTS2	Name	%
GR11	Thraki and Anatoliki Macedonia	5.2
GR12	Kentriki Macedonia	17.6
GR13	Dytiki Macedonia	2.5
GR14	Thessalia	6.3
GR21	Ipeiros	2.7
GR22	Ionia Nisia	2.2
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	6.1
GR24	Stereia Ellada	4.0
GR25	Peloponnisos	5.1
GR30	Attiki	39.1
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	1.7
GR42	Notio Aigaio	2.3
GR43	Kriti	5.0
Total	Total	100.0

IP03. Degree of urbanisation

Degree of urbanisation	%
Densely-populated area	44.0
Intermediate area	13.4
Thinly-populated area	42.6
Total	100.0

HH03. What is your country of birth?

Country of birth	%
Native-born	89.8
Born in another EU Member State	2.3
Born in non-EU country	7.9
Total	100.0

HH04. What is your citizenship?

Citizenship	%
Nationals	93.5
Nationals of other EU Member State	1.2
Nationals of non-EU country	5.3
Total	100.0

HH05. What is your legal marital status?

Legal marital status	%
Single, that is, never married	25.5
Married (including registered Partnership)	63.9
Widowed and not remarried	7.9
Divorced and not remarried (including legally separated and dissolved registered partnership)	2.6

HH06. May I just check, are you living with someone in this household as a couple?

	%
Yes, on a legal basis	69.5
Yes, without a legal basis	1.8
No	28.7

HH07. What is the highest education leaving certificate, diploma or education degree you have obtained? Please include any vocational training.

Highest education attained	%
No formal education or below (ISCED 1)	6.7
Primary education (ISCED 1)	22.2
Lower secondary education (ISCED 2)	13.9
Upper secondary education (ISCED 3)	28.7
Post-secondary but non-tertiary education (ISCED 4)	6.1
First stage of tertiary education (ISCED 5)	22.4
Second stage of tertiary education (ISCED 6)	0.1

HH08. How would you define your current labour status?

Current labour status	%
Working for pay or profit (including unpaid work for a family business or holding, including an apprenticeship or paid traineeship, including currently not at work due to maternity, parental, sick leave or holidays)	46.4
Unemployed	6.8
Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	7.9
In retirement or early retirement or has given up business	22.9
Permanently disabled	1.6
In compulsory military or community service	0.4
Fulfilling domestic tasks	13.8
Other	0.2

HH09. Have you ever worked for pay or profit?

Have you ever worked for pay or profit	%
Yes	63.0
No	37.0

HH10. Are (Were) you an employee, self-employed or working without payment as a family worker?

Status in employment	%
Employee	68.7
Self-employed	26.1
Family worker	5.2

HH11. What type of work contract do (did) you have?

Type of contract	%
Permanent job/work contract of unlimited duration Employee	78.8
Temporary job/work contract of limited duration Self-employed	21.2

HH12. In your (main) job do (did) you work full-time or part-time?

	%
Full time	92.2
Part time	7.8

HHSIZE0. Total number of persons in household

Total number of persons in household	%
1 person	9.2
2 persons	23.8
3 persons	23.6
4 persons	39.4
5 persons	2.8
6 persons	.9
7 persons	.2
8 persons	.1
9 persons	.0
14 persons	.0

HHSIZE1. Number of children aged less than or equal to 4

Number of children aged less than or equal to 4	%
None	89.6
1 children	8.1
2 children	2.2
3 children	0.1
5 children	0.0

HHSIZE2. Number of children aged from 5 to 13

Number of children aged from 5 to 13	%
None	83.0
1 children	12.4
2 children	4.5
3 children	0.2
4 children	0.0
6 children	0.0

HHSIZE3. Number of children aged from 14 to 15

Number of children aged from 14 to 15	%
None	93.6
1 children	6.2
2 children	0.2

HHSIZE4. Number of dependent children aged from 16 to 24

Number of dependent children aged from 16 to 24	%
None	78.1
1 children	14.4
2 children	7.3
3 children	0.3
4 children	0.0

HHSIZE5. Number of other members aged 16 to 24

Number of other members aged 16 to 24	%
None	90.1
1 member	8.5
2 members	1.3
3 members	0.2
5 members	0.0

HHSIZE6. Number of persons aged from 25 to 64

Number of persons aged from 25 to 64	%
None	14.7
1 person	15.7
2 persons	50.8
3 persons	13.9
4 persons	4.8
5 persons	0.2
6 persons	0.0

HHSIZE7. Number of persons aged more than or equal to 65

Number of persons aged more than or equal to 65	%
None	68.2
1 person	19.1
2 persons	12.4
3 persons	0.2
4 persons	0.0

HHTYPE. Household type

Number of persons aged from 25 to 64	%
One-person households	9.2
Lone parent with dependent children	1.4
Couple without dependent children	39.3
Couple with dependent children	41.5
Other without dependent children	7.4
Other with dependent children	1.3

HHACT. Number of persons aged 16-64 in household who are at work

Number of persons aged 16-64 in household who are at work	%
None	25.8
1 person	33.2
2 persons	32.8
3 persons	6.6
4 persons	1.6
5 persons	0.0
6 persons	0.0

HHINACT. Number of persons aged 16-64 in household who are unemployed or are inactive

Number of persons aged 16-64 in household who are at work	%
None	39.9
1 person	34.0
2 persons	18.2
3 persons	6.7
4 persons	1.2
5 persons	0.0

EUROPEAN HEALTH STATUS MODULE

HS1. How is your health in general? Is it...

General health	%
Very good	43.8
Good	31.5
Fair	16.5
Bad	5.6
Very bad	2.5

HS2. Do you have any longstanding illness or [longstanding] health problem? [By longstanding I mean illnesses or health problems which have lasted, or are expected to last, for 6 months or more].. %

Suffer from any a chronic (long standing) illness or condition	%
Yes	39.7
No	60.2

HS3. For at least the past 6 months, to what extent have you been limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do? Would you say you have been ...

Limitation in activities because of health problems	%
Yes, Severely limited	8.9
Limited, but not severely	13.9
Not limited at all	73.2

DISEASES OR CONDITIONS

{HS04A-HS04U}/ {HS05A-HS04U}/ {HS06A-HS06U}/. Diseases or Conditions

Health problems	Has or has ever had any of health problems	Diagnosis by a medical doctor	Has had one or more of the health problems in the past 12 months
Asthma (allergic asthma included)	4.3	97.2	85.9
Chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema	3.5	98.7	83.7
Coronary heart disease (angina pectoris)	1.4	100.0	63.5
Myocardial infarction	2.2	100.0	87.9
High blood pressure (hypertension) (low blood pressure >8 and high blood pressure >14)	20.2	98.2	94.5
Stroke (cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis)	1.7	100.0	72.7
Rheumatoid arthritis (inflammation of the joints)	5.0	97.6	91.1
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis, joint degeneration)	5.9	96.1	92.2
Low back disorder or other chronic back defect	15.0	93.5	85.6
Neck disorder or other chronic neck defect	7.9	92.3	89.0
Diabetes (blood sugar)	7.9	100.0	97.3
Allergy, such as rhinitis, eye inflammation, dermatitis, food allergy or other (allergic asthma excluded)	9.6	85.9	84.0
Stomach ulcer (gastric or duodenal ulcer)	4.4	98.0	67.4
Cirrhosis of the liver, liver dysfunction	0.6	100.0	79.9
Cancer(malignant tumour, also including leukemia and lymphoma)	1.7	100.0	74.8
Severe headache such as migraine	6.3	72.4	91.5
Urinary incontinence, problem in controlling the bladder	2.2	79.6	93.1
Chronic anxiety	4.2	75.1	90.0
Chronic depression	2.6	94.5	100.0
Schizophrenia or other mental health problem	2.4	100.0	100.0
Permanent injury or defect caused by an accident	2.2	95.9	95.8

HS7. Accidents resulting in injury (external or internal)

Accidents resulting in injury (external or internal)	%
Yes	3.5
No	96.5

HS8. Visit a doctor, a nurse or an emergency department of a hospital as a result of accident

Type of accident	Yes, I visited a doctor or nurse	Yes, I went to an emergency department	No consultation or intervention was necessary	Don't know	Refusal
Road traffic accident	49.1	30.0	19.8	1.1	0.0
Accident at work	50.9	34.2	13.2	1.7	0.0
Accident at school	69.0	15.5	12.7	2.9	0.0
Home and leisure accident	44.5	39.2	13.4	0.7	2.2

HS9. Is any of the diseases you had in the past 12 months caused or made worse by your job or by work you have done in the past?

Diseases you had in the past 12 months caused or made worse by your job or by work you have done in the past	%
No, I had no disease in the past 12 months	38.1
No, I had one or more disease in the past 12 months but they were not caused or made worse by my job	35.5
Yes, I had at least one disease in the past 12 months which was caused or made worse by my job	5.1
Don't know	1.4
Refusal	0.1

HS10. Absence from work for reasons of health problems

Absence from work for reasons of health problems	%
Yes	15.8
No	83.7

HS11. Average days of absence from work for reasons of health problems

Absence from work for reasons of health problems	14.8
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PHYSICAL CONDITION

1. VISION

PL1. Do you wear glasses or contact lenses?

Wearing glasses or contact lenses	%
Yes	52.9
No	46.9
I'm blind or cannot see at all	0.2

PL2. Can you see newspaper print?

Ability to see newspaper print	%
Yes, with no difficulty	84.1
With some difficulty	10.9
With a lot of difficulty	2.8
Not at all	1.8
Don't know	0.2
Refusal	0.1

PL3. Ability to see the face of someone 4 metres away (across a road)

Ability to see the face of someone 4 metres away (across a road)	%
Yes, with no difficulty	91.6
With some difficulty	6.4
With a lot of difficulty	1.7
Not at all	0.4
Don't know	0.0
Refusal	0.0

2. HEARING

PL.4 Do you wear a hearing aid?

Wearing a hearing aid	%
Yes	3,5
No	96,3
I'm profoundly deaf	0,2

PL5. Can you hear what is said in a conversation with several people?

Ability to what is said in a conversation with several people	%
Yes, with no difficulty	90.9
With some difficulty	7.2
With a lot of difficulty	1.4
Not at all	0.2
Don't know	0.0
Refusal	0.1

3. MOBILITY

PL6. Can you walk 500 metres on a flat terrain without a stick or other walking aid or assistance?

Ability to walk 500 metres on a flat terrain without other walking aid or assistance	%
Yes, with no difficulty	87.5
With some difficulty	5.6
With a lot of difficulty	3.8
Not at all	3.2
Don't know	0,0
Refusal	0.0

PL7. Can you walk up and down a flight of stairs without a stick, other walking aid, assistance or using the banister?

Ability to walk up and down a flight of stairs without a stick, other walking aid, assistance or using the banister	%
Yes, with no difficulty	81.6
With some difficulty	9.7
With a lot of difficulty	4.5
Not at all	4.1
Don't know	0.1
Refusal	0.0

PL8. Can you bend and kneel down without any aid or assistance?

Ability to bend and kneel down without any aid or assistance	%
Yes, with no difficulty	79.4
With some difficulty	10.3
With a lot of difficulty	5.2
Not at all	5.1
Don't know	0.0
Refusal	0.0

PL9. Using your arms, can you carry a shopping bag weighing 5 kilos for at least 10 metres without any aid or assistance?

Ability to carry a shopping bag weighing 5 kilos for at least 10 metres without any aid or assistance	%
Yes, with no difficulty	84.6
With some difficulty	7.4
With a lot of difficulty	3.5
Not at all	4.5
Don't know	0.0
Refusal	0.0

PL10. Can you use your fingers to grasp or handle a small object like a pen without any aids?

Ability to use your fingers to grasp or handle a small object like a pen without any aids	%
Yes, with no difficulty	95.3
With some difficulty	2.8
With a lot of difficulty	1.0
Not at all	0.8
Don't know	0.0
Refusal	0.0

PL11. Can you bite and chew on hard foods such as a firm apple without any aid (for example, denture)?

Ability to bite and chew on hard foods such as a firm apple without any aid (for example, denture)	%
Yes, with no difficulty	82.6
With some difficulty	7.3
With a lot of difficulty	4.3
Not at all	5.8
Don't know	0.0
Refusal	0.0

SELF SERVICED ACTIVITIES FOR EVERYDAY PERSONAL CARE

{PC01A-PC01E}. Do you usually have difficulty doing any of these activities by yourself?

Activities	No difficulty	Yes, some difficulty	Yes, a lot of difficulty	I can't achieve it by myself
Feeding yourself	98.1	1.1	0.5	0.3
Getting in and out of a bed or chair	95.2	3.1	1.1	0.5
Dressing and undressing	95.5	2.7	1.2	0.6
Using toilets	96.5	2.0	1.0	0.6
Bathing or showering	94.8	2.4	1.7	1.1

PC02 .Do you usually have help?

Do you usually have help?		%
Yes		4.7
No		1.8
Total		6.5

If YES: {PC02A-PC02C} What type of help?

Type of help	Yes	No
Personal assistance	94.6	5.4
Technical aids	18.3	81.7
Housing adaptation	84.8	15.2

PC03. Do you have enough help?

Do you have enough help?		%
Yes		4.0
No		0.7
Total		4.7

If YES: {PC03A-PC03C} What type of help?

Type of help	Yes	No
Personal assistance	95.1	4.9
Technical aids	20.7	79.3
Housing adaptation	37.5	62.5

PC04 . Would you need help?

Would you need help?		%
Yes, at least for one activity		0.6
No		1.1
Total		1.7

If YES: {PC04A-PC04C} What type of help?

Type of help	Yes	No
Personal assistance	94.2	5.8
Technical aids	3.8	96.2
Housing adaptation	9.0	91.0

SELF SERVICED ACTIVITIES FOR EVERYDAY PERSONAL CARE

{HA01A-HA01G}. Do you usually have difficulty doing any of these activities by yourself?

Activities	No difficulty	Yes, some difficulty	Yes, a lot of difficulty	I can't achieve it by myself	Don't Know	Refusal
Preparing meals	85.8	3.8	2.5	5.2	2.6	0.2
Using the telephone	96.7	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.0
Shopping	91.7	2.9	2.0	3.2	0.1	0.0
Managing medication	96.8	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.0
Light housework	88.1	4.7	2.1	3.6	1.2	0.3
Occasional heavy housework	78.1	7.3	5.5	7.9	0.9	0.3
Taking care of finances and everyday administrative tasks	92.5	2.5	1.2	3.3	0.5	0.0

{HA02A-HA02G}. Why?

Activities	Mainly, because of health state, disability or old age	Mainly, because of other reasons (never tried to do it, etc.)	Don't Know	Refusal
Preparing meals	34.0	64.0	2.0	0.1
Using the telephone	91.0	6.7	2.4	0.0
Shopping	94.8	4.7	0.5	0.0
Managing medication	93.4	5.9	0.7	0.0
Light housework	67.0	31.1	1.9	0.0
Occasional heavy housework	82.4	16.5	1.1	0.0
Taking care of finances and everyday administrative tasks	69.1	29.7	1.0	0.1

HA03 and {HA03A-HA03C}. Do you usually have help?

Do you usually have help?	%
Yes	80.1
No	19.7
Don't Know	0.2

If YES: {HC03A-HC03C} What type of help?

Type of help	Yes	No
Personal assistance	99.5	0.5
Technical aids	7.0	93.0
Housing adaptation	3.3	96.7

HC04. Do you have enough help?

Do you have enough help?	%
Yes	80.1
No	19.7
Don't Know	0.2

If YES: {HC04A-HC04C} What type of help?

Type of help	Yes	No
Personal assistance	94,9	5,1
Technical aids	9,1	90.9
Housing adaptation	18.8	81.2

HC05 . Would you need help?

Would you need help?	%
Yes	43.2
No	55.8
Don't Know	1.0

If YES: {HC05A-HC05C} What type of help?

Type of help	Yes	No
Personal assistance	98.0	2.0
Technical aids	3.3	96.7
Housing adaptation	2.8	97.2

PHYSICAL PAIN - PHYSICAL DISCOMFORT

SF01 .Overall during the past four weeks, how much physical pain or physical discomfort did you have?

Overall during the past four weeks, how much physical pain or physical discomfort did you have?	%
None	53.3
Mild	24.9
Moderate	11.9
Severe	7.9
Exteme	2.0
Don't Know	0.1
Refusal	0.0

{SF02-SF10}. How much of the time, during the past 4 weeks...

	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time	Don't Know	Refusal
Did you feel full of life?	30.4	32.4	17.6	12.4	6.9	0.2	0.1
Have you been very nervous?	3.5	8.2	10.9	31.5	45.6	0.3	0.0
Have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up?	2.6	4.7	7.0	22.2	63.0	0.5	0.1
Have you felt calm and peaceful?	20.7	34.6	20.2	18.1	6.0	0.2	0.1
Did you have a lot of energy?	28.8	32.2	18.3	12.5	7.8	0.3	0.1
Have you felt downhearted and depressed?	2.8	4.2	5.9	19.4	67.0	0.6	0.1
Did you feel worn out?	3.0	6.2	11.0	30.6	48.7	0.4	0.1
Have you been happy?	26.1	34.7	18.1	13.5	5.8	1.4	0.4
Did you feel tired?	5.2	10.2	16.6	39.3	28.2	0.4	0.1

EUROPEAN HEALTH CARE MODULE

1. HOSPITAL CARE (Inpatients - daily nursing)

HC01. During the past 12 months, that is since (date one year ago), have you been in hospital as an inpatient, that is overnight or longer?

	%
Yes	10.0
No	90.0
Don't Know	0.0
Refusal	0.0

HC02. How many separate stays in hospital as an inpatient have you had since (date one year ago)?

	%
Number of stays	%
Average number of stays	1.7
Don't Know	0.1
Refusal	0.0

HC03. Thinking of this/these inpatient stay(s), how many nights in total did you spend in hospital?

	%
Number of nights	%
Average number of nights	8.8
Don't Know	0.1
Refusal	0.0

HC04. During the past 12 months, that is since (date one year ago), have you been admitted to hospital as a day patient, that is admitted to a hospital bed, but not required to remain overnight?

	%
Yes	11.0
No	88.9
Don't Know	0.1
Refusal	0.0

HC05. How many days have you been admitted as a day patient since (date one year ago)?

Number of days	%
Average number of days	5.6
Don't Know	0.0
Refusal	0.0

HC06. During the past 12 months, was there any time when you really needed to be hospitalised following a recommendation from a doctor, either as an inpatient or a day patient, but did not?

	%
Yes, there was at least one occasion	2.6
No, there was no occasion	97.2
Don't Know	0.1
Refusal	0.0

HC07. What was the main reason for not being hospitalised?

Main reason	%
Could not afford to (too expensive or not covered by the insurance fund)	21.0
Waiting list, other reasons due to the hospital	10.1
Could not take time because of work, care for children or for others	23.1
Too far to travel / no means of transportation	6.3
Fear of surgery / treatment	23.2
Other reason	14.7
Don't Know	1.3
Refusal	0.4

2. PRIMARY MEDICAL CARE (Outpatients)

A. DENTISTS, ORTHODONTISTS

HC08. When was the last time you visited a dentist or orthodontist on your own behalf (that is, not while only accompanying a child, spouse, etc.)?

Less than 12 months ago	51.2
12 months ago or longer	43.1
Never	4.6
Don't Know	1.1
Refusal	0.1

HC09. During the past four weeks ending yesterday that is since (date) how many times did you visit a dentist or orthodontist on your own behalf?

Number of times	%
Average number of times	0.14
Don't Know	0.0
Refusal	0.0

B. GENERAL PRACTITIONERS – PATHOLOGISTS

HC10. When was the last time you consulted a GP (general practitioner) or family doctor on your own behalf?

Less than 12 months ago	57.4
12 months ago or longer	35.7
Never	6.2
Don't Know	0.7
Refusal	0.0

HC11. During the past four weeks ending yesterday that is since (date) how many times did you consult a GP (general practitioner) or family doctor on your own behalf?

Number of times	
Average number of times	0.8
Don't Know	0.2
Refusal	0.0

C. OTHER MEDICAL OR SURGICAL SPECIALISTS

HC12. When was the last time you consulted a medical or surgical specialist on your own behalf?

Less than 12 months ago	45.2
12 months ago or longer	36.7
Never	17.4
Don't Know	0.7
Refusal	0.0

HC13. During the past four weeks ending yesterday that is since (date) how many times did you consult a specialist on your own behalf?

Number of times	
Average number of times	0.8
Don't Know	0.6
Refusal	0.1

HC14. Was there any time during the past 12 months when you really needed to consult a specialist but did not?

	%
Yes, there was at least one occasion	7.3
No, there was no occasion	92.3
Don't Know	0.4
Refusal	0.0

HC15. What was the main reason for not consulting a specialist?

Reason	%
Could not afford to (too expensive or not covered by the insurance fund)	19.1
Waiting list, other reasons due to the hospital	8.,0
Could not take time because of work, care for children or for others	22.0
Too far to travel / no means of transportation	4.3
Fear of doctor / hospitals / examination / treatment	11.8
Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own	24.6
Didn't know any good specialist	0.3
Other reason	9.4
Don't Know	0.4
Refusal	0.1

D. BACTERIOLOGISTS - OTHER PARAMEDICAL SPECIALIZATIONS AND SERVICES - HEALTH CARE SERVICES

{HC16A-HC16I}. During the past 12 months, that is since (date on year ago), have you visited on your own behalf a...?

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refusal
Medical laboratory, radiology centre	63.8	36.1	0.0	0.0
Physiotherapist / kinesiologist	6,2	93,8	0,0	0,0
Nurse, midwife (excluding when being hospitalised, for home care services or in a medical laboratory or radiology centre)	1.9	97.9	0.0	0.2
Dietician	2.8	97.1	0.0	0.0
Speech therapist	0.1	99.9	0.0	0.0
Chiropractor, manual therapist	0.5	99.5	0.0	0.0
Occupational therapist	0.4	99.6	0.0	0.0
Psychologist or psychotherapist	2.2	97.7	0.0	0.0
Other paramedics	0.2	99.8	0.0	0.0

{HC17A-HC17D}. During the past 12 months, that is since (date on year ago), have you visited on your own behalf a ...?

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refusal
Homeopath	0.8	99.2	0.0	0.0
Acupuncturist	0.5	99.5	0.0	0.0
Phytotherapist / herbalist	0.1	99.9	0.0	0.0
Other alternative medicine practitioner	0.1	99.9	0.0	0.0

{HC18A-HC18E}. During the past 12 months, have you yourself used any of the following care services?

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refusal
Home care service provided by a nurse or midwife	1.1	98.9	0.0	0.0
Home help for the housework or for elderly people	1.4	98.5	0.0	0.0
"Meals on wheels"	0.3	99.7	0.0	0.0
Transport service	0.7	99.3	0.0	0.0
Other home care services	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

3. USE OF MEDICINES – DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

MD01. During the past two weeks, have you used any medicines (including dietary supplements such as herbal medicines or vitamins) that were prescribed or recommended for you by a doctor – (for women, please also state: include also contraceptive pills or other hormones)?

Yes	48.8
No	51.1
Don't Know	0.0
Refusal	0.0

{MD02A-MD02T}. Were they medicines for...?

Conditions	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refusal
Asthma	4.4	95.6	0.0	0.0
Chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema	4.3	95.7	0.0	0.0
High blood pressure	37.3	62.7	0.0	0.0
Lowering the blood cholesterol level	21.3	78.7	0.0	0.0
Other cardiovascular disease, such as stroke and heart attack	17.3	82.7	0.0	0.0
Pain in the joints (arthrosis, arthritis)	10.8	89.2	0.0	0.0
Pain in the neck or back	10.9	89.1	0.0	0.0
Headache or migraine	10.9	89.1	0.0	0.0
Other pain	6.4	93.6	0.0	0.0
Diabetes	12.8	87.2	0.0	0.0
Allergic symptoms (eczema, rhinitis, hay fever)	5.4	94.6	0.0	0.0
Stomach troubles	6.9	93.1	0.0	0.0
Cancer (chemotherapy)	1.5	98.5	0.0	0.0
Depression	4.6	95.4	0.0	0.0
Tension or anxiety	7.0	93.0	0.0	0.0
Sleeping tablets	6.4	93.4	0.2	0.1
Antibiotics such as penicillin (or any other national relevant example)	16.7	83.1	0.0	0.1
(for women in fertile age – assumed 50 years or younger) contraceptive pills MD02R	0.4	99.5	0.0	0.0
for women in or after menopausal age – assumed 45 years or older) hormones for menopause	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.1
Some other medicines prescribed by a doctor	1.4	98.0	0.1	0.5

MD03. During the past two weeks, have you used any medicines or dietary supplement or herbal medicines or vitamins not prescribed or recommended by a doctor?

Yes	24.6
No	75.3
Don't Know	0.0
Refusal	0.0

{MD04A-MD04H}. Were they medicines or supplements for...?

Conditions	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refusal
Pain in the joints (arthrosis, arthritis)	8.4	91.5	0.1	0.0
Headache or migraine	63.8	36.1	0.1	0.0
Other pain	13.1	86.8	0.1	0.0
Cold, flu or sore throat	20.5	79.4	0.1	0.0
Allergic symptoms (eczema, rhinitis, hay fever)	2.8	97.1	0.1	0.0
Stomach trouble	3.7	96.2	0.1	0.0
Or were they vitamins, minerals or tonics	22.0	77.9	0.1	0.0
Or some other type or medicine or supplement	5.0	94.9	0.1	0.0

4. FLU VACCINATION

PA01. Have you ever been vaccinated against flu?

Yes	22.6
No	77.0
Don't Know	0.4
Refusal	0.0

PA02. When were you last time vaccinated against flu?

Since the beginning of this year	66.2
Last year	14.8
Before last year	17.2
Don't Know	1.7
Refusal	0.1

PA03. Can I just check, what month was that?

Month	%
January	2.7
February	0.1
March	0.3
April	0.6
May	0.4
June	0.0
July	0.1
August	0.6
September	13.1
October	58.1
November	14.2
December	2.4
Refusal	7.4

5. BLOOD PRESSURE

PA04. Has your blood pressure ever been measured by a health professional?

Yes	81.3
No	18.4
Don't Know	0.3
Refusal	0.0

PA05. When was the last time that your blood pressure was measured by a health professional?

Within the past 12 months	75.9
1-5 years ago	21.4
More than 5 years ago	2.5
Don't Know	0.2
Refusal	0.0

6. BLOOD CHOLESTEROL

PA06. Has your blood cholesterol ever been measured?

Yes	82.7
No	16.9
Don't Know	0.3
Refusal	0.0

PA07. When was the last time that your blood cholesterol was measured?

Within the past 12 months	74.9
1-5 years ago	23.3
More than 5 years ago	1.8
Don't Know	0.1
Refusal	0.0

7. BLOOD SUGAR

PA08. Has your blood sugar ever been measured?

Yes	82.3
No	17.3
Don't Know	0.4
Refusal	0.0

PA09. When was the last time that your blood sugar was measured?

Within the past 12 months	74.7
1-5 years ago	23.3
More than 5 years ago	1.8
Don't Know	0.1
Refusal	0.0

8. MAMMOGRAPHY

PA10. Have you ever had a mammography, which is an X-ray of one or both of your breasts?

Yes	46.8
No	52.8
Don't Know	0.5
Refusal	0.0

PA11. When was the last time you had a mammography (breast X-ray)?

Within the past 12 months	44.8
More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	26.2
More than 2 years, but not more than 3 years	11.1
Not within the past 3 years	17.1
Don't Know	0.9
Refusal	0.0

PA12. What was the reason for this last mammography?

Reasons specified	98.1
Don't Know	1.5
Refusal	0.5

{PA12A-PA12E}. What was the reason for this last mammography?

Reasons	Yes	No
Myself or my GP/family doctor or a specialist noticed something not quite right in my breast (e.g. a lump)	17.1	82.9
My GP/family doctor or a specialist advised me to have it without there being something wrong	63.0	37.0
Because of breast cancer in my family	15.9	84.1
Invitation from a national or local screening programme	5.1	94.9
Other reason	2.6	97.4

9. CERVICAL SMEAR TEST (PAP - TEST)

PA13. Have you ever had a cervical smear test?

Yes	68.5
No	31.2
Don't Know	0.3
Refusal	0.0

PA14. When was the last time you had a cervical smear test?

Within the past 12 months	51.5
More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	21.7
More than 2 years, but not more than 3 years	8.7
Not within the past 3 years	17.5
Don't Know	0.7
Refusal	0.0

PA15. What was the reason for this last cervical smear test?

Reasons	%
Because of symptoms	3.6
Because I visited a gynaecologist	89.9
Invitation from a national or local screening programme	3.0
Other medical reason	2.2
For another reason (not especially medical)	0.5
Don't know	0.6
Refusal	0.2

10. FAECAL OCCULT BLOOD TEST

PA16. Have you ever had a faecal occult blood test?

Yes	7.1
No	92.0
Don't Know	0.9
Refusal	0.0

PA17. When was the last time you had a faecal occult blood test?

Within the past 12 months	33.1
More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	14.3
More than 2 years, but not more than 3 years	13.5
Not within the past 3 years	38.4
Don't Know	0.8
Refusal	0.0

11. SATISFACTION EXTENT RESULTED FROM THE PROVIDED NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

{SA01A-SA01E}. In general in your country, concerning the services provided by the following health care providers, would you say you are...

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't Know	Refusal
Hospitals (including emergency departments)	38.6	32.0	13.2	4.9	4.6	6.5	0.3
Dentists, orthodontists and other dental care specialists	52.1	22.9	8.5	1.7	2.1	12.0	0.7
Medical or surgical specialists	43.5	27.3	10.0	2.1	2.0	14.7	0.4
Family doctors or GPs	48.8	28.7	9.9	2.2	1.8	8.2	0.3
Home care services	9.0	8.7	13.3	1.1	1.9	64.2	1.9

EUROPEAN HEALTH DETERMINANTS MODULE

PHYSIQUE

BMI01. How tall are you without shoes?

Height (cm)	176
Don't Know	1.3
Refusal	0.8

BMI02. How much do you weigh without clothes and shoes?

Weight (Kg)	76.6
Don't Know	1.7
Refusal	0.2

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

PE01. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you do vigorous physical activities?

Days per week	1.92
Don't Know	0.5
Refusal	0.2

PE02. During the past 7 days, how much time did you spend doing vigorous physical activities?

Average minutes per week	304,5
Don't Know	0.8
Refusal	0.1

PE03. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you do moderate physical activities?

Days per week	3.42
Don't Know	0.7
Refusal	0.1

PE04. During the past 7 days, how much time did you spend doing moderate physical activities?

Average minutes per week	309.1
Don't Know	1.4
Refusal	0.1

PE05. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you walk for at least 10 minutes at a time?

Days per week	4.44
Don't Know	1.0
Refusal	0.1

PE06. During the past 7 days, how much time did you spend walking?

Average minutes per week	249.2
Don't Know	1.0
Refusal	0.1

HEALTHY FOOD CONSUMPTION

FV01. How often do you eat fruits (excluding juice)?

Twice or more a day	20.9
Once a day	39.8
Less than once a day but at least 4 times a week	11.9
Less than 4 times a week, but at least once a week	17.4
Less than once a week	7.4
Never	2.6
Don't Know	0.0
Refusal	0.0

FV02. How often do you eat vegetables or salad (excluding juice and potatoes)?

Twice or more a day	16.8
Once a day	46.9
Less than once a day but at least 4 times a week	15.4
Less than 4 times a week, but at least once a week	15.6
Less than once a week	4.2
Never	1.1
Don't Know	0.0
Refusal	0.0

FV03. How often do you drink fruit- or vegetable - juice?

Twice or more a day	5.8
Once a day	21.6
Less than once a day but at least 4 times a week	10.8
Less than 4 times a week, but at least once a week	22.1
Less than once a week	21.0
Never	18.6
Don't Know	0.1
Refusal	0.0

ENVIRONMENT

{EN01A-EN01C}. Thinking about the past 12 months, when you were at home, to what extent were you exposed to any of the following conditions?

	Severely exposed	Somewhat exposed	Not exposed	Don't know	Refusal
Noise (as road traffic, train traffic, airplane traffic, factories, neighbours, animals, restaurant / bars /disco)	13.3	29.5	57.2	0.0	0.0
Air pollution (fine dust, grime, dust, fume, ozone)	11.0	28.1	60.8	0.1	0.0
Bad smells (from the industry, from the agriculture, sewer, waste)	7.3	16.4	76.3	0.1	0.0

EN02. Thinking about the past 12 months, to what extent were you exposed to crime, violence or vandalism at home or in the area where you live?

Exposed to crime	%
Severely exposed	3.0
Somewhat exposed	19.0
Not exposed	75.3
Don't know	2.5
Refusal	0.2

{EN03A-EN03H} At your workplace, to what extent are you exposed to ...?

	Severely exposed	Somewhat exposed	Not exposed	Don't know	Refusal
Harassment or bullying	1.4	3.9	94.3	0.2	0.1
Discrimination	2.2	10.6	86.8	0.3	0.1
Violence or threat of violence	0.7	2.4	96.6	0.2	0.1
Time pressure or overload of work	20.7	33.7	45.5	0.1	0.0
Chemicals, dust, fumes, smoke or gases	9.4	16.6	73.9	0.1	0.0
Noise or vibration	10.9	20.7	68.1	0.2	0.0
Difficult work postures, work movements or handling of heavy loads	13.1	21.6	65.1	0.1	0.0
Risk of accident	12.7	19.3	67.8	0.1	0.0

EN04. How many people are so close to you that you can count on them if you have serious personal problem?

Times	%
None	4.0
1 or 2	46.9
3 to 5	38.8
More than 5	9.5
Don't know	0.3
Refusal	0.4

SMOKING

SK01. Do you smoke at all nowadays?

	%
Yes, daily	31.9
Yes, occasionally	6.0
Not at all	62.1

{SK02A-SK02E} What tobacco product do you smoke each day?

Tobacco	Yes	No
Manufactured cigarettes	29.4	70.6
Hand-rolled cigarettes	3.0	97.0
Cigars	0.2	99.8
Pipefuls of tobacco	0.2	99.8
Other	0.1	99.9

{SK03A-SK03E}. On average, how many cigarettes, cigars or pipefuls do you smoke each day?

Tobacco	Average
Manufactured cigarettes	20.9
Hand-rolled cigarettes	11.9
Cigars	1.4
Pipefuls of tobacco	1.2
Other	0.4

SK04. Have you ever smoked (cigarettes, cigars, pipes) daily, or almost daily, for at least one year?

Yes	No
23.7	76.9

SK05. For how many years have you smoked daily? Count all separate periods of smoking daily. If you don't remember the exact number of years, please give an estimate

Number of years	18.7
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SK06. How often are you exposed to tobacco smoke indoors at home?

Exposed to tobacco smoke indoors at home	%
Never or almost never	59.5
Less than 1 hour per day	18.1
1-5 hours a day	16.9
More than 5 hours a day	5.4

SK07. How often are you exposed to tobacco smoke indoors in public places and transport (bars, restaurants, shopping malls, arenas, bingo halls, bowling alleys, trains, metro, bus)?

Exposed to tobacco smoke indoors in public places and transport	%
Never or almost never	49.2
Less than 1 hour per day	35.5
1-5 hours a day	13.3
More than 5 hours a day	2.0

SK08. How often are you exposed to tobacco smoke indoors at your workplace?

Exposed to tobacco smoke indoors at your workplace	%
Never or almost never	56.5
Less than 1 hour per day	18.3
1-5 hours a day	14.9
More than 5 hours a day	7.5
Not relevant (don't work or don't work indoors)	2.8

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

AL01. During the past 12 months, how often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind (that is beer, wine, spirits, liqueurs or other alcoholic beverages)?

	%
Never	32.0
Monthly or less	20.6
2 to 4 times a month	22.3
2 to 3 times a week	11.0
4 to 6 times a week	4.3
Every day	9.7

{AL02A-AL02G}. How many drinks containing alcohol do you have each day in a typical week when you are drinking?

	Average
Monday	1.05
Tuesday	1.03
Wednesday	1.11
Thursday	1.09
Friday	1.48
Saturday	1.91
Sunday	1.54

AL03. During the past 12 months, how often did you have 6 or more drinks on one occasion?

	%
Never	72.3
Less than monthly	21.7
Monthly	3.7
Weekly	1.7
Daily or almost daily	0.6

DRUGS

CN01. Do you personally know people who take cannabis (or term best understood by respondent)?

	%
Yes	13.2
No	86.8

CN02. During the past 12 months, have you taken any cannabis?

	%
Yes	0.6
No	99.4

CN03. Do you personally know people who take other drugs, such as cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy or other similar substances?

	%
Yes	7.3
No	92.7

CN04. During the past 12 months, have you taken any other drug, such as cocaine, amphetamines, ecstasy or other similar substances?

	%
Yes	0.2
No	99.8

BUDAPEST INITIATIVE MARK 1 QUESTIONS

BI01. [Do/Does] [you/he/she] wear glasses or contact lenses?

	%
Yes	52.9
No	47.1
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.0

BI02. How much difficulty [do/does] [you/he/she] have in clearly seeing someone's face across a room? Would you say: no difficulty, a little difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or are you unable to do this?

	%
No difficulty	93.4
Little difficulty	5.4
A lot of difficulty	1.1
Unable	0.2
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.0

BI03. How much difficulty [do/does] [you/he/she] have clearly seeing printed text in a newspaper? Would you say: no difficulty, a little difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or are you unable to do this?

	%
No difficulty	84.1
Little difficulty	10.9
A lot of difficulty	2.8
Unable	1.8
Don't know	0.2
Refused	0.1

BI04. [Do/Does] [you/he/she] wear a hearing aid?

	%
Yes	3.5
No	96.5
Don't know	0.0
Refused	3.5

BI05. How much difficulty [do/does] [you/he/she] have hearing what is said in a conversation with one other person in a noisy room where there are several other conversations going on? Would you say: no difficulty, a little difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or are you unable to do this?

	%
No difficulty	87.8
Little difficulty	9.9
A lot of difficulty	1.9
Unable	0.3
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.1

BI06. How much difficulty [do/does] [you/he/she] have hearing what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room? Would you say: no difficulty, a little difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or are you unable to do this?

	%
No difficulty	95.0
Little difficulty	4.2
A lot of difficulty	0.7
Unable	0.0
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.1

BI07. [Do/Does] [you/he/she] use any aids or equipment for walking or moving around?

	%
Yes	5.2
No	94.8
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.0

{BI08A-BI08F}. Which of the following types of aids or equipment [do/does] [you/he/she] use?

	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused
Cane or walking stick	74.7	25.3	0.0	0.0
Walker	15.7	84.3	0.0	0.0
Crutches	4.1	95.9	0.0	0.0
Wheelchair	6.9	93.1	0.0	0.0
Someone's assistance	22.8	77.2	0.0	0.0
Other	2.2	97.8	0.0	0.0

BI09. How much difficulty [do/does] [you/he/she] have walking 500 metres on level ground that would be about _____ (insert country-specific example)? Would you say: no difficulty, a little difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or are you unable to do this?

	%
No difficulty	87.5
Little difficulty	5.6
A lot of difficulty	3.8
Unable	3.2
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.0

BI10. How much difficulty [do/does] [you/he/she] have walking 100 metres on level ground that would be about _____ (insert country-specific example)? Would you say: no difficulty, a little difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or are you unable to do this?

	%
No difficulty	90.7
Little difficulty	4.9
A lot of difficulty	2.3
Unable	2.1
Don't know	0.0
Refused	0.0

BI11. How much difficulty [do/does] [you/he/she] have walking up and down a flight of stairs, (if yes above) without using [your/his/her] [your/his/her] _____ [mention the aid from 1b]? Would you say: no difficulty, a little difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or are you unable to do this?

	%
No difficulty	81.6
Little difficulty	9.7
A lot of difficulty	4.5
Unable	4.1
Don't know	0.1
Refused	0.0

BI12. Overall, during the past week, how much physical pain or physical discomfort did you have? Would you say: none at all, a little, moderate, a lot, or extreme physical pain or physical discomfort?

	%
Not at all	71.8
A little	14.1
Moderate	7.5
A lot	5.2
Extreme	1.3
Don't know	0.1
Refusal	0.0

BI13. How much difficulty [do/does] you have remembering important things? Would you say: no difficulty, a little difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or are you unable to do this?

	%
No difficulty	82.7
Little difficulty	14.7
A lot of difficulty	2.4
Unable	0.1
Don't know	0.1
Refused	0.0

BI14. Overall, during the past week, how worried, nervous, or anxious did you [he/she] feel? Would you say: not at all, slightly, moderately, a lot, or extremely worried, nervous, or anxious?

	%
Not at all	58.2
Slightly	22.4
Moderately	9.4
A lot	8.4
Extremely	1.4
Don't know	0.2
Refusal	0.1

BI15. Overall, during the past week, how sad, low, or depressed did you [he/she] feel? Would you say: not at all, slightly, moderately, a lot, or extremely worried, nervous, or anxious?

	%
Not at all	65.4
Slightly	17.3
Moderately	7.9
A lot	6.6
Extremely	2.4
Don't know	0.3
Refusal	0.1