



Health in Europe

Results from 1997-2000 surveys



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THEME 3
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Foreword and acknowledgement

Health Interview Surveys (HIS) are very relevant sources of information on health as the persons themselves are well informed people on their own health status, their behaviours that can affect positively or negatively their health, and their use of the health care systems. Though they are less precise and more subjective than health examination surveys for health status or than administrative sources on the use of the health care systems, they provide invaluable information as they are broadly implemented and less influenced by the differences between the national health care systems. However, the differences between concepts, questions, coverage, etc., of the national surveys raise comparability issues when analysing HIS results from various countries and even from various surveys carried out within a country.

In 2002 Eurostat launched for the second time a data collection on health items from national health and population surveys. The first collection in 1999 on 12 health items was a pilot exercise and the data were not published. The second data collection in 2002 included 6 new items, i.e. a total of 18 items, and was carried out in conjunction with OECD. The 18 items covered various aspects on health status, including not only the "classical" self-perceived health and body mass index but also chronic conditions and temporary reduction in usual activities. Similarly, on health determinants, smoking or alcohol consumption as well as physical activity or positive elements such as preventive care were covered. Finally, on use of the health care systems, consultations with physicians as well as hospitalisation or use of medicines were covered. The sources were non-harmonised national surveys from the EU Member States and EFTA countries. In a large majority of cases they were HIS though some health examination surveys (HES) were used in a few countries for some items. However, countries were asked to post-harmonise as far as possible the data before submission according to guidelines based on existing international standards. The data reference years varied between 1997 and 2000 depending on the country.

The analysis made on these data represent the first attempt of this kind at EU level. The comparability issues explained above were as far as possible fully taken into consideration. Moreover, in order to assess the quality of the data, an analysis was made on the results from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP, 1998 data) for the same or similar items, when relevant, to compare the post-harmonised results with a pre-harmonised European data source. However, even when the results were coherent with the ECHP, the potential limitations in the comparability of the data between countries (both Member States and EFTA countries) should always be kept in mind. Additionally, for some items the data were only available for few countries and this limits the value of the analysis for these items.

However, the improvements compared to the first round in 1999, the important set of meta data collected in order to assist interpretation, as well as the intensive and very precise work carried out to perform the analysis, provide interesting and valuable results justifying publication.

Additionally, both the efforts made by Member States to comply with the specifications from the guidelines and the experience gained in the process and analysis of the data at EU level, are contributing to the ongoing work on a set of pre-standardised health modules. This set of modules will constitute the European Core Health Interview Survey (ECHIS) together with the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM) already included in the new Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) survey. The development of the ECHIS was welcomed by the Directors of Social Statistics of the European National Statistical Institutes at their meeting in September 2002. The ECHIS will be implemented on an harmonised and regular basis in all Member States and Acceding and Candidate Countries from around 2006. Such harmonisation and standardisation of HIS survey modules is necessary to achieve high comparability between EU countries.

In the meantime a next round of data collection on the 18 HIS/HES items will take place in 2004. It will be carried out both in the current 15 Member States and in the Acceding and Candidate Countries (in particular via a specific PHARE project) as well as in the EFTA countries. The guidelines will be improved with recommendations from the experience of the 2002 data collection. It is expected that the reliability of the data will be improved further and that this new 18 HIS/HES items data collection will constitute again a step forward towards the high quality standards expected in the future ECHIS.

Finally, Eurostat would like to thank Renaud Decoster and Aurélie Jacquin who carried out, in collaboration with the health and safety statistics section in Eurostat, the very detailed analysis presented in the current publication. Items with quite comparable characteristics are distinguished from those for which additional improvements are still necessary in order to achieve the same quality standards. They also draw important methodological conclusions from this exercise both for the next round and for the more general work on future harmonised modules.

We hope this first presentation of a European analysis of health surveys data will provide, despite its limitations, useful information for policy departments and any other institutions and people involved in European-wide activities on health.

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Symbols used and country abbreviations

| | |
|-----|---|
| - | not applicable |
| : | nil or data non available |
| . | unreliable data due to a small size of the sample or partial data |
| B | Belgium |
| DK | Denmark |
| D | Germany |
| EL | Greece |
| E | Spain |
| F | France |
| IRL | Ireland |
| I | Italy |
| NL | The Netherlands |
| A | Austria |
| P | Portugal |
| S | Sweden |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| IS | Iceland |
| NO | Norway |
| CH | Switzerland |

1. Characteristics of the surveys, population samples and statistical methodology

Objectives and methods of the data collection

In 1999, Eurostat launched a collection of health and health-related data in an aggregated format from Europe's various health and population surveys. The aim was to put the key findings of these surveys, whenever possible, into a common format and disseminate the results. The proposal for the data collection was prepared by the Task Force on 'Health and health-related survey data' (TF/HIS) and endorsed by the Working Group on Public Health Statistics (WG/PH). This approach was also approved by the Statistical Programme Committee (SPC) as part of Eurostat's programme on health statistics. A list of 12 different items was set up and data on these items were received from a number of European countries.

A first (global) analysis of these data resulted in the conclusion that international comparability was quite good for some of the topics, but direct comparability was limited for others. There was a need for further evaluations of comparability, further work on ex-post harmonisation, which could improve the latter, and further multivariate analysis of the data. In addition, a new round of data collection, evaluation and analysis was planned (2002/2003) in order to monitor trends and take account of additional topics in the surveys.

The TF/HIS meeting on 3-4 October 2001 proposed a revised list of 18 items – the original list of 12 items, some of which were modified, and 6 additions, on which new data were collected; the list was endorsed by the WG/PH on 22-23 November 2001.

Guidelines for collection of data on 18 HIS items were elaborated and contained detailed technical explanations and specifications of the items for which survey data were requested. The guidelines also listed four background variables. For each of the 18 items, two tables with absolute weighted numbers were requested – one table according to sex, age and education and one table according to sex, age and activity status.

The definitions of the data requested in the guidelines were a compromise between:

- the latest European and international recommendations: from the European Community Health Indicators project (ECHI), the EuroHIS (Harmonisation of Health Interview Surveys in Europe) project of the WHO, the Euro-REVES networks, etc.
- the national questionnaires.

List of the 18 items:

| No. | Topic | Main source of definitions |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Chronic conditions | EuroHIS |
| 2 | Self-perceived health | WHO 1996 ¹ & Euro-REVES |
| 3 | Activity restriction (general question) | Euro-REVES |
| 4 | Physical and sensory functional limitations | Euro-REVES |
| 5 | Personal care activities | Euro-REVES |
| 6 | Mental health | EuroHIS |
| 7 | Temporary cut-down on usual activities | WHO 1996 |
| 8 | Height and Weight | WHO 1996 |
| 9 | Present and former smoking | WHO 1996 & 1998 ² |
| 10 | Consumption of alcohol | EuroHIS |
| 11 | Physical activity | EuroHIS |
| 12 | In-patient care | EuroHIS |
| 13 | Out-patient care | EuroHIS |
| 14 | Preventive care | EuroHIS |
| 15 | Use of medicines | EuroHIS |
| 16 | Use of drugs | EMCDDA ³ |
| 17 | Diet/food consumption habits | WHO 1996 |
| 18 | Quality of life | EuroHIS |

Source: Eurostat

To underpin the analysis of the national data, it was decided to also use the fifth wave of the ECHP 1998 (the last set of available data) when questions were similar to the national ones collected. Corresponding questions were provided on perceived health, body mass index, smoking and out-patient care for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal Sweden and the United Kingdom.

¹ WHO (1996)* "Health interview surveys: Towards international harmonization of methods and instruments". de Bruin, A.; Picavet, H.S.J. and Nossikov, A., Copenhagen: World Health Organisation. Regional Office for Europe. Voorburg: Statistics Netherlands. (WHO Regional Publications. European Series n°58), 1996, xiii + 161 pp.. <http://www.who.dk/document/E7241A.pdf> & <http://www.who.dk/document/E7241B.pdf>

² WHO (1998) "Guidelines for controlling and monitoring the tobacco epidemic" WHO, Geneva, 1998, x + 190 pp.

³ EMCDDA (2002) "Handbook for Surveys on Drug Use among the General Population - Final Report" European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drugs Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon, Aug. 2002, 151 pp. http://www.emcdda.org/multimedia/project_reports/situation/population_survey_handbook.pdf

1.1 Characteristics of the national surveys and population samples

❖ HIS Survey methodology

The main methodological characteristics of the surveys from which data have been obtained are summarised in the following table.

Table 1.1.1. Summary survey methodology

| Country | Survey year | Survey name (English) | Survey Code | Type of survey | Frequency | Type of sample | Stratification variables | Sample size | Age restriction | Inclusion of the institutional population | % Non-response |
|----------------|-------------|---|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------|-----------------|---|----------------|
| Belgium | 1997 | Health Interview Survey | B01 | HIS | Every 3 years | Sample of households | Age, geographic area, household size | 10 221 | No restriction | Yes | 39.5 |
| Denmark | 2000 | Danish Health and Morbidity Survey | DK01 | HIS | Every 6-7 years | Sample of individuals | Geographic area | 16 690 | 16+ | Yes | 22 |
| Germany | 1998 | German National Health Examination and Interview Survey | D05 | HIS/HES | Every 6-7 years | Sample of individuals | Age, sex, degree of urbanisation, federal state | 7 124 | 18-79 | No | 38.6 |
| Spain | 1997 | National Health Survey | E01 | HIS | Irregular | Sample of individuals | Age, sex, geographic area, degree of urbanisation | 6 400 | No restriction | No | |
| France | 98/00 | Health and Social Protection Survey | F03 | Other | Every 2 years | Sample of individuals | Persons born in October of an even year with a particularity of their social security number | 23 000 | No restriction | No | 34 |
| Ireland | 1998 | Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN) | IRL01 | Multi purpose survey | Every 4 years | Sample of individuals | Sex, geographic area | 6 539 | 18+ | Yes | 37.8 |
| Italy | 99/00 | Health Conditions and the Use of Health Services | I01 | HIS | Every 4 years | Sample of households | Geographic area, number of residents in the municipalities | 53 000 | No restriction | No | 10 |
| | 2000 | Aspects of daily life | I02 | Multi purpose survey | Every year | Sample of households | Geographic area, number of residents in the municipalities | 53 000 | No restriction | No | 10 |
| Netherlands | 2000 | Continuous Quality of Life Survey | NL01 | HIS/HES | Continuous | Sample of individuals | Geographic area, degree of urbanisation | 16 090 | No restriction | No | 37.7 |
| Austria | 1999 | Microcensus | A01 | HIS | Irregular | Sample of households | Geographic area, degree of urbanisation | 60 000 | No restriction | No | 17.8 |
| Portugal | 1999 | National Health Survey | P01 | HIS | Every 3 years (if possible) | Sample of households | Geographic area | 41 874 | No restriction | No | 27 |
| Sweden | 2000 | Living Conditions Survey | S01 | Multi purpose survey | Every year | Sample of individuals | no | 11 484 | 16-84 | Yes | 23.3 |
| United Kingdom | 2000 | General Household Survey | UK01 | Multi purpose survey | Continuous | Sample of households | Geographic area, percentage renting privately; percentage in local authority housing; socio-economic group | 8 221 | 16+ | No | 12 |
| | 2000 | The Health Survey for England | UK12 | | | | No | 7 988 | | | |
| Iceland | 1998 | Health and Living Conditions in Iceland | IS02 | HIS | Irregular | Sample of individuals | Not applicable | 1 924 | 18-75 | Yes | 31 |
| Norway | 1998 | Survey on Living Conditions | N01 | Multi purpose survey | Every 3-4 years | Sample of individuals | Geographic area | 10 000 | 16+ | No | 27.3 |
| Switzerland | 1997 | Swiss Health Survey | CH01 | HIS | Every 5 years | Sample of households | Geographic area, degree of urbanisation | 13 004 | 15+ | No | 31 |

Source: National data

Extensive use was made of the inventory of existing health interview surveys (HIS) and health examination surveys (HES) of the Institute of Public Health (Belgium). The most recent data collection exercises as well as the surveys with the most available items could be identified from their HIS/HES database.

Some countries did not provide new data for the second round of data collection, because these were not yet available. As a result, data from the first data collection were used for Spain, Belgium and Switzerland.

❖ *Background variables*

Table 1.1.2. Background variables, summary

| Country | Survey year | Survey code | Age restriction | Educational level | Activity status |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Belgium | 1997 | B01 | 15+ | ISCED 0-1; ISCED 2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6; no education; missing | Active; Non-active; Unknown |
| Denmark | 2000 | DK01 | 16+ | ISCED 0-2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6 | Active; Non-active; Unknown |
| Germany | 1998 | D05 | 17-79 | ISCED 0-1; ISCED 2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6; missing | Active; Non-active; Unknown |
| Spain | 1997 | E01 | 15+ | ISCED 0-2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6; no education; missing | Active; Non-active; Unknown |
| France | 98/00 | F03 | 15+ | ISCED 0-1; ISCED 2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6; foreign; missing | Active; Non-active; Unknown |
| Ireland | 1998 | IRL01 | 15+ | Primary; Secondary; Tertiary | Active; Non-active |
| Italy | 99/00 | I01 | 15+ | ISCED 0-1; ISCED 2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6 | Active; Non-active |
| | 2000 | I02 | 15+ | ISCED 0-1; ISCED 2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6 | Active; Non-active |
| Netherlands | 1999/2000 | NL01 | 15+ | ISCED 0-1; ISCED 2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6; missing | Active; Non-active |
| Austria | 1999 | A01 | 15+ | ISCED 0-2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6 | Active; Non-active |
| Portugal | 1999 | P01 | 15+ | ISCED 0-1; ISCED 2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6; no education; missing | Active; Non-active; Unknown |
| Sweden | 2000 | S01 | 16-84 | ISCED 0-1; ISCED 2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6; missing | Active; Non-active |
| United Kingdom | 2000 | UK01 | 15+/16+ | ISCED 0-1; ISCED 2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6; foreign; missing | Active; Non-active; Unknown |
| | 2000 | UK12 | 16+ | ISCED 0-1; ISCED 2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6; foreign; missing | Active; Non-active |
| Iceland | 1998 | IS02 | 18-75 | ISCED 0-1; ISCED 2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6; missing | Active; Non-active; Unknown |
| Norway | 1998 | N01 | 15+ | ISCED 0-1; ISCED 2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6; missing | Active; Non-active; Unknown |
| Switzerland | 1997 | CH01 | 15+ | ISCED 0-2; ISCED 3; ISCED 4-6 | Active; Non-active |

Source: National data

Age

The different age groups requested were:

1. 15-24
2. 25-34
3. 35-44
4. 45-54
5. 55-64
6. 65-74
7. 75-84
8. 85+

- Differences with the guideline:

For most of the surveys, Member States provided macro data with the data on age already distributed into the eight age groups. Germany, Denmark, Iceland, and Portugal sent micro data with the individual age of each of the respondents, which could be allocated to the predefined age groups.

As regards the upper age limit, Germany, Iceland and Sweden did not provide data for the 85 -years-and-above age group.

For the General Household Survey, the United Kingdom provided two different distributions of the age groups: one according to the educational levels and one according to the activity status. The age groups for activity status table were: 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84 and 85+, while the age groups for the education table were: 16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-69 and 70+.

Educational level

It was proposed to use the four ISCED 97¹ categories, as follows:

1. pre-primary and primary (ISCED 0-1)
2. lower secondary or second stage of basic education (ISCED 2)
3. upper secondary (ISCED 3)
4. post-secondary (ISCED (4-6))

The use of two rules was specified:

- classification according to highest level completed
- respondents still in full time education: classification according to the level they are attaining

- Differences with the guideline:

Table 1.1.3. Differences of response categories requested

| Denmark | Ireland |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| less than 10 years | Primary |
| 10 years | Secondary |
| 11-12 years | Tertiary |
| 13-14 years | |
| 15 years or more | |
| School attendant | |
| Foreign, other qualification | |
| Missing value | |

Source: National data

Denmark provided data by number of years in school and further vocational training or education. In the absence of a recommended conversion rule to translate the number of years in school and further education into one of the four ISCED levels of education, the following procedure was used:

- less than 10 years = ISCED 0-2
- 10 years + 11-12 years = ISCED 3
- 13-14 years + 15 years and more = ISCED 4-6

¹ See UNESCO (1997) and UNESCO Institute for Statistics (1999).

No educational level data were provided for the 70+ population from the General Household Survey of the United Kingdom.

Activity status

The following two categories were proposed:

1. active
2. non-active

... based on the detailed classification as follows:

1. active:
 11. employees, at least 12 hours (LFS) per week
 12. self-employed persons, at least 12 hours per week
 13. unemployed, but willing to work at least 12 per week
2. non-active:
 21. employees, less than 12 hours per week
 22. self-employed persons, less than 12 hours per week
 23. unemployed, possibly willing to work for at most 12 hours per week
 24. unpaid (family) workers
 25. housewives, housemen
 26. retired persons
 27. students and other persons in training

Often, a third class was added by Member States, including the missing responses.

❖ Comparative description of the nationally surveyed populations

Table 1.1.4. Percentage of male and female population, by survey

| | B01 | DK01 | D05 | E01 | F03 | IRL01 | I01 | I02 | NL01 | A01 | P01 | S01 | UK01 | UK12 | IS02 | N01 | CH01 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Female | 53.0 | 54.3 | 51.3 | 51.2 | 56.0 | 53.0 | 54.4 | 51.9 | 53.3 | 51.1 | 54.0 | 51.3 | 51.3 | 54.2 | 55.4 | 51.4 | 55.2 |
| Male | 47.0 | 45.7 | 48.7 | 48.8 | 44.0 | 47.0 | 45.6 | 48.1 | 46.7 | 48.9 | 46.0 | 48.7 | 48.7 | 45.8 | 44.6 | 48.6 | 44.8 |

Source: National data

All the surveys have similar ratios.

Table 1.1.5. Percentage of national population, by survey and by age

| | B01 | DK01 | D05 | E01 | F03 | IRL01 | I01 | I02 | NL01 | A01 | P01 | S01 | UK01 | UK12 | IS02 | N01 | CH01 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 15-24 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 19.2 | 15.5 | 16.8 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 10.7 | 17.7 | 13.7 | 11.0 |
| 25-34 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 17.3 | 21.4 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 18.0 | 19.6 | 13.9 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 22.6 | 18.6 | 22.4 |
| 35-44 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 20.1 | 16.4 | 20.7 | 23.1 | 18.2 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 19.4 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 21.6 | 18.5 | 19.4 |
| 45-54 | 17.7 | 18.8 | 15.9 | 13.5 | 17.7 | 13.4 | 15.7 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 15.1 |
| 55-64 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 18.0 | 14.2 | 12.4 | 10.0 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 12.8 |
| 65-74 | 13.1 | 9.8 | 12.5 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 10.2 | 14.2 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 11.5 |
| 75-84 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 8.1 | 6.1 |
| 85+ | 1.4 | 1.9 | : | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | : | 1.7 | 1.8 | : | 2.5 | 1.6 |

Source: National data

Differences from the guidelines:

- The 15-24 age groups of DK01, S01 and UK12 cover the age group 16-24 year old
- The 15-24 age group of D05 covers the age group 17-24
- The 15-24 age group of IS02 covers the age group 18-24
- D05 and IS02 combined the age groups 75-84 and 85+ into 75+

Table 1.1.6. Percentage of national population, by educational level

| | B01 | DK01 | D05 | E01 | F03 | IRL01 | I01 | I02 | NL01 | A01 | P01 | S01 | UK01 | UK12 | IS02 | N01 | CH01 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Pre-primary and Primary | 19.7 | 19.0 | 3.4 | 53.0 | 16.4 | 21.0 | 31.8 | 30.6 | 18.9 | 33.8 | 41.6 | 15.0 | 23.7 | 30.1 | 12.2 | 0.4 | 23.8 |
| Secondary | 21.3 | | 71.5 | | 35.2 | | 30.2 | 31.0 | 25.6 | | 25.6 | 11.4 | 23.9 | 5.3 | 28.0 | 22.9 | |
| Upper secondary | 29.2 | 29.4 | 13.1 | 24.7 | 18.9 | 49.3 | 30.9 | 31.4 | 33.7 | 47.9 | 7.1 | 46.1 | 19.2 | 34.2 | 38.9 | 50.3 | 59.5 |
| Post-secondary | 25.7 | 48.4 | 8.9 | 13.8 | 25.3 | 29.7 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 21.5 | 18.3 | 8.6 | 27.4 | 27.8 | 26.1 | 17.2 | 21.1 | 16.8 |
| Missing value | 1.4 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 1.7 | : | : | : | 0.3 | : | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 5.3 | : |
| No education | 2.7 | : | : | 1.3 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 17.0 | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Foreign, other qualification | : | 1.1 | : | : | 2.4 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 4.7 | 3.8 | : | : | : |
| School attendant | : | 1.5 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

Austria, Switzerland, Denmark and Spain: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)

Ireland: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary

Source: National data

Table 1.1.7. Percentage of national population, by activity status

| | B01 | DK01 | D05 | E01 | F03 | IRL01 | I01 | I02 | NL01 | A01 | P01 | S01 | UK01 | UK12 | IS02 | N01 | CH01 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Active | 44.7 | 60.9 | 53.7 | 38.1 | 57.2 | 53.0 | 49.6 | 50.0 | 63.3 | 58.2 | 6.5 | 65.8 | 62.1 | 54.3 | 77.5 | 34.2 | 61.0 |
| Non-active | 48.1 | 38.9 | 43.4 | 16.6 | 42.7 | 47.0 | 50.5 | 50.0 | 36.7 | 41.8 | 43.3 | 34.2 | 36.3 | 45.7 | 14.1 | 19.8 | 39.0 |
| Unknown | 7.2 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 45.3 | 0.1 | : | : | : | : | : | 50.2 | : | 1.6 | : | 8.4 | 46.1 | : |

Source: National data

In three countries (Spain, Portugal and Norway) the percentage of 'unknown activity status' is very high, which questions the validity of disaggregation by activity status for these countries. In Portugal, information on respondents who could not be contacted during the survey (most of them economically active) was obtained from proxy interviews. Since information on activity status was not asked from proxy respondents, the apparent percentage of economically active persons in Portugal is extremely low (6.5%). As a result, data by activity status for Portugal have not been included in the analysis.

Norway can only supply the activity status from the main sample because respondents in the supplement sample were not asked questions that allow the data provided to generate this distinction.

❖ *Comparative description of the ECHP populations*

Table 1.1.8. Percentage of male and female population, by country

| | B | DK | EL | E | F | IRL | I | NL | A | P | S | UK |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Female | 52.9 | 50.7 | 51.4 | 51.3 | 48.6 | 51.3 | 51.7 | 51.6 | 52.0 | 52.4 | 51.9 | 53.0 |
| Male | 47.1 | 49.3 | 48.6 | 48.7 | 51.4 | 48.7 | 48.3 | 48.4 | 48.0 | 47.6 | 48.1 | 47.0 |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Table 1.1.9. Percentage of the ECHP population, by country and by age

| | B | DK | EL | E | F | IRL | I | NL | A | P | S | UK |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 15-24 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 16.8 | 11.5 | 18.0 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 13.0 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 12.5 |
| 25-34 | 18.8 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 18.5 | 17.4 | 18.2 |
| 35-44 | 19.9 | 18.3 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 19.8 | 19.0 | 17.2 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 16.9 | 14.9 | 18.0 |
| 45-54 | 16.3 | 18.6 | 15.7 | 14.4 | 16.9 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 17.8 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 16.5 | 17.5 |
| 55-64 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 15.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 12.2 | 12.7 |
| 65-74 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 8.8 | 12.2 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 11.6 |
| 75-84 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 7.2 |
| 85+ | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | : | 2.3 |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Table 1.1.10. Percentage of the ECHP population, by activity status

| | B | DK | EL | E | F | IRL | I | NL | A | P | S | UK |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| Active | 51.3 | 63.4 | 52.3 | 49.5 | 56.9 | 56.2 | 46.9 | 57.4 | 57.7 | 61.3 | : | 57.5 |
| Non-active | 48.4 | 36.5 | 47.6 | 50.4 | 40.7 | 43.8 | 53.0 | 39.9 | 42.2 | 37.9 | : | 37.6 |
| Unknown | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.4 | : | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 4.9 |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Table 1.1.11. Percentage of the ECHP population, by educational level

| | B | DK | EL | E | F | IRL | I | NL | A | P | S | UK |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ISCED 0-2 | 36.5 | 30.5 | 53.8 | 62.9 | 3.9 | 51.4 | 62.4 | 96.5 | 33.4 | 79.3 | 32.5 | 40.4 |
| ISCED 3 | 32.7 | 47.0 | 30.2 | 18.4 | 1.5 | 34.5 | 31.8 | 1.6 | 58.2 | 12.5 | 43.6 | 10.2 |
| ISCED 4-6 | 25.4 | 21.4 | 14.0 | 18.5 | 2.3 | 12.9 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 23.6 | 47.7 |
| Missing value | 5.4 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 92.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

 ❖ *Data collected*

The following table summarises the data collected. Each line corresponds to a topic or sub-topic; each column corresponds to a survey. Shaded boxes indicate that the survey (column) includes data on the topic or sub-topic (line). The first five columns of the surveys on the left provided data for the previous round of data collection. The 13 columns relate to new surveys.

Table 1.1.12. Table summarises of data collected (data available in grey)

| Topics requested for the 2 nd round | B01 1997 | CH01 1997 | E01 1997 | IRL01 1998 | IS02 1998 | A01 1999 | DK01 2000 | F03 1998 | F03 2000 | I01 2000 | I02 2000 | NL01 2000 | N01 1998 | P01 1999 | D05 1998 | S01 2000 | UK01 2000 | UK12 2000 |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Chronic conditions: general | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hypertension | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diabetes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chronic heart disease | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stroke | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Self perceived health | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity restriction (general question) (for the past 6 months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Walking | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Incontinence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hearing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| See Near | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| See Far | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stairs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Speaking | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retrieval | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carrying | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Question | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chair | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toilet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dress | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wash | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Question | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GHQ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average summary score | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MHI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average summary score | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EVI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average summary score | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary cut-down of usual activities (for 2 weeks) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average number of days cut-down | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average number of days in bed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Topics requested for the 2 nd round | B01 | CH01 | E01 | IRL01 | IS02 | A01 | DK01 | F03 | F03 | I01 | I02 | NL01 | N01 | P01 | D05 | S01 | UK01 | UK12 | |
|---|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | 1997 | 1997 | 1997 | 1998 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 1998 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 1998 | 1999 | 1998 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | |
| Height and weight (BMI) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Present smoking | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of cigarettes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Former smoking | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drinkers (past 12 months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drinkers (past 4 weeks) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical activity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In-patient hospitalisation in the past 12 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Day-patient hospitalisation in the past 12 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical doctor (GP, specialist) during the past 4 weeks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical doctor (GP, specialist) during the past 12 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visits to the GP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visits to the dentist | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Visits to the specialist | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimate for average number of consultations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dentist during the past 4 weeks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dentist during the past year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estimate for average number of consultations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General cancer check-up | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delay for cancer check-up | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaccination | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delay for vaccination | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Screening on breast cancer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delay for mammography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Screening on cervical cancer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delay for cervical cancer test | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medicines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medicines prescribed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medicines not prescribed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drug used in the past 30 days | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drug used in the past 12 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diet followed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Change in eating habits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quality of life | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: National data

1.2. Statistical methodology

1.2.1. Database

The aim was to build a data warehouse with all the information provided by the countries on their population's state of health and to disseminate the database. With this aim in view, it was necessary to simplify the structure of the initial database, built in 1999 by Eurostat, to allow users to produce specific outputs without difficulty.

Most of the countries sent the data files with all the necessary documents: list of the variables collected (name and labels of the response categories), corresponding question numbers in the questionnaire, programme statements explaining how background variables can be recoded to obtain the requested variables, etc.

Different tables were created in the main library (HIS) for questions, countries, ages, topics, subtopics and categories. A code was created for each country, item (topic), subtopic (corresponding to a label), age group, gender, and education or activity category and subcategory. These codes have their own labels listed in the attached bases.

A system of coding was created allowing the integration of different levels of distinction in the questions collected. Because the second round of collection integrated 6 new additional topics and because some of the 12 initial topics had been modified, some of the reply categories had changed. Topics were recoded with a more detailed structure than those hitherto existing. This codification applies to not only the second but also the first round of data collection.

With the perspective of the new round, it was necessary to identify each of the surveys for a country and a particular year by a specific code. It would be possible to receive two or more different surveys for the same country and the same year for different or the same topics. We created a table with the code of the country, the year, the label of the survey and a corresponding 'code source' containing one part for the code of the country listed in the HIS/HES Access Database and the second part for the year. This code is the identifier of the survey and was integrated into the final database.

The main table summarises in a single table all the frequencies by sex, age and educational level and all the frequencies by sex, age and activity status for each topic dealt for each country. A system of weights was added for the items, which dealt with average scores or average number of days. For this specific item, the weights associated are the number of persons replying to the questions.

This final database includes the category (educational or economic level), the sub-categories (4 levels of education or 2 categories of activity status (active or non-active), and the name of the countries, age, sex, topic, subtopic and frequencies.

Each row therefore includes the frequency associated with a particular subtopic of a specific topic for a particular subcategory of a specific category of a specific country, for men or women of a specific age group. The frequencies associated with subtopics are by sex*age*education or by sex*age*activity status.

Eight annexed tables have been built under the SAS System to integrate all the information sent so far by Member States:

- 3 tables about social aspects of the people interviewed such as the age, the sex and the economic category and educational level:
 - with the different codes used according to the gender, age groups and their economic and educational level,
 - the English labels associated.
- 1 table for the codes of the countries and their English labels associated.
- 1 table for the list of the 12 topics collected with their codes and English labels.
- 1 table for the subtopics (response categories) associated with each topic with the codes of the topics, the codes of the subtopics and the English labels of the subtopics
- 1 table for the questions asked to the interviewee with the code of the country, the year of the survey, the code of the topic, the label of the question and other variables with further information on the heading of the question.
- 1 table for the sources with the code source, the country and the year, the name of the survey in English and the codes of the topics.

The countries delivered questions in their original language and / or into English. In all cases, English questions were collected from the HIS/HES database and entered into the database together with those in the original languages, according to their availability.

1.2.2. Statistical methods and procedures used

Treatment of non-response:

The 'unknown' response categories were shared out between the other response categories according to the distribution of the national samples.

However, the 'unknown' subcategories of educational level or activity status could not be redistributed between the other subcategories. In Portugal and Spain, the high percentage of unknown activity status is due to the absence of the question in proxy interviews.

There were no data with unknown age or unknown gender.

Multiple Classification Analysis:

Whenever, for example, the value of a variable differs between males and females, one part of the difference may be due to the difference in age structures (women have better survival prospects, particularly at older ages). In addition to the raw differences between genders, it is also of interest to determine the part of this gender difference which is not due to the age structure.

Various techniques could be selected to that effect, the best choice depending on the type of data available. Since a wide variety of data needed to be analysed, it was felt preferable to use a single robust method. To isolate the independent effect of age, gender, education and activity status, use was therefore made of the Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA) technique. MCA can be seen either as an analysis of variance or as a simple regression where the independent variable is regressed against a set of dummy variables. The method had been used earlier by Henk Swinkels (2000).

For each item, three MCAs were performed on the dependent variable:

- a regression on age and sex,
- a regression on age, sex and educational level,
- a regression on age, sex and activity status.

Regressing a dichotomous variable for individual respondents is equivalent to performing a weighted regression on the frequencies, the weights being proportional to the population size of each group.

Four sets of estimations were obtained:

- from the first regression, estimations by age adjusted for sex, and sex adjusted for age.
- from the second regression, estimations by educational level adjusted for age and sex
- from the third regression, estimations by activity status adjusted for age and sex.

The methods also provides:

- The 'gross effect' of each of the factors ('eta' coefficients); the 'eta' squared (also called correlation ratios) can be interpreted as the proportion of variance 'explained' by the factor, without adjustment. For example, the 'gross effect' of old age includes the indirect effect of gender, since more females than males reach old ages.
- The net effect of each factor ('beta' coefficients), an approximate measure of the relationship between the factor and the dependent variable, while holding constant all other factors (i.e. assuming that in each category of a given factor, all other factors are distributed as in the total population). For example, the net effect of old age eliminates the indirect effect of gender by assuming that the sex ratio of the old-age population is the same as that of the total population.

For the first regression on age and sex weighted by the frequencies, the SAS GLM procedure provided the means (here, a percentage) for each gender and age groups of people, say, who perceived their health as good (if 'good' is coded 100 and 'not good' is 0) and the Least-squares Means for sex adjusted for age and age adjusted for sex.

Variance analysis (with a GLM procedure on SAS) allows to compute an adjusted percentage for nominal effects like sex and age groups when all other effects are set to their mean values. One important use of MCA scores is to examine the pattern of changes in the effects of a given variable as we introduce more variables as controls.

In the same way, the two other regressions including the activity status or the educational level can be performed using GLM.

Gradient study:

For each topic with a yes/no question, the only variable will be the percentage replying 'yes'; for items with multiple response categories several variables are possible; in some cases, only the most significant response category or set of response categories will be considered.

The information on each variable will be summarised by a set of indicators for each country:

- The **average level** of the variable, computed as the ratio of the average value of the variable for the total population on the median of these average values. The median was preferred to the simple average so as to minimise the effect of outlying or poorly comparable data.
- The **'gender gradient'**, a simple ratio of the average value of the variable for males on the average value of the variable for females (taken as reference). The two average values are adjusted for differences in age composition between males and females.
- The **'age gradient'** was obtained in two steps. [1] First, a median age distribution is computed for males and females combined, with, for each, the age structure of the total population. This distribution is the 'median age effect'. [2] The distribution of the variable for each country is then considered as the addition of a fixed country effect and of the product of the median age effect by the 'age gradient' of the country for the variable considered. The 'age gradient' is therefore obtained by simple regression of the age distribution on the median age effect.

For a given variable, the comparison of age gradients among countries shows, for each country, to which degree the variable is related to age, whatever the shape of this relationship. This assumes that there is a clear median pattern of relationship between the variable and age.

- The **'educational level gradient'**, a ratio of the average of the variable for post-secondary respondents on the average value of the variable for respondents at the pre-primary or primary level, each one being adjusted for age and gender.
- The **'activity status gradient'**, a ratio of the average of the variable for economically active respondents on the average value of the variable for economically inactive respondents, each one being adjusted for age and gender.

Example on computation of age gradient

The following table provides, for countries A to H, the percentage of each age group having a given characteristic X.

Table 1.1.13. Percentage of population with characteristic X, by age (all population, adjusted for gender)

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | Median |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| 15-24 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 9 |
| 25-34 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 19 | 24 | 15 | 12 |
| 35-44 | 18 | 9 | 14 | 24 | 20 | 16 | 30 | 23 | 19 |
| 45-54 | 22 | 20 | 28 | 25 | 31 | 28 | 38 | 30 | 28 |
| 55-64 | 25 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 43 | 33 | 47 | 53 | 33 |
| 65-74 | 29 | 31 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 43 | 53 | 48 | 41 |
| 75-84 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 22 | 36 | 26 | 32 | 26 |
| 85+ | 19 | 22 | 31 | 35 | 27 | 41 | 39 | 43 | 33 |

Source: National data

Let x_a^c be the percentage of population of country 'c' in age group 'a' having the characteristic X, and m_a be the median of x_a^c among the countries.

The age gradient α^c for country 'c' is obtained by the regression of x_a^c on m_a , with a country-specific constant β^c : $x_a^c = \alpha^c m_a + \beta^c$.

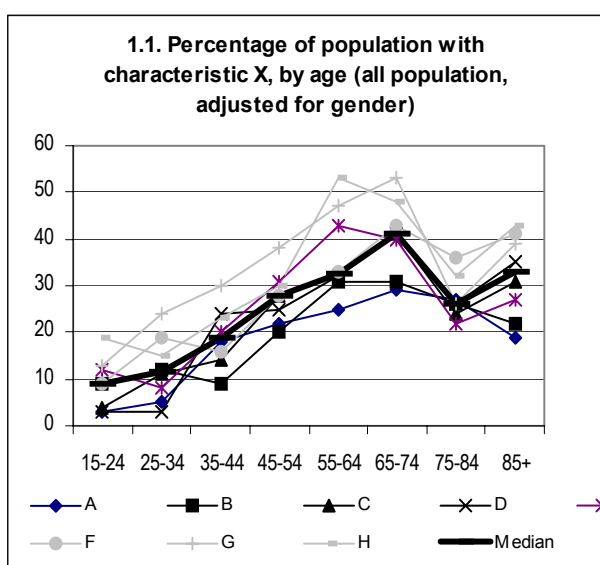
The results are provided in the following table:

Table 1.1.14. Percentage of population with characteristic X, by age (regression estimates)

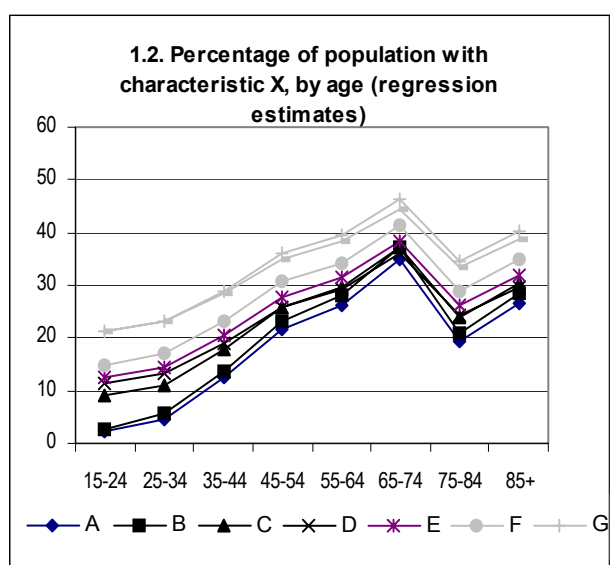
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 15-24 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 9.0 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 14.8 | 21.1 | 21.2 |
| 25-34 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 11.2 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 16.9 | 23.1 | 23.0 |
| 35-44 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 20.5 | 23.1 | 29.0 | 28.5 |
| 45-54 | 21.6 | 23.2 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 27.8 | 30.6 | 36.1 | 35.1 |
| 55-64 | 26.1 | 28.0 | 29.8 | 29.4 | 31.4 | 34.3 | 39.7 | 38.3 |
| 65-74 | 34.8 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 35.9 | 38.3 | 41.4 | 46.4 | 44.5 |
| 75-84 | 19.5 | 21.1 | 24.0 | 24.4 | 26.2 | 29.0 | 34.5 | 33.6 |
| 85+ | 26.7 | 28.6 | 30.2 | 29.8 | 31.8 | 34.8 | 40.1 | 38.7 |
| gradient | 1.02 | 1.07 | 0.88 | 0.77 | 0.81 | 0.83 | 0.79 | 0.73 |

Source: National data

The curve of each country is therefore summarised by a base level β^c and an age effect proportional to the 'median age effect'. The higher the age gradient, the stronger the effect of age for the country.



Source: National data



2. Analysis of health indicators with relatively high level of comparability

2.1. Perceived health

Questions on the way people perceive their own health are commonly asked in health interview surveys. They provide indicators which complement the usual morbidity statistics collected from health providers, since they cover conditions, which do not lead to medical treatment. They are also an invaluable tool to develop health priorities and policies.

2.1.1. Perceived health (national data)

A. Data requested

Data were requested on the self-assessment of health, obtained through replies to the question: "How is your health in general?", with the five reply categories 'very good', 'good', 'fair', 'bad' and 'very bad'. Countries were to provide the number of respondents in each of these categories.

Countries, which used a similar question or different response categories, were asked to provide the corresponding data and to indicate the exact wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

B. Data collected

Table 2.1.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided |
|---------|------|---|--|
| B | 1997 | In general, would you say your health is? | Very good, good, fair, bad, very bad |
| DK | 2000 | How do you rate your present state of health in | Really good, good, fair, bad, very bad |
| D | 1998 | In general, would you say your health is: | Excellent, very good, good, fair, bad |
| E | 1997 | How would you rate the state of your health | Very good, good, fair, bad, very bad |
| F | 2000 | Can you note your own health status between 0 and | (0 = very bad and 10 excellent). |
| IRL | 1998 | In general, would you say your health is? | Excellent, very good, good, fair, poor |
| I | 2000 | How is your health in general? | Very good, good, fair, bad, very bad |
| NL | 2000 | How is your health in general? | Very good, good, sometimes good- |
| A | 1999 | How is your health in general? | Very good, good, fair, bad, very bad |
| P | 1999 | In a general way, how would you consider | Very good, good, reasonable, bad, |
| S | 2000 | In your opinion, how is your state of health? | Very good, good, fair, bad, very bad |
| UK | 2000 | How is your health in general? | Very good, good, fair, bad, very bad |
| IS | 1998 | How do you generally rate your physical health? | Very good, good, fair, poor |
| NO | 1998 | How would you describe your own general health? | Very good, good, fair, bad, very bad |
| CH | 1997 | How do you feel now? | Very good, good, fair, bad, very bad |

Source: National data

There are some variations among countries in the question asked, all of which may not be reflected in their English translation. For example, many countries ask "How is our health in general?", without reference to persons of the same age group and gender. In Switzerland, the question "How do you feel now?" appears to reflect a general satisfaction with life as well as a state of health.

More important are differences in response categories. Eleven countries propose five categories, the middle one being relatively 'neutral': In the Netherlands and Iceland, four categories are proposed, the 'middle ground' lying somewhere between 'good and 'fair'. Finally, Germany and Ireland propose five categories, but the central one is 'good'.

Finally, French respondents are not asked to select between five categories, but among 11 scores, from 0 to 11. These scores are then recoded into five categories: the data obtained depend largely upon the way data have been recoded.

Table 2.1.1.2. Response categories in different countries

| Countries | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| B, DK, E, I, A, P, S, UK, NO, CH | | Very good or really good or excellent | Good | <i>Fair or reasonable</i> | Bad | Very bad |
| F | | Very good (recode) | Good (recode) | <i>Fair (recode)</i> | Bad (recode) | Very bad (recode) |
| IS, NL | | Very good | Good | Fair or sometimes good-sometimes fair | Poor or Bad | |
| D, IRL | Excellent | Very good | <i>Good</i> | Fair | Bad or Poor | |

Source: National data

Table 2.1.1.3. Comparative summary and variable averages

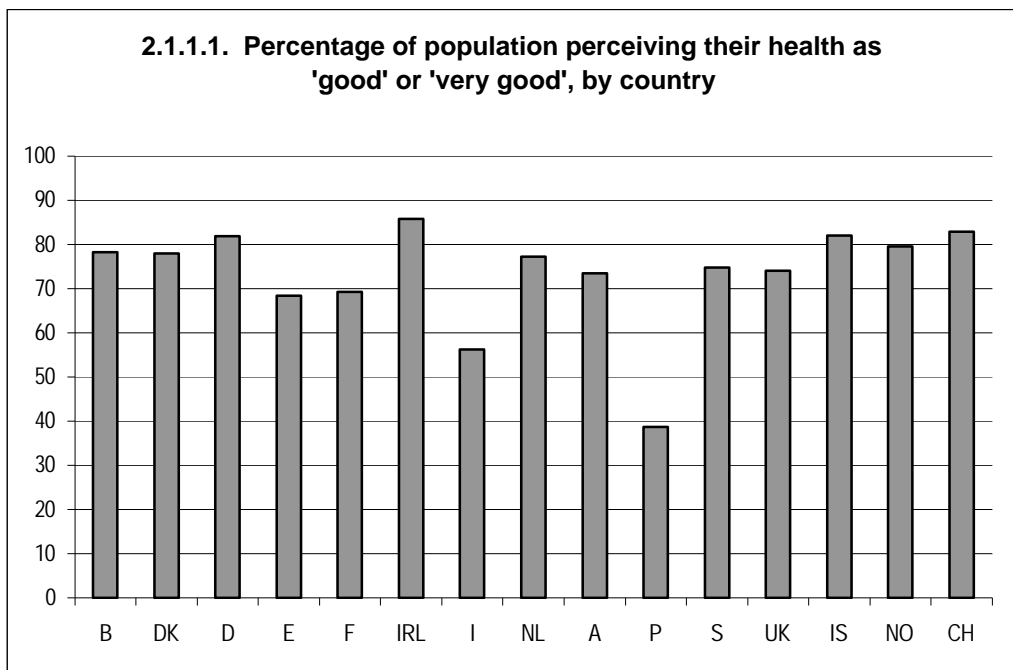
| Country | % of 'Good' | Comparison | Remark |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| B | 78.3 | Same | Very good & good |
| DK | 77.9 | Same | Really good & good |
| D | 80.8 | Same | Excellent, very good & good |
| E | 78.4 | Same | Very good & good |
| F | 69.3 | Same | Very good & good (recoded) |
| IRL | 86.0 | Same | Excellent, very good & good |
| I | 56.2 | Same | Very good & good |
| NL | 77.2 | | Very good & good |
| A | 73.5 | Same | Very good & good |
| P | 31.9 | | Very good & good |
| S | 74.8 | Same | Very good & good |
| UK | 74.0 | Same | Very good & good |
| IS | 82.1 | Same | Very good & good |
| NO | 79.7 | | Very good & good |
| CH | 73.9 | Now | Very good & good |

Source: National data

C. Analysis

The analysis is restricted to the percentage of the population stating that they perceive their health as 'good' or 'very good' (as against 'fair', 'bad' and 'very bad').

1- Overall level



Source: National data

The two countries with 'good' as a 'central' response category score respectively the highest (Ireland, 86%) and the fourth highest (Germany, 82%) levels of satisfaction with perceived health.

As for countries with a 'central' response category between 'good' and 'fair' scores, Ireland scores the third highest level (82%), while the Netherlands has the median score (77%).

Among the countries with 'fair' as 'central' category, only Switzerland ranks among the first four highest scores (83%).

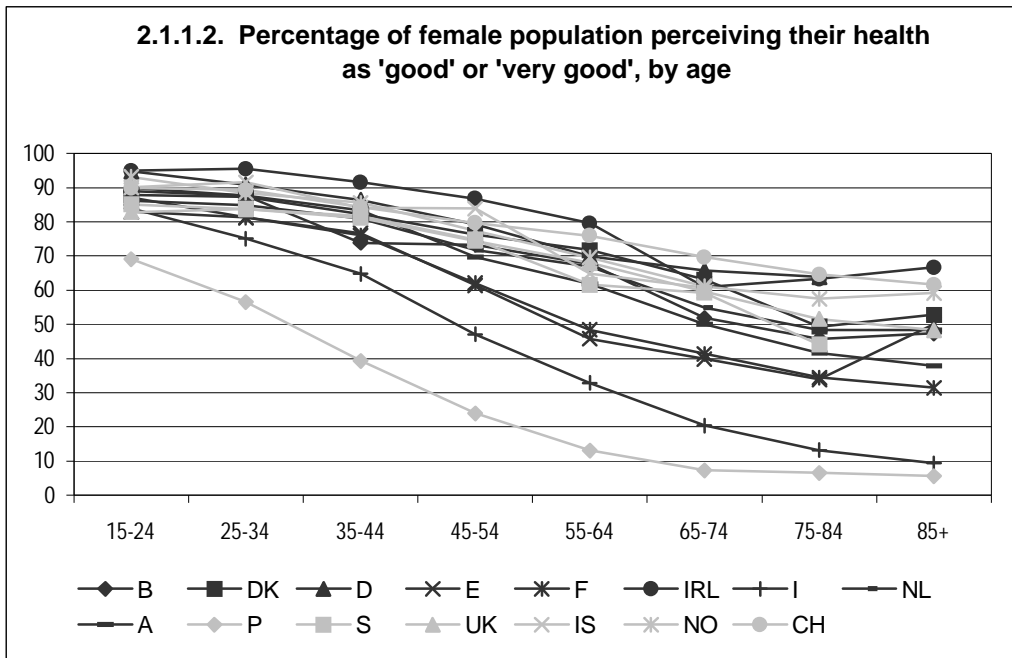
While some of the differences among countries may be real, the choice of different response categories may have influenced the results and their comparability.

The lowest degree of satisfaction with self-perceived health is found in the three southern European EU Member States: Portugal (39%), considerably below Italy (56%) and Spain (68%). These three countries are closely followed by France, which shows a slightly higher degree of satisfaction than Spain (69%). Another rule for recoding the scores would have led to a different result.

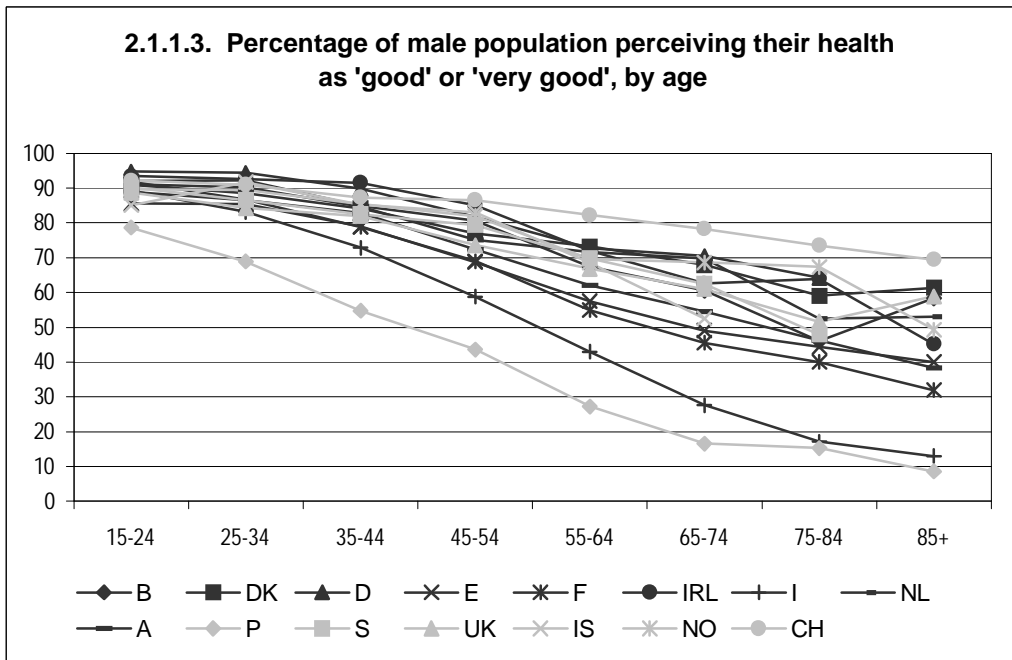
2- Age and gender

After adjustment for age, women express less satisfaction with self-perceived health than men in all countries but two (Ireland and Iceland).

The three southern European Member States are also those where women display the least degree of satisfaction in comparison to men.



Source: National data



Source: National data

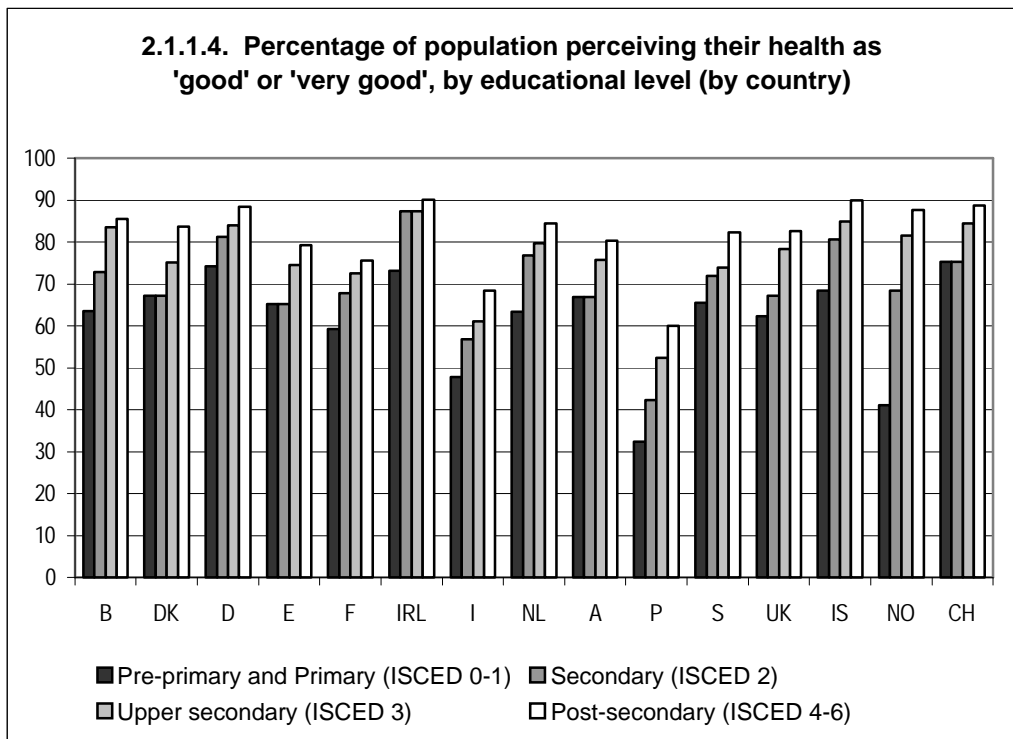
Among the countries considered, health is perceived as least good in Portugal at all ages, probably because of cultural attitudes towards the question asked. Italy displays a similar pattern, but to a lesser extent. The two other southern countries (Italy and Spain) also display a lower degree of satisfaction than other countries, together with France, whose data depend on the recoding procedure used.

Among the youngest groups, self-perceived health is generally perceived as good, and declines with age up to the 75-84 age group. This decline varies among countries, being very steep in Italy but much less so in Switzerland. Several countries display a reversal in perceived health after age 75-84, which can be explained by several factors:

- With increasing age, individuals increasingly tend to compare their own health with the health of persons of similar age, or in relation to their own survival in their generation.
- Several studies have shown that, with an apparently similar health status, mortality is much higher among those tending to perceive their health as 'bad' or 'very bad'; with a resulting higher survival of more optimistic elders.

- In the same way, at a given level of objective health, older people have a higher probability to be institutionalised (and excluded from the scope of most surveys) because they tend more often to be widowed or because they are deemed to be more at risk than younger individuals.

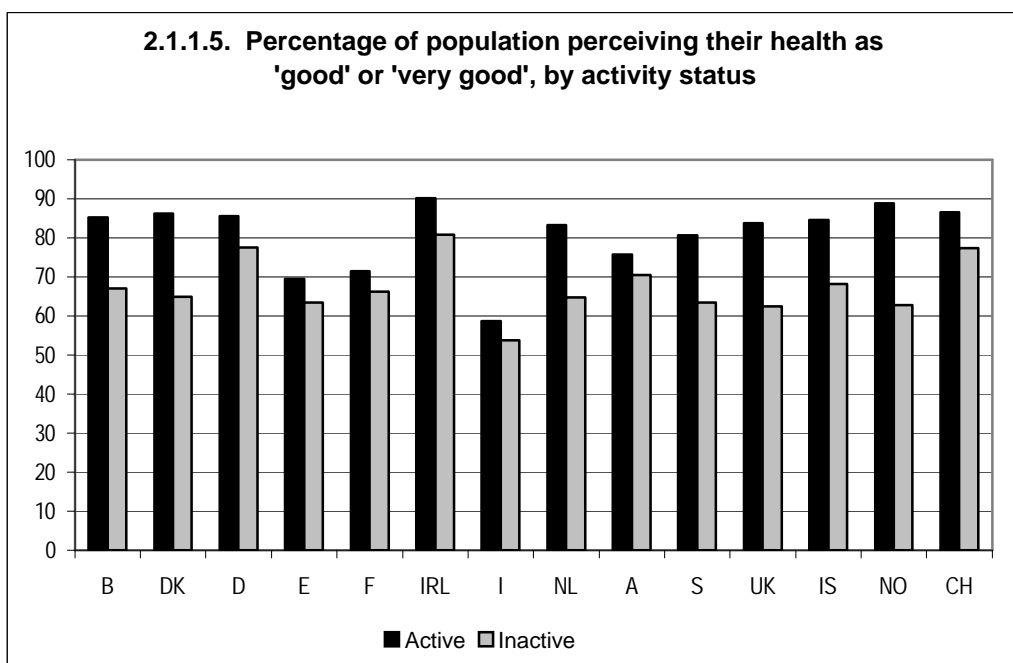
3- Educational level



Austria, Switzerland, Denmark and Spain: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary
 Source: National data

In all countries, the higher the formal educational level, the higher the satisfaction with self-perceived health. In some cases, the gradient is extremely steep, as in Norway.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

After adjustment for age and sex, economically active individuals tend to perceive their health as better than the economically inactive, although the opposite is found in Portugal.

5- Comparative study of countries¹

The gradients for the different countries are reproduced in the following table:

Table 2.1.1.4. Analysis of gradients

| | B | DK | D | E | F | IRL | I | NL | A | P | S | UK | IS | NO | CH |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Level | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.06 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 1.11 | 0.73 | 1.00 | 0.95 | 0.50 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 1.07 |
| Gender | 1.07 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 1.09 | 1.07 | 0.98 | 1.15 | 1.07 | 1.01 | 1.39 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 0.99 | 1.02 | 1.06 |
| Age | 1.14 | 1.05 | 0.90 | 1.35 | 1.48 | 0.97 | 1.92 | 0.97 | 1.26 | 1.70 | 1.02 | 0.89 | 1.13 | 0.86 | 0.59 |
| Education | 1.35 | 1.25 | 1.19 | 1.21 | 1.27 | 1.19 | 1.43 | 1.33 | 1.20 | 1.85 | 1.26 | 1.32 | 1.31 | 2.13 | 1.18 |
| Activity status | 1.27 | 1.33 | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.12 | 1.09 | 1.29 | 1.08 | . | 1.27 | 1.34 | 1.24 | 1.41 | 1.12 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

Several elements appear from the table:

- Portugal appears as a special case among European countries, with the lowest overall perception of health, the largest difference between genders, the second steepest age effect, and the second largest educational effect.
- Ireland, Switzerland and Germany have the highest percentage of persons satisfied with their health. However, as noted earlier, the response categories used in Ireland and Germany may have affected the comparability of their results. Satisfaction with health is lowest in two southern European countries (Italy and Spain) and in France, where data have been derived from a recoding of scores.
- After adjustment for age, men tend to be more satisfied with their health than women, particularly in Italy, France and Spain, although little difference is found in many countries. More detailed analysis show little difference between genders among the young, and an increasing relative satisfaction of men as age grows.
- The education differential is most pronounced in Norway and lowest in Switzerland.
- Norway also has the highest differential between the economically active and the inactive.

2.1.2. Perceived health (ECHP)

As indicated in the introduction, some of the data requested from countries had also been collected from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP). Data from the 1998 round are presented below for comparison purposes.

B. Data collected

The question asked in each country, and the response categories, were the closest translation of:

Table 2.1.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Year | Question | Response categories |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1998 | How is your health in general? | Very good, good, fair, bad, very bad |

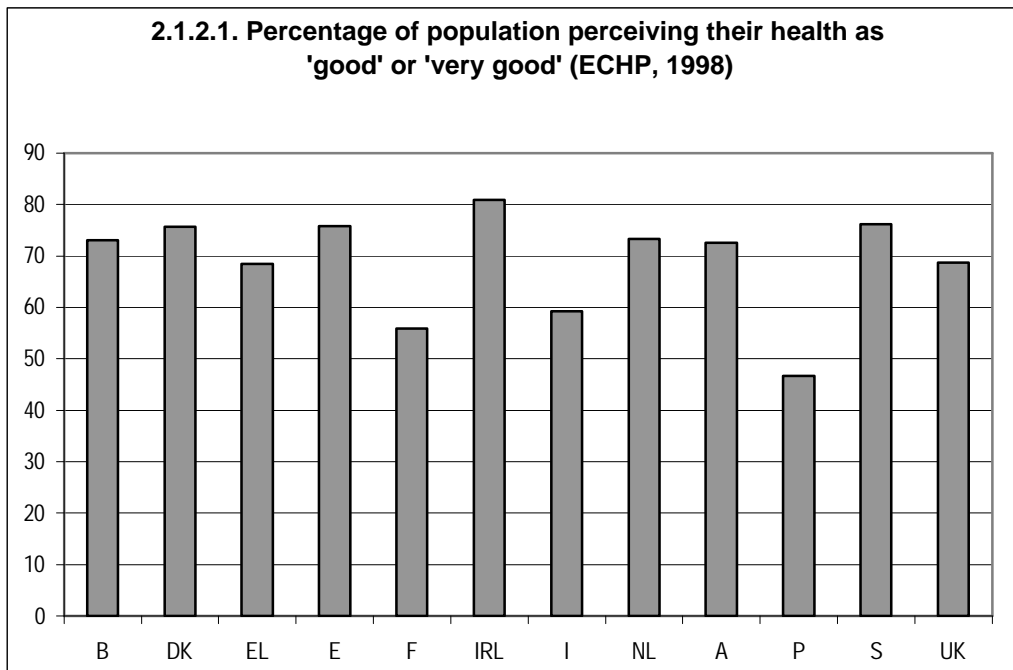
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

¹ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

C. Analysis

The variable analysed is the percentage of population with 'good' or 'very good' perceived health

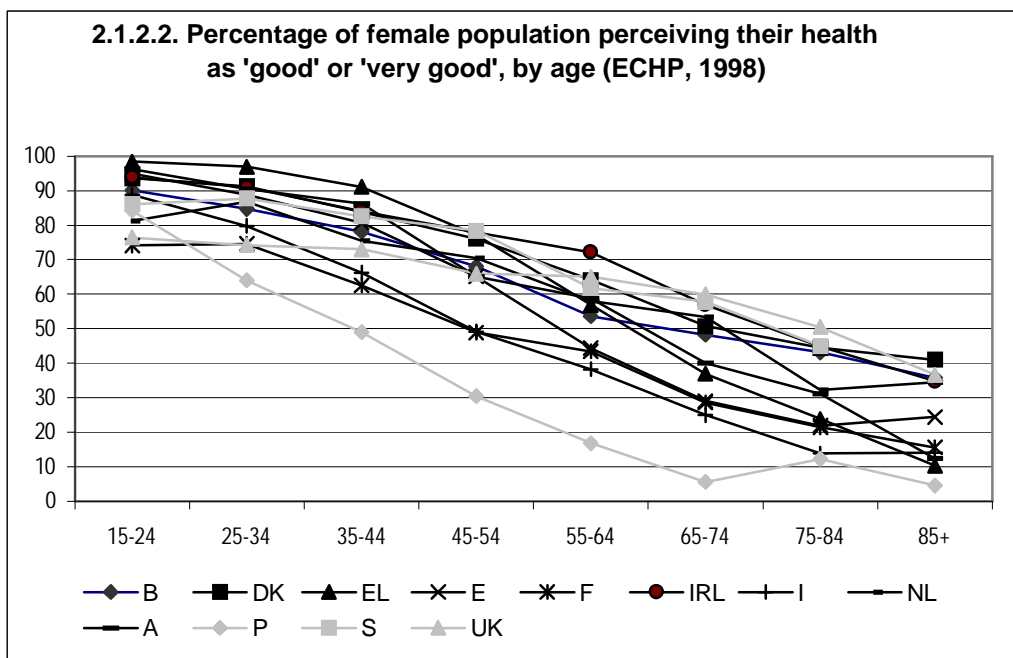
1- Overall level



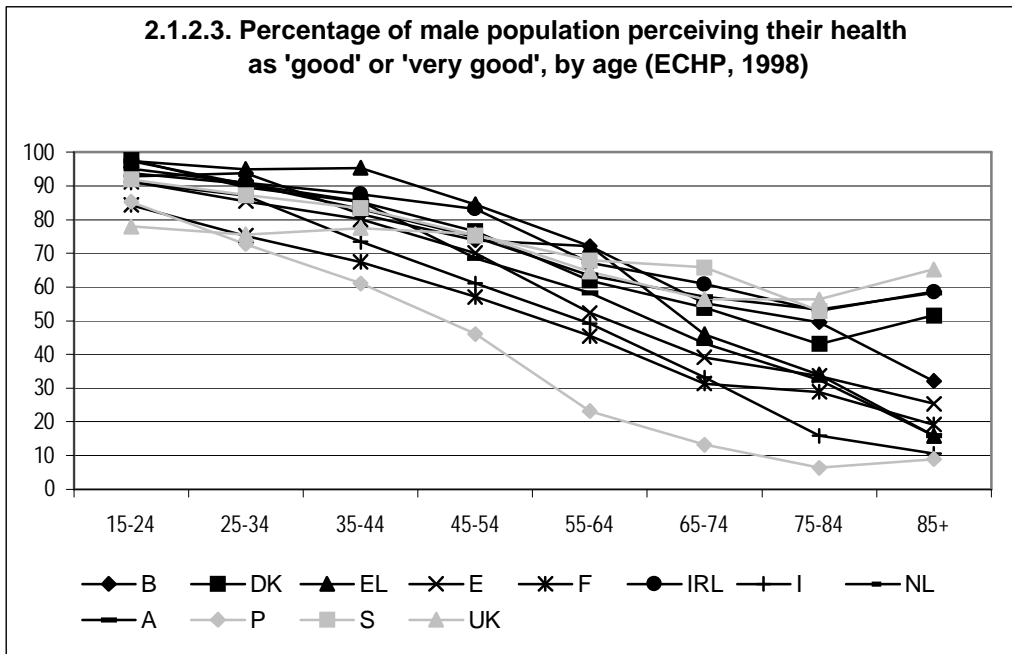
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Again, Portugal displays the lowest percentage of the population perceiving their health as 'good' or 'very good', followed by France. The highest level of satisfaction is found in Ireland.

2- Age and gender



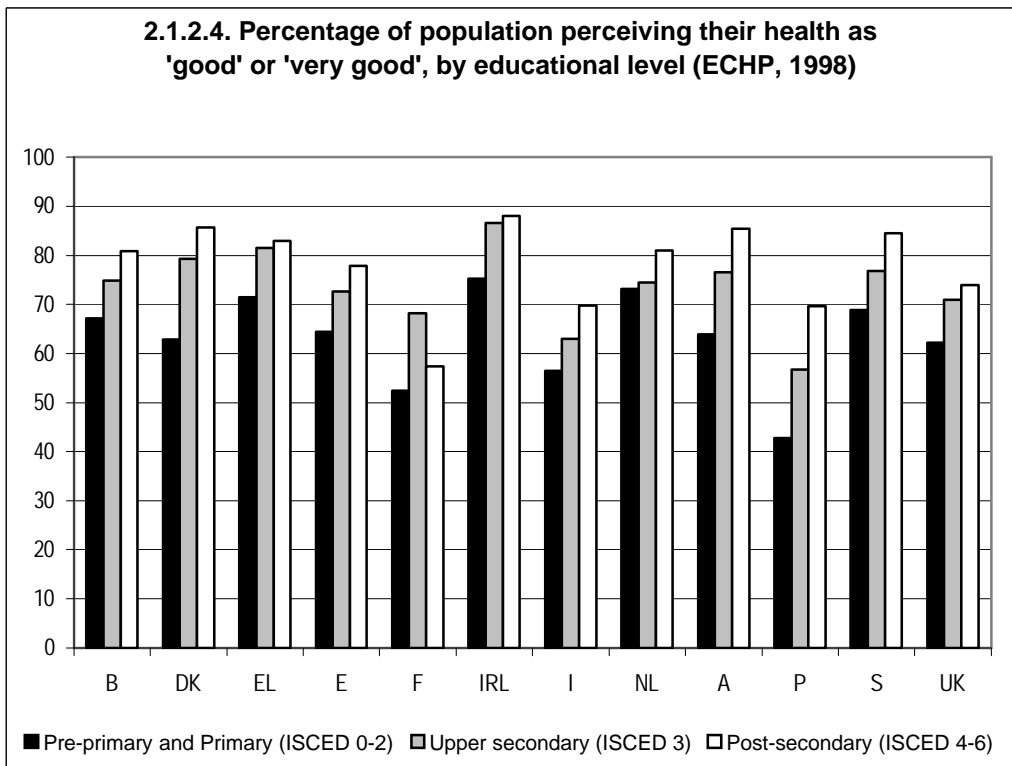
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The percentage of the population perceiving their health as 'good' or 'very good' is lower in Portugal than in other countries at all ages except the youngest (15-24). The general decline with age in the percentage of persons who perceive their health as 'good/very good' is similar to that observed from national data, with a large decline with age in Portugal. Among men, Greece displays the most modest decrease with age. As with national data, a reversal in trend between those aged 75 to 84 years and those aged 85 years and above is found in several countries.

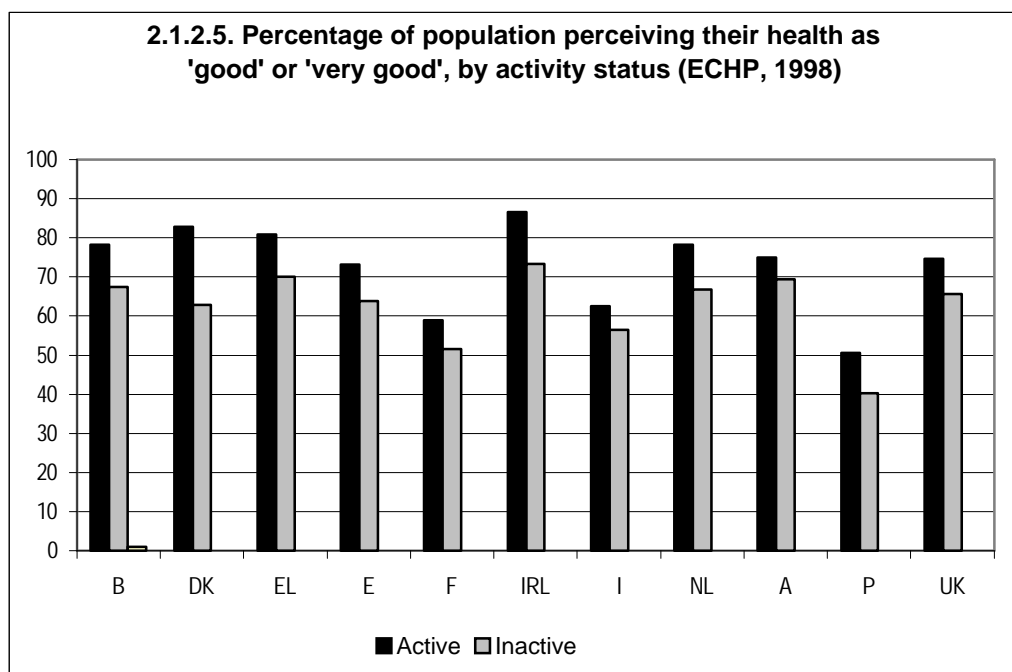
3- Educational level



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

After adjustment for age and sex, the correlation between self-perceived health and educational level is similar to that found with national data, except in France, where satisfaction is highest among upper secondary level respondents.

4- Activity status



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Here also, economic inactivity is associated with lower satisfaction with health, even in Portugal.

5- Comparative study of countries²

Table 2.1.2.2. Analysis of gradients

| | B | DK | EL | E | F | IRL | I | NL | A | P | S | UK |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Level | 1.00 | 1.04 | 0.94 | 1.04 | 0.77 | 1.11 | 0.81 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 0.64 | 1.05 | 0.94 |
| Gender | 1.11 | 1.01 | 1.08 | 1.03 | 1.09 | 1.03 | 1.13 | 1.10 | 1.01 | 1.18 | 1.04 | 1.05 |
| Age | 0.79 | 0.85 | 1.23 | 1.16 | 0.93 | 0.75 | 1.19 | 0.76 | 1.13 | 1.31 | 0.66 | 0.42 |
| Education | 1.20 | 1.36 | 1.16 | 1.21 | 1.10 | 1.17 | 1.24 | 1.11 | 1.34 | 1.63 | 1.23 | 1.19 |
| Activity status | 1.16 | 1.32 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.18 | 1.11 | 1.17 | 1.08 | 1.26 | n.a. | 1.14 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

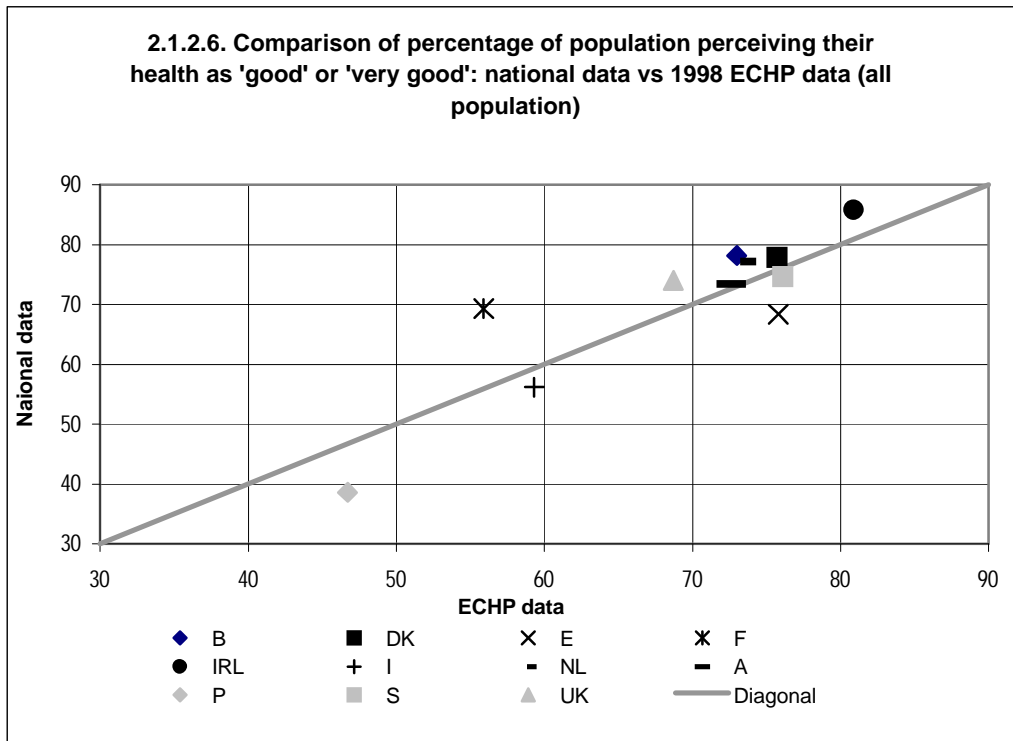
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The gradients derived from ECHP data are similar to those obtained from national data, but much less variation is found among countries, probably reflecting the higher degree of comparability among data.

A comparison of national and ECHP data by gender and age

Data are available from the ECHP and from national data for 11 countries. These data generally relate to different periods, so that they cannot be expected to be identical. However, it is of interest to compare them in detail.

² See the definition of gradients in Chapter 1.

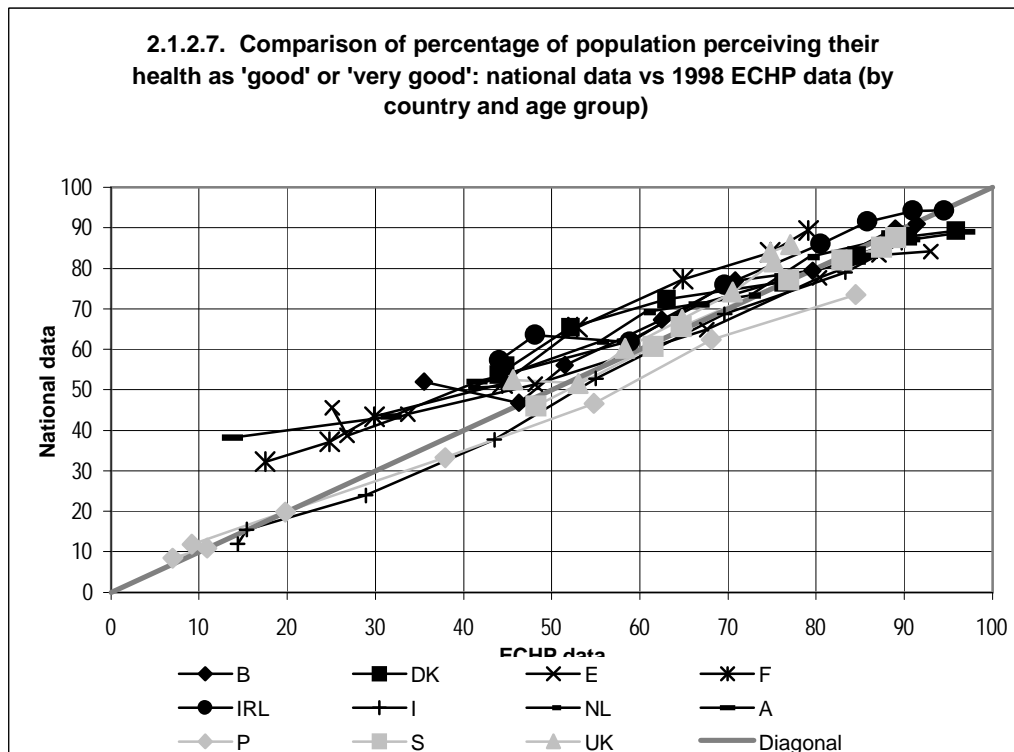


Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998 & national data

In the graph, data on the percentage of persons who perceive their health as 'good' or 'very good' from both surveys are represented by a point. The horizontal line represents the percentage according to the ECHP; the vertical line represents the same indicator obtained from the national survey. If the percentages in both surveys are identical, the point lies on the diagonal.

For many countries, the point lies relatively near the diagonal, displaying broad agreement between the two surveys. However, a sizeable difference is found in France, Portugal, and, to a lesser extent, Spain.

A more detailed examination by age-group data could shed more light on these differences.



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998 & national data

In the graph above, each country is represented by a broken line, the points of each line representing the ECHP and national data of a given age group (men and women combined).³ Since the percentage of persons who perceive their health as 'good' or 'very good' tends to decline with age, each country line starts from the top right of the graph and moves towards the bottom left as age increases – with, as noted earlier, reverse movements between the 75-84 and 85+ age groups in some countries.

Most countries are relatively close to the diagonal, showing a large degree of concordance between national and ECHP data. In Sweden, very little difference is found between the ECHP data collected in 1998 and the national data collected in 2000, although the question was very slightly different. Data from Italy, where identical questions were asked in both surveys, are also very similar, but slightly lower in 2000 than in 1998 at all ages.

Many points and lines are situated above the diagonal, but it cannot be ascertained whether this is due to differences in the questions asked, differences in the population covered or actual changes over time. Large discrepancies found in the older age group (especially in Austria) may be due to the different coverage of the elderly population in the two surveys (attrition in a panel is higher for populations with poor health) or because of the small sample size. However, the general tendency of national data displays an increasingly positive health picture as age increases.

In France, national data are systematically higher than ECHP data, by more than 10% in each age group. It is very doubtful that perceived health could have largely increased for all age groups between 1998 (ECHP) and 2000 (national survey). It may be that the systematic differences found between the two surveys are due to the different questions asked: the percentage of those satisfied with their health (national survey) being larger than the percentage perceiving their health as good. Another possibility is that the recoding procedure leads to a systematic overestimation of the population with good or very good health. With a 10 to 15% downward adjustment of the national rates, France would then belong to the 'southern European group' as regards perceived health which appeared in the analysis of national data.

³ Note that where the national and ECHP data have been conducted in different years, age-specific data refer to slightly different cohorts.

2.2. Chronic conditions

A. Data requested

The overall prevalence of chronic conditions was requested, preferably measured by means of the open-ended question: "Do you have any long-standing illness or health problem?" Yes / No:

1. Number of respondents having a long-standing illness or health problem
2. Number of respondents not having a long-standing illness or health problem

Countries which used a different but similar question, or different response categories were asked to provide the corresponding data and to indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

B. Data collected

Table 2.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories |
|---------|------|--|---------------------|
| B | 1997 | Do you suffer from one or more diseases, long-term conditions or handicaps? | Yes / No |
| DK | 2000 | Do you suffer from any long-standing illness, long-standing after effect from injury, any disability or other long-standing condition? | Yes / No |
| E | 1997 | During the past 12 months, has chronic illness restricted your normal activities in any way? | Yes / No |
| IRL | 1998 | Is your daily activity or work limited by a long-term illness, health problem or disability? | Yes / No |
| NL | 2000 | Do you suffer from one or more chronic disease(s), affliction(s) or handicap(s)? | Yes / No |
| A | 1999 | Do you have any long-standing illness or health problem (chronic) ? | Yes / No |
| S | 2000 | Do you suffer from any long-term illness, after-effects from an accident, disability or other ailment? | Yes / No |
| UK | 2000 | Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? | Yes / No |
| IS | 1998 | Chronic disease in the past 12 months? (based on a list of 47 conditions that are either always classified as chronic [e.g. coronary hearth disease, lung cancer, arthritis, alcoholism, mental disorder], or have lasted at least three months [e.g. ongoing/repeated lower back pain, bronchitis, or itch/rash for at least three months]) | Yes / No |
| NO | 1998 | Do you suffer from any illness or disorder of a more long-term nature (for 6 months or more), any congenital disease or the effect of an injury? | Yes / No |
| CH | 1997 | Today there are a number of people who have a physical or a psychological problem that limits their daily activities. Do you have such a problem or an illness of this type, which you have had for more than one year? | Yes / No |

Source: National data

Iceland used a list of possible long-standing illnesses or health problems¹, which were presented to respondents. Compared to more general questions, the procedure is known to elicit more positive

¹ List of the illnesses for Iceland: asthma/ persisting (i.e. repeated or lasting)/ bronchitis over at least a 3-month period/ pneumonia/ chronic itching skin (over at least a 3-month period)/ chronic rash on skin (over at least a 3-month period)/ chronic sinusitis (over at least a 3-month period)/ arthritis/ rheumatism/ varicose veins/ high blood pressure/ chest pain (angina pectoris)/ heart attack/ myocardial infarction/ thrombosis in the limbs/ apoplexy or cerebral/ haemorrhage/ haemorrhoid/ allergy/ disease of the prostate gland (other than cancer)/ ulcer/ hernia/ disease of the kidneys (not cancer)/ other disease of the urinary system (not cancer)/ chronic constipation (difficult to pass stools) over at least a 3-month period / chronic incontinence of bowel movements over at least a 3-month period / chronic difficulty urinating (over at least a 3-month period)/ chronic urinary incontinence (over at least a 3-month period)/ disease of the reproductive organs/sexual organs (other than cancer)/ cancer of the breast/ cancer of the lungs/ cancer of the reproductive organs/sexual organs/ cancer of the urinary system / other cancer / disease of the liver (other than cancer)/ diabetes/ disease of the thyroid gland/ tonsillitis/ illness of the eyes/ illness in the ears/ bodily disability/ general debility or lack of strength in the body/ chronic backache (over at least a 3-month period)/ epilepsy/ migraine/ Parkinson's disease/ other disease of the nerves.

responses. For example, persons with periodic itching, skin or allergy may not spontaneously declare themselves as having a longstanding health problem. Indeed, Iceland almost systematically appears as an outlier and has been omitted from further analysis. In Austria, interviewers were provided with a long list of possible illnesses and chronic health problems². Since the list was not shown to respondents, it is unlikely to have affected replies as it did in Iceland.

Two sub-groups can be distinguished among other countries, according to the question asked:

1. The questions asked in Ireland, Spain and Switzerland were much more restrictive, excluding longstanding illnesses or health problems which did not limit daily activities or work.
2. Norway and Denmark mention 'injury' in the phrasing of the question, while Sweden mentions the 'after-effects of accidents'. These are not mentioned by other countries³.

Table 2.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Period | % of Yes | Remarks |
|------------|------------------|----------|--|
| B | At present | 27.5 | - |
| DK | At present | 41.1 | Accidents included |
| E | 1 year | 27.8 | Restricting normal activities |
| IRL | At present | 13.1 | Limiting daily activity or work |
| NL | At present | 34.6 | - |
| A | At present | 30.2 | List of 36 illnesses; accidents included |
| S | At present | 48.8 | Includes 'after effects' |
| UK | At present | 35.5 | - |
| IS | 1 year | 75.9 | List of 47 illnesses |
| NO | 6 months or more | 37 | Accidents included |
| CH | 1 year | 17.2 | Limiting daily activities |

Source: National data

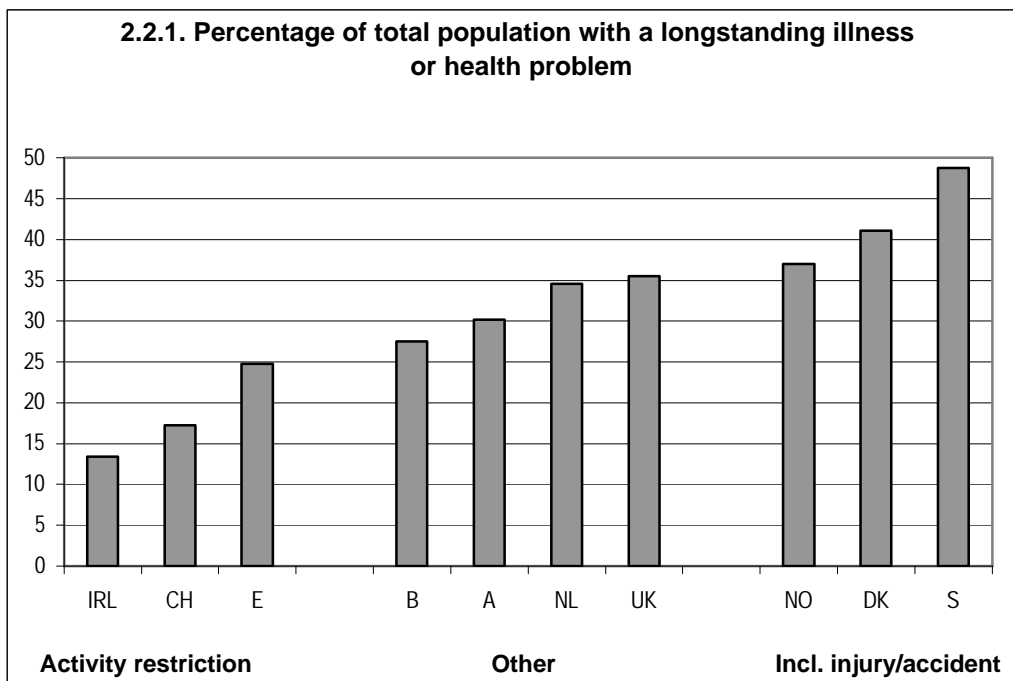
² The Austrian list included: diabetes/ high blood pressure/ low blood pressure/ cardiac infarction/ other heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)/ phlebitis, venous thromboses, varicose veins/ diseases of the eye/ nose, ear and throat diseases (including impaired hearing)/ colds, influenza, tonsillitis, acute bronchitis/ chronic bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema/ asthma/ pneumonia/ gastric or peptic ulcers and duodenal ulcers/ other gastric disorders (e.g. gastritis)/ intestinal diseases/ cholecystitis, gall stones/ hepatic diseases/ kidney stones, nephritis/ metabolic disorders (e.g. gout)/ skin allergies/ other skin diseases/ damage to the spine/ diseases of the joints (hip, leg)/ diseases of the joints (shoulder, arm)/ vascular disorders of the legs/ rheumatism of the joints/ neuritis, neuralgia, sciatica/ gynaecological diseases/ diseases of the prostate/ children's diseases (e.g. rubella, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, chicken pox, mumps)/ broken bones/ contusions, sprains, bruising/ other injuries/ other diseases.

³ 'Injury' was also mentioned in the Austrian list, but this did not affect the replies since the list was not shown to respondents.

C. Analysis

Analysis relates to the percentage of persons with chronic conditions.

1- Overall level



Source: National data

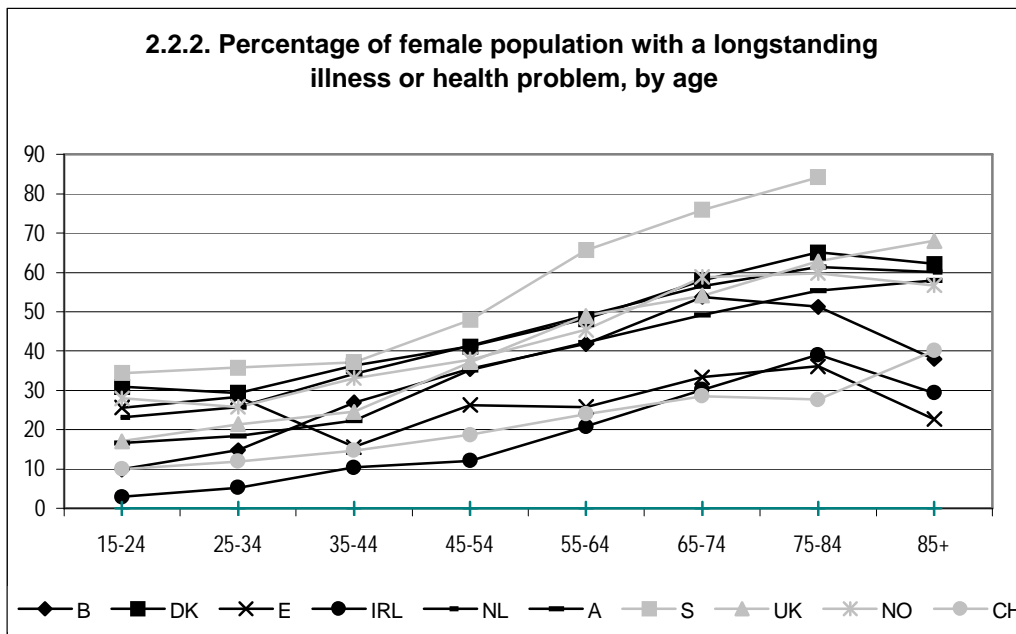
In the graph, countries have been allocated to three groups:

The first group includes three countries (Ireland, Switzerland and Spain) which asked questions on the existence of longstanding illness or health problems limiting daily activities or work. Since a number of illnesses or health problems do not significantly limit daily activities, it is not surprising that these countries display the lowest rates.

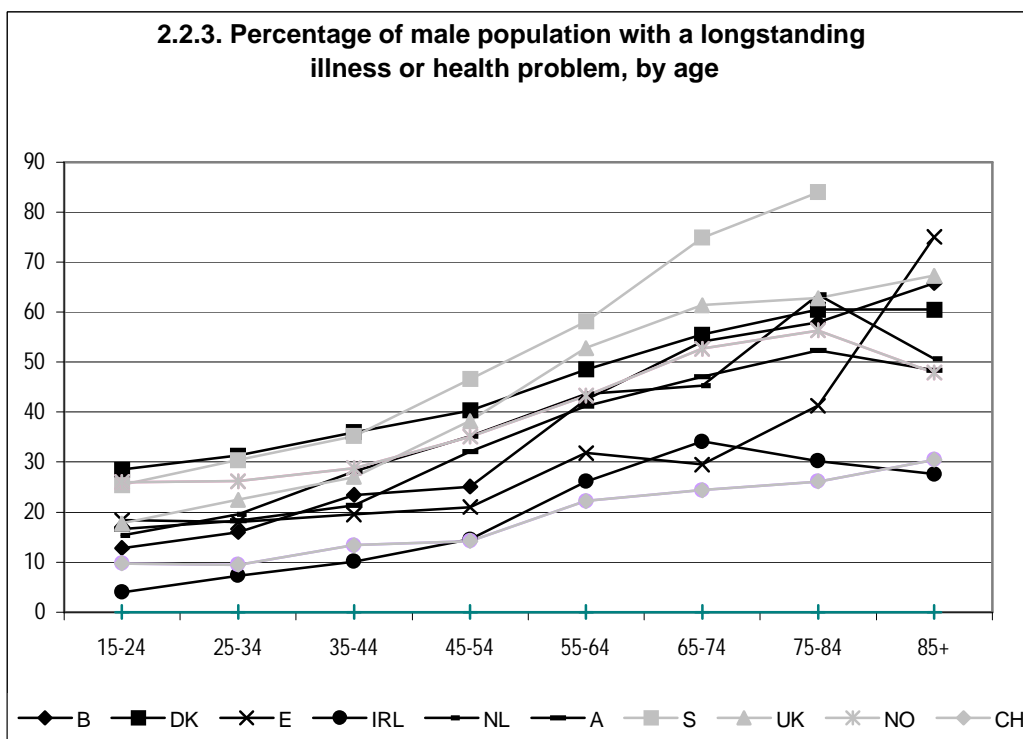
The second group includes four countries which collected data most comparable with those requested. The percentages obtained are similar among these countries.

The third group (Norway, Denmark and Sweden) specifically mentioned the terms 'injury' (Denmark and Norway) or 'accident' (Sweden) in the question asked and the rates of longstanding illness or health problems of these countries are higher than those of the two first groups. It may be that the omission of these terms would have produced lower rates, more comparable with those of other countries. On the other hand, one would have expected a lower rate for Norway, which specifically required the illness or injury to have lasted at least 6 months.

2- Age and gender



Source: National data



Source: National data

The rates found in Ireland, Switzerland and Spain, which cover just longstanding illness or health problems limiting daily activities or work, are generally lower than those in other countries.

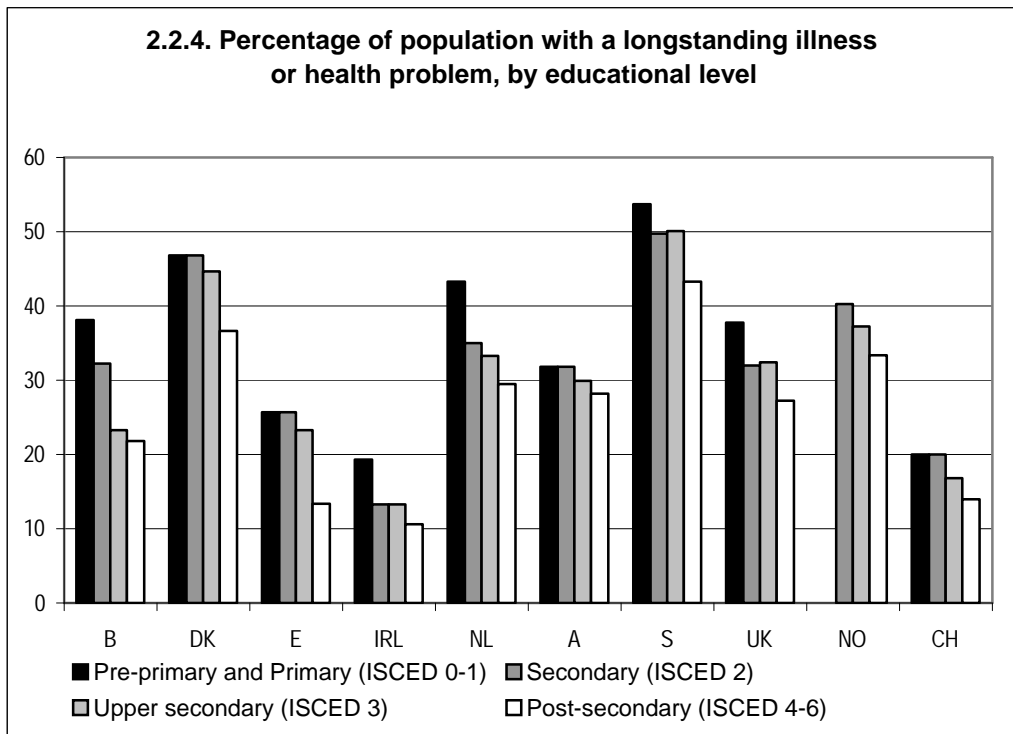
Norway, Denmark and Sweden have generally higher rates than other countries in all age groups. As indicated earlier, this may be due to the specific inclusion of the consequence of injuries as health problems.

All countries display similar patterns of increasing rates with age, at least up to the 75-84 age group. However, the reversal found in the 85+ age group, especially among women, can be attributed to a variety of causes:

- change in the mental process among the oldest respondents, replies to the question being increasingly made with reference to persons of the same age: many elderly persons may consider their health problems as 'normal' in view of their age, and not worth mentioning.

- the higher mortality among those suffering from poor health, or even among persons stating that their health is poor (equivalent to a higher survival of those without longstanding health problems or ending not to state them).
- an increasingly higher rate of institutionalisation of the elderly: at a similar level of objective health status, older persons could tend to be more institutionalised than younger ones, either because risks are felt higher or because they are more likely to have lost their spouses. They would therefore be excluded from the scope of surveys restricted to private households.

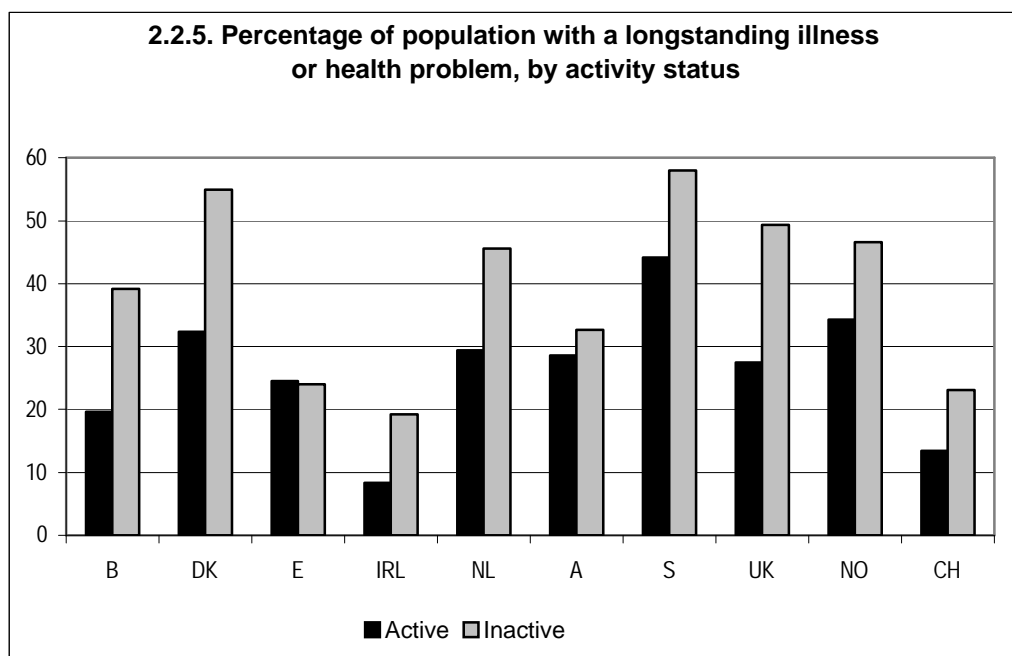
3- Education level



Austria, Switzerland, Denmark and Spain: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary
 Source: National data

After adjustment for age and gender, a higher educational level is associated in almost all countries with a lower probability of having a longstanding illness or health problem.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

Not surprisingly, being economically inactive is associated with a higher probability of having a longstanding illness or health problem. This, however, is not the case for Spain and Iceland. The relationship between activity status and chronic health conditions is indeed complex. For example, studies have shown that some of the economically inactive tend to blame their situation on health problems, especially among the prematurely inactive⁴.

 5- Comparative study of countries⁵
Table 2.2.3. Analysis of gradients

| | B | DK | E | IRL | NL | A | S | UK | NO | CH |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Level | 0.79 | 1.19 | 0.72 | 0.39 | 1.00 | 0.87 | 1.41 | 1.03 | 1.07 | 0.50 |
| Gender | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.91 | 1.09 | 0.83 | 0.95 | 0.92 | 1.06 | 0.93 | 0.87 |
| Age | 1.17 | 0.86 | 0.39 | 0.82 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 0.44 | 1.28 | 0.88 | 0.53 |
| Education | 0.57 | 0.78 | 0.52 | 0.55 | 0.68 | 0.94 | 0.81 | 0.38 | 0.83 | 0.70 |
| Activity status | 0.50 | 0.59 | 1.02 | 0.43 | 0.64 | 0.88 | 0.76 | 0.56 | 0.74 | 0.58 |

 Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

The three countries which included only longstanding illnesses or health problems which limited daily activities or work (Spain, Ireland and Switzerland) have the lowest overall levels of longstanding illnesses or health problems. Ireland is also, with the UK, the only country, with a higher rate for males than for females, but not Spain or Switzerland. The rate is less related with age in Spain than in any other country, and a weak relation is also found in Switzerland, but not in Ireland.

Finally, Ireland displays the strongest association of health problems with economic inactivity, but no effect – if not an opposite effect – is found in Spain. When chronic conditions are restricted to those limiting normal activities, the rates obtained are strongly reduced in comparison with less restricted data. But they do not display a higher degree of homogeneity in relation with other variables.

Apart from the strong age effect found in the Netherlands and the large age effect in the UK, other countries display a medium pattern.

⁴ It has even been suggested that at least some of those using health problems to justify for their economic inactivity would regain good health once they have past retirement age. The data available do not make it possible to check this hypothesis.

⁵ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

For this item, it appears that data are globally not comparable, but there are indications that data are more comparable within groups of countries using similar questions. For example, countries restricting chronic conditions to those limiting normal activities display lower rates. However, they display considerable heterogeneity as regards the relationship with other variables.

2.3. Temporary cut-down on usual activities

Temporary disability refers to temporary restriction in an individual's usual level of functioning. The questions are often about days of restricted activity and bed-days, commonly used in health interview surveys.

Data have been collected on three related indicators:

- Persons having cut down on usual activities during the previous two weeks
- Average number of days during which activities have been cut down (for those having cut-down on their activities)
- Average number of days in bed (for those having cut down on their activities)

2.3.1. Percentage of population having temporarily cut down on usual activities

Data on the percentage of the population having cut down on their usual activities have been collected from national surveys and from the ECHP. The two data sets are analysed in turn.

2.3.1.1. Percentage of population having temporarily cut down on usual activities (national data)

A. Data requested

Data were requested on the replies to the question:

“Think about the two weeks ending yesterday. Have you cut down on any of the things you usually do about the house, at work or in your free time because of illness or injury?”

1. Number of people who have cut down during these two weeks
2. Number of people who have not cut down during these two weeks
3. For people who have cut down: average number of days cut down during these two weeks, including Saturdays and Sundays
4. For people who have cut down: average number of days in bed for all or most of the day during these two weeks, including Saturdays and Sundays

B. Data collected

Data were obtained from only six countries.

Table 2.3.1.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories |
|---------|------|--|--|
| B | 1997 | Think about the two weeks ending yesterday. Have you cut down on any of the things you usually do about the house, at work or in your free time because of illness or injury? Yes / No | Temporarily cut down Not temporarily cut down |
| DK | 2000 | Within the past 2 weeks has illness, injury or ailment made it difficult or impossible for you to carry out your usual daily activities? (e.g., work outside the home or domestic work, spare time activities etc.) | Temporarily cut down Not temporarily cut down |
| E | 1997 | During the past 2 weeks, have you had to restrict or cut back your usual leisure activities as a result of any pain or symptom? | Reduced activity Not reduced activity |
| NL | 2000 | Did you have to take it easy or to refrain from carrying out your usual activities due to illness or injury during the past 14 days? | Temporarily cut down Not temporarily cut down |
| P | 1999 | In these last two weeks, [have you] [has she/he] quit doing something [you/she/he] usually [do/does] at home, at work or in [your/her/his] everyday free time, owing to a disease, an accident or health related matters (consultations, analyses, X-rays, treatments, hospital admissions, etc.)? | Temporarily cut down Not temporarily cut down |
| UK | 2000 | Now I'd like you to think about the 2 weeks ending yesterday. During those 2 weeks, did you have to cut down on any of the things you usually do (about the house/at work or in your free time) because of a longstanding illness or some other illness or injury? | Temporarily cut down Not temporarily cut down |

Source: National data

Table 2.3.1.1.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Activities cut-down | Causes | Remarks | % cut-down |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------|
| B | Usual: at home / at work | Illness or injury | | 10.4 |
| DK | Usual: at home / at work / spare time | Illness, injury or ailment | Includes activities 'made difficult' | 14.9 |
| E | Leisure only | Any pain or symptom | | 12.9 |
| NL | usual | Illness or injury | Includes 'had to take it easy' | 16.5 |
| P | Usual: at home / at work / free time | Disease, accident or health related matters | | 13.4 |
| UK | Usual: at home / at work / free time | Longstanding illness or other illness or injury | Includes longstanding illness | 15.3 |

Source: National data

All the countries used a 2-week (14 days) reference period, and the overall percentage of the population having cut down on their usual activities during the past two weeks for health reasons seem relatively similar.

However, there are large differences in question wording:

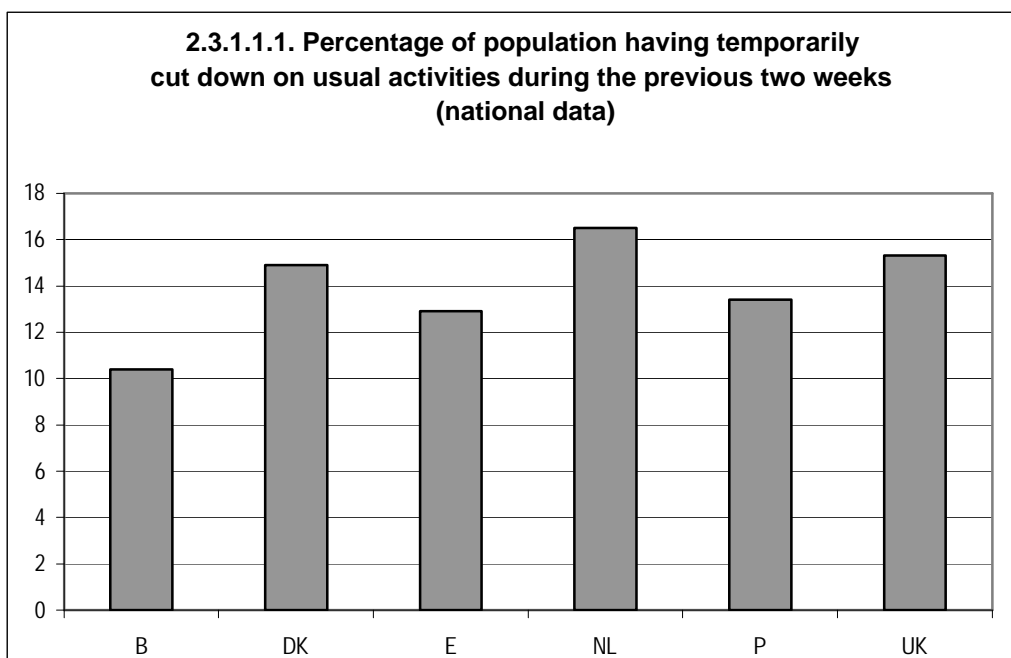
- Spain only requested reporting on pain or symptoms having restricted leisure activities, not usual daily activities at home or at work.
- Portugal explicitly included health related matters such as consultations, analyses, X-rays, treatments, etc.

There may also be subtle differences in the meaning of 'cut down', 'made difficult' 'restrict', 'take it easy' or 'refrain' used in each country. For example, those who had to 'take it easy' but continued their usual activities were recorded as 'temporarily cut down' in the Netherlands, but not in other countries

C. Analysis

The variable analysed is the percentage of the population having temporarily cut down on usual activities during the previous two weeks.

1- Overall level

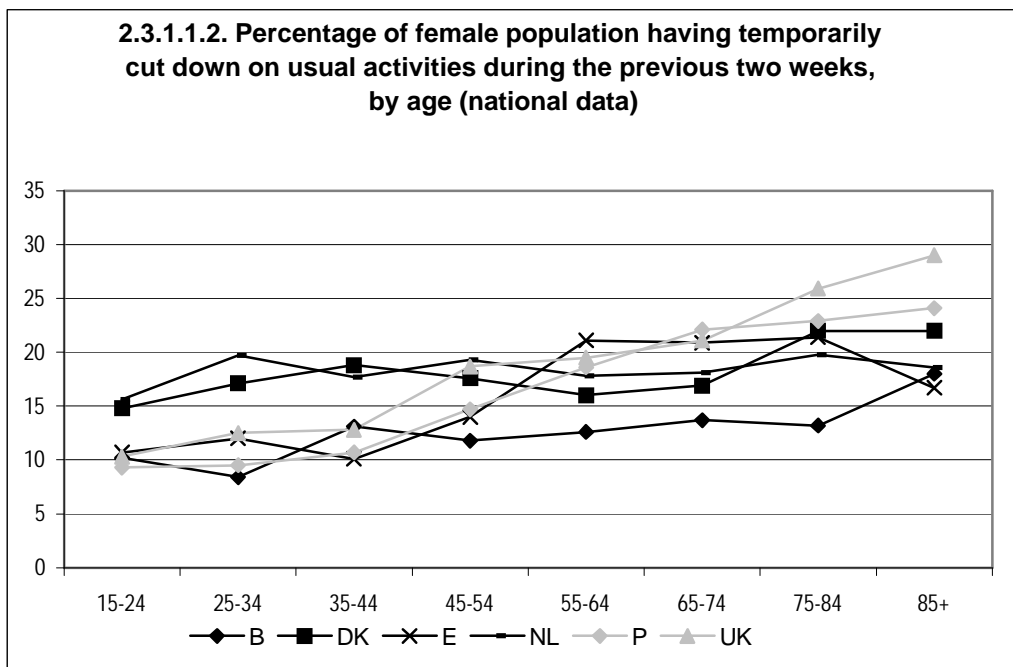


Source: National data

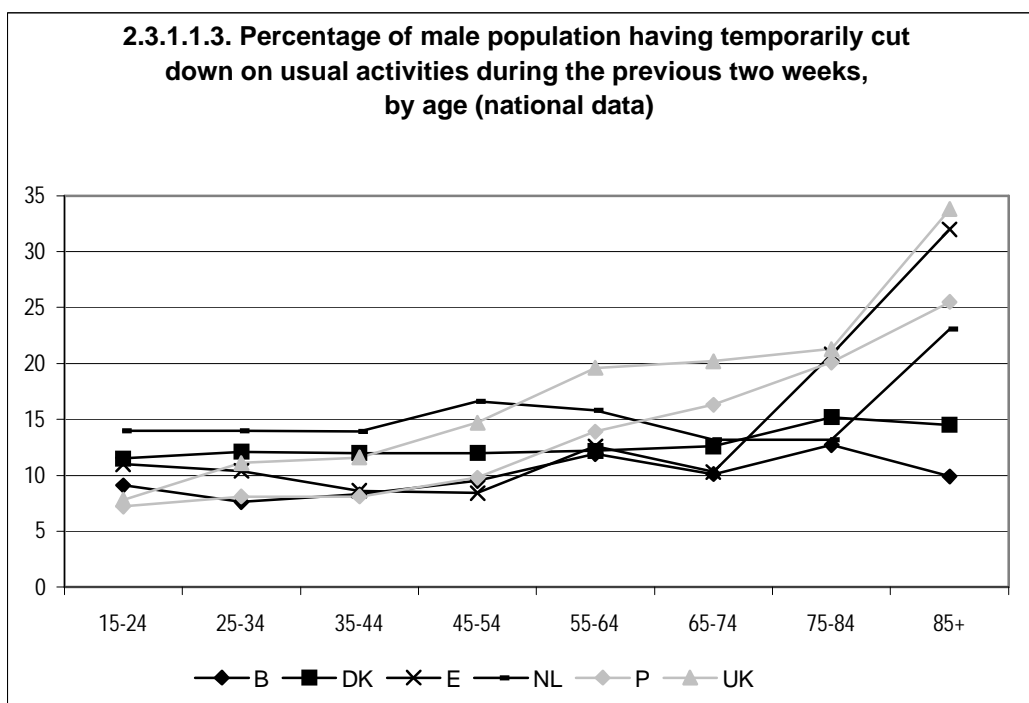
The percentage of the population having cut down on their usual activities during the past two weeks range from a minimum of 10.4% (Belgium) to a maximum of 16.5% (Netherlands). Although the question in Spain referred to restrictions in leisure activities, the rate is not particularly different from other countries.

2- Age and gender

The percentage having cut down on usual activities is higher for females in all six countries, even after adjustment for age structure, the larger number of females among elders having little effect. Within each age group of each country, the percentage cut down is almost always higher for women. The major exception being the eldest age group (85+), for which, in four of the six countries, men are more likely than women to have cut down on their usual activities because of health reasons.



Source: National data

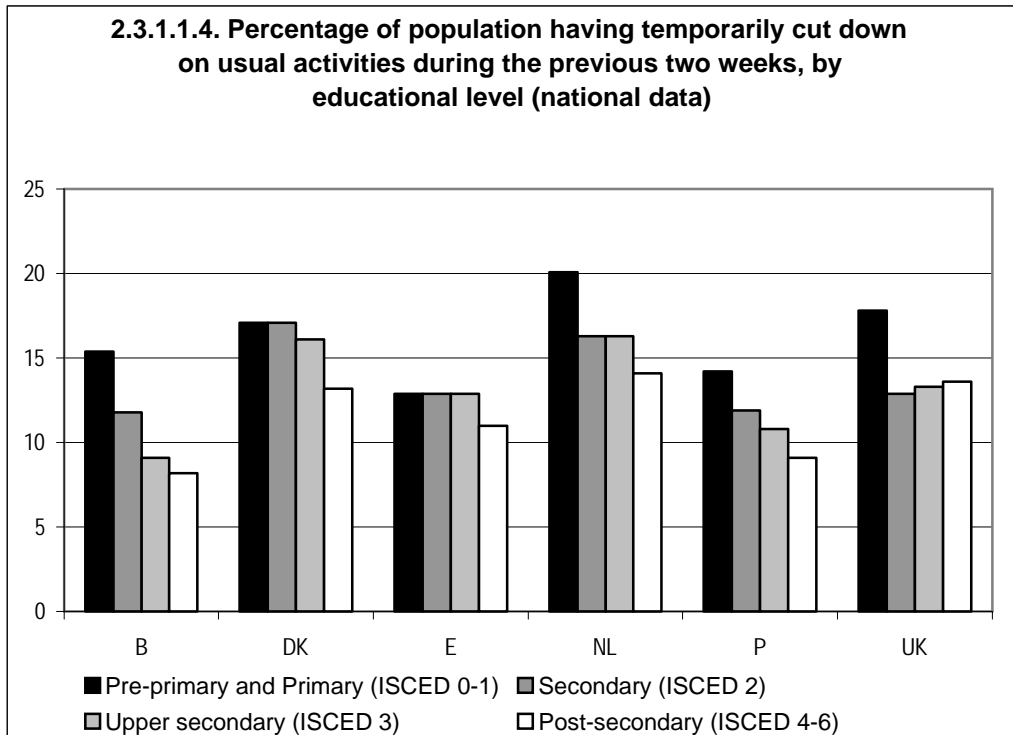


Source: National data

The percentage having cut down on usual activities increases with age in the UK, Portugal and Spain, but much less in Belgium and Denmark. It is however almost independent from age for men in the Netherlands, and even actually declines from the younger age group to the 75-84 group.

In four countries (Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal and the UK), a large increase appears for men, but not for women, between the 75-84 and 85+ age groups.

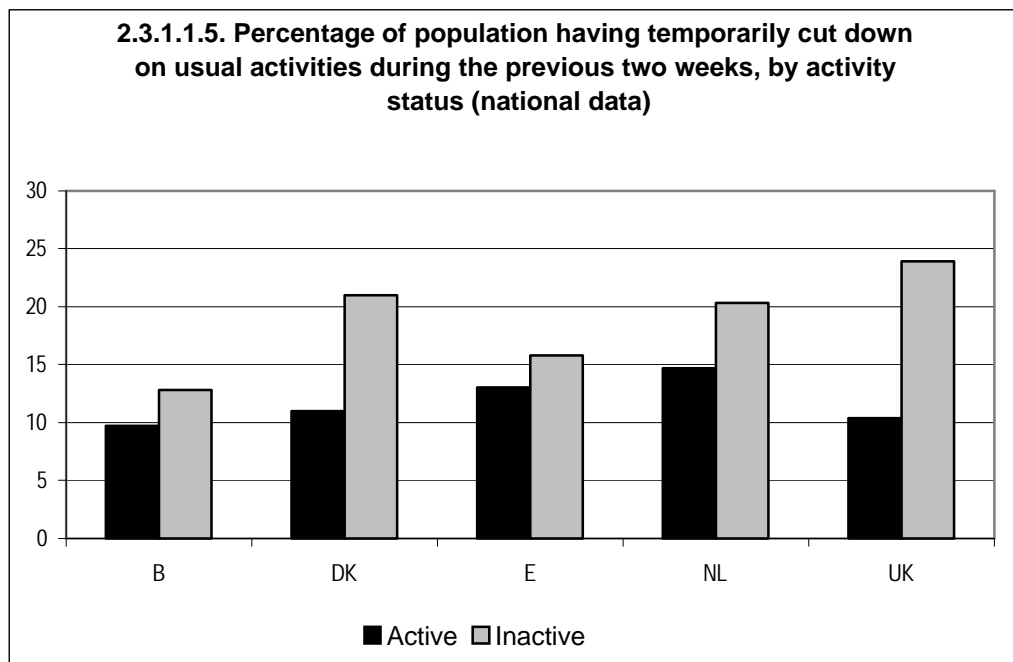
3- Educational level



Denmark and Spain: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
Source: National data

In all countries, the percentage having cut down on their activities decreases with higher educational level, but the effect is minimal for Spain. In the UK, the percentage declines between the pre-primary / primary level and the secondary level, but rises somewhat with higher levels of education.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

In all the countries, the percentage having cut down on temporary activities for health reasons is more prevalent among the inactive.

5- Comparative study of countries¹**Table 2.3.1.1.3. Analysis of gradients**

| | B | DK | E | NL | P | UK |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Level | 0.78 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 1.23 | 1.00 | 1.14 |
| Gender | 0.81 | 0.71 | 0.76 | 0.80 | 0.77 | 0.89 |
| Age | 0.51 | 0.29 | 1.30 | 0.15 | 1.66 | 1.75 |
| Education | 0.53 | 0.77 | 0.85 | 0.70 | 0.76 | 0.76 |
| Activity status | 0.76 | 0.52 | 0.82 | 0.72 | - | 0.44 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.
Source: National data

- There is no extreme variation among countries in the percentage of the population having cut down on their usual activities.
- Males are on average, less likely to reduce activities, the effect being largest in Denmark and smallest in the UK.
- The age effect is very large in Portugal and the UK, but very small in Denmark and the Netherlands. The educational effect is not very different among countries, but is higher in Belgium and lower in Spain.
- In Denmark, the inactive are twice more likely than the active to cut down on their activities, but the opposite appears in Portugal.

¹ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

2.3.1.2. Percentage of population having temporarily cut down on usual activities (ECHP)

Data on usual activities being cut down during the previous two weeks were also asked in the ECHP.

B. Data collected

Table 2.3.1.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey

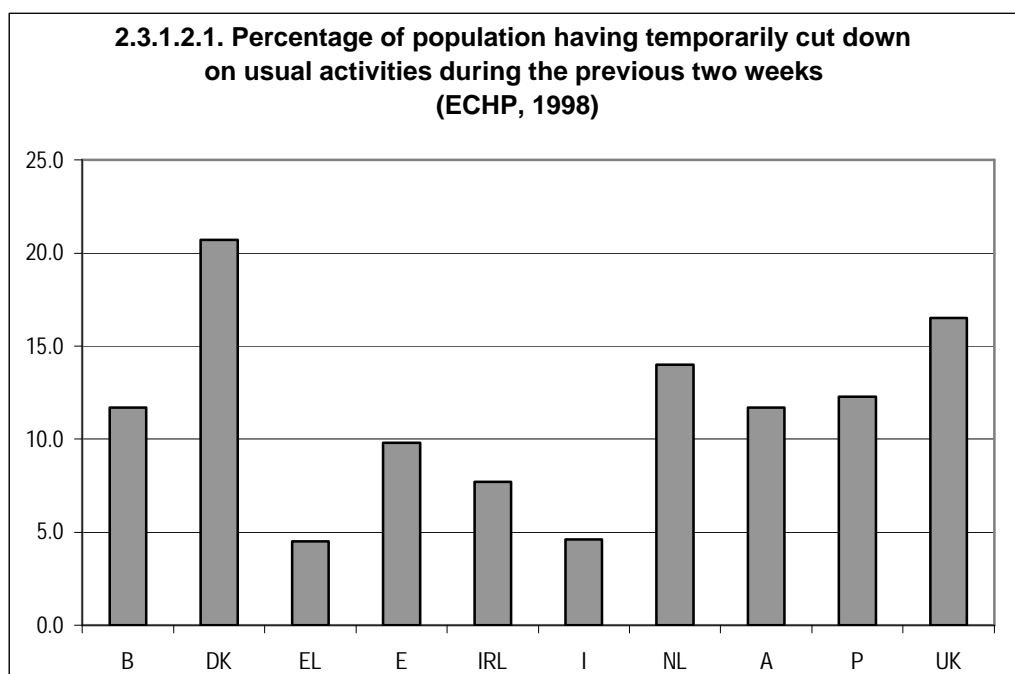
| Year | Question | Response categories |
|------|---|--|
| 1998 | During the past two weeks, have you had to cut down on things you usually do about the house, at work or in free time because of illness or injury? | Temporarily cut down Not temporarily cut down |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The question asked is almost identical to the one requested from countries.

C. Analysis

1- Overall level

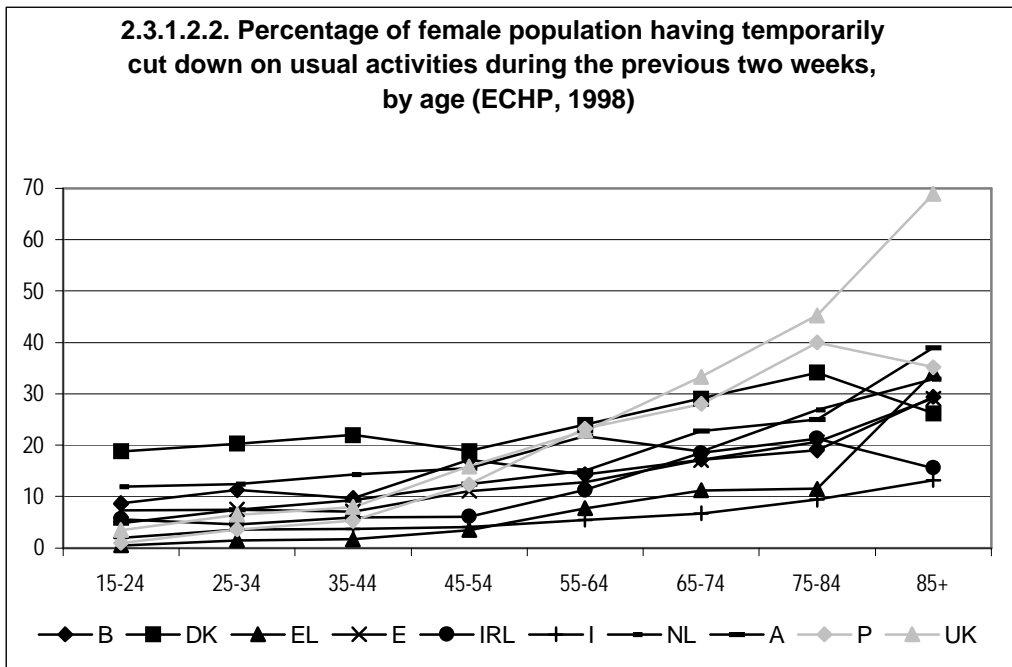


Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

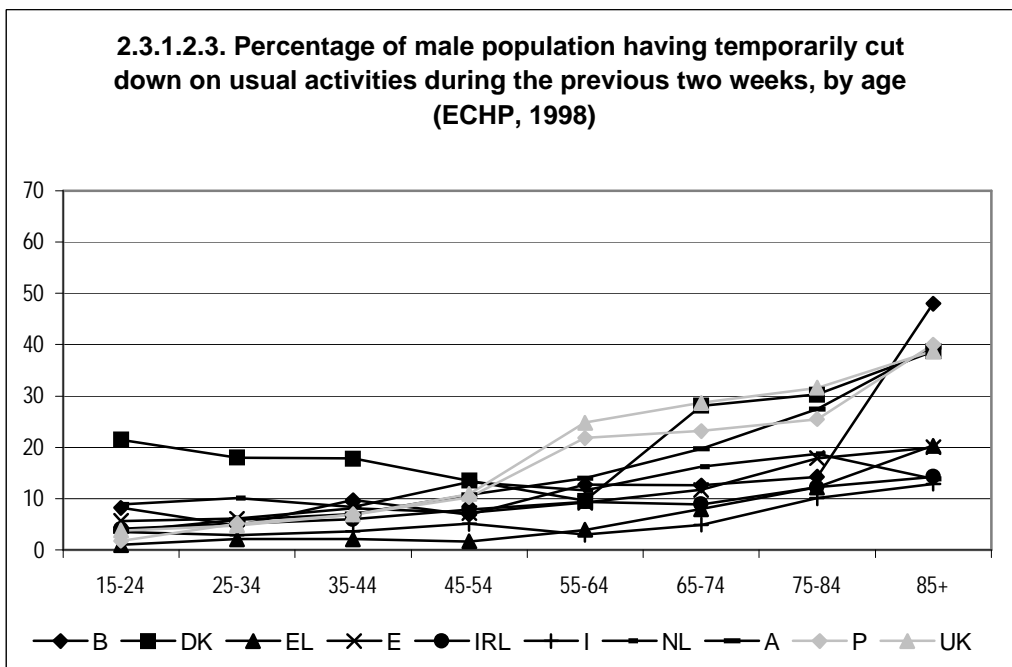
Although the same question was asked in all surveys, there is much more variation among countries than with national data. Indeed, the rate in Denmark (20.7%) is nearly five times higher than in Greece (4.5%).

2- Age and gender

As with national data, females generally report more than men to have cut down on their activities for health reasons, but this does not apply to the youngest age group (15-24), and, for several countries, the oldest age group (85+).



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

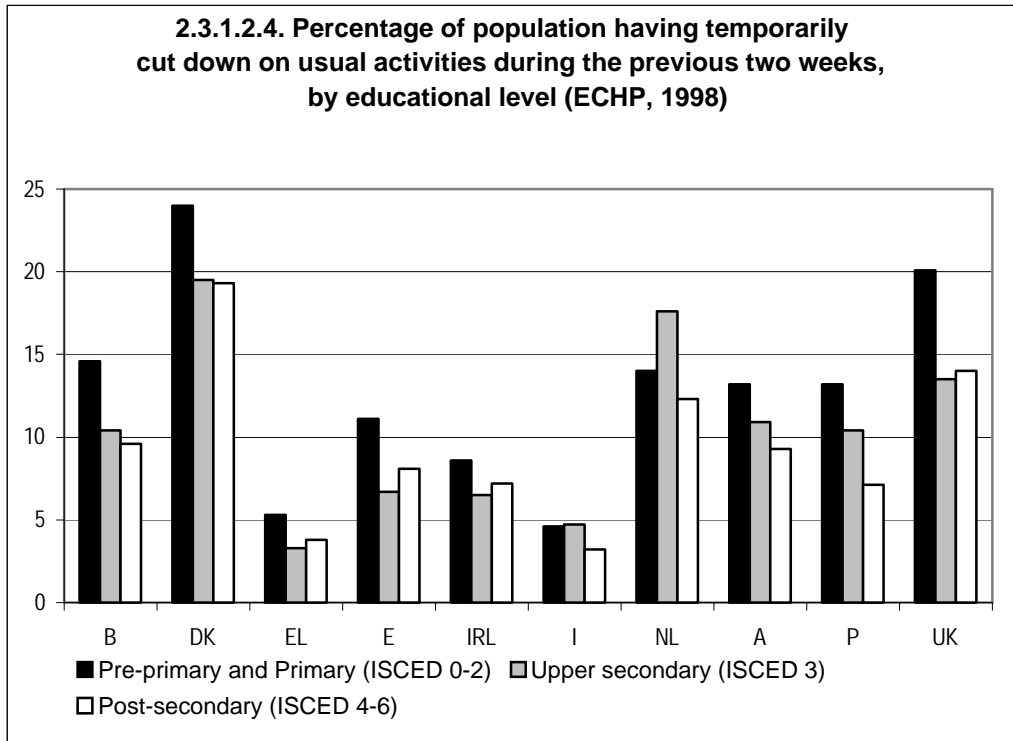


Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

As with national data, the percentage of the population declaring to have cut down on their usual activities for health reasons in the ECHP also tends to increase with age. However, Denmark presents a very different age pattern from other countries, particularly with a decline among females from the youngest age group to the 55-64 group.

Among other countries, the relationship with age is very strong in countries such as the UK or Portugal, but much weaker in Italy.

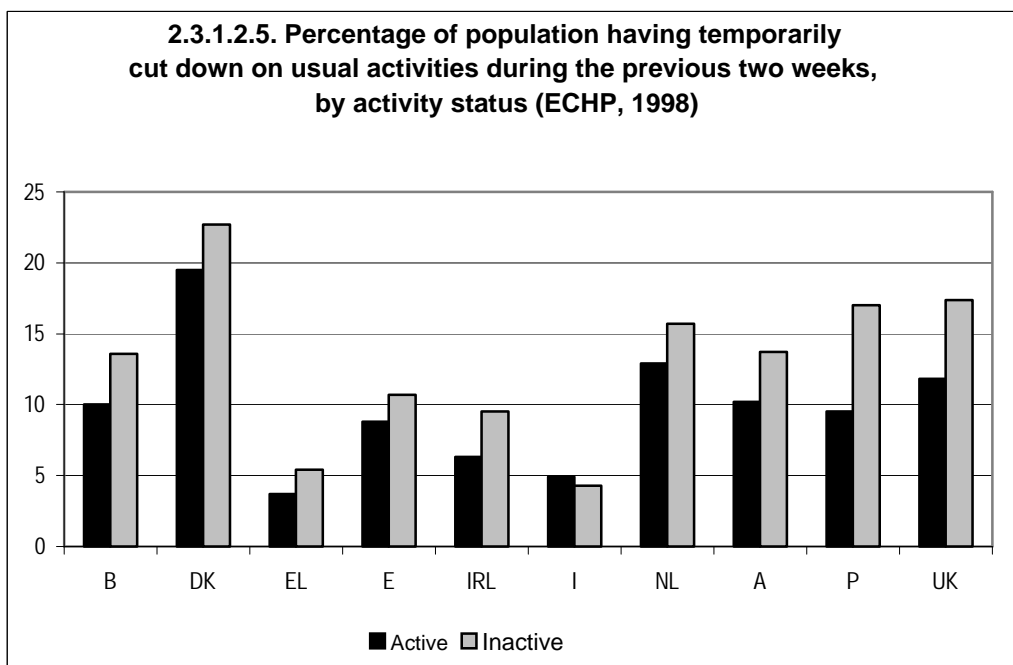
3- Educational level



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

As with national data, a higher educational level (after adjustment for age and sex) is often associated with a lower percentage having cut down on their usual activities. The picture, however, is more complex in some countries (Spain, Ireland or the Netherlands).

4- Activity status



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Inactivity is associated with a higher percentage having cut down on their usual activities. However, a small reverse relationship is visible for Italy.

5- Comparative study of countries²

Table 2.3.1.2.2. Analysis of gradients

| | B | DK | EL | E | IRL | I | NL | A | P | UK |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Level | 1.00 | 1.77 | 0.38 | 0.84 | 0.66 | 0.39 | 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 1.41 |
| Gender | 0.72 | 0.83 | 0.76 | 0.79 | 0.84 | 0.94 | 0.71 | 0.88 | 0.91 | 0.82 |
| Age | 0.63 | 0.52 | 0.73 | 0.68 | 0.65 | 0.32 | 0.63 | 1.16 | 1.77 | 2.12 |
| Education | 0.66 | 0.80 | 0.72 | 0.73 | 0.84 | 0.70 | 0.88 | 0.70 | 0.54 | 0.70 |
| Activity status | 0.74 | 0.86 | 0.69 | 0.82 | 0.66 | 1.14 | 0.82 | 0.74 | 0.56 | 0.68 |

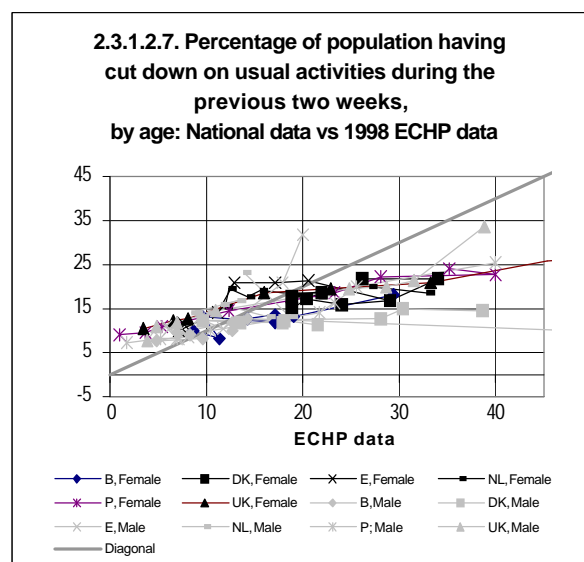
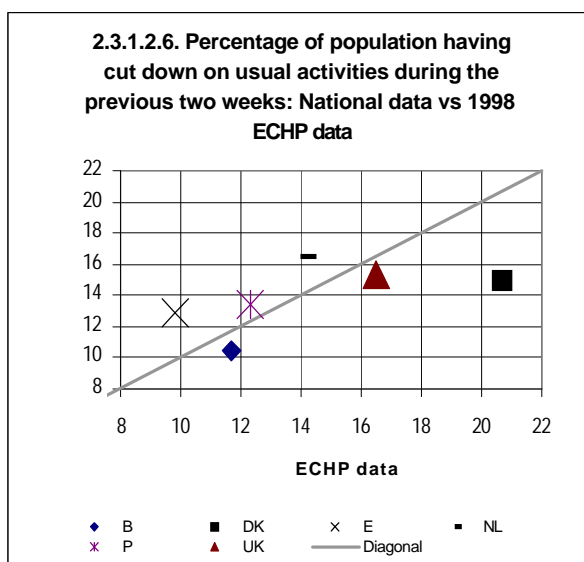
Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.
 Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Surprisingly, there appears to be more variability in gradients among datasets obtained from the ECHP. Overall, rates vary widely among countries; male rates are much lower than female rates in Belgium and the Netherlands, but much less in Portugal or Austria; the age effect is very high in the UK and in Portugal, but much weaker in Italy; education is very important in Portugal, but much less so elsewhere; finally, economic activity has opposite effects in Portugal and in Italy.

Somewhat surprisingly, the harmonisation of data collection in the ECHP has not lead to a higher degree of homogeneity in the data collected.

Comparison of national and ECHP data

As in earlier topics, national data from the ECHP are shown on the horizontal axis and national data on the vertical axis.



Source: European Community Household Panel (1998) & national data

For six countries, data are available both from national sources and from the ECHP. The overall levels for the total population (15 years old and over) do not match well for Denmark, where the ECHP rate is 20.7% while the national rate is 14.9%. A somewhat better concordance is found in other countries.

A comparison by gender and age group is more surprising. At younger ages, national rates are higher or much higher than national ECHP rates, except in Denmark. With increasing age, the rates from the two sources tend to become equal. At older ages, rates from national sources are lower than those from the ECHP, except male rates in Spain and the Netherlands.

Finally, all national gender x age rates in Denmark are lower than the corresponding ECHP rates, except for males aged 55-64.

² See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

2.3.2. Average number of days cut down (by those who had to cut down on their usual activities during the past two weeks for health reasons)

Data on the percentage of persons having to cut down on their usual activities may be complemented with information on the length of time such activities have been cut down.

A. Data Requested

Data were requested on average number of days when usual activities had been cut down, for those who had cut down on their activities during these two weeks because of illness or injury. This number of days includes Saturdays and Sundays.

B. Data collected

Table 2.3.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey

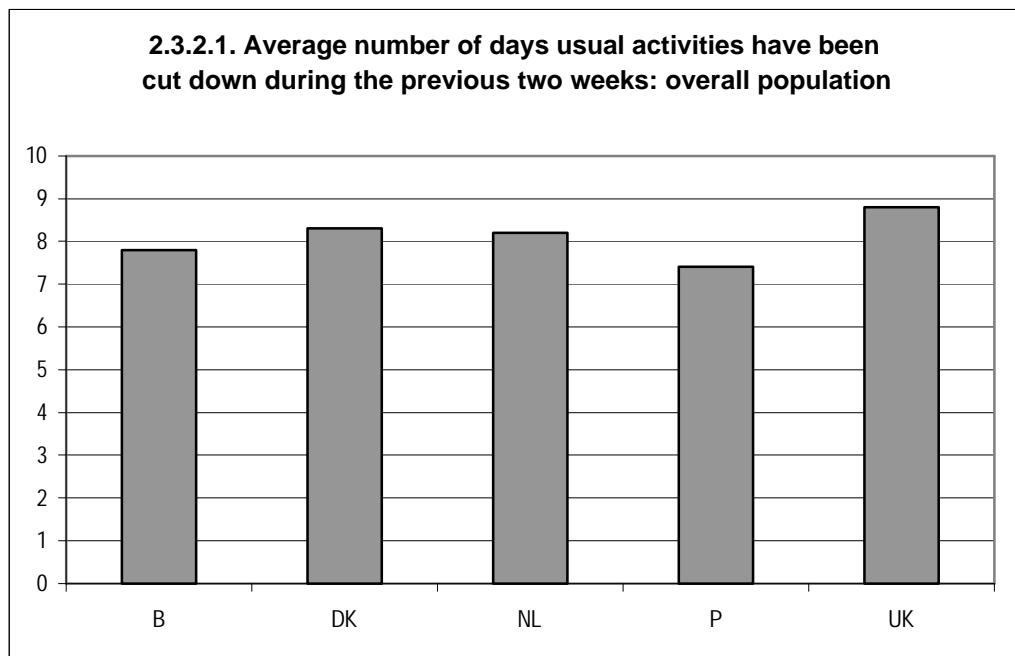
| Country | Year | Question |
|---------|------|---|
| B | 1997 | Number of days with temporary limitations during the last 2 weeks? |
| DK | 2000 | Write total number of days |
| NL | 2000 | How many days did this last during the past 14 days? |
| P | 1999 | How many days in these last two weeks [have you] [has she/he] quit doing something [you/she/he] usually [do/does] at home, at work or in [your/her/his] everyday free time, owing to a disease, an accident or health related matters (consultations, analysis, x-rays, treatments, hospital admissions, etc.)? none ... days |
| UK | 2000 | How many days was this, in all, during these 2 weeks, including Saturdays and Sundays? |

Source: National data

As noted earlier, there are differences in the determination of persons who had to cut down on their usual activities. However, once these persons have been identified, the questions designed to obtain the number of days cut down appears, *prima facie*, rather comparable.

C. Analysis

1- Overall level

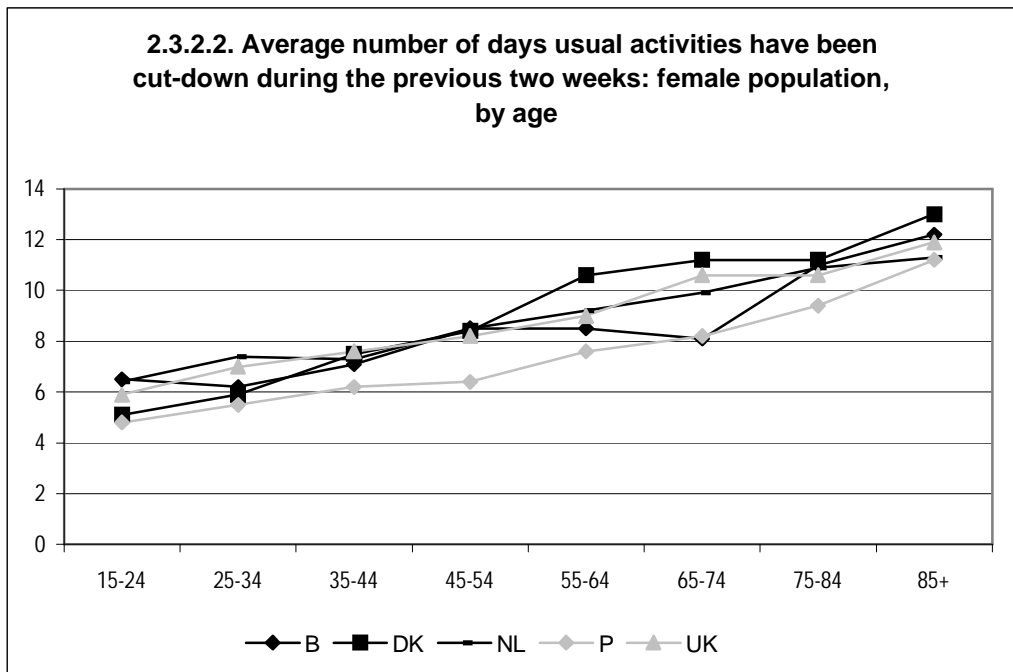


Source: National data

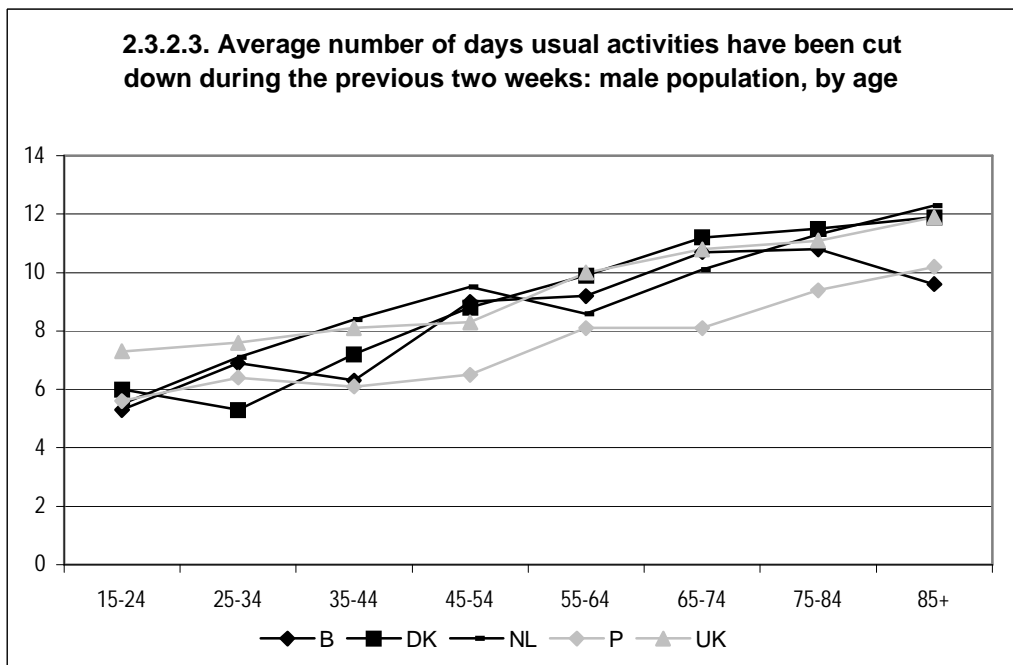
The average number of days cut down by persons having cut down on their usual activities during the previous two weeks is very similar among the five countries – from a minimum of 7.4 to a maximum of 8.8 days.

2- Age and gender

The number of days cut down is slightly higher for males at all ages in the UK, but not in other countries, where there is no significant difference between males and females as regards the number of days activities cut down.



Source: National data

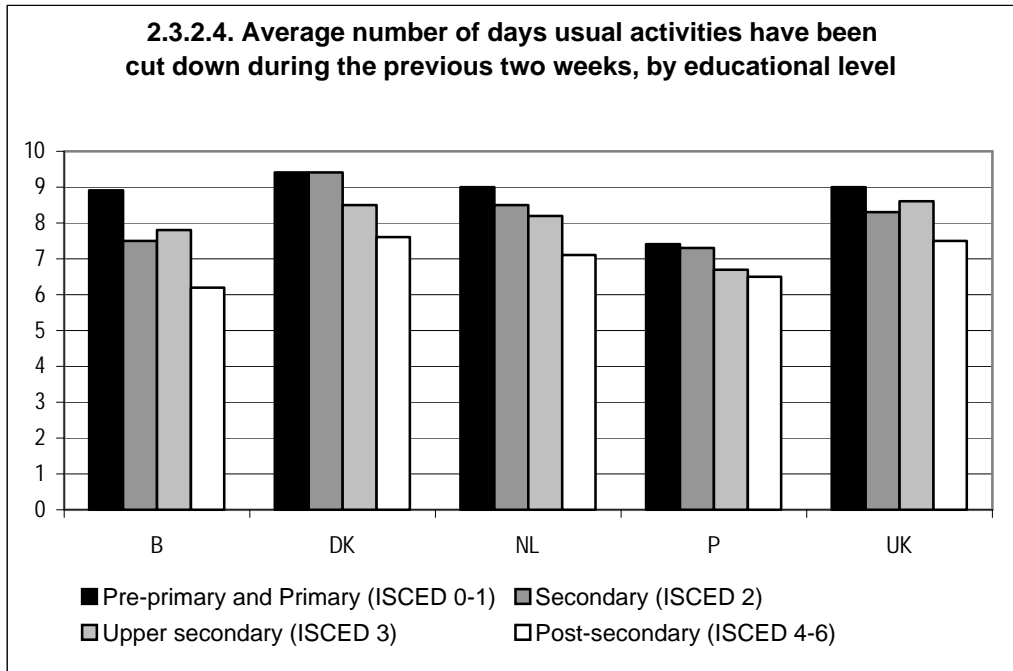


Source: National data

On average, young adults having to cut down on their usual activities during the previous two weeks do so for 5 to 7 days. The length of activity reduction increases with age: for the older age groups, activities become reduced for almost the total length of the period (14 days).

While there are systematic – but small – differences among countries in the number of days that activities are cut down, the age patterns are very similar.

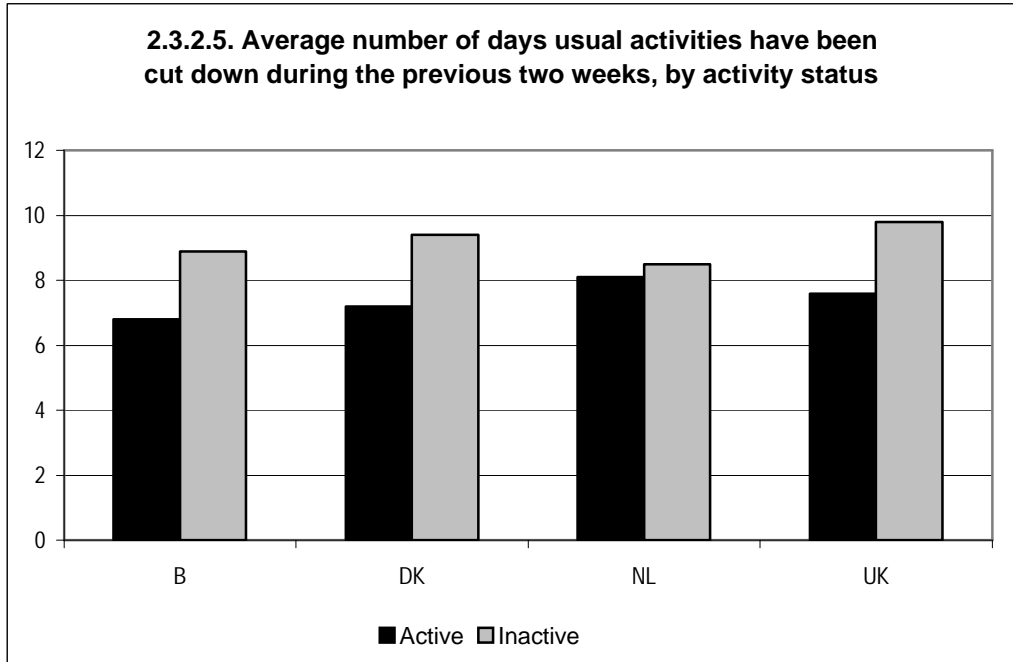
3- Educational level



Denmark: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
Source: National data

When activities have been cut down, the higher the educational level (after adjustment for age and sex), the fewer the number of days of activity reduction.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

After adjustment for age and gender structure, the duration of activity reduction is longer for the economically inactive than for the active, although the difference is small in the Netherlands, and the opposite is found in Portugal, with a shorter period of activity cut down among the inactive.

5- Comparative study of countries³**Table 2.3.2.2. Analysis of gradients**

| | B | DK | NL | P | UK |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Level | 0.95 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 1.07 |
| Gender | 1.01 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 1.06 |
| Age | 0.88 | 1.31 | 0.64 | 0.75 | 0.87 |
| Education | 0.70 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.88 | 0.83 |
| Activity status | 0.76 | 0.77 | 0.95 | - | 0.78 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

The number of countries for which data are available is too small to draw definite conclusions. However:

- as the table shows, there are little differences in overall levels among countries;
- in addition, male and female levels are very similar;
- the age effect is largest in Denmark and lowest in the Netherlands;
- higher education is almost equally related to shorter duration of activity cut down in all countries;
- finally, economic inactivity is associated with a longer duration of activity reduction, but less so in the Netherlands.

Despite differences in the questions asked and in the definition of persons having cut down on their usual activities, data on the average number of days such activities have been cut down appear relatively comparable among countries. Unfortunately, recent data are available for only five countries.

2.3.3. Average number of days in bed (for those having cut down on their activities during the previous two weeks)

More detailed information on the number of days activities were cut down can be obtained by asking how many of these days had to be spent in bed.

A. Data requested

For people who have cut down on their usual activities during the past two weeks, data were requested on the average number of days in bed during these two weeks, including Saturdays and Sundays. A 'day in bed' is understood if the person has spent all or most of the day in bed.

B. Data collected

Table 2.3.3. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question |
|-----------|------|--|
| I | 2000 | How many days in bed? |
| NL | 2000 | Did this include days during which you were completely or largely bedridden? If yes, how many days (1-14) have you been ill in bed in that case? |
| P | 1999 | How many of these days did [you/she/he] have to stay in bed, all day or most of the day? |
| NO | 1998 | How many days during the past 14 days were you totally bedridden at home? |
| IS | 1998 | How many days did you stay in bed more than half of the day due to illness or injury in the past 6 months, not counting hospital days? |

Source: National data

The reference period was two weeks for all the surveys, except Iceland which used a 6-month reference period. Iceland also included half-days when the person was bed-ridden and covered only the population aged 15-74. It would be tempting to divide the data from Iceland by 13 to get figures

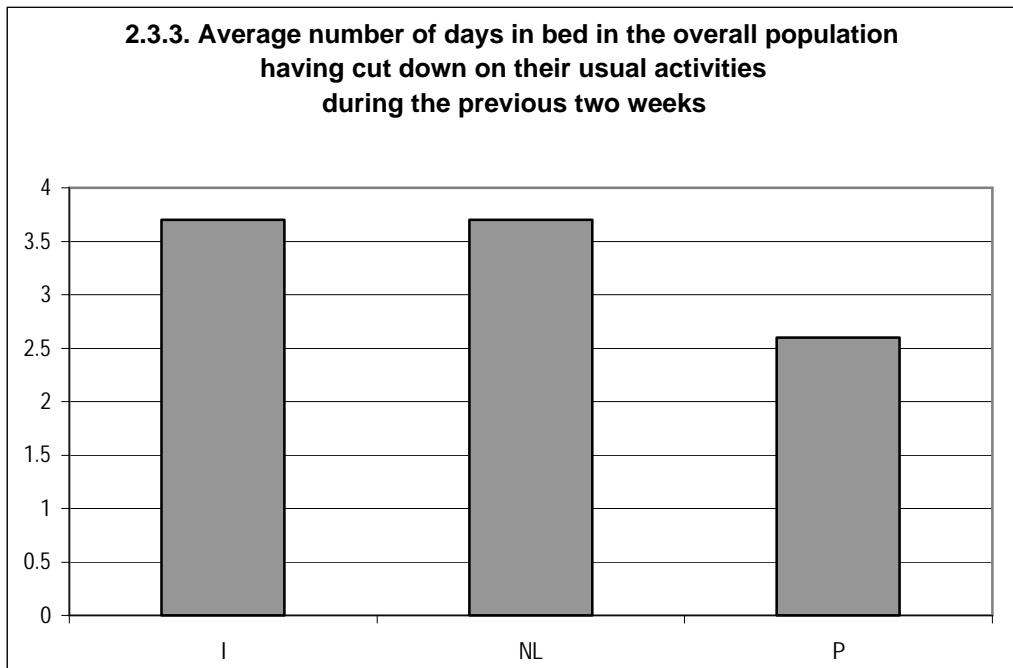
³ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of the gradients.

that are more comparable with those of other countries, based on a 2-week period, but this would be an erroneous procedure. Data from Iceland have not been included in further analyses.

Portugal's survey includes days spent mostly in bed, and data from the Netherlands include days 'largely bedridden'. This is in conformity with the data requested. The question used in Italy does not provide details on the daily duration in bed. Finally, data from Norway have not been included in the analysis because the question made it clear that only days totally bedridden at home should be counted.

C. Analysis

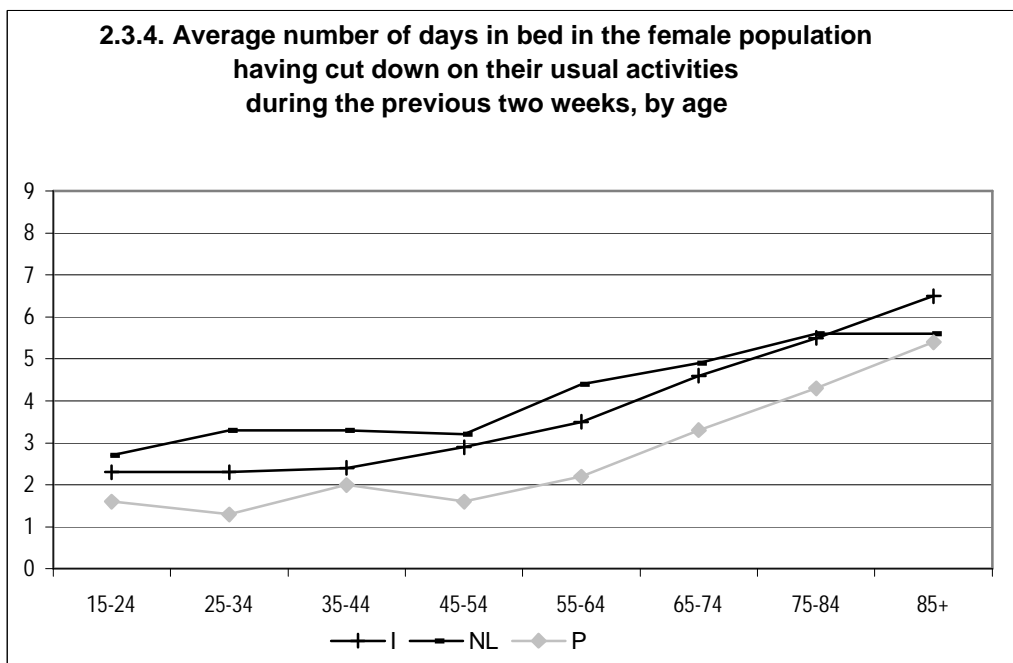
1- Overall level



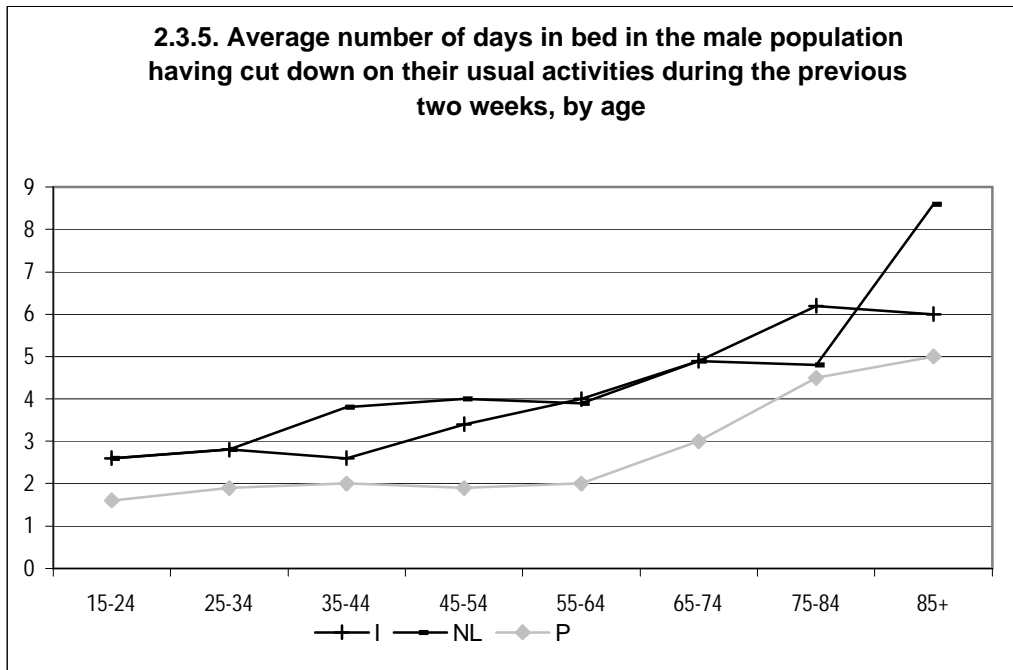
Source: National data

The average number of days spent in bed when usual activities have to be cut down is about 3.7 days in Italy and the Netherlands, but somewhat lower in Portugal (2.6 days).

2- Age and gender



Source: National data

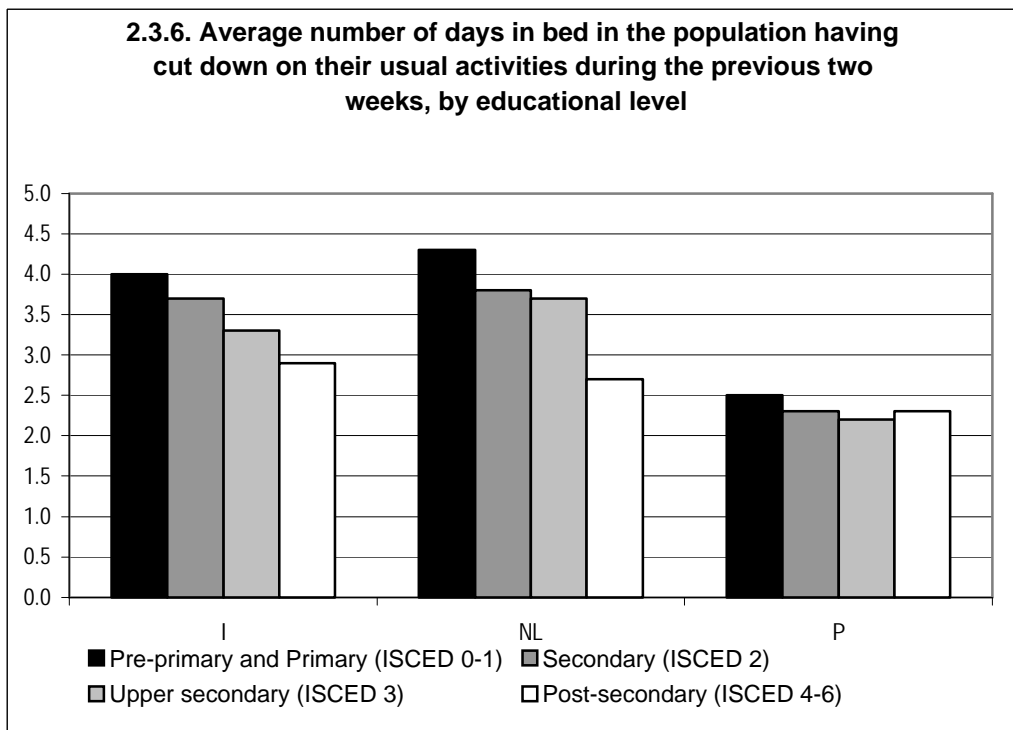


Source: National data

Women having to cut down on their usual activities tend to spend less time in bed than males, but the difference is small and varies by age group.

With increasing age, persons having had to cut in their usual activities tend to spend more of their time in bed.

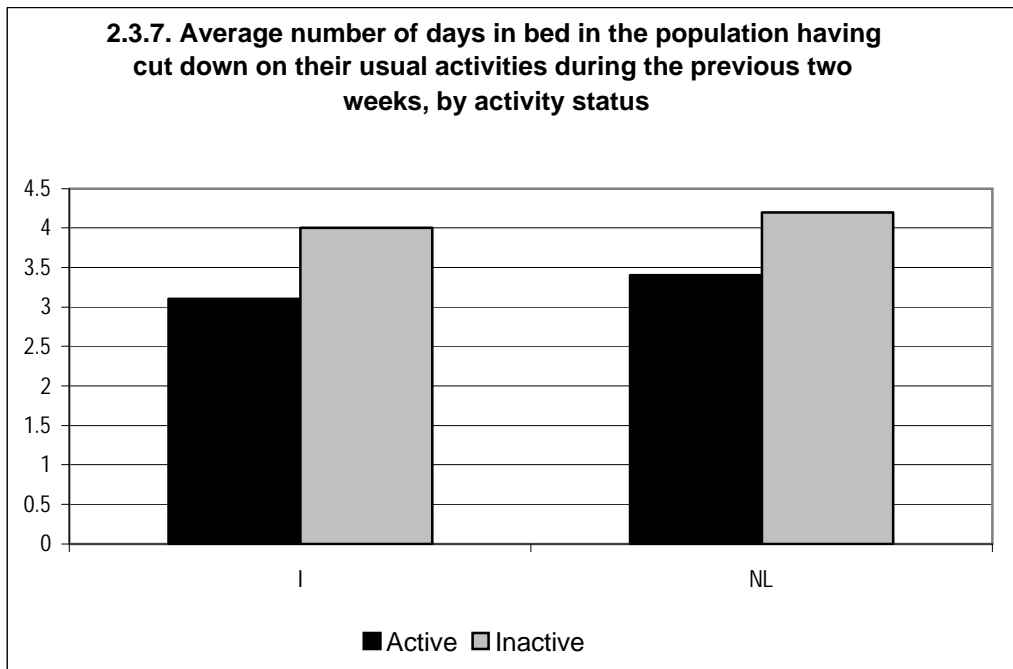
3- Educational level



Source: National data

In Italy and the Netherlands, persons with a higher educational level who have to cut down on their usual activities tend to spend less time in bed than those with less formal education. However, in Portugal, there is very little relationship between education and days spent in bed.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

When having to cut-down on their activities, the economically inactive in Italy and the Netherlands tend to spend more days in bed.

5- Comparative study of countries

Since data are available for only three countries, no meaningful comparative analysis of the gradients can be made.

2.4. Body Mass Index (BMI)

2.4.1. Body Mass Index (BMI) (national data)

A. Data requested

Data were requested on the Body Mass Index (BMI) calculated by dividing body weight (in kg) by body height (in m) squared. It is a crude but simple and popular measure of excessive and of insufficient weight for height among adults.

Since various BMI thresholds have been used and are still being used, data were requested so as to accommodate both the 'old' and the 'new' thresholds, The distribution of persons by BMI recommended in WHO (1996)¹ and requested in the second round of data collection are as follows.

| WHO (1996) ¹ BMI thresholds | Data requested |
|--|-------------------|
| BMI < 18 | BMI < 18.0 |
| 18 ≤ BMI < 20 | 18.0 ≤ BMI < 18.5 |
| 20 ≤ BMI < 25 | 18.5 ≤ BMI < 25.0 |
| 25 ≤ BMI < 27 | 25.0 ≤ BMI < 27.0 |
| 27 ≤ BMI < 30 | 27.0 ≤ BMI < 30.0 |
| BMI ≥ 30 | BMI ≥ 30.0 |

Source: WHO, 1996 & Eurostat

Countries for which it was impossible to use these cut-off points were asked to indicate the cut-off points used instead.

B. Data collected

Table 2.4.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories |
|---------|------|---|--|
| B | 1997 | What is your height without shoes (In cm)? How much do you weigh without clothes and shoes (in kg)? | BMI < 18 18 ≤ BMI < 20 20 ≤ BMI < 27 27 ≤ BMI < 30 BMI ≥ 30 |
| DK | 2000 | How tall are you? How much do you weigh? | BMI < 18 18 ≤ BMI < 18.5 18.5 ≤ BMI < 25 25 ≤ BMI < 27 27 ≤ BMI < 30 BMI ≥ 30 |
| D | 1998 | How many kilograms do you without clothes? And how tall are you without shoes? | |
| IRL | 1998 | What is your weight without clothes? What is your height without shoes? | |
| I | 2000 | Can you please state your current height and weight? | |
| NL | 2000 | What's your weight? (without shoes) How much do you weigh? (without clothes) | |
| A | 1999 | How is your height without shoes in cm and how much do you weigh without shoes and clothes in kg? | |
| P | 1999 | What is [your/his/her] height without shoes? What is [your/her/his] weight without clothes nor shoes? | |
| S | 2000 | How tall are you? What is your weight? | |
| UK | 2000 | Weight and height | |
| IS | 1998 | Weight and height | BMI < 18 18 ≤ BMI < 20 20 ≤ BMI < 27 27 ≤ BMI < 30 BMI ≥ 30 |

¹ WHO (1996) "Health interview surveys: Towards international harmonization of methods and instruments", De Bruin, A.; Picavet, H.S.J. and Nossikov, A., Copenhagen: World Health Organisation. Regional Office for Europe. Voorburg: Statistics Netherlands. (WHO Regional Publications. European Series n°58), 1996, xiii + 161 pp. <http://www.who.dk/document/E7241A.pdf> & <http://www.who.dk/document/E7241B.pdf>

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories |
|---------|------|--|---|
| NO | 1998 | How tall are you (without shoes) How much do you weigh, without clothes or shoes? | BMI < 18 18 <= BMI < 18.5 18.5 <= BMI < 25 25 <= BMI < 27 27 <= BMI < 30 BMI >= 30 |
| CH | 1997 | Can you tell me your height without shoes? (cm) And what is your weight (without clothing)? (kg) | BMI < 18 18 <= BMI < 20 20 <= BMI < 27 27 <= BMI < 30 BMI >= 30 |

Source: National data

In Germany and in the UK, height and weight were physically measured. In other countries, respondents were requested to provide data on their weight (without clothes) and their height (without shoes). All these countries but Norway conducted face-to-face interviews. Several studies have shown that statements about weight and height are not particularly reliable. Generally, people tend to over-estimate their height – especially men and short persons – and to under-estimate their weight, especially women and the overweight. As a result, self-reports tend to lead to under-estimates of overweight and obesity rates. However, variations are found among countries and populations.

All countries provided data with cut-offs for BMI = 18, 27 and 30. Since being overweight (BMI >= 27) or obese (BMI >= 30) are more important problems in European countries than being underweight, analysis is restricted to excessive weight for height.

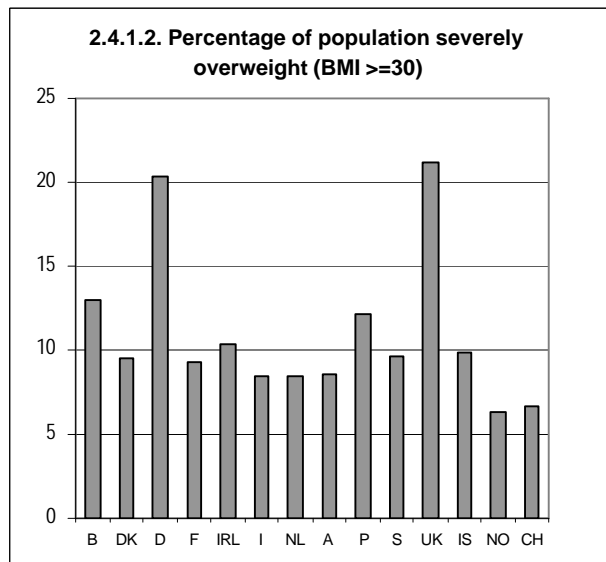
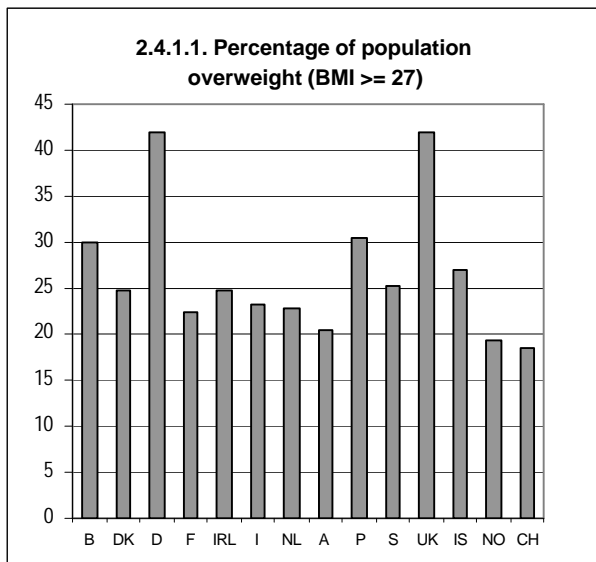
Table 2.4.1.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | >= 27 | >= 30 | Comparison Question | Remark Response categories |
|---------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| B | 30.0 | 13.0 | Without shoes; without clothes | 18; 20, 27, 30 |
| DK | 24.7 | 9.5 | - | 18,18.5, 25, 27, 30 |
| D | 42.0 | 20.3 | Without shoes; without clothes | 18,18.5, 25, 27, 30 |
| F | 22.3 | 9.3 | - | 18,18.5, 25, 27, 30 |
| IRL | 24.8 | 10.3 | Without shoes; without clothes | 18,18.5, 25, 27, 30 |
| I | 23.3 | 8.5 | - | 18,18.5, 25, 27, 30 |
| NL | 22.8 | 8.5 | Without shoes; without clothes | 18,18.5, 25, 27, 30 |
| A | 20.4 | 8.6 | Without shoes; without clothes | 18,18.5, 25, 27, 30 |
| P | 30.5 | 12.2 | Without shoes; without clothes | 18,18.5, 25, 27, 30 |
| S | 25.2 | 9.6 | - | 18,18.5, 25, 27, 30 |
| UK | 42.0 | 21.2 | - | 18,18.5, 25, 27, 30 |
| IS | 26.9 | 9.9 | - | 18; 20, 27, 30 |
| NO | 19.4 | 6.3 | Without shoes; without clothes | 18,18.5, 25, 27, 30 |
| CH | 18.4 | 6.7 | Without shoes; without clothes | 18; 20, 27, 30 |

Source: National data

C. Analysis

1- Overall level



Source: National data

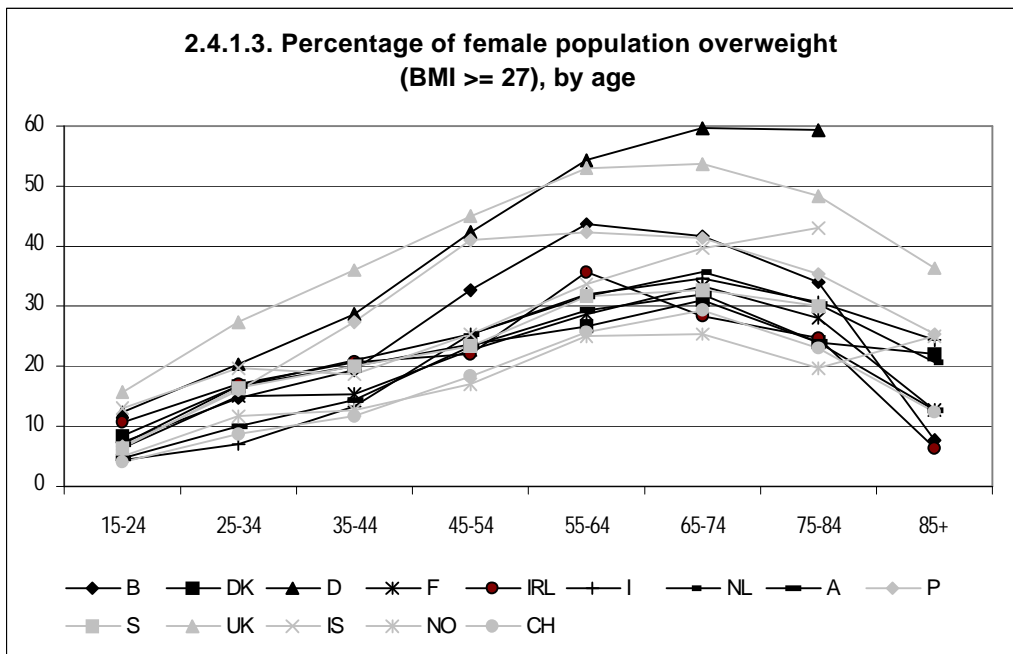
Two countries stand out for their high percentage of persons overweight and severely overweight: Germany and the UK. Indeed, time series for the UK during the past two decades display a remarkable and steady increase in percentage of the population overweight, catching up (together with Australia) with the USA, which used to stand as "a class of its own". A similar, but less dramatic increase over time is also found in all developed countries. On the other hand, data from Germany and the UK were based on physical measurement rather than on self-reports². The higher figures found for these two countries may be due, at least in part, to the use of this more precise measurement procedure.

The lowest percentages of population overweight are found in Switzerland and Norway, the latter country being the only one to use telephone interviews.

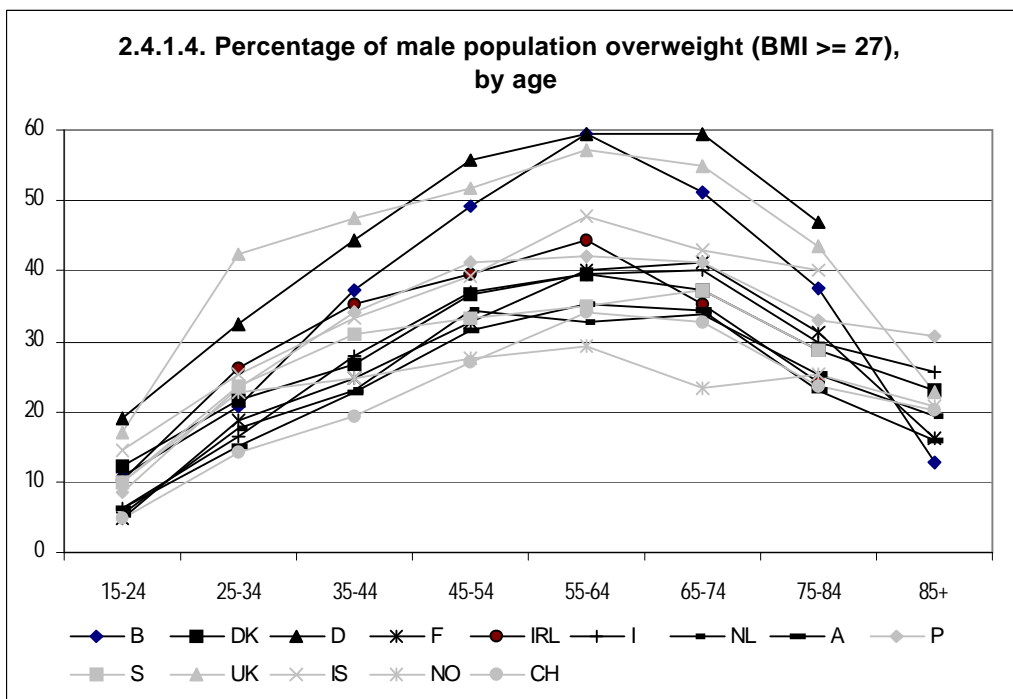
² See <http://www.ktl.fi/publications/ehrm/product1/section6/.htm>

2- Age and gender

The percentage of persons overweight, whether or not adjusted for age, is higher for females in only four countries (Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the UK) and lower in all the other ten countries. As regards persons severely overweight, the percentage for males is higher than for females in all countries.



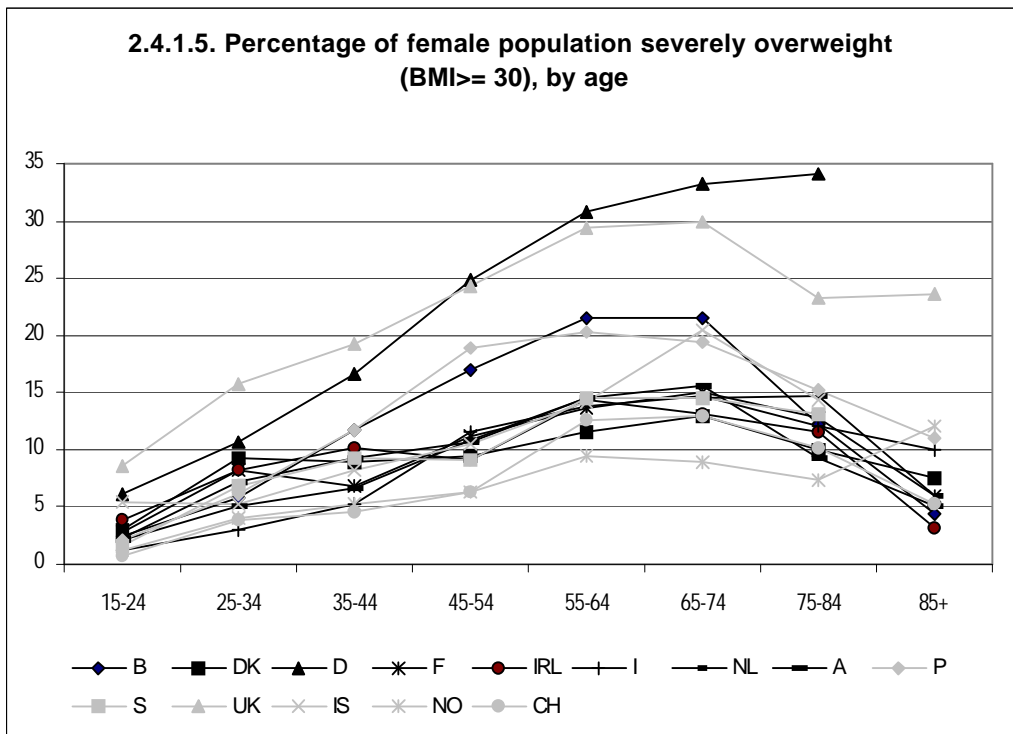
Source: National data



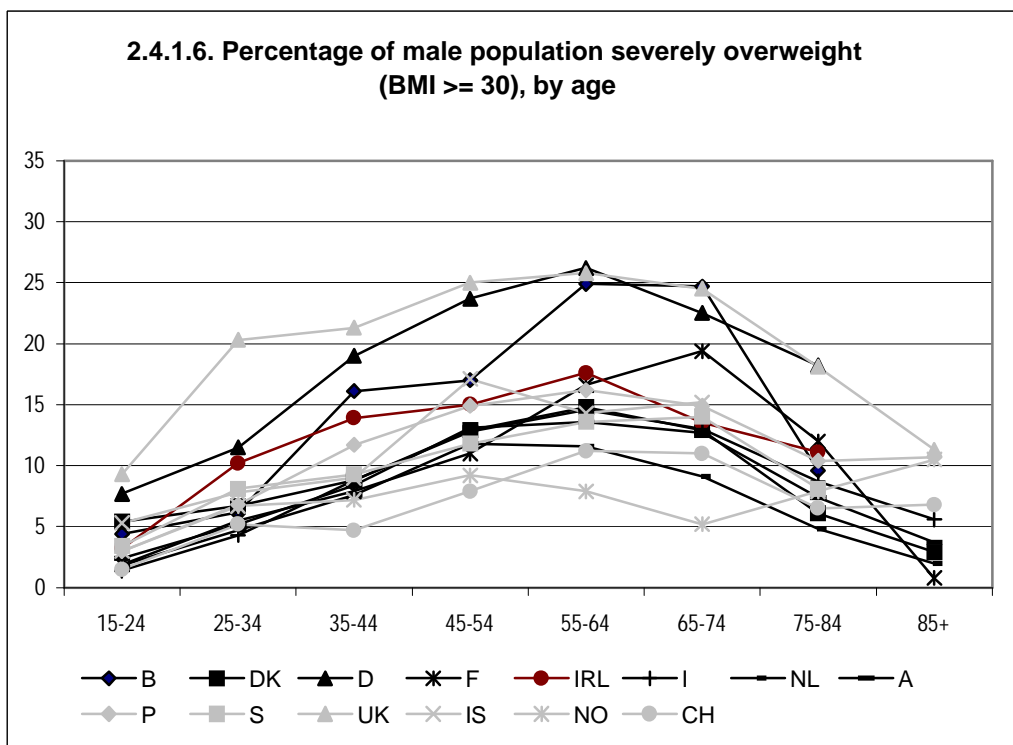
Source: National data

In almost all countries, the percentage overweight increases with age up to the 44-64 or 65-74 age groups and declines thereafter. The pattern is similar for all countries, except the remarkably high level of 25-34 year old males in the UK and the generally low level found in Norway and Switzerland.

Female obesity is clearly higher at all ages in Germany and the UK and relatively low in Norway and Switzerland.



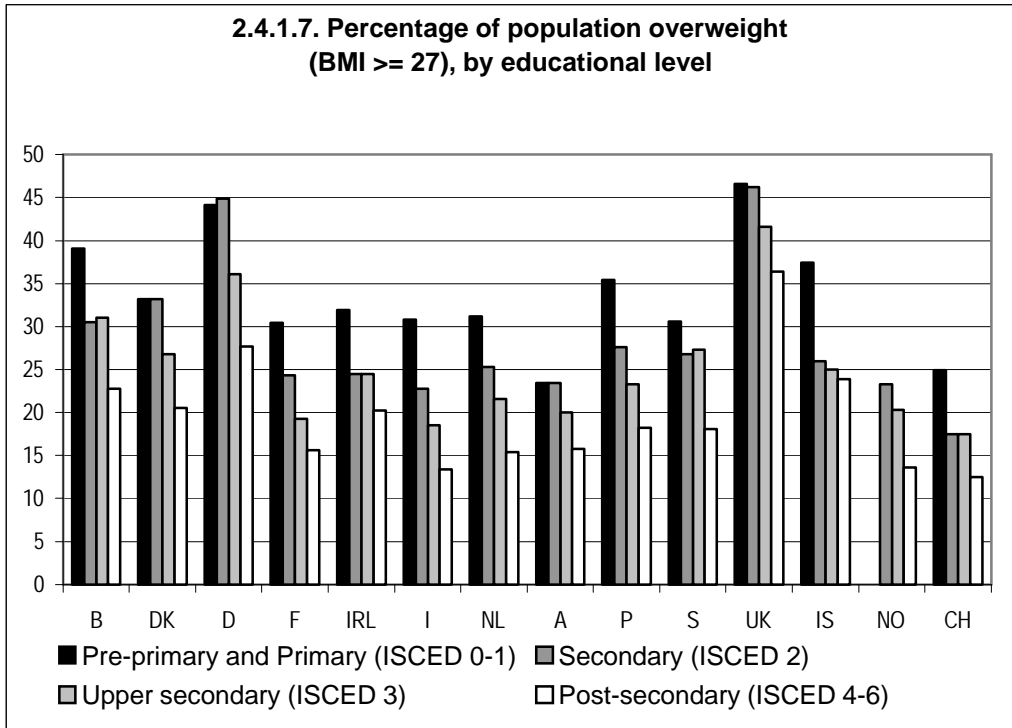
Source: National data



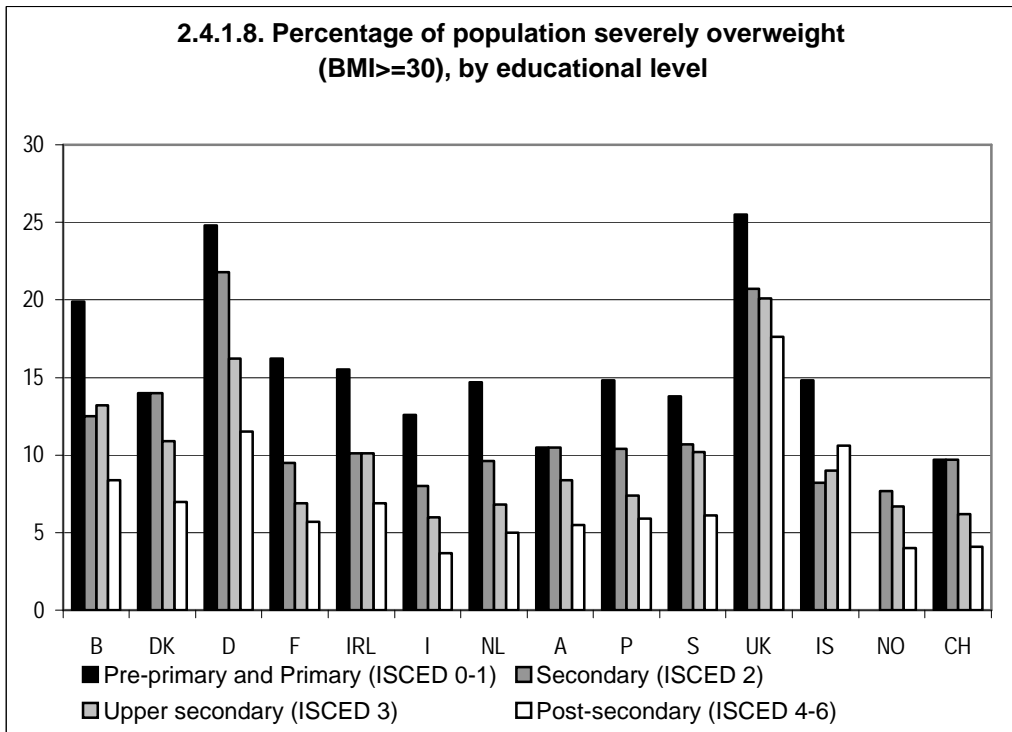
Source: National data

The pattern of the relationship between the percentages of males severely overweight and age is similar to that for BMI \geq 27, but, of course, at a lower level. Here also, a relatively very high level is found for age group 25-34 in the UK.

3- Educational level



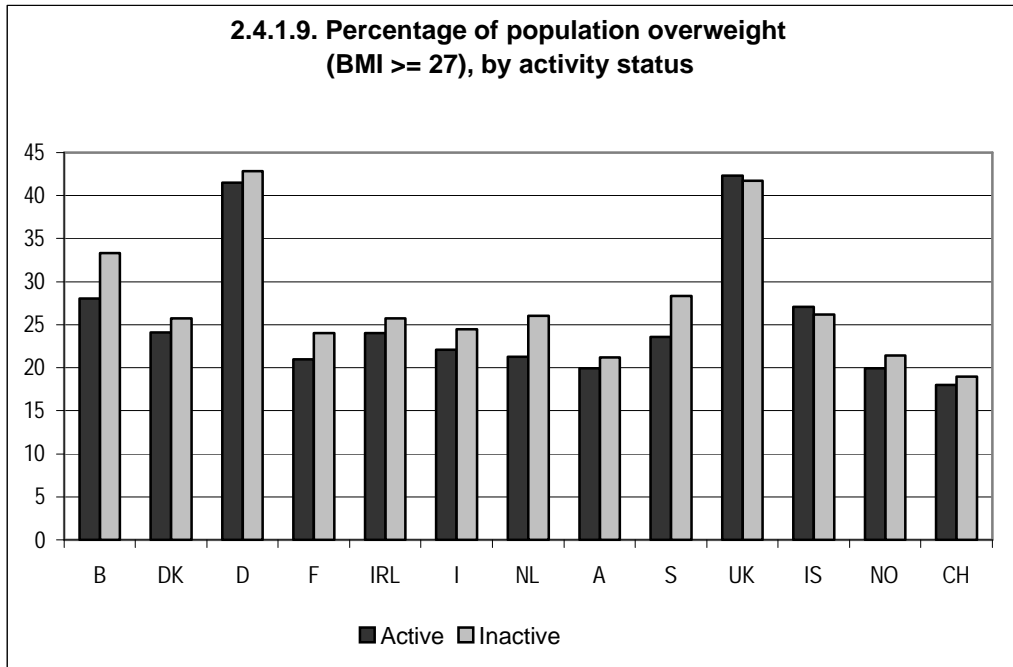
Austria, Switzerland, Denmark: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary
 Source: National data



Austria, Switzerland, and Denmark: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary
 Source: National data

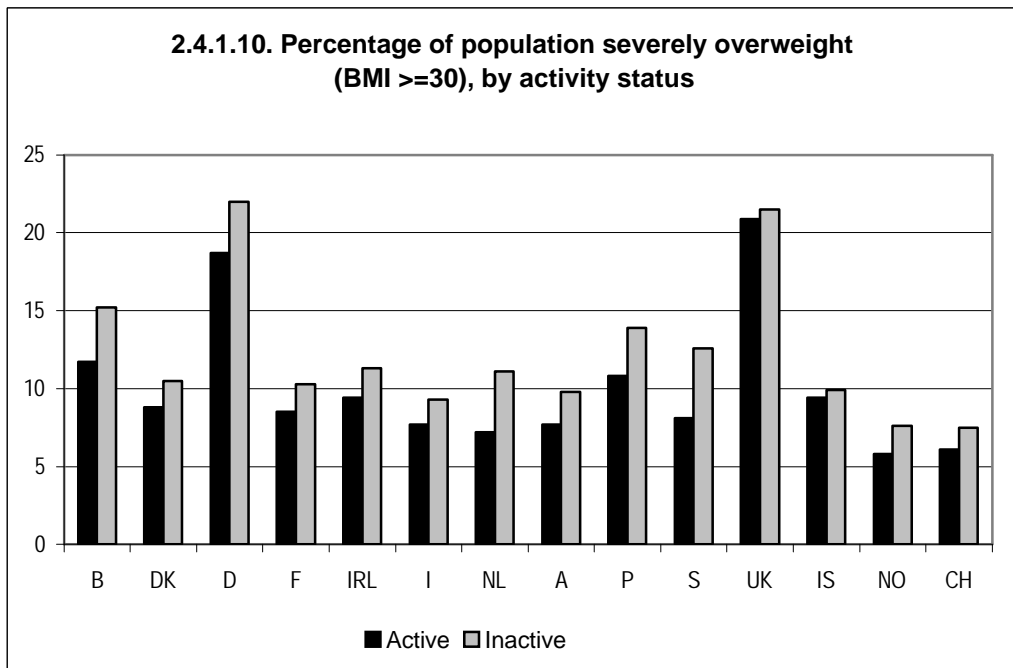
After adjustment for age and sex, there is a very strong association between educational level and overweight in almost all countries: the higher the educational level, the lower the probability of being overweight or obese. The pattern differs only for obesity in Iceland, with the rate decreasing first and then increasing slowly with educational level. This may be due to the relatively smaller sample size in that country.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

After adjustment for age and gender, the probability of being overweight is slightly higher for the inactive in all countries, with the exceptions of the UK and Iceland, where there is little difference.



Source: National data

Obesity is higher for the non-active in all countries, the differential being generally higher than for the percentage overweight.

5- Comparative study of countries¹
Table 2.4.1.3. Analysis of gradients (Overweight)

| | B | DK | D | F | IRL | I | NL | A | P | S | UK | IS | NO | CH |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Level | 1.21 | 1.00 | 1.70 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 0.94 | 0.92 | 0.83 | 1.23 | 1.02 | 1.70 | 1.09 | 0.79 | 0.74 |
| Gender | 1.47 | 1.37 | 1.23 | 1.34 | 1.43 | 1.42 | 1.07 | 1.28 | 1.08 | 1.28 | 1.16 | 1.38 | 1.48 | 1.37 |
| Age | 1.59 | 0.88 | 1.75 | 1.10 | 0.91 | 1.26 | 1.04 | 1.06 | 1.33 | 0.80 | 1.38 | 0.96 | 0.65 | 1.01 |
| Education | 0.58 | 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.51 | 0.63 | 0.44 | 0.49 | 0.85 | 0.51 | 0.59 | 0.78 | 0.64 | 0.58 | 0.50 |
| Activity status | 0.84 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 0.88 | 0.93 | 0.90 | 0.82 | 0.94 | - | 0.83 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 0.93 | 0.95 |

Source: National data

Table 2.4.1.4. Analysis of gradients (Severely overweight (obese))

| | B | DK | D | F | IRL | I | NL | A | P | S | UK | IS | NO | CH |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Level | 1.36 | 0.99 | 2.13 | 0.97 | 1.08 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 1.28 | 1.01 | 2.22 | 1.04 | 0.66 | 0.70 |
| Gender | 1.15 | 1.07 | 0.90 | 1.03 | 1.25 | 1.09 | 0.78 | 1.02 | 0.85 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 1.13 | 1.19 | 1.02 |
| Age | 1.77 | 0.72 | 2.04 | 0.89 | 1.13 | 1.19 | 0.93 | 1.07 | 1.36 | 0.92 | 1.47 | 0.97 | 0.46 | 0.91 |
| Education | 0.42 | 0.50 | 0.46 | 0.35 | 0.45 | 0.29 | 0.34 | 0.80 | 0.40 | 0.44 | 0.69 | 0.72 | 0.52 | 0.42 |
| Activity status | 0.77 | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.65 | 0.79 | - | 0.64 | 0.97 | 0.95 | 0.76 | 0.81 |

Source: National data

It has been suspected, in the previous analysis, that data from Norway could not be comparable with those of other countries, possibly because of the use of telephone interviews. Indeed, Norway appears to be one of the countries with the lowest overall percentage overweight and obese, with the highest male / female ratio and the lowest age effect. Norway will therefore be omitted from the following analysis.

- As noted already, the highest percentages overweight and severely overweight are found in the UK and Germany, excluding Norway. The lowest levels are found in Austria (overweight) and Switzerland (severely overweight).
- The ratio between male and female percentages is highest in Belgium (overweight) and Ireland (obesity), while the lowest ratios are found in the Netherlands for both overweight and severely overweight.
- The strongest age effects are found in Germany, and the lowest in the Netherlands.
- The differential in percentage overweight between the highest and lowest education groups is highest in Italy and lowest in Austria.
- The differential between economically active and non-active persons is smaller than it is for education.

2.4.2 Body Mass Index (BMI) – ECHP 1998

Data on height and weight were also collected as part of the 1998 round of the ECHP. From these data, the BMI of each respondent could be calculated. Height and weight data were obtained from self-reports.

B. Data collected

Table 2.4.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Year | Question | Response categories |
|------|--|---|
| 1998 | What is your height without shoes? How much do you weigh without clothes and shoes? | BMI < 18 18 <= BMI < 18.5 18.5 <= BMI < 25 25 <= BMI < 27 27 <= BMI < 30 BMI >= 30 |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The data obtained from the ECHP were identical to those requested.

¹ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

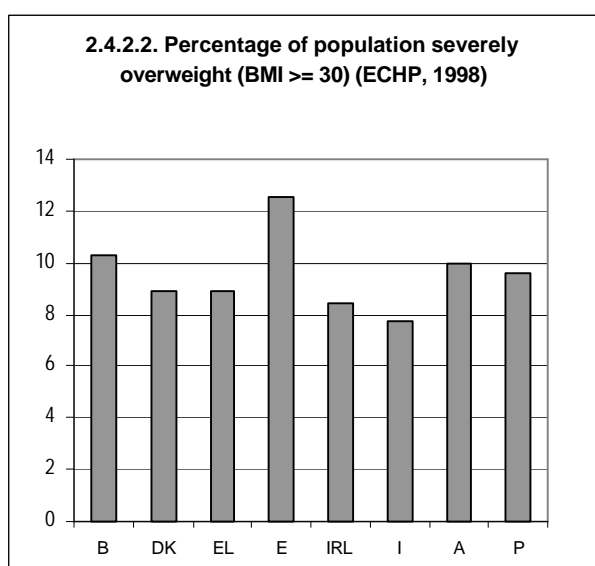
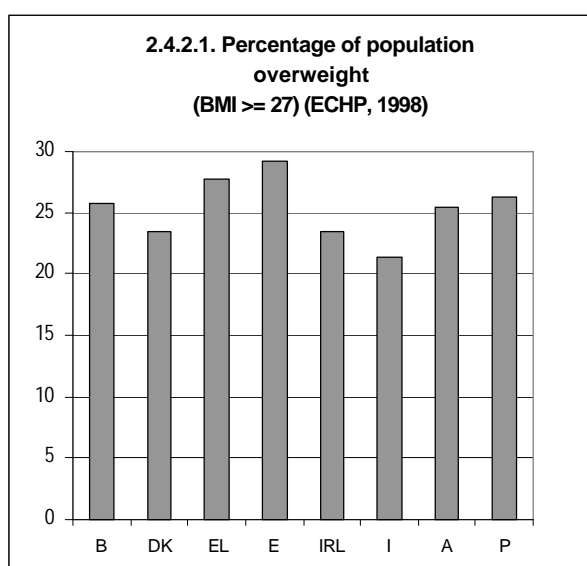
Table 2.4.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | ≥ 27 | ≥ 30 | Question |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| B | 25.8 | 10.3 | Same |
| DK | 23.5 | 8.9 | Same |
| EL | 27.7 | 8.9 | Same |
| E | 29.2 | 12.5 | Same |
| IRL | 23.5 | 8.4 | Same |
| I | 21.3 | 7.7 | Same |
| A | 25.5 | 10.0 | Same |
| P | 26.2 | 9.6 | Same |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

C. Analysis

1- Overall level



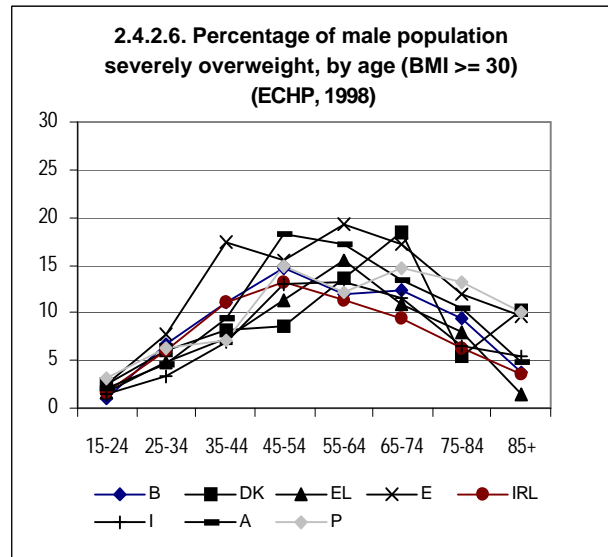
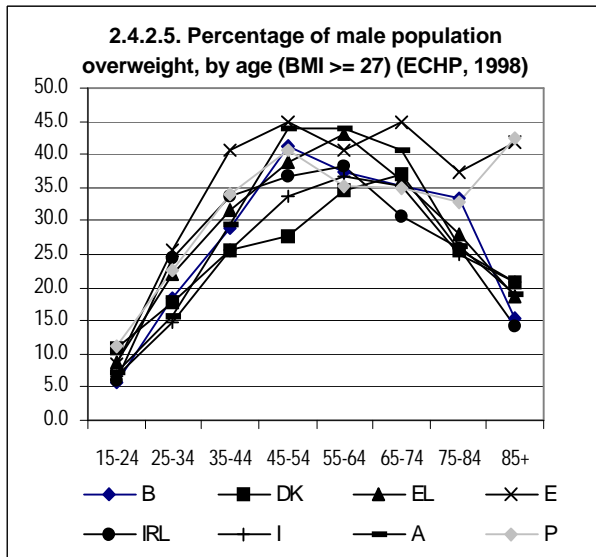
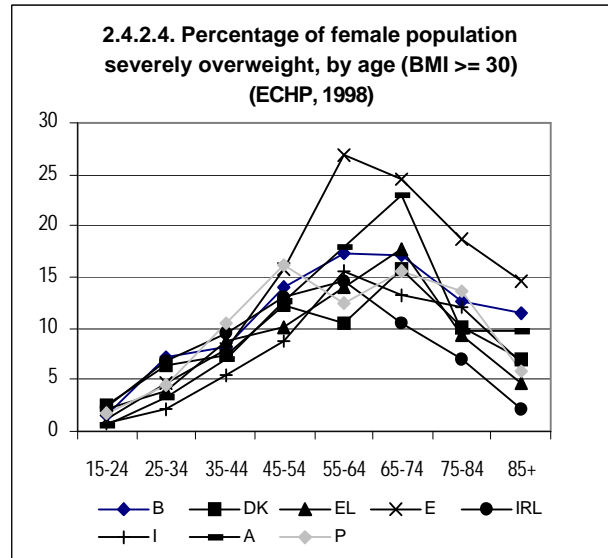
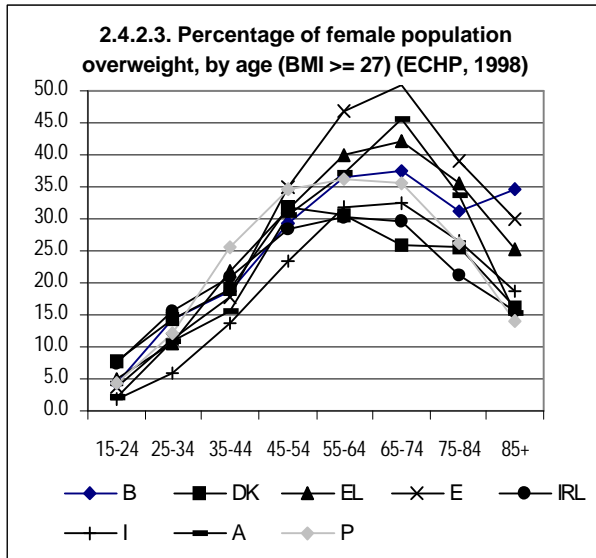
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The percentages of population overweight are similar among the countries considered. More diversity is found for the percentage severely overweight: 12.5% in Spain against 7.7% in Italy.

2- Age and gender

The prevalence of overweight is generally much higher among males than among females in the younger age groups. With increasing age, the percentage overweight among females tends to catch up with the male rate, and even overtakes it in the oldest age groups.

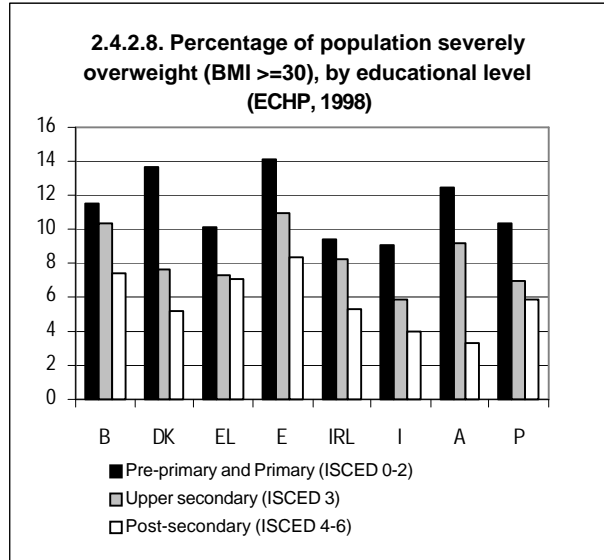
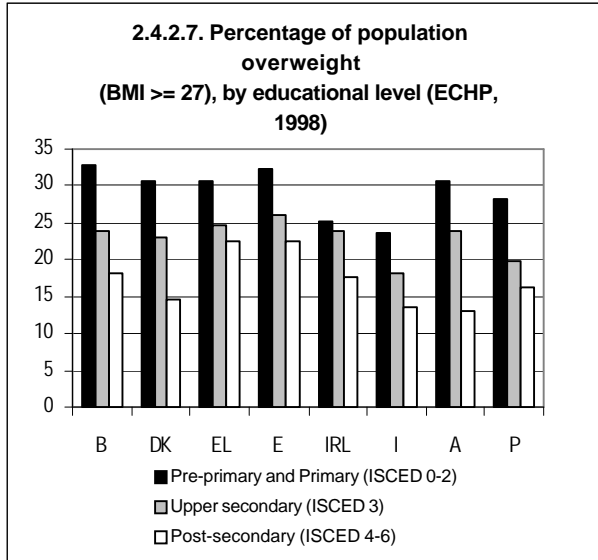
Obesity is also much higher for males in the 15-24 age group in Austria, Spain, Italy, Portugal, but equal in Denmark and much lower in other countries. While female obesity rates catch up with male rates with increasing age in the first four countries, they remain similar to male rates in other countries. However, by 54-65, obesity rates are generally higher than male rates.



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The relationship between age and the percentage overweight or obese is similar to that found with national data.

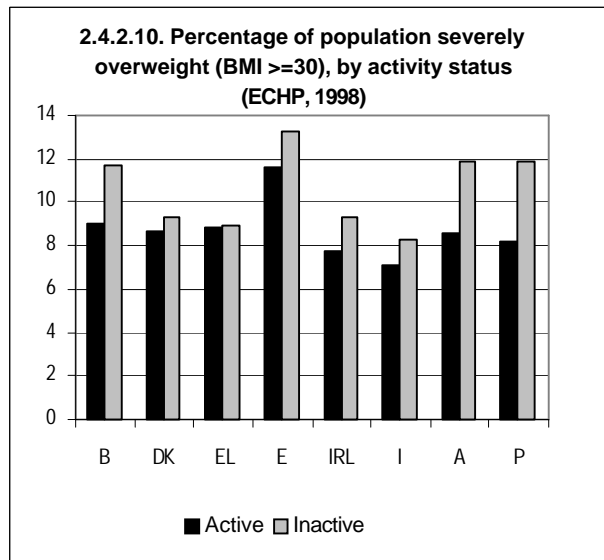
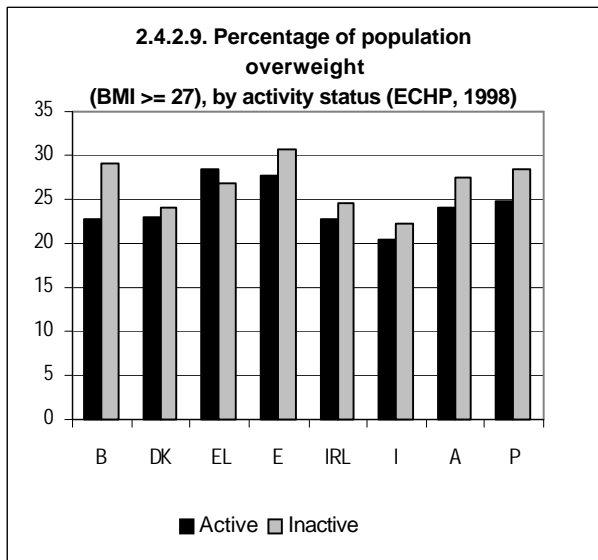
3- Educational level



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Higher educational levels are associated with lower rates of overweight and of obesity in all countries, with often widely different rates between those with pre-primary level and those with post-secondary education.

4- Activity status



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

In all countries, inactive persons tend to be more overweight or more obese than the economically active, except for those overweight in Greece.

5- Comparative study of countries²
Table 2.4.2.3. Analysis of gradients (Population overweight (BMI • 27))

| | B | DK | EL | E | IRL | I | A | P |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Level | 1.01 | 0.92 | 1.08 | 1.14 | 0.92 | 0.83 | 0.99 | 1.02 |
| Gender | 1.20 | 1.14 | 1.17 | 1.29 | 1.32 | 1.39 | 1.29 | 1.25 |
| Age | 1.06 | 0.76 | 1.12 | 1.31 | 0.84 | 1.02 | 1.28 | 1.00 |
| Education | 0.56 | 0.48 | 0.74 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.58 | 0.43 | 0.58 |
| Activity status | 0.78 | 0.95 | 1.06 | 0.90 | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.88 | 0.87 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.
 Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Table 2.4.2.4. Analysis of gradients (Population severely overweight (BMI • 30))

| | B | DK | EL | E | IRL | I | A | P |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Level | 1.11 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 1.35 | 0.91 | 0.83 | 1.08 | 1.04 |
| Gender | 0.91 | 0.99 | 0.92 | 1.02 | 0.95 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 0.97 |
| Age | 0.98 | 0.81 | 0.97 | 1.49 | 0.77 | 1.01 | 1.37 | 0.97 |
| Education | 0.64 | 0.38 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.56 | 0.44 | 0.26 | 0.57 |
| Activity status | 0.77 | 0.94 | 0.99 | 0.87 | 0.83 | 0.86 | 0.72 | 0.69 |

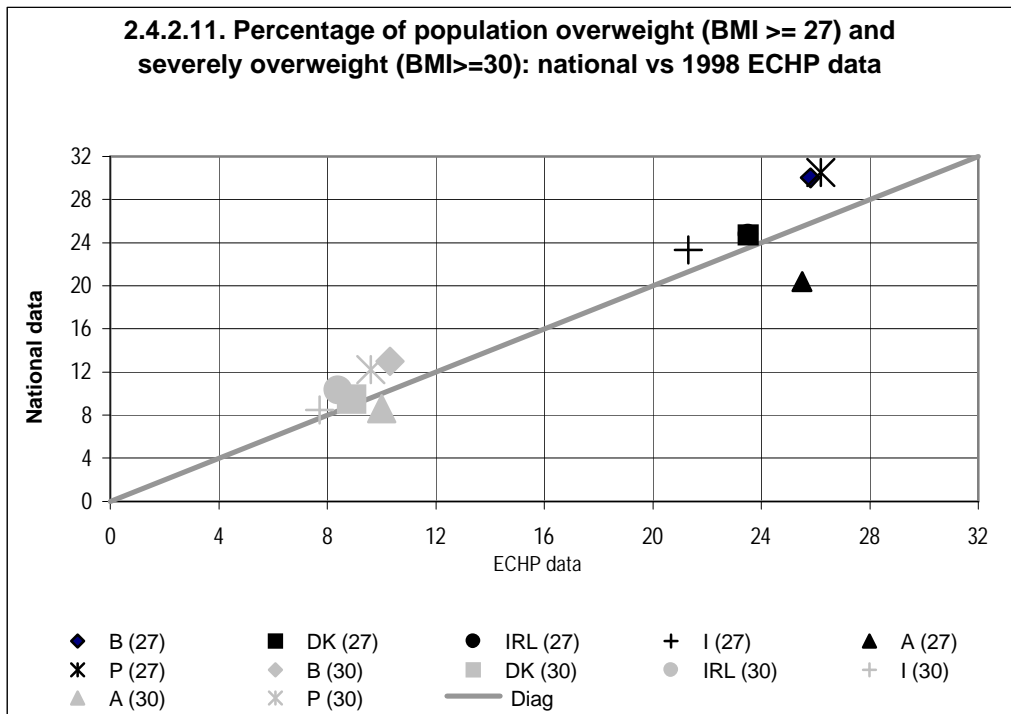
Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.
 Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

- Differences among countries in the percentage of population overweight are not very large, and wider variations are found for severe overweight, with an average obesity rate in Spain more than 60% higher than in Italy.
- Average overweight rates are higher for males than for females in all countries, but female and male obesity rates do not differ much.
- The age effect is much more pronounced in Spain than in Ireland or Denmark.
- Differences by educational level are very high in Austria and Denmark but less so in Spain.
- Differences by activity status are much lower.

² See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

A comparison of national and ECHP data

Data on overweight and obesity are available from both national and ECHP sources for six countries (Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Austria and Portugal).



Source: European Community Household Panel (1998) & national data

There is a broad agreement between the two sources as regards the overall percentage severely overweight, but less for the percentage overweight.

Gender – and age – specific data from the two sources are also in broad agreement, but sometimes diverge significantly, without any clear pattern, possibly because of the reduced size of the samples.

Finally, the use of identical indicators appears to be insufficient for ensuring data comparability. Data collection methods matter, too. For example, it is known that data on height and weight collected through telephone interviews lead to lower overweight and obesity rates than self-reported height and weight obtained from face-to-face interviews, while physical measurements lead to still higher – and much more valid – rates. It may be that the rates found in Germany and the UK are not particularly high, but that the reported rates found in other countries are in fact too low.

2.5. Smoking

Tobacco smoking is a major factor of mortality and morbidity in all European Countries, and considerable efforts have been made to harmonise statistics in this field.

Data were requested on three aspects of smoking:

1. Present smoking
2. Number of cigarettes smoked per day by present smokers
3. Former smoking

The three sets of indicators will be examined in turn.

2.5.1. Present smoking

Data on the percentage of smokers at the time of interview are available from national surveys as well as from the ECHP.

2.5.1.1. Present smoking (national data)

A. Data requested

Data were requested on:

1. Number of respondents who do not smoke (non-smokers)
2. Number of respondents who smoke occasionally (smokers)
3. Number of respondents who smoke daily (smokers)

B. Data collected

Table 2.5.1.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided |
|---------|------|--|--|
| B | 1997 | Do you smoke? Yes, every day/ Yes, now and then/ No | Do not smoke Smoke occasionally Smoke daily |
| DK | 2000 | Do you smoke? Yes, daily/ Yes, but some days I don't smoke / No | Do not smoke Smoke occasionally Smoke daily |
| D | 1998 | Did you use to or do you smoke now? Have never smoked (apart from trying now and then)/ I smoke now: Yes, daily/ Yes, occasionally/ I used to smoke, but have not smoked for at least a year/ I have stopped smoking in the last 12 months | Never smoked Smoke occasionally Smoke daily Former smoker |
| E | 1997 | Could you please tell me if you smoke? Yes, smokes every day/ Yes, but not every day/ No, but used to smoke / Does not smoke and has never smoked habitually | Do not smoke Smoke occasionally Smoke daily |
| F | 2000 | Do you smoke regularly? Yes/ no | Do not smoke <i>Smoke (daily or occasionally)</i> |
| IRL | 1998 | Do you smoke cigarettes now? No/ Yes, regularly/ Yes, occasionally (usually less than 1 per day) | Do not smoke Smoke occasionally Smoke daily |
| I | 2000 | Do you currently smoke? Yes/ No, but I smoked in the past/ No, I never smoked | Do not smoke Smoke occasionally Smoke daily |
| NL | 2000 | Do you smoke? No, but I used to smoke every day/ No, but I used to smoke now and then/ No I have never smoked | Do not smoke Smoke occasionally Smoke daily |
| A | 1999 | Do you smoke? Yes, occasionally/ yes, daily up to 10 cigarettes/ yes, daily between 11 and 20 cigarettes/ yes, daily more than 20 cigarettes / no, I quit smoking/ no, I never smoked. | Do not smoke Smoke occasionally Smoke daily |
| P | 1999 | Do you [does she/he] smoke? Daily/ occasionally/ don't smoke | Do not smoke Smoke occasionally Smoke daily |

| | | | |
|-----------|------|---|---|
| S | 2000 | Do you smoke daily? Do you smoke from time to time? Yes/ no | Do not smoke Smoke occasionally Smoke daily |
| UK | 2000 | Do you smoke cigarettes at all nowadays? Yes/ no | Yes / no |
| IS | 1998 | How often do you usually smoke cigarettes? Do not smoke/less than weekly/ once a week/ 2-3 times a week/ 4-6 times a week/ daily | Do not smoke Smoke occasionally Smoke daily |
| NO | 1998 | Do you smoke? Yes/ no Do you smoke daily or occasionally? Yes/ no | Do not smoke Smoke occasionally Smoke daily |
| CH | 1997 | Do you smoke, if only rarely? Yes/no Have you ever smoked regularly for more than 6 months? Yes/no How many years ago did you quit smoking? | Do not smoke Smokers Former smoker |

Source: National data

All countries ask a series of questions in order to distinguish different categories of smokers, former smokers and those who have never smoked. The way the questions are asked differs among countries, as well as their sequence and the response categories, which is likely to affect the comparability of the results.

Some countries simply ask respondents the simple question "Do you smoke?". Others attempt first to determine those who have ever smoked and then to determine which of them are present smokers. In the same way, some of the occasional present smokers may well reply 'No' to the question "Do you smoke?", while they would have replied 'Yes' to the question (used in Switzerland) "Do you smoke, if only rarely?".

Most surveys collect separate data on occasional smokers and on daily smokers. Exceptions are France and Switzerland, where those who smoke daily are not distinguished from those who smoke occasionally. As a result, analysis will focus on the percentage of present smokers (daily or occasional smokers). Analysis of the percentage of persons smoking 20 cigarettes or more per day and of former smokers will be presented further.

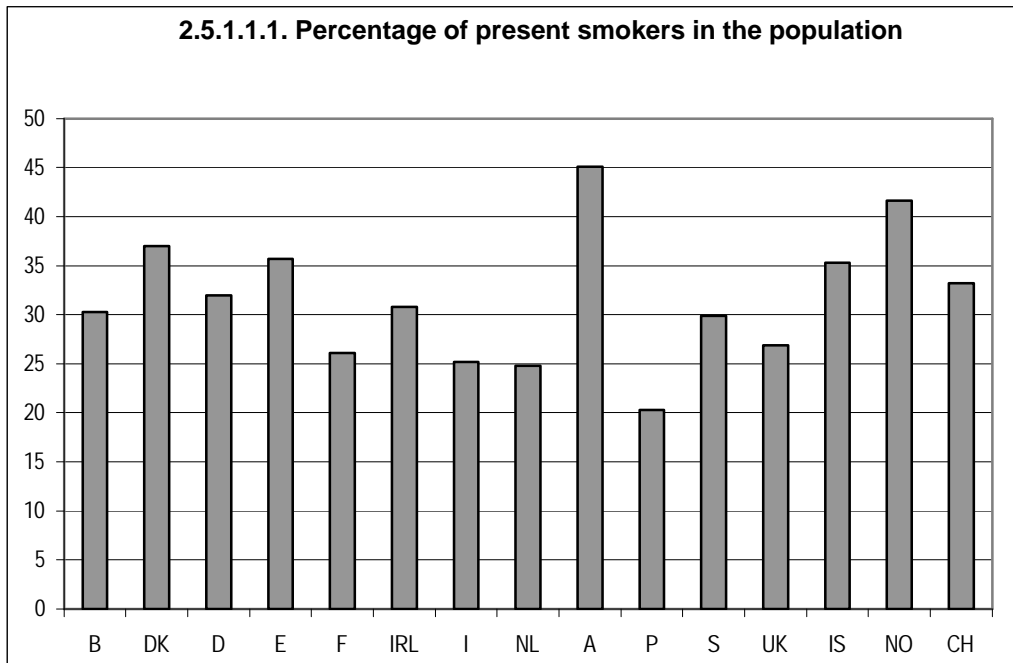
Table 2.5.1.1.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Present Smokers (daily or occasionally) | Remarks |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------|
| B | 30.3 | |
| DK | 37.0 | |
| D | 32.0 | |
| E | 35.7 | |
| F | 26.1 | |
| IRL | 30.8 | |
| I | 25.2 | |
| NL | 24.8 | |
| A | 45.1 | More detailed initial question |
| P | 20.3 | |
| S | 29.9 | |
| UK | 26.9 | |
| IS | 35.3 | |
| NO | 41.6 | |
| CH | 33.2 | |

Source: National data

C. Analysis

1- Overall level

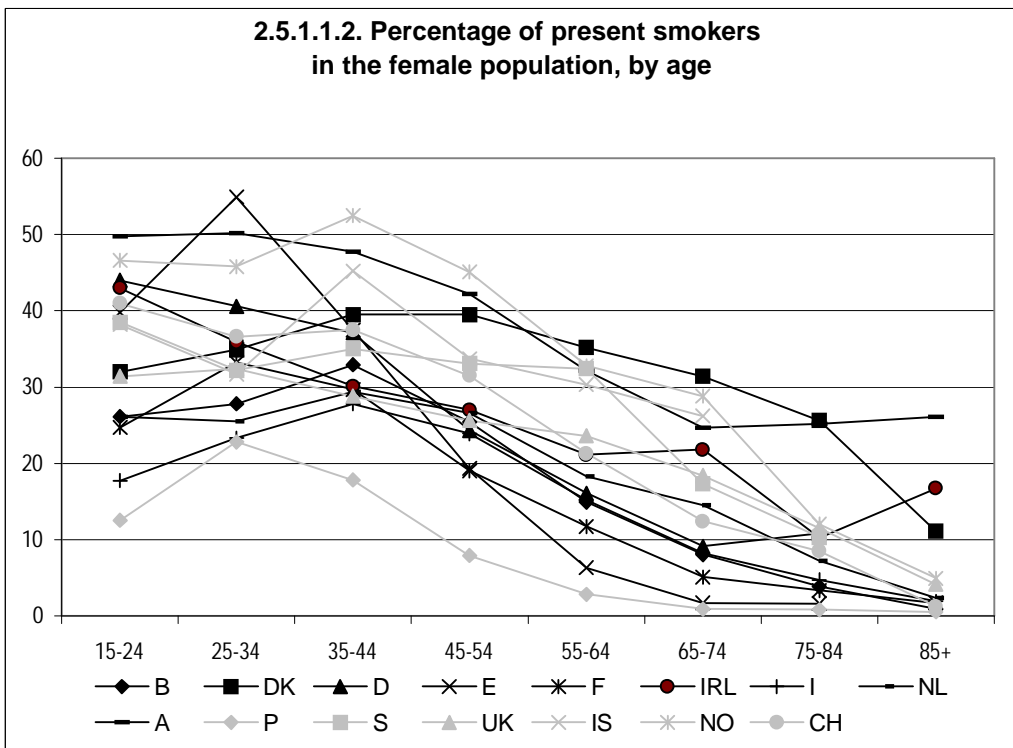


Source: National data

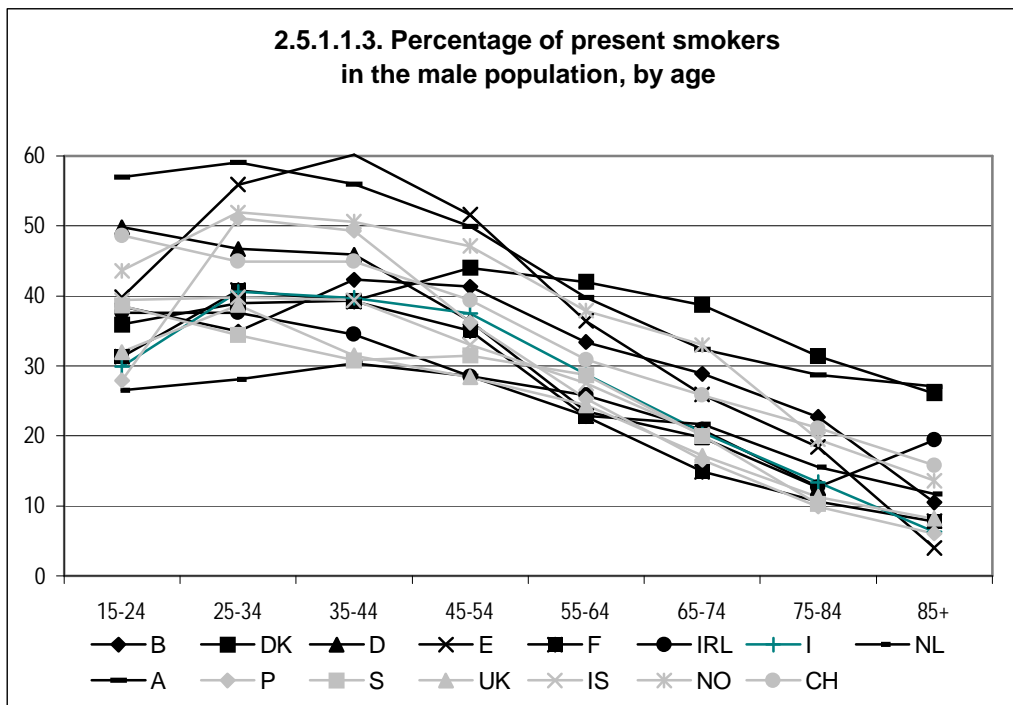
The percentage of present smokers in the population is highest in Austria (45%), followed by Norway and Iceland. The lowest percentage of present smokers is found in Portugal (20%) but possibly the use of proxy responses lead to an underestimation of the number of smokers. Generally, countries asking a series of detailed questions (Austria, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland) or determining first those persons who have ever smoked (Germany) present higher rates of smoker.

2- Age and gender

Women tend to smoke less than men in all countries except in Sweden and Iceland where the average smoking rates are very similar.



Source: National data



Source: National data

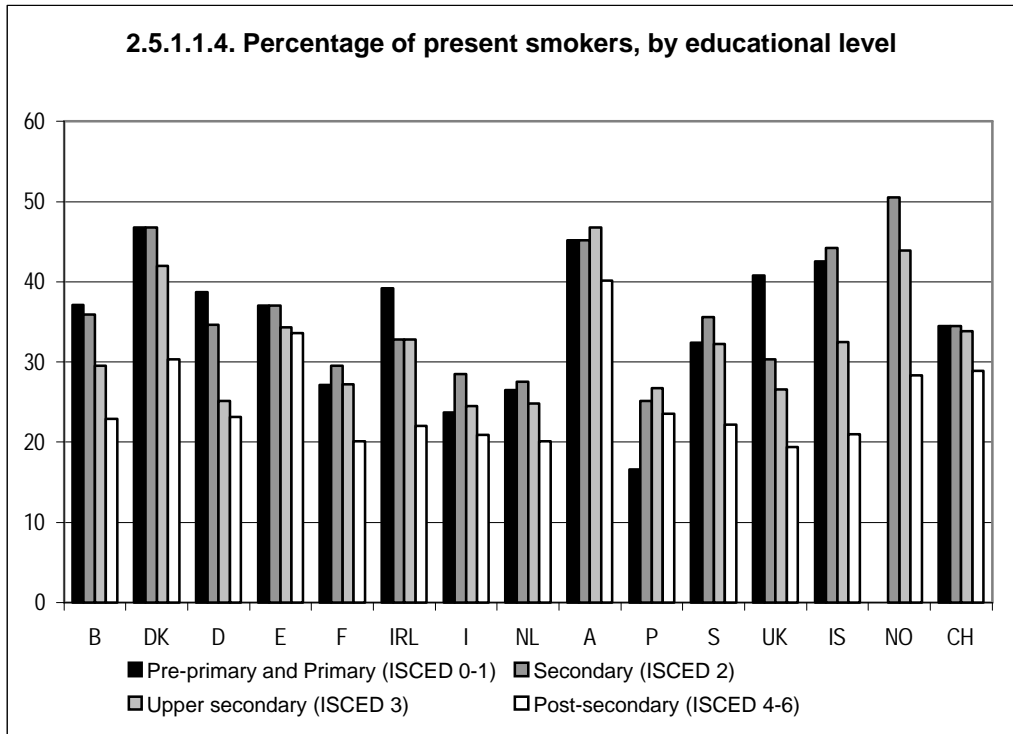
There is a wide variation in smoking rates among the youngest age group (age 15-24), from 12.5% for females in Portugal to 57% for males in Austria. In most countries, the percentage of smokers first increases with age to reach a maximum at 25-34, 35-44 or, less often, 45-54. The percentages then decline to much lower levels, reaching a minimum for the 85+ age group.

The strength of the age effect varies among countries: for example, there is much less variation by age of smoking rates among the Danish population, especially males, than in other countries.

Care must be taken not to interpret these age data as life profiles: for example, the smoking rate ten years earlier of individuals aged 45-54 years at the time of the survey certainly differ from the smoking rate of individuals aged 35-44 at the time of the survey.

In most countries, the percentage of male and female smokers vary more or less in parallel over successive age groups, up to the 75-84 age group, the female percentages being almost always lower than the male ones. In other countries (especially Portugal, Spain or Belgium), the percentages of female smokers decline considerably faster with age than the corresponding percentages among males.

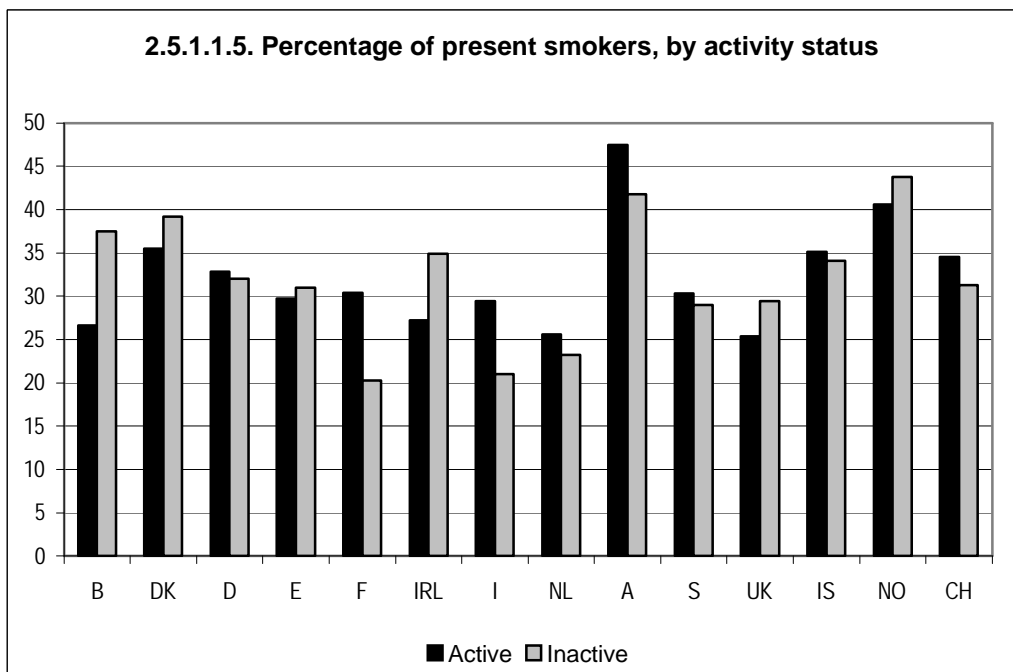
3- Educational level



Austria, Switzerland, Denmark and Spain: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary
 Source: National data

After adjustment for age and gender, the percentage of smokers generally declines with educational level. However, Portugal and Austria appear as exceptions. It may be noted that in several countries, the percentage of smokers among those with secondary education is higher than or similar to the percentage of those with primary education, the decline appearing only for higher levels of education.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

There is no clear relationship between smoking and economic activity. In nine countries, the smoking rate is higher among the active population, but the reverse can be observed in the other six countries.

5- Comparative study of countries¹
Table 2.5.1.1.3. Analysis of gradients

| | B | DK | D | E | F | IRL | I | NL | A | P | S | UK | IS | NO | CH |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Level | 0.98 | 1.20 | 1.04 | 1.16 | 0.85 | 1.00 | 0.82 | 0.81 | 1.46 | 0.66 | 0.97 | 0.87 | 1.15 | 1.35 | 1.08 |
| Gender | 1.54 | 1.13 | 1.29 | 1.58 | 1.46 | 1.04 | 1.69 | 1.12 | 1.18 | 3.27 | 0.97 | 1.09 | 0.99 | 1.06 | 1.31 |
| Age | 0.78 | 0.26 | 1.46 | 1.07 | 1.64 | 0.93 | 0.77 | 0.59 | 1.08 | 1.03 | 0.82 | 0.76 | 0.79 | 1.21 | 1.14 |
| Education | 0.62 | 0.65 | 0.60 | 0.91 | 0.74 | 0.56 | 0.88 | 0.76 | 1.04 | 1.42 | 0.69 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.56 | 0.84 |
| Activity status | 0.71 | 0.91 | 1.03 | 0.96 | 1.50 | 0.78 | 1.40 | 1.10 | 1.14 | - | 1.04 | 0.86 | 1.03 | 0.93 | 1.10 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

- As noted earlier, average smoking rates vary widely among countries. Portugal, with the lowest overall level, is also the country where the gender and education effects are strongest.
- A strong gender effect (women smoking less than men) is also found in other Southern European countries (Spain and Italy), but also in Belgium. The opposite (women smoking as much or slightly more than men) is found in Sweden and Iceland.
- The age effect is strongest in France but much lower in Denmark.
- In the same way, education has much less influence on the smoking status in the UK and Iceland than in Portugal.
- Finally, the influence of activity status is highest in Portugal where the economically active have a 89% higher probability to smoke than the inactive. At the opposite end of the spectrum, the Belgians who are economically active have a 29% lower probability of smoking than the inactive peers.

2.5.1.2. Present smoking (ECHP)
B. Data collected
Table 2.5.1.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Topic | Year | Question | Response categories |
|------------------------|------|---------------|---|
| Present smoking | 1998 | Do you smoke? | Do not smoke Smoke occasionally Smoke daily |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Table 2.5.1.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

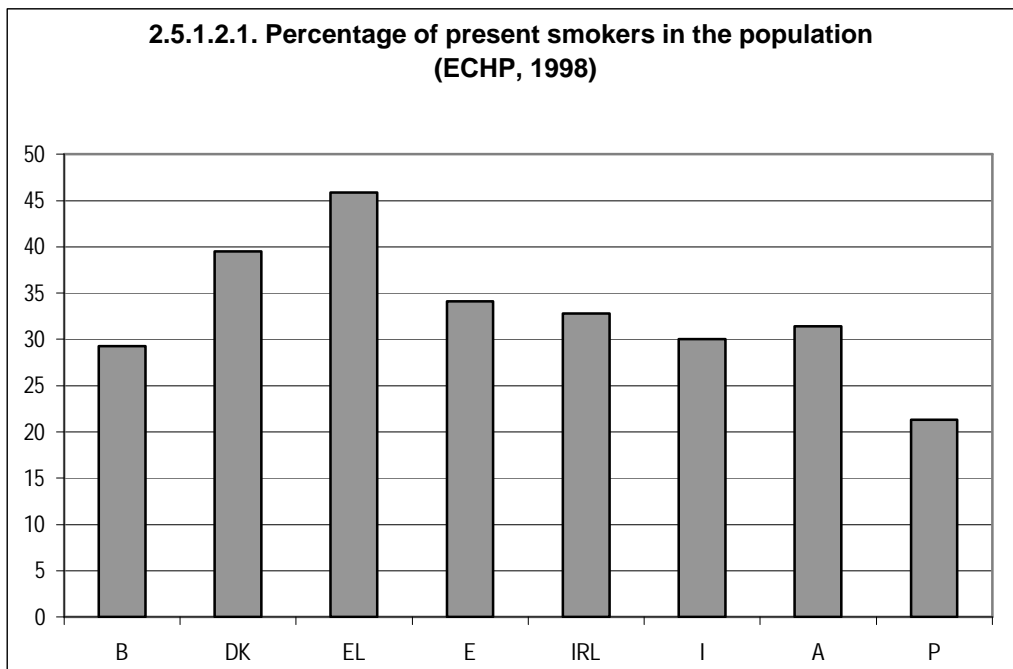
| Country | Present smokers (daily or occasionally) |
|---------|---|
| B | 29.3 |
| DK | 39.5 |
| EL | 45.9 |
| E | 34.1 |
| IRL | 32.8 |
| I | 30.0 |
| A | 31.4 |
| P | 21.3 |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

¹ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

C. Analysis

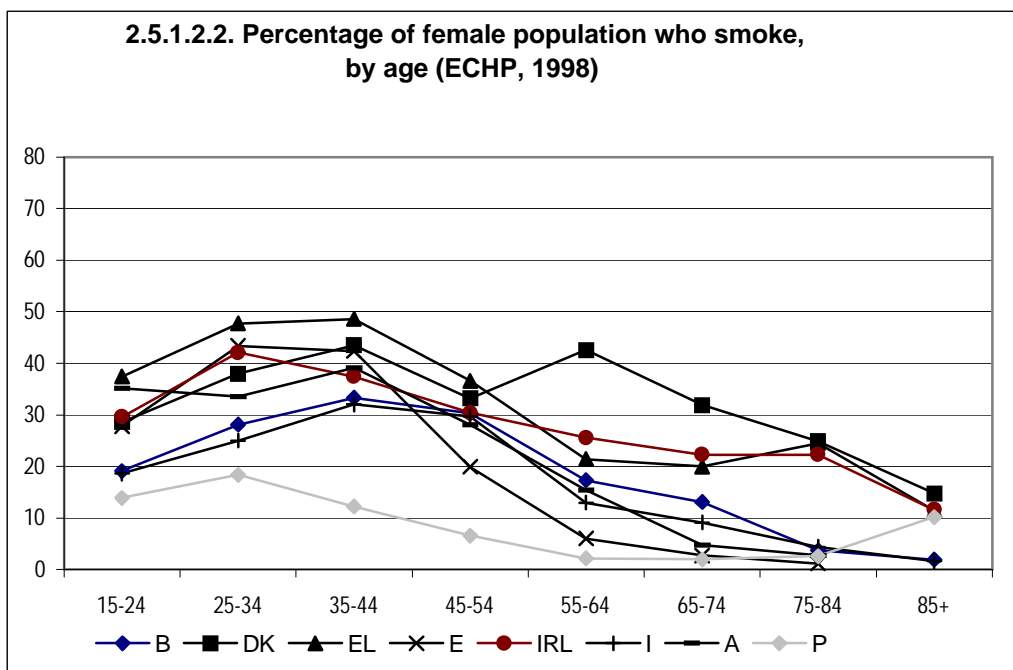
1- Overall level



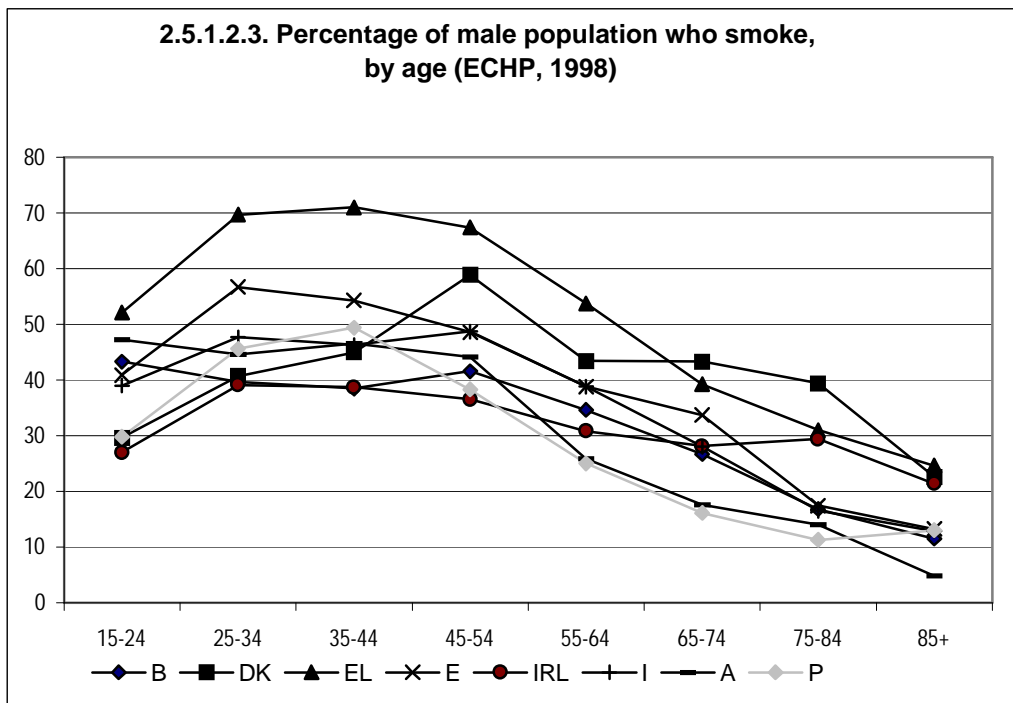
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

As with national data, the percentage of present smokers in the ECHP 1998 ranges from 20% to 45%.

2- Age and gender



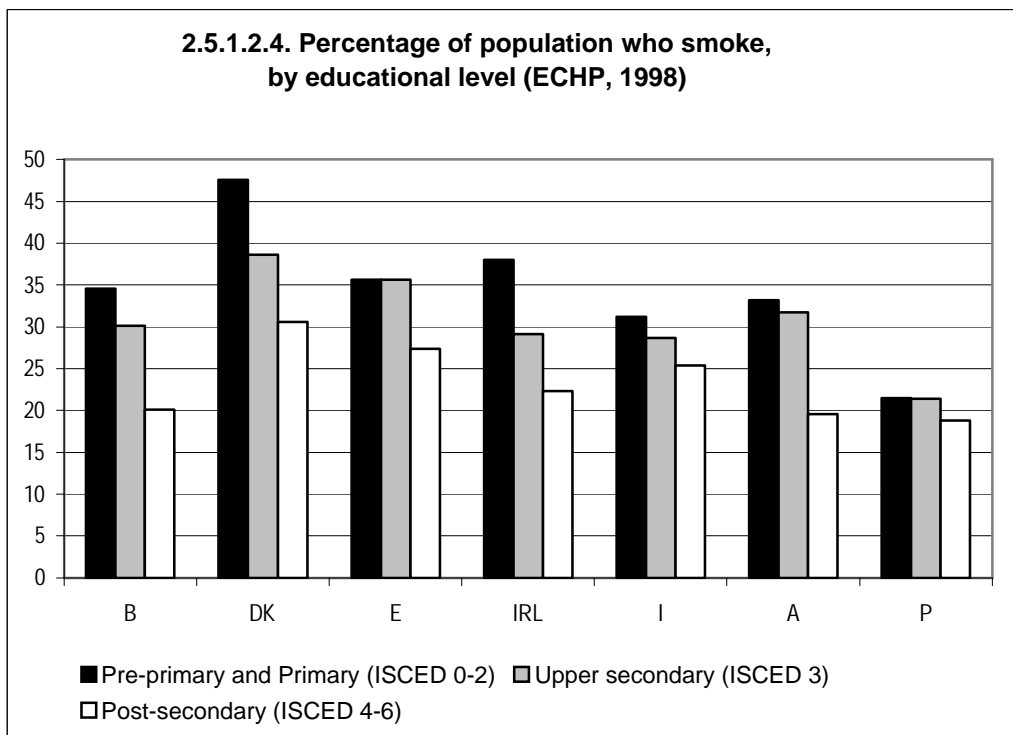
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The age pattern of the percentage of persons smoking is similar in all countries, and does not differ from the pattern found from national data.

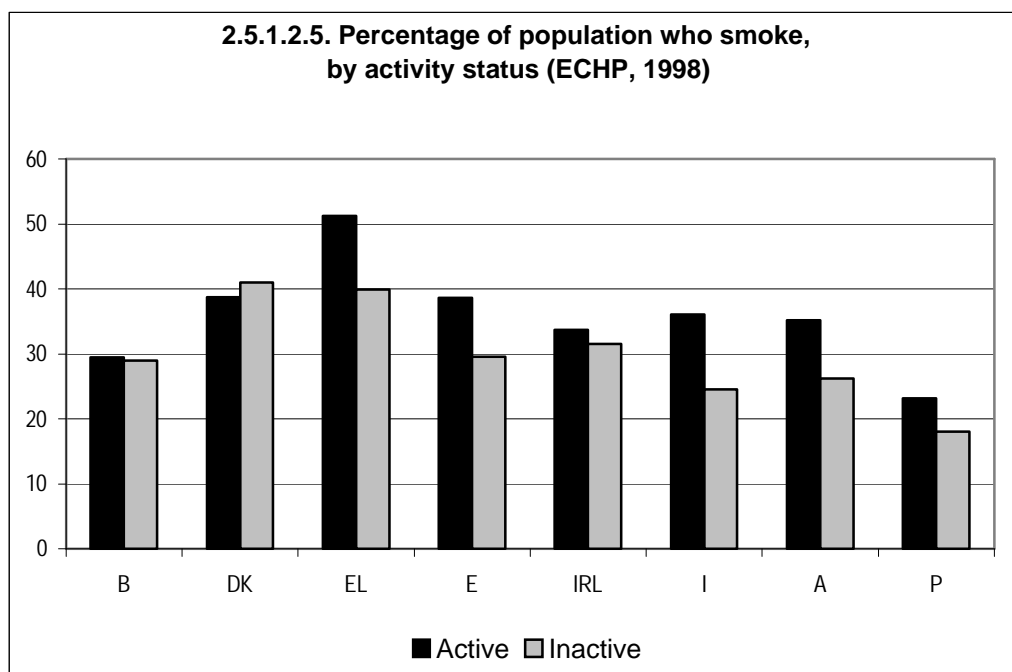
3- Educational level



Austria, Denmark and Spain: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary
 Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The pattern of decline in smoking with increasing educational level is similar to that found from national data.

4- Activity status



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

As with national data, there is no clear correlation between economic activity status and present smoking.

5- Comparative study of countries²

Table 2.5.1.2.3. Analysis of gradients

| | B | DK | EL | E | IRL | I | A | P |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Level | 0.91 | 1.23 | 1.43 | 1.06 | 1.02 | 0.93 | 0.98 | 0.66 |
| Gender | 1.55 | 1.23 | 1.65 | 1.81 | 1.05 | 1.94 | 1.43 | 3.48 |
| Age | 0.77 | 0.38 | 1.21 | 1.39 | 0.59 | 0.92 | 1.19 | 0.83 |
| Education | 0.58 | 0.64 | 0.85 | 0.77 | 0.59 | 0.81 | 0.59 | 0.87 |
| Activity status | 1.02 | 0.94 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.07 | 1.47 | 1.34 | 1.28 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

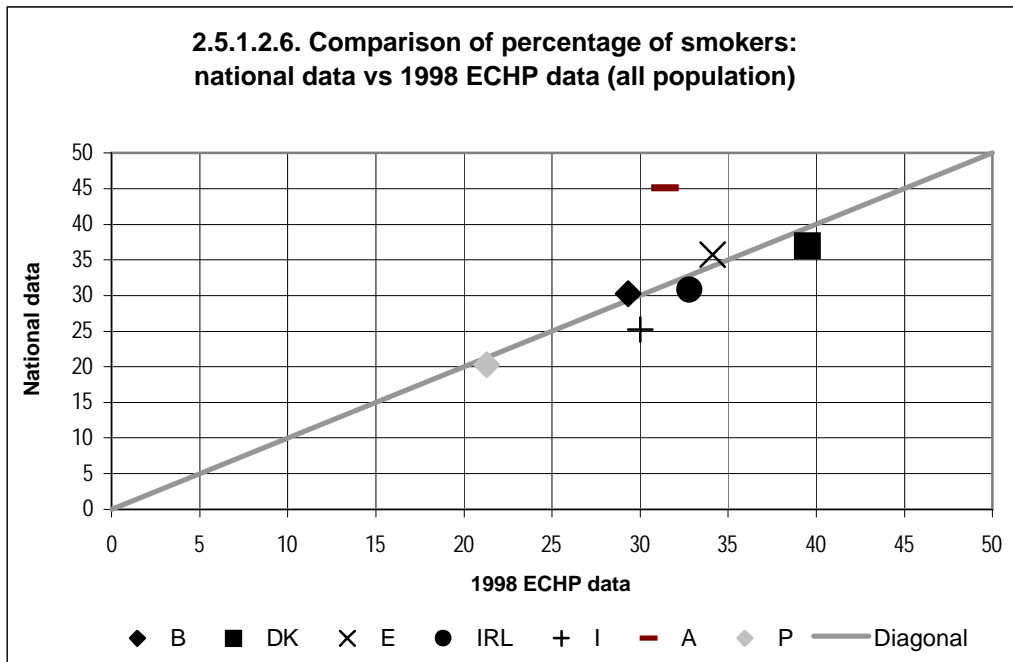
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

- The percentage of current smokers varies widely among the countries studied, Greece having the highest rate and Portugal the lowest.
- Portugal also has the strongest gender effect, with considerably higher rates for men than for women. However, a very different picture emerges in Ireland, where the male and female rates are almost equal.
- The age effect is strongest in Greece and Austria, but extremely weak in Denmark.
- After adjustment for age and gender, higher education is associated with lower smoking rates, particularly in Belgium and Ireland.
- Economic activity is more associated with smoking than inactivity, particularly in Italy. But little difference between the economically active and inactive is found in Denmark.

² See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

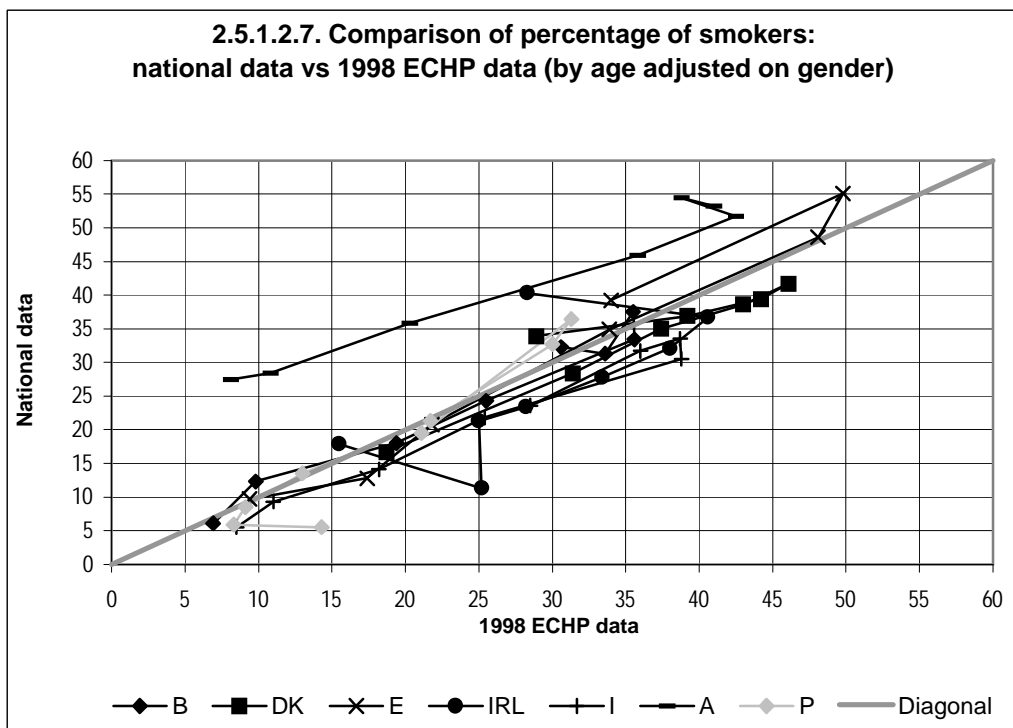
A comparison of national and ECHP data by gender and age groups

Data on the percentage of smokers are available from both national surveys and the 1998 ECHP for seven countries.



Source: European Community Household Panel (1998) & national data

For all countries except Austria, the overall percentages of present smokers are rather similar in both sources, although fewer smokers are found in the national survey in Italy (25.2%) than in the ECHP survey (30.0%). The population aged 85 years and above was not covered in the 1998 ECHP in Austria, so that the national survey, including an age group with few smokers, could be expected to display a slightly lower overall rate. But what is, in fact, found is quite the opposite.



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

There is in most countries a reasonably good correspondence between national and ECHP 1998 percentages of smokers by gender and age, and many of the discrepancies can be attributed to problems of sample size.

Differences between national and ECHP 1998 prevalence rates in Austria appear systematic: for all age groups, national figures by age and gender are considerably higher than ECHP data.

2.5.2. Number of cigarettes smoked per day

Even if they have the same percentages of smokers, two countries will face very different public health consequences if one includes only occasional or light smokers, while tobacco users in the other country are heavy smokers. Hence the importance of knowing the percentage of heavy smokers – defined as smoking 20 cigarettes or more per day – among current smokers.

2.5.2.1. Number of cigarettes smoked per day (national data)

A. Data requested

Number of cigarettes smoked per day

1. For smokers: number of respondents who smoke less than 20 cigarettes per day
2. For smokers: number of respondents who smoke 20 cigarettes per day or more

B. Data collected

Table 2.5.2.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

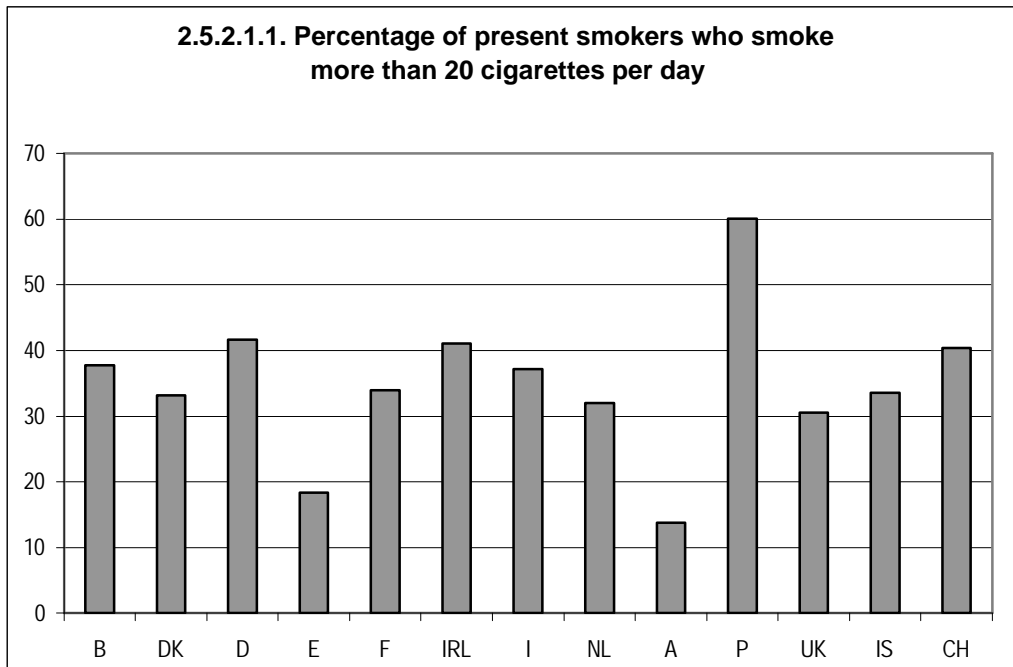
| Country | Year | Question | Response categories constructed |
|---------|------|--|---|
| B | 1997 | How many cigarettes do you smoke on average per day? | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |
| DK | 2000 | How much do you smoke a day on average? | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |
| D | 1998 | How much do you smoke on average each day? | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |
| E | 1997 | How many cigarettes do you smoke on an average day? | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |
| F | 2000 | How many of the following do you smoke per day? | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |
| IRL | 1998 | In a day how many cigarettes do you usually smoke? | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |
| I | 2000 | How much do you currently smoke? | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |
| NL | 2000 | How many cigarettes do you smoke on an average day? | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |
| A | 1999 | Do you smoke? Yes, occasionally/ yes, daily up to 10 cigarettes/ yes, daily between 11 and 20 cigarettes/ yes, daily more than 20 cigarettes / no, I quit smoking/ no, I never smoked. | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |
| P | 1999 | How many cigarettes do you [does she/he] smoke per day, on average? | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |
| UK | 2000 | About how many cigarettes a day do you usually smoke on weekdays and about how many cigarettes a day do you usually smoke on weekends? | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |
| IS | 1998 | How many cigarettes do you usually smoke each day? | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |
| CH | 1997 | How many cigarettes do you smoke on average every day? | Less than 20 cigarettes per day 20 cigarettes and more per day |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

For all countries except Austria, the variable studied is the percentage of smokers, including occasional smokers, who smoke 20 cigarettes or more per day. In Austria, the percentage is given only over daily smokers.

C. Analysis

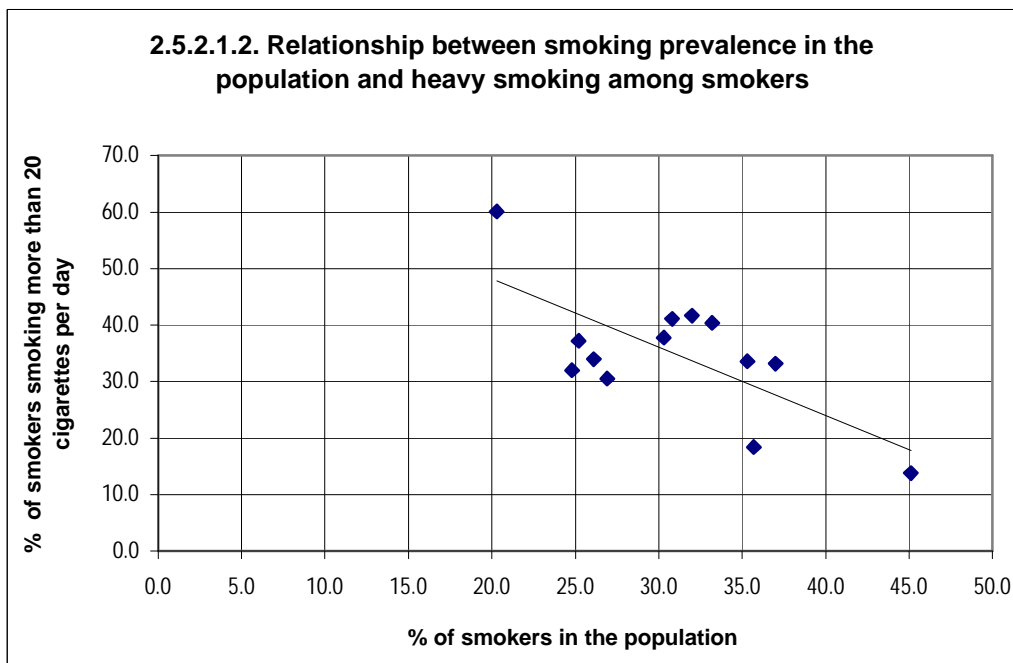
1- Overall level



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

In most countries, about 20 to 40% of smokers smoke more than 20 cigarettes a day. The percentage is highest in Portugal, and lowest in Austria. It was noted earlier that among countries for which data are available, in Portugal and Austria, smoking prevalence is lowest and highest, respectively. The result for Austria is somewhat surprising, since the percentage relates only to daily smokers.

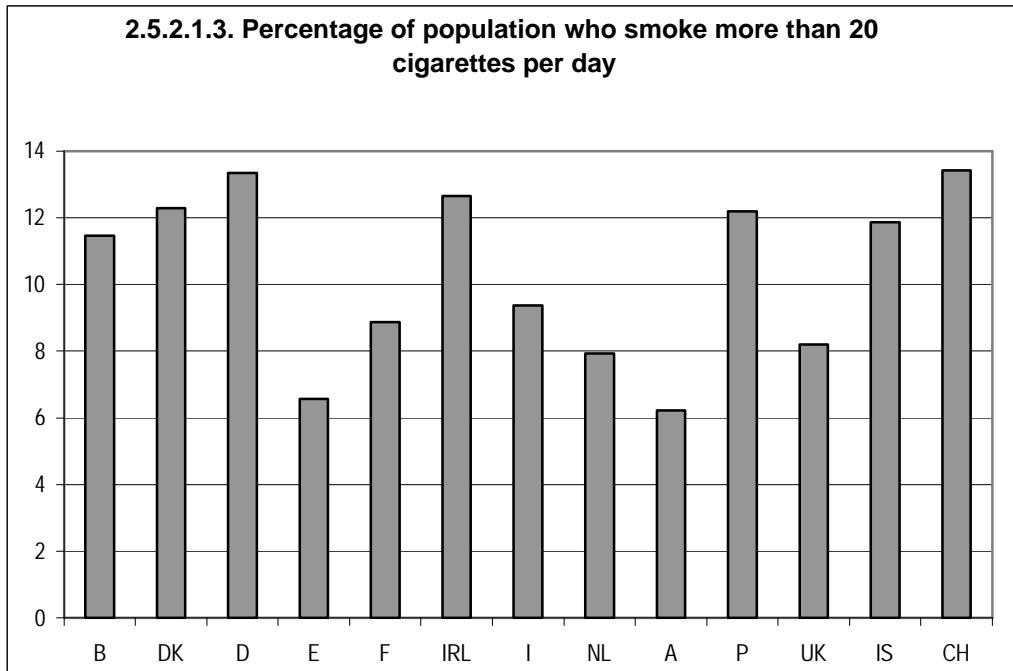
The following graph displays the relationship between the two variables for countries for which both data are available.



Source: European Community Household Panel (1998) & national data

From the graph, it appears that in countries with a low percentage of smokers, these tend to be heavy smokers. Conversely, countries with high smoking rates tend to have lighter smokers. As a consequence, a decrease in the prevalence of smoking in a country cannot be equated with an equal decrease in health risks. Since smoking prevalence and smoking intensity appear to move in opposite

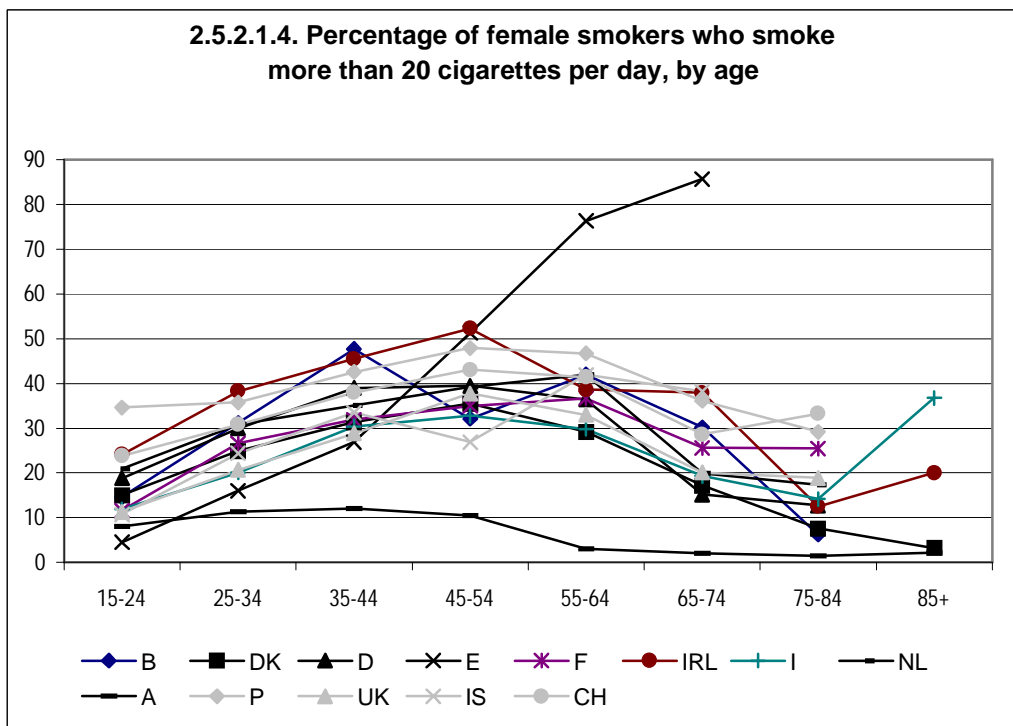
directions, it is of interest to examine the percentage of heavy smokers (more than 20 cigarettes a day) in the total population.



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

A rather different picture appears if the analysis concentrates on heavy smokers, rather than all smokers. In six countries, the percentage of heavy smokers ranges from 11 to 14%, while in Spain and Austria heavy smokers account for fewer than 7%.

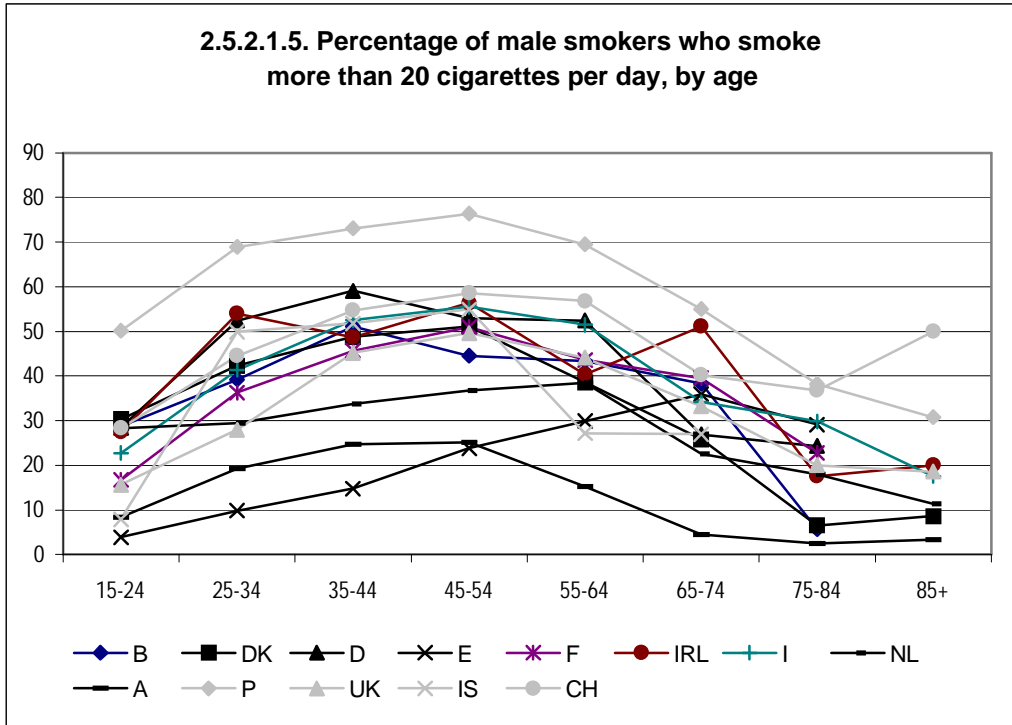
2- Age and gender



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Heavy smoking among females tends to increase with age, reaches a maximum between 45-54 and declines afterwards. Spain and Austria present, however, a very different pattern: in Spain, the percentage of heavy smokers increases up to 86% in the 65-74 age group (no data for older age groups), very probably because of the restricted size of the sample. In Austria, the percentage of heavy smokers among female smokers is relatively much lower than in other countries, especially

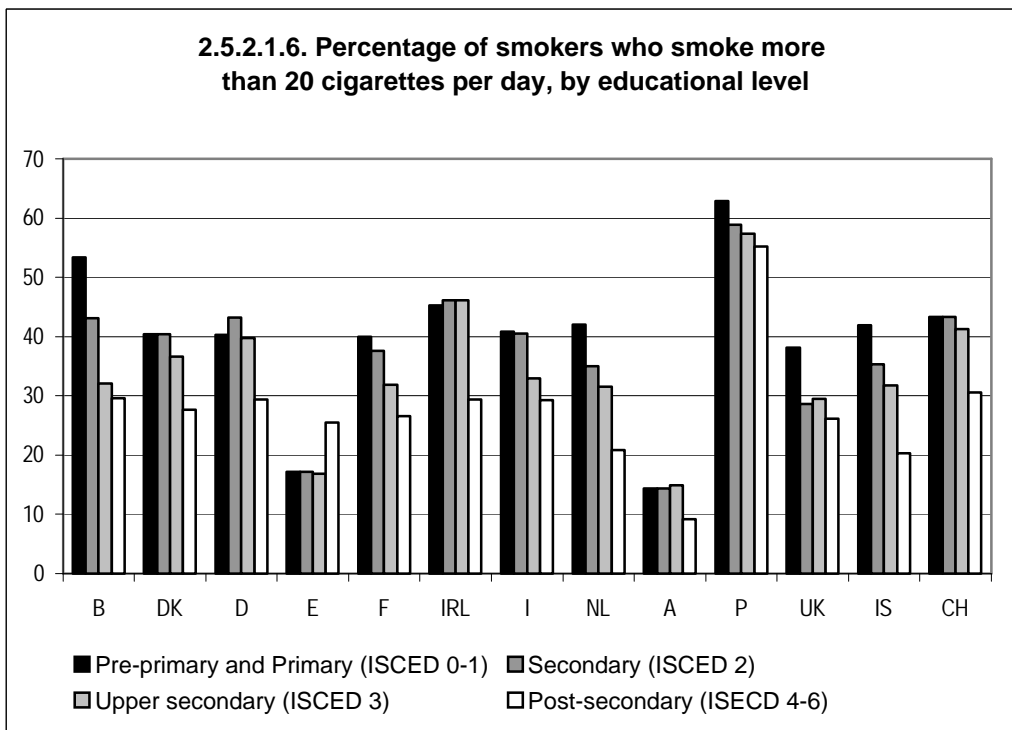
above 55. Smoking prevalence at 85 and above is generally small, so that erratic movements of the curves after 75-84 are due to small sample sizes.



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Male smokers are generally more likely to be heavy smokers than female smokers, and the relationship with age is less homogeneous than among females. Here also, the patterns of heavy smoking among males in Spain and Austria appear to be different from those of other countries.

3- Educational level



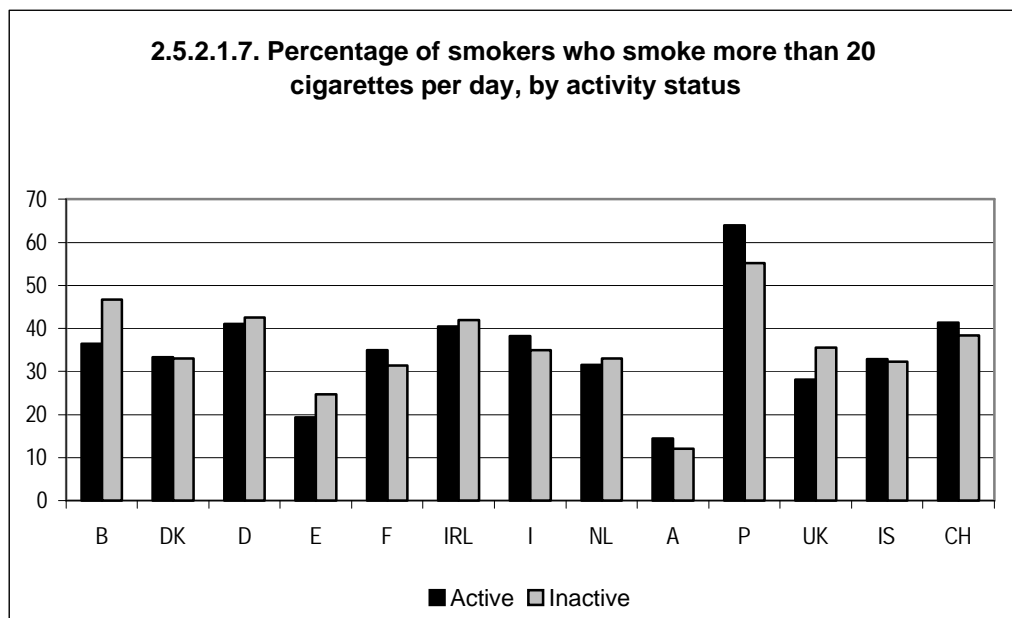
Austria, Switzerland, Denmark and Spain: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)

Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

After adjustment for gender and age, smokers with a relatively higher educational level are less likely to be heavy smokers than those with a lower educational level. As pointed out earlier, the opposite pattern in Spain may be due to the size of the sample.

4- Activity status



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Among smokers, there is no clear relationship between economic activity status and the probability of being a heavy smoker.

5- Comparative study of countries³

Table 2.5.2.1.2. Analysis of gradients

| | B | DK | D | E | F | IRL | I | NL | A | P | UK | IS | CH |
|------------------------|-------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|------|------|-------------|-------------|------|-------------|------|
| Level | 1.11 | 0.98 | 1.23 | 0.54 | 1.00 | 1.21 | 1.09 | 0.94 | <i>0.41</i> | 1.77 | 0.90 | 0.99 | 1.19 |
| Gender | 1.24 | 1.53 | 1.54 | <i>0.54</i> | 1.39 | 1.19 | 1.80 | 1.00 | 1.88 | 1.69 | 1.41 | 1.47 | 1.38 |
| Age | 1.01 | 1.08 | 1.14 | 1.22 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 1.21 | 0.65 | <i>0.54</i> | 1.03 | 1.23 | 1.33 | 1.01 |
| Education | 0.55 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 1.48 | 0.67 | 0.65 | 0.72 | 0.50 | 1.03 | 0.88 | 0.69 | <i>0.48</i> | 0.71 |
| Activity status | <i>0.78</i> | 1.01 | 0.96 | 0.79 | 1.11 | 0.96 | 1.09 | 0.96 | 1.20 | - | 0.79 | 1.02 | 1.08 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

- Among current smokers, the percentage of those who smoke 20 or more cigarettes per day varies widely among countries
- Except in Spain, male smokers are systematically more likely to be heavy smokers
- The percentage of heavy smokers among all smokers tends to increase then decrease with age, the age pattern being much more pronounced in Iceland than in Austria
- More educated smokers are less likely to be heavy smokers, but this is not the case in Spain.
- There is no clear relationship with the activity status of smokers.

2.5.2.2. Number of cigarettes smoked per day (ECHP)

In the 1998 ECHP, current and past smokers were asked how many cigarettes they were smoking or had been smoking daily. From these data, the percentage of persons smoking 20 cigarettes or more per day among present or past smokers could be derived. Unfortunately, the percentage among present smokers could not be obtained.

³ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

B. Data collected
Table 2.5.2.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Topic | Year | Question | Response categories constructed |
|-------------------|------|--|--|
| Cigarettes smoked | 1998 | Number of cigarettes smoked per day (currently or in the past) | Less than 20 cigarettes 20 cigarettes or more |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Table 2.5.2.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

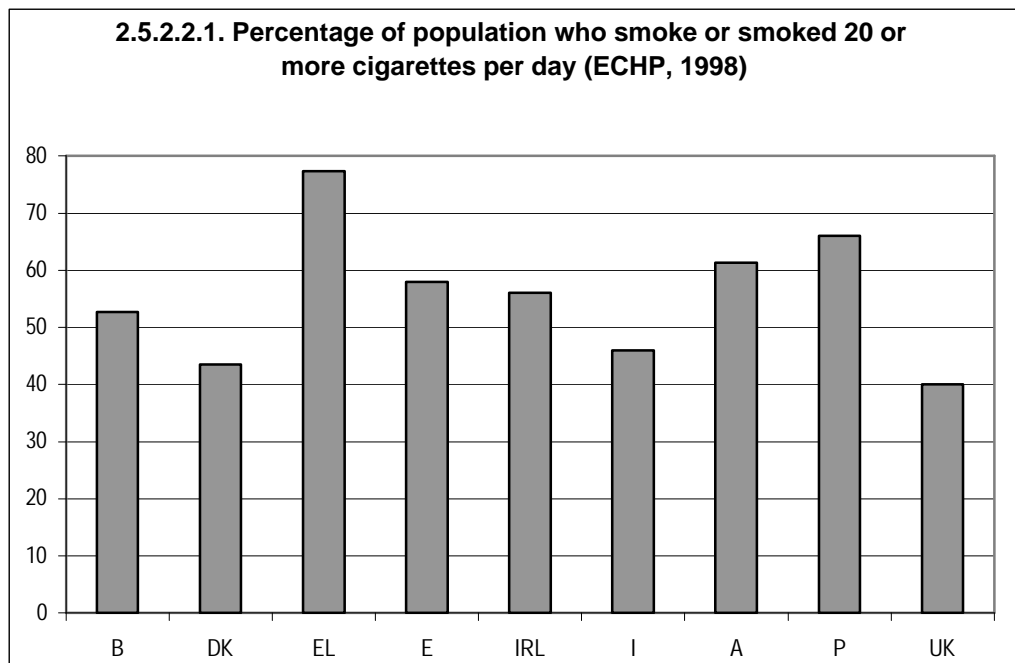
| Country | Cig>=20 (currently or in the past) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| B | 52.7 |
| DK | 43.5 |
| EL | 77.3 |
| E | 57.9 |
| IRL | 56.0 |
| I | 46.0 |
| A | 61.3 |
| P | 66 |
| UK | 40 |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

C. Analysis

Analysis refers to the percentage of the population who smoke at present or smoked in the past 20 or more cigarettes a day.

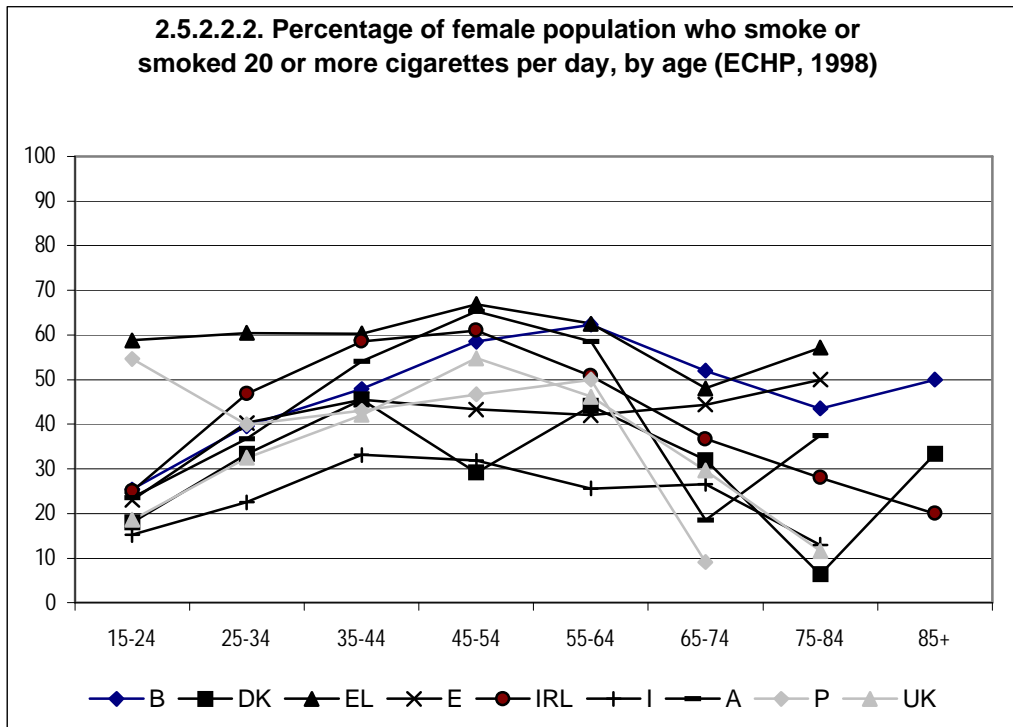
1- Overall level



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

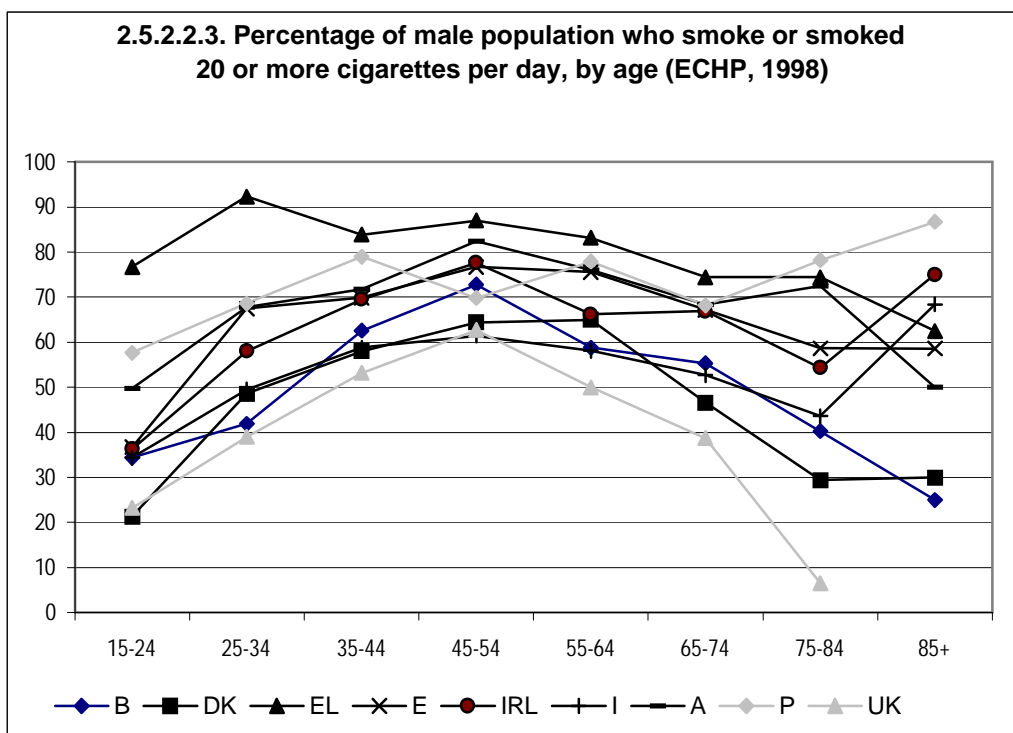
The percentage of heavy smokers among all smokers varies less among countries than is apparent from national data.

2- Age and gender



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

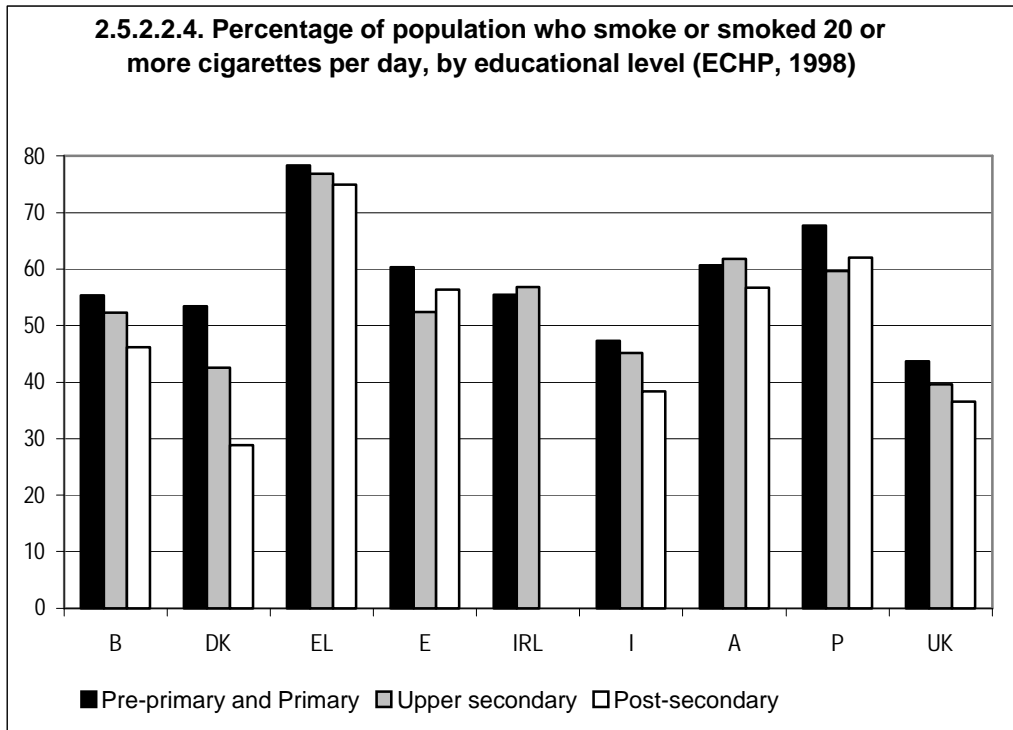
For females, data from the ECHP 1998 appear less homogenous than national data, with more variety among countries.



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The age pattern for men is similar to that found in national surveys, but 1998 ECHP data are more homogeneous than national data (the opposite was found with data for women).

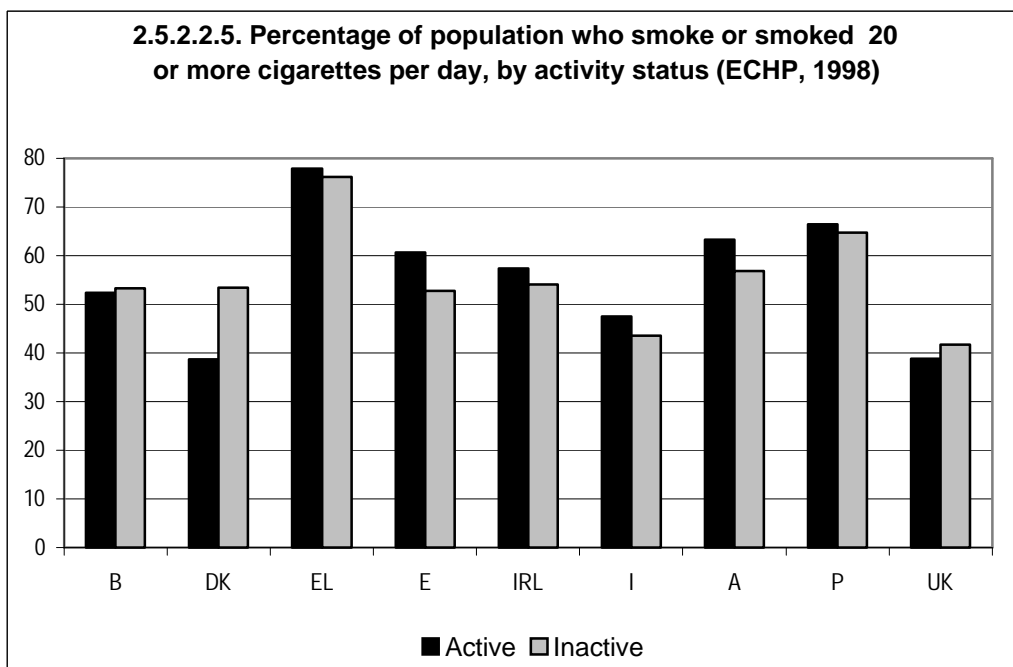
3- Educational level



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

As in the national surveys, more educated smokers are less likely to be heavy smokers, independent of age and gender.

4- Activity status



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

No systematic relationship with activity status can be observed.

5- Comparative study of countries⁴

Table 2.5.2.2.3. Analysis of gradients

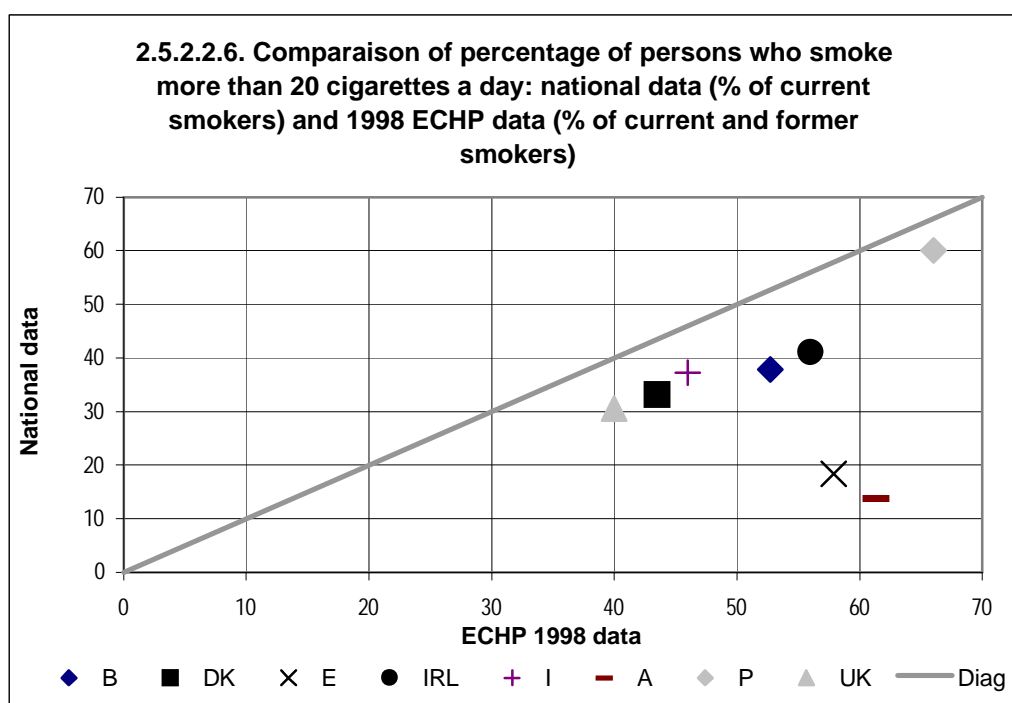
| | B | DK | EL | E | IRL | I | A | P | UK |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Level | 0.94 | 0.78 | 1.38 | 1.03 | 1.00 | 0.82 | 1.09 | 1.18 | 0.71 |
| Gender | 1.15 | 1.57 | 1.40 | 1.62 | 1.32 | 2.03 | 1.52 | 1.63 | 1.19 |
| Age | 1.00 | 1.08 | 0.30 | 0.94 | 1.07 | 0.78 | 0.96 | 0.64 | 1.09 |
| Education | 0.84 | 0.54 | 0.96 | 0.94 | 1.03 | 0.81 | 1.02 | 0.92 | 0.84 |
| Activity status | 0.98 | 0.72 | 1.02 | 1.15 | 1.06 | 1.09 | 1.11 | 1.03 | 0.93 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The conclusions from the 1998 ECHP data are similar to those obtained from national surveys.

A comparison of national and 1998 ECHP data

As already indicated, national data relate to the percentage of present smokers who smoke 20 cigarettes or more per day, while 1998 ECHP data relate to the percentage of present or past smokers who smoke of 20 cigarettes or more per day. Furthermore, past smokers include people who just tried once or twice to smoke. The indicators from the two data sources are therefore not comparable.



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Indeed, national data, which include former smokers, shows a lower percentage of persons smoking 20 cigarettes or more per day than does the ECHP, with very large differences in Spain and Austria. The graph tends to show that there is a higher percentage of heavy smokers among present smokers than among former smokers.

⁴ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

2.5.3. Former smokers

2.5.3.1. Former smokers (national data)

A. Data requested

Former smoking:

1. For non-smokers: number of respondents who never smoked
2. For non-smokers: number of respondents who used to smoke occasionally
3. For non-smokers: number of respondents who used to smoke daily

B. Data collected

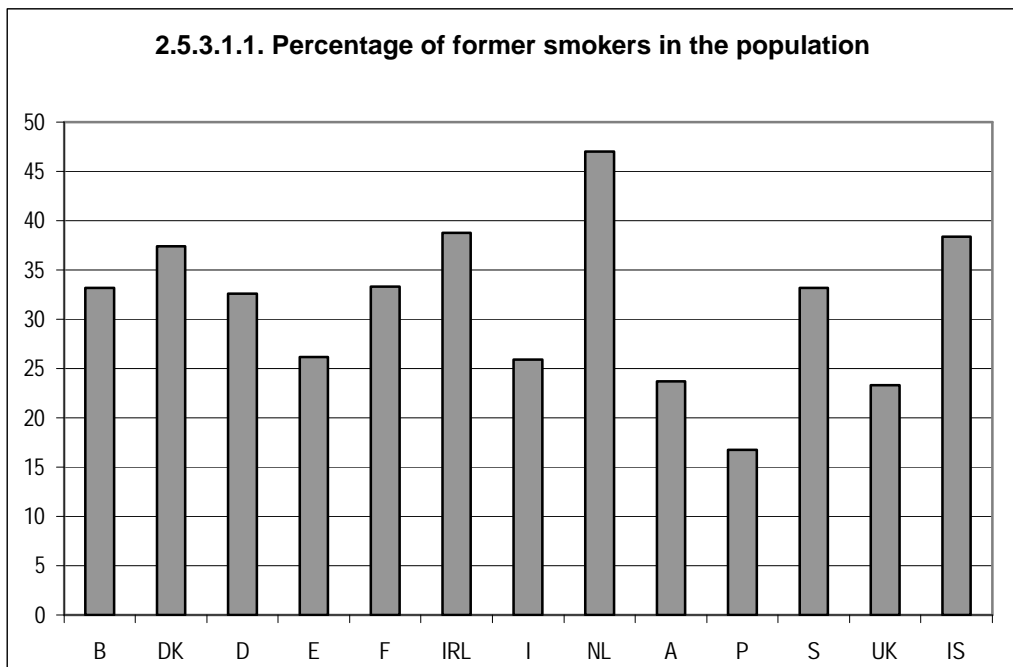
Table 2.5.3.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories constructed |
|---------|------|---|---|
| B | 1997 | Did you ever smoke? Yes, every day / yes, now and then / no | Never smoked Smoked daily Smoked occasionally |
| DK | 2000 | Have you ever been a smoker? Yes, I quit within the past 6 months / Yes, I quit more than 6 months ago / No | Never smoked Smoked (daily or occasionally) |
| D | 1998 | Did you use to or do you smoke now? Have never smoked (apart from trying now and then)/ smoke now: Yes, daily; Yes, occasionally /I used to smoke, but have not smoked for at least a year / I have stopped smoking in the last 12 months | Never smoked Have not smoked for at least a year Have stopped smoking in the last 12 months |
| E | 1997 | Could you please tell me if you smoke? Yes, smokes every day/ Yes, but not every day/ No, but used to smoke / Does not smoke and has never smoked habitually | Never smoked on daily basis Smoked (daily or occasionally) |
| F | 2000 | Did you used to smoke? No, never/Yes | Never smoked Smoked (daily or occasionally) |
| IRL | 1998 | Did you ever smoke cigarettes in the past? No, never / Current smoker/ Occasionally (usually less than one cigarette per day)/ Yes, regularly | Never smoked Smoked daily Smoked occasionally |
| I | 2000 | Do you currently smoke? Yes/ No, but I used to.../No, I've never smoked... How much do you currently smoke or did you used to smoke? Every day/ Occasionally | Never smoked Smoked daily Smoked occasionally |
| NL | 2000 | Do you smoke? No, but I used to smoke every day/ No, but I used to smoke now and then/ No, I have never smoked. | Never smoked Smoked daily Smoked occasionally |
| A | 1999 | Do you smoke? Yes, occasionally/ yes, daily up to 10 cigarettes/ yes, daily between 11 and 20 cigarettes/ yes, daily more than 20 cigarette/ no, I quit smoking/ no, I never smoked. | Never smoked Smoked (daily or occasionally) |
| P | 1999 | Have you [has she/he] ever smoked? Daily/ occasionally/ never smoked | Never smoked Smoked daily Smoked occasionally |
| S | 2000 | Have you smoked daily at any previous period in your life? For approximately how many years have you smoked daily? Deduct any fairly long periods when this was not the case. Never smoked daily/ used to smoke daily | Never smoked on daily basis Smoked daily |
| UK | 2000 | Have you ever smoked cigarettes regularly? Yes/ no | Never smoked Smoked |
| IS | 1998 | Have you ever smoked cigarettes daily? Yes/ no | Never smoked Smoked |

Source: National data

C. Analysis

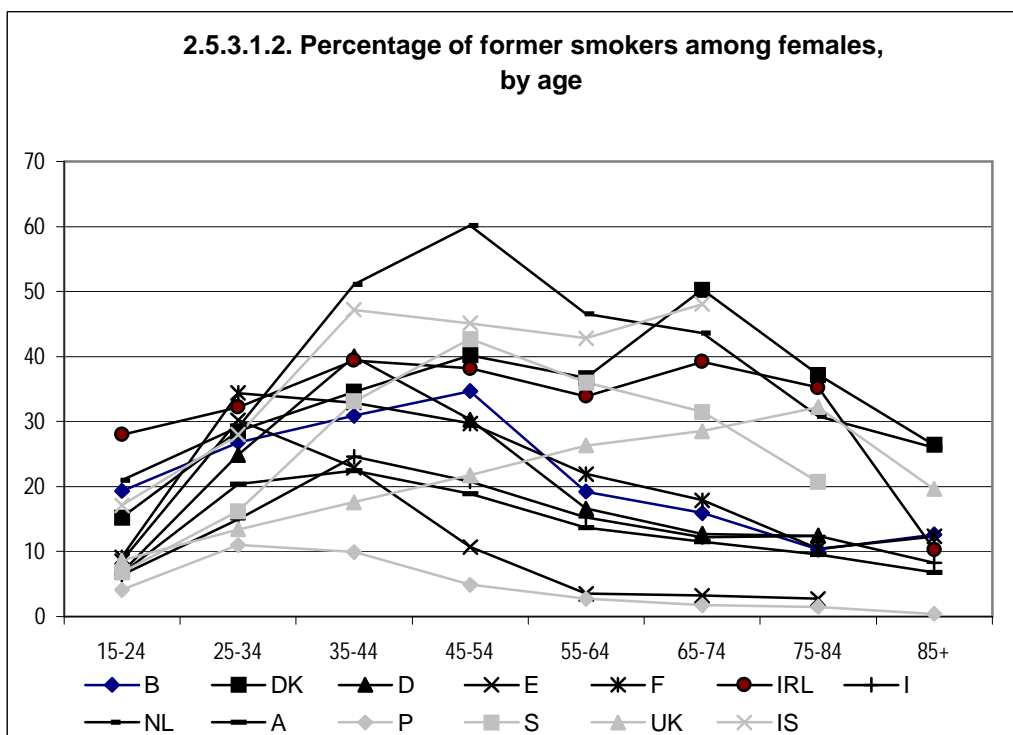
1- Overall level



Source: National data

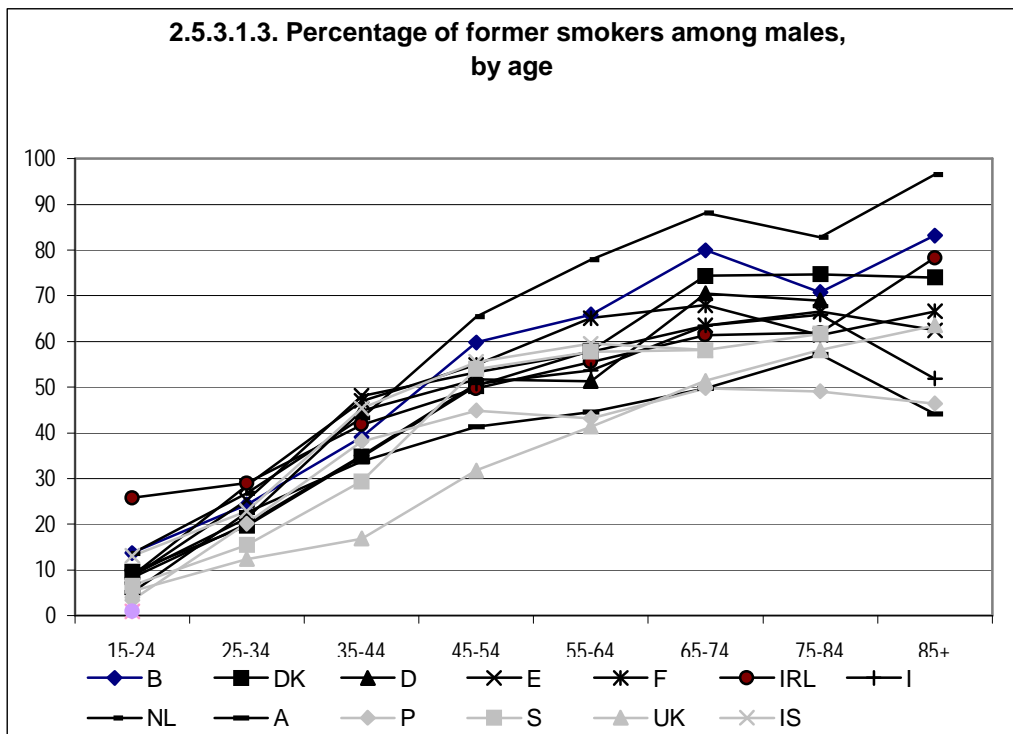
The percentage of former smokers in the total population varies widely among countries, from a maximum of 47% in the Netherlands to 17% in Portugal.

2- Age and gender



Source: National data

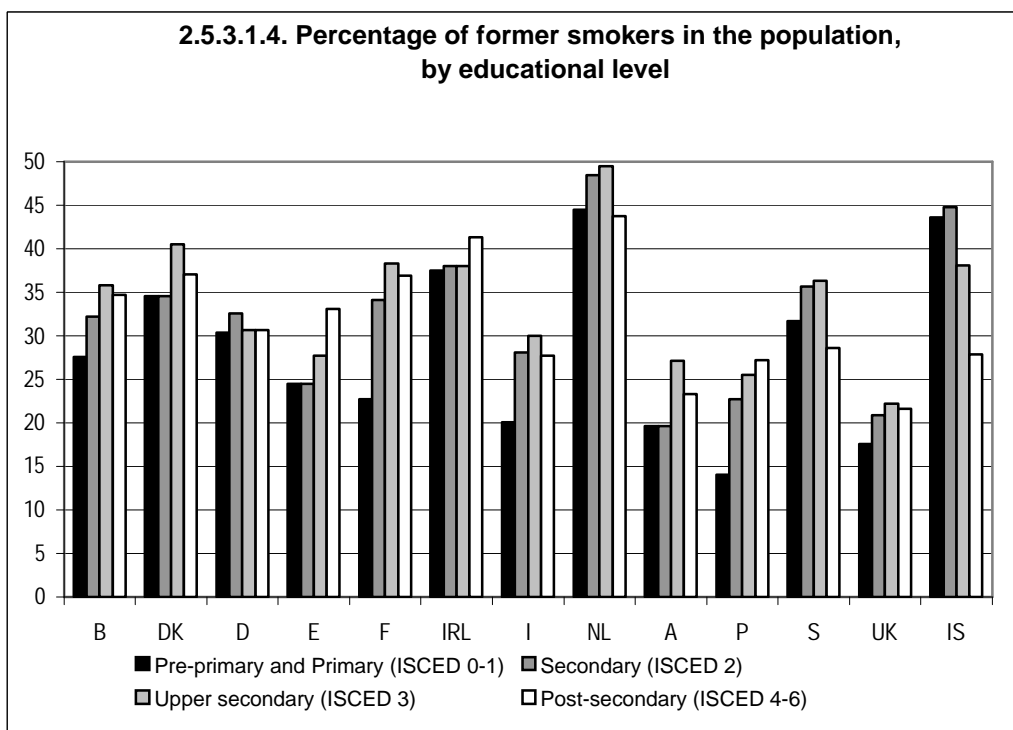
The age pattern of former smokers in the female population also varies among countries. In many cases, the percentage increases with age, reaches a maximum and declines at older ages. But the pattern of the relationship differs considerably among countries.



Source: National data

There is much more homogeneity among countries in the age pattern of former smokers in the male population.

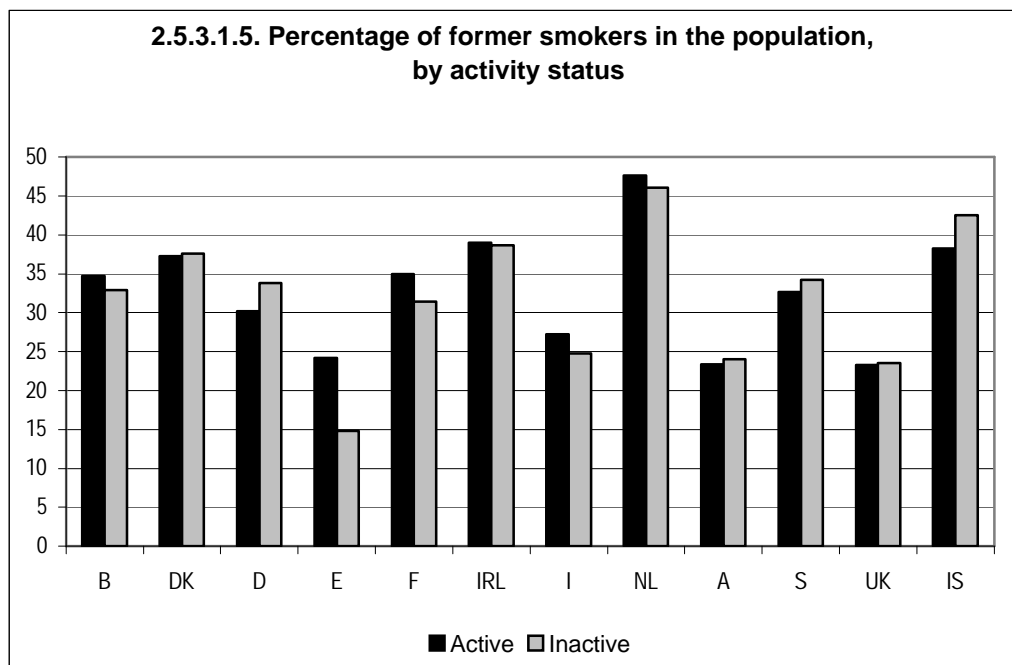
3- Educational level



Austria, Denmark and Spain: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary
 Source: National data

After adjustment for gender and age, no clear pattern appears in the relationship between educational status and the percentage of former smokers.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

Similarly, no clear pattern emerges in relation with activity status.

5- Comparative study of countries⁵**Table 2.5.3.2.1. Analysis of gradients**

| | B | DK | D | E | F | IRL | I | NL | A | P | S | UK | IS |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Level | 1.00 | 1.13 | 0.98 | 0.79 | 1.00 | 1.17 | 0.78 | 1.42 | 0.71 | 0.51 | 1.00 | 0.70 | 1.16 |
| Gender | 1.81 | 1.25 | 2.05 | 3.09 | 1.92 | 1.24 | 2.65 | 1.26 | 2.33 | 7.80 | 1.44 | 1.40 | 1.08 |
| Age | 0.84 | 1.19 | 0.96 | 0.71 | 0.96 | 0.63 | 0.87 | 1.48 | 0.67 | 0.58 | 1.33 | 0.81 | 1.20 |
| Education | 1.26 | 1.07 | 1.01 | 1.35 | 1.63 | 1.10 | 1.38 | 1.11 | 1.19 | 1.94 | 0.90 | 1.23 | 0.64 |
| Activity status | 1.05 | 0.99 | 0.89 | 1.64 | 1.11 | 1.01 | 1.10 | 1.03 | 0.98 | 1.41 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 0.90 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

The percentage of former smokers in the population results from the interaction of two different phenomena over time. Indeed, a former smoker must, by definition, have been at some time a smoker in the past and have ceased smoking before the time of the survey. With differences among countries in the evolution over time of smoking rates and cessation rates, various percentages of former smokers are found, each reflecting national histories of smoking attitudes and behaviours, and anti-smoking policies.

2.5.3.2. Former smokers (ECHP data)**B. Data collected****Table 2.5.3.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey**

| Topic | Year | Question | Response categories constructed |
|-----------------------|------|---------------------|---|
| Former smoking | 1998 | Did you ever smoke? | Never smoked Smoked occasionally Smoked daily |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

⁵ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

Table 2.5.3.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

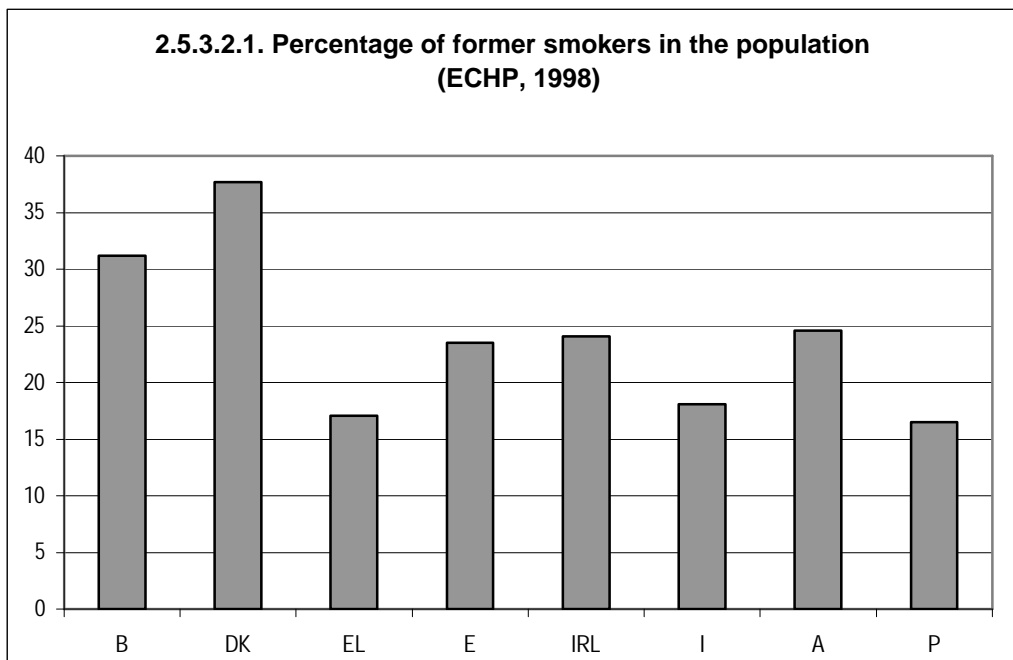
| Country | Former Smokers |
|---------|----------------|
| B | 31.2 |
| DK | 37.7 |
| EL | 17.1 |
| E | 23.5 |
| IRL | 24.1 |
| I | 18.1 |
| A | 24.6 |
| P | 16.5 |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

C. Analysis

Analysis refers to the percentage of former smokers in the population.

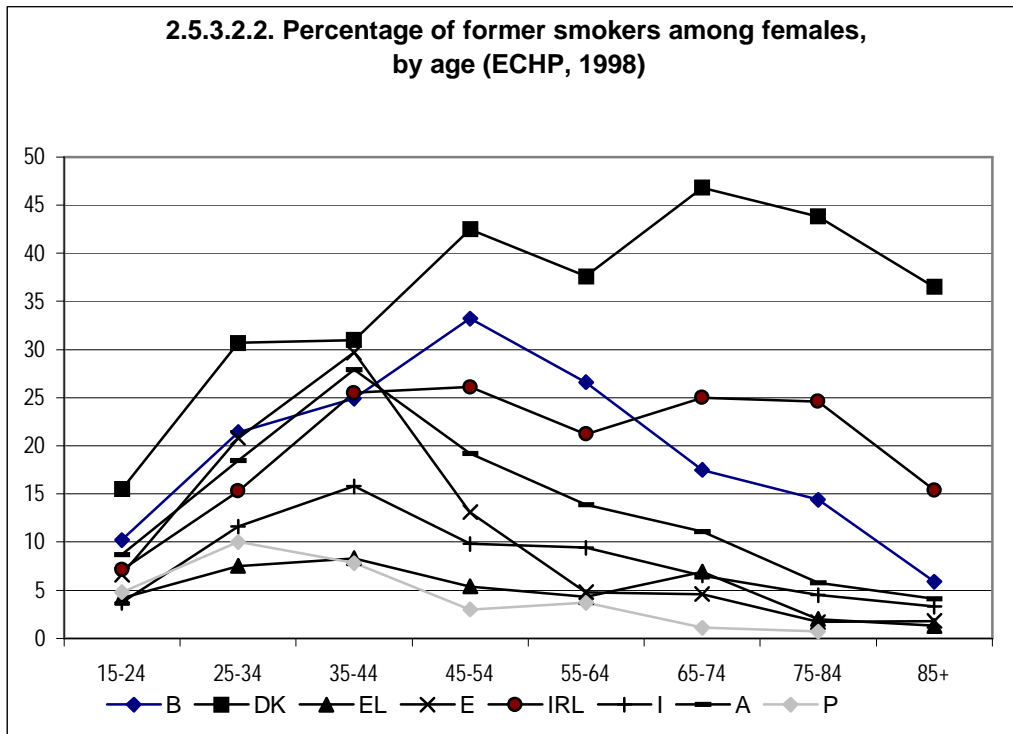
1- Overall level



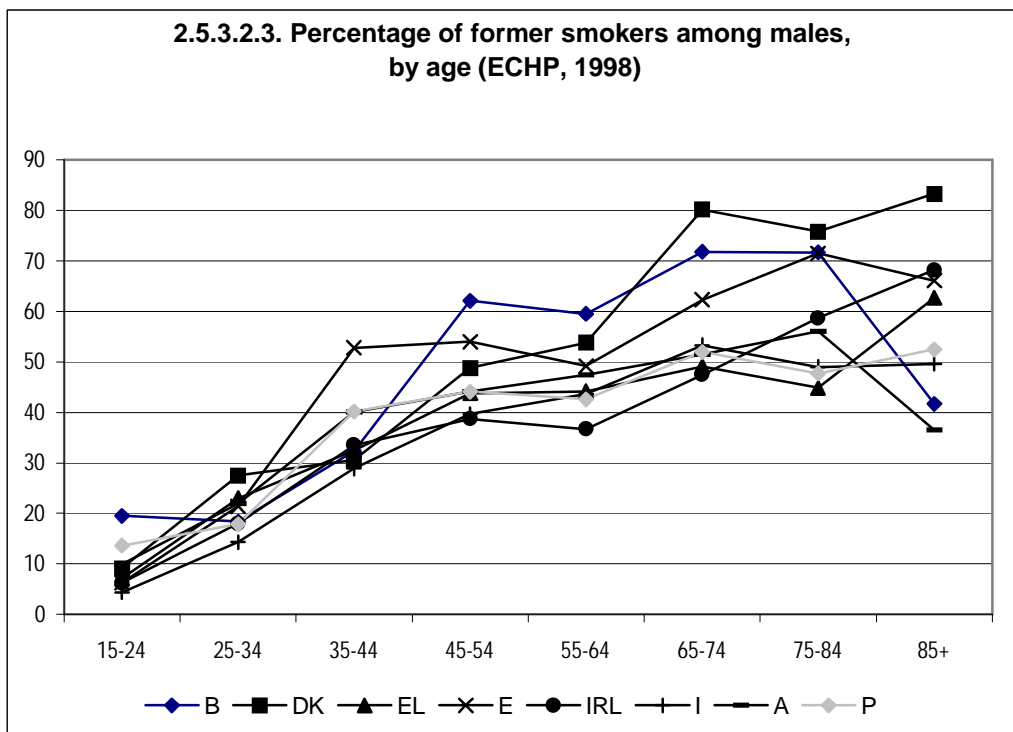
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Many of the percentages of former smokers in the ECHP appear lower than those found in national data.

2- Age and gender



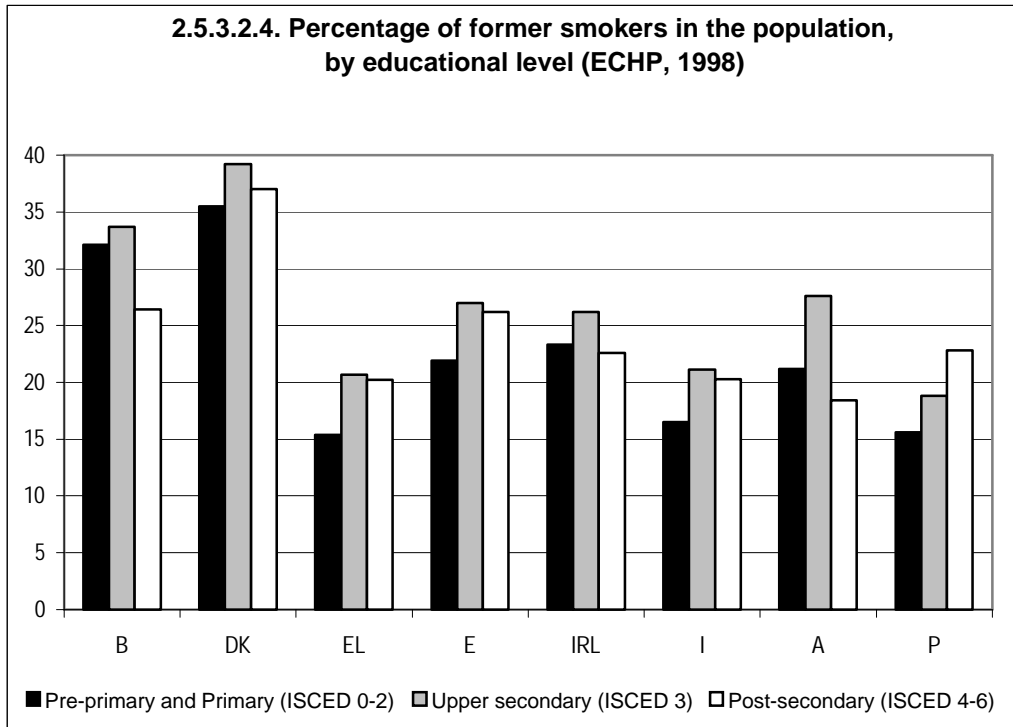
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The overall age pattern – or series of patterns, for females – found in national surveys also appear in ECHP data.

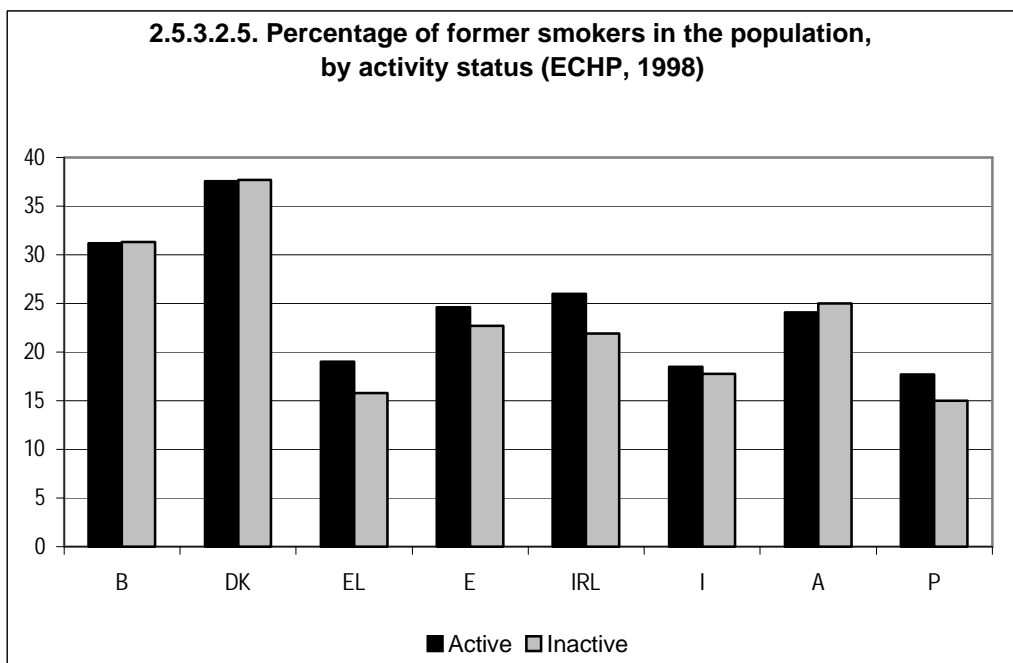
3- Educational level



Austria, Denmark and Spain: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary
 Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

As with national surveys, the relationship between educational status and the percentage of former smokers varies among countries.

4- Activity status



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Here also, there is no clear relationship with the economic activity status of the population.

5- Comparative study of countries⁶

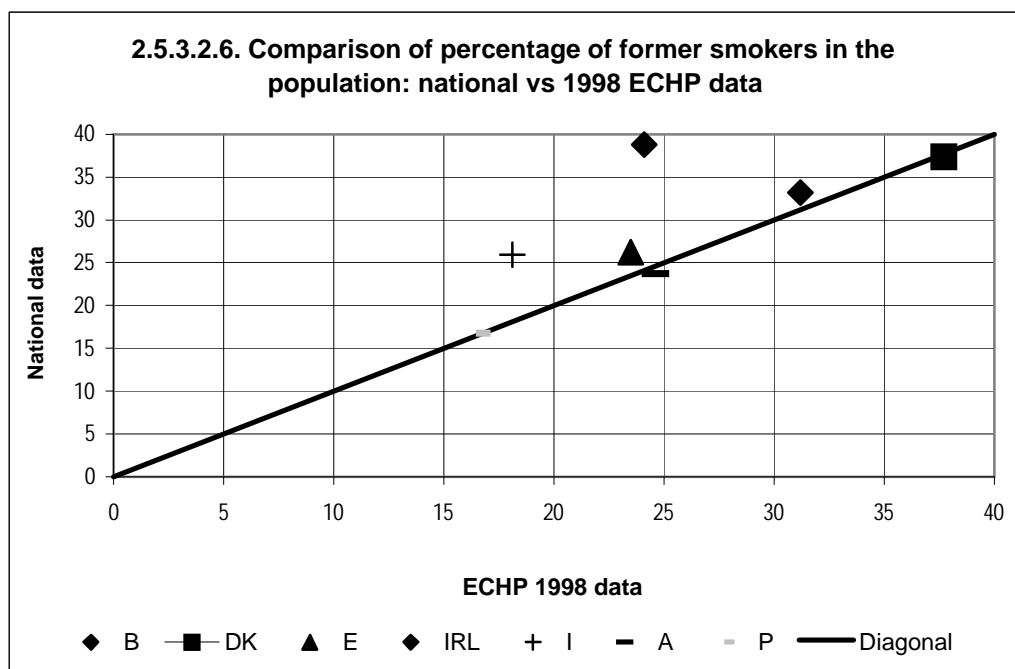
Table 2.5.3.2.3. Analysis of gradients

| | B | DK | EL | E | IRL | I | A | P |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Level | 1.31 | 1.58 | 0.72 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 0.76 | 1.03 | 0.69 |
| Gender | 2.07 | 1.26 | 6.47 | 3.84 | 1.55 | 3.66 | 2.38 | 7.59 |
| Age | 1.07 | 1.35 | 0.63 | 1.39 | 1.16 | 0.86 | 0.95 | 0.59 |
| Education | 0.82 | 1.04 | 1.31 | 1.20 | 0.97 | 1.23 | 0.87 | 1.46 |
| Activity status | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.08 | 1.19 | 1.04 | 0.96 | 1.18 |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The gradients from the 1998 ECHP data and those from national surveys carry very similar information.

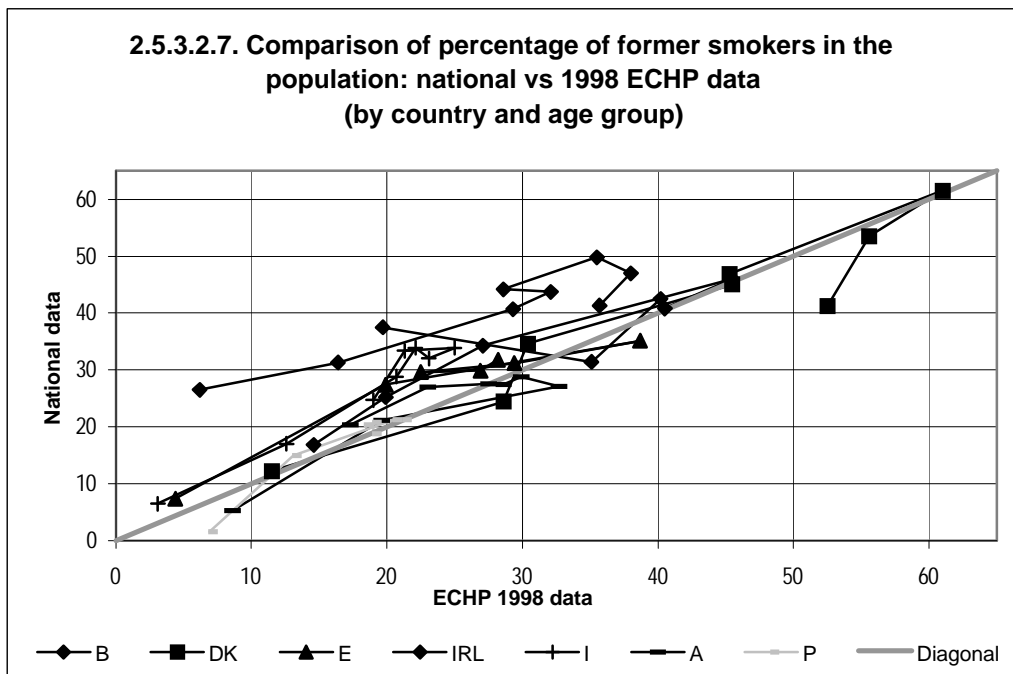
A comparison of national and ECHP data by gender and age groups



Source: European Community Household Panel (1998) & national data

The percentages of former smokers in the total population as obtained from national surveys are generally similar to those obtained from the 1998 ECHP. However, a rather large difference is found in Ireland, where the national rate (38.8%) is much higher than the ECHP rate (24.0%).

⁶ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.



Source: European Community Household Panel (1998) & national data

Many of the national data by age group are similar to the corresponding 1998 ECHP figures, but in general slightly higher (points above the diagonal in the graph). However, in Ireland, all national age-specific data are much larger than those of the ECHP, especially at younger ages.

2.6. Alcohol drinking

Two major public health issues are involved with alcohol consumption:

- daily or regular alcohol consumption, when exceeding small amounts of alcohol, is a cause or an aggravating factor of a number of health problems, even when it does not involve drunkenness;
- occasional excessive (binge) drinking also presents health risks but involves much higher risks of accident.

It has proved difficult to get internationally comparable data on occasional excessive drinking, mainly because of translation and cultural differences: what is felt 'excessive' drinking varies among countries and population groups. In the same way, drunkenness is interpreted differently between countries.

A. Data requested

Data were therefore requested only on 'regular' drinking:

Drinkers of alcohol in the past 12 months

1. Number of respondents who drank any alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other local beverages) in the past 12 months
2. Number of respondents who did not drink any alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other local beverages) in the past 12 months

Drinkers of alcohol in the past 4 weeks

1. Number of respondents who drank any alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other local beverages) in the past 4 weeks
2. Number of respondents who did not drink any alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other local beverages) in the past 4 weeks
3. Average number of days (only for drinkers) in the past 4 weeks, where people drank any alcohol

Countries with different response categories were asked to provide the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

B. Data collected

The four countries providing data on alcohol drinking during the previous four weeks used four different time periods: Denmark (last week day); Spain (the last 2 weeks); Ireland (the last month); and UK (the last 7 days). As a result, **analysis is restricted to alcohol consumption during the previous 12 months.**

Table 2.6.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question (alcohol drinking during the last 12 months) | Response categories constructed |
|------------|------|--|---------------------------------|
| B | 1997 | Indicate on the following list which alcoholic beverages you drank during the last twelve months (even if you drank it once? Beer, wine, liqueur, gin, long-drinks ... Yes/No | Drinker Non-drinker |
| D | 1998 | How often do you drink the following: Diet beer and low-calorie beer/ beer with normal or high alcohol content/Wine, champagne, fruit wine/ high-proof alcoholic drinks (e.g. rum, brandy, liqueur, schnapps)? Please consider the last 12 months. | Drinker Non-drinker |
| IRL | 1998 | How long ago did you last have an alcoholic drink? Is it more than 12 months? | Drinker Non-drinker |
| I | 2000 | In which quantity do you usually have the following drinks? wine, beer, aperitifs, bitters, spirits, liqueurs | Drinker Non-drinker |
| NL | 2000 | Please indicate on the following list which alcoholic beverages do you ever drink | Drinker Non-drinker |
| P | 1999 | Have you [has she/he] taken any of the following drinks in the last 12 months? Wine / beer / brandy / port / Martini / liqueurs / whiskey / gin? | Drinker Non-drinker |
| S | 2000 | Drinking in the past 12 months? | Drinker Non-drinker |
| UK | 2000 | Thinking now about all kinds of drinks, how often have you had an alcoholic drink of any kind during the last 12 months? | Drinker Non-drinker |
| IS | 1998 | How often do you usually drink alcohol? Drinks, liqueur, wine or beer? | Drinker Non-drinker |
| NO | 1998 | Approximately how often have you drunk any form of alcohol over the past 12 months? | Drinker Non-drinker |
| CH | 1997 | How frequently do you drink alcohol, i.e. beer, wine, liqueurs/aperitifs or spirits such as shorts: do you generally consume these drinks several times a day or approximately how frequently? | Drinker Non-drinker |

Source: National data

There is a wide variety in the questions asked and in the reply categories:

- Some surveys specifically refer to a 12-month period, others ask about 'usual' drinking patterns
- Some countries provide lists of alcoholic beverages; others do not
- In Iceland, the question was asked to persons up to 74 years old; in Germany and Sweden, up to 84 years old. In other countries, all respondents aged 15 years old and over were asked the question.

C. Analysis

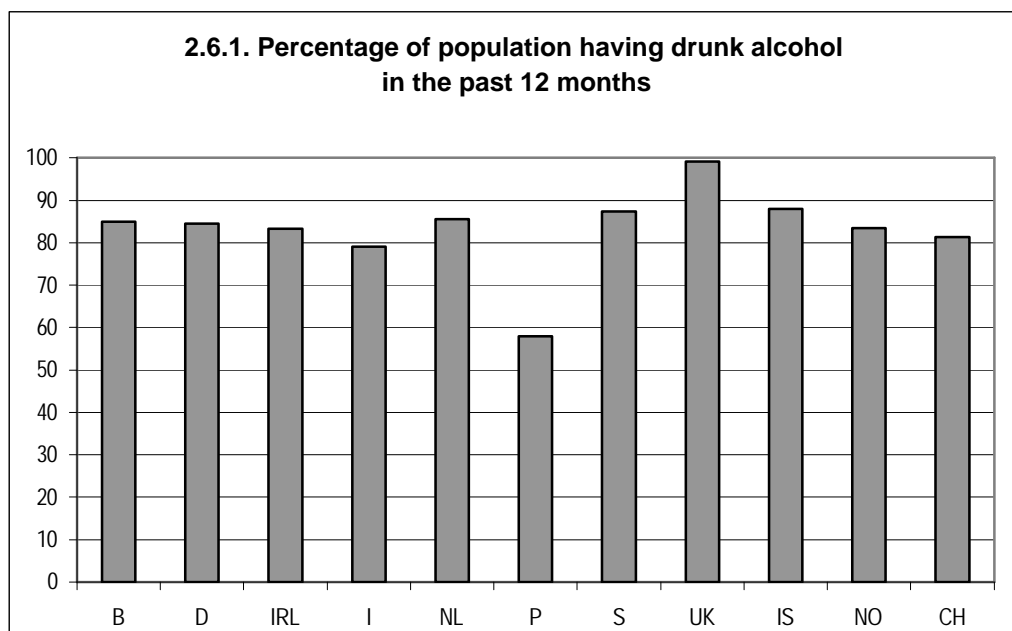
Analysis is restricted to the percentage of alcohol drinkers (as against non-drinkers).

Table 2.6.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Drank any alcohol in | Comparison | Period | Population |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------|------------|
| B | 84.9 | List of drinks | 12M | 15+ |
| D | 84.7 | List of drinks | 12M | 15-84 |
| IRL | 83.6 | No list of drinks | 12M | 15+ |
| I | 79.1 | List of drinks | Usually | 15+ |
| NL | 85.8 | List of drinks | Usually | 15+ |
| P | 57.9 | List of drinks | 12M | 15+ |
| S | 87.6 | No list of drinks | 12M | 15-84 |
| UK | 99.2 | No list of drinks | 12M | 15+ |
| IS | 88.0 | List of drinks | Usually | 15-74 |
| NO | 84.0 | No list of drinks | 12M | 15+ |
| CH | 81.3 | List of drinks | Usually | 15+ |

Source: National data

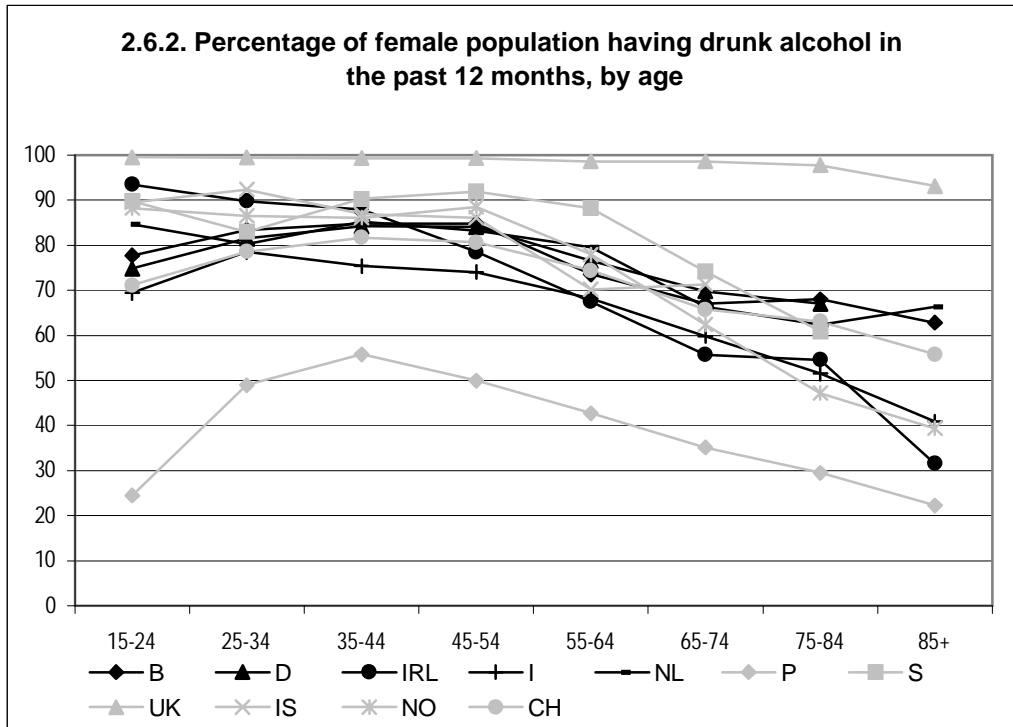
1- Overall level



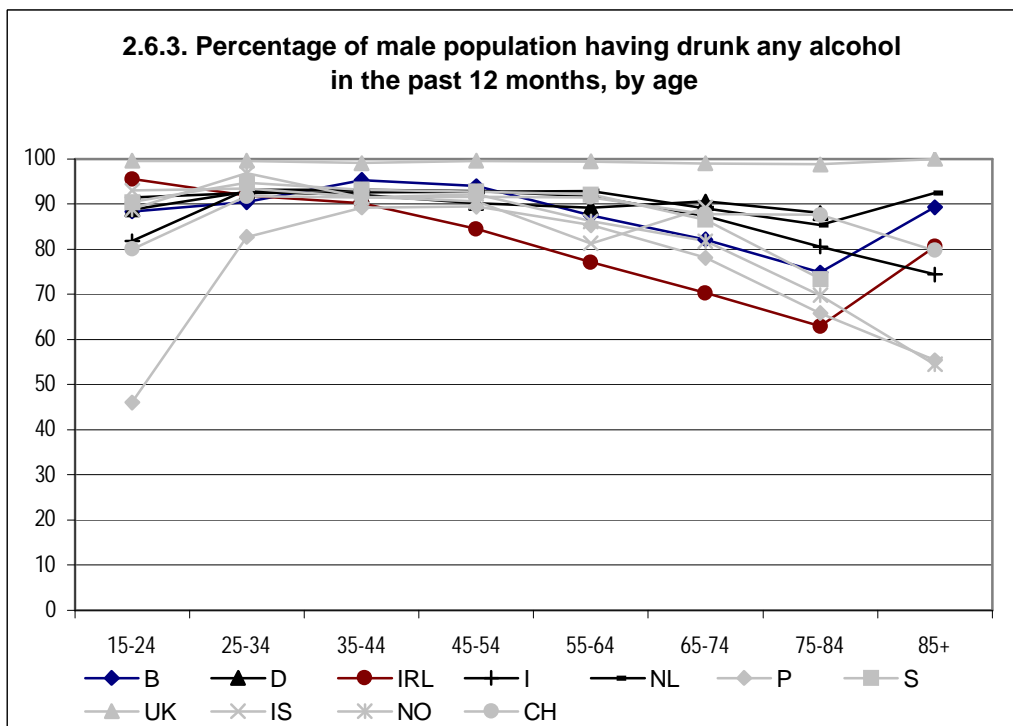
Source: National data

In all countries except Portugal, between 79% and 88% of the population aged 15 to 64 declare having drunk alcohol during the past 12 months. The percentage is higher in the UK (99%) and remarkably lower in Portugal (58%). It is not clear whether that the low rate found in Portugal is due to the way the question was asked, but it could be due to the high level of proxy respondents in the Portuguese survey.

2- Age and gender



Source: National data



Source: National data

The percentage of persons having drunk alcohol in the past 12 months is higher for men than for women for all age groups in all countries, except in the UK, where the men and women rates are very similar for all age groups. Indeed, the percentages in the UK are almost 100% for both men and women in all except the oldest age groups.

In addition, the predominance of men alcohol drinkers tends to increase with age. Overall, the median drinking rate for the whole population is 90% for men and 80% for women.

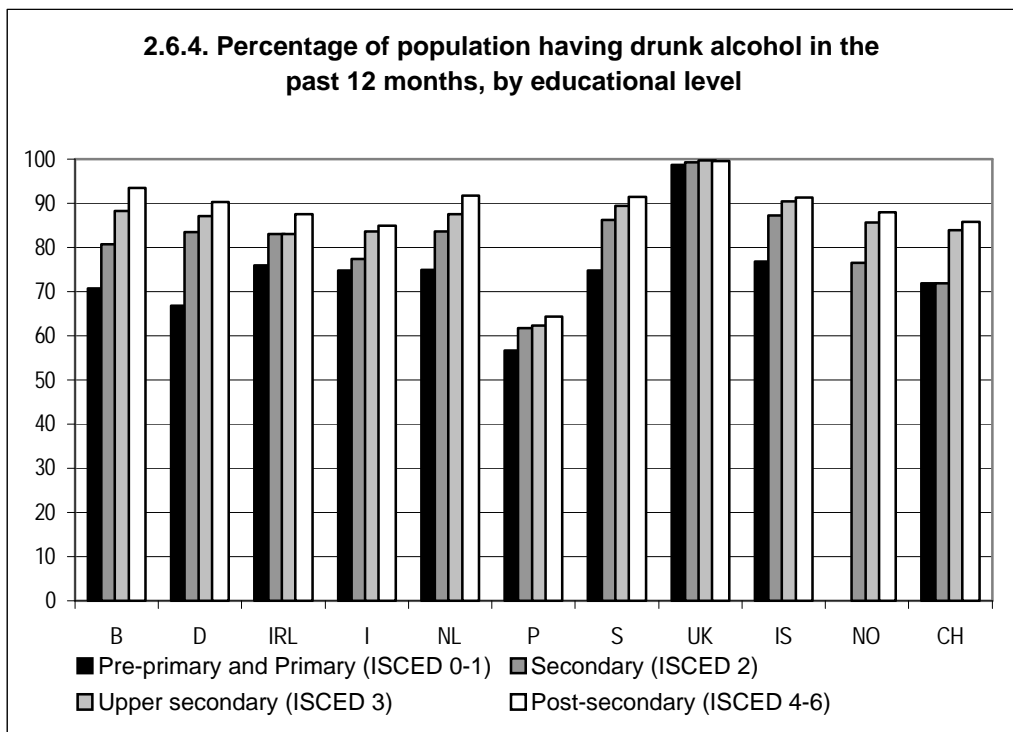
Two countries stand apart in the distribution of men drinkers by age:

- the UK, where almost 100% of the men declared to have had an alcoholic drink of any kind during the last 12 months at all ages, including the 15-24 years old, and
- Portugal, with a much lower average percentage of drinkers, and the lowest percentage in the 15-44 and 85+ age groups.

For other countries, there tends to be some increase between the 15-24 and 25-34 age groups, but not in all countries. This is followed by a progressive decline in alcohol consumption with age up to the 75-84 age group. The 85+ age group, however, displays a reversal in some countries, but not in all.

Again, the UK and Portugal display an age pattern that differs from other countries. The mixed evolution found between the 15-24 and 25-34 age groups among men is also found among women, and the decline with age is somewhat more pronounced. Several countries display a reversal after 84 years of age among men, but only one for women.

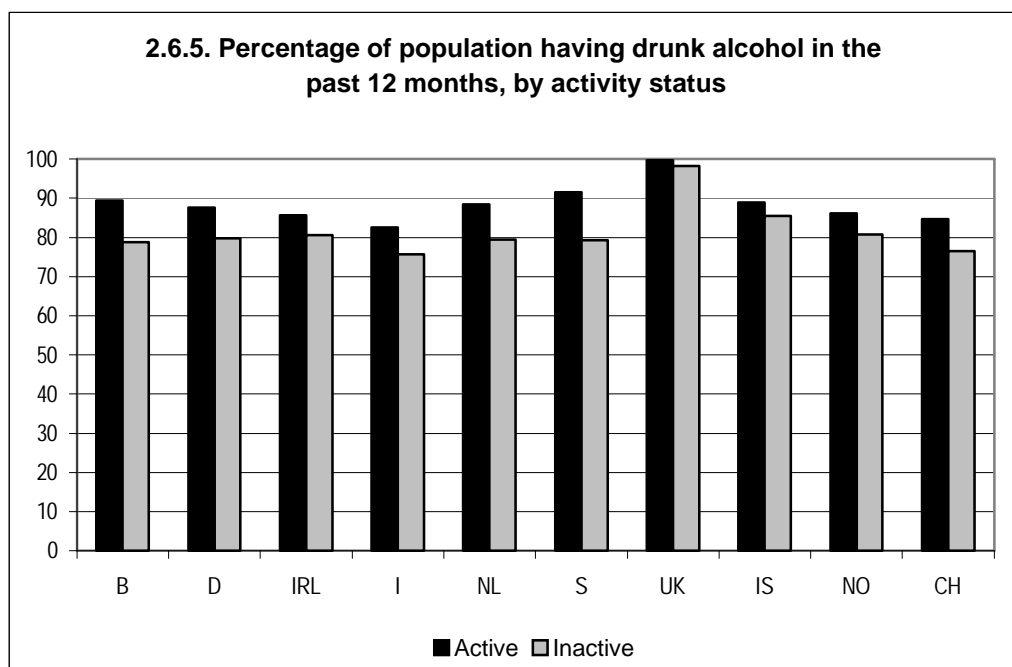
3- Educational level



Switzerland: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary
 Source: National data

After adjustment for gender and age, the percentage of persons having drunk alcohol during the past 12 months tends to be slightly higher in all countries among those with a higher formal educational level. The effect is not significant in the UK, where rates are almost 100% whatever the educational level.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

After adjustment for age and sex, the percentage of alcohol drinkers is lower for the inactive, the difference being modest in most countries.

 5- Comparative study of countries¹

Table 2.6.3. Analysis of gradients

| | B | D | IRL | I | NL | P | S | UK | IS | NO | CH |
|------------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Level | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.94 | 1.01 | 0.69 | 1.03 | 1.17 | 1.04 | 0.99 | 0.96 |
| Gender | 1.13 | 1.15 | 1.07 | 1.28 | 1.15 | 1.86 | 1.07 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.11 | 1.19 |
| Age | 0.74 | 0.53 | 1.45 | 0.75 | 0.58 | 0.50 | 0.99 | 0.07 | 1.15 | 1.33 | 0.51 |
| Education | 1.32 | 1.35 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.22 | 1.13 | 1.06 | 1.01 | 1.19 | 1.15 | 1.19 |
| Activity status | 1.13 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.09 | 1.11 | - | 1.16 | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.07 | 1.11 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

In the gradient analysis, the UK and Portugal stand apart. The UK, with rates approaching 100%, has the highest level and the lowest gender, age, education and activity gradients. Portugal has the lowest level and the second lowest age gradient, but the highest gender gradient.

Among other countries,

- there is little difference in the percentage of alcohol drinkers during the previous years
- the highest gender effect is found in Italy (28% more men than women drinkers) and lowest in Ireland, Sweden and Iceland (7% more men drinkers),
- the education effect (more drinkers among persons with higher education) is sizeable in Germany and Belgium, but relatively small in Sweden, and
- in the same way, modest differences are found between the economically active and inactive.

¹ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

2.7. Hospitalisation in the past 12 months

Data on hospitalisation are relatively common in household surveys and have been collected for a long time. It may be surprising that so few data are available in European countries. However, hospitalisation indicators suffer from a host of international comparability issues, from the various definitions of 'hospital' in different countries to the scope and definition and days in hospitals.

2.7.1. Hospitalisation in the past 12 months (national data)

A. Data requested

Data had been requested on:

a. Day-patient hospitalisation in the past 12 months

1. Number of respondents with day-patient hospitalisation in the past 12 months
2. Number of respondents with no day-patient hospitalisation in the past 12 months

b. In-patient hospitalisation in the past 12 months

1. Number of respondents with in-patient hospitalisation in the past 12 months
2. Number of respondents with no in-patient hospitalisation in the past 12 months

As for other items, countries for which response categories differ were asked to provide the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

No attempt was made to collect data on the number of days of hospitalisation, because of known international comparability issues.

B. Data collected

a. Day-patient hospitalisation in the past 12 months

Table 2.7.1.1a. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Questions | Response categories constructed |
|-----------|------|---|---|
| D | 1998 | When was the last time (in the 12 months) you received a medical assistance (Out-patients / health centre / clinic)? | Day-patient hospitalisation No day-patient hospitalisation |
| P | 1999 | Have you attended any consultation in a health centre in the past three months? | Yes No |
| UK | 2000 | During the last year, have you been in hospital for treatment as a day-patient, i.e., admitted to a hospital bed or day ward, but not required to remain overnight? | Yes No |

Source: National data

Data were received from Germany, Portugal and United Kingdom. Only questions from Germany and UK used the reference period of 12 months, while Portugal refers to a 3-month period. Data do not allow valid international comparisons.

b. In-patient hospitalisation in the past 12 months
Table 2.7.1.1b. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories constructed |
|---------|------|---|---|
| B | 1997 | Have you been admitted to the hospital in the course of last year that is since __/__/19__? Yes, No, don't know. | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |
| DK | 2000 | Within the past 3 months have you consulted a doctor because of complaints, illness or injury? (Include only consultations on account of your own complaints – not your children's) | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |
| D | 1998 | In the last twelve months how many nights did you spend in hospital for treatment? | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |
| E | 1997 | During the past 12 months, i.e. between the end of August 1994 and yesterday have you been hospitalised as a patient for one night or more? | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |
| F | 2000 | Have you been hospitalised in the past 3 months? | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |
| I | 2000 | During the last 3 months were you admitted to a public or private hospital for at least one night? | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |
| NL | 2000 | Did you stay in a hospital or clinic for one night or more during the past year, i.e. since '12 months ago'? If so, how often? | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |
| A | 1999 | How often during the last 12 months did you stay for one night or longer in a hospital? | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |
| UK | 2000 | During the last year, have you been in hospital as an inpatient, overnight or longer? | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |
| IS | 1998 | Have you been hospitalised in the past 12 months? | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |
| NO | 1998 | Have you been admitted to hospital during the last 12 months? | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |
| CH | 1997 | For how many days have you been in a hospital or in a special clinic, not including visits to health resorts, in the last 12 months? | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |

Source: National data

The most visible comparability problem relates to the reference period used. Nine countries use a 12-month (one year) reference period, while the reference period for three other countries is three months. It is not possible to estimate 12-month hospitalisation prevalence on the basis of convert 3-month hospitalisation rates without additional data on the distribution of duration of stay in hospitals. The corresponding countries therefore had to be excluded from the analysis.

Table 2.7.1.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Inpatient | Period | Remark Response categories | Conclusion |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|------------|
| B | 12.7 | 12 months | | |
| DK | 7.4 | 3 months | | Excluded |
| D | 12.8 | 12 months | <= 84 years | |
| E | 8.5 | 12 months | | |
| F | 3.9 | 3 months | | Excluded |
| I | 4.0 | 3 months | | Excluded |
| NL | 6.4 | Past year | | |
| A | 13.3 | 12 months | | |
| UK | 8.9 | Last year | | |
| IS | 10.7 | 12 months | <= 74 years | |
| NO | 10.3 | Last 12 months | | |
| CH | 12.3 | 12 months | | |

Source: National data

A second difference relates to the concept on hospitalisation and the question asked. Some countries ask about:

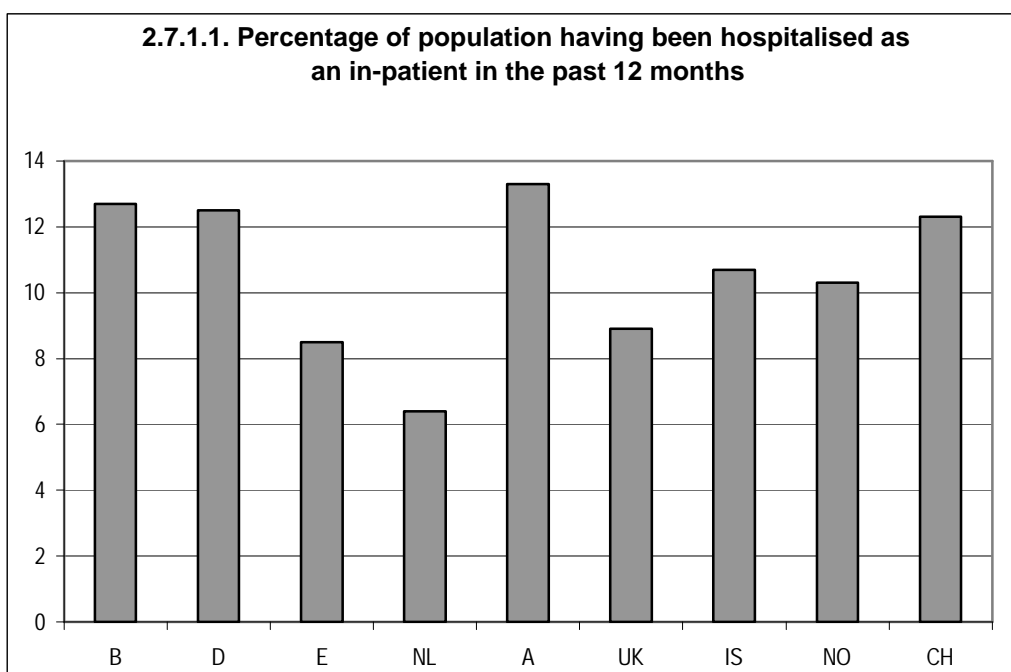
- the number of nights spent in hospital
- whether the person has been admitted to a hospital
- whether the person has spent one night or more in a hospital
- whether the person has been hospitalised

Other less visible differences reside in the concept of 'hospital' and 'clinic'. In some countries, institutions called 'clinic' in the vernacular language would be called 'hospital' elsewhere.

C. Analysis

Analysis relates to the percentage of persons hospitalised in the past 12 months (as against those not hospitalised).

1- Overall level



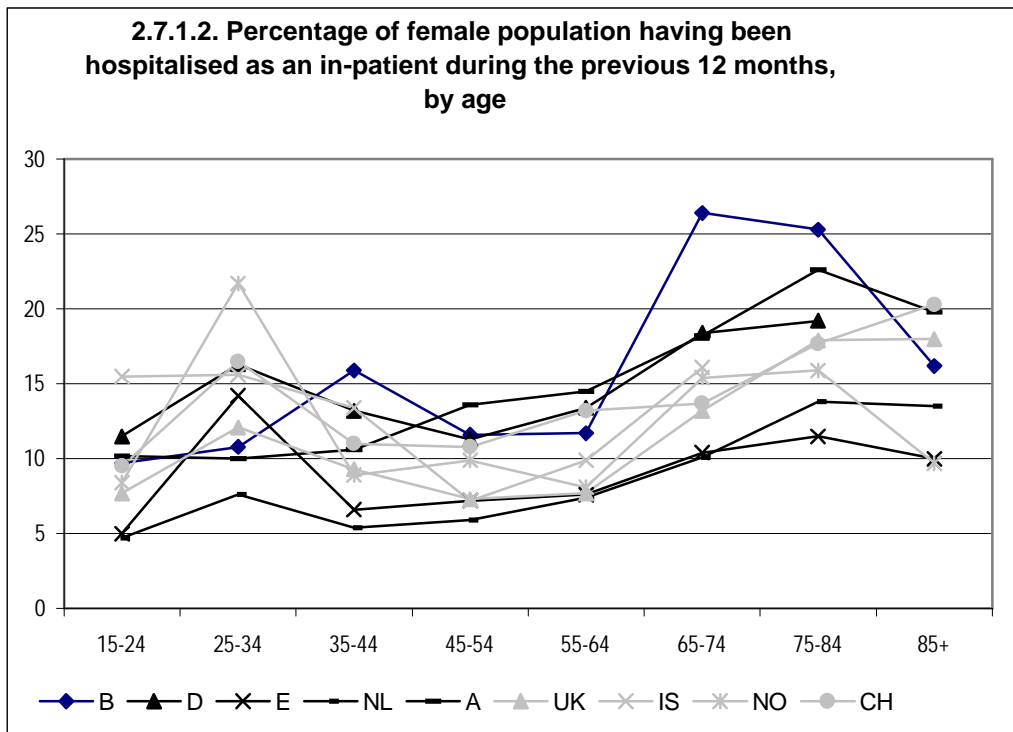
Source: National data

In four countries, about one in eight persons aged 15-64 had been hospitalised for at least one night during the previous year. The hospitalisation rate is lowest in the Netherlands (6.4%) and highest in Austria (13.3%).

2- Age and gender

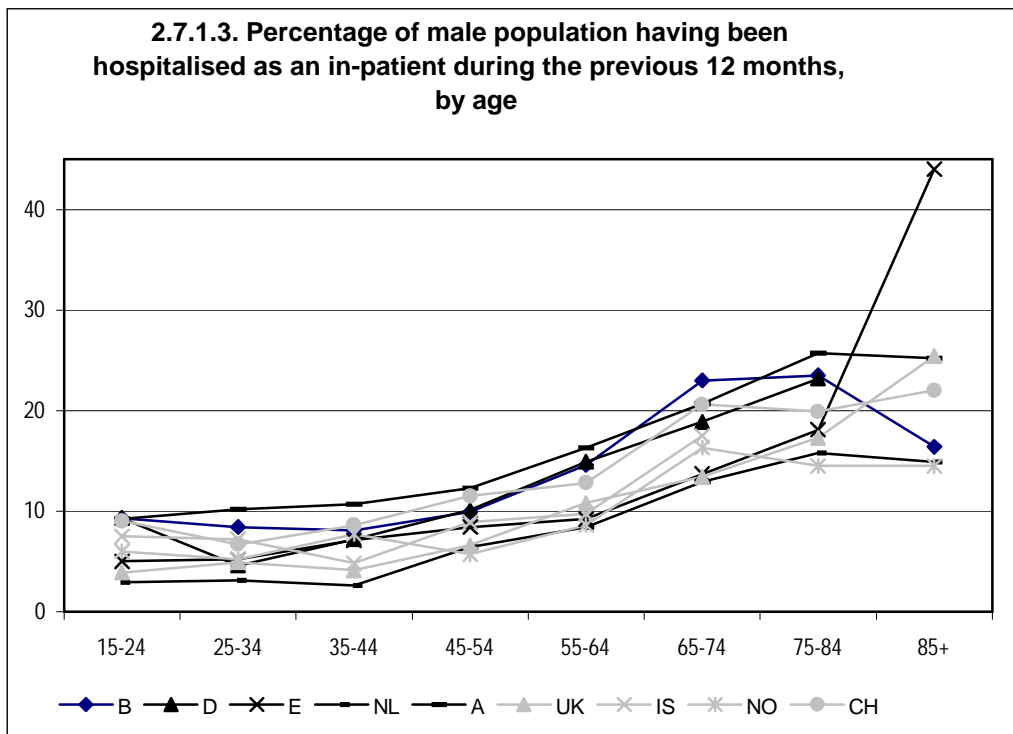
Among the nine countries except Austria, the overall hospitalisation rate in the 15-64 age group is higher, or much higher among females (median for all countries:13.2%) than for males (median: 8.3%). A very small part of the differential is due to the difference in age structure; after adjustment for age, the female and male medians become 8.4% and 13.1%

The age pattern of hospitalisation rates differs strongly by gender.



Source: National data

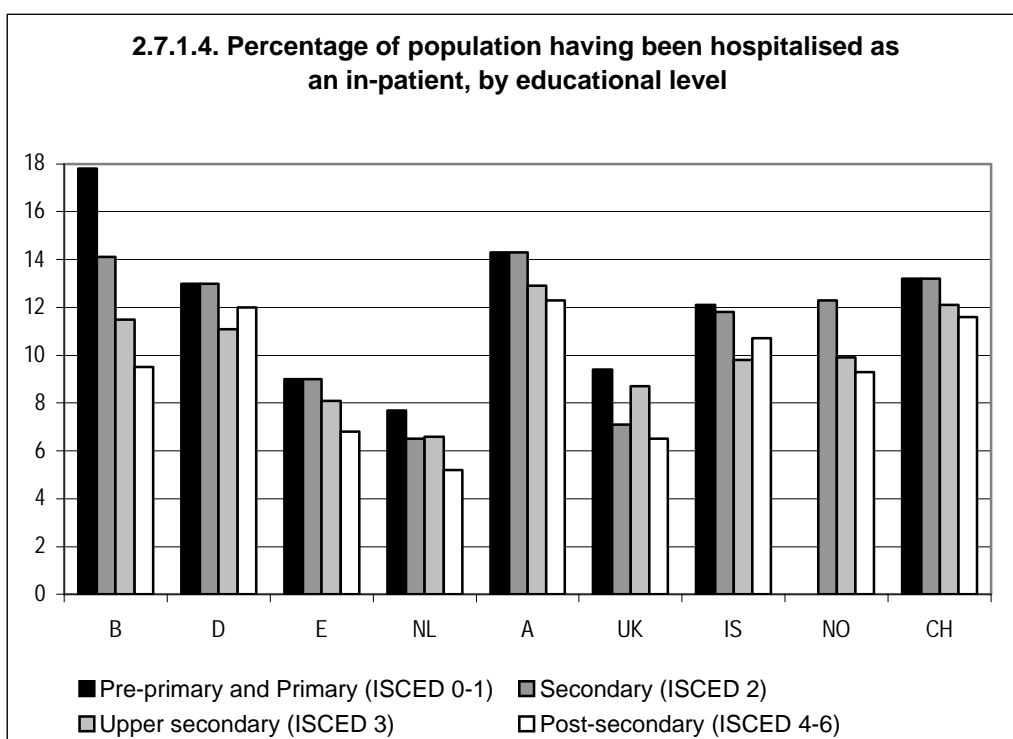
Among women, hospitalisation rates are generally higher in the 25-34 age group than in the adjacent age intervals of 15-24 and 35-44, reflecting hospitalisations related to child birth. The subsequent increase with age and the decline in the oldest age group is still more visible.



Source: National data

Among men, hospitalisation rates remain stable in the 15-44 age range, then increase with age. The subsequent increase with age is similar to the one found among females. From 15 to 84 years of age, the rates are generally lowest for the Netherlands and highest for Austria. But even if the hospitalisation rate in Austria is three times the Netherlands' rate in the 15-24 age group, it is only 60% higher in the 75-84 group. The large increase in the hospitalisation rate in Spain for the oldest age group (85+) may be due to the small sample size. In other countries, the rate tends to stabilise, taper off or even decline, possibly reflecting differences in institutionalisation rates for the eldest population group.

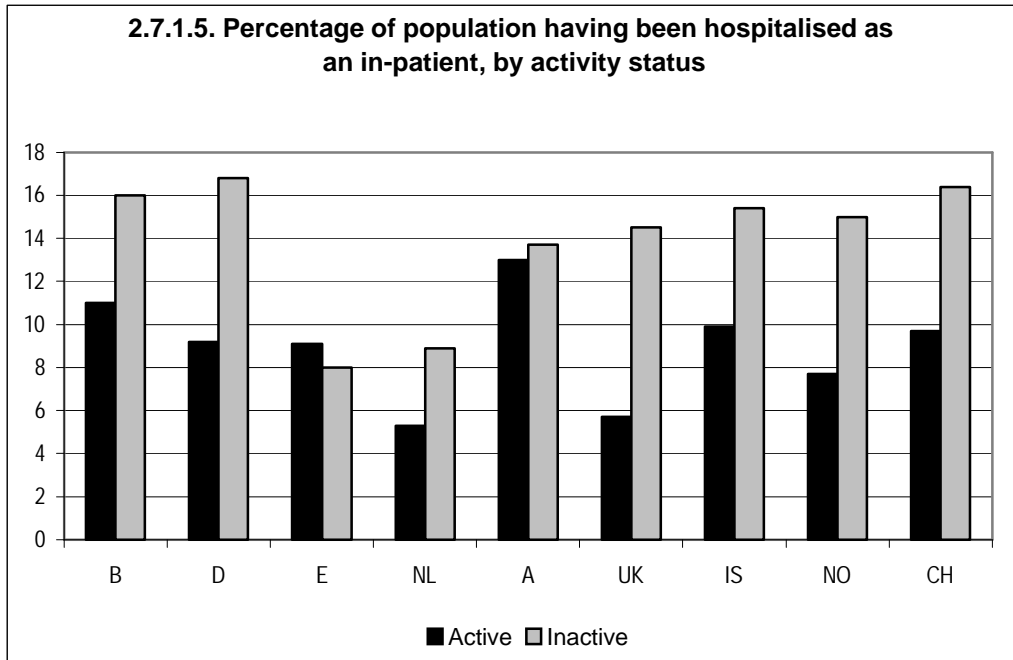
3- Educational level



Austria, Switzerland, and Spain: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
Source: National data

In almost all countries, hospitalisation rates tend to decline with a higher formal educational level, particularly in Belgium. There is, however, little effect of education in countries such as Germany, Iceland or Switzerland.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

Even after adjustment for age and sex, hospitalisation among the economically inactive tends to be higher than for active persons. This reflects the complex relationships between health and economic activity. However, a small opposite effect is found in Spain.

5- Comparative study of countries¹

Table 2.7.1.3. Analysis of gradients

| | B | D | E | NL | A | UK | IS | NO | CH |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Level | 1.19 | 1.17 | 0.79 | 0.60 | 1.24 | 0.83 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.15 |
| Gender | 0.82 | 0.75 | 0.98 | 0.84 | 1.03 | 0.75 | 0.63 | 0.65 | 0.87 |
| Age | 1.71 | 1.04 | 0.75 | 0.99 | 1.27 | 1.13 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.89 |
| Education | 0.53 | 0.92 | 0.76 | 0.68 | 0.86 | 0.69 | 0.91 | 0.76 | 0.88 |
| Activity status | 0.69 | 0.55 | 1.14 | 0.60 | 0.95 | 0.39 | 0.64 | 0.51 | 0.59 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

As the table shows,

- hospitalisation rates are about twice as high in Austria as they are in the Netherlands.
- they are generally lower for males than for females—up to a third lower in Iceland or Norway, but slightly higher only in Austria,
- the age effect is lowest in Spain, and highest in Belgium,
- the negative effect of education on hospitalisation rates is strongest in Germany, lowest in Belgium, and
- the relationship between economic inactivity and hospitalisation is strongest in the UK but the reverse effect is found in Spain.

¹ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

2.7.2. Hospitalisation in the past 12 months (EHP)

B. Data collected

The question asked in the EHP was:

Table 2.7.2.1. Wording of the question

| Year | Question | Response categories |
|------|---|---|
| 1998 | 'During the past 12 months, have you been admitted to a hospital as an in-patient?' | In-patient hospitalisation No in-patient hospitalisation |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Table 2.7.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

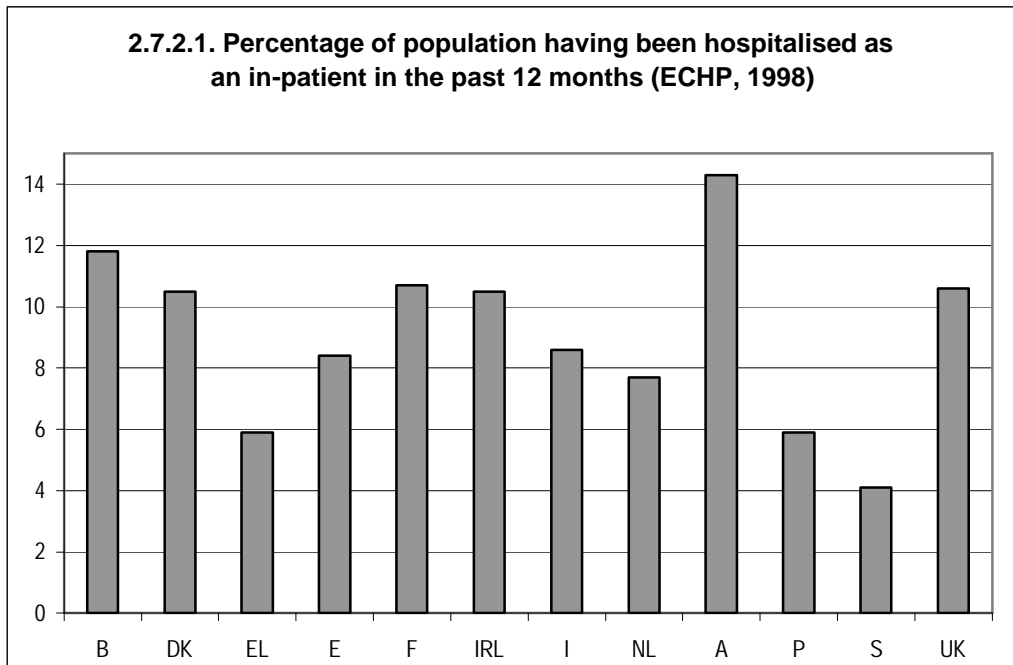
| Country | % of hospitalised persons | Age |
|------------|---------------------------|-------|
| B | 11.8 | 15 + |
| DK | 10.5 | 15 + |
| EL | 5.9 | 15 + |
| E | 8.4 | 15 + |
| F | 10.7 | 15 + |
| IRL | 10.5 | 15 + |
| I | 8.6 | 15 + |
| NL | 7.7 | 15 + |
| A | 14.3 | 15 + |
| P | 5.9 | 15 + |
| S | 4.1 | 15-84 |
| UK | 10.6 | 15 + |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The only differences to be found among countries result from the translation of the question in each country, and in the omission of the population aged 85 years and over in Sweden.

C. Analysis

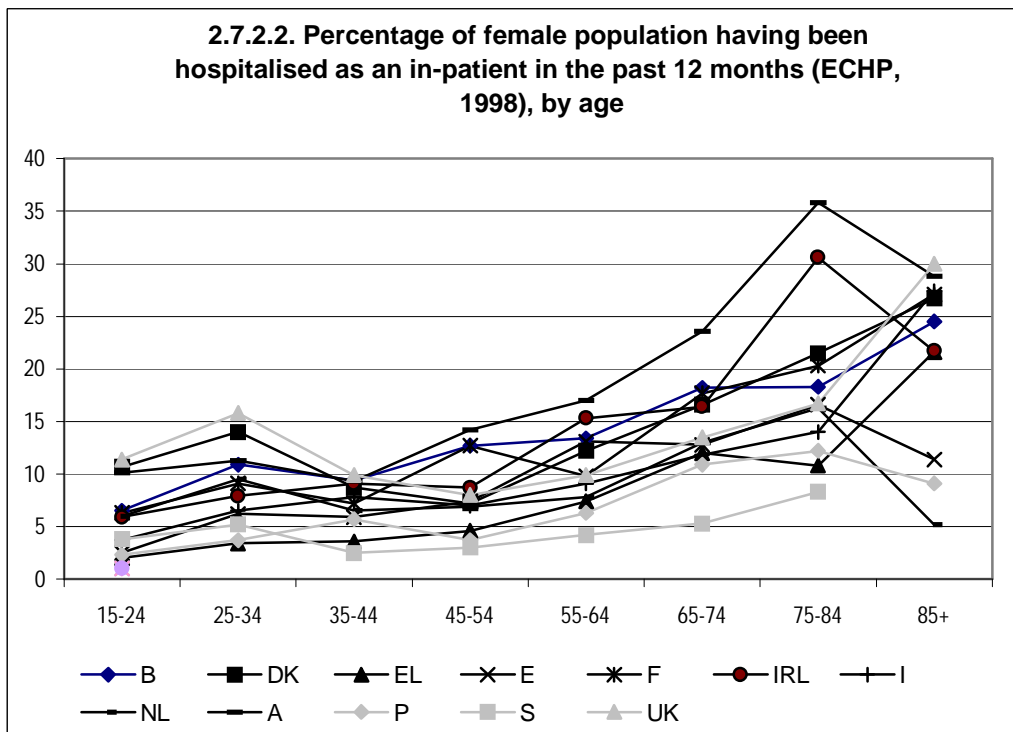
1- Overall level



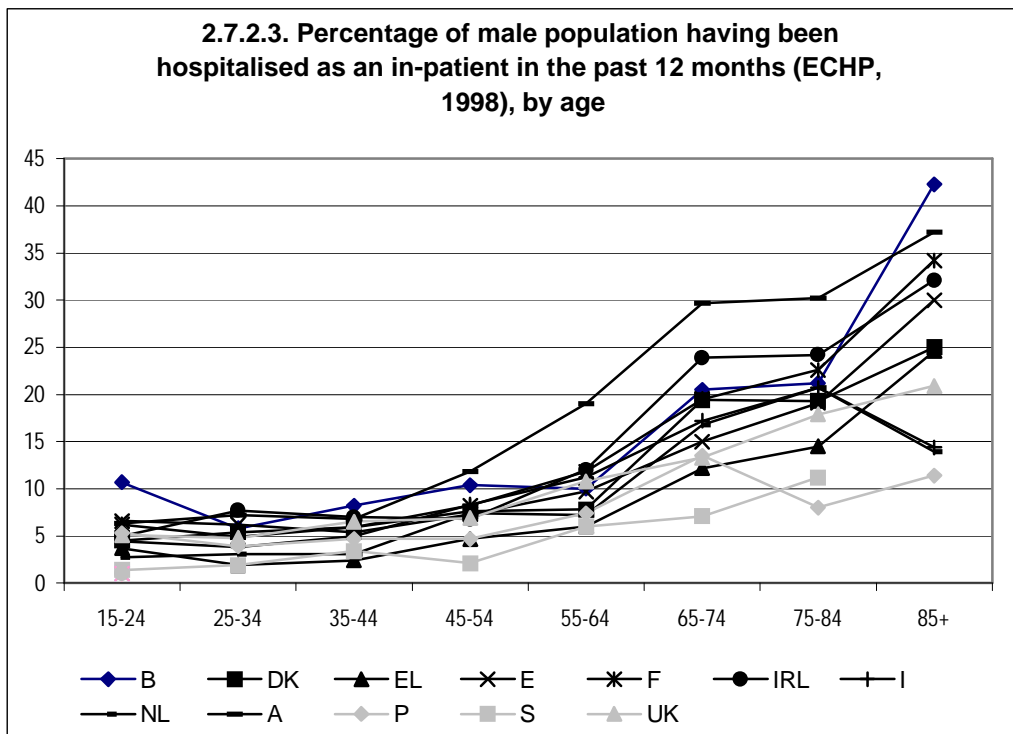
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

As with national data, the highest hospitalisation rate is found in Austria. Much lower rates are found in Sweden (4.1%), Greece and Portugal.

2- Age and gender



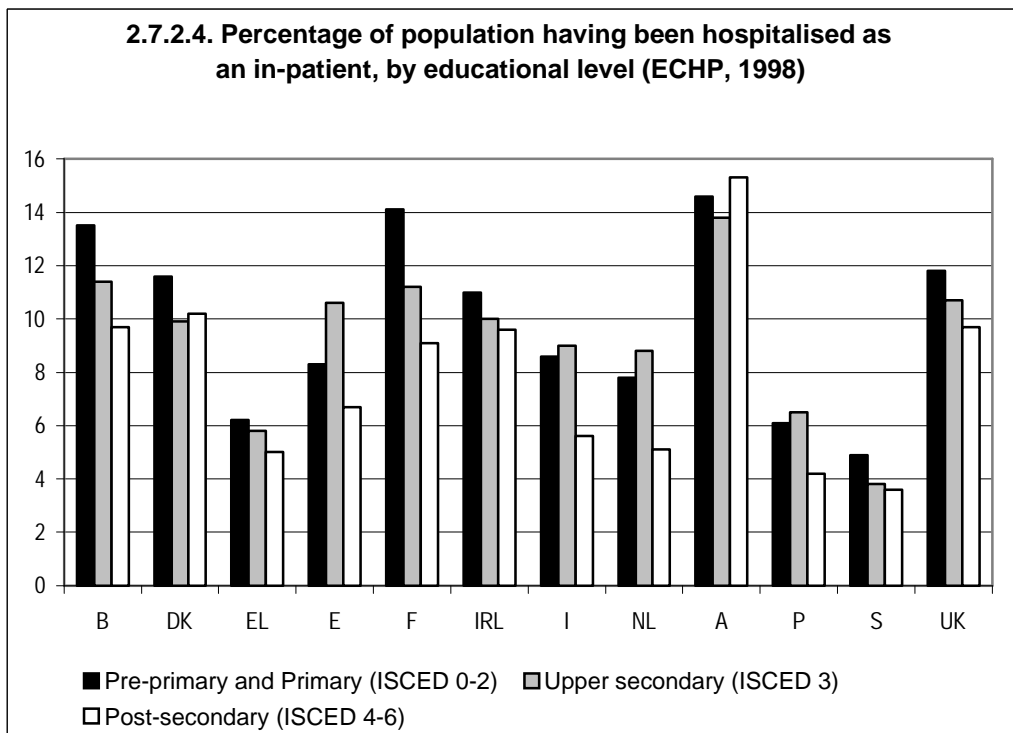
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The age patterns of hospitalisation rates for men and for women are very similar to those derived from national surveys: local peak for women in the 25-34 age group, overall increase with age and mixed variations in the oldest age group. The increase in hospitalisation rates with age appears much more moderate in Sweden and Portugal than in other countries.

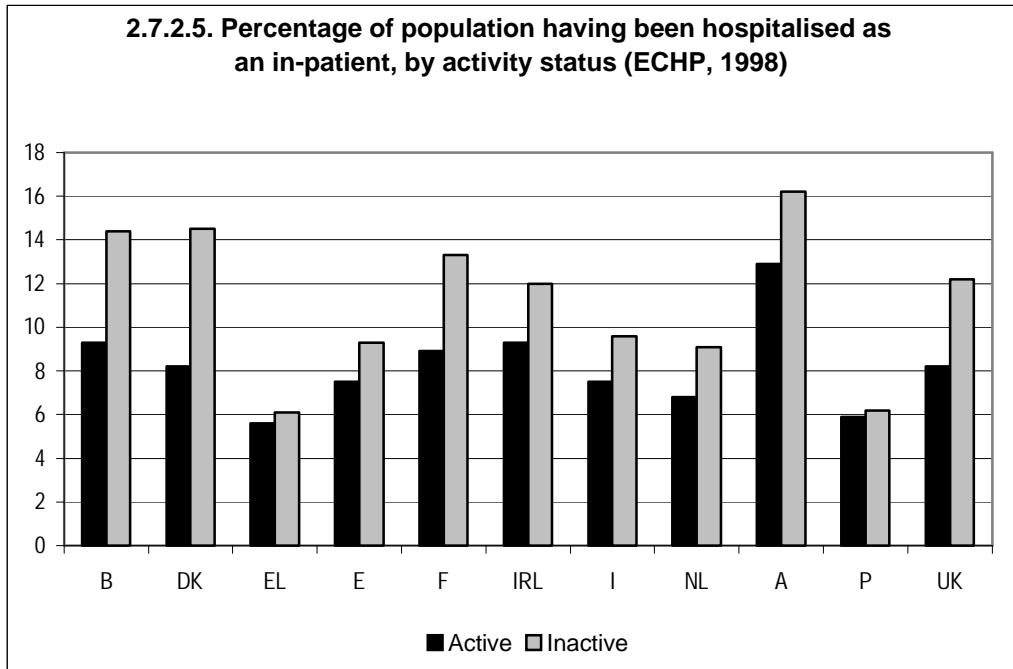
3- Educational level



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Here also, hospitalisation tends to decline with higher educational level, although little relationship is found in Austria, and no clear relationship in Spain.

4- Economic status



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

As with national data, economic inactivity is associated with higher hospitalisation rates, with no exception. However, the relationship is not significant in Greece and Portugal.

5- Comparative study of countries

Table 2.7.2.3. Analysis of gradients

| | B | DK | <i>EL</i> | <i>E</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>IRL</i> | <i>I</i> | <i>NL</i> | A | P | S | UK |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Level | 1.24 | 1.10 | 0.62 | 0.88 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 0.90 | 0.81 | 1.50 | 0.62 | 0.43 | 1.11 |
| Gender | 0.93 | 0.73 | 0.98 | 1.10 | 0.89 | 0.92 | 1.04 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 1.13 | 0.91 | 0.71 |
| Age | 1.05 | 1.02 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 1.22 | 1.51 | 0.99 | 0.86 | 1.82 | 0.63 | 0.49 | 0.75 |
| Education | 0.72 | 0.88 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.65 | 0.87 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 1.05 | 0.69 | 0.73 | 0.82 |
| Economic status | 0.65 | 0.57 | 0.92 | 0.81 | 0.67 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.95 | n.a. | 0.67 |

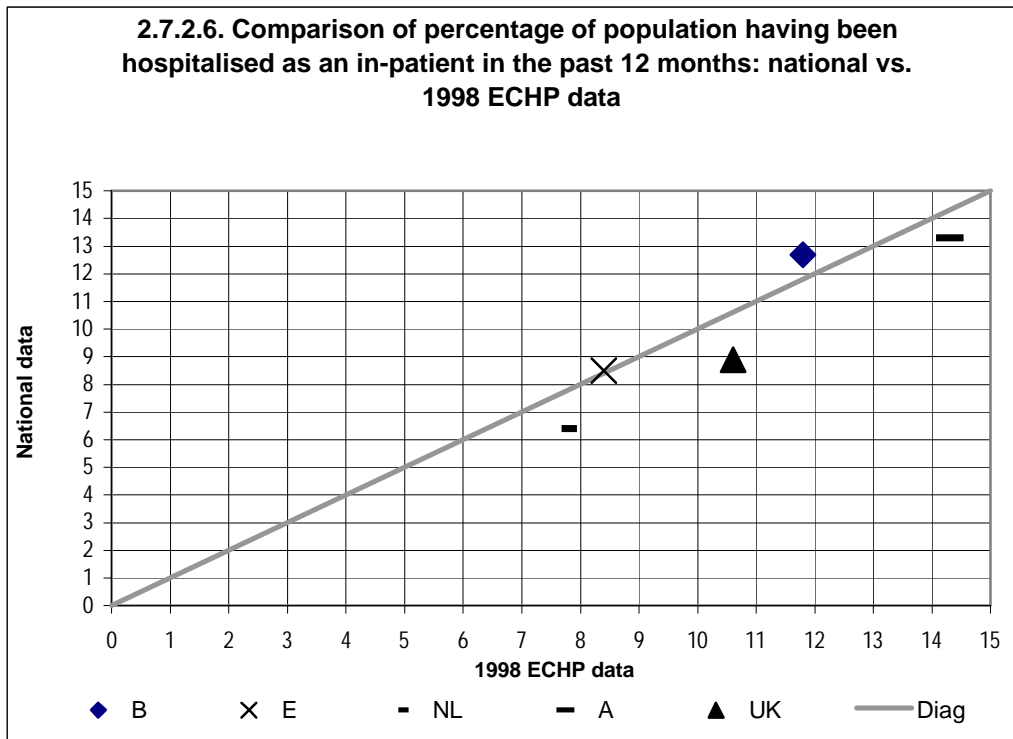
Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.
 Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

- While the overall hospitalisation rate in Austria is about twice as high than in the Netherlands, as found with national surveys, it is more than three times the Swedish rate.
- The gender effect (higher hospitalisation rate among females) is strongest in Denmark, and the opposite is found in Portugal, Spain, (no significant effect in national data) and Italy. The opposite effect found in national Austrian data is not found in the ECHP.
- ECHP data also display a much stronger age effect in Austria than national data. A very small effect is found in Sweden.
- As with national data, higher education is associated with a lower hospitalisation rate, the only exception being Austria.
- In all countries, hospitalisation is positively associated with economic inactivity, the relationship being particularly visible in Denmark.

Overall, national and ECHP data are remarkably consistent.

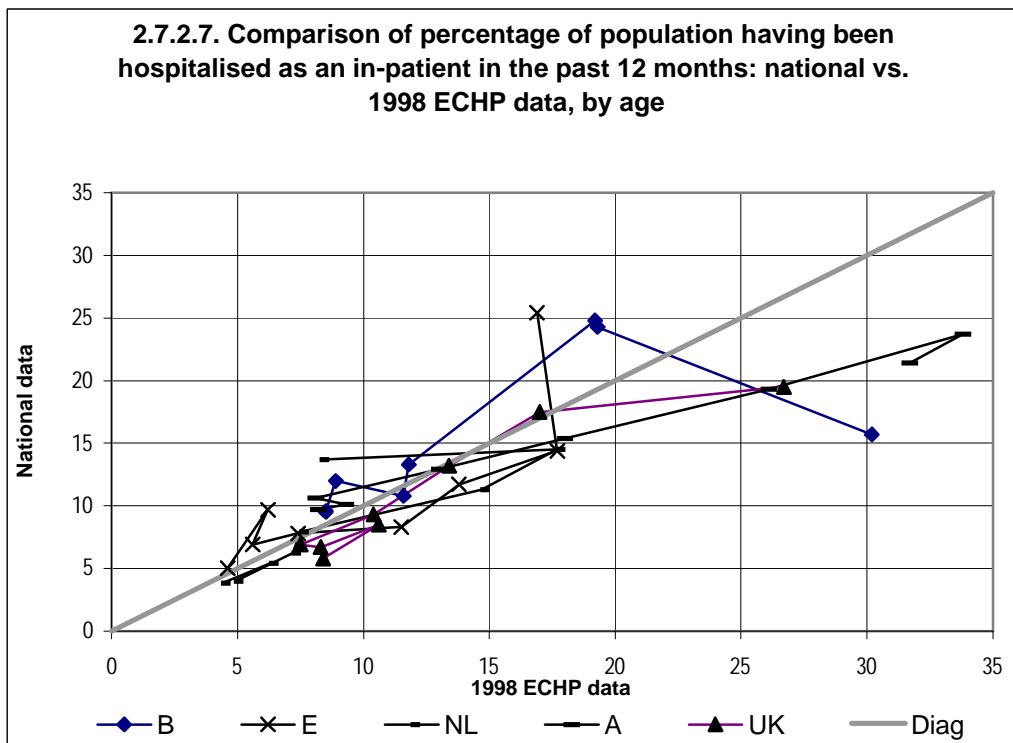
A comparison of national and ECHP data by gender and age

Data are available from the 1998 ECHP and from national surveys for five countries. In all cases, the national survey was conducted within a year, which differs from the ECHP (1998). But a comparison of the two sets of data may be of interest.



Source: European Community Household Panel (1998) & national data

The overall hospitalisation rates are somewhat similar. Austria has the highest average rate in both sources.



Source: European Community Household Panel (1998) & national data

Since hospitalisation rates tend to increase with age, the comparative curves tend to move from the bottom left to the top right of the graph. For ages up to 74 years (the first six points on the curves), the two sources somewhat agree. Differences at older ages may be due to reduced sample sizes. A systematic difference between national and ECHP data is found in Austria for ages above 35, the increase with age in hospitalisation rates in the national survey being less than half the corresponding increase found in the 1998 ECHP. This applies to male as well as to female rates (not shown).

2.8. Consultation with a medical doctor

2.8.1. Consultation with a medical doctor in the past 12 months

A. Data requested

The following data were requested:

Consulting a medical doctor (including GP, Specialist) during the past 12 months

1. Number of respondents who consulted a medical doctor during the past 12 months
2. Number of respondents who did not consult a medical doctor during the past 12 months

B. Data collected

Table 2.8.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories |
|---------|------|---|---------------------|
| D | 1998 | When was the last time you sought the services of a doctor (excluding dentist) or a member of his staff? 12 months ago: yes or no? | Yes Never |
| E | 1997 | What was the speciality of the doctor whom you consulted in the past 12 months? (Interviewer: ask about a list of specialities) | Yes Never |
| NL | 2000 | Do you remember when you visited your family physician / Specialist for the last time; was it this year, last year or longer ago? | Yes Never |
| A | 1999 | How often during the last 12 months did you consult a GP – gynaecologist – internist – podiatrist – other specialist – outpatient clinic – dentist (dental outpatient clinic) because of complaints or for checking purposes? | Yes Never |
| IS | 1998 | Did you go to the doctor in the past 12 months? | Yes Never |
| NO | 1998 | Approximately how many contacts with general practitioners (GP's), medical centre, municipal medical officer, emergency medical service or a company doctor in the past 12 months due to own illness? | Yes Never |

Source: National data

Different questions can be asked to elicit the same or similar results. The simplest way is to ask whether the respondent consulted a doctor, as in Iceland. Another way is to ask when the respondent consulted a doctor for the last time (Germany). In the Netherlands, Austria and Norway, respondents were asked how many times they consulted a doctor. Those responding once or more had consulted (at least) a doctor during the past 12 months. Austria provided a list of specialities, reducing the probability of respondents forgetting consultations. Spain used an indirect way, asking about the speciality of the doctor consulted in the past 12 months.

The term 'doctor' or, more precisely, its national translation in different countries carries different meanings which are likely to affect the comparability of the results.

In Norway, respondents are asked only about consultations 'due to own illness'. The omission of those who had only consultations for other purposes may have caused an underestimation of figures for Norway. Austria indicates that consultations are to be 'for complaints or for checking purposes'. Other countries do not set clear restrictions to the purpose of consultations. Finally, consultations of the staff of a doctor were included in Germany: the inclusion of nurses and other medical staff other than doctors may therefore have overstated German figures in comparison with those of other countries.

All countries listed used a 12-month reference period.

Data from Germany, Austria and Iceland do not include the 85+ population.

C. Analysis

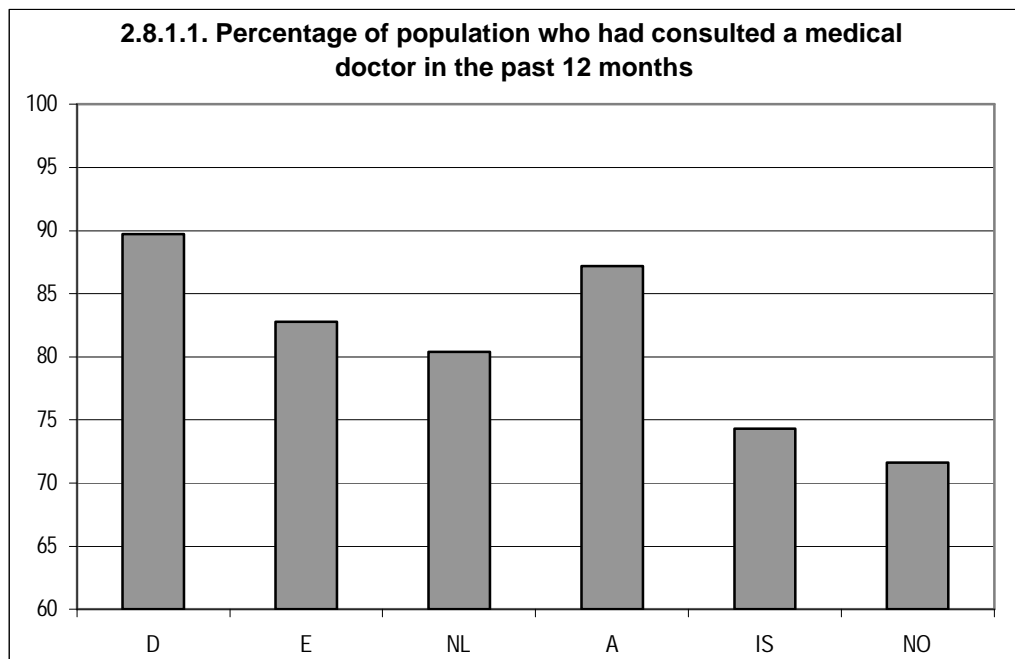
Analysis relates to the percentage of respondents who had consulted once a doctor at least in the previous 12 months.

Table 2.8.1.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | % of consultants in one | Specific Details | Remark |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| D | 89.5 | Doctor and staff | Yes/no-never |
| E | 82.8 | Specialities | Yes/no-never |
| NL | 80.4 | Specialist | Yes/no-never |
| A | 87.2 | List of specialities | Yes/never |
| IS | 74.3 | Doctor | Yes/never |
| NO | 71.6 | GP et al. | Yes/no-never |

Source: National data

1- Overall level

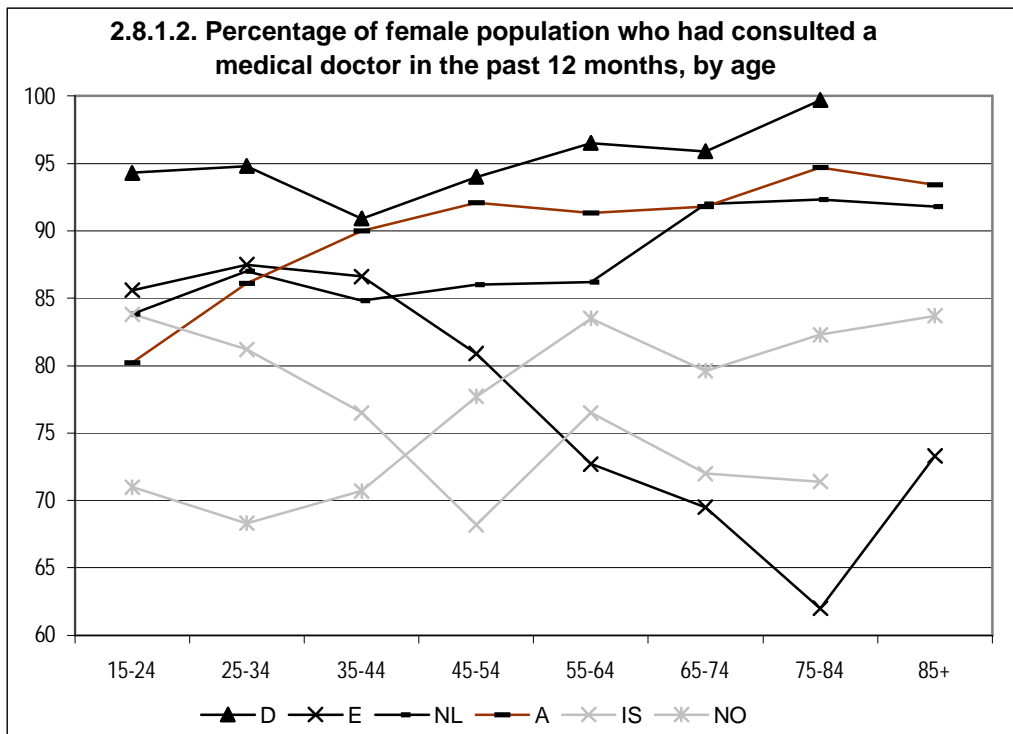


Source: National data

Germany, which includes visits to medical staff other than doctors, had the highest percentage of population having had at least one consultation during the previous 12 months. The lowest percentage is found in Norway, which restricted consultations to those for own illness.

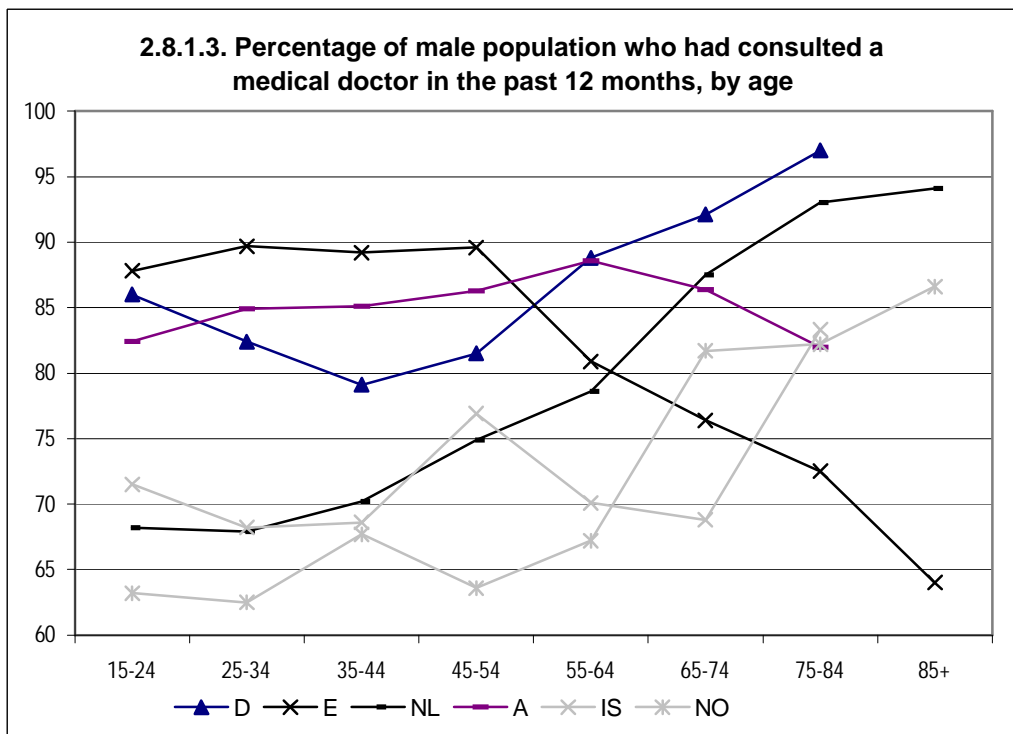
2- Age and gender

With the exception of Spain, the probability of having consulted a doctor in the past year tends to be slightly higher for women, except in Spain.



Source: National data

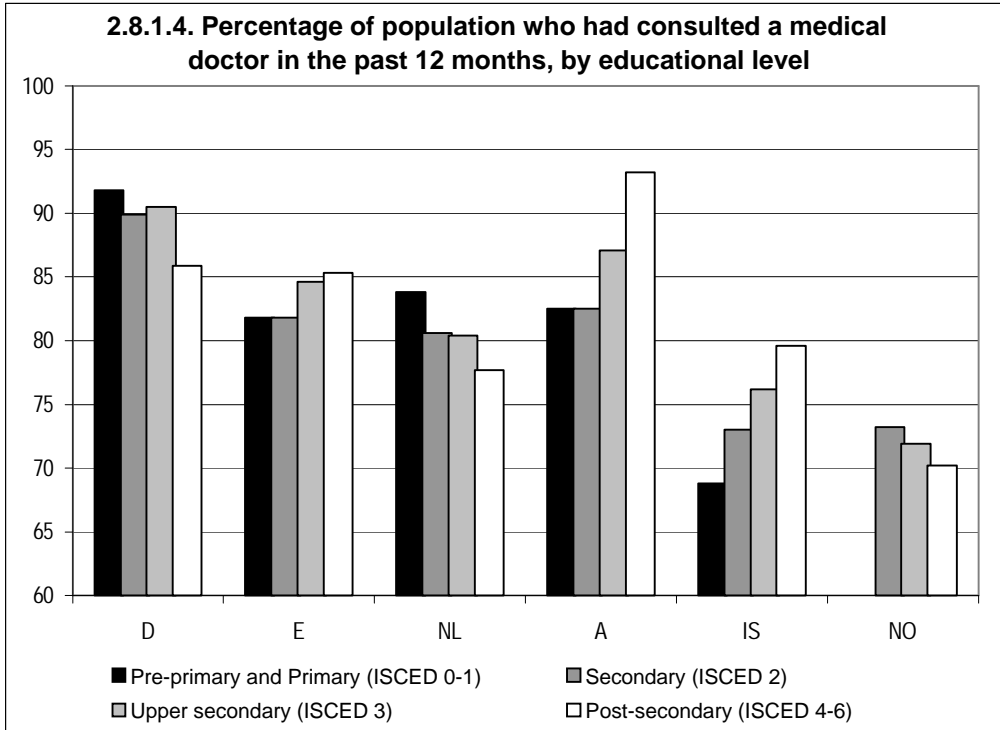
The probability of women having consulted a doctor increases somewhat with age in Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and Norway. However, it tends to decrease in Spain and Iceland.



Source: National data

For men, the likelihood of visiting a doctor tends to increase with age, except in Spain.

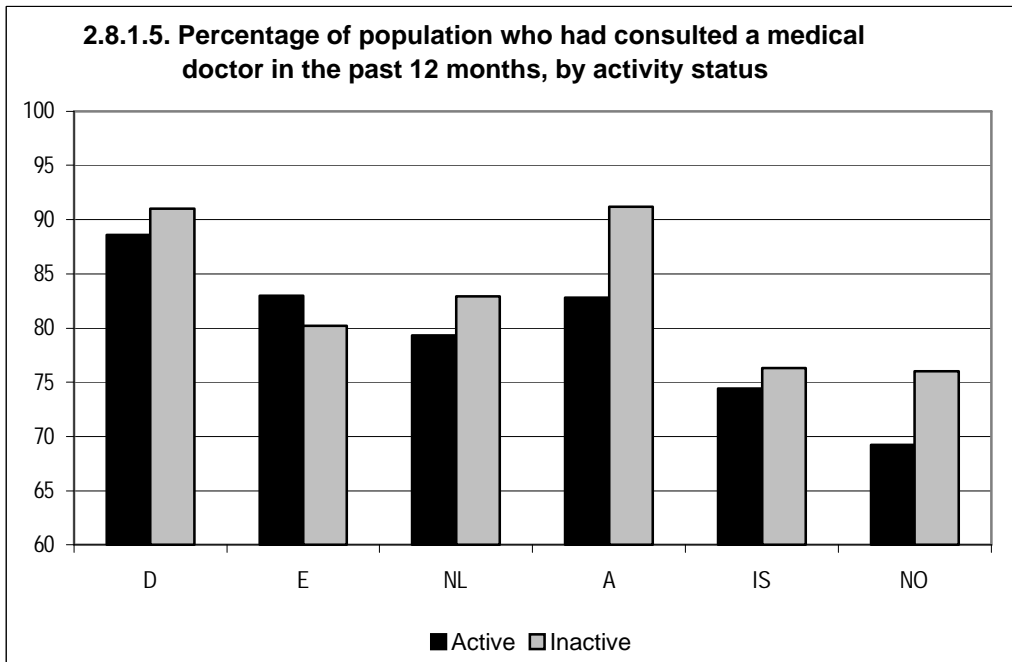
3- Educational level



Austria, Spain: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Source: National data

In three countries (Spain, Austria and Iceland), respondents with a higher educational level are more likely to have visited a doctor in the past 12 months. But the opposite is found in the Netherlands and, to a lesser degree, in Norway.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

After adjustment for age and gender, the economically inactive have a slightly higher probability of having visited a doctor in the past 12 months, except in Spain.

5- Comparative study of countries¹**Table 2.8.1.3. Analysis of gradients**

| | D | E | NL | A | IS | NO |
|------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Level | 1.10 | 1.01 | 0.99 | 1.07 | 0.91 | 0.88 |
| Gender | 0.90 | 1.06 | 0.86 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 0.91 |
| Age | 0.55 | -1.97 | 1.93 | 0.15 | -1.10 | 1.91 |
| Education | 0.94 | 1.04 | 0.93 | 1.13 | 1.16 | 0.96 |
| Activity status | 0.97 | 1.03 | 0.96 | 0.91 | 0.98 | 0.91 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.
Source: National data

The highest (Germany) and the lowest (Norway) levels may be due to comparability problems. The age gradients are not meaningful, since the probability of having consulted a doctor does not follow a consistent pattern among countries (it decreases strongly with age in Spain and in Iceland, for women, while it increases in other countries). The education effect is moderate and the employment status gradient is not significant.

2.8.2. Number of visits to medical doctors in the past year**A. Data requested**

Data were requested on:

Consulting a medical doctor (including GP, Specialist) during the past 12 months

Estimate for average number of consultations in one year per person in the population

B. Data collected**Table 2.8.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey**

| Country | Year | Question |
|----------------|-------------|--|
| F | 2000 | Average number of consultations in one year per person in the population |
| I | 2000 | For each kind of consultation, indicate the total number of consultations, the number of fully paid consultations, the number of house-calls/ GP in one year |
| NL | 2000 | How many times did you have contact with your family physician / Specialist during the past 2 months, i.e. since '2 months ago'? (This gives information whether on the visit was in the past 4 weeks/ past 28 days) |
| A | 1999 | Overall, how often did you go for treatment or because of symptoms or for a check-up or screening, over the last twelve months, i.e. since September 1998, to a GP? |
| S | 2000 | During the last three months, i.e. during ... (specify which months), have you been to a doctor's surgery or seen a doctor in a hospital because of own illness? Number of occasions |
| IS | 1998 | Number of visits to the doctor (GP and specialist) in past 12 months? |
| NO | 1998 | Approximately how many contacts with general practitioners (GP's), medical centre, municipal medical officer, emergency medical service or a company doctor in the past 12 months due to own illness? |

Source: National data

The reference period used was 2 months in the Netherlands, three months in Sweden and one year (12 months) in other countries.

¹ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

Table 2.8.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

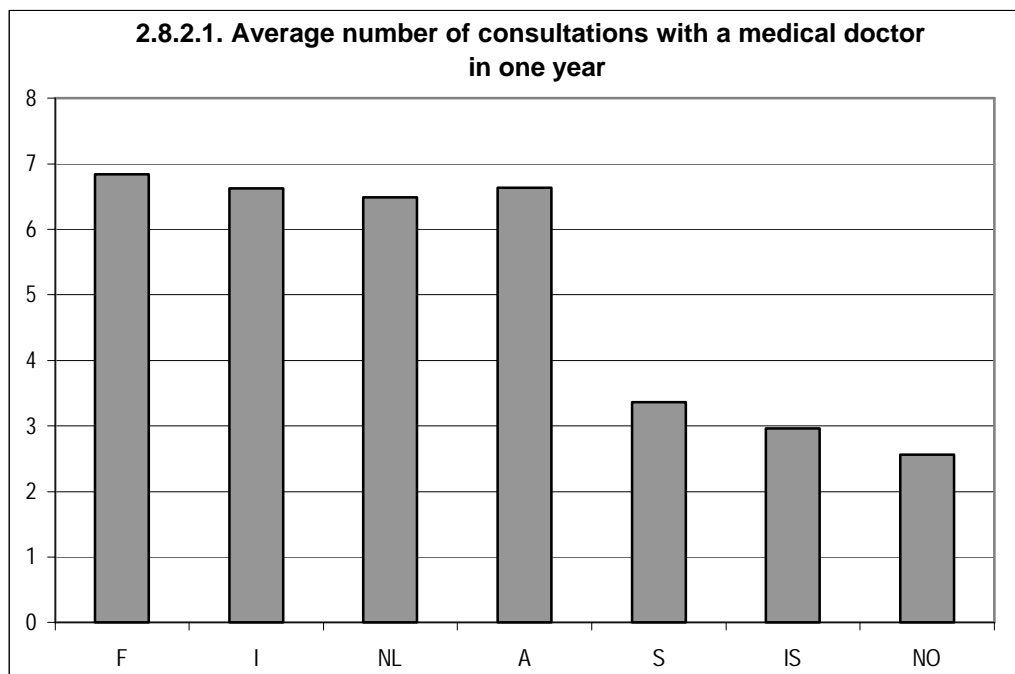
| Country | Average number of consultations | Period |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
| F | 6.8 | 12 Months |
| I | 6.6 | 12 Months |
| NL | 6.5 | Adjustment of the reference period to one year |
| A | 6.6 | 12 Months |
| S | 3.4 | Adjustment of the reference period to one year |
| IS | 3.0 | 12 Months |
| NO | 2.6 | 12 Months |

Source: National data

For the Netherlands and Sweden, data collected for a different reference period were adjusted to fit the reference period (one year) requested in the guidelines. The sample from Iceland does not include the population aged 75 years and above, and the Swedish survey covers the population aged 15 to 84.

C. Analysis

1- Overall level

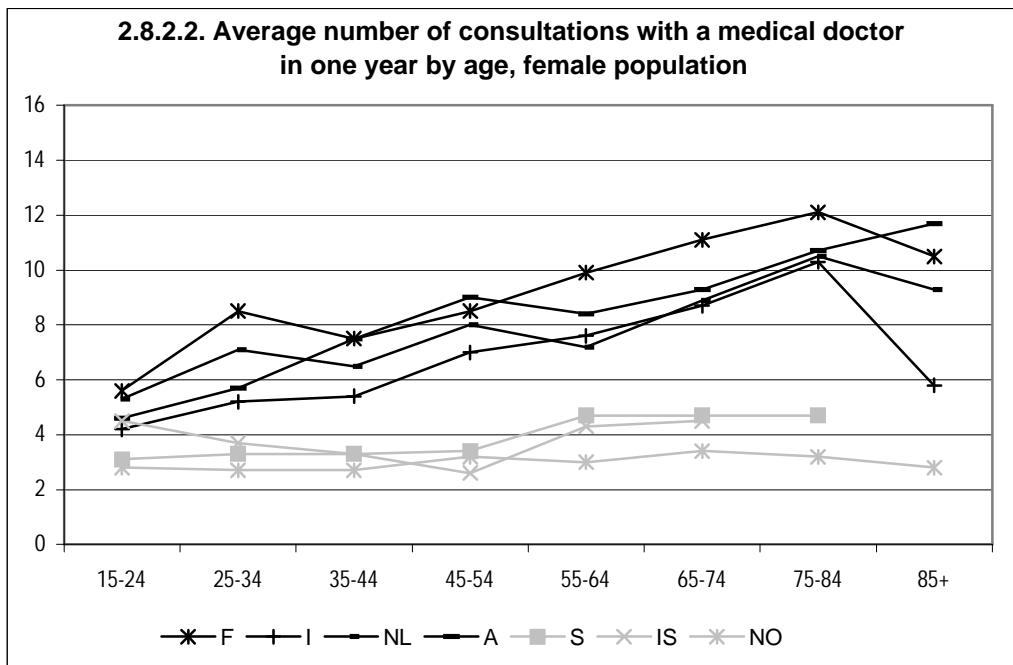


Source: National data

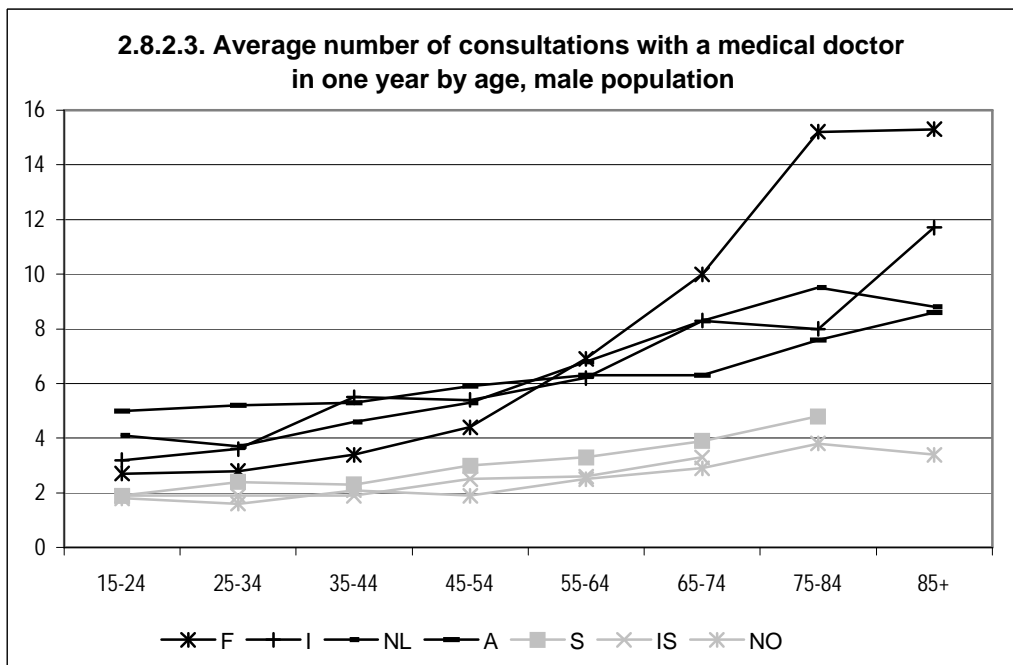
France has the highest average number of doctor consultations per year, followed closely by Austria, Italy and the Netherlands. Much lower numbers are found in the three Nordic countries, Sweden, Iceland and Norway.

2- Age and gender

Except for the oldest age groups, women tend to have more doctor consultations per year than men, especially in the 25-34 age group. However, the differential tends to narrow with age.



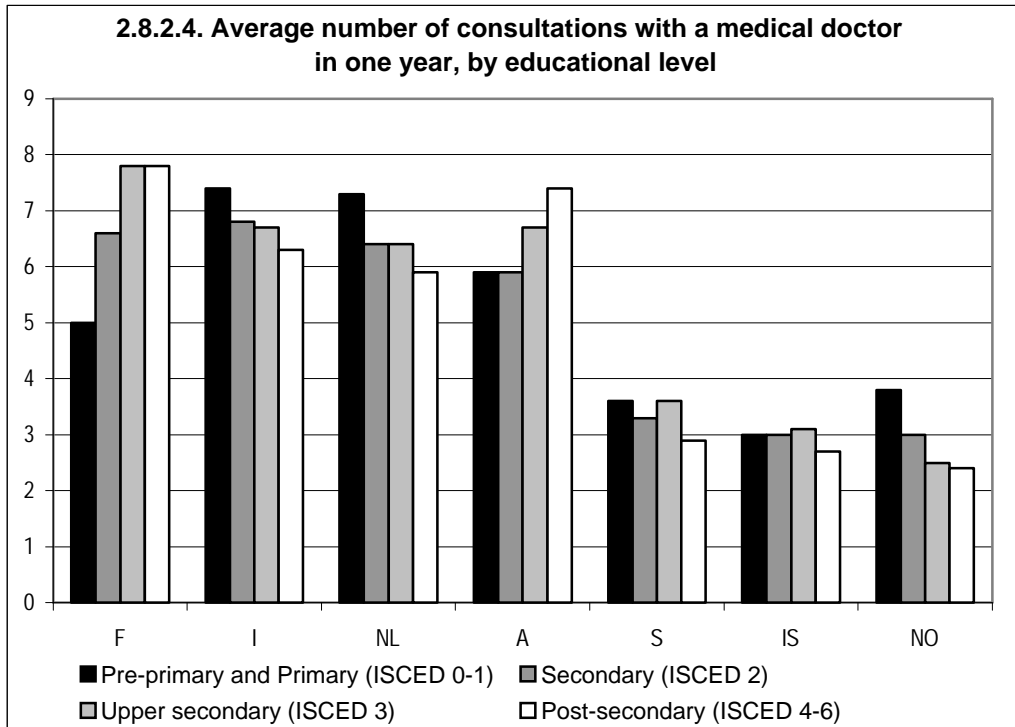
Source: National data



Source: National data

The number of consultations hardly increases with age in Sweden, Iceland and Norway. Outside the Nordic countries, the number of consultations increases with age, with, in several cases, a reversal between the 75-84 and 85+ age groups.

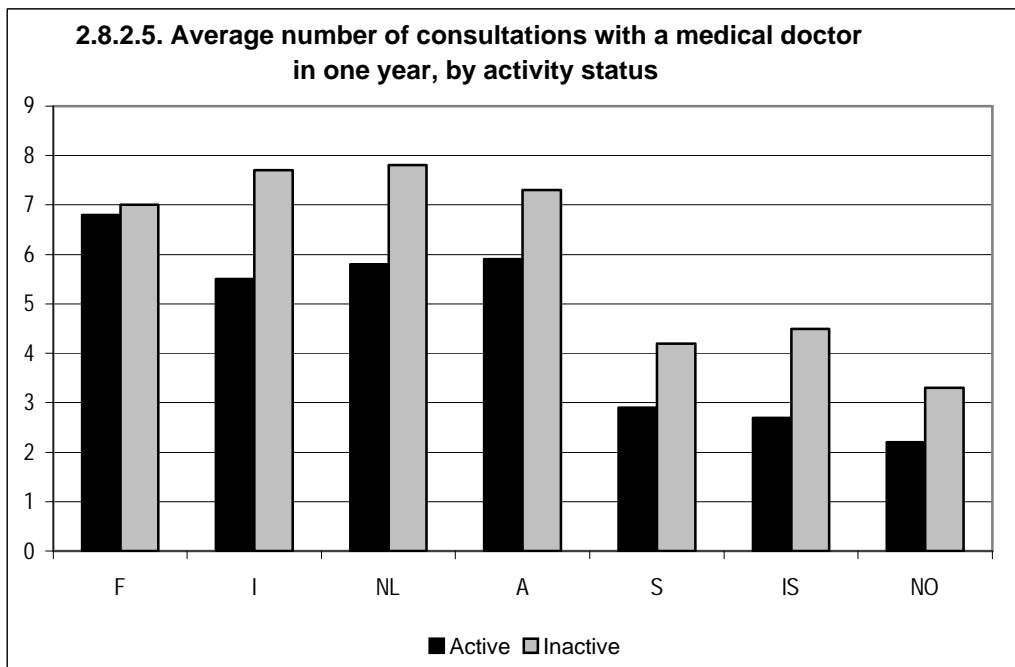
3- Educational level



Austria: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Source: National data

There is no clear link between the number of visits to doctors and educational level.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

The economically inactive tend to have more doctor consultations than the economically active, but the difference is insignificant in France.

5- Comparative study of countries²**Table 2.8.2.3. Analysis of gradients**

| | F | I | NL | A | S | IS | NO |
|------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Level | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 0.52 | 0.46 | 0.40 |
| Gender | 0.61 | 0.96 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.76 | 0.59 | 0.76 |
| Age | 2.03 | 1.31 | 1.17 | 1.16 | 0.62 | 0.20 | 0.27 |
| Education | 1.56 | 0.85 | 0.81 | 1.25 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 0.63 |
| Activity status | 0.97 | 0.71 | 0.74 | 0.81 | 0.69 | 0.60 | 0.67 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

From the analysis of the gradients, it appears that France is a special case as regards the number of consultations to medical doctors:

- It has the highest average number of consultations (although closely followed by Italy, Austria and the Netherlands).
- It has the lowest difference in number of consultations between men and women, once the effect of the difference in age structure is removed.
- It has by far the largest age effect, with a considerable increase with age in the number of consultations, especially among men.
- It has the highest education effect – after adjustment for gender and age, the number of medical consultations among those with at least upper secondary education is more than 50% higher than for those with at most primary education.
- It also has the lowest differential between the economically active and inactive.

Here, the French specificity probably does not reflect an issue of data comparability, but an actual difference with the other six countries.

² See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

2.9. Consultation with dentists or orthodontists

2.9.1. Consultation with dentists or orthodontists in the past 12 months

2.9.1.1. Consultation with dentists or orthodontists in the past 12 months (national data)

A. Data requested

Data were requested on:

Consultations with the dentist/orthodontist (past 4 weeks)

1. Number of respondents who consulted a dentist/orthodontist during the past 4 weeks
2. Number of respondents who did not consult a dentist/orthodontist during the past 4 weeks

Consultations with the dentist/orthodontist (past 12 months)

1. Number of respondents who consulted a dentist during the past 12 months
2. Number of respondents who did not consult a dentist during the past 12 months
3. Estimate for average number of visits in one year per person in the population

B. Data collected

Very few comparable data were obtained on consultations with dentists or orthodontists during the past 4 weeks due to the use of different time periods (2 months for Belgium and the Netherlands; 3 months for Denmark and Spain; 1 month for France and Italy). For this reason, analysis is restricted to consultations during the past 12 months.

Table 2.9.1.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories constructed | Age groups |
|---------|------|--|--|------------|
| D | 1998 | Which of the following doctors, including dentists, have you seen in the last 12 months and how often (including home visits)? | Yes Never | 15-84 |
| NL | 2000 | Do you remember when you visited your dentist for the last time; was it this year, last year or longer ago? | Yes Never | 15 + |
| A | 1999 | How often during the last 12 months did you consult a GP – gynaecologist – internist – paediatrician – other specialist – outpatient clinic – dentist (dental outpatient clinic) because of complaints or for checking purposes? | Yes Never | 15 + |
| P | 1999 | Have you [has she/he] seen a stomatologist, a dentist or an orthodontic technician in the past twelve months? | Yes No | 15 + |
| S | 2000 | When did you last visit a dentist or dental hygienist? | Less than one year More than one year | 15-84 |
| IS | 1998 | Did you go to the dentist in the past 12 months? | Yes Never | 15-84 |
| CH | 1997 | Have you been to one of the following specialists due to health problems or for a check-up in the last 12 months? Dentist / physiotherapist / chiropractor / optician / psychologist /..... | Yes Never | 15 + |

For the questions in terms of frequencies in Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden: If people reply a number of days greater than 0 or having visited the dentist this year, they belong to the 'yes' category, otherwise they are assumed not to have consulted a dentist or orthodontist.

Source: National data

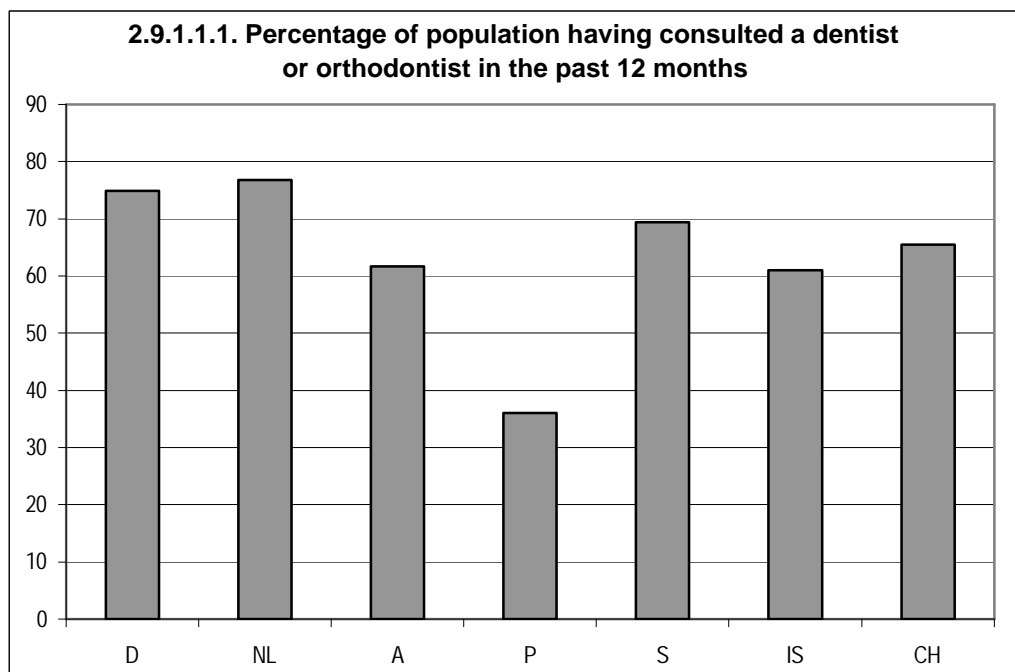
Table 2.9.1.1.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | % of consultants in one year | Period | Response categories |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | 61.7 | 12 Months/List of specialities | Yes/never |
| CH | 65.5 | 12M | Yes/no |
| D | 74.9 | 12 Months/list including dentists | Yes/never |
| IS | 61.0 | 12 Months | Yes/never |
| NL | 76.8 | This year | Yes/no-never |
| P | 36.1 | 12 Months | Yes/no |
| S | 69.4 | Less than one year | Less or more than 1 year |

Source: National data

Analysis: Yes (one or more consultations in the year) versus no/never (no consultation)
C. Analysis

1- Overall level

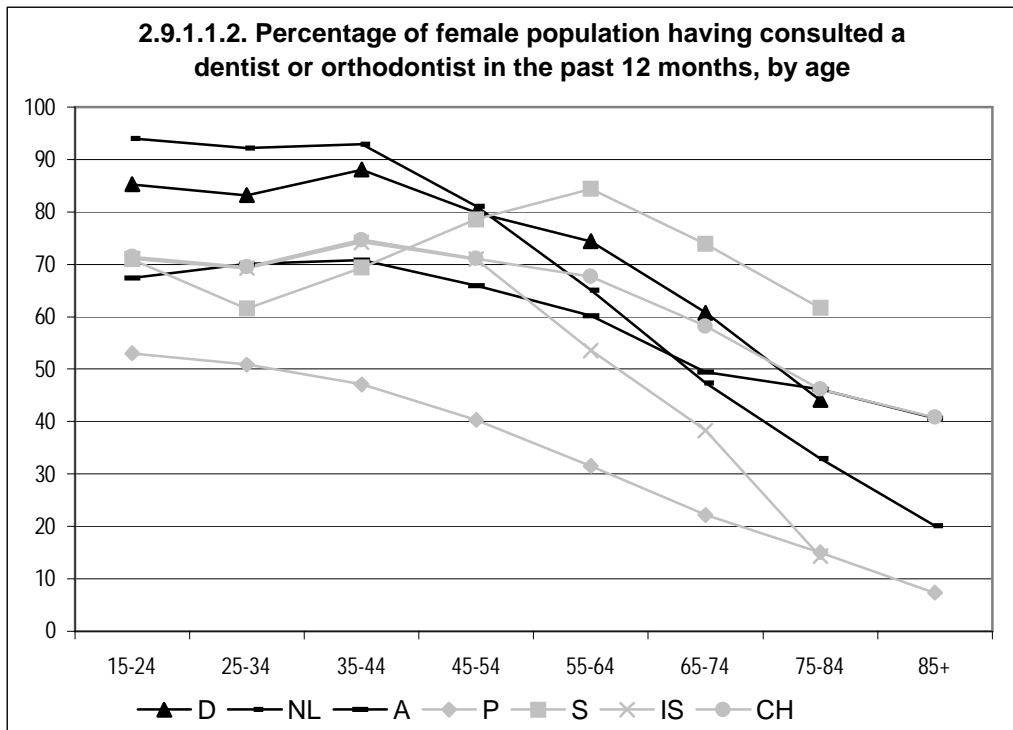


Source: National data

In Portugal, about 36% of the population had consulted a dentist / orthodontist during the previous 12 months. In other countries, the percentage ranged from 61% to a maximum of 77% in the Netherlands. Data for Germany, Sweden and Iceland do not cover the population aged 85 years and above and are therefore slightly overestimated in comparison with those of other countries.

2- Age and gender

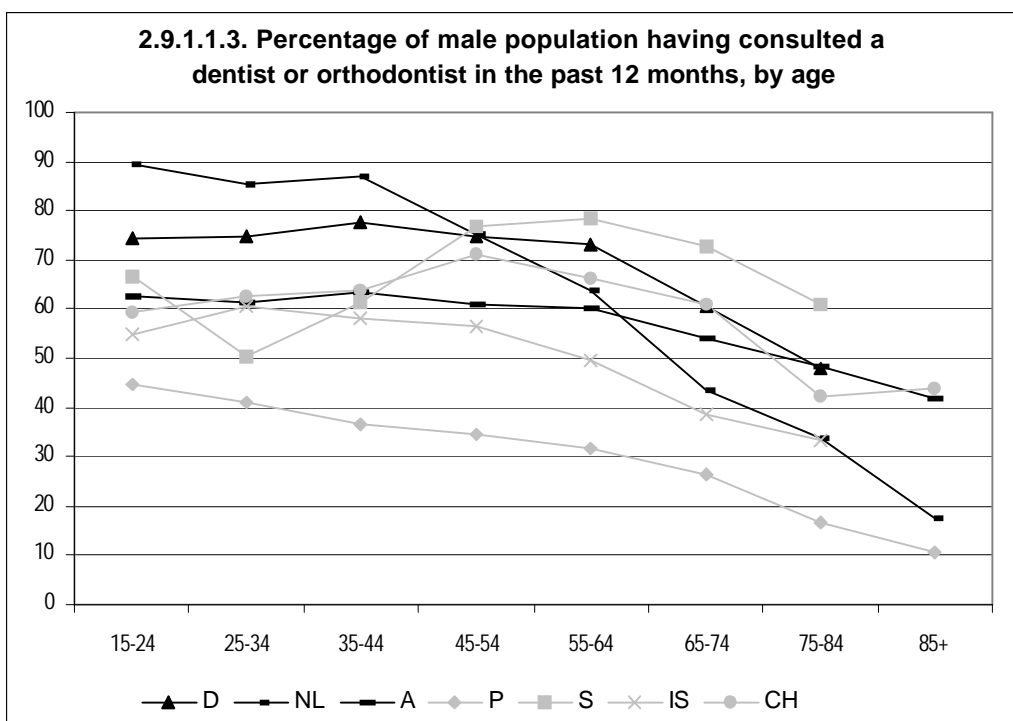
In all countries, women under 55 years of age tended to consult dentists slightly more than men. After age 55, either the difference between men and women remains small or is even reversed, with relatively more consultations among men.



Source: National data

In Portugal, the dentist consultation rates for women are lower for all age groups than in the other countries studied. The rate declines regularly with age, to a very low level for those aged 85 years and above. In Sweden, after a small decline between the 15-24 and 25-34 age groups, the percentage rises to a maximum in the 55-64 age group and declines thereafter, but remains the highest among the countries considered.

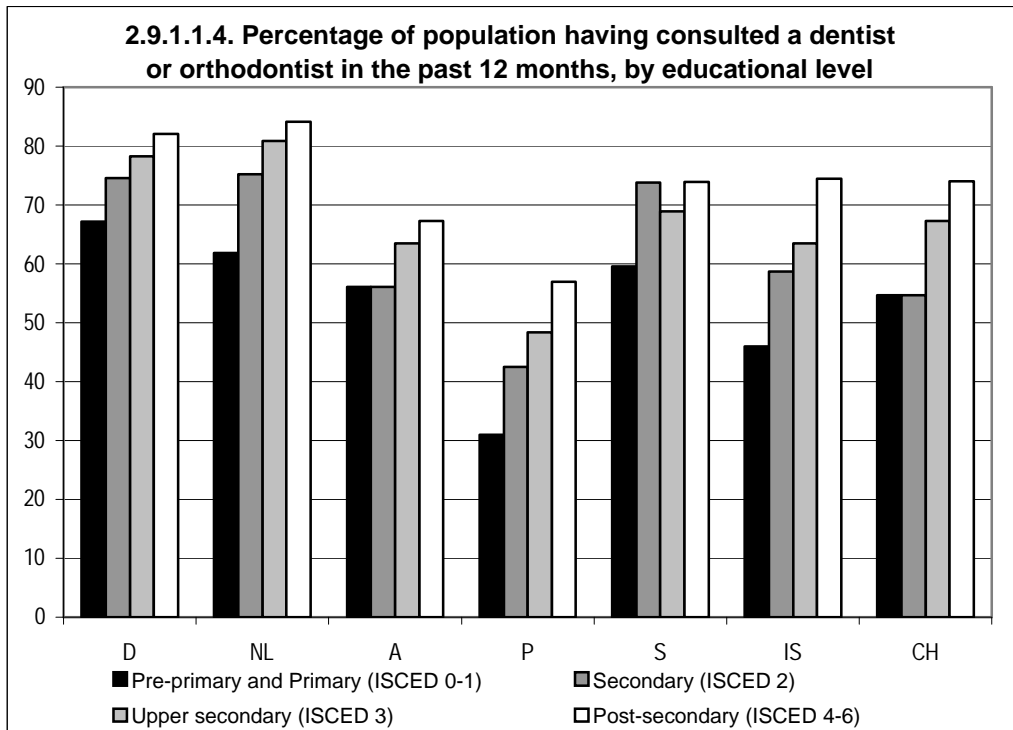
In other countries, the rate remains more or less stationary for the first age groups and declines progressively for older age groups. The decline appears much steeper in the Netherlands than in other countries, e.g., Austria.



Source: National data

The relationship between dentist consultations and age for men is very similar to that found for women, but the decline with age is not as steep as it is for women.

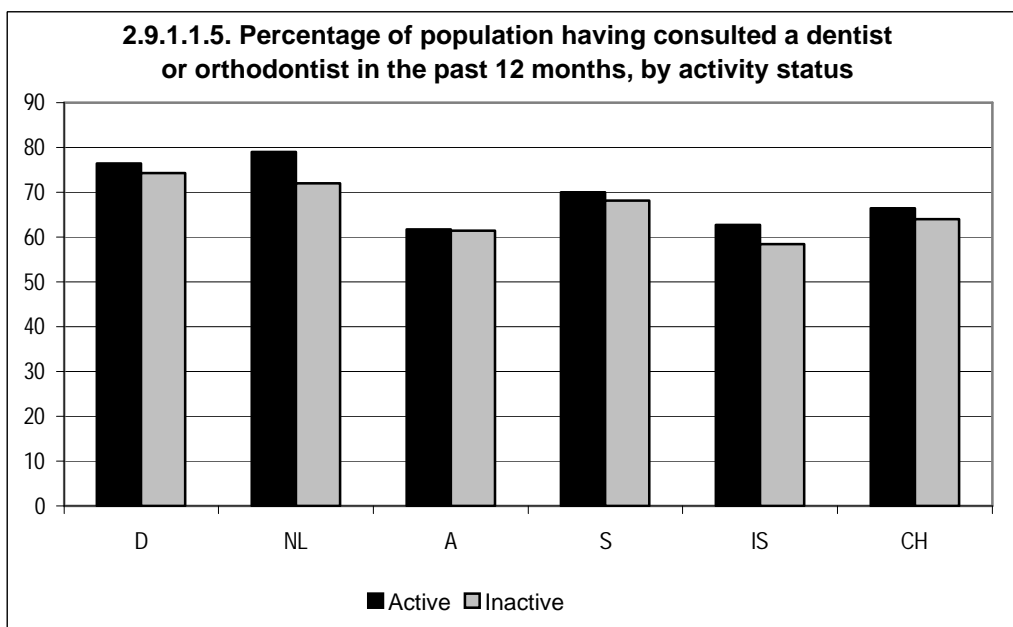
3- Educational level



Austria, Switzerland: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
Source: National data

In all countries, consultations with dentists increase with formal educational level, particularly in Portugal.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

There is very little difference in consultation rates between the economically active and the economically inactive.

5- Comparative study of countries¹

Table 2.9.1.1.3. Analysis of gradients

| | D | NL | A | P | S | IS | CH |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Level | 1.14 | 1.17 | 0.94 | 0.55 | 1.06 | 0.93 | 1.00 |
| Gender | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.88 | 0.93 | 0.83 | 0.92 |
| Age | 1.16 | 1.76 | 0.61 | 0.85 | 0.10 | 1.51 | 1.06 |
| Education | 1.22 | 1.36 | 1.20 | 1.84 | 1.24 | 1.62 | 1.35 |
| Activity status | 1.03 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 1.03 | 1.07 | 1.04 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.
Source: National data

- As noted earlier, the overall dentist consultation rate does not differ greatly among countries, except for the low level found in Portugal.
- In the same way, the gender effect is moderate, and the larger tendency of women to consult dentists disappears or is reversed for older age groups.
- The age effect differs, in Sweden, from other countries, and is strongest in the Netherlands.
- Persons with higher formal educational levels tend to consult dentists more, especially in Portugal.
- The apparent effect of activity status is not significant.

Data on consultations with dentists / orthodontists appears reasonably comparable among countries, but are available only for seven countries.

2.9.1.2. Consultation with dentists or orthodontists in the past 12 months (ECHP)

A. Data requested

Table 2.9.1.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Year | Question | Response categories |
|------|---|---------------------|
| 1998 | During the past 12 months, about how many times have you consulted a dentist? | Yes No |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

B. Data collected

Table 2.9.1.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

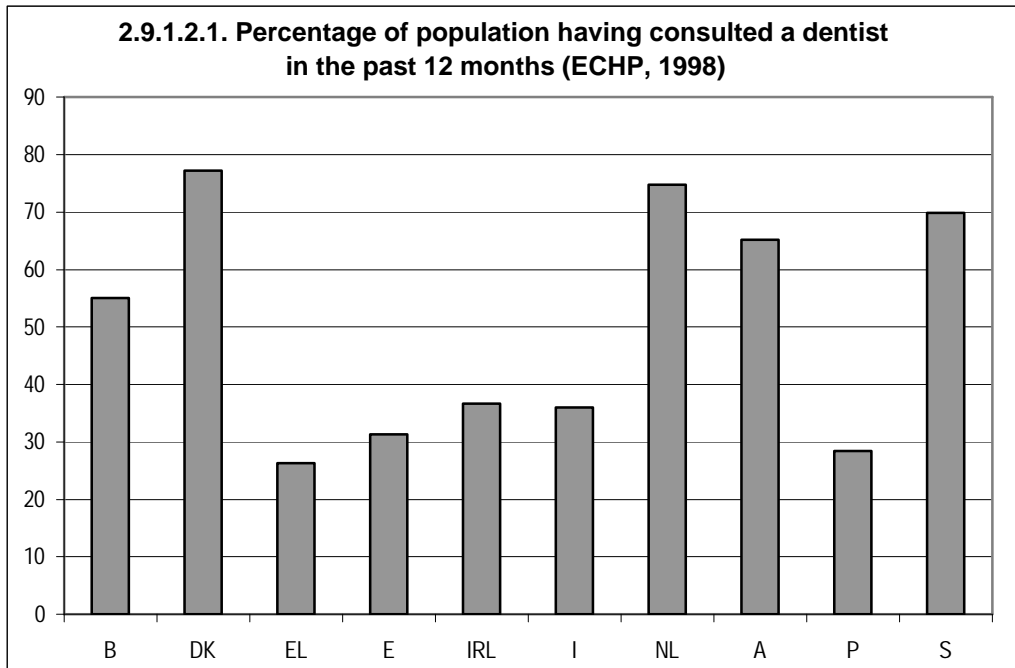
| Country | % having consulted a dentist during the past year |
|------------|---|
| B | 55.0 |
| DK | 77.2 |
| EL | 23.3 |
| E | 31.3 |
| IRL | 36.7 |
| I | 36.0 |
| NL | 74.8 |
| A | 65.2 |
| P | 28.4 |
| S | 70.0 |

The persons who had consulted a dentist at least once during the previous year are those who give a reply of once or more to the question.

¹ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

C. Analysis

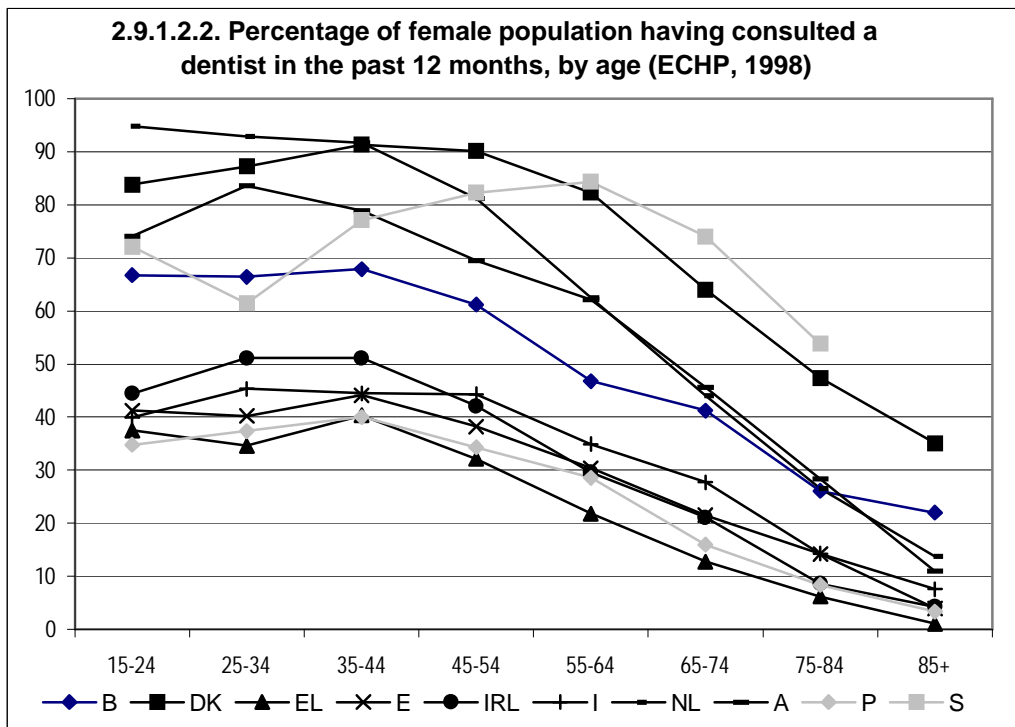
1- Overall level



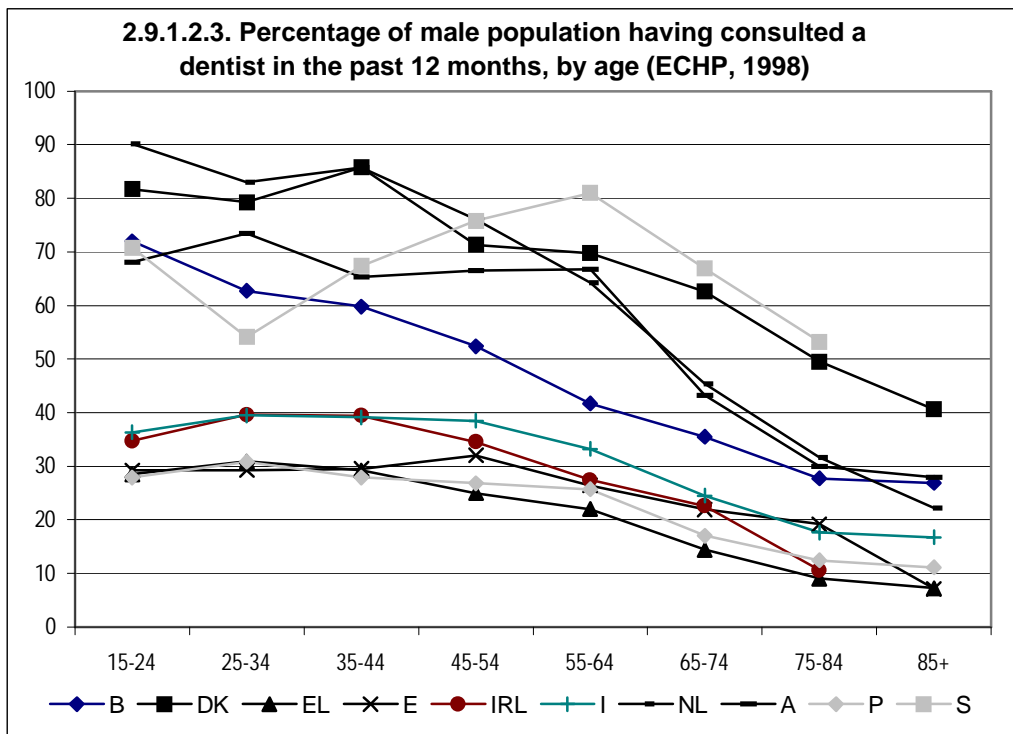
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The percentage of persons having consulted a dentist during the last 12 months varies widely among countries, being much lower in Mediterranean countries (Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal), but also in Ireland, and higher in northern European countries (Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden), and also in Austria.

2- Age and gender



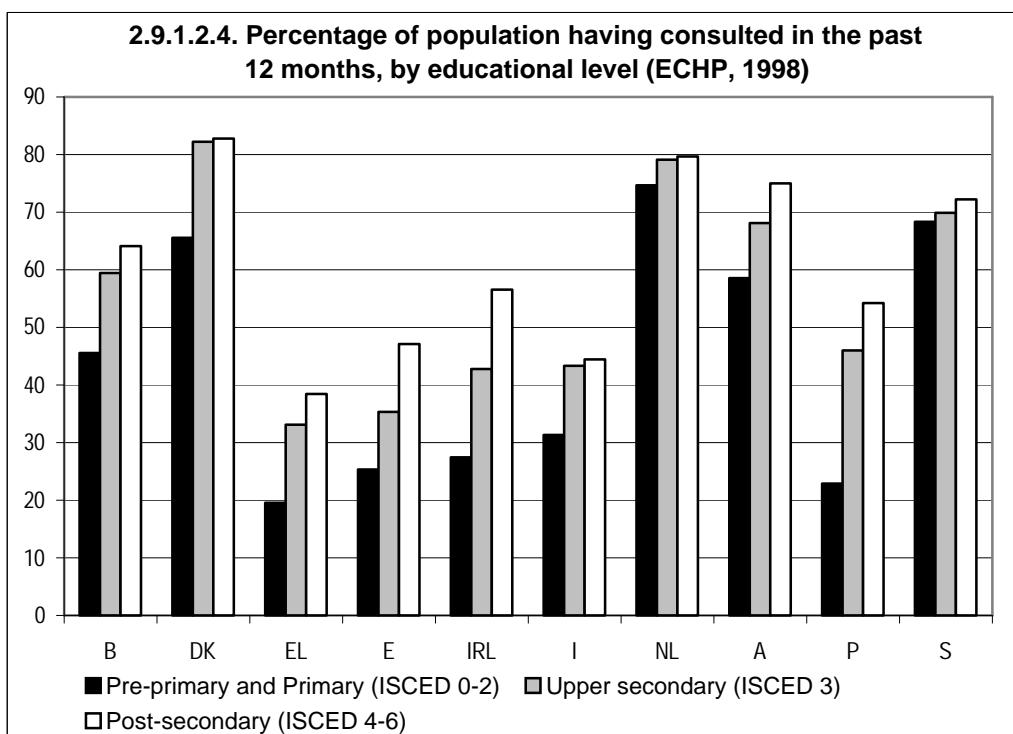
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The general decline with age in dentist consultations found in national data also appears here, but with a varying intensity; the age effect is very large in the Netherlands, but much weaker in the Mediterranean countries.

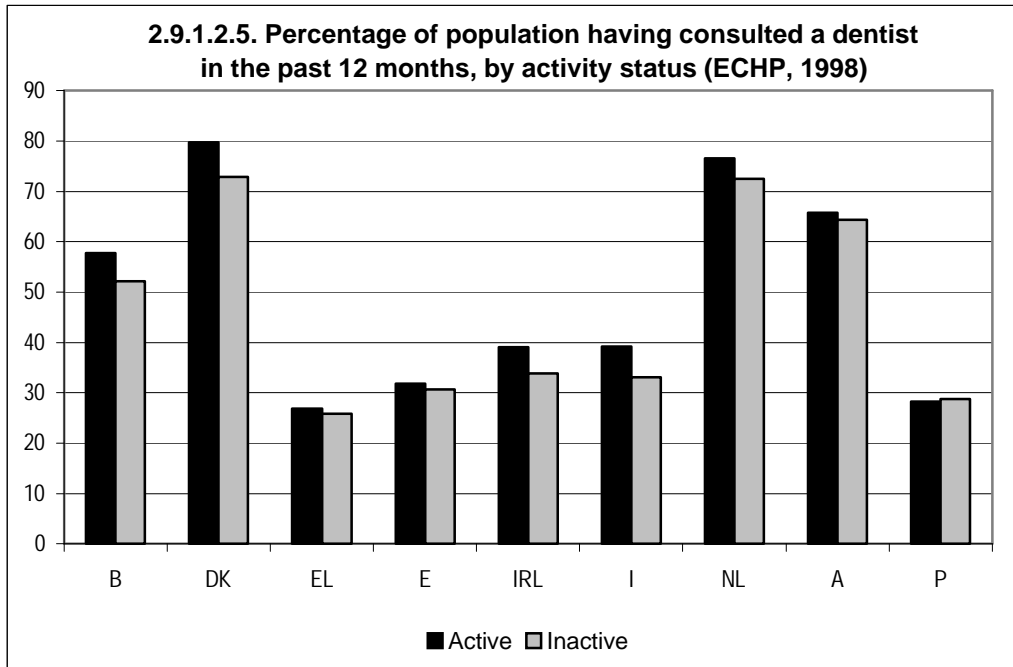
3- Educational level



Austria, Denmark: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary
 Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

As was found with national data, visits to dentists were more common among persons with a higher educational level. However, the effect varies among countries, being much stronger in Portugal than in the Netherlands, where the level of education has little impact on the probability of visiting a dentist.

4- Activity status



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The very slight positive association of economic activity with visits to dentists found in national surveys is also visible here. As in national data, Portugal is the only country where there is a very low correlation of economic inactivity with visits to dentists.

 5- Comparative study of countries²

Table 2.9.1.2.3. Analysis of gradients

| | B | DK | EL | E | IRL | I | NL | A | P | S |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Level | 1.20 | 1.68 | 0.57 | 0.68 | 0.80 | 0.79 | 1.63 | 1.42 | 0.62 | 1.52 |
| Gender | 0.92 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.78 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 0.92 | 0.82 | 0.93 |
| Age | 1.32 | 1.27 | 0.95 | 0.77 | 1.25 | 0.90 | 2.12 | 1.57 | 0.85 | 0.25 |
| Education | 1.41 | 1.26 | 1.96 | 1.85 | 2.07 | 1.42 | 1.07 | 1.28 | 2.37 | 1.06 |
| Activity status | 1.11 | 1.09 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.15 | 1.18 | 1.06 | 1.02 | 0.98 | n.a. |

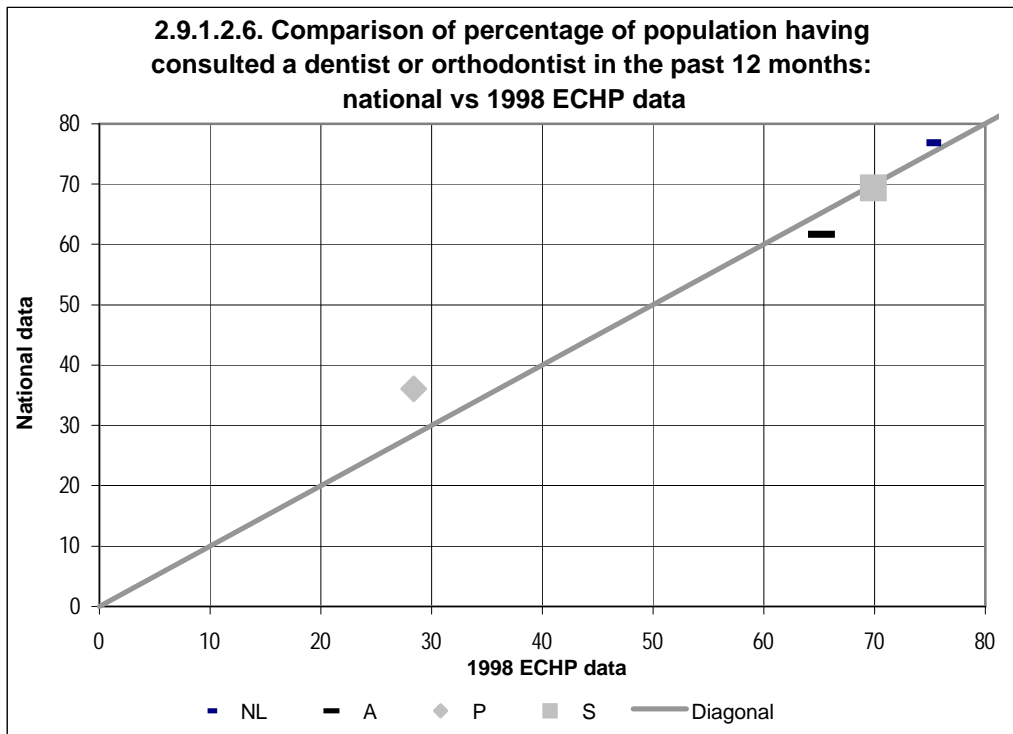
Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Using national data from seven countries, the Netherlands had the highest overall percentage of persons having visited a dentist in the past 12 months, with the highest gender and age gradients. Using 1998 ECHP data for 10 countries, the Netherlands had the second highest level and, again, the highest gender and age gradients.

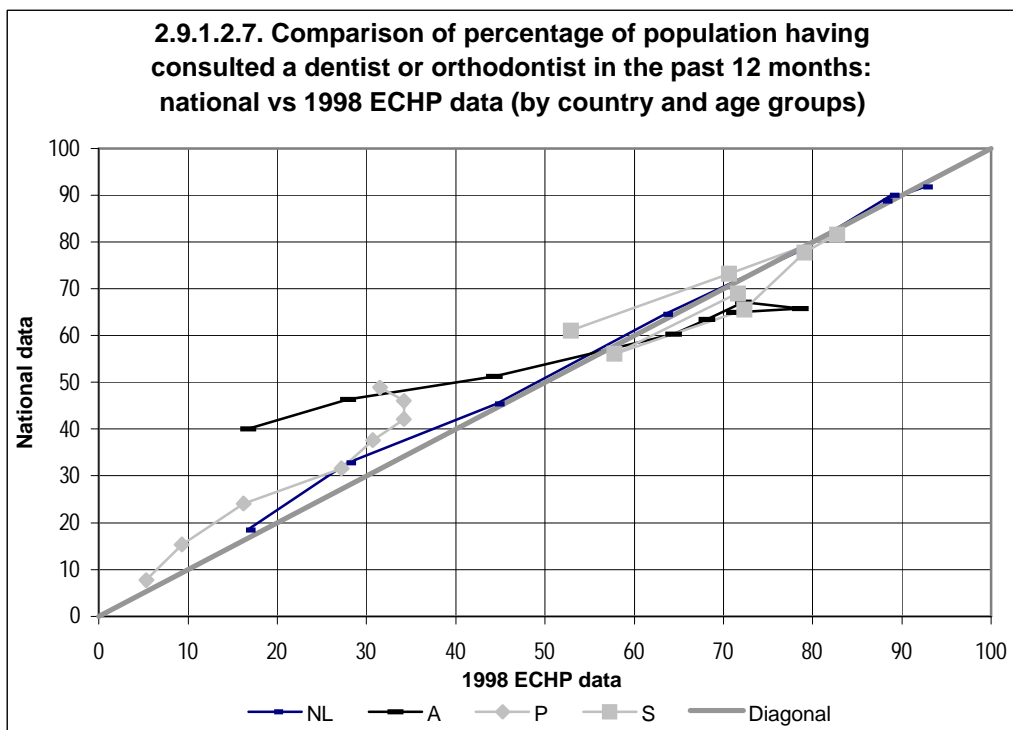
² See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

A comparison of national and ECHP 1998 data by gender and age

Data on the percentage of the population having visited a dentist or orthodontist are available from both national surveys and the 1998 ECHP for only four countries.



Source: European Community Household Panel (1998) & national data



Source: European Community Household Panel (1998) & national data

The average levels for the four countries are remarkably close, as well as the data by age (adjusted for gender composition) in the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden. In Austria, the percentages are lower in the national survey than in the ECHP for the younger age groups (higher percentages, at the right of the curve) but lower for older age groups (lower percentages, at the left of the curve). Indeed, the ECHP data displayed a very large age effect for Austria, while a rather small effect was found from national data.

2.9.2. Average number of consultations with a dentist in one year

2.9.2.1. Average number of consultations with a dentist in one year (national data)

A. Data collected

Table 2.9.2.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question |
|---------|------|---|
| D | 1998 | Which of the following doctors, including dentists, have you seen in the last 12 months and how often (including home visits)? |
| F | 2000 | Average number of consultations in one year per person in the population? |
| I | 2000 | For each kind of consultation, indicate the total number of consultations, the number of fully paid consultations, the number of house-calls./ Dentist in one year |
| NL | 2000 | How many times did you visit the dentist during the past 2 months i.e. since '2 months ago'? |
| A | 1999 | Overall, how often did you go for treatment or because of symptoms or for a check-up or screening, over the last twelve months, i.e. since September 1998 to a dentist (dental out-patients' department)? |
| IS | 1998 | Number of visits to the dentist in past 12 months? |

Source: National data

Although the questions asked differ, they appear to be generally comparable.

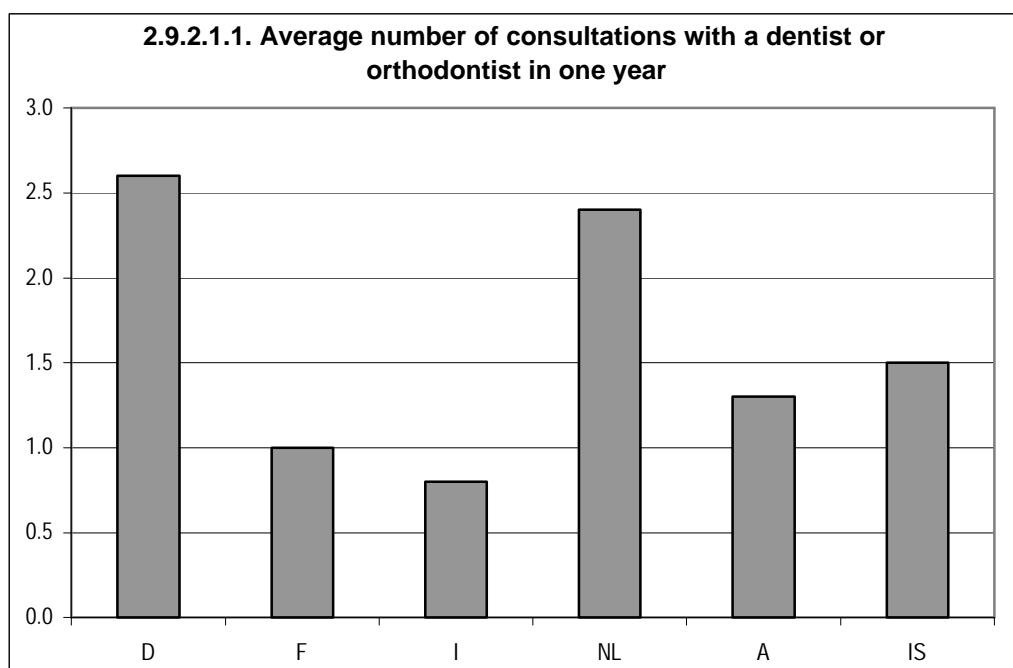
Table 2.9.2.1.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Average number of consultations | Period |
|---------|---------------------------------|---|
| D | 2.6 | 12 Months |
| F | 1.0 | 12 Months |
| I | 0.8 | 12 Months |
| NL | 2.4 | Adjustment of the period time to one year |
| A | 1.3 | 12 Months |
| IS | 1.5 | 12 Months |

Source: National data

C. Analysis

1- Overall level



Source: National data

Data on the percentage of population having had a dentist consultation and on the average number of consultations are available for only 4 countries.

In two countries (Germany and the Netherlands) the percentage of population having had a dentist consultation is relatively large (75% and 77%) and, moreover, those users of dentist's services had had more consultations (3.5 and 3.1).

In the other two countries (Austria and Iceland) a lower percentage of the population had had a dentist consultation (62 and 61%), and those having had a consultation had a lower average number (2.1 and 2.5).

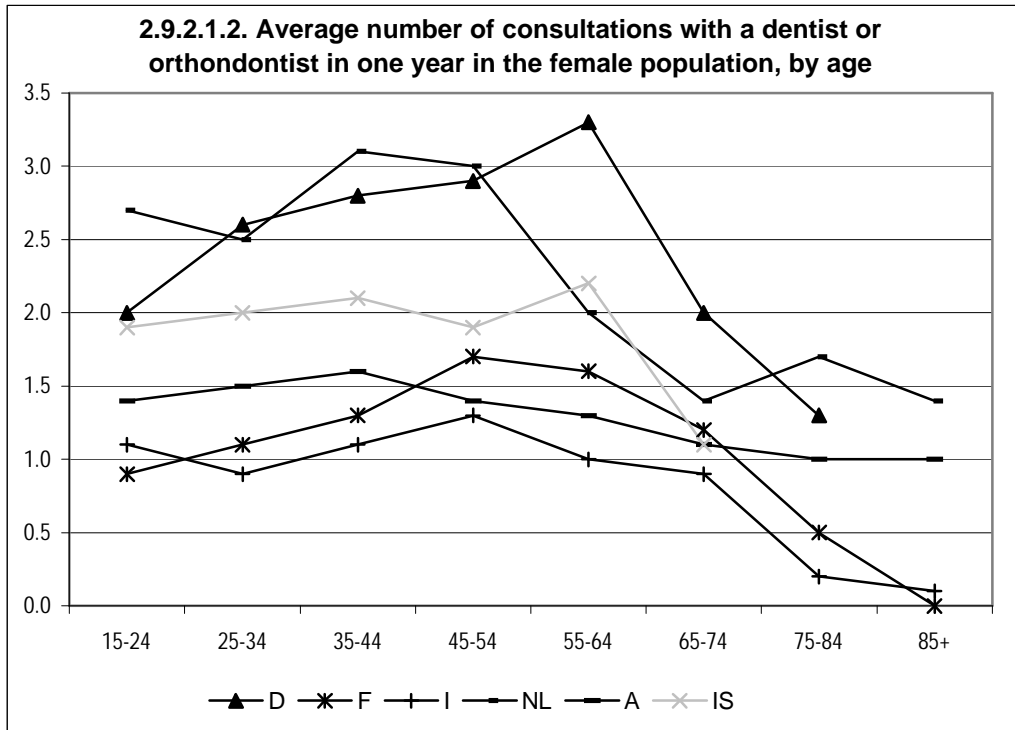
Table 2.9.2.1.3. Comparative summary on the average number of consultations among countries with data on dentist consultations

| Country | D | NL | A | IS |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| Percentage of population having had at least one consultation in the year | 74.9 | 76.8 | 61.7 | 61.0 |
| Average number of consultations (all population) | 2.60 | 2.40 | 1.30 | 1.50 |
| Average number of consultations (persons having had at least one consultation) | 3.47 | 3.13 | 2.11 | 2.46 |

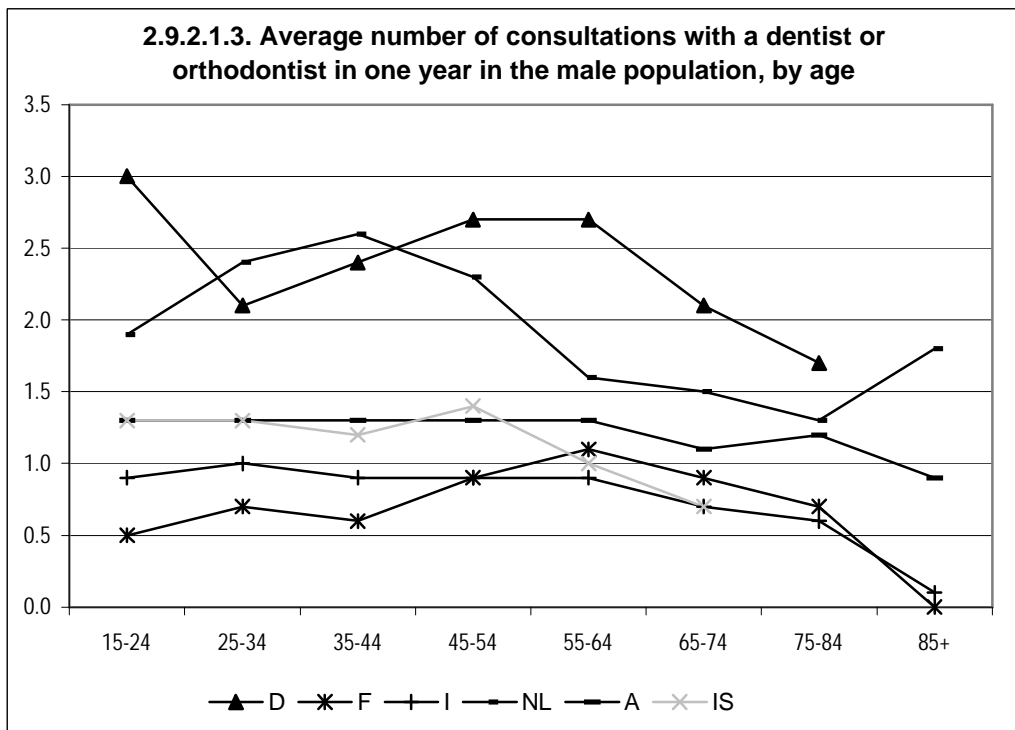
Source: National data

This may explain why there is considerable difference among countries in the number of dentist consultations per year, the dispersion being larger than for the percentage having had at least a visit.

2- Age and gender

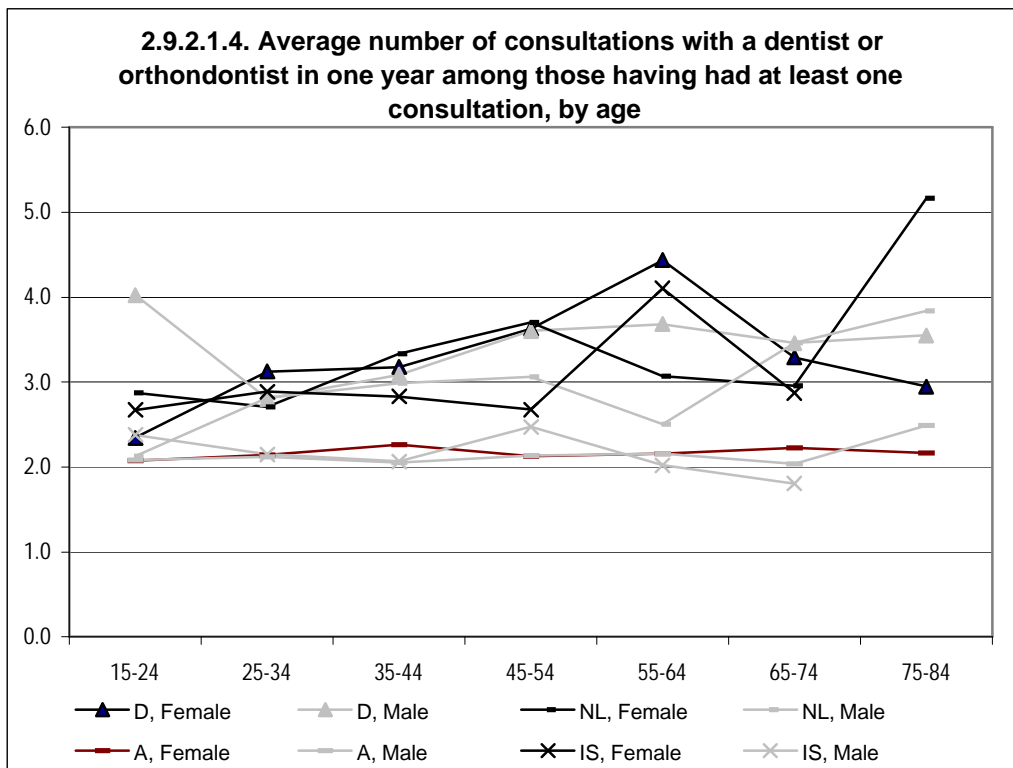


Source: National data



Source: National data

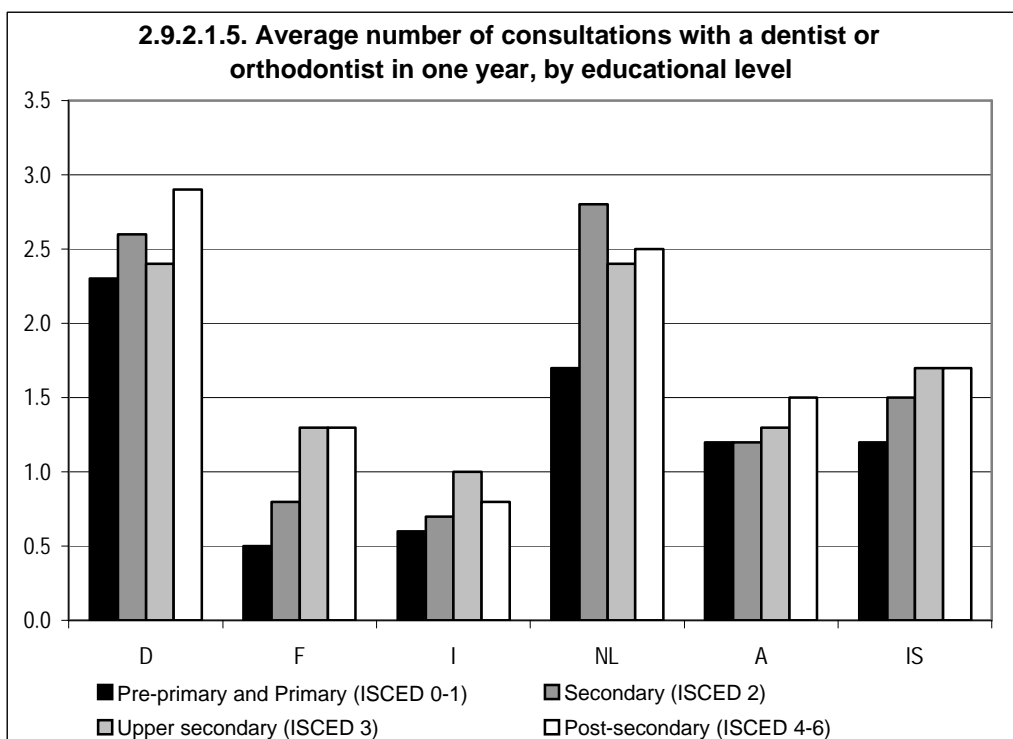
There are also more variations among countries in the relationship of average number of consultations with age.



Source: National data

It is of interest to note that the percentage of the population having had at least one consultation during the year decreases with age, the average number of visits of those who had had a consultation tends either to rise with age or to remain remarkably stable.

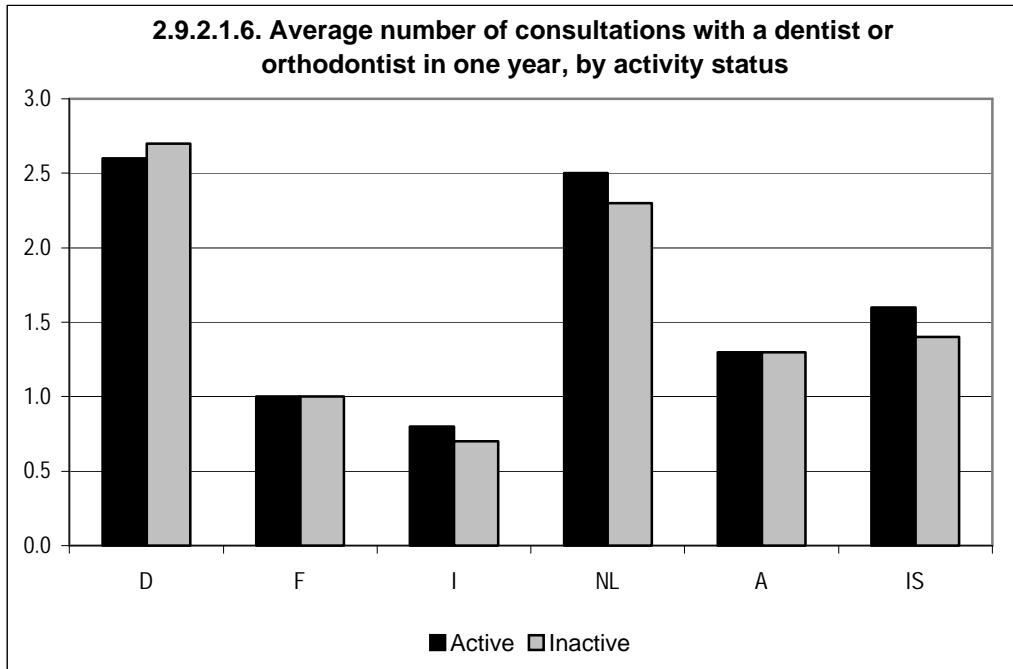
3- Educational level



Austria: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
Source: National data

The average number of dentist consultations tends to increase with educational level, particularly in France, but the relationship is weak in Austria and Germany.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

There is little relationship between activity status and average number of consultation with a dentist.

 5- Comparative study of countries³
Table 2.9.2.1.4. Analysis of gradients

| | D | F | I | NL | A | IS |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Level | 1.86 | 0.71 | 0.57 | 1.71 | 0.93 | 1.07 |
| Gender | 0.93 | 0.58 | 0.88 | 0.85 | 0.93 | 0.63 |
| Age | 2.15 | 0.78 | 1.03 | 2.27 | 0.73 | 2.23 |
| Education | 1.26 | 2.60 | 1.33 | 1.47 | 1.25 | 1.42 |
| Activity status | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.14 | 1.09 | 1.00 | 1.14 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.
Source: National data

The table displays large variations in levels, a modest gender effect, except in France, a strong age effect in the Netherlands, Iceland and Germany, but much less in the other three countries, a positive education effect, twice as large in France than in Germany and little relationship with activity status.

2.9.2.2. Average number of consultations with a dentist in one year (ECHP)
A. Data requested
Table 2.9.2.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Year | Question |
|------|---|
| 1998 | Estimate for average number of consultations with a dentist in one year |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

³ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of the gradients.

B. Data collected

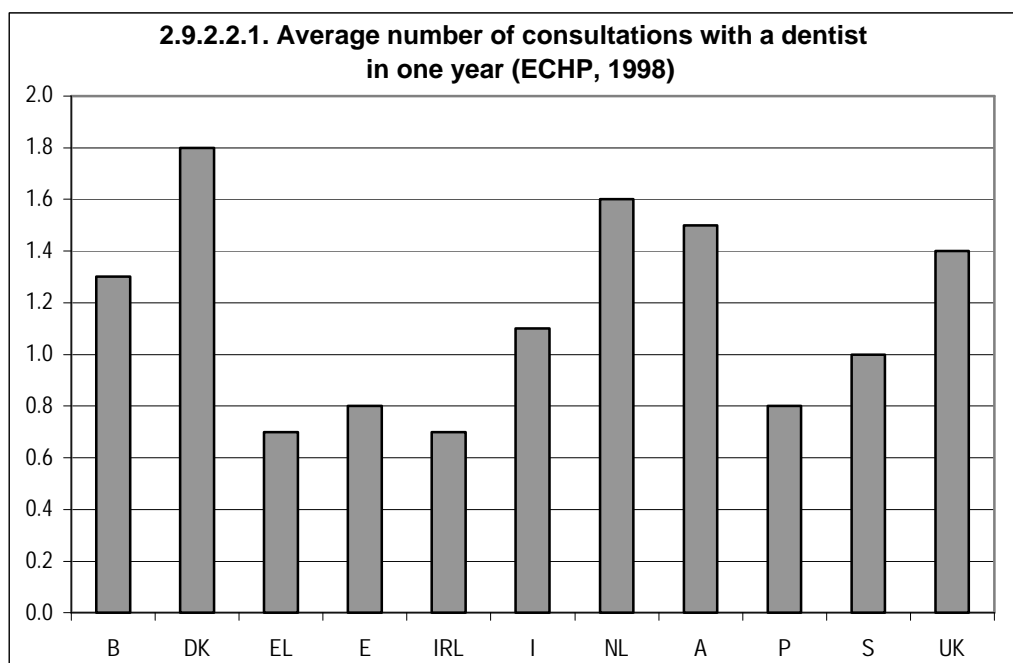
Table 2.9.2.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Average number of consultations | Period |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| B | 1.3 | 12 Months |
| DK | 1.8 | 12 Months |
| EL | 0.7 | 12 Months |
| E | 0.8 | 12 Months |
| IRL | 0.7 | 12 Months |
| I | 1.1 | 12 Months |
| NL | 1.6 | 12 Months |
| A | 1.1 | 12 Months |
| P | 0.8 | 12 Months |
| S | 1.0 | 12 Months |
| UK | 1.4 | 12 Months |

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

C. Analysis

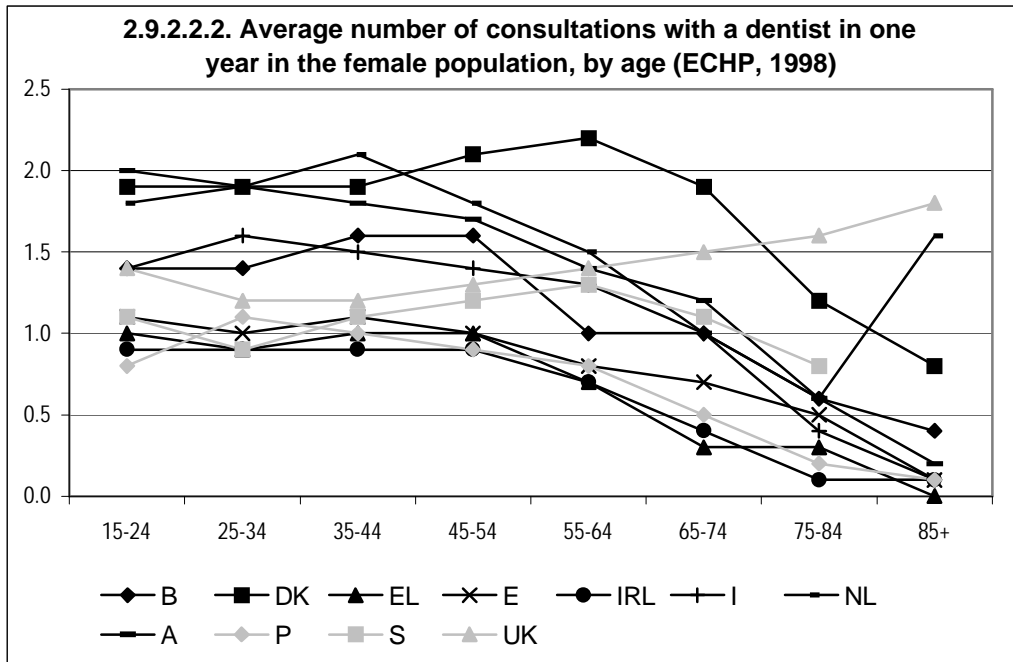
1- Overall level



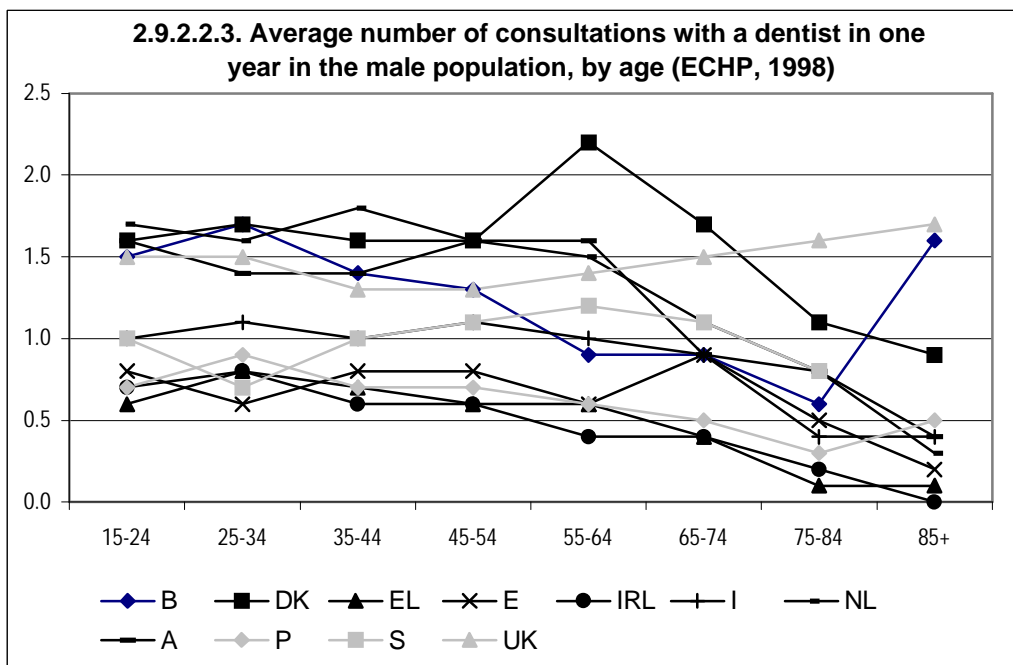
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The average annual number of dentist consultations varies considerably among countries, being nearly three times higher in Denmark than in Greece.

2- Age and gender



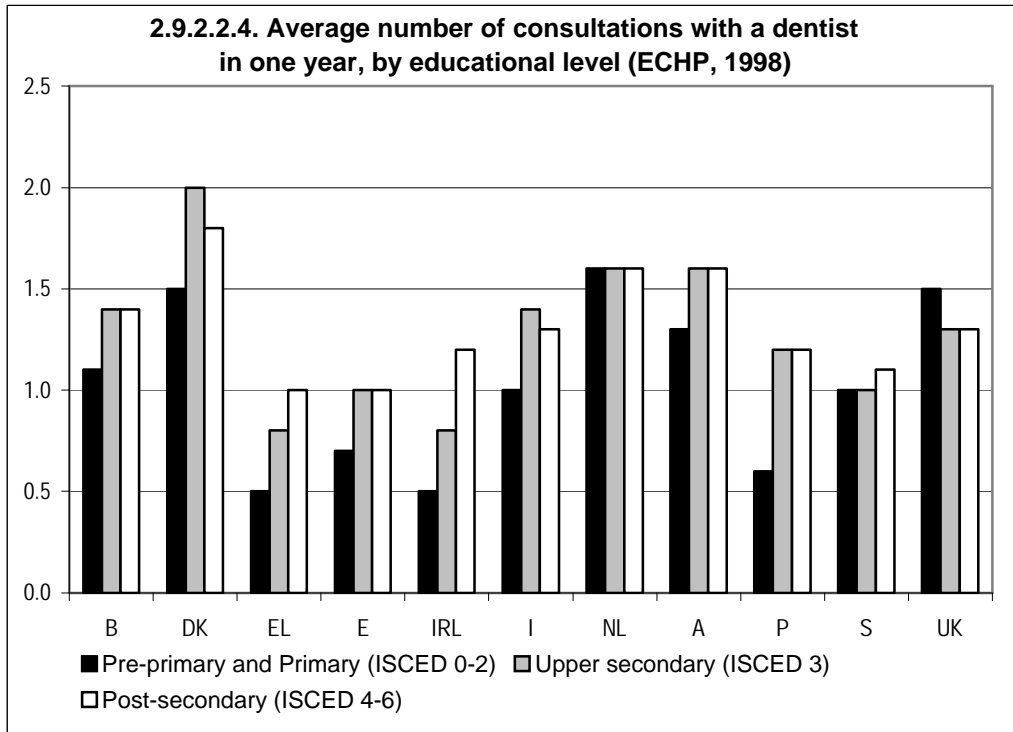
Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

The relationship between the number of consultations with a dentist and age is similar to the pattern found from national surveys. There is some decline with age in the number of dentist consultations, except in the UK, where the consultation rate actually tends to increase with age, and in Spain, where no clear pattern emerges.

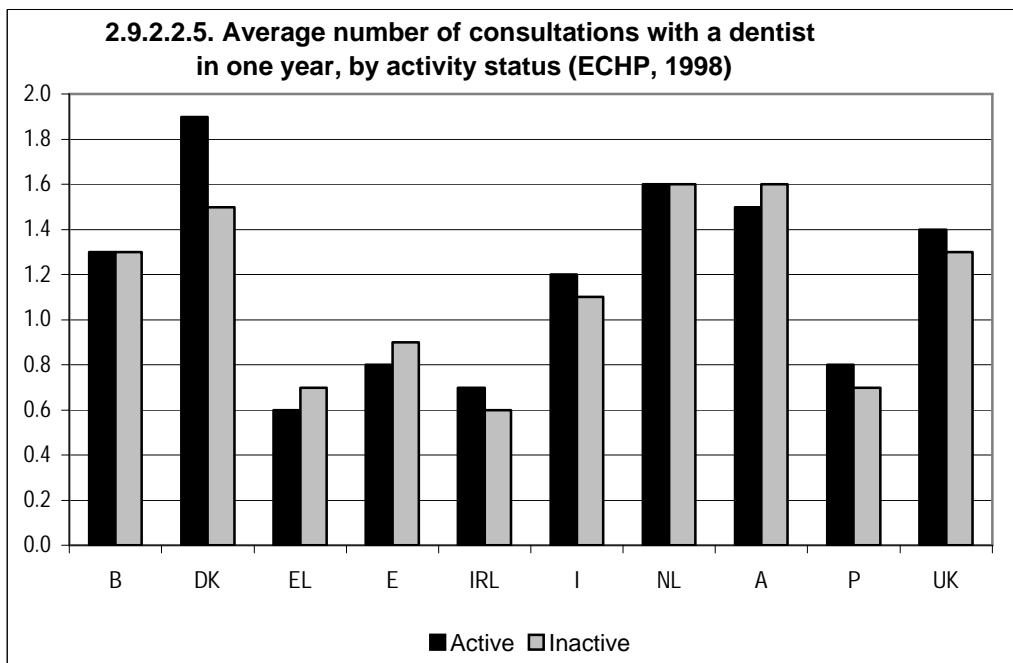
3- Educational level



Austria, Denmark: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary
 Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

Generally, the number of dentist consultations increases with the educational level of respondents. There is, however, no clear relationship in the Netherlands and in Sweden, and an inverse relationship in the UK.

4- Activity status



Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

As was the case for national data, there is no clear relationship between economic activity and number of consultations with dentists.

5- Comparative study of countries⁴
Table 2.9.2.2.3. Analysis of gradients

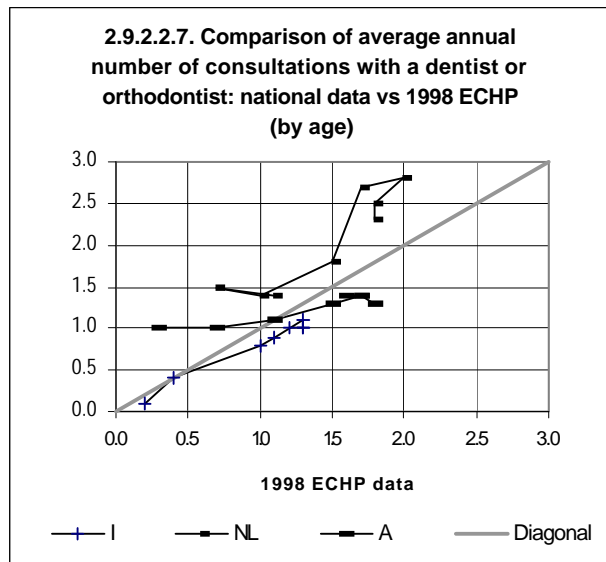
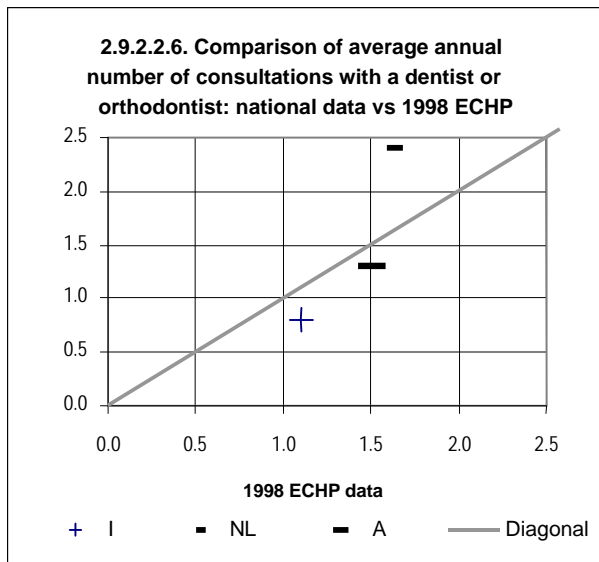
| | B | DK | EL | E | IRL | I | NL | A | P | S | UK |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Level | 1.18 | 1.64 | 0.64 | 0.73 | 0.64 | 1.00 | 1.45 | 1.36 | 0.73 | 0.91 | 1.27 |
| Gender | 0.92 | 0.89 | 0.75 | 0.78 | 0.75 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.91 | 1.08 |
| Age | 0.93 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 0.60 | 0.90 | 1.24 | 1.45 | 1.53 | 0.86 | 0.48 | -0.44 |
| Education | 1.27 | 1.20 | 2.00 | 1.43 | 2.40 | 1.30 | 1.00 | 1.23 | 2.00 | 1.10 | 0.87 |
| Activity status | 1.00 | 1.27 | 0.86 | 0.89 | 1.17 | 1.09 | 1.00 | 0.94 | 1.14 | n.a. | 1.08 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.
 Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

- Similarly to national data, there is a wide range of average annual number of consultations with dentists.
- After adjustment for age structure, men tend to visit the dentist less often than women, except in Greece.
- Age gradients are not significant since the median pattern of relationship of the indicator with age is unclear, with a diverging pattern for the UK (negative gradient).
- A higher educational level is generally associated with more visits to a dentist, especially in Ireland and Portugal, but no difference appears in the Netherlands.
- In some countries, the economically active tend to visit the dentist more often than the inactive (Denmark, Ireland and Portugal), but the opposite is found in Greece, Spain and Austria.

A comparison of national and 1998 ECHP data by gender and age

Data on the average annual number of consultations with a dentist are available from national and 1998 ECHP for only three countries.



Source: European Community Household Panel (1998) & national data

The average numbers of consultations from the two sources are similar in Italy and Austria, but the national figure in the Netherlands is much higher than the figure from the ECHP.

In the same way, age-specific data (after adjustment for gender) from the two sources do not differ much in Italy, but much more in Austria and the Netherlands.

⁴ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

2.10. Preventive care

Data were requested on three aspects of preventive care most likely to provide comparable data:

- Vaccination against influenza
- Screening for breast cancer
- Screening for cervical cancer

These will be reviewed in turn.

2.10.1. Vaccination against influenza

Vaccination against influenza is a major priority of preventive health policies in Europe, especially for elderly persons and persons with underlying health problems.

A. Data requested

The following data on immunisation/vaccination against influenza were requested:

- Number of respondents who had ever been vaccinated against influenza
- Number of respondents who had never been vaccinated against influenza

B. Data collected

Table 2.10.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories (influenza) |
|---------|------|--|---------------------------------|
| D | 1998 | Have you been vaccinated against influenza during the last 10 years? | Yes No |
| I | 2000 | Have you had a flu vaccination during the last 12 months? | Yes No |
| NL | 2000 | Have you ever been vaccinated against influenza? (to prevent your catching influenza) | Yes No |
| A | 1999 | Do you have a valid protection provided by vaccination against polio – tetanus – influenza – FSME? | Yes No |

Source: National data

All four countries requested information on vaccination against influenza, but used different reference periods: ten years in Germany, 12 months in Italy, 'ever' in the Netherlands and 'a valid protection' in Austria.

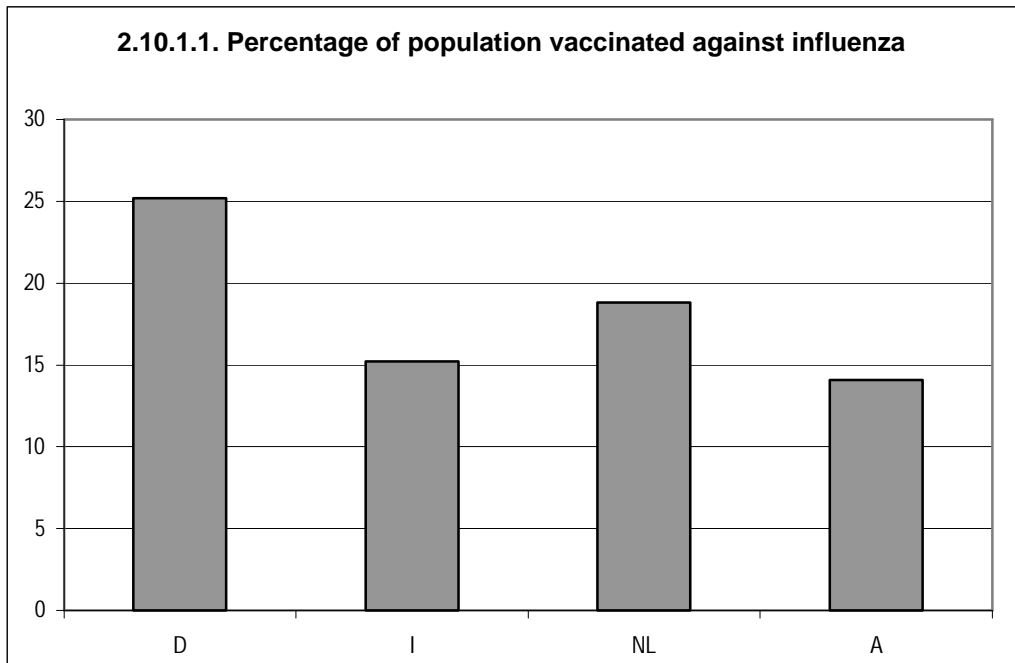
Table 2.10.1.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | % of vaccinated persons | Illnesses | Period considered |
|---------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| D | 25.2 | Influenza | 10 years |
| I | 15.2 | Influenza | 12 months |
| NL | 18.8 | Influenza | Ever been vaccinated |
| A | 14.1 | Polio, tetanus, influenza, FSME (in the same question but asked separately) | Not specified |

Source: National data

C. Analysis

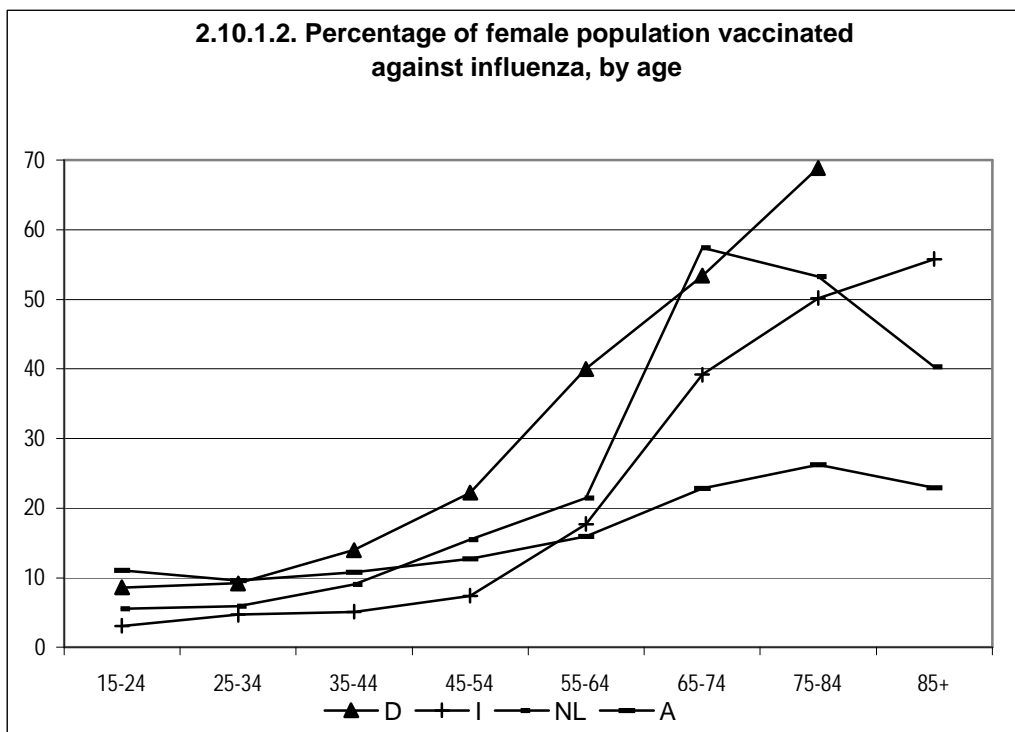
1- Overall level



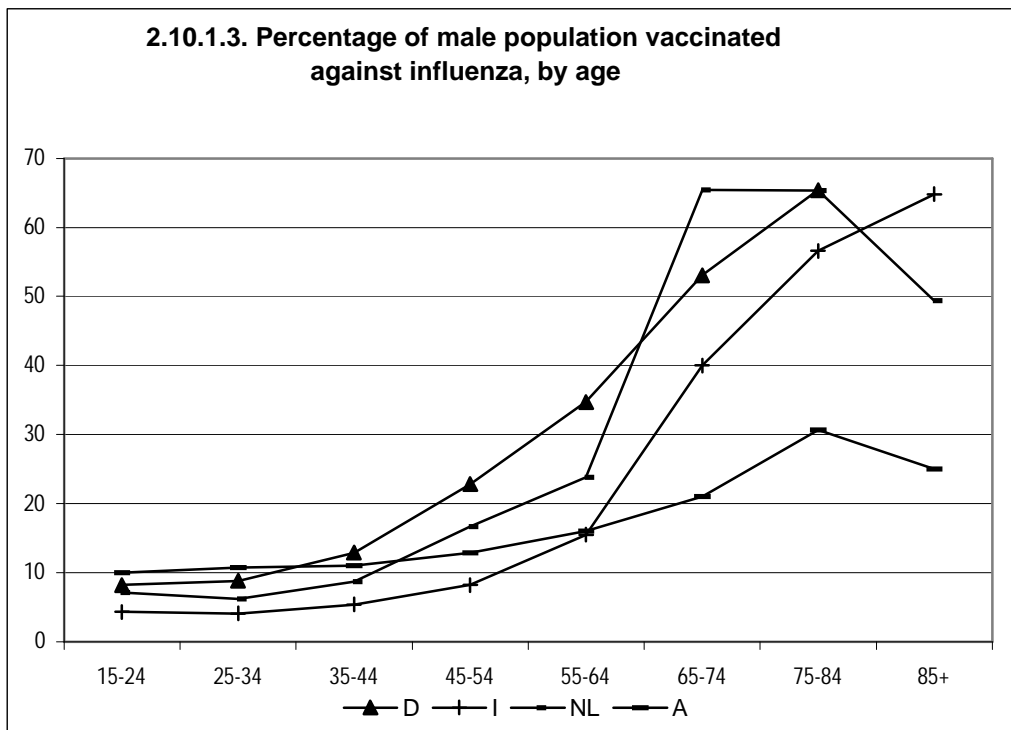
Source: National data

The highest vaccination rates are found in Germany, which used a 10-year reference period (but did not include persons aged 85 and over) and the Netherlands, which asked for persons ever vaccinated. However, the rate in the Netherlands does not differ much from those of Italy or Austria.

2- Age and gender



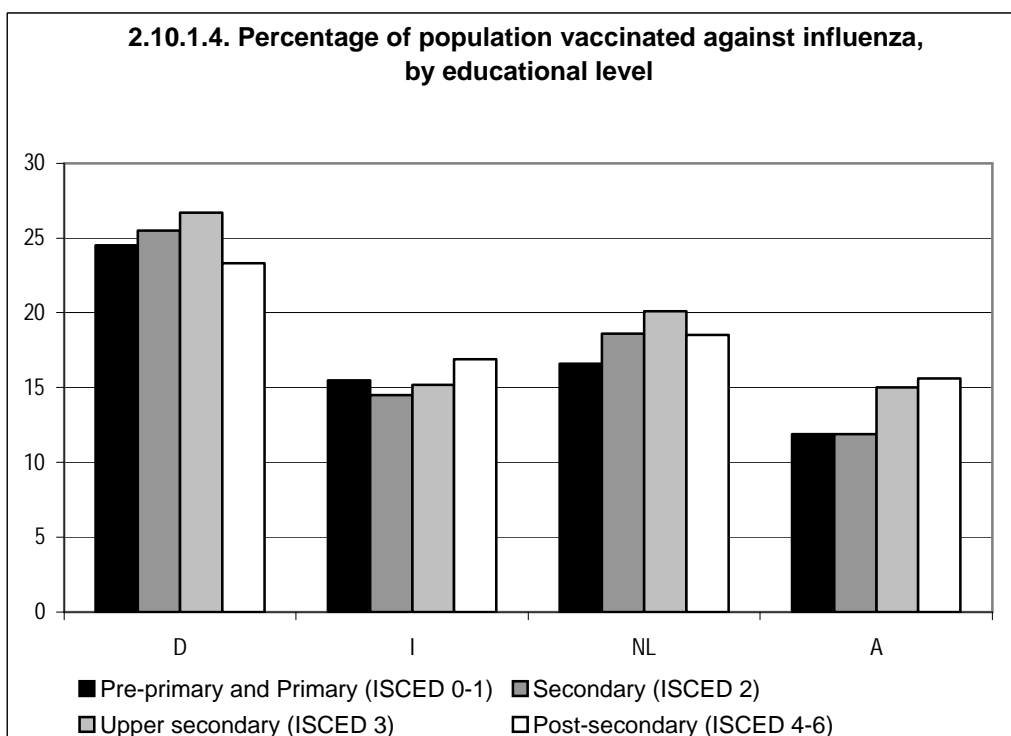
Source: National data



Source: National data

Vaccination rates among the young are relatively low; they increase with age in all countries, but much less so in Austria than in the other three countries. There is also a reversal at older ages in the Netherlands and Austria, where vaccination rates appear to be lower in the oldest (85 and over) age groups than among the 75-84 year-olds.

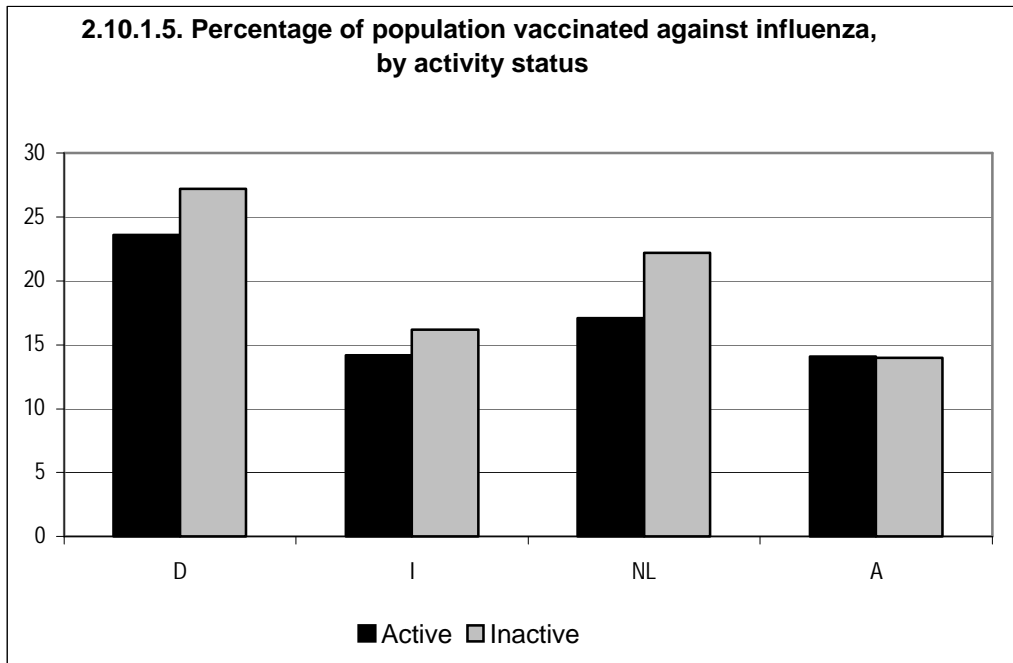
3- Educational level



Austria: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
Source: National data

After adjustment for gender and age, vaccination rates do not differ much by educational level, with no clear relationship among the four countries.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

After adjustment for gender and age, vaccination rates are somewhat higher among the inactive in three of the countries, but not in Austria.

 5- Comparative study of countries¹

Table 2.10.1.3. Analysis of gradients

| | D | I | NL | A |
|------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Level | 1.48 | 0.89 | 1.11 | 0.83 |
| Gender | 0.95 | 1.04 | 1.12 | 1.02 |
| Age | 1.29 | 1.21 | 1.34 | 0.37 |
| Education | 0.95 | 1.09 | 1.11 | 1.31 |
| Activity status | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.77 | 1.01 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

The small number of countries prevents any meaningful comparative analysis of the data.

A better harmonisation of the questions asked about influenza vaccination would certainly provide much more comparable data.

¹ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

2.10.2. Screening for breast cancer

Screening for breast cancer is one of the major priorities for preventive health. Data were requested on:

- The percentage of women ever having had a mammography
- For women ever having had a mammography, the time since the last mammography.

The two sets of indicators will be studied in turn.

2.10.2.1. Percentage of women who ever had a mammography

A. Data requested

Screening for breast cancer

1. Number of women who ever had a mammography
2. Number of women who never had a mammography

B. Data collected

Table 2.10.2.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories constructed |
|---------|------|---|---------------------------------|
| DK | 2000 | When was the last time you had a mammogram? | Yes Never |
| F | 2000 | Have you had a mammography? | Yes Never |
| I | 2000 | Have you ever had a mammography done in absence of disorders or symptoms? | Yes Never |
| NL | 2000 | Did you ever have an X-ray photograph of one or both breasts? | Yes Never |
| P | 1999 | In the last three months how often [have you] [has she/he] had mammography? | Yes None |
| IS | 1998 | Ever had breast cancer screening? | Yes Never |

Source: National data

Table 2.10.2.1.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | % of females having had a breast cancer test | Reference period | Restrictions | Response categories constructed |
|---------|--|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| DK | 30.4 | No restriction | None | Yes/no |
| F | 48.9 | No restriction | None | Yes/no |
| I | 36.6 | No restriction | In absence of disorders or symptoms | Yes/no |
| NL | 46.8 | No restriction | None | Yes/no |
| P | 5.3 | 3 months | None | Yes/no |
| IS | 70.6 | No restriction | None | Yes/no |

Source: National data

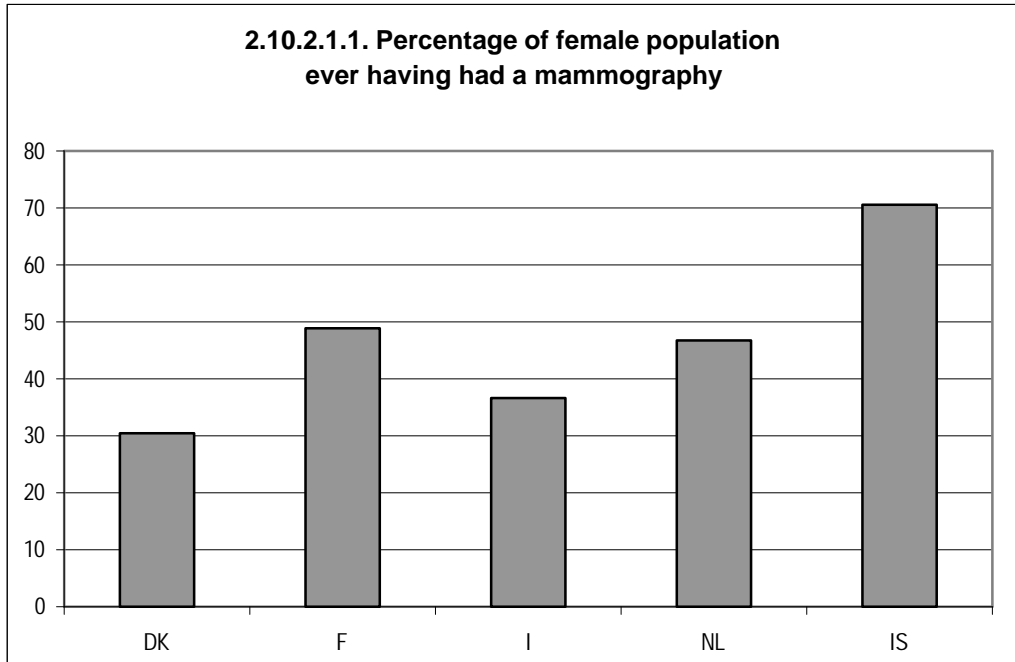
Four of the six countries directly asked women whether they had ever had a mammography. The same information could be derived for the more detailed question asked in Denmark.

Portugal used a three-month reference period, which means that their much lower rates are not comparable with those from other countries and could not be included in the subsequent analysis.

C. Analysis

The indicator analysed is the percentage of women ever having had a breast cancer test (as against those who had never had one).

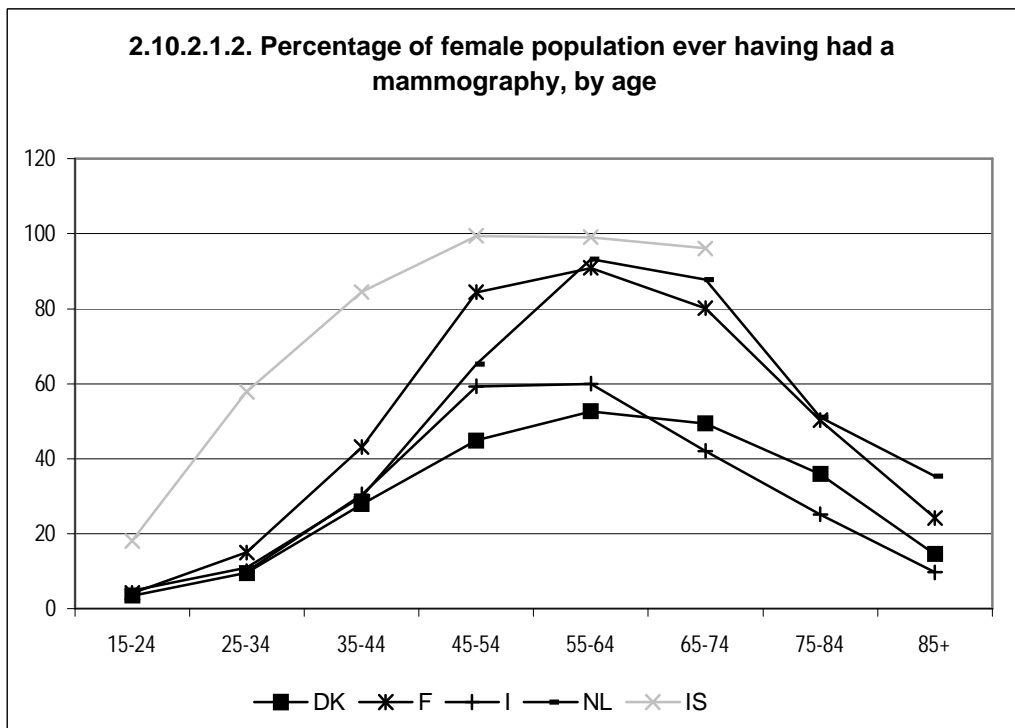
1- Overall level



Source: National data

There is considerable variation among countries in the percentage of women ever having had a breast cancer screening test, from 30% in Denmark to 71% in Iceland (which did not include persons aged 85 and over in its sample). The percentage for Italy would probably have been larger if breast cancer screening following health disorders or symptoms had been included.

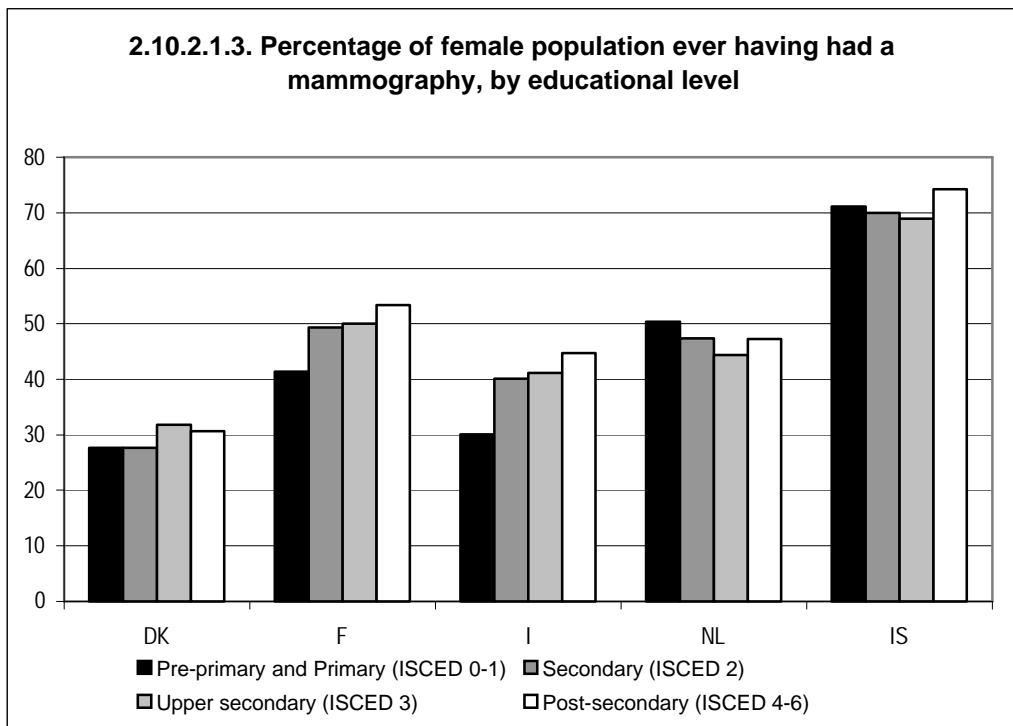
2- Age



Source: National data

The evolutions with age in the percentage of women ever having had a breast screening test at the time of the survey reflects preventive activities taken during the past decades and are not easy to interpret. Not surprisingly, very few young women (aged 15 to 24) had ever had a breast cancer screening test. The rate increases with age, but declines after age 55-64, most probably because of the lower screening rates in the past.

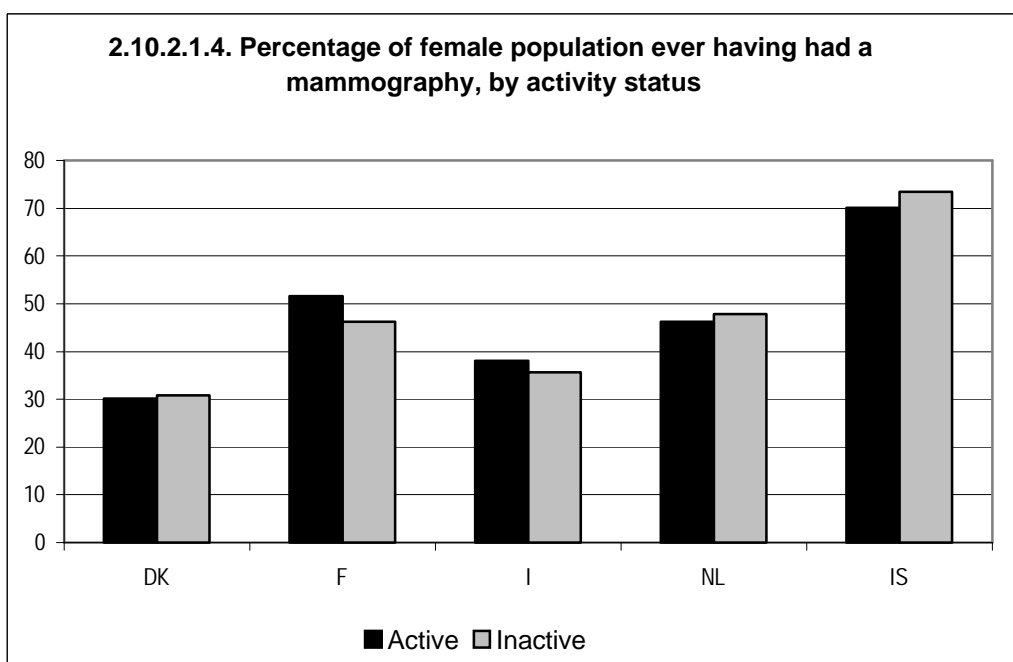
3- Educational level



Denmark: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
Source: National data

After adjustment for age, women with a higher educational level are more likely to have ever had a mammography, particularly in Italy and France. But the effect of education is very small in Denmark and Iceland, and even opposite in the Netherlands.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

After adjustment for age, little difference is found between the economically active and inactive.

5- Comparative study of countries²**Table 2.10.2.1.3. Analysis of gradients**

| | DK | F | I | NL | IS |
|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Level | 0.73 | 1.17 | 0.88 | 1.12 | 1.69 |
| Age | 0.56 | 1.02 | 0.59 | 1.04 | 0.80 |
| Education | 1.11 | 1.29 | 1.49 | 0.94 | 1.04 |
| Activity status | 0.98 | 1.12 | 1.06 | 0.97 | 0.96 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

Although the sample is too small for any meaningful comparative analysis, however, internationally comparable data can nevertheless be obtained by harmonising the questions asked.

2.10.2.2. Time since last mammography**A. Data requested**

Data were requested on the distribution of women ever having had a mammography by the time since they last had one:

1. Number of women who had their last mammography less than one year ago
2. Number of women who had their last mammography between 1 and 2 years ago
3. Number of women who had their last mammography 2 years ago or more

B. Data collected**Table 2.10.2.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey**

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories |
|-----------|------|--|---|
| DK | 2000 | When was the last time you had a mammogram? | Within the past year Between 1-2 years ago More than 2 years ago |
| F | 2000 | What is the year of last mammography? | In the past 3 years (1998 to 2000) More than 3 years ago |
| I | 2000 | At what age was your first mammography done? How often have you had subsequent controls done after the first mammography? | At least once a year Every 2 years Every 3 years or Less often |
| NL | 2000 | If yes, Year : Month | Within the past year Between 1-2 years ago More than 2 years ago |
| IS | 1998 | How long is it since your last breast cancer screening? | Within the past year Between 1-2 years ago More than 2 years ago |

Source: National data

France did not use the response categories requested, so that their data are not comparable and could not be included in the analysis. Similarly, the required data could not be derived from the replies to the questions asked in Italy.

The responses were given in other countries either in intervals of time or in years. The responses in years were allocated according to the three time intervals requested. For Italy, information on the year on last mammography had to be converted into a duration.

² See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

Table 2.10.2.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

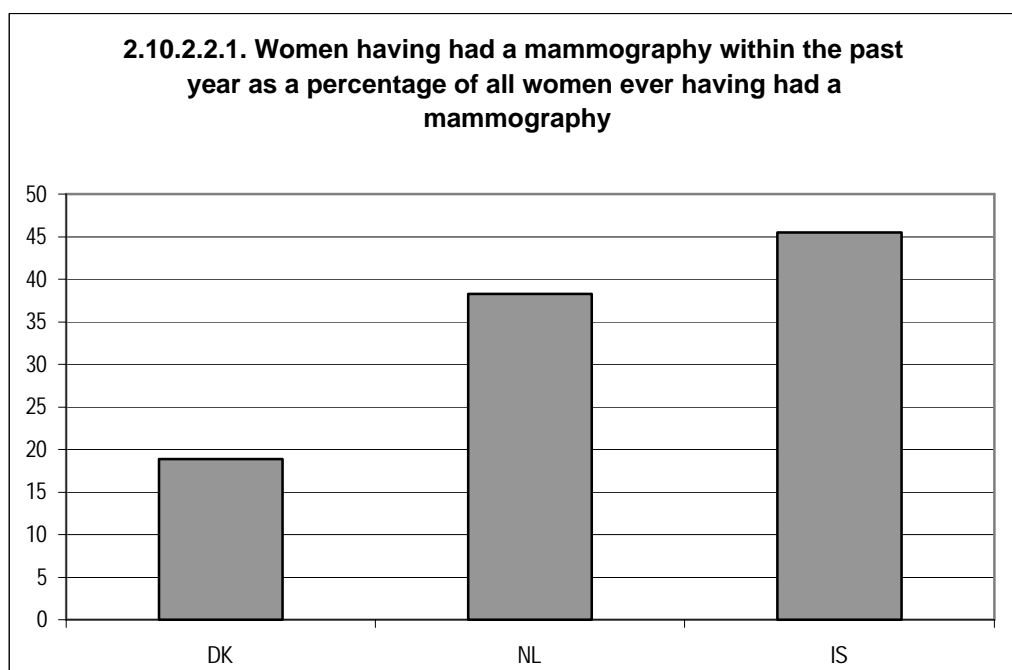
| Country | % of females having had a breast cancer test within the past year | Age group |
|---------|---|-------------|
| DK | 18.9 | 15 and over |
| NL | 38.3 | 15-84 |
| IS | 45.5 | 15-74 |

Source: National data

Analysis will refer to the percentage of women who had had a breast cancer screening test less than one year before the survey among all women who had ever had a breast cancer screening test.

C. Analysis

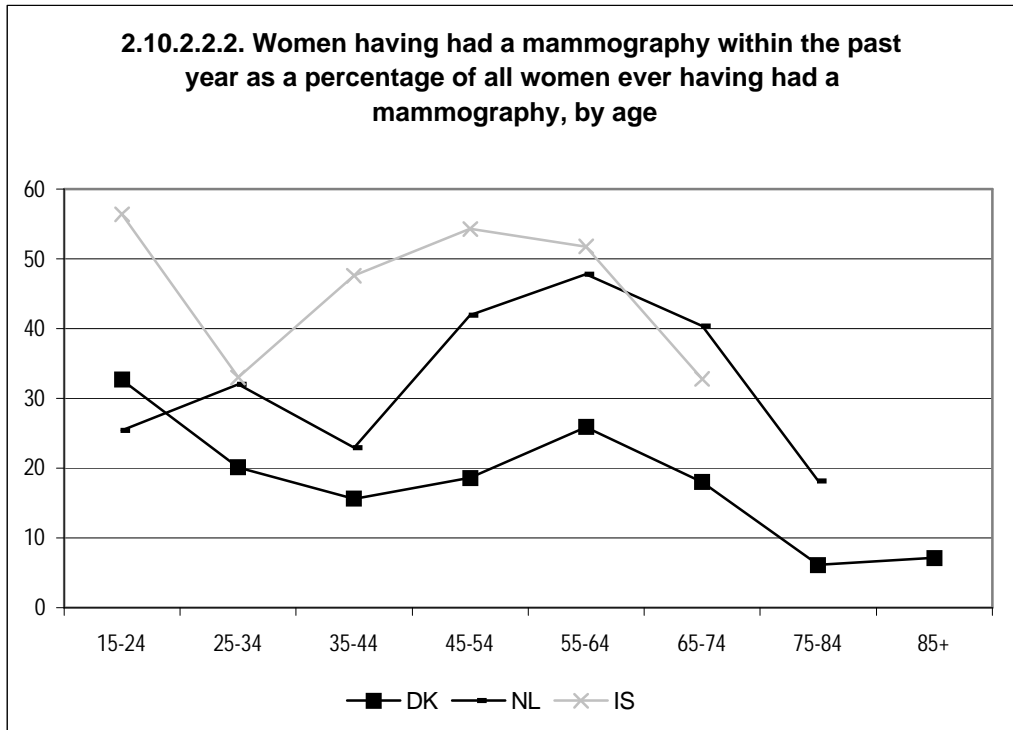
1- Overall level



Source: National data

Among women ever having had a mammography, those who had their last breast screening test within the preceding 12 months accounted for less than a year earlier is less than 19% in Denmark, but this average includes older women who tend to have fewer tests than middle-aged ones. More comparable figures would have been obtained if all averages had been restricted to the 25-74 age group, common to all surveys.

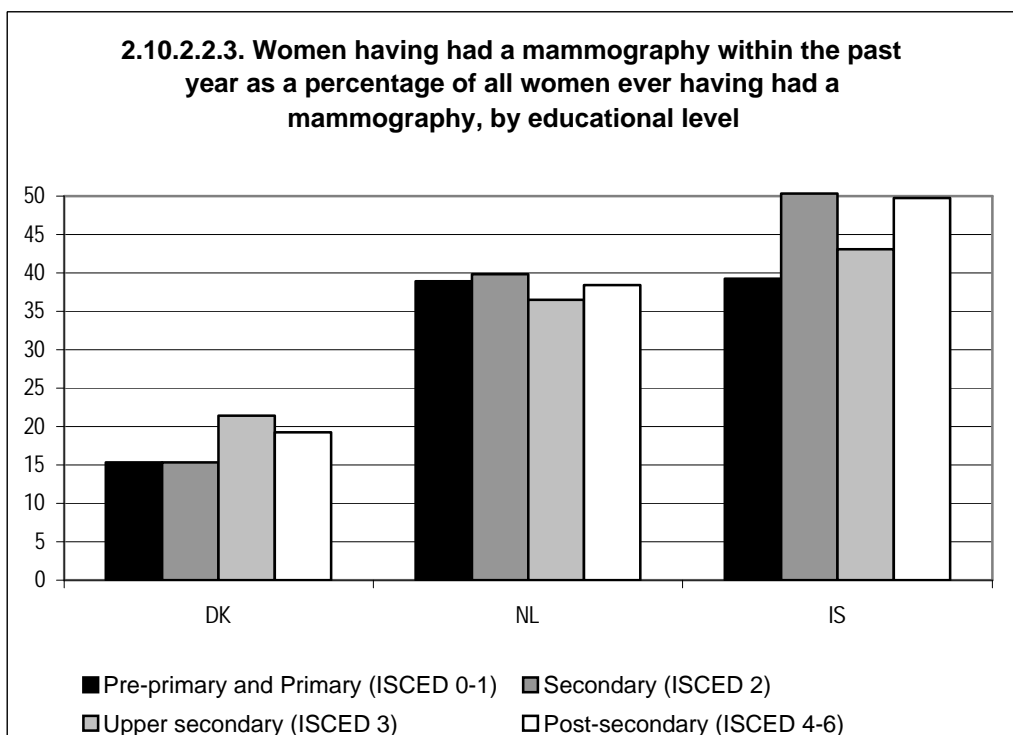
2- Age



Source: National data

When data are examined by age, the ranking of countries differs according to age group. Denmark, which has the lowest rate of women ever having had a breast screening test, also has the lowest percentage of tests during the past year, except for the youngest age group. Iceland, with the highest rate of women screened for breast cancer also has the highest test rate within the past year in the 15-64 age group. No clear international pattern appears for the relationship between the indicator and age.

3- Educational level

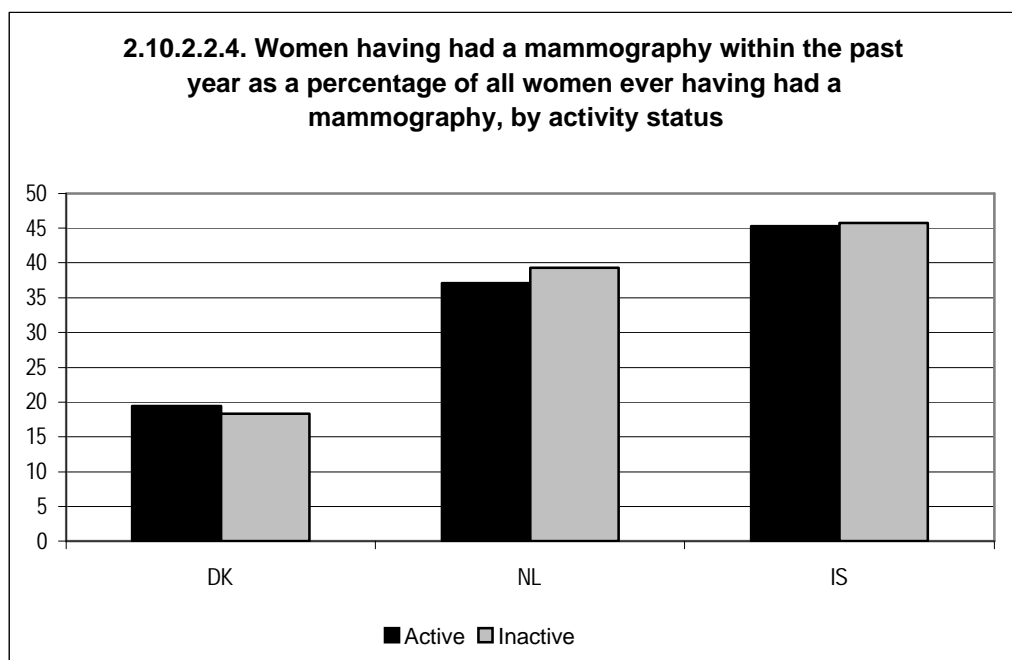


Denmark: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)

Source: National data

There is no clear pattern among countries in the relationship of the indicator with educational status.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

After adjustment for age, economically inactive women ever having a breast cancer screening test are slightly more likely than active women to have had the last one during the past year. However, the difference is not significant, and even opposite in Denmark.

5- Comparative study of countries

Table 2.10.2.2.3. Analysis of gradients

| | DK | NL | IS |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Level | 0.52 | 1.06 | 1.26 |
| Age | 0.47 | 0.91 | 1.00 |
| Education | 1.25 | 0.99 | 1.27 |
| Activity status | 1.06 | 0.94 | 0.99 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

Data are available for only three countries and no clear link with age, education or activity status emerges, not making a comparative analysis possible.

It is difficult to conclude on the comparability of data on breast cancer screening, in view of the small number of countries for which data could be collected.

2.10.3. Screening for cervical cancer

Screening for cervical cancer is also a major preventive health concern. Here also, data were requested on the percentage of women ever having had a cervical cancer test and, for those women, on the time since the last one.

2.10.3.1. Percentage of women ever having had a cervical cancer test**A. Data requested****Screening for cervical cancer**

1. Number of respondents who ever had a cervical cancer test
2. Number of respondents who never had a cervical cancer test

B. Data collected

Table 2.10.3.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories constructed |
|---------|------|---|---------------------------------|
| DK | 2000 | When was the last time you had a vaginal smear? | Yes No |
| I | 2000 | Have you ever had a pap-test (vaginal smear) in absence of disorders or symptoms? | Yes No |
| NL | 2000 | When has a preventive screening for cervical cancer (by means of smears) been made for the last time? | Yes No |
| IS | 1998 | Ever had cervical cancer screening? | Yes No |

Source: National data

Table 2.10.3.1.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | % of females ever having had a cervical cancer test | Restrictions | Age group |
|---------|---|----------------------------------|-------------|
| DK | 83.1 | No restriction | 15 and over |
| I | 60.8 | Absence of disorders or symptoms | 25 and over |
| NL | 73.8 | No restriction | 15 and over |
| IS | 91.1 | No restriction | 15-74 |

Source: National data

In Denmark and the Netherlands, women who had never had a cervical cancer screening test could be identified from the question asked.

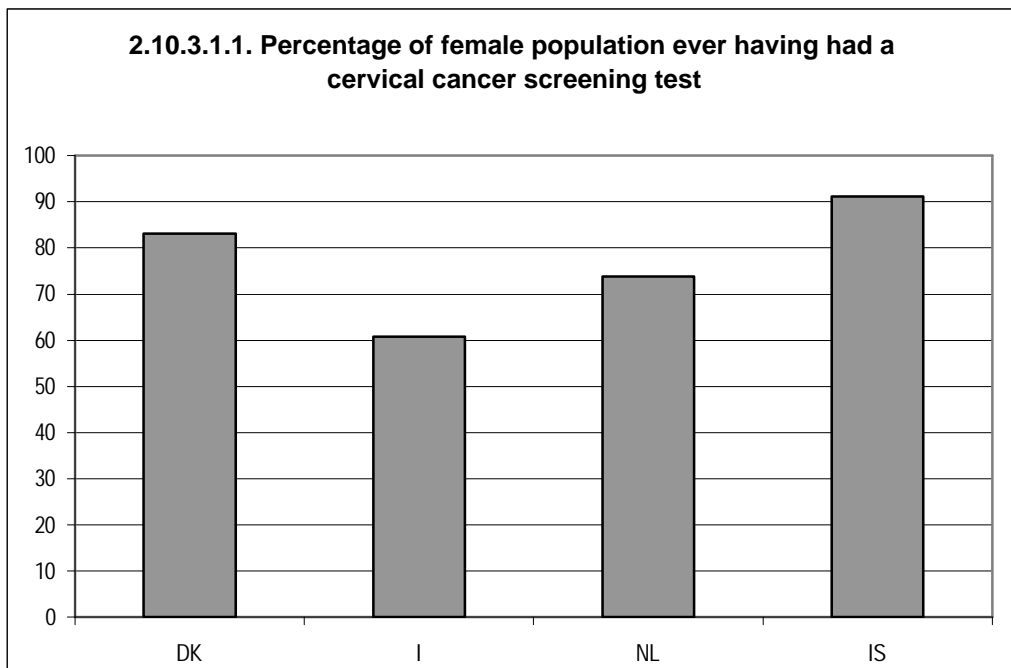
In Italy, women who had had a pap-test (vaginal smear) in the presence of disorders or symptoms could not reply 'yes' to the question, which could be a possible cause of under-estimation, relative to other countries.

As in data on breast cancer screening, age groups differ among countries. Women aged 15-24 were not covered by Italian data and data from Iceland are restricted to women aged less than 75 years.

C. Analysis

Percentage of women ever having had a cervical cancer test versus women never having had a cervical cancer test.

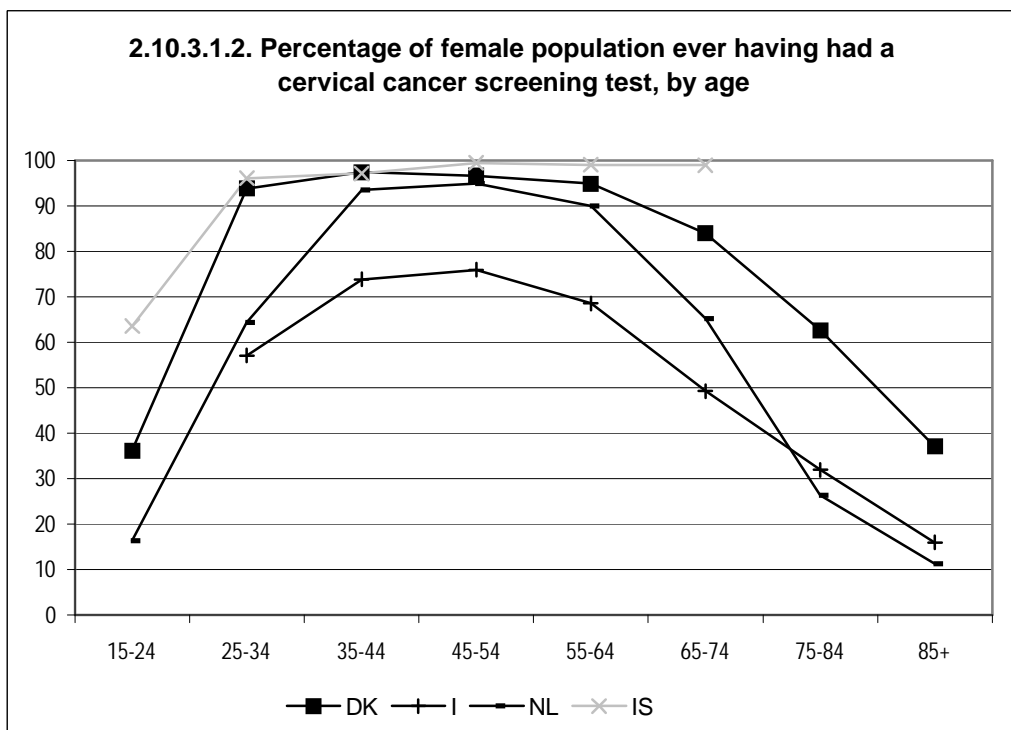
1- Overall level



Source: National data

Between 61 and 91% of women had had a cervical cancer screening test. The lowest level is found in Italy, where only pap tests (vaginal smears), in the absence of disorders or symptoms, were reported.

2- Age

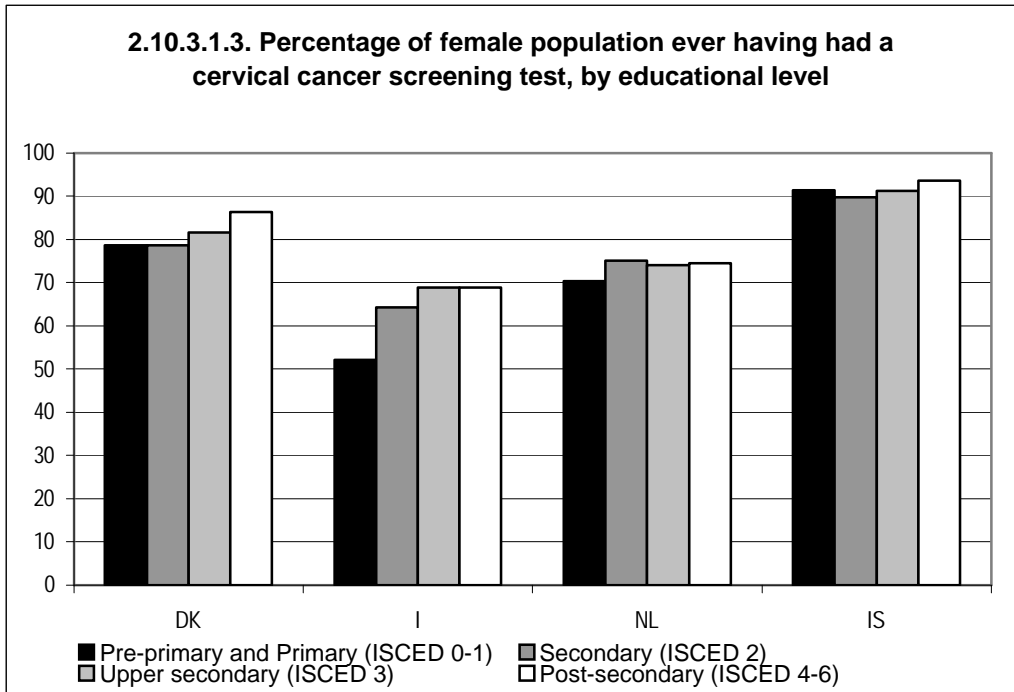


Source: National data

The evolutions with age in the percentage of women ever having had a cervical cancer screening test at the time of the survey reflects preventive activities taken during the past decades and are not easy to interpret. Not surprisingly, very few young women (aged 15 to 24) had ever had a cervical cancer screening test. The rate increases with age, but declines after age 55-64, most probably because of

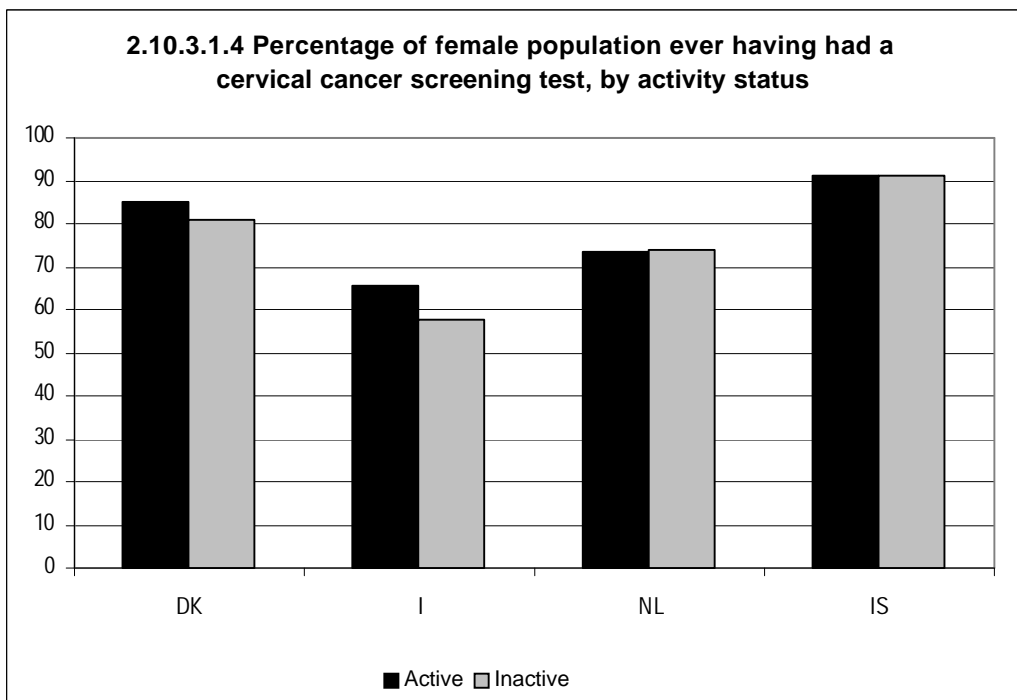
the lower screening rates in the past. Under age 75, age-specific rates are lower in Italy than in other countries. This may not have been the case if women who had a cervical cancer screening test in the presence of disorders or symptoms had been included.

3- Educational level



After adjustment for age, women with a higher educational level are more likely to have ever had a cervical cancer screening test, particularly in Italy. But the effect of education is very small in the Netherlands and Iceland.

4- Activity status



After adjustment for age, there is little difference between economically active and inactive women in the probability of ever having had a cervical cancer screening test, except in Italy, possibly because of the different indicator definition used.

5- Comparative study of countries³

Table 2.10.3.1.3. Analysis of gradients

| | DK | I | NL | IS |
|------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Level | 1.06 | 0.78 | 0.94 | 1.16 |
| Age | 0.77 | 0.68 | 1.16 | 0.54 |
| Education | 1.10 | 1.32 | 1.06 | 1.02 |
| Economic status | 1.05 | 1.13 | 0.99 | 1.00 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

Data are available for only four countries, which prevents meaningful international comparisons.

2.10.3.2. Time since last screening test for cervical cancer

A. Data requested

Time: for respondents who ever had a cervical cancer test

1. Number of respondents who had their last cervical cancer test less than one year ago
2. Number of respondents who had their last cervical cancer test between 1 and 2 years ago
3. Number of respondents who had their last cervical cancer test 2 years ago or more

B. Data collected

Table 2.10.3.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories |
|-----------|------|---|--|
| DK | 2000 | When was the last time you had a vaginal smear? | Within the past year Between 1-3 years ago More than 3 years ago |
| I | 2000 | How often have you had subsequent controls done after the first pap test? | At least once a year Every 2 years Every 3 years or less often |
| NL | 2000 | Year: Month:..... | Within the past year Between 1-2 years ago More than 2 years ago |
| IS | 1998 | How long is it since your last cervical cancer screening? | Within the past year Between 1-3 years ago More than 3 years ago |

Source: National data

Similarly to data on times since the last mammography, the requested indicators could not be derived from Italian data.

In the other three countries, responses were given either in intervals of time or in years.

The responses in years were divided according to the 3 required intervals of the guideline above.

³ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

Table 2.10.3.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

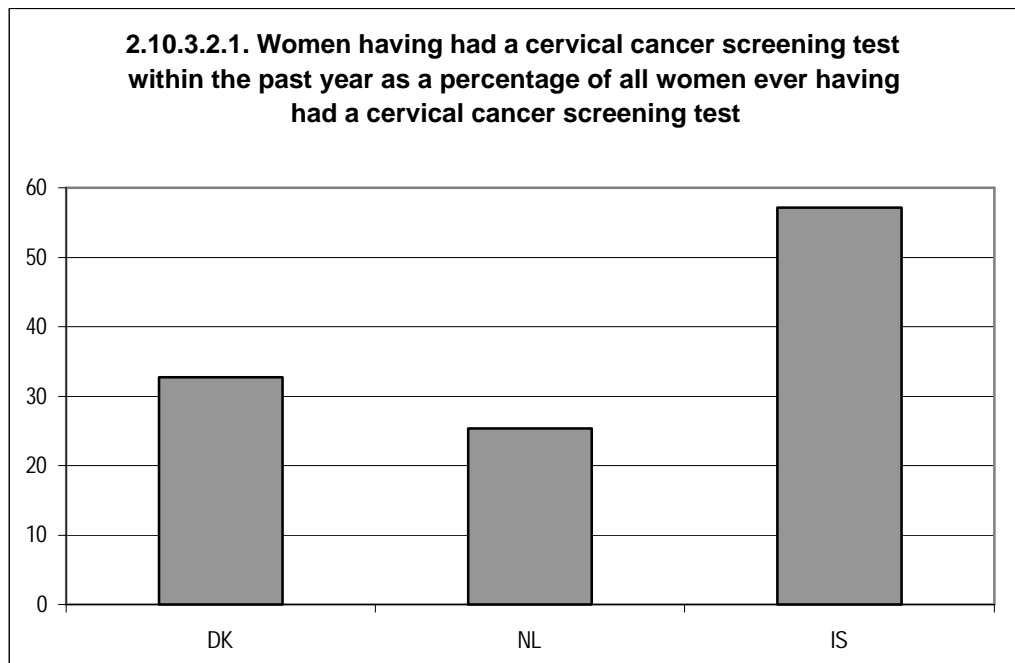
| Country | % of females having had a cervical cancer test within the past year | Reference period |
|---------|---|------------------|
| DK | 32.7 | No restriction |
| NL | 25.4 | No restriction |
| IS | 57.2 | No restriction |

Source: National data

Analysis criterion: screening on cervical cancer within the past year versus more than one year.

C. Analysis

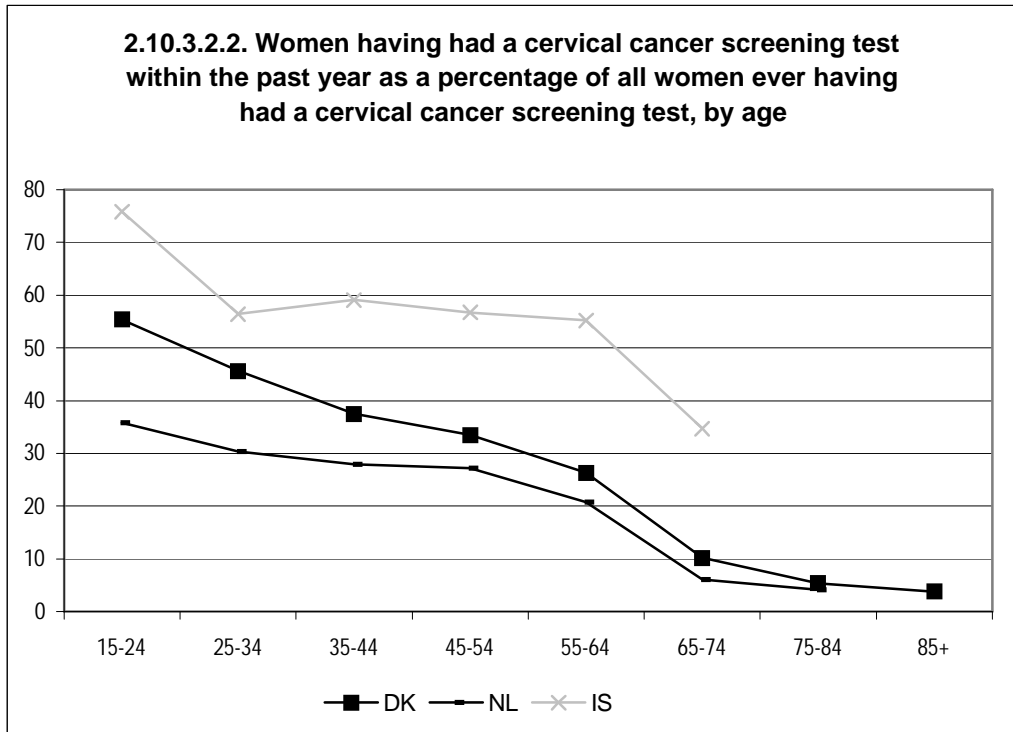
1- Overall level



Source: National data

Between 25% and 57% of women ever having had a cervical cancer screening test had had one within the preceding 12 months. The average is highest in Iceland, partly because data do not cover women above age 75, who tend to have lower rates.

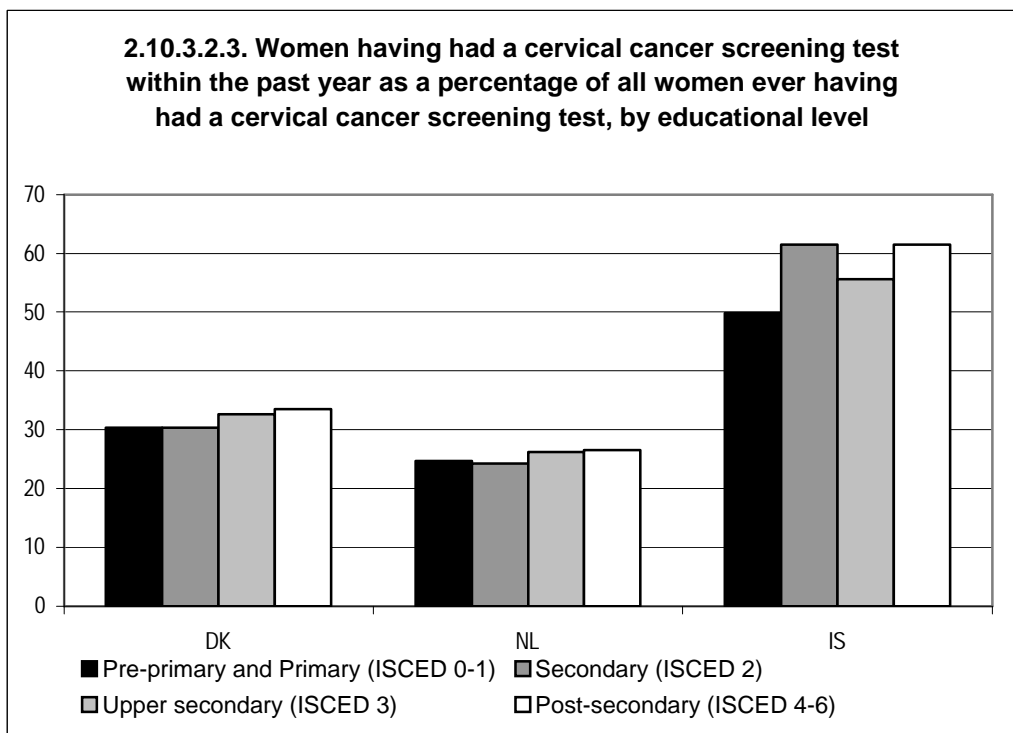
2- Age



Source: National data

With increasing age, women ever having had a cervical cancer screening test are progressively less likely to have had the last one within the preceding 12 months.

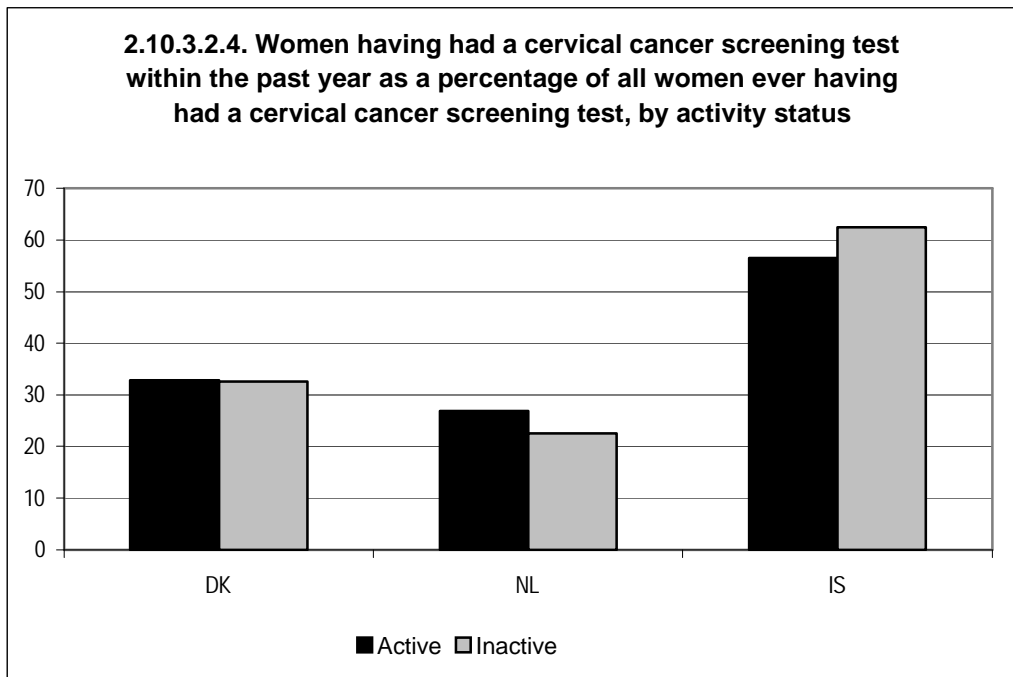
3- Educational level



Denmark: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Source: National data

Among women ever having had a cervical cancer screening test, those with a higher educational level are slightly more likely to have had one less than one year ago.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

Based on these data, there is no clear relationship with activity status.

5- Comparative study of countries⁴

Table 2.10.3.2.3. Analysis of gradients

| | DK | NL | IS |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Level | 0.87 | 0.68 | 1.53 |
| Age | 1.05 | 0.84 | 1.12 |
| Education | 1.11 | 1.07 | 1.23 |
| Economic status | 1.01 | 1.20 | 0.90 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.

Source: National data

No meaningful international comparative analysis can be performed since data are available for only three countries.

Similarly to indicators on breast cancer screening, it is difficult to conclude on the international comparability of cervical cancer screening data. Here also, the issue is one of data availability.

⁴ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

2.11. Use of medicines

With the continuous increase in the consumption of medicines, prescribed or not prescribed, it has become increasingly important to get information on the pattern of medicine-taking within the population and on the characteristics of medicine consumers. Data on medicines not prescribed by a physician tend to have more comparability problems, particularly because 'medicines' and similar terms may be understood very differently by individual respondents.

A. Data requested

Since data on the use of prescribed medicines is more common and likely to be more comparable across countries, data were requested on:

Medicines prescribed by a physician

1. Number of respondents who had used medicines prescribed by a physician during the past two weeks
2. Number of respondents who had not used medicines prescribed by a physician during the past two weeks

B. Data collected

Table 2.11.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories |
|---------|------|--|---------------------|
| B | 1997 | Neither the use of medicines during hospitalisation nor the pill must be taken into account here. Did you use any medicines during the last two weeks? | Yes No |
| DK | 2000 | Within the past 2 weeks have you taken any prescribed medicine? | Yes No |
| F | 2000 | Do you use medicines prescribed by a physician during the 30 days of observation? | Yes No |
| IRL | 1998 | Are you regularly taking any prescribed pills or medication? Yes/no | Yes No |
| I | 2000 | During the past 2 days, did you use drugs/medication? By prescription or advice of a physician | Yes No |
| NL | 2000 | Did you / the child use the prescribed medication during the past 14 days? | Yes No |
| A | 1999 | Have you used during the past four weeks medicines prescribed by a physician? | Yes No |
| IS | 1998 | Have you taken prescription medication for illness or injury in the past month? | Yes No |

Source: National data

Table 2.11.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | % of medicines users | Period considered |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------|
| B | 43.8 | 2 Weeks |
| DK | 34.9 | 2 Weeks |
| F | 36.9 | 30 Days |
| IRL | 32.4 | Regularly |
| I | 33.1 | 2 Days |
| NL | 38.1 | 14 Days |
| A | 38.2 | 4 Weeks |
| IS | 8.7 | Past month |

Source: National data

Only three countries used the requested reference period of two weeks. Three countries used a 4-week reference period, while France used the month nearly equal to 4 months. The Irish survey asked

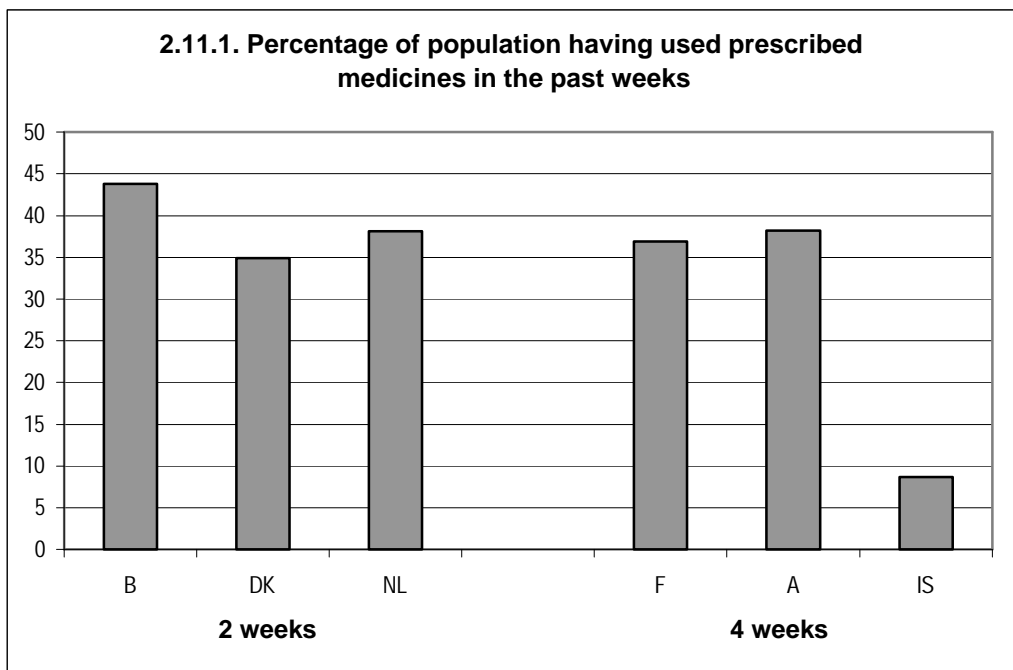
about 'regularly taking pills or medication' and their data have been excluded from further analysis. Finally, data from the Italian survey have not been included in the analysis as it used a two days reference period.

There are also variations in the way questions are asked and in their wording.

C. Analysis

The indicator analysed is the percentage of population who used prescribed medicines within the two or four weeks preceding the survey.

1. Overall level

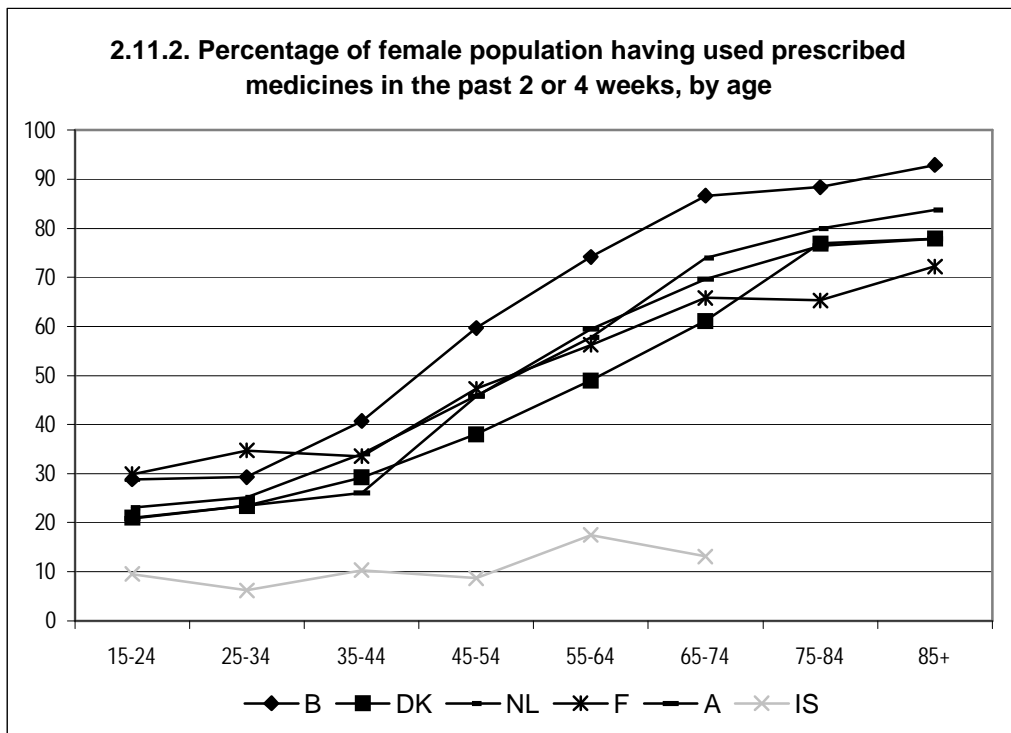


Source: National data

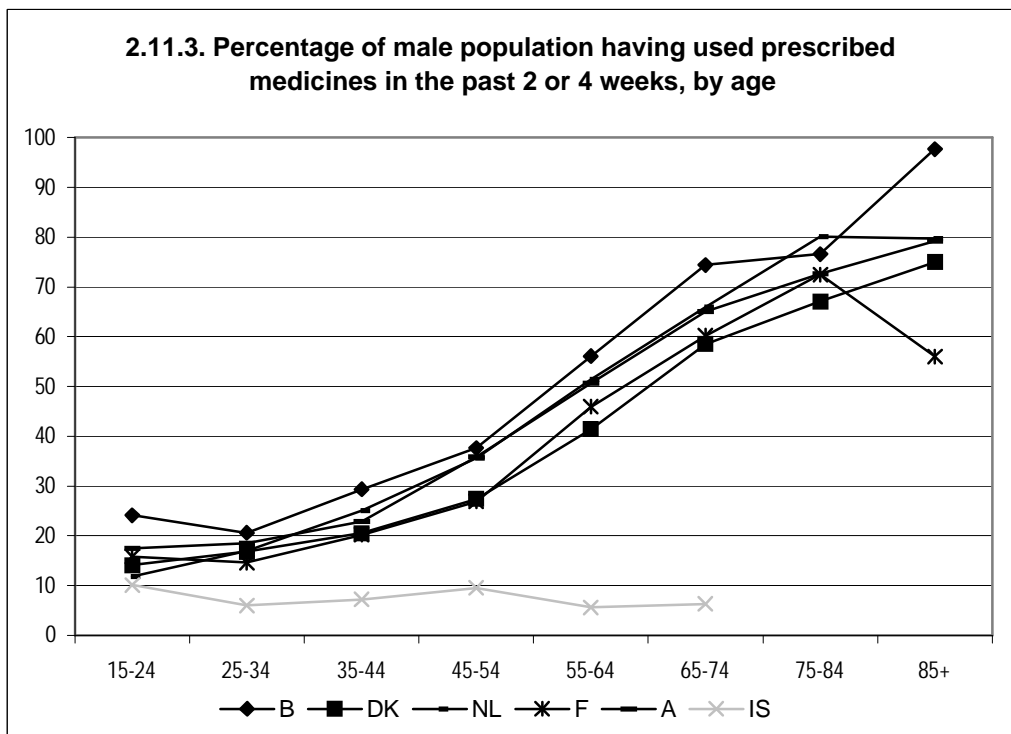
Among the six countries, the percentage of population having taken prescribed drugs within the past four weeks is not higher than that observed when the shorter two-week period is used.

The remarkably low percentage in Iceland cannot be explained by the fact that the sample did not cover the population aged 75 years and above, or by the relatively small sample size of the survey.

2- Age and gender



Source: National data

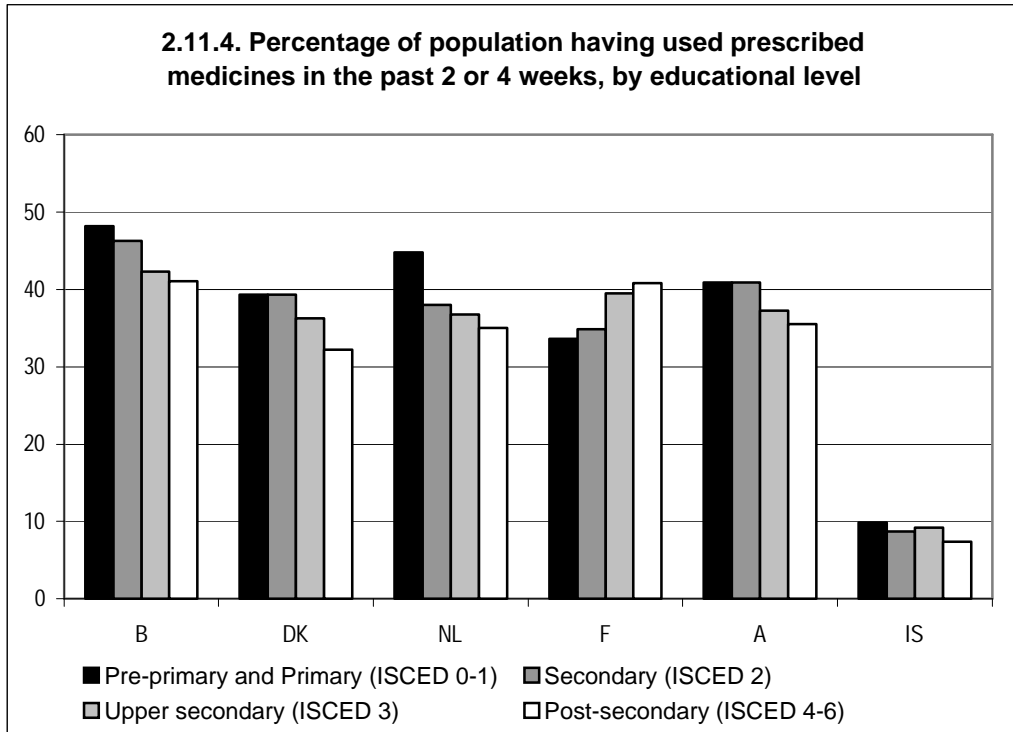


Source: National data

Apart from the very low percentages found for Iceland, all other countries share the same pattern of use of prescribed medicine by age. At younger ages, some 20-30% of women and 15-20% of men take prescribed medicines, whether during the two or the four weeks before the interview. The percentage then rises with increasing age, rising to over 70% in the older age group.

With the exception of Iceland, women at younger ages are generally much more likely to take prescribed drugs than men (maybe gynecologically related). With increasing age, the differential between the female and male percentages tends to decrease.

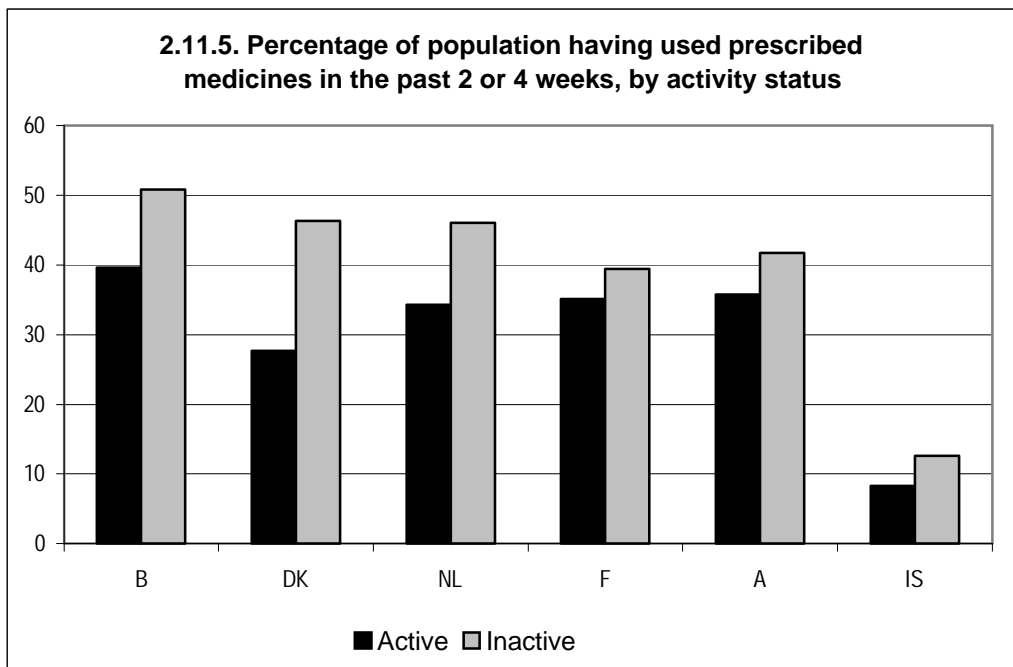
3- Educational level



Denmark, Austria: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
Source: National data

After adjustment for gender and age, the percentage of population taking prescribed medicine decreases with the level of formal education in all countries except in France, where the opposite patterns appears and, to a lesser degree, in Iceland.

4- Activity status



Source: National data

After adjustment for gender and age, the economically inactive are more likely to take prescribed drugs than the inactive peers.

5- Comparative study of countries¹**Table 2.11.3. Analysis of gradients**

| | B | DK | NL | F | A | IS |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Level | 1.15 | 0.92 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 0.24 |
| Gender | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.68 | 0.87 | 0.75 |
| Age | 1.06 | 0.85 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 1.05 | 0.12 |
| Education | 0.85 | 0.82 | 0.78 | 1.21 | 0.87 | 0.75 |
| Activity status | 0.78 | 0.60 | 0.74 | 0.89 | 0.86 | 0.66 |

Note: for each gradient, the highest values are in **bold** and the lowest values are in *italic*.
Source: National data

Iceland clearly appears as an outsider among the six countries considered: little difference is found among the other countries as regards the average percentage of persons taking prescription medicines, with similar gender, age, education and activity status patterns.

More in-depth analysis is therefore needed to explain the very different figures obtained in Iceland.

The study of data from the other four countries tends to show that they are probably rather comparable, although it would be preferable for all countries to use the same reference period.

¹ See 1.2.2 above for the definition of gradients.

3. Analysis of health indicators with relatively weak level of comparability

Indicators for which international comparability is relatively weak are reviewed in this chapter. These include the following areas:

1. Physical and sensory functional limitations
2. Personal care activities
3. Mental health
4. Physical activities
5. Use of drugs
6. Diet
7. Quality of life

Since they differ in terms of comparability problems, data relating to these indicators will not be presented in detail as was done in the previous part. Moreover, the item "Activity restriction" was not included at all in the analysis due to the same problems and the fact it is a too much general question, so it was preferred to analyse only the specific limitations.

However, data on limitations as regards walking will be analysed, as was done for more comparable indicators, to show how that it may be possible to bring out general tendencies in terms of age, education or activity status even when the indicators cannot be directly compared among countries because instruments differ too much.

3.1. Physical and sensory functional limitations

Information on disabilities has become an increasingly important aspect of public health. A wide variety of instruments have been developed during the past decades through sets of questions on the ability to perform activities directly associated with specific physical or sensory capabilities. Many of these instruments are based on extensive questionnaires, which assess different severity levels of limitation.

Physical or sensory imitations for which data are most currently available among European countries are those relating to walking, seeing (near or far), hearing and carrying an object. But differences in questions and in response categories lead to a multiplicity of levels of country-specific severity of each limitation, which make any comparison of the results problematic.

Data were requested on the following physical and sensory limitations:

- Limitation as regards walking (preferably 500 metres)
- Limitation in seeing newspaper print clearly
- Limitation in seeing clearly the face of someone from 4 meters (across a road)
- Limitation in hearing what is said in a conversation with one person
- Limitation in lifting and carrying a shopping bag of 5 kgs

For each category of limitation, the difficulties of analysing data from questions that are often not comparable in their wording and response categories which differ in their implied level of disability will be presented.

3.1.1. Limitations as regards walking

A. Data requested

Previous studies by Euro-REVES and the OECD have recommended the use of questions such as: "Can you walk 400 metres without resting?", with the following levels of severity; 'without difficulty', 'with minor difficulty', 'with major difficulty', 'not able to'. Euro-REVES 2 recently recommended a 500 metres distance for data collection.

Data were requested on limitations as regards walking (preferably, 500 metres).

B. Data collected
Table 3.1.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided |
|---------|------|--|--|
| B | 1997 | What is the furthest can you walk on your own without stopping and without severe discomfort? | <i>Walk only a few meters</i> <i>Walk less than 200 meters</i> Walk 200 meters or more |
| DK | 2000 | Are you normally able to walk 400 meters without resting with no difficulty, with minor difficulty, with major difficulty or not at all? | Walk 400 meters without difficulty <i>Walk 400 meters with minor difficulty</i> <i>Walk 400 meters with major difficulty</i> <i>Walk 400 meters: not at all</i> |
| D | 1998 | Does your health now limit you in these activities? If so, how much? Walking more than a mile | <i>Yes, limits me a lot</i> <i>Yes, limits me a little</i> No, not limited at all |
| IRL | 1998 | Please indicate which statement best describes your own health state today: Mobility (I have no problems in walking about/ I have some problems in walking about / I am confined to bed) | <i>Can't walk</i> Yes, without any problem |
| I | 2000 | What is the longest distance he/she can walk by him/herself without stopping and without getting too tired? | <i>Walk only a few meters</i> <i>Walk less than 200 meters</i> Walk 200 meters or more |
| NL | 2000 | Can you walk a distance of 400 metres without any stops? | <i>Can't walk</i> <i>Walk with great difficulty</i> <i>Walk with some difficulty</i> Walk without any problem |
| P | 1999 | How far can you [/she/he] walk on a flat ground without a pause nor feeling discomfort? | <i>Can't walk</i> <i>Walk in a wheelchair alone</i> <i>Walk only a few meters</i> <i>Walk less than 200 meters</i> Walk 200 meters or more |
| S | 2000 | Can you take a short walk, say five minutes, at a fairly brisk pace? | <i>Can't take a short walk</i> Can take a short walk |
| UK | 2000 | Cannot walk 200 yards or more on own without stopping or discomfort (with walking aid if normally used)? | <i>Can't walk</i> Can walk |
| NO | 1998 | Does your health now limit you in these activities? If so, how much? Walking several blocks? [in Norwegian this is translated into 2-300 meters] | <i>Yes, limits me a lot</i> <i>Yes, limits me a little</i> No, not limited at all |
| CH | 1997 | For what distance are you able to walk alone (unaided) without stopping and without too much difficulty? | <i>Can't get around/walk</i> <i>Walk only a few meters</i> <i>Walk less than 200 meters</i> Walk 200 meters or more |

Source: National data

The response categories in *italic* are those regrouped to form the category of people who have walking problems to walk versus those without problems.

Table 3.1.1.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Distance | Limited (%) | Specific details |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|
| B | 200 m | 15.4 | Without stopping |
| DK | 400 m | 8.0 | Without resting |
| D | 1 mile | 18.8 | - |
| IRL | No | 11.4 | - |
| I | 200 m | 6.5 | Without stopping |
| NL | 400 m | 8.6 | Without any stops |
| P | 200 m | 9.5 | Without a pause |
| S | 5 min | 5.1 | - |
| UK | 200 yards | 9.6 | Without stopping |
| NO | 300 m | 13.5 | Walking several blocks |
| CH | 200 m | 2.6 | Without stopping |

Source: National data

1. Wording of the question

None of the countries used the reference distance requested in the guidelines (500 m).

- Belgium, Italy, Portugal and Switzerland used 200 meters (with the same response categories, the level of difficulty being included in the question, i.e. precision on 'without stopping' & 'without severe discomfort').
- The UK used a distance of 200 yards.
- Denmark and the Netherlands used 400 meters.
- Germany used 1 mile.
- In Norway, the reference distance was 'several blocks'.
- Sweden used a time measure (5 minutes) .
- Ireland and Iceland asked a general question without referring to distance or time.

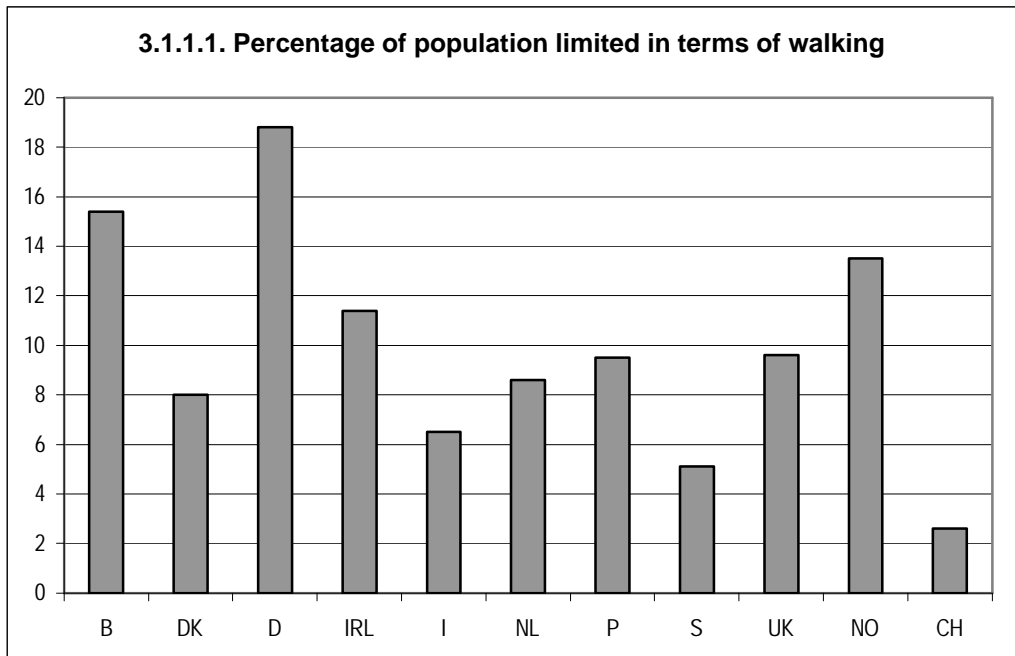
The questions are phrased differently, so that respondents may have understood them differently. Some questions are centred on the distance to 'go without stopping' while others are on the 'level of difficulty to walk a certain distance'. In addition, response categories vary widely.

2. Comparability

It is not possible to find a mutual unit of distance between the different questions and to determine a priori comparable response categories. The following analysis will therefore make use of data which all measure, with different metric systems, the same broad concept of walking limitation, but are not mutually comparable.

C. Analysis

1. Overall



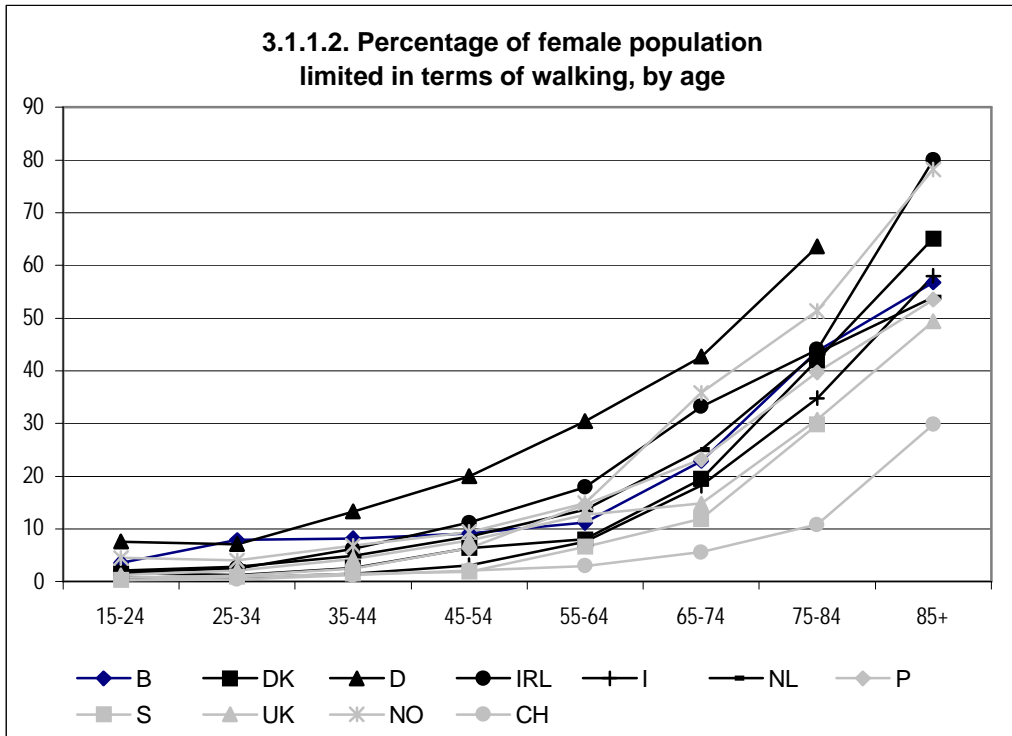
Source: National data

The countries with the highest recorded levels of walking limitations (with different degrees of difficulty) are Germany, Belgium and Norway with more than 13% of persons affected. The high figure found in Germany may be explained by the use of a distance of one mile. However, the same argument cannot apply to Belgium, which uses a 200-metre distance.

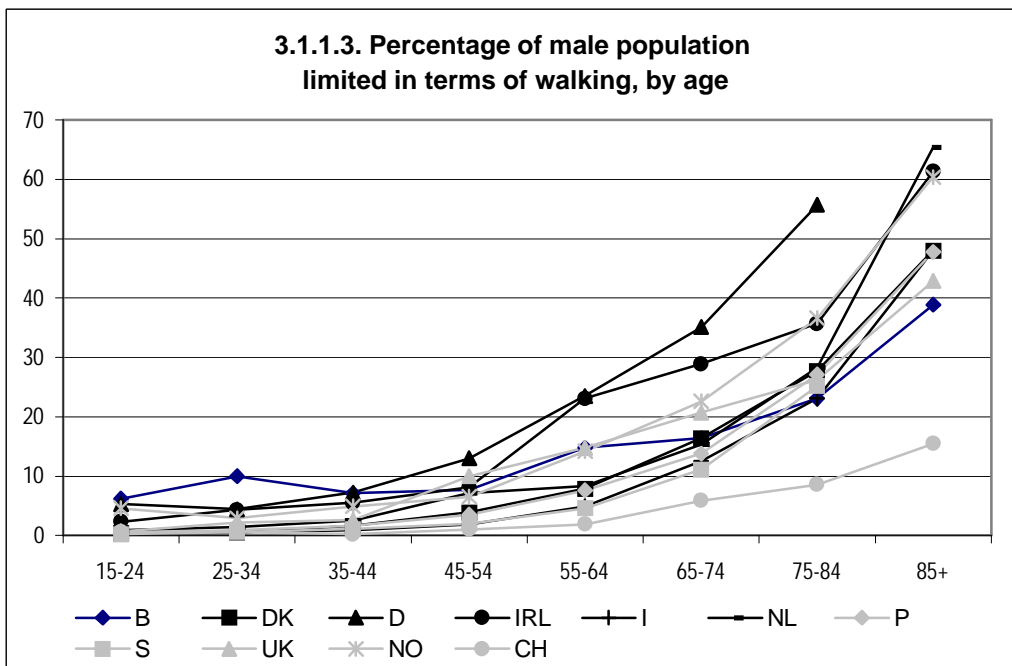
The lowest percentages of persons with walking limitations are found in Switzerland and Sweden. It may be that a question formulated in terms of time, as in Sweden, leads to a low percentage of persons with walking difficulties, but there is no evidence to support such a statement and so it cannot be used to explain the very low level found in Switzerland.

It appears, indeed, that beyond differences in questions and response categories, apparently similar ones lead to a variety of perceptions, understanding and interpretation by respondents.

2. Age and gender



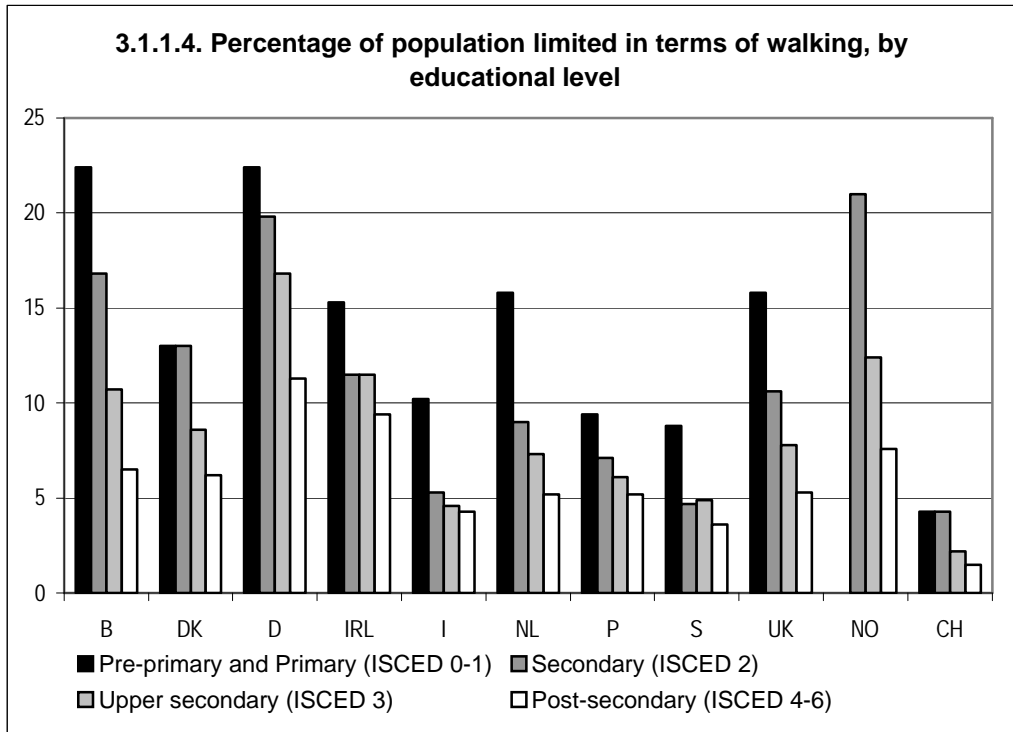
Source: National data



Source: National data

Whatever the distance to walk, the percentage of males and women with walking limitations increases with age. However, the effect of age on walking limitations varies widely among countries – for example, age has much less impact in Switzerland than in other countries.

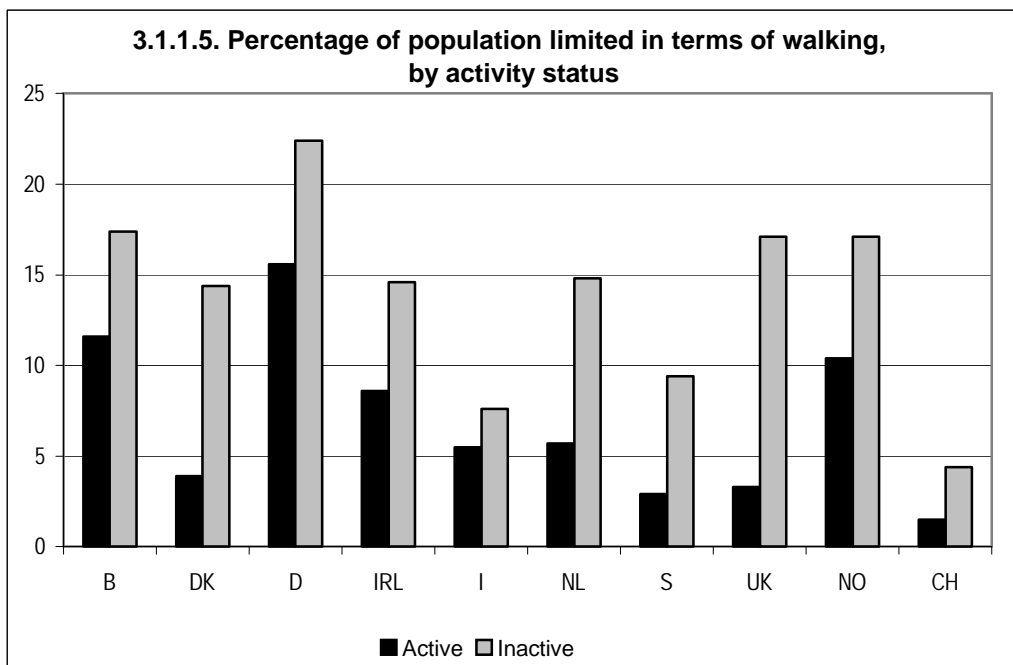
3. Educational level



Denmark and Switzerland: ISCED 0-2 (Pre-primary and Primary + Secondary)
 Ireland: Primary, Secondary (Secondary + Upper secondary), Tertiary
 Source: National data

After adjustment for sex and age, the higher the education, the lower the probability of suffering from walking limitations.

4. Activity status



Source: National data

Limitations as regards walking are generally much more prevalent among economically inactive persons than among active ones, but there is little difference between the two groups in Italy, especially when compared with the very large differential found in the UK.

3.1.2. Limitations in seeing clearly near

Vision limitations are one of the priorities of the recommendations given by WHO and Euro-REVES. These include the ability to see near and the ability to see far, which are each recorded through different instruments. Limitations in seeing far will be examined in the next section.

A. Data requested

Data were requested on limitation in seeing newspaper print clearly.

B. Data collected

Table 3.1.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided |
|---------|------|--|---|
| DK | 2000 | Are you normally able to read ordinary newspaper print (with glasses if normally worn) with no difficulty, with minor difficulty, with major difficulty or not at all? | <i>Not at all</i> <i>With major difficulty</i> <i>With minor difficulty</i> <i>With no difficulty</i> |
| NL | 2000 | Are your eyes still good enough to read the small print in the newspapers (with glasses or contact lenses, if necessary)? | <i>Can't</i> <i>With great difficulty</i> <i>With some difficulty</i> <i>Without any problem</i> |
| S | 2000 | Can you read ordinary text in a newspaper without difficulty (with or without spectacles)? | <i>No</i> <i>Yes</i> |
| NO | 1998 | Can you without difficulty or wearing glasses if need be, see ordinary sized newsprint? | <i>No</i> <i>Yes</i> |
| CH | 1997 | Do you see well enough to read a book or a newspaper? (With glasses or contact lenses if you usually wear them) | <i>Can't</i> <i>With major difficulty</i> <i>Without too much difficulty</i> <i>With no difficulty</i> |

Source: National data

Response categories refer to different degree of difficulty to read, but they allow a distinction between those who can read without any problem and those who have difficulty or are unable to do so.

Table 3.1.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Limited (%) | Specific details |
|---------|-------------|--------------------------|
| DK | 4.2 | Ordinary newspaper print |
| NL | 14.3 | <i>Small print</i> |
| S | 1.5 | Ordinary text |
| NO | 3.5 | Ordinary sized newsprint |
| CH | 5.5 | Book or newspaper |

Source: National data

1. Wording of the question

The common denominator of the questions is the faculty to read newspaper or book print, with or without glasses or contact lenses.

Data were requested on limitations in reading 'newspaper print'. The Netherlands inquired about the ability to read 'small print', and this may explain the much higher percentage of persons with reading difficulties in that country. Other countries indicate, to various extents, that the question is about 'ordinary print'. Since the questions are phrased differently, they may affect the way respondents understand them.

More importantly, the levels of difficulty in reading implied in the response categories differ among countries.

2. Comparability

It is not possible to find a common type of print characters and a common set of limitation levels among the different questions to get sufficiently comparable data.

3.1.3. Limitations in seeing clearly far

Another sub-domain of visual health often asked in surveys is the ability to see at a long distance.

A. Data requested

The recommended instrument of Euro-REVES dealt with 'Limitation in seeing clearly the face of someone from 4 metres (across a road)'.

B. Data collected

Table 3.1.3.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| B | 1997 | Can you see well enough to recognise a friend at a distance of one metre (at arms length) / four metres (across a road)? | <i>With great difficulty</i> <i>With some difficulty</i> Without any problem |
| I | 2000 | Does he/she see enough to recognise a friend 4 metres away (on the other side of the street), using eyeglasses or contact lenses if necessary? | <i>Limitations</i> Without limitations |
| NL | 2000 | Can you recognise someone's face at a distance of 4 metres (with glasses or contact lenses, if necessary)? | <i>Can't</i> <i>With great difficulty</i> <i>With some difficulty</i> Without any problem |
| P | 1999 | Are you [is she/he] able to see in order to recognize a friend? (with or without glasses or contact lenses)? | <i>Not able even within 1 meter</i> <i>Within 1 meter</i> Within 4 meters, for instance, from the other side of the street |
| UK | 2000 | Cannot see well enough to recognise a friend across the road (four yards away) (with glasses or contact lenses if normally worn)? | <i>Can't see</i> Can see |

Source: National data

The common denominator of the question is the faculty to recognise a known person without difficulty at a short distance (4 metres, across a road) versus having difficulty or not being able to do so.

Table 3.1.3.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Distance | Limited (%) | Precision in the question |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| B | 1 to 4 metres | 4.2 | Recognise a friend |
| I | 4 metres | 2.6 | Recognise a friend |
| NL | 4metres | 5.1 | Recognise someone's face |
| P | 4 metres | 5.1 | Recognise a friend |
| UK | 4 yards | 2.8 | Recognise a friend |

Source: National data

Countries give the same definition than the one proposed in the guidelines to describe what be can see at less than 4 metres.

1. Wording of the question

The level of difficulty developed by the countries in the response categories is different. The term 'see well enough' is largely employed to describe the action as recommended.

The Netherlands has a small difference with the use of 'someone's face' in order to 'a friend', which could perhaps influence the response rate.

All the questions indicate the possibility for the respondents to use glasses or contact lenses.

2. Comparability

The common reference distance and wording for 5/6 of the countries favours the comparability of the questions. But the different level of limitation disturbs their interpretation.

3.1.4. Limitations in hearing

Another sub-item of the functional limitations dealt with hearing.

A. Data requested

The instrument recommended by Euro-REVES is a question on 'limitation in hearing what is said in a conversation with one person'.

B. Data collected

Table 3.1.4.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories |
|---------|------|---|--|
| B | 1997 | Is your hearing good enough to follow a TV programme at a volume others find acceptable? | <i>Hearing: higher severity level</i> <i>Hearing: low severity level</i> Hearing without disability |
| DK | 2000 | Are you normally able to hear what is said in a normal conversation between 3 persons or more (with hearing aid if normally worn) with no difficulty, with minor difficulty, with major difficulty or not at all? | <i>Not at all</i> <i>With major difficulty</i> <i>With minor difficulty</i> Without difficulty |
| IRL | 1998 | Do you find it very difficult to follow a conversation if there is background noise for example from a TV, radio or children playing? | Yes No |
| I | 2000 | Does he/she manage to hear a television program by raising the volume? | <i>Limitations in hearing TV even with loud volume</i> <i>Limitations in hearing TV without loud volume</i> Without difficulties |
| NL | 2000 | Can you follow a conversation in a group of 3 or more persons (with a hearing aid, if necessary)? | No <i>With great difficulty</i> <i>With some difficulty</i> Without difficulty |
| P | 1999 | Are you [is she/he] able to listen to a TV or radio programme? (With or without a hearing device)? | <i>Not able to hear at all even at high volume</i> <i>Only hearing at high volume</i> Not as loud as to bother other people |
| UK | 2000 | Cannot follow a TV programme at a volume others find acceptable (with hearing aid if normally worn)? | Yes No |
| NO | 1998 | Can you without difficulty, or wearing a hearing aid if need be, hear what is said during the course of a normal conversation with at least two other people | No Yes |
| CH | 1997 | Can you follow a conversation with at least to other persons? | No <i>With major difficulty</i> <i>With too much difficulty</i> Without difficulty |

Source: National data

Analyses: The common denominator is the faculty to hear the TV or people speaking versus hearing nothing.

'Limited' versus 'Not limited' ('at all') \circ 'Can't hear' (whatever the limitation, i.e. response categories in grey) versus 'without effort/difficulty'.

Table 3.1.4.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Type | Limited | Precision in the question |
|---------|--------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| B | TV | 6.7 | At a volume others find acceptable |
| DK | Conversation | 11.6 | 3 persons or more |
| IRL | Conversation | 29.8 | With noise around |
| I | TV | 5.0 | By raising the volume |
| NL | Conversation | 2.9 | 3 or more |
| P | TV or radio | 9.5 | In general |
| UK | TV | 5.0 | At a volume others find acceptable |
| NO | Conversation | 4.8 | 2 other people |
| CH | Conversation | 5.3 | 2 other persons |

Source: National data

The type of listening does not always correspond to those requested in the guidelines used by the different countries.

1. Wording of the question

The collection of information was requested on a person's capacity to hear what is said in a conversation with another person. However, all the countries have either a different thing to hear or a different precision in the question. The level of difficulty developed by the countries in the response categories is different too.

The questions are phrased differently with different wording so it could change the understanding of the respondents. However, most of the questions specify the possibility for the respondents to use a hearing aid.

2. Comparability

It is not possible to find a common type of listening and a common set of limitation levels among the different questions to analyse the comparability of the questions.

The questions are comparable two by two as much as possible which is why an eventual analysis would just show the tendency according to age and gender.

3.1.5. Limitations in carrying a shopping bag

A. Data requested

Data were requested on the percentage of persons with a 'Limitation in lifting and carrying a shopping bag of 5 kgs'.

B. Data collected

Table 3.1.5.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided |
|---------|------|---|--|
| DK | 2000 | Are you normally able to carry 5 kg (e.g. a shopping bag) with no difficulty, with minor difficulty, with major difficulty or not at all? | <i>Not at all</i> <i>With major difficulty</i> <i>With minor difficulty</i> <i>With no difficulty</i> |
| D | 1998 | Does your health now limit you in these activities? If so, how much? Lifting or carrying groceries | <i>Yes, limits me a lot</i> <i>Yes, limits me a little</i> <i>No, not limited at all</i> |
| NL | 2000 | Can you carry an object of 5 kilograms, for example a full shopping bag, over a distance of 10 metres? | <i>Can't</i> <i>With great difficulty</i> <i>With some difficulty</i> <i>Without any problem</i> |
| NO | 1998 | Does your health now limit you in these activities? If so, how much? Lifting or carrying groceries? | <i>Yes, limits me a lot</i> <i>Yes, limits me a little</i> <i>No, not limited at all</i> |

Source: National data

Analyses: The common denominator is the faculty to carry something versus not carrying something. 'Limited' versus 'Not limited' ('at all') \ominus Can't carry (whatever the limitation i.e. response categories in grey) versus 'without efforts/difficulty'.

Reference weight requested: 5kg.

Table 3.1.5.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Weight | Limited (%) | Specific details |
|---------|--------|-------------|---|
| DK | 5 kg | 9.5 | Carry a shopping bag |
| D | - | 21.3 | Lifting or carrying groceries |
| NL | 5 kg | 15.7 | Carry a full shopping bag Over a distance of 10 metres |
| NO | - | 19.7 | Lifting or carrying groceries |

Source: National data

1. Wording of the question

Two of the four countries (Germany and Norway) use the expression 'lifting and carrying groceries', but do not indicate the weight of the object to be lifted and carried. The other two countries (Denmark and the Netherlands) use the verb 'carry', do not specify the type of object to be carried, but indicate that the object should weigh 5 kgs.

The levels of difficulty implicit in the response categories also differ among countries.

The questions are phrased differently with different wording so it could change the understanding of the respondents. In the meaning, three countries have the same idea (D, MT) and the two others are different because the Netherlands introduces a notion of distance.

2. Comparability

It is difficult to find a mutual measure of weight and a common set of limitation levels between the different questions so as to be able to analyse the comparability of the questions. Here also, the use of common question and response categories would go a long way in improving data comparability between countries.

3.2. Personal care activities

Data were requested from the Euro-REVES 2000 recommendations:

Data requested are replies to the questions:

“In everyday life, ignoring temporary problems, do you usually without any difficulty, without (human/technical) help, feed yourself / transfer in and out of bed / dress and undress yourself / use toilets/ bath and shower yourself?”

Self-care disabilities include:

- Difficulty in feeding oneself
- Difficulty in transferring oneself in and out of bed
- Difficulty in dressing and undressing oneself
- Difficulty in using toilets
- Difficulty in bathing and showering oneself

3.2.1. Limitations in feeding oneself

A. Data requested

Being able to feed oneself is one of the priorities of the recommendations given by WHO and Euro-REVES.

Data were therefore requested on 'Difficulty in feeding oneself'.

Reference period requested: None

B. Data collected

Table 3.2.1.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided |
|---------|------|---|--|
| B | 1997 | Can you, without the help of someone else, feed yourself and cutting up food yourself? | Only with aid With some effort Without efforts/difficulty |
| I | 2000 | Can he/she eat without help, even cutting the food without help? | Only with aid With some effort Without efforts/difficulty |
| NL | 2000 | Could you indicate whether you can eat and drink without difficulty, with difficulty or only with the help of others? | Only with aid With great difficulty With some effort Without efforts/difficulty |
| P | 1999 | Can [you/she/he] eat (prepare the food to eat on the dish and take it to the mouth, drink)? | Only with aid With some effort/difficulty Easily |
| UK | 2000 | Cannot feed, including cutting up food without difficulty? | Yes No |
| IS | 1998 | How difficult is it generally for you to eat? | Not difficult at all Slightly difficult Rather difficult Very difficult |
| CH | 1997 | Can you eat without help, for example are you able to cut food such as meat, fruits, etc? | No With major difficulty Without too much difficulty Without efforts/difficulty |

Source: National data

Analyses: The common denominator is the faculty to feed oneself in general (eat, drink or cut food) 'Limited' versus 'Not limited' ('at all') \circ 'can't feed oneself' (whatever the limitation i.e. response categories in grey) versus 'without efforts/difficulty'

Table 3.2.1.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Limited (%) | Specific details | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|--|
| B | 4.1 | Feed and cut up food | Yourself |
| I | 2.2 | Feed and cut up food | Without requiring anyone's/ without help |
| NL | 1.8 | Feed and drink | With the help of others |
| P | 2.8 | Feed and prepare food | |
| UK | 0.9 | Feed and cut up food | Yourself |
| IS | 2.8 | Feed | |
| CH | 0.3 | Feed and cut up food | Without help |

Source: National data

Countries have the same meaning even if they do not always formulate the questions in the same way.

1. Wording of the question

The level of severity in the response categories is often different between countries. The questions are phrased differently with different wording so it could change the understanding of the respondents. Although the questions ask if people are able to feed themselves, some countries focus on the possibility to feed only and others on the capacity to feed and cut food or even on the difficulty to eat and drink. The action to accomplish is therefore often different.

Some countries specify what they mean by eating or give examples of the term 'food' (Switzerland).

The phrasing to introduce the capacity to feed depends on the verb used. It can be 'Can', 'How difficult is it', 'Are you able', 'Do you usually manage'.... These verbs do not lead to the same perception of the question.

The degree of difficulty could be including directly in the question such as for UK or Netherlands.

2. Comparability

It is not possible to find a common action and a common set of disability levels between the different questions to analyse the comparability of the questions.

3.2.2. Limitations in getting in and out of bed

A. Data requested

Being able to get in and out of bed is one of the priorities of the recommendations given by WHO and Euro-REVES.

Data were requested on 'Difficulty in transferring oneself in and out of bed'.

Reference period requested: None

B. Data collected

Table 3.2.2.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided |
|-----------|------|---|---|
| B | 1997 | Can you get in and out of bed on your own? | <i>Only with aid</i> <i>With some effort</i> Without efforts/difficulty |
| I | 2000 | Can he/she go to bed and get out of bed without help? | <i>Only with aid</i> <i>With some effort</i> Without efforts/difficulty |
| NL | 2000 | Could you indicate whether you can get in and out of bed without difficulty, with difficulty or only with the help of others? | <i>Only with aid</i> <i>With great difficulty</i> <i>With some effort</i> Without efforts/difficulty |
| P | 1999 | Can you [she/he] get into and out of bed? | <i>Only with aid</i> <i>With some effort</i> Easily |
| S | 2000 | Do you need help (need manage / help oneself) to get up or go to bed? | <i>Can't get their own</i> Bed transfer on own |
| UK | 2000 | Cannot get in and out of bed on own without difficulty? | Yes No |
| CH | 1997 | Are you able to get into and out of bed by yourself? | <i>No</i> <i>With major difficulty</i> <i>Without too much difficulty</i> Without efforts/difficulty |

Source: National data

Analyses: The common denominator is the faculty to transfer oneself versus not being able to transfer oneself.

'Limited' versus 'Not limited' ('at all') \cap 'can't transfer oneself in and out of bed' (whatever the limitation i.e. response categories in grey) versus 'without efforts/difficulty'

Table 3.2.2.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Specific details | Limited (%) | Response categories with different degree of difficulty |
|-----------|--|-------------|---|
| B | Your own | 10.8 | Yes |
| I | Without help | 4.8 | Yes |
| NL | Only with the help of others | 14.1 | Yes |
| P | | 9.2 | Yes |
| S | Question based only on the need of someone | 0.8 | No |
| UK | On own | 4.5 | Yes (in the question) |
| CH | By yourself | 0.4 | Yes |

Source: National data

Questions between countries have the same meaning even if they do not always formulate the questions (UK) in the same way.

1. Wording of the question

The level of severity in the response categories often differs between the countries. Most questions ask if people are able to transfer themselves.

The entire question speaks of 'going in and out of bed'. The UK and the Netherlands introduce into the question a reference level for the disability.

The phrasing to introduce the capacity to transfer oneself depends on the verb used: 'Can', 'Do you need help', 'Are you able', 'Do you usually manage'.... These verbs give rise to different perceptions of the question. These nuances in the formulation could well influence positively or negatively the perception of these question.

2. Comparability

It is not possible to find a common set of disability levels between the different questions, so as to analyse the comparability of the questions.

3.2.3. Limitations in dressing and undressing oneself

A. Data requested

Being able to dress and undress oneself is one of the priorities of the recommendations given by WHO and Euro-REVES.

Data were requested on 'Difficulty in dressing and undressing oneself'.

Reference period requested: None

B. Data collected

Table 3.2.1.3. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided |
|---------|------|--|---|
| B | 1997 | Can you dress and undress yourself on your own? | Only with aid With some effort Without effort/difficulty |
| IRL | 1998 | Please indicate which statement best describes your own health state today: Self-care (I have no problems with self-care / I have some problems with washing and dressing myself / I am unable to wash and dress myself) | Very difficult Without effort/difficulty |
| I | 2000 | Can he/she get dressed and undressed without help? | Only with aid With some effort Without effort/difficulty |
| NL | 2000 | Could you indicate whether you can dress and undress without difficulty, with difficulty or only with the help of others? | Only with aid With great difficulty With some effort Without effort/difficulty |
| P | 1999 | Can you [she/he] get dressed and undressed? | Only with aid With some effort Easily |
| UK | 2000 | Cannot dress and undress without difficulty? | Yes No |
| NO | 1998 | Can you dress/undress yourself? | Only with aid With some effort Without effort/difficulty |
| CH | 1997 | Can you dress and undress yourself without help? | No With major difficulty Without too much difficulty Without effort/difficulty |

Source: National data

Analyses: The common denominator is the faculty to dress and undress oneself versus no faculty at all.

'Limited' versus 'Not limited' ('at all') ○ 'can't dress oneself' (whatever the limitation i.e. response categories in grey) versus 'without effort/difficulty'

Table 3.2.4.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Specific details | Limited (%) | Response categories with different degree of difficulty |
|---------|------------------|-------------|---|
| B | Your own | 10.2 | Yes |
| IRL | Myself | 2.9 | Yes |
| I | Without help | 3.9 | Yes |
| NL | - | 10.2 | Yes |
| P | - | 9.1 | Yes |
| UK | - | 2.9 | Yes |
| NO | Yourself | 14.7 | Yes |
| CH | By yourself | 0.6 | Yes |

Source: National data

Countries retain the same meaning even if they do not always formulate the questions (UK) in the same way.

1. Wording of the question

The level of severity in the response categories often differs between countries.

All questions ask if people are able to dress and undress themselves.

The UK and the Netherlands introduce into the question a reference level for the disability

The question posed by Ireland belongs to a list of personal care activities. More particularly, the question on dressing is combined with the one on washing.

The phrasing to introduce the capacity to transfer oneself depends on the verb used: 'Can', 'How difficult', 'Are you able', 'Do you usually manage'.... The use of these different verbs could well lead respondents to perceiving the subject in different lights, influencing positively or negatively the perception of the question.

2. Comparability

It is not possible to find a common set of disability levels between the different questions which could make it possible to analyse the comparability of the questions.

3.2.4. Limitations in using toilets

A. Data requested

Guideline: 'Difficulty in using toilets'

Reference period requested: No

B. Data collected

Table 3.2.4.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories |
|---------|------|---|---|
| B | 1997 | Can you get to and use the toilet on your own? | Only with aid With some effort Without effort |
| P | 1999 | Can you [she/he] go to the toilet/wc and use it? | Only with aid With some effort Easily |
| UK | 2000 | Cannot get to and use toilet on own without difficulty? | Yes No |

Source: National data

Analyses: The common denominator is the faculty to go to the toilets versus no faculty at all.

'Limited' versus 'Not limited' ('at all') \subset 'can't use toilets' (whatever the limitation, i.e. response categories in grey) versus 'without effort/easily'.

Table 3.2.4.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Limited (%) | Response categories with degree of difficulty | Specific details | |
|---------|-------------|---|------------------|--------------|
| B | 4.3 | Yes | Your own | Toilet |
| P | 6.4 | Yes | | WC/Toilet-WC |
| UK | 1.2 | Yes (In the question) | On own | Toilet |

Source: National data

Countries have the same meaning even if they do not always formulate the questions (P, UK).

1. Wording of the question

The level of severity in the response categories often differs between countries.

The entire questions ask if people are able 'to go to the WC and use it' themselves.

UK introduces into the question a reference level for the disability.

The phrasing to introduce the capacity to go to the WC depends on the verb used. It can be 'Can', 'Are you able', 'Do you usually manage'.... This different wording may give rise to varying perceptions of the question and they could well influence positively or negatively the perception of the question.

2. Comparability

It is not possible to find a common set of disability levels between the different questions in order to be able to analyse the comparability of the questions.

3.2.5. Limitations in washing oneself

A. Data requested

Data were requested on replies to the question: "In everyday life, ignoring temporary problems, do you usually without any difficulty, without (human/technical) help, use bath and shower yourself?".

B. Data collected

Data on limitations in bathing and/or showering were obtained from Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden. Norway's question "Can you manage to attend to your own personal hygiene?", may be considered as somewhat equivalent, if one assumes that bathing and showering are the most difficult personal hygiene activities.

Table 3.2.5.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| B | 1997 | Can you wash your hands and face on your own? | <i>Only with aid</i> <i>With some effort</i> <i>Without efforts/difficulty</i> |
| D | 1998 | Does your health now limit you in these activities? If so, how much? Bathing yourself | <i>Yes, limited a lot</i> <i>Yes, limited a little</i> <i>Not limited at all</i> |
| I | 2000 | Can he/she bath or shower without help? | <i>Only with aid</i> <i>With some effort</i> <i>Without efforts/difficulty</i> |
| NL | 2000 | Could you indicate whether you can wash yourself completely without difficulty, with difficulty or only with the help of others? | <i>Only with aid</i> <i>With great difficulty</i> <i>With some effort</i> <i>Without efforts/difficulty</i> |
| P | 1999 | Can [you/she/he] wash [your/her/his] hands and face? | <i>Only with aid</i> <i>With some effort</i> <i>Easily</i> |
| S | 2000 | Do you need help (need manage / help oneself) to take a bath or shower? | <i>Can't on their own</i> <i>Can on their own</i> |
| UK | 2000 | Cannot wash hands and face without difficulty? | <i>Yes</i> <i>No</i> |
| NO | 1998 | Can you manage to attend to your own personal hygiene? | <i>Only with aid</i> <i>With some effort</i> <i>Without efforts/difficulty</i> |

Source: National data

Analyses: The common denominator is the faculty to wash all or the part of the body versus not at all washing (whichever part of the body to wash) oneself at all. 'Limited' versus 'Not limited' ('at all') \cup 'can't wash' (whatever the limitation, i.e. response categories in grey) versus 'without effort/difficulty'.

Table 3.2.5.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Specific details | Part of the body |
|------------|------------------|---|
| B | On your own | Wash hands and face |
| D | Yourself | Bath |
| I | Without help | Wash hands and face / Bath or shower |
| NL* | Yourself | Washing face and hands / Wash yourself completely |
| P | - | Wash hands and face |
| S | On your own | Need help to bath or shower |
| NO | Yourself | Own personal hygiene |

* The Netherlands: only for persons aged 55 years and above
Source: National data

1. Wording of the question

It seems that only Italy's question is the closest to the recommended one.

The level of severity in the response categories often differs between countries. Norway, Italy and the Netherlands have questions completely different with required to the part of the body to wash.

The Netherlands and the UK introduce into the question a reference level for the disability.

The phrasing to introduce the capacity to wash and shower oneself depends on the verb used: 'Can', 'Can you manage', 'Do you need help...', 'Are you able', 'Do you usually manage'.... These verbs may well lead the respondents to interpret the subject in different ways. There are some nuances in the beginning of the questions, which could influence positively or negatively the perception of the question.

Belgium, Portugal and the United Kingdom provided data on limitations in washing hands and/or face, a much more severe limitation.

2. Comparability

Limitations in washing the body
Table 3.2.5.3. Comparative summary and variable averages (1)

| Country | Specific details | Limited (%) | Part of the body | Response categories: degree of difficulty | Level of comparability |
|---------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| D | By yourself | 9.6 | Bath | Yes | Acceptable |
| I | Without help | 5.5 | Bath or shower | Yes | Acceptable |
| NL* | Yourself | 8.0 | Wash yourself completely | Yes | Acceptable |
| S | On your own | (1.1) | Need help to bath or shower | No | No |
| NO | Yourself | 9.0 | Own personal hygiene | Yes | Acceptable |

The Netherlands: only for persons aged 55 years and above
 Source: National data

The responses categories differ among countries:

Table 3.2.5.4. Comparison of the specific details (1)

| Country | | Limitation | | No limitation |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| D | Limited | a lot | Limited a little | Not limited at all |
| I | Only with aid | | With some effort | Without effort / difficulty |
| NL | Only with aid | With great difficulty | With some effort | Without effort / difficulty |
| S | Can't on their own | | Can on their | Own |
| NO | Only with aid | | With some effort | Without effort / difficulty |

Source: National data

To obtain comparable data, rough equivalences have to be set between the response categories. One option is to determine the percentage unable to bathe or shower themselves on their own. For Germany, the highest degree of limitation is 'limited a lot' as regards bathing, including therefore persons who can bathe themselves, albeit with great difficulty. A second option would then be to include those who can bathe or shower themselves with great difficulty, but this is not feasible with data from Italy and Sweden. The last option is to determine those able to bathe/shower themselves without difficulty, but data are not available for Sweden.

Limitations in hand washing
Table 3.2.5.5. Comparative summary and variable averages (2)

| Country | Specific details | Limited (%) | Part of the body | Response categories: degree of difficulty | Level of comparability |
|---------|------------------|-------------|------------------|---|------------------------|
| B | Your own | 4.1 | Hands and face | Yes | Difficult |
| P | - | 2.7 | Hands and face | Yes | - |
| UK | - | 0.8 | Hands and face | Yes/no | - |

Source: National data

Table 3.2.5.6. Comparison of the specific details (2)

| Country | Limitation | | No limitation |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| B | Only with aid | With some effort | Without effort / difficulty |
| P | Only with aid | With some effort | Easily |
| UK | 'Cannot | without difficulty' | Without difficulty |

Source: National data

It is not possible to find a common procedure of washing a common part of the body and a common set of disability levels between all the different questions in order to be able to analyse the comparability of the questions.

3.3. Mental Health

The concept of mental health encompasses a number of dimensions. For example, the EuroHIS Mental Health Indicator Network (2002)¹ proposes the following concepts to be included in a common instrument:

- Positive mental health
- Psychological distress
- Role limitation
- Social support and social isolation
- Assessment of the substantial common psychiatric disorders
- Sleeping problem
- Alcohol and drug dependency²
- Suicide³

A number of instruments have been developed to measure issues of mental health, while others are more general but include questions related to mental health. These will not be developed here.

The Consensus Group on Mental Health⁴ recommended using the following popular instruments:

- the MHI-5 (if also using CIDI-SF, otherwise the GHQ -12) to collect data on psychological distress,
- the SF-36 energy/vitality plus Andrews' item on happiness to collect data on positive mental health / psychological well-being,
- Kessler's CIDI-SF to collect data on anxiety and depression,
- CAGE to collect data on alcohol and drug dependency, one item to collect data on suicide attempts and
- IQCODE to collect data on cognitive functioning⁵.

A. Data requested

Data requested on mental health referred to three summary scores derived from the most used instruments:

The **General Health Questionnaire GHQ-12**, using the (0,0,1,1) scoring system:

1. Number of people who have a summary score = 0
2. Number of people who have a summary score = 1
3. Number of people who have a summary score = 2
4. Number of people who have a summary score = 3
5. Number of people who have a summary score >= 4
6. Average summary score

Psychological distress (MHI-5 from the SF-36)

How much, during the past 4 weeks....

1. did you feel very nervous?
2. have you felt so down in the dumps, nothing could cheer you up?
3. have you felt calm and peaceful?
4. have you felt down-hearted and depressed?
5. have you been happy?

The response categories are: *All of the time / Most of the time / Some of the time / A little of the time / None of the time*. A score for each individual is then derived for each individual from the responses provided. Data were requested on:

1. Number of people who have a score <= 56
2. Number of people who have a score between 60 and 76
3. Number of people who have a score >= 80
4. Average summary score

¹ Meltzer, Howard (2002) "Chapter 4. Development of a Common Instrument for Mental Health". Draft chapter of the EuroHIS Mental Health Indicator Network's book, Sept. 2002, 25 pp.

² Alcohol and drug dependency are covered in this document as separate topics.

³ In addition, the group discussed the concept of stressful life events and also considered whether it should recommend instruments to measure cognitive functioning and the mental health of children.

⁴ Jagger, Carol and Robine, Jean-Marie "Setting up a Coherent Set of Health Indicators for the EU (Euro-REVES) – Report on Consensus Workshop on Mental Health", Montpellier, 16 March 2001, 8 pp.

⁵ An instrument to collect data on dementia / Alzheimer's dylease was still to be discussed.

Positive mental health (5 questions in the SF-36 on energy and vitality) with:

1. Number of people who have a score ≤ 60
2. Number of people who have a score between 65 or 70
3. Number of people who have a scoring between 75 and 100
4. Average summary score

If it was impossible for countries to use the thresholds requested, countries were asked to indicate the thresholds they used instead.

Data requested are the summary scores calculated from the GHQ-12, MHI-5 and Vitality as explained in EuroHIS Mental Health Indicator Network (2002).

For example, the instrument (MHI-5) on psychological distress, as found in **EuroHIS (2000)**.

B. Data collected and results

1. General Health Questionnaire GHQ-12

The GHQ12 is a checklist of mental and emotional symptoms (standard for survey measurement of mental health). The frequency of each symptom in the past few weeks allows the measurement of a score going from 0 to more than 4.

General Health Questionnaire GHQ-12, using (0,0,1,1) scoring system:

- Number of people who have a summary score = 0
- Number of people who have a summary score = 1
- Number of people who have a summary score = 2
- Number of people who have a summary score = 3
- Number of people who have a summary score ≥ 4
- Average summary score

The United Kingdom provided the following data from the GHQ-12 from their survey conducted in 2000:

Table 3.3.1. Variable averages

| Sub items | Number of respondents | Percent |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Score=0 | 4 662 | 62.3% |
| Score=1 | 905 | 12.1% |
| Score=2 | 499 | 6.7% |
| Score=3 | 331 | 4.4% |
| Score ≥ 4 | 1 084 | 14.5% |

Source: National data

The average summary score was 1.

Comparability: since only the UK provided the data required, no comparability analysis is feasible.

2. Psychological distress

Mental Health Indicator 5 (MHI-5) is derived from the SF-36 and is shorter and has similar reliability to the GHQ-12. Nevertheless, the mixture of positive and negative statements to be rated could be sometimes confusing for the respondents. However, such alternation of positive and negative statements to be rated is a key part in the construction of an instrument collecting attitudinal data as it mitigates against a 'response set', i.e. respondents giving the same answers to all the questions. Essentially, this technique makes the respondent think about each question and the response categories.

Psychological distress (MHI-5 from the SF-36) with item:

- Number of people who have a score ≤ 56
- Number of people who have a score between 60 and 76
- Number of people who have a score ≥ 80
- Average summary score

(DK) Denmark 2000

“How much of the time within the past 4 weeks: Have you been a very nervous person? Have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up? Have you felt calm and peaceful? Have you felt downhearted and blue? Have you been a happy person?”

Table 3.3.2. Variable averages

| Sub Items | Number of respondents | Percent |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Score <= 56 | 7 62 | 7.5% |
| Score 60-76 | 2 150 | 21.1% |
| Score >= 80 | 7 258 | 71.4% |

Source: National data

The average summary score was 83.

(NO) Norway 1998

“How much of the time during the past 4 weeks: Have you been a very nervous person? Have you felt so down in the dumps that nothing could cheer you up? Have you felt calm and peaceful? Have you felt downhearted and blue? Have you been a happy person?”

Table 3.3.3. Variable averages

| Sub Items | Number of respondents | Percent |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Score <= 58 | 1 053 | 10.7 % |
| Score 58-78 | 2 683 | 27.2 % |
| Score >= 78 | 6 113 | 62.1 % |

Source: National data

The average summary score was 79.

Comparability: only two countries possess the data and the score thresholds are different.

We just obtained 2 countries with such an indicator, which was not enough to analyse the scores.

Nevertheless, we note that they use the recommended instrument, but not the proposed thresholds, which increases the impossibility of comparison.

On the other hand, the study of the average summary score could be made without difficulty and could enable comparisons between same age groups, same gender or equivalent economic activities or education level.

3. Positive mental health**Positive mental health (5 questions in the SF36 on energy and vitality) with:**

- Number of people who have a score <= 60
- Number of people who have a score between 65 or 70
- Number of people who have a scoring between 75 and 100
- Average summary score

(DK) Denmark 2000

“How much of the time within the past 4 weeks: Did you feel full of pep? - Did you have a lot of energy? - Did you felt worn out? - Did you feel tired?”

Table 3.3.4. Variable averages

| Sub items | Number of respondents | Percent |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Score <= 60 | 3 000 | 29.4% |
| Score 65-70 | 1 598 | 15.7% |
| Score >= 71 | 5 611 | 55.0% |

Source: National data

The average summary score was 70.

(NO) Norway 1998

“How much of the time during the past 4 weeks: Did you feel full of pep? Did you have a lot of energy? Did you feel worn out? Did you feel tired?”

Table 3.3.5. Variable averages

| Sub items | Number of respondents | Percent |
|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Score <= 62.5 | 5 250 | 53.2 % |
| Score 62.5-72.5 | 1 945 | 19.7 % |
| Score >= 72.5 | 2 678 | 27.1 % |

Source: National data

The average summary score was 59.

Comparability: only two countries have these data and the score thresholds are different.

3.4. Physical activity

Insufficient physical activity is known to increase the risk of chronic diseases such as coronary heart disease, hypertension, or diabetes... Various indicators of measure of physical activity have been experimented, with respondents having to indicate the number of hours spent in various leisure and physical activities, or to indicate the type of activities practised, or both.

A. Data requested

Data were requested on:

1. Number of respondents who practise hard training and competitive sports more than once a week in their leisure time activities.
2. Number of respondents who practise jogging and other recreational sports or heavy gardening at least 4 hours a week in their leisure time activities.
3. Number of respondents who practise walking, bicycling or other light activities at least 4 hours a week in their leisure time activities.
4. Number of respondents who practise reading, watching TV or other sedentary activities in their leisure time activities.

If more than one code was applicable for a particular respondent, the lowest code ('the most active') was to be chosen.

B. Data collected

Table 3.4.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided or constructed |
|---------|------|--|---|
| B | 1997 | What describes best your leisure time activities during the last year? | § Physically active § Not physically active |
| DK | 2000 | If we look back on the past year, what would you say best describes your spare time activities? | § Hard training and competitive sports § Jogging and other recreational sports or heavy gardening § Walking, bicycling or other light activities at least 4 hours a week § Reading, watching TV or other sedentary activity |
| D | 1998 | What is the average time per day (24 hours) you spend doing the following: Only <i>physical activities</i> are meant. Please try to divide up the whole of the 24 hours into the 5 categories. | § Strenuous activity (competitive sport...) § Moderate activities (jogging, cleaning, cycling, swimming...) § Light activities (cooking, walking, shopping...) § Sitting down § Sleeping, relaxing |
| E | 1997 | What type of physical exercises your work or usual activity involves. Of the possibilities on this card, which would you say best describe your main activity? | § Physically active § Not physically active |
| I | 2000 | Over the last 12 months, in your free time, have you done one or more continuous physical activities or sports that required INTENSIVE TRAINING (competitive and non-competitive sports, gym, etc..) / any physical activity regularly, that made you a little sweaty? Do you habitually carry out a LIGHT physical, exercise activity (taking at least a one-kilometre walk, climbing stairs, etc..)? | § Hard training and competitive sports 4 hours per week § Jogging and other recreational sports or heavy gardening 4 hours per week § Walking, bicycling or other light activities 4 hours per week § Did not practices any of the other physical activity |
| A | 1999 | At least once a week, do you engage in physical activity like jogging, fast or long biking or aerobic, to work up sweat? If yes, many days per week? | § Physical activity about 2 times a week § Physical activity once a week § 3 times a week § 4 times a week § 5 times a week § 6 times a week § 7 times a week § Not physically active |

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided or constructed |
|---------|------|---|--|
| P | 1999 | Which of these situations describes best [your/her/his] free-time activities during the last year (last 12 months)? | § Hard training and competitive sports more than once a week. § Jogging or practising other leisure sports and gardening at least 4 hours / week. § <i>Taking a walk, riding a bicycle or practicing other light activities at least 4 hours per week</i> § <i>Reading, watching TV or other sedentary activities</i> |
| IS | 1998 | How often do you exert yourself physically so that you sweat or get out of breath? | § Less than once a month § Once a month § 2-3 times a month § 1-2 times a week § <i>Never</i> |
| CH | 1997 | Physical activity? | § 3 times or more week § 1 to 2 times a week § <i>Not physically active</i> |

Source: National data

Only Belgium, Denmark, Italy and Portugal could provide the data requested, i.e. half of the countries with data on sport.

The two main tendencies are either to provide 'frequencies' on the sport practised (number of times by week or by month) or to distinguish physical activities according to their intensity (intensive, moderate or light activities). In this way, Austria, Germany and Iceland give data on frequencies.

Belgium and Spain provided data just in the first round and it was asked to qualify respondents as either 'physically active' or 'physically inactive'.

In the first round, questions were more general without defining the term 'physical activity'. It was just asked to give the percentage of athletic people and non-athletic people. So, countries provided data grouped into the 2 requested categories.

Austria, Iceland and Switzerland asked about frequencies of physical activity.

It appears that the requested questions may be too complex for some respondents, who have difficulties understanding them.

C. Analysis

Due to the variety of questions and response categories, the only common indicator is the percentage of 'physically active' (in *italic* in the table) as against 'not physically active'.

Surveys can be distributed into four groups, depending on the type of question asked:

Table 3.4.2. As requested

| Country | Not physically Active (%) | Period in the question | Remark response categories | Level of comparability |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| DK | 76.8 | Past year | As requested | Comparable |
| I | 62.2 | Last 12 months | As requested | Comparable |
| P | 90.9 | Last 12 months | As requested | Comparable |

Source: National data

Table 3.4.3. 'Physically active' or 'not physically active'

| Country | Not physically Active (%) | Period in the question | Remarks response categories | Level of comparability |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| B | 82.1 | Last year | Grouping in physical and not physical | - |
| E | 84.3 | Usual activity | Grouping in physical and not physical | - |

Source: National data

Table 3.4.4. Frequencies of physical activity

| Country | Not physically Active (%) | Period in the question | Remarks response categories | Level of comparability |
|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| A | 44.5 | Per week | Frequency in the week | - |
| IS | 4.1 | - | Frequency in the week or month | - |
| CH | 41.2 | - | Frequency in the month | - |

Source: National data

Since data for Iceland cover only the population aged 15-74 years, it was expected to find a relatively low level of physical inactivity. However, an examination of data by age shows that for all age groups, physical inactivity is extremely low for all age groups.

Table 3.4.5. Other

| Country | Not physically Active (%) | Period in the question | Remarks response categories | Level of comparability |
|----------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| D | 16.0 | Per day | Sharing out the 24 hours between the different activities | Not comparable |

Source: National data

Three countries (Denmark, Italy and Portugal) provide data on the percentage of respondents, which consider themselves as 'physically active'. However, it is not clear whether the large differences found among the three countries are real or are due to different interpretations of the question in each language and to cultural differences.

In no case are questions and response categories comparable for more than three countries, so that no meaningful comparative analysis can be performed.

3.5. Drugs used in the past 12 months

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) showed that cannabis is the most used drug in the EU before hard drugs such as cocaine, ecstasy... On the other hand, illegality and social disapproval make populations less honest in their replies and may considerably distort figures. For this reason, data collection on so called 'soft drugs' such as cannabis tend to provide more reliable results.

A. Data requested

Data requested followed the EMCDDA recommendations on questions about the drugs used in the past 12 months:

1. Number of respondents who have taken cannabis in the past 12 months
2. Number of respondents who have never taken cannabis in the past 12 months

B. Data collected

Table 3.5.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories provided |
|---------|------|---|------------------------------|
| DK | 2000 | Have you ever tried cannabis within the past year? | Yes No |
| D | 1998 | Have you ever taken any of the following drugs in your life (cannabis, marijuana or hashish)? | Yes No |
| IRL | 1998 | Have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or cannabis (hash, hash oil) during the last 12 months? | Yes No |

Source: National data

Table 3.5.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | % of drug users | Period | Kind of drug |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| DK | 5.3 | Past year | Cannabis |
| D | 5.8 | Life | Cannabis, marihuana, hashish |
| IRL | 7.5 | Last 12 months | Marijuana, cannabis |

Source: National data

The type of drug and the reference period are all different, so that no comparison can be made between the data, even if the overall rates are relatively similar.

We can just observe that, as expected, the longer the list of drugs, the higher the percentage of drug users.

C. Analysis

It is not possible to analyse the percentage of drug users because of the total lack of comparability between data.

3.6. Diet/food consumption habits

Special diets and dietary regimes are an important determinant of an individual's nutrient intake, and constitute a valuable variable in data analysis, especially in relation to overweight and obesity. In addition, major chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease and several cancers are associated with dietary factors.

A. Data requested

Data were requested from the WHO 1996 recommendations on:

1. Number of respondents who have a special diet or follow a particular dietary regime
2. Number of respondents who do not have a special diet or do not follow a particular dietary regime

Countries with different response categories were asked to provide the corresponding data and to indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

B. Data collected

Table 3.6.1. Wording of the questions by survey

| Country | Year | Question | Response categories constructed |
|---------|------|---|---------------------------------|
| F | 1998 | Have you a special diet or do you follow a particular dietary regime prescribed by a physician for your health? | Yes No |
| IRL | 1998 | Do you follow any of the following diets? Vegetarian Vegan Diabetic Gluten free Weight reducing Low cholesterol Other, please specify: ... Do not follow a special diet | Yes No |
| I | 2000 | Do you follow a special diet or regular, particular diet plan? (low-salt, reducing, vegetarian,...) | Yes No |
| A | 1999 | I show you now a list of activities concerning health behaviour. What are you doing to keep yourself healthy or to prevent illness? Health-conscious diet Physical activities... | Yes No |

Source: National data

There is a wide variety in the questions asked:

- two surveys provide a list of specific diets. Ireland's list is relatively detailed whereas the Italian one is less exhaustive,
- in France, no question is asked about the type of diet followed, as long as it has been prescribed by a physician for health reasons, and
- the Austrian survey question is the most general.

There are also differences in time frame: four countries ask questions about present behaviour.

Table 3.6.2. Comparative summary and variable averages

| Country | Persons who follow a special diet (%) | Specific details |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| F | 11.4 | Prescribed by a physician |
| IRL | 74.5 | List of diets |
| I | 11.3 | List of special diet |
| A | 48.8 | List of activities |

Source: National data

Not surprisingly, the percentage of the population who follow (or have ever followed, in the case of Germany) a diet varies widely among countries. This lack of comparability between the questions does not allow a meaningful comparative analysis of the data collected.

3.7. Quality of life

Quality of life is a topic that has attracted a great deal of interest over the past decade, particularly in the areas of health and social services, but increasingly in medicine, education, employment and other fields.

The study of quality of life and its subsequent application helps make it possible for people, within their environments, to live in ways that are best for them, i.e. quality lives that are both meaningful and enjoyed.

A. Data requested

Data were requested on replies to the question: "How would you rate your quality of life?":

1. Number of respondents replying 'very poor'
2. Number of respondents replying 'poor'
3. Number of respondents replying 'neither poor nor good'
4. Number of respondents replying 'good'
5. Number of respondents replying 'very good'

B. Data collected

Data have been collected from three countries. However, there is so much variation in the quality of life data collected that they will be presented country by country

Germany (1998)

Question: "How content / satisfied are you with the following areas of your life? Very dissatisfied...very satisfied"

Table 3.7.1. Percentages by response categories

| Sub items | Number | Percent |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| Score=1 | 44 | 0.7% |
| Score=2 | 79 | 1.3% |
| Score=3 | 170 | 2.7% |
| Score=4 | 642 | 10.3% |
| Score=5 | 1 313 | 21.1% |
| Score=6 | 2 669 | 42.9% |
| Score=7 | 1 305 | 21.0% |

Source: National data

Ireland (1998)

Question: "How would you rate your quality of life?"

Table 3.7.2. Percentages by response categories

| Sub items | Number | Percent |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| Very poor | 112 | 1.8% |
| Poor | 223 | 3.6% |
| Neither poor nor | 1 050 | 16.9% |
| Good | 4 826 | 77.7% |

Source: National data

Sweden (2000)

Question: "At last we would like to ask you about your living conditions in general. If you rate your living condition on a scale from zero (0) representing the worst living conditions to ten (10) representing the best possible living conditions. How do you estimate your own situation?"

Table 3.7.3. Percentages by response categories

| Sub items | Number | Percent |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| Score=0 | 24 | 0.2 % |
| Score=1 | 25 | 0.2 % |
| Score=2 | 52 | 0.5 % |
| Score=3 | 174 | 1.5 % |
| Score=4 | 243 | 2.2 % |
| Score=5 | 974 | 8.7 % |
| Score=6 | 881 | 7.8 % |
| Score=7 | 2 100 | 18.7 % |
| Score=8 | 3 385 | 30.1 % |
| Score=9 | 1 616 | 14.4 % |
| Score=10 | 1 782 | 15.8 % |

Source: National data

C. Analysis

Data are available for only three countries. The questions and the response categories are not comparable and therefore no meaningful comparative analysis can be performed.

It appears that the data that are needed to compare the questions and response categories are inadequate to evaluate countries' use of the proposed instrument.

Ireland provides data from the recommended question with some of the proposed response categories.

Germany uses the word 'content/satisfied' in the question which could influence the reply, while Sweden uses the word 'own situation' in order to 'quality of life'.

Both propose replies in the form of scores with different levels in their scale.

Given these points, the national surveys do not allow a comparative study among countries.

4. Conclusion: towards better data comparability

Besides problems arising from the use of different reference periods, the main difficulty is evaluating whether respondents' perceptions of questions diverge.

4.1. International comparability of health interview survey data

Firstly, the questions vary in their meaning and in the definition of the terms used. For example, when a question refers to 'doctors' in general, this word may be interpreted in many ways by different respondents. Some may equate 'doctors' with generalists, others will also include specialists, but will differ on the specifics to which the term may apply. For others still, a doctor is any health professional who "acts like a doctor"...

The first step is clearly to continue encouraging Member States and other countries to apply existing recommended questions and response categories in their surveys, i.e. questions which have been largely tested beforehand and include definitions and special instructions for ambiguous words.

This second round of health interview data collection has clearly shown a gain in international comparability for the most popular topics (self-perceived health, smoking, BMI, *inter alia*). Surveys used for the second round include more internationally recommended questions than the previous surveys, such as those used in the first round.

It might be necessary for improving the comparability of European health data to encourage national institutes to adopt those questions that are already used in a large number of other national surveys. In particular, the inventory of current HIS/HES conducted in European countries could be a very useful tool for this purpose.

Moreover, there is a need to harmonise future surveys and to develop and apply recommended common survey instruments in new areas such as mental health or quality of life, where considerable progress can be made. The use of the new standard disability instruments developed recently should also be promoted, including the Minimum European Health Module.

This preliminary comparative analysis of the data already collected by countries highlights both some of their common points and differences, which could be reduced in the future through the development and implementation of relatively simple common instruments. With a view to the work so far completed, there is a huge potential for improving the international comparability of health interview survey data.

The two procedures used to improve the comparability of the 18 health selected items – pre-and post-harmonisation – must be pursued in the future. On the one hand, it is often possible to improve the comparability of survey data from different countries by taking into account the differences between the questions and the surveys, or between the populations covered. On the other hand, post-harmonisation techniques are often feasible in only a few very specific cases, which makes pre-harmonisation the preferable option.

For the next data collection of the 18 HIS items foreseen for 2004, it would be also very useful that Member States, as well as Acceding and Candidate Countries that will also be involved for the first time, investigate other national sources available and, when necessary, use more than one or two surveys for preparing the data sets. This will allow a broader coverage of the items, as it is unlikely that so many of them – not covered by national data from various countries in the 2002 data collection – are not covered by any national survey.

4.2. Recommendations for the future

The one activity where energies would be most efficiently spent would be to continue developing guidelines with recommended questions, response categories and methodologies and to test them in various settings. The definition of the key words must be clear and unambiguous so that results can be compared, and all the terms used should be clarified by including detailed definitions with, if needed, country-specific instructions. Without further harmonisation of questions, response categories and survey methodologies, it will be difficult to obtain comparable data, even if post-harmonisation techniques move forward.

For some topics, the issue is to apply existing robust standards; for others, new instruments have to be developed and agreed upon. As a last resort, the development of output harmonisation techniques should be furthered, particularly for topics where comparability cannot otherwise be obtained.

Several working groups on health and health related data such as the WHO project, EUROHIS, EUROREVES or the EMCDDA, among others, have developed or are developing instruments for the most commonly collected items, to test their validity and translate questions into various European

languages. Such work should be pursued and encouraged, and more efforts should be channelled into disseminating their recommendations and their implementation, e.g., modules to be developed for the future European Health Interview Survey.

In parallel, there is a need for more co-ordinated work in the area of semiological studies, of a more qualitative nature than usual surveys, designed to identify cultural differences in the perception of questions and in the mental construction of replies within Europe.

Finally, analysing the international comparability of health data also raises the often neglected issue of data comparability within countries. It is commonly known that different population groups understand and interpret many questions differently, and do not construct their replies in the same way, whether men or women, the young or the old, national or foreign residents. There is even wide variation according to the origin of foreign residents. Progress in the international comparability of health data will certainly also improve the comparability of data within European countries.

The road towards achieving a high level of comparability will certainly be a long one. However, the progress already made shows that it is possible to work towards this aim. Comparability problems should be tackled step by step, with realistic objectives and using quality assessment procedures to measure the progress made at each stage.

Annexes

Annex 1: Items with relatively high level of comparability

2.1.1. Percentage of population perceiving their health as 'good' or 'very good'

| | S | | | UK | | | IS | | | NO | | | CH | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | 72.2 | 74.7 | 72.7 | 73.4 | 74.0 | 73.6 | 82.6 | 82.0 | 82.5 | 78.2 | 79.6 | 78.8 | 80.2 | 82.9 | 80.8 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | 77.3 | 77.3 | 76.8 | 74.7 | 74.7 | 74.5 | 81.3 | 81.3 | 81.4 | 81.1 | 81.1 | 80.5 | 86.2 | 86.2 | 85.5 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 85.1 | 90.2 | 87.7 | 82.9 | 88.7 | 85.8 | 90.1 | 85.1 | 87.8 | 93.2 | 89.7 | 91.4 | 89.9 | 92.2 | 91.0 |
| 25-34 | 83.8 | 86.6 | 85.2 | 83.7 | 84.3 | 84.0 | 91.6 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 88.5 | 89.5 | 89.1 | 89.0 | 91.0 | 90.0 |
| 35-44 | 81.7 | 82.5 | 82.1 | 81.2 | 82.0 | 81.6 | 84.2 | 85.3 | 84.8 | 85.6 | 85.4 | 85.5 | 84.3 | 87.3 | 85.7 |
| 45-54 | 74.8 | 79.4 | 77.1 | 74.4 | 73.6 | 74.0 | 83.9 | 83.1 | 83.5 | 77.4 | 82.0 | 79.7 | 79.7 | 86.6 | 82.9 |
| 55-64 | 61.6 | 69.8 | 65.6 | 68.0 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 64.9 | 68.5 | 66.8 | 69.6 | 69.6 | 69.5 | 75.9 | 82.2 | 78.7 |
| 65-74 | 59.3 | 62.5 | 60.8 | 59.6 | 61.0 | 60.2 | 60.7 | 52.5 | 56.7 | 61.1 | 68.6 | 64.5 | 64.6 | 78.3 | 73.3 |
| 75-84 | 44.1 | 47.9 | 45.7 | 46.0 | 51.6 | 51.6 | 51.6 | 51.6 | 56.6 | 57.5 | 67.3 | 61.3 | 64.6 | 73.5 | 68.2 |
| 85+ | | | | 48.3 | 58.9 | 52.4 | 52.5 | | | 59.2 | 49.3 | 55.8 | 61.6 | 69.5 | 64.5 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | 80.6 | 83.5 | 82.1 | 80.6 | 85.3 | 83.7 | 87.9 | 83.6 | 85.6 | 85.4 | 79.2 | 82.3 | 87.1 | 89.9 | 86.6 |
| Non-active | 58.2 | 63.3 | 60.4 | 63.4 | 58.0 | 62.4 | 67.6 | 59.0 | 64.7 | 62.6 | 64.4 | 63.3 | 73.5 | 76.1 | 77.4 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 49.3 | 60.0 | 54.4 | 65.5 | 74.2 | 70.1 | 64.7 | 61.8 | 63.4 | 82.6 | 81.1 | 81.8 | 75.9 | 78.6 | 75.3 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 75.3 | 80.1 | 77.6 | 72.0 | 66.5 | 67.9 | 67.2 | 79.9 | 81.7 | 55.0 | 66.6 | 60.4 | 71.3 | 78.6 | 73.7 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 73.4 | 76.8 | 75.1 | 73.9 | 80.9 | 82.6 | 80.9 | 88.9 | 86.5 | 83.1 | 82.7 | 82.9 | 81.6 | 83.3 | 84.8 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 81.5 | 86.7 | 84.0 | 82.3 | 84.8 | 84.3 | 84.8 | 89.7 | 91.4 | 89.3 | 88.6 | 88.9 | 89.5 | 90.1 | 88.8 |
| Foreign, other qualification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School attendant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² S, UK: 16-24; IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.1.2. Percentage of population perceiving their health as 'good' or 'very good'

| | B | | | DK | | | EL | | | E | | | F | | | IRL | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | 68.8 | 73.0 | 69.5 | 74.1 | 75.7 | 74.1 | 76.3 | 72.6 | 68.5 | 73.0 | 72.6 | 78.7 | 66.0 | 75.8 | 67.4 | 52.5 | 55.9 | 53.6 | 79.1 | 79.1 | 79.8 | |
| Females | 68.8 | 68.8 | 69.5 | 74.1 | 75.7 | 74.1 | 76.3 | 72.6 | 68.5 | 73.0 | 72.6 | 78.7 | 66.0 | 75.8 | 67.4 | 52.5 | 55.9 | 53.6 | 79.1 | 79.1 | 79.8 | |
| Males | 77.7 | 77.7 | 76.9 | 77.2 | 77.2 | 77.2 | 76.0 | 79.2 | 79.2 | 79.2 | 79.2 | 78.7 | 71.1 | 71.1 | 69.6 | 59.6 | 59.6 | 58.4 | 58.4 | 82.7 | 82.7 | 82.0 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 90.1 | 92.9 | 91.5 | 91.4 | 93.6 | 97.7 | 95.8 | 98.4 | 97.4 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 94.9 | 91.3 | 93.0 | 74.1 | 84.3 | 79.1 | 79.1 | 93.9 | 95.1 | 94.5 |
| 25-34 | 84.7 | 93.7 | 89.0 | 89.0 | 91.3 | 89.6 | 90.4 | 90.4 | 96.9 | 95.0 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 88.8 | 85.5 | 87.2 | 87.1 | 74.6 | 75.2 | 74.9 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 91.0 |
| 35-44 | 78.1 | 81.6 | 79.8 | 79.6 | 83.9 | 85.3 | 84.6 | 84.6 | 91.1 | 95.3 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 80.7 | 80.1 | 80.4 | 80.4 | 62.5 | 67.4 | 64.9 | 84.0 | 87.6 | 85.8 |
| 45-54 | 68.1 | 73.9 | 70.9 | 70.8 | 76.1 | 76.5 | 76.3 | 77.2 | 84.5 | 80.8 | 80.7 | 80.7 | 65.1 | 70.1 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 48.9 | 57.1 | 53.0 | 77.8 | 83.2 | 80.5 |
| 55-64 | 53.6 | 72.1 | 62.6 | 62.5 | 64.1 | 61.9 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 56.9 | 72.1 | 64.2 | 64.2 | 44.3 | 52.3 | 48.1 | 48.1 | 43.4 | 45.5 | 44.4 | 72.2 | 67.1 | 69.6 |
| 65-74 | 48.2 | 55.2 | 51.4 | 51.5 | 50.7 | 53.8 | 52.1 | 52.1 | 36.9 | 46.0 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 29.0 | 39.1 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 28.6 | 31.3 | 29.8 | 57.0 | 60.9 | 58.9 |
| 75-84 | 43.1 | 49.6 | 45.4 | 46.3 | 44.4 | 43.1 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 23.8 | 34.0 | 28.3 | 28.5 | 21.9 | 33.6 | 26.6 | 26.8 | 21.4 | 28.9 | 24.4 | 44.8 | 53.0 | 47.9 |
| 85+ | 35.8 | 32.1 | 34.6 | 35.5 | 41.0 | 51.6 | 44.6 | 44.7 | 10.3 | 15.9 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 24.4 | 25.4 | 24.7 | 25.1 | 15.6 | 19.2 | 16.6 | 34.8 | 58.6 | 43.9 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| Active | 81.4 | 85.4 | 83.7 | 82.2 | 86.4 | 85.5 | 85.9 | 82.8 | 90.4 | 92.2 | 91.5 | 80.9 | 83.2 | 81.3 | 82.0 | 73.2 | 64.0 | 66.9 | 65.6 | 91.4 | 89.4 | 90.2 |
| Non-active | 59.3 | 65.3 | 61.5 | 67.4 | 57.1 | 57.7 | 57.4 | 62.8 | 60.7 | 54.0 | 58.4 | 70.1 | 56.4 | 52.4 | 55.0 | 63.8 | 40.1 | 44.9 | 42.0 | 51.5 | 64.1 | 68.7 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 54.4 | 63.5 | 58.2 | 60.7 | 90.3 | 50.0 | 82.1 | 66.4 | 27.8 | 32.0 | 28.9 | 57.3 | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | 55.9 | 65.7 | 74.2 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 58.3 | 67.5 | 62.2 | 67.2 | 51.8 | 64.4 | 57.1 | 62.9 | 59.6 | 67.8 | 63.4 | 71.4 | 54.1 | 62.3 | 57.9 | 64.4 | 54.7 | 60.4 | 57.2 | 52.4 | 69.4 | 74.1 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 74.3 | 80.5 | 77.5 | 74.8 | 83.8 | 80.0 | 81.7 | 79.3 | 92.5 | 93.2 | 92.8 | 81.5 | 87.9 | 82.5 | 85.2 | 72.6 | 81.4 | 89.9 | 84.7 | 68.2 | 88.9 | 92.5 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 82.3 | 87.6 | 84.9 | 80.9 | 89.3 | 86.0 | 87.7 | 85.7 | 93.8 | 92.2 | 92.8 | 83.0 | 87.0 | 87.2 | 87.1 | 77.8 | 70.6 | 73.6 | 72.0 | 57.4 | 90.8 | 91.9 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.1.2. Percentage of population perceiving their health as 'good' or 'very good'

| | I | | | NL | | | A | | | P | | | S | | | UK | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|------|------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | 54.0 | 59.3 | 55.8 | 69.0 | 73.3 | 69.9 | 70.4 | 72.6 | 72.2 | 41.5 | 46.7 | 43.0 | 73.4 | 76.1 | 74.7 | 66.6 | 71.2 | 68.7 | 67.1 | |
| Females | 54.0 | 54.0 | 55.8 | 69.0 | 69.0 | 69.9 | 70.4 | 70.4 | 72.2 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 43.0 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 74.7 | 66.6 | 71.2 | 68.7 | 67.1 | |
| Males | - | 65.0 | 65.0 | 63.2 | 77.8 | 76.9 | - | 75.0 | 75.0 | 73.1 | - | 50.8 | - | 78.9 | 78.9 | 77.6 | - | 71.2 | 70.6 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 88.8 | 91.1 | 90.0 | 89.7 | 81.3 | 93.8 | 87.8 | 87.5 | 96.3 | 97.3 | 96.8 | 84.5 | 86.1 | 91.9 | 89.1 | 89.0 | 76.4 | 78.0 | 77.2 | 77.1 |
| 25-34 | 79.8 | 87.1 | 83.5 | 83.3 | 86.7 | 90.5 | 88.6 | 88.5 | 90.5 | 90.6 | 90.6 | 68.1 | 87.8 | 87.3 | 87.6 | 87.4 | 74.2 | 75.6 | 74.9 | 74.8 |
| 35-44 | 66.2 | 73.4 | 69.8 | 69.6 | 75.5 | 83.2 | 79.3 | 79.2 | 86.2 | 85.5 | 85.8 | 54.8 | 82.6 | 83.4 | 83.0 | 82.9 | 73.0 | 77.5 | 75.2 | 75.2 |
| 45-54 | 49.2 | 61.1 | 55.1 | 55.0 | 70.4 | 74.8 | 72.6 | 72.5 | 65.1 | 68.5 | 66.8 | 37.9 | 78.4 | 75.3 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 66.0 | 75.7 | 70.5 | 70.5 |
| 55-64 | 38.2 | 49.2 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 58.1 | 63.4 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 58.8 | 58.3 | 58.6 | 19.8 | 61.8 | 67.9 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 65.0 | 64.6 | 64.8 | 64.8 |
| 65-74 | 25.0 | 33.1 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 53.3 | 57.1 | 55.0 | 55.3 | 40.1 | 43.3 | 41.5 | 9.2 | 57.8 | 65.8 | 61.3 | 61.5 | 59.9 | 56.4 | 58.2 | 58.3 |
| 75-84 | 13.8 | 15.9 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 32.2 | 53.4 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 31.2 | 32.5 | 31.6 | 10.9 | 45.0 | 52.9 | 47.8 | 48.2 | 50.5 | 56.3 | 52.8 | 53.0 |
| 85+ | 14.1 | 10.5 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 34.5 | 58.3 | 43.6 | 44.3 | 12.3 | 15.9 | 13.7 | 7.0 | - | - | - | - | 36.6 | 65.2 | 44.9 | 45.6 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 83.3 | 25.0 | 60.0 | 50.2 | 61.5 | 46.0 | 53.9 | 60.3 | - | - | - | 39.3 | 73.4 | 78.9 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 12.5 | 18.5 | 15.6 | 15.0 |
| Active | 71.6 | 75.5 | 74.1 | 62.5 | 81.1 | 84.5 | 83.0 | 78.2 | 84.8 | 84.2 | 84.4 | 50.6 | - | - | - | - | 76.1 | 79.0 | 77.7 | 74.6 |
| Non-active | 45.3 | 47.5 | 46.1 | 56.4 | 57.9 | 64.5 | 60.2 | 66.8 | 57.6 | 53.3 | 56.1 | 40.3 | - | - | - | - | 61.3 | 60.5 | 61.0 | 65.6 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 40.0 | 66.7 | 50.0 | 35.2 | - | - | - | - | 79.3 | 78.7 | 79.0 | 70.8 | - | - | - | - | 61.0 | 62.0 | 61.5 | 60.5 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 44.0 | 57.3 | 50.1 | 56.5 | 68.4 | 77.3 | 72.7 | 73.1 | 56.3 | 65.9 | 59.6 | 42.8 | 60.8 | 71.0 | 65.6 | 68.8 | 58.0 | 62.0 | 59.7 | 62.2 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 72.0 | 76.9 | 74.5 | 63.0 | 81.6 | 88.1 | 84.6 | 74.5 | 79.3 | 77.7 | 78.4 | 56.7 | 76.0 | 80.3 | 78.1 | 76.8 | 68.6 | 69.3 | 68.9 | 70.9 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 73.9 | 75.2 | 74.7 | 69.8 | 88.2 | 89.4 | 88.9 | 81.0 | 91.5 | 82.2 | 86.9 | 69.6 | 86.8 | 86.5 | 86.6 | 84.5 | 74.7 | 77.7 | 76.3 | 73.9 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.2. Percentage of population with chronic conditions

| | B | | | DK | | | E | | | IRL | | | NL | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 27.5 | - | - | 41.1 | - | - | 24.8 | - | - | 13.4 | - | - | 34.6 |
| Females | 28.8 | - | 28.8 | 41.7 | - | 41.7 | 26.2 | - | 26.2 | 12.7 | - | 12.7 | 38.4 | - | 38.4 |
| Males | - | 26.3 | 26.3 | - | 40.5 | 40.5 | - | 23.3 | 23.3 | - | 14.2 | 14.2 | - | 30.8 | 31.4 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 9.9 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 30.9 | 28.5 | 29.7 | 25.6 | 18.4 | 21.9 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 23.2 | 15.3 | 19.2 |
| 25-34 | 14.8 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 29.4 | 31.3 | 30.3 | 28.3 | 18.0 | 23.1 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 25.8 | 19.6 | 22.7 |
| 35-44 | 26.9 | 23.4 | 25.1 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 15.6 | 19.5 | 17.5 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 34.2 | 28.1 | 31.1 |
| 45-54 | 35.5 | 25.1 | 30.1 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 26.3 | 21.0 | 23.8 | 12.1 | 14.5 | 13.4 | 41.3 | 35.2 | 38.2 |
| 55-64 | 41.8 | 42.5 | 42.2 | 48.2 | 48.5 | 48.4 | 25.8 | 31.8 | 28.6 | 20.8 | 26.1 | 23.4 | 49.0 | 43.6 | 46.4 |
| 65-74 | 53.8 | 54.1 | 54.0 | 57.9 | 55.5 | 56.8 | 33.4 | 29.5 | 31.8 | 30.2 | 34.1 | 32.1 | 56.5 | 45.3 | 51.5 |
| 75-84 | 51.3 | 57.9 | 53.5 | 65.1 | 60.5 | 63.1 | 36.1 | 41.3 | 38.4 | 39.1 | 30.2 | 35.2 | 61.4 | 63.5 | 61.7 |
| 85+ | 38.0 | 65.8 | 46.1 | 62.2 | 60.5 | 61.7 | 22.7 | 75.0 | 46.5 | 29.4 | 27.6 | 28.6 | 60.1 | 50.7 | 56.1 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 10.2 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 23.7 | 29.3 | 24.7 | 29.3 | 24.7 | 25.9 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 29.2 | 24.4 | 29.4 |
| Active | 17.0 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 19.6 | 31.4 | 33.8 | 32.6 | 24.1 | 23.0 | 24.5 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 26.5 |
| Non-active | 42.5 | 49.4 | 45.0 | 39.2 | 55.6 | 52.9 | 54.4 | 28.1 | 21.3 | 24.0 | 18.8 | 22.1 | 19.2 | 51.8 | 51.6 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 32.8 | 50.0 | 39.6 | 35.8 | 33.7 | 37.9 | 35.9 | 38.5 | 41.0 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 53.4 | 37.2 | 44.8 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 49.0 | 46.0 | 47.6 | 38.1 | 55.8 | 50.8 | 53.6 | 46.8 | 26.2 | 25.7 | 29.1 | 25.6 | 53.7 | 47.4 | 51.2 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 36.0 | 31.4 | 33.7 | 32.3 | 44.3 | 45.3 | 44.8 | 44.7 | 21.8 | 23.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 39.7 | 31.8 | 36.2 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 23.3 | 34.7 | 33.7 | 34.2 | 36.7 | 11.9 | 13.4 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 32.3 | 28.3 | 30.2 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 19.8 | 17.6 | 18.7 | 21.8 | 34.7 | 33.7 | 34.2 | 36.7 | 11.9 | 13.4 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 29.6 | 24.4 | 26.6 |
| Foreign, other qualification | ; | ; | ; | ; | 54.7 | 43.4 | 48.8 | 48.1 | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| School attendant | ; | ; | ; | ; | 29.0 | 30.4 | 29.6 | 40.4 | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| No education | 50.9 | 52.7 | 51.6 | 42.1 | ; | ; | ; | 9.4 | 33.3 | 19.5 | 15.4 | 15.4 | ; | ; | ; |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24

³ DK and E: ISCED 0-2; IRL: Primary, secondary and tertiary

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.2. Percentage of population with chronic conditions

| | A | | | S | | | UK | | | NO | | | CH | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | 31.9 | 28.4 | 30.2 | 48.8 | 46.0 | 48.8 | 35.5 | 35.2 | 35.5 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 37.0 | 38.4 | 18.8 | 17.2 |
| Females | | | | 51.5 | 50.8 | 51.5 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 38.4 | 18.8 | 18.3 |
| Males | | | | 46.0 | 46.0 | 46.0 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 34.8 | 35.6 | 15.3 | 15.9 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 34.4 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 10.0 | 9.7 |
| 25-34 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 35.8 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 21.4 | 22.5 | 21.9 | 25.8 | 26.2 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 12.0 | 10.8 |
| 35-44 | 22.4 | 21.3 | 21.8 | 37.2 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 24.6 | 27.0 | 25.9 | 33.1 | 28.8 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 14.7 | 14.2 |
| 45-54 | 35.2 | 32.1 | 33.7 | 47.9 | 47.3 | 47.3 | 37.2 | 38.2 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 35.1 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 18.7 | 16.6 |
| 55-64 | 42.2 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 65.7 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 49.0 | 52.8 | 50.9 | 45.4 | 43.3 | 44.3 | 44.4 | 24.0 | 23.2 |
| 65-74 | 49.2 | 47.1 | 48.3 | 75.9 | 75.4 | 75.4 | 54.1 | 61.4 | 57.5 | 58.8 | 52.7 | 56.0 | 55.9 | 28.6 | 26.8 |
| 75-84 | 55.4 | 52.3 | 54.4 | 84.2 | 84.1 | 84.1 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 63.0 | 59.8 | 58.5 | 58.2 | 27.7 | 26.9 |
| 85+ | 58.0 | 48.4 | 55.3 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 68.0 | 67.3 | 67.8 | 68.3 | 47.9 | 53.7 | 53.3 | 40.1 | 37.2 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | 23.8 | 22.7 | 23.2 | 41.6 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 18.0 | 23.1 | 20.1 | 37.6 | 33.0 | 35.3 | 35.5 | | |
| Non-active | 39.7 | 41.4 | 40.3 | 67.9 | 65.8 | 65.8 | 50.7 | 61.9 | 55.0 | 53.6 | 52.4 | 53.1 | 46.6 | 25.4 | 25.3 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | | | | 75.0 | 81.8 | 81.8 | 34.5 | 33.1 | 34.1 | 31.0 | 24.3 | 27.6 | 33.4 | | |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 37.8 | 31.3 | 35.5 | 73.4 | 71.8 | 71.8 | 42.9 | 46.7 | 44.6 | 37.8 | 70.9 | 47.7 | 40.3 | 24.0 | 21.7 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 28.4 | 28.1 | 28.2 | 44.3 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 32.0 | 51.8 | 42.0 | 47.7 | 17.0 | 20.0 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 25.9 | 25.6 | 25.8 | 50.8 | 45.5 | 48.1 | 27.2 | 31.9 | 30.0 | 32.4 | 36.3 | 34.9 | 35.6 | 16.6 | 16.8 |
| Foreign, other qualification | | | | 43.5 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 27.3 | 31.7 | 30.2 | 31.0 | 14.4 | 14.0 |
| School attendant | | | | | | | 39.4 | 41.6 | 40.6 | 35.5 | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² S, UK: 16-24

³ CH: ISCED 0-2; IRL: Primary, secondary and tertiary

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.3.1.1. Percentage of population having temporarily cut down on usual activities

| | B | | | DK | | | E | | | NL | | | P | | | UK | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | 11.6 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 17.5 | 14.9 | 17.4 | 14.8 | 12.9 | 18.2 | 16.5 | 18.2 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 14.1 | 16.2 | 14.4 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 14.8 | 11.5 | 13.1 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 14.8 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| 25-34 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 17.1 | 12.1 | 14.7 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 16.8 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| 35-44 | 13.1 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 18.8 | 12.0 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 15.8 | 10.7 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| 45-54 | 11.8 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 17.6 | 12.0 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 8.4 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 18.0 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 18.7 | 14.7 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| 55-64 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 16.0 | 12.2 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 21.1 | 12.6 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 18.6 | 13.9 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 19.5 | 19.6 |
| 65-74 | 13.7 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 16.9 | 12.6 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 20.9 | 10.3 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 15.9 | 19.4 | 21.1 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 20.6 |
| 75-84 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 22.0 | 15.2 | 19.0 | 21.4 | 20.8 | 21.1 | 20.9 | 16.8 | 22.9 | 20.1 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 25.9 | 21.3 | 24.0 | 23.9 |
| 85+ | 18.0 | 9.9 | 15.7 | 22.0 | 14.5 | 19.6 | 16.7 | 32.0 | 23.6 | 23.5 | 19.2 | 24.1 | 25.5 | 24.6 | 24.1 | 29.0 | 33.8 | 30.3 | 29.9 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 6.1 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 14.5 | 41.4 | 22.7 | 21.0 | 17.2 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 11.8 | | | | | 10.2 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 13.3 |
| Active | 11.1 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 14.9 | 10.2 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 13.0 | 17.2 | 13.8 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 10.4 |
| Non-active | 13.1 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 21.0 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 21.0 | 19.2 | 11.9 | 17.3 | 15.8 | 19.7 | 17.4 | 18.9 | 20.3 | 23.1 | 25.3 | 24.0 | 23.9 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 4.7 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 30.3 | 17.4 | 23.6 | 24.1 | 22.2 | 17.9 | 20.5 | 17.5 | 27.9 | 8.8 | 17.8 | | 16.8 | 34.3 | 22.3 | 19.8 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 19.7 | 14.7 | 17.5 | 15.1 | 11.5 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 20.6 | 19.5 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 16.2 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 14.2 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 13.4 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 18.7 | 13.1 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 13.5 | 9.7 | 11.4 | 17.2 | 15.5 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 11.1 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 11.9 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 9.7 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 18.7 | 10.8 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 11.0 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 18.9 | 13.8 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 10.8 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 10.3 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 15.7 | 10.8 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 11.0 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 15.9 | 12.5 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 9.1 |
| Foreign, other qualification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School attendant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 12.5 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 13.2 | | | | 13.0 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 9.9 | | | | | 22.9 | 18.3 | 21.3 | 16.9 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK, UK, 16-24

³ DK, E: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.3.1.2. Percentage of population having temporarily cut down on usual activities

| | I | | | NL | | | A | | | P | | | UK | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 4.6 | - | - | 14.0 | - | - | 11.7 | - | - | 12.3 | - | - | 16.5 |
| Females | 4.9 | - | 4.9 | 4.7 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 13.0 | - | 13.0 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 18.8 | - | 18.8 |
| Males | - | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | - | 11.4 | - | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.9 | - | 11.0 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 14.8 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 11.9 | 10.3 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| 25-34 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| 35-44 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| 45-54 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 15.9 | 13.6 |
| 55-64 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 21.8 | 16.8 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 23.2 | 21.8 | 22.5 | 22.8 | 23.8 |
| 65-74 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 18.8 | 17.7 | 22.8 | 19.7 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 28.0 | 23.2 | 25.9 | 33.3 | 31.2 |
| 75-84 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 26.9 | 23.9 | 25.0 | 27.4 | 25.7 | 25.4 | 40.0 | 25.5 | 34.7 | 45.3 | 39.9 |
| 85+ | 13.2 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 32.8 | 25.5 | 38.9 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 35.2 | 40.0 | 36.8 | 68.9 | 60.1 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | . | . | . | . | 18.1 | 16.5 | 15.1 | . | . | . | 32.3 | 17.0 | 22.6 | 15.0 | 73.7 |
| Active | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 14.2 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 9.5 | 5.9 |
| Non-active | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 18.7 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 13.7 | 21.6 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 26.3 | 26.2 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | . | . | . | . | 50.0 | 40.0 | 41.4 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 12.5 | . | . | . | 26.3 | 10.0 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 5.5 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 16.6 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 13.2 | 16.3 | 12.7 | 14.6 | 13.2 | 24.8 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 17.6 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 10.4 | 16.8 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 1.6 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 13.2 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 9.7 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.3.2. Average number of days cut down on usual activities during the past 2 weeks

| | B | | | DK | | | NL | | | P | | | UK | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 7.8 | - | - | 8.3 | - | - | 8.2 | - | - | 7.4 | - | - | 8.8 |
| Females | 7.7 | - | 7.7 | 8.3 | - | 8.3 | 8.2 | - | 8.2 | 7.4 | - | 7.4 | 8.7 | - | 8.7 |
| Males | - | 7.8 | 7.8 | - | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.2 | - | 8.3 | 8.3 | - | 7.4 | 7.5 | - | 9.1 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 6.5 |
| 25-34 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.3 |
| 35-44 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 7.8 |
| 45-54 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| 55-64 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 9.5 |
| 65-74 | 8.1 | 10.7 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| 75-84 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 10.8 |
| 85+ | 12.2 | 9.6 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 4.1 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 6.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.9 |
| Active | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 7.1 |
| Non-active | 9.0 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.5 | - | - | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.2 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 6.3 | 8.8 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 10.2 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 8.6 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 9.4 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 8.1 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 8.4 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 6.4 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | 4.4 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 8.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | 10.4 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 8.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.7 | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK, UK: 16-24

³ DK: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.3.3. Average number of days in bed during the past 2 weeks

| | I | | | NL | | | P | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 3.7 | - | - | 3.7 | - | - | 2.6 |
| Females | 3.6 | - | 3.6 | 3.7 | - | 3.7 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Males | - | 3.7 | 3.7 | - | 3.7 | 3.7 | - | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 25-34 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| 35-44 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 45-54 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 55-64 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| 65-74 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| 75-84 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| 85+ | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Active | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | : | : |
| Non-active | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.2 | : | : |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| Foreign, other qualification | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| School attendant | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| No education | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | 3.1 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age
 Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.4.1.1. Percentage of population with a BMI >= 27

| | B | | | DK | | | D | | | F | | | IRL | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 30.0 | - | - | 24.7 | - | - | 42.0 | - | - | 22.3 | - | - | 24.8 | |
| Females | 24.4 | - | 24.4 | 20.9 | - | 20.9 | 38.5 | - | 38.5 | 19.3 | - | 19.3 | 19.2 | - | 20.5 | |
| Males | - | 36.0 | 36.0 | - | 28.7 | 28.7 | - | 45.7 | 45.7 | - | 25.5 | 25.5 | 25.7 | - | 29.7 | |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 7.2 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 12.2 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 10.4 |
| 25-34 | 14.8 | 20.7 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 21.6 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 26.5 | 26.3 | 15.1 | 18.7 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 26.1 | 20.8 |
| 35-44 | 19.3 | 37.2 | 28.1 | 27.9 | 20.0 | 26.8 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 15.2 | 24.8 | 19.9 | 20.6 | 35.2 | 27.1 |
| 45-54 | 32.6 | 49.1 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 23.6 | 36.6 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 48.9 | 48.9 | 22.6 | 32.6 | 27.6 | 27.5 | 22.1 | 39.6 |
| 55-64 | 43.7 | 59.4 | 51.7 | 51.3 | 26.8 | 39.6 | 33.4 | 33.2 | 56.9 | 56.9 | 28.8 | 40.0 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 35.6 | 44.4 |
| 65-74 | 41.7 | 51.2 | 45.6 | 46.4 | 31.1 | 37.3 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 59.5 | 60.1 | 33.2 | 41.2 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 28.5 | 35.4 |
| 75-84 | 34.1 | 37.4 | 35.2 | 36.9 | 23.9 | 28.6 | 26.0 | 26.4 | 59.3 | 59.3 | 28.0 | 31.3 | 29.4 | 29.8 | 24.8 | 24.2 |
| 85+ | 7.7 | 12.7 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 22.1 | 22.9 | 22.3 | 23.7 | 55.3 | 56.7 | 12.7 | 16.2 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 6.3 | 14.8 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 5.3 | 11.2 | 8.0 | 25.6 | 14.5 | 41.4 | 22.7 | 25.6 | 42.7 | 40.2 | 48.2 | 35.6 | 42.7 | 40.2 | 48.2 | 35.6 |
| Active | 16.0 | 34.4 | 26.7 | 28.0 | 19.1 | 29.5 | 24.5 | 24.1 | 38.4 | 41.5 | 30.8 | 44.0 | 38.4 | 41.5 | 30.8 | 44.0 |
| Non-active | 34.4 | 44.9 | 38.0 | 33.3 | 23.4 | 27.3 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 46.4 | 42.8 | 44.4 | 49.7 | 46.4 | 42.8 | 44.4 | 49.7 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 30.0 | 17.1 | 24.7 | 20.9 | 19.3 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 20.1 | 40.7 | 38.4 | 45.2 | 35.2 | 40.7 | 38.4 | 45.2 | 35.2 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 42.1 | 50.0 | 45.8 | 39.1 | 31.4 | 38.6 | 34.5 | 33.2 | 39.9 | 44.1 | 35.5 | 44.6 | 39.9 | 44.1 | 35.5 | 44.6 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 27.8 | 39.3 | 33.2 | 30.5 | 21.2 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 26.8 | 46.4 | 44.9 | 20.9 | 27.2 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 21.4 | 28.7 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 23.4 | 34.0 | 28.7 | 31.0 | 21.2 | 31.9 | 27.1 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 36.1 | 12.8 | 19.3 | 15.7 | 19.3 | 12.8 | 19.3 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 10.9 | 28.7 | 19.5 | 22.8 | 16.8 | 23.7 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 29.7 | 27.7 | 9.9 | 18.3 | 14.0 | 15.6 | 11.9 | 24.5 |
| Foreign, other qualification | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| School attendant | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| No education | 56.4 | 57.4 | 56.8 | 50.7 | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24; D: 17-24; F: 75+

³ DK: ISCED 0-2; IRL: Primary, secondary and tertiary

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.4.1.1. Percentage of population with a BMI >= 27

| | I | | | NL | | | A | | | P | | | S | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 23.3 | - | - | 22.8 | - | - | 20.4 | - | - | 30.5 | - | - | 25.2 | |
| Females | 19.8 | - | 19.8 | 19.4 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 18.2 | - | 18.2 | 18.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 29.4 | 22.4 | 22.2 | |
| Males | - | 27.0 | 27.0 | 27.5 | - | 23.5 | 23.5 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 23.1 | - | 31.1 | 31.1 | - | 28.1 | 28.4 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 9.9 | 8.1 |
| 25-34 | 7.0 | 16.5 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 9.9 | 15.0 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 23.2 | 19.6 | 16.5 | 23.5 | 20.0 |
| 35-44 | 13.5 | 27.9 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 22.0 | 21.9 | 22.7 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 27.5 | 34.2 | 30.7 | 19.9 | 31.1 | 25.4 |
| 45-54 | 25.4 | 37.1 | 31.1 | 31.0 | 25.5 | 34.3 | 29.9 | 23.2 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 23.5 | 33.3 | 28.3 |
| 55-64 | 32.0 | 39.4 | 35.6 | 35.6 | 31.6 | 32.1 | 32.1 | 29.2 | 35.4 | 32.2 | 42.4 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 31.8 | 35.0 | 33.4 |
| 65-74 | 34.6 | 40.0 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 35.8 | 33.8 | 34.9 | 32.1 | 34.3 | 33.3 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 32.6 | 37.2 | 34.9 |
| 75-84 | 30.6 | 30.0 | 30.4 | 31.2 | 30.4 | 25.4 | 28.4 | 24.1 | 23.1 | 24.6 | 35.3 | 32.9 | 34.3 | 29.9 | 28.8 | 29.9 |
| 85+ | 24.2 | 25.5 | 24.6 | 26.0 | 20.8 | 19.2 | 20.3 | 12.6 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 25.4 | 30.8 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 28.8 | 29.5 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Active | 11.9 | 25.7 | 20.2 | 22.1 | 17.2 | 21.7 | 19.7 | 13.7 | 17.9 | 19.9 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 28.3 | 19.6 | 28.2 | 24.0 |
| Non-active | 24.8 | 29.4 | 26.5 | 24.5 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 26.0 | 22.6 | 24.1 | 21.2 | 34.0 | 29.4 | 31.8 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 27.4 |
| Educational level² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 34.5 | 38.6 | 36.1 | 30.8 | 23.6 | 39.4 | 32.0 | 29.1 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 39.5 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 25.0 | 22.2 | 23.3 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 14.6 | 25.4 | 20.4 | 22.8 | 36.1 | 31.9 | 34.4 | 31.2 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 18.5 | 24.5 | 21.7 | 36.1 | 32.7 | 34.5 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 9.5 | 21.1 | 15.4 | 18.5 | 25.3 | 26.4 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 11.3 | 25.5 | 18.5 | 16.9 | 23.6 | 20.2 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 7.2 | 21.0 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 11.5 | 16.9 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 9.4 | 17.9 | 13.0 | 23.2 | 31.4 | 27.3 |
| Foreign, other qualification | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| School attendant | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| No education | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 40.2 | 33.5 | 37.9 | 33.7 | 28.1 | 18.8 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² A: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.4.1.1. Percentage of population with a BMI ≥ 27

| | UK | | | IS | | | NO | | | CH | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 42.0 | - | - | 26.9 | - | - | 19.4 | - | - | 18.4 |
| Females | 39.3 | - | 39.3 | 22.8 | - | 22.8 | 23.0 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 16.2 |
| Males | - | 45.3 | 45.3 | - | 32.0 | 32.0 | 31.8 | - | 23.0 | 23.2 | - | 21.1 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 15.7 | 17.0 | 16.4 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 5.1 | 9.9 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 4.9 |
| 25-34 | 27.5 | 42.4 | 34.2 | 19.8 | 25.2 | 22.3 | 22.2 | 11.6 | 22.8 | 17.4 | 8.7 | 14.2 |
| 35-44 | 35.9 | 47.6 | 41.2 | 18.6 | 33.4 | 25.5 | 25.3 | 12.6 | 24.7 | 18.6 | 11.8 | 19.2 |
| 45-54 | 44.9 | 51.7 | 47.9 | 25.5 | 39.3 | 31.7 | 31.6 | 17.1 | 27.7 | 22.5 | 18.2 | 27.0 |
| 55-64 | 52.9 | 57.1 | 54.9 | 33.8 | 47.9 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 25.1 | 29.3 | 27.2 | 25.7 | 34.1 |
| 65-74 | 53.7 | 54.8 | 54.2 | 39.8 | 42.8 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 25.4 | 23.3 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 29.2 |
| 75-84 | 48.4 | 43.5 | 46.4 | 42.9 | 40.0 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 19.7 | 25.2 | 21.8 | 22.6 | 23.0 |
| 85+ | 36.4 | 22.7 | 31.1 | 31.5 | | | | 25.0 | 20.9 | 23.6 | 12.2 | 20.3 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | 26.6 | 29.0 | 27.6 | 26.3 | 14.7 | 21.9 | 18.2 | - | - |
| Active | 34.8 | 46.7 | 40.9 | 21.4 | 32.9 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 14.1 | 25.5 | 20.2 | 12.1 | 20.0 |
| Non-active | 43.6 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 25.3 | 28.4 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 21.4 | 20.3 | 24.1 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | 21.9 | 42.2 | 35.3 | 30.0 | 6.1 | 17.0 | 11.7 | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 50.2 | 50.2 | 50.2 | 46.6 | 46.9 | 44.1 | 37.4 | - | - | - | 24.4 | 25.1 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 41.4 | 47.6 | 45.2 | 20.6 | 28.6 | 23.7 | 26.0 | 21.8 | 27.9 | 24.4 | 23.3 | 24.7 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 32.2 | 44.9 | 37.7 | 18.6 | 30.2 | 23.9 | 25.0 | 16.3 | 23.4 | 19.9 | 13.7 | 21.5 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 32.5 | 40.9 | 37.1 | 19.3 | 29.9 | 24.3 | 23.9 | 9.9 | 18.8 | 14.3 | 7.7 | 17.9 |
| Foreign, other qualification | 44.4 | 46.5 | 45.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² UK: 16-24; IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.4.1.2. Percentage of population with a BMI >= 30

| | B | | | DK | | | D | | | F | | | IRL | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 13.0 | - | - | 9.5 | - | - | 20.3 | - | - | 9.3 | - | - | 10.3 |
| Females | 12.0 | - | 12.0 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 21.7 | - | 21.3 | 9.2 | - | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| Males | - | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.9 | - | 9.8 | 9.8 | 18.8 | 19.2 | - | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 | - | 11.5 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.8 |
| 25-34 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 9.2 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 8.2 |
| 35-44 | 11.8 | 16.1 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 16.7 | 19.0 | 17.8 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 10.1 |
| 45-54 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 16.9 | 9.5 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 24.8 | 23.7 | 24.3 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 9.1 |
| 55-64 | 21.5 | 24.9 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 11.5 | 14.8 | 13.2 | 30.8 | 26.2 | 28.6 | 13.7 | 16.6 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 14.4 |
| 65-74 | 21.6 | 24.7 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 33.2 | 22.5 | 28.6 | 15.0 | 19.4 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 13.2 |
| 75-84 | 12.2 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 10.0 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 34.1 | 18.2 | 28.9 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.5 |
| 85+ | 4.4 | - | - | - | 7.6 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.1 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 9.9 | - | - | - | 33.2 | 16.6 | 25.9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 7.6 | 13.1 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 17.0 | 18.7 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.1 |
| Non-active | 17.3 | 18.2 | 17.6 | 15.2 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 25.3 | 21.8 | 24.0 | 22.0 | 10.2 | 11.9 | 10.9 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 20.0 | 5.7 | 14.1 | 12.3 | - | - | - | 30.4 | 15.9 | 23.9 | 22.6 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 17.6 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 22.7 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 19.9 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 26.5 | 18.6 | 22.7 | 24.8 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 18.5 | 16.2 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 12.7 | 15.0 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 9.8 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 24.3 | 20.9 | 22.7 | 21.8 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.5 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 10.9 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 9.8 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 16.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.9 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 4.8 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 14.9 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.1 | - | - | - | 7.9 | 16.2 | 11.2 | 9.5 |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | 4.5 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 7.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | 34.0 | 24.1 | 30.4 | 27.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24; D: 17-24; I: 75+

³ DK: ISCED 0-2; IRL: Primary, Secondary and tertiary

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.4.1.2. Percentage of population with a BMI >= 30

| | I | | | NL | | | A | | | P | | | S | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 8.5 | - | - | 8.5 | - | - | 8.6 | - | - | 12.2 | - | - | 9.6 |
| Females | 8.3 | - | 8.3 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 9.6 | - | 9.6 |
| Males | - | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.9 | - | 7.4 | 7.4 | - | 8.6 | 8.7 | - | 10.9 | 10.9 | - | 9.7 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 3.4 |
| 25-34 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 8.1 |
| 35-44 | 5.3 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| 45-54 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 14.9 | 17.0 | 9.1 | 11.8 |
| 55-64 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 14.6 | 14.1 | 20.3 | 16.2 | 18.5 | 14.5 | 13.6 |
| 65-74 | 14.7 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 9.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 15.5 | 12.7 | 14.3 | 19.4 | 17.4 | 14.5 | 14.0 |
| 75-84 | 12.1 | 8.7 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 14.7 | 4.8 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 8.7 | 15.2 | 10.4 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| 85+ | 9.9 | 5.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 8.1 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 4.8 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.1 |
| Non-active | 10.5 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 13.4 | 9.0 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 16.0 | 10.9 | 14.2 | 13.9 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 15.2 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 12.6 | 16.6 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 11.7 | 8.6 | 10.6 | 18.2 | 14.5 | 16.4 | 14.8 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 5.9 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 10.4 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 3.4 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 7.4 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 2.6 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 5.9 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19.0 | 12.0 | 16.6 | 14.9 |
| All | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Females | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Males | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| All | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² S: 16-24

³ A: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.4.1.2. Percentage of population with a BMI >= 30

| | UK | | | IS | | | NO | | | CH | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 21.2 | - | - | 9.9 | - | - | 6.3 | - | - | 6.7 |
| Females | 21.4 | - | 21.4 | 9.3 | - | 9.3 | 5.8 | - | 5.8 | 6.8 | - | 6.8 |
| Males | - | 20.9 | 20.9 | - | 10.6 | 10.6 | - | 6.8 | 6.8 | - | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| 25-34 | 15.7 | 20.3 | 17.8 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 4.4 |
| 35-44 | 19.2 | 21.3 | 20.1 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| 45-54 | 24.4 | 25.0 | 24.7 | 10.5 | 17.1 | 13.5 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 7.0 |
| 55-64 | 29.4 | 25.8 | 27.7 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 12.6 | 12.0 |
| 65-74 | 30.0 | 24.5 | 27.4 | 20.5 | 15.2 | 18.2 | 9.0 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 12.9 | 12.2 |
| 75-84 | 23.2 | 18.1 | 21.1 | 14.3 | - | - | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 10.2 | 8.9 |
| 85+ | 23.6 | 11.3 | 18.9 | - | - | - | 12.1 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | 17.4 | 13.7 | 15.8 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.2 | - | - | - |
| Active | 18.6 | 21.9 | 20.3 | 8.1 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| Non-active | 24.1 | 19.6 | 22.3 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 8.8 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | 8.8 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 5.6 | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 28.9 | 23.9 | 26.9 | 20.8 | 14.3 | 18.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 22.4 | 17.9 | 19.7 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 9.9 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 16.5 | 21.2 | 18.6 | 7.1 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 6.1 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 16.8 | 18.7 | 17.8 | 6.6 | 14.1 | 10.2 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 5.0 |
| Foreign, other qualification | 26.1 | 21.5 | 24.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² UK: 16-24; IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.4.2.1. Percentage of population with a BMI >= 27

| | IRL | | | | | | I | | | | | | A | | | | | | P | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------|
| | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | | |
| | | adjusted ¹ | | adjusted ¹ | | adjusted ¹ | | adjusted ¹ | | adjusted ¹ | | adjusted ¹ | | adjusted ¹ | | adjusted ¹ | | adjusted ¹ | | adjusted ¹ | | adjusted ¹ | | adjusted ¹ | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | 23.5 | - | 20.4 | - | 18.4 | - | 21.3 | - | 18.4 | - | 25.5 | - | 22.9 | - | 28.4 | - | 28.4 | - | 25.5 | - | 22.9 | - | 26.2 | - | 23.4 |
| Females | 20.5 | | 26.8 | | 26.9 | | 18.4 | | 24.6 | | 24.6 | | 25.0 | | 28.9 | | 28.9 | | 28.9 | | 28.9 | | 28.8 | | 28.8 | |
| Males | - | 26.8 | - | 26.9 | - | 24.6 | - | 24.6 | - | 24.6 | - | 25.0 | - | 28.4 | - | 28.4 | - | 28.4 | - | 28.4 | - | 28.4 | - | 28.8 | - | 29.2 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| 25-34 | 15.6 | 24.5 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 6.0 | 14.8 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 15.8 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 22.5 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.2 |
| 35-44 | 20.9 | 33.8 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 13.8 | 25.7 | 19.8 | 19.6 | 15.6 | 29.4 | 22.6 | 22.4 | 25.6 | 33.9 | 29.7 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 29.6 | 29.6 |
| 45-54 | 28.5 | 36.7 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 23.5 | 33.7 | 28.6 | 28.5 | 30.5 | 44.0 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 34.7 | 40.6 | 37.6 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.5 | 37.5 |
| 55-64 | 30.2 | 38.4 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 31.8 | 36.8 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 37.2 | 44.1 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 36.2 | 45.2 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.8 |
| 65-74 | 29.8 | 30.8 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 32.4 | 35.3 | 33.7 | 33.9 | 45.5 | 40.6 | 43.4 | 43.8 | 35.6 | 34.9 | 35.3 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.5 | 35.5 |
| 75-84 | 21.4 | 25.9 | 23.1 | 23.8 | 26.6 | 24.9 | 25.9 | 26.6 | 33.7 | 26.1 | 31.4 | 32.5 | 26.4 | 32.7 | 28.7 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 29.3 | 29.3 |
| 85+ | 15.6 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 18.8 | 20.8 | 19.4 | 20.7 | 15.3 | 19.0 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 14.1 | 42.5 | 23.8 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 24.6 | 24.6 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| Active | 16.1 | 27.7 | 23.4 | 22.8 | 10.1 | 23.1 | 18.4 | 20.4 | 14.3 | 26.2 | 21.2 | 24.1 | 19.7 | 29.1 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 24.8 |
| Non-active | 23.5 | 24.4 | 23.8 | 24.5 | 22.5 | 27.0 | 24.0 | 22.2 | 30.5 | 33.4 | 31.5 | 27.4 | 28.4 | 27.8 | 28.2 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 28.5 | 28.5 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 11.8 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 11.9 | ; | ; | ; | ; | 12.0 | 25.8 | 18.1 | 25.5 | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 25.8 | 28.5 | 27.1 | 25.2 | 23.7 | 28.1 | 25.7 | 23.7 | 31.8 | 25.3 | 29.5 | 30.6 | 27.8 | 31.1 | 29.4 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 28.1 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 28.1 | 28.1 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 16.3 | 26.6 | 21.2 | 23.8 | 8.8 | 19.3 | 14.1 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 30.5 | 24.8 | 24.0 | 5.5 | 19.5 | 12.3 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 19.9 | 19.9 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 12.0 | 22.3 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 7.6 | 19.3 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 8.3 | 19.2 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.1 | 20.2 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.3 | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.4.2.2. Percentage of population with a BMI >= 30

| | B | | | DK | | | EL | | | E | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 10.3 | - | - | 8.9 | - | - | 8.9 | - | - | 12.5 |
| Females | 10.9 | - | 10.9 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 12.6 | - | 12.6 |
| Males | - | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.8 | - | 8.7 | 8.9 | - | 8.5 | 8.5 | 12.3 | 12.6 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| 25-34 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 6.3 |
| 35-44 | 8.2 | 11.1 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 12.7 |
| 45-54 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 12.2 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 15.7 |
| 55-64 | 17.3 | 11.9 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 10.6 | 13.6 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 23.2 |
| 65-74 | 17.2 | 12.3 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.7 | 18.5 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 10.9 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 21.2 |
| 75-84 | 12.7 | 9.4 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 10.1 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 16.0 |
| 85+ | 11.5 | 3.8 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 8.2 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 14.7 | 13.2 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 8.0 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 11.6 |
| Non-active | 13.0 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 16.2 | 13.3 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 17.7 | 13.0 | 15.7 | 14.9 | - | - | - | 14.6 | 8.0 | 12.9 | 10.8 | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 14.2 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 15.9 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 9.8 | 11.5 | 10.1 | 14.1 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 8.5 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 11.0 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 8.4 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.4.2.2. Percentage of population with a BMI >= 30

| | IRL | | | | | | A | | | | | | P | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|
| | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | |
| | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | 8.4 | - | 7.7 | - | 7.7 | - | 7.5 | - | 10.0 | - | 9.6 | - | 9.9 | - | 9.9 | - | 9.7 | - |
| Females | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Males | - | 8.2 | - | 7.8 | - | 7.8 | - | 8.0 | - | 10.2 | - | 9.2 | - | 9.2 | - | 9.2 | - | 9.4 | - |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| 25-34 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| 35-44 | 9.5 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 10.6 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| 45-54 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 8.8 | 13.1 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 18.3 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 16.2 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 |
| 55-64 | 14.7 | 11.3 | 13.0 | 15.6 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| 65-74 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 22.9 | 13.4 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 15.2 |
| 75-84 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 12.0 | 6.5 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 |
| 85+ | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 9.7 | 4.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 10.1 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 7.1 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 3.0 | 7.4 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| Non-active | 9.7 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 14.1 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 11.9 | 13.2 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 5.9 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 4.8 | - | - | 3.6 | 15.8 | 9.0 | 11.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 11.4 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 14.3 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 2.3 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.5.1.1. Percentage of smokers

| | S | | | UK | | | IS | | | NO | | | CH | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | | | |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 29.9 | - | - | 26.9 | - | - | 35.3 | - | - | 41.6 | - | - | 33.2 | | | |
| Females | 30.0 | - | 30.0 | 30.3 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 35.4 | - | 35.4 | 35.4 | - | 39.5 | 28.4 | - | 28.4 | | | |
| Males | - | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.4 | - | 28.5 | 28.5 | 35.2 | 35.2 | - | 43.7 | 43.7 | - | 39.3 | 39.3 | | | |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 31.4 | 32.0 | 31.7 | 31.6 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 46.6 | 43.6 | 45.1 | 45.0 | 41.0 | 48.6 | 44.7 | 44.3 |
| 25-34 | 32.2 | 34.4 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 32.4 | 38.7 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 45.8 | 51.9 | 49.0 | 48.9 | 36.6 | 44.9 | 40.6 | 40.3 |
| 35-44 | 35.0 | 30.8 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 28.8 | 31.5 | 30.1 | 30.1 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 52.5 | 50.6 | 51.6 | 51.6 | 37.5 | 44.9 | 41.0 | 40.8 |
| 45-54 | 33.1 | 31.5 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 25.6 | 28.4 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 45.1 | 47.1 | 46.1 | 46.0 | 31.5 | 39.4 | 35.1 | 35.0 |
| 55-64 | 32.4 | 28.7 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 23.6 | 24.4 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 32.8 | 37.9 | 35.4 | 35.4 | 21.3 | 30.9 | 25.5 | 25.5 |
| 65-74 | 17.3 | 20.0 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 28.8 | 33.0 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 12.4 | 25.8 | 17.6 | 18.1 |
| 75-84 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 19.5 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 8.5 | 21.1 | 13.0 | 13.8 |
| 85+ | ; | ; | ; | ; | 4.1 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | ; | ; | 4.9 | 13.6 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 15.8 | 4.8 | 6.6 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| Active | 33.8 | 32.2 | 33.0 | 30.3 | 27.5 | 30.9 | 29.3 | 25.4 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 34.7 | 37.1 | 35.8 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 44.8 | 41.5 | 41.4 |
| Non-active | 23.5 | 24.2 | 23.8 | 29.0 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 29.4 | 35.7 | 35.1 | 35.9 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 35.1 | 47.3 | 44.6 | 45.8 | 40.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | 31.4 | 34.1 | 33.0 | 28.1 | 31.4 | 34.1 | 31.7 | 37.3 | 34.0 | 43.8 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 23.3 | 24.2 | 23.7 | 32.4 | 34.2 | 39.3 | 36.5 | 40.8 | 36.7 | 42.1 | 34.8 | 37.2 | 36.0 | 31.5 | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 39.6 | 36.9 | 38.3 | 35.6 | 30.4 | 33.9 | 31.9 | 30.3 | 36.5 | 42.5 | 29.1 | ; | ; | ; | 25.4 | 41.3 | 30.6 | 34.5 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 33.5 | 32.9 | 33.2 | 32.2 | 27.2 | 29.0 | 28.2 | 26.6 | 44.6 | 44.2 | 35.6 | 48.3 | 41.0 | 50.5 | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 24.0 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 22.2 | 19.5 | 22.6 | 21.1 | 19.4 | 33.6 | 32.5 | 44.9 | 46.9 | 45.9 | 43.9 | 29.5 | 40.9 | 34.3 | 33.8 |
| Foreign, other qualification | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | 22.7 | 21.0 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 28.3 | 30.3 | 34.2 | 33.0 | 28.9 |
| School attendant | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| No education | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² S, UK: 16-24; IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.5.1.2. Percentage of smokers

| | B | | | DK | | | EL | | | E | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 29.3 | - | - | 39.5 | - | - | 45.9 | - | - | 34.1 |
| Females | 22.8 | - | 22.8 | 35.3 | - | 35.3 | 35.5 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 35.0 | 23.8 | 24.5 |
| Males | - | 36.6 | 36.6 | - | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.6 | - | 57.9 | 57.9 | - | 45.1 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 19.1 | 43.3 | 30.8 | 30.6 | 28.6 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 37.4 | 52.1 | 44.5 | 27.8 | 40.9 |
| 25-34 | 28.1 | 39.7 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 38.0 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 47.7 | 69.7 | 58.4 | 43.4 | 56.7 |
| 35-44 | 33.3 | 38.5 | 35.8 | 35.5 | 43.5 | 44.3 | 44.2 | 48.6 | 71.0 | 59.5 | 42.4 | 54.3 |
| 45-54 | 30.3 | 41.6 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 33.2 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 36.6 | 67.4 | 51.8 | 19.9 | 48.6 |
| 55-64 | 17.3 | 34.6 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 21.4 | 53.8 | 37.0 | 6.0 | 38.8 |
| 65-74 | 13.1 | 26.7 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 31.9 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 20.0 | 39.2 | 29.0 | 2.7 | 33.7 |
| 75-84 | 3.7 | 16.8 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 24.9 | 30.5 | 31.4 | 24.5 | 31.0 | 27.3 | 1.2 | 17.4 |
| 85+ | 1.9 | 11.5 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 14.8 | 17.4 | 18.7 | 11.5 | 24.6 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 13.2 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 29.4 | 39.4 | 35.0 | 29.5 | 37.6 | 41.7 | 38.7 | 45.4 | 67.0 | 58.5 | 51.3 | 62.3 |
| Non-active | 17.7 | 31.8 | 23.0 | 29.0 | 32.0 | 35.6 | 41.0 | 27.6 | 40.3 | 32.0 | 15.8 | 31.9 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 26.5 | 36.0 | 30.4 | 32.2 | 16.1 | 17.9 | 27.9 | 19.0 | 34.7 | 23.0 | 43.0 | 31.4 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 22.5 | 41.9 | 30.7 | 34.6 | 40.4 | 43.1 | 47.6 | 28.8 | 58.2 | 42.4 | 46.9 | 46.6 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 26.2 | 37.0 | 31.8 | 30.1 | 34.3 | 40.0 | 38.6 | 43.3 | 63.4 | 53.0 | 48.1 | 48.2 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 18.4 | 29.4 | 23.8 | 20.1 | 30.0 | 34.3 | 30.6 | 44.9 | 52.0 | 49.0 | 39.8 | 37.1 |
| All adjusted¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 29.3 | - | - | 39.5 | - | - | 45.9 | - | - | 34.1 |
| Females | 22.8 | - | 22.8 | 35.3 | - | 35.3 | 35.5 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 35.0 | 23.8 | 24.5 |
| Males | - | 36.6 | 36.6 | - | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.6 | - | 57.9 | 57.9 | - | 45.1 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.5.1.2. Percentage of smokers

| | IRL | | | I | | | A | | | P | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | All adjusted ¹ | All adjusted ¹ | All adjusted ¹ | All adjusted ¹ | All adjusted ¹ | All adjusted ¹ | All adjusted ¹ | All adjusted ¹ | All adjusted ¹ | All adjusted ¹ | All adjusted ¹ | All adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 32.8 | - | - | 30.0 | - | - | 31.4 | - | - | 21.3 |
| Females | 318 | - | 31.8 | 20.0 | - | 20.0 | 20.7 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 9.4 | - | 9.4 |
| Males | - | 33.8 | 33.8 | - | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.1 | - | 38.5 | - | 34.6 | 34.6 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 296 | 27.0 | 28.3 | 18.6 | 39.0 | 29.2 | 28.5 | 35.2 | 47.3 | 41.3 | 13.9 | 29.8 |
| 25-34 | 42.1 | 39.1 | 40.6 | 25.0 | 47.7 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 33.5 | 44.6 | 39.0 | 38.8 | 45.6 |
| 35-44 | 37.4 | 38.7 | 38.0 | 32.0 | 46.3 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 46.5 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 49.4 |
| 45-54 | 30.4 | 36.5 | 33.4 | 29.7 | 48.7 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 28.1 | 44.1 | 36.0 | 6.6 | 38.3 |
| 55-64 | 25.6 | 30.8 | 28.2 | 13.0 | 38.8 | 25.5 | 25.4 | 15.4 | 25.8 | 20.4 | 2.2 | 25.0 |
| 65-74 | 22.3 | 28.1 | 25.0 | 9.1 | 28.0 | 17.5 | 18.2 | 4.7 | 17.6 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 16.1 |
| 75-84 | 22.3 | 29.4 | 25.0 | 4.4 | 16.5 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 2.7 | 14.0 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 11.3 |
| 85+ | 11.6 | 21.4 | 15.3 | 1.6 | 12.9 | 5.0 | 8.5 | . | 4.8 | . | 10.2 | 13.0 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Active | 34.8 | 36.6 | 35.9 | 33.7 | 31.4 | 42.1 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 45.2 | 41.4 | 35.2 | 40.3 |
| Non-active | 29.7 | 26.3 | 28.7 | 31.6 | 28.3 | 19.2 | 24.6 | 15.0 | 22.5 | 17.6 | 26.2 | 19.1 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 52.9 | 9.7 | 32.6 | . | . | . | . | 26.4 | 35.1 | 30.3 | 28.3 | . |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 35.4 | 37.8 | 36.6 | 38.0 | 16.1 | 43.1 | 28.5 | 20.7 | 39.5 | 27.2 | 33.2 | 7.2 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 28.2 | 33.0 | 30.4 | 29.1 | 27.1 | 32.7 | 28.7 | 29.0 | 39.4 | 34.7 | 31.7 | 16.0 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 25.5 | 23.4 | 24.4 | 22.3 | 27.9 | 31.7 | 25.4 | 20.8 | 25.0 | 22.9 | 19.6 | 26.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 22.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 18.8 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.5.2.1. Percentage of smokers of more than 20 cigarettes per day

| | B | | | DK | | | D | | | E | | | F | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 37.8 | - | - | 33.2 | - | - | 41.7 | - | - | 18.4 | - | - | 34.0 |
| Females | 33.4 | - | 33.4 | 26.1 | - | 26.1 | 26.0 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 32.0 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 27.3 | - | 27.3 |
| Males | - | 41.0 | 41.0 | - | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.8 | - | 49.5 | 49.3 | - | 16.2 | - | 38.9 | 38.9 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 14.6 | 28.7 | 22.9 | 15.0 | 30.3 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 18.8 | 28.4 | 24.0 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 11.6 | 16.7 |
| 25-34 | 31.2 | 39.2 | 35.6 | 24.9 | 42.3 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 30.0 | 52.4 | 42.2 | 16.0 | 9.8 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 26.6 |
| 35-44 | 47.7 | 51.1 | 49.6 | 31.3 | 48.8 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 39.0 | 59.1 | 50.3 | 26.9 | 14.8 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 31.9 |
| 45-54 | 32.1 | 44.5 | 39.4 | 35.5 | 51.1 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 39.5 | 52.9 | 47.5 | 51.3 | 23.8 | 31.5 | 32.7 | 35.0 |
| 55-64 | 42.0 | 43.3 | 42.8 | 29.2 | 38.6 | 34.4 | 34.0 | 36.4 | 52.4 | 45.3 | 76.3 | 29.9 | 37.0 | 39.7 | 36.7 |
| 65-74 | 30.2 | 38.3 | 35.6 | 17.2 | 25.8 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 15.2 | 26.9 | 22.2 | 85.7 | 35.9 | 40.7 | 44.1 | 25.6 |
| 75-84 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 12.7 | 24.3 | 17.1 | - | 29.1 | - | 25.5 | 22.7 |
| 85+ | - | - | - | 3.2 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 6.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 6.3 | 14.1 | 10.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31.7 | 18.1 | 20.3 | - |
| Active | 32.5 | 42.5 | 39.1 | 28.8 | 45.0 | 37.7 | 33.3 | 32.6 | 52.1 | 44.6 | 18.2 | 9.8 | 15.5 | 19.4 | 42.3 |
| Non-active | 40.7 | 46.8 | 43.6 | 22.1 | 29.2 | 25.5 | 33.1 | 30.6 | 42.6 | 36.2 | 23.9 | 15.1 | 19.1 | 24.7 | 26.1 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 37.5 | 5.9 | 21.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 54.4 | 53.1 | 53.6 | 53.4 | 44.5 | 35.7 | 40.4 | 36.5 | 39.0 | 37.8 | 23.4 | 16.3 | 18.7 | 17.2 | 33.4 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 40.5 | 47.5 | 44.6 | 27.0 | 42.4 | 37.2 | 36.6 | 32.2 | 52.2 | 43.1 | 14.8 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 16.8 | 34.3 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 28.4 | 34.0 | 31.6 | 30.0 | 42.4 | 37.2 | 36.6 | 29.8 | 44.7 | 38.3 | 27.9 | 25.2 | 26.6 | 25.5 | 23.1 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 20.3 | 36.3 | 29.1 | 23.8 | 35.9 | 29.8 | 27.6 | 22.4 | 39.7 | 34.0 | 29.4 | 27.9 | 25.2 | 26.6 | 19.1 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | 1.6 | 11.6 | 8.0 | 6.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20.2 |
| School attendant | - | - | - | 3.4 | 11.9 | 7.8 | 16.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29.5 |
| No education | 57.5 | 59.1 | 58.3 | 61.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50.0 | 8.3 | 18.8 | 12.2 | 25.6 |
| All | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Females | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Males | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| All | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24; D: 17-24; E: 75+

³ DK: E: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.5.2.1. Percentage of smokers of more than 20 cigarettes per day

| | IRL | | | | | | NL | | | | | | A | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|-------|------|---------------------------|------|---------|------|-------|------|---------------------------|------|---------|------|-------|------|---------------------------|------|
| | Females | | Males | | All adjusted ¹ | | Females | | Males | | All adjusted ¹ | | Females | | Males | | All adjusted ¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 41.1 | - | - | 37.2 | - | - | - | - | 32.0 | - | - | - | - | 13.8 | - | - |
| Females | 37.5 | - | 37.5 | 37.8 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 24.9 | 32.0 | - | - | 32.0 | 8.7 | - | - | 8.7 | - | 9.1 | - |
| Males | - | 45.1 | 45.1 | 44.8 | - | 44.4 | 44.4 | - | 31.9 | 31.9 | 31.9 | - | 17.4 | 17.4 | - | 17.1 | - | 17.1 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 24.1 | 27.5 | 25.6 | 25.8 | 11.9 | 22.7 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 20.9 | 28.3 | 24.7 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| 25-34 | 38.3 | 54.0 | 45.0 | 45.4 | 20.1 | 41.4 | 33.7 | 33.4 | 30.8 | 29.5 | 30.1 | 11.3 | 19.2 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.9 |
| 35-44 | 45.5 | 48.7 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 30.4 | 52.5 | 43.4 | 44.1 | 35.1 | 33.8 | 34.4 | 12.1 | 24.7 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 19.8 |
| 45-54 | 52.3 | 56.4 | 54.6 | 54.0 | 32.8 | 55.5 | 46.5 | 46.9 | 39.3 | 36.8 | 38.0 | 10.5 | 25.1 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 19.7 |
| 55-64 | 38.6 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 29.8 | 51.5 | 43.8 | 43.4 | 42.0 | 38.5 | 40.0 | 3.1 | 15.3 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| 65-74 | 37.9 | 51.1 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 19.3 | 34.1 | 29.2 | 28.3 | 19.9 | 22.6 | 21.4 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| 75-84 | 12.5 | 17.6 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 29.8 | 24.1 | 23.8 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 17.6 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| 85+ | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 36.8 | 17.6 | 25.4 | 25.9 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 1.7 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 35.2 | 46.6 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 25.9 | 47.1 | 40.6 | 38.2 | 31.8 | 32.8 | 32.4 | 9.7 | 18.6 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 14.5 |
| Non-active | 39.5 | 42.7 | 40.8 | 42.0 | 24.6 | 36.0 | 29.9 | 35.0 | 32.4 | 27.8 | 30.7 | 7.3 | 13.2 | 9.9 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 12.1 | 12.1 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 43.1 | 46.8 | 45.2 | 45.3 | 26.4 | 50.7 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 43.5 | 38.3 | 41.1 | 42.0 | 7.6 | 17.5 | 12.0 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.4 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 43.5 | 51.4 | 47.2 | 46.1 | 27.8 | 47.5 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 35.2 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 8.7 | 20.8 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 14.9 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 25.3 | 29.8 | 27.3 | 29.4 | 22.4 | 38.9 | 31.8 | 29.3 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 8.3 | 12.6 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 9.2 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

³ IRL: Primary, Secondary and tertiary; A: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.5.2.1. Percentage of smokers of more than 20 cigarettes per day

| | P | | | UK | | | IS | | | CH | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | 60.1 | - | - | 30.5 | - | - | 33.6 | - | - | 40.4 | - |
| Females | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 25.3 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 27.2 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 34.1 |
| Males | - | 66.7 | 66.7 | - | 35.7 | 35.6 | - | 40.3 | 39.9 | - | 46.8 | 47.2 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 34.6 | 50.1 | 45.6 | 11.3 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 10.7 | 7.9 | 10.0 | 23.8 | 28.3 | 25.7 |
| 25-34 | 35.8 | 68.9 | 58.8 | 20.7 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 49.9 | 39.0 | 30.8 | 44.5 | 37.8 |
| 35-44 | 42.6 | 73.1 | 64.5 | 28.8 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 33.5 | 51.8 | 42.4 | 38.0 | 54.7 | 46.1 |
| 45-54 | 47.9 | 76.4 | 70.8 | 37.8 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 26.9 | 54.9 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 58.6 | 50.1 |
| 55-64 | 46.7 | 69.5 | 66.8 | 33.0 | 44.1 | 38.6 | 41.9 | 27.2 | 34.0 | 41.4 | 56.8 | 48.1 |
| 65-74 | 36.1 | 55.0 | 53.8 | 20.1 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 38.2 | 27.0 | 33.4 | 28.6 | 40.2 | 34.0 |
| 75-84 | 29.2 | 38.2 | 37.2 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 20.4 | - | - | - | 33.3 | 36.8 | 34.3 |
| 85+ | - | 30.8 | - | - | 18.6 | - | - | - | - | - | 50.0 | - |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 38.9 | 69.3 | 62.3 | - | - | - | 44.0 | 39.7 | 42.0 | - | - | - |
| Active | 42.3 | 72.0 | 63.4 | 22.7 | 29.7 | 28.2 | 25.6 | 40.7 | 33.5 | 34.1 | 49.4 | 41.3 |
| Non-active | 40.0 | 51.7 | 48.4 | 29.1 | 32.3 | 35.6 | 21.8 | 35.3 | 26.0 | 35.0 | 36.8 | 38.4 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | - | 29.0 | 30.0 | 40.4 | 60.4 | 55.4 | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 39.5 | 71.6 | 67.2 | 34.8 | 40.1 | 38.1 | 39.1 | 52.9 | 45.8 | 41.9 | 42.9 | 43.3 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 41.2 | 63.8 | 58.0 | 22.2 | 26.2 | 28.6 | 28.1 | 35.4 | 31.6 | 35.3 | 33.7 | 41.1 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 36.3 | 65.4 | 54.0 | 21.4 | 29.0 | 29.5 | 21.9 | 41.4 | 32.2 | 31.8 | 49.7 | 41.3 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 38.3 | 60.1 | 50.0 | 18.8 | 25.6 | 26.1 | 23.7 | 27.9 | 25.6 | 20.3 | 23.8 | 30.6 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | 36.7 | 32.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | 40.8 | 64.9 | 63.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² UK: 16-24; IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.5.2.2. Percentage of smokers of more than 20 cigarettes per day

| | B | | | DK | | | EL | | | E | | | IRL | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 52.7 | - | - | 43.5 | - | - | 77.3 | - | - | 57.9 | - | - | 56.0 | |
| Females | 48.4 | - | 48.4 | 33.8 | - | 33.8 | 60.7 | - | 60.7 | 33.7 | - | 39.9 | 40.7 | - | 47.5 | |
| Males | - | 55.5 | 55.5 | - | 52.8 | 52.8 | - | 83.8 | 83.8 | 52.9 | - | 66.3 | 65.9 | 63.9 | 63.4 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 25.4 | 34.4 | 31.4 | 18.0 | 21.3 | 19.9 | 18.8 | 76.7 | 69.4 | 72.4 | 23.0 | 36.7 | 31.4 | 25.0 | 36.3 | 31.2 |
| 25-34 | 39.6 | 41.9 | 40.8 | 33.3 | 48.6 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 60.4 | 92.3 | 81.0 | 40.3 | 67.5 | 55.7 | 46.8 | 58.0 | 52.6 |
| 35-44 | 47.9 | 62.6 | 55.7 | 45.5 | 58.0 | 51.7 | 51.9 | 60.3 | 83.9 | 75.5 | 45.5 | 69.9 | 59.8 | 62.1 | 58.6 | 64.1 |
| 45-54 | 58.5 | 72.8 | 66.7 | 29.2 | 64.4 | 48.2 | 47.7 | 66.9 | 87.0 | 82.0 | 43.3 | 76.7 | 67.6 | 61.0 | 77.6 | 69.7 |
| 55-64 | 62.3 | 58.8 | 59.9 | 44.1 | 65.0 | 54.1 | 54.7 | 62.5 | 83.2 | 80.0 | 42.0 | 75.6 | 72.2 | 66.7 | 50.8 | 58.8 |
| 65-74 | 52.0 | 55.3 | 54.3 | 32.0 | 46.6 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 48.0 | 74.4 | 70.7 | 44.4 | 67.2 | 65.3 | 36.7 | 66.9 | 53.5 |
| 75-84 | 43.5 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 6.4 | 29.4 | 16.8 | 17.9 | 57.1 | 74.4 | 72.0 | 50.0 | 58.7 | 51.3 | 28.0 | 54.3 | 41.3 |
| 85+ | 50.0 | 25.0 | 29.5 | 33.3 | 30.0 | 31.3 | 29.0 | 62.5 | | | | 58.6 | | 20.0 | 75.0 | 56.6 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 45.0 | 58.5 | 53.4 | 30.6 | 55.9 | 44.4 | 38.6 | 62.5 | 86.0 | 80.3 | 42.1 | 69.3 | 61.5 | 50.4 | 64.7 | 57.4 |
| Non-active | 52.5 | 51.7 | 52.0 | 39.2 | 45.3 | 41.9 | 53.4 | 58.0 | 77.2 | 70.0 | 36.7 | 59.9 | 51.0 | 45.3 | 61.5 | 50.6 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 50.9 | 59.9 | 55.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 56.3 | 55.3 | 55.7 | 39.4 | 60.7 | 48.8 | 53.4 | 61.3 | 83.3 | 79.1 | 41.7 | 69.7 | 62.6 | 49.5 | 62.5 | 55.4 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 45.6 | 54.9 | 51.4 | 52.3 | 33.5 | 44.0 | 42.6 | 61.6 | 84.0 | 75.7 | 34.4 | 56.1 | 47.5 | 43.4 | 66.0 | 55.8 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 37.2 | 54.2 | 46.8 | 46.2 | 25.3 | 41.9 | 28.8 | 57.5 | 85.0 | 75.2 | 42.5 | 64.3 | 54.4 | 48.4 | | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.5.3.1. Percentage of former smokers

| | B | | | DK | | | D | | | E | | | F | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 33.2 | - | - | 37.4 | - | - | 32.6 | - | - | 26.2 | - | - | 33.3 |
| Females | 24.4 | - | 24.4 | 33.7 | - | 33.7 | 22.3 | - | 22.3 | 13.3 | - | 13.3 | 23.8 | - | 23.8 |
| Males | - | 43.9 | 43.9 | - | 41.6 | 41.6 | - | 45.0 | 45.0 | - | 39.8 | 39.8 | - | 45.1 | 45.4 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 19.3 | 13.7 | 16.8 | 15.2 | 9.6 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| 25-34 | 26.8 | 24.3 | 25.7 | 28.5 | 19.7 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 21.3 | 23.1 | 21.3 | 25.3 | 27.8 | 27.4 | 28.4 | 31.8 |
| 35-44 | 30.9 | 39.1 | 34.8 | 34.3 | 34.8 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 40.0 | 42.3 | 44.8 | 48.1 | 35.6 | 35.1 | 32.9 | 39.2 |
| 45-54 | 34.7 | 59.8 | 46.1 | 40.2 | 50.3 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 30.3 | 40.2 | 51.7 | 53.2 | 31.1 | 31.2 | 29.7 | 40.8 |
| 55-64 | 19.2 | 65.9 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 36.7 | 58.0 | 47.1 | 16.6 | 32.8 | 51.3 | 57.8 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 21.9 | 41.2 |
| 65-74 | 15.9 | 80.0 | 41.5 | 42.5 | 50.3 | 74.4 | 61.5 | 12.7 | 35.8 | 70.5 | 63.5 | 27.8 | 29.9 | 17.9 | 39.2 |
| 75-84 | 10.3 | 70.8 | 28.5 | 31.4 | 37.2 | 74.7 | 53.1 | 12.4 | 30.3 | 69.0 | 66.5 | 30.6 | 31.8 | 10.4 | 31.7 |
| 85+ | 12.6 | 83.2 | 34.8 | 37.5 | 26.4 | 74.0 | 41.2 | | | | 62.5 | | | 12.3 | 33.0 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 15.8 | 13.9 | 14.9 | | | | | 48.3 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 50.8 | 40.8 | | | |
| Active | 31.2 | 39.2 | 35.7 | 33.5 | 37.6 | 35.6 | 37.3 | 25.6 | 33.8 | 40.5 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 32.1 | 44.1 | 35.0 |
| Non-active | 20.4 | 67.1 | 34.8 | 33.9 | 48.9 | 40.1 | 37.6 | 18.2 | 30.1 | 52.3 | 14.8 | 9.3 | 16.5 | 46.5 | 28.2 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 17.9 | 42.1 | 25.9 | 17.3 | 33.7 | 25.8 | 29.9 | 37.2 | 36.1 | 34.6 | 60.0 | 25.2 | 24.5 | 59.9 | 30.6 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 13.6 | 64.1 | 34.3 | 27.6 | 35.1 | 43.9 | 34.6 | 9.1 | 26.5 | 48.6 | 44.4 | 25.8 | 24.5 | 56.7 | 22.7 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 24.7 | 48.2 | 34.9 | 32.2 | 48.4 | 41.5 | 40.5 | 20.3 | 32.9 | 49.8 | 44.4 | 25.8 | 24.5 | 46.1 | 34.1 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 25.5 | 41.5 | 33.0 | 33.6 | 48.4 | 41.5 | 40.5 | 24.2 | 25.1 | 26.2 | 28.1 | 24.1 | 27.7 | 38.1 | 38.3 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 29.9 | 35.7 | 32.6 | 34.7 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 37.1 | 32.7 | 37.2 | 40.0 | 38.6 | 33.8 | 33.1 | 39.5 | 36.9 |
| Foreign, other qualification | | | | 26.2 | 32.2 | 29.1 | 26.4 | | | | | | | | |
| School attendant | | | | 7.8 | 4.0 | 6.2 | 31.0 | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.0 | 47.4 | 23.1 | 18.1 | | | | | | | 4.3 | 26.2 | 23.2 | | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24; D: 17-24; E: 75+

³ DK: E: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.5.3.1. Percentage of former smokers

| | IRL | | | | | | NL | | | | | | A | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|-------|------|------|------|---------|------|-------|------|------|------|---------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 38.8 | - | 38.8 | 25.9 | - | - | 41.7 | - | 41.7 | 47.0 | - | - | 41.9 | - | 41.9 | 23.7 |
| Females | 34.8 | - | 34.8 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 15.3 | 15.3 | - | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 15.1 | - | 41.9 | 15.1 | 41.9 | 15.1 |
| Males | - | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 39.7 | 39.7 | - | - | - | 53.1 | 53.1 | 40.0 | - | 52.9 | - | 52.9 | 34.8 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 280 | 258 | 269 | 265 | 265 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 21.0 | 13.6 | 6.5 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
| 25-34 | 322 | 290 | 30.9 | 31.3 | 31.3 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 17.2 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 29.1 | 26.8 | 17.0 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 20.4 | 22.6 | 21.4 |
| 35-44 | 394 | 418 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 24.6 | 35.0 | 29.3 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 51.1 | 43.3 | 28.8 | 47.4 | 47.4 | 22.4 | 33.8 | 27.7 |
| 45-54 | 382 | 49.7 | 44.4 | 43.7 | 44.4 | 20.8 | 50.8 | 34.1 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 60.2 | 65.4 | 33.9 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 18.9 | 41.3 | 29.3 |
| 55-64 | 339 | 55.5 | 44.3 | 44.2 | 44.3 | 15.2 | 53.7 | 32.3 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 46.6 | 77.9 | 32.0 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 13.7 | 44.6 | 27.4 |
| 65-74 | 392 | 61.4 | 49.9 | 49.8 | 49.8 | 12.2 | 63.5 | 33.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 43.6 | 88.2 | 33.9 | 64.2 | 64.2 | 11.5 | 49.7 | 27.6 |
| 75-84 | 352 | 61.9 | 46.7 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 12.4 | 65.9 | 31.5 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 30.8 | 82.8 | 33.4 | 53.3 | 53.3 | 9.5 | 57.2 | 24.7 |
| 85+ | 10.3 | 78.3 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 8.3 | 51.9 | 21.4 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 26.0 | 96.6 | 24.7 | 50.3 | 50.3 | 6.8 | 44.2 | 17.0 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 36.8 | 38.3 | 37.7 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 20.2 | 34.6 | 28.2 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 43.0 | 44.6 | 27.2 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 18.8 | 30.5 | 23.4 |
| Non-active | 33.3 | 53.2 | 40.2 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 12.7 | 46.3 | 24.0 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 40.0 | 75.6 | 24.8 | 53.0 | 46.1 | 12.4 | 41.9 | 22.3 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 316 | 57.3 | 45.0 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 11.3 | 55.2 | 26.6 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 39.0 | 74.3 | 20.1 | 60.1 | 48.9 | 10.0 | 32.5 | 19.6 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 35.4 | 39.9 | 37.4 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 15.3 | 34.3 | 24.5 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 45.0 | 61.0 | 28.1 | 51.6 | 48.5 | 19.4 | 37.5 | 27.1 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 35.6 | 39.2 | 37.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 22.2 | 35.7 | 28.9 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 40.0 | 43.6 | 27.7 | 42.0 | 43.8 | 18.7 | 31.1 | 23.3 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

³ IRL: Primary, Secondary and tertiary; A: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.5.3.1. Percentage of former smokers

| | P | | | S | | | UK | | | IS | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 16.8 | - | - | 33.2 | - | - | 23.3 | - | - | 38.4 |
| Females | 4.8 | - | 4.8 | 27.6 | - | 27.6 | 20.0 | - | 20.0 | 19.6 | - | 36.1 |
| Males | - | 34.6 | 34.6 | - | 39.1 | 39.1 | - | 26.9 | 26.9 | 27.4 | - | 40.7 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 8.6 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 17.1 | 15.3 |
| 25-34 | 11.0 | 20.2 | 14.6 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 28.0 | 25.5 |
| 35-44 | 9.9 | 38.2 | 20.1 | 21.3 | 29.4 | 31.2 | 31.0 | 17.6 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 47.2 | 46.2 |
| 45-54 | 4.9 | 44.9 | 20.3 | 20.8 | 54.0 | 48.3 | 21.7 | 31.8 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 45.1 | 50.4 |
| 55-64 | 2.7 | 43.2 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 36.0 | 46.8 | 26.3 | 41.4 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 42.8 | 51.9 |
| 65-74 | 1.7 | 49.8 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 58.1 | 43.7 | 28.5 | 51.4 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 48.1 | 53.2 |
| 75-84 | 1.5 | 49.1 | 20.0 | 20.4 | 61.7 | 38.1 | 32.2 | 58.1 | 42.6 | 43.2 | - | - |
| 85+ | 0.4 | 46.4 | 15.0 | 17.5 | - | - | 19.6 | 63.5 | 31.9 | 33.5 | - | - |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | - | - | - | 30.3 | 35.4 | 32.9 | 17.2 | 20.9 | 19.2 | 23.3 | 36.1 | 40.2 |
| Non-active | - | - | - | 23.9 | 46.8 | 33.8 | 23.6 | 41.1 | 30.4 | 23.5 | 40.7 | 41.1 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | 25.0 | 53.3 | 40.7 | 19.5 | 25.5 | 21.4 | 14.4 | 31.3 | 43.8 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 2.1 | 38.5 | 17.2 | 14.0 | 58.0 | 38.9 | 20.6 | 26.8 | 23.4 | 17.6 | 47.4 | 55.0 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 9.4 | 26.3 | 17.1 | 22.7 | 30.1 | 25.8 | 16.1 | 19.2 | 17.4 | 20.9 | 44.2 | 41.7 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 13.7 | 30.6 | 21.4 | 25.5 | 32.8 | 36.1 | 16.1 | 23.1 | 20.2 | 22.2 | 30.0 | 36.1 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 14.2 | 28.9 | 19.8 | 27.2 | 31.6 | 28.3 | 19.0 | 21.1 | 20.0 | 21.6 | 29.9 | 27.8 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21.6 | 30.3 | 26.4 | 21.6 | - | - |
| No education | 0.4 | 41.5 | 12.7 | 9.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² S, UK: 16-24; IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.5.3.2. Percentage of former smokers

| | B | | | DK | | | EL | | | E | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 31.2 | - | - | 37.7 | - | - | 17.1 | - | - | 23.5 |
| Females | 21.4 | - | 21.4 | 35.2 | - | 35.2 | 33.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 11.3 | - | 11.3 |
| Males | - | 44.6 | 44.6 | - | 40.5 | 40.5 | 42.3 | - | 37.0 | 37.0 | 41.4 | 41.4 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 10.2 | 19.5 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| 25-34 | 21.4 | 18.4 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 30.7 | 29.1 | 28.6 | 7.5 | 23.0 | 12.8 | 13.5 | 21.4 |
| 35-44 | 24.9 | 32.3 | 28.5 | 27.1 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 30.4 | 8.3 | 32.5 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 39.9 |
| 45-54 | 33.2 | 62.1 | 45.9 | 45.5 | 42.5 | 44.9 | 45.5 | 5.4 | 43.8 | 18.2 | 13.1 | 28.6 |
| 55-64 | 26.6 | 59.5 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 37.6 | 45.5 | 45.3 | 4.3 | 44.2 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 21.7 |
| 65-74 | 17.5 | 71.8 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 46.8 | 60.7 | 61.0 | 6.9 | 49.1 | 24.0 | 4.6 | 25.6 |
| 75-84 | 14.4 | 71.7 | 32.8 | 35.1 | 43.8 | 54.6 | 55.6 | 2.0 | 44.9 | 20.0 | 1.7 | 26.7 |
| 85+ | 5.9 | 41.7 | 17.3 | 19.7 | 36.5 | 51.3 | 52.5 | 1.3 | 62.7 | 25.8 | 1.8 | 18.8 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 24.7 | 36.5 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 35.3 | 34.2 | 37.6 | 8.0 | 33.6 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 30.4 |
| Non-active | 19.2 | 56.7 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 35.2 | 43.2 | 37.7 | 4.5 | 41.0 | 15.0 | 7.6 | 18.9 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 24.1 | 60.0 | 37.6 | 36.6 | 7.4 | 12.1 | 35.1 | 1.7 | 30.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 19.8 | 57.2 | 33.2 | 32.1 | 35.9 | 40.0 | 35.5 | 3.9 | 42.8 | 16.8 | 15.4 | 22.6 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 23.5 | 45.0 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 38.2 | 37.9 | 39.2 | 7.6 | 29.9 | 15.7 | 20.7 | 23.3 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 21.0 | 29.5 | 24.8 | 26.4 | 30.9 | 41.2 | 37.0 | 13.8 | 31.8 | 23.6 | 20.2 | 26.8 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.5.3.2. Percentage of former smokers

| | IRL | | | | I | | | | A | | | | P | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ |
| | Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | 19.7 | - | 24.1 | - | 19.7 | 19.1 | - | 18.1 | - | 15.4 | - | 24.6 | - | 16.5 | - | 4.6 |
| Females | 19.7 | - | 19.7 | 19.1 | 8.9 | - | 8.9 | 8.7 | 15.4 | - | 15.4 | 15.4 | 4.8 | - | 4.8 | 34.9 |
| Males | - | 28.8 | 28.8 | 29.6 | - | 31.5 | 31.5 | 31.8 | - | 36.8 | 36.8 | 36.8 | - | 34.6 | 34.6 | - |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 4.8 | 13.6 | 8.9 | 6.9 |
| 25-34 | 15.3 | 18.0 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 11.6 | 14.3 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 18.5 | 22.0 | 20.1 | 19.6 | 10.0 | 17.9 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| 35-44 | 25.5 | 33.5 | 29.4 | 29.3 | 15.8 | 28.9 | 21.6 | 20.7 | 27.9 | 40.1 | 33.7 | 32.7 | 7.8 | 40.2 | 19.3 | 20.5 |
| 45-54 | 26.1 | 38.7 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 9.8 | 39.7 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 19.2 | 44.2 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 3.0 | 44.1 | 18.6 | 19.0 |
| 55-64 | 21.2 | 36.7 | 28.6 | 28.6 | 9.4 | 43.6 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 13.9 | 47.4 | 29.1 | 28.6 | 3.7 | 42.6 | 19.1 | 19.0 |
| 65-74 | 25.0 | 47.5 | 35.2 | 35.5 | 6.5 | 53.3 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 11.1 | 51.5 | 26.5 | 27.5 | 1.1 | 52.0 | 21.4 | 21.2 |
| 75-84 | 24.6 | 58.7 | 36.7 | 38.0 | 4.5 | 49.0 | 20.0 | 21.3 | 5.8 | 56.1 | 19.7 | 23.0 | 0.7 | 47.7 | 17.0 | 18.4 |
| 85+ | 15.4 | 68.2 | 34.4 | 35.7 | 3.3 | 49.6 | 15.9 | 19.0 | 4.1 | 36.6 | 15.8 | 17.3 | - | 52.5 | - | - |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 20.5 | 27.6 | 24.9 | 26.0 | 12.7 | 26.1 | 20.3 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 33.1 | 26.7 | 24.1 | 6.3 | 33.9 | 18.9 | 17.7 |
| Non-active | 19.3 | 31.8 | 23.2 | 21.9 | 7.4 | 38.2 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 12.9 | 43.0 | 22.4 | 25.0 | 3.3 | 35.7 | 13.3 | 15.0 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 6.3 | 22.2 | 16.3 | 13.9 | - | - | - | - | 3.4 | 38.6 | 18.6 | 22.5 | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 22.4 | 30.9 | 26.5 | 23.3 | 6.7 | 35.9 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 11.1 | 33.6 | 17.5 | 21.2 | 3.1 | 36.8 | 16.1 | 15.6 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 17.0 | 28.5 | 22.2 | 26.2 | 13.3 | 24.9 | 18.7 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 38.9 | 29.9 | 27.6 | 10.0 | 21.8 | 15.1 | 18.8 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 18.6 | 24.4 | 21.7 | 22.6 | 14.5 | 30.7 | 23.4 | 20.3 | 13.9 | 27.8 | 20.5 | 18.4 | 15.0 | 34.2 | 23.3 | 22.8 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.6. Percentage of alcohol drinkers in the past 12 months

| | B | | | | D | | | | IRL | | | | All adjusted ¹ |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 84.9 | - | - | - | 84.5 | - | - | - | - | 83.3 | - |
| Females | 79.5 | - | 79.5 | 79.8 | 76.5 | - | 78.5 | 76.7 | 80.9 | - | - | 80.8 | 79.1 |
| Males | - | 90.4 | 90.4 | 90.1 | - | 90.8 | 90.8 | 90.5 | - | 86.0 | 86.0 | 86.1 | - |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 69.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 89.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 89.3 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 77.7 | 88.4 | 83.0 | 83.1 | 74.8 | 88.8 | 82.0 | 81.7 | 93.5 | 95.5 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 69.4 |
| 25-34 | 83.4 | 90.4 | 86.9 | 86.9 | 81.5 | 92.8 | 87.2 | 86.9 | 89.8 | 91.9 | 90.7 | 91.0 | 78.5 |
| 35-44 | 84.8 | 95.3 | 90.2 | 90.0 | 84.2 | 92.0 | 88.2 | 87.9 | 87.9 | 90.2 | 89.0 | 89.1 | 75.4 |
| 45-54 | 84.8 | 94.0 | 89.5 | 89.4 | 84.0 | 90.2 | 87.1 | 86.9 | 78.5 | 84.5 | 81.7 | 81.3 | 74.0 |
| 55-64 | 73.5 | 87.5 | 81.0 | 80.6 | 76.5 | 89.2 | 82.7 | 82.7 | 67.5 | 77.1 | 72.2 | 72.1 | 66.1 |
| 65-74 | 67.1 | 82.1 | 74.0 | 74.5 | 69.8 | 90.6 | 78.7 | 79.4 | 55.7 | 70.3 | 62.8 | 62.7 | 59.8 |
| 75-84 | 68.0 | 74.8 | 70.4 | 71.9 | 67.0 | 88.0 | 73.8 | 75.7 | 54.6 | 62.9 | 58.2 | 58.4 | 51.5 |
| 85+ | 62.8 | 89.3 | 71.5 | 73.3 | | | | | 31.6 | 80.6 | 52.7 | 52.9 | 40.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 74.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 51.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 85.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 84.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 83.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 72.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 64.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 54.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 77.5 | 87.1 | 82.3 | 84.4 | 95.2 | 98.8 | 96.7 | 97.6 | | | | | |
| Active | 88.1 | 93.8 | 91.5 | 89.4 | 84.6 | 92.8 | 89.3 | 87.6 | 90.4 | 89.9 | 90.2 | 85.6 | 78.2 |
| Non-active | 72.3 | 83.7 | 76.4 | 78.8 | 72.3 | 86.4 | 77.7 | 79.7 | 73.6 | 79.0 | 75.5 | 80.6 | 63.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 84.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 71.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 71.4 | 83.8 | 76.3 | 77.7 | 94.9 | 98.9 | 96.7 | 97.9 | | | | | |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 60.3 | 81.0 | 70.4 | 70.8 | 57.7 | 76.0 | 66.5 | 66.8 | 55.4 | 75.3 | 66.0 | 76.0 | 59.2 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 74.7 | 88.0 | 81.4 | 80.7 | 76.8 | 90.3 | 83.1 | 83.5 | 82.6 | 87.1 | 84.6 | 83.0 | 68.9 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 83.0 | 92.8 | 88.0 | 88.3 | 84.3 | 91.6 | 88.0 | 87.1 | | | | | 78.3 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 92.0 | 95.4 | 93.7 | 93.5 | 90.1 | 94.8 | 93.1 | 90.3 | 91.3 | 92.8 | 92.0 | 87.6 | 82.8 |
| Foreign, other qualification | | | | | | | | | | | | | 93.3 |
| School attendant | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88.1 |
| No education | 43.3 | 69.7 | 54.5 | 55.8 | | | | | | | | | 85.0 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² D: 17-24; D: 75+

³ IRL: Primary, secondary and tertiary

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.6. Percentage of alcohol drinkers in the past 12 months

| | NL | | | P | | | S | | | UK | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 85.6 | - | - | 57.9 | - | - | 87.4 | - | - | 99.1 |
| Females | 79.5 | - | 79.5 | 41.2 | - | 41.2 | 84.4 | - | 84.4 | 96.9 | - | 98.9 |
| Males | - | 91.9 | 91.9 | - | 76.4 | 76.4 | - | 90.6 | 90.6 | - | 99.4 | 99.4 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 84.7 | 91.4 | 88.0 | 87.9 | 24.5 | 46.0 | 35.7 | 34.0 | 90.1 | 89.9 | 99.5 | 99.5 |
| 25-34 | 80.3 | 92.5 | 86.5 | 86.3 | 49.0 | 82.7 | 66.0 | 64.9 | 88.8 | 88.7 | 99.4 | 99.5 |
| 35-44 | 85.2 | 92.6 | 89.0 | 88.8 | 55.8 | 89.2 | 71.8 | 71.6 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 99.3 | 99.2 |
| 45-54 | 83.2 | 92.7 | 88.1 | 87.9 | 50.0 | 89.4 | 68.7 | 68.6 | 92.4 | 92.3 | 99.3 | 99.5 |
| 55-64 | 79.5 | 92.9 | 86.2 | 86.1 | 42.7 | 85.3 | 62.1 | 62.7 | 90.1 | 90.1 | 98.6 | 99.0 |
| 65-74 | 66.3 | 89.1 | 76.5 | 77.0 | 35.1 | 78.1 | 54.5 | 55.3 | 79.8 | 80.0 | 98.6 | 98.8 |
| 75-84 | 62.3 | 85.3 | 71.4 | 72.6 | 29.5 | 65.8 | 44.5 | 46.6 | 66.4 | 66.7 | 97.7 | 98.1 |
| 85+ | 66.3 | 92.4 | 74.2 | 76.4 | 22.3 | 55.4 | 33.3 | 38.3 | 66.4 | 66.7 | 93.1 | 95.0 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | 50.7 | 85.2 | 70.3 | 64.9 | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 85.4 | 93.3 | 89.8 | 88.5 | 46.5 | 75.9 | 61.3 | 59.6 | 91.3 | 94.3 | 92.8 | 99.7 |
| Non-active | 71.2 | 87.1 | 76.8 | 79.5 | 33.0 | 60.2 | 42.8 | 49.3 | 72.9 | 82.4 | 77.1 | 98.2 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 88.8 | 82.2 | 85.2 | 84.3 | 50.0 | 85.0 | 73.3 | 65.0 | 50.0 | 60.2 | 97.9 | 98.6 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 62.5 | 87.7 | 72.4 | 75.0 | 42.8 | 80.3 | 61.1 | 56.7 | 70.7 | 74.8 | 96.4 | 98.8 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 77.5 | 90.4 | 83.3 | 83.7 | 42.3 | 74.1 | 59.6 | 61.7 | 87.3 | 86.3 | 99.1 | 99.3 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 83.9 | 92.0 | 88.1 | 87.5 | 47.3 | 77.7 | 62.8 | 62.3 | 90.1 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 99.7 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 90.9 | 94.8 | 93.2 | 91.7 | 49.3 | 72.8 | 59.1 | 64.3 | 92.4 | 91.5 | 99.7 | 99.6 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | 31.3 | 69.7 | 44.6 | 49.6 | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² S, UK: 16-24

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.6. Percentage of alcohol drinkers in the past 12 months

| | IS | | | | NO | | | | CH | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 87.9 | - | - | - | 83.5 | - | - | - | 81.3 | - |
| Females | 85.2 | - | 85.2 | 85.1 | 78.4 | - | 78.4 | 79.3 | 74.8 | - | 74.8 | 75.1 |
| Males | - | 90.7 | 90.7 | 90.7 | - | 88.8 | 88.8 | 87.9 | - | 89.5 | 89.5 | 89.1 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 89.5 | 93.0 | 91.1 | 91.4 | 88.2 | 88.9 | 88.5 | 88.4 | 71.1 | 80.0 | 75.4 | 74.9 |
| 25-34 | 92.3 | 93.4 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 86.5 | 96.8 | 91.7 | 91.5 | 78.6 | 91.7 | 84.8 | 84.4 |
| 35-44 | 86.9 | 91.6 | 89.3 | 89.2 | 86.1 | 91.4 | 88.7 | 88.6 | 81.7 | 91.4 | 86.3 | 85.9 |
| 45-54 | 86.1 | 90.6 | 88.4 | 88.4 | 88.5 | 92.2 | 90.4 | 90.2 | 80.6 | 91.6 | 85.7 | 85.5 |
| 55-64 | 70.2 | 81.3 | 76.1 | 75.9 | 77.9 | 86.2 | 82.1 | 81.9 | 74.4 | 91.5 | 82.0 | 82.0 |
| 65-74 | 71.3 | 89.2 | 80.0 | 80.1 | 62.4 | 81.8 | 71.4 | 71.6 | 65.7 | 87.8 | 74.3 | 75.1 |
| 75-84 | : | : | : | : | 47.2 | 69.8 | 55.7 | 56.7 | 63.1 | 87.6 | 71.8 | 73.1 |
| 85+ | : | : | : | : | 39.4 | 54.5 | 44.3 | 45.7 | 55.8 | 79.7 | 61.9 | 64.6 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 72.0 | 88.2 | 79.1 | 81.3 | 77.4 | 88.3 | 82.8 | 83.0 | : | : | : | : |
| Active | 87.8 | 90.9 | 89.4 | 89.0 | 87.6 | 94.2 | 91.0 | 86.1 | 81.5 | 91.3 | 86.8 | 84.6 |
| Non-active | 80.2 | 90.6 | 83.6 | 85.5 | 67.8 | 77.9 | 71.9 | 80.8 | 66.0 | 84.6 | 73.0 | 76.5 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 54.5 | 90.9 | 77.4 | 78.4 | 68.4 | 83.3 | 76.0 | 71.8 | : | : | : | : |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 66.3 | 80.7 | 72.9 | 76.9 | 39.5 | : | : | : | 63.5 | 80.3 | 69.0 | 71.9 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 85.0 | 90.8 | 87.7 | 87.3 | 60.6 | 81.5 | 69.4 | 76.6 | : | : | : | : |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 89.8 | 92.3 | 91.1 | 90.4 | 84.5 | 90.0 | 87.3 | 85.7 | 79.1 | 90.3 | 83.8 | 83.9 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 91.6 | 92.8 | 92.3 | 91.4 | 87.6 | 94.0 | 90.7 | 88.0 | 82.2 | 93.7 | 90.3 | 85.8 |
| Foreign, other qualification | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| School attendant | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| No education | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.7.1. Percentage of population hospitalised in the past 12 months

| | B | | | D | | | E | | | NL | | | A | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 12.7 | - | - | 12.5 | - | - | 8.5 | - | - | 6.4 | - | - | 13.3 |
| Females | 14.2 | - | 14.2 | 14.4 | - | 14.4 | 14.2 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 7.2 | - | 7.2 | 13.4 | - | 13.4 |
| Males | - | 11.1 | 11.1 | - | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.7 | - | 8.2 | 8.2 | 5.7 | 5.7 | - | 13.1 | 13.5 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 11.5 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 9.7 |
| 25-34 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 16.3 | 4.6 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 14.2 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.1 |
| 35-44 | 15.9 | 8.1 | 11.9 | 13.2 | 7.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.6 |
| 45-54 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 13.0 |
| 55-64 | 11.7 | 14.6 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 14.5 | 16.3 | 15.4 |
| 65-74 | 26.4 | 23.0 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 10.4 | 13.7 | 11.8 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 18.2 | 20.7 | 19.2 |
| 75-84 | 25.3 | 23.5 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 19.2 | 20.5 | 19.9 | 11.5 | 18.1 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 22.6 | 25.7 | 23.6 |
| 85+ | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 23.2 | 20.5 | 19.9 | 10.0 | 44.0 | 25.5 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 19.8 | 25.2 | 21.3 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 7.4 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 7.8 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 10.4 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 11.0 |
| Non-active | 18.8 | 16.9 | 18.1 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 17.6 | 16.8 | 9.5 | 5.8 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 17.9 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 15.5 | 21.4 | 17.8 | 17.1 | 6.1 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 14.5 | 11.2 | 9.6 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 6.0 | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 22.8 | 17.9 | 20.5 | 17.8 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 7.7 | 15.6 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 15.2 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 15.3 | 11.1 | 13.3 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 15.0 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 11.5 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 12.0 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 10.2 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 7.3 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 11.6 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | 29.7 | 6.8 | 20.5 | 17.3 | - | - | - | 8.7 | 14.6 | 11.5 | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² D: 17-24; D: 75+

³ E, A: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.7.1. Percentage of population hospitalised in the past 12 months

| | UK | | | IS | | | NO | | | CH | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 8.9 | - | - | 10.7 | - | - | 10.3 | - | - | 12.3 |
| Females | 10.3 | - | 10.3 | 13.2 | - | 13.2 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 13.3 | - | 13.3 |
| Males | - | 7.4 | 7.4 | - | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | - | 8.0 | 8.1 | 11.1 | 11.4 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 15.5 | 7.5 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| 25-34 | 12.1 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 15.6 | 7.2 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 21.7 | 5.2 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 11.9 |
| 35-44 | 9.3 | 4.1 | 6.6 | 13.4 | 4.8 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.9 |
| 45-54 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 11.2 |
| 55-64 | 7.7 | 10.8 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 13.0 |
| 65-74 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 16.2 |
| 75-84 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 18.3 |
| 85+ | 18.0 | 25.4 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 9.7 | 14.5 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 20.8 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 18.5 | 6.1 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 16.4 |
| Active | 6.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 11.3 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 9.7 |
| Non-active | 15.2 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 23.3 | 5.6 | 17.4 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 16.9 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 13.4 | 3.9 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 11.1 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 15.7 | 5.6 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 16.4 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 9.7 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 13.4 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 13.2 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 8.5 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 15.6 | 8.2 | 12.2 | 14.3 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 13.8 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 11.0 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 7.6 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 12.1 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 8.6 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 13.4 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 11.6 |
| Foreign, other qualification | 11.0 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 11.6 |
| School attendant | 11.0 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 11.6 |
| No education | 11.0 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 11.6 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² UK: 16-24; IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.8.1. Percentage of population who had consulted a medical doctor in the past 12 months

| | D | | | E | | | NL | | | A | | | IS | | | NO | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | | | | | |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | 89.7 | 84.5 | 84.7 | 82.8 | 85.7 | 85.3 | 80.4 | 86.8 | 86.5 | 90.1 | 85.2 | 85.2 | 87.2 | 74.3 | 70.7 | 70.8 | 75.2 | 77.0 | 71.6 | 68.1 | 74.8 | | |
| Females | 84.5 | 84.5 | 84.7 | 82.8 | 85.7 | 85.3 | 80.4 | 86.8 | 86.5 | 90.1 | 85.2 | 85.2 | 87.2 | 74.3 | 70.7 | 70.8 | 75.2 | 77.0 | 71.6 | 68.1 | 74.8 | | |
| Males | 94.6 | 84.5 | 84.7 | 82.8 | 85.7 | 85.3 | 80.4 | 86.8 | 86.5 | 90.1 | 85.2 | 85.2 | 87.2 | 74.3 | 70.7 | 70.8 | 75.2 | 77.0 | 71.6 | 68.1 | 74.8 | | |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 86.0 | 90.0 | 90.3 | 85.6 | 87.8 | 86.7 | 86.5 | 83.8 | 76.0 | 80.2 | 82.4 | 81.5 | 81.5 | 83.8 | 71.5 | 79.0 | 78.7 | 71.0 | 63.2 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 67.2 | |
| 25-34 | 82.4 | 88.5 | 88.7 | 87.5 | 89.7 | 88.6 | 88.6 | 87.0 | 77.5 | 86.1 | 84.9 | 85.1 | 85.7 | 81.2 | 68.2 | 75.3 | 75.4 | 68.3 | 62.5 | 65.2 | 65.5 | 65.5 | |
| 35-44 | 79.1 | 84.9 | 85.1 | 86.6 | 89.2 | 87.9 | 87.8 | 84.8 | 77.6 | 90.0 | 85.1 | 85.7 | 86.4 | 76.5 | 68.6 | 72.8 | 72.9 | 70.7 | 67.7 | 69.3 | 69.2 | 69.2 | |
| 45-54 | 81.5 | 87.7 | 87.8 | 80.9 | 89.6 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 86.0 | 80.5 | 92.1 | 86.3 | 87.5 | 87.9 | 68.2 | 76.9 | 72.1 | 72.1 | 77.7 | 63.6 | 70.8 | 70.8 | 70.8 | |
| 55-64 | 88.8 | 92.7 | 92.8 | 72.7 | 80.9 | 76.6 | 76.7 | 86.2 | 82.5 | 91.3 | 88.6 | 90.4 | 89.8 | 76.5 | 70.1 | 73.5 | 73.7 | 83.5 | 67.2 | 75.0 | 75.3 | 75.3 | |
| 65-74 | 92.1 | 94.3 | 93.7 | 69.5 | 76.4 | 72.3 | 72.7 | 92.0 | 89.4 | 91.8 | 86.4 | 91.6 | 90.4 | 72.0 | 68.8 | 70.6 | 70.5 | 79.6 | 81.7 | 80.6 | 80.4 | 80.4 | |
| 75-84 | 97.0 | 98.8 | 97.2 | 73.3 | 64.0 | 69.1 | 69.2 | 91.8 | 94.1 | 92.5 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 71.4 | 83.3 | 76.9 | 77.0 | 82.3 | 82.2 | 82.2 | 81.6 | 81.6 | |
| 85+ | 97.0 | 98.8 | 97.2 | 73.3 | 64.0 | 69.1 | 69.2 | 91.8 | 94.1 | 92.5 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 71.4 | 83.3 | 76.9 | 77.0 | 82.3 | 82.2 | 82.2 | 81.6 | 81.6 | |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | 81.1 | 86.6 | 88.6 | 76.9 | 84.8 | 82.7 | 83.6 | | | | | | | 70.1 | 60.0 | 65.8 | 66.0 | 74.6 | 61.2 | 67.9 | 70.2 | 70.2 | |
| Non-active | 91.3 | 93.5 | 91.0 | 74.5 | 85.1 | 77.2 | 80.2 | 86.8 | 85.6 | 87.7 | 82.9 | 91.2 | 91.2 | 79.4 | 72.1 | 77.2 | 76.3 | 79.8 | 77.0 | 78.7 | 76.0 | 76.0 | |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 82.1 | 88.5 | 87.4 | 70.3 | 77.5 | 73.1 | 79.3 | 83.9 | 78.4 | 81.0 | 80.4 | | | 47.1 | 62.5 | 56.0 | 56.1 | 60.6 | 65.7 | 63.3 | 66.3 | 66.3 | |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 90.6 | 91.8 | 91.8 | 77.7 | 84.1 | 80.6 | 81.8 | 91.2 | 82.6 | 87.8 | 83.8 | | | 68.1 | 68.8 | 68.4 | 68.8 | 70.9 | | | | | |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 85.8 | 90.4 | 89.9 | 86.7 | 88.5 | 87.7 | 84.6 | 86.2 | 75.6 | 81.4 | 80.6 | | | 78.8 | 66.2 | 73.8 | 73.0 | 79.8 | 73.4 | 77.1 | 73.2 | 73.2 | |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 82.8 | 89.4 | 90.5 | 86.7 | 88.5 | 87.7 | 84.6 | 86.2 | 72.4 | 79.1 | 80.4 | | | 79.1 | 72.8 | 76.2 | 76.2 | 74.8 | 67.5 | 71.0 | 71.9 | 71.9 | |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 78.0 | 83.5 | 85.9 | 85.4 | 90.7 | 88.0 | 85.3 | 83.6 | 70.0 | 75.7 | 77.7 | | | 81.3 | 75.6 | 78.6 | 79.6 | 73.6 | 64.0 | 68.9 | 70.2 | 70.2 | |
| Foreign, other qualification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School attendant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | 80.4 | 69.8 | 75.4 | 81.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² D: 17-24; IS: 18-24; D and IS: 75+

³ E, A: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.8.2. Average number of consultations with a medical doctor

| | F | | | | | | I | | | | | | NL | | | | | | A | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|-------|------|------|------|---------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-------|------|------|------|---------|------|-------|------|------|------|--|
| | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 6.8 | - | 6.8 | - | - | - | 6.6 | - | 6.6 | - | - | - | 6.5 | - | 6.5 | - | - | - | 6.5 | - | 6.5 | - | |
| Females | 8.5 | - | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 6.8 | - | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | - | 7.3 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | - | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | |
| Males | - | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | - | - | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | - | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | - | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | |
| 25-34 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.7 | |
| 35-44 | 7.5 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | |
| 45-54 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.9 | |
| 55-64 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.3 | |
| 65-74 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | |
| 75-84 | 12.1 | 15.2 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 9.8 | |
| 85+ | 10.5 | 15.3 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 11.7 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 8.6 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 10.9 | |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Active | 8.2 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | |
| Non-active | 8.8 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 | |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.9 | 12.1 | 6.7 | 6.4 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 8.9 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 7.9 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.7 | |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 8.7 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.7 | |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 8.9 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.4 | |
| Foreign, other qualification | 10.8 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

³ A: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.8.2. Average number of consultations with a medical doctor

| | S | | | IS | | | NO | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 3.4 | - | - | 3.0 | - | - | 2.6 |
| Females | 3.8 | - | 3.8 | 3.7 | - | 3.7 | 2.9 | - | 2.9 |
| Males | - | 2.9 | 2.9 | - | 2.2 | 2.2 | - | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| 25-34 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| 35-44 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
| 45-54 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 1.9 |
| 55-64 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| 65-74 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| 75-84 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 85+ | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | : | : | : | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Active | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| Non-active | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.8 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 12.0 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.7 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 4.1 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| Foreign, other qualification | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| School attendant | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| No education | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² S: 16-24; IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.9.1.1. Percentage of population who had consulted a dentist in the past year

| | D | | | NL | | | A | | | P | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 74.9 | - | - | 76.8 | - | - | 61.7 | - | - | 36.1 |
| Females | - | 72.9 | 72.9 | - | 75.5 | 75.5 | 74.4 | - | 60.2 | - | 34.6 | 33.8 |
| Males | 76.9 | - | 76.9 | 78.1 | - | 78.1 | 79.2 | 63.0 | - | 37.5 | - | 38.2 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 85.3 | 74.5 | 79.7 | 79.9 | 94.0 | 91.7 | 91.7 | 67.4 | 62.4 | 65.0 | 53.0 | 44.7 |
| 25-34 | 83.2 | 74.9 | 79.0 | 79.1 | 92.2 | 88.7 | 88.8 | 70.1 | 61.4 | 65.7 | 50.9 | 41.0 |
| 35-44 | 88.1 | 77.8 | 82.9 | 83.0 | 93.0 | 89.9 | 90.0 | 70.8 | 63.4 | 67.0 | 47.1 | 36.6 |
| 45-54 | 79.9 | 74.9 | 77.4 | 77.5 | 81.1 | 78.1 | 78.2 | 65.9 | 60.9 | 63.4 | 40.3 | 34.5 |
| 55-64 | 74.4 | 73.3 | 73.9 | 73.9 | 65.1 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 60.2 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 31.5 | 31.8 |
| 65-74 | 60.8 | 60.7 | 60.8 | 60.4 | 47.4 | 45.6 | 45.4 | 49.5 | 54.0 | 51.3 | 22.2 | 26.5 |
| 75-84 | 44.1 | 47.9 | 45.3 | 44.4 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 32.8 | 46.2 | 48.2 | 46.3 | 15.0 | 16.5 |
| 85+ | | | | 20.1 | 17.5 | 19.3 | 18.4 | 40.7 | 41.8 | 40.1 | 7.3 | 10.4 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 39.8 | 67.0 | 51.8 | 54.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Active | 84.7 | 76.0 | 79.7 | 76.5 | 90.2 | 86.1 | 79.1 | 68.7 | 61.8 | 61.8 | | |
| Non-active | 72.3 | 67.4 | 70.5 | 74.3 | 60.8 | 57.4 | 72.0 | 57.5 | 56.8 | 57.2 | | |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 48.0 | 58.5 | 52.7 | 55.1 | 94.1 | 71.6 | 76.7 | | | | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 65.2 | 71.6 | 68.3 | 67.1 | 50.0 | 50.9 | 61.8 | 54.9 | 55.1 | 55.0 | 32.8 | 28.1 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 76.2 | 71.6 | 74.1 | 74.6 | 76.0 | 74.5 | 75.2 | 67.7 | 60.8 | 64.0 | 49.2 | 41.5 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 86.0 | 76.3 | 81.1 | 78.2 | 89.7 | 84.7 | 80.9 | 67.7 | 60.8 | 63.5 | 54.3 | 47.5 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 89.4 | 78.8 | 82.7 | 82.0 | 92.1 | 87.5 | 84.1 | 71.8 | 65.0 | 67.3 | 62.1 | 56.7 |
| Foreign, other qualification | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School attendant | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | | | 16.5 | 14.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 15.9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 21.1 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² D: 17-24; D: 75+

³ A: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.9.1.1. Percentage of population who had consulted a dentist in the past year

| | S | | | IS | | | CH | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 69.4 | - | - | 61.0 | - | - | 65.5 |
| Females | - | 66.7 | 66.7 | - | 54.9 | 54.9 | - | 63.2 | 62.7 |
| Males | 71.9 | - | 71.9 | 65.9 | - | 65.9 | 67.4 | - | 67.8 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 71.0 | 66.7 | 68.8 | 71.1 | 54.7 | 64.7 | 71.5 | 59.3 | 65.7 |
| 25-34 | 61.6 | 50.4 | 56.0 | 69.3 | 60.5 | 65.3 | 65.4 | 62.4 | 66.2 |
| 35-44 | 69.4 | 61.4 | 65.4 | 74.2 | 58.1 | 66.8 | 67.0 | 74.7 | 69.7 |
| 45-54 | 78.6 | 76.9 | 77.8 | 71.0 | 56.6 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 71.1 | 71.2 |
| 55-64 | 84.4 | 78.6 | 81.6 | 53.6 | 49.5 | 51.7 | 51.9 | 67.7 | 67.1 |
| 65-74 | 73.9 | 72.6 | 73.3 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 58.2 | 61.1 | 59.1 |
| 75-84 | | | | 14.3 | 33.3 | 23.1 | 46.2 | 42.4 | 44.8 |
| 85+ | 61.7 | 61.0 | 61.4 | | | | 40.8 | 44.0 | 41.7 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | 73.5 | 66.2 | 69.7 | 70.0 | 57.9 | 63.7 | 62.7 | 71.8 | 68.2 |
| Non-active | 69.3 | 67.9 | 68.7 | 68.2 | 59.7 | 55.5 | 58.5 | 62.8 | 61.2 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 25.0 | 50.0 | 40.0 | 44.2 | 35.0 | 34.8 | 42.4 | | |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 63.5 | 64.6 | 64.0 | 59.5 | 39.6 | 41.6 | 45.9 | 54.5 | 54.7 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 77.2 | 68.8 | 73.1 | 73.8 | 64.2 | 59.7 | 58.7 | 61.4 | 67.3 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 71.1 | 65.5 | 68.3 | 68.9 | 71.4 | 64.5 | 63.5 | 72.0 | 67.7 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 75.8 | 69.1 | 72.6 | 73.9 | 80.2 | 75.2 | 74.4 | 75.0 | 74.0 |
| Foreign, other qualification | | | | | | | | | |
| School attendant | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² S: 16-24; IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.9.1.2. Percentage of population who had consulted a dentist in the past year

| | I | | | NL | | | A | | | P | | | S | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 36.0 | - | - | 74.8 | - | - | 65.2 | - | - | 28.4 | - | - | 69.9 |
| Females | 37.0 | - | 37.0 | 75.4 | - | 75.4 | 66.3 | - | 66.3 | 67.7 | - | 30.5 | 31.1 | - | 72.3 |
| Males | - | 34.8 | 34.8 | - | 74.2 | 74.2 | - | 63.9 | 63.9 | 62.4 | - | 26.0 | 25.4 | - | 67.4 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 39.9 | 36.3 | 38.0 | 94.8 | 90.2 | 92.4 | 74.1 | 68.1 | 71.1 | 71.2 | 34.8 | 27.9 | 31.3 | 31.5 | 72.1 |
| 25-34 | 45.3 | 39.5 | 42.4 | 92.9 | 83.0 | 87.9 | 83.6 | 73.4 | 78.5 | 78.6 | 37.4 | 30.8 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 61.4 |
| 35-44 | 44.5 | 39.1 | 41.8 | 91.6 | 85.8 | 88.7 | 78.9 | 65.3 | 72.0 | 72.2 | 40.0 | 27.9 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 77.1 |
| 45-54 | 44.3 | 38.5 | 41.4 | 81.2 | 76.1 | 78.7 | 69.5 | 66.5 | 68.0 | 68.1 | 34.3 | 26.8 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 82.3 |
| 55-64 | 34.9 | 33.2 | 34.1 | 62.5 | 64.3 | 63.4 | 62.1 | 66.7 | 64.4 | 64.4 | 28.6 | 25.7 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 84.3 |
| 65-74 | 27.7 | 24.5 | 26.3 | 44.0 | 45.4 | 44.6 | 45.6 | 43.2 | 44.6 | 44.3 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 74.0 |
| 75-84 | 14.3 | 17.6 | 15.5 | 26.5 | 31.6 | 28.4 | 27.9 | 29.9 | 28.8 | 27.9 | 8.4 | 12.4 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 53.8 |
| 85+ | 7.6 | 16.7 | 10.3 | 13.8 | 22.2 | 17.0 | 16.6 | 11.0 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 3.4 | 11.1 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 53.2 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | . | . | . | 72.9 | 50.4 | 61.9 | 72.5 | . | . | . | 19.4 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 26.5 | 72.3 |
| Active | 48.9 | 38.3 | 42.2 | 89.6 | 81.3 | 84.8 | 76.6 | 77.3 | 72.4 | 65.7 | 35.8 | 27.1 | 31.0 | 28.2 | 69.9 |
| Non-active | 31.2 | 29.0 | 30.4 | 62.1 | 59.0 | 61.0 | 72.5 | 56.6 | 55.2 | 64.4 | 24.7 | 23.4 | 24.3 | 28.8 | . |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 30.1 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 74.9 | 73.7 | 74.3 | 74.7 | 54.2 | 54.6 | 58.5 | 24.1 | 20.7 | 22.5 | 22.9 | 33.3 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 49.0 | 42.3 | 45.6 | 95.9 | 87.7 | 92.1 | 79.1 | 75.2 | 70.0 | 68.1 | 51.4 | 42.5 | 47.1 | 46.0 | 70.0 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 53.1 | 42.1 | 46.8 | 85.1 | 88.2 | 86.8 | 79.7 | 77.4 | 77.2 | 75.0 | 60.0 | 52.4 | 56.6 | 54.2 | 66.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 72.2 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.9.2.1. Average number of consultations with a dentist

| | D | | | F | | | I | | | NL | | | A | | | IS | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 2.6 | - | - | 1.0 | - | - | 0.8 | - | - | 2.4 | - | - | 1.3 | - | - | 1.5 | - | - | 1.5 |
| Females | 2.7 | - | 2.7 | 1.2 | - | 1.2 | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | 2.6 | - | 2.6 | 1.4 | - | 1.4 | 1.9 | - | 1.9 | 1.9 | - | 1.9 |
| Males | - | 2.5 | 2.5 | - | 0.7 | 0.7 | - | 0.7 | 0.7 | - | 2.2 | 2.2 | - | 1.3 | 1.3 | - | 1.2 | 1.2 | - | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| 25-34 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| 35-44 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| 45-54 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| 55-64 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| 65-74 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 75-84 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 85+ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 6.6 | 1.5 | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Non-active | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 5.1 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | | | | 3.9 | 0.0 | 2.4 | | | | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | |
| Foreign, other qualification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School attendant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² D: 17-24; IS: 18-24; D and IS: 75+

³ A: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.9.2.2. Average number of consultations with a dentist

| | B | | | DK | | | EL | | | E | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 1.3 | - | - | 1.8 | - | - | 0.7 | - | - | 0.8 |
| Females | 1.3 | - | 1.3 | 1.9 | - | 1.9 | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | 0.9 | - | 0.9 |
| Males | - | 1.3 | 1.3 | - | 1.7 | 1.7 | - | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| 25-34 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| 35-44 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| 45-54 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| 55-64 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 65-74 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 75-84 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 85+ | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | : | : | : | : | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | : | : |
| Active | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Non-active | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | : | : |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.9.2.2. Average number of consultations with a dentist

| | IRL | | | | | | NL | | | | | | A | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 0.7 | - | - | 1.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1.6 | - | - | - | - | - | 1.5 |
| Females | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | - | 1.7 | - | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | - | 1.6 | - | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Males | - | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | 1.5 | 1.5 | - | 1.4 | 1.4 | - | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 25-34 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 35-44 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 45-54 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 55-64 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 65-74 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 75-84 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 85+ | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | - |
| Active | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Non-active | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | - | - | - | - | - | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.9.2.2. Average number of consultations with a dentist

| | A | | | | P | | | | S | | | | UK | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| | Females | | Males | | Females | | Males | | Females | | Males | | Females | | Males | | All | | |
| | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | 1.5 | - | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.4 | - | 1.4 | - | 1.4 | - | 1.4 | - |
| Females | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Males | - | 1.4 | 1.4 | - | 0.7 | 0.7 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.0 | - | 1.4 | - | 1.4 | - | 1.4 | - | 1.4 | - |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| 25-34 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 35-44 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 45-54 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 55-64 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| 65-74 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 75-84 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 85+ | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | : | : | : | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Active | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | : | : | : | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Non-active | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | : | : | : | : | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | : | : | : | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-2) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

Source: European Community Household Panel, 1998

2.10.1. Percentage of population vaccinated against influenza

| | D | | | | I | | | | NL | | | | A | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|-------|------|------|------|-----------------------|------|---------|------|-------|------|------|------|-----------------------|------|---------|------|-------|---|------|---|-----------------------|--|
| | Females | | Males | | All | | adjusted ¹ | | Females | | Males | | All | | adjusted ¹ | | Females | | Males | | All | | adjusted ¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 25.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| Females | 27.1 | - | 27.1 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 16.2 | - | 15.2 | 14.9 | 18.7 | - | 18.7 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 14.4 | - | 14.4 | 14.4 | - | - | 14.4 | - | 13.9 | |
| Males | - | 23.1 | 23.1 | 24.5 | 24.5 | - | 14.2 | 14.2 | 15.5 | - | 18.8 | 18.8 | 19.9 | 19.9 | - | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 | - | - | 13.7 | - | 14.2 | |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| 25-34 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| 35-44 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| 45-54 | 22.2 | 22.8 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 15.5 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| 55-64 | 40.0 | 34.7 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 17.7 | 15.5 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 21.5 | 23.8 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| 65-74 | 53.4 | 53.1 | 53.3 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 57.4 | 65.4 | 61.0 | 61.1 | 22.8 | 21.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| 75-84 | 68.9 | 65.4 | 67.8 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 50.2 | 56.6 | 52.6 | 52.7 | 53.3 | 65.3 | 58.1 | 58.3 | 26.2 | 30.7 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| 85+ | | | | | | 55.8 | 64.8 | 58.6 | 58.7 | 40.3 | 49.4 | 43.0 | 43.4 | 22.9 | 25.0 | 23.5 | 23.5 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 39.4 | 13.4 | 27.9 | 23.1 | 23.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Active | 17.1 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 23.6 | 23.6 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 14.2 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 17.1 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| Non-active | 35.0 | 37.4 | 35.9 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 22.6 | 27.7 | 24.4 | 16.2 | 32.7 | 45.8 | 37.3 | 22.2 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 37.2 | 14.6 | 27.0 | 22.1 | 22.1 | - | - | - | - | 19.8 | 33.9 | 27.3 | 23.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 26.6 | 16.1 | 21.6 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 29.8 | 28.6 | 29.3 | 15.5 | 31.4 | 25.5 | 29.1 | 16.6 | 14.6 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 29.0 | 25.6 | 27.4 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 14.5 | 18.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 18.6 | 14.2 | 17.0 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 14.1 | 23.1 | 20.6 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 9.5 | 14.2 | 11.9 | 16.9 | 11.9 | 15.9 | 14.3 | 18.5 | 13.6 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 16.1 | 23.1 | 20.6 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 9.5 | 14.2 | 11.9 | 16.9 | 11.9 | 15.9 | 14.3 | 18.5 | 13.6 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.1 | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² D: 17-24; D: 75+

³ A: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.10.2.1. Percentage of females ever having had a breast cancer test

| | DK | | F | | I | | NL | | IS | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Females | 30.4 | - | 48.9 | - | 36.6 | - | 46.8 | - | 70.6 | - |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 3.5 | - | 4.2 | - | . | - | 4.8 | - | 18.1 | - |
| 25-34 | 9.6 | - | 15.0 | - | 10.0 | - | 10.9 | - | 57.9 | - |
| 35-44 | 27.9 | - | 43.1 | - | 30.5 | - | 29.9 | - | 84.5 | - |
| 45-54 | 44.9 | - | 84.4 | - | 59.3 | - | 65.2 | - | 99.4 | - |
| 55-64 | 52.7 | - | 90.9 | - | 60.0 | - | 93.2 | - | 99.1 | - |
| 65-74 | 49.4 | - | 80.1 | - | 42.1 | - | 87.8 | - | 96.1 | - |
| 75-84 | 35.9 | - | 50.3 | - | 25.2 | - | 51.1 | - | . | - |
| 85+ | 14.6 | - | 24.2 | - | 9.7 | - | 35.4 | - | . | - |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 38.6 | 45.9 | 62.5 | 57.5 | . | . | . | . | 79.6 | 70.7 |
| Active | 29.2 | 30.1 | 48.4 | 51.6 | 32.8 | 38.0 | 33.6 | 46.2 | 69.2 | 70.1 |
| Non-active | 32.0 | 30.8 | 49.5 | 46.2 | 39.1 | 35.7 | 66.6 | 47.8 | 72.0 | 73.4 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 43.7 | 49.2 | 59.9 | 41.9 | . | . | 30.1 | 31.6 | 82.4 | 74.6 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 36.6 | 27.7 | 66.9 | 41.4 | 38.5 | 30.1 | 67.4 | 50.4 | 96.1 | 71.2 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 31.5 | 31.8 | 48.5 | 49.3 | 37.0 | 40.1 | 56.0 | 47.4 | 66.1 | 70.0 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 27.8 | 30.7 | 38.3 | 50.0 | 32.9 | 41.2 | 34.4 | 44.4 | 62.5 | 69.0 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 41.6 | 34.9 | 42.5 | 53.4 | 38.1 | 44.7 | 36.3 | 47.3 | 76.4 | 74.3 |
| Foreign, other qualification | 1.5 | 27.9 | . | 47.9 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| School attendant | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| No education | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² IS: 18-24; IS: 76+

³ DK: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.10.2.2. Percentage of females ever having had a breast cancer test within the past year

| | DK | | I | | NL | | IS | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Females | 18.9 | - | 33.8 | - | 38.3 | - | 45.5 | - |
| Age² | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 32.7 | - | : | - | 25.4 | - | 56.4 | - |
| 25-34 | 20.1 | - | 43.4 | - | 32.0 | - | 33.0 | - |
| 35-44 | 15.6 | - | 40.5 | - | 22.9 | - | 47.6 | - |
| 45-54 | 18.6 | - | 35.1 | - | 41.9 | - | 54.3 | - |
| 55-64 | 25.9 | - | 32.5 | - | 47.8 | - | 51.8 | - |
| 65-74 | 18.0 | - | 29.4 | - | 40.4 | - | 32.8 | - |
| 75-84 | 6.1 | - | 28.5 | - | 18.2 | - | : | - |
| 85+ | 7.1 | - | 17.8 | - | : | - | : | - |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | : | : | : | : | : | : | 42.7 | 46.5 |
| Active | 20.0 | 19.4 | 35.4 | 32.2 | 35.9 | 37.1 | 46.5 | 45.3 |
| Non-active | 17.6 | 18.3 | 33.0 | 34.6 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 42.1 | 45.7 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 31.0 | 32.7 | : | : | : | : | 24.6 | 26.8 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 14.8 | 15.3 | 32.9 | 35.1 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 41.3 | 39.2 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 21.9 | 21.4 | 34.9 | 33.7 | 41.2 | 39.8 | 50.3 | 50.3 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 19.2 | 19.2 | 32.1 | 29.5 | 37.7 | 36.5 | 42.7 | 43.1 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 21.3 | 21.7 | : | : | : | : | 48.6 | 49.7 |
| Foreign, other qualification | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| School attendant | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| No education | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ DK: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.10.3.1. Percentage of females ever having had a cervical cancer test

| | DK | | I | | NL | | IS | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Females | 83.1 | - | 60.8 | - | 73.8 | - | 91.1 | - |
| Age² | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 36.2 | - | - | - | 16.4 | - | 63.6 | - |
| 25-34 | 93.9 | - | 57.1 | - | 64.4 | - | 96.1 | - |
| 35-44 | 97.5 | - | 73.9 | - | 93.5 | - | 97.2 | - |
| 45-54 | 96.7 | - | 76.0 | - | 95.0 | - | 99.5 | - |
| 55-64 | 94.9 | - | 68.6 | - | 90.1 | - | 99.1 | - |
| 65-74 | 84.0 | - | 49.3 | - | 65.2 | - | 99.0 | - |
| 75-84 | 62.7 | - | 32.0 | - | 26.4 | - | - | - |
| 85+ | 37.1 | - | 16.0 | - | 11.3 | - | - | - |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 65.4 | 72.9 | - | - | - | - | 93.7 | 91.2 |
| Active | 92.3 | 84.9 | 71.0 | 65.6 | 76.2 | 73.6 | 90.9 | 91.1 |
| Non-active | 70.9 | 80.8 | 54.3 | 57.8 | 70.1 | 74.0 | 90.0 | 91.0 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 70.7 | 83.5 | - | - | 70.1 | 61.8 | 90.2 | 88.8 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 75.3 | 78.7 | 48.9 | 52.1 | 66.7 | 70.4 | 99.2 | 91.4 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 77.8 | 81.6 | 67.2 | 64.2 | 80.1 | 75.1 | 87.4 | 89.7 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 91.0 | 86.4 | 70.5 | 68.9 | 73.6 | 74.0 | 88.9 | 91.2 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 85.8 | 80.2 | 71.2 | 68.9 | 71.8 | 74.5 | 97.0 | 93.6 |
| Foreign, other qualification | 19.1 | 63.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ DK: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.10.3.2. Percentage of females ever having had a cervical cancer test within the past year

| | DK | | I | | NL | | IS | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ | Females | Adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Females | 32.7 | - | 42.1 | - | 25.4 | - | 57.2 | - |
| Age² | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 55.4 | - | 51.6 | - | 35.8 | - | 75.8 | - |
| 25-34 | 45.6 | - | 45.9 | - | 30.4 | - | 56.4 | - |
| 35-44 | 37.5 | - | 43.2 | - | 27.9 | - | 59.1 | - |
| 45-54 | 33.5 | - | 37.2 | - | 27.2 | - | 56.7 | - |
| 55-64 | 26.3 | - | 30.2 | - | 20.8 | - | 55.2 | - |
| 65-74 | 10.2 | - | 25.4 | - | 6.1 | - | 34.7 | - |
| 75-84 | 5.4 | - | 14.7 | - | 4.1 | - | - | - |
| 85+ | 3.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 22.1 | 19.9 | - | - | - | - | 47.7 | 55.1 |
| Active | 37.6 | 32.8 | 45.9 | 41.7 | 29.1 | 26.9 | 58.2 | 56.5 |
| Non-active | 24.3 | 32.6 | 38.6 | 42.4 | 18.4 | 22.5 | 58.7 | 62.5 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 35.0 | 28.0 | - | - | 6.6 | 6.0 | 34.5 | 39.0 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 19.6 | 30.3 | 35.1 | 40.2 | 20.6 | 24.7 | 44.4 | 49.8 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 31.8 | 32.6 | 42.5 | 41.2 | 23.4 | 24.2 | 62.1 | 61.5 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 37.5 | 33.5 | 45.6 | 43.0 | 27.6 | 26.2 | 57.4 | 55.6 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 39.3 | 43.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign, other qualification | 50.4 | 29.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ DK: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.11.1. Percentage of population who had used prescribed medicines in the past 2 weeks

| | B | | | | DK | | | | NL | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 43.8 | - | - | - | 34.9 | - | - | - | 38.1 | - |
| Females | - | 36.5 | 36.5 | 37.5 | - | 30.5 | 30.5 | 31.0 | - | 32.8 | 32.8 | 33.8 |
| Males | 50.9 | - | 50.9 | 49.9 | 39.2 | - | 39.2 | 38.7 | 43.3 | - | 43.3 | 42.3 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 28.8 | 24.1 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 21.0 | 14.1 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 23.1 | 11.8 | 17.4 | 17.5 |
| 25-34 | 29.3 | 20.6 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 23.4 | 16.8 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 25.1 | 16.9 | 20.9 | 21.1 |
| 35-44 | 40.7 | 29.3 | 34.8 | 35.1 | 29.2 | 20.5 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 34.0 | 25.0 | 29.4 | 29.6 |
| 45-54 | 59.7 | 37.6 | 48.3 | 48.5 | 38.0 | 27.4 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 45.9 | 35.6 | 40.7 | 40.8 |
| 55-64 | 74.2 | 56.1 | 64.7 | 65.1 | 49.0 | 41.4 | 45.1 | 45.3 | 57.8 | 51.4 | 54.6 | 54.6 |
| 65-74 | 86.6 | 74.4 | 81.2 | 80.5 | 61.1 | 58.5 | 59.8 | 59.8 | 73.9 | 66.9 | 70.3 | 69.9 |
| 75-84 | 88.4 | 76.6 | 84.5 | 82.4 | 76.9 | 67.1 | 72.6 | 72.2 | 80.0 | 80.1 | 80.0 | 79.2 |
| 85+ | 92.9 | 97.7 | 94.2 | 91.7 | 77.9 | 75.0 | 77.0 | 75.7 | 83.7 | 79.7 | 82.5 | 80.9 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 26.0 | 25.1 | 25.6 | 38.4 | 32.7 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Active | 37.1 | 28.2 | 31.8 | 39.6 | 27.4 | 21.8 | 24.5 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 23.7 | 27.2 | 34.3 |
| Non-active | 67.7 | 59.2 | 64.6 | 50.8 | 55.0 | 46.9 | 51.4 | 46.3 | 60.0 | 62.7 | 61.0 | 46.1 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 68.2 | 45.5 | 59.1 | 49.5 | 43.6 | 9.9 | 26.0 | 30.3 | 45.5 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 39.4 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 73.2 | 55.3 | 64.8 | 48.2 | 57.6 | 45.0 | 52.2 | 39.3 | 64.4 | 49.5 | 58.6 | 44.8 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 59.0 | 37.4 | 48.1 | 46.3 | 40.7 | 32.7 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 44.9 | 33.8 | 39.9 | 38.0 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 41.9 | 31.7 | 36.7 | 42.3 | 31.0 | 24.2 | 27.7 | 32.2 | 35.4 | 28.4 | 31.7 | 36.8 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 39.5 | 31.4 | 35.4 | 41.1 | 51.6 | 31.2 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 31.2 | 29.0 | 29.9 | 35.0 |
| Foreign, other qualification | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| School attendant | . | . | . | . | 20.7 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 36.8 | . | . | . | . |
| No education | 73.6 | 44.6 | 62.0 | 45.2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24

³ DK: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

2.11.2. Percentage of population who had used prescribed medicines in the past 4 weeks

| | F | | | | A | | | | IS | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|
| | Females | | Males | | Females | | Males | | Females | | Males | | All | |
| | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | 36.9 | - | 38.2 | - | 33.7 | - | 35.4 | - | 10.0 | - | 8.7 | - | 7.5 |
| Females | - | 29.2 | 29.7 | 33.7 | - | 42.4 | - | 40.8 | - | 10.0 | - | 7.5 | - | 10.0 |
| Males | 43.9 | 43.9 | 43.4 | 42.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 29.9 | 15.8 | 22.8 | 23.2 | 20.8 | 17.5 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| 25-34 | 34.7 | 14.6 | 25.4 | 25.2 | 23.4 | 18.5 | 21.0 | 21.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| 35-44 | 33.5 | 20.2 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 26.1 | 22.9 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 10.3 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| 45-54 | 47.3 | 26.9 | 37.2 | 37.5 | 45.7 | 35.9 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| 55-64 | 56.2 | 45.9 | 51.3 | 51.3 | 59.5 | 50.7 | 55.2 | 55.2 | 17.5 | 5.6 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.3 |
| 65-74 | 65.8 | 60.2 | 63.3 | 62.9 | 69.6 | 65.1 | 67.7 | 67.4 | 13.1 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| 75-84 | 65.3 | 72.5 | 68.4 | 67.7 | 76.4 | 72.7 | 75.2 | 74.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 85+ | 72.2 | 56.0 | 67.2 | 64.9 | 77.9 | 79.2 | 78.3 | 77.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 38.4 | 21.5 | 29.4 | 35.1 | 29.7 | 24.8 | 26.9 | 35.8 | 10.1 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Non-active | 49.7 | 43.4 | 47.2 | 39.4 | 54.5 | 53.9 | 54.3 | 41.7 | 9.6 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 33.8 | 23.1 | 28.2 | 22.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 54.2 | 45.3 | 50.6 | 33.6 | 51.8 | 38.6 | 47.1 | 40.9 | 14.3 | 7.0 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 39.7 | 24.9 | 31.9 | 34.9 | 37.0 | 32.4 | 34.6 | 37.3 | 10.5 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 40.4 | 28.7 | 35.2 | 39.5 | 37.0 | 32.4 | 34.6 | 37.3 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 43.7 | 27.8 | 36.0 | 40.8 | 31.9 | 30.9 | 31.3 | 35.5 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Foreign, other qualification | 58.8 | 35.8 | 49.6 | 36.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ A: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

Annexes

Annex 2: Items with relatively weak level of comparability

3.1.1. Percentage of population limited in terms of walking

| | B | | | DK | | | D | | | IRL | | | I | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 15.4 | - | - | 8.0 | - | - | 18.8 | - | - | 11.4 | - | - | 6.5 |
| Females | 17.1 | - | 17.1 | 9.8 | - | 9.8 | 22.7 | - | 22.7 | 11.7 | - | 11.7 | 8.4 | - | 8.4 |
| Males | - | 13.1 | 13.1 | - | 6.2 | 6.2 | - | 14.8 | 14.8 | - | 11.1 | 11.1 | - | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 25-34 | 7.9 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 35-44 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| 45-54 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 11.2 | 8.1 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| 55-64 | 11.2 | 14.8 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | 17.9 | 23.1 | 20.5 | 7.6 | 6.3 |
| 65-74 | 22.9 | 16.4 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 19.5 | 16.4 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 33.2 | 28.9 | 31.1 | 18.2 | 15.6 |
| 75-84 | 43.8 | 23.1 | 36.9 | 36.6 | 42.0 | 27.7 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 61.1 | 60.2 | 44.0 | 35.7 | 40.4 | 34.8 | 30.1 |
| 85+ | 56.8 | 38.9 | 51.9 | 51.4 | 65.1 | 48.0 | 59.7 | 59.3 | 61.1 | 60.2 | 80.0 | 61.3 | 71.9 | 48.0 | 54.4 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 3.5 | 13.6 | 7.2 | 11.3 | - | - | - | - | 24.8 | 24.8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 5.1 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 11.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 10.1 | 15.6 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Non-active | 21.9 | 17.1 | 20.1 | 17.4 | 20.6 | 15.8 | 18.5 | 14.4 | 29.0 | 22.4 | 18.2 | 22.1 | 19.6 | 10.7 | 12.2 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 22.2 | 37.0 | 29.6 | 25.8 | 18.0 | 4.0 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 23.4 | 19.6 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 30.9 | 18.5 | 25.4 | 22.4 | 25.0 | 15.1 | 20.8 | 13.0 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 32.2 | 22.6 | 27.0 | 19.4 | 16.7 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 16.8 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 16.8 | 10.2 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 21.3 | 19.8 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 9.7 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | 9.4 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | 4.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | 30.1 | 24.0 | 27.6 | 25.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24; D: 17-24; I: 75+

³ DK: ISCED 0-2; IRL: Primary, secondary and tertiary

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.1.2. Percentage of population limited in terms of seeing near

| | DK | | | NL | | | S | | | NO | | | CH | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 4.2 | - | - | 14.3 | - | - | 1.5 | - | - | 3.5 | - | - | 5.5 |
| Females | 4.7 | - | 4.7 | 4.4 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 1.7 | - | 1.7 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 6.2 | - | 6.2 |
| Males | - | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | - | 12.6 | - | - | 1.3 | 1.3 | - | 2.6 | - | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| 25-34 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| 35-44 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| 45-54 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 24.3 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 6.6 |
| 55-64 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 23.2 | 23.9 | 23.5 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.5 |
| 65-74 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 28.0 | 17.9 | 23.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 10.6 | 6.8 |
| 75-84 | 18.1 | 12.8 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 33.8 | 28.5 | 31.7 | 10.9 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 19.2 | 16.2 |
| 85+ | 41.5 | 29.4 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 44.1 | 27.8 | 39.2 | 38.8 | ; | ; | 19.7 | 14.2 | 17.8 | 32.6 | 35.6 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| Active | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| Non-active | 9.2 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 24.3 | 21.3 | 23.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 9.6 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 18.0 | 4.0 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 16.7 | 10.6 | 13.3 | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 11.9 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 7.3 | 31.0 | 23.9 | 28.2 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 2.5 | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 17.6 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 4.1 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 4.2 | 10.1 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 10.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Foreign, other qualification | 4.3 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 4.7 | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| School attendant | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |
| No education | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; | ; |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK, S: 16-24

³ DK, CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.1.3. Percentage of population limited in terms of seeing far

| | B | | | I | | | NL | | | P | | | UK | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 4.2 | - | - | 2.6 | - | - | 5.1 | - | - | 5.1 | - | - | 2.8 |
| Females | 5.8 | - | 5.8 | 3.6 | - | 3.6 | 7.5 | - | 7.5 | 6.3 | - | 6.3 | 3.3 | - | 3.3 |
| Males | - | 2.6 | 2.6 | - | 1.6 | 1.6 | - | 2.6 | 2.6 | - | 3.8 | 3.8 | - | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 25-34 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| 35-44 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| 45-54 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.1 |
| 55-64 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 1.9 |
| 65-74 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 12.2 | 4.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 2.7 |
| 75-84 | 23.6 | 5.0 | 17.3 | 14.3 | 8.7 | 12.2 | 20.4 | 11.1 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 18.2 | 13.6 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 9.3 |
| 85+ | 25.0 | 5.4 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 31.4 | 23.0 | 28.6 | 15.8 | 12.5 | 11.6 | 33.9 | 27.7 | 31.9 | 31.6 | 21.4 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Active | 4.1 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Non-active | 7.6 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 11.4 | 4.9 | 9.1 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 4.7 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 10.8 | 3.9 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 8.7 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 5.2 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 2.8 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 3.5 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 2.2 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 16.8 | 6.7 | 12.6 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 14.0 | 11.1 | 13.0 | 7.6 | 1.4 |
| Foreign, other qualification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School attendant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² UK: 16-24

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.1.4. Percentage of population limited in terms of hearing

| | B | | | DK | | | IRL | | | NL | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 6.7 | - | - | 11.6 | - | - | 29.8 | - | - | 5.0 |
| Females | 6.5 | - | 6.5 | 10.4 | - | 10.4 | 9.9 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 5.2 | - | 5.2 |
| Males | - | 7.0 | 7.0 | - | 12.8 | 12.8 | 13.3 | - | 30.6 | - | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 18.1 | 13.9 | 16.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 25-34 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 22.0 | 21.8 | 21.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 35-44 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 27.5 | 28.2 | 27.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 45-54 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 30.8 | 36.5 | 33.9 | 1.4 | 2.6 |
| 55-64 | 7.5 | 15.1 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 17.8 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 3.8 | 5.7 |
| 65-74 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 17.4 | 25.3 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 40.6 | 46.0 | 43.2 | 8.4 | 11.6 |
| 75-84 | 25.9 | 30.6 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 31.1 | 34.7 | 34.8 | 52.6 | 60.7 | 56.1 | 20.1 | 22.3 |
| 85+ | 39.5 | 44.0 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 61.6 | 65.3 | 63.4 | 66.7 | 77.4 | 71.3 | 44.6 | 44.9 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 7.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 22.8 | 25.9 | 24.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Non-active | 9.4 | 15.0 | 11.4 | 7.1 | 17.4 | 19.8 | 13.0 | 34.0 | 38.8 | 35.7 | 8.0 | 10.6 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 25.4 | 27.5 | 26.2 | 23.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 16.3 | 18.9 | 17.6 | 13.2 | 22.0 | 23.5 | 15.4 | 44.5 | 46.2 | 45.4 | 11.4 | 12.7 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 5.3 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 10.0 | 15.4 | 12.7 | 29.7 | 28.9 | 29.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 10.0 | 15.4 | 13.0 | 19.6 | 21.7 | 20.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 19.6 | 21.7 | 20.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | 10.8 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 6.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24

³ DK: ISCED 0-2; IRL: Primary, secondary and tertiary

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.1.4. Percentage of population limited in terms of hearing

| | P | | | UK | | | NO | | | CH | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 9.5 | - | - | 5.0 | - | - | 4.8 | - | - | 5.3 |
| Females | 8.9 | - | 8.9 | 4.4 | - | 4.4 | 4.6 | - | 4.6 | 5.0 | - | 5.0 |
| Males | - | 10.2 | 10.2 | - | 5.7 | 5.7 | - | 5.1 | 5.1 | - | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| 25-34 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| 35-44 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| 45-54 | 5.7 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.6 |
| 55-64 | 9.1 | 14.1 | 11.4 | 4.5 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 9.2 |
| 65-74 | 15.1 | 21.0 | 17.7 | 8.4 | 12.3 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 13.3 |
| 75-84 | 27.9 | 32.2 | 29.7 | 13.3 | 14.9 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 12.3 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 16.2 |
| 85+ | 45.4 | 48.6 | 46.4 | 29.2 | 26.8 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 16.5 | 19.1 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 29.1 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | - | - |
| Active | - | - | - | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 1.7 |
| Non-active | - | - | - | 7.1 | 10.3 | 8.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 12.7 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 7.7 | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 9.0 | 12.6 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 6.6 | - | - | - | 7.6 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 8.1 | 3.6 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 8.7 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 1.9 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 7.9 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.8 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 1.8 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | 3.3 | 11.2 | 5.6 | 4.4 | - | - | - | 3.5 |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.9 |
| No education | 20.5 | 24.6 | 22.0 | 12.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.1 |
| All adjusted ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29.8 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² UK: 16-24

³ CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.1.5. Percentage of population limited in terms of carrying something

| | DK | | | D | | | NL | | | NO | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 9.5 | - | - | 21.3 | - | - | 15.7 | - | - | 19.7 |
| Females | 14.5 | - | 14.5 | 13.9 | - | 29.4 | 28.4 | - | 25.0 | 24.2 | - | 27.3 |
| Males | - | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.8 | - | 12.7 | 13.8 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.9 | - | 11.7 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | - | - | - | - | 6.7 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 10.7 | 0.8 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 4.7 |
| 25-34 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 10.8 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 10.9 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 4.6 |
| 35-44 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 18.4 | 6.8 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 2.3 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 3.5 |
| 45-54 | 12.4 | 2.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 30.5 | 12.7 | 21.5 | 24.4 | 8.4 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 7.9 |
| 55-64 | 15.2 | 4.5 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 44.8 | 21.0 | 33.2 | 33.5 | 9.4 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 10.5 |
| 65-74 | 27.5 | 10.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 48.3 | 28.8 | 40.0 | 48.2 | 11.9 | 31.9 | 31.2 | 16.7 |
| 75-84 | 53.0 | 19.8 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 65.2 | 40.6 | 57.3 | 66.3 | 28.5 | 51.3 | 49.6 | 22.8 |
| 85+ | 74.6 | 44.3 | 65.1 | 63.5 | | | | 80.3 | 49.0 | 70.9 | 67.6 | 40.2 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | 37.9 | 16.6 | 28.5 | 24.8 | - | - | - | 28.3 |
| Active | 3.6 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 19.3 | 7.0 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 2.2 | 7.1 | 11.6 | 12.6 |
| Non-active | 29.0 | 10.5 | 20.9 | 16.9 | 37.4 | 23.2 | 32.1 | 41.7 | 19.0 | 33.6 | 24.3 | 3.8 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 29.0 | 8.0 | 19.5 | 13.5 | 8.4 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 10.0 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 35.2 | 9.7 | 24.3 | 16.0 | 30.8 | 13.0 | 22.2 | 46.2 | 15.0 | 34.0 | 24.4 | 20.1 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 15.2 | 4.6 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 31.7 | 14.8 | 23.9 | 27.7 | 7.4 | 18.6 | 17.3 | 51.0 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 6.0 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 18.1 | 6.2 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 4.5 | 10.9 | 14.1 | 24.1 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 18.7 | 1.1 | 9.4 | 9.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22.2 |
| Foreign, other qualification | 4.1 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 9.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12.0 |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.4 |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8.3 |
| All adjusted ¹ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 24.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 17.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 51.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 24.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 39.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 28.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 18.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 16.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 11.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 8.3 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 20.5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 14.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 26.8 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24; D: 17-24; N: 75+

³ DK: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.2.1. Percentage of population with limitations in feeding oneself

| | UK | | | | IS | | | | CH | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| | Females | | Males | | Females | | Males | | Females | | Males | | All | |
| | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ | | All adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | 0.9 | - | 0.9 | - | 2.8 | - | 2.8 | - | 0.3 | - | 0.3 | - | 0.3 |
| Females | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | - | 3.2 | - | 3.2 | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Males | - | 0.8 | - | 0.9 | - | 2.3 | - | 2.3 | - | 0.2 | - | 0.2 | - | 0.2 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 0.2 | . | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 25-34 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 35-44 | 0.6 | . | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.3 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 45-54 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| 55-64 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 65-74 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 75-84 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . | . | . | . | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 85+ | 4.5 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 3.4 | . | . | . | . | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | . | . | 5.6 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Active | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Non-active | 1.7 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 8.9 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 5.9 | 4.5 | 10.0 | 5.2 | 10.0 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 7.1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 1.7 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 1.2 | . | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 0.7 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 3.0 | . | . | . | 0.3 | . | . | . | . | . |
| Foreign, other qualification | . | 1.1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| School attendant | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| No education | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² UK: 16-24; IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.2.2. Percentage of population with limitations in getting in and out of bed

| | B | | | | I | | | | NL | | | | P | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 10.8 | - | - | - | 4.8 | - | - | - | - | 14.1 | - | - | - | 9.2 |
| Females | 12.6 | - | 12.6 | 12.2 | 6.4 | - | 6.4 | 5.7 | 17.2 | - | - | 17.2 | 16.6 | 12.1 | - | 12.1 |
| Males | - | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.9 | - | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.9 | - | 10.5 | 10.5 | 11.2 | - | - | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | : | : | : | : | : | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 25-34 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | : | : | : | : | : | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 35-44 | 10.2 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | : | : | : | : | : | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| 45-54 | 8.3 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | : | : | : | : | : | 7.6 | 3.5 | 5.7 |
| 55-64 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 11.9 | 6.8 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 15.9 | 7.4 | 12.0 | 11.9 |
| 65-74 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 15.8 | 9.6 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 24.3 | 13.6 | 19.5 | 19.4 |
| 75-84 | 29.0 | 14.9 | 24.4 | 24.1 | 29.8 | 17.7 | 25.2 | 25.0 | 24.0 | 20.1 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 34.6 | 22.3 | 29.5 | 29.2 |
| 85+ | 43.3 | 36.9 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 55.0 | 45.2 | 51.9 | 51.6 | 39.7 | 28.6 | 36.3 | 35.5 | 47.8 | 40.4 | 45.4 | 44.7 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 6.4 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 5.5 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Active | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 11.1 |
| Non-active | 15.7 | 11.6 | 14.2 | 12.8 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 5.5 | 18.4 | 12.9 | 16.2 | 15.1 | 19.1 | 13.5 | 17.0 | 11.8 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 21.9 | 14.0 | 18.4 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 9.1 | 12.7 | 7.2 | 23.9 | 14.9 | 20.9 | 19.0 | 12.4 | 7.3 | 9.9 | 9.4 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 12.9 | 10.4 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 6.1 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 8.8 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 5.5 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 7.5 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 11.2 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 4.5 |
| Foreign, other qualification | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| School attendant | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| No education | 18.7 | 16.3 | 17.7 | 16.4 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | 30.4 | 19.5 | 26.6 | 17.4 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age
Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.2.2. Percentage of population with limitations in getting in and out of bed

| | S | | | UK | | | CH | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 0.8 | - | - | 4.5 | - | - | 0.4 |
| Females | 0.7 | - | 0.7 | 4.6 | - | 4.6 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Males | - | 0.8 | 0.8 | - | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | - | 0.3 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | | | | | | |
| 25-34 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 35-44 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 45-54 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| 55-64 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 65-74 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| 75-84 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| 85+ | : | : | : | 18.0 | 12.5 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 1.7 | 3.4 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Active | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Non-active | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 0.8 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 0.2 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 0.2 |
| Foreign, other qualification | : | : | : | : | 3.3 | 6.7 | 4.3 | : | : |
| School attendant | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| No education | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² S, UK: 16-24

³ CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.2.3. Percentage of population with limitations in dressing and undressing themselves

| | B | | | | | | IRL | | | | | | NL | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|-------|------|---------------------------|------|---------|------|-------|---------------------------|------|------|---------|------|---------------------------|------|------|---------------------------|---|
| | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | |
| | | | | | All adjusted ¹ | | | | | All adjusted ¹ | | | | | All adjusted ¹ | | | All adjusted ¹ | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 10.2 | - | - | 2.9 | - | - | - | - | 3.9 | - | - | - | - | 10.2 | - | - | - |
| Females | 10.3 | - | 10.3 | 9.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 5.0 | - | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 12.3 | - | 12.3 | - | 12.3 | 11.8 | |
| Males | - | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.6 | - | 3.0 | 3.0 | - | - | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.4 | - | - | 7.7 | 7.7 | - | 8.2 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 25-34 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 35-44 | 9.4 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 45-54 | 4.8 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 55-64 | 4.1 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | |
| 65-74 | 11.3 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 11.1 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | |
| 75-84 | 28.2 | 18.7 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 12.3 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 22.2 | 14.9 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 18.6 | 13.4 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.3 | |
| 85+ | 42.5 | 37.7 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 32.4 | 36.7 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 50.4 | 41.1 | 47.5 | 47.3 | 35.1 | 19.8 | 30.5 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 3.4 | 8.9 | 5.4 | 6.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 4.0 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | |
| Non-active | 12.8 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 11.7 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 13.3 | 9.6 | 11.8 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 20.0 | 17.5 | 18.9 | 17.0 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 5.8 | 11.6 | 7.9 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 17.2 | 12.4 | 15.6 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.1 | |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 7.3 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 7.6 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | 16.2 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 15.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

³ IRL: Primary, secondary and tertiary

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.2.3. Percentage of population with limitations in dressing and undressing themselves

| | P | | | UK | | | NO | | | CH | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 9.1 | - | - | 2.9 | - | - | 14.7 | - | - | 0.6 |
| Females | 11.2 | - | 11.2 | 2.6 | - | 2.6 | 16.2 | - | 16.2 | 0.7 | - | 0.7 |
| Males | - | 6.7 | 6.7 | - | 3.2 | 3.2 | - | 12.7 | 12.7 | - | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 25-34 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 9.8 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 35-44 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 15.1 | 6.0 | 10.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 45-54 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5.1 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 55-64 | 14.4 | 8.3 | 11.6 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| 65-74 | 22.4 | 15.3 | 19.2 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 26.3 | 19.4 | 24.1 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| 75-84 | 33.5 | 25.2 | 30.1 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 38.4 | 31.8 | 35.5 | 1.5 | 2.4 |
| 85+ | 49.7 | 43.9 | 47.8 | 13.5 | 16.1 | 14.5 | 14.5 | - | - | - | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | - | - | - | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 11.3 | 11.3 |
| Non-active | - | - | - | 4.7 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 21.7 | 17.7 | 20.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 10.9 | 8.0 | 9.5 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 4.9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 23.3 | 17.8 | 21.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 12.6 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 8.6 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | 29.3 | 22.6 | 27.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | 17.7 | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² UK: 16-24

³ CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.2.4. Percentage of population with limitations in using toilets

| | B | | | P | | | UK | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 4.3 | - | - | 6.4 | - | - | 1.2 |
| Females | 5.2 | - | 5.2 | 8.3 | - | 8.3 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Males | - | 3.1 | 3.1 | - | 4.4 | 4.4 | - | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 5.6 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | - |
| 25-34 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 35-44 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 45-54 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| 55-64 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 9.2 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| 65-74 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 16.3 | 9.3 | 13.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| 75-84 | 15.5 | 9.8 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 27.5 | 17.4 | 23.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| 85+ | 28.8 | 12.3 | 24.1 | 23.9 | 42.0 | 37.7 | 40.6 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 4.5 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | - | - |
| Active | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Non-active | 6.9 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 12.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 13.5 | 3.9 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | 2.7 | 12.2 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 23.2 | 15.8 | 20.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² UK: 16-24

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.2.5. Percentage of population with limitations in washing their hands and face

| | B | | | | D | | | | I | | | | NL | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 4.1 | - | - | - | 9.6 | - | - | - | - | 5.5 | - | - | - | 8.0 |
| Females | 4.6 | - | 4.6 | 4.3 | 11.1 | - | 11.1 | 10.6 | 7.1 | - | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 10.2 | - | 10.2 |
| Males | - | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | - | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.7 | - | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.6 | - | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 25-34 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 35-44 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 45-54 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 55-64 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 16.3 | 13.7 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| 65-74 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 21.6 | 19.7 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 13.5 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| 75-84 | 11.8 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 32.5 | 22.8 | 29.4 | 29.1 | 35.2 | 21.6 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 17.2 | 12.5 | 15.3 | 15.1 |
| 85+ | 27.2 | 20.5 | 25.3 | 25.2 | | | | | 64.6 | 54.0 | 61.3 | 61.0 | 39.2 | 25.5 | 35.1 | 34.5 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 3.4 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 21.0 | 16.6 | 19.1 | 17.2 | | | | | | | | |
| Active | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 4.8 |
| Non-active | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 6.4 | 11.4 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 8.8 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | | | | | 22.6 | 8.0 | 16.0 | 14.1 | | | | | | | | |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 12.7 | 5.2 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 12.3 | 5.7 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 16.9 | 10.9 | 14.5 | 8.3 | 15.8 | 9.2 | 13.6 | 11.7 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 2.0 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 12.3 | 9.5 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 0.5 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 6.1 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 4.7 |
| Foreign, other qualification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School attendant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 8.3 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 9.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² D: 17-24; I: 75+

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.2.5. Percentage of population with limitations in washing their hands and face

| | P | | | S | | | UK | | | NO | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 2.7 | - | - | 1.1 | - | - | 0.8 | - | - | 9.0 |
| Females | 3.1 | - | 3.1 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 10.3 | - | 10.3 |
| Males | - | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | - | 1.2 | 1.3 | - | 1.0 | - | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 11.9 | 11.9 |
| 25-34 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| 35-44 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| 45-54 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| 55-64 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| 65-74 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 20.0 | 15.5 |
| 75-84 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 27.6 | 21.5 |
| 85+ | 26.3 | 22.4 | 25.0 | 24.9 | - | - | - | 3.4 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| Non-active | - | - | - | - | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 15.0 | 11.2 |
| Educational level | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 16.3 | 11.3 | 14.3 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 6.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² S, UK: 16-24

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.3.1. Average summary score - GHQ

| | UK | | | All adjusted ¹ |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | |
| Sex | | | | |
| All | - | - | 1.4 | - |
| Females | 1.6 | - | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Males | - | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Age² | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 25-34 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| 35-44 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 45-54 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 55-64 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| 65-74 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| 75-84 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 85+ | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Activity status | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Non-active | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Educational level | | | | |
| Missing value | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Foreign, other qualification | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² UK: 16-24

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.3.2. Average summary score - MIHI

| | DK | | | | NO | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|-------|------|---------|------|-------|------|-----------------------|
| | Females | | Males | | Females | | Males | | All |
| | | All | | All | | All | | All | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | 82.6 | - | - | - | 78.7 | - | - | 78.7 |
| Females | 80.9 | 80.9 | - | 81.0 | 77.1 | - | 77.1 | - | 77.2 |
| Males | - | 84.4 | 84.4 | 84.3 | - | 80.3 | 80.3 | - | 80.2 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 76.4 | 81.6 | 78.8 | 78.9 | 75.2 | 79.6 | 77.4 | 77.4 | 77.4 |
| 25-34 | 77.3 | 78.8 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 78.4 | 80.8 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 79.6 |
| 35-44 | 82.2 | 84.7 | 83.3 | 83.4 | 79.1 | 80.7 | 79.9 | 79.9 | 79.9 |
| 45-54 | 85.1 | 87.2 | 86.2 | 86.1 | 78.8 | 80.1 | 79.5 | 79.5 | 79.4 |
| 55-64 | 84.8 | 89.3 | 87.0 | 86.9 | 77.9 | 81.3 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 79.6 |
| 65-74 | 78.7 | 85.8 | 82.1 | 82.1 | 76.0 | 80.5 | 78.1 | 78.2 | 78.2 |
| 75-84 | 79.0 | 81.8 | 80.3 | 80.3 | 71.6 | 78.1 | 74.1 | 74.4 | 74.4 |
| 85+ | 77.5 | 76.0 | 76.9 | 77.1 | 72.4 | 75.6 | 73.6 | 73.9 | 73.9 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 84.0 | 57.0 | 74.3 | 74.8 | 76.4 | 79.4 | 77.9 | 77.9 | 77.9 |
| Active | 82.5 | 86.1 | 84.3 | 84.6 | 80.2 | 82.6 | 81.5 | 80.9 | 80.9 |
| Non-active | 78.4 | 81.1 | 79.6 | 79.0 | 74.6 | 78.7 | 76.3 | 77.3 | 77.3 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 62.5 | 70.6 | 66.9 | 68.7 | 74.6 | 76.2 | 75.4 | 75.5 | 75.5 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 84.8 | 87.8 | 86.1 | 86.2 | 83.9 | 86.0 | 81.6 | 81.8 | 81.8 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 82.4 | 88.1 | 85.4 | 85.2 | 73.5 | 78.6 | 75.7 | 76.4 | 76.4 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 79.0 | 81.0 | 79.9 | 79.9 | 78.7 | 80.9 | 79.7 | 79.6 | 79.6 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 65.0 | 77.3 | 71.0 | 71.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign, other qualification | 87.0 | 91.4 | 88.9 | 93.7 | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24

³ DK: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.3.3. Average summary score - EVI

| | DK | | | | NO | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | | Males | | Females | | Males | |
| | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ | All | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | 70.1 | - | - | - | 58.6 | - | 58.6 |
| Females | 67.8 | 67.8 | - | 67.9 | - | 56.0 | - | 56.0 |
| Males | - | 72.5 | 72.5 | 72.4 | - | 61.4 | - | 61.4 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 65.9 | 71.9 | 68.7 | 68.8 | 55.0 | 59.4 | 57.2 | 57.1 |
| 25-34 | 65.1 | 69.0 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 56.6 | 62.2 | 59.5 | 59.4 |
| 35-44 | 68.8 | 73.0 | 70.8 | 70.8 | 57.9 | 62.4 | 60.1 | 60.1 |
| 45-54 | 72.2 | 75.5 | 73.8 | 73.7 | 58.3 | 62.5 | 60.4 | 60.3 |
| 55-64 | 71.9 | 76.1 | 74.0 | 73.9 | 57.9 | 62.6 | 60.3 | 60.2 |
| 65-74 | 65.7 | 72.2 | 68.8 | 68.8 | 55.9 | 61.8 | 58.6 | 58.8 |
| 75-84 | 60.2 | 65.3 | 62.6 | 62.6 | 49.6 | 56.9 | 52.4 | 52.9 |
| 85+ | 48.7 | 55.4 | 51.5 | 51.8 | 42.3 | 50.0 | 45.0 | 45.7 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 80.7 | 49.3 | 69.5 | 69.8 | 55.2 | 60.8 | 58.0 | 58.0 |
| Active | 70.4 | 75.1 | 72.8 | 73.1 | 59.9 | 64.0 | 62.0 | 61.2 |
| Non-active | 63.9 | 67.5 | 65.4 | 64.9 | 52.7 | 57.9 | 54.8 | 56.4 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 55.1 | 64.9 | 60.4 | 61.2 | 55.7 | 59.1 | 57.5 | 57.6 |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 68.1 | 73.1 | 70.3 | 71.2 | 50.0 | 50.7 | 50.7 | 50.7 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 69.0 | 75.5 | 72.4 | 72.1 | 52.1 | 58.5 | 54.8 | 56.0 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 67.2 | 70.4 | 68.7 | 68.5 | 57.3 | 61.9 | 59.7 | 59.4 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 51.2 | 66.5 | 58.6 | 59.4 | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign, other qualification | 73.6 | 79.4 | 76.2 | 78.5 | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24

³ DK: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.4. Percentage of population who had been not physically active in the past 12 months

| | B | | | DK | | | D | | | E | | | I | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 82.1 | - | - | 76.8 | - | - | 15.9 | - | - | 84.4 | - | - | 62.2 |
| Females | 91.4 | - | 91.4 | 83.5 | - | 83.5 | 14.3 | - | 14.3 | 13.8 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 68.5 | - | 68.3 |
| Males | - | 72.4 | 72.4 | - | 69.7 | 69.7 | - | 17.7 | 17.7 | 18.2 | - | 79.0 | - | 55.5 | 55.7 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 80.1 | 51.7 | 66.3 | 66.2 | 49.7 | 57.9 | 12.7 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 78.4 | 52.9 | 65.4 | 30.7 | 38.9 |
| 25-34 | 90.5 | 67.6 | 79.3 | 79.3 | 59.2 | 68.1 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 86.7 | 73.7 | 80.2 | 43.1 | 51.9 |
| 35-44 | 93.2 | 73.4 | 83.2 | 83.5 | 67.5 | 76.2 | 11.2 | 16.4 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 87.4 | 83.4 | 85.4 | 66.8 | 61.3 |
| 45-54 | 92.0 | 76.2 | 83.9 | 84.3 | 66.7 | 73.0 | 13.0 | 17.5 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 92.4 | 88.0 | 90.2 | 71.7 | 66.7 |
| 55-64 | 95.2 | 81.5 | 88.0 | 88.7 | 68.0 | 79.3 | 10.8 | 17.8 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 94.8 | 93.3 | 94.1 | 76.6 | 71.5 |
| 65-74 | 97.2 | 90.0 | 94.0 | 93.2 | 80.6 | 87.4 | 21.6 | 25.4 | 23.2 | 23.5 | 97.6 | 95.9 | 96.2 | 72.9 | 77.7 |
| 75-84 | 98.6 | 87.8 | 94.7 | 92.2 | 97.4 | 94.5 | 93.9 | 40.9 | 37.5 | 38.2 | 96.3 | 95.3 | 95.4 | 87.3 | 82.6 |
| 85+ | - | - | - | 98.0 | 96.5 | 97.5 | 95.2 | - | - | - | - | - | 91.9 | 80.3 | 86.2 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | 78.4 | 49.6 | 64.4 | 75.7 | - | - | 29.9 | 43.9 | 36.1 | 34.7 | 91.4 | 87.3 | 88.3 | - | - |
| Active | 89.9 | 71.3 | 79.0 | 81.6 | 67.3 | 74.4 | 82.2 | 11.7 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 86.6 | 57.7 | 78.5 | 62.2 | 61.6 |
| Non-active | 95.2 | 82.1 | 90.4 | 84.2 | 85.3 | 80.5 | 15.6 | 21.0 | 17.6 | 15.9 | 93.5 | 68.6 | 87.0 | 72.9 | 62.7 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 94.4 | 76.5 | 87.5 | 83.3 | 67.6 | 57.2 | 61.9 | 39.3 | 38.5 | 37.3 | 97.4 | 95.0 | 96.5 | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 96.3 | 84.0 | 90.3 | 85.5 | 92.0 | 87.7 | 81.3 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 18.3 | 93.7 | 86.5 | 90.3 | 81.7 | 77.8 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 95.9 | 79.0 | 87.5 | 86.4 | 83.6 | 78.3 | 79.4 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 90.4 | 67.0 | 73.1 | 66.4 | 64.4 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 89.0 | 67.2 | 78.1 | 80.5 | 83.6 | 73.9 | 79.4 | 13.9 | 20.5 | 19.5 | 80.4 | 67.0 | 73.1 | 59.9 | 57.3 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 87.7 | 66.8 | 77.4 | 78.6 | 80.3 | 72.3 | 73.6 | 15.6 | 29.0 | 24.1 | 79.9 | 67.9 | 73.9 | 57.8 | 54.0 |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | 92.4 | 80.3 | 79.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | 70.7 | 34.6 | 54.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | 98.8 | 94.2 | 97.0 | 90.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 97.8 | 95.1 | 96.6 | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24

³ DK: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.4. Percentage of population who had been not physically active in the past 12 months

| | A | | | P | | | IS | | | CH | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All | Females | Males | All |
| | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ | | | adjusted ¹ |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 44.5 | - | - | 90.9 | - | - | 4.2 | - | - | 41.2 |
| Females | 49.0 | - | 49.0 | 48.2 | 94.6 | 94.6 | 94.2 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 46.8 | - | 46.8 |
| Males | - | 39.9 | 39.9 | 40.8 | - | 86.8 | 87.2 | - | 2.9 | - | 34.2 | 34.2 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 40.7 | 33.4 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 88.2 | 69.3 | 78.3 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 24.3 | 16.5 | 20.5 |
| 25-34 | 41.2 | 34.5 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 92.9 | 84.0 | 88.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 35.5 | 25.4 | 30.8 |
| 35-44 | 42.8 | 34.7 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 93.9 | 88.0 | 91.1 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 41.0 | 32.1 | 36.8 |
| 45-54 | 48.5 | 44.3 | 46.4 | 46.5 | 94.6 | 88.1 | 92.0 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 45.2 | 37.8 | 41.8 |
| 55-64 | 50.6 | 43.9 | 47.4 | 47.3 | 96.3 | 91.9 | 94.3 | 9.4 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 50.8 | 46.4 |
| 65-74 | 64.9 | 51.5 | 58.8 | 58.5 | 97.8 | 96.5 | 97.2 | 18.9 | 11.2 | 15.1 | 62.7 | 56.9 |
| 75-84 | 72.0 | 64.4 | 69.5 | 68.3 | 99.0 | 98.0 | 98.6 | - | - | 77.3 | 64.5 | 72.8 |
| 85+ | 75.0 | 63.8 | 71.7 | 70.2 | 98.9 | 99.1 | 99.0 | - | - | 94.9 | 79.6 | 89.2 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.2 | 9.2 | 7.4 | - | - |
| Active | 43.6 | 37.2 | 39.9 | 44.6 | - | - | - | 3.8 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 38.8 | 30.9 |
| Non-active | 54.6 | 46.7 | 51.7 | 44.5 | - | - | - | 13.1 | 7.9 | 11.4 | 54.8 | 43.6 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6.0 | 3.5 | 4.4 | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 58.2 | 51.0 | 55.6 | 52.9 | 95.5 | 91.0 | 93.3 | 17.4 | 7.3 | 12.7 | 57.6 | 42.1 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 45.6 | 39.1 | 42.1 | 43.1 | 92.6 | 81.0 | 86.3 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 42.7 | 39.2 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 36.2 | 30.7 | 33.1 | 34.8 | 93.5 | 79.2 | 86.2 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 37.1 | 31.7 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | - | - |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | 98.0 | 97.1 | 97.7 | 92.5 | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² IS: 18-24; IS: 75+

³ A,CH: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.5. Percentage of population having used drugs (cannabis) in the past 12 months

| | DK | | | | | | D | | | | | | IRL | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|-------|------|------|-----------------------|---------|------|-------|------|------|-----------------------|---------|------|-------|------|------|-----------------------|------|
| | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | Females | | Males | | All | | |
| | | | | | | adjusted ¹ | | | | | | adjusted ¹ | | | | | | adjusted ¹ | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | - | 5.3 | - | - | 5.8 | - | - | - | - | 7.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7.5 | - |
| Females | 3.3 | - | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.1 | - | - | - | - | 4.1 | 4.3 | - | - | - | - | - | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Males | - | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | - | 7.6 | 7.6 | - | - | - | 7.4 | 7.4 | - | - | - | - | - | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 15.0 | 25.9 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 15.9 | 23.8 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 22.5 | 29.3 | 25.8 | 19.9 | 22.5 | 29.3 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 25.8 |
| 25-34 | 4.3 | 13.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 6.9 | 14.8 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 6.9 | 14.8 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.4 |
| 35-44 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 9.2 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 45-54 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 55-64 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 65-74 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | - | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 75-84 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | - | 1.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 85+ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 2.7 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 7.2 |
| Non-active | 4.1 | 8.9 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 7.9 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 1.4 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 6.1 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 4.8 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 9.4 | 16.0 | 12.7 | 9.1 | 3.3 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 3.3 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 3.0 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 12.7 | 16.4 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 12.7 | 16.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign, other qualification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | 18.6 | 25.5 | 21.6 | 7.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² DK: 16-24; D: 17-24; I: 75+

³ DK: ISCED 0-2; IRL: Primary, secondary and tertiary

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

3.6. Percentage of population who followed a special diet

| | F | | | | IRL | | | | A | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|---------|-------|------|---------------------------|
| | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ | Females | Males | All | All adjusted ¹ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | - | 11.4 | - | - | - | 74.5 | - | 11.3 | - | - | - | 48.8 |
| Females | 12.5 | - | 12.3 | - | 67.7 | - | 67.5 | - | 13.3 | - | 52.5 | - |
| Males | - | 10.4 | 10.5 | - | - | 82.2 | 82.4 | 8.8 | 9.1 | - | - | 44.8 |
| Age² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 73.1 | 91.3 | 81.7 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 48.1 | 40.7 | 44.3 |
| 25-34 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 69.3 | 86.9 | 77.4 | 5.1 | 7.9 | 51.0 | 43.3 | 47.3 |
| 35-44 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 64.5 | 85.4 | 73.9 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 53.8 | 44.2 | 48.9 |
| 45-54 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 63.8 | 78.8 | 71.9 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 54.9 | 44.3 | 49.6 |
| 55-64 | 24.3 | 20.9 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 56.9 | 69.6 | 63.2 | 13.2 | 14.8 | 56.6 | 48.0 | 52.4 |
| 65-74 | 33.0 | 31.3 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 66.9 | 64.4 | 65.5 | 18.6 | 17.3 | 53.8 | 51.1 | 52.6 |
| 75-84 | 28.0 | 19.4 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 81.8 | 84.8 | 83.1 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 50.6 | 48.8 | 50.0 |
| 85+ | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 88.2 | 88.9 | 88.5 | 19.0 | 17.8 | 44.1 | 38.7 | 41.0 |
| Activity status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Active | 8.3 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 10.8 | 67.6 | 84.0 | 76.9 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 51.7 | 43.3 | 47.5 |
| Non-active | 16.6 | 15.4 | 16.1 | 12.2 | 67.7 | 78.9 | 71.8 | 14.7 | 12.4 | 53.4 | 48.2 | 50.8 |
| Educational level³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Missing value | 17.9 | 11.8 | 14.7 | 12.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pre-primary and Primary (ISCED 0-1) | 25.1 | 20.7 | 23.2 | 13.9 | 31.1 | 21.8 | 26.2 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 46.2 | 38.6 | 41.6 |
| Secondary (ISCED 2) | 10.9 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 34.1 | 16.9 | 26.4 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 55.1 | 44.4 | 50.2 |
| Upper secondary (ISCED 3) | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 28.7 | 16.9 | 23.2 | 13.1 | 7.7 | 63.1 | 53.7 | 59.1 |
| Post-secondary (ISCED 4-6) | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 10.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign, other qualification | 15.9 | 16.7 | 16.3 | 13.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| School attendant | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No education | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

¹ Sex is adjusted for age, age is adjusted for sex, activity status is adjusted for sex and age and educational level is adjusted for sex and age

² D: 17-24; D: 75+

³ IRL: Primary, secondary and tertiary; A: ISCED 0-2

Source: National data (see table 1.1.1 in Introduction)

Annexes

Annex 3: Guidelines for the collection of data on 18 HIS items

Guidelines for the collection of data on 18 HIS items

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1. Explanatory notes

In follow up to the discussions in the Task Force 'Health and health related survey data' (3-4 October 2001 and 18-19 April 2002), and in the Working Group Public Health Statistics (22-23 November 2001) Eurostat is collecting aggregated survey data on 18 HIS topics according to 4 background variables. In a first round of data collection in 1999/2000, 12 topics were initially selected, mainly on the basis of an inventory of health surveys in the EU (Hupkens, 1997). The list was subsequently modified and enlarged, taking into account the work performed within the framework of the European Community Health Indicators project, the EuroHIS (Harmonization of Health Interview Surveys in Europe) project of the WHO, the Euro-REVES¹ network and others (see References).

This document specifies the variables related to these topics, proposed variable names, with the recommended instruments and the background variables. Only the most recent available data are requested.

1.1. Health topics

18 HIS items

- 1 chronic conditions
- 2 self perceived health
- 3 activity restriction (general question)
- 4 physical and sensory functional limitations
- 5 personal care activities
- 6 mental health
- 7 temporary cut down of usual activities
- 8 height and weight (BMI)
- 9 present and former smoking
- 10 consumption of alcohol
- 11 physical activity
- 12 in patient care (hospitalisations)
- 13 out patient care (medical doctor, dentist)
- 14 preventive care (check ups)
- 15 use of medicines (prescribed/non prescribed)
- 16 use of drugs (specific items)
- 17 diet/food consumption habits
- 18 quality of life

1.2. Background variables

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Variable</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|
| SEX | sex |
| AGEGROUP | age |
| EDUC | educational level |
| ECON | economic activity |

1 Euro-REVES is a European Concerted Action on Harmonization of Health Expectancy Calculations in Europe
REVES is a French acronym of Réseau sur l'espérance de vie en santé (Network on Health Expectancy)

1.3. Tables

Data should preferably be sent under the **Excel** format or as 'export files' from **SAS** (or SPSS if you do not use SAS).

Data may be sent either as macro data or as micro-data files (one file per survey used).

Macro data

Two data tables (e.g., two distinct Excel files) including each the whole set of variables (see below, section 2) are requested:

- one table according to sex and age and educational level, and
- one table according to sex and age and economic activity.

Please find in Appendix 1 dummy tables included as examples. This appendix indicates, both for SPSS and SAS, the requested data format and the programme statements needed to obtain it. Please note that these examples, to fit on one page, use a very condensed variable for age (3 classes) and only contain a limited number of variables on the 18 topics (but sufficient to show examples on the 'sum' and 'mean' type of outcomes requested). In general, **weighted** (using the usual national weights) **absolute sample numbers** are requested. The numbers of **missing values** should be added in separate rows and columns. With the help of these figures, Eurostat should be able to calculate percentages.

It should be noted that these detailed tables are needed for standardisation, for example outcomes by education, standardised for age/sex differences between educational levels. It is not intended to publish these detailed tables as such or make them available in the original form.

Percentages and indicators can only be computed from the macro data provided. For example, if the number of replies "yes" and "no" are provided, the percentage of "yes" will be computed as number of "yes"/((number of "yes" + number of "no")), omitting the "missing values" category. Figures for the "missing values" category are needed to check the consistency between the numbers provided and the sample totals. Explanations should be provided for any discrepancy.

Micro data

If you prefer to send a micro-data file instead of the macro (aggregated) data, this would also be possible; the tables will then be produced by us. Please contact us on the preferred format of these files (e.g., SAS or SPSS export/portable files). The micro-data file (or several micro-data files, if different surveys are used), each line corresponding to a respondent, should be clearly documented as regards variables, response categories, codes for missing data, etc. The weights to be used should be provided as the individual weight assigned to each respondent.

Transmission of files

The macro or micro data files should be sent by e-mail or on diskette or CD-R to Eurostat and OECD.

1.4. Additional information

To interpret these data Eurostat would like to receive, for each health survey used for the data delivery, background information on the methodology of the survey: check our information on the survey (resulting from the HIS/HES database inventory) as attached as Appendix 2 to our letter requesting the data. If this needs to be corrected or updated, please do so (hand-written annotations will do). If we do not attach information on a survey that you use for data delivery: give the information on this survey in a table attached to your reply.

Names are proposed below for each variable. For classification variables (sex, age, education and economic activity, it is suggested to use numbers for each response category (e.g., male = 1, female = 2). For other variables, it is suggested to code each possible modality by adding a digit to the variable name.

For simplifying data entry, it would be desirable to provide a list of the names and labels of each response categories. For example, the possible responses to variable CHRON (chronic conditions) should be coded:

- CHRON1 have a long-standing illness or health problem
- CHRON2 do not have a long-standing illness or health problem
- CHRON3 missing value

For each survey, Eurostat would like to receive the questionnaire(s) – or relevant parts - in the original language and in English (if available), clearly indicating the relevant questions and response categories by means of the variable names. For example, the following question could include the following (hand-written) indications:

‘Do you have any long-standing illness or health problem?’ (CHRON)

Yes (CHRON1)

No (CHRON2))

Missing values (CHRON3)

2. Specifications of the background variables

2.1. Sex [SEX]

1. male
2. female

2.2. Age [AGEGROUP]

1. 15-24
2. 25-34
3. 35-44
4. 45-54
5. 55-64
6. 65-74
7. 75-84
8. 85+

If in your survey the age-range for a certain HIS topic is limited, please deliver the available age groups only

2.3. Educational level [EDUC]

It is proposed to use the same four categories as in the previous data collection exercise:

- classification according to highest level completed
- respondents still in full time education: classification according to the level they are attaining
- specification of the four ISCED 97² levels:
 1. pre-primary and primary (ISCED 0-1)
 2. lower secondary or second stage of basic education (ISCED 2)
 3. upper secondary (ISCED 3)
 4. post secondary (ISCED (4-6))

If the specifications you used are different, please give details on your specifications in an attachment to your reply.

2.4. Economic activity [ECON]

It is proposed to use the same two categories as in the previous data collection exercise:

1. active
2. non-active

based on a detailed classification as follows:

1. active:
 - employees, at least 1 hour per week
 - self-employed persons, at least 1 hour per week (incl. family workers)
 - unemployed persons, taking active steps to find work
2. non-active:
 - students and other persons in training
 - conscripts on compulsory military or community service
 - housewives, housemen
 - permanently disabled persons
 - retired persons

If the specifications you used are different, please give the details on your specification in an attachment to your reply.

² See UNESCO (1997) and UNESCO Institute for Statistics (1999).

3 Specifications of the variables on the 18 topics

In order to enhance the international comparability of the data, Eurostat prefers to receive data that conform to the specifications as far as possible. The items below correspond to the specifications proposed by WHO(1996), EUROHIS (2001 & 2002)³, Euro-REVES (2000), and others.

Please note that Eurostat welcomes any similar data on these topics if the proposed data is not available.

3.1. Chronic conditions

The overall prevalence of chronic conditions is requested, preferably measured by means of the open-ended question: 'Do you have any long-standing illness or health problem?' Yes / No:

[CHRON] Prevalence of chronic conditions

1. Number of respondents having a long-standing illness or health problem
2. Number of respondents not having a long-standing illness or health problem

If you have used a similar question or if your response categories differ, please provide us with the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

3.2. Self-perceived health

Data are requested on the replies to the question: 'How is your health in general?'

[HEALTH] Assessment of the self perceived health

1. Number of respondents replying 'very good'
2. Number of respondents replying 'good'
3. Number of respondents replying 'fair'
4. Number of respondents replying 'bad'
5. Number of respondents replying 'very bad'

If you have used a similar question or if your response categories differ, please provide us with the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

3.3. Activity restriction (general question)

Data requested are replies to the question:

'For the past 6 months or more have you been limited in activities people usually do because of a health problem?':

[LIMACT] Assessment of the limitation because of a health problem in usual activities

1. Number of respondents replying "yes, strongly limited"
2. Number of respondents replying "yes, limited"
3. Number of respondents replying "no, not limited"

³ Note that at this stage, EuroHIS and Euro-REVES proposals are still provisional (projects in progress)

If you have used a similar question or if your response categories differ, please provide us with the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

3.4. Physical and sensory functional limitations

Data requested on the Functional limitations refers to:

| | |
|------------------|---|
| [WALK] | Limitation as regards walking (preferably 500 meters) |
| [SEENEAR] | Limitation in seeing clearly newspaper print |
| [SEEFAR] | Limitation in seeing clearly the face of someone from 4 meters (across a road) |
| [HEAR] | Limitation in hearing what is said in a conversation with one person |
| [CARRY] | Limitation in lifting and carrying a shopping bag of 5 kgs |

For each item, please provide the number of replies according to the response categories (severity of the disability) of your national survey. Do not forget to provide the exact wording of the questions and the response categories used.

3.5. Personal care activities

Data requested are replies to the questions:

'In everyday life, ignoring temporary problems, do you usually without any difficulty, without (human/technical) help, feed yourself / transfer in and out of bed / dress and undress yourself / use toilets/ bath and shower yourself?'

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| [FEED] | Difficulty in feeding oneself |
| [BED] | Difficulty in transferring oneself in and out of bed |
| [DRESS] | Difficulty in dressing and undressing oneself |
| [TOILET] | Difficulty in using toilets |
| [BATH] | Difficulty in bathing and showering oneself |

For each item, please provide the number of replies according to the response categories of your national survey. Do not forget to provide the exact wording of the questions.

If your data is not available in this but in a similar format, such as ADL items (items according to the WHO-Euro or OECD indicators) please provide it.

3.6. Mental health

Data requested on Mental Health refers to three summary scores:

| | |
|--------------|---|
| [GHQ] | General Health Questionnaire GHQ-12, using (0,0,1,1) scoring system: |
| 1. | Number of people who have a summary score = 0 |
| 2. | Number of people who have a summary score = 1 |
| 3. | Number of people who have a summary score = 2 |
| 4. | Number of people who have a summary score = 3 |
| 5. | Number of people who have a summary score >= 4 |
| 6. | Average summary score |

[MHI] Psychological distress (MHI-5 from the SF-36) which items

1. Number of people who have a score ≤ 56
2. Number of people who have a score between 60 and 76
3. Number of people who have a score ≥ 80
4. Average summary score

[EVI] Positive mental health (5 questions in the SF36 on energy and vitality) which

1. Number of people who have a score ≤ 60
2. Number of people who have a score between 65 or 70
3. Number of people who have a scoring between 75 and 100
4. Average summary score

If it is impossible for you to use these thresholds, please indicate the thresholds you used instead. Data requested are the summary scores calculated from the GHQ-12, MHI5 and Vitality as explained in EuroHIS Mental Health Indicator Network (2002) (See Reference 5 p14)⁴.

3.7. Temporary cut down of usual activities

Data are requested on the replies to the question:

'Think about the two weeks ending yesterday. Have you cut down on any of the things you usually do about the house, at work or in your free time because of illness or injury?'

[CUTDOWN] Assessment of the temporary cut down in usual activities

1. Number of people who have cut down during these two weeks
2. Number of people who have not cut down during these two weeks
3. For people who have cut down: average number of days cut down during these two weeks, including Saturdays and Sundays
4. For people who have cut down: average number of days in bed for all or most of the day during these two weeks, including Saturdays and Sundays

If you have used a similar question or if your response categories differ, please provide us with the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

3.8. Height and Weight

[BMI] Body Mass Index

BMI is calculated by dividing body weight in kg by body height (in m) squared. In order to accommodate both the "old" and the "new" BMI thresholds, the distribution of persons by BMI should be as follows:

1. Number of respondents who have a BMI < 18.0
2. Number of respondents who have: $18.0 \leq \text{BMI} < 18.5$
3. Number of respondents who have: $18.5 \leq \text{BMI} < 25.0$
4. Number of respondents who have: $25.0 \leq \text{BMI} < 27.0$
5. Number of respondents who have: $27.0 \leq \text{BMI} < 30.0$
6. Number of respondents who have: BMI ≥ 30.0

If it is impossible for you to use these cut-off points, please indicate the cut-off points you used instead.

⁴ For further information, contact Ms Aurélie Jacquin (aurelie.jacquin@planistat.lu)

3.9. Present and former smoking

Data are requested on:

[SMOKE] Present smoking

1. Number of respondents who do not smoke (non-smokers)
2. Number of respondents who smoke occasionally (smokers)
3. Number of respondents who smoke daily (smokers)

[CIGSMOKE] Number of cigarettes smoked per day

1. For smokers: number of respondents who smoke less than 20 cigarettes per day
2. For smokers: number of respondents who smoke 20 cigarettes per day or more

[PASTSMOKE] Former smoking

1. For non-smokers: number of respondents who never smoked
2. For non-smokers: number of respondents who used to smoke occasionally
3. For non-smokers: number of respondents who used to smoke daily

If occasional smokers cannot be separated from daily smokers, then use the category 'smokers' including both daily and occasionally.

3.10. Consumption of alcohol

Data are requested on:

[DRINK_12M] Drinkers of alcohol in the past 12 months

1. Number of respondents who drank any alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other local beverages) in the past 12 months
2. Number of respondents who did not drink any alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other local beverages) in the past 12 months

[DRINK_4W] Drinkers of alcohol in the past 4 weeks

1. Number of respondents who drank any alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other local beverages) in the past 4 weeks
2. Number of respondents who did not drink any alcohol (beer, wine, spirits, other local beverages) in the past 4 weeks
3. For drinkers in the past 4 weeks: average number of days in the past 4 weeks, where people drank any alcohol

If your response categories differ, please provide us with the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

3.11. Physical activity

Data are requested on:

[PHYSACT] Physical activity practices

1. Number of respondents who practise hard training and competitive sports more than once a week in their leisure time activities
2. Number of respondents who practise jogging and other recreational sports or heavy gardening at least 4 hours a week in their leisure time activities
3. Number of respondents who practise walking, bicycling or other light activities at least 4 hours a week in their leisure time activities
4. Number of respondents who practise reading, watching TV or other sedentary activities in their leisure time activities

If more than one code applicable for a particular respondent: choose the lowest code ('the most active').

If your response categories differ, please provide us with the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

3.12. In patient care

Data are requested on:

[INPAT] Inpatient hospitalisation in the past 12 months

1. Number of respondents with inpatient hospitalisation in the past 12 months
2. Number of respondents with no inpatient hospitalisation in the past 12 months

[DAYPAT] Daypatient hospitalisation in the past 12 months

1. Number of respondents with daypatient hospitalisation in the past 12 months
2. Number of respondents with no daypatient hospitalisation in the past 12 months

If your response categories differ, please provide us with the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

3.13. Out patient care

Data are requested on:

[DOCTOR_4W] Consulting a medical doctor (including GP, Specialist) during the past 4 weeks

1. Number of respondents who consulted a medical doctor during the past 4 weeks
2. Number of respondents who did not consult a medical doctor during the past 4 weeks

[DOCTOR_1Y] Consulting a medical doctor (including GP, Specialist) during the past 12 months

1. Number of respondents who consulted a medical doctor during the past 12 months
2. Number of respondents who did not consult a medical doctor during the past 12 months
3. Estimate for average number of consultations in one year per person in the population

[DENTIST_4W] Consultations to the dentist/orthodontist (past 4 weeks)

1. Number of respondents who consulted a dentist/orthodontist during the past 4 weeks
2. Number of respondents who did not consult a dentist/orthodontist during the past 4 weeks

[DENTIST_1Y] Consultations to the dentist/orthodontist (past 12 months)

1. Number of respondents who consulted a dentist during the past 12 months
2. Number of respondents who did not consult a dentist during the past 12 months
3. Estimate for average number of consultations in one year per person in the population

If you use in your national questionnaire different reference periods, please specify the periods used. Note with respect to 'estimation for the average number of consultations etc: include persons with zero consultations in the denominator. If the reference period in your question is less than one year, multiply with the appropriate factor.

3.14. Preventive care

Data are requested on:

[VACCIN] Immunisation/vaccination against influenza:

1. number of respondents who have ever been vaccinated against influenza
2. number of respondents who have never been vaccinated against influenza

[DELAYVACCIN] Delay: for respondents who have been vaccinated against influenza

1. number of respondents who have had their last vaccination less than one year ago
2. number of respondents who have had their last vaccination between 1 and 2 years ago
3. number of people who have had their last vaccination 2 years ago or more

[BREAST] Screening on breast cancer

1. number of women who ever had a mammography
2. number of women who never had a mammography

[DELAYBREAST] Delay: for women who ever had a mammography

1. number of women who had their last mammography less than one year ago
2. number of women who had their last mammography between 1 and 2 years ago
3. number of women who had their last mammography 2 years ago or more

[CERVICAL] Screening on cervical cancer

1. number of respondents who ever had a cervical cancer test
2. number of respondents who never had a cervical cancer test

[DELAYCERVICAL] Delay: for respondents who ever had a cervical cancer test

1. number of respondents who had their last cervical cancer test less than one year ago
2. number of respondents who had their last cervical cancer test between 1 and 2 years ago
3. number of respondents who had their last cervical cancer test 2 years ago or more

If your response categories differ, please provide us with the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

3.15. Use of medicines

Data are requested on:

[PRESCMED] Medicines prescribed by a physician

1. Number of respondents who used medicines prescribed by a physician during the past two weeks
2. Number of respondents who did not use medicines prescribed by a physician during the past two weeks

[NPRESCMED] Medicines not prescribed by a physician

1. Number of respondents who used medicines not prescribed by a physician during the past two weeks
2. Number of respondents who did not use medicines not prescribed by a physician during the past two weeks

If your response categories differ, please provide us with the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

3.16. Use of drugs

Data are requested on:

[DRUG_30D] Drugs used in the past 30 days

1. Number of respondents who have taken cannabis in the past 30 days
2. Number of respondents who have never taken cannabis in the past 30 days

[DRUG_12M] Drugs used in the past 12 months

1. Number of respondents who have taken cannabis in the past 12 months
2. Number of respondents who have never taken cannabis in the past 12 months

If your response categories differ, please provide us with the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

3.17. Diet/food consumption habits

Data are requested on:

[DIET] Diet followed

1. Number of respondents who have a special diet or follow a particular dietary regime
2. Number of respondents who do not have a special diet or do not follow a particular dietary regime

[CHANGEAT] Change in eating habits

1. Number of respondents who have changed their eating habits in the past 3 years to lose weight
2. Number of respondents who have not changed their eating habits in the past 3 years to lose weight

If your response categories differ, please provide us with the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

3.18. Quality of life

Data are requested on replies to the question: ‘How would you rate your quality of life?’

[QOL] Assessment of the quality of life

1. Number of respondents replying "very poor"
2. Number of respondents replying "poor"
3. Number of respondents replying "neither poor nor good"
4. Number of respondents replying "good"
5. Number of respondents replying "very good"

If you have used a similar question or if your response categories differ, please provide us with the corresponding data and indicate the wording of the question and/or the response categories used.

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Appendix 1 - Examples of SAS and SPSS set-ups to produce the macro data files requested by Eurostat

1. Example of SAS set up to produce the files requested

Notes:

- (1) In this example the recode for age is shortened. As noted in the guidelines, the requested recode is 15-24, 25-34, .. , 75-84, 85+
- (2) The example is only on 'sex by age by education'. For making the table 'sex by age by economic activity' the variable 'education' is replaced by 'economic activity'
- (3) Only a limited number of topics/variables are shown in this example; refer to the guidelines for the full list of requested variables
- (4) The variable names in the file on which this example was based, were:

```
wgtfac = the usual weight factor for this file
gslop  = sex (2 categories)
lftop  = age (in years)
oplop  = level of education completed (4 categories)
gezond = perceived health (6 categories with missing value)
langda = chronic condition(s) yes/no (3 categories with missing value)
var052 = cutdown in 2 weeks yes/no (3 categories with missing value)
var053 = number of days cutdown in 2 weeks (1-14)
```

```
data EURO (keep= wgtfac gslop agegroup health1-health6 chron1-chron3
cutdown1-cutdown3 var053); set XXXX.XXX;
```

```
if (15 le lftop le 34) then agegroup=1;if (35 le lftop le 49) then
agegroup=2;
if (lftop ge 50) then agegroup=3; NOTE: these agegroups only for the
example; 8 agegroups are requested
if (oplop ge 4) then educ=4;
else educ=oplop;
```

```
if ( gezond = 1 ) then health1 = 1 ;
if ( gezond = 2 ) then health2 = 1 ;
if ( gezond = 3 ) then health3 = 1 ;
if ( gezond = 4 ) then health4 = 1 ;
if ( gezond = 5 ) then health5 = 1 ;
if ( gezond = . ) then health6 = 1 ;
if ( langda = 1 ) then chron1 = 1 ;
if ( langda = 2 ) then chron2 = 1 ;
if ( langda = . ) then chron3 = 1 ;
if ( var052 = 1 ) then cutdown1 = 1 ;
if ( var052 = 2 ) then cutdown2 = 1 ;
if ( var052 = . ) then cutdown3 = 1 ;
```

```
if (1 le var053 le 14) then var053=var053;
else var053='.';
```

```
run;
```

```
proc sort data = EURO out=EURO; by sex agegroup educ; run;
```

```
proc means data=EURO noprint;
by sex agegroup educ;
var health1-health6 chron1-chron3 cutdown1-cutdown3 var053;
weight wgtfac;
output out=EUROSTAT (drop= _TYPE_ _FREQ_ var053) sum=
mean(var053)=ncutdow;
run;
```

Convert the resulting SAS-file (EUROSTAT) to a SAS Transport file with the Cport procedure. Send this SAS Transport file to Eurostat.

Note that it would be preferable to send a copy of this file in format Excel to Eurostat with the Export procedure explained below:

```
Proc Export data = EUROSTAT outfile = 'H:/.../.../EUROSTAT.xls'
           Dbms=excel replace;
run;
```

To show how the SAS-output file (and the Excel-output file) should look like see below:

| SEX | AGE GROUP | ED UC | HEALTH 1 | HEALTH H2 | HEALTH H3 | HEALTH H4 | HEALTH H5 | HEALTH H6 | CHRO N1 | CHRO N2 | CHRO N3 | CUTDO WN1 | CUTDO WN2 | CUTDO WN3 | NCUTD OW |
|-----|-----------|-------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 33 | 7 | . | . | 23 | 5 | 55 | 12 | . | 60 | 12 | 5 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 457 | 195 | 22 | . | 1 | 2 | 34 | 631 | 23 | 5 | 659 | 14 | 9,03 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 596 | 429 | 64 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 56 | 941 | . | 9 | 986 | 8 | 6,75 |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 132 | 174 | 42 | 9 | . | 14 | 22 | 330 | 4 | 7 | 345 | 9 | 5,38 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 150 | 84 | 16 | 3 | . | 4 | 16 | 216 | 19 | 3 | 228 | 31 | 3,5 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 400 | 291 | 66 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 44 | 712 | 23 | 5 | 748 | 6 | 12,89 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 138 | 139 | 43 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 24 | 283 | 6 | 7 | 300 | 25 | 5,86 |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 60 | 99 | 27 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 17 | 173 | 9 | 7 | 183 | . | 14 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 68 | 46 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 116 | 7 | 1 | 121 | 14 | 9,8 |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 199 | 274 | 55 | 14 | 3 | . | 37 | 504 | . | 2 | 537 | 4 | 8,96 |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 53 | 97 | 27 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 172 | 4 | 5 | 185 | 7 | 10,53 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 43 | 64 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 115 | 7 | 5 | 120 | 12 | 24 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 55 | 36 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 6 | 78 | 6 | . | 84 | 3 | 4,8 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 453 | 222 | 38 | 6 | . | 9 | 44 | 660 | 18 | 8 | 696 | . | 8,9 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 468 | 448 | 91 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 52 | 841 | 23 | 15 | 878 | 5 | 6,09 |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 96 | 143 | 31 | 5 | 2 | . | 19 | 254 | . | 18 | 255 | 9 | 8,43 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 139 | 101 | 9 | 1 | . | 11 | 19 | 221 | 6 | 6 | 234 | 3 | 5,67 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 337 | 239 | 51 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 43 | 593 | 11 | 11 | 625 | 17 | 8,49 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 125 | 132 | 45 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 30 | 282 | 14 | 17 | 294 | 2 | 10,13 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 30 | 62 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 101 | 19 | 9 | 103 | . | 9 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 50 | 46 | 13 | . | . | 13 | 10 | 98 | 2 | 4 | 104 | 6 | 14,33 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 167 | 215 | 58 | 7 | 3 | . | 36 | 413 | 3 | 13 | 435 | 8 | 17,52 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 76 | 117 | 55 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 233 | 4 | 3 | 249 | 23 | 12,16 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 53 | 26 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 19 | 95 | 6 | 7 | 107 | . | 8,21 |

2. Example of SPSS set up to produce the files requested

Notes:

- (1) In this example the recode for age is shortened. As noted in the guidelines, the requested recode is 15-24, 25-34, .. , 75-84, 85+
- (2) The example is only on 'sex by age by education'. For making the table 'sex by age by economic activity' the variable 'education' is replaced by 'economic activity'
- (3) Only a limited number of topics/variables are shown in this example; refer to the guidelines for the full list of requested variables
- (4) The variable names in the file 'health96.sav' on which this example was based, were:

```
wgtfac = the usual weight factor for this file
gslop  = sex (2 categories)
lftop  = age (in years)
oplop  = level of education completed (4 categories)
gezond = perceived health (6 categories with missing value)
langda = chronic condition(s) yes/no (3 categories with missing value)
var052 = cutdown in 2 weeks yes/no (3 categories with missing value)
var053 = number of days cutdown in 2 weeks (1-14)
```

```
GET FILE health96.sav.
```

```
WEIGHT BY wgtfac.
```

```
RECODE lftop ( 15 THRU 34 = 1 )( 35 THRU 49 = 2 )( 50 THRU HI = 3 )...
        INTO agegroup. NOTE: these agegroups only for the example; 8 agegroups
                        are requested
```

```
RECODE oplop ( 4 THRU HI = 4 ) INTO educ.
```

```
IF ( gezond = 1 ) health1 = 1.
IF ( gezond = 2 ) health2 = 1.
IF ( gezond = 3 ) health3 = 1.
IF ( gezond = 4 ) health4 = 1.
IF ( gezond = 5 ) health5 = 1.
IF ( gezond = . ) health6 = 1.
IF ( langda = 1 ) chron1  = 1.
IF ( langda = 2 ) chron2  = 1.
IF ( langda = . ) chron3  = 1.
IF ( var052 = 1 ) cutdown1 = 1.
IF ( var052 = 2 ) cutdown2 = 1.
IF ( var052 = . ) cutdown3 = 1.
```

```
RECODE var053 ( 1 THRU 14 = COPY )( ELSE = SYSMIS )
        INTO ncutdown.
```

```
AGGREGATE OUTFILE = *
        / BREAK   = sex agegroup educ
        /        health1 health2 health3 health4 health5 health6
        = SUM( health1 health2 health3 health4 health5 health6)
        /        chron1 chron2 chron3 cutdown1 cutdown2 cutdown3
        = SUM( chron1 chron2 chron3 cutdown1 cutdown2 cutdown3)
        /        ncutdown
        = MEAN(ncutdown ).
```

```
EXPORT OUTFILE = 'eurostat.por'. /* send this SPSS export file to
Eurostat .
```

Note that it would be preferable to send a copy of this file in format Excel to Eurostat from SPSS with the command explained below:

```
SAVE OUTFILE = 'H:\.....\...\eurostat.xls' /* send this Excel file to Eurostat .
```

To show how the output (SPSS and Excel Files) looks like, the following table was produced (by means of the 'LIST' command in SPSS (see below)):

| A G E G R O U P S | | | H E A L T H | | | | | | C C C | | | C U U C U N | | | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-------------|-----|----|----------------------------|-----|----|-------|
| S | E | X | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | W |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 81 | 196 | 14 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 50 | 249 | 2 | 40 | 259 | 22 | 6,17 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 55 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 14 | 76 | . | 12 | 78 | 5 | 5,57 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 61 | 83 | 5 | 3 | . | 24 | 27 | 126 | 3 | 22 | 130 | 7 | 6,47 |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 73 | 121 | 10 | 5 | 1 | . | 31 | 179 | 8 | 25 | 185 | . | 5,85 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 54 | 128 | 35 | 23 | 15 | 3 | 87 | 167 | 11 | 50 | 205 | 4 | 9,19 |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 97 | 204 | 28 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 94 | 251 | 5 | 34 | 311 | 6 | 8,64 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 36 | 72 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 36 | 87 | 4 | 9 | 114 | 12 | 9,48 |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | 296 | 536 | 58 | 21 | 7 | 11 | 203 | 714 | . | 114 | 802 | 13 | 7,77 |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 53 | 153 | 118 | 49 | 29 | 1 | 231 | 172 | 8 | 63 | 340 | 9 | 10,27 |
| 1 | 3 | 2 | 44 | 129 | 62 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 123 | 141 | 9 | 35 | 229 | . | 10,34 |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 46 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 45 | 47 | 11 | 13 | 79 | 2 | 10,67 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 90 | 276 | 83 | 32 | 13 | 5 | 215 | 280 | 23 | 57 | 439 | 9 | 10,79 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 69 | 175 | 22 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 56 | 220 | 8 | 42 | 233 | 7 | 5,38 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 46 | 4 | 2 | 1 | . | 9 | 55 | 2 | 4 | 60 | 5 | 3,95 |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 43 | 110 | 10 | 6 | . | 7 | 38 | 132 | . | 24 | 145 | 3 | 7,90 |
| 2 | 1 | 4 | 72 | 117 | 14 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 50 | 160 | 3 | 32 | 178 | 6 | 5,31 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 43 | 145 | 53 | 35 | 15 | 8 | 115 | 176 | 8 | 67 | 225 | . | 9,11 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 70 | 199 | 47 | 23 | 5 | 7 | 118 | 225 | 4 | 59 | 285 | 14 | 7,97 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 62 | 150 | 27 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 77 | 178 | 7 | 41 | 214 | 12 | 8,91 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 198 | 505 | 75 | 29 | 11 | . | 220 | 597 | 9 | 141 | 677 | 9 | 7,43 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | 65 | 271 | 209 | 101 | 43 | 11 | 410 | 278 | 1 | 112 | 576 | 3 | 9,82 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 43 | 186 | 79 | 46 | 13 | 6 | 181 | 186 | 6 | 68 | 298 | 7 | 9,84 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 45 | 121 | 44 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 117 | 115 | . | 34 | 198 | 1 | 9,67 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 40 | 152 | 58 | 30 | 12 | . | 170 | 122 | 7 | 57 | 235 | . | 10,79 |

Appendix 2 - Country-specific details

In this part, Eurostat present the background information on the methodology of the national survey available from the HIS/HES database inventory.